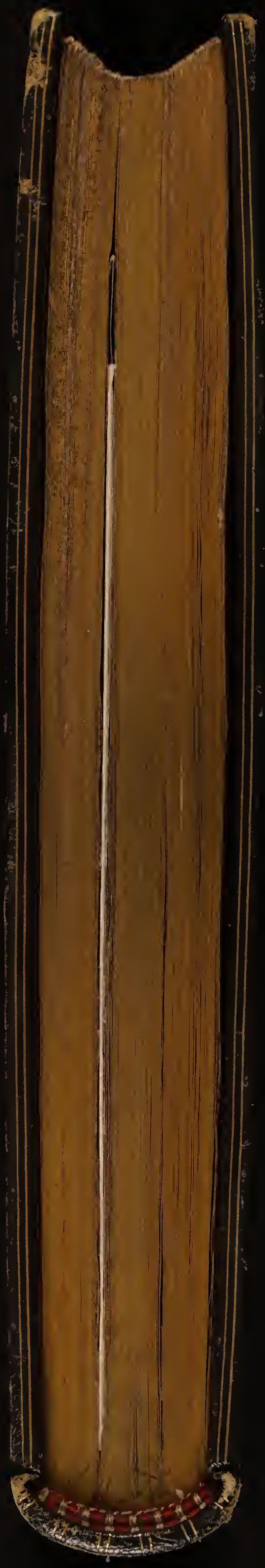
GEMINI'S

ANATOMY

1545
1552
1559



1) GEMINUS (Thomas)

Compendiose totius Anatomiae delineatio

London: J. Herfordi 1545

1 Plate 'Secunda figura venae cavae' wanting. Two copies of the 'Adam & Eve' plate (one may belong to item 2?)

S.T.C 11714

2) The same. Translated into English by Nicholas Udall.

London: N. Hyll for T. Gemini. [1557]

'Adam & Eve' plate, last plate of veins and arteries, first plate of organs of nutrition wanting. The second plate of the organs of nutrition is duplicated. Dedication leaf bound in reverse.

Adam & Eve plate in item 1?

S.T.C ~~11715~~ or 11716.

3) The same

London: N. Hill & J. Kingston for T. Gemini 1559

The first four preliminary leaves have been cut down and inlaid, the third having been wrongly bound at the beginning of the 1552 edition

First leaf with Royal Arms wanting

S.T.C 11718

[illegible]

wants 2 plates in big H

Hayden 2-244


VICTORIA.
IVSTICIA.
PRVDENTIA
DIEV ET MON DROYT.
COMPENDIOSA
totius Anatomię delineatio, ere
exarata: per Thomam Geminum.
LONDINI. 1559.

¶ To the moste high and vertuous Princeſſe, Queene Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of Englande, France, & Irlande, defendour of the Faythe &c. Her maieſties moſt humble & louinge ſubiecte Thomas Gemini, wyſheth proſperous raigne, healthe, and felicitie.

FORASMUCHE as holye ſcripture bearing wytteneſſe (moſt honorable Princeſſe) it pleaſed the only and almightye God to create man to the ſimilitude of his lykenes, not only in ſpirite reſemblyng the deitye of the eternall father, but alſo in bodie bearyng the ſhape of Chriſte oure God and ſauioure whoſe humane nature is nowe inſeparably vnite wyth the fathers deitye exalted and ſublimed from corruptible nature as the firſt frutes and onlye hope of oure reſtitution after tyme of corruption ſhalbe accompliſhed, forasmuche (I ſaye) as he hath vouchesaued thus to make vs lyke vnto hym ſelfe, not diſdeiminge euen while we yet liue in theſe corruptible bodyes and ſynkes of ſynne to call vs his children and brethren of Chriſte, me thinketh doubtles that this well conſydered, we can no wayes cõme ſoonner to the knowledge of God, then firſt to learne to knowe our ſelues. Whiche certenly if we dyd exactly in all partes and conditions as we ought to doo (as doth ſcarſely one amonge many millions) I beleue verely that the cõtemplation therof wolde aſwell one waye rebate the deuelyſhe and vnſatiable pryde of our carnal courage, and withdrawe vs from outrãgious embraſynge of worldlye vanities, as otherwyſe moue vs with moſte vehement zele and with all the poures of our bodie, ſpirite, and mynde, to loue ſuche a father by whoſe grace and bountifull benignitie, we haue receaued a nature aſſociable to Angels and vnible to the glorified bodie of his ſonne Chriſt. And here do I thynke conuenient (moſt mightie Princeſſe) ſomwhat to ſpeake of the fonde errour not only of the common people, but alſo of ſomme ſuche as are not vtterly voyde of knowledge, who neuertheles when they heare or reade certein wordes of holy ſcripture ſpeakynge againſt the fleſhe and the worlde, do greatly miſtake thoſe woordes and folyſhly dyſpiſe and contemne the maruelous creatours of God wherin ſhyneth the poure and wyſdome of his inuiſible deitie as the excellencie of the artificer is ſeene in his woorke (if we maye compare ſmale thinges to greate. And certes) (as learned Melanchthon hath well written) if a ſacrament bee the ſygne of a holy thinge, there are as many ſacramentes as creatours of God, forasmuche as they are all ſygnes of the holy poure and wyſdom of God, and therfore al Sacramẽtes, although not ſacramentes of ſaluation. And therfore wherſoeuer the ſcripture ſpeaketh againſte the fleſhe and the worlde, is to be vnderſtoode the concupiſcence therof and ſynne which is not the creature of God, but of the deuell and man. The bodie therfore of man in as muche as it is an excellent creature of God, made to his owne likenes, & one of the cheefeſt natural Sacramentes of his diuine power and wyſdome, is not to be deſpiſed as a vile thing, neyther may any ſpeake euil therof without blaſphemie. For he that made Irẽ, made not the ruſt: neyther is ſubſtance, corrupted by accidentall priuation, as Dioniſius Areopagita doth largely declare. The princely Prophet Dauid, ſpeakinge of the dignitie of man (that is to ſaie this reaſonable beaſt conſiſting of diuine ſpirite and fleſhe), although perhappes he ment of the firſte innocent Adam whoſe progenie we are, albeit ſomwhat vs generat by ſynne, yet extolleth he oure primatiue nature (bearynge the ſame ſhape that we nowe beare) to be lytle inferiour vnto Angels, ſo great is the power of the creatour, of ſuche a maſſe of corruption, to frame ſo diuine a creature. A diuine beaſt maye he woorthely be called, forasmuche as he onely amonge all other creatures lyuynge in fleſhe, hath receyued a ſupernaturall portion of the ſpirite of God, as wytneſſeth the prophete Esdras ſaynge: He made man and placed his harte in the myddeſt of his bodye, and gaue hym ſpirite, lyfe, and vnderſtandynge and the breath of the almightye that made all thynges. &c. Which dignitie of man, the moſte auncient & godly philoſopher Mercurius Trismegiſtus wel conſyderynge, made this comparation (if I maye ſo cale it) betwene God and man, that he called man an erthely God mortall: and God a heauenlye man immortall. A ſentence ſeurly worthy ſo diuine a philoſopher. The ſame Mercurius agen, inſpired with the ſpirite of Pymander, affirmeth the fyrſt God to be the father of the worlde, and the worlde to be the ſecond God the ſoonne of the firſt, and man to be the thirde God and ſoonne of them bothe: Not onelye bearynge the ſimilitude of the ſecõde, and therfore called *Microcoſmus* (that is the leſſe worlde) but alſo hauinge the intelligence of the firſt. And furthermore declarynge howe man is made to the ſimilitude of God, as a diuine Idea or forme impreſſed in corporall ſubſtaunce, he writeth in this maner: If by the contemplation of ſuche frayle and corruptible thinges as are created belowe vpon the earth, thowe arte deſirous to ſeeke God the artificer, conſyder well the woorkemanſhippe of mans bodie, wherby thou mayeſt learne who was the framer of ſo goodly an Image. Who (I praye the) paynted the eyes? Who turned the holoueſſe of the eares and noſtrels? Who ſtreached the lippes cloſe to the mouth? Who watered the veynes? Who bente and tied the ſynewes? Who hardened the bones in a maſſie ſubſtãce? Who couered the fleſhe with thynne ſkynne? Who diuided the fingers and iointes. Who extended the foundatiõ of the feete? Who bored through the pores and conductes? Who gathered togyther the ſplene & firmid it? Who framed the harte ſharpe pointed? Who reached foorthe the braunches of the lyuer? Who graued the pipes of the loonges? Who gaue large capacitie to the bellie? Who placed the ſenſes in the headde? In fine, who figured the moſt honorable membres to be openly ſeene, and couered the filthy from ſyght? Beholde I praye the how manye woorkes of diuine art are ſhewed in one matter, and all ſo placed in fayre and good order, that differynge one from the other in there proper offices, they conſent neuertheleſſe to the beautye of the hole. Who hath made theſe ſo diuers and many? Who was there mother? or what father had they? Verely none other then the inuiſible god, who made all accordyng to his owne will and wyſdome. For wheras neyther picture or Image was euer made without a carpentour, grauer, or paynter, It is greate impietye and voyde of all reaſon to thinke that the worlde was framed without a maker: eyther that beautye and decent order, can be performed by any that is not of it ſelfe moſte beautifull, ordinate, and perfect. For howe is it poſſible that deformitie ſhulde giue fauoure, whiche it hath

not at all: O most blynd and wycked wrecke oppressed with darkenesse of ignorance so to thinke: Be ware therfore (my sonne Matus) that thou neuer deprive the artificer of his workemanshippe. But rather calle God father by his moste conuenient name, forasmuche as he hath begotten all thinges. Ye if thou wilte yet further inforce me to speake what I thike, verely I stande in doubte whither I may more prayse hym for the thynges he hathe donne, or for that he hath not yet donne, but kepte in silence as knowen onely to hymselfe, and to bee done when he shall thinke best. This is the great God that is most priuie and most apparent. &c. Hetherto Mercurius. It were to long here to declare with what maruelous demonstratiõs he proueth that man communicateth with all creatures: as with Angels, and so with god by intellectiue poure whiche he calleth the mynde the supreme parte of the reasonable soule. With the heauens by his soule. With the inferior worlde and spirite thereof, by his spirite and elementall bodie. With beastes also by Sense: and with vegetables & mineralles, by certen partes of his bodie. Whiche wordes well cõsidered, it may appeare that none hath better then he, declared why in holy scripture, man is named *Omnis creatura*. So that, who so in all partes learneth to knowe himselfe, may therby come to no smale knowledge of God and all his creatures. Worthely therfore as a holy oracle was written ouer the doore of the temple of Apollo in Delphis. NOSCE TEIPSVM. And Thales the philosopher demaunded what thynge was hardest to be doone, to knowe thy selfe quod he. Whiche as it is moste harde, so is it most worthy. Also Demonas demaunded when he first profited in the studie of philosophie, then (quod he) when I began to know my selfe. Furthermore Macrobius in his commentaries vpon the dreame of Scipio, reherseth that one demaũding of the oracle by what meanes he might come to felicitie, was answered: If thou shalt knowe thy selfe. And thus (most mightie Princesse) as we haue partely declared by testimonie of holye scripture, by oracles, and sentenses of philosophers, howe goodly and necessarie a thinge it is for vs to knowe our selues, euen so I doubte not but that it shalbe verye delectable vnto your maiestie to whome I knowe god hath gyuen a noble spirite and a zelous harte to honoure hym in true religion and reuerend contemplation of his creatures (I doubt not) I saye but that your highnesse and all other vertuous readers, will take lyke pleasure in hearinge thopinions of the phisitions: and especially of Galen: who in his large volume of the vse of the partes of the bodie of man, hath so learnedly and philosophically entreated of this matter, that (if it maye be spoken) he might in maner seeme to haue byn of consayle with God when he determined to make man. Ye therfore in his first booke intiteled *De constitutione artis Medicae*, writeth in this maner. Like as to hym that shall bylde a newe house, or repayre a house that is faulne in dekeye, it shalbe necessarie first exactly to know all the partes of A house and the framyng therof, euen so to hym that shall make an arte of the constitution of mans bodie, it shalbe necesarie particulerly to knowe al the partes of the same. That is to saye, of what substance, what bignesse, of what figure or forme and nombre they are: and finally what frame shall arise of them all ioined togyther. And as he that desyreth to knowe the architecture of a house alredie buylded, can not come to the knowledge of the particulars therof otherwyse then by the resoluing the house into partes. So can not we other wyse come to the knowledge of the cõstitutiõ of mans body, then by the ANATOMIE, (that is) dismembering of the same. For God and nature, as he that first determineth to buylde a house, knewe first the partes, and put them in vse according vnto therempler. And we folowe him that beholdeth the house alredy buylded. Againe in his thirde booke *De vsu partium*, after that he hath largely spoken of the wisdome of God, which is sensibly seene in the constitution and vse of the partes of the body of man, he writeth in this maner. All these thinges are the workes of the moste wyse creator, vnto whome I consecrate these my Commentaries as hymnes to his laude and prayse: Protestinge therby that I acknowledge hym to be moste holy, and do therfore sacrifice vnto hym, these frutes of my trauailes: Not as the sacrifice *Hecatombe* of many Bulles, neither as offeringe aboundaũce of sweete spices or odoriferous ointmentes: But first to knowe hym, and then to declare to other howe great is his wysdome, vertue, prouidence, and goodnesse. The ignorance wherof, is great impietie, rather then to abstaine from sacrifice. For in that he hath adourned al thinges with conuenient bewtie, and hath enuied good to noone; thinke that to be a manifest token of his perfect goodnesse. Againe, to haue excogitate howe to adourne all, is A token of moste absolute wisdome. And forthermore, to haue done all that he wyllyd, is a signe of inuincible power and vertue. Doo not therfore maruaile that all the heauenly bodies are disposed by moste perfecte workemãshipe. Neither yet let thorder of bewtie of the so astonyshe thee, as by cõparing them to inferiour thinges, to thinke these to be voide of al bewtie. For euẽ in these also, shalt thou finde, his wysdome, power, and prouidence. A simple witte, is astonished at beholding the matter: But an artificer, consydereth the cunninge & bewtie of the worke. For although the Soonne & Moone, are diuine and heauẽly bodies, and wee but earthly Images, yet is the slylfulnesse of the workmaister, seene equally in bothe. None will denye but that the foote is a smalle and an abiect parte of the body of man. And that the Soonne is the greatest and fayrest thinge that is seene in the worlde. Yet coulde none of bothe these, haue bern placed better then they are. The Soonne neuertheleffe in the worlde, is the myddelmoste of the planettes. And the foote in beast, is lowest. Again, who can deny the worlde to be greatest and fayrest of al thinges? The bodye of beast also, was called a lesse worlde by auncient *Philosophers*. And worthely. For in both shall you fynde the lyke wysdome of the Creator. And albeit in ỳ body of beast, we can not shewe the Soonne, yet maye wee there see the eye, a moste bryght and shyninge member muche lyke vnto the Soonne. Yet is not the foote worse placed then eyther the eye or the braine, if they be al in case to performe thoffice for the whiche they were made. For neyther can the brayne doo well without the foote, nor the foote without the brayn. For as the brayne hath neede of a chariot, so hath the foote neede of sense, whiche bothe he and all other partes of the bodye, receaue of the brain. And man is not the wysest beast bycause he hath handes: But bycause he is the wysest beast, therfore hath he handes. For not handes, but reason hathe tawght men artes. Who therfore consydering thoriginall & composition of beastes, shall not immediatly conceaue an assured persuasion, that there is a certen diuine minde of maruelous poure extended throwgh the hole worlde and everye parte therof. For euerie where mayst thowe see the procreation of beastes, whose composition is worthy admiration. And albeit the earthe is the basest and grosest parte of the worlde, yet it is manifest that it receaueth a diuine spirite frome aboue. Whiche thinge, who so well consydereth, shall forthwyth reuerently maruaile at the bewtie of the substance, first of the Sonne, then of the Moone, and consequently of the other planettes. In all whiche, it is conuenient, that in howe muche they are of purer substance of bodie then are inferiour thinges cõsistinge of earthly substãce, Euen so to be indued wyth a more diuine & perfecte mynde farre exceadynge thother in like difference. For, whereas in flyme, mudde, & maryshes, in plãtes also & frutes putrefied, are certen beastes engendered whiche declare

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the maruelous poure of the creator, what then owght we to thinke of the heauenly bodies? We maye also euen in man, beholde a certen reasonable mynde, when we well consyder Plato, Aristotell, Hipparchus, Archimedes, and suche other. If then in suche a synke of fylthe (for by what other name shulde I caule this masse compacte of flesshe, bludde, fleume, and bothe kyndes of choler) if in this (I saye) there is engendered so high and excellent a mynde, howe farre more excellent shal we thinke the same to bee in the Sonne, the Moone, and other planettes. To me veryly, when I diligētly weye these thinges, there seemeth a certen diuine mynde to bee extended euen throwgh out the aer that compasseth vs aboute. For syth it doothe participate the light of the Soonne, it can not bee otherwise but that it must therwith also participate the poure, vertue, and spirite of the same. All which thinges, who so exquisitely consydereth with hym selfe, shall vnderstonde bothe the wysdome of the artificer, and the prerogatiue of the mynde of man. And wheras perhappes before, he dyd contemne this oure woorke of the vse of the partes of the bodie as a smalle thinge, he shall nowe esteme the same as the principle of most pefecte diuinitie, farre excellinge the knowleage of phisike: And therfore greatly profitable not only to a phisition, but also to a philosopher that desyreth to obteyne the knowleage of vniuersall nature, and in the searchinge therof, to spende the hole course of his lyfe. Neyther in man only, is seene the perfecte arte of nature: but in the Anotomie or Section of any other beast, shall you fynde the like wysdome and industrie of the woorke master. And the lesse the beast shalbe, it shall cause in the the greater admiration. Whiche thing, owre artificers declare, whē in little bodies, they graue any greate thinge: As dyd he that of late, in a little ringe, graued the chariot of Phaeton drawne with foure horses: A woorke doubtlesse maruelous to beholde, albeit nothinge therin dyd passe the woorkemāshippe of nature in makinge the legge of a fle. Wheras therfore so greate an arte of the artificer dothe shyne in suche abiecte beastes, howe greate shall we thinke his poure and wysdoome to bee in natures more excellent? Two greate commodities therfore maye we obteyne by this woorke of the vse of the partes. Wherof the firste & chiefe is, that not only as phisitions, but also as philosophers studious of nature, we may knowe the poure and wysdome of the Creator of all. The seconde commoditie, is to knowe the disposition of the partes that lye farre hyd in the bodie: wherunto, the knoweleage of there actions, is greatly necessarie. And to conclude, if there be three hundreth scopes or endes of the vse of the partes of the bodie, wherof euerie one is diuided iuto tenne, I veryly beleue that the same can not be so appoynted without a moste wise & mightie creator. But who or what he is, I dare not pronounce. But this am I sure of, that in all his woorkes, I se most perfecte poure and wysdome. Thus hetherto (most gracious Princes) haue I gathered to gyther as into one farthell the learned sentences and assertions of that most excellent phisition and diuine philosopher Galen: written doubteleslye by hym, no lesse to the honoure and prayse of God in his worke, then in commendation of Anotomie, the woorthyest knowleage that apperteyneth to the profession of phisike, forasmuche as it chieffely entreateth of the bodie of mā, the woorthyest subiecte of that science. The whiche science of Anotomie, howe muche it was esteemed of anciēt wyse men before tyme, maye appere by that he hathe written in his seconde booke De *Anatomicis administrationibus* in this effecte. In that the anciēt autours before owre tyme, haue written nothinge of thadministration of Anotomie, it was not to be counted a faute in them, forasmuche as they had daylye suche practise and exercise therof, that in there childes age they learned the same at home in there parentes houses. But after that so goodlye an exercise was omitted, it was needfull for vs to haue commentaries therof, which might reserue that discipline most necessarie for the chirurgicall parte of phisike. The whiche, for that it hathe not hetherto byn sufficiētly tawght by any other, I haue writte these Commentaries to accomplysh the same. For the ignorance of suche thinges as are founde by theracte knowleage of Anotomie, maketh men aswel fearefull where is no cause of feare, as rasshe & folysh hardie in daungerous attemptes. Thus as in maner rauysshed with the bewtie of this contemplation haue I by the testimonie of most graue and faythfull autours, entreated hereof more largely then I intended: aswell that this science commended vnto your highnesse by thautoritie of suche diuine and famous learned men to whome it was knowen rather then by me, might by the iudgement of all men, be esteemed & accepted accordinglye, as I no ways doubte it shalbe most thankefull vnto your maiestie, who haue euer euen frome your infancie most relygiously with trewe religion, godlye zele, and puritie of life, sowght the honoure of almightie God. Whose bountifull grace & goodnesse, as it is most manifestly and chiefely declared vnto vs by holye scripture (in readinge wherof, I knowe your maiestie hath euer byn well exercised) Euen so secundarily as in a sensible glasse, maye we beholde the same his goodnesse, wysdome, and prouidence, in the framinge of the bodie of man with the vse of the partes therof, as it were in a secreate shoppe and forge of his maruelous woorkmanshippe. And if it were not that with to muche prolixitie I might be tedious vnto your highnesse, I couldе here bringe forth manye histories to proue that many noble, valiāt, learned, and vertuous Princes, haue applyed them selues to the knowleage of this parte of philosophie, only for the zeale they had to knowe God and nature. And as touchinge my trauaile herein most gracious Princesse (suche as it is) as a woorke now once agen newly borne in more ample maner then before enlarged, amplified, and so corrected & diligently peruled, that it maye in maner seeme a newe woorke, and rather an other then it was before, I most humbly dedicate and consecrate the same vnto your maiestie: with hope and confidence, that as I haue with like zele and good affection, dedicated this newly augmented woorke vnto your highnesse, as I dyd the former impressions first vnto your father of famous memorie & then vnto your brother (bothe whiche impressions are nowe wasted, and the same agen ernestly required at my hādes) It may please your maiestie with like thankefulnesse and fauour to accepte this, as theye dyd the other. For vnto whome shulde I your maiesties most humble and bounden seruant, yelde the fruittes of my studies, trauailes, and exercises, but vnto so noble, so vertuous, and so godly a Princesse, by whose most gratious boūtie, I haue my lyuinge and beinge here in your realme of Englande vnder your graces protection. Wherfore myndinge to render vnto this contreye, as muche fruite as my poore industrie and continuall trauaile maye possible be able to yelde, I

haue ernestly applyed my selfe to make common and familiere to al Engiylshe people, that which in the Latine hathe byn founde profitable amonge so manye foren nations. Wherunto for as muche as I am not of my selfe, so perfete and experte in the Englyshe toonge, that I dare warrât or trust myne o wne douinges, I haue vsed the studious paynes, first of Nicolas Vdall and certen other learned men, & no we lastly of master Richard Eden. All whose exercises in translations and penninge in this toonge, hathe byn (as I vnderstande) not withouth sum fruite to the common wealthe. But howe so euer it bee most gracious soueraine my most humble sute and petitiõ shalbe, that your maiestie first pardon this my bolde enterprise, wherunto not withhout earnest request & encouragemẽt of sundery my frendes and surgians of this realme, I haue bon chiefely moued to do good vnto the common wealthe: And eftesones that your highnesse so accept these poore fruites of my studious labourre, as by your maiesties fauorable alowance & protection, bothe the woorke maye be the bettir commended to the Englishe readers, & I encouragied to greater attemptes hereafter. In the meane tyme I shall not cease to praye vnto almightye God for the prospercus preseruation and contynuance of your most excellent maiestie in all vertue, honoure, and princely woorthynesse,

Amen.


INTERIORVM CORPORIS HVMANI PARTIVM VIVA DELINEATIO.
SPERVTILIS ANATOMES INTERIORVM MVLIEBRIS PARTIVM COGNITIO ACcarundem situs, figura, numerus, positio, hand iniucounda cognitu.
Nosce te ipsum.
Knowe thy self.
R.S.

¶ The Anatomie of the inward Partes

of wooman, very necessarie to be knowen to Phisitians and Surgians

and all other that desyre to knowe them selues.

FOR so muche as the declaration of most of the principall partes is sufficiently set foorth in the Anathomie of man, therfore wyll I remyt you thether: Ther to beholde the operation of them, and here we wyll declare the situation and maner of such partes as are in wooman differente from the partes in man. Howe be it, first ye shall vnderstande the signification of the letters, whiche are grauen within this figure.

A The gully of the throte.

B The Lunges.

C The harte.

D The middrefe.

E The inner parte of the throttes pype, passynge through the boolke and the lunges into the stomacke,

F The mouth of the stomacke.

G The stomacke.

H The botome of the stomacke.

I The nether mouth of the stomacke.

K The lyuer. Nert vnto this letter.K. you se this

L letter.V.the whichwold be.L.¶ It signifieth the gaule

M *Vena portæ*, the lyuer vayne.

N The splene.

O Signifieth the place and vessel to the whiche the floures be deriuied from the lyuer, *nam menses in primis sensim erũpunt ab ipso iecinore, velut per quaedã interualla, donec peruentum fit ad illa (super primum ceruicis pudendae exortum) acetabula: quos hec, quasi hianti & aperto ore effundunt.*

P Signifieth the kydneys, in Laten *Reres*.

Q The bladder, in Laten *Vesica*, this bladder, receaueth the waterye partes and vrine, which descendeth from the raynes, and it lyeth in the lower parte of the bellye before the woombe or matrice of the woman, whose necke entreth in at, and is fastened to the necke of the woombe through the whiche naturally it sendeth foorthe the vrine.

R Signifieth the great vayne, whiche is diriued out of the lyuer, called in Laten *Parigibba & Chilis: concaua, uenarum mater*, the moother of all vaynes, and from whom, and through his branches, other smaller vaynes, bludde is cõueyed into all partes of mãnes bodye.

S T.V.X. Signifieth the woombe, wherein mankynd is conceaued, noorished, and fostred, vnto the time it be of a certayn might and force, and then naturallye is sente and brought foorth in to the worlde: and it is called in Laten *Matrix*: before it, is the bladder: but it is somwhat hygher then the bladder: the botom of it extendeth it selfe vnto the Nauell.

S Signifieth the botome of the woombe, where is a certayne thycke carnosyte, whiche boweth downewarde and causeth a distinction to be in the woombe,

T wherfore. T. sygnifieth the righte syde of the matrice

V The lefte syde. Some there be that wryte, that there sholde be many selles or distinctions in the matrice, the whiche is not true: for other distinction then the fleshye parte, which is signified by S. doth cause, is there none. In the right syde, as Philosophers wryte, lyeth alwaye the man chylde, in the left the wooman childe. And to knowe whether the cõception be male or female, thei bydde to marke whether it moue more on the righte syde then the lefte, for then it is a man, If on the lefte more, then on the right syde, then it is a wooman: and for that cause also is to be noted the two breskes, the righte and the lefte: yf the right be greater or harder then the left, it is a token of a man, yf the lefte, of a wooman: and yf she haue more payne and doloure in the right syde, lykewyse it signifieth the man child, if in the left, a wooman. Whether it be man or woman, accordyng to the doctors of physycke and phylosophers, when the seade is firste conceaued in to the matrix, it encloseth it selfe after suche a sorte, that the poynte of a nedle caune not enter in at it, but by violence. And the firste.vi. dayes that it is conceaued, it remayneth crude and whyte lyke mylke. Then in the space of other.ir. dayes, it wareth redde, and is become thycke bludde. Then in other.xii.daies it beginneth to come to some fashion: then in the.xviii. dayes folowynge the face and other principall membres begynne to growe in to a full shape and forme, in longitude, latitude, and profundite. In the rest of the tyme vnto the byth it is confortED and prepared to come foorthe: the whiche manye times chaũseth in the vii.moneth, and the chyld proueth and doth verye well: but in the.viii.moneth few or none proue. About the latter ende of the ir.againe, if it be borne, it proueth verye well, that is the mosse commone course. xl.weakes after the conception. The maner how the chylde lyeth in the moothers woombe, is this: the face lyeth on bothe the knees, both the handes beynge betwene the face and the knees: after suche maner that the nose dependeth betwene the knees, and ether of the eyes on ether of the knees: so lyeth it rounde in maner, and the face towarde the inwarde parte of the woombe: and this partly haue I shewed you of the operation of the matrice.

☙ A perfecte and particular description

of the secrete partes of the bodie of wooman, with the signification of the letters conteyned in the same.

1 The woombe is called in Laten *Matrix* as it weare *Mater* (that is) a moother: for as muche as all beastes proceade oute of that as borne of a moother. It hangeth betwene the splen and the bladder: but somwhat higher then the bladder. The botome and holowneste therof, is extended vnto the nauel: and it is the place of the first masse of conception called *Embrion*.

2 The right syde or goulse of the matrice, wherin male children are begotten.

3 The lefte goulse of the matrice, wherin female children are begotten.

4 The mouthe or enterance of the matrice, which is vnclosed in the woorke of natural generation and receaueth the seede of man. And after conception, so straytghtly closeth it selfe, that the poynte of a needle, can not enter into it. Yet at times conuenient (that is to saye, at the auoyding of floures) it openeth it selfe.

5 From hense proceadeth the seede of woomã in conception: and likewyse the seede of man.

6 This is the diuision of the great vaynes, proceding from the liuer to the harte: and agen from the harte, passing through the ridge bone of the backe, wherũto also the kydneys do cleaue. Frõ hense coome the vaynes wherby the menstrual bludde (for lacke of naturall heate engendred of crude and vndigest bludde) is conueyed into the matrice.

7 The necke of the matrice, is vi.fingers in lenketh hauing beneath a narowe mouthe, wherby the yssue of the bladder sendeth foorth vrine.

8 The priuie membre of wooman.

9 Two great arterie vaynes, wherunto the matrice is fastened. And are therfore called the wynges of the matrice.

The fyrste parte of thys treatyse of Anatomie/ Wherein is conteyned a compendious or brieke rehersal of al and singuler the partes of Mans body, whiche shall herafter be set furth to the eye, in figures most lyuely representyng the same, with their proporcions, shape and facions, euen all as by the practise cuttynge in Anatomie it is founde.

A diuision of the bodye into foure princypall partes. Chapitu.j.

THe bodye of man (in describyng wherof we intende by the grace of god to trauaile) is deuided in to foure principall partes, that is to wete, the Head, the Breste, the Belye, and the other membres called all together in the latyn terme, *Artus*, in englyshe, Lymmes, which are the Armes, the Handes, the Legges and the Fete. &c. The heade, beyng called of many men the vppermoste Ventricle, doeth ende where the necke begynneth. And the Heade conteyneth the partes belongynge to the Soule. The Brest, whych they also cal the mydle Bealy or ventricle, and somtymes the vpper bealy (as in the eyght and thirtyeth Aphorisme of the seuenth boke) begynneth at the two Canyl bones, & reacheth to the Mydriffe. And is enclosed on eyther syde with rybbes, and doeth conteyne the vitall partes of the bodye. The neythermoste bealy, in the whiche the naturall partes are conteyned, doeth reache from the midriffe, to the bone aboue the priuye membres. The fourth parte of the deuision called *Artus*, is the Legges and the Handes. &c.

Of the nethermost bealy. Capi.ij.

AND for so muche as the partes conteyned in the neythermoste bealy can in no wyse longe contynue or endure whan ỳ lyfe is once disseueryd from the body, without stynck & noysome sauours, wherof often times aryseth suche corruption and lothsomnes, so contagious to the handlers therof, that none maye approche therunto to make demonstracion of any membre or parte therof, wythout greate disease, molestacion and peryll: Therfore we shall fyrste take in hande therupon to worcke oure feate, and to treate of the partes conteyned in the neythermoste bealye, wherby their nature, their differences, their state and vse maye be sene and knowen. Fyrste, all the whole region of the bealy on the outer syde is called of the Grecians *Epigastrion*, and of the Latynes Abdomen, and of the Arabians Mirach, which Arabian name Mirach (fyrste for lacke of a more conuenient and peculyer worde) and than to flee the tediousnesse of circumloquution, and thyrdely, because it is already a terme familiarly knowē to al Surgions that are any thyng skilful, we shal also occupie in this our Englysh translation, or els ỳ Greke terme *Epigastrion*. And thys Mirach (as we are taught by Galen in ỳ seuen and .xxx. Aphorisme of the seconde boke) is deuided into thre partes, that is to wete, into *Hypochondria* or *Precordia*, whiche is the hyghest parte therof, nexte the rybbes of the brest or the sharpe gristle: The seconde is the partes about the nauell: The thirde is the parte nexte aboue the priuye membres, called *Imum ventris*, as ye would saye in englyshe, the botome of the bealy. And thus it is apparent that the nauyll is placed in the myddes, as it were the roote or Centre, and iuste myddes to al the bodye, hauynge the parte aboue hym called, *Hypochondria*, departed into two collaterall partes beynge bothe vnder the rybbes, lyenge aboue the lyuer, & the Splene or mylt. Lykewise is ỳ part beneath ỳ nauyl deuided into two collaterall partes lyenge on either syde to the two haunche bones, and the emptye or voyde parte from the neithermoste rybbe of the brest to the haunche bone. And therin lieth the hongry gut, and it, that is called in Latyn *Mesenterium*, in Englyshe the Mouget or viddyng. And ỳ thynne or small entrelles, otherwyse called the small guttes, be they whych Galen in Greke calleth *Kheneonas*. And the mydle betwene the thynne entrelles and the bone aboue the priuy membres, is called in Latyn *Sumen* and *imus venter*. And the laste parte therof, where it endeth is named in Greke *Ephibaion*, in Latyne *Pubes*, or *Aqualiculus* & it is the place nexte adioynaunt to the heere of the priuye membres.

Of the skynne. Capitu.ij.

THe skynne, that compasseth and enwrappeth al ỳ bodye, is called of the Grekes *Derma*, & in Latyn *Cutis*. And it is of diuers nature & propertye, in certen places of the body, and varieth accordynge to the parte or membre of the bodye whereon it lyeth. For the skynne of the Palmes of ỳ handes, of the Sooles of the fete, of the Forehead, and almoste of all the whole face, yea, and of some other partes also, can in no wyse be flayne by reason of muscles. And tendons graft and rooted into it, as Galen wryteth in hys seconde booke entiteled *de vsu partium*, that is to saye, of the vse of the partes of the body. And thys skinne it is, that is called the true skynne in dede, the vppermoste or vtmoste parte whereof, is called in Greke *Epidermis*, and hathe in it of it selfe no sence nor felynge, as witnesseth Galen in the thyrde boke and the fourteneth of

hys worcke entytled, howe to cure diseases and sycknesses. There is also another skynne lyenge vnder thys skynne, and it is called *Ymin* in the Greke language, and in the commune Latyne terme that the Phisicians and Surgions vse, *pannicu lus carnosus*, that is to saye, the fleashy pannicle or couerynge, vnto whiche and through whyche the vaynes that nourishe the skynne, with the fibres or stringes of the synowes arysynge from the sinowye partes thereunder lyinge, and geuynge sence or felynge to the skynne, doe procede and come: and thereby is the skynne as it were tyed and knytte to the partes that are vnder it, as Galen teacheth in the begynning of hys thyrde boke of admynistrynge Anatomye, and in the syxtenth of the vse of partes.

Of the fatte whych in Latyn is called Adeps. Capi iiij.

The fatte called of the Grecians *Pimelibi* requireth in no wise any sinowes, and it is sprede abrode in partes of the bodye, lyke fatte oyle betwyxte the thynne skynnye partes, and the partes that hathe synowes, to the ende that the sayde sinowes beynge of nature drye, maye throughe that natyue and natural liquour perpetuallye be moystered. And fatte is engendred or made of the fatter part of the bloud being streygned through smal thyn veynes: And when it is once conioyned with the colde and drye partes, it congealeth togyther. Wherefore in colde conplexyoned folkes it is aboundaunt: And in suche as are hotte of complexion, it is verye skante, or none at all. As Galen declareth in the .xvi. of the vse of partes, and in the ende of hys worcke entytled, *de temperamentis*, that is to saye, of complexions.

Of Mirach or epigastrion. Capitu. v.

That same parte also whiche the Grekes call *Epigastrion*, and the Arabians call Mirach, and ỳ Latynes *Abdomen* (as is afore sayde) is a compounde membre of foure thynges, that is to wete, of the skynne without furth, of fatnes of the aforesayde fleashy pannicle called of the Grecians *Hymen*, and of musclous substaunce. And it is to be vnderstanded, that all the whole substaunce conteyned frome *peritoneum* outwarde, is comprehended vnder the name of Mirach, accordynge to the mynde of Galen, who commaundeth in all woundes of the belly or wombe, to sowe the Siphach with Mirach. whereby it is to be taken as a thynge proued, that all without Siphach is Mirach. And in thys Mirach are to be noted eyghte muscles, whereof there are two commynge downe longwyse frome the sharpe gristle or shylde of the stomacke where they fyrste begynne, vnto the bones aboue the priuy membres, whyche bones are called *Ossa pectinis*. There be also other two muscles called *Latitudinales*, that is to saye, lyinge in bredth commynge from the backe vpwarde towarde the bealye or wombe, and than be ther foure muscles ỳ lye crossewise euen ouerthwart: where of two sprynge from the rybbes on the ryght syde, and procedynge to the lefte doe parte, and reach to the bones of the haunches, and to the sayde bones aboue the priuye membres. The other two sprynge from the rybbes on the lefte syde, and so passe ouer the bealye or wombe, as dyd the other, to the ryghte partes. And here is to be noted, that by the vertue and propertye that is in the muscles, whiche as afore is sayde come downe longwyse, is made the power attractiue. And of the muscles that runne croswyse, commeth the power retentiue. And by the muscles that lye on breadeth is made the vertue to expel and to voyde. And throughe the vertue or power attractiue is drawen downe aswel by the entrailes as other wyse, all the superfluities of the digestions, as the vrine or water, the wynde, and the earthye excremen tes. And throughe the vertue retentiue, all thynges are vpholden, kepte and conteyned, tyll that nature hath wroughte and done in them her kynde and office of digestion. And by the vertue expulsiue, is put furthe and expelled suche thynges as nature commaundeth or prouoketh to be done. And Galen affirmeth in hys treatise *de iuuamentis*, that all woundes or incisions made in the myddes of the wombe are more peryllous then those on the sydes, for because the partes on the sydes are more apte to be handled and more easye to be taken fourth of the entraylles, then the myddle partes be. And it is also taughte vs that the woundes percynge the wombe, wyll scacely receaue anye newe growynge of fleashe, excepte Mirach be sewed to Siphach.

Of Siphach whych the Grekes call Peritoneon. Ca. vj.

Owe nexte within thys *Abdomen* or Mirach is conteyned Siphach, whiche is a certayne rymme or pãnicle, or couerynge. And it is a membre spermatike, that is to saye sedie, and euerye parte thereof is of one substaunce, nature and vffyce. It is also sensible and quycke of felynge, it is full of sinowes, and of subtyll and fine operacion. And of complexion it is colde and drye, haupnge his begynnyng at the inner pannicle of the mydryffe, where also sprynge *didimus*, as it shalbe sayde withinfourth. Siphach was ordayned because it shoulde continue and bynde together all the bowelles and entrailles and suche lyke partes within it: and to defende the muscles, that they compresse not the naturall partes and membres vnder it. It is also stronge and toughe, to the ende that it may not lightlye be broken, whereby the thynges therein conteyned shoulde fortune to goe fourth, as it happeneth often tymes to theym that are bruste, and that haue their bowels hangynge out.

Of the partes conteyned within the sayde skynne and rymmes. Capitu. vj.

Next vnder the sayde Syphach or Peritoneũ, is conteyned *Omentum* or *zirbus*, whiche in the tables of ỳ figures we name ỳ Caule. And it is a fatte pannicle or couerynge, whiche encloseth and enwrappeth the stomacke or ventricle, with ỳ entraylles also. And it is enbrodred wyth many veynes

nes and arteries, and greate substaunce of fatnes prepared for to moysten and to preserue the partes withinforth. Thys Caule is an officiall membre, and is compounde of many veynes and arteries, whych entre and make a longe lyne of the vtter tunicle or couerynge of the stomacke, vnto the whyche tunicle hangeth the Caule, couerynge all the guttes or entralles downe to the share. And two causes we fynde why they were thus ordeyned. One is, that they shoulde defende the nutrites from offence withoutforth. The other is, that through his owne thyckenes he shoulde strengthen and comforte the digestion of the sayd nutrites, sith they are much more febler then the other membres, for they haue but thinne skinnes. &c. And nexte to thys Caule, doe the bowels or guttes appeare: of the whiche Galen in hys fourth booke *de iuuamentis* and the seconde chappter declareth, and sayeth: that the guttes in their fyrste creation were ordayned to conuey downe the drosse or refuse of the meate and drynke that we receyue, and to clense the bodye of their superfluites. And you shall here vnderstand that there are syx porcions of one whole gutte (althoughe they haue sondrye names) and that in euerye man and beaste, the sayde Gutte taketh his begynninge at the neather mouthe of the Mawe or Ventricle, and so continueth forth with diuers wyndynges, foldynges and tourayngeses, to the ende of the foundement, neuertheleſſe he hathe diuerse shapes and fourmes, as he hath dyuers operacions in the bodye: And therfore hath he dyuers names. And here vpon sayeth the Philosopher in the fyrste *de historia animalium*, that the lower wombe of a man is lyke vnto the wombe of a swyne. And lyke as the Mawe or Ventricle hathe two tunicles or cotes of skynne to couer it: euen so haue all the guttes two tunicles, in whyche they are enclosed. And the fyrst porcion of the gutte is called *Duodenum*, because he is twelue yinches in length, and he couereth the neather parte of the stomacke or ventricle, and receyueth all the drosse. The seconde porcion of the gutte is called *Ieiunum*, or the hungry gutte, because he is euermore emptye, for to hym lyeth continuallye the lytle bladder of coler, or the cheste or purse of galle, alway beatynge hym, and drawynge forth of hym all the drosse, and vtterlye clensynge hym frome all kynde of excrementes. The thyrde porcion or gutte is called *Ileon* or the thynne entrayle whych is a final & a longe thyn gutte, and conteyneth in length fyftene or sixtene cubites. And in thys gutte often tymes falleth a passion or disease called *Iliaca passio*. The fourth gutte is called *Monoculus* or the blynde gutte, whiche we call in Englyshe the one ended gutte, because it semeth to haue but one holle or mouthe: But yet in dede it hathe two, the one nere vnto the other, for by the one goeth in all thynges, and by the other they goe forth agayne. The fyfth is called *Colon*, and it receyueth all the drosse frō the other beynge cleane purged or purified from all the profitable iuice. And therfore the veynes called *Mesaraicæ*, come not to hym as they doe to the other. The syxte and last parte of thys gutte, is called *Intestinum rectum* or *Longaon*, in Englyshe we call it the straite entrayle or ye arsegutte, & thys endeth at the holle in the foundement, & he hath in hys neather ende foure musicles, to holde, to open, to shutte, and to put forthe. As you shal moore playnelye perceaue here after in the figures. And ye shal note that there come to euerye tournynge of the guttes certayne sinowes frome the sixe conjugacion or payres ye come from ye brayne. And these sinowes serue bothe for the felynge and also for the expellynge or voydynge of the excrementes. *Mesenterium* a notable texture or enweaynge of innumerable veynes and arteries, whiche are called *Mesaraicæ*, & of some authours they are named *Lactes*, or the fyrste veynes, frome whome is drawen the nutrimente out of the stomacke, and caried to the gates of the lyuer. And these veynes doe ramifie and sprede abrode in braunches out of the veyne called, *Porta epatis*. And it is couered and defended with pannicles and ligamentes beynge common to the entrayles with the backe therof also beynge full of glandulous fleashe or full of kyrnels.

Of the Ventricle or Stomacke. Capi. vij.

The Ventricle called commonlye in Englyshe the Stomacke, is a membre compounde & spermatyke, synowye, quycke and light of felyng. And therein is made perfecte the nutrymente of the fyrste digestion called *Chilus*. Thys is a membre muche necessarye to al the body, for yf it fayle in hys operacio or worckyng, tha al ye mēbres of ye body do afterward fal to corruptio. And therfore Galen in the fyrste chapter of hys boke *de iuuamentis* and also the Philosopher in the firste *de historia animalium*, declare the Stomacke to be ordeyned chiefelye for two principall causes: The one is, that it shoulde be to all the membres of the bodye, as the earth is to al thynges engendred on the same, so that the other membres of all the whole bodye shoulde of it require their sustenaunce, and sufficient nourysshinge. The other is, that this Ventricle or Stomacke shoulde be as a sacke or cheste, or as a store house for all the meate belongyng to the bodye, yea, and the Cooke also or dresser of the meate to all the partes of the body. Thys Stomacke is constituted or made of two pannicles, of the whyche the innermore is synowye, and the vtter is fleshye. Thys inner pannicle hathe longe muscles lyinge on length, and stretcheth longewyse frome the Stomacke or Ventricle to the mouthe thereof, and thys mouthe of some men is named Mery, and of some other it is called the necke of the Mawe. But of the Grekes it is called *Stomachus*, and with thys the Ventricle fetcheth or reacheth into hym the meate from the mouth as it were with handes. He hathe also certayne muscles lyinge ouerthwart or crossewyse, in whiche is a propertye or power to holde and to make retention. And also the vtter pannicle lyeth in bredth and hath power or vertue to expulse and putte out whē season shal require. It hath also much carnositie or fleasheynesse, that there by with heate there withal ioyned, it should helpe the vertue digestiue of the Stomacke. And the same effecte he worcketh also by other heates geuen to hym by hys neyghburs, as thus, for it hathe the lyuer on the ryghte syde, chafynge hym

wyth hys wynges or sydes, to encrese naturall heate, in hym: and the Splene on hys lyfte syde with hys fattenes and veynes sendynge to hym the melancolique humour, therewith to styre and to prouoke his apetyte: and aboue hym is the hearte, quickenynge hym wyth hys arteries. And the brayne also sendeth to hym a braunche of synowes to geue hym felynge. And he hathe on the hynder parte descendynge frome the partes of the backe certayne ligamentes wherewyth he is boūde or fastened to the spondylles or turnynge ioyntes of the same. The shape or fygure of the Stomacke is endelonge after the maner of a gourde, croukynge vpwarde, and bothe the holes or mouthes thereof, are on the vpper parte of the bodye of it, to the ende that there by nothyng shoulde passe forth vnaduisedlye. The quantitie of the Stomacke holdeth mooste commonlye two pitchers of wyne. And it maye suffre manye passions. The neather mouthe of the sayde Ventricle or Stomacke, is bothe narower and strayghter then the vpper mouth, and that for thre causes. The fyrste is, because the vpper mouthe receyueth meates greate and boysteous in substaunce not fyned nor made small.

The seconde is, because that by the neather mouthe passeth from the Stomake to ꝑ lyuer, the meate after the fyrste digestion, when it is brought to *Chylus*, as afore is sayd. And the thyrde cause is, that the sayd seconde or lower mouth shoulde not wythoute wyll, let passe the drosse and refuse of the meate into the guttes, before it be fully clensed and digested. But when you shal take thys Ventricle or Stomacke out of the body, the partes adiacent beyng consydred, ye muste bynde the necke therof wyth a poynte or strynge, that the sauoure therof maye not anoye theym that stande by, and loke vpon it. And whan ye haue seperated it frome the bowels, washe it diligentlye, and then may you meete or measure it with water, to be assured how much in quantitie it wyll holde. And you shal see the fourme or shape thereof in the. 13 14 15 and 16 fygures of the partes of Nutritiō, hereafter folowing.

Here foloweth of the Lyuer. Capitu. ix.

The Lyuer is a principall membre and officiall, and of hys fyrste creation spermatyke, complete in quantitye of bloude, and of it selfe insensible. Yet neuertheleſſe, by accedentall causes it hathe a felynge in it. And in the Lyuer is made the seconde digestion, and he is lapped in a synowye pannicle. And that he is a prynczypall membre it is recorded in the fourtenth booke of the partes of beastes. And lykewyse in the songe or verses of Auicen. And also Galen in the thyrde Chapter and the fourth booke entytled *de iuuamentis*. And ꝑ he is offyciall nedeth no prove. He is also spermatyke, and synowye in substaunce, of the whyche are engendred hys veynes. And because the Lyuer was but lytle in quantitie, Nature hath added to it curded bloude to the accomplyshment & performaunce of a suffycient quātitie. Belyde this he is bewrapt in a synowie pānicle. And ꝑ he is curded, is, because it shulde geue colour to the humiditie or moystie pappe of *Chilus*, whyche commeth to hym frome the Stomacke and shoulde tourne it into the colour of bloude. And the Lyuer is ordeyned, that in hym shoulde be transfourmed or engendred the bloude nutrimentall. And the Lyuer is mofte conuenientlye placed ouer the Stomacke somwhat declynynge vnder the rybbes on the ryghte syde. And it is fourmed gybbous or bunchynge out on the backe syde, and holowe on the insyde, lyke the insyde of the hande. And the cause why it is so shapen, is, that it shoulde aplye to the Stomacke or Ventricle as the hande doth to an apple, thereunto ayde and comforte digestion with his heate and worckynge as the fyre doeth vpon the potte or cauldron hangynge ouer it. And the Lyuer is also bounde with hys pellicles or small skynnes, to the mydriffe, and also with stronge ligamētes. And it hathe also a certayne knyttynge or tyinge together wyth the Ventricle & the Entrayles, with the Hearte, the Raynes, the Testicles or Stones, and diuerse other membres. And there are in the Lyuer fyue pellicles or skynnes with clefte like vnto fyue fingers. And in Galen in the laste Chapter of his treatyse of naturall powers, the Lyuer is called *Massa sanguinis vinaria* conteynynge in it selfe. ii. substaunces, natural, and nutrimental. And in the seconde boke *de Alimentis* is declared, that the nutrimentalles spryde abrode with the bloude, to nourysche and to be transfourmed into the substaunce of the partes wherunto it appertyneth, the other iuyce as wel naturall, as excrementall, is sequestred and separated into places thereunto prepared for sondrye considerations, for the place of humours is in the Lyuer aswell as of the bloude. The yelowe or citryne colour in the Vessicle or Cheste of the Galle, the blacke colour or melancolye hathe the Splene, the Flegme, the Pulme and the Joynctures. But the waterysche and superfluous humours are cast downe to the Raynes & the Bladder, which also go some time with the bloude, where if they be aboundante and rottyng they brede feuers or agues, of suche nature, qualitie and name, as is the preminaunt humour connexed with theym. And some are putte out to the skynne, to be resolued by vapourous sweates or exhallations, some tyme by scabbes, scurfe, puscles or wheales, apostemes and such lyke. And these foure naturall humoures, that is to saye, Bloude, Flegme, Colour, and Melancolye are engendred and distributed after thys maner. Fyrste, you shall vnderstande that frome the spermatycke substaunce of the Lyuer withinforth, are engendred two great veynes, of whome the fyrste and the greatest is called *Vena porta*, and he commeth from the cauitie or holow syde of the Lyuer, from whom spryngen al the small veynes called Mesaraice, & these Mesaraice be to *Vena porta* as the braunches of a tree are to the bodye or stocke of the same, for some of them be conteyned with the bothom of the Ventricle, some with *Duodenum*, some with *Ieiunum*, some with *Ileon*, and some wyth the one eyed gutte called some tyme the sacke. And from all these guttes they brynge the succositie or iuice pappe of *Chilus* whiche descended vnto them from the Stomacke, distributynge it in the substaūce or body of ꝑ Lyuer, & these veynes, called Mesaraice, are almost innumerable, because yf any thyng shoulde scape from the one of them, yet shoulde the other catche it, and receaue it. And in these veynes is

begonne

begonne the seconde digestion, and ended in the Lyuer, lyke as ye fyrste was in the Stomacke. And thus is it manifeste that these veynes Mesaraice serue to bryngе the iuice or humiditie of the meate and drynke that passed or scaped the Stomacke to the Lyuer. And they sprede them selues abrode through the substaunce of the Lyuer, and also they al stretche towarde the Gybbous part ye bosseth out to the outwarde Conuexited or bolle of the Lyuer. And there they mete and goe all into one, and beynge so vnited and ioyned together, they make the seconde greate veyne, called *Vena chilis* or *Vena concaua*, and it is called of some men *Vena ramosa*. And thys veyne wyth hys rootes draweth out all the bloude engendred in the Lyuer, and wyth hys braunches ramifiynge vpwardes and downewardes, he caryeth or conueyeth the same to al the other membres of the bodye, therewith to nourish and fulfyll theym, and in them is made the thyrde digestion. There go also frome the Lyuer other veynes and colatures, bearyng the superfluities of third digestion to theyr proper places, as it shal hereafter be declared. And in administring Anatomie ye Lyuer is taken out next after the Splene.

Here foloweth of the Vessicle or Bladder of Coler. Capitu.x.

NOw to speake of the Galle or ye Vessycle of yelowe color. We haue learned that it is an offyciall membre, beynge bothe spermatycke and synowye, and hathe in it selfe subtyll disposition, and it consisteth lyke a purse or a pauiculer bladder. In the holowe syde of the Lyuer, aboute the myddle lob or particion of the Lyuer, there ordeyned to receyue the colericke superfluitie engendred in the sayde Lyuer, the whyche purse or vessycle hathe thre holles or neckes, of the whyche by the firste, he draweth to hym from the Liuer the colerycke humour, that the bloude be not infected or noyed therwyth. And by the seconde holle or necke he sendeth coler to the bothom of the Stomacke, therein to kerder the same makyng decoction. And by the thyrde necke, he sendeth Coler orderlye from one gutte to another to cleuse them of the drosse or superfluitie of the meate. And that is the cause that colerycke persons be more laxatiue than men of other complexions. And thys Vessycle may conteyne in quantitye aboute halfe a pynte.

Here foloweth of the Splene. Capit.xj.

THe Splene otherwise called ye Wilt, is a spermaticke mēbre & officiall as other membres be. And it is the receptacle of the melācolicke humoure or blacke Coler, engēdred in the Liuer. And in Liōs, Dogges, wolfes, and suche other stronge and hotte beastes it obteyneth a blacke or swortyshe colour, but in a Swyne or other beastes, whyche are colder and moyster, it is more whiter, as Galen teacheth in ye sixth of administryng Anatomie, and in the fourth *de metodo Medendi*.

Furthermore, hys place is on the lefte syde crosse wyse embrasynge and halsynge the Stomacke whole substaunce is rare & thynne and muche after the fashion of a spounge, at the leste wyse as touching hys holonesse, and hys porosittie. And two causes I fynde wherfore the Splene was ordeyned and there placed. The fyrste is, that by the melantolious superfluities, whiche he draweth from the Lyuer, he is there nourysched and fedde. The seconde cause is that the good nuttiriue bloude by suche drawyng of the adust and noughtye qualyties frome hym shoulde therby be clensed and made pure from his dregges & refuse & melācolyke grosse thickenes, wherby the cōplexion myght be hurted & altered, if this mēbre were not. Moreouer, the cote wherin ye Splene is lapped, is broughte frome *Peritoneum*, not as a bande, but as a cote, enclosynge in euerye place hys skymy substaunce. The Splene also receyueth a small synowe frome the syxth knyttyng of the Brayne, lykewise as the Reynes, and the Vessicle of Coler. And in takynge forth the bowels, ye shall suffre the Lyuer and the Splene to remayne in the bodye tyll ye haue consydered the procedyage of the vesselles from thē to the other membres.

Of the Reynes or Kydneys. Cap.xij.

WYthin ye regiō of ye nutrites vnder ye Matrix behyndforth, bē ordeyned & placed the Reynes to mundifie and purge the bloude, from hys waterish superfluities. And they haue eche of them two passages conueyaunces or wayes, by the one is drawen the waternesse or superfluous moysture from *Vena chilis*, and that by two veynes whyche are called *Emulgentes* or mylkynge veynes beinge of the length of a mannes fynger, and descendynge from the lyuer. And by the other is sende the selfe humiditie or moysture to the bladder, and they are called *Pori vritides* or *vretici*. The substaunce of the Kydneyes are laterteous fleasche, hauynge a propertie to stretch out in length. And their place is behynde on eche syde of the spondils or tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, beynge two in numbre. And the ryghte Kydneye lyeth somewhat hygher then the lefte, and is bounde fasste to the backe with ligamentes. And the Philosopher sayeth that the Kydneyes of a man are muche lyke to the Kydneyes of a Cowe, for they are full of harde knottes, hauynge in them manye small cauities or holowe places, as it were certayne celles. And therefore, the soores or vlcers in theym are verye harde to cure. And they are also moore harde in substaunce than anye other fleashye membre of the bodye. And that for two causes, the one is, that they maye not be perysched or hurte by the sharpenesse of the vrine. The other is, that the sayde vrine whiche passeth throughe and from theym, maye be altered and clensed or scoured throughe theyr soliditie and massiuesse. Also there commeth from the Hearte to eche of the Kydneyes, an arterye that bryngeth vnto them bloude, heate, spirite, and lyfe. And in the same maner there commeth a veyne from the Lyuer, that bryngeth vnto theym nutrimentall or nourysshinge bloude. The greace or

 fatnesse

fatnesse of these Kydneyes is lyke to the substaunce of the fatte on the other membres therwithin. Thys greace is an officiall membre, made of thynne bloude congeyled and crudded throughe colde, lyke as they are sometyme dissolued throughe immoderate heate. And there is the moore or greater quantitie of fatte aboute these Kydneyes, partelye to tempre and moderate theyr heate, & partely to prohibit and let the bryne, lest wyth hys sharppe bytynge, it myghte frette and make rawe the substaunce of them. And betwene the Kydneyes on ȳ tournyng ioyntes, crepeth *Vena chilis*, or the holowe veyne, beynge there a veyne of great substaunce, for he receyueth all the nutrimentall bloude frome the Lyuer. And from hym passen forth manye small pypes or braunches on euerye syde. And at ȳ tournyng ioyntes betwixt the shoulders he deuideth him selfe whole into.ii.great armes or boughes, the one of them going to ȳ one arme, & the other into the other arme, there deuydynge them selues into manye veynes & braũches, as it shalbe lyuely expressed here after in the seconde fygure of veynes, whereunto you maye resorte to beholde his vniuersall delineation or discription howe it is set forth.

Of the lower parte of the bealy or wombe, called the Haunches. Capitu.xiij.

THys lower parte of the bealye is closed in on bothe the sydes, wyth the two Haunche bones. And in it are thre thynges principallye to be noted. The fyrste is, of the partes conteyned withoutfurth: The seconde is of the partes conteyned withinforth. And the thyrde is of the partes procedynge outwarde from within. The partes conteyned withoutforth, are parte of *Abdomen* and *Peritoneum*, otherwyse named Mirach, and Syphach, as is afore sayde, with the caule and the bones. The partes conteyned withinfurth, are the Vessicle or Bladder of bryne, the vessels spermatycke, the Matryx in women, *Intestinum rectum* or the arsegutte, with also the synowes, veynes and arteries. The partes procedynge outwardes, are *Dindimus*, *Peritoneum*, the Buttockes and the Muscles descendynge to the thighes, whyche shall here after be spoken of in order. And as for the partes conteyned withoutforth as *Abdomen*, *Peritoneum* and the Caule, it is sufficientlye spoken of before. And therefore, we shall nowe speake somwhat of the bones, whyche are also of the partes conteyned withoutforth.

The discription of certayne bones belongynge to thys place. Capitu.xiiij

WE shall fyrste speake of the bones of the backe called the Spondylles or turnynge ioyntes, whiche are in numbre thyrtye wherof the fyrste are called in Latyne *Vertebræ ceruicis*, whyche are the Spondyls in the necke, the seconde are in the backe agaynst ȳ brest, and therfore they are called *Vertebræ thoracis*. The.iii.part are cõteined in the Loynes, the rest are in the holy bone, and after some authours, there are thre of the Spondyls in the rumpe bone. But howe manye of these bones are conteyned in euerye parte you shall here after learne in the declaratiõ of the Caracters and figures of the bones. And it is to be noted that euerye one of the tournyng ioyntes are holowe in the myddes wher throughe passeth the marey of the backe, called *Nucha*, from the brayne. And some authours saye that there is no differẽce in substaũce, betwene this marey of the backe and the brayne. And thys marey of the backe geueth to the synowes bothe the power of mouynge and also of felynge. And euerye one of these tournynge ioyntes hathe holes on euerye syde thorowe ȳ whyche procede bothe arteries and veynes bryngynge from the Hearte and lyuer both lyfe and nourysshynge, lyke as they do to the brayne. And from the pannicle of the Marey in the backe, through the holes at the sydes of the spondyls spryngen furth the synowes that geue and cause mouyng. And ther they associate them selues wyth the stronge lygamentes, whyche be of them selues withoute sence or felynge, and geue to the sayde ligamentes felynge lyke as they receyued it of the Marey descendynge in the Spondyls. And for thys cause *Nucha* is iudged to be of the substaunce of the brayne, and the pannicles therof to be also of lyke substaũce with ȳ pannicles of the brayne. Moreouer, eche of these turnynge ioyntes or Spondyls are bounde faste one to another: so that one of them maye not well be moued without the other. And the continuation or lynkynge and tyinge of these bones togyther is called of many the rydge bone, whyche is the foundation and fourme or shape of the bodye. And wyth the laste ioyntes of the backe are framed or ioyned the Haunche bones. And they are the vpholders, and as it were proppes to beare vp all the tournynge ioyntes in the backe. And these bones are small towarde the tayle or rumpe, and brode towarde the Haunches, and these bones make *Ossa pectinis*, whyche are the bones aboue the priuye membres, they are also brode agaynst the thinne entrailes. And therfore are they called of some men *Ossa Ilia*. And eche of these bones towarde the share hathe a great rounde hole, in which is receyued the whyrle bone. And besydes that place also is a great hole or a waye where through proceden from aboue diuers muscalous, veynes, and arteryes, whych passe throughe that waye to the thighes. And thus is it to be noted that of thys bone *Ilion* or *Pecten* and of the whyrle bone bothe together is made the ioynt of the thyghe.

Of the partes conteyned wythinforth, and fyrste of the Bladder. Cad.xv.

THe fyrste thynge that commeth to syghte in the neather partes of the bealye, is the Bladder or Vessicle of bryne, whych is an offyciall membre, and compounded of two sinowye pannycles. And it is in complexion colde and drye, whose necke is fleashye, and hath much to witholde and to lette go. And in men it is longer, and is conteyned with the yarde, passing through *Peritoneum*. But in women it is shorter, and is conteyned with

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in the shape for the necke therof passeth throughe the necke of the Matrix within the body, as it appeareth in the nynth figure of the Matrix. The Bladder is placed betwene the bone of the share and the arsgut, called *Longaon* or the streyght gutte. And in women it is betwene the sayde bone of the share and the Matrix, beinge in it enplanted two longe veynes commynge frō the kydneyes, as it appeareth in ỳ second figure of womens shape. And the names of theyr two veynes, are called of moste wryters *Pori vretici*, or els *Venæ vretedes*, bryngynge wyth them the vryne or pisse from the kydneyes into the bladder, which priuely and subtylly entreth into the bladder by the thynne rymes, chimes, or pores and holes of the pannicles there, by a naturall mouyng betwene tunicle and tunicle, & thus the vrine fyndeth an issue and so falleth priuely into the cauitie or purse of the bladder. And the more ỳ bladder is fulfylled wyth vryne ỳ streyghter be the two tunicles pressed together. For the holes of the tunicles are not the one euen agaynst the other, & therfore, be the bladder neuer so full, yet may none rebounde backe agayne. The fourme of ỳ bladder is round and conteyneth in quantitie almoste the measure of a pytcher, howbeit in some men more and in some men lesse. There are also founde two other veynes called the *Vasa seminaria*, that is to saye, the seede vessels, and they come frome *Vnea chilis* bryngynge from thence bloude into the testicles or stones, aswell in man as in woman, in whome by ferther degestion it is in man made sparme, that is to saye, the seede of nature, and they be put to muche outwardes because the testicles are withoute. But in women it abydeth within because their testicles are placed within, as it apeareth here after. And next to the vessicle is sene the Matrix, as it appeareth here after in the fygures and tables of womans bodye.

Here foloweth of the Matrix. Capit. xvi.

The Matrix or chambre in woman is an officiall membre compounde and full of synowes and in complexion colde and drye, and it is the house or receptacle of mans generation being ordeyned to receaue, take, conserue and nourysche the sede of man. It is situat betwene the Bladder, and the streyght entrailes. The fourme or shape therof is as it were a mans yarde turned inwarde. It hathe two armes commynge frome the syrynge toppe of the testicles, whiche in approchinge thyther caste furth sondrye braunches, as ye maye see in the seconde and fourth figures of women. It hath in it two concauities or holowe celles and nomore, as farre as we can fynde by cuttinge, not withstandyng the dyuerlytye of opinions, of certayne wryters: But all other beastes haue as manye celles as they haue pappe heades. It hath also a longe necke lyke an vrynal: and in the necke it hath two mouthes, that is to wete, the one within, and the other wythoute. The innermore lyeth iuste and faste to the bealye thereof, or at the ioynynge of the necke to the bealye, whiche in the time of conceptiō shutteth close together. But the outer remayneth styll open as it dyd before, and thys outer mouthe is called *Vulua*, or the womans shape. It is placed betwene the thyghes, and hathe in the myddes a lasarteous pannicle, called in the Latyne tongue, *Tentigo*. And in the creation of thys pannicle, is founde two vtilities and purposes that it serueth for. The firste is, that by it goeth forth the vrine, whiche otherwyse myght shede or defile the partes adiacent. The seconde is, that whan a woman doeth sprede her thighes, it altereth the ayre that entreth into the Matrix to moderate and temper the heate there, and in lykewyse doth it in cold seasons, helpe to kepe forth the colde. Ferdermore, the necke that is betwene these two mouthes, hathe in her concauitie manye inuolutions and plightes or foldinges, rolled and pleited together in maner of rose leaues are before they be rype or spredde abrode. And they are after conception shutte together in maner of a purse, and from thence furth do no moore open tyll the tyme of chylde byrth. And aboute the middle of this necke be certayne veynes in maydens, whyche in tyme of theyr fyrste lyynge with man are corrupte and by reason therof are in mediatelye broken. Ferdermore, in the sydes of the outer mouthe of the Matrix within, are two testicles, or stones with two seede vessels also, whiche seede vessels in women are more shorter then the seede vessels in man, whiche in the acte or worcke of generation, shed downe the sparme into the botome of the Matrix. There are also diuers veynes commynge downe frome the Lyuer to the Matryx, which bryuge thyther nutrimeut to nourysche the chylde whyle it remayneth within the mothers wombe. And those veynes what tyme the Matrix is voyde, bryngeth thyther the superfluous bloude from certayne membres of the body wherof are engendred womans floures, wherby their bodyes are purged and delyuered from greuous diseases. And thys Matrix beynge taken furth, we vse to slytte the substaunce therof that we may behold ỳ wrinckles and inwarde partes that maye be viewed thereof. There are also in the substaunce of the Matrix dyuerse skynnes or inwrappers, as ye shall perceyue in the fyfth, syxth, seuenth and eygth fygure of the same, in the booke here folowynge.

Of Embrio. Capitu. xvij.

And nowe for asmuche as it hathe pleased almyghtye God to geue the knowledge of his high misteryes and worckes to hys creatures here lyuynge in thys worlde: It shall not be vnconuenient nor hurteful, but rather muche helpynge and beneficiall, to touche somewhat of the secrete operation of Nature, whiche God hathe ordeyned for the generation of man, and deliuerynge of chyldren in thys world, for the continuaunce and propagation of mankynde to hys deuyne pleasure, so longe as shall lyke hys deuine maiestye. We shall therfore in this present treatyse somwhat touch and declare howe man is engendred in the mothers wombe, and howe it is there conserued and brought to lyfe. For declaration wherof, it is fyrste to be declared what *Embrio* is, so farreforth as it hathe pleased God to geue knowledge thereof, by naturall reason and by Philosophie naturall. *Embrio* therfore as farre

as we haue learned of noble and excellent Philosophers wrytynge on thys matter) is a thynge engendred in the mothers wombe, the origynall whereof is the seede of man and of woman together, of whyche two is made the mypghte and power of creatynge the infante within the mothers wombe, such is the goodnesse of God, who of hys vnsercheable wysdome and infinite omnipotencie, hath graunted thys so greate a benefite for ỳ continual propagation, not onelye of man, but also of all beastes and lyuynge thynges to be preserued in theyr kindes, wherof we shal by gods grace here after speake moore at large. But for this present, first ỳ fielde of generatiõ called ỳ Matrix, is knowen to be placed in woman betwene the Bladder and *Longaon*. In ỳ whych place is sowen by the vyllage of man, a conuenable matter of kyndelye heate. For kyndelye heate or natural heate is the cause efficient bothe of doynge and worckynge, and also of spirite that geueth vertue and efficacie to the bodye, and gouerneth and ruleth the same in due temper. And the seede of generation cometh frome the partes of the bodyes of man and woman together, as by a naturall consent and effectuall wyll of all the membres together. And thus is the sayd sperme and seede of Nature shedde in the place of conceyuynge. where it is through ỳ vertue of kynde gathered together in the celles of the Matrix, and in the same by the meane of the actiue operacion of mans seede, and by the waye of suffrynge of the womans seede, they are so together mixed, that eche of theym worcketh in other, and eche of them suffreth in other. And thus is engendred *Embrio*. And it is ferder to be noted that thys sperme or seede of nature that commeth bothe of men and woman, is made of the moste best and purest droppes of bloude that are in all the bodye. And by the laboure and chaffynge of the Testicles or stones, thys bloude is turned into another kynde, and is made sperme or seede of nature, as afore sayde, which is in man hotte of complexion, white of coloure, and thycke of substaunce, wherefore it maye not be spred, nor of it selfe runne abrode, but it reuueth in takynge mixture of the womans seede, whyche hathe qualities contrarye to the seede of man, for the womans sperme is thynner, colder and febler. And (as some authours doe wryte) whan thys matter is gathered in the ryghte side of the Matrix, then there foloweth the fourmyng and creation of the Male kynde, and contrarywyse, whan it is gathered together in ỳ left side of the Matrix, than commeth thereof perfourmed the Female kynde, and where the vertue is most, to that the worke enclyneth moste. And ferder it is to be noted, that as the renet of the cheese hath by it selfe the waye or vertue of worckynge hys feate, so hathe the mylke by waye of suffrynge. And as the renet and the mylke maketh the cheese, so doeth the sperme of man and woman make and fourme, by generation the *Embrion*, wherof commeth the chylde. And of the selfe same thynge within spryngeth by the vertue of kyndelye heate a certayne skynne or caule, whyche it lappeth it selfe in, wherewith afterwardes, it is tyed to the mothers wombe, & ỳ couering cometh forth afterward at the byrth of the chylde. And yf it happen that aye of the skynne remayne wythin the woman after the byrth of the chylde, then is the woman in paryll of her lyfe. Furthermore, it is sayde that of thys *Embrio* is engendred the Heart, the Lyuer, the Brayne, the Synowes, the Vaynes, the Arteries, the Cordes, the Ligamentes, Skinnes, Erystils and Bones, receyuing to them by kindelye vertue the menstruall bloude, of the whyche also is engendred bothe fleashe and fatnesse. And (as ỳ auncient wryters do specifie) the fyrst thynges that are shapen are the pryncypalles, as the Heart, the Lyuer and the Brayne. For of ỳ Heart spryngeth the arteries, of the Lyuer the veynes, & of the Brayne the synowes. And whan these haue taken theyr fourme and shape, then Nature maketh and shapeth bones and grystels, to kepe, conserue and sustayne the same. As the bones of the heade for the brayne, the breste bones and the rybbes, for the heart and ỳ Liuer. And after these spryngen al other members one after another in suche order as is mooste requisyte and expedient for the bodye.

And the chylde is bredde forthe in foure degrees, as thus. The fyrste is when the sperme or sede is lyke the substaunce of mylke. The seconde is, when it is turned from that kynde to another, whyche is lyke a lompe of bloude. And Hipocrates calleth this by the name of *Feotus*. The thyrde degree is, when ỳ principal partes are shapen, as the Heart, the Lyuer and the brayne. The fourth and laste is, when all the resydue of the membres be perfectlye shapen. For then the Philosophers holde, that it receyueth soule, lyfe and breath, for then it begynneth to moue it selfe alone, whiche without the thynges afore sayde it coulde not doe. Nowe in these foure degrees afore sayde, it continueth in the fyrste (as mylke) by the space of seuen dayes. In the seconde (as *Feotus*) nyne dayes. In the thyrde (lyke a lompe of fleashe engendrynge the pryncypals) by the space of twelue dayes. And in the fourth (whych is to ỳ ful tyme of perfection of all the whole membres it remayneth by the space of eyghtene dayes, and so by the accompte of diuerse Phisicions, there are fyre and fourty dayes, from the daye of conception to the daye of full perfection and receyuynge the due shape complete and the soule, but in that we submytte oure selues to the wysdome and prouident ordinaunce of hym that is the maker of all thynges, in whome onely is the premyses to ordeyne and determyne. And we shall here retourne agayne to the reste of the Inwardes conteyned in the haunches or neather parte of the bealy.

Of the streyghte entrayle otherwyse called the arsgutte. Capitu. xviij.

Thys streyght entrayle called *Longaon* or the Arsgutte, lyeth betwene the Matrix and the backe, and it is of panniculer substaunce as all the other bowels are. And it is in length a good spanne, the vpper ende thereof stretcheth vp vpghte to the reynes, and hys neather parte is called of some men the towell. And aboute hym is founde two muscles, the one of them to open, and ỳ other to shut. And there are also founde in hym fyue veynes or braunches of veynes, called *Hemoroides* whyche haue a colligation or knyttynge together

wyth

wyth the bladder , and therefore are they partakers together in theyr greuaunces or diseases. And when thys *Longaon* is rayled vp in administring Anatomie, then maye you see the veynes, arteries and synowes, howe they are braunched, & bowed downe to the neather partes. And concernynge ferder knowledge here in, you maye repayre to the fygures here after folowynge, and chiefelye in the eyghte and twenty fygure of the Muscles.

Here foloweth of the partes procedynge outwarde, and fyrst of the Yarde. Ca. xix.

THe Yarde or ý mẽbres generatiue in man are now to be spokẽ of, whych dure or cõtinue vnto the parte cõlled *Peritoneum*, whiche place is from the coddes vnto the foundemente, wherein is sene a seame, & in ý fyrst boke of stories ý. viii. cap. ý Philosopher sheweth it to be placed at ý ende of ý share. The Yarde is an officiall membre, and the tyller of mans generation, compoũde and made of skinne, brawnes, tendons, veynes, arteries, synowes and greate lygamentes. And it hathe in it two passages, canelles or principal yssues, that it is to wete, one for the sperme or seede, and another for the vrine. And the Philosophers assigne therunto the quantitie or length of seuen or eyghte ynches commonlye, with proportionall and measurable bygnes accordynge to the capacitie of the Matrix. But the trueth is, that it varieth in euerye manne concernynge bothe those demensions. And Auicen affirmeth the Yarde to haue thre passages, holes or yssues, throughe the one to passe insensyble polition, and the wynde that causeth the erection of the Yarde, and the other two holes for vryne and seede, as is sayde afore. Moreouer the bodye of the Yarde hathe a skynne aboute it, where the heade or glandyll thereof is clothed with a double skynne called *Preputium*, whiche the Jewes vse to cutte of from theyr chyldren by the institution of their law. And thys skynne is mouable, for throughe the confrication thereof, the spermetyke moyster is the better and the sooner gathered together, and the sooner also caste forth from the testicles, by the Yarde into the Matrix, for by it is had the moore delectacion in doynge with the woman. And the formoste parte of the heade of the Yarde is made of a subtyll brawny flesh, whyche if it be once loste, it is syldome or neuer restored agayne, not wythstandyng ý it maye be well cicatrized and skynned. Ferdermore, betwene that double skynne and the sayde toppe of the Yarde called the Glandyl, doeth often aryse a Pustyl, whiche longe continued infecteth the whole bodye.

Of the purse conteynynge the Testicles called commonly the Coddes. Capit. xx.

THys membre is also compounde and official, and though it be numbred amongest the generatiue membres, yet it is a principal membre, for withoute it is no generation, the Purse was onlye ordeyned for the custodye and comforte of the Testicles, and the other spermatyke vessels, and it is also made of two partes, that is to wete, of ý inner & of the vtter, ý vtterMoore is compounde and made of skynne and lasartes runnynge bothe on length and also croswyse, in lyke maner as is ý Myrach. The inner part therof is of ý substaũce of Siphach & in it is ý similitude of. ii. pockettes drawen together by thẽ selues, nothyng differynge from Siphach or *Peritoneum*, and they be made two for thys cause, ý yf ý one shoulde be hurt, yet the other shoulde be preserued. The testicles or stones beinge within them conteyned or made or constitute of glandulous or kyrnellye fleashe. And ferdermore, there comen synowes frome the brayne throughe the *Dindimus* vnto the Testicles, and from the heart, arteries, and from the lyuer veynes, bryngynge to them bothe felynge, styrrynge, lyfe, spirite & nutrimentall bloude, beyng the most purest bloude of al the membres of the bodye, wherof by decoction and laboure of the Testicles is made sperme or seede, whiche beyng put forth in dew tyme as is before rehearsed, geueth formal essence and power of encreacement to the fruite of generation.

Of the Grayde or Share. Cap. xxj.

HEre is knowen to be the place emunctorye or purgatiue to the Lyuer. And what so euer infection be in the Lyuer, yf nature be stronge and sufficient, it expelleth it to thys place, as we oftẽ sene in tyme of ý plague, & after great agues, and other infections taken of vncleane women. And the fleash and skyn in thys place is thyn, wynckled or courye by reason of bowynge the thyghes. And the hyppes haue greate brawnye fleashe theron, bycause thyther descende muscles, cordes and lygamentes, to moue and bynde together the thighes with the haunches or the bone called *Coxix* or *Coxendix*. And as for the constitutions of the buttockes we referre to the tables of the Muscles, where the partes therof are at large declared.

Here foloweth of the seconde or myddle ventricle, whyche is the Breste, called in Latyne Pectus, & in Greke Thorax. Capit. xxij.

THys seconde Ventricle begynneth at the former parte of the necke called *Iugulum*, and so conteynynge all the whole region bothe behynde and before vnto *Diafragma* otherwyse called the Mydryffe. And the Breste it selfe is called the Cheste of the spiritual membres of man. And it is to be noted that there be on the vtter parte thereof conteyned foure principall partes, as the Skynne, muscleous fleashe, the Pappes and the Bones. And the partes withyn are eyghte, that is to wete, the Hearte, the Pulme, (whych conteyneth the Lyghtes and Lounges) Pãnicles, Lygamentes, Synowes, Veynes, Arteries, with the mouthe of the Ventricle, whyche is called *Ysophagus*, and it is also commonlye named the Stomacke.

macke. Nowe as concernynge the outwarde partes, they shall here after be at full sette out in the declaration of the same, the Pappes, whyche we shall here somwhat touche, eare we goe anye ferder. The fleashe of the Pappes differeth frome the other fleashe of the body, in that it is whyte, glardelous and spongeous, haupnge also in theym bothe Synowes, Ueynes and Arteries, with whyche they are tyed and knytte vnto the Hearte, the Lyuer, the Brayne & ỳ Generatiue mẽbres. And there are also in the Brest (as ỳ aunciẽt Authours do make mencion) foure score and ten muscles, for some of them be comẽ to the Necke, some to the Shoulders and the Shoulder blade, some to the Wyddryffe, to the Rybbes, to the Backe, & some to the Breste it selfe. And we finde verye certayne commoditye and profyt in the creation of the Pappes, euen as well in men as in women, for in man they defende and kepe the spirituals from hurte, and noyaunce withoutforth. And by theyr thyckenesse and complexion they comforte the naturall heate, mundifiynge and clensynge. And in women there is in them hadde the generation of mylke, for in women there commeth from the Matrix into the Brestes or Pappes, dyuers and soundrye Ueynes, bryngynge in theym menstruall bloude, whyche is there throughe the vertue and power digestiue, turned into the colour of whytenes, lyke vnto ỳ fleash of the sayde Pappes, in lyke maner as the Juice of the Meate or *Chilis* commynge from the Ventrycle to the Lyuer, is digested into the colour of the Lyuer. Ferdermore, the bones of the Breste are sayd to be triple or threfolde, and they are in numbre seuen lyinge in the Breste before, and theyr length is after the breadeth of the Breste. And theyr extremyties or endes be grystelye, as the Rybbes be. And at the vppermost part of *Thorax* or the Brest is a hole or cauyte, wherein are sette the feete of the Furkylbones or Canell bones, whyche are called in Latyne *Clauiculæ*. And as the neather part of the Breste agaynste the mouth of the Ventricle hangeth a grystle, whyche we call properlye ỳ shape grystle, for it is called of the Doctours *Ensis formis*, that is to saye swearde like. And thys grystle was ordeyned for two causes. The one is, that it shoulde defende the Ventricle withoufurth frome hurte. The seconde, that in tyme of replexion or of fulnesse it shoulde geue place to the Ventricle when nede requireth. The partes of the backe belongynge to the Breste conteyne twelue spondyls or turnynge toyntes, throughe whome passeth the Marey of the backe called *Nucha*. And from them spryngen twelue payre of nerues or synowes, bryngynge to the muscles of the Breste aforesayde bothe kelyng and mouynge. And here is to be noted, that in euerye syde are twelue rybbes, whereof seuen are called the true rybbes, and fyue are called the false rybbes, because they are not of the iuste length of the other seuen as it maye be iudged by the eye, and as you maye perceaue in the thre fygures of bones.

Of the partes conteyned wythinforth, and firste of the Hearte. Cap. xxiij.

BEcause the Hearte is the pryncypall membre of al other membres, and also the begynning of lyfe, he is sette in the mydtes of the Breste, seuerallye by hym selfe, as Lord and kyng of al the other membres. And as a Lorde and kynge oughte to be serued of hys subiectes, whyche haue theyr lyuynge of hym: So are all the membres of the bodye readye to serue the Hearte, of whome they all receyue theyr lyuynge, and do seruyce manye wayes vnto hym. The substaunce of the Hearte is as it were lasarteous fleashe, beynge spermatike and an offyciall membre, and he beynge the begynnynge of lyfe, geueth to euerye membre of the body both bloude of life, and spirite of breath & heate. But here maye a certayne doubte arise, for and yf the Hearte wer of lasarteous fleashe, hys mouynge or stryrynge shoulde be voluntarye and not naturall, but the trueth is the contrarye, for it were impossible that the Heart shoulde be ruled onelye by wyll and not by kynde, the Hearte also hathe the shape or fourme of a Pynaple, and the broade ende therof is vpwarde, the sharpe ende dependyng downwardes, somewhat towardes the lefte syde. And here it is also to be noted, that the Hearte hathe bloude in hys substaunce, where all other membres haue it but in theyr Ueynes and Arteryes. And also the Hearte is bound wỳ certayne ligamentes to the backe part of the Breste, but these ligamentes do in no wyse touch the substaunce of the Heart, but spryngе forth in the vpper part of him, and so is he fastened. Forthermore the Heart hath two ventricles or concauities or purses, the left of them beyng hygher then the ryghte. And the cause of these cauites or holowe bagges is thys, because they shoulde kepe the bloude for hys nourysshynge, and the ayre to moderate and abate the great heate ỳ the Heart is in, whych bloude and ayre are kepte in these two cauytes or holowe bagges. And here it is to be noted, that to the ryght Ventricle of the Hearte commeth a Ueyne frome the greate Ueyne called *Vena Chilis*, whyche receaueth all the substaunce of the bloude frome the Lyuer, and thys Ueyne that commeth frome *Vena Chilis*, entreth into the Hearte at the ryghte Ventricle, as afore is sayde. And in hym is brought a great porciõ of ỳ thyckest bloude therewith to nourysshe the Heart, and the resydue ỳ is lefte of this is made subtyll and thynne through the vertue of the Hearte, beynge put then afterwarde into a pytte or cauite or purse in the mydtest of the Hearte, betwene the two Ventricles, and there is it made hotte, there is it clensed and pured. And then it passeth into the lefte Ventricle, and therein it is engendred, spirite, more clearer, bryghter and subtyller then is any corporall thynge, compounded of the foure Elementes, for it is a thynge that is a meane betwene the bodye and the soule, and therefore the Philosophers lyken it rather to a heauenlye thynge then to a bodelye thynge. It is also to be noted that frome the left Ventricle of the Hearte spryngen two arteryes, the one hauyng but one cote as a vayne, and therefore it is called *Arteria venalis*, that is the veynall Arterye. And thys Arterye caryeth forth bloude from the Hearte to the Lounges, whyche bloude is vapeyrous, and is tried and lefte of the Heart to be brought

by thys

by thys Arterye to the Lounges or Pulme, to geue therto nourysyment. And he receyueth there ayre of the Pulme, & so bryngeth it to the Hearte therewith to refresche hym, wherof Galen beareth wytnes in the seconde chapter *De iuuamentis membrorum* sayinge that the Heart of man is kynde to the Lightes and Lounges, syth it sendeth vnto them of hys owne bloude to feede theym, and that they rewarde hym agayne with ayre to refresche hym. The other Arterie hath two cotes and is called *Vena Arterialis* or the great Arterye, for he bothe ascendeth and descendeth, and sendeth forthe hys braunches to all the other Arteries, that spreade to euerye membre of the bodye. And by hym are refreshed and quickened all the membres of the bodye, syth the spirite that is receyued in them is the instrument and treasure of the vertue of the soule. And thus it passeth vntyl it come to the brayne, wher he is clensed & depured, and as it were strayned into a ferder digestion, where he receyueth another spirite, and so is made animal. And thus beynge made at the Lyuer nutrimentall, at the Testicles generatiue, at the Heart vital, and at the Brayne animall, he is made a perfecte spirite of euerye kynde. So that by meane of hym all operations and euery workynge in the bodye take theyr due effecte. And two causes I fynde why these Arteryes haue .ii. cotes, ẏ one is that ẏ one cote is neither sufficient nor able to withstande ẏ violent mouing & styrring of ẏ spirite of life, which is caried in him. The secōde cause is, ẏ the thyng which is caryed aboute in hym from place to place is of so precious a treasure that there cannot be taken to muche heede in the keppynge therof. Ferthermore, some doctours call thys Arterye the pulsatiue or beatynge Veyne, sith by hym is knowen and founde the power and myghte of the Hearte. Wherefore it is manifest that for great skyll Nature hathe ordeyned to thys Arterye two cotes. Also there are ordeyned in the Hearte thre pellicles or thinne tunicles opening and closynge at the goynge in of the Hearte bloude and spirite in conuement tyme. Moreouer, the Hearte hath two lytle eares for breathynge hooles throughe which cometh in & passith forth the ayre sente thither frō ẏ Pulme. And ther is also fo'ūd in ẏ Heart a gristle ayde to helpe and strengthen the Hearte in hys affayres. The Heart is furthermore couered with a stronge pannicle whiche is called of some men *Capsula Cordis* or *Pericardium*, and it is a strong case or bore wher in to kepe the Heart, vnto whō ẏ nerues approch, as to the other membres withinforth. And this pannicle *Pericoadium* spryngeth of the vpper pannicle of the Mydreffe. And of hym also springeth another pannicle called *Mediastinum*, whichde parteth the breste in the middle, and kepeth that the Pulme or Lounges fall not ouer the Hearte. And yet is there another pannicle also that couereth the rybbes withinforth, and it is called *Pleura* of whome the Myddriffe taketh hys begynnynge, and (as it is sayde of aunciente wryters) the harde pannicle of the Brayne called *Dura mater* is the originall to all these pannicles within the bodye. And thus it is euident, that one pannicle taketh hys beginninge of another.

Here folowethof the Pulme, called of some the Lightes & Lounges. Capit u.xxiij.

Hys membre is comprehended of certayne wryters vnder ẏ name of the Lounges, althoughe it conteyneth therwith also the Lyghtes. And it is a membre spermaticke of hys fyrste creation. Hys naturall complexion is colde and moyste, beynge lapped in a synowy pannicle, bycause it shoulde gather together and kepe the softer substaunce of the Lounges and Lyghtes, and ẏ the sayd Lounges and Lyghtes myght fele by meanes of the sayde pannicle, that whiche he myghte in no wyse fele by the power of hym selfe. Nowe to proue thys Pulme to be colde and drye of kynde, it appeareth well by his fyrste styrynge, for he lyeth euer wauynge ouer the Heart, and aboute the Hearte. And ẏ he is colde & moyste it appeareth well, syth he receyueth of the Brayne so manye colde matters, as in catarres and rewmes whose substaunce is recre or softe, and thynne, and in qualitie not alwayes dyffeyynge from the colde qualite of the Brayne. Moreouer, we fynde in the Pulme thre kynde of vessels, the fyrste, is a Veyne commynge from the Lyuer, and bryngynge with him the crudde and rawe part of the Chyle therewith to feede the partes or substaunce of the Pulme. The seconde is ẏ Venal artery comming frome the Hearte and bryngynge with him the spirite of lyfe to comforte hym. The thyrde is *Trachea Arteria*, that is to saye, sharpe or roughe Arterie, whyche bryngeth ayre vnto him, and whiche also passeth thoroughe al the partes of the Pulme to execute hys office and duetye. Furthermore, the Pulme is deuyded into fyue lobbes or porcions, that is to saye, thre on the ryghte syde, and two on the lefte syde. And it was so done for thys cause, that if there chaunced any hurt to the one, that the other shoulde yet serue and fulfyll the offyce. And also there are thre causes why the Pulme was principallye ordeyned. Fyrste, that it should drawe freshe winde therwith, to refrigerate & coole the Heart. Secondely, that it shoulde chaunge, alter, prepare and purifie the sayde ayre or wynde before it come to the Hearte, lest the Heart myghte by ẏ sodayne chaunge & qualite of ayre be distempered or infected, wherby myghte decaye the whole bodye. The thyrde cause is, that it shoulde receaue from the Hearte the fumouse superfluities or superfluous breath, whyche he geueth furth in breathynge vnto the partes therof. And in lykwyse they to renue them selues by chaunge of ayre. Also behynde the Pulme towarde the turnynge ioyntes of the backe, is placed the necke of the Stomacke or Vētricle, of whom it is spoken of in the Anatomye of the necke. And there passen also bothe Veynes and Arteries, whiche with the sharpe Arterye, with pannicles, stronge ligamentes and glandulous fleasche doe helpe, too furnyshe and fulfyll the voyde places there in settynge forthe the gowlet. And laste of all in the Myddryffe, which is an officiall membre made of two pannicles and laserteous fleash, and hys place is in the myddes of the bodye deuyding the neather Ventricle or bealy from the vppermore, beynge spredde ouerthwarte in breadeth vnder the region of the spirituals. And we fynde thre causes why the Myddriffe was ordeyned. Fyrste; that it shoulde deuyde the spiritualles frome the nutrites. The seconde, that it shoulde

kepe the vitall heate to descende downe to the nutrites. The thyrde and laste, that it shoulde prohibite and lette the maliciouſ fumes of the nutrites to ascende vpwarde, whereby the spirituall and vital membres myghte be offended, hurte or diseased. Moreouer, to this seconde or vppermore bealye belongethy necke, whiche because it can longer last & continue in the administryng of Anatomy then the spirituals, we here place it laste.

The Anatomye of the Necke. Cap.xxv.

Oncernynge the Necke of man Galen proueth in the seuenth booke *de iuuamentis*, that it was made onely because of the Lounges and Lyghtes. For what soeuer thynge wanteth the Pulme or Lyghtes, the same wanteth also the necke, yea, and also voyce, excepte fishe onely. And ye shal vnderstande, that the necke is al y whiche is conteyned betwene the head and the shoulders, and betwene the chynne and the breste. The Necke is a compounde membre made principally of foure thinges, that is to wete, of y tourning ioyntes, the waye of wynde or breathe, and the way of meate wyth the other partes therin, hereafter to be moore playnlye declared, because they are in the Necke and not of the Necke. Moreouer the turningeioyntes of the Necke are seuen in numbre, whereof the fyrste and hyest is ioyned to the lower beue of the Head, called in the Phisiciens and Surgions terme, *Pyxis os*, or *Basillare*, and in the same wyse is ioyned euerye ioynte to other. And the last of these seuen is lykewise ioyned with the fyrste spondyl of the backe agaynst the breste. And the ligamentes that kepe these tournyng ioyntes together, are not so harde nor tough as those of the backe. And the cause why that these of the Necke be febler then they of the backe is, that it was thought necessarye that the heade shoulde moue often tymes wythoute the Necke, and the Necke lykewyse wythout the heade, whyche myghte in no wyse be done, yf they hadde ben made so stronge and boysteous as spondyls of the backe. And from these afore sayd seuen spondyls or tournyng ioyntes of y Necke spryngen forth seuen payre of synowes, whych are diriued thence into the Heade, y Face, the Sholders or the Armes, as thus, fyrste from the hoole of the firste tournynge ioynte spryngen the fyrste payre of synowes, betwene the fyrste ioynte and the seconde and in lyke maner procede they out of the reste of the tournynge ioyntes. And these synowes receyue subtyll power, vertue and disposition of the synowes of the brayne or (as some men write) out of the marey of the backe, of the whyche power synowes fleashe, and a pannicle is the composition of Muscles, lasartes and braynes made, whiche thre termes are all one. And they are the instrumentes of voluntarye mouynge, of euerye membre. The muscles of the Necke are numbred by Galen to be twentye, and they serue to the motions of the heade and of the Necke. And it is to be notyd that there are thre maner of fleashes in the substaunce of the Necke. The fyrst is y Pypwar called of chyldren the golden heere, whych is a certayne membre runninge longewyse, and lyinge ouer the sides of the tournynge ioyntes, commynge frome the heade downe to the latter spondyls. And it is ordeyned for thys cause, that when the synowes are by reason wery of onermuch labour in their mouing or trauelynge they myght reste vpon thys Pypwar as vpon a bedde, or a quylte to ease theym. The seconde fleashe is musclous, from whom spryngen the tendons and cordes that moue the head and the Necke, whiche are numbred twentye as the muscles beforesayd. The thyrde is pure fleashe, and it replenysheth the voyde spaces there betwene. The thyrde parte of the Necke is the eminent or bolynge parte that standeth forth of y throte before. The fourth parte is called in Latyne *Gula*. And the hynder parte of the Necke is called in Latyne *Ceruix*, because it kepeth the Marey of the backe descendynge downe frome the brayne throughe the tournynge ioyntes there. And some wryters affirme it to be called *Ceruix quasi cerebri vita*, as yf ye shoulde saye in Englyshe, the lyfe of the brayne, bycause the necke receyueth of the brayne the influence and vertue of mouynge, and sendeth it by the synowes to the other partes and membres of the bodye benethfurth. And here ye shall vnderstande that these wordes *Gula, Ysophagus, Meri*, and the necke of the Stomacke are all one thynge, and in the tables here after ye shall see it named the Stomacke, after the myndes of the Greke translatours. And it reacheth in length from the mouthe to the Ventricle, and is fastened to the spondyls of the Necke in hys commynge downe vntyl he reach ful to y fyfth ioynt, where he leueth the spondyls and strycketh forth to the formoste parte of the Breste, and so passeth through the myddle fle to the mouthe of the Stomacke, and there endeth. And it is to be vnderstande that thys wesand is compounde of two tunicles or cotes, the inner and the vtter. And as for the vtter tunicle, it is but a symple membre, and nedeth no retention but onely hys owne norysshment. But the inner tunicle is compounded and made of muscles, of disposition lyinge longwise by the whyche he maye drawe meate from the mouth into the Stomacke, as it is sayde in the Anatomie of the Stomacke. Furthermore, the sharpe Arterye or wynde pype called *Canna Pulmonis* and *Trachea Arteria*, is all one thynge and it is commonly called the throte Bolle. And it is set within the necke before the necke of the Stomacke, beyng knit & compoūde of grystly substaunce. And the pannicle lyinge betwene the wesant and the throte bole is is called Xsman. And ye shal further vnderstande, that the greate Veyne and Arteries, which ramified and sprede in braunches by bothe the sydes of the necke to the vpper parte of the heade are of some called Gwydege, & of some veyne organce, the incision whereof in the lyuelye is verye daungerous and peryllous, but for the further processe begynnynge and endynge of these, with al thinges conteyned in the necke, it shalbe more exquisitlye set furth in the figures folowynge, whither after the readynge here of thys, you maye for youre further knowledge haue recourse.

The Anatomye of the Heade, whiche is called of authours the thyrde or hyghest Ventrycle. Capitu.xxvj.

Ycause the Heade of man is ȳ place of memorye, reason and vnderstandynge, or rather the habitacion or mansion house of the Soule, we shal therfore by the sufferaũce of almightye God take in hande to expresse the Anatomye ther of, begynnynge fyrste with the authoritie of Galen, who writeth in the seconde chapter of his boke entytled *de Iuuamentis*, and of Auicen recitynge in hys firste proposition, that the Heade of man was made neyther for ȳ wytte nor for the brayne, but only for the eyes, whiche they proue by thys reason, that diuerse beastes haynge no Heades at all haue the organs or instrumentes of witte in their brestes. And therfore the goodnes of God hath rayled vp the head of man, that the eyes beinge sette and fastened therin myght be as a watche man to al the whole body standynge in the hyghest place thereof, euen lyke as a watche man of a citye or castell hathe alwaye to hym appoynted the hyghest place, to the ende that he may the better watche and geue warnynge of the enemyes approchynge. And so also doe the eyes in the Heade geue warnynge vnto the common wittes for the defence of the lower membres. Nowe to our purpose, yf a question be axed howe many thinges are conteyned on the Heade, and howe manye thynges within the Heade. We myghte aunswere accordynge to Guido, that there are but fyue, conteynyng, & fiue conteyned. Meanynge thereby, the Heere, the Skynne, the Fleashe, the Pannicles, and the Bones, and thus he leaueth vntouched bothe Veynes, Arteries and Sinowes, & therfore this answere is thoughte to be insufficiẽt, because they are also of the partes without. Neuertheleſſe, we shal here in thys chapter speake of vi. partes that doe conteyne, as Heere, Skynne, Fleashe, Veynes, Pannicles and Bones, and declarynge what profite they bringe singulerly vnto man euerye one of theym in his kynde. And firste, we shall speake of the heere, whose declaration shalbe sene in the discription of symples. Notwithstandyng we note foure vtilities why the heere of the Head was ordeyned. The firste is, that it defendeth the brayne frome to muche heate, and from to muche colde, & frõ other outwarde incommodities. The seconde is, that it maketh the fourme or shape of the heade to seeme the moore comlye, and bewtyfull, and also maketh a distinction of the head frõ the visage or face. The third is, that by the coloure of the heere is witnessed and knowen the complexion of the brayne. The fourth is that the fumosities of ehe brayne myghte passe the lyghtlyer throughe there by, for the corrupt vapours and fumes of the brayne partelye are expelled by the growynge into heere, and partelye doe moore easelye passe throughe the heere hanginge lose, then they coulde do yf it were as harde or thycke as skynne. defendeth the brayne from to much heate or colde, as the heere doeth. The seconde is, that it discusseth or geueth knowledge to the common wyttes of all thinges that noyen outwardlye, whiche can not be done by the heere, for the heere is insensyble and voyde of feelynge. The thyrde is, for because it shoulde kepe the brayne the warmer, and should be the better fense for the brayne. The fourth is, that it byndeth the bones of the heade the moore faster together.

Here foloweth of the skynne of the heade.

The skynne of the heade is more lacerteous or toughe, more thycker and fuller of powers, then the skynne of anye other membre of the body. And foure causes there are to be noted why it so is, ȳ one, that it kepeth and

Of the fleashe of the heade. Capit. xxvij.

And the fleashe of the heade is al musclous or lacerteous fleashe lyinge on *Pericranion* nerte vnto it and none other thynge betwene. And it is made of subtyll disposition and simple fleash, of synowes, or veynes & of arteries, and why the fleashe of euerye membre of the bodye is made musclous and lacerteous there are thre causes. The fyrste is, that by hys thickenesse it shoulde comforte the digestion of the other membres lyinge nyghe vnto them. The second is, that through it euerye membre is made ȳ more seemelyer and better shaped. The thyrde is, that by his meanes euerye mẽbre of ȳ bodye draweth to him nourysyment frõ othres that put it forth frõ thẽ, as shalbe more playnly expressed in the fygures therof.

Here foloweth of Pericranium amplectyng the bony coueryng of the brayne. Ca. xxviij

And here commeth fyrste to be consydred a Vayne and an Arterye creppyng betwene the fleash & the sayd *Pericranium*, and nourysynge the vtter parte of the heade. And so entrynge priuelye throughe the seame of the head or ȳ scul, bearing nourysynment to his pannicles of whose substaunce he is made, aswell to the harde pannicle called *Dura mater* as the pannicle *Pericranium*, as it shalbe here after declared amonge ȳ partes cõteyned withinfurth of ȳ heade. And here is also to be noted it thys pannicle *Pericranium* it compasseth about al ȳ bones of the heade, wherunto is harde and faste ioyned & cleuynge also to ȳ harde pãnicle of ȳ brayne, beynge also a parte of hys substaunce. Howe be it they of them selues separated & deuyded thẽ frome ȳ other. For *dura Mater* is neathermore & lyeth nyghe ȳ brayne vpon *pia mater*. And thys *Pericranium* was made principally for .ii. causes. The one was for hys strõg bindyng together of ȳ bones of the head, ȳ the feble knytting together or seame of ȳ scul myght be made stronge, stable & fyrme. The seconde is that it should be a meane betwene the harde bone and the softe fleashe, to the entente ȳ the sayde fleashe shoulde not be hyrte or bruised by the hardenesse of the bones of the brayne panne.

Here foloweth of the bones of the heade, called the scul or brayne panne Cap. xxix.

NExt vnder *Pericranium* lieth the brayne panne, whose names, partes, numbre and differences, founde and assyg=ned thereto by authours, it were to long here to reherse, for some named it after ỏ Grekes, some after the Arabians, and other some after their mother tongues. But what soeuer they call it, it is all to one purpose. And there are numbred in the sayd scull seuen bones, of the whyche the fyrste is called, the crownall bone, in whome consisteth the hooles of the eyes, and it dureth from ỏ Browes to the middest of the heade, and there it meteth with the seconde bone called the Occipictall bone, whyche is at the hynder parte of the heade, and called of some men the myddle bone. And aswell the Crownall bone as the Occipicial, are both deuyded by the myddest in twayne with the seame of the heade. The thyrde, and the fourth bones are called *Parietales*, because they be as walles of eyther syde the heade. And these also are deuyded by the seames or suturs of the heade, bothe from the crownall bone and the occipitial. The fyfth and the syxth bones are called *Petrosa* or *Mẽdosa Ossa*. on these two bones lye ouer the bones called *Parietales* on euerye syde of the heade lyke vnto scales, in whome be the hooles of the eares. The seuenth and the laste bone of the heade, is called *pixis os* or *Basillare*. And thys bone is as it wer a wedge vnto al the other syx bones, fastening together. And they are thus numbred. The fyrste is the crownall bone, the seconde the occipitiall bone, the thyrde and the fourth are *Parietales* or the wall bones, the fifth and syxth *ossa Petrosa* or *Mendosa* other wyse named the false bones, the seuenth is *Pixis os Basillare* or els *Cuneiformis* because it is in figure and offyce lyke a wedge, and therefore is of many called the wedge bone, and thys suffiseth for the partes of the heade wythoutfurth.

Of the partes of the Heade conteyned wythinfurth. Capitu. xxx.

AFtd nexte vnder the bones of the heade withinfurth, ỏ fyrst thing ỏ appeareth is the harde pannicle called in Latyne *Dura Membrana*, & of the olde wryters *Dura Mater*, and nexte vnder it lyeth the thynne pannicle, called *Pia Mater* or *Tenuis membrana*. And vnder that thynne pannicle lyeth the substaunce of the brayne, deuyded betwene into two Ventricles, lyinge on the ryghte syde and the lefte, with the parte that is called *Cerebellum* placed in the myddle of the heade, as here after more at large shall be sayde. And afterwarde foloweth the wormy shape called in Latin *Vermiformis*, and thẽ *retiformis*, or ỏ net shape otherwise named *rete mirabile* But let vs now returne to ỏ harde pãnicle, from whõ we haue made thys digression, and lette vs shewe wherof and howe he is sprouge and made. Fyrste it is to be noted, that of the Veyne and Arterye spoken in the discription of *Pericranium*, howe he was shewed to go priuelye throughe the bone or seame of the heade. And where by theyr vnion and gatherynge together they doe not onelye bryngе and geue nutriment and spirite of life, but also doe weaue and enfolde them selues so togethers that they make and are made this hard pãnicle. And it is holden vp by certayne thredes of hym selfe cõmyng through ỏ sayde seame of ỏ heade, runnynge into the pannicle *Pericranium*, couerynge the bones of the heade, for ỏ the aforesayd Vayne & Arterye, and these thredes commynge frome the harde pannicle is as it were wouen and made the pannicle *Pericranium*. Furthermore, the cause why the harde pannicle is set or seuered frome the scull is for two considerations. The fyrste is, that yf the harde pannicle should haue touched the scull, it myghte then verye lyghtely haue bene hurte of the hardenes of the bone of the same. The seconde is, that the matter or corrupte moysture commynge from the woundes made in the head, and pearchynge the scull, shoulde by it be the better defended and kepte from the thynne pannicle of the brayne and so the substaũce of the brayne myght be molested or hurte. Moreouer nexte vnto the harde pannicle is the thyn pãnicle, called *Pia Mater*, or meke mother, because it is so softe and tender to the brayne, of whose creation it is to be noted as of the harde pannicle for the orginall of bothe, is of one kynde, in theyr fyrste creation, as from the Hearte and the Lyuer, and it is called the mother of the brayne, bycause it is softe and tender ouer the brayne, and that it doth nourysche and feede ỏ same as doeth a loueynge mother to her tender chylde. And in thys thynne pannicle is muche to be noted of the greate numbre of Veynes and Arteryes that are infolded and amplected therein, and doe ramifye throughe all hys substaunce, geuynge to the brayne bothe nutriment, spirite and lyfe. And thys pannicle doeth bewrape all the whole substaunce of the brame. And in some place of the brayne ỏ Veynes and Arteryes goe forth of hym, entrynge into ỏ deuisions of the brayne, and there drynckynge of the braynye substaunce into them, and crauynge and requirynge of the Hearte to theym the spirite of lyfe, and breath, and of the Lyuer nutriment. And the aforesayde spirite or breathe taketh here a ferder digestion, and comforteth the vertue animall, whyche is affirmed to be done by labouratien or paynefull labouryuge of the vitall spirite. And furthermoore, the cause why there are no pannicles ouer the brayne then one, is for thys cause, that there beynge but one pannicle onelye, eyther muste haue bene a softe or a harde pannicle, or a meane betwene bothe. And it coulde not haue bene harde because of hurtynge the brayne with hys hardenes. And yf it had bene softe it shoulde haue hurte it selfe of the harde bones. And if it had bene but in a meane betwyxt harde & soft, then neyther the brayne coulde haue suffred his toughnes, neither yet coulde it haue defended the bone frome brusynge the brayne. Thys maye we wonder and beholde with great admiration the meruelous workes of God in Nature. For as in thys, so in all other membres of the bodye is nothynge frustrate, but euerye thynge so necessarye that there can be none amendemẽt or betteryng of them. And thus are ỏ two pannicles there appoynted, the one toughe and harde to be a meane betwene harde and softe, the other thynne and softe to be a meane betwene toughe and fusible or quauye. And bothe these pannicles are sparmatike and colde and drie of complexion.

Here folowith now of the brayne. Ca.xxxi.

THe Brayne in the syghte of man is of a wonderfull and marueylous substaunce to be consydred, and it is also very straunge, to beholde howe thys softe or thynne pannicle deuideth the substaunce of the brayne, and bylappeth ẏ partes therof in smal celles as you shal here after be aduertised, as thus. The substaunce of the brayne is deuyded into thre portions or partes, called Ventricles, and the former parte therof is the most. The seconde or myddlemore is the lest. And the thyrde or hyndermoste is the meanest. And frome eche of them one to another are pssues or passages called *Meatus* or wayes throughe whome the spirite of lyfe passeth to and fro. But ye shall here vnderstande, that euery Ventricle is deuided agayne into two partes, and in euery part ẏ vniuersal creator hath organysed or infused seueral vertues, as thus. In ẏ fyrst or formoste Ventricle he hath founded or placed the common wyttes or senses, otherwyse called the fyue wyttes, as hearynge, seeynge, smellyge, felynge and tastyng. And ther is also in one part of thys Ventricle, the vertue of serchynge called *Phantasma* or fantasye. And thys vertue taketh all the fourmes or ordynaunces, disposed of the fyue wyttes, after the remotion or meanynge of sensible thynges. And in the other parte of the sayde Ventricle is ordeyned and founded the vertue ymaginatyue, whiche receyueth of the common wyttes, the fourme or shape of sensitiue thynges, as they were receaued of the common wyttes withoutfurth, representynge the verye same thynges, shapes or ordinaunces vnto the vertue memoratyue. In the myddle Cell or Ventricle, there is founded and constituted, the vertue cogitatiue or estimatiue, for it ponderith and weigheth, rehersith declarith and deineth those thynges that are thether brought and offered vnto it from the vertues afore rehersid. And in the third ventricle ordeyned at the hyndermost parte of ẏ head is placed the vertue memoratiue. And in this are registred, reserued & kept, al such thinges as are done or expressed by the wittes and senses before rehersid, & here be as treasure preserued, vnto the putting furth of the fiue senses or cõmune wittes and other organes and instrumentes of the soules operations. And out of the extreme partes here of springeth the Marey of the backe, whiche runneth downe frome thence into the spondyls or tournynge ioyntes of the Chynne, as it shal be more at large dyscussed in the tables or explication of figures here after folowyng. Furthermore it is to be noted that from the formost figure or ventricle of the brayne, spryngen seuen payre of sensitiue or feling synowes, called in Latyne *Nerui*, whiche are from thence produced and conueyed forth to the Eyes, the Eares, the Tongue, and the Stomacke, and in lyke maner to dyuerse and sondrye partes of the bodye, as in the declaration or tables of the synowes it shall more clerelye appeare. It is also to be considered, that about the myddle Ventricle is the place of *Vermiformis* or wormye shape, with the kyrnellye fleashe that supplieth the cauite or space there. And also the wonderful Caule named *Rete mirabile*, is also placed there vnderneath the pannicles bounde or rather tangled and wouen together, onelye with the Arteries ascending thither from the Hearte, in the whyche the lyuelye or vitall spirite by hys greate laboure and worcke is tourned and made anymall. And ye shall further vnderstande ẏ these two are the best kept partes of al the body. For it is death vnto a man to suffre any maner of hurt or greffe in these partes frõ withoutfurth, & for that cause hathe God moste prouidentlye placed them there farre frome the Heart. And hercin I note greately the saynge of holye Abbas, where as he speaketh of these small Arteries, of whome he affirmeth to be made a maruelous nette or caule, in the whiche the brayne is moste necessarelye infolded and bewrapped. And in thys place also is reposed the spirite of felynge, who hathe frome thys place hys firste creation, passynge also frome hence to the other membres. Ye shall furthermore vnderstande, that the brayne is a membre colde and moyste of complexion with meane viscositie or slymnesse. It is also a principall membre, and a membre officiall and sparmaticke. And ẏ cause wherfore we call the brayne a principal membre, is, because it is the gouernoure and treasure house of the fyue wyttes. And we call it an officiall membre, because it hathe the effecte of felynge and styrynge. And it is colde and moyste, bycause thorough suche temperature of humidite, & coldenesse it doeth mitigate and asswage the excessiue heate and drought that ascendeth vp thyther from the Hearte. It is also of wette substaunce, to be the moore apte and able to receaue indifferentlye euerye impression and trauayle, aswel brought vnto him from without, as within it selfe begotten and encreased. The brayne also is neashe or softe, that it maye the better geue place and fauoure to the vertue of styrynge. It is viscous for thys purpose, that the synowes from thence produced myghte be meanelye toughe, stronge and able to supplye theyr offyce, and that they shoulde haue none impediment in worckynge by meanes of ouermuche viscosyte or drye hardenesse. And on thys poyncte Galen moueth an argumente, demaundynge whether that felynge and mouyng be broughte to the synowes by one or by diuerse: or whether the aforesayde thynges be broughte substauncially or radycallye. And the sayde excellente and famous Phisicion Galen wrytteth in hys fyrste booke of Intervals, that thys matter is of suche dificulte and hardenesse to be comprehended, that he thynketh it better to omitte it, and to passe it ouer without anye further inquisition, then to make therof demonstracion vncertayne. And Aristotle in treatynge of the brayne, sayeth that the brayne is a membre contaynynge all mouynge, & that it also enritched all the other membres of the body in geuyng to thẽ the sense, of felynge and mouyng. For yf the brayne haue any impedimente or hynderaunce then are all the other membres of the bodye empouerysched and dyfournysched of theyr strength and vertue. But the brayne beynge safe and sounde, all the reste of the membres are in likewise stronge and able to execute theyr rownes. Moreouer, the brayne hath a certayne propertye in folowynge the course of the Moone, for in the waxynge or growynge of the Moone, the brayne floweth alwayes vpwarde, and encreaseth in mighte.

But in the wane of the Moone, the brayne descendeth or shrynketh downewarde, euanyshynge & as it were wastynge for the time, bothe in substaunce and vertue, and withdrawynge hym selfe together, neyther is it at suche tyme muche obeedient to the spirite of feelynge. And thys thynge is manifestlye proued by suche persons as are Lunatike or madde, and also in men that are Epilentyke or troubled with the fallyng syckenesse. For they are euer moste agreued when the Moone is leste of myght, as in the fyrste begynnynge and in the latter quarter. Wherfore Aristotle gathereth, and sayeth, that when it happeneth the brayne to be either to drye or to moyst, it may not then worcke hys kynde. For the bodye is thereby made colde and feble. And thē ỳ sprite of lyfe beginneth to melte, and to resolue, and to euanyshe, and then foloweth imbesillitie or weakenesse of the wyttes wyth decaye of all other membres of the bodye, and consequentlye deathe. But yf ye require a more experte knowledge herein, as concernyng the fourme, shape, substaunce and greatnes of the brayne, the partes, the construction or placynge of the brayne, the vesseis therof, the regions, nettes, boughtes, pannicles and seperations, with bringynge forth of synowes and theyr begynnynges, ye may alway haue recourse to the fyrste and seconde fygures of Nerues or synowes, & to the capitall fygures in ỳ latter ende of the fygures here in thys boke.

The Anatomye of the face, and fyrste of the fore heade. Capitu xxxij.

And the foreheade conteyneth no maner of thynge withinfurth, saue onlye the skyn withoute, and the muscleous fleasche that lyeth vnder it. For the pannicle vnder the fleasche perteyneth to that parte whych we called *Pericranium*, and the bone is of the crownall bone, althoughe it be there made brode lyke as it were a double bone. And thys bone fashioneth or setteth furth the foreheade, frome the one eare to the other, and frome the eares forwarde vnto the browes, & ỳ the browes are thus sette and reared vp frome the eyes hangynge somwhat ouer them, this was done to couer and defende the eyes frome noyaunce withoutfurth, as Galen moste wyttelye declareth in hys booke of the vse of partes. And the browes are ordeyned wyth heere vpon theym to putte of the sweate & suche lyke noysome humoures descendynge frome the heade, leste they shoulde fal into the eyes. The browes also geue ayde and assistaunce to the eye liddes, fourmyng also and settynge forth the bewtye and comlynesse of the face, for suche as haue no heeres on their browes are nothynge semelye to beholde, for the better they are in proportion, the more sightfull. But if they be greate out of measure, Aristotle iudgeth suche as so haue them, to be enuyous. Moreouer, hyghe browes and thycke with heeres betoken hardenes. And contrary wise, browes with lytle heere on them betoken cowardenesse. But such as are meanly heered, signifie gentlenes of heart. And here we ought to take hede that we make no incision about these partes but alongest the body. For ỳ musclous lyen here alonge frō the one eare to the other, where yf anye incision chaunce to be made alongest the muscle, the browe myghte then by suche occasion hange ouer the eye. And thys hathe beue often tymes seene: yea, and in suche maner, that it hathe beue vncurable. This browe or swellyng out aboue the eyes, is called in Latine *Supercilium*, & ỳ swellyng beneth ỳ eyes is called in Greke *Mila*, & in Latyn *Poma*, whyche endeth at the eares, at the angle of the nose, and these two enuyron the eye on bothe sydes agaynste the hurtefull occasions withoutfurth, and that the eye beynge wetye or heauye myghte conuenientlye repose and reste vnder theym, as vnder sure couerynge vnto them. We finde also that the heeres on the browes profyt not a lytle to ỳ syght, for vnder thē is addressed the spyal of fourmes & similitudes of visible thynges vnto the apple of the eye.

Here foloweth of the Eares. Capi. xxxiij.

In Greke the Eares are called *Ota*, and in Latyne *Aures*. And they are placed at the extreme partes of the Temples. The vtter or outwarde part of the Eare is called *Auricula*, the vppermost parte *Pinna* and the lower *Fibra*: the Eare is a membre sensible & lyght of feling, and in substaunce gristly, able to be folden wythout, it is also the organ or instrument of hearynge. And it is sayde to be of colde and drye complexion in respect of the other membres. And the cause why it was reared vp aboue the hoole or entraunce into the heade, is thys, that the soundes or voyces whyche are verye fugitiue, shoulde there fasten and tarye in hys shadowe or boughtes tyll they myghte be apprehended and taken in, by the instrumentes of hearynge. Another is cause, that it shulde defende ỳ hoole from thinges fallynge into it, whyche myght lette the hearyng, and for thys cause are made the wynckles and foldynges in the same. Moreouer, the Authours call the hoole in the eare the blynde hoole, bycause of hys tournynge wyth croked passages, whyche prohibyte and lette the passynge throughe of a brystle or any other instrument. As Galen teacheth in the nynth and eleuēth booke of the vse of partes. And also the nerues or synowes, whyche are the organs of hearynge spryngen frome the brayne, where as the seuen payre of synowes come from, and where as they come to the hoole of the Eare, they are wrythed much lyke a vine presse, and they are made at the endes muche lyke the heade of a worme, or lyke teares, in the whyche the sounde is receyued to and caryed the common wittes. There commen also to the Eare certayne synowes frome the Marey in the Necke, that is to wete, two from the hynder parte, and two frome the sydes, runnynge into the skynne of the Eares. The Eares haue also certayne softe synowes spryngen frome the fyfth contugation of the brayne, as it appeareth in the eleuenth and syxtenth of the vse of partes.

Here foloweth of the Eyes. Cap xxxiiij.

AND the Eyes are called in Greke *Ophtalmy*, and in Latyne *Oculi*. And accordynge to the mynde of the Philosophers, they are iudged nexte to the soule. For in the Eye is the token of the soule. For by the Eye is discried and vttered the disturbaunce and vnquietnesse of the soule, and also the gladnesse, with the loue, wrathe, sorowe and ioye, and such other passions of the soule. The Eyes are the instrumentes of syghte, and they are cōpounded of tenne thynges, that to is say: of seuen tunicles or cotes, and of thre humours. Of the whiche Galen speaketh in the seuenth boke *de Iuuamētis* and in the seconde Chapter, sayinge: That the braine and the heade were principallye made for the Eyes, that they beynge the gyde and leader of man mynghte be sette in the hyghest place of all the fabricke or frame of mans bodye, there to be as a bewer and espyer of all thynges. As a watchman that standeth in the hyghest tower of a citie or other stronge holde. But as touchynge this matter diuerse men there be of sundrye opinions, concernynge the numbres of these tunicles especiallye. For some acompte and reken them to be thre, and some contende that they are syxe. And *Lodoicus Vasseus* appoynteth thē to be in nūbre but fyue, & allegeth Galen for hys authoritie. But ȳ not withstanding we finde in truth. v. which are thus named of the common sorte of authours, ȳ is to saye: *Sclerotica, Secundina, Retina, Vuea, Cornea, Aranea & Coniunctiua,* and although the Authours somwhat dissent in the numbre hereof, yet in their explications they agree and come all to one purpose. There are also in the eye thre humoures, as the glassye humour, the waterysshe humour called *Albugineus*, bycause it is lyke the whyte of an egge, and the cristallyne humoure. And howe or after what maner these tunicles and humours do engendre and growe to their substaunce, it shall here be declared. Fyrst, ye shall vnderstande, that there springen out of the brawnye substaūce of the formost ventricle, two synowes, the one from the ryght syde, and the other frome the lefte syde, and these are called the fyrste payre of synowes, because they are the firste payre of al the seuen ȳ appeare to the workers in ȳ Anatomye. And Gallen declareth in the fourth booke *De Morbo & accidentibus*, and in the fyrste Chapter, that these synowes are holowe lyke to a reede, and that for two principall causes. The fyrste is, that the visible spirite mynghte passe freelye to the eyen. The seconde is, that the fourmes and lykenesse of visible thynges mynght redelye through them be presented to the common wyttes. And marke well here the procedyng and goyng furth of these synowes. For whē they goen out from the substaunce of the brayne, they come through thynne couerynge whiche is called *Pia mater*, of whose substaūce they obteyne a pānicle or a cote, & the cause why that they assume that pannicle, is to kepe and defende them from noyaunce. And before they entre into the scull, they mete and ioyne them selues into one synow, the length of halfe an yuche. And then they depart agayne into twayne, and ech of them goeth furth by him selfe, through the brayne panne into the eyen. And these synowes are called of the Philitions *Nerui opticj*. And we fynde thre causes why these synowes are ioyned in one before they entre into the eyes. The firste cause is, that yf there happen anye disease or hurte to the one, that yet the other shoulde receaue the visible spirite that earst came to both ȳ eyes. The seconde is, that all thynges whiche we see with oure Eyes, shoulde appeare simply one, for yf these Nerues were not ioyned together, euerye one thynge shoulde haue semed to vs to haue bene two thynges, lyke as it doeth to wormes and to certayne other beastes. The thirde is, that in suche maner, the one myghte staye and helpe the other. And accordynge to thys Lanfranchus sayeth: that these two synowes commynge together towarde the Eyes, receyue vnto them a tunicle or couerynge both of *Pia mater* and of *Dura mater* whyche is to saye: Bothe of the thynne pannicle and of the harde. And when they entre into the orbyt or compasse of the Eyen, they extremities are then dylated and spredde abrode, whiche extremities are of the nature and substaunce of the thynne pannicle, the harde pannicle, and the opticke synowes. And thus is there engendred in the Eyes thre cotes or tunicles. The fyrste is of the substaunce of *Pia mater*, & is called *Secundina*. The second is of ȳ substaūce of ȳ hard pānicle called, *Scleratica*. The thyrde is engendred of the opticke synowes, whyche is *Retina*. And eche of these is moore subtyller then other, and they enclose the humoures aboute, and are nexte vnto the humours without anye thyng betwene them and the humours. And ye shall further vnderstande, that eche of these thre tunicles be deuyded in two, and so are made the syxe tunicles. For thre of these cotes are of thre partes of the brayne, and thre of the outwarde partes without. And after these sixe is the seuenth made of *Pericranium*, whych couereth the bones of the heade. And thus brifelye to rehearse thē, of the hard pannicle called *Dura mater* cometh *Scleratica*, and *Cornea*, of the thynne pannicle commeth *Secundina* and *Vuea*. Of the opticke synowes commeth *Retina* and *Aranea* and of *Pericranium* spryngeth *Coniūctiua*. Nowe to speake of the thre humours, that is to saye: of the glassye humour, the waterysshe humour, and the cristallyn humour, which are placed in the mydle of the Eyen. You shall vnderstande, that the glassye humoure is in coloure verye cleare lyke vnto the substaunce of fused glasse when it is molten, and it is conteyned wythin the retyne cyrcle, beynge also in the inwarde syde nexte vnto the brayne. And it is verye subtyll or thynne because the cristallyne humoure mynght passe through it as water passeth throughe a spounge, there by to be purified and clensed. And that the visible spirite mynghte also the lyghtelyer passe through it from the brayne. And this glassye humour goeth aboute the cristalline humoure, vntyll he mete with the waterysshe humoure, whiche is called of some men *Albugineus*, and the same is sette in the vttermoste parte of the Eye. And in the myddest of the vitriall humoure, and the waterysshe humoure, is sette the cristalline humoure. In whome is principallye fixed the syghte of the Eye. And these humours be separated and so enwrapped with the pannicles or cotes afore sayde, that betwyxte euerye humoure a pannicle. Furthermore, where as the whyte in the Eye ioyneth with the blacke, the seuen circles cleaue together, although differynge somwhat in coloure and bygnesse the one from the other. And thys place of con-

joynynge these circles, is called of ye learned Phisicions in Greke *Iris* and in Latyne *Corona*. I omitte here to speake of ye regions & partes lying roūd about the Eye, and serunynge to the same, & of the. vii. muscles which are appoynted by the skyll of Nature, to turne the Eye euery ye waye, and also of the eye lyddes with the hooles in the eye kynnels, and the fatte with diuerse other helpes therto belonging, bycause they shalbe set furth more at large in ye figures here after folowing. But yf any desyre further knowledge here in, let hym repayre to the discription of Galen in hys boke of the vse of partes.

Here foloweth the discription of the Nose. Capitu. xxxv.

BEtwene the eyes lyeth the Nose, whiche the Grekes call Rin, and is not onelye the instrument of smellynge, but a great ornament also to the face. And it is firste to be noted, that there come two synowes from the brayne to the hooles of the brayne panne, wher the cauite of the Nose firste begynneth, and they are not properly synowes, but rather organs and instrumentes of smellyng. And they haue heades lyke ye nipples or teates of a womans dugges. In these is receiued ye odour or sauour of thynges, representynge the same to the common wyttes. And ouer these two is set or placed *Colatorium* whiche we call the begynnynge of the nostryls. And it is set betwyxt the eyen vnder the vpper parte of the Nose. And it is to be noted that thys concauite or dyche or gutter was ordeyned for two causes, the firste is, that the ayre that bringeth forth the spirite of smellynge myght reste therin tyll it maye be taken or caught of the inner organs of smellynge. The seconde is, that the superfluities of the brayne myghte be hydden vnder it, vntyll it myght conuenientlye be clensed away and voyded. And from thys dyche or gutter there goe two hooles throughe into the mouth, and of these hooles ariseth thre commodities or profites. The first is, that whan a man doeth eate, sleape or reste, his mouth beynge closed, the ayre myghte throughe the sayde hooles be drawen into the Lounges and Lyghtes, otherwyse the Mouthe shoulde euer be open. Another is, that they helpe the pronunciation or sounde of the voyce, for these hooles beynge stopped, men are sayde to speake in the Nose, which you may proue by stoppyng your nose wt your hand. The thyrde cōmoditie is, ye the aforesayd dyche or gutter, maye by & through the sayde two hooles be scoured & clensed, as when a mā snuffeth hys Nose or draweth the mucke of hys Nose inwarde into hys mouth. The Nose is a membre consimiler, that is to saye, all of one mettle or substaunce, and it is officiall also, and it standeth oute a pretye waye withoute the face, and is somewhat pliable to be bowed anye waye that a man wyll, whiche Nature hathe so fourmed, to the ende that it maye the better be clensed. And it is to be knowen, that it is made of skynne and lacerteous fleashe. And of two bones standynge in maner of a triangle, whose extremities be ioyned together with two gristels, & one other that deuideth the nostryls withinfurth, and holdeth the Nose vp from lyinge flat. Also there be. ii. cōcaultes or gutters, because yf the one were stopped, yet shoulde the other serue. Moreouer, there are in the Nose two muscles, to helpe the Nose in doinge his office and duetye. And after the mynde of Galen, the Nose is the principall letter furth of the face, as touchyng the fauoure, therof. For he sayeth, that where the nose lacketh, there the face is muche disfigured. And that the Nose most becommeth the face whiche is duelye proporcioned accordynge to the reste of the face, and that whych is neyther to longe nor to shorte, neyther to brode nor to high. And Aristotle sayeth, that yf the nostrill be to thynne or to wyde with muche drawynge in of ayre, it brtokeneth great streytnes of heart and indignation of thought. And it is to be noted, & that accordinge to the myndes of diuerse authours, that by the shape of the membres of the bodye, maye be iudged the affections and wyll of the soule.

And thys affirmeth the Philosopher in the begynninge of Philosophie. Moreouer, there commeth furth of the formoste Ventricle of the brayne into the nostryls aforesayde, throughe the hooles which are cōmō both to the eyes & to ye nose, a meatelye bygge synowe, whiche commeth from the thyrde coniugation of the brayne, and spredeth into the tunicle, whiche vnder ioyneth the nostryls, & from thence also it goeth forth into ye rouffe of the mouthe. And thys cote that thus vnderioyneth the nostryls together, continueth with the large pannicle that couereth the tongue, the mouthe and the wynde pype with his couer, yea, the goulet and all the inner syde of the Ventricle or mawe, as ye shall fynde in the nynth and the eleuenth boke of the vse of partes.

Of the Temples. Capitu. xxxvj.

THe Temples are membres of the heade, and they are not made without great skyl, for by meanes of their hooles withinfurth, they take the humour that commeth from the brayne and bryngen the eyen a slepe. And also yf the sayde hooles or dentes of the Temples be pressed and wroūge then by trappyng of the humour that there continueth, the teares are made to fal from the eyes. Also the Hearte sendeth of hys vytall spirite in arteries through the temples into the brayne, and by ye Temples also ye veynes cary the nutrimentall blonde into the heade, and here are also veynes pullatyue which in thys place maye lyghtlye be hurt.

Of the Chekes. Capitu xxxvij

AND the Chekes are the sydelynge partes of the face, and they conteyne in theym manye fleashye muscles, veynes & arteryes. Haly Abbas affirmeth that there are twelue muscles whyche moue the neather chawe or Jawle, some of them to open & some to close, and shyt the chawes together. And they procede thyther vnder the bones fo the Temples, and for that cause are called the Temple muscles, whyche shalbe expressed at large in the tables of muscles amonge the fygures

folowynge

folowynge in thys present worcke. These muscles are ryghte noble and sensitiue, that is to saye, lyghte and quycke of felynge, and to hurte theym ensueth muche peryll. There are also other muscles which serue to grynde and chewe the meate. And from the brayne commen sondrye synowes to euerye of these muscles enduynge theym with sense of felynge and mouynge. To these muscles commen also dyuerse arteryes and veynes, and in especyall to the angles or corners of the eyes, aboute the temples and the lyppes. And the Phylosopher attributeth to the chekes the fayrenesse and bewtye in man or woman, and the cōplexion is also knowē by ỳ chekes. For if ỳ chekes be full & ruddye & medled with temperate whitenes: the complexion is sanguine. Ruddye towarde citrine or yelow colour and not verye fatte, betokneth a Colorycke complexion. And yf the chekes be whyte in coloure without medlyng of rednes, and in substaūce fatte, and nesche, they betoken superfluitie of colde, of moysture, and of flegme. And yf they be browne in colour, citrine or redde, thynne and leane in substaūce, it signifieth greate dryenge with muche colerycke heate. But yf they be as it were ble wyshe in coloure, and of lytle fleash and substaunce, it sygnifieth much colde and dryeth by meanes of melancolye. And as Auicen sayeth, the chekes doe not onelye shewe the diuersytie of complexions, but also the qualitie of affection and the naturall inclination in any bodye. For by meanes of the affection of the hearte, they oftentymes chaunge colour, as for ioye or dread, they become eyther pale or red. Moreouer the bones of the face are dyuerse. For of ỳ chekes there be two, of the nose withoutfurth two, of the nose withinfurth thre, of the vpper mandible two. Furthermore, these thre withinfurth of the nose are after thys sorte disposed. The fyrste deuydeth the nose ỳls within, and is vnder the nose, the other two are in eche nostryll one, and they seme to be roled lyke vnto a wafer. And they haue in them as it were a canale or a ditche or a gutter by the whiche the ayre passeth in and oute, and is drawen to the lōuges. And by the same canale or gutter is purged also the superfluities of the brayne into the mouthe wardes, as is afore mencioned. And ye shall vnderstande that Guido maketh mencion of nyne bones in the face, and to confirme hys sayinge he allegeth Galen. But we can not fynde so manye in the desection or cuttynge of the face by Anatomye vnles he accompteth the neather chawe the nynth, whyche yf he so doe, then are there tenne. For the neather mandible hathe two, but in thys we wyll not greatlye contende, but leaue it to the iudgemente of other wryters, and the diligent obseruacion of wittye practysers.

Here foloweth of the Mouth. Cap. xxxvij.

The partes of the Mouthe are fyue that is to wete, the Lippes, the Teathe, the tōuge, the *Vuula* and the palate or rouffe of mouth. The lyppes are membres consimilar and official, ful of muskulous fleash as is aforesayde, and they were ordeyned for two especiall causes. The fyrste is, that they shoulde be as a doore or an hatche to kepe ỳ mouthe close tyl the meate were kyndelye chewed. The seconde is, that they shoulde be deligent helpers to pronunce the wordes of a bodye in speakynge. The teathe are membres consimilar & official being hardest of al other bones, & they are fastened in the cheke bones, and were ordayned for thre causes. Fyrste that they shoulde chewe and grynde the meate that it myghte be easyer receaued and the soner concacted and digested. The seconde, that they shoulde helpe to the speache, for yf the teathe be lackynge oure woordes maye not playnelye nor well be pronunced. The thyrde is, that they shoulde serue to beastes as weapons to defende theym. The numbre of the teathe is vncertayne, for they are in many men two and thyrtye, in some moe, and in some fewer, but in most men they are two and thyrtye, that is to wete, syxtene aboue and syxtene beneath.

Here foloweth of the Tongue. Capi xxxix.

The Tongue is a carnous or fleashye membre, compounde & made of manye nerues or synowes and ligamentes with arteries and veynes. And the tongue was principallye ordeyned for thre causes. The fyrst is, that whan a man eateth, the tongue helpeth to tourne and to breake the meate abroade, tyl it be wel & thoroughly chewed. The seconde is, that by the tongue is discerned the taste of thynges, as whether they be swete or sowre, bytter or sharpe, & such lyke, and so presenteth the same vnto ỳ comō wyttes. The thyrde is, ỳ by it is pronounced the speche, for without the tongue coulde be no distinction of wordes nor of voyces perceyued. Moreouer the fleashie parte of the tongue is somewhat whyte, and there are in it nyne muscles seruinge to the motion and tournynge of the tongue euerye waye. And aboute the rote of it are fixed dyuerse glandyls or kynels whiche shall be at large expressed in the fygures folowynge. And amonge these glandyls are as it were two welles, whiche are euer full of spyttyll or moysture, wherwith the tongue is alwaye tempered and moystered that it maye not waxe drye by meanes of hys trauayle and laboure, or by meanes of excessiue heate arysynge frome the partes withinfurth, as frome the Lyuer or the Stomacke. The *Vuula* is a membre made of spongeous fleashe, and it haugeth downe frome the Palate or rouffe of the mouthe ouer the goulet of the throte. And it is thought to be colde & dre of cōplexion. And when men haue the rewme, it happeneth often tymes that much moystnes falleth downe frō the head thereunto, and so causeth it to relaxe and hange downe into the throte in suche wise that it letteth the swaloing downe of the meate & putteth mē in great feare and paryll. This *Vuula* is broade at the vpper ende, and small at the neather ende, and it was ordeyned for sundrye causes. One is, that it helpeth muche to the sounde of the voyce, for where the *Vuula* lacketh, there is founde great defaulte in soundyng of the wordes. Another is that it myghte helpe to the voydynge of the Stomake by vomites. Another also is, that by the *Vuula* is prepared, qualified and abated the distemperaunce of the ayre that thereby passeth into the

Lounges and the Lyghtes. Another cause is, that by it are guyded and led the superfluities of the brayne commynge thyther frome the colatures of the nose. For otherwyse, those superfluities myght fall downe sodenlye into the mouth or ye throte, wherupon myght ensue manye dysplesures and occasions of peryll.

Of the Palate or rouffe of the mouth. Cap xl.

AND the Palate of the mouthe conteyneth a carnose or fleashye pannicle with certayne bones there vnder, and these bones haue two deuisions, the one deuisyon goeth alonge the rouffe of the mouth frome the deuysion of the nose, and the openynge of the vpper mandible, vnto the neather ende of the Palate, lackynge onelye halfe an ynche. And there it deuydeth and breaketh ouerthwart. And the fyrst deuysion is of the mandible. And ye seconde is of the bone called in Latyne *Basillare*, whiche bone sustenyeth and byndeth together all the other bones of the heade. And thys skynne of the rouffe of the mouth is of the same pannicle, ye the inner part of the stomacke is. And it reacheth forth in length vnto ye same through the necke of ye stomacke called *Isophagus*, whose inner side is also of thys pannicle. And to approue thys to be true, we fynde that whan a man is touched with the mouth anone it tykleth in the Stomacke, yea, and the nerer ye touche vnto the throte, the moore the Stomacke abhorreth it, in so muche that often tymes by suche touchynge the Stomacke casteth vp by vomite such thynges as are within it. Also the vppermoste ende of the wesaunt endeth in the mouthe. And with it is continued or led alōge ye way of ye ayre, whose hooles or mouthe is couered with a flappe muche lyke to a tongue, and thys lappe or flappe is gristelye to the ende, that the meate and drynke maye the easelyer glyde ouer it into the necke of ye Stomacke. And this grystle is called of some men *Epiglottis* or *Operculum larynges*, for whan a man speaketh, it is reysed vp, and couereth the waye of the meate. And whan a man swaloweth hys meate, than it couereth the waye of ayre. And thus whyle the one is couered the o her is alway discouered, but yf the waye of ayre be open when the meate is in receyuynge, as we see whan men do bothe eate and talke, than it often tymes chaunceth that a croume to fall into it, by meanes whereof men can not leaue coughyng tyl such tyme as it be caste forth agayne. And thus I leaue to treate anye further of the seconde or vpper ventrycle and the partes there of, syth you shall fynde theyr entire and full declarations in the bokes of fygures here after ensuynge.

Here foloweth of the partes called Artus, whyche are the Armes and Handes, wyth the Legges and Feete. Capit. xli.

THe Arme is called in Greke *Brachion*, and it is the parte betwyxte the shoulder and the cubite. And the space betwene the elbowe and the wreste of the hande is called the cubite, in whome are two bones called *Vlna* and *Radius*. And ye shall note that aboute the shoulder are two bones, that is to wete, the shoulder bone and the canyll bone. And next to theym is the adiutorye or helpynge bone, whyche commeth from the spatell or blade of the shoulder to the elbowe ioyncte. And thys spattle or blade of the shoulder recheth wyth hys hynder parte towarde the chynne bone, at whyche ende it is brode and thynne, and endeth in grystles. And ye vpper parte thereof is rounde, in whose roundenes is a concauitie or holownes, as it were a cuppe, or bessyl, or a boxe, wherin the afore named adiutorye or helpynge bone is fastened. And these two bones are there knytte or fastened together with two stronge lygamentes, whereby is also fastened the canell bones. These canell bones goe alonge vnder the formostee part of the necke from the one shoulder to the other, and accordyng to some men they are bothe but one bone, and that the grystell of the breste doth not departe theym. Moreouer, there are in the arme betwene the shoulder and the fingers endes thyrtye bones. The fyrste is the helpynge bone, whose vpper ende entreth into the boxe or cuppe of the sholder bone, and he is but oue bone hauynge no felowe. Thys bones is holow and ful of marcy, and is also somwhat crooked, that it mygyte the better begrype thynges. And it is holow because it shoulde be the lyghter and the moore obedient to the styrrynge and mouynge of the brawnes. Furthermoore thys bone hathe two knobbes standynge oute in his neather extremite or ende, that is to say, at the ioynte of ye elbow, whereof the one is more rysing the ye other. And it is made lyke vnto a pulley, suche as they draw vp water wythall and other thynges. Moreouer, these two bones entre wyth theyr lower endes into a concauitie or bought proporcioned and made for them in the endes of the two focyl bones, otherwyse called the cubyte bones, whereof the vppermoste goeth frome the elbowe to the thombe by the vppermoste parte of the cubite. And the neathermoore beynge the greater of the twayne goeth from the elbowe towardes the litle fynger. And these two bones are bounde to the helpynge bone at theyr vppermoste ende, wyth strong ligamentes, and vnto the bones of the hande they are lykewyse fastened with lygamentes. And the bones of the hande are numbred to be eyghte, of the whyche eyghte bones, the foure vppermoste are ioyned to the four neathermoste nexte to the fingers. And in the thirde warde of bones, be fyue bones whyche are in the paulme of the hande. And to these are ioyned the bones of the fyngers and the thombe. And thus in euerye fynger are thre bones, and in the thombe are two bones. And thus are there in the fyngers and thombe of eyther hande fouretene bones called *Ossa digitorum*. In the paulme of ye hād are. v. called *Ossa Metacarpij*, and in the ioynte or part of the hande next to the wreste are eyghte, and thys parte is called in the Arabicall terme Rasceta, and frome the wreste to the

sholder thre bones, whiche accompted al together amounte to the summe of thyrtye bones in eyther hand and arme. Nowe lette vs take in hande the settynge forth of the synowes, cordes, lygamentes and brawnes. Wherin ye shall vnderstande that there commen from the marey of the backe throughe the spondils or turnynge toyntes of the necke foure pryncipall nerues or synowes, that is to wete, one to the vpper parte of the arme, another to the neather parte of the arme. And one to the inner syde of the arme, and another to the vtter syde of the arme. And these nerues or synowes brynge from the brayne and the marey of the backe to the armes bothe felynge and mouynge. And these foure synowes commen firste to the ioynte of the shoulder, where they iovgne with the lygamentes there, geue vnto them both felynge and mouing. And in their cõmixion or tanglyng together, they are constituted and made cordes. And thre causes we fynde, why these synowes were fyrste conioygned or mixed with the lygamentes. The fyrste cause is, for that the excellente gyfte of felynge in the synowes myghte soone be made werye by theyr continual mouynge and laboure, vnlesse they were vpholden by the sayde lygamentes, which are insensible and voyde of felynge. The seconde is, that the smalnesse or slendrenesse of the synowes, myghte be made the fuller throughe the greatnesse of the lygamentes. The thyrde is, that the feblenesse of the synowes myghte therwith be strengthened, whiche otherwyse shoulde by reason of theyr weakenes & lymmernesse be insufficiente to execute their offices, were it not for the helpe that they haue of the strength of ẏ ligamentes.

Here foloweth of the Cordes, Ligamentes, Muscles and Sinowes. Capitu. xlij.

BUt nowe to declare what a Corde, a Lygamente, a Muscle & a Synow is, we wyll not here muche enbusye oure selues, syth ye shall in suche case repayre to theyr proper discriptions here after folowynge in the explication of ẏ partes. But to knowe ẏ vse of the partes of the arme, ye shall vnderstande that throughe the commaundement of the wyl or soule the membres are onlye moued, as the arme is drawen to the hynder parte of the bodye by the commaundemente of wyll or power of the soule appetitiue procedynge to the Muscles there, and thereby the hynder or vtter Muscle is accordynglye drawen together, and the inner Muscle enlarged. Lykewyse when it is drawen inwarde, the inner Muscle draweth together and the vtter Muscle enlargeth and stretcheth it selfe. And whan the arme is stretched forth in length, then are the cordes enlengthened. But as these nerues and ligamentes passe ẏ ioynte of ẏ shoulder, & the ioynt of the elbow, they mingle them selues & ioyne with simple fleashe, and thus are made the brawnes of the armes called of some men lacerteous or musclous fleashe. And these brawnes are deuyded into manye and sundrye Muscles, and that to dyuerse and sundrye vses, as in the figures of muscles you shal playnlye percepue. And there are founde thre causes why the simple fleashe is meddled with the cordes. The fyrste is, that wyl myght quietlye drawe and extende throughe the temperature of the fleashe, the fleashe euerye where bewrappynge the sayde cordes in place accordynge. The seconde is, that the softe and moyste temperaunce of the fleashe myghte abate and qualifie the droughte and hardenes of the cordes, whyche they myghte els attayne by greate mouynge and stirynge. The thyrde is, that the fourme and shape of the brawny mẽbres might be the more comly & fayrer to beholde, sith Nature doeth nothynge create, but that the thynge created maye bothe haue some vse to serue vnto, and also shape and facture conueniente. And to make destunction of euerye priuate part, concernynge his vse that it serueth for, Nature hath euerye thynge priuatlye bewrapped in hys proper and seuerall pannicle. For otherwise one parte coulde nothynge doe, without disturbaunce of the partes nexte to hym adioynynge. Also in the brawnes of the armes are Muscles of sundrye shapes. And for that cause they haue obteyned distincte names, as a Muscle taketh hys denomination of the similitude of a mouse. Alacert taketh his denomination of a lysard, bycause they are somwhat like in shape. Also as these muscles come nygh to a ioynte, they ende in tendons, and those tendons moue the ioynte. Forye haue betwene euerye ioynture suche brawnes and tendons. And accordynge to Guido, there are of Muscles in the arme thyrtene, as foure aboute the helpynge bone, whyche moue the vpper parte of the arme, other foure in the cubyte, and fyue that serue to the hande, as to moue the fyngers. But accordynge to Galen and other wrytters, there are a greater numbre of theym. And that shall ye well discerne in the figures of Muscles or tables in the sayde booke folowynge. Moreouer, Galen writeth in the seconde booke of the vse of partes, and in the fyrste of Anatomie, that there are no lesse then thyrtie and thre seruynge to the hande, as nyne on the out syde of the cubyte, and seuen on the inner syde, foure in the arme, seuen on the extremitie of the hande, and syre amongest the bones of the wreste.

Here foloweth of the Veynes of the Armes. Capitu. xliij.

FYrste there procede into the Arme two greate veynes. The fyrste, and the greater commeth frome the holowe Veyne runnynge forth by the Arme hoole, and therefore it is called *Vena axillaris*. And frome thence it goeth downe by the inner syde of the cubyte, and is there called *Basilica* and *Iecoraria*, in Englyshe the Lyuer veyne. The other veyne commeth also frome the greate holowe veyne of the bodye takynge hys begynnynge at the vpper parte of the Breste, and so ascendeth vnto the toppe of the shoulder, and frome thence goeth downe on the outsyde of the Arme. And for that cause it is called *Humeraria vena*, in Englyshe, the shoulder veyne, it is also called of late wrytets *Cephalica* or the veyne of the heade. And thys veyne is deuyded into thre braunches, whereof the one sinketh

depe into the fleashe: The other goeth forthe to the boughinge of the fyngers. The thyrde doeth here and there caste abroade hys braunches on the former parte of the cubite. Furthermore, the other veyne called *Basilica*, is also deuyded into two braunches, wherof the fyrste adioyneth to one of ỳ braunches of the heade veyne, & then is called *Mediana* in Englyshe the middle veyne, and of some men the blacke veyne. Also ỳ other braũch of ỳ head veyne called *Basilica*, goeth downe towarde the lytle fynger, where it is called in the lefte hande *Splenetica* or the splene veyne, and in the ryght hande *Saluatella*. There commeth also frome the vayne *Cephalica*, a braunche whyche stretcheth to the backe of the hande, and afterwarde goeth betwene the thombe and the forefynger, where it is called *Cephalica ocularis*. Frome these aforesayd braunches are renged manye small braunches and syncles. As in the fygures of veynes it shal more playnely be perceyued. Thus we here leaue to procede anye ferder in declarynge the veynes of the armes, bycause they shalbe moste manifestlye declared and proporcioned oute in the seconde fygure of veynes. It is also experimented and founde by the workes in Anatomye, that all the veynes in these partes are accompanyed with arteryes, and where as the veyne is great, there is the arterye also greate. And where as the veynes doe spreade abrode into al the partes of the bodye to nourysshe and feede the same: There doe the arteryes also (creappynge vnder the sayde veynes) bringe lyfe vnto euerye parte and membre of the bodye. And it is to be vnderstanded, that the arteryes are couched deper into the fleashe then the veynes are. And that was so done, bycause they carye the noblerr treasure, that is to saye the treasure of lyfe, and for thys respecte also, that they maye be the further frome all daungers, they are clothed with two cotes, where the veynes are clothed but in one cote onelye. The progression and order of the arteryes is sette forthe at large in theyr proper fygures, and for that cause, we surcease here to speake anye further of theym.

Of the Legges. Capitu. xliij.

The Legges take theyr begynnyng at the toyntes of the hyppe, and stretcheth downe to the toes. The boues of the legges are declared in the thre fygures of boues. And there also foloweth theyr discription. And for that cause I leaue here to speake anye more of thẽ. These bones are enclothed or enrytched wyth dyuerse and sundrye necessarye partes, as skynne and fleashe, and veynes, arteryes, synowes, brawnes, tendons, grystil les, cordes and lygamentes. The skynne and the flesh are manifest & nede no discriptiõ. The veynes & arteries of ỳ legges are after this maner. First, there descenden frõ the holowe veyne and the greate artery in to both ỳ thyghes, two greate braunches, wherof the one goeth into the ryghte thyghe, and the other into the lefte. And when they are commen into the thighe, eyther of them deuyde theym selues agayne into two smaller braunches, whereof the greater descendeth downe on the formore parte of the thyghe, vnto the knee, wher it is deuided into thre partes, ỳ other goeth downe on the syde of the thyghe vnto the shynne, where he casteth forth dyuerse braunches and syncles wherof the chiefe braunche ioygneth with one of the braunches of the triperticion of the other veyne afore rehersed, and afterwarde they deuyde and conioygne agayne in a marueylous order, as you shal playnely perceyue in ỳ seconde figure of veines: Moreouer, it is to be noted, that there are foure places of bloude lettynge, in these braunches after they are commen to the neather parte of the legge. The fyrste is vnder the Ancle on the inner syde, at the veyne called *Saphena*. The secõde vnder the vtter Ancle, called *Schiatica*. The thyrde in the hamme, called *Poplitica*. The fourth betwene the lytle toe and the ryng toe called *Renalis*. And thys suffyseth concernynge the veynes of the legges. The Synowes of the legges take theyr begynnyng frome the Marcy of the backe, at the loynes, and at the holy bone, and thys we fynde in Galen in the thirteenth and syxteenth booke of the vse of partes. And before these synowes are commen through the hoole in the hyppe bone into the thyghe, they caste forth foure armes or braunches, whereof the fyrste commynge backwarde from the former muscles, spredeth abrode into the skynne there nexte vnto it. The seconde falleth inwarde by the shate, and is carved forth by the narowe or strayght muscle. The thyrde procedeth by the sharpe poynete of the holy bone, and is not muche sene. The fourth is least of al perceyued. These four are verye small, and not so muche perceyued as is the great synow trencke, that goeth alonge al the legge, for that is verye greate, and is deuyded into manye braunches at the knee, whyche braunches enfolde the caulfe of the legge and the shynne, and frome thence goe into the fote, as ye maye perceyue in the fyrst fygure of synowes. The muscles of the thighe are nyne in numbre, as Galen wryteth in the thyrde booke of the vse of partes, and of those nyne, the thre former muscles serue to the thrustyng forthe of the knee and the shynne, and the thre hyndermore serue to the bowynge of the knee and the shynne, two of the laterall and oblique muscles moue the sydes of the legge and the shynne. The nynth of these muscles taketh the shynne vpwarde, and doeth greatlye fashion and set forth the thyghe. In the caulfe of the legge are also dyuerse muscles, as appeareth in the fygures of muscles folowynge, out of whome spryngen the tendons of the feete. There are also dyuerse muscles in the feete, with thre tendons mouynge the toes. But of these I leaue here to make anye further processe, sith as wel the shapes and substaũce, as also the productions and offices, bothe of muscles, synowes, veynes and arteryes shall be moste playnlye and distinctelye sette forth to the eye, in the fygures and tables of muscles folowynge. Whereto you maye resorte for further knowledge in this behalfe.

¶ And thus hauynge touched as muche as semeth necessarye for the declaration of euerye parte of the bodye, and of euerye membre together, with all thynges therto belongynge, and also the superfluites that growe and yssue forth of dyuerse partes of the same, we remytte you to the fygures of euerye of the sayde partes and membres and the discription of the same, in case anye man be desyrous to haue further knowledge

ledge and manifestation thereof to the eye, as it were in a playne Anatomye and section of the bodye, and of euerye membre perticularlye.

The firste parte of thys treatyse conteynynge a briefe interpretacion of the particuler partes of the matter or substaunce of the bodye, and firste of the bones. Capitu.j.

For asmuche as in thys booke of Anatomye is mencion made euerye where of the symple or perticuler membres and partes, or rather the matter and substaunce of bones as for example of bones, grystels, synowes, pannicles, ligamentes, cordes, veynes, arteries, fattenesse, fleashe and skynne, with the partes excrementall, as heere, naylés, and suche other lyke. We haue thoughte expediente somwhat here afore to declare their substaunce, office, commoditie and vse. And firste, we shall speake of the bones, because they are the sustentacles & bearers vp of al ye reste. The bone is a mêbre consimilar, simple & spermaticke, colde and drye of complexion, insensible and inflexible, that is to saye, styfe and vnapt to be bowed. And it hath dyuerse fourmes in mannes bodye, for diuersitie of offices in helpynge. The cause why there are so many bones in mannes bodye, is, that one membre myghte remoue withoute another, and that also some shoulde defende the principall membres, as the Heade & the Breste, & that some shulde susteyne as a sure foundacion to the reste, lyke as the bones of the rydge, and of the legges doe, and some fulfyll and strengthen the holow places, as the bones in the handes and the feete. And the bones of a man are accounted to be in numbre thre hundred and seuen.

Of the Grystels. Capitu.ij.

And the Grystell is a membre symple and spermaticke, beinge nexte to the bone in hardenesse. And in complexion it is colde & drye as the bones be. It is also insensible. The Grystell was ordeyned for syxe causes or commodities. The fyrste cause is, that the continuall mouynge of the harde bone in the toyncture myghte not be done without hurte to the bones, vnles the gristell were a meane betwene the ligamentes and the sayde bones. The seconde is, that in the tyme of concussion or brusinge the softe membres or lymmes shoulde thereby be the better defended from the harde extremities of the bones. The thyrde is, that the endes of the bones & the ioyntes, which are grystellye, myghte with the moore ease and nymblenesse be folded and fretted together without hurte. The fourth is, bycause it is necessarye in some meane places, to sette a grystle, as in the throte bowle, for there it doeth holde the fleashe alouffe, that the wynde shoulde not be letted, and also helpeth muche to the sounde. The fyfth is, that grystelles are necessarye in the eye and eye lyddes. The syxte is, that in the nose and eares they doe bothe susteyne and drawe abroode, otherwyse they coulde not doe theyr offyce.

Of Lygamentes. Capitu. iij.

And ye Ligamêt is a mêbre cõsimilar, simple & spermaticke, beinge nexte in hardenes to ye gristel, it is also cold & drie of cõplexion, it is flexible, insensible, & bindeth ye bones together. The cause why it is flexible & insensible is here to be shewed, for yf it had not bene flexible in bowyng, one lym shoulde not haue bene moued withoute the other hadde bene moued also with hym. And yf it had bene insensible, it myghte neuer haue suffred the laboure and payne in the tournynges and mouynges of the ioyntes, and these are the fyrste commodities that they serue to. The seconde is, that they profyte muche in adioynynge theym to synowes, to make cordes and brawnes. The thyrde is, that they are restynge places to dyuerse of the synowes. The fourth is, that by theym dyuerse membres withinforth are susteyned and vpholden, as the Matrix, the Kydneyes and others moe.

Of Synowes. Capitu. iiij.

The Synowe is also a membre similar, simple & spermaticke, and it is in a meane betwene harde and neashe. And of complexion it is colde and drye, it is also flexible and sensible, stronge and toughe, hauynge his begynnynge frome the Brayne, and the Marey of the backe, for there commeth frome the Brayne the seuen payre of sensatiue Synowes, and from the Marey of the Backe thyrtye payre of Synowes motiue. And one that spryngeth by hym selfe from the laste spondil or tournynge ioynte. And all these Synowes haue bothe felynge and mouynge, although in some more and some lesse.

Of the Cordes in the bodye. Capitu. v.

Furthermore, the Corde or Tendon is a membre similar and official, compounde and spermaticke. And it is verye stronge and tough, by meanes it is made of ligamêtes & tough synowes. It is also a meane betwene hard and softe, beynge somwhat sensible and flexible, and in complexion colde & drye. And we fynde thre causes why ye corde was thus made of lygament and synowe. The fyrst cause is, that the synowe beyng al sensible, suffiseth not alone to suffre the greate laboure and trauayle, whiche should come to hym, vnlesse he were coupled & associated with the strength of the insensible lygament, for that letteth his greate felynge, and bringeth hym to the temperature of sufferynge. And the Synowe for hys parte geueth to the Corde mouynge, accordynge to the wyll and appetite of the soule. Moreouer, these Cordes growe oute of the fleashye Muscles, and that for greate skylle, in that he

resteth theron after hys trauayle and laboure. And this musculous fleashe is clothed or enfolded wyth a thynne skinne or pannicle, aswel to kepe and conserue the fleashe and wyll, as to moue alone without dysturbaunce of the partes nexte hym. And thys musculous fleashe hath wythin it manye small thredes, wherein is wyll, and of these small thredes is the synowe made and tendon. And here is to be noted, that thys wyll hathe thre properties. The fyrst is length, by whome the vertue that drawethhathe myght. The seconde is breadeth, by whom the vertue that casteth oute hathe myghte. The thyrde is ouerthwartnesse, in whome the vertue that holdeth hath myghte. And at the endes of the brawne or muscle these thredes be gathered together to make another muscle.

Of Arteryes. Capitu. vj.

THe Arterye is a membre consimilar, simple and spermatyke. Beynge also holowe and synowye, hauinge hys begynnyng at the heart, and thys arterye bryngeth frome the hearte the bloude and spirite of lyfe. It is also colde and drye of complexion. And euery arterye hath two cotes, the arterye whiche goeth to the lounges onlye except, for that hath but one cote, whych he spreadeth abroade in the lounges and lyghtes, bryngynge to them bloude and spirite of lyfe to nourysche theym with. And this artery bringeth ayre to ye heart to temper hys heate withall. And he is called *Arteria venalis* or the venall arterye, bycause it hathe but one cote, as a veyne hath but one. And the cause why he hathe but one cote is, that he shoulde the more easelye be dilated throughe the whole bodye of the lounges and lyghtes, and also that the nourysshynge bloude myght the sooner sweate through one pannicle then two. But the cause why the other arteryes haue two cotes is to defende the spirite of lyfe from harme outwarde, and to kepe and holde the sayde spirite within, that he go not forth before hys tyme, for the furdest and mooste remote partes mighte not haue it ministred to theym in theyr nede, whereof myght folowe mortification of the membres, with dyuerse other inconueniences, as shalbe here after declared.

Of Veynes. Capitu. vij.

LYke to the Arterye is the Veyne, a symple mẽbre, & of cõplexiõ cold, drie and spermatyke like to ye artery. And it hath hys begynnyng from the Lyuer, as the Arterye hathe frome the Hearte. And it bryngeth from the Lyuer nutritiue bloude vnto al the membres of the bodye. And it is here to be vnderstanded, that there is no more difference betwene the veyne and the artery, but that one is the vessell of bloude, spirituall and vitall, and the other of bloude nutrimentall. And of these veynes there be two whiche are most principal, as *Vena porta et Vena chilis*, called of some men the holowe veyne, of whome shalbe sufficient declaration in the seconde fygure of veynes.

Of Fleashe. Capitu viij.

AND the fleashe is a membre consimilar and symple, and is engendred of bloude, and conieyled by naturall heate, the complexion thereof is hote and moyste. And of fleashe there are noted to be thre kyndes. That is to saye: The fleashe whyche is neatte and pure. The fleashe whyche is brawnye or musculous. And that whyche is crumpled into kynelles and knottes. Also the commodities of the fleashe are some what dyfferent. For some partes thereof are commune to all kyndes of fleashe, and some of it is appropriat to one maner of fleashe onelye. The vse and profytes of the fleashe are manye, for some of it defendeth the bodye frome distemperaunce of ayre, as the clothes do. And some of it defendeth the body from ye brusyng of hard thynges. And some other serueth to kepe moyste and temperate the bodye in tyme of heate and of laboure. Moreouer, the pure and freshe fleashe, whiche is first into suche substaunce conuerted doeth fulfyll and extende all the voyde places of the bodye, causynge also good fourme and shape in the same, and of thys fleashe is to be founde betwene the tethe, and in the glandle of the yarde. The profyte of the brawnye and musculous fleashe is declared in the Anatomy of the armes. But ye profyte of the glandulous or kynellye fleashe, is to tourne the bloude whiche it receaueth into the coloure of it selfe. As the fleashe of womans pappes tourneth the bloude into mylke. And as the glandulosytie of the testicles conuerteth the bloude into sperme or seede of nature. Lykewyse doeth the kynels vnder the chawe tourne the bloude into spyttle, to moyst the tonge & the mouth, as we haue before reherseed in the declaration of the partes within the mouthe. He that wyll haue further knowledge herein let hym reade Galen in hys boke of the vse of partes.

Of Fatte in mans bodye. Capitu. ix.

OF fatnes we fynde thre kyndes. The fyrst is called in Latyne *Pinguedo*, whiche is consimilar, but not spermatike. And thys *Pinguedo* is made of a subtyll portion of the bloude, beyng congeled together by coldenesse. And it is in complexion colde and moyst, insensible and intermedled amonge the partes of the fleashe. The seconde kynde is called in Latyne *Adeps* and in Greke *Pimeli*, whiche differeth not muche frome the aforesayd kynde called *Pinguedo*, sayyng that it is departed from the fleashe. It is also muche lyke to a fatte oyle beynge powred or sprede out amonge the synowye and thynne skynnye partes, that they beynge drye myght perpetuallye be moystened with suche naturall lyquour or fatnes. Thys *Adeps* is engendred out of the fatter parte of the bloude, and spredde forth by thyn and smal veynes. And as it approcheth to the colde & drye partes, it begynneth to congele vnto such thycke substaunce. And for thys cause the cole flegmatyke persons haue more therof then suche as be of hotter complexions, as it appeareth in the syxtenth of the

vse

vse of partes, and in the fyrste booke of temperamentes or complexions wrytten by Galen. The thyrde kynde is called *Auxungia*, whyche of the kynd as *Pinguedo* is, saynge onelye that it is departed frome the fleashe withoutfurth. And it doeth moysten the drye partes by meanes of hys vnctuositie, as doeth *Adeps*.

Of the Skynne. Capitu.x.

ALso the skynne is a consimilar or officiall membre, partelye spermatyke, stronge and toughe, flexible and sensible, thyn and temperate. And there are two kindes of skynnes. The first is the skynne that bewrappeth all the whole bodye withinfurth, whyche is spoken of in the fyrste lefe of thys boke. The second is, the thynne couering or pannicle, whiche enwrappeth the inwarde membres of the bodye. As ye shall here after fynde in the fygures folowynge. But the skinne withoutfurth is a membre whiche by the greate skyll and prouydence of Nature is conteyned and fourmed of diuerse and sundrye partes, as of fibres or thredes, of nerues or synowes, of veynes and arteryes, and suche other. And this was done for dyuerse causes, the one is, that there by it might be temperate and perticipating of euery qualite, where by it myghte feele and sensyblye deme or iudge euerye excesse of anye qualitie, as ouer muche heate, or coldenesse, and myghte therof aduertyse the common wyttes, that from them some succour myght be brought forth to the partes agreued. Another is, that by meanes of veynes and arteries thereto produced it myght be continually moysthed and nourysshed, warmed and comforted, whereby the partes subiacent & lyinge vnder it withinfurth myght be the better preserued. And also ȳ such woūdes, cuttes, contusiōs, bruses, vlcers, & such other like harmes chaūcing frō withoutfurth might be the soner & the easelier healed and closed vp agayne by the helpe therof.

Of Heere. Capitu.xj.

THe Heeres of euerye part of the body are engendred of the superfluities of the membres where they growe, whyche superfluities come of grosse fume or smoke, and are condensed with viscous matter, by meanes where of they can not so lightly voyde and passe forth by exhalation or euaporation, but stycken styll in the wayes and pores that is to saye, the lytle hooles of the skynne wher they be hardened through heate, & are made heeres. The profite or commoditie of the heeres is declared here tofore in the Anatomie of the heade.

Of the Nayles of Mans bodye. Capi.xj.

AND the Nayles are lykewyse engendred of the superfluities of the membres whiche are caused of grosse and earthly smoke and fume resolued out of the humeres throughe naturall heate. The Nayles are neacher then are the bones, and harder then the fleashe. They are in complexion colde & drye, & are for manye consyderations placed at the endes of the fyngers and toes, where they are alwayes warynge. The Nayles are much necessarye for dyuerse vses, as to apprehende many smal thinges, whiche can not be taken vp with the rundenes of the fingers endes. They also helpe to deuyde for lacke of other tooles. And in clawing ȳ body they may not be mussed, sith thereby they open ȳ pores and doe let forth the toughe & grosse fumosities, as when thebody ytcheth, it is manifestely perceyued. They saue the fingers also and the toes from manye hurtes and harmes, whiche by strykinge or treadynge might come vnto them, and might bruse them much the sorer were it not for the Nayles.

Here foloweth The table of Karacters expressynge and declarynge with thre fygures, all the whole Carcas or bonewoycke of the bodye of man.

THese thre fygures before procedynge haue all their peculyer and priuate partes appoynted and set forth (for the moste parte) with one maner of Karecters. So that yf any of these letters or Karacters be peculier, or onelye belongynge to one of these fygures, or moe, ye shall by the obseruacion of these thre numbres, 1, 2, 3, set in the margent after the letters, be therunto truelye directed. By the whiche we haue thought conuenient, to ascribe the singuler names of all the bones, in lyke maner as the chiefe authours haue here tofore receyued and vsed. And what by thys generall name of bone & grystle is signified, there is no man that knoweth not. Wherefore I nede no lenger theron to entreate. But to set forth ye names of the perticular bones begynnynge fyrste at the bones of the heade, or at the bones that couer the brayne, called commonlye the scul of the heade, and of some men it is called the salet of the brayne, and the brayne pan, whiche some men affirme to be all the seate of bones of the head amplectynge and infoldynge the brayne, whiche is compacte of eyghte bones, although that some other call that the scull onelye, whiche is couered with heeres, whose cycle is called the crowne, the case, or pot of the heade, and otherwyse the shell or dysche of the heade. Furthermore the places where the bones do close together maye be called the seames, the closynges or shittynges together of the same.

A 2 3 The crownal or arcuual seame otherwise called the shyppe seame.

B, 2, 3. Thys seame is fashioned lyke thys Greke letter Λ, is called *futura lamdoides*, otherwise ye hider seame.

C, 3. Thys is called the arow seame, bycause it creapeth forth strayte alonge the heade, lyke an arrowe or a darte, or lyke a strayte rodde or a spytte. Also it is sometyme called the neruous or synowe seame, and that chiefelye where it is committed to the crownall seame.

D, 2, 3. Thys ioynynge or settynge together with hys felowe (not expressynge the shape of a true seame) are yf they fasten together, called the scale seames, and somtyme they are called ye temperal seames, the scalelykeseame, the barky or the false seames. The reste of the seames of the scull are destitute of proper names. And therfore to declare what they are, I omytte, as thynges not nedefull here to be reherfed.

E, 2, 3. Thys bone wyth hys felowe are called the bones of the crowne of the heade, and some men call theym the bones of the fore parte of the heade, they are also called the neruall, mutuall or arcuall bones, although some other call the ye iugal or wal bones, by the whyche name manye other call the temple bones, the bones of reason or cogitacion.

F, 1, 2, 3. The bone of the foreheade, whiche some men call the crownall bone of the fore parte of the heade, and of some other it is called the shameles bone, or the bone of the common senses.

G, 2, 3. The bone of the hynder parte of the heade, otherwyse called *os laude* or the boxe bone, the hynder bone and the bone of memory. Ther are also some Phisitions that call it the kyngly bone, bycause it constituteth a great portion of the heade. And some other call it the wedgelyke bone.

H, 2, 3. Thys bone with hys felowe, are called the temple bones, and some tyme the stonny bones, and of some men they are called the falce bones, the wall bones, the harde and arwynge bones, ye noteth a smal bone lyke a stythye, or to the myll tothe, * sheweth the bone, whiche is compared to a mallet, or to ye thighe bone. And sith these scul bones were vnknowen to the olde wryters of Anatomye, it is no merualye that they are also destitute of names.

I, 2. In the bone of the temple is a bone lyke a smal pyller, or a nedle, and is therefore called the nedlelyke bone, the spurre of the heade, the quyll bone, the shafte, and the staffe bone.

K, 1, 2, 3. The processe or leading forth of ye bone of the temple lyke vnto the teate or niples of a womans dug, and it is therfore called the teate bone.

L, 2, 3. Thys bone lyke a wedge is called the wedgelyke bone of the rouffe of the mouthe. And of some men the kyngely bone (althoughe they so call it also the bone of the hynder parte of the heade). Thys bone is also called the staffe bone, the colatorie & siftinge bone, and of some menne the cawtyll bone, not wythstandynge that, that name be geuen to the tayle bone, whyche lyeth in the fote nexte to the hele bone.

M, 2. The seate of ye scull, whych we call the stonny seate.

N, 2. The processe or goynge forthe of the wedgelyke bone, muche lyke to the wynges of a backe that fleeth in the euyn tyde.

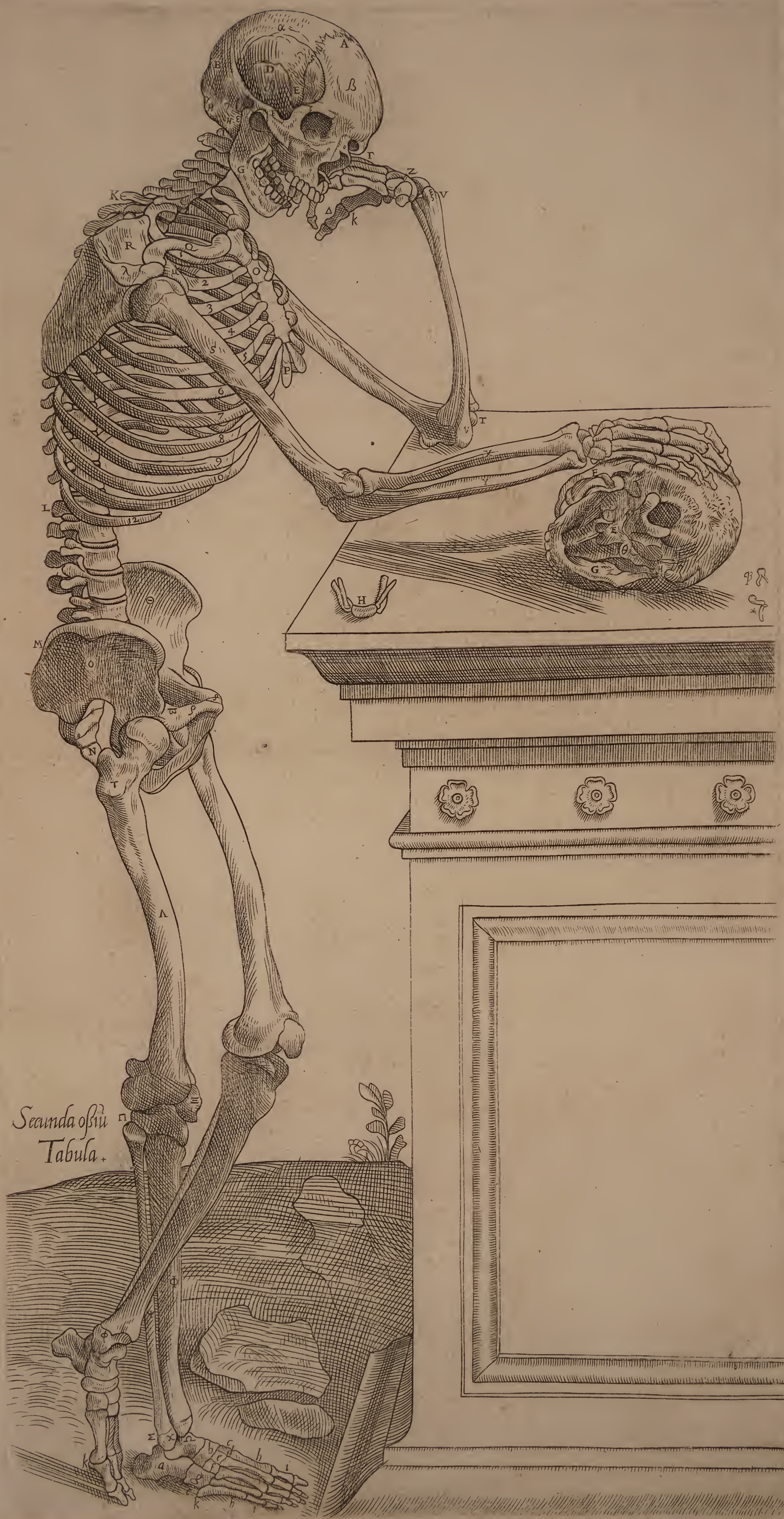
O, 1, 2, 3. Thys seate together wyth hys felowe on the other syde, we call the cheake bones, the iugall bones, and the bones of paires (whyche names are al for the moste parte ascribed to the bones of the temples). They are also called the handles of the temple bones, and the arcuall bones.

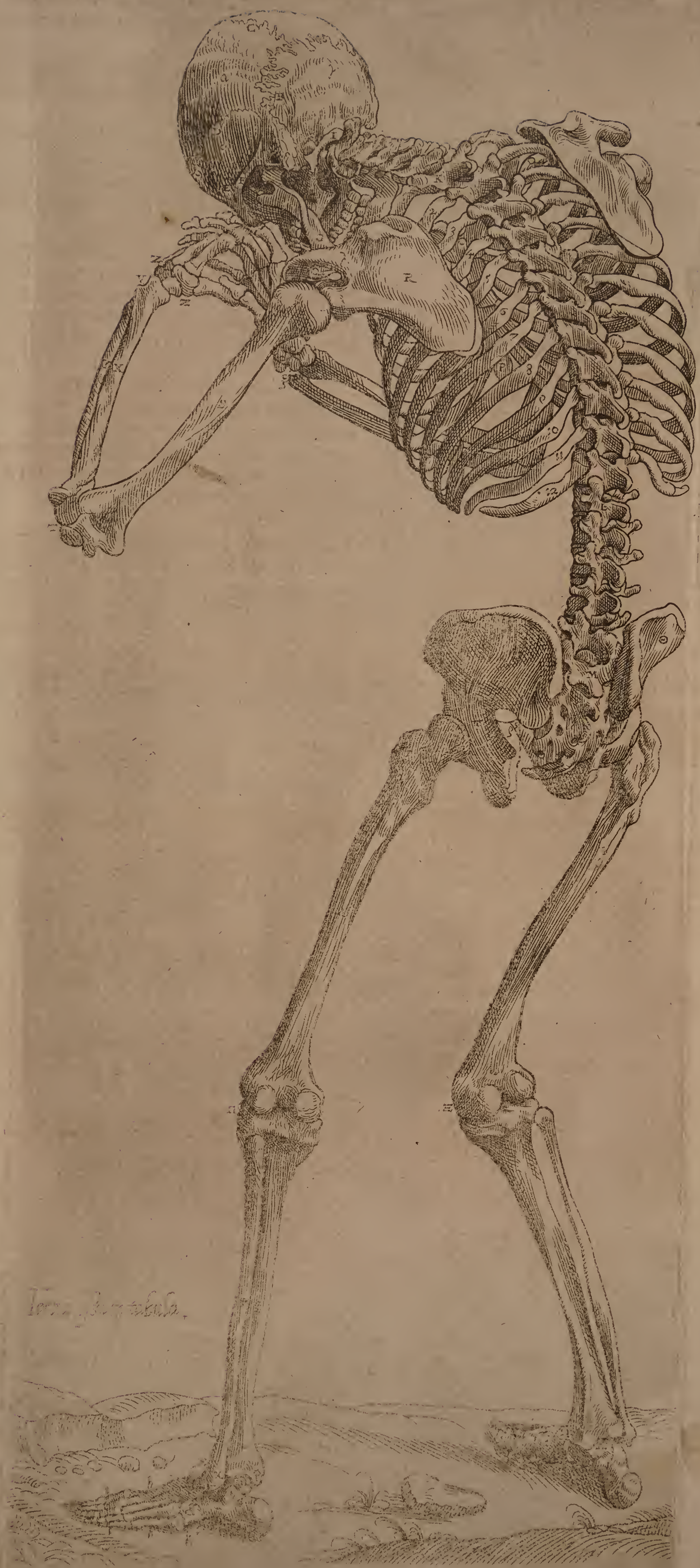
We haue wrytten no maner of Karacter on the twelue bones of the vpper yawe, syth they lacke their proper names. Yet doe manye men call the bryge of the nostryls the creste bone, and the vpper Jawe the cheawyng bone, which name is also accomodat to the neather Jawe, and is marked in these thre fygures with thys letter G. and the interpretour to haly Abbas calleth it priuatly *fauces*. There are fastened moste commonlye in eyther of the Jaw bones syxtene teathe, wherof the foure myddlemore and former teathe are called the cuttynge or laughynge teath, bycause they are sheweth furth when men laugh. Yet are the two myddle moosse called

G.

properlye

Prima oßium tabula.


Secunda ossiu
Tabula.


Tertia Pars tabulæ.

properlye the duals, whyche are in some men much broder then in some other, and they nexte the cutters or cuttynge teath, are called the dogge teath, or byttynge teath wherof there are two in eyther Jawe. The fyue other that folowe on eyther syde are called mylll teath, or Jawe teath, and in manye places of Englande they are called wangteath.

These also Cicero nameth *Genuinos*, by whych name other men call those teathe that come forth after suche tyme as heeres growe forth in the arme hooses & on the bone aboue the priuye membres. And they are also called the teath of wysdome & sences.

The bone lyke thys letter v. or expressing the shape of this Λ is called comonlye of Latyne Authours
H.2 *os laude*, it is also called the tongue bone, the throte bone, and the bone of Adams bytte. And the Interpretour of Auicen, in the chapter of the throte calleth it Alfaic. It is a bone hauynge foure sides, as two aboue and two beneath, but it commeth not alwayes to be sene to the workers in Anatomy.

And N with these Karacters (seame almooste in al
K.L.M. the thre figures) is noted the backe other wyse called the backe bone, whiche hathe in Latyne manye sundrye names, as *spina, tergum, hominis carina. &c.*

This backe bone is conflate and extructe of manye tourninge ioyntes and bones, whiche on the backe syde therof, bringe forth a sharpe processe called the rydge, but from *I* vnto *K* is shewed the necke bones, aswell before as behynde, and they are called in Latyne *Tenon et Athlas*, whiche names some other attribute onelye to the seuen tourninge bones of the necke. Furthermore, from *K* to *L* are marked the tournynge bones of the breste, otherwise named the bones of the backe betwene the shoulders, from *L* to *M* are shewed the tournynge bones of the loynes or reynes. And frome *M* to *N*, is sette furth the holy bone, otherwise called ye broade bone, ye loyne bone, ye buttocke bone, & ye kaye bone, & they are called of the Latynes *Os ani*, whiche names other ascribe all to the tayle or rūpe bone, by N is seureally appoynted ye tayle bone, which is also called ye rūpe bone. And thus endeth the discription of the bones in the backe.

O.1.2.3. The brest bone or the shylde of the hearte, & it hath dyuerse Latyne names, as *sternum, thorax, asser & cossos*

P.1.2.3. The swerdye gristle of the breste, beinge so called in that it is fourmed lyke a shylde or lyke the point of a brode armynge swearde, and it hath in Latyne diuerse other names, as *malū granatū, ensiformis, cultralis & epiglottalis cartilago. &c.*

1.2.3. By these figures vnto 12 are numbred in al ye thre figures, aswel the twelue true rybbes of the breste as the other false rybbes.

These are called the clauicle or canel bones, and in
Q.1.2.3. Latyne *iugula & furcule*

The shoulder pointes, otherwise called ye shoulder
R.1.2.3. blades. And they are of diuers Latyne Authours called by sundry names, as *humerus, scoptulum, opertum, scoptula & spatula. et c.* But Λ in these thre fygures ap
Λ poynteth the hyghest parte at the toppe of the shoulder, whiche some Latyne Authours call *rostrum porcinum & caput scapulæ*. But the inwarde or lower processe of the shoulder poynte marked in the firste fi-
μ gure with μ, and is called ye ancre shape. But the processe lyke thys letter c is called the eyes of the shoulder point, wh whiche name also ye rydge of the shoulder blade is named.

The arme bone, the helpe or the shoulder bone, and
S.1.2.3. of some men (althoughe inproperlye) *vlna* for *vlna* is one of the cubite bones.

T.V.1.2.3 All this seate is called the cubite, and it is fourmed of two bones called *vlna & radius*.

This vpper bone in ye cubite is called of the La-
X.1.2.3. tyne authours *radius*, it is also called the lesse focyll bone, or the lesse rede of the arme

Y.1.2.3. The neather bone of ye cubite called *vlna*, otherwise the bygger focyl bone, or ye bygger rede of ye arme.

ν Thys processe marked with ν in the .ti. fygure, the Latyne authours cal *gubberum et additamentum necatum* and it is called comonly in Englysh the elbow. But

ξ thus marked with ξ they cal the pillarlike bone, because it hathe the fourme of a pyller.

The weste of the hande hauynge sundrye Latyne
ZZ.1. names, as *carpus rasca, ascam* and suche other.

2.3. The myddle of the hande, or the bones betwene the
Γ.1.2. weste and the rootes of the fyngers, called in Latyne *palma, pectus manus & pecten*.

ΔΔ.1. The fynger bones.

2.3. Bones commytted to the sydes of the holye bone,
Θ.1.2.3 and althoughe bothe of them be but as one, yet the professours of Anatomye fynde them to be distincte. And the fyrste of them is insigned with o be-

o yng called the bone of the bowels, and of some men the haunche bone. The seconde seate beyng ye mydlemoste and marked wyth ϖ is called the cuppe

ϖ bone, for bycause the cauite therof, whyche receyueth the rounde ende of the thyghe bone is lyke to a cuppe. The Latyne names therof are, *coxæos, coxhendxis os et os pixis*, althoughe the hoole bone be some tymes miscalled by those names.

ę The thyrde and former seate marked wyth ę is called *os pubis, os pectinis, os pudebūdum & fenestratum*, & it is the bone that goeth ouerthwarte aboue the priuye membres, Englysched the share bone.

.1.2.3. The ioynynge together of the bones aboue the priuye membres. But that whiche is here specially marked, is the grystle that commeth betwene the bnityng of these bones together.

Λ 1.2.3 The thyghe or thyghe bone called in Latyne by sundrye names, as *femen, os coxæ, coxa agis, et anchæ os.*

τ.1.2.3. The outwarde partes of the thighe bone, and beyage made thus rounde it setteth furthe the fashion of the buttockes. It hathe also dyuerse names, as *malum granatum testiculorum, tharuca, et trachametra maior.*

But the lesse and the inner processe is marked
ν with ν.

Ξ.1.2.3 The patyll or the kne bone, called of some men the shyldelyke bone, the rowle of the kne, & the eye of ye kne, it is also called of some Latyne Philittons, *mola & polus*.

ΠΣ.1. All this parte Cornelius Celsus nameth the legge,
2.3. yet is it otherwyse called. For thys parte betwene Π and Σ is called the shynne, where as the greate syde or outwarde bone therof is commonlye called the shynbone, otherwyse the greate focyll bone, the

Φ.1.2.3. reed, the greate canne, and the domesticall bone of the legge.

Ψ.1.2.3 But the vtter & thinner bone marked wh this Ψ, is

called legges *fibula, sura & focile minus*, & it may be called in englyshe the lesse shynbone.

ϕ χ 1 2 3 These are the ancles. But dyuerse Latyne authours (geuyng thē wronge names) cal thē *talos*, but they may be called *clauicula & cauillæ*. Ye shal further more note ỳ ϕ assigneth ỳ inner ancle, & χ the vtter.

Ω.1.2.3 The bone the vnder ancle, called of the Latyne authours by sundrye names, as *talus, astragalus*, and of some other (although not verye truely) it is called *malleolus*. But it maye wel be, that suche men beynge dissuaded by some other beyng no studientes in Anatomy which had read *Spheram.i.malleolum*. But *Sphera* plurale numbre of the neutre gendre they affirmed to sygnifie *talos, balistæ os, & cauilla*.

a.2.3 The heele called *calx, calcaneus, calcis os, et calcar pedis*.

b.1.2. The botelyke bone, so called bycause it is muche lyke a bote or a smal shyppe.

cc.1.2.3. Thys parte of the fote fourmed of foure bones, we call *tharsus*, accordynge as the Grekes doe, although some call it the raset of the foote, but these

d e f thre inner bones marked with *d, e, f* are properlye

g called *Chalcoides*. But the outwarde marked wyth *g*, is called the dye bone, or the cube bone, bycause it is square on euerye syde lyke a dye.

bb.1.2.3 The plant or soole of the fote, otherwyse called the steppe, and the breste or ball of the fote.

ii.1.2.3. These are the toe bones.

k.1.2.3 With thys letter *k* are noted ỳ smale bones called *sesamina*.

A compendyous rehersall of all the bones of the Bodye.

Here are belongynge to the scul, or the panne conteynyng the brayne wt ỳ partes thertunto anexed, twentye perticular bones, whereof eyghte are proper to the heade, and twelue to the vpper Jawe, so that the two cheke bones called *ossa iugalia*, be here in no wyse priuatlye numbred, syth they are onelye the seates or partes of certayne of those twentye bones, and are therefore here omitted without any proper circumscription. Furthermore there are foure bones peculier to the organs or instrumentes of hearynge, as two at eyther eare. There be also thyrtye and two teath in bothe the gummes. And note that the neyther Jawe is but one bone. And of the bone lyke to this fygure v are aboute eleuen small bones. There are of the tournynge ioyntes in the necke and the backe twentye and foure bones, besyde that there are fyre in the holye bone & foure in the tayle bone. Of rybbes there are. xxiiii, and in the breste bone are but thre seuerall bones, although some men affirme them to be seuen. And that in thys our numeration we accompte to be onelye thre, we commytte the censure thereof to youre experience. There be two bones of the shoulder blades, two canyll bones, and two shoulder bones. There are foure bones in both the cubites, of the whyche two are called in Latyne *vlnæ*, the other two *Radij*, and they are named in the tables here after ensuynge, the vpper and the neather bones. There are in the handes adioynynge to the wrystes, syxtene bones, as eyghte in the one hande and eyghte in the other, there are also in the handes nexte vnto them eyghte other bones, called *post brachialia*, that is to saye in eyther hande foure. And in the fyngers there are thyrtye bones. As fyftene in eyther hande. And of ỳ small bones called *sesamina* are twentye and foure, as twelue in eyther hande. Of the bones adioynynge to the sydes of the holye bone, there are two. Two bones of bothe the thyghes, two shynne bones, and two focyll bones. There are also two patell bones, otherwyse called the knee bones. Two heele bones. Two tayle bones lying vnder the ancles, two insteppe bones, otherwyse called shyppelyke bones, and in Latyne *nauicularia*. Eyght bones in the myddle of the feete, called *ossa tarsi*, whereof they are foure in eyther fote. There are besyde those, ten fote bones, as in eyther fote fyue, wyth eyghte and twentye toe bones, that is to say in eyther fote. xiiii. And of the smal bones called *sesamina* there are foure and twentye as in the handes, although many of thē be as they were but grystels. And thus addynge all these numbres together, ye shall fynde the whole summe therof to admoune to thre hundred and foure. Whereunto yf ye adde foure bones of the Breste, to the thre aboue mencioned, and accomptinge the neather Jawe to be two bones (as some men contende) they wyl thē atyse to thre hundred & .ix. But yf it be your pleasure (syth bones in chyldren are determined with theyr proper circumscriptiōs) to numbre perticularly euery appendix or parte to suche bones appertaynynge, ye thē must double the late rehersed numbre ones, & then agayne by the halfe, and so shal the whole numbre of them be seene, wyche ye shall well perceyue if ye consider or call to mynde, with howe many appendixes, or hangynges to. The tournyng ioyntes, the bones of the thighes and shinnes and other are endued with. And agayne yf you subduce or putte vnto these, all the bones seene in chyldren, a man woulde wonder to see, what an heape or huge numbre of bones myght so be gathered together, syth euery tournynge ioynte is compacte of two or thre bones at the leste, so in lyke wyse are the holye bones, the tayle bones, and suche other lyke. Yea, and in suche sorte, that euerye man by meanes of suche confusyon, maye fayne (accordynge to his owne iudgemente) the whole numbre of bones to be as pleaseth hym.


Prima musculorum tabula.

Here begynneth the fyrste table of Muscles or Brawnes in a mans bodye, wyth the interpretacion of hys markes or figures sette to euerye particular portion of euerye parte and membre of the bodye for the better vnderstandynge and perceyuynge of the same.

Hys presente table sheweth and declareth the fore parte of a man, hys skynne beynge taken of wyth the fat, and ȳ thinne fleshy coueringes: also the small synowes, beynes, & arteries, as were on the out warde parte. And we haue thoughte conuenient to leaue this table withoute ouer greate spottyng or derckenyng, which woulde be yf it were enterlaced with manye karacters or letters, aswell bycause there appeareth here no perticular incision, as that thys fygure is as an introduction to the figures folowynge. And in the face of thys fygure there are no muscles to be sene, bycause they are excedynge thynne of theym selues, and doe lye stretched abrode, and doe appeare in none other lykenesse when the skynne is taken of, then you see nowe in this figure.

A There be many kyrnils marked vnder ȳ rotes of ȳ eares lying at ȳ hynder end of ȳ neather Jawe, fyllyng there the holownesse, and they are sakely fastened there for the distrybution of the vessels. And often tymes in chyldren humours fall downe vnto them, molestyng them with payne and swellynges, and some tymes with apostemes and scrophils, and also aboue this place is the hoole of the eare, whiche is so manifest, that it neadeth not to be marked

B with any letter.

The muscle of the lefte syde growynge from the neather Jawe into the bone that is lyke vnto this letter v.

C A muscle sprynging from the bone of the brest and strecheth vp with his felowe into the bone lyke this letter v.

D This is a verye thynne muscle, ascendynge frome the vppermoste rybbe of the shoulder into the bone lyke this letter v. And in the fourth figure of muscles he is signified with these letters V V, and in the fifth with these R and S, and bothe their seates are sene at this letter D, he is holowe and conteyneth in hym certeyne of the syxe payre of synowes of the brayne, & he is also accompanied with the inner veynes of the necke, and with the arteries of slepe.

E A muscle commynge frome the breste bone by the ende of the canyll bone, and stretchynge into the hynder suckynge bone of the heade beynge there muche fleashye.

G. A portion of the seconde muscle moueynge the vpper parte of the shoulder and is shapen lyke a monkes hodde, there is nothinge here in this place sene of thys muscle, but at the vpper parte of the shoulder by the canyll bone, but in the nynth figure it appeareth vnder these letters T Δ.

H Frome this seate commen the outwarde veynes of the necke, and it appeareth holowe onely in lyuyng creatures wout any difference, but ȳ veyne being cut, & certayne slymy couerynges taken away, ther appeare two muscles, one which is marked with D, and another commynge from the first rybbe of the breste, and goynge vp into the former parte of the ouerthwarte tournynges of the necke, and he is moore playnely sette out in the eyght table of muscles, and is marked with this letter C.

I This is the fourth parte of the canyl bone without anye fleashe.

K A muscle brynging to ȳ arme, and hath hys begynnynge at the toppe of the shoulder, by thende of the canyll bone, and springeth from the shoulder blade, and here is sene that part of which commeth of the toppe of the shoulder and the cannyll bone.

L This muscle bringeth the arme to the Breste.

M The bone of the Brest appearinge without fleash, and of eyther syde of this bone groweth the muscle that bringeth the arme to the Breste, and there it beginneth first to be fleashe. And though the right muscle touche together the lefte with a certayne thinne skynne and a maner of synow and fine sprinygnge, yet that not withstandynge, the bone of the Breste is not vtterly hydde in bodyes whiles they are alyue.

N N is placed vnder the arme hoole, shewynge part of the muscle that draweth the arme downewarde towarde the backe: And you shal finde it in the next figure folowynge at thys letter Γ.

O O This shape of fingers sheweth certayne engrafynges of the muscle, which muscle being inplanted in the eyghte vpper rybbes of the Breste doe serue to the breath, and in the eyghte table of muscles they be sette forth with these two letters O O.

P P And this shape of fyngers is the sprynggyng furth of the muscle of the inner rynde or rimme of the belye crokedlye descendynge, and is not expreest with manye letters, no more then the muscle of the sayde inner skynne of the belye directlye descendynge, because it is as yet hyde vnder the synowy thinnesse, & the muscle that draweth the arme to the Brest. And where you see rounde swellinges drawen along on the out syde of ȳ bealy, they are ȳ strayt muscles of the inner skynne of the bealye aforesayde, whiche neyther the thynnes of the croked tendons, neyther the thickenes of the skynne in folkes not very fatte, do let them to be sene.

Q Thys is the former muscle of them that bowe the cubyte.

R R is sette vnder the arme hole, shewing the fleashy parte of the foresayde muscle of the insyde of the heade, thrustyng furth him selfe after the maner of a muscle that shoulde properly serue for that place.

S, S The hynder muscle of those that bowe the cubite, whiche I haue marked with two letters, bycause bothe the places where the letters are sette shoulde be knowen to be al one muscle.

T A muscle sprynggynge frome the rybbe vnder the neather parte of the shoulder, seruynge to putte furth the cubite.

V The vpper muscle of theym that putte the lesse

bone of the cubyte downewarde, but bycause the shapes of handes cubytes & other thextreme pares in this present fygure be not al one, I haue therfore sette ther to thys letter V bothe in the lefte syde and in the rygbt, with certayne other markes also that here folowe.

X A muscle before the forefynger, implanted at the backe syde of the wreste, and bowynge the same.

Y A muscle bryngynge forth the brode tendon into the heygth of the hande, and the seate whiche is stretched furth alength the cubite of eyther syde of thys broade tendon, not marked wyth anye letter, is the authour and as ye woulde saye the founder of mouynge the seconde ioynte of the foure fingers, whyche in the fyfth fygure is shewed by thys marke. ⊖

Z There is shewed the muscle in the rygbte cubyte bryngynge hys beginninge frome the swellynge on the insyde of the shoulder, whiche planted in the strayte bone of the wreste, boweth the wreste.

a In bothe the cubites a muscle is noted bryngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte sydelynge, whiche being conueyed frome the bone of the sholder inplanteth him selfe into the neather ende of the bygge bone of the cubyte.

b There is shewed a muscle in bothe the cubites extendynge hym selfe into the wreste with a forked tendon.

c In both ye cubites be shewed. ii. muscles springyng from the bygger bone of the cubyte, wherof the one putteth forth hys tendon to the bone of the wreste sustenynge the thombe, the other is deuyded into two tendons. whereof the one goeth to the fyrste bone of the thombe, and the other to the seconde and the thyrde.

d Here goeth forth in the lefte hande, the tendon of a muscle, tournynge the thombe towarde the forefynger.

e There be fene in ye left hãde certayn tendons stretched forth into ye vttermost seat of the fore fynger.

3.4.5.6 Here is marked an ouerthwarte ligament in ye left hande, shewynge hym selfe at the vtter seate of the cubyte, but the nõbre of ye fygures standynge there one frome another, doe shewe vnto the cutter howe many boughes and rynges maye appeare on the out syde of the hande, they be all foure belongynge to the lesse bone of ye cubite, & are fitted to the tendons, whose numbres be sene in the regions where they be sette, and there be sene fyre in the rygbte cubite, shewynge all one as is declared in the lefte.

h In the left hande is shewed the seate of the muscle, whiche bryngeth the thombe moste nyghest to the fore fynger.

i In the right hande is the muscle which bringeth awaye the thombe farre frõ the fore fynger, & at the syde of hym is sene a portion of the muscle, whiche is the fyrste bower of the fyrst bone of the thombe.

3 A muscle caryinge awaye the lytle fynger from the other fingers, and at his right syde appeareth the muscle whyche beinge a greate parte vnder hym hydde, boweth the first space betwene the ioyntes of the lytle finger drawynge it outwarde.

k The cote conteyninge the stones or testicles, and theyr sede vessyls, which in men comen forth in this place, but in women these vessyls with the other membres seruynge to generation, be hydde deape within the bodye.

l At the left syde of ye stones is thys letter l shewing the kynels, which fil the holownes there in ye share where as the greate veyne with hys arterye goeth into the thigh, and when these kynels be cut away, there ariseth a great bunche lyke as we see in apostemes that are sometyme in mens shares.

m A muscle goyng forth from the bone aboue the priuye membres into the thyghe, and in the eyghte fygure it is noted with thys marke Σ.

n This waye breake forth two muscles, whereof one is the syxte mouer of the thighe, and in the eyghte fygure it is noted with this signe, ⊖ the other is in the seuenth, shewed in thys same fygure with this sygne Λ.

o Frome the haunche bone or huckle bone, a muscle descendeth downewarde, and inplanteth hym selfe in the neather parte of the legge, and is the first mouer therof.

p From the knittyng together of the bone aboue the priuye membres, commeth a muscle, wyche is the seconde of mouinge the legge betwene the kne and the fote.

q Here is sene the fleashye substaunce of the syxte muscle amonge the mouers of the legge, betwene the kne and the fote, and the ende of hym is so thyn that it hyddeth not the frampynge of the muscles that lye vnder hym, wherefore here he hydeth not hym selfe altogether no more then in the seconde table of muscles. And in the thirde table and the fourth he somewhat sheweth him selfe in the one vnder thys marcke, ʒ and in that other vnder thys marcke Φ.

r And thys present muscle although he ioyneth and accompanieth him selfe there, with the other inplanted on the oute syde, and is drawen furth with the late rehersed thynne couerynge tendon of the syxte muscle that moueth the shynne: Yet he sheweth him selfe, lykewyse as he hydeth not hym selfe, beynge in the musculous partes, whyle the skynne is vncutte, and thys letter r sheweth purposelye the seuẽth muscle of mouyng the legge betwene the kne and the fote.

s A muscle bryngynge hys begynnynge frome the ioynt at the vpper knockle of the bone of the thigh, whyche is the nyneth mouer of the shynne, but he is couered here with the couerynge tendon of the syxte muscle of those that moue the shynne.

t A muscle whiche compasseth almoste al the bone of the thighe, and he is the eyghte leader of the shyn.

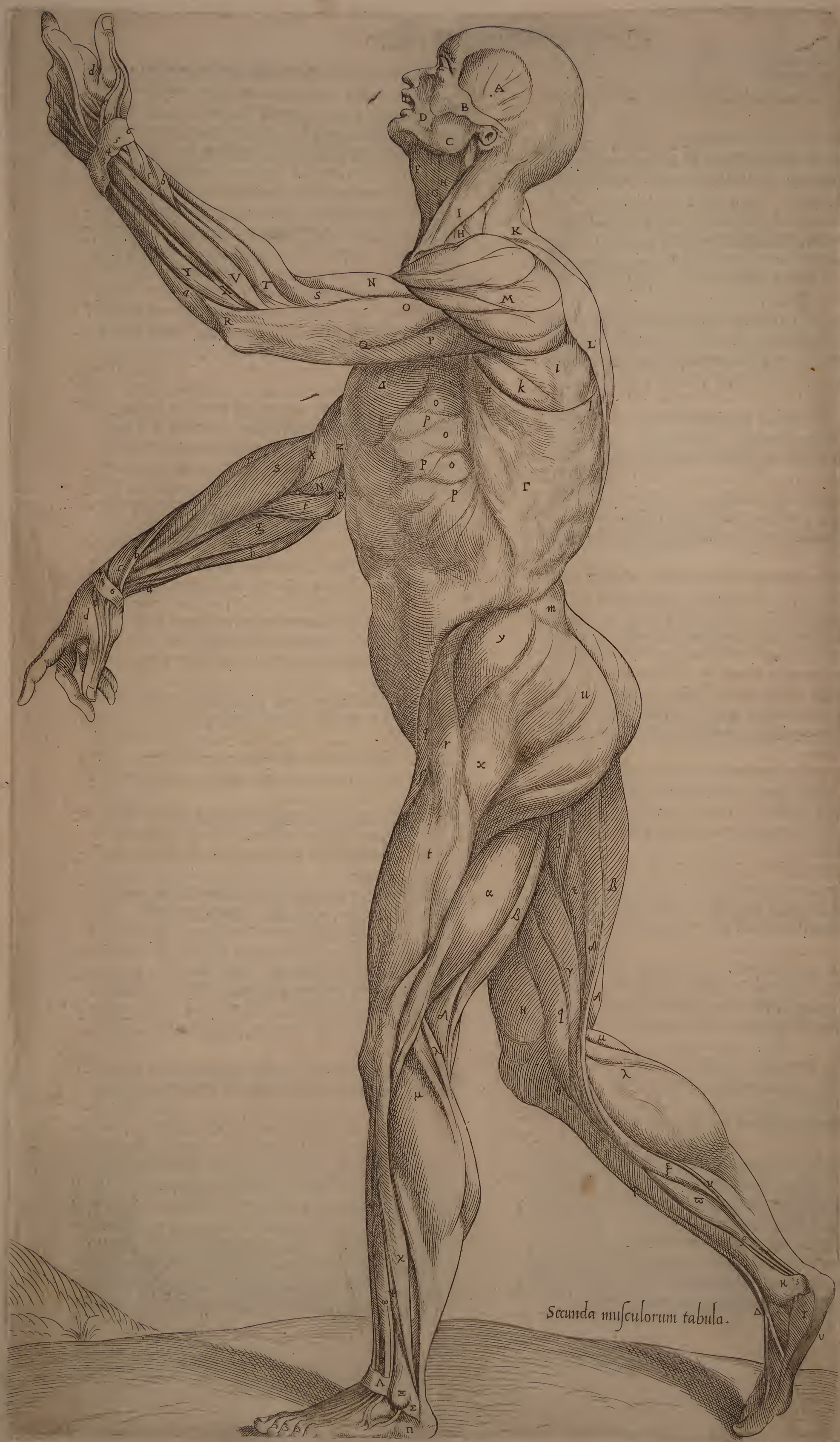
u Thys place marked wyth thys letter u belongeth to the lefte knee, is parte of the fourth muscle of mouinge the shinne.

x,y All this porcion of the shynne bone is wythoute fleashe and not couered wyth any muscle.

z The syxte muscle of mouyng the fote, and he is put with an ouerthwarte lygament on the fore parte of the shynne shewed wyth thys marke Λ descending and graffed in the bone ye sustenyeth the great toe.

α The muscle that stretcheth forth the foure smale toes, marked vnder the muscle of ʒ being the most

parte


Secunda musculorum tabula.

parte of him hidde.

β Parte of the muscle that stretcheth forth the foure smal toes, whiche helpeth to lyfte vp the fote forwarde, and is the nynth of the mouers of the fote.

γ The Tendon extendynge the greate toe, for the flealhye parte of the muscle is put deape vnder other muscles.

Λ An ouerthwarte ligamente placed in the foreseate of the shynne, makynge place to the laste foure noted muscles.

ε The ancle on the oute side, or a parte of the bone without fleashe.

ζ A muscle drawen forth to the ancle, whiche turned vnder the bought of the fote into the bone holdeth vp the great toe, and there implantyng hym selfe, is nombred the seuenth of mouyng the fote.

η A muscle springyng from the vtmoste point of the thyghe, and is the seconde of those that moue the fote.

θ Thys marke haue I sette with certayne other that folowe vpon the ryght legge, bycause by them the muscles maye the better be sene thervpon, and by θ is noted a muscle descendyng from the hyghest point of the insyde of the thygh, whych is the fyrste of mouyng the fote.

ι The moste thinnest Tendon of all the bodye, comynge from a muscle that bryngeth hys begynnyng from the top of the thyghe on the outsyde, & is the thyrde of the mouers of the fote.

κ The moste greatest muscle, of ye calfe of the legge, takyng hys begynnyng at the ioynyng of ye instepe, and springeth vp to the shynne, he is the strongest of the mouers of the fote and in nombre the fourth.

λ A muscle bowyng the thyrde bone of the foure smale toes.

μ Here is sene a smale porcion of the fyfte mouer of the fote, but thys and the muscle but late afore rehersed in ye ryght legge, be perceaued muche more clearer in the ryght shynne as appeareth in the table folowyng.

ν An ouerthwarte lygament goyng from the shynne to the hele.

ξ A muscle mouyng the great toe inwarde.

ο Here in the lefte fote is marked a muscle, whyche bryngeth the great toe to the other toes, or ye bryngeth him outwarde, and here appeareth also vnder the tendons certayne muscles stretchyng forth the foure smale toes, and at thys letter π certaine tendons whych drawe the thre mydle toes outwarde.

The interpretacion of the markes of the seconde fygure of Muscles.

Hys seconde table in so muche as it appertaineth to cuttyng by Anatomy, aunswereth in euery point to the fyrst. And thus turned on the one syde, he representeth to vs the very same muscles that the other table doeth. Yea, and in lyke maner as they were rehersed to vs in the fyrst, wyth also the seates of the bones easely to be perceyued on the outsyde therof, beyng there not muche couered with flesshe, and for so muche as thys table is muche worthy to be loked on, & sene, they shalbe therfore wyth lyke markes and letters, noted and declared, as they were. And so syth aswel the whole face as the head therof, is almoste nothyng but bones, there are but fewe Caracters or letters theron affixed as ye se here.

A Thys is the muscle of ye temple, and what soeuer is aboue thys halfe circle where the cõmyng forthe of the sayd muscle of the temple is discribed, it is vtterly without flesshe, onles some man (lokyng very narrowly) woulde saye the bone of the forehead coulde not by hys nature be all wythout flesshe, but to be compassed about wyth a thynne musculouse knyttyng. The wych as wel the skynne of the forehead wythall: as the flesshye couerynge also we haue cleane cutte awaye.

B The ouerthwarte bone of the cheke is called in latyn, os iugale. And the hole which you se at thend therof is ye waye of hearyng. Thys is called the muscle of eatyng, for it serueth to the chewyng of ye meat.

C The muscle that serueth to the mouyng of the chekes, and it groweth from the one chawe to the other.

D A muscle whych is on the left syde brought forth frõ the neather chawe into the bone, that is lyke thys letter v.

E A muscle arysyng from the bone of the breste graft into the bone that resembleth v. in fygure.

F A muscle on ye lefte syde bryngyng hys begynnyng from the vpper seate of the breste bone, and is implanted into the lower region of the gristell that is lyke a shylde, and although he lye vnder the muscle marked wyth E. yet he is somewhat sene by the syde therof.

G. A muscle from the vpper ryb of the shoulder, going vp to the bone whych is lyke thys lettre v. whyche when the fatte is taken away, & the outward ingular diligẽtly cutte of, he is sene by the lower H. and from thence the H. aboue, shewith the smale kernels by the roote of the eare.

HH A muscle takyng hys begynnyng from the bone of the breste and the canell bone, goyng forth and implanting hym selfe in the bone of the temple by the vpper chawe.

I The seconde muscle of them whyche do moue the shoulder, & thys K. sheweth hys vpper parte, which lyfteth the shoulder vpwarde, and L. sheweth hys neather parte by the whyche the shoulder is moued downewarde. And on the ryght syde of L. a porcion of the muscle of the ryght syde presenteth hymselfe, but in the nynth table of the muscles, these muscles do moste euidently appeare on bothe the sydes vnder these letters Γ and Δ.

K & L The muscle lyftyng vp the arme. This muscle is sene more clearly in the fourth fygure at Ξ and in the .r. at Δ and I haue therfore declared him here thus, bycause that when you shal se hym in other figures, or other markes, you shall not thynke him to be diuers muscles, and in these impressions and fygures (in none of the muscles more) many both graiuers and painters are deceyued: whome I do wysh shoulde be very diligent in markyng and lokynge theron: not only in thys parte, but also in the whole outwarde syde of the arme: bycause they do drawe forth (not wel) the muscle (whych we wyl here note & sette) as it were to the outward part of the cubyte.

M

N Although that you se here in both the armes, many of these caracters or markes folowyng. Yet I shal fyrst ope vnto you those in the left arme, and afterwarde them of the ryght arme.

Fyrst by N is marked ye laste muscle of them which do bowe the cubite, whyche in the lyuely, semeth to spryngé forth more hygher, aboue the goyng in of the muscle whych lyfteth vp ye arme, then yt there begynneth in dede although he begynneth here somwhat lower. But the paynters should marke it, yea paraduenture somwhat more hygh then it ought for to be.

O A muscle that stretcheth forth the cubyte, & taketh hys begynning at the top of the shoulder, nygh vnto the necke.

P An other muscle also stretchynge forth the cubyte, whose begynnyng is from the neather rybbe vnder the shoulder.

Q At thys seate the two muscles late reherled, stretching forth the cubite, come and mete both into one, shewyng now nomore the shape of a double muscle, and in that, that they swel forth here more thé in any other place, besyde theyr fleshye parte, the thyrde muscle of stretchyng forth the cubyte is the cause, whych beynge here hyd vnder them, doth spryngé forth from the shoulder or the bone of the arme, and in the twelfth fygure, he is shewed by X and in the thyrten by D.

R In thys parte the auctours and foundours of the power to thruste forth the cubyte are implanted on the backsyde of the bone of the elbow *vlne* and on the lygament of the ioynt, reachyng forth the synowye parte of theyr implantacion into the three cornered seate, whych is porcion of the layde bygger bone of the arme wythout flesche.

S A muscle spryngyng from the shoulder, whyche beyng planted into the neather ende of the lesse bone of the cubyte, bringeth the same lesse bone vpward.

T The muscle stretchyng forth the wreste, wyth a forked tendon.

V A muscle chiefly stretching forth the forefynger, the mydle fynger, and the ryngfynger.

X A muscle beyng the chief stretcher forth of the lytle fynger.

Y The neather muscle stretchyng forth the backsyde of the wreste.

a The neather muscle of bowynge the wreste.

b.c. There be shewed two muscles, of whome the hyghest marked wyth b is graft in the wreste, the neathermoste marked wyth c is deuyded into two tendons, the one of them graffed into the space betwen the fyrst ioyntes of the thombe, the other into ye two vpper spaces betwene the ioyntes of ye said thombe.

1.2.3.4. 5.and.6 By these nombres, is noted an ouerthwarte lygament beyng on the outward seate of the cubyte and it is deuyded into so many rynges as they be nombres. 1. sheweth the lygament both of the lesser and of the bygger bone of the cubyte. 2. sheweth onely the lygament belongyng to the bygger bone of the cubite. 3.4.5. and. 6. shewe forth foure ligamentes belongyng only to the lesse bone of the cubyte.

d The seat of the muscle, or the muscle that bryngeth the thombe nexte to the forefynger.

e The tendō of the muscle that turneth ouer ye thōbe to the forfynger. But now it is tyme to come to the ryght arme: and to behold partly the letters therin, whych thou dyddest se in the left: and partlye other newe letters, for these letters N & N P.S.T.a.b.c and 4.5 6. wyth d.& e. shewe lykewyse in the ryght hāde as they do in the lefte, but the propre markes of the ryght hande are these.

Z The former muscle of mouyng the cubyte.

f The hygher muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the cubyte downewarde.

g The hygher muscle of bowyng the wreste.

b A muscle bryngyng forth the brode tendon.

i A muscle occuppyeng the shoulder blade, whych turneth the arme about outwarde.

k A muscle by whome the arme is brought backward towarde the backe more hygher then the next muscle folowyng.

I Thys present muscle is shewed wyth O in the nynth table, and is more vncouered in the tenth vnder Θ. Yet bycause hys outwarde or seconde syde appeareth more clearly in thys table then in any other, we haue thought it good to set it forthe wyth certayne markes here, as you see. And it is a muscle by whose benefyte the arme is brought downward, after the maner of a triangle. And hys inner syde is drawen forth by the toppes of ye backe bones, where as this

l muscle hath his begynnyng from l vnto m. And the outsyde whych ascendeth a slope vpwarde into the

m.n. forepartes, from the holye bone towarde hys implātacion, goeth from m vnto n. And n sheweth part of thys muscle rerte to hys implantacion, whyche can not be sene wythout cuttyng a waye of an other muscle, and thys is the syde that N sheweth in the fyrst table, whych V sheweth in the table folowyng But thys letter O vpon the ryght arme in the .vii. table shewyth hys settyng in muche more clearlye The thyrd syde reacheth frō l vnto n which brought ouerthwart is layed in the lower angle of the roote of the shoulder point. And l sheweth parte of thys muscle vnder the muscle marked wyth L.

Δ Bycause the lytle o in the shadow at the seate of the breste shoulde not be ouermuche hyd, we haue there sette thys letter Δ. shewyng the muscle that bryngeth the arme to the breste. These shapes proce-

o.o.o. dyng here after the maner of a triangle, are the insertions or implātynges of a muscle which is graft in the eyght vpper rybbes of the breste in maner of a hande.

The rysynge vp of the muscle of the inner skynne

p.p. of the belly, descendyng a slope wyse, whych goeth in together wyth the muscle aforesayde, and wyth the engraffynges of certayne of the muscles noted wyth o. And that whych is sene all alonge the whole region of the belly, is the croked muscle that goeth sydelonge, notwythstādyng that the straypght muscle of the belly doeth somwhat swell forth bycause of the thynnes of the croked tendons, lykewyse as it doth before the cuttyng.

q Here is noted the begynnyng of the fyrst muscle of mouyng the shynne whych in the fygure folowyng you shal fynde marked wyth Σ. q. is also sene here in the ryght thygh.

r A muscle bryngynge forth the brode tendon, wyth the whych all the muscles that bewrappe the thygh

are


Tertia musculorum tabula.

are cõpassed about, whych also is the syxte of those that moue the shynne, & syth ye tendon of thys muscle is not very thycke, he letteth not the syght of the other muscles, and thence cõmeth forthe the muscle that shall shortly be marked wyth t.

ſ Porcion of the nynth muscle of mouing the shynne, whych we shall shewe in the fourth table wyth φ.

The seuenth muscle of mouyng the shynne couered
ſ wyth the thynne tendon of the syxte muscle of mouyng the shynne.

The fyrst muscle of mouyng ye left thygh, and here
ª is also sene a great parte of hym that moueth the ryght thyghe.

The region of the great or outwarde parte of the
ª thyghe.

Here is sene parte of the seconde muscle of mouyng
ª the thygh, but the other parte is hyd with the fyrste muscle of mouyng the thygh marked afore wyth ª. and wyth the muscle that bryngeth forth the brode tendon, and that which I haue here marked with.r.

The fourth muscle of mouyng the shynne, whych is
« here sene moste euidẽtly on hys outsyde, but he appeareth no where on the ryght legge.

There is sene in both the thyghes, the thyrd mouer
ß of the shynne.

On the right thygh onely is shewed ye seconde mus-
ª cle of mouyng the shynne.

Λ I haue set thys letter Λ. twyse in the right thyghe, to shewe the muscle whych is in nombre the fyfte of mouyng the thygh, and in the left thygh nygh vnto the hãme is put thys letter Λ. shewynge the fyfte muscle also.

In the ryght thyghe is shewed the fyfth muscle of
ª mouyng the shynne accordyng to the mynde of Galen, and ι. sheweth the later parte of thys muscle, where as ε. sheweth the later porcion of the fyrste parte, do knowe ye these thynges do appeare harde and darke in the other tables of muscles, these are somwhat better sene, that a man maye se them almoste naked: that is to saye, in the seuenth, at thys letter. ß. and in the eyght at φ and ε. & in the twelfth at Ξ and Σ. but they come not all to passe to be reherſed in euery place.

κ The muscle that swelleth forth here is ye eyght of mouyng the shynne.

κ θ Parte of the shinne without flesche, but the inner ancle is priuatly market wyth κ.

λ A muscle in both the legges makyng the caulfe, & is nombred the fyrst of mouyng the foote.

μ A muscle marked in both the legges, whyche is the seconde of mouynge the fote.

ν The thynnest tendon of al the body, spryngyng frõ the thyrde muscle of mouyng the fote.

ξ The greatest muscle of setting forth the calfe of the legge whych is the fourth of mouyng the fote. And although ye fynde not somtyme these letters o. & i. and suche lyke markes, yet therfore ye should not thynke somthyng left out or vnmarked, for so much as those letters o. & i. in the grauyng, are not vnlyke to our latyn o. i.

ο A muscle bowyng the thyrde ioynt of the fore toes.

π A smale porcion of the fyfth muscle of mouyng the
ρ foote.

ς An ouerthwarte lygament cõmyng from the inner ancle and goyng downe towarde the hele.

τ A muscle bryngyng the great toe inwarde from the other toes whych is here moste euidently sene.

υ A lygament sprynge forth from the muscle of bowyng the second ioyntes of the foure smale toes fulfyllyng the office of a brode tendon in the plante, or sole of the fote.

φ In eyther legge there is noted a muscle placed in the foreseate of the shynne, and is ye syxte of the mouyng the fote.

χ A muscle drawen forth to the lesser bone of ye legge, and is the seuenth in nombre of mouyng the fote.

ψ A muscle drawen forth vnder the muscle aforesaid, whych is the eyght of mouyng the fote: the tendon of thys muscle wyth the tendon of the seuenth are sene vnder Σ.

The muscle of stretching forth the fore toes, and on
ω the left syde of Ω. is sene a porcion of the muscle, implanted wyth a forked tendon vpon the bone of the fote, before the smalest toe, whyche is the nynth of mouyng the fote, and it shalbe sene more perfectly in the fourth table of muscles at thys letter Ω.

Θ The tendon of the muscle of the fote, that putteth forth the great toe.

Λ Δ An ouerthwart lygament lyeng besyde the ancle in the insteppe, that serueth both the bones of ye legge, and is marked in the left legge with Λ and in the right wyth Δ.

Ξ The vtter ancle, or the seate of the lesser bone of the legge: without flesche.

Σ An ouerthwarte lygamẽt goyng frõ the lesse bone perteynyng to the hele.

Π A muscle which is the author & geuer of power to bryngе awaye the lytle toe from the other toes.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the thyrde table of Muscles.

Thys present table, shewyng forthe the former parte of the body, dyffe ryth frõ the fyrst table of muscles, in that, that it sheweth the muscles to haue bene made of fleshye couerynges, & that it sheweth also certayne muscles of the face vncouered frõ theyr fatnesse, and that it geueth vs also a more exquisite knowlege of the muscles, then dyd the two fyrst tables. And as for the thynne couerynge, whych ye see in the face & the necke of thys fygure and ye strykes whych are drawen in the muscles, which might hynder youre knowlege, ye shall vnderstande them, there chiefly to be sette to helpe the painters and the grauers in theyr proporcions, for by them, is had therpresse knowledge of the bones, wyth the vse of euery muscle, & hauyng this rule before theyr eyes, they shall knowe whẽ they ought to make any muscle lengar or shorter, eyther swellynge forth outwarde, or pressed together inward, she wyth certayn
A streyght lynes brought along the forhead wyth the muscle of the forehead, and of the skynne of the nose thrylles.

The muscle of the temple, which somtyme, thoughe
B not very often, is nourysshed wyth a fleshy thynne skynne & with the fleshye cotes of the baynes, whych

of the latyne men are called *fibræ*.

C The muscle lyftyng vp the eye lydde.

The muscle drawyng downe the eye lydde.

D E A knytting together of the muscles of the eye one w in the other, alongest the eye lydde.

F A muscle goyng wyth hys halfe parte to the wynge of the nose, and wyth hys other parte to the vpper lype. And truely as the diuersitie of the muscles of thynne skynnes in the lyppes, cannot be fully set fourth: so also I wyll not cõbre the face, whych shall appere darke ynough of it, wyth a multitude of caracters or letters.

G. The bale of the cheke, or the foreparte of the chaw bone, betwene the eare & the eye, beyng cleane wyth out flesche.

H A muscle cõmyng downe from the balles of the chekes, pertaynyng properly to the vpper lyppe.

I The begynnyng of the muscle of the chawe, whych I wyll now descrye, not hyd wyth the brode muscle that I wyll euen nexte speake of.

T A muscle beyng of a fleshye couerynge, whych is the chiefe of mouyng of the mouthe, the lyppes, and the former skynne of the necke, and it cleaueth here to the body on both sydes. The other parte of hys fleshye couerynge whych is not made flesche, beyng cut from the bodye.

K & L And that whych pertayneth to the goynges forth of the thynne skynnes of thys present muscle is to be sene from K. to L. begynnyng from the region of the breste bone, nyghe vnto the seate of the canell bone, whose thynne skynne assendeth directly vp-

✱ warde vnto M. from L. to N. is shewed parte of the beginning, out of ỳ region of the other seate, begin-nynge from the seate of the canell bone, and of the

N heyght of the shoulder, whose trauersed or ouer-thwarted thynne skynnes be stretched vpwardes into the forepartes. Furthermore albeit that the same parte of the muscle, which is in the after seate of the backe of the necke, is not sene, neuertheleſſe

O O. set at the roote of the eare, sheweth as it maye be, the trauersed thynne skynnes, creppyng frõ thence. Wherfore, in describyng the sydes of thys muscle, you muste thynke the fyrst parte to be brought frõ N. vnto O. the seconde from O. to H.K. by L. to N. sheweth the thyrde syde: and thou haste the fourth syde from K. to M. and the blacke darke shadowyng lyne whych goeth from K. to L. sheweth the place of dy-staunce betwene the muscle of the lefte syde and the other on the ryght syde.

P The muscle lyftyng to the arme whome here in the foreparte of the bodye L.N. & Q. do almoste enclose about, and at the neather parte somwhat beneath Q. spryngeth forth hys graftyng or fastenyng place that he standeth in.

Q The muscle that bryngeth the arme to the breste, whych is sene in the nexte table, as it is here: for he beyng there taken awaye from hys begynnyng, is

Δ noted wyth Δ. and wyth the other caracters or mar-

K kes also aboute hym as he is here. K. sheweth parte

L of hys begynnyng vnto L. bryngyng hys begyn-

R nyng from the canell bone. Frõ K. vnto R. is shewed also parte of hys begynnyng growyng forth from the myddest of the breste bone, but R. sheweth the skynny parte of thys muscle, stretched forth frome the synowye thynnes of the muscle descendyng croked and sydelong on the belly, to the syde of ỳ swerdy gristle.

S But S. signifyeth the fleshye parte of the muscle, goyng by hymselfe from the syxth and the seuenth gristell of the rybbes, bycause of the croke or sydelonge descendyng muscle of the belly. And Q sheweth the place wherin thys present muscle is grafte

Q into the arme, betwene the lyfters vp of the same, marked wyth P. and the fyrst of mouyng the cubyt

P marked wyth Z. Furthermore yf thou be myndeded to

Z beholde the sydes therof, and the graffyng in, of hys thynne skynnes, loke vpon the table folowyng, and you shall se ỳ engraffyng of hym at T. Q. & T. which

T yf ye ioyne the markes or letters of that & thys together, you maye measure forth after thys maner the. v. sydes of thys muscle. The fyrst from K to L. The seconde from K to R. The thyrde from L to Q. The fourth from R to T whych the table folowynge doeth shewe, although it be hyd in thys table wyth the brode insertion of a muscle, from thence also cõmeth the fyfth syde from Q. to T. onely to be sene in the fourth table.

V A muscle drawyng the arme downewarde.

5.6.7.8 Wyth these nombres are shewed the insertians or ingraffynges of the seconde muscle of mouyng the breste, & they are implanted into ỳ ribbes, whose region syth it is expressed wyth these nombres, you maye perfectly gather the hyghest parte of hys insertion to be in the fyfth rybbe.

⊖ The sydelong muscle of the belly descẽdyng, which wyth hys felowe couerynth all the whole seate of the belly and also the great region of the brest. The cõmyng forth of thys present muscle is shewed wyth the nombres, wyth the which also are signifyed the insertions of the seconde muscle mouyng the brest, but R. to X. sheweth a whyte lyne whych can not be otherwyse set forth wyth a symple colour. It were muche better yf euery parte of the fygure were set forth wyth theyr owne proper colours, to the ende that by suche expression, one parte myght be destynctlye seuered from another, as the fleshye from the skynnye which should be here parfourned yf it were not more sumptuous then maye wel be borne of the poore byers or sellers.

X Thys is the yeard, (hys ouerskynne called *preputium* beyng take awaye) on whome is drawen a straypght lyne shewyng the ioynyng together of both the bodyes, whych beyng in the table folowyng cut away,

q is shewed at q. but the moste clere vnderstandynge of all those thynges, you shall learne in the laste table of muscles.

Y The sede vessels beyng yet couered wyth the skyn: wyth the skynne of the belly called *peritonium* doth bryngе forthe.

Z The former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

a.a The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

b In the insyde of the arme b. is hyd appointyng the muscle that thrusteth forth the cubyte, takyng hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder point.

c The muscle wyth ỳ forked tendon, thrustyng forth the wreste.

d The muscle that bringeth ỳ lesse bone of the cubyte

vprygbt


Quarta musculo-
rum tabula.

vprygh implanted at the neather ende of the same
e The vpper muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the cubite downewarde.
Λ A muscle beyng one of the two boughers of the two boughers of the wreste implanted at the backe
f.g.b. of the hande before the fynger, and f sheweth hys begynnyng, g sheweth the cōmyng forth of the tendon from the belly of the muscle, b sheweth the seat of the muscle, wherto a negligēt cutter, should appere to be the ende of the seate.
Π The muscle that bryngeth forth the brode tendon of the heygth of the hande whose heade is shewed
i.k.l. wyth i, and k sheweth the begynnyng of the tendon, but l sheweth the place where the tendō begynneth fyrst to sprede.
m The other muscle of boughyng the wreste, here also in the darke is sene a porcion of the muscles, wherof the one bryngeth hys tendons to the wreste, and the other to the thombe.
n The fyrst space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe wythout flesche.
p The muscle of carying awaye the thoumbe farrest from the forefynger.
q The chiefe muscle of the two, that boughe the fyrste bone of the thombe.
r The muscle of mouyng the lytle fynger fardest frō the other, and in the next table folowing he is marked wyth κ.
Σ In the rygh t legge is noted the fyrst mouer of the
s.t.u. shynne, whose begynnyng is marked wyth s and t. shewyng the begynnyng of hys tendon, and u shew-
2.3. yng hys implantacion, but thys marke 2. shewe the insercion of the seconde muscle mouing the shynne, and 3. sheweth the ingraftyng of the thyrde.
Φ The syxte muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose begynnyng is noted wyth x. & y. sheweth ȳ seate where he leaueth to be fleshye, and he is brought after the maner of a couering roūde about ȳ greatnes of the thygh, nor we could not otherwise expresse this tendon or coueryng but as we haue done there in bothe the thyghes, from whome we haue cut awaye hys thynnest parte, and brought it about the inspyde of the thygh, as it were a rente or torne couering, that the cuttynge therof myghte shewe somwhat of his shape, and what so euer remayneth on the outspyde at the inequall lyne or cuttyng, is yet styll the thynne coueryng or tendon of the sayd syxth muscle.
κ The nynth muscle of mouyng the shynne.
ϟ The eyght of mouyng the shynne beyng greater in the lefte legge then in the rygh t, ϟ vncouered from the syxth muscle of mouyng the shynne. We haue set no marke nor lettre to the seuenth of mouing the shynne, because he is yet al couered vnder the syxth, although Φ mygh t well waue shewed hym, syth the thynne coueryng of the syxth muscle is not so thyck but that the shape of the muscle vnder hym mygh t somwhat be sene through hym.
ϡ There are muscles shewed in the share, whych we shall declare to be the syxte and seuenth of mouyng the thygh but ϡ sheweth chiefly the kernels there vō, also the place where the kernels be from whom we haue cutte the vessels that go to the legge.
ϧ The eyght muscle of mouyng the eyght.
ϩ The seconde muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose tendon is shewed by thys karracter or fygure 2.
ϩ.κ. Parte of the shynne bone wythout flesche, but κ prō uatly noteth the umer ancle.
Ψ The syxth muscle of mouyng the fote, whose com-
θ κ mynyng forth θ doth shewe and κ sheweth the begyn-nyng of hys tendon, whose procedyng is manyfest ynough, wythout puttyng of any letter: ϡ ξ sheweth as it were the place of hys insercion.
ϧ The seuenth muscle of mouyng the foote.
μ The tendon of a muscle of thrustyng out the great toe.
ν The muscle that putteth forth the foure smale toes
ξ The muscle of bryngyng the great toe inwarde frō the other toes.
ο An ouerthwart lygamēt put before the seate of the shynne and beyng cut he is turned towarde ȳ syde.
ϖ The tondon of the forked muscle beyng the nynth of mouyng the foote.
ρ The fyrst of mouyng the foote.
σ The fourth of mouyng the foote.
τ The longest and the thynnest tendon, brought from the thyrde muscle of mouyng the fote.
υ The muscle of mouyng the thyrde bone of the fore toes.
Φ The fyfth muscle of mouyng the fote.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the fourth table of Muscles.

Hys table sheweth forth together, many of the muscles of the table before, taken awaye after the order of cuttyng, with other also not yet sen in the fygures before, whych thyng all the tables of the muscles herafter vntyll the eyght table shal perfoyme and shewe, whyle the bones maye be sene bare in the foreparte of the face.

Γ The muscle of the tēple, whose begynnyng is somwhat lyke to an halfe circle: beyng set forth wyth A. B. & C.

D The vtter seate of the bone vnder the eye wythout flesche.

Λ The muscle of the chawe, hys begynning is shewed wyth E. at the place of eatyng, and wyth F. by ȳ eare, and hys syde is drawen from E. vnto F. alonge the bone that goeth from the eye to the eare.

G Sheweth the lowest seate of this muscles insercio.

E.F. Forthermore yf thou wylt lyken thys to a triangle: thou mayest coniecture and thynke that E. F. G. do shewe to thee thre angles or corners.

H The smale synowe of the lesse roote, of the thyrde payre of synowes of ȳ brayne, goyng vp thys waye to the musculous knyttyng together of ȳ forehead.

I A smale synowe of the sayd roote ioyned at the vpper lyppe goyng to the outwarde seate of ȳ wynge of the nose.

K A gristell in whome the left bone of the nose dothe ende.

L The lefte wynge of the nose, endyng and lying at the vttermoste point of the sayd gristell betwene K. & L. and at the inner skynne of the nosestryls where certayne couering lygamentes be taken away, ther appeareth forth the inner muscle of ȳ wynge of the

nose, whych is very thynne.

M A muscle beyng one of the mouers of the chekes cõmyng frome the vpper chawe, and grafte into the neather

N The left muscle proper to the neather lyppe, whose whole bodye is declared wyth lesse dyfficultie then to shewe it by cuttyng, all hys diuisions & netty couerynges whych thynge is sene in the muscle marked wyth M. and aboue thapposicion of O. the hole of the eare sheweth hym selfe. As also the karnels whych are vnder the eare: do as it were expresse and shewe thys fygure or letter O.

O There is sene a porcion of ye muscle, although somwhat darkened, whych draweth the neather chawe downewarde.

P In thys seate the bone is sette, shewynge the shape of v.

Q A muscle cõmyng frõ the goyng forth of the bone of the temple lyke a narowe brydge, and graft into the bone after thys fygure v.

R The left muscle goyng from the neather chawe into the bone lyke v and there implãted. whose felow doeth here somwhat appere also.

S.T. Both the lefte and the ryght muscles of the bones shewyng lyke thys v fygure, descendyng from the hyghest of the breste bone.

V.V. A thynne and a longe muscle commyng from ye vppermoste rybbe vnder the shoulder, and is implanted into the bone whych is lyke thys fygure v.

Θ A muscle seruyng to the mouyng of the heade takyng hys begynnyng from the bone of the breste

X.Y marked with X. and the other parte marked with Y. Commyng from the seate of the canell bone nyghe to the bone of the breste, but Z. sheweth hys insercio where as he compasseth about al the whole processe of the heades of the teath.

a The canell bone, hys foreparte beyng muche wyth out flesche.

b The insercion of the seconde muscle of mouyng the shoulder point.

c Here the vessels goynge into the heade, and the synowes rennyng forth into the arme do darken the muscle greatly.

d A muscle cõmyng from the canell bone, graft in the fyrst rybbe of the breste, and is the fyrst of mouyng the breste.

Ξ The foreparte of the muscle of lifting vp the arme, the tenth table sheweth hys backe parte as yet hyd in hys seate, marked chiefly wyth Δ but the next table folowyng sheweth thys foreparte delyuered frõ hys spryngyng forth turnyng backward, where he is marked wyth γ. Furthermore e.f.g. descrybe in

e.f.g thys fygure a manyfest parte of the muscle of lyftyng vp the arme, after the maner of a triangle.

h The insercion or settyng place of the muscle ye brygeth the arme to the breste marked in ye ryght arme wyth Q. & T. and we haue set also Δ vpon the same

Q.T. Δ muscle, to the intent that the carracters or sygnes maye be referred to the carracters of the table be-

K L R fore, vnto the whych table K.L. & R. do also serue.

i The bone of the breste delyuered from the begynnyng of the muscle of bryngyng the arme to ye brest.

2.3.4 The seconde, thyrde, and fourth of the rybbes of the breste, to whome the other folow after in order, and in the space of those the outwarde muscles betwene the rybbes do mete, but the lynes brought into the rybbes beyng on the lefte syde of the carracters, do shewe the bones of the rybbes delyuered frõ theyr gristils, & these carracters be writtẽ on the gristils.

k The fyrst muscle of mouyng the shoulder point.

l The seconde muscle of mouynge the breste.

m Under the ryght arme hole m. is set shewing ye muscle by the whych the arme is drawen downewarde.

n The streyght muscle on the right syde of the rymme of the belly, here clymmyng vp hygher wyth his synowe thynnes, then the sydelong ascẽdyng muscle.

o The oblique or sydelonge muscle of the belly, which we haue here made to turne vp from the belly, backwarde.

Π The oblique ascendyng muscle of the belly, cõpassyng about (as you se) all the seate of thys syde of the belly, whych o.n.p.q. and the lyne brought by the lower seate of thys syde of the belly to ye bone aboue ye priuy mẽbres, do in maner encõpasse & enclose.

p q Porcion of the oblique or sydelynge muscles of the bellye commyng downewarde and leauyng at the whyt lyne appearyng on the belly, but q. properly sygnifyeth the makynge and ful shape of ye yard, whych beyng cut awaye at the bone aboue the priuy membres, where he begynneth fyrste to hange downewarde flaggyng, and the two bygger holes lyke cycles be ye two bodyes of hym, but the smale cycle beyng vnder hym, is the waye cõmon both to the bryne and the sede.

The sede vessels whych I dyd not purpose to haue

r shewed here no more then the muscle of the stones, which bycause it should haue and shewe a diuersitie from the sayd vessels, we haue set f. theron.

s The former muscle of mouyng the cubyte to whose fleshye parte of hys inward begynnyng I haue not

t put to any carracte because the sayd muscle cannot be taken awaye here nor in the table folowyng, but the spaces appering betwene the two begynnynges is the bone of the arme or the shoulder.

u The muscle that stretcheth forth the cubyte who hath hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.

The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

xx The vpper muscle of bringing the lesse bone of the

y cubyte downewarde.

The lenger muscle of bryngyng ye lesse bone of the

α cubyte vpwarde.

β The muscle of folowyng the seconde ioyntes of the foure fyngers.

Σ The muscle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, stretched forth and bowyng the wreste γ is the head and

Λ his insercion.

ε Another muscle of bowynge the wreste, hangyng downewarde.

ζ A muscle bowyng outward the fyrst space betwene the ioyntes of the lytle fyngar.

Thys muscle hangyng downe, bryngeth away out-

η warde the lytle fynger from thother fyngers.

θ Here is sene an ouerthwarte lygamẽt in the inside of the wreste metyng it and wyth the tendons thys waye creppyng beyng couered.

ι The bygger muscle of bowynge the fyrst bone of the thombe.

Here

Quinta musculorum tabula.

ϰ Here hãgeth downe a muscle by whose benefyte the thombe is remoued farrest from the forefynger.

λ The brode tendon of the hygest parte of the hande cõmyng forth wyth hys tendon and hãgyng downe in the ryght hande from the toppes of the foure fingers. Furthermore here in the palme of both the hãdes are certayn tendons yclothed with slymye couerynges, and brought forth to the fyngers.

μ The seconde muscle of mouyng the thygh.

ν The fyrst muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

ξ The knyttyng of the holy bone to the ryght syde frõ the whych we haue cut the fyrst and the syxth of mouyng the shynne bone.

ο Wyth thys carracter ο both the vtter processe and the greater seate of the thyghe are descrybed.

Φ The.ix.muscle of mouing ỳ shynne bone, whose begynnyng, cõmyng frõ the vpper ioynt of the hyppe bone, is marked wyth ο & ϖ sheweth the beginnyng of hys tendon, but ρ sheweth the seate where the tẽdon of thys muscle doth syrynge to gether wyth the tendons, whych are vnderneth.

σ The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

τ The syxth muscle of mouyng the thygh.

υ In the lefte thyghe is the eyght muscle of mouyng the same marked wyth υ.

Φ The fyfth that serueth to the mouyng of the thygh.

X The seconde of mouyng the shynne bone.

ψ The eyght of mouyng the shynne bone.

ω The seuenth muscle of mouyng the shynne, and he is marked in the ryght thyghe because he is there best sene.

2,3. The fyrst muscle of mouyng the shynne, but 3. sheweth the syxte of mouynge the shynne.

4 The syxte muscle of mouyng the fote, hangyng frõ hys insercion wyth ỳ two before reherſed, but in the left legge is sene ỳ fyrst of mouyng the fote, wyth a porcion of the insercion of thys syxth muscle of mouyng the fote, and thys carracter 6. appointeth this insercion and 5. sheweth the other insercion.

5.6.

7 The seuenth muscle of mouyng fote.

8.9 A part of the shynbone wythout flesche frõ whose out syde the syxth muscle of mouyng the fote is taken awaye but 9. doeth onely shewe the inner ancle.

Ψ The muscle of thrustyng forth ỳ foure smale toes,

10,11. 10. sheweth hys syryngyng forth, but 11. sheweth his seate where he sendeth forth hys porcion, whych we wyll nombre in the place of the nynth muscle of mouyng the fote, and we haue marked hym here wyth Ω the seate of the muscle marked wyth Ψ and here

12. syrynge forth foure tendons by the which the foure

Ω smale toes be stretched out, Ω before reherſed sheweth the nynth of mouyng ỳ fote, who putteth forwarde hys insercion ẅ a forked tẽdon noted with 13

13. 14 The muscle of thrustyng forth the great toe.

15 The eyght muscle of mouyng the fote.

16 The second muscle of mouyng the fote, we haue not marked the other whyche be in the hynder seate of the shynne, bycause they are here all one wyth ỳ thre tables before.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the fyfth table of Muscles.

A Hole through whome the smale synow of the thyrde patre of synowes of the brayne go to the muscle of the foreheade.

B The muscle of the temple.

C Here is a great porcion of the cheke

D bone cutte awaye, bycause you should the better see the ioynyng together of the bone of the temple and the chaw bone marked wyth D.

E A hole through whome a braũche of the thyrd payre of veynes of the brayne is brought forth to the vpper lyppe and the wynges of the nose.

F A brode muscle brought from the vpper chawe vnto the neather, seruing to the mocions of the chekes.

G Both the synowes perceyued at thys carracter be brought forth to the neather lyppe, but the vpper seate of thys carracter sheweth the spongeous substaunce of both the lyppes.

H. I. The muscle ỳ draweth the neather chawe downewarde: and eche of the carracters by hym selfe, noteth eyther the belly of hys muscle by them selfe, in whose mydle parte of the bellys: a part of the muscle is sene wythout flesche.

K Porcion of the muscle of mouing the heade, cõming from the bone of the breste, and the canell bone, and graft in thee procedynges of the teates.

L A bone lyk thys fygure ν.

M The fyrst and the seconde muscle of the tounge descendyng from the bone called *Hyoides*.

N The grystell of the throte lyke a shelde yet couered wyth the muscles whych shalbe herafter described.

O The ryght muscle of two, commyng from ỳ bone lyke ν and graft in the gristill lyke a shelde.

P The muscle of the ryght syde of the muscler which do come from the bone of the breste lyke a shielde, & graft in the grystill of the throte, and at the outsyde of thys muscle is sene a thrustynge together of the arteries of slepe, with the inner vaynes of the necke and the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne.

Q The foreseate of the sharpe arterie.

R. S A muscle seruyng to the bone whych is lyke thys fygure ν. syryngyng forth from the vpper rybbe of the shoulder. And eyther of thys caracters do signifye by hym selfe eyther of the bellys of hym, & the mydde parte of these is parte of thys muscle not muche vnlyke the substaunce of a tendon.

T. Porcion of the seconde payre of muscles that moue the heade.

V. The thyrde muscle of mouyng the shoulder point.

Y Here we haue taken awaye the canell bone, frõ the bone of the breste at the ryght syde, beyng yet adfyxed to the toppe of the shoulder, and keppyng to hym the muscle, whych is the fyrst of mouyng the breste and is marked wyth z.

a The toppe of the shoulder or the hygher proces of the shoulder point.

b The inner or lower proceding of the shoulder point

c The fourth peculiar lygament of thys ioynt, assendyng frõ the lower parte of ỳ heygth of ỳ shoulder.

d A rounde lygament goynge from the toppe of the lower processe, or the insyde of the shoulder point & graft in the forseate of the vtter heade of the shoulder, and is the fyrst of thys ioynt.

e Another rounde lygament from the hyghest seate

of the cuppe, at the ioynt of the shoulder, and goyng also to the out heade of the shoulder, and is the seconde lygament of the ioynt therof.

f In thys seate the two lygamentes marked wyth d.e. ioyne theyr sydes together, makyng the shape of an ouerthwarte lygament, and thrustyng forth the outter heade of the former muscle of bowyng the cubyte, and is marked shortly here after wyth ȝ.

g The bone of the breste to whome all the gristils of the seuen vpper rybbes of eyther syde be kuytte.

b The fyrst rybbe of the breste, the other rybbes wyth theyr space betwene, are euidently perceaued and nede no helpe of carracters.

I The fyrst muscle of mouyng ꝑ shoulder i.& k. shewe the begynnyng of thys muscle fashioned lyke a hande, euen as ꝑ muscle which lyeth vnderneth him noted wyth m. l. sheweth the tẽdon of thys present

i.k.l muscle. Furthermore i.k.& l. shewe together as it were the shape of a triangle of thys muscle.

m A muscle cõmyng downe from the roote of the shoulder and graft in the eyght vpper rybbes of ꝑ breste.

V The streyght muscle of the ryght syde of the belly,

n o. and n. sheweth the fleshy begynnyng of hym, lyke a triãgle and o. noteth the synowe begynnyng of thys muscle shapyng almoste al the whole muscle, & in al

p q the space betwene frõ p. pertaynyng to q. ꝑ straygh muscle of the belly do touche together wyth theyr inner syde, but in al this seat aboue q. or aboue the nauell vpwarde, the hygher these muscles ryse together the more they are seperate from eche other, but q. sheweth also ꝑ senowy thynnes of the oblique muscles of the belly knyt together in thys parte at the ouerthwart muscle.

r Thys lyne doeth fynyshe the flesshye parte of the streyght muscle, wyhych is the laste porcion of hys insercion in any man, as ye maye well perceaue in the fourth table at thys carracter n.

s Here in thys space from r. vnto s. is shewed ꝑ tendon or thynne couerynge of the strayt muscle of the belly lyke to that part of the Ape, or parte of the vnflesshy

t muscle, but t. sheweth the fleshy seate of thys muscle grafte in the fyrst and the secõde rybbe of the breste.

u.u.u Inscripcions or synowe declaracions, ouerthwartly imprynted in the straygh muscle, to whome the synowe sprynggyng forth of the oblique ascẽdyng muscle growyng fast vnto it.

x Thys lyne sheweth a small porcion of the oblique ascendyng muscle, and he is here thrust together w̃ the ouerthwart muscle of the belly, so ꝑ onles suche a fygure were there left, he could not in the cuttyng

y be delyuered from the ouerthwarte muscle, & y. sheweth the sayd ouerthwart muscle.

α The oblique ascendyng muscle turned backward from the belly.

β Porcion of the sede vessels. But those thre lyke synow cyrcles at the roote of the strayt muscles nyghe n.o.& p. shewe here the same as they dyd in the nexte table before, that is to saye the construccion and nature of the yeard when it is cut awaye.

γ The forepartc of the muscle of lyftyng vp the arme is here turned ouer.

A There is also left on the lefte arme, parte of the insercion of the muscle lyftyng vp the arme.

ε Parte of the shoulder wythout flesshe apearyng betwene the two heades of the former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

ζ The former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

η A muscle beyng the causer of thrustyng forth the cubyte whose begynnyng sprynggeth forth frõ the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.

θ.θ The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

ι The vpper muscle of them that put the lesse bone of the arme downewarde.

κ The longest muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the cubyte by whose helpe the lesse bone of the cubite is brought vpwarde.

Θ The muscle of bowyng the secõd bone of the foure

λ fyngers λ sheweth hys begynnyng vnder the muscle beyng peculiar to ꝑ lesse bone of the cubyte mar-

μ ked wyth ι. whych is hydde, and μ sheweth the destribucion of thys muscle into foure fleshye partes, wyhych afterwarde degenerate into seueral tendõs.

ν.ξ The ouerthwart lygamẽt of the insyde of the wrest, deuyded by a longe insition, and turned downe eyther syde to the sydewarde. Forthermore ν sheweth the fyrste muscle of bowynge the fyrste bone of the thombe, but ξ sheweth the muscle by whose benefyt the fyrst ioynt of the lytle fynger is bowed outward. But as touchyng to the order of the foure tendons of bowyng the seconde bone of the foure smale fyngers, all thynge is here sufficiently sene, yet neuerthelesse we haue in the meane space affixed this letter o to the declaracion of the fyrst fynger & the lytle

ο fynger.

ϖ Here the muscle somwhat appeareth that boweth the thyrde bone of the foure toes.

ϱ A porcion of the muscle of bowyng the thyrd space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe, wyhych appereth more euidently in the left cubyte.

* A muscle stretchyng forth ꝑ bygger bone of the cubyte, by whome the wreste is turned.

σ The seconde muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

τ Here appereth darckly the heade of the thyghe goyng vnder the bowt of the hyppe, and compassed aboute wyth a lygament, but τ is set chieflye in thys place to shewe the necke of the thyghe.

υ The great or outwarde processe of the thyghe.

Φ The seuenth of mouyng the thyghe.

Χ The syxte of mouyng the thyghe.

ψ The eyght of mouyng the thyghe.

ω The fyfte muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

Λ The seuenth muscle of mouyng the shynne 2. sheweth hys brode begynnyng, sprynging from the roote

2. of the great processe of ꝑ thygh, and at 3 he endeth

3 into a brode tendon, comixed and aducited wyth the tendons of the eyght and nynth muscle of mouyng

4 the shynne, and thys lyne where 4 is, endeth in the forsyde of the thyghe, where as the eyght muscle begynneth fyrst to go vnder hym.

Ξ The eyght muscle of mouyng the shynne.

Π Thys sheweth also the eyght muscle of mouing the shynne, but he priuatly sheweth the bought in whõ the nynth muscle of mouyng the shynne doth settell hym selfe, wyhych hangeth forth here marked wyth σ and the eyght muscle doeth make the great seate of the bowt, the seuenth shapeth but onely so muche porcion of hym as is stretched forth from the lyne marked wyth 4 vnto the shadowe of the seuenth

muscle

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Sexta musculorum tabula

muscle, so that you shall vnderstande thys bowt to ryse from bothe the muscles.

b Here hangeth out the secōde muscle of mouyng the shynne.

Σ In thys shynne on the fore parte, the bone of the shinne is sene clene without flesche, for of al the muscles cōmyng to hym, here remayne no mo but the muscle of stretchyng forth ȳ great toe marked with

Φ 7 Φ on whose tendon you maye see wrytten thys 7.

8. The seuenth muscle of mouyng the foote.

9 The eyght of mouyng the fote.

Ψ The great fleshye lumpe put on the vpper seate of the fote which is deuyded into foure fleshye partes, bryngyng forth the foure tendons of mouynge the great toe and the thre toes nexte towarde the outsyde.

Ω Here ȳ muscle is caste downe whych stretcheth forth the foure smale toes, with his porcion, also before rehersed to be in stede of the nynth muscle of mouyng

& the fote, where on you se wrytten & I haue sette no carracter on the muscles occuppyng the backe seate of the shynne, bycause they both in nōbre and order, are all one wyth those in the tables before. And for thys occasiō also you so lykewyse vnmarked, aswell the places of the shinne as of the hinder bone of the legge bare wythout flesche which you haue also learned in the sayd former tables.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the syxth table of Muscles.

The heade of thys syxte table is turned ouer backward, and it sheweth the neather chawe to be deuyded in myddes of the shynne, and brought to eyther syde of the heade.

Here we haue cut awaye a porcion

A of the cheke bone, but A. sheweth the inserciō of the muscle of the temple into the sharpe processe of the neather chawe.

B And B sheweth the sayde sharpe processe of the neather Jawe.

C The lefte parte of neather chawe.

D A muscle hydyng hym selfe in the mouthe, whyche is graft in the inside of the neather chawe where he is brothest.

E The couer of the wyne pype hangyng at the ende of the ruffe of the mouthe.

F The lefte carnell not muche vnlyke an almon, set at the hyest seate of the wynde pyppe.

G The tonges, but the vpper parte of the carracter endeth wyth the coueryng of the wynde pyppe.

H. In thys place are myngled together manye muscles seruynge to the mouynges of the heade and the necke.

I. Here hangeth frome his begynnynge the muscle that draweth the neather Jawe downwarde.

K The thirde mouynge of the shoulder.

L A karnell growynge at the lefte side of the roote of the wynde pipe.

M The sharpe arterye where by the voyce or sounde is made.

N Thys heape of vessels and sinowes stretched forth with their sydes to the sharpe arterye, although the firste muscles of mouynge the backe doe somewhat there shewe them selues.

T. Syth it is expedient to thys seate of the brest, and the necke lyke to that whiche is shewed in the table folowyng, we haue by consyderacion thought good to expresse thys muscle, whych is lyke to the muscle of a dogge, whych Galen doeth speake of: whych hauyng hys begynnyng from ȳ ouerthwart

O processes of the ioyntes of the necke marked wyth O. is brought furthermore fleshy vnto the fourthe

P Q. rybbe where he is marked wyth P. and endyng in a thynne coueryng tendon wheron Q. is set, and yet he goeth somwhat lower to certayne of the rybbes.

R. A muscle takyng hys begynnyng from the roote of the shoulder, whych is the seconde of mouyng the breste. The bone of the breste is here sene wythout position of letter, and so are the rybbes wyth theyr spaces betwene, wyth ȳ outward muscles betwene the rybbes also.

S And that you may them seuerally the better vnderstande, S. sygnifyeth the bone of the thyrde rybbe, T.

T V. the gristill of the sayde thyrde rybbe, and V. the outwarde muscle betwene the rybbes set in the space betwene the thyrde and the seconde rybbes, whose

X thinne skynne is borne downe to the fyrst partes, X. doeth shewe the outwarde muscle betwene the rybbes, and it is sene betwene the gristils of the second and the thyrde rybbes whose thynne skynnes be caryed vpwarde into the forepartes.

a The arterye and the vayne vnder the bone of the breste bone downwarde growyng out to the vpper parte of the belly.

Δ The ouerthwart muscle of the belly whome the endes of the rybbes, and the region of the holy bone fastened to the lefte syde, do perfectly circumscribe,

b but b sheweth the seat where the tendon of ȳ muscle slopewyse ascendyng, doth moste stubbernly growe to the ouerthwart muscle of the belly, before he can

c clymme to the strayt muscle, c sheweth ȳ sharpnes, wyche the knyttyng together of the oblique muscle wyth the ouerthwart doeth begyn, as the strayt muscles aboue ȳ seate of the nauel, do open or gape towarde the breste bone together.

d The hoole, whiche in men geueth waye to the seade vessels.

e A veyne and an Arterye commynge furth into the strayte muscles and the places aboute the bealye.

f Here hangeth downe on the left syde from the bone aboue the preuy membres the strayte muscle of the bealye.

g The poynte of the huckle bone, delyuered from the fleashye partes of the two oblique muscles of the bealye.

h Nowe let vs returne to the lefte arme and ȳ shoulder poynte, where h sheweth the vpper corner of the sayde shoulder poynte in whome the muscle marked wyth k is grafte, and h sheweth also therewith the vpper corner of the shoulder poynte.

i The higheth of the shoulder, or the highest processe of the shoulder poynte.

k The fifth muscle of mouynge the arme.

l The inner processe of the shoulder poynte appearynge lyke the figure of an anker.

⊖ The fourtner muscle of bowynge the cubyte, whose

outwarde heade, whiche spryngeth from the vpper
m,n brymme of the cuppe of the shoulder toynte m doth
signifie, and n sheweth his inner heade spryngynge
frome the inner processe of the shoulder poynte, and
that you maye more eydently discerne the sinowie
parte frome the fleashye, marked in al the ryghte
arme of this table, in the whiche o sheweth the sy=
o. nowye parte, and p the fleashye. But thys table a=
lone sheweth not ỳ partes, but all ỳ fourmer tables
also, p sheweth the toynynge together of the two
p heades, and q sheweth the begynnynge of the ten=
q don, whiche thys muscle bringeth furth in the lat=
ter bowynge of the cubite

r,r The muscle of thrustynge furth the cubite, whose
begynnynge sprygeth frome the neather rybbe of
the shoulder poynte.

Λ The longest muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the
cubyte whose hyghest parte that here maye be sene
s.u s doeth shewe, but u sheweth the knyttynge of this
outter muscle implanted in the neather appen=
dons of the lesse bone of the cubite.

x The higher muscle of the two, that bryngeth the
lesse bone of the cubite downwarde.

Ξ The muscle of bowynge of the thyrde bone of the
α foure fyngers, and α sheweth the heade of the mus=
β cle, and β the seate where the muscle is deuided
into foure fleashye partes, whiche afterwarde euc=
rye one of them bryngeth forth his tendon, ferder=
more, it is sene here in bothe the handes, after what
fashion the tendons of thys muscle with the ten
dons of the muscle lyinge vpon him, doe passe ouer
to the thirde space betwene the toyntes of the fyn=
gers.

γ,Λ Bycause of better knowledge we haue set γ to
shewe the tendon that goeth to the thyrde bone of
the myddle finger, and Λ the tendon that boweth
the seconde bone.

ε The muscle that boweth the seconde toynte of the
foure fyngers.

You muste refer these karecters to ỳ four muscles
ζ,ζ by whose benefite the foure fingers be broughte to
the thombe, and they be stretched furth on the inside
of the tendons that bowe the thyrde bone.

η,θ The muscle bowinge the thyrd bone of the thombe
is noted with η, but θ putteth furth his tendon a=
mongest the muscles of bowyng the fyrst bone of the
thombe and creppynge amonge those that bowe the
seconde bone of the thombe.

κ The greater muscle of bowynge the first bone of
the thombe here doeth hange downe from the knit=
tynge place.

λ The lesse muscle of bowynge the firste bone of the
thombe, whyche was hylled vnder the greate mus=
cle marked with κ.

μ A muscle bowynge the fitste bone of the lytle finger
outwarde, but the knobbe appearynge before the
begynnynge of thys muscle, is the seate of the byg=
ger bone of ỳ cubite bynding ỳ wrest to the cubite,
gatheringe vp the wrest to the cubite.

ν The thirde muscle of mouinge the thighe.

ξ The great processe of the bone of the thigh.

ο The seuenth muscle of mouing the thigh.

π The syxte muscle of mouing the thigh.

ρ The eyghte muscle of mouinge the thighe.

σ The fifth muscle of mouynge the thigh.

Π The eyght muscle of mouinge the shynne compas=
singe almoste the whole bone of the thighe, by τ is
τ shewed the large begynning of the muscle from the
roote of the greate processe of the thighe spryngyng
furth at the necke therof, also Π by it selfe sheweth
a porcion of the holownes in whome ỳ ninth muscle
of mouynge ỳ shynne ts conteyned, and this holow=
nes is sene in the ryght legge with the ende of the
fleashye parte of the muscle, whych swellynge furth
υ lyke a halfe boule, is here marked with υ.

φ Here hangeth downe the seuenth muscle of mouing
the shynne, whose holownes sheweth howe it wrap=
peth the eyghte muscle of mouynge the shynne, and
howe their tendens come together. And that you
maye the more commodiously consider the same,
beholde the seuenth muscle in the ryght knee so cut
awaye from the tendon of the eyghte muscle, that a
part of the rounde bone of the knee offreth him selfe
* to be sene marked with *.

χ,ψ Thys seate is chiefely referred to ỳ eleuenth table
of muscles, whyche sheweth frome the bone of the
thigh a porcion of the fourth muscle of mouinge the
shynne commyng furth, and χ noteth here the seate
of the fourth muscle nyghest to his insertion, but ψ
sheweth that parte cut away where the appendons
of the huckle bone geueth his begynnynge.

Σ Here in the left shyn, is sene al ỳ outsyde of the shyn
bone, that is to saye, that which is the outsyde of the
vnfleashye parte before the insition. And it doeth
also shew him selfe in the ryght shynne, but Σ doeth
properlye note the lygamentes of the shynne bone,
and the hinder bones of the legge goynge furth to=
ω gether where they do open a sonder, ω sheweth the
ancle on the out syde at ỳ vnfleashie part of the hin=
der bone of the legge.

Φ The seuenth muscle of mouinge the fote, 2 sheweth
2,5 hys spryngynge forth, and 5 sheweth the begyn=
nynge of hys tendon, whiche is norysshed with flesh
bothe in the former and the hynder parte, and in the
inner also, where he declyneth toward the ancle, and
4,3 4 sheweth also hys fourmer fleashy parte, and 3 his
hynder parte.

Ψ The eyghte muscle of mouynge the fote, beynge a
6 great parte of hym hyd vnder the seuenth, 6 noteth
the tendon of thys muscle, turned backeward to the
backe syde of the vtter ancle.

Ω A musculous place by whose benefite the great toe
with the thre other toes nexte hym, be broughte
outwarde.

7 Here lyeth oute the muscle of stretchynge furth the
great toe.

8 Here in thys seate sheweth him selfe the muscle of
bringynge the lytle toe outwarde.

9 The seconde muscle of mouynge the fote.

I haue set no notes here in the backe parte of the
ryght shynne, bycause all the table goynge before
haue exactlye shewed so manye as are in thys seate
here described, wherfore, suche as require notes
here, let them retourne to the fyrste, the seconde and
the thyrde tables before, where they maye be a=
boundauntlye sattisfied, but because it dependeth
in ỳ table folowyng, by whom the greate toe is mo=
X ued inwarde, I haue set X in this table thereon.

The


Septima musculorum
tabula.

The interpretacion of the Karacters of the seuenth table of muscles.

THe seuenth table of muscles, the corde beynge loused frome whence it depended in the payntyng, it falleth only downe backewarde, so muche as suffiseth to see the mydryfe, which in this preset table you maye see paynted at the lefte syde, hauyng the same fourme as when it was cut oute, and you maye also see, howe by hys curiousnes, he cleaueth there to the wall. And ȳ the ryghte arme in maner of a broken wynge should not fal downe backewarde we haue in thys sorte hanged hym vp by a corde, that hys holowe syde also myghte the better be sene, to the peruser therof.

A The corner of the wynde pype hangynge furth frō the ende of the ruffe of the mouthe, ȳ neather Jawe beynge vtterlye taken awaye.

B Certayne bodyes of the tournynge ioyntes of the necke.

C,D The fyrste payre of muscles of mouinge the backe.

E, Parte of the stomacke or the throte hydde vnder the sharpe arterye, whyche we haue marked wyth

F F, but the vessels whyche be at bothe sydes of hym, is a heape caused by the Arteries of slepe, with the inner vaynes of the necke, & the knittinge together of the syxte payre of sinowes of the brayne.

G Another muscle of the seconde payre of mouynge the backe.

H. The thyrde of mouing of the shoulder.

I. The fifte of mouinge of the arme.

I The syxte of mouynge the arme, whose insertion

K doeth shewe, ȳ rest of hys shape is founde out of ȳ shoulder, ferdemore K L & L cōferred together constitute on thys muscle the fourme of a treangle.

L,L The seconde muscle of mouinge the breste.

M The thyrd of mouinge the arme.

N,N The muscle of thrustynge forth the cubite whose beginnynge with the vpper N is brought from the shoulder poynte.

O Portion of the tendon of the fourthe muscle of mouinge the arme.

P The latter muscle of mouinge the cubite.

Q The vpper muscle of bringyng the lesse bone of the cubite downewarde.

R.R The fourmer muscle of bowing the cubite.

S The lesse bone of the cubyte.

T The bygger bone of the cubite.

V A ligamēt going betwene ȳ lesse & the bigger bone of the cubite, goynge there betwene the two bones where they do open a sonder.

X The neather muscle of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.

Y,Y From the lesse bone of the cubyte on the ryght side, whiche beynge lyft vp higher with all the extreme hande then is the lefte hangeth, the longer muscle the bringers of the sayd lesse bone of ȳ cubyte vpwarde.

a The lesse muscle of bowynge the fyrste bone of the thombe.

1,2,3 With these thre karacters the muscles of bowynge the seconde bone of the thombe are marked.

b Here hangeth downe the muscle of bowing ȳ thirde space betwene the toyntes of the thombe.

c A muscle whiche is the causer of bowinge the third bone of the foure fingers, whome yf you diligentlye beholde you shall perceyue certayne muscles commynge to his tendons, whiche bryngе the foure fyngers to the thombe, amonge whome he that

d moueth the forefinger is marked with d cleuinge frome his insertion in lyke maner as the other thre, but the portions of the tendons of the muscles that

e boweth the seconde bone of the foure fyngers, be yet kepte frome thence e. is sette on the portion belongynge onelye to the forefinger and f vpon the

f tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the forefynger, f but the insertions of those foresayde muscles are sene in the ryghte haude, and g sheweth in

g the forefynger the insertion of the muscle whyche bryngeth the forefynger to the thombe and h

h the insertion of the muscle of bowynge the seconde bone and i hys insertion that serueth to the bowing

i of ȳ third bone. The brest of this preset table in so muche as pertayneth to the muscles betwene the rybbes, answereth in al thinges to the table before, wherfore we haue not thought best to bestowe hereon ouer many karacters.

Δ The mydryfe whose coueryng circle is circumscribed, the sayd mydryfe beyng spred abrode wythout the bodye.

k.l.m k.l.m.n. That whyche is here without, compassynge these letters aboute on the oute syde beinge intermedled with fibres or smale thynne couerynges is the fleashye parte of the sayde mydryfe.

o.p o.p. Shewe two lygamentes or tendons of the midryfe beynge grafte in the bodyes of the toyntes

q of the loynes, and q. sheweth the cleafte of the mydryfe where it lyeth on the bodyes of the ioyntes of the backe, sendynge ouer the greate arterye and the vayne, whiche is a bone whose necke or mouthe or begynnynge q adfixed in the bodye of thys table doeth shewe, as he doeth the braunches like wise of ȳ arterye running furth into ȳ mydryfe.

r A hoole makynge waye to the stomacke, whiche is marked with r. in the body,

s A hoole makynge waye for the stalke of the holowe veyne sene in the bodye marked with s.

t The syxte muscle of mouynge the thigh.

u The ninth muscle of mouinge the backe.

x The seuenth muscle of mouinge the thigh.

y The holye bone is here marked, and here mete certayne synowes brought from the marye thereof.

α The eyght of mouinge the thigh.

β The fifth of mouinge the thigh.

γ The eyght of mouing the shynne.

δ The muscle of mouynge the great toe frome the other toes.

ε Here also hangeth downe from his insertion a musculous heape bringynge the greate toe with ȳ thre other toes nerte hym outwarde. And they that rūne in the shynnes of thys presente table, aunswere to them, whiche were sene in those parties in the fourmer tables.

The interpretation of the karacters of the eyghte table of muscles.

THys is the laste of the tables of expressynge the fore parte or face of the bodye, haupnge yet some of his muscles on the foreparte, putting furth the other accordynge to the order of insition. And bycause the inner muscles betwene the rybbes and those that be at the insyde of the breste at the sydes of the brest bone, myght the better be percepued, we haue cut awaye the sayd bone, with also the gristels of the rybbes tournynge it ouer on the ryghte syde, beside the righte legge, where you maye see it sette oute vnder the forefinger of the right hande.

A,B The muscles of bowinge the necke, the vpper parte of the backe, and the first ioynynge together of the muscles which do bowe the backe.

C A muscle spryngyng from the first ribbe, and is one of the seconde payre of mouing the backe.

D,D The outward muscles betwene the rybbes, be here sene, in the spaces betwene the bones.

E,E The inner muscles betwene the ribbes, metyng together in the spaces betwene the bones.

F,F A muscle grafte in the eyghte rybbes of the breste, and is the seconde mouer of them whyche do moue the breste.

G Here are both the shoulders according to the order of cuttyng, naked, without fleashe, and remoued also from their seates,

H Here hangeth downe the muscle that tourneth ouer the arme forwarde, occupiynge the holownes of the shoulder.

I A muscle grafte in the vpper angle of the roote of the shoulder, and is the thirde of his mouers.

I The hinder muscle of bowynge the cubyte, whose higher and vtter parte of hys begynnynge is marked with L, his lower and inner parte is marked L,M with M, and the insertion of thys muscle, is shewed with N.

The lesse bone of the cubyte.

O The bygger bone.

P A parte of the tendon of the fourmer muscle of bo-
Q winge the cubite.

Here hangeth downe a muscle from his insertion,
R which is ꝑ vppermoste of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.

S Here hangeth ꝑ muscle frõ the bygger bone of the cubyte, which is the neather most of bringynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.

T,V This seate marked with T is the ligament of knittynge the wreste to the cubyte, and it appeareth more thicke where V is set.

X The muscles hangynge from their insertion, which bowe the seconde space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe.

Y After the wreste are eyghte muscles, whiche coulde not be otherwise expreste, of bowinge the first ioyntes of the foure fyngers, but the ryght hande is set furth to vs and paynted syde wise, that the muscle marked with Y myght the better be sene, which bowe-
weth the first bone of the forefynger inwarde.

Z The syxte muscle of mouynge the thygh, whose begynnynge procedeth from the ioyntes of the backe
a,b where he is marked with a and b sheweth the seat where he begynneth to bryngе furth his tendon.

Λ The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thigh.

Ξ The nynth muscle of mouinge the backe.

Π The holye bone frome whose former holes be sene certayne synowes to go furth.

Φ The fyfth muscle of mouynge the thigh, but Φ sheweth priuatly the latter or hinder part of this mus-
c cle, and c hys former parte.

c The former seate of ꝑ bone aboue ꝑ priuy mẽbres, made bare on this side, or without fleash according to the order of cuttynge.

Ψ The nynth muscle of mouyng the thygh occupiyng the former seate, of the hoole in the bone aboue the preuye membres.

In the left kne are sene the tendons of the seuenth
Ω muscle of mouynge the shynne, marked with g of
g the eyght marked wyth b, and of the ninth marked
b with i, tourned ouer from the knee with the whirle
i bone or patell theron marked with k.

k In the ryghte legge the eyghte muscle of mouynge
l the shynne hangeth alone wholye downe frome his insertion marked with l, conseruynge to hym the whirle bone, on whom k is set.

The former seate of the shynne bone deliuered from
m all his muscles.

The former seate of the hynder bone of the legge
n delyuered from all hys muscles after the order of cuttynge.

o There is noted a lygamente put betwene the bone of the shynne and the hynder bone of ꝑ legge, where bothe the bones do open together.

* The muscles whiche are sene here are those whiche were expressed in the syxte table of muscles with Φ and Ψ and they be the seuenth and eyght of mouynge the fote. In the vpper seate of the fote are nowe no muscles, saue onelye the bones appearing there, whyche are compassed aboute with ligamentes whyche doe there appeare, but the muscles beynge yet in the hynder seate of the shynne, begynne hereto be taken awaye after the order of cuttynge,
p,q and p q shewe the fyrste and the seconde mouynge of the fote, from the fourth muscle beynge author
t of the same mouinge marked with t, haupnge set
s furth thys karacter s, wyth whome the tendon of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the fote is properlye and peculierlye marked.

u Here runneth furth part of thys muscle of bowyng the thyrde ioynte of the foure toes.

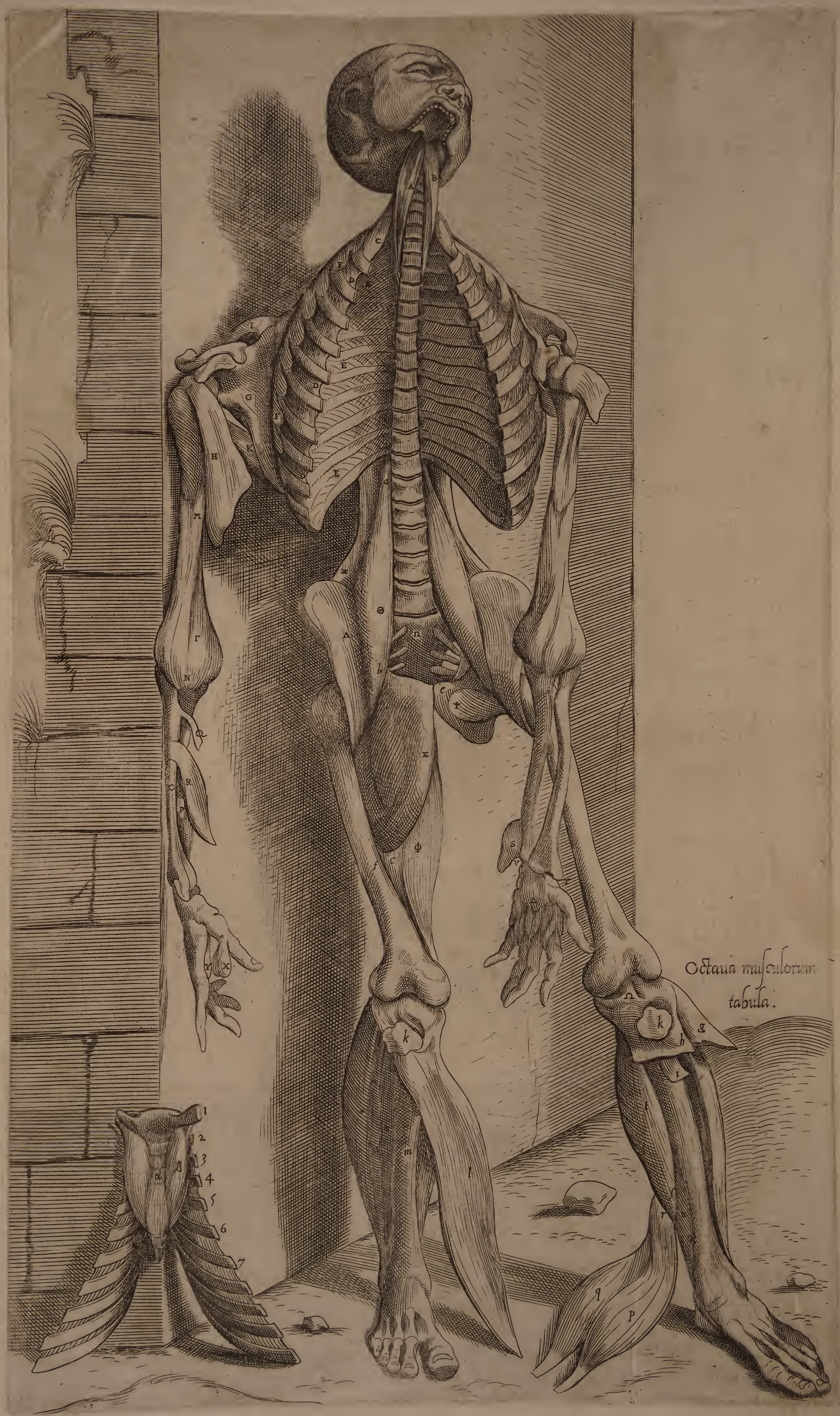
x Here the fyfte muscle of mouynge the fote doeth darcklye offre hym selfe.

α The hynder bone of the breste, or the seate agaynst the hearte.

With these karacters the seuen gristels of the true
1,2,3,4 rybbes are shewed, but the other foure are the
5,6,7, grystels of the eyght, the nynth, the tenth, and the eleuenth rybbes.

ϕ The syxte muscle of mouynge the brest of a man.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the nynth table of Muscles.


Octaua musculorum tabula.

Nona musculorum tabula.

The nynth fygure of Muscles.

THys presēt table is the fyrst of all the tables expressynge the backe parte, and is in order the nynth. And yf you compare these tables of describynge the backe parte to the tables descrybynge the former parte, this may then be ye thyrde or ye fourth, for it sheweth as yet no muscle cut of, but those whyche the thynne fleashye couerynges do constitute, whyche are lyke wyse sene in the thyrde table, furthermore, we haue here cut awaye the ouerthwart lygament set by the wreste on the out syde of the cubyte, bycause he is ryghte well sene in the fyrste and the seconde table, and therefore we haue prepared this table as an introduction to the reste.

A The muscle of the temple.

B The cheake bone.

C The Jawe bone. The hoole of the eare with the karnels vnder it maye be sene withoute affixion of karacter.

D The muscle of mouinge the heade, spryngyng from the breste and the canell bone, and grafte into the suke bone of the heade.

I, Δ A muscle to be reherseḋ in the seconde place to be reherseḋ amonge ye mouers of the shoulder, who hath his begynnynge frome the bone in the backe parte

F E of the heade marcked wyth E and F and E vnto G

G sheweth the begynnynge of thys muscle frome the backe parte of the heade to the eyghte ioynte of the

H.I breste, spryngyng as it were from the middle ioyntes of the backe, and HI doe poynte the insertion, whych thys presēt muscle attempteth in the heigth of the shoulder, and where it is some what brode of the canell bone. * In this seate thys present muscle

* opteyneth as it were a thynne coueryng semycircle, other his fleashy thinne skynnes do ende in the cyr-

K cumference of a semicircle. K In thys parte ye necke is committed to the heigth of the brest, but the lines or letters ye circumscribe thys muscle are gathered together after thys forme, that is to saye from E vn to F. The firste parte is brought furth ouerthwart to the hynder parte of the heade. And that his extremite noted with F is not here sene to differ from the rote of the eare so much as F doth differ from E, the cause is hys flyinge frome the eye, whyche the lefte arme stretched out forwarde, as you see doeth euidentlye shewe, where as some man not hauynge knowledge in the optikes or iudgemēt by the eye myghte thyncke it shorter then of trueth it is. Furthermore, the seconde lyne of thys presente muscle is measured from E by K vnto G. The thyrde from F vnto H. The fourth frome H vnto G, and wyth these lynes thys muscle is ended. Item in the lyne of his insertion goynge frome L to K is in no wyse founde any note of separation.

L The muscle of lyfting vp the arme, A is the seconde of mouynge the same.

M A muscle occupyinge the knobby seate of the shoulder, and is the fift of mouinge the arme.

N, A muscle commyng out from the lower ribbe of the shoulder, whyche is the thyrde of mouynge the arme.

O The fourth muscle of mouinge the arme, and in the table folowinge he shalbe marked with ⊖.

P In the ryght syde of thys table P doeth shew a portion of the muscle of the bealy, which portion we do cal the oblique and slop wyse discender.

Q The muscle of bowyng the arme, is there somwhat sene on the ryghte arme.

R The latter muscle of bowing the cubite.

S A muscle beynge one of the authours of thrustinge furth the cubyte, whose begynnynge hangeth from the necke of the shoulder.

T The muscle of thrustynge furthe the cubyte, whose begynnynge spryngeth from the lower rybbe of the shoulder.

V The thre angled seate of the bygger bone of the cubyte, beyng bare or couered with no muscles, receyuinge chiefely his insertion of the sinowie insertions of the muscles, whiche doe stretche furthe the cubyte.

X The muscle of puttinge vpwarde the lesse bone of the cubite, and is graft in the neather appendauce of the sayd lesse bone of the cubite.

Y A muscle stretchyng furth the wreste, with a forked tendon.

Z We wyll nowe speake of the muscle marked wyth Z whiche is the begynner of the stretchynge oute of the forefynger, myddle fynger, and rynge

c fynger, whose begynnynge is noted with c and hys

b seate where he leaueth to be fleashy with b.

I wyll nowe speake of the muscle beynge the authour of thrustynge oute the lytle fynger, the commixion of his tendons of the muscle, whiche is shewed with Z we haue here set it furth as it doeth a-

⊖ peare often vnto vs, A of the muscle marked wyth ⊖, whiche commixion is at the rote of the lytle finger.

Λ The muscle stretchynge furth the wreste whose begynnyng commeth from the shoulder marked with

c, d c and hys insertion is shewed with d on the bone at the backe syde of the wrest, and he serueth to holde vp the litle finger.

H The muscle of bowynge the wreste and grafte in the eyght bone of the same, beynge here moore better perceaued then in anye other table of muscles. Lyke as the begynnynge of the muscle of bryngynge furth the

ϟ brode tendon of the hande is here sene at thys karacter ϟ with the begynnynge of the muscle of bowyng the wreste graft in the backe part therof, and is goodlye set furth in the thyrde table of muscles wyth Λ

e Muscles creppynge furth thys waye crokedlye, of whome the one grafteth a tendon into the bone of the wreste, whiche beareth vp the thombe, another offereth his tendon, to the firste bone of ye thombe, graftynge and knyttynge the thirde tendon into the seconde and thirde bone of the thombe.

f A muscle grafte in the thre bones of the thombe on the outsyde, tournyng ouer the thombe toward the forefynger.

g A muscle bryngynge the thombe nyghe to the forefynger.

h The muscle that bryngeth the lytle finger frō the other fingers.

Π The first muscle of mouīg ye thigh discribed about

i, k, l, m, n. with i, k, l, m, & n. so ye i vnto k noteth part of hys beginnyng spryngyng frome the poynte of the huckle bone, and k vnto l sheweth parte of his begynnyng

from the bone called *Coxcix* or the hyppe bone hangynge at the lower seate of the holy bone, where also the lefte muscle toucheth the rygh̃t, *m* sheweth the hyghe parte of hys insertion, and *n* the lower parte, whyche because amonge the muscles of mouynge the shynne he toyneth and deapelye hydeth hym selfe, euerye parte of hym is not sene.

• The seconde muscle of mouynge the thigh, beinge for the moste parte couered vnder the first.

p The syxte muscle of mouynge the shynne, who doeth degenerate into that broade tendon, whiche is bewrapped with the muscles that compasse aboute the thighe, but he is not so thicke but that the muscles vnder him maye ryghte wel be sene.

q The ende of the fleashye parte, of the muscle before noted with *p*.

r The seuenth muscle of mouynge the shynne, couered with the thynne couerynge tendon of the syxte muscle of mouinge the shynne.

s The fourth muscle of mouinge the shinne, put into the hynder parte of the seuenth muscle.

t The thyrde muscle of mouynge the shynne marked in both legges, lyke as certayne other folowynge.

u A muscle whych we haue in the place of the fifte mouynge of the shinne.

x And here appeareth a portion of the fifte muscle of mouynge the thighe.

y The seconde muscle of mouynge the shynne.

α The first muscle of mouynge the shynne.

β The eyght muscle of mouynge the shynne.

γ The nynth muscle of mouyng the shynne.

Λ In thys bowte the arterye comminge to the shinne with also the greate veyne of the legge, and the greatest or thyckest synowe of all the bodye are conueyed or carryed.

ρ The first muscle of mouinge the fote.

ς The seconde muscle of mouynge the fote.

κ The seuenth muscle of mouinge the fote.

θ The eygte muscle of mouinge the fote.

ι A parte of the lesse bone of the shynne and also the outwarde ancle without fleashe.

κ Here is somewhat sene a smal portion of the nynth muscle of mouinge the fote.

λ The muscle that bryngeth the lytle toe from the other toes.

μ Here is noted a tendon in the left calfe, of mouynge part of the thyrde muscle.

ν The inner ancle.

The interpretation of the karacters of the tenth table of muscles.

THys is the tenth in the respecte of al the tables before, and the second of expressyng the backe parte. And in the order of cuttynge it myghte wel folow ye fourth. In thys do depende certayne muscles of the table before, beyng taken away frõ their begynnynges. And here likewise are sene certẽ muscles which in no wyse shewed thẽselues in ye table before. And amõgest other ye muscle is here taken away, which in the nynth table we marked wyth Γ Δ bycause he coulde not by hangyng downe in anye place expresselye shewe hym selfe.

A The righte muscle of the fyrste payre of ye mouers of the heade.

B,B The rygh̃t muscle of the seconde payre of mouinge the heade.

C The thirde muscle of mouynge the shoulder.

D The canell bone.

E The thirde muscle of mouynge the breste marked in the table folowynge with *F*.

Γ The fourth muscle of mouinge the shoulder whose foure sydes by roũde beset with *G,H,I,K*.

The fifth muscle of mouynge the arme.

L The highest parte of ye shoulder or shoulder poynt.

M The seconde muscle of mouynge the arme, whiche

Δ we haue dilygentlye circumscribed in the backe seate of the body yf you do know *P* to be insertion or

P knyttynge in of the muscle for *P,N & O* do circum-

N,O scribe the endes or confines of the sayd muscle lyke a triangle, his fourmer parte is sene in the fourth table of muscles marked with Ξ.

Q The syxte muscle of mouynge the arme.

R The thirde muscle of mouing the arme.

Θ In thys seat certayn muscles of mouyng the backe are stretched furth, with also the fourth of mouynge the breste.

Θ This muscle the second table shewed marked with Γ, and it is he by whose benefite ye arme is brought downewarde towarde the backe beynge also the

S,T fourth mouer of the same. *S & T* shew the longitude

V of thys muscles begynnynge, *V* sheweth the parte nexte his insertion, whiche can not here be shewed but in the seuenth table where he is marked with *O*,

X he is somwhat perceyued, and *X* sheweth his side at that place, where frome the huckle bone he leaueth to spryngе any moore fourth, the sydes of this muscle are circumscribed from *S* to *T* then frome *T* by *X*

Y to *V* furthermore frome *S* to *V*, but *Y* shall note the neather angle at the rote of the shoulder there swellyng forth and couered wyth the thirde syde of the muscle.

Z A portion of the oblique muscle of the bealy descendynge of the Abdome or Mirach.

a A muscle brynging his begynnynge frõ the lower rybbe of the shoulder and is the thruster furth of the shoulder.

b A muscle brynginge his begynnyng from the necke by the heade of the shoulder and is the authour of thrustinge furth the cubyte.

c A portion of ye former muscle of bowyng ye cubyte.

d A portion of the muscle of the breste of bowyng the cubyte.

e The longest muscle of puttynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

f The muscle of stretchynge furth the wreste with a forked tendon.

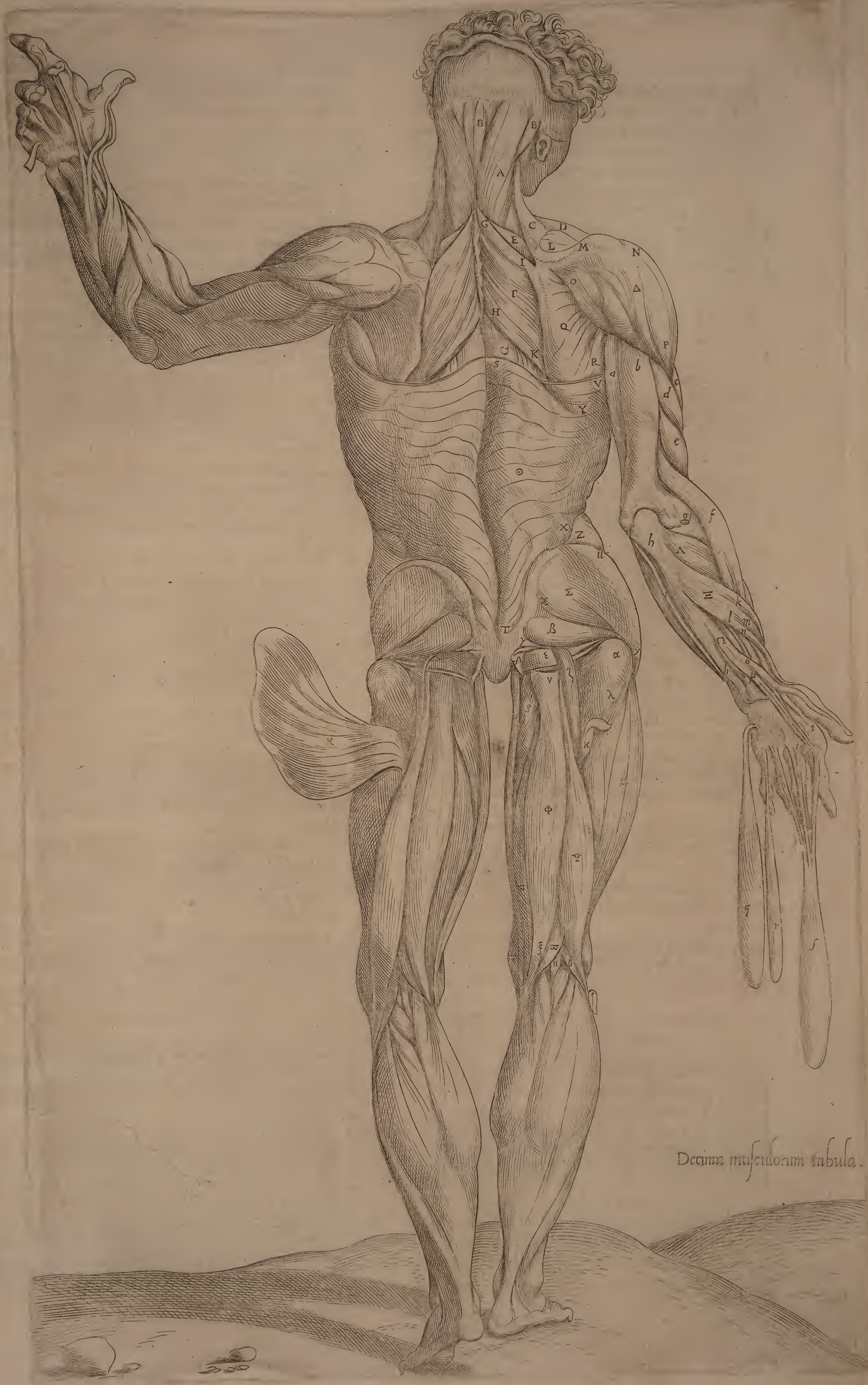
g In thys seate is sene a thynne couerynge ligament byndynge vp the vpper part of the lesse bone of the cubyte to the shoulder.

b,b In thys seate the bygger bone of the cubyte is sene without fleashe, or deliuered from his muscles.

i The muscle of bowynge the breste, whiche is graft in the eyght bone of the wreste.

Λ,Ξ,Π, These .iii. karacters note .iii. beginniges of muscles descendynge frome the bygger bone of the cubyte.

The



Decima musculorum tabula.

The first marked with A is graft in ye lesse bone of the cubyte before the mydle of hys longitude, & is the shorter muscle of bryngynge the lesse bone of ye cubyte bywarde. The seconde marked wyth Ξ is deuyded into two partes noted wyth k and l, and
k,l k signifieth that parte wyche sendeth furth hys tendon to the bone of the wreste nygh to the sustey-
nour of the thombe, and l sheweth the neather part deuyded in twayne, the one graffeth into the fyrste
m bone of the thombe marked wyth m, the other mar-
n ked with n implanteth in the seconde and thyrde space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe. Ferder-more the thyrde begynnynge marked wyth Π is al-
o,p so parted in two partes marked with o & p whereof the vppermore marked wyth o is grafte in the thre bones of the thombe, and the neathermore marked wyth p is he that bryngeth the forefynger and the myddle finger a waye from the thombe.

q Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys begynning wyche stretcheth furth the wreste with one tendon onelye.

r And nexte the chiefe authour of thrustynge the lytle fynger is marked with r lyke wyse as the mus-cle that thrusteth furth the forefynger, the myddle
s finger, and the rynge fynger is marked wyth s.

t A muscle bryngynge the thombe nyghest to the forefynger.

Σ The seconde muscle of mouynge the thighe, whose spryngynge furth somwhat lyke the forme of a se-
u,x mycircle u & x do note. Although u yf thys presente table were tourned more on the syde, ought to be
y stretched somwhat moore forwarde, but y sheweth the insertion of thys muscle lyke as u x & y do beset the whole muscle.

α The greate & outwarde processe of the thighe.

β The fourth muscle of mouynge the thighe.

γ A lygament commynge from the ouerthwart pro-cesse of the fyrst bone aboue the holye bone and go-ynge into the sharpe processe of the hyppe bone.

δ A ligament commynge frome the sayde seate of the holye bone, and graft in the latter or higher seate of the appendaunce of the hypbone.

ε The tenth muscle of mouyng ye thigh, which turned ouer this way from the backe syde of the holy bone, sheweth as it were another muscle affyxed to hym both aboue him and beneth him.

Bycause this seate shalbe sene as well in ye next
ζ Table folowynge as in this: we haue not cut away from this table the synow most to be marked of all the other synowes of the bodye. That is he, whiche we wyll numbre to be the fourth of them, whiche go to the thygh, which shalbe sheweth in the fyrst & sixte table of synowes with. 71. And this present synowe whose ledynge furth and order we haue thoughte so muche to be consydred, is he by whome the hunny-ditie runneth downe to the fete, euen frome the am-plitude of the brayne panne throughe the hoole in the ioyntes of the backe ordeyned to conuey the ma-rey therof, the whiche often tymes many haue felte to runne downe into the legges, some lyke warme water, and some lyke colde. And therefore we haue thought it so much the more conuenient to shewe the distribution therof with most dilygence, for so much as I haue sene in thys oure tyme manye diseases almoste not to be numbred, whiche come by the de-fluxion of the humours vnto thys synowe. Thys same synowe you shalle see on the backe part of the thighe in the holowe bowght of the hamme marked
* with x although that x doeth properlye shewe hys greatest portiō which though it be spred into many braunches yet doeth the chiefe parte of hym fall downe to the neather parte of the foote betwne the
θ heele & ye inner ancle, θ sheweth ye lesse parte or por-tion of this synow where he is deuyded in ye bought of the hāme two wayes, the moste part of hym be-ing spredde into the muscles occuppeng the syde & the former seate of the shynne, which ought with no lesse labour to be earnestly and diligētly obserued, then any of the other synowes of al the whole body, and yf there were no other cause, but that in sycke men, both hote and burnyng medecynes are so ofte-ten there to adfixed. And besyde thys also that phi-sicions shall herby well knowe and perceaue, the place where to those aduryng and corresyde medy-cins shoulde be layde, it shalbe also profytable and a goodly thynge to weye and shewe the matter how the vlcer when it is adured by the strength of the medicyns shoulde pourge out the humour wyche runneth by thys synowe. And thys vlcer so adured is shewed here to be nyghe to the braunche of thys synowe wych is noted wyth θ. wych yf it be made any lower then the vpper appendaunce of the hyn-der bone of the legge doeth consyst, the synowe can in no wyse be touched. I woulde wryte more of this but that I woulde not confounde the partes of the sciens of phisycke.

κ,κ You shall se in both the thyes thys letter κ. notyng the fyrst muscle of mouyng the thygh, wych in the left thygh is wholy turned ouer from hys place and fastened onely to the bodye at hys insertion, and in the ryghte thyghe he remayneth where he is byg-ger or chiefelye sene, but where you see λ he is ten-derlye grafte in, after the maner of a thynne coue-
λ rynge.

μ The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thigh, not coue-red anye more with the thynne couerynge tendon of the fyrst muscle.

φ The thyrde muscle of mouynge the shynne, whose heade is marked wyth ν, the seate of him brynging
ν,ξ furth hys fyrste tendone is marked wyth ξ. The thyrde table of muscles sheweth furth hys inserti-on vnder this karacter ʒ.

Ψ The fourth muscle of mouynge the shynne.

ϖ,ϖ The fyfth of mouynge the shynne.

ρ A portion of the fifte muscle of mouyng the thigh.

σ The seconde of mouynge the shynne.

τ Portiō of ye eyght muscle of mouyng ye shin, ye first of mouyng ye shyn beynge cut away, whiche otherwise shuld haue ben sene here in thys circle. And so much as apperteyneth to the muscle set on ye shynne & the fote, all doeth agre to the table before, as it doeth to the twelfe folowynge, wyche table we shall set with karacters there, consernynge those here.

The interpretation of the karacters of the eleuenth table of muscles.

THe lefte muscle of the firste payre of mouynge the heade.

A,A The seconde payre of muscles of

B,B mouynge the heade marked onely with karacters on the lefte syde.

Here goeth furth a muscle darkly,

* by whose benefite we bryngе the neather Jawe downewarde.

C The thyrde muscle of mouynge the shoulder.

D The canell bone.

E Here hangeth a muscle frome the shoulder poynte, grafte in the bone lyke this v letter.

F The thyrde of mouynge the breste.

G The fifte of mouynge the arme.

I A muscle occuppeng the roundenes of the shoulder vnder the poynte thereof, whiche is the syxte of mouynge the arme, whose begynnynge is measured

H.I from H vnto I the seate of hys insertion is marked

K with K and so with H I, & K he is besette rounde aboute in maner of a triangle.

L A muscle takynge hys begynnynge from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder, and is the thyrde of mouinge the arme.

M, Here the seconde muscle of mouynge the arme, delyuered from hys sprynge furth, is bowed all the whole parte of it forwarde, whome the table nexte before dyd sette furth with N, O & P. And so the inner seate of the muscle where he lyeth to the toynte of the shoulder offereth hym selfe to be sene beynge as it were the top of the triangle, to whose similytude they discribed ye begynnyng of this mus

N cle, where N is, is that parte of the muscle that was

O nexte the roote of the shoulder. But O sheweth that parte whose begynnyng dependeth from the toynt at the toppe of the shoulder and the canell bone. Ferdermore, yf you wyll ymagyne D to be that part of the muscle to whome the canell bone doeth geue begynnynge, you shall perceyue and vnderstande the begynnynge of thys free muscle beynge oute of hys seate to shewe lyke a blunte poynte or corner, as the fygure vnder thys eleuenth table drawen out doeth declare and shewe in that place, where the inwarde place of the muscle is sette furthe mooste nyghest vnto the oynte. And the begynnynge of thys muscle is shewed here with A, B, C. that is to say from A, B at the toppe of the shoulder, is the portion of hys begynnynge discendynge from the shoulder poynte, from B & C the other parte of hys begynnynge belonging to the canel bone. And laste of all D sheweth the seate of hys insertion, and for so much as pertayneth to the blunte toppe of the tryangle, you maye see B to be set lower then A C with whiche karacters you shall perfectlye beholde a playne triangle.

P Thys muscle afore reherſed delyuered from al his seates from whence he broughte hys begynnynge and hangynge onely from hys insertion at the right arme, sheweth well thys ouerthwartnes made on the shoulder.

Q. The fourth of mouynge the breste.

R The eleuēth muscle of mouynge the backe.

S The fiftene muscle of mouing the backe or ye one of the eyghte payre of mouynge the backe, we haue

T,T,V marked with these karacters, T V two of the rybbes which are here vncouered accordyng to the order of cuttyng, and V sheweth the spaces betwene the sayd rybbes that the ouerthwart muscle of them whyche are betwene the rybbes myghte be sene.

X The seconde muscle of mouynge the breste.

Δ The fifte muscle of mouynge the breste.

a,b The darcke couerynge begynnynge of the oblique or slopwyse ascendyng muscle of the bealye, commynge downe frome the toppes of the backe bones betwene a & b.

c Here hangeth from his beginning the fourth muscle of mouyng the arme.

Θ The muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte whose

d begynnynge marked with d is broughte frome the

e necke at the toppe of the shoulder, goynge there to the toynte of the shoulder. And e sheweth hys seate where this muscle can be no moore disseuered and knowen from the other muscle of thrustynge furth the cubites to be marked here after w f than it is.

f A muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte commynge downe from the lower ryb of the shoulder & going together with the muscle marked with Θ.

g The latter muscle of mouynge the cubyte.

h,h The longer muscle of bryngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

Λ A muscle stretchyng furth the wrest wyth a forked tendon, whose begynnynge is marked with i, the

i,k,l, seate where he bringeth furth his tendon with k and the insertion of his tendons are marked with l.

m The shorter muscle of bringing the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

n,o n the lesse bone of the cubyte. o the bygger bone of the cubyte. And in the mydle betwene these bones is a lygament, goyng betwene all a longe the sayde two bones holdyng together, where these bones do open from eche other.

Σ The seconde begynnyng of the thre begynnynges, whych taken their begynnyng euery one by hym

p. selfe from the bygger bone of the cubyte, p is the parte of hys begynnyng, that offereth the tendon to

q the wreste, and q is the marke of the tendon grafte in the first bone of the thombe. And r is the marke of

r the tendon that implanteth in the seconde and the thyrde bones of the thombe.

ſ A muscle mouing ye thombe nygh to the forefynger.

II And here hangeth from his insertion the thyrde begynnynge of them that sprynge furth from the big

t.u ger bone of the cubyte, t noteth his portion that is attributed to ye forefynger, & ye myddle fynger, and u the parte which is proper to the thombe.

Σ The thyrde muscle of mouynge the thyghe, whose begynnyng is set about it with z y x, and that whi-

y,z che is sene at the sydes of these karacters aboue, is the backe syde of the huckle bone, delyuered frome the seconde and the firste muscle of mouynge the thyghe, but α sheweth the insertion of thys thyrde

α muscle.

Φ The fourth muscle of mouynge the thyghe bryngynge hys begynnynge from the thre lower bones of the holye bone, and there bryngynge furth hys

β fyrste tendon where you see β.

γ The great processe of the thygh.

Λ The seconde muscle of mouynge the thygh.

δ,ſ,ꝛ, The seuenth muscle of mouynge the shynne, and

that


vndecimia musculorum tabi.

Duodecima musclorꝫ tabula.

that which should be shewed by this karacter ȝ whē we come to this karacter Ω by ȝ by shalbe declared

ι A lygament commynge from the holye bone, belongynge to the sharpe processe of the hyppe bone.

θ The tenth muscle of mouynge the thigh, turned vp thys waye frome the inner seate of the bone aboue the priuye membres, and creappynge as it were betwene the two muscles marked with ι and κ.

ι, κ

λ The heade of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the shynne, whyche are taken to be the fyrste of all them that sprynge from the hyp bone.

μ The heade of the fourth muscle of mouynge the shyn, whych is the left and ȳ.ii. of the foure heades commynge from the appendans of the hyppe bone.

Ψ A muscle whome we take to be the fifth of the mouers of the shynne, and the begynnynge thereof is

ν, marked wyth ν whyche is accompted the thyrde of those heades that come hence from the hyppe bone,

ξ ξ sheweth the boughte of thys presente muscle, in whome resteth the thyrde of mouynge the shynne,

ο ο here the fykte muscle endeth in a tendon, to be implanted in the foreseate of the shinne bone.

Σ We entende in the nexte table to declare the fykte mouynge muscle of the shynne with these karacters Ξ, Σ, Π, and to shewe thys muscle in thys presente

ϑ, ϑ table with ϑ and ϑ and afterwarde with ȝ and Ω euerye one of them by them selfe poyntynge to a parte of the muscle to the whych he doth serue, and fyrste thys karacter ϑ and ϑ together doe shew the hinder part of the muscle ȝ ȝ and Ω his former part therof. But ȝ sheweth properlye the former portion of hys former parte, and Ω the latter portion of the sayde former parte.

ω The fourth muscle of mouyng the shinne hangyng here frome hys parte whiche the bone of the thyghe

ϱ bringeth furth marked wyth ϱ.

σ The thyrde muscle of mouyng the shynne, hanging from his insertion.

τ A portion of the eyght muscle of mouyng the shyn. I haue here sette no karacter on the shinne, because in the nexte table folowyng those muscles that be here, shalbe shewed in order accordyngly, and noted with karacters conuenient.

The declaracion of the markes and letters of the twelfeth table of Muscles.

ΓA THe lefte muscle of the fyrste payre of mouynge the heade. A noteth hys be-

B, C gynnynge and B, C his insertion, whyche he attempteth in the bone of the hynder

D parte of the heade. D sheweth the seate where the ryghte muscle doeth fyrste begynne to de-

E parte frome the lefte, and laste of all E sheweth the insyde of thinsertion of the ryght muscle, wherefore yf ye be disposed to bryngе thys muscle into a fourme of a triangle, ye shall marke it with these karacters A B, A C, B C, and the space also betwene the sayde ryghte and lefte muscle, yf ye wyll ymagyne it to be a triangle, ye shall note it from B to E then from B to D and from E to D.

F, F A muscle of the seconde payre of the muscles of the lefte syde mouynge the head.

G The thyrde of mouyng the shoulder.

H The fifte of mouynge the arme.

I The heygth of the shoulder delyuered frome hys muscles.

Δ The ribbes with their spaces betwene are not here marked with anye karacters, bycause they are here lyke to the other in the table before at T T, V.

K, L The fourth muscle of the mouers of ȳ breste, whose begynning is marked wyth K ȝ L betokneth ȳ seate or place where he fyrst leaueth to growe any moore from by the longest muscle of mouynge the backe, whiche shall be folowynge marked with N lyke as here after frome K to L.

M, M With M and M are shewed certaine tendons of this present muscle.

N The eleuenth of mouynge the backe.

O The fyftenth of mouynge the backe.

P Here is sene the gybbositie of the shoulder delyuered from hys muscle, whiche is numbred the syxt of

Q mouynge the arme, and he is here marked with Q, hangynge forth from his insertion.

R The thyrde muscle of mouyng the arme.

S The seconde of mouynge the breste.

T A muscle thrustynge furthe the cubyte, who bryngeth his begynnynge frome the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.

V Here hangeth furth frō that seate on ȳ lefte arme, the outwarde muscle of thrustinge furth the cubite, at the whyche seate he is muche tangled with the sayde former muscle marked with T whych is sene in the ryghte arme to hange furth beynge cutte awaye.

X In thys seate frō ȳ shoulder sprynge th furth a fleashye portion, whom we haue in the place of ȳ thyrd muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, and he shall be marked in the nexte table folowynge with d.

Y The hynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.

Θ A muscle bringing ȳ lesse bone of ȳ cubyte vpward who springeth furth more hygh on the shoulder, a-

a boue the gibbosyte therof where a is wrytten shew-

b yng hys insercion wyth b.

Δ An other muscle by whose help the lesse bone of the cubyte is brought vpwarde, hys begynnyng is she-

c, d wed wyth c, and hys insercion wyth d.

e A synowe porcion, or the ende of thinsercion of the vpper muscle of thrustyng downe the lesse bone of the cubyte.

f The lesse bone of the cubyte.

g The bygger bone of the cubyte.

h, i The lygament or knyttyng together whyche goeth betwene the lesse & the bygger bone of the cubyte, where they open from eche other.

k, l Thys is the seate of the boughtes prepared for the conueyaunce of the muscles and of the grystelles that deuyde the bygger bone of the cubyte from the wreste.

l Thys seat is delyuered from both the muscles and tendons, that the ligamentes to whome the bones are ioyned to, myght ȳ better be sene, otherwise they coulde not.

m The bone behynde the wreste bearynge the rynge fynger, the whiche bone we haue specially noted bycause you myghte discerne the better the bones of the backe oute of the wreste, from the spaces be-

twene, and frome the muscles, whiche be aboute them.

Here is layed vp the muscle ȳ bryngeth the thombe next to the forefynger.

A muscle hangynge frome his insertion, that thrusteth furth the wreste with a forked tendon.

Here is sene a good parte of the ouerthwarte muscle of the bealye.

The backe of the huckle bone is nowe sene vtterlye without fleashe.

The heade of the thigh goynge vnder into the cup of the hippe bone, or the lygamente whiche compasseth this ioynt about.

A lygament commynge from the holy bone, ending in the sharpe processe of the hyppe bone.

Here hangeth downe ȳ thyrd muscle of mouing the thyghe marked with t, and the fourth also marked with u.

The great or outwarde processe of the thigh.

The tenth muscle of mouynge the thyghe whose principall parte to be marked with E you shall fynd in the syxtene table to be noted at these karacters, F G H, but thys presente table sheweth that parte of thys muscle, whiche beyng tourned ouer at the proper bought of the hyppe bone is brought to ȳ great processe of the thighe.

The thinne muscle spryngynge frome the sharpe processe of ȳ hippe bone, & stretched furth to ȳ higher seat of the muscle marked with α.

Another thynne muscle also, stretched furth to the neather parte of the muscle marked with x.

The fifte muscle of mouynge the thigh, but Ξ sheweth specially the latter part or backe of this muscle whose head partely of it beig sinowy is marked with A, and that whiche is fleashye with ε, spryngeth furth from the appendaunce of the hyp bone, and he is numbred the fourth of the heades goinge furth.

In this seate thys parte of the fifte muscle of mouynge the thighe is muche fleashye and much lyke the shape of a mouse.

Here ȳ latter part of ȳ fift muscle doeth degenerate into a tendon, grafte in the insyde of the heades of the thighes.

Π and Σ sheweth the fore part of the fifte muscle of mouynge the thighe, and Π the latter portion of that same muscle, and Σ the fore part. But syth you can not those fore partes here perfectlye perceyue, that you maye the easelyer I shall set these bygger Greke letters on the table folowinge to shewe the partes of this muscle there dependynge furth.

The seuenth muscle of mouing the shynne.

The eyght muscle of mouing the shynne.

The brode seate of the boue of the thigh whych is thrust downe beyng on the roote of hys neather heades on the backe syde.

The fourth muscle of mouing the shynne hanging here frome his insertion. And μ sheweth his parte spryngynge from the hyppe bone, and ν the part to whom the thigh geueth beginnynge.

The fifte muscle of mouynge the shynne.

The first muscle of mouinge the fote.

The.ii.muscle of mouyng ȳ fote, but ȳ begynnyng of this muscle (lyke as of the fyrst) is partly fleshye where he is marked wyth ϖ and partly synowy marked wyth ϱ, and τ sygnyfieth the seate, where these two fyrst muscles of mouynge ȳ fote do fyrst touche together.

These muscles swellyng hetherto in the calfe, do here leaue to be fleshye, but these swellynges shalbe exquisytly expreſt in the nynth table of muscles.

The begynnyng of thys tendon, brought forth frō these two present muscles.

The begynnyng of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the foote, whose tendon ϑ, doeth shewe in the lefte shynne.

The interpretation of the karacters of the thyrtene table of muscles.

A,B C,D,E,F,G. The ryghte portion of the seconde payre of mouynge the heade, in whome euerye karacter by hym selfe doeth priuatlye some what signifie. By A is signified the muscle of the second payre spryngynge furth with a sharpe begynnynge from the ouerthwart processe of the fourth and fift tournynge ioyntes of the breste. B sheweth the seate of thys muscle, where he leaueth to be fleashye and degendringe as it were into a tendon, furthermore, B ought also to signifie a muscle, whiche springeth from ȳ poynt of ȳ seuenth turnyng ioynt of ȳ necke, and is myngled with the muscle marked with A. C is wrytten on the seate of theyr goynge together, whyche sheweth not onelye the goynge together of bothe these muscles, but also where they are both made exactlye fleashye. D sheweth the insertion of bothe those muscles. By E on the other syde, ȳ third muscle of the seconde payre is shewed, whose beginnynge is verye deplye hydde, hys insertion in the meane space is sene at F and laste of all by G, and by G is marcked the fleashye lumppe of the seconde payre.

The fyfte muscle of mouynge the backe.

H Portion of the syxte muscle of mouynge the backe.

I The fyftenth of mouyng ȳ backe or another of the

K eyght payre of those muscles.

The eleuenth muscle of mouynge the backe, whose

I begynnynge marked wyth L hangeth from the holye bone, and hys tendons are marked wyth M,M. And so the highest M doeth signifie the vppermost

L,M ende of this present muscle.

M, Thys karacter ϰ in the place of N doth shew the

ϰ nynth muscle of mouynge the backe, or one of the fifte payre.

O,O Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys spryngynge furth, beinge the furth of mouynge the brest, and in apes and dogges it is the seuenth.

P.P These sharpenes of the ribbes, shewen the knobbes of them in whome the fourth muscle of mouing the breste implanteth. And for as muche as appertyneth to the ribbes and the spaces betwene them they are all one here as they were in certayne of the tables before.

Q The thyrde muscle of mouynge the shoulder.

R The shoulder beyng on the backe parte cleane with out fleashe.

S The seconde muscle of mouynge the breste.

V The thyrde peculyer lygament of the ioynte of the shoulder


Decima tertia
musculorum tabula.

shoulder.

x Here hangeth downe the fyfte muscle of mouynge the arme.

y In both the armes the backe parte of the shoulder is cleane wythout fleshe & sene wythout any muscle.

a The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

b,c,d The muscles of thrustyng furth the cubyte. And thys is marked wyth b, which bryngeth his begynnyng from the lower rybbe of the shoulder, c is he that taketh hys begynnyng from the necke of the shoulder point, d sheweth a fleshye parte takynge hys begynnyng frō the heygth of the arme almoste to the mydle of his longitude, e the lesse bone of the cubyte.

f,g The vpper muscle of bringing the lesse bone of the cubyte downewarde, whose insertion is marked with g.

h Here hangeth downe the shorter muscle of bryngyng the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.

i The bygger bone of the cubite, the lesse is marked aboue with e. But k sheweth a lygament in bothe the cubytes byndynge together all alonge the lesse bone of the cubyte to the bigger, where these bones open together, one agaynst another. And in so much as appertayneth to ỳ bones of the wrest, of ỳ hand and of the fyngers, you shal fynde all thynges here correspondente to those in ỳ tables before, but ỳ we haue cutte awaye here the muscle that bringeth the thombe next to the forefynger. And in the left hand are sene the thre muscles, whiche doe bowe the seconde space betwene the toyntes of the thombe,

1,2,3 marked with these karacters. 1. 2. 3. Furthermoore,

l the muscle that boweth the fyrste bone of the forefynger inwarde is here properly sheweth with l.

m The backe of the huckle or haunce bone vtterlye without fleash, lykewyse as is the outwarde part of the hyppe bone.

n The sayd hyppe bone without flesh delyuered from muscles that growe to him.

o. A lygament commynge from the holye bone grafte in the sharpe processe of the hyppe bone.

p The heade of the thigh bone.

q The great or outwarde processe of the thigh.

r Here hangeth from his insertion the tenth muscle of mouynge the thighe, shewyng hys inner seate whiche was compassed about euery where with bones.

s,t,u And s,t,u, doe note the tendons of this muscle whiche be turned ouer to the hyppe bone.

x,y,z, With these thre karacters is shewed a fleashy part, as it were of a scabberde of a swearde bryngynge furth frome thence the tenth muscle of mouyng the thyghe, where he is bowed to the hyppe bone. And so x sheweth the vppermoste seate of thys fleashye parte, y the myddle, and z the lowest seate.

α A portion of the ynth of the mouers of the thighe.

β,γ In the rygh legge are marked two insertions of muscles, into the lesse processe of the thigh, β sheweth the insertion of the syxte muscle of mouynge the thighe and γ the seuenth of mouynge the same.

η The eyght muscle of mouynge the shynne, almoste compassynge aboute ỳ whole processe of the thigh.

ι Here is sette furth the sharpe lyne of the thighe, in whome is grafte the fifte muscle of mouynge the thyghe.

Ξ,Π, The fifte muscle of mouynge the thighe hangynge furth from the inner heade of the same, in whom Ξ sheweth the latter parte, Π and Σ the former part. And yet here also Π sheweth specially ỳ hinder portion of his former parte and Σ the former portion.

Φ The muscle numbred in place of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the fote, bryngynge hys begynnynge marked with Φ from the outer heade of the thighe

ξ and bryngyng hys tendon where you see ξ written.

κ,κ A muscle whome we declare to be hydde in the hamme.

Ψ The fourth muscle of mouynge the fote, whose begynnyng is shewed wyth θ his seate where the ten-

θ,κ don of the two fyrste muscles of mouynge the fote, groweth stubbernlye vnto hym, is noted with κ.

λ By λ is noted the insertion of the tendon, whyche spryngeth from the two fyrste and the thyrde of mouynge the fote.

μ In thys seate the shynne bone is sene without fleash lykewyse as a greate portion of the outer heade of the two lower heades of the thigh.

ν, The tendon of the eyghte muscle of mouynge the foote.

ξ The tendon of the seuenth muscle of mouynge the foote.

Ω Wyth thys karacter we haue thought expedient to shewe the legge on the rygh syde in thys thyrtenth table of muscles, bowed downe or leanige to a stone, so that the neather seate or soole of the fote myghte the playnelyer appeare to the eyes, and that also the muscles there shewynge them selues myghte after the order of insition by lytle and lytle offer them sel-

ϖ ues in the tables folowynge. And thus by ϖ is signified here the fyrste lygament or thynne coueryng substaunce groynge to the firste muscle of mouyng the toes goyng also vnder into the soole of the fote in the steade of a brode tendon.

ρ The muscle that bryngeth the greate toe inwarde from the other toes.

σ The muscle of bryngyng the lytle toe frō the other toes.

Υ,τ The fyrste and the seconde muscle of mouynge the fote, hangynge furth in a whole man from ỳ fourth of mouing ỳ fote, and he is put in hys owne place, in that fygure which Ω. sheweth furth.

υ The tendon of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the foote.

Φ A portion of the fourth muscle of mouynge the fote, whych in the whole man you se marked wyth Ψ.

X A tendon cōmynge from the fyrst, the secoude, and fourth muscle of mouynge the fote and graft in the heele, although that χ, sheweth priuatly here the holownes, sene betwene the former parte of thys present tendon, and the hynder seate of the other muscles, whyche occuppeth thys syde of the shynne.

Ψ,ω Parte of the shynbone wythout fleshe neyther is he couered wyth muscles before thinsition. * Here are sene portions of muscles whych occuppe the backsyde of the shynne, besyde the three fyrst muscles of mouynge the fote.

The interpretation of the karacters of the fourtenth table of muscles.

The fourtenth figure of Muscles.

THys is ye laste table of expressing ye backe part of a man, lackyng here hys shoulders and his armes, and bendynge his knees, that he myght put furth to be sene the soole of the foote of one of the legges. And beside declaration of the knees, we haue also set forth the heade with the two first ioyntes of the necke, which heade shoulde shewe the fourth payre of the muscles which moue the heade, otherwise we shuld be constrayned to make another table therof.

A,B The thyrde part of muscles of mouynge the heade, grafte in the hynder parte of the heade, frome the rydge or poynte of the seconde tournynge ioynte of the necke.

C The swellyng furth of ye bone of ye suke bone called *processus mamillaris*, as well sene in the whole figure as in the figure set at the knees.

D Here thys karacter with certayne other folowynge is proper to the fygure set betwene the knees, shewynge the ouerthwarte processe of the firste ioynte in the necke.

E The sharppe poynte of the seconde ioynte or tournynges of the necke, and so E appoynteth the second bone there.

FG The fourth payre of muscles of mouynge the head, commynge from the firste tournynge ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the nodle of the head.

H,I In the necke of the whole figure is shewed the fift payre of muscles of mouinge the heade, which commynge from the hynder parte of the heade, implanteth in the ouerthwarte processe of the first ioynte in the necke.

K,L The sixte payre of muscles of mouynge the heade, commynge frome the poynte of the seconde ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the ouerthwart processe of the firste.

M Parte of the thirde muscle of mouynge the shoulder, chiefelye sene where as he goeth furth frome certayne ouerthwart processes of the ioyntes in the necke.

N The thirde of the muscles that moue the backe.

O The seuenth muscle of mouinge the backe.

P Thys karacter P placed in the loynes, noteth the nynth muscle of mouyng the backe.

Q The eleuenth muscle of mouynge the backe, hangynge here from his laste insertion, and shewynge

R the bought marked with R, where he geueth place

S to ye thyrtenth muscle of mouynge the backe as S appoynteth his begynnynge.

T The thyrtenth muscle of mouinge the backe, whose

V,X begynnynge is noted with V, and hys ende wyth X, which sheweth also ye beginning of the fiftenth muscle of mouynge the backe.

Y The fiftenth muscle of mouynge the backe, whose

z hyghest extremitie marked with z is hyd vnder the seuenth of mouynge the backe.

It is muche expediente to beholde with dilygence, thys fourtenth table of muscles, bycause of ye shape of the breste and the compactyng of the rybbes, sith it doeth mooste exquisitlye shewe the processe of the sayde rybbes as well as the other tables before. And in ye ioynyng or fastenyng together of the bones, we haue not hytherto in any place so exactlye shewed the knyttynge of the rybbes whereby they mygbt optayne theyr natural situation pertaynyng to theyr oblique eduxions, as here. For I haue lefte to great a space betwene the poynt of the bucklebone, and the blade of the twelfth rybbe of the breste in the situation of the bones: Neyther was it very hard in these former tables of muscles to finde oute the iuste procedynge of the rybbes syth they remained continually in theyr proper places throughe the whole order of insition. And besyde that euery man doeth se although I do holde my peace, and speake no more: that the outwarde muscles of them which are betwene the rybbes doe shewe them selfe wythout any more teaching. In lykewyse also, the huckell bone, the hypbone, wyth the bone aboue the pryuy membres, called *os pubis*, requyre here no indication or shewyng wyth letters, but ye you maye in conferryng them together, repayre to the whole fygures of bones yt you nede insinuation by caracters, yet haue we neuertheles on the bone aboue the priuy membres adfixed, b shewyng the thynne couerynge, beyng there sene in the hole of the sayd bone.

b The syxte muscle of mouyng the thygh hangynge forth from hys insercion.

d The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thyghe.

e Here hangeth forth ye nynth muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

f,g A fleshye parte, or els yt thou wylt, certayne priuat muscles, bryngyng forth the tenth muscle of mouyng the thyghe here hangyng forth from theyr insercion.

I The muscle whych we haue shewed to be hyd in the hamme, whome Galen thoughte (but not truelye) to haue had the whole power of bowynge the hamme.

h,i h sheweth hys spryngynge furth frome the heade of the thyghe, and by i is shewed hys insertion into the forebone of the legge.

k,l The seuenth muscle of mouyng the fote.

m The tendon of the eyght muscle of mouing the fote, whose insertion marked wyth m goeth into the small bone of the insteppe of the fote sustenyng the same.

n,o,p,q, From the heele on the left fote hange four muscles lyeng flat on ye grounde, beyng ye worckers of the motions of the foote, n & o shewen the two fyrst mouers of the foote p the thyrde, and q the fourth, but

r r set at the ryght syde of the heele sheweth the insertion of hys tendon.

Δ Δ doeth shewe the figure sette here at the outsyde of the whole fygure by the ryghte foote, wyth the by the order of insition foloweth nexte after the ryght fote of the whole figure, and in the table of muscles nexte before, we set it furth with thys letter Ω.

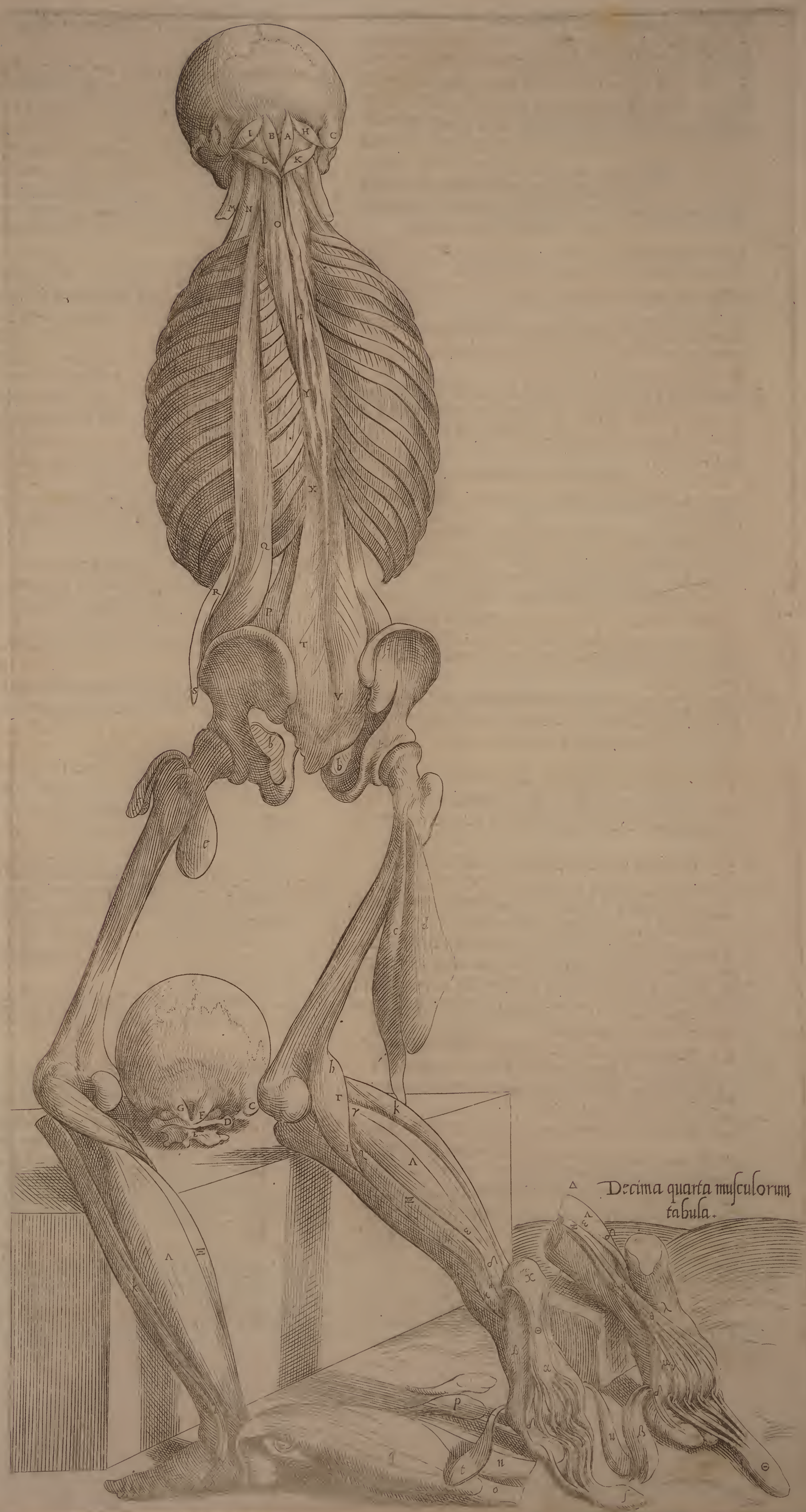
s The lygament of the fote hangynge frome the endes of the toes, whiche dyd growe to the muscle of bowynge the seconde ioyntes of the foure toes marked here with ⊖ and fulfyllyng the office of a brode tendon in the soole of the fote.

t Here hangeth out a muscle of bryngynge the great toe from the other toes.

u Here hangeth also a muscle from his insertion, whiche bryngeth the lytle toe outwarde frome the other toes.

⊖ A muscle bowynge the seconde bone of the four toes

x sheweth


Decima quarta musculorum tabula.

x x Sheweth his begynnynge spryngynge frome the
α heele, and α his partition into foure tendons. But by what reason the tendons of this muscle are deuyded, & by what reason they sende furth ÿ tendons whyche are vnder them in this righte foote of the greater fygure you haue it playnlye expreste. Yet yf you wyll perpende them well it behoueth you to loke stedfastlye on the inner seate of the foure toes, althoughe the figure noted wyth Δ sheweth lyke wyse the same, in whome you shall see this muscle hangynge furthe frome hys insertion marcked wyth Θ.

ß This fleashy lumpe is it by whose benefite the first space betwene the ioyntes of the great toe is bowed and thys same marked with ß hangeth downe in the figure appoynted by Δ.

Λ,Λ Λ the muscle that boweth the seconde bone of the greate toe, γ set in the ryght legge sheweth the begynnynge of thys muscle, Λ in thys seate from the insyde, this present muscle bryngeth furth his tendon, whyche beganne in hys fleashye substaunce nighe to the karacter ε. Furthermore, in both these figures shewing the sooles of ÿ feete, you shal find this tendon next the great toe marked with Λ.

Ξ Ξ the muscle that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes ξ sheweth his begynnynge somwhat higher vnder the muscle hidde in ÿ hanme, marked with Γ and κ sheweth a tendon spryngynge from the insyde of his fleashye substaunce, whiche deuydeth in the soole of the fote into four tendons there as you see θ offerynge them selues afterwarde into the foure toes.

ξ,κ Here sheweth him selfe the portion of muscle, whiche amongest the mouers of the foote is numbred the fyfte.

λ A lũpe or mosse of musclous flesh, brought furth into four portiõs, is stretched furth in tendons, whiche tendõs bow ÿ thyrd bone of the foure toes. And thys musculous masse of flesh is ÿ whose operation bryngeth the foure small toes to the greate toe. And that you maye haue the moore perfecte knowledge of these tendõs and these portions of ÿ musculous substaunce, we haue marked the tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the former toe with υ and the muscle of bryngynge the sayde former toe to the great toe with μ.

υ

The declaracion of the two fygures of the fyftenth table of Muscles and of their karacters.

These two fygures of thys present table are kepte in lyke forme as the ryghte legge with ÿ fote in the fourtenth table, and the fyrste of these fygures, in order of insition or cuttynge commeth after that whyche Δ appoynted in the table before. And the latter figure of this table doeth succede the fyrste. Here ensue the notes or karacters of them bothe.

A1 The shynne bone.
B1 The hinder or lesse bone of the shynne.
C1 Here hangeth downe the muscle whyche is hydde in the hamme.
D,B1 The fyfte muscle of mouynge the foote, D sheweth his begynnynge and E his tendon cõmynge downe grouelynge from the insyde of the muscle.
E 1 The boughte into whom ÿ tendon runneth, whiche boweth the second space betwene the ioyntes of the greate toe.
G 1 The bought in the whiche the tendon of the muscle is caried, which boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes.
H 1 The seuenth muscle of mouynge the fote.
I 1 The eyght muscle of mouing the fote.
K 1 The insertion of the syxte muscle of mouynge the foote.
L 1 A musculous heape bowynge the firste bone of the foure toes.
M 1 Smal bones set at the first space betwene the ioyntes of the great toe, the name of it was founde from the shape of sesamy sede, to whom it is very lyke.
N 1 Here hangeth downe a musculous substaunce, whiche recheth furth a portion to euerye one of the insydes of the four toes, bryngynge the sayde foure toes to the great toe.
O 1 A muscle bowyng the seconde bone of the great toe.
P 1 A muscle bowynge the thyrde bone of the foure small toes.
Q 1 A portion of the tendon of bowynge the seconde space betwene ÿ ioyntes of ÿ greate toe ioyned with the tendon that boweth ÿ thirde space betwene the ioyntes of ÿ foretoe. These karacters folowing are proper to the other, which is the left fygure.
R 2 The shynne bone.
S 2 The lesse bone of the shynne.
T 2 A thynne couerynge lygament ioynynge the hinder bone of ÿ legge to ÿ shyn bone, where as these two bones open one agaynst another.
V 2 The seuenth muscle of mouynge the fote, X thys waye the tendon of the seuenth muscle is tourned o-
X Y uer vnder the bone lyke a dye, and is also hydde. Y sheweth the insertion of thys tendon in the bone of the insteppe that susteyneth the great toe.
b 2 Another muscle hyd vnder the. vii. beyng the eyght of mouynge the fote, whose insertion b doeth shew, goinge into the bone of the fote holdynge vp the little toe.
1,2,3. By these thre karacters in the latter or left figure, are shewed thre boughtes ordeyned for the muscles goinge vnder into the neather part of the fote from the hinder seate of the shyn, & 1. sheweth the bought or holones in whome the tendon of the fifte muscle of mouyng the fote is caried, 2 sheweth the bought to the tendon that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes, but 3 sheweth the bought whiche is set furth for ÿ tendõ ÿ boweth ÿ. ii. ioynt of ÿ great toe.
c 2 The fifte muscle of mouyng ÿ fote hangeth downe on the grounde, beinge marked in the firste figure with D & E, and in the seconde he is marked at hys
d insertion with d.
e 2 The musculous heape that boweth the firste bone of the foure toes, hangeth here downe from the bones of the fote, whych ye do see now bare and without fleashe.

The interpretation of the karacters of the syxtenth table of muscles.

WE myght conuenientlye haue placed thys syxtenth table of muscles nexte after the thyrde table, but bycause it is but only a part of the bodye, therefore we haue thoughte it good to set it here, wherin the inside of the left thighe, the shynne of the foote is expreste with all his muscles, with also the holye bone, and the bone ye ioyneth to his lefte side, that ye tenth muscle of mouynge the thigh myght the better be sene, whiche in the whole table couldc not be so well sene in ye part therof which occupieth ye inside of the hyp bone and also the holye bone, as he maye be here. And here folowe the karacters of thys table.

A, Sheweth the holye bone.

B The syde of the holye bone, to whome the left hyppe bone was ioyned.

C A lygament commynge from the holy bone, goyng into the appendans of the hyppe bone.

D Parte of the lefte bone of the priuye membres, whiche dyd ioyne to the right bone.

E Noteth the fourth synowe goinge vnder the thigh.

F,F The tenth muscle of mouinge the thyghe, where F,F & G, marke thre of his partes with certayne inscriptiõs where as he groweth furth muche fleashye in the inner seate of *Os pubis*, and of the inner seate of the hyppe bone, and where H is set thys muscle is somwhat streyghter or narrower and turned to the bought ordeyned for him in the hyppe bone and so brought furth to the great processe of the thigh.

I Here is sene a portion of the syxte muscle of mouing the thigh.

A portion of the. vii. muscle of mouinge the thighe.

K The fyrste of mouyng the shynne, whose seat where

L he leueth into a tendon by the inner heade of the

M thigh is marked with M.

Δ The seconde muscle of mouynge the shynne, N & O

N,O sheweth ye begynnyng of thys muscle commyng frõ ye knyttynge together of the holye bone. And M also although he be set on ye first muscle, yet he sheweth the seate of thys seconde muscle where he leueth into a tendon.

P The nynth muscle of mouynge the shynne is here sene with a small portion.

Q The eyght muscle of mouynge the shynne.

R The thirde muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose tendon lyke as of the first and the seconde muscles of mouinge the shynne, maye be sygnified with M, and he is soone perceyued where the tendons of the muscles are grafte in the former seate of the shynne bone.

The fykte muscle of mouing the thighe. S sheweth

S,T the latter part of this muscle. And T sheweth ye latter portiõ of ye fore part of this. v. muscle of ye thigh

V,V The fifte muscle of mouinge the shynne.

X,Y Parte of the shynne bone withoute fleashe. But Y sheweth the inner ancle.

a,b The first muscle of mouynge the fote.

c A very thynne tendon and slender broughte furth frome the thynne muscle of mouynge the foote beynge within the other muscles

d The greatest muscle of makynge the calfe of the legge, beinge the fourth of mouynge the fote.

e The muscle that boweth the thyrde bone of the four small toes.

f Portion of the fyft muscle of mouynge the fote beynge within the other muscles.

g The tendon of the syxth muscle of mouynge the foote.

h Certayne tendons stretchinge furth the toes.

i The muscle which bryngeth the greate toe inwarde from the other toes.

The interpretation of the karacters of the xvii. fygure.

THys seuenteenth table of muscles shewing ye difference & procedynge of manye lygamentes, expresseth the whole bone of the thighe, with the shynne bone, and the lesse bone of the sayde shynne also, to whome their lygamentes yet remayne.

A,B C,D. The bone of the thigh.

B The heade of the thigh bone goinge into the cuppe of the hippe bone.

C,D The lower heades or endes of ye thigh bone ioyned together to the shynne.

E F G,H. The shynne bone.

F The hyghe procedynge of the vpper appendans of the shinne bone, which goeth into ye wrest or holownes betwene the two neather heades of the thighe bone bringinge furth a ligament, which shal anone be marked with X.

G The bought of ye neather appendãs of ye shin bone, into whome are broughte manye tendons of those muscles that occuppe the foreseate of the shynne.

H The inner ancle.

I,K The lesse bone of the shinne, but K sheweth priuatly the vtter ancle.

L M The greatest muscle in the calfe of the legge, being the fourth of mouyng the fote, and amonge al other muscles of the bodye he is in coloure moste bluest. But M sheweth perticulerlye the tendon of thys muscle grafte in the bone of the heele, where as N sheweth a small portion of the firste and seconde tẽdons of the muscles ye moueth the fote, which grow together within the fourth muscle of mouynge the foote, and with him beinge knytte in one doe bothe together engrafte themselfe in the heele.

O A rounde lygament ioynyng the bone of the thigh

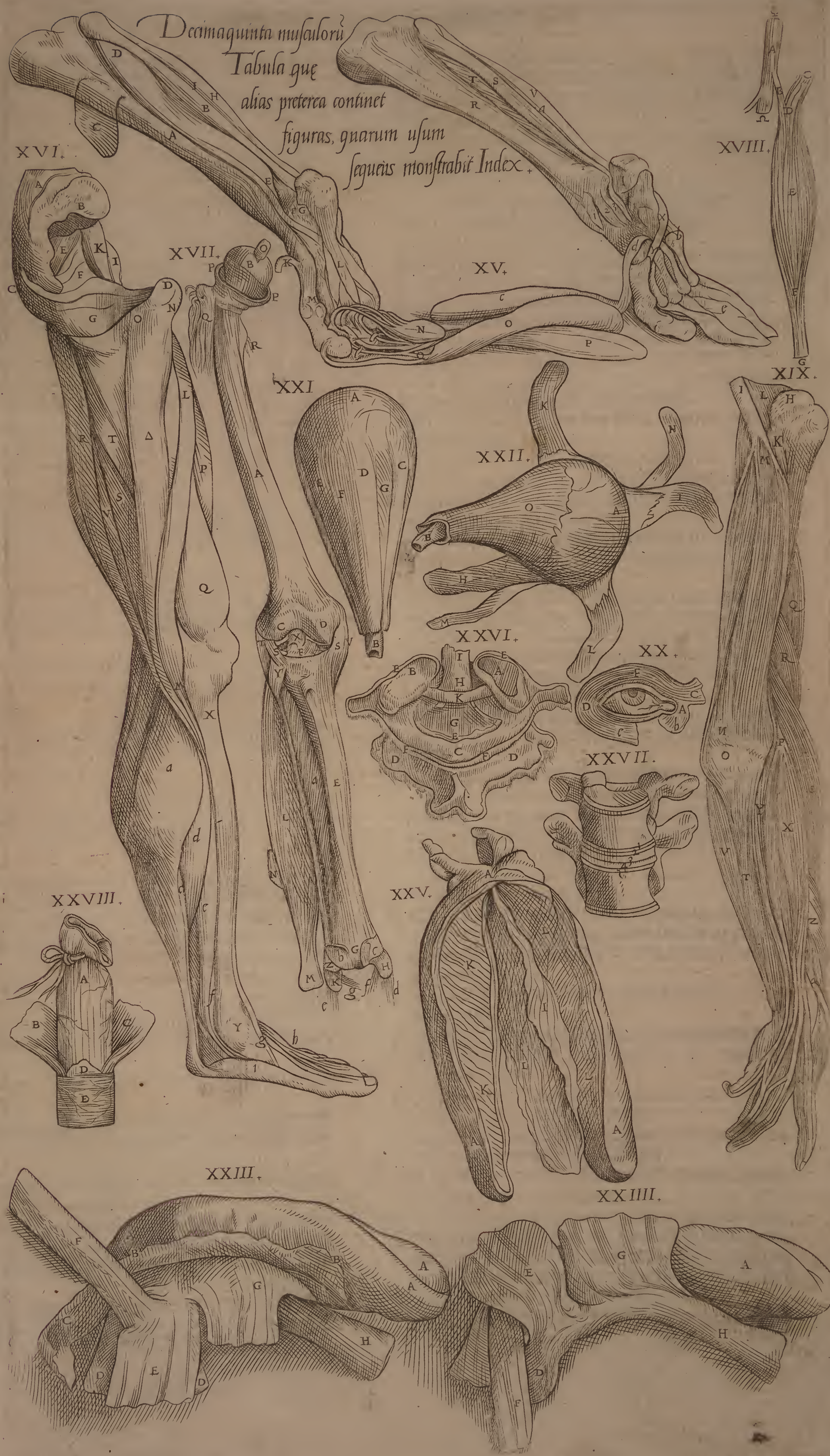
P to the hyppe bone.

A greate rounde compassynge lygamente, compassynge aboute the ioynte of the thigh with the hippe bone.

Q Portions of lygamentes taken awaye frome the great and vtter processe of the thyghe into the substaunce of muscles, and the chiefest of the seuenth of mouyng the shynne.

R Small portions of lygamentes also, commynge downe frome the roote of the lesse and inside of the thyghe, growynge oute of kynde or degeneratinge chiefelye into the eyghte muscle of mouynge the shynne.

S A thinne couering lygament seruing to al the other ioyntes cõpassing about ye whole ioynte of ye kne excepte that parte, where the patell or ye panne of the knees sette.


Decimaquinta musculorũ
Tabula quę
alias preterea continet
figuras, quarum usum
sequens monstrabit Index.
XVI.
XVII.
XV.
XVIII.
XIX.
XXI
XXII.
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XX.
XXVII.
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XXV.
XXIII.
XXIIII.

T A lygament properlye belongynge to the iopnt of the knee, fastened at the outsyde therof.

V And thys lygament is also peculier to the iopnte of the knee, and fastened to his out syde.

X A lygament commynge frome the processe of the shynne bone marked with F and grafte in the bone of the thigh.

Y A lygamente knyttynge together the vpper parte of the lesse bone of the shinne to the bygger bone of the shynne.

Z A lygament byndynge the lower parte of the lefte bone of the legge to the shynne bone.

A thynne couerynge lygament fastenyng together
a the lesse bone of the shynne to the bygger by all the space where they open from eche other.

Here is noted a lygamente bewrapppynge the ten-
b,c dons aboute after the maner of a ryngе, whyche are stretched furth frome the forseate of the shynne to the vpper partes of the foote, and that the nature of him mygbt the better be percepued by insition we haue set hym deuyded alonge, ȳ one part of hym beinge turned ouer on the syde.

d A lygamente commynge from the shynne bone, and implanted at the heele, conteynynge certayne tendons descendynge thys waye to the neather partes of the foote.

e A lygament stretched out from the smaller bone of the legge to the heele beyng couered with certayne tendons goyng this way downe to the neather part of the foote.

f A lygament lyke the substaunce of a grystell, commynge from the inner ancle, and grafte in the inside of the heele.

g Another lygamente also lyke the substaunce of a gristell knyttynge together the lesse bone of the shynne to the heele.

The interpretacyon of the karacters of the eyghtenth figure of muscles.

IN thys presente fygure the chiefe wrytters and maysters of thys science haue dilygentlye expreſt the considerations, and the shape of thys muscle accordynge to ȳ order of insition and that whiche is conteyned betwene Φ and Ω, is portion of a certayne synowe cut of both aboue and beneath, as it shalbe expounded moore ketlye, when we come to the karacters therof.

A portion of this synowe to be deuyded into many
A braunches.

Certayne spryngynges furth of the synowe noted
B with A goynge vnder the constitution of the muscle.

C A lygament growyng furth from the bone of ȳ constitutinge of the muscle.

D A metynge together of the lygamente and the synowe to fashyon the muscle, and the firste distribution is made into fybres and into the heade of the muscle.

E The seate where the greatest deuysion is, of the fibres called the thynne skynnes and where the bealy of the muscle doeth consist.

F The commynge together and commixion, of the diuision of fibres, with the begynnynge of the tendon of this muscle.

G Parte of the tendon implanted to the mouynge of the bone.

The interpretacyon of the karacters of the nynteenth table of muscles.

THys nynteenth table of muscles sheweth the bone of the shoulder, and the bones of ȳ cubyte with the fibres deliuered frō fleashe, compassynge aboute the vttermoste seate and parte of the hande with also the fourthe synowe goynge to the arme that here moste commodiouslye the nature of the makynge of the muscle maye appeare to our eyes.

H The heade of the shoulder bone, knytte to the shoulder blade.

I The fourth synowe that goeth to the arme.

K The begynnynge of the muscle of thrustyng furth the cubyte, which groweth furth from the roote of the head of the shoulder.

L The begynnynge of another muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, growynge furth frome the lower rybbe of the shoulder.

M The seate where the fourth synowe commynge to the arme doeth offre his braunches to the two muscles whiche doeth stretche furth the cubyte.

N The ende of the muscles of thrustyng furth the cubyte, or their insertion into the latter processe of the bigger bone of the cubyte.

O The latter parte of the processe of the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche is alwaye seene wythoute fleash.

There is sene the fourth synowe goynge to ȳ arme
P where he fasteneth in the latter seate of the vtter swellynge of the shoulder, and offreth hys braunches to the muscles bryngynge their begynnynges from the shoulder there.

Q The begynnynge of the latter and hynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.

R The heade of the longe muscle, implanted in ȳ appendaunce of the lesse bone of the cubyte nyghe to the wreste puttynge the sayde lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.

S The muscle that stretcheth furth ȳ wrest with a forked tendon.

T Another muscle of stretchynge furth the wreste, implanted at the backe of the hande in the region of the lytle fynger.

V The muscle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, stretched furth, and bowinge the wreste

X The muscle that thrusteth furth the forefynger, the midle finger and the rynge fynger.

Y A muscle by whome I shall declare the lytle finger chiefelye to be thruste furth.

Z The fleashye parte of thys muscle deuyded into thre tendons, wherof the one grafteth in the bone of the wreste holdynge vp the thombe, the seconde into the firste bone of the thombe, the thirde into the seconde and thyrde bone of the thombe.

A muscle by whose benefite the thombe is brought

to the forefynger.

The twentye fygure declarynge the muscles of the eye lyddes.

ALthoughe the thirde table of muscles at these karacters C.D,E, dyd somwhat entreate of these muscles, yet haue we here placed this peculyer fygure, wherin A sheweth the fyrste muscle of the eye lydde, and B wyth C shewe the begynnynge of the sayde muscle, D sheweth the seconde muscle whose begynnyng is noted with e. And F sheweth the knyttynge together of them bothe.

The. xxj. and the. xxij. fygure contcynynge the declarations of the muscles of the eyes.

SYth we might not in ỳ whole tables of muscles, set furth the muscles of the eye, we haue here taken furth the eye out of the heade, to declare the muscles of the same, shewynge the figure therof to be beholden to the reader with dilygence. And in the fyrste fygure the eye with his muscles beynge yet in their proper seates on the one syde of the eye are declared. And the seconde table sheweth the syxe fyrste muscles of the eye, lyinge frome their insertion alonge on the grounde. The seuenth synowe reserued styll to the synowe of the syghte. But the declaration of their notes shalbe put furth or declared in the nexte pagyn folowynge.

A,1,2, The former seate of the eye where the cyrcle betwene the whyte and the blacke is, called in Latyne *iris*, because it resembleth the raynebowe.

B,1,2, The synowe of syght or bisiue, there cutte, where he fyrste falleth into the seate of the eye from the scull.

C,D,E,1 Here on this side are sene thre muscles being yet no muscle deliuered from his seate.

F,G,1 Of the spaces whiche are betwene the sixt first muscles beynge couered with fatte two spaces doe appeare in thys fygure.

H,I,K,L. M,N, The syxe fyrst muscles of the eye, but H noteth the muscle by whome the eye is brought vpwarde, and I sheweth hym by whome he is brought downwarde M & N, shewe them by whome he is tourned, aboute, K sheweth him by whome he is broughte to the bygger corner or angyll of the eye and L by whō he is broughte to the lesse corner of the eye.

O The seuenth muscle of the eye, in no parte delyuered from the synow of syght, saue that he is vtterly clensed from all that fatte that couered him.

The interpretation of the. xxiij. the xxiiij and the. xxv. fygures beynge of the muscles of the tongue.

AND the thre and twentyeth fygure doeth shewe the tongue wyth hys muscles also, delyuered from the rest of the bodye, and beynge at the ryghte syde, shewynge so nigh as may be the nature & situation of ỳ muscles of the ryghte syde. The foure & twēty fygure hathe all thynges that the thre and twentye hathe, saue onelye that the fyrst and nynth muscle of the tongue myghte somwhat better expresse here theyr natural course then in the thre and twentye, we haue bowed agayne vpwarde, the thyrde and seuenth muscles of the tongue, leuyng the fyft hangeth downe from his insertion.

The fyue and twentye fygure hathe nyne muscles of the tongue cut awaye, & the tongue is there sene deuyded accordynge to hys longytude, the lygament of the tongue beynge here taken awaye from bothe the bodyes of the same, the superficiall and outwarde of the sayde bodies, which is helde together with a lygament there appearing, and the construction and makynge of the tongue of man is lykewyse as you see here paynted.

A,A,A, 1,2,3. A portion of ỳ tongue sene in ỳ mouth gaping before the insition, yet couered wyth his coate, seruing to it selfe and to the whole mouth, the stomacke and the sharpe arterye.

B,B 1 Thys lyne sheweth parte of the forsayde coate, cut from the mouth, by the sydes of the neather Jawe for the portion of the tongue beynge here, as it is sene no where els vpon the lyne, is yet clothed with the sayde cote, and that whyche is sene here vnder the cote is in no wyse couered with that cote.

C,1 A portion of this foresayde coate, whithe we haue here cutte awaye frome the inmoosse parte of the mouthe and the tongue therwith also.

D D1,2 The first muscle of the tongue.

E,1,2, The thirde muscle of the tongue.

F,1,2 The fyft muscle of the tongue.

G,1,2, The seuenth muscle of the tongue.

H,1,2 The nynth muscle of the tongue.

I,3 The lygamente of the tongue to whome the fybres or small lynes of the bodyes of the tongue are broughte.

K,K,3. A kynde of fibres of the right syde of the tongue.

L,L,3, A kinde of fibres of the left syde of the tongue.

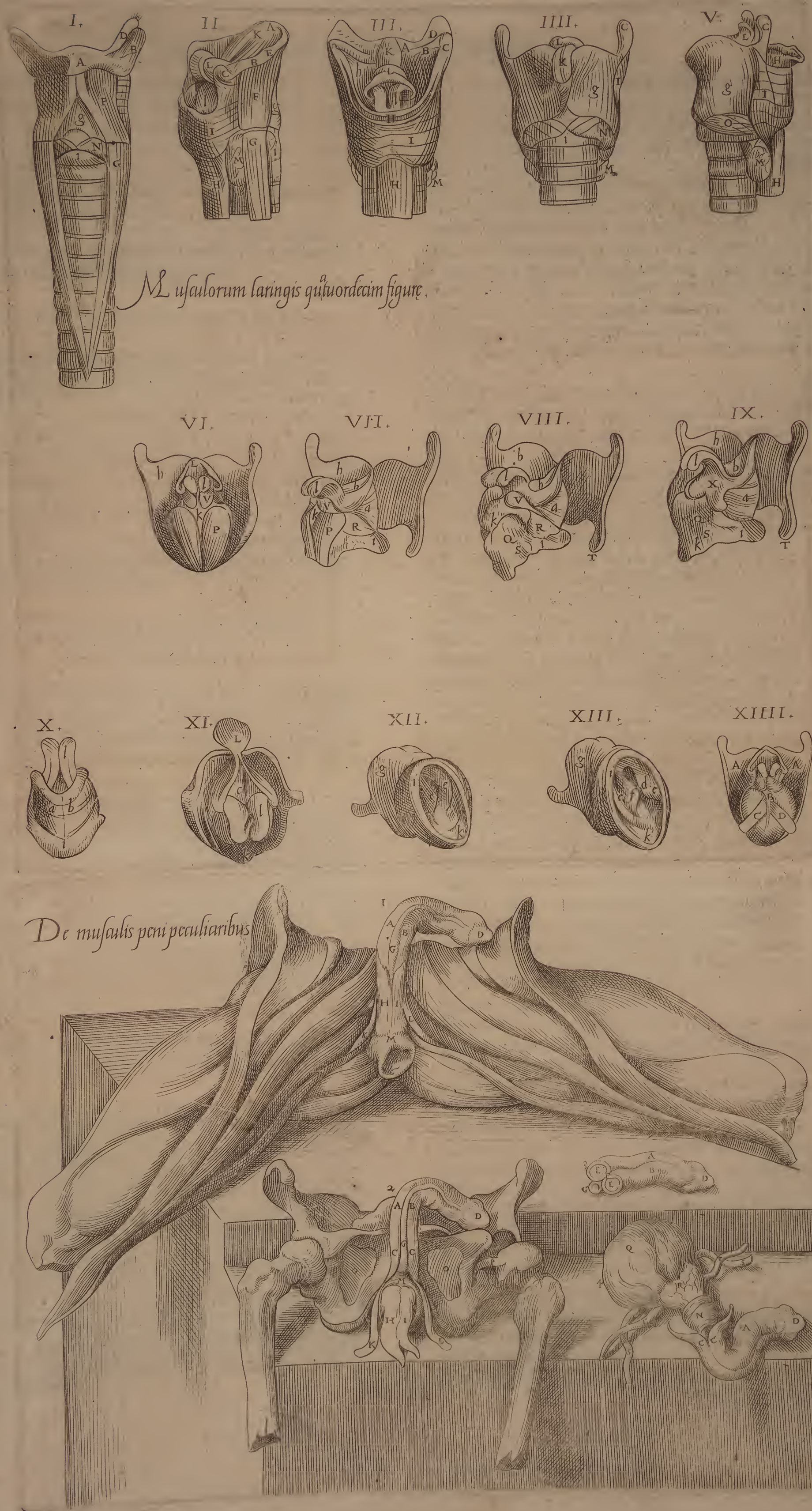
The declaratyon of the. xxvj. fygure of the lygamentes of the head, and of the lygamētes. i. and ij. ioyntes of the neck e.

THys present fygure doeth expresse the firste and seconde tournynge ioyntes of the necke, declared and drawen furth on the backeside with their lygamentes. Here folowetb the description of the karacters theron affixed.

A,B,C, The fyrste tournynge ioynte of the necke, knytte to the second. But A sheweth propetly the ryght bosome or boughte of the sayde fyrst turnynge ioynte, whiche receaueth the ryghte heade of the bone of the nodle, and B sheweth the lefte boughte into whome the lefte heade of the nodle bone goeth, but C sheweth ỳ seate of ỳ fyrste tournyng ioynte where the other spondels or tournynge ioyntes doe ende into the ryghte bone of the backe

D D G,H, The seconde tournyng ioynte of the necke.

E,E,E. A thynne couerynge lygament knyttynge the first ioynte



Musculorum laringis quatuordecim figure.

ioynte of the necke to the seconde.

G The bodye of the. ii. ioynte of the necke bryngynge furth hys tothe or sharpenes.

H The tothe or sharpe processe of the seconde ioynte of the necke.

I A rounde lygament grafte in the bone of the nodle from the tothe of the ioynte.

K An ouerthwarte lygamente conteynynge the tothe in hys bought whyche bycause of the sayde tothe is hydde in the firste tournynge ioynte.

The interpretation of the .xxvii. fygure.

AND thys seuen and twentye fygure sheweth two ioyntes of the breste, paynted out of a chyldes body on the forparte in whome 1 sheweth the grystell of the vppermoste ioynte goinge betwene the lower appendans of the bodye, and the bodye it selfe, 2 sheweth the lower appendauns of the sayde ioyntes. 3 sheweth a grystellye lygament going betwene the appendaunce of ỳ vpper and ỳ neather ioynte. 4 sheweth ỳ vpper appendaunce of ỳ neather ioynte, & 5 sheweth the grystel that knytteth together the sayd appendaunce to his ioynte.

The. xxviii. fygure shewynge the muscles of the strayte gutte.

A, HEre is a portion of the strayte gut, with his muscles cutte from the bodye, which we vse to leue in the bodye whyles we take oute the other guttes.

B The strayte gutte.

C Two muscles whiche after the expulsion of excrementes, drawe the sayde gutte vpwarde agayne.

D A musculous substaunce growynge to the roote of the yarde, whiche in women is ioyned to the lower parte of their shape. Furthermore, by D is shewed the seate from whom two muscles growe furth into the yarde.

E A circle or compassynge muscle lettynge or forbyddynge the excrementes to goe furth wythout consent of the wyll.

The interpretatyon of the karacters of fourtene figures of the wynde pype.

IN the firste fygure is expresst the foreparte of the bone lyke v delyuered here frome all hys muscles with also the foreseate of the wynde pype and the stalke of the shape of the arterye, whiche consisteth in the necke, beinge yet no muscle of the sayde wynde pype taken awaye. And those muscles that be here sene, shalbe declared by the karacters folowyng.

The seconde fygure sheweth the same on the ryght side as in ỳ first, although we haue not kept here so great a portion of ỳ stalke of ỳ sayd sharpe artery, and we haue frõ hence also cut the vpper sydes of the bone lyke v.

The thyrde table aunswereth in all thynges to the seconde, saue that thys sheweth on the backe parte those thinges whiche the other shewed on the syde, and that here for that purpose and cause are expressed the vpper sydes of the bone, whiche is lyke thys letter v called in Latyne *Hyoides.*

The fourthe setteth furth the former seate of the wynde pype wyth a portion of the stalcke of the sharpe arterye, the bone called *Hyoides*, beynge cutte awaye with the muscles frome the same bone and frome the breste bone, whyche goeth to the wynde pipe, here is yet reserued of ỳ comon muscles of the wynde pype, the fykte and the syrte, and the muscles belongynge onelye to the couer of the wynde pype.

The fykte fygure varieth nothynge in the order of cuttynge frome the fourth shewynge verye well the same as dyd the fourth to be sene at hys lefte syde.

The syrt doeth so shew on the backesyde, the wynde pype delyuered frõ ỳ rest of ỳ stalke of ỳ sharpe arterye, so that we haue not left any portion neather of the stomacke neather of anye common muscle, yet haue we in the meane space taken awaye none of the grystels of the wynde pype from their seate.

The seuenth conteyneth the wynde pype on hys ryght syde so expresselye that hys couer is nowe cut awaye, with the muscles also, whyche dyd knyt the seconde of the grystels to the fyrste. Furthermore, the lower processe of the fyrst grystels on this side, is delyuered frome the seconde, and the fyrste is in suche maner turned ouer forwarde from the seconde that the myddle seate of the first carthelage or gristell is sene on the backesyde all naked.

The eyght differeth from the seuenth in thys, that we haue here cutte awaye the strayte muscles of those foure whyche knytte the thyrde carthelage to the seconde, and the seconde carthelage appeareth here most bare or vncouered.

The nynth doeth varye from the eyght in that, that we haue taken awaye here, besyde those muscles of late reherled, other foure oblyque muscles of ioynynge the thyrde to the seconde, and afterwarde two more sette at the thirde roote of the grystell, reseruing onely with the thre gristels ỳ muscles that knit the thirde to the firste.

The tenth offreth him selfe to be sene at the former seate of the wynde pype, the firste grystell beynge taken awaye, and nothinge but the muscles with the seconde and thyrde cartelage or grystels (which muscles doe ioyne ỳ thyrd grystel to the thyrde) appearynge.

The eleuenth serueth not to declare the muscles of the winde pype, but we haue drawen thys wyth the other two folowynge shewynge the wynde pype because of the tongue. Here the wynde pype is expressed fre frõ the rest of the stompe of the sharpe arterye and hys common muscles, whiche hauyng styll his couer, doeth leane vpon hys backe and hynder parte shewing his vpper face.

The twelfth differeth frõ the eleuenth in that thys conteyneth the lower seate of the wynde pype, whiche is set furth vnto you.

The thyrtenth table varyeth frome the twelfth in

thys onelye that it representeth to vs the openyng of the wynde pype or the lyghtell tongue to be more thruste together and shytte in, then in the other.

Here foloweth the declaration of the karacters.

A In the fyrste 2 and 3 note the bone called *Hyoides*, not fullye delyuered from his thinne couerynges or pannicles.

B In the firste 2 and 3 shewe the lower syde of the bone *Hyoides* bounde vnto the vpper processe of the grystell lyke a shylde, which C doeth shewe at 2.3. and 4.

D In the first and ÿ thirde, the hygher syde of ÿ bone *Hyoides* is noted cut away there from ÿ set where as E is wrytten.

F A muscle spryngynge furth from the lower seate of the bone *Hyoides* and grafte in the lower seate of the first carthelage or gristel.

In the first fygure bothe the ryghte and the left are sene, but in the seconde the ryght onely.

G A muscle brought from the heith of the hyndre bone into the lower seate of the firste gristell. The fyrste also expresseth bothe the right and the lefte, but the seconde expresseth no moore but a portion of the right muscle.

H The stomacke or hys necke sene at 2.3 and 5.

I A muscle commyng from the latter seate of the stomacke, grafte in the syde of the grystel whiche sheweth lyke a shylde, and the thyrde sheweth almoste all the ryght and the lefte, and chiefelye the begynnynge of them both. The seconde sheweth the ryght with a verye small portion of the lefte. The fift expresseth the insertion of the lefte, as lykewyse the fyrste and the fourth doe also shewe the insertion of them bothe.

K Here are two muscles vnknowen to the professours of dissection, springyng frō the bone lyke v & graft in the roote of the couer of the wynde pype, these are sene in ÿ seconde, ÿ thyrde and ÿ fourth fygure.

L *Epiglottis* is called in Englyshe the couer of the winde pype, whiche is sene in the seconde fygure, and afterwarde at .3.4.5.6. and .11.

M Certayne karnels ioyned to the roote of the throte, at the sydes of the sharpe arterye at .2.3.4. and 5.

N A muscle stretched furth frome the furst grystell to the seconde, or the vtter muscle of ioynynge the firste carthelage to the seconde. In the firste is sene parte of the ryghte muscle and of the left, and both of them appeare whole in the fourth.

O A muscle stretched frome the seconde gristell into the firste, or the inner muscle on the other side of thē which do knyt the seconde carthelage or grystel, to the first, and the lefte is onely shewed in the fifte.

P A muscle bryngynge his begynnynge in the backe parte frome the lower seate of the seconde grystell and grafte in the thirde grystell. The syxte sheweth the lefte and the ryghte. The seuenth sheweth the ryght and somwhat the lefte.

Q The seate of the foresayde muscle in the eyght and the nynth.

R A muscle commynge frome the syde of the seconde gristell, and graft in the thyrde grystel, the seuenth and eyght shewe only the ryght.

S The bought or holownes of the seconde carthelage noted in the eyght and the nynth, to whome the neather processe of the first grystel noted with T in the eyght and nynth doeth growe.

V A muscle obteynynge his situation in the rote of ÿ thyrde grystel. The syxte representeth thys muscle on bothe sydes. The seuenth sheweth a portion of the ryght and the lefte, and the eyghte sheweth also the ryght.

X In the nynth figure is shewed a bought into whom falleth a muscle occuppenge the roote of the thirde grystell on the other syde expreste with thys karacter V.

a A muscle springynge frome the whole length of the fyrst carthelage and graft in the thirde, or the muscle that coupleth the thirde to the fyrste, the tenth fygure sheweth the righte with a, and the left with b, the fyrste grystell beynge taken awaye. The seuenth, the eyght and the nynth doe expresse ÿ whole muscle on the ryght syde noted with a and the higher seate of ÿ left, for which cause I haue set in these fygures b.

c The vpper seate of the lyghtel tonge or ÿ openyng place, whiche is in the myddle of the wynde pype, is sene in this fygure.

d The lower parte of the tongue, whiche we haue more openlye expressed in the thirtenth then in the twelfte.

e, e Two bowtes of either syde one, which when ÿ lyghtel tongue or the openyng place is shyt & closed do appeare in the lower seate of the sayde tongue at the sydes: bothe in the twelfeth and thyrtenth fygure.

f A certayne hardenes lyke the hardenes of a braune called in Latyne *Callus*, apearynge in the myddle of the chynne or openyng place where he chiefely conteyneth him in the thirtenth.

g Lest ÿ grystels not marked with any letters might cause anye difficultye or hardnes of vnderstandynge, we shall somwhat note theym wyth letters, as here after you shall perceyue. g noteth the fyrste gristell offerynge hym selfe in the firste figure, and afterwarde in the 2.4.5.12.13.

h The fyrst grystell in the thyrde fygure and in the 6.7.8.9 offering him selfe on the backside

i The seconde grystel sene on the fore side in the first 2.4.5.7.8.9.10.12.13.

k The seconde grystel sene on the backesyde in the syxte.7.8.9.11.12.13.

l The thyrde grystell sene in the seconde.3.6.7.8.9. 10.11.

The declaration of the fourtenth fygure.

The fourtenth differeth frome the syxte in that that thys sheweth priuatlye the muscles, whiche I haue sene drawen furth from the sharpe poynte of the seconde grystell, to the lower processe of the fyrste grystell, and by A & A, is shewed the fyrste grystell of the wynde pype B sheweth the poynte of the second grystell, but C & D appoynte two muscles takynge theyr begynnyng from the poynte of ÿ seconde grystell, and grafte in the fyrste grystel.

Prima huius tractatus fig: *Venæ portę ortum progressũ que pęseferens.*

The interpretacion of the karacters of the table, whiche shewetb the muscles of the yarde.

1 THe fyrste fygure of this body layde groueling on the table, yf you cast your eye towarde the place of the priuye membres, doeth shewe the thyghes stretched furth on both sydes, with ỳ body of the yarde, and the purse or bagge wherin ỳ stones or testicles are conteyned, with also the sayde testicles, the skyn, the fat, the veynes, the synowes and the arteries in euery place cut awaye.

2 The second figure sheweth almost the bare bones, which be ioyned to the sides of the holy bone ỳ is to saye: the haunche bone and the hyppe bone, and to these hange yet certaine portions of ỳ thigh bones, with the muscles of the arse and of the yarde, which we haue caused to hange frome their spryngynge furth, that the begynnynge of the bodyes of the yarde and the vrine, and of the common wayes to the sede mygbt there be sene where he is bowed vpwarde vnder the bone of the priuye membres.

3 The thyrde sheweth the yarde to be cutte ouerthwartlye, that the substaunce of the bodyes of the yarde with the goinge together of those bodyes: and howe the wayes of the seede and the vrine are knitte vnto them, might the better be sene.

4 The fourth fygure sheweth to be sene the whole yarde here stretched furth with the bladder that the proper muscles of the necke of the bladder mighte be perceyued.

B,1,2, 3,4. Two bodyes of ỳ yarde, which do cõstitute and make in maner the whole yarde.

C,2,4. The spryngynge furthe of the two bodyes of the yarde.

D,1,2,3, 4. The head of the yarde called *glans*, which some cal the prepuse or vpper skynne thynkyng it not meete to call it by the name of *glans*.

E,E,3. A substaunce of the bodyes of the yarde lyke to a tode stocke or musrumpe and is redde.

F,3. A ioynynge together one with the other of the bodyes of the yarde, and the synowye substaunce, whiche lyke a circle compasseth aboute the foresayde substaunces.

G,1,2,3. The waye of ỳ bladder seruynge as well to the vrine as to the sede.

H,I,1,2. The two first muscles of the yarde, keppynge theyr seate in the fyrst figure and in the seconde hangyng downe from theyr beginninge.

K,L,1,2. The two latter muscles of the yarde, or the thyrde and fourth, whiche in the firste figure or whole, and in the seconde are hangynge downe frome theyr insertion.

M,1,2. A muscle compassyng aboute lyke a circle, the ende of the strayghte gutte, and is the authour of purginge the excrementes.

N,4 The muscle of the necke of the bladder, restraynyng the vrine that it maye not fall furth withoute consent of oure wyll.

O,O,2. A pannicle or thynne couerynge occuppying the holes of the bones aboue the priuye membres.

P,2. A rounde lygament commynge frome the hyppe bone, grafte in the rounde heade of the thigh.

Q,4 The bodye of the bladder.

R,4 A karnellye bodye, receauynge the insertion of the vessels that cary forth the sede.

S,S,4 Small portions of the wayes through whome the vryne is brought from the reynes into the bladder.

T,T,4. Small portions of the wayes that caste forthe the sede into ỳ necke of the bladder. We haue not marked here wyth caracters the muscles whyche in the fyrst fygure dyd compasse the thyghe aboute, bycause they are moste diligẽtly set forth in the tables of muscles.

The declaratyon of the karacters of the great vayne called vena porta, delyuered from all the partes whyche are aboute it.

A,A, A,etc.  Yth these caracters are shewed fyue spryngynges or braunches forth, of *Vena porta*, sprede abrode ouer al the bodye of the lyuer, and expressing here as it were the forme or shape of the lyuer accordyng to hys holow syde.

1,2,3,4, 5. These nõbres shewen the fyue braunches of this *Vena porta*, (excepte sometyme they are fewer) of whõ the body is constituted, or in to whome the sayd bodye or stalke is degested into the substaunce of the lyuer.

B, In thys place the great vayne, called *Vena porta*, is sene where he is sene fyrst cleare yf al the substaũce of the lyuer, and greatest, and also moste longest.

C,C, Two smale braunches goyng into the vessel of coler sette in the holowe seate of the lyuer.

D A veyne runnynge furth to the backe syde of the lower necke of the stomacke.

E In thys place the *Vena porta* is parted into two great trunckes or stockes.

F, The lefte truncke or stocke and the hygher.

G The right truncke or stocke and the lower.

H A veyne creppyng through the right syde of the bottome of the stomacke, geuynge out his smal braunches both to that seate, and to the right parte of the vpper pannicle of the caule.

I, A veyne geuen furth to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the be g inning of the hungry or fastinge gut called *Ieiunum*.

K An arme or braunche goynge furth with certayne smal braunches into the ryghte region of the knob or swellynge of the mawe in that place where it loketh towarde the backe.

L A veyne runnynge furth in the ryghte seate of the lower pannicle of the caule and to the great gutte, by the whiche he is broughte to the sayde great gut called *colum*.

M Certayne spryngynges furth sprede abrode frõ the lefte truncke or stocke into the karnellye and glandilous bodye of the neather skynne of the caule.

N A notable veyne clymmynge crokedlye vp vnder the mawe (where the mawe doeth leane vnto the backe, towarde the highest necke of him. To the

O whiche place before he commeth, he bringeth furth a circle or braunche on both sydes marked wyth O,

spryede on the mawe on the same syde where he lyeth
P to the backe. And P sheweth the reflection of thys
presente veyne, by the ryght syde of the necke of the
Q mawe, in to the former seate of the same. But Q shew-
eth ỳ other part of thys veyne procedyng in order
and compassynge aboute the sayde necke lyke a
crowne. The shadowe wherewith we haue somwhat
garnished this veyne, here as in ỳ other declaratiõ
of veynes, synowes & arteries, doth make a know-
ledge or disseueryng of the part of ỳ vayne brought
furth into the hynder end more hydde, partes from
that seate, whiche is sene on the former parte or
whiche is nexte to the eyes.

R A braunche of a veyne compassynge aboute the vp
per necke of the mawe, whyche goynge and proce-
dynge by the vpper partes therof sendeth certayne
braunches to the neather mouthe of the mawe ca-
stynge abrode manye small circles or braunches, in
the procedynge of the sayde mawe bothe to the for-
mer part and the hynder.

S A somwhat bygger veyne runnynge furth wyth
plentiful circles or braunches into the neather pan-
nicle of the caule, and to the arce gutte by whyche
waye he is stretched furth to the mawe or ventry-
cle.

T,T A deuydynge or stretching furth of the left truncke
or stocke, where he goeth to the splene.

V A lytle veyne deuyded into the lefte seate of the lo-
wer pannicle of the caule, whose roote (bycause it is
nowe and then wantynge) we haue sette it furth in
the whole fygure, expressynge hys order in the pe-
culyer fygure, whiche we haue set beneth by hym
selfe, wherin T sheweth a veyne stretched furth to
the splene, beynge cutte of, at bothe endes, where
thys presente veyne is appoynted to vs by thys
letter V.

X,X A veyne commyng from the braunches that goe to
the hyghest parte of the splene, and goynge to
the lefte syde of the ventricle.

Y Here is also a like veyne to ỳ wych both ỳ X,X dyd
note and shewe.

Z A veyne creppynge to the lefte seate at the bottome
or neather parte of the ventricle, offerynge manye
braunches to the mawe and to the vpper pannicle
of the canell.

a,a,a,a By these karacters is shewed the distribution of
the veynes into the substaũce of the splene so thicke
that they shewe the verye shape of the splene amon-
gest them selues.

b,b,b. The fyrste order or goynge furthe of the ryghte
truncke of *Vena porta*, into the place called *meseteriũ*,
and these veynes there spredde abroade are called
meseraicæ, mediæ & lacteæ, that is to say: the myddle and
the whyte or mylkye vayne.

c A vayne stretched furthe on the greate gutte called
colum otherwyse the arse gutte where he is led furth
ferder to the strayte gutte.

d,d Here is shewed a vayne creappynge vnder the
strayte gutte, with braunches caried furth on the
sayde gutte as thys vayne doeth goe.

e,e Twyges of small vaynes compassynge aboute the
ende of the strayte gutte.

The declaratyon of the karacters of all the holowe vaynes accordyng to the delineation, whych thys pagyn folowyng putteth furth.

A, A, A. These thre karacters note the spryngyng furth from the holowe vayne where he groweth to the lyuer, distributed abroade in euerye place on the gibbosite of the lyuer towarde the lefte syde, with very manye braunches. But the other spryngynge furth in to the ryghte syde of the lyuer wyth manye small braunches, we haue lefte withoute karacters, likewyse as we haue lefte the spryngynge furth of the holow vayne withoute karacters also, neyther haue we any thynge priuatlye marked on the ryght syde, leste we shoulde therewith haue darkened the declarations, for the whiche cause you maye see the ryghte syde is moore clearer frome karacters then the lefte.

a, These thynne braunches commynge furth frome the holowe syde of the lyuer are sette vnder ỳ great braunches growyng forth marked wyth A.

B The seat of the holowe vayne consystyng betwene the gibbosyte of the lyuer and the myddryfe.

C The left braũches spryngyng forth of twayne, with the holowe vayne offreth to the myddryfe, from the whyche come certayne circles to the infoldynges of the harte.

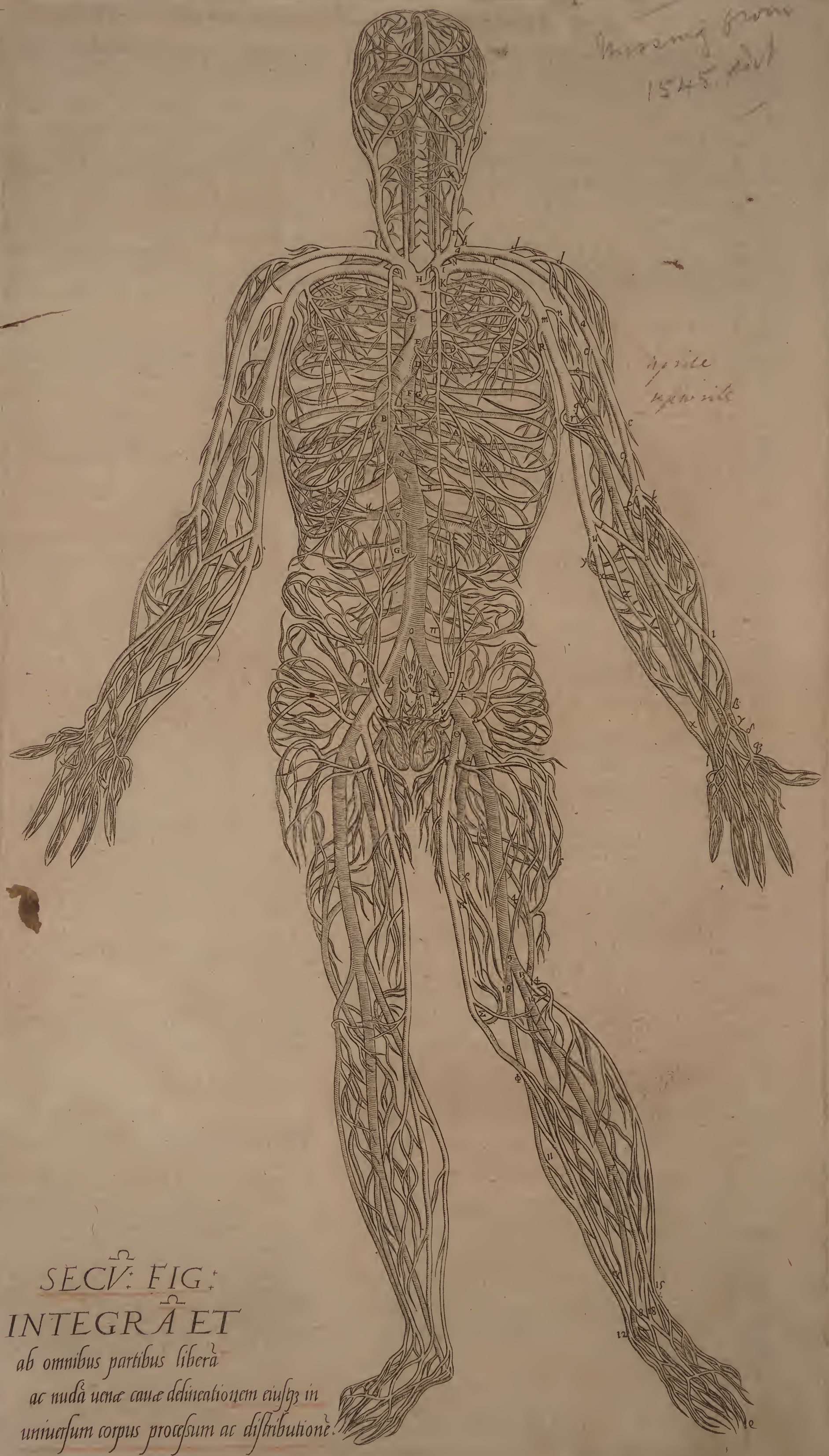
D The necke of the holow vaine goyng into the ryght bowt of the heart. I woulde you shoulde here diligently serche and exquisytly beholde all the declaracion of the sayd holowe vayne, to consyder whether ỳ necke of this holow vayne, doth stablysh ther hys begynnyng, eyther at that parte of the holowe vayne where you se, A, & a. wrytten ouer the stalke. And this vaine crepeth downward forth by ỳ backsyde of the lyuer, for whose sake he is bowed againe on the ryght syde, so muche as the seate of the lyuer to whome the stalke of the holowe vayne is cõmyttted, doth declyne on the ryght syde from the mydle of the turnyng ioyntes.

E The vayne lyke a crowne here embrasyng the rote of the hearte, & sendyng from hym selfe downward in circles by ỳ outsyde of the substaũce of the hearte vntyll the point therof, and he is called in Greke, *Siphaniata*, and in Latyne *Coronalis*. And although this doeth apeare to spryng furth here frõ the foreseate of the necke of the holowe veyne, yet spryngeth he alwaye syth he is symple or but one, from the latter seate of hys necke, as in the seuenth fygure of the heart you shal perceyue at this letter G.

F,F A vayne hauynge without a felowe called in Latyne *Vena coniungis expers*, whiche procedyng frome the ryghte syde of the holowe vayne, descendeth downwarde by the ryghte syde of the tournynge ioyntes almoste to the seconde ioynte of the loynes.

G,G These karacters set here & there at the sydes of the vayne lackynge a felowe doe shewe the spryngyng furth of the same vayne, that is to saye: those that goe in to the spaces betwene the rybbes, and afterward into ỳ mary of ỳ becke, & do bryng forth theyr braunches into the muscles wyche are strowed on

the



SECV: FIG:
INTEGRA ET
ab omnibus partibus libera
ac nuda uenæ cauæ delineationem eiusq; in
universum corpus processum ac distributione.

the turnyng ioyntes and on the rybbes, geuyng also hys circles to the thynne couerynges wych compasse aboute the amplitude of the breste.

H The partition of the holowe vayne vnder the hygher seate of the breste bone by the former parte of the necke where the boutchers vse to putte theyr knyfe, in kyllynge oxen and swynne.

I A veyne goynge into the first rybbe of the breste beynge broughte ouerthwartlye to the arme hoole, there puttynge furth a fewe braunches, and constitutynge the same arme hoole.

K A small veyne deuyding hys braũches into ẏ pannicle gerdynge aboute certayne of the vpper rybbes on the same syde.

L A veyne vnder ẏ left side of ẏ bone of the brest, descending to ẏ vpper part of ẏ bealy geuing furth his braũches to the gristels in ẏ spaces betwene, of the true rybbes, & afterwarde into ẏ pannicle, hedging in the breste of the same syde, and so to the muscles, which are strowed on the breste, & the skynne of the bealye. But he spredeth his chieke braunches vnder the strayte muscle of the bealye, whiche ending in certayne circles aboue the nauell beholdeth the endes of another vayne, ascendynge from the bottome vpward and marked with T in the very same

M seate where we haue affixed M.

N,N A veyne graued by the hooles in the ouerthwarte processe of the tournyng ioyntes of the necke going vpwarde to the brayne panne, and offerynge hys braunches to the marye in the backe ioynt by ioynt, as also into the muscles springyng in the sayd turnyng ioyntes of the necke. But by what reason this vayne is drawen vp into the harde pannicle of the brayne called vsually, the *Dura mater*, here although I intended to set it forth in thys table, yet shal you neuertheleſſe lerne ẏ course of it in the fygure proper to the vessels of the brayne, whiche is in numbre the syxte, lykewyse as you shall there fynde the course of al the other veynes goynge in to ẏ brayne panne.

O A veyne with muscles occuppenge the lower seate of the necke, and the vpper seate of the breste nighe to the turnynge ioyntes stretched furth with many twygges.

P A vayne runnynge furth to the muscles spredde on the breste, to the skynne also there and to the verye teates.

Q A vayne goynge into the hynder parte of the breste deriued into the holowe seate of the shoulder and the muscles, there by the same. And nexte to thys are certayne small vaynes runnynge oute into the karnels of the arme hoole, of the which one of them is here set furth betwene P & R.

R A springyng furth brought alonge the sides of the brest downward, and principally distributed into ẏ muscle, by the whyche muscle the backe and inmost part of the holownes of the armehole is constitute, and the arme brought downe backwarde.

S The inner throte vayne, whiche spredeth hys slender braunches on the syde of the sharpe artery and on certayne synowes broughte thys way, and that whiche is lefte of hym, sauynge certayn braunches furth of him creapeth vp into the scull, (wyche is cut furth) dyuers wayes, as I shall declare in the description of the vessels of the brayne.

T The vttermoste or superficiall Juguler vayne. But manye men doe cal them the Juguler vaynes (whiche the Grekes call *Sphagitidæ*) wyche are broughte furth frome the holowe vayne parted in twayne into the amplitude of the breste vnder the hyghest seate of the breste bone. But some other men wyll not so call all theym, that is to saye: the whole trunckes of thys deuision, the Juguler vaynes. But ẏ part of them, wych is sene weyued and knytte in the neckes aboue the canell bone. But in the interpreters of the Arabians we fynde the Juguler vaynes called thus *Guides, Guades* and somtime (the wo̅de beyng corrupted) called *Grandes, sphragitidas, Iuueniles, Pensiles, Organicas, Subcticas, Vertiginosas, Apopleticas*, vaynes of sleppynge. And thus they call bothe the inner and the vtter vaynes, the outwarde vaynes they call the open vaynes: and the inner vaynes they call the hydde and drowned vaynes. Ferthermore, here you haue declared vnto you the order of ẏ vtter throte vayne (as it hath often appeared vnto vs) where he creapeth furth aboue by the syde of the necke, puttynge furth onelye certayne circles into the seates next by hym.

V The distribution of the vtter Juguler vayne nighe to the Jawes into two braunches.

X A braunche of the vtter Juguler vayne goynge vnder the insyde of the mouth & there digested dyuerslye into the wynde pype, and the muscles of the bone called *Hyoides*, whiche is lyke v into the tongue the roufe of the mouthe and the ampletude of the nostrels, and laste of all into the brayne panne wyth thre braunches carynge certayne cyrcles into the eyes.

Y The vtter braunch of the diuision of the vtter Juguler vayne made by ẏ Jawes, whiche with many vaynes is digested into the muscles of the face and the skynne, and afterwarde to the temples & al the skynne of the heade behinde the eares.

Z, 9, & * And Z sheweth a portion of thys boughte noted wyth Y whiche is stretched furth into the face, but 9 sheweth the vayne of the foreheade, and & a portion creppynge vp alonge the temples and * sheweth that whiche is carved to the skynne of the hynder parte of the head behinde ẏ eares. But ẏ rest of the vaynes here in the heade, belongeth to the vessell of the brayne, and we haue marked them here wyth no karacters bycause they shalbe properlye and in order expreste in the syxte figure. Neuertheleſſe, yf anye man woulde occuppe and sette furth with karacters thys shape of the holowe vayne after that maner as we haue done in the nynth fygure, whiche shall declare the vaynes with the arteryes, let him set the fyrste karacter on the ryghte syde, that that same karacter maye shewe the ryght or the fyrst of the boughtes of the harde pannicle of the brayne, otherwyse called *Dura mater*, here streched furth lyke a semycircle. And to sette the second on the left side or in the seconde bought of the pannicle, whiche is carved forth on ẏ lefte syde after the maner of a semycircle. And the thyrde karacter to be set in the thyrde boughte of the harde pannicle, whiche begynneth where the fyrste and the seconde or where the two halfe rounde circles doe comme together,

and were from theym. Another sempsircle is as it were reached vpwarde, whose hynder parte nyghe to the backe parte of the heade is sene shadowed, but hys former parte, whyche goeth to the forehead is cleare and bryghte. The fourth boughte of the harde pannycle, whyche you shall hereafter perceyue, to spryngе furth frome the former seate of the runnynges together of the sayde thre boughtes, and to be led furth strayte forwarde into his place, is not declared here. But it is noted in the nynth fygure with Y. Furthermore, after these thre karacters shuld succeade & folow the fourth, which beynge putte in the roote of the fyrst bought of the harde pannicle, shoulde shewe the commynge in of the vayne noted wyth N, and afterwarde also the cõmynge in of the boughtes of the inner Juguler vayne, whiche goeth vnder the scull by the hoole of the syxe payre of synowes of the brayne. By the fyrst karacter the bought of the inner throte vayne running furth by his proper hole into ye sydes of ye hard pãnicle of ye brayne should be signified or marked. And the syxte shoulde note the braunche of the vtter Juguler vayne, whyche by hys proper hoole at the rote & the hinder seate of the out swellyng called *Mamillaris processus*, whych hoole is sette at the bone of the temple, goeth vnder in to the scull. And besyde these and other also, there myght one karacter more haue bene wrytten on ye small vaynes brought in the shadowe vnder the vayne of the forheade, marked with 9, that those vaynes might be insynuate or shewed which crepe into the brayne panne by the seate aboue the browes, wheron the instrumentes of smellynge doe lye, and by the hoole which is couered bycause of the seconde payre of synowes of the braine. And al these I intẽded to haue set furth here with notes, but ye I purpose to expresse them more plentifullye in ye syxt table folowyng, because it was not expedient to take in hande the discripti= on or order of the vessels of the brayne without the arteries, sith that, not only ye vaynes are drõcke vp in the boughtes or holownes of the harde pannicle, but wyth theym the arteryes also, and the sayde boughte or holownes doe the office and duetye of the artery aswel as of the vaynes. But in ye meane space I would not disalowe this delineation of the holowe vayne, but that the studientes here maye nowe affixe some karacters in the progression of the vessels of the brayne out of the syxte fygure, or takynge example, as I haue sayde before, frõ the nynth fygure, whych doeth expresse them wyth these letters one after another, *t t, uu, xx, ſ, ε, λ, μ.*

Bothe these *a a* shewe a vayne of the shoulder, but
a,a by the vpper *a* is signified the roote of hys spryn= gyng furth from ye outward Juguler vayne noted with T, and the lower *a* sheweth the seate of the shoulder vayne, where the shoulder vayne commeth downe from aboue into the skynne or the out syde of the arme. And I wyll shewe here after the names of these vaynes, whan I haue made an ende of the discripton of the hande, because of the diuersite of names geuen to thys vayne by the interpreters of the Arabians.

b A spryngynge furth or braunche goynge oute of thys shoulder vayne, from hys higher seate, not fer frome hys commyng furth, spredde abrode into the hynder muscles of the necke and the skynne there.

c Another spryngynge furth of the shoulder vayne, running furth with many braunches into the knob bye seate of the shoulder poynte.

d,d A vayne spryngynge out from the shoulder vayne before it commeth to that place where it doth go in harde and depe vnder the heigth of the shoulder, whiche is digested into the skynne of the hyghest syde of the shoulder, & into the outsyde of the muscle whiche lyfteth vp the arme, and somtyme also in to the teates.

e,e,e. Certayne thynne vaynes goynge into the skynne at the outside of the arme from the shoulder vayne and spryngyng forth also into the former region of the fyrst muscle of the bowers of the cubyte.

f The deuision of the shoulder vayne nygh vnto the vtter knobbe into thre braunches, whych are sometynne sene equall together and of one bygnes, and somtyme vnequall and lesse one then the other.

g The fyrst braunche of the sayd deuision whyche is into three of the shoulder vayne, synckynge downe depe, and rennyng forthe vnder the heades of the muscles goynge out from the vtter knobbe of the shoulder.

h The seconde braunche of the sayde tripertyte deuision whych brought downe crokedly vnder the skyn to the mydle seate of the bowte of the cubyte. Joyneth with a braunche of the vayne of the arme hole to be marked with *t.* and wyth that he doeth constitute the cõmune vayne, on whome α is wrytten.

i The thyrde braunche of the sayd tripartite deuision goyng forth by the lesse bone of the cubite slopewyse into the vtter region of the same, and castyng abrode hys smale vaynes into the skynne nexte to hym, of the whych vaynes the principall is marked with *k.* which he putteth furth as it were backward to the vtter skynne of the seate of the ioynte of the cubyte. When thys present braũche crepyng crosewyse after thys maner, cõmeth to the roote of the wreste ryght agaynste the appendaunce of the big=
l ger bone of the cubyte (that is to saye: where *l* is wrytten) where the vaynes, whiche come furth of the braunche that spryngeth oute of the vayne of the arme hole to be marked here after wyth X, is ioyned to hym, and frome thys braunche of the arme hoole vayne, with the braunche of the shoulder vayne, ryseth and groweth one vayne going with a diuerse order of braũches to the seate of the wrest, and to the backe parte of the sayde wreste vnder the lytle finger: yea vnto the litle fynger it selfe, and as it were to the rynge finger.

m The vayne of the arme hoole whose names shall be shortelye here after rehearsed, and *n* denoteth a braunche of the vayne of the arme hoole, deryued into the heades of the muscles that thruste furth the cubite.

o A braunche stretched furthe to the fore sayd muscles and to the hynder skynne of the seate of the wreste.

p A notable spryngynge furth broughte crokedlye downewarde vnder the shoulder towarde the outwarde knobbes of the same, whiche geuynge braunches to the muscles bryngynge frome thence

their

their beginninge is broughte somwhat ferder into the outer seate of the cubite, with the fourth synowe of those synowes, whiche doe goe to the arme.

q,r A deuision of the vayne of the arme hoole into two trunckes or stockes, wherof the one is marked with q q hydde depe in the arme, by al his processe and he is lykewyse carped furth as is the arterye of the hãde, as you shal wel perceaue in ỳ fygure of al the greate arterye. And the other truncke of the sayde vayne of the arme hoole on whome r is wrytten, which shalbe called the arme hoole vayne throughout the whole course of oure declaration, runneth furth euerye waye vnder the skynne, and goeth into diuerse braunches. But you shall somtyme see thys vayne set hygher then you see him here, whiche is lesse agreynge therfore to the description of Galen then this is.

f A vayne cõmynge frõ the arme hole vayne into the skynne in the former seate of the arme, and sometymes also digested into the skynne of the hynder seate of the arme.

t The former braunche of the vayne of the armehole of hys diuision, whiche is here sene nyghe to the skynne of the inner knobbe of the shoulder, thys present braunche marked with t is carped crokedlye vnder the skynne to the myddle seate of the bought of the ioynt of ỳ cubyte, and there ioynyng into one w̃ the shoulder vayne marked with b doe both together make the common vayne on whome α is sette.

b The hynder vayne of the two vaynes into the whiche the shoulder vayne was deuyded, whyche is by the inuer knobbe of the shoulder, whiche spredeth abrode from him manye and diuerse braunches.

x,x A braunche of the latter vayne noted with u which is broughte downewarde to the wreste vnder the bygger bone of the cubyte, and goynge abroade into the skynne nygh vnto hym offereth a braunche, to the braunche of the shoulder vayne which goeth to the wreste by the lytle finger.

y A vayne runnynge furth into the skynne of the latter seate of the cubyte ioynte.

z,z Here is noted a manyfolde order of vaynes, spred abrode into the skynne of the inner seate of the cubyte. And afterwarde runnynge furth into the skyn at the inner seate of the heigth of the hand, but the vppermoore z noteth a vayne bryngynge hys begynnyng from a braunche of the vayne, commynge frome the arme hoole marked with t, but the neather z sheweth the braunche whyle the braunche of the armehoole marked with x and x offereth to the inner region of the cubyte.

g The ioynynge together of the vaynes, whych folde and tourne in the hyll of vaynes with the braunch to be marked with A. And thys braunche is the spryngyng out & boughtes of those vaynes, whych crepe furth to the vtter seate at the highest parte of the hand betwene ỳ thombe, and the forefynger.

α The common vayne which is made frõ the braũch of the vayne commynge from the arme hoole marked with t, and the braunch of the shoulder vayne noted with b, whiche is reached oute descendynge slopewyse by the inner seate of the cubyte, to the lesse bone of the same, and then afterwarde when it hath gone ouer the sayd lesse bone of ỳ cubyte, he runneth forth into ỳ vtter seate of ỳ cubyte, for the neather region of the same, castynge abroade certayne braunches in hys goynge forth to the nexte skynne to hym.

β The diuision of the common vayne nygh to the lower parte of the lesse bone of the cubyte, where he beholdeth the wreste muche lyke γ Y or Λ, whose other legge marked with γ commeth to the outer seate of the heygth of the hande, whyche is subiecte to the thombe and forefynger, & to the thombe with the forefinger also, and deuideth a small braunche marcked with Λ into the inner seate of the hande, but hys other legge marked with ε is shroncke vp or bestowed towarde the mydle fynger and the ring fynger. We thyncke it here beste to speake somwhat of the braunches ỳ go to the vtter seate at the heygth of the hande, bycause they haue manye dyuerse names geuen to theym by dyuerse of our Phisitions, and because they come often and in manye places in syghte, where on the Phisitions do scaselye agre, therfore doe we thinke beste to geue them barbarous vocables and names. The Grekes and the Latyne Phisitions doe scacelye in all the whole hande call anye veynes (a fewe onelye excepte) by theyr propernames. For they called ỳ vayne, which runneth forth by ỳ inside of ỳ arme or ỳ arme hoole in both the armes the arme hoole vayne, lykewyse as they doe cal ỳ inner vayne of ỳ cubite by ỳ name of ỳ cubite vayne, because it is stretched furth principallye by the insyde of the cubyte. But specialye they call the armehoole vayne of the ryght hand, *Iecoraria*, that is to saye: the lyuer vayne, because they are wonte to open and deuyde it in the diseases of the lyuer, and the sayde vayne commynge frõ the armehoole on the lefte syde they call *Lienaria*, because they open it often in the diseases of the splene. And lykewyse *Omiaia* or the shoulder vayne marked with a optayneth also his name because he is caried by the shoulder to the hande, and so he is the vtter vayne of the cubyte, because he crepeth by the outter syde thereof. And it semeth that Hypocrates in hys boke of ioyntes calleth this vayne *Vena crassa*, the grosse and thycke vayne, and bycause the diseases of the heade are healed by openynge thys vayne, it is called also *Vena capitis*, the heade vayne. And the braũches noted with b & t, which do constitute the common vayne, whiche is marked with α, they call the myddle vaynes, bycause m bowynge the cubite they are broughte to the myddle, or because they are in the myddest betwene the vtter and the inner vayne of ỳ cubyte, & bycause of their croked procedynges they are some tyme also called the oblique vaynes. And they call that the common, whiche is marked with α whiche ryseth frome the braunches noted with b & t, and is common to the inner & the vtter vaynes of the cubyte. Beside these names you shall scaselye fynde anye other names amongest thẽ. But yf you ouerturne the bokes of the Arabians you shall fynde euerye where heapes of whyche do neuer serue for the vayne wherto they are geuẽ. And that I maye somwhat more certaynely speake and declare of these names, for theyr sakes, whyche are studious, and doe often tymes lette me wyth

these names, when I am in my Anatomyse, I wyll reherse those names, whyche the interpreters of Auicen doe geue, the whyche are redde in the fyrste *fen*, of the fyrste boke, the fift doctrine & the fourth chapter, in the whyche chapter Auicen doeth purposelye describe the vaynes of the handes, takynge the order of theym frome Galen in the thyrde boke entituled ye order of sectiõ, or rather frõ Oribasius, the which Auicen or his interpreter doth cal ye part of the shoulder vayne, whiche is brought frome the vtter throte vayne into that parte, where as the shoulder vayne goeth first vnder the skynne of the arme, whiche parte is noted in oure declaration with *a & a*, they cal it I say the spatuler vayne. And he calleth that where the shoulder vayne is stretched furth on the arme *Cephalica*, that is to saye the heade vayne, or the vayne of the heade, and thys is conteyned beneath the neather *a* betwene *a & f*. The thyrde braunche of the shoulder vayne on whom we haue set *i* he called *funembrachii*, that is, the corde of the arme, and he calleth *Axillaris, Assellaris*, whiche is the vayne runnynge by the arme hoole, and he calleth the common vayne marked with α the blake vayne, and where these doe go slopewyse to the lesse bone of the cubyte, he calleth it *Basilica*, and ye part of the other legge of the common vayne that is to saye: of the deuision that we lykened to γ or Y led furth vnder the forefynger and the rynge fynger Auicen calleth *Syelen*, and some tyme the Arabians and the barbarous men doe call it *syelem*, whych is constituted nighe to the wreste and commeth frome the braunche of the shoulder vayne noted with *i* and frõ a braunche of the vayne by the armehole noted with *x*, and it is noted wyth *l*, the whyche Auicen doeth geue to ye same veyne those names, the which names the common sorte of Phisitions doe geue to the armehoole vayne, and besyde thys he calleth thys same vayne *Saluatellam & salubris vena*, that is to saye, the saluynge and healthe vaynes. And agayne another sorte there are whiche doe call the braunch of ye comon vayne noted with γ *Salutella vena* which is stretched furth frome the common vayne towarde the region the thombe and the forefynger, and to thys they doe geue these names, that the shoulder vayne is called by. Moreouer, ye armehoole vayne *Axillaris vena* apeareth to the phisitiõs to be *Basilica*, & somtymes *Nigra*, and somtyme *funis brachii*, with lyke other. And they cal the shoulder vayne, ye eye vayne & the eare vayne, because the inflamatiõs of ye eyes and eares are healed by these vaynes, not because it hathe the begynnynge vnder the eare, whiche thynge Aristotle dyd folyshely teache. And the common vayne is called of the common sorte *Media Mediana & Corporalis*.

ℓ A portion of the holowe vayne, by the whyche the nutriment is ministred to the neather partes of the bodye.

κ A vayne runnynge furth into the fat pannicle and coate of the lefte kydnay, and the seates nigh there vnto.

θ A greate vayne reached furth to the ryghte kydnaye.

ι A greate vayne goynge to the lefte kydnaye. And thus lykewyse as the ryghte because it doeth conuaye eche vayne by hym selfe, the bloude downe to the kydneyes, and there is mylked from it an humour lyke whaye therfore is it called cõmouly the mylker or mylkynge vayne.

κ A braunche brought from the vayne that goeth into the ryght kydnaye, whiche doeth runne furth into the farte coate of the sayde ryght kydnaye.

λ,λ The lefte sede vayne.

μ,μ The ryghte sede vayne.

These vaynes do communicate and gather in their goynge furth younge twygges or lytle braunches, to *Peritonium* called Siphach, wherby they are fastened and doe cleaue at ye backe powryng out abrode their braunches to the thynne coueringes, wherewith the stone, and ye vessels of generation are composed and wrapped in.

ν The seate of the sede vaynes, where they beginne fyrste to be folden in and to tourne together after the maner of *varices*, whiche are broade swellynge vaynes otherwyse called broded vaynes.

ξ A vayne with manye ioyntes or springinges furth goynge from the holowe vayne into the marye of the backe, which marye is contayned in the turning ioyntes of the loynes, and thence procedeth into the sayde tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, and into the muscles with the *peritonium* which doe the sayd tournynge ioyntes on.

ο A partition of the holowe vayne, aboue the begynnynge of the holye bone, into two trunckes or stockes not much vnlyke Λ ν or *V*.

π A braunche somwhat brode, deuyded ouerthwartlye into the *Peritonium* and into the fleasche of the loynes & also into the muscles of Abdomen or the vtter rynne of the bealye, called Mirach.

φ Certayne smal braunches sende furth into the vppermore hooles of the holy bone.

ρ,σ A deuision or distribution of the great left truncke or stocke, which is vpon ye holy bone into two braũches, of whome ρ sheweth the inner and σ the vtter.

τ,τ The vtter spryngynge furth of the inner braunch whiche we noted with ρ into the muscles occuppynge the vtter seate of the haunche bone. And digested ouerthwartly with a plentifull order of braunches into the skynne of the bottockes and partes lyynge nyghe therunto.

υ The inner spryngynge furth of the inner braunche noted with ρ and the braunches of his spryngynge furth be distributed in the lower hooles of the holye bone. X and ψ expresse the rest of the braunches

χ,ψ of thys inner springynge furth, euen so much as in thys small table maye be descrybed. And they are brought e furth to the muscles of the arce, to the bottome and the necke of the bladder, and in women also they are stretched furth to the lower seate in the bottome of the Matrix, and to the necke of the same.

ω A vayne spred furth from the vtter braunche which you see marked with σ and ioynynge with the other inner braunches noted ρ where it creapeth through the hoole of the bone aboue the preuye membres.

ϟ In this seate is a vayne that goeth throughe the hoole in the bone aboue the preuye membres, & reacheth furth a small vayne besyde all his other cyrcles, in-

to the cuppe of the hippe bone, and is here strowed abrode on themuscles of thys place.

Here is noted one of the braũches of the bayne that goeth thorowe the hole in the bone aboue the priuy membres, whych goeth vnder ỹ skynne there, at the insyde of the thyghe.

The goyng together of the reversed bayne, wyth a braunche of the greate bayne destributed into the legge, whych is here marked wyth 2.

A bayne bryngyng his begynnyng from the vppermore seate of the outer stocke of that greate bayne, where ỹ stocke perseth thorowe the *Siphach* or *peritoneum*, which offreth his braunches to the *Siphach* and to the skyn of the muscles of the belly, and among the other he clymeth vp chiefly vnder the strayte muscle of the belly, and aboue the place of the nauel beynge deuyded into a fewe circles or braunches doth beholde those braunches which come hether frõ the bayne brought vnder the bone of the breste in the same place wher *M* is wryttẽ. The springyng furth or braunche of a bayne goynge into the leg, whiche is drawen out into circles ouerthwartly to the preuy members and the seates therby.

The fyrste spryngynge furthe of the greate bayne goynge to the legge creppynge downewarde vnder the skynne by the inner seate of the thyghe and the shyn to the heygth of the fote.

A braunche of the spryngynge fourth marked with ⊖, goyng by the insyde of the thyghe to the preuye members.

A braunche of the sayde bought digested into the skynne of the former region of the thighe towarde the oute sydes,

A braunche also of the sayde spryngyng fourth, offred to the fyrste muscle of mouynge the shinne.

Braũches of the sayd braunche, which are sent into the former seat of the knee, and into the hynder seat also.

In this seate the spryngynge fourth marked wyth ⊖ is by the former seate of the shin vnder the skinne deuyded into dyuerse and manyfolde braunches, and is here comodyously opened in blude lettyng.

The foresayde braunche is ledde thys waye to the former seate of the inner ancle, and he is dronke vp as you maye see in the vppper parte of the foote.

A braunche stretched fourthe from the great bayne goynge into the thygh into the former region of the ioynte of the hypbone, deuydyng fourth certayne braunches to the skin and the muscles of that same place.

1. A braunche bryngynge furthe his armes to the seuenth and the nynth muscle of mouynge the shynne, and to the skynne of the thyghe nyghe to the outewarde syde therof.

2. A great bayne digested and goynge into the fyrste muscle of mouynge the thighe.

3.4 By the ioynyng together of these two spryngynges furth or braunches is constituted a bayne whiche fallynge oute betwene the muscles occuppyeng the hynder seate of the thygh, and sendeth vpward his braunches into the skynne of the thighe, whiche

5. braũch we haue marked with 5, but ỹ greater part

6. of the sayd bayne beyng marked with 6 is conuayed vnder the skynne by the hamme or by the bought of the knee and digested into the skinne of the calke

7. with manye braunches where as you se 7 written.

8. Furthermore the obscure & darcke braunche whiche loketh towarde 8 oughte in thys declaration to haue bene broughte moore downewarde, I can not tell by whose negligence or faulte it was (myne or ỹ grauers) that it ended there as it doeth, but it shall be no great laboure to drawe him furth lower with your penne towarde thys fygure 8 lykewyse as he is in the ryghte legge.

9. A distribution into two braunches of the greate bayne goinge to the legge, where as thys bayne is contayned betwne the two neather heades of the thyghe bone.

10. The inner braunche of the sayde diuision, digested at the hynder muscles whiche do make the calfe or the bealy of the shynne, & at the skinne of the insyde

11. of the shinne and calke, where he is marked with 11.

12. A portion of the sayd braunche where 10 is set stretched furth by the hynder seate of the inner ancle, to the insyde of the fote.

13. The vtter and the larger braunche of the deuision marked with 9 goynge out strayte way into two other inequal spryngynges furth or braunches one

14. greater then the other.

15. The outer braunche of the sayd deuisyon.

16. A porcion of the outer braunche of the deuisyon creppynge furthe to the outer ancle.

17. An inner spryngyng fourth of ỹ deuysyon whych is broughte downewarde to the myddle of the former shyn bone & the hynder where these two bones open one agaynste another betwene the muscles growynge at the hynder parte of the shynbone and the seate of the lesse shynbone, and the lygamente that byndeth together these bones alonge the hole shynne.

A deuision of the inner spryngynge furth marked with 16 sette at the myddle of the longittude of the shynne. And thys sendeth furth another braunche to the lower partes of the foote betwene the heeles and the shynne bone, and another also betwene the heele and the backe bone of the shynne.

18. A spryngge or lytle braunche of the laste reversed braunche whiche is digested into the vpper partes of the foote, betwene the former shynne bone and the hynder, by the thynne couerynge ligamente of the sayde bones, and is ioyned with other baynes creappynge furth thys way also. And thus the foure rotes of these baynes marked with 12.8.18.15. reach furth their circles to the vpper partes of the foote.

19. Here is shewed an order of ỹ baynes goyng to the toes.

The declaration of the karacters of the whole delineation of the great arterye.

A THe spryngynge furth of the great arterye from the lefte concauite of the hearte, the whiche concauite Aristotle calleth *Haostin*, because he affirmeth that hys synowye parte maye be sene, euen in deade men, lyke to a case or a scabberde of a swearde, whyche

peradventure the Macedonians doe call *Haortin*. But Aristotle comparynge thys with the holowe vayne, calleth this ye lesse vayne, other of ye Grekes cal it *Megistin*, ye greatest, other only *Macheian*, ye thickest, & other *Orthin*, the ryghte and streyghte vayne. But we name it the greate Arterye, yet doe manye call it a vayne by whome the bloude is brought and spred wyth vehemence ouer al the bodye. Certayne of the interpreters of the Arabians doe call it the bolde vayne, and some other call it *Neruum pulsatile* that is to saye the beatynge synowe or the pulse vayne. But all these names, by length of tyme are corrupt, as in the interpretacion of Haly it is shewed that Aristotle nameth it *Aurithiam*, although in the Hebrue interpretacions of the Arabians all the names of the partes are euen so corruptelye translated out of the Grekes as our Phisitions doe nowe call and name them.

B,B Two Arteries gyrdynge aboute the roote of the hearte in maner of a crowne.

C A particion of the stalke or the bodye of the greate arterye into two trunckes.

D An arterye goynge slopewyse to the firste rybbe on the left syde.

E A braunche deuyding his successions amongest the foure vpper rybbes on the lefte syde.

F A braunche creppynge furth by the ouertwarte processe of the touryngе ioyntes of the necke vnto the scull, and offerynge his successions with manye sprynginges furth into the marye of the backe, and the muscles nyghe thereunto, and we haue cutte him of, where he is consumed in the lefte bought or concauite of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

In thys presente table we haue expresse no concauite of this harde pannicle, saue onelye of the arterye, whiche Galenus beynge deceyued with the braines of an oxe, thought it to be in maner of a net tye closure as the order of the whiche arteries shall be sette fourth here after: But yf you desyre moore exquisite knowledge in the declaration of these concauites you shall tourne to the nynth and laste fygure of thys treatyse, where besyde the. vi. & certen other of the latter treatise, you shall much be satisfied concerninge this matter.

G A braūche rūning forth vnder ye left syde of ye brest bone, vntil the seate of ye nauel frō whom are certen circles or braunches digested into the spaces of the gristels betwene the true rybbes, and from thence strawed and spredde on the muscles of the brest and afterwarde on the lefte pannicle & also on the muscles of the abdomen of the bealy wher the largenes of the breste waxeth narowe.

H A braunche goynge to the hynder muscles behynde occupynge the necke.

I An arterye creapynge furth into the holowe region of the shoulder poynt & to the muscles of hys seate.

K A smal braunche broughte furth to the shoulder ioynte with the shoulder blade, at the neather parte of the heigth of the shoulder goynge in no place out of the skynne.

L A spryngynge furth sprede abrode on the muscles that couer the forescate of the breste.

M A spryngynge furth fallynge downewarde alonge the syde of the breste and knytte wyth the muscles whiche draweth the arme downewarde. Betwene L and M is sene a small braunche beynge one of them whyche goeth to the karnels, whyche doe fyll the concauite and holowenesse of the armehoole.

N An arterye with the inner truncke or stocke of the arme hoole vayne runnynge furth into the hande, and hys fyrste cycles whyche are straytewaye sene vnder N, be led furth into the muscles whyche doe compasse the shoulder.

O An arterye goynge by the hinder seate of the shoulder with the fourth sinowe belongyng to the arme, somwhat tourned ouer into the outwarde seate of the cubyte, beynge for al that on eyther syde euerye where deapelye hydde.

P,P These braunches are peculyer to the ioynte of the cubyte wyth the shoulder or the arme aboue the elbowe.

Q A braunche of the arterye of the armehoole stretched furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte.

R A circle broughte from the braunche of the arterye marked with Q towarde the outsyde of the hande betwene the fyrste bone of the thombe and the bone of the backe parte of the wreste, where the forefynger is vpholden.

S A braunche stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte and digested into ye inner seate of the extreme and furthest ende of the hande.

* A braunche geuen to the muscles, which do occupy the outsyde of the bone of the backe parte of the wreste, by whome the lytle fynger is vpholden.

T A leadynge furth or procedynge of the arteryes in the out syde of the hande.

V, The larger portion of the truncke of the arterye ascendynge, which goyng strayte way to the throte is deuided into two inequall braunches.

X The lefte braunche of the deuision made at the throte, whiche is somwhat slender and doeth constitute the sleeppe arterye of the lefte syde.

Y,Z With these. ii. karacters is marked ye right braūch whych is muche larger then the lefte. But Y sheweth onely the spryngyng forth, whyche is wholy dygested into the selfe same braunches on the ryghte syde into the whyche you se the artherye marked wyth D. to be digested on the left syde. But Z noteth the ryght artherie of slepe, the whyche (lykewyse as the left) the interpretours of the Arabians do call *Apopleticam, & litergicam subeteni et decolationis uenā*, whych names for the moste part we haue declared before, to belonge onely to the throte vaynes.

a The distribution of the lefte artherie of slepe, into two braunches in the region of the Jawes. And b sheweth the vttermore braunche of the two, where c & d shewe ye inner, howebeit these. ii. latter karacters doe signifie some speciall thynge by theym selues.

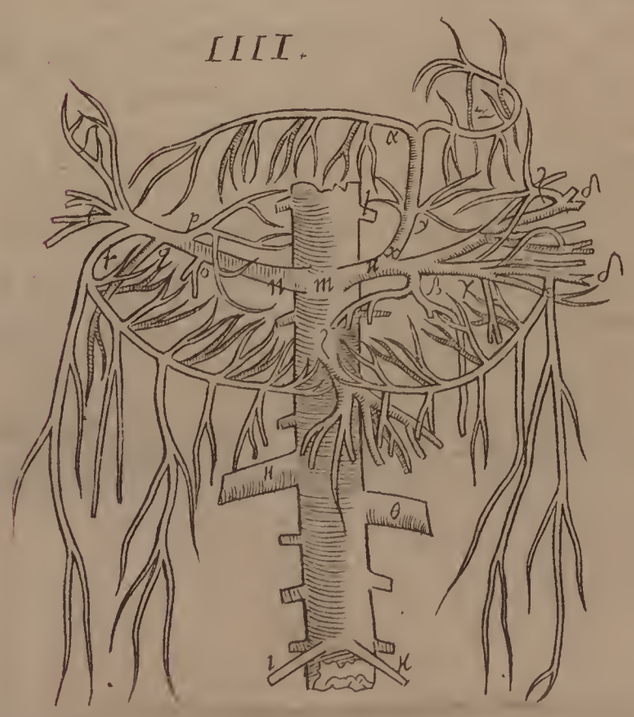
c The spryngynge furth of the arteryes to the winde pipe, to the Jawes and the tongue.

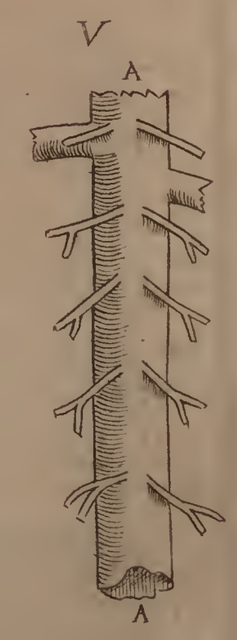
d A parte of the arterye of slepe ascendynge into the brayne panne, and distributed into two braunches at the roote of the sayde brayne panne, of the which two braūches the one goynge vnder the left concauite of the hard pānicle is here cut of, where he syncketh into the sculle, we haue not thought it beste to sette furth the compasse or concauite of thys pannicle in

TERT: FI:

Integrą totius magnę arterię ab omnibus partibus libere delineationem monstrat.

IIII.





cle in thys presente fygure, bycause it shalbe sette furth here after with the whole order of the vessels of the brayne, in the syxt table with hys fygure that shal serue for that matter onelye. In the whiche you shal also fynde the distribution of ye other braunche of the arterye of slepe goynge into the scul, and yf it please you, you maye bryngе dyuerse karacters out of that fygure into thys, as L, q, r, s, u, u, x, α, β, γ, λ of whyche I wolde here make declaration, but that they are in the other table more conuenientlу affixed then here, and that I woulde the diligent reader not to meddle with that matter of the vessels of the braynes, tyll I doe take it in hande.

b A braunche of the arterye of slepe compassinge the vtter parte of the head.

c Here is also a spryngynge furth of the foresayde braunche marked wyth b runnynge furth more depely betwene the muscles of the face.

f A distribution of the braunche marked with b vnder the roote of the eare, whose former braunche noted with g is brought alonge the temples, and the

g b hyndermore marked with b goeth by the hynder partes of the eare, beyng there spredde vnder the skynne.

i A truncke or a stompe of the greate arterye vnfolded downwarde alonge towarde the ioyntes of the backe.

k,k,k, Braunches on both sides stretched out to spaces betwene the eyght lower rybbes which doe offer their braunches to the marye of the backe, and to ye muscles growing to the backe and the breste.

l Arteryes of the myddryffe whyche goeth crossewyse.

Fearynge ye least abonndaunce of karacters should darken and make harde the whole declaration of thys greate arterye, whiche is harde ynoughe of it selfe as it is alreadye. We haue thoughte it moofte conuenientе to sette it in a fygure by it selfe at the ryghte hande beynge in order the fourth fygure, whiche is cutte of aboue frome the stalke or bodye of the greate arterye, where as the arteryes syngnifyed with l inclyne to the mydryffe. And he is cutte of beneath at the spryngynge furth of the seede arteryes, whiche we haue marked with i & k. I haue drawen in thys present fygure to the spryngynges furth which we entende to treate of two rotes, where as the whole declaration of the arteries as ye maye often tymes see hath but one roote onelye. And thys letter m sheweth the spryngynge furth of bothe the rootes or of one of them alone.

m

n n. apoynteth the the ryght braunche, and o a yonge

o slyppe stretched here furth to the lower pannicle of the caule.

p p. A spryngynge furth goynge to the ryght seate of the mawe, wher as it loketh towarde the backe, and

q bringeth fourth the lower necke, q a braunche stretched forth into ye gut called *Duodenum* and to the be-

r gynnynge of the gut called *Ieiunum*, r a spryngynge furth brought to the ryghte seate of the botome of the mawe, geuynge out his braunches to the mawe and to the vpper panycle of the caule. s the smal ar-

s teries of the bladder of coloure or the gale, and

t t, noteth an arterye dystrybuted to ye lyuer. But by

u u, is pryncypally shewed the lefte braunche goynge chyeflye to the splene.

x, And by x, a spryngynge furth goynge by the hynder seate of the mawe, to the hyghest parte of his necke

y y, sheweth certayne braunches of hys spryngynge furth whyche are deuyded and broughte into the

z mawe ther where it doeth leane to the backe z, sheweth a braunche byndynge aboute the hyest parte of the necke of the mawe in maner of a crowne

α α sheweth a braunche going by the hygher seate of

β ye maw to his neather necke, by β is shewed a great spryngynge fourth runnynge the lower pannicle of the caule whiche is tangled with many yonge slyps

γ or braunches on the gutte called *Colon* γ sheweth a cyrcle runnynge fourth here on the lefte syde into the lower pantcle of the caule by λ and λ are signifyed arteryes goynge vnder into the holonesse of

ε the splene, by ε an artery goynge into the lefte seate at the botome of the mawe and deuydynge oute hys braunches to the ventricle, and to the vpper pannicle of the caule.

ξ Small braunches brought frō the other arteryes whyche doe goe to the splene spredde on the left side of the maw or ventricle, there is sene also an other ξ.

ξ In ye whole declaration or figure and in that which we haue set here vnder the forefinger, by whom the arterye is signified, whiche is spredde almoste ouer al the vpper seate of *Mesenterium*, beinge also spred with hys braunches on the hungrye gut called *Ieiunum*, on the small entrayles, and one part of the gut called *Colon*, frome the lyuer at the ryghte kydnayes.

κ An arterye commynge to the ryght kydnaye.

θ An arterye reached furth to the left kydnaye.

ι,ι The seede artery of the ryght syde.

κ,κ The seede arterye of the left testicle.

λ, An arterye goynge into the lower seate of *Mesenterium* and chiefelye to the gutte called *Colon*, where the sayd gutte doeth goe from the region of the splene to the arse gut called the strayght gut, and is there deuyded into the same.

μ Certayne spryngynges furth are here noted, which come with manye tender braunches to the turninge ioyntes of the loynes, beynge there deuided into *Peritonium* or Siphach, and into the muscles whych do growe to the spondyls or tournynge ioyntes. But the spryngе oute at the lower μ is greater then the other, and he runneth furth with manye braunches into the sydes of the Abdomen or Mirach.

ν,ν,ν A distribution of the great artery at the holy bone, into two trunckes or stockes. But these karacters note also younge spryngeс and braunches deryued and brought from the lower region of the arterye into the hooles of the holye bone.

ξ The inner braunche of the sayde deuision of the left stocke.

ο The vtter spryngynge furth of the inner braunche runnynge furth into the muscles, whiche couer the vtter seate of the haunche bone, and the ioynte of the hyppe.

The inner spryngynge furth of the inner braunche

ω noted wyth ξ geuynge furth his younge spryn-ges to the lower seate of the holye bone, to the bladder, and to the necke of the bladder, and also to the yarde. But in womē into the neather region or bot-

tome of the chambre called in Latyne *Matrix*, & like wise into the necke of the sayde chamber.

ꝭꝭ Here we also haue painted arteries of ꝯ which ꝯ left goeth from the nauell, here betwene ξ and σ, to the inner braunche afore reherſed, as thoughe he were derynued from hym into the nauel.

ꝭ The reste of the inner braunche marked wyth ξ, whiche taketh his portion from the vtter braunche of the deuision of ꝯ truncke, made aboue the holy bone, & falleth downe into ꝯ thigh by the hole of the bone aboue the preuye membres, and digesteth there into the muscles occuppenge the sayde bone, and is principallye digested, at his ende with another artery in the fifte muscle of mouyng the thygh, and he shall strayghte waye be marked with ⊕ ioynynge together in that seate where you see ω written.

ꝛ A springing furth of ꝯ vtter braũche climming vpwarde on hys syde to the strayte muscle of the Abdomen & going vp with his principal braunche to the region of the nauell, dispensynge all his other yonge braunches ouerthwartly, into the lower seate of the Abdomen.

υ A lytle slyppe creppynge furth ouerthwartlye by the bone aboue the preuy membres vnto the instrumentes of generation.

Φ The seate of the vtter braunche, where the sayde vtter braunche falleth nowe downe into the thygh and begynneth to sowe abrode his braunches into al the whole thigh.

χ A braunche of the greater arterye that goeth into the thigh, springing furth into ꝯ muscles which do chalenge and occupie to theym the former seate of the thighe.

Ψ A braunche digested into the fyfte muscle of mouynge the thighe, and into theym that occuppe the inner seate of the thighe, and with one of his braunches doeth ioyne together with the ende of his arterye, whiche we shewed before to fall downe by the hoole in the bone aboue the preuye membres, and that we haue marked with ω.

Γ A braunche deuided in to ꝯ muscles obtaynyng the hynder seate of the thigh.

Δ Δ Certayne peculyer smal braunches of the ioynte in the knee, and here is the greate arterye hydde in the hamme.

Θ The great arterye of the legge, going into the hinder seate of the shynne.

Ξ A braunche offered to the muscles, whiche do wrap and compasse the lesse bone in the shynne, but principally to the seuenth and the eyght of mouyng the foote.

Σ An arterye goinge vnder into the neather partes of the foote, betwene the heele and the vtter ancle.

Π An arterye commynge to the lower partes of the foote, and somtymes bowed backward betwene the heele and the vtter ancle.

Φ Small braunches belongynge onely to the shynne and the ioynte of the heele.

Ψ A springynge furth commyng to the higher partes of the foote.

Ω A distribution of Arteryes in the lower seate of the foote.

In the fyfte fygure noted w̄ *AA* we haue drawen a portion of an arterye commyng from the backe, that the order or procedyng myght somwhat be set furth, where this arterye digesteth his braunches frome his hynder seate, in the spaces betwene the rybbes.

The syxte fygure in whome is declared the procedynge of the vaynes and also arteryes goynge into the brayne.

IN thys presente fygure is sette furth the bare or symple declaration of the vessels of the brayne begynnynge from the vaynes and the arteryes, before they be throughlye soncken into the brayne panne. But yf peraduenture thys table shewe not all and euerye one of the vessels of the brayne most exactlye. Yet doe I thyncke verelye that it shall doe muche good to the helpynge that the matter, which of it self is very harde may be the better perceaued wyth oure eyes and the better and easyer also obserued of these which be studious in their sections and cuttinges. And lest that the thynges might be obscured by ꝯ thycke settynge ouer of many braunches, you haue here onely the discripciõ or delineacyon of one syde of the vessels, excepte in some places where the thynges do otherwyse requyre.

A The inner throte vayne where he is nereste to the scull.

B The artherye of slepe.

D The fyrste vayne goynge to the scull.

C The seconde vayne

F, The thyrde vayne.

E The fourthe vayne.

G The fyfte vayne.

H The syxte vayne.

K The fyrste artery goynge into the scul.

I The seconde arterye.

L The thyrde artery.

M The ryghte of the fyrste concauyte or holownes of the harde pãnicle of the brayne.

N The left concauite of the harde panicle of ꝯ brayne whyche we cal the seconde.

O The goynge together of the fyrste and the seconde concauyte.

P, P The thirde concauite of the harde pannicle.

Q The ende of the thyrde concauyte, commyttted to a bonye hedge, by the whiche the seates of the instrumentes of smellynge are deuyded.

R The fourth concauite of the harde pannicle.

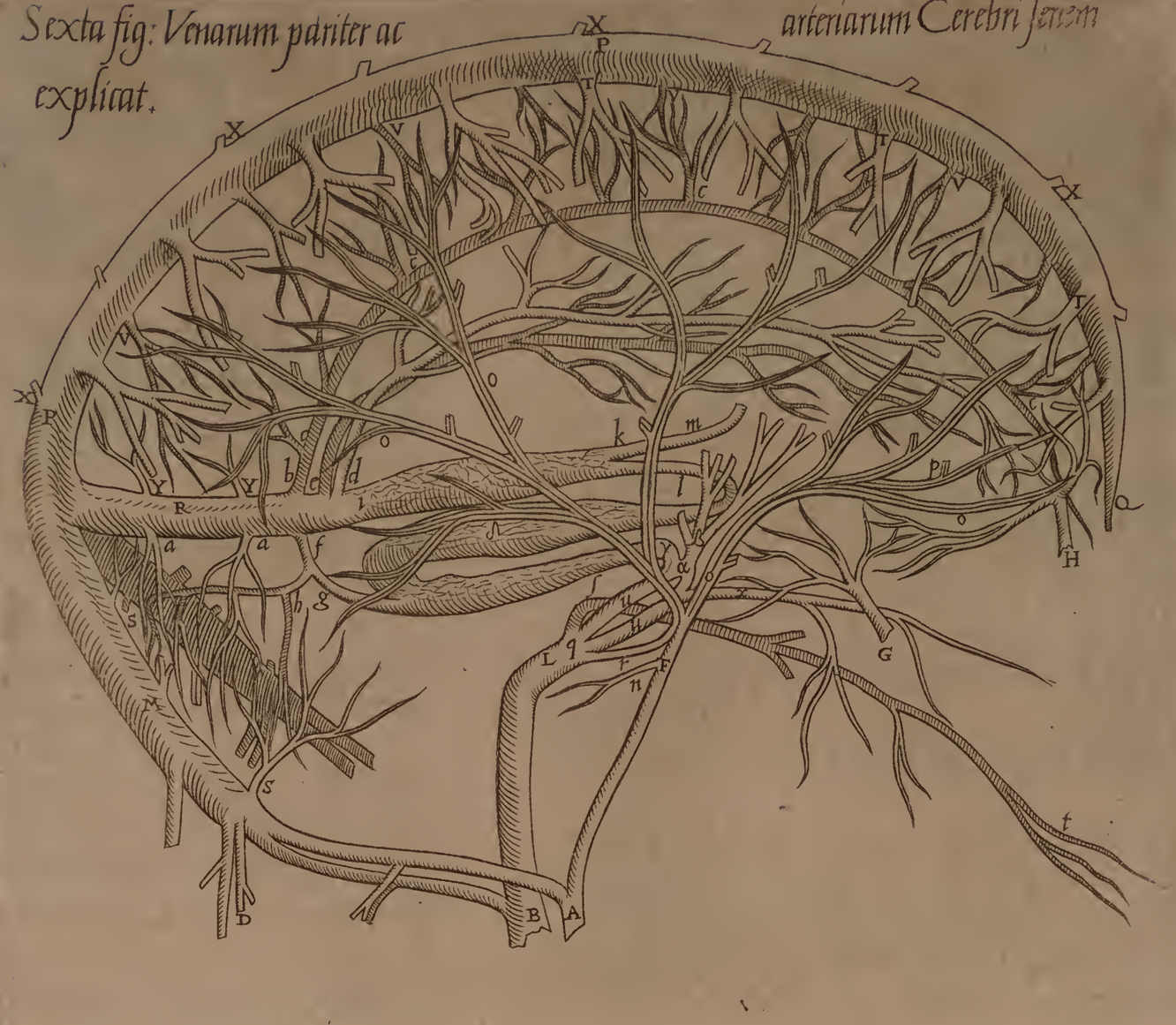
SS Certayne spryngynges furth from the ryghte concauyte and runnige furth into the seate of the harde and also the softe pannicles whiche lye nexte vnto them.

T, T Spryngynge furth from the syde of the thirde concauyte dyffused into the softe or thynne pannicle whych are cut of at the endes because they shoulde not prohibyte the delineatiõ of the inner braunches and circles.

V, V Small braunches derynued from the lowest corner of the thyrde holones or concauyte, into that parte

of the

Sexta fig: Venarum pariter ac arteriarum Cerebri seriem explicat.

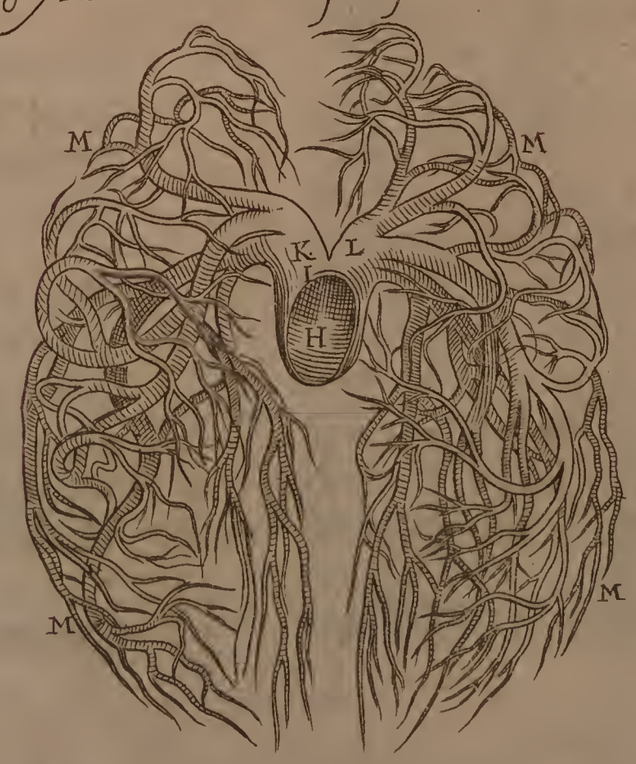


VII.

Venæ Arterialis delineatio.

VIII.

Arteriæ Venalis processus.



of the harde pãnicle that deuydeth the right part of the brayne from the lefte.

X,X Circles of the thirde concauite commixed wt those vessels whiche goeth vnder the skull of the heade by the crowne.

Y,Y Smal spryngynges furth runnynge oute from the hyghest ancle of the fourthe concauyte towarde the seate of the harde pannicle, whiche doeth seperate the ryght parte of the brayne from the lefte there aboue the same.

aa Spryngynges furth deriued from the ryght ancle of the fourthe concauyte, whyche are dyffused into the harde pannicle of the brayne where he lyeth on *Cerebellum*, and afterward on the thynne couerynges both of *Cerebellum*, which is the lytle brayne behynde, and *Cerebrum*, that is to saye the brayne.

b A braũche hangyng from the fouwth concauite, and spryngynge fourth by all the longitude and the lower seate of the parte of the harde pannicle whyche deuydeth the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte.

c,c,c. Yonge braunches derynued and brought vpwarde, from the braunche afore reherced into the said part also of the harde pannicle.

d,e Braunches brought fourth from the fourth concauite and holownes, whiche onely after the maner of vaines are lated on the thyn pannicle, and are forther derynued and couered all a longe the brayne vpon the brayne or harde bodye of the same. But the one whiche is marked with *d* is stretched furth to the ryghte parte of the brayne, and the other noted with *e* to the lefte parte.

f A braunche commynge from the lower seate of the fourth concauite and caryed to the thynne pannicle of the little celle of the brayne called *Cerebellum* lying behynde in the nodle of the heade.

g A spryngynge furth of the sayde braunche noted with *f* procedynge by the wyndynges and tournynges of the brayne into the lowest seate of the ryght ventricle of the brayne, and ioynynge together with that ascendynge arterye whiche we shall note here after with Y.

h A spryngynge furth of the braunche noted with *f* creppynge backewarde and deuyded dyuerse wayes into ỹ thyn pannicle of the lytle cell of the brayne called *Cerebellum*.

i The principall spryngynge furth of the fourth concauite and holownes runnynge furth vnder the bodye of the brayne, buylded after the maner of a furnes, or a chãber, vnto ỹ inner seate of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne.

k A defection of the spryngynge furth noted with
l *i* into two partes, in whome *l* sheweth the parte stretched furth in the ryght ventricle of the brayne,
m and *m* sheweth him that goeth into the lefte where the ende of him is sene cut of.

n A circle of the thyrde vayne goynge into the scull, stretched furth to the Instrumente of hearynge.

o,o,o The processe or order of the concauite of the harde pannicle, into whom the thyrde vayne is consumed, where is a concauite alwayes, in whome the braunche of the thyrde arterye noted with *r*, is consumed or chroncke vp.

p,p Spryngynges furth of those concauites laste rehersed, spred abroade on the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

q A deuision of the thyrde and greatest arterye that goeth into the scull, beinge wholly e droncke vp in the ampletude of the sayde scull.

r A small braunche of the thirde arterye droncke vp also in the concauitie and holownes of the harde pannicle, and runneth furthe by the sydes of the brayne, whiche are noted with o oo.

s A small braunche digested by hys proper hoole into the ampletude of the nostrelles, goinge with a certayne small braunche to the extremitie of the
t nose, which braunche is marked with *t*.

u,u Two great braunches of that deuision where *q*. is wrytten.

x, A braunche whiche commeth fourth of those two great braunches, wheron we sette *u u* spryngynge out, where the sayde greate braunches doe goe together by the hoole of the seconde payre of sinowes of the brayne and goinge chifelye to the eyes.

α A thycker and moore grosse braunche spryngynge furth of the sayde ioynynge together of the two great braunches, which perseth through the harde pannicle of the brayne, and is shortly after deuided into two braunches marked with β and γ.

β A braunche commynge out of that braunche which is noted with α, here spredde abroade into the thynne pannycle of the brayne wyth manye small twygges.

γ The other braunche of that braunche, whiche spryngeth furth of the braunche noted with α comming to the ryghte ventricle of the brayne, and makyng there the lykenes of a wyndyng aboute, ϡ is caryed into the vtter infoldynge of the increase whiche is
Λ here sene marked with Λ.

The declaration of the seuenth fygure in whome is sette furthe the arterial vayne.

The discryption of the arterypall vayne, sette furth all naked and cleare of al other partes is set forth in the seuenth fygure, whose necke or mouthe we haue made open, that the thre pannicles or thynne skynnes which do prohibite the bloude to flowe oute of the lounges or lyghtes as the hearte is open, into the ryghte concauite and holownes therof, myghte appeare to the eyes, and those thre pannicles are
1,2,3. noted with these thre karacters. 1. 2. 3.

A The seate where the arterypall vayne, taketh hys begynnynge, frome the ryghte concauite of the hearte.

B, The inner cote of the arterial vayne, fyue tymes thycker then is the proper cote of the vayne.

C The vtter cote of the arterypall vayne, like to the proper cote of the vaynes.

D The deuision of the stalke of the arterial vayne into two trunckes or stockes.

E And hys right stalke is shewed with *E* distributed and spredde abroade with manye braunches in the ryghte seates and places of the lounges.

F F sheweth the ryght truncke or stocke, and by G and
G,G G is shewed the processe of the arteriall vayne by the substaunce of the lounges.

The declaration of the eyghte fygure, whyche expresseth the vaynye arterye.

And thys eyghte fygure setteth furth the discription of the venall or vayne arterye, delyuered frome all his partes, and the karacters thereof are after thys maner folo-
H wynge.

The beginninge of the venall or vaynye atterye, springynge furth from the hearte, and bycaule the pannicles and couerynges of the necke of thys vessell consiste in the hearte, they coulde not be so well here expresse with the vesselles as in the arterpall
I vayne.

Here is shewed the thickenes of the syngle coate of
K,L the venall arterye.

The firste deuision of the venall arterye, set fourth
M,M also with his beginning &c.

The procedynge of the venall arterye, made with innumerable braunches procedynge by the substaunce of the lounges.

A wholle and absolute discription of all the vaynes and arteryes ordayned principallye for this cause, to shewe what vaynes are stretched furth in diuerse places wyth the arteryes, and what vaynes also crepe furth by them selues, without the companye of the arteryes. And agayne what arteryes Nature hathe destituted and made voyde of the cōpany of vaynes.

The declaration of al the karacters, whiche are sene in the nynth & the last fygure wyth theyr peculyer and seuerall fygures also.

In this present fygure are first sene the great Latyn caracters, shewing aswel the membres and instrumentes in their places as ye vaynes and artherpes, as folowethy here after.

The mydrypke.

A,A A porcion of the infoldyng of the harte, declared in that place where he goeth to the mydrypke.

B The harte put agayne in hys place.

C Four fibres or thyn skins couering ouer ye lougēs.

D,D,D,D The sharpe artherye.

E A great porcion of the gybbosyte or swellyng part
F,F of the lyuer, whiche is more perfectlye seane in the fourth peculier fygure by it self beynge there marked wyth. F.F

The holowe parte of the lyuer.

G,G A bladder prepared to receaue the yelow coller. But
H yf in ye meane space in this order of caracters some of the karecters be ouer passed & not declared, you shall not therefore thynke that there should be any thynge here whyche we hatie not dylygentlye noted for so muche as we haue broughte to this table so muche onely as we thoughte shoulde be suffyciente to shew and declare how the vayne and the arteries are dylgested.

O The hollowe syde of the splene.

P The former seate and place of the right kidney.

Q The lefte kydney.

S Seke not this letter in the greater fygure but in the seuenth and eyght peculyar & seueral fygures. In the seuenth it noteth the bladder in a man, wyth the nauel, and the vessels ascribed to the nauil with the other partes whyche we wyll shewe in dyuerse places in the explicatiō of the caracters. S, in ye. viii. table sygnifyeth ye water or vrine bladder in a woman, wyth also the vessels of the nauel and the waies of the vryne. You shall perceaue more of these in the declaraciō of the particuler & seuerall figures.

T The seate of the stalke of the holow vayne, beynge betwene the mydrike and the heart.

V,X The seate of the vessels compassynge the roote of the heart in maner of a crowne, and also the verye roote of the harte.

Y The poynte of the harte.

Z Braunches sprede abrode from the crownynge artheries and vaynes downeward, by the sydes of the harte.

a In this parte the stocke of the holow vaine openeth into the rygbte concaupte of the harte.

b The rygbte eare of the hearte.

c The poynte of the left eare of the harte.

d, The stocke or stalke of the arteriall vayne. But the begynnynge of the vaynal artherye, because it is in the lefte syde of the harte, as the necke of the holow vayne is in the rygbte, it can not in this fygure be sene.

e e Yet doeth e e note neuertheles, the vaynall arterye wyth the procedynge of the arterpall vayne into the rygbt parte of the paulme, not yet compassed aboute with the substaunce of the lounges.

f The stocke or stalcke of the great arterye.

g A truncke or a stocke of the great arterye goyng to the partes wyche are vnderneath the heart.

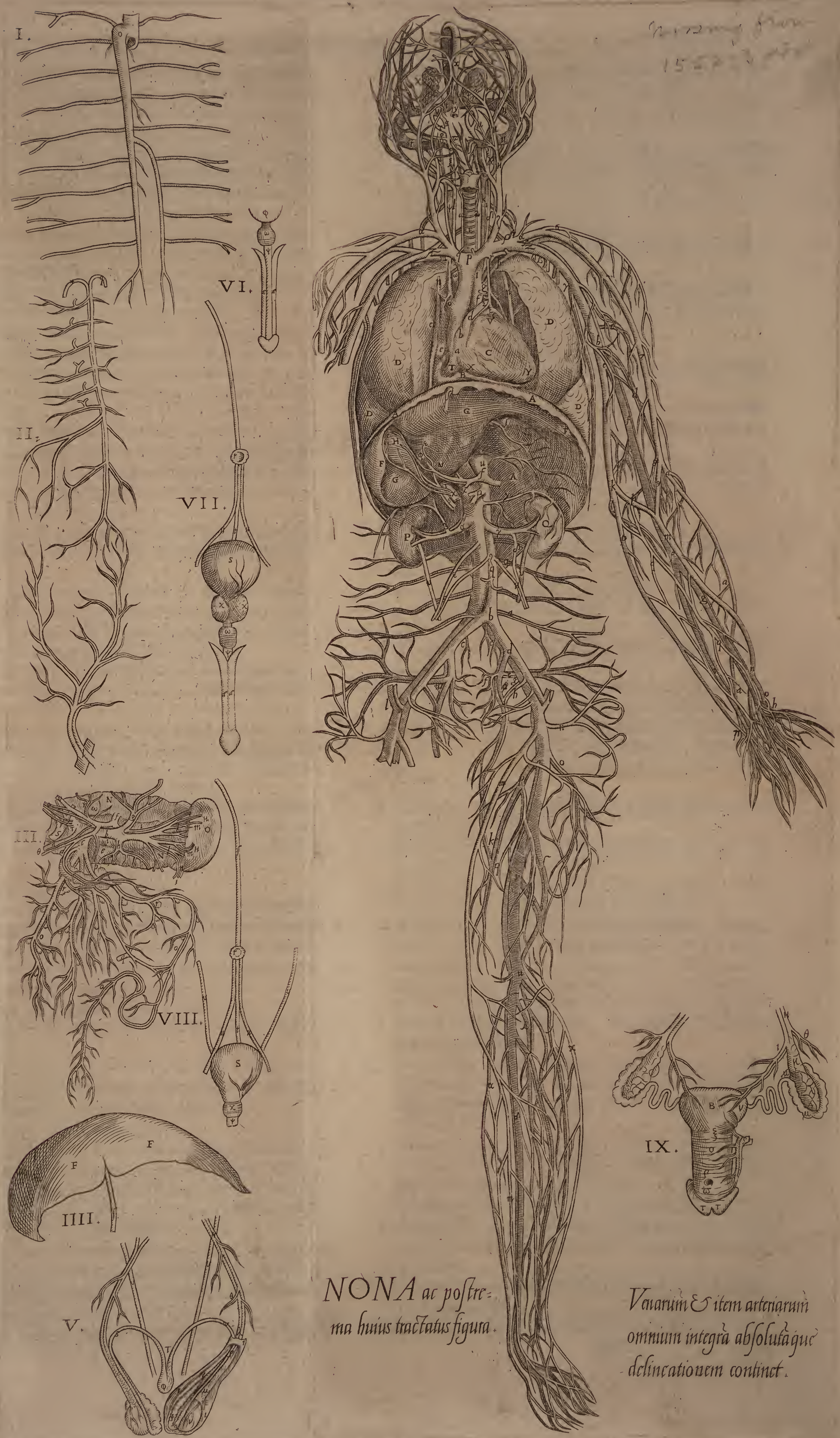
h, A portion of the trūcke or stalke of the great arterp goynge to the vpper partes, and offered chiefely to the left arme.

i The goodlier portion of the sayd truncke or stocke, with his distribution also ther of into two inequall braunches, whereof the one is the lefte arterye of
k, slepe, noted with k, and the greater braunche sheweth the shape and fourme of the rygbt arterye
l, of slepe marked with l, and the arterye, which runneth furth pryncipallye into the rygbt arme noted
m with m.

n n And thys waye ruune furthe the synowes of the mydrypke, whose beginnyng is stablished in that fygure whose declaration we nowe entreate of marked with P.

The begynnynge of the equal vayne whyche we haue lefte of: and do shew the rest of that vayne in the fyrste of the peculier fygures howe it doth proceade, which is as it wer a part of this cut of, to be set together wō your minde in ye regiō wher eyther porcion is noted wyth o, which coulde not be expresst in

the



NONA ac postrema huius tractatus figura.

Venarum & item arteriarum omnium integra absolutaque delineationem continet.

the greater figure because the lightes or ye lougēs doe occuppe there the former partes of the breste, where as the reste of the vayne whiche is wythoute a companyon alone, and goeth from hence to the hynder partes of the breste towarde the turnynge ioyntes of the backe, the declaracion of this is had more clearer in the openynge of the seconde fygure of vaynes, wyth those caracters. *F F*. and. *G G*.

* A double partiсion of the holow vayne in the throte or former parte of the necke, and at both the sydes of *p*, doe open the spryngynge furthe of the vaynes belongynge onely to the brest bone, runnynge furth to the regyon of the nauyll, the seconde particuler fygure sheweth the porcion that is left of this spryngynge forthe in the whiche that parte whyche is
q marked with this caracter. *q*, muste be as it were by ymaginacion knytte to the spryngynge fourth in the greate fygure marked wyth the same letter, and the other parte marked wyth *, you muste ymagyn wyth your selfe to ioyne to the letter. *z*, in the greater fygure, & of these you shall haue forther knowledge in the declaracion of the seconde fygure of vaynes at these letters. *L, M*.

r The begynnynge of a vayne whyche goeth to the spaces whiche are betwene certayne of the hygher rybbes.

s,s A vayne goynge into the scull by the ouerthwarte processe of the turnynge ioyntes of the necke, and droncke vp wyth hys felowe the artherye in the holownes and bowte of the harde pannicle.

t t, u u, x x, y, Here is noted the fyrste holownes and bowte with *t t*, the seconde *u u*, the thyrde *x x*, the begynnyng of the fourth *y*.

z A vayne goynge to the arme hoole, whiche in the lefte syde geueth furthe the shoulder vayne noted
α with *α* but in ye right syde, hys begynnyng hangeth here from the outwarde throte vayne.

β,γ Here are those braunches cutte of which commynge from the vayne that goeth to the arme hoole, are digested into the former and hynder syde of the breste.

δ The inner Juguler vayne.

ε A distribution or going furth of the inner Juguler vayne into two vaynes, whereof the one runneth furth alonge into the concauite of the harde pannicle, the other runneth furth into the lefte syde of the sayde harde pannicle.

ζ The vtter Juguler or throte vayne.

η A distribution of the vtter Juguler vayne at the Jawes.

θ,ι θ Here is noted his parte runnynge furth behynde the eares to the hynder parte of the head ι. To the temples and the crowne of the heade.

κ κ To the face and the foreheade.

λ λ To ye. μ. concauite & holownes of ye harde pānycle.

μ But by *μ* are shewed two of hys braūches, wherof the one goeth into the scul by the eyghte bone of the heade, the other goeth by the hoole of the seconde payre of synowes of the brayne.

ν,ν Some of these karacters folowynge are set on the ryghte syde, shewynge the procedynges of the arterye of slepe. And thys letter *ν* sheweth a portion of the arterye goynge into the scull.

And after he hath put forth a braunche from hym he is degested with the outer Jugular vayne, at the face, the temple, and behynde the eares.

ξ A braunche of the artery of slepe, goynge into the fyrste holownes of the harde pānicle.

ο The principal porcion or part of ye arteries of slepe goynge to the skull by hys hole whych serueth properly for it.

π A braunche drawen fourth towarde the amplytude and large parte of the nostrels.

ρ, A braunche runnynge fourthe to the ryghte syde of the harde panicle.

s,τ The chefe braunches of the artery of slepe, whyche are vtterlye thoughte and taken to be ye fashioners and workers of the netty infoldynge.

υ A braunche goynge to the eyes.

φ A braunche goynge to the thynne pānicle infolding and wrappynge the roote of the harte.

χ A wrappynge or foldynge in called *Plexus*, which we compare and lyken to the vtter infoldynge, where the chylde lyeth in the woman.

ψ The ryghte senowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne, cut of there, where it is broughte downe a longe the syde of the wynde pype.

ω,α The ryght senowe returnynge agayne.

1. The lefte troncke of the syxte paire of synowes of the brayne.

2. 2 The left synow returnynge agayne.

3 A small synowe commynge to the roote of the harte.

4 A vayne goynge to the hynder parte of the hed and the necke.

5 A vayne goynge to the hynder parte of the shoulder, but yf here after we doe not priuately and seuerally declare the arteries euery one by them selues, yet yf you consyder well the declaracion, you shall fynde easlye to what vayne euery arterye is retched furthe vnto.

6 This is set at the skynne wherwyth the helth of the shoulder is couered.

7 The shoulder vayne where it goeth vnder the skyn to the cubyte.

8 A braunche of the shoulder vayne, goynge to the vpper partes of the ioynte of the cubyte.

9 A braunche commynge from the shoulder vayne, and creppynge fourth to the constitucion of the commune vayne. Let vs now turne to the small lattyn letters, leste in vsinge the double caracters or nombres algarysme to declare the matter by, we shulde derken and blot the fygure, and make it more obscure then neadeth.

a,a A braunche of the shoulder vayne goynge by the lesse brayne, and the outsyde of the cubyte, vnto the appendaunce of the byggar bone of the cubyte and the wreste.

b A braunche of the armehole vayne dyspensed into the skynne whyche compasseth aboute the former and the hynder seate of the arme.

c To the muscles thrustynge fourthe the cubyte.

d A braunche accompanyinge and goynge wyth the fourth synowe of the arme, vnto the outer partes of the cubyte.

e. A partiсion of the armehole vayne into the two tronkes or stalkes.

f,f A tronke or stalke depelye hyd and accompanyed

with an arterye in euerye place of it, whiche goeth into the cubyte, by the byndynge of the cubyte.

z A braunche of the sayde truncke or stalke stretched furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, their goynge furthe circles, or lytle younge braunches to the thombe, the forefynger and to the myddle fynger.

h A braunche of the arterye whiche kepeth company with the foresayde braunche and goeth to the vtter syde of the hande betwene the forefynger and the thombe.

i A braunche of the truncke or stacke ȳ is hyd stretched furth to ȳ bygger bone of ȳ cubyte, & castyng furth hys small braunches to the lytle fynger, the ryngc finger, and the myddle fynger.

k A deuision of the truncke of the arme hoole vayne, whiche runneth furth vnder the skyn by the ioynte of the cubite.

l A braunche of the armehole vayne constitutyng the common vayne.

m The common vayne.

n A deuision of the common vayne lyke vnto thys letter Y and afterwarde the order and goyng forth by the vtter seate and parte of the hande.

o A braunche of the common vayne goinge to the inner seate of the hande, and here is mixte together with other small braunches.

A braunche of the armehoole vayne, stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and deuyded dyuers wayes into the skinne, and the extremite thereof where it endeth it is ioyned together with a braunche of the shoulder vayne where as we haue put thys letter. n

q,q A procedynge of vaynes, whiche doe folde in the inner skyn of the cubyte and ȳ paulme of the hand.

r Make no serch for thys letter in the greater fygure for so muche as it is the seuenth and eyghte fygure, there notinge a portion of the nauell.

s,s,s,s. In those same fygures these letters shewe a vayne stretched furth from the nauel into the lyuer, which shalbe knitte to the lyuer, set furth in the fourth peculier fygure, where the other portion or parte of the vayne shall be also signed with a karacter.

t In the seuenth and the eyghte peculyer fygure the way that carieth the vrine, the childe betwene the seconde infoldynge and the innermoste.

u,u,v,u Doe signifie in the seuenth and eyghte figure the peculyer arteryes seruinge to the childe in the mothers wombe.

i In the greater fygure is a small portion of a synowe in the holownes of the lyuer, whiche is drawen oute from the synowes of the ventricle.

s,s. Here we aduertyse you that the thyrde peculyer and seuerall fygure doeth contayne and expresse a portyon of the lower pannicle of the caule, whych is putte vnder the hynder seate of the ventricle or mawe, holdyng vp the distribution of *Vena porta* with the arteryes and synowes whyche doe runne furth thys way. And moreouer, besyde vessels thereof, here in the same thyrde fygure is sene the splene wyth vaynes and arteryes, whiche are spredde abroade by *Mesenterium*, and al this fygure (yf a man wouldc) may be toyned to the great fygure in the holowe syde of the lyuer, where v φ τ s are sene metynge together and auiswerynge eche other in bothe the fygures.

s,s And s s in the greater & also in ȳ thirde fygure do shewe the waye of the bladder of the coller, whyche goeth into the gutte called *Duodenum*.

r Signifieth in both the fygures the stocke or stalke of *Vena porta*.

v An arterye grafte into the lyuer, and a synowe also stretched furth to the sayde arterye.

φ An artery and a synowe, whych goth to the bladder of coler.

x Vaynes goynge to the sayde lytle bladder of coler.

ϕ A vayne also and arterye commynge in the thyrde figure to the hynder seate of the mawe, nyghe vnto the lower part of the mouthe or necke of the mawe.

ω A vayne commynge to the mawe in bothe the fygures, where hys gybbosyte or small parte tendeth to the rygh seate of the backe.

α A vayne and arterye and a synowe in the thyrde figure infoldyng the rygh seate of the botome of the mawe or ventricle.

b The lesse truncke of the greatest distribution of *Vena porta*.

c The greater truncke of the greatest particion of *Vena porta*.

d, A vayne and an arterie stretched furth chiekelye on the entrayle of *Duodenum*.

e A vayne and an arterye with it goynge to the right seate of the neather pannicle of the caule.

f,f A roote and an arterye dygested into the lyuer, the mawe, the splene, the caule, and the bladder of coler.

g A vayne with hys felowe the arterye whyche at the laste compasseth about the vppermore necke of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, and he is sene betwene α and α in the fygure of the ventricle.

h, A vayne and an arterye goynge to the principall seate of the lower pannicle of the caule and infoldinge the gutte called *Colon*, where he is stretched furth to the vent ricle or mawe.

i,i Here is a kynellye substaunce, which hath the gouernaunce of the distribution of the vessels in thys parte or region.

k A vayne goynge to the lefte seate of the lower pannicle of the caule.

l,l The procedynges of the vessels to the splene.

m,m Vessels goynge to the lefte seate of the ventricle, from those that are grafte in the splene. But the

n. principal vessels are marked with n, which infolde and wrappe the lefte seate of the bottome of the vealye or ventricle.

o,o,o, A procedynge of vaynes and also arteryes belongynge onelye to the entrayles.

p,p The roote of the chiefe arterye goynge to the entrayles.

q,q The lesse arterye belongynge properlye to the entrayles.

r,r Carnels affixed in *Mesenterium* strengthynge the procedynges of the vessels before rehearsed.

ſ Here is in ȳ greater fygure the hole of ȳ mydryffe sendynge through the stomacke, and also the concaupte or holownes of the lyuer geuynge place to

, the stomacke.

Also in ȳ greater fygure is the ligament of ȳ lyuer

wherwith

wyth the lefte parte therof is knyt to the mydryffe.

i,u The greate arterye goynge thorowe the mydryffe, and also hys braunche runnynge into the right part or syde of the mydryffe.

x There is sene in bothe the fygures the stocke of the holowe bayne.

y In the greater fygure is the bayne of the left kydnaye goynge into the fatte couerynge or cote.

α The bayne of the arterye offered to the ryght kydnaye.

β The bayne of the ryghte kydnay wrappynge in the fat cotte couerynge.

γ A bayne and an artery commynge to the lefte kydnaye.

λ The lefte syde bayne.

ε The ryghte syde bayne.

ζ The spryngynge fourthe of the arteryes of seade.

κ,κ The goyng together of the left side bayne and the artherye.

Here we haue set forthe the lefte testycle, wyth hys cote only belongynge to hym commyng downe frō ÿ siphac or *Peritonium*, & noted wd. ii. In the fift peculyer fygure he is neuertheleffe so cut away, and the cote of the testyle so opened that nothynge letteth hym but that he maye be kyndlye seene, ye and also dothe shewe the muscle growynge to it whiche marked wyth this letter. κ.

λ And in the same fyfte particuler and seuerall fygure at this letter λ. the bayne and the arterye doe goe fourth into the amplytude and largenes of *Peritorium*.

ν A swellyng substayne or body lyke to the swellyng baynes, and a wonderful implicacion and wynding of the bayne and the artery one within the other.

ν, The lefte testicle couered with his cote that is next hym.

ξ,ξ The reuolution or turnyng back of the vessel carynge furth the seade to the testicle.

ο,ρ The goynge vp of the vessel caryinge the seade, to the bone aboue the preuye membres.

ϖ The foldynge and bendynge in of the lefte vessell caryinge the seade, to the hinder part of the bone aboue the preuy members.

ϛ The turnynge backe agayne of the ryghte vessel of caryinge the seade.

τ, The ioynynge or goynge together of the right and the lefte vessels of caryinge the seade.

φ The insertion or graftynge in of the vessels which doe carye the seade.

χχ The seuenth fygure hathe a glandulous or carnellye body, receauynge the insertion and graftynge in of the vessels whiche doe carye the seade.

ψ ψ In the seuenth and ÿ syxte fygures, is the way that serueth both to the brine and the seade.

ω,ω In the syxte the seuenth and the eyghte fygure, is a muscle broughte rounde aboute the sayde way of bryne and seade.

α,α In the syxte and the seuenth fygure, is the yarde: and the bodyes therof.

β,β Furtherinore in the greater fygure. α α. doe sygnyfye baynes and arteryes reached furth to the turnynge ioyntes of the loynes, to the muscle growing vnto them, and to the sydes of the abdomen.

♦ In ÿ same greater fygure is a particiō or deuision of the holow bayne and the arterye vpon the holye bone.

c,c Small arteryes goynge to the holes of the holye bone.

d, A deuysyon of the left troncke or stocke of the foresayde deuysyon which was of the holow bayne and the arterye.

e A spryngynge fourth of the inner braunche of the sayde deuysyon to these partes whyche are annexed to the buttokes, and to the hyp bone.

f A spryngynge forthe of the sayde braunch digested in the bladder and the matrix.

g This is a part of the artery particuler to the childe, in the wombe, which we marked before at the sides of the bladder wyth. α. lykewyse as here also in the great porcyon of the fygure.

h A small porcyon of the outewarde braunche of the deuysyon aforesayde, goynge to the reste of the inner braunche.

i. The reste of the inner braunche destributed by the hole of the bone aboue the preuy members into the muscles whyche occuppe the inner seate of the thyghe.

k The seate where the small succedynge braunches of the reste of the sayde inner braunche, is ioyned to another bayne, but here oute of this table is to be noted, the course of the artery, and how he commeth to the bayne.

l A spryngynge fourthe of the outer braunche creppynge to the lower seate of the abdomen vnto the nauyll.

m,m A bayne dystrybuted by the insyde of the thyghe and the shinne, vnder the skynne to the toes, and geuynge fourthe in hys progression dyuerse syzcles.

n A braunche goynge to the former syde of the hyppe bone vnder the skynne.

o A weuynge or wyndynge in of the muscles and the skynne whyche doe occuppe the outer seate of the thygh, and dygested into the muscle occuppynge the former seate of the thyghe.

p A commynge together of the sayde bayne, with the bayne that goeth throughe the hole of the bone aboue the preuye membres into the thyghe.

q This waye the principal bayne which goeth to the thygh, is turned agayne by the bone of the same.

r This waye the principal bayne which goeth to the thygh, is turned agayne by the bone of the same.

s,s Spryngynges fourth or braunches which occuppe the muscles on the hynder seate of the thyghe and the skynne of this place euen to the verye calfe of the legge.

t A deuysyon in the hāme, and braunches here distributed and growynge fourth into the muscles from the heddes of the thyghe.

x, A bayne of the sayd deuysyon of the greater tronke infoldinge the outeward skynne of the shynne vnto the heygth of the foote.

y, A bayne and an arterye, whyche neaded not to haue bene added, stretched fourthe to the lesse bone of the shynne, and hydynge hym selfe amonge the muscles.

& A braunche of the sayde deuysyon of the greater truncke, goynge dyuerslye vnder the skynne whych couereth the inner seate of the shynne, vnto the toes.

ꝑ A braunche of the sayde truncke goynge into the caulke of the legge and to the verye hecle.

ꝛ A springynge furthe of the greater truncke, betwene the muscles whiche doe occuppe the former seate of the shyn, and digested into the vpper parte of the foote and the toes.

ſ The reste of the greater truncke creppynge downewarde amonge the muscles occuppenge the hynder seate of the shynne, and goynge vnder the foote betwene the shinne and the heele, spredyng his braunches in the neather seate of the toes.

Bycause this greate fygure, with also the figures goynge before, set furth all the vaynes and arteries of a man. I thinke it here best to shew ꝯ procedyng order of ꝯ vessels in women, so muche as they differ from those in men, which is onlye the course of the seede vessels to the testicles, and in the vaynes & arteryes that infolde the Matrix, whych are all put furth in the eyght and in the ninth fygure, and here foloweth the order of the karacters.

ꝟ Braunches runnynge furthe from the vayne and the arterye into the pannicle where they are cõmitted into the Syphac or *Peritonium*.

ꝩ A portion of the vayne and the arterye goynge into the testicle, procedynge to the vpper seate of the bottome of the Matrix.

ꝫ A commixion of the vayne and arterye, whiche are of the seede, which is lyke a sharpe steeple, and they are lykened to the swelling or braydyd vaynes called *Varices*.

ꝭ The lefte stone or testicle.

ꝯ A vessell caryenge the seede frome the testicle into the Matrix.

ꝰ A blunte angle or corner of the bottome of the Matrix, in whom the vessel that carieth the seede attenteth his insertion.

ꝱ In thys place the bottome of the Matrix doeth ende in the necke of the Matrix, or wombe of the women, and in thys place the mouthe or openynge thereof consisteth.

ꝲ The necke of the Matrix.

ꝳ Here the necke of the bladder is brought forth into the necke of the Matrix and there doeth ende.

ꝴ Here are vessels infoldynge the lower seate of the bottome of the Matrix and the necke also.

ꝵ Swellynges lyke to lytle hyllockes of the mouth, and ꝯ necke of the Matrix or wombe of the woman.

ꝶ In the eyghte peculyer and seuerall fygure are the wayes whiche bryngе the vrine frome the raynes into the bladder.

The declaration of the fyrste fygure of synowes.

N thys fyrste fygure of synowes al the roote foundacion or grounde of the brayne, and the lytle brayne is sette forth cleare of all pellicles and couerynge skynnes, wherwith they are wrapped, that where the synowes of the braynes haue their beginninge maye with oure eyes be well perceyued, for here is dilyneat and set furth with the first springynges forth of ꝯ synowes, al that part also of the marye of the backe, whiche pertayneth to that place, euen frome the begynnynge of that marye where thys falleth downe into the firste ioynte of the necke, and where as the marye of the backe taketh firste his dominacion and his right name.

☞ The seconde fygure of synowes setteth furth the right syde of ꝯ synowes of the whole brayne & of *Cerebellum*, and parte of the sayde marye of the backe mentioned in the former fygure, beyng here taken vtterlye awaye all the harde and thynne pannicle also, whyche are called of the Arabians *Dura mater, & Pia mater*. And furthermore, thys present seconde fygure of synowes sheweth the bare and naked processe of the seuen payre of synowes of the brayne on the right syde only, although we haue where nede required drawen forth some of ꝯ synowes on the left syde also. The proportion of thys fygure is payntеd in suche forme and largenes, as you maye in it wholly circumscribe & comprehende ꝯ bodye, whose bladder shoulde consiste in the lowest seate therof, and whose breste and Abdemen or bealye shoulde be sene also on the former part, and the face turned towarde the lefte shoulder, beynge of hym the right syde onelye sene.

The declaration of two karacters common to the .ix. Chapters of the fygures folowynge.

THe karacters that are to be expresst in thys declaration, are partelye common to bothe the fygures, and sometymes bothe to thys and that, as by these notes, 1, 2, it shalbe declared, whyche we shall putte after the karacters.

A, A, 1, 2 These karacters note the brayne.

B, B, 1, 2 And these doe note the *Cerebellum*.

C, 1, 2 The processe or a swellynge knobbe of the substaunce of the brayne, which is comonly called *Mamillaris processus*. And I haue putte a karacter but on the one syde of the fyrste fygure onely, bycause no man should nede to doubte but that the reasons of both are all one and lyke.

D, 1, The begynnynge of the marye of the backe, hangynge from the roote of the brayne.

E, 1, 2 A parte of the marye of the backe, nowe yssuynge furth of the ampletude or largenes of the scull, and is there cutte out in bothe the fygures, where it goeth vnder the hyest turnynge ioynte.

F, 1, 2 Procedynges forth lyke vnto synowes, seruynge to the instrument of smellyng, but not goynge furth of the largenes of the scull, wherein the brayne is conteyned are here set furth with a goodly portion therof worthye to be noted.

G, 1, 2 The synowes of syghte, or the firste payre of synowes of the brayne, but in the fyrste fygure the begynnige of the left synow is marked with G and in the other the bryngyng forth of the right synowe in the seate of the eyes.

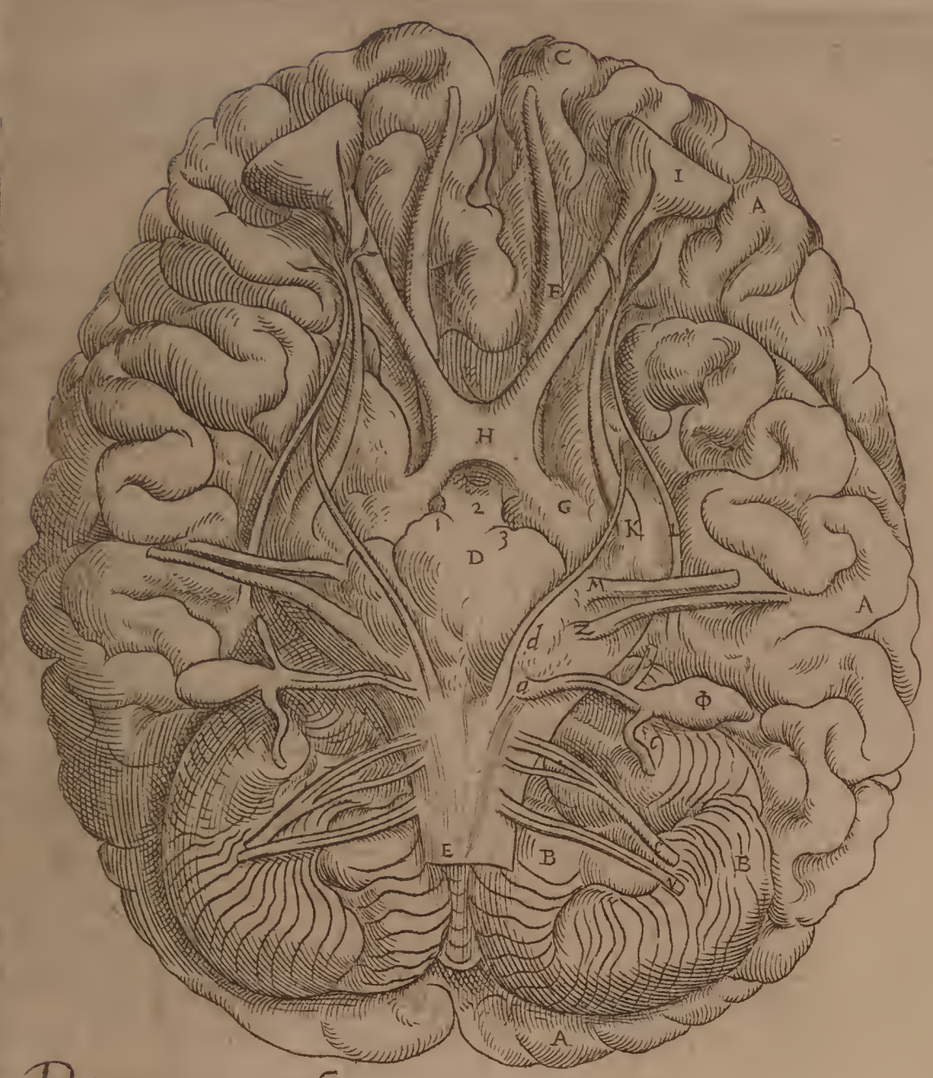
H, 1, The goynge together of the synowes of the sight.

I, 1, 2 The cote of the eye, on whome the synowe of the eye is spredde abroade, and doeth there degenerate.

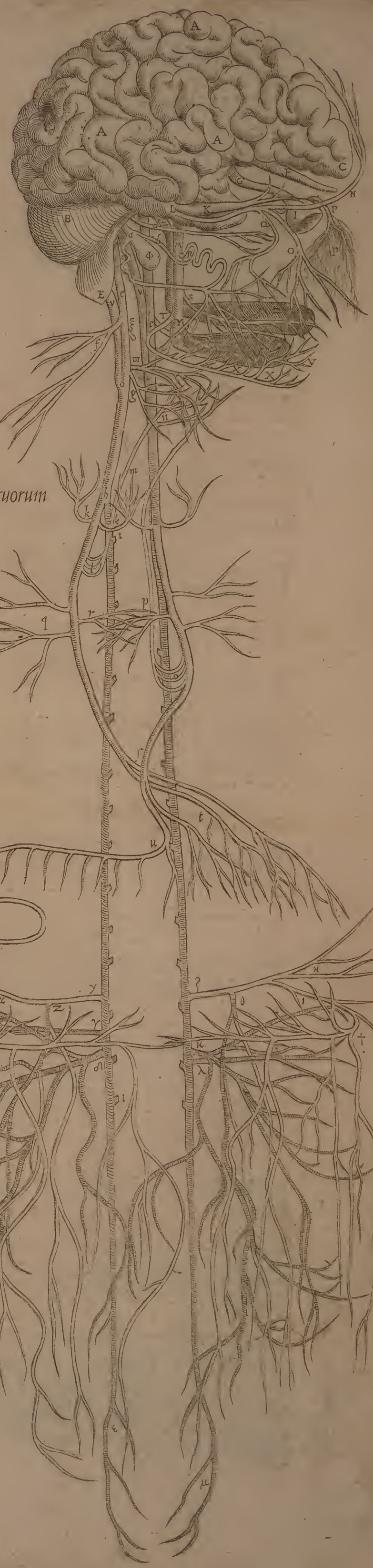
K, 1, 2 The seconde payre of the synowes of the brayne.

L, 1, 2, The roote of the thyrde payre of synowes beynge

the

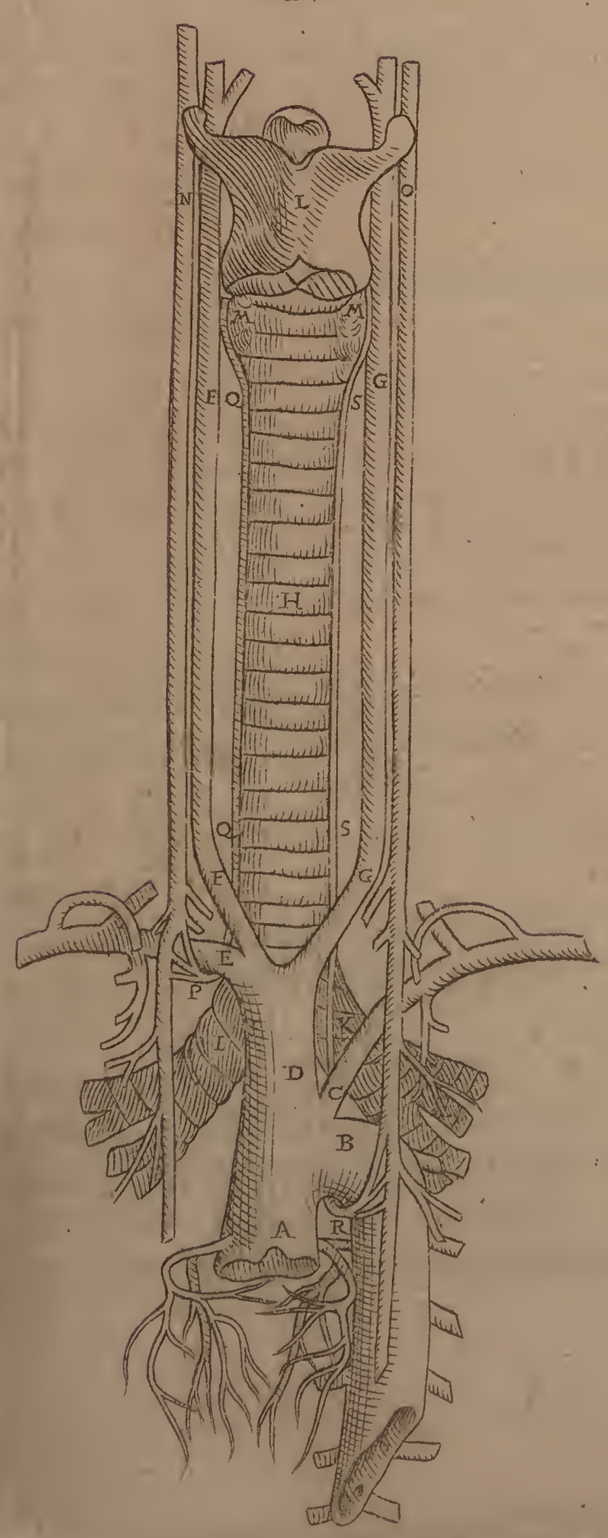


Prima neruorum figura.

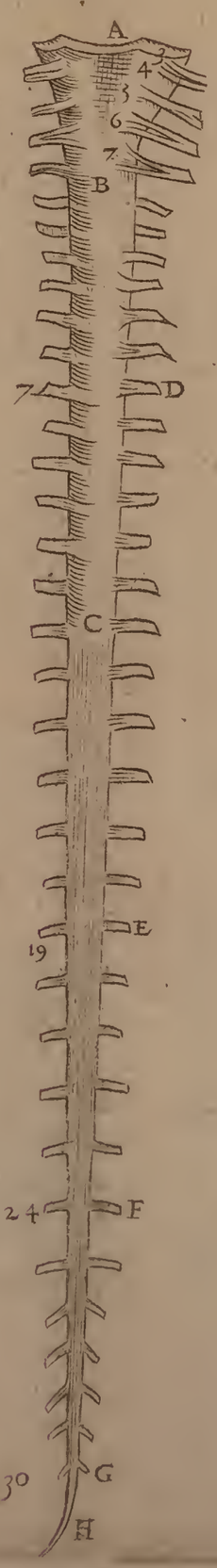


Secunda neruorum figura.

III.



IIII.



the lesser, the thynner and also the harder.

M.1.2. The greater and the thicker roote of the thyrde payre.

N.2 The springynge furth of the lesse roote fallynge forth to the vpper Jawe.

P.2. The spryngyng furth of the lesse roote of the third payre, degeneratynge into the cote of the nostrels, whiche is shewed seuerally with the lower P.

Q.2. A spryngynge furth of the lesse roote, digested into the muscle of the temple.

R.2. A braunche of the greater roote of the thyrde payre, folded in together like the tendrel or ỹ smal windinges of a vayne called *Carpolus*, whiche is grafte into the muscle of the temple, takynge in to hym two braunches here after to be marked with *b* & *c* frome the fyft payre of synowes, to be marked with *a*, and he is spred abroade into the Jawe or the muscles of eatyng, and into the muscles of the mouthe, and also into the skynne.

S.2 A braũch of ỹ greater rote of ỹ thirde payre, distributynge forth hys braunches into the gummes of the vpper cheke tethe, and geuinge hys twiggesin order to euerye one of the tethe beside.

T.2. A spryngynge furthe of the greater roote of the thirde payre creppynge into the bone of the neather Jawe.

V.2 A braunche of spryngynge furth noted with T, offred vnto the neather lippe with a manyfolde order of braunches.

X.2. Circles diffused in order, frome the spryngynge furthe noted with T into the rootes of the neather tethe.

Y.2. The greatest portion of the bygger roote of the thyrde payre, deuyded into the cote of the tongue.

Z.1.2. The fourth payre of sinowes of the brayne, but the lower Z in the seconde figure appoynteth the cote of the rouffe of the mouth.

The fifte payre of synowes appropriate and seruinge to the hearynge. And Φ in bothe the figures

a.1.2 Φ. sheweth specially a portion of thys payre, carved into the concauite and holownes of the bone of the temple.

q.1.2 A braunche of the fyfth payre sprongе frome hys former parte.

r.1.2 The braunche of the fifte payre, creappynge by the blynde hoole, and at the laste he ioyneth with the braunche noted in the seconde fygure with R, lyke as the small braunche marked with *b* doeth with the spryngynge furth of the thyrde payre crumpled after the maner of the tendrels in vines called *Capreoli*.

d.1.2. A synowe springyng furth not far from the begynning of the fift payre, which being ouerhipped & let passe of many wrytters of the Anatomy, is stretched furthe into the Muscles mouynge the neather Jawe.

e.1.2. The syxte payre of synowes of the brayne, whose procedyng of eyther synowe is shewed in ỹ seconde figure, but that is the lefte synowe, whiche is brought in a shadowe somwhat as it were vnder the fift payre. The right sheweth more whiter, and ye shall here perceaue & see certayne karacters folowynge set onely vnto that ryghte synowe, for so muche as the lyke reasons is in bothe the synowes.

f.2. A braunche of the syxte payre goinge into the muscles occuppenge the hynder seate of the necke.

g.2 Small braunches of the syxte payre spryngе furth here, & goinge downe ouerthwartly into certayne muscles of the winde pype.

h.2 A braunche of the syxte payre stretched furthe into the rootes of the rybbes on the ryght syde.

i.1.2 Smal portions of the synowes betwene the rybbes, encreasyng the braunche of the sixt payre commynge downe thys way.

k.k.2. Braunches of the synowes of ỹ syxt payre, drawen forth into the heades of the muscles, whiche bringing their begynnynge from the vpper place of the breste bone, and the canell bones, are carved vpwardes.

l.2 Smal braunches of the ryghte synowe of the sixte payre, whiche doe make the synowe that returneth or runneth agayne on the right syde.

m.2 The ryght returnynge synowe.

n.2. Certayne braunches of the ryght returning sinowe bestowed into the muscles of the wynde pipe.

o.2 Braunches of ỹ syxt payre of synowes of ỹ left side which doe constitute and make the synowe, whiche tourneth backwarde of the left syde.

p.2. The lefte returnynge synowe, whiche lykewyse as the ryght is commonlye called the synowe of the voyce.

q.2. Smal braunches of the sixte payre runnyng forth into the cote of the lounges.

r.2. Smal braunches of the sixte payre, which is wrapt within the thynne couerynge of the hearte, and from these circles of the lefte synowe, whyche are correspondente to these that we sette forth wyth r, the lytle synowe of the hearte taketh hys begynnynge.

s.2 A portyon of the syxte payre of synowes, whyche is cõmitted to the stomacke, and ỹ order also where bothe the synowes are deuided and parted into two partes, and the ryghte synowe goeth into the lefte seate aboue the ventricle, but the left is folded aboute the righte parte of the necke and mouth, or openynge of the ventricle.

t.2 The order or processe of the syxt payre of sinowes, spredde diuerse wayes into the vpper necke or opening of the ventricle, and on the places or partes next to the ventricle.

u.2 A braũche of the syxt payre of synowes, which goth into the ryght seate of the necke or openinge of the ventricle, whiche brought by the hygher region of the same, is at length consumed into ỹ concauite or holownes of the Lyuer, where as you see x affixed.

y.2. The firste spryngynge furth of the braunche of the syxte payre of synowes, which is stretched forth to ỹ rootes of the rybbes on the right side.

z.2 A small braunche of the sayd spryngynge furth noted with y, which is here digested into ỹ ryght side of the lower pannicle of the caule, and into the entrayle called *Colon*.

α.2. Successions of thys firste spryngynge furth, commynge to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the begynnynge of the hungrye gut.

β.2 A braunche creapinge to the right seate of the bottome of the ventricle, and castynge abrode manye

cycles to the ventricle and the vpper pānicle of the
* caule. And where * is sette the procedynge and goynge forth of thys presente braunche into the Lyuer and the litle bladder of Coler, doth euidently apeare.

7.2 A braunche commynge to the rygbt kydnaye.

8.2 A braūche diffused into the right region of ỳ place called *Mesenterium*, and to the entrayles of thys seate with manye smal braunches.

9.2 A procedynge of synowes infoldinge the rigbte region of the bladder.

5.2 The firste springynge furth of the synowe of the sixt payre stretched furth into the rotes of ỳ ribbes on the left syde.

8.1.2 Here are noted two springynges forth of the braūche noted with 8, which are offred to the lower pannicle of the caule, and to the acse gutte called *Colon intestinum*, where he creapeth vnder the ventricle.

11.2 A procedyng of synowes, whiche are grafte in the splene.

*.2. We haue with thys crosse marcked a braunche of the braunche noted with 5, whiche creapeth thorowe the lefte seate of the bottome of the ventricle or mawe, deuydynge forth hys circles and small braunches into the ventricle and to the vpper seate of the caule.

K.2. A springyng furth rūnyng into the lefte syde of *Mesenterium*, and into the entrayles of that same syde.

λ.2 A springynge furth goynge to the lefte kydnay.

μ.2 A procedyng of smal braunches, somwhat darckly infoldynge the lefte syde of the bladder.

ν.1.2 The seuenth payre of the synowes of the brayne, and lykewise in the seconde fygure, the synowe of bothe the sides is set furth and marked with ν.

ξ.2. A springynge forth of the seuenth prayre brought into certayne muscles bryngynge theyr begynnyng from the processe of the bone of the temple, whiche is lyke a pyller.

ο.2. The ioynynge together of the seuenth payre wyth the syxte.

π.2. The order or procedynge of the seuenth payre beynge as it were weyued, betwene and knytte wyth manye of the muscles of the tongue and of the bone lyke to thys figure ν and of the wynde pype.

1.2.3 These carracters of nombres sene in ỳ fyrst fygure at the begynnyng of the mary in the backe, declare thre holes, wherof the two laterall, marked wyth 1. and 3. are they by whome the braunches of the arteries of slepe, do go vnto the rygbte and the lefte ventricles of the brayne. But the mydle hole shewed with 2. is it by whome the flewme is brought frō the thyrde ventricle of the braine, unto the basyn or holownes wbych receuedeth the flegme, & afterward sendeth it through after ỳ maner of a funnel vpon a kernel, wbych is put vnder thys regiō of ỳ braine.

The declartion of the thyrde fygure of synowes.

Although ỳ open & playne description of the seuēth payre of synowes of the brayne, in the fyrst and secōd fygure of synowes, shewetb all the order of the syxte payre, and lykewyse also doth expresse and shewe those synowes wbych do turne & go backe agayne: yet I thought it not vnprofytable but very good yf I shuld here set forth a special or a seueral table of ỳ synowes, wbych is in nōbre the thyrd, together wyth the partes of the great and sharpe arterye, as muche therof as doth serue to declare & shewe the order and procedyng of the synowes, for so muche as physicions do so often talke and speake of these synowes, & that also the consyderyng of them wyth the eye is to all men very pleasaunt, for to beholde therin the maruelous workes of nature.

A The spryngyng forth of the great arterye from the left ventricle of the heart, where he spreadeth forth these two arteryes lyke crownes called *Coronales arteriæ*.

B. A truncke or stocke of the greate arterye tourned backe downewarde towardes the rygge of the backe.

C A braunche of the greate arterye goinge slopwyse vpwarde to the first rybbe on the left side, and running furth afterwarde into the lefte hande.

D A portion of the greate arterye goinge to the forepart of the necke or throte by the canell bone.

E An arterye goynge furth ouerthwartlye into the rygbte hande, but those braunches, wbiche this and that marked with D doe putte furth you shall seke in the bare or naked fygure, wbiche is vnder the greate arterye, and is the thyrde figure of the arteryes.

F,F The arterye of slepe on the rygbt syde.

G,G, The lefte arterye of slepe.

H And H sheweth the stocke of the sharpe arterye.

I,K Two truncke or stockes of the sharpe artery, into whom this is first deuided into the lounges.

L The vpper part of the wynde pype, whose fygures of the muscles, as of the tongue, and the bone wbyche is lyke ν you haue all readye learned in the tables of muscles.

M A kernell at eche syde growen to the roote of the wynde pype.

N The rygbte stocke of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne.

O The lefte stocke of the sayde syxe payre.

P The braunches of a synowe on the rygbt syde ouer tourned to the arterye wbiche is tourned ouer to the right arme hoole, and commynge together into one synowe, wbiche somtyme consisteth but of one braunche.

Q Q The right sinowe returnynge backe.

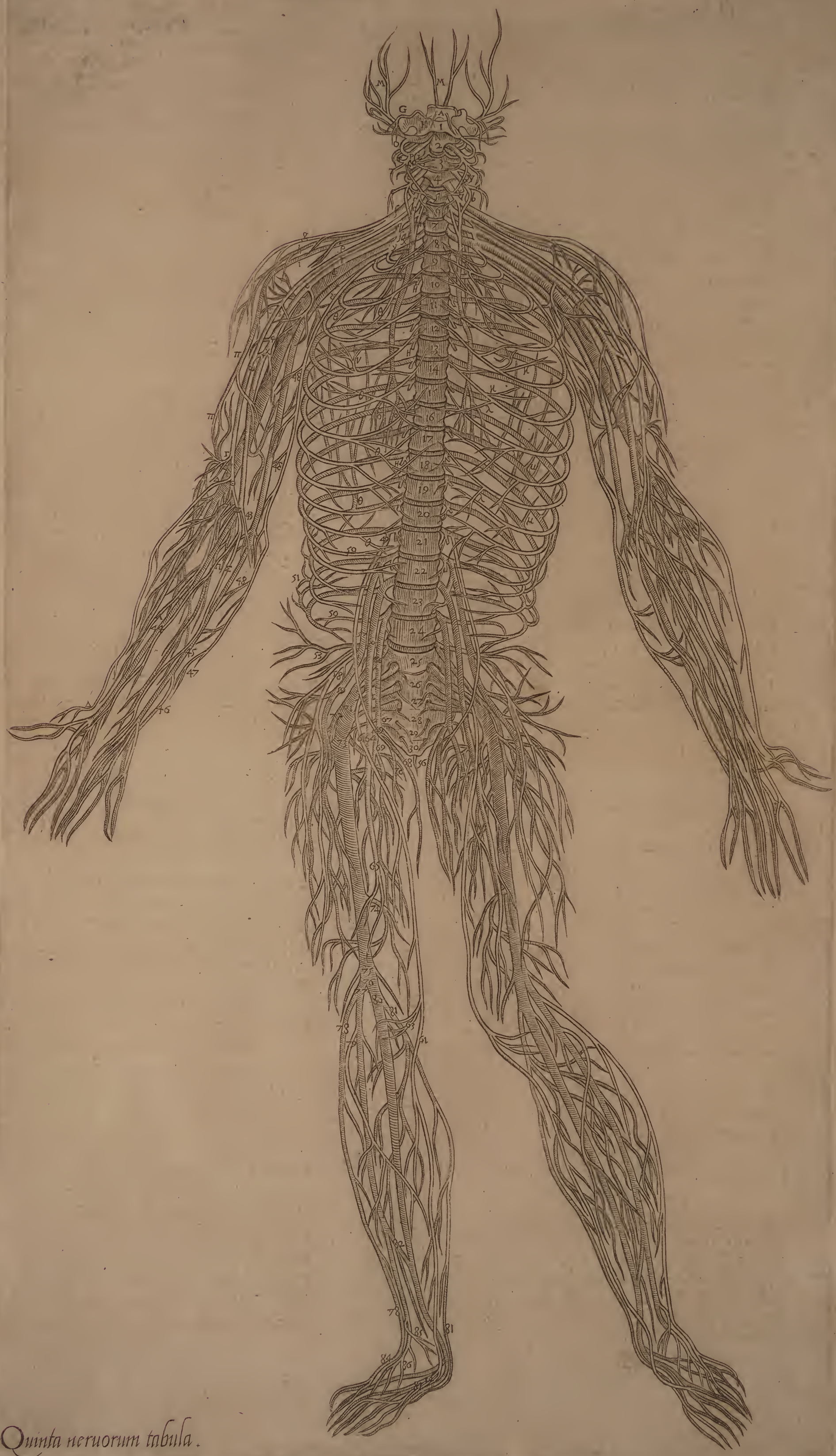
R The lefte smal braunches of the syxte payre of the stocke, wbich are tourned ouer toward the backe to the trunoke of stocke of the great arterye.

S S The left synowe going backeward, which often tymes begynneth but vb one cyrcle, the reste of ỳ springynges furth of the syxte payre of synowes, are to be sene in the naked and playne tables of the synowes of the brayne.

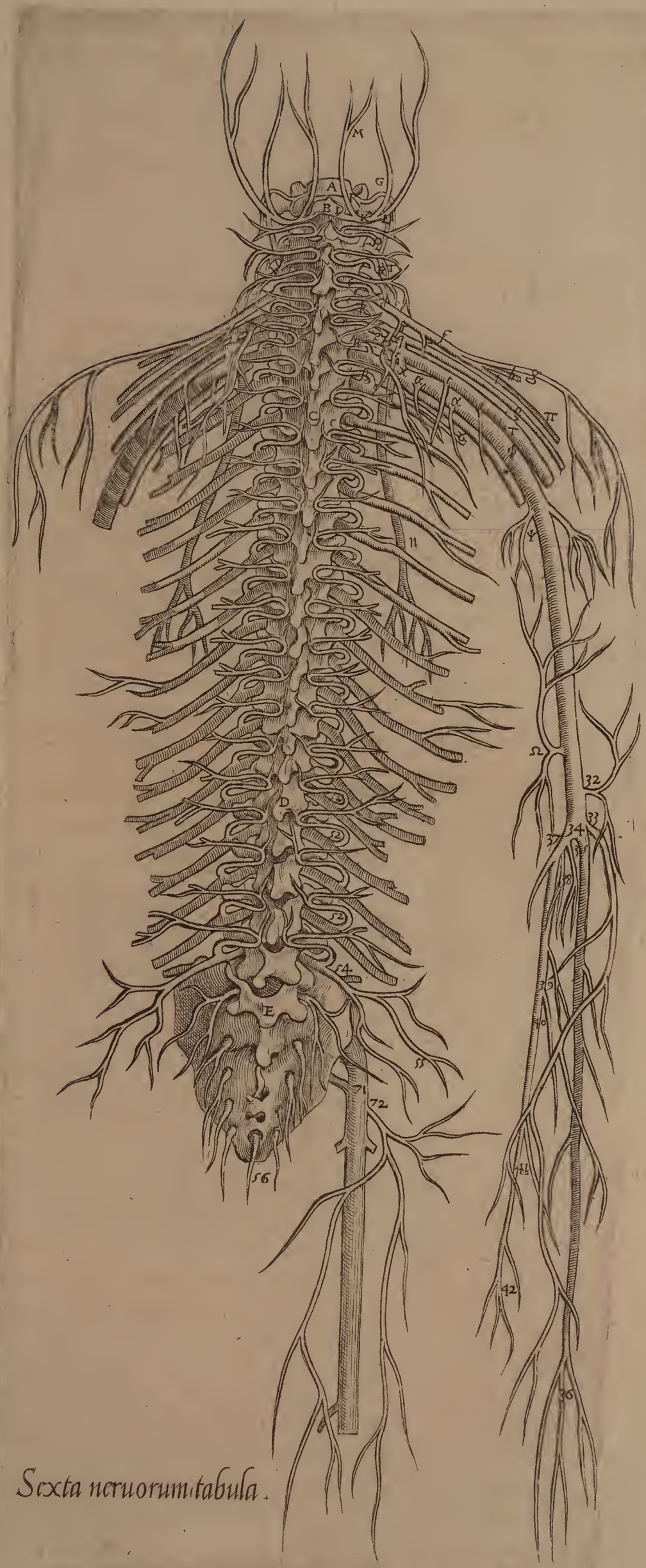
The declaration of the fourth table of synowes.

Thys present fourth fygure serueth chiefelye to the two tables nowe after folowynge, wbiche shewe the naked and open processe & going forth of ỳ synowes from the marye of the backe. For here is onelye dee

lyneated



Quinta neruorum tabula.



Sexta neruorum tabula.

lustated the mary of the backe, whyche is called of the cõmune sorte *Nucha*, from the lower parte at the roote of the brayne (where he taketh hys begynnyng) euen to the forthest ende where it falleth forth of the lower seate of the holy bone.

H The begynnyng of the mary of the backe springyng out from the roote of the brayne.

I In thys seate the marye of the backe, is nomore alone by himselfe, but is lyke to many cordes, whych beyng put altogether do go streyght forth.

3,4,5,6 7 By these caracters ỳ rootes of the sinowes are noted goyng forth from the mary of the backe byfore it falleth out of the skull. And these are the rootes of those payres of the brayne, whych rootes are seuerally noted wyth theyr caracters.

8.7. And *A*. *B*. to *D*, in the lefte syde and so to 7. on the right syde, a parte of the mary of the backe conteyned in the turning ioyntes of the necke, and the rootes of the seuen payre of sinowes of the marye of the backe are marked.

E,1.9 Frome *D*. to *E*. on the lefte syde, and frome 7. to 19. on the ryght syde, is shewed part of the mary of the backe, comprehended in the turnyng ioyntes of the breste, and then afterwarde are shewed the rootes of ỳ twelfe payre of sinowes of ỳ mary of the backe.

F.24 From *E* vnto *F* on the lefte syde, and frome 19 to 24, on the ryghte syde is shewed a parte of the marye of the backe occuppyenge the tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, from whence the rootes of the fiue payre of synowes of the marye of the backe do take their begynnynge.

G.30 Frõ *F* to *G* in ỳ left side & frõ 24 to 30 in the right syde is shewed also parte of the marye of the backe, conteyned in the syxe bones of the holye bone, and also the rootes of synowes, of marey of the syxte payre, so that by these karacters. 7. 19. 24. and. 30. are shewed furth in their dewe order of the thyrtye payre of the synowes of the marey of the backe.

H The last and vttermost ende of ỳ marey of ỳ backe commynge out all alone fallynge downe frome the ende of the holye bone.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyfte and syxte fygures of synowes in the which the procedyng of the synowes of the marye of the backe is expreste.

The syxte fygure of synowes sheweth the knyttynge together of the bones of the backe on the backe syde, lykewyse as the fygure before, whyche is the fyfte fygure, sheweth the same to the eyes on the forelyde. And afterwarde is sette forth in thys fygure the whole order and course of the synowes of of the marye in the backe, whiche is not so well sene in the table before, neyther the karacters myght so conuenientlye be set therin, as here in thys. But in bothe these figures, we haue yet sette the marye of the backe in the bones that the uũbre and ỳ goyng forth of the payres of synowes myghte the quyckelyer be sene, and betause we haue al readye, set forth the marye of the backe cleare and naked of all bones. And bycause thys present declaration of karacters is had common to bothe these fygures folowyng, and also that some karacters serue to both of them, and some agayne are peculyer but to one, we haue not wythout cause or reason put these notes 1. 2 to the letters accordynge as the sayde karacters doe serue, that withoute obscurynge of the fygure, they whyche pertayne to bothe myghte be discerned frome those that appertayne but onelye to one.

A,1,2 The seate of the marye of the backe, where it goeth first into the tourninge ioyntes.

1,2,3,4 5.6.7. The seuẽ turning ioyntes of ỳ necke, & with these karacters are also declared & signified ỳ payres of the synowes of the marye of the backe, which belonge to the hygher seate of the turnynge ioynte on whome the numbre is written.

8.9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,1. The twelue ioyntes answeringe to the breste.

20,21, 22,32,24,1. The fyue tournynge ioyntes of the loynes.

25,26, 27,28,29,30,1. Syxe bones of the holy bone, but the bone whiche is callled *Coccix*, we haue not here sette forth bycause it contayneth none of the marye of the backe, neyther is there anye sinowe comming from hym.

B,2. The first tournynge ioynte of the necke.

C,2. The first turninge ioynte of the backe answeringe to the brest, and so from *B* to *C* are noted seuen ioyntes of the necke.

D,2. The first tourninge ioynte of the loynes, and from *C* to *D* are expreste the twelue tournynge ioyntes answerynge to the breste.

E,2. The begynnynge of the holy bone, and from *D* to *E*, are sene the fyue tournynge ioyntes of the loynes.

F,2 The hyndermoore springynge furthe of the firste payre of synowes of the marye of the backe now set in the turninge ioyntes.

G,1,2 The procedynge of the hyndermore springynge furth of the first payre and his braunches chiefelye noted that goe to the ouerthwarte processe of the firste tournynge ioynte there to be spredde into certayne muscles, whiche we shall explicate in the knyttynges of the heades leste the declaration of the karacters of the synowes of the marye in the backe shoulde here be ouer longe and tedious.

H,1. The former springynge furth of the first payre.

I,2 The hynder springyng furth of the seconde payre and with thys karacter the lesse braunche of his springynge furth is marked.

K,2. The thicker braunche of the hinder springynge furth of the seconde payre.

L,2. The ioynynge together of the braunche of the thirde payre, to be noted in the firste figure wyth s with the braunche of the seconde payre, whiche is marked alone with *K*.

*M M*1,2 The procedynge of the thicker braunche of the seconde payre at the skynne of the crowne and the hynder parte of the heade.

N,1. The former springynge furthe of the seconde payre.

3,1 The thyrde payre.

O,1,2 The hynder braunche of the thyrde payre turned backe to the poynte of the seconde turnynge ioynte

of the necke, and hydinge hym selfe amonge the
muscles of the toynte growing to in this seate. And
when it toucheth the sayde poynte it is caryed
outwarde by the equal proceadynge of ỹ muscles
of the ryght syde which muscles do occupy the hyn-
der partes of the necke, and the muscles of the lefte
syde wyth them and from hence he is conuaied slop-
wise into the sydes, and this maner of proceadynge
the hynder braunches of all the payres from thys
thirde payre vnto the, 24. payre doe folow.

P.1. The former braunche of the thirde payre, beynge
Q. deuyded into foure springinges furth, and. Q in the
former fygure sheweth the fyrste braunche grafte
R in the muscles whyche bowe the necke, R. R. in bothe
of them sygnyfyeth the seconde springynge fourth,
whyche goeth wyth the sprynggynge furthe of the
S. foure paire to be noted wyth. Y. S. in the fyrste she-
weth the thyrde whyche is ioyned wyth the greater
braunche of the hynder sprynginge furth of the se-
conde paire noted wyth. K. where we haue wrytten
T. L. in the seconde fygure. T. sheweth in both of them
the fourth sprynggyng furth, of the former braunche
of the thyrde payre, grafte in the muscles, which are
commyttted in the ouerthwarte processe of the tur-
nynge iontes.

4.1. The fourth payre. But because this preset table of
synowes shoulde not be darkened or made obscure
by ouermuche fyllynge it wyth caracters; we haue
caste the caracters of the fourthe payre on the lefte
syde, that the ryghte syde beynge ouer burdened
wyth karacters mygthe in this place be some-
what easyed, and that the shewers of the fifte paire
and of the payres folowynge mygthe the more co-
modiously be expressed.

7.1.2. The hynder braunches of the fourthe payre.

X.1.2. The former braunche of the fourth payre, deuyded
into thre other braunches forthe.

Y By Y. in the fyrste fygure is shewed the fyrst spryn-
gynge furth or braunche takynge vnto it ỹ spryn-
gynge furthe of the thirde payre noted wyth R and
a. in the same fygure sheweth the seconde spryn-
gynge fourth dystrybuted into the muscles whyche
doe occupie the ouerthward processe of the turning
toyntes.

b And by this letter. b. is also in ỹ first fygure decla-
red ỹ thirde braunche which goeth to the porcion of
the fifte payre where as the synowe of the mydryfe
is constytuted.

1.5 The fyfte payre.

c.1.2. The hynder braunche of the fyfte payre.

d.1.2. The former braunche of the fyfte parte, retchynge
forthe a braunch from his inner syde to the muscles
which do bende the necke, which is sene betwene. d
and this caracter s.

e.1. The sprynggynge forthe of the former braunche of
the fyfte payre, constytuynge and makynge a great
porcion of the synowe of the mydriffe.

f.2 The former sprygynge forthe of the braunche of
the fyfte paire whyche beynge hyd amongest the
muscles, crepeth vp to the toppe of the shoulder.

g.1 Those caracters sene in the seconde after this ma-
ner, r. r. note the sprynggynges forth of this braunche
offred to ỹ muscles which lift vp ỹ shoulder poynte.

h.2.1. The braunche of the sprynggynge furth noted with
f retched furthe into the skynne that couereth the
toppe of the shoulder, and the muscle which lyfteth
vp the arme.

i.1.2 A braunche of that braunche whiche is noted wyth
f. grafte in a parte of the muscle whyche lyfteth vp
the arme, whyche taketh hys begynnynge from the
toynte of the canel bone and the toppe of the shoul-
der, where the shoulder is ioyned to the canell bone.

i.1.2 A braunche also of the sprynggyng furth whyche we
noted wyth f. grafte in a parte of the muscle which
lyfteth vp the arme, whyche ryseth forthe from the
poynte of the shoulder blade, but the sprynggynge
fourthe of thys braunche noted wyth i. which spryn-
gynge forthe is stretched out into the skynne of the
arme, shal be sygnyfyed in bothe the fygures wyth
π π. beynge the notes of the synowes of the arme.

6.1 The syxe payre. K. 2. the hynder braunche of the
syxte parte.

l.m The former braunche of the syxte payre m. sheweth
a sycle whyche is brought from the syxte payre to-
warde n. whiche is the synowe of the mydryffe.

n.n.1.2 The synowe of the mydryffe made of the thre syc-
cles or yonge sprynges noted wyth l. e. and, m. and
that the synowe of bothe sydes is ledde forthe slop-
wyse as well in the fyrste fygure as in the latter, the
cause is that ỹ pannicles which do as it wer a hedge
in the breste by course of the infoldynge of the harte
the whych infoldynge these pannicles doe compasse
and go aboute doe in this place swel forthe.

o.o.1 The order or procedinge of the synowe of the myd-
dryffe, goyng into the mydryffe.

p.2. A braunche of the syxte payre goynge into the ho-
lowe seate of the shoulder blade and caryed forth to
dyuerse muscles.

q.1.2 The infoldinge or enclosynge of the braunche of
the former syxe payre with the braunches of the last
payre, and a portion therof commynge to the arme.

7.1 7.1. the seuenth payre.

r.2. The hynder braunche of the seuenth payre, spredde
abrode here, with other braunches also.

s.1 The cõmynge together of the seuenth payre wyth
the payres nexte to it, whiche bringeth forth the sy-
nowes to the arme.

t.t.t.2 These are ỹ sprynginges forth of the seuẽth payre or
rather of the thyrde synowe goynge to the arme,
and to be marked with r, whiche come to the mus-
cles of this place, whiche doe moue the arme and the
shoulder blade.

8.1 The eyght payre or the eyghte of the payres of the
marye of the backe sette on the first of the ioyntes of
the breste.

u.2 The latter braunche of the eyghte payre.

x.1.2 The goynge together of the eyghte payre with the
seuenth payre from whence are certayne sinowes
stretched into the arme.

y.1. The sprynggynge furth of the eyght payre, by ỹ vp-
per seate of the first rybbe of the breste, and creping
into the highest parte of the breste.

α.α.2. Cycles of the eyghte payre, or rather of the fourth
synowe, whiche goeth into the arme, whiche is spred
abrode on the muscles of this seate.

9.1. The nynth payre.

β.2. The hinder braunche of the nynth payre.

γ.1 Leste thys letter γ beynge nygh vnto Y should let

the

the syghte thereof, we haue marcked the former braunche of the nynth payre with ⲁ notynge here the spryngynge furth of his braunche stretched out to the firste rybbe.

ⲃ.ⲁ Cyrcles of the braunche noted w ⲁ which braūches are broughte furth to ye muscles strowed on ye brest. But these cyrcles are more clearelye expreste in the payres folowinge.

10.11. 12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.ⲁ. Here are noted payres of synowes from the nynth vnto the twentieth, vnto whome is almoste al one order of springinge furth, and chiefelye in the spaces betwene the rybbes.

ⲅ.ⲅ.ⲁ Cyrcles augmentyng the braunche of the sinowes betwene ye ribbes, beyng of ye syre payre of sinowes of the brayne, which are stretched forth to the rotes of the rybbes vnder the cote, which groweth in the rybbes.

ⲇ.ⲇ.ⲇ.ⲁ. In ye right syde of ye former fygure are noted braū-ches rummynge forthe from the synowes betwene the rybbes into the muscles, wyth a dyuerse order, whyche are strowed on ye brest but we haue marked these braunches more expressly on the lefte syde.

ⲉ.ⲉ. For ⲉ. and ⲉ. doe note braunches stretched forth to the hygher parte of the muscle, which bryngeth the arme to the brest, whose fybres on thynne skyns are broughte downewarde lyke as these present braun-

ⲕ. ches, but wyth. ⲕ.ⲕ. are shewed braūches rummynge forthe into the lower seate of this muscle and tur-ned vp agayne slopwyse.

ⲗ.ⲗ. Furthermore by. ⲗ.ⲗ. are shewed braunches, stret-ched forthe to the slope descendynge muscle of the bely or Abdomen.

ⲙ and ⲙ. shewe braunches broughte forth into the muscle, by whose helpe the arme is brought toward the lower partes of the backe, but the goynge and knyttynge of one within the other of the braunche whyche is after suche a dyuerse fashyon: and won-derous pleasaunte to be sene and loked on, must be marked in the cuttynge rather than here: where all can not be expressed and set forthe.

ⲛ.ⲁ v. Is bestowed on the ryghte syde, shewynge a braunche of the synowe, graunted to the heade of the seate called the nepell.

ⲟ.ⲟ.ⲁ. Small braunches commynge from the eyghtene and the nyntene payre, and goynge to the begyn-nynge of the syxte muscle of mouynge the thyghe.

ⲡ.ⲡ.ⲁ The fyrste sinowe commynge to the arme, which is digested into the skyn of the outeside of the arme, but in bothe the fygures ϱ betokeneth the seconde synowe goynge vnder the arme, ⲧ. the thyrde Φ. the fourthe * the fyfte and. ϙ. the syxte.

ϱ.ⲁ.2 The seconde synnowe goynge to the arme, whyche we haue expreste and set forthe here more slender than in the seuenth fygure of synowes noted by. ⲥ.

ⲥ.ⲁ.ⲁ. Spryngynge furthe of the seconde synowe, whyche are digested in the heades of ye former muscle which do bowe the cubyte.

ⲧ.ⲁ.2. The thyrde synowe commynge to the arme. But where as the seconde and the thyrde synowes are drawen somwhat more to the outside of the arme, then accordynge to Nature, it is done for thys consideration, that the synowes beinge there sette more a sunder then they are in the bodye naturally myght the better be perceyued.

υ.ⲁ The spryngynge furth of the thyrde synowe, fal-lynge furth into the skynne, betwene the muscle bryngynge the arme to the breste, and the muscle that bryngeth the arme vpwarde.

Φ.ⲁ. A small braunche of the thyrde synowe offered to the heade beinge of the hynder muscle of the bow-ers of the cubyte.

χ.ⲁ A spryngynge furthe of the thyrde synowe spredde abrode in the skyn of the former seate of the Arme.

ψ.ⲁ. Here is noted the goynge and metynge together of the portion of the third synnow with the seconde. And we haue often tymes obserued the thyrde sin-nowe to be augmented and made greater of the se-conde, lyke as in the nexte fygure folowynge being the seuenth of synnowes.

ω.ⲁ The seconde synowe after the goynge together of hys porcion with the thirde synnowe, creppynge downewarde.

Γ.ⲁ. A sycle of the seconde longe synnowe stretched forth into the head, and of the muscle, bryngynge downe the lesse bone of the cubyte.

Δ.ⲁ A braunche of the seconde synowe, goynge by the lesse bone of the cubyte to the wreste ascendynge to the outer seate of the fyrste space betwene the ioin-tes of the thombes vnder the skyn where the lo-wer. Δ. is set.

Θ.ⲁ. A braunche of the seconde synnowe somewhat thic-ker than that before named which is marked with Δ being straite way deuided into two springinges forthe. marked wyth these letters. Λ. and. Ξ.

Λ.ⲁ The hygher braunche of that braunche marcked wyth. Θ. creppynge vnder the skynne by the inside of the longe muscle whiche bryngeth the lesse bone of the cubyte downewarde.

Ξ.ⲁ. The lower spryngynge furthe of the braunch mar-ked with. Θ.

Π,Σ.ⲁ. Two pryncypall braunches of that spryngynge forth noted w. Ξ. led forth with many sprynginges by the inner seate of the cubyte vnto the palme of the hande, accordynge to the delineacion in ye ryght hande.

Φ.ⲁ.2 The fourth synnowe goynge vnder the arme, the spryngynges forth of this synnowe although they be exquisytly set forthe in both the fygures yet are the caracters put onely on the latter fygure, leste the fyrste shoulde wyth the settynge on of many fy-gures be obscured.

Ψ.2. Spryngynges forth of the fourth synnowes spred vpon the muscles whiche do stretche out aboute.

Ω.2 A braunche of the fourth synowe goyng forthe into the skynne of the hynder parte of the arme, and the seate of the ioynte of the cubyte.

32.2. A spryngynge forth of the fourthe synowe, goynge to the skynne broughte ouer the lower seate of the outside of the arme.

33.2. A braunche of the fourth synowe which is stretched out to the skynne of the oute region of the cubyte to the wreste.

34.2 A deuision of the fourth sinow of the outer knobbe of the shoulder.

35.2 The hygher braunche of the sayde deuysyon.

39.2 The order of the spryngynge forthe of the hygher braunche noted wyth. 35. into the outer seate of the thombe the forfyngar and the mydle fyngar.

37.2. The lower braunche of the deuision marked with 34. stretched furthe to the bygger bone of the cubyte.

38.2. Here are shewed springynges furth of the lower braunche marked with .27. grafte into the muscles bryngynge theyr begynninge from the vtter knob of the shoulder.

39.40. 41.2. With these notes are noted braunches which sprynge forthe of that lower braunche, whyche is broughte to the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche the sayde lower braunche doeth offre and bring to the begynnynges of the muscles commynge downe frome the vtter region of the bygger bone of the cubyte alonge the length therof.

42.2 The ende of the braunche whiche is stretched oute to the bygger bone of the cubyte marcked wyth 37. and yonge sprynges, whiche the sayde braunche doeth delyuer to the ioynte of the wreste wyth the cubyte.

The fifte synowe goynge into the arme.

*.1.2. The order of the thyrde and the fourth synowes of
43.1 theym whiche comme to the arme diffused on the muscles occuppynge the insyde of the cubyte.

44.1. A braunche of the thyrde synowe putte furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and afterwarde digested into the inside of the thombe, the former fynger, and the middle finger.

45.1 A braunche of the fifte synowe fastened to the bygger bone of the cubyte sendynge hys braunches to the inner seate of the lytle fynger, the rynge fynger, and the myddle fynger.

46.1. A braunche of that braunche fastened to the bygger bone of the cubyte marcked wyth 45. sprynge furth to the vtter side of the litle finger, the ringe finger and the mydle finger.

8 1.2 The syxte synowe, pertaynynge to the arme.

47.1. The ende of the syxt sinowe, endyng not farre from the knittynge of the wreste to the cubyte.

48.48.1 Cytles runnynge furth from the syxt synowe into the skynne, to whome the sayde syxte synowe is broughte.

20.21. 22.23.24.1. Fiue payre of synowes commyng furth of the ioyntes of the loynes.

49.49.1 A braunche takyng his begynnyng from the twentieth payre, and he is led furthe with the arterye of sede to the testicle.

50.50.1 A procedinge of synowes by the muscles of the Abdomen.

51.1. Braunches frome the synowes, offered to the muscles of the Abdomen runninge furth into the muscle, by whom the arme is brought toward the lower partes of the backe.

52.52.2 The hynder braunches of the synowes commynge furth of the tournynge ioyntes of the loynes. Fyrthermore, the small braunches, whiche in the fyrste figure belonge vnto these karacters. 20.21.22. are they that increase the braunche of the syxte payre of synowes, of the brayne stretched forthe to the rootes of the ribbes, and of the small braunches digested in the begynnynge of the syxte muscle of mouynge the thighe. But the small braunches belongynge to. 23. and. 24. are they whiche are presented to the muscles of bowyng thys parte of the backe.

25.26 27.28.29.30.1. Syxe payres of synowes of the holye bone, and the small braunches whyche are nexte these in numbre are they whiche are infolded about the neckes of the bladder, & the Matrix, and whyche lykewyse doe runne to the muscles of the arse.

53.1 A springynge furth of the firste payre of the holye bone, or of the twentye and fyfte payre, ledde furth to ỹ inner seate of the huckle bone, and to the muscles of the Abdomen, goynge furthe of the sayde huckle bone.

54.2. A springynge furth of the twentye and fyfte payre, goynge to the knobbe of the huckle bone, offerynge there his braunches to the muscles, and to the skyn of the buttockes. And hether doe pertayne also small braunches from the payre folowynge.

55.2. Here is a braunche of the springynge furth noted with .54. presented there to the muscle.

56.1.2 The ende of the marye of the backe, fallynge here furth, vndeuided or without a felowe.

57.1. The firste synowe goynge vnder the thigh.

58.1. A braunche of the firste synowe commynge to the skynne of the thigh or the legge.

59.1. A portion of the firste synowe of the legge infolded with muscles.

60.1. The seconde synowe creappynge into the legge.

61.1. A braunche of the seconde synowe of the legge, creppynge alonge the inner seate of the thyghe and the shynne vnder the skynne vnto the heygth of the foote.

62.1 A distribution or deuision of the braunche marked with .61. into the heigth of the foote.

63.1 Younge sprynges of the braunches marked with 61 worthye to be noted, digested into the skynne compassynge aboute the former seate of the knee.

64.1 A portion of the seconde synowe of goinge into the legge, enterynge vnder the lower partes of the thyghe.

The principallest and chiefest braunche of that portion whiche we haue noted with .64. grafte in the fifte muscle of mouynge the thighe.

66.1 The thyrde synowe parteynyng to the thyghe.

67.1 A braunche of the thyrde synowe goyng to ỹ legge, digested into the muscles occupyng the hole of the bone aboue the priuy membres.

68.1. A braunche of the thyrde synowe led forth into the skynne of the thyghe.

69.1 A portion of the thyrde synowe abydyng in ỹ depth of the thyghe, and infolded wyth muscles.

70.1. The chiefe braunche of the forsayde porcion sente into the secõde muscle of the mouers of ỹ shynne.

71.1.2 The fourth and the thyckest synowe of them which doe goe into the thigh.

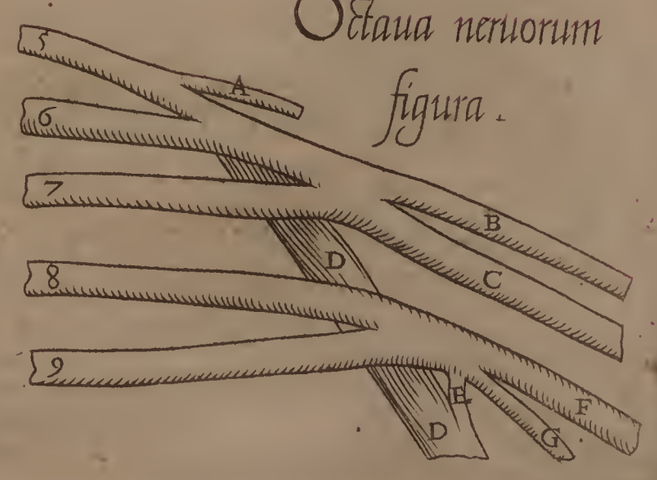
72.1.2 The springynge furth of the fourth synowe spred for the moste parte into the skynne of the hinder seate of the thigh.

73.1. Lytle braunches of the fourth synowe drawen out into the heades of the muscles, whose beginninge dependeth frome the appendaunce of the hyppe bone.

74.1. A braunche of the fourth synowe presented to a portion of the fourth muscle of mouyng the shinne, bryngynge hys fyfte begynnynge from the bone of the thyghe, runnynge furth strayte waye into the skynne, whych is brought ouer or about the lower

seate

Septima neruorum figura.



Octaua neruorum figura.

seate of the hynder region of the thyghe, & the iount of the knee.

75.I. Braunches of the fourth synowe goynge into the legge, whych are offered to the heades of the muscles bryngyng theyr begynnyng frō the lower heades of the thighe.

76.I. A deuision of the fourth synow into two braunches inequall of thickenes, whiche deuision is made betwene the lower heades of the thigh.

77.I. The thynner and vtter truncke or stocke of the sayde diuision.

78.78.I A spryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke, goynge vnder the skynne compassinge aboute the outsyde of the shynne.

79.I A spryngynge furth of the vtter truncke, stretched furth vnder the skyn, which skin compasseth about the former seate of the shynne.

80.I The inner and the thicker truncke or stocke of the great diuision of the fourth synowe.

81.81.I A spryngynge furth of the inner truncke or stocke, spredde on the skynne, whiche couereth the hynder parte of the shynne.

82.I. The spryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke or stocke commyxed or myngled wyth the inner truncke.

83.I A distribution of the inner truncke, in ȳ lower seate of the foote.

84.I. Portion of the braunche noted with. 78. goinge to the vpper parte of the foote.

85.I. A portion of the inner truncke, whiche is stretched furth to the skynne, whiche is broughte aboute the former seate of the ioynte where the hinder parte of the fote is knitte to the shynne.

86.I A braunche of the inner truncke goinge to the vpper parte of the fore, depely hidinge him selfe in the meane whyle.

The declaracion of the seuenth figure of synowes, whyche sheweth the spryngingeſ furth of the seuenth payre of synowes, that are brought out of the brayne and the begynnynge of the marye in the backe, and it also setteth furth the distribution and order of all that brynge their begynnyng from the marye of the backe, beynge there conteyned, lyke as the declaration of this fygure shal shew.

IN thys present fygure we haue in suche maner drawen furthe the brayne wyth hys hynder parte called *Cerebellum*, and also the spryngingeſ furth of ȳ brayne, as in the roote therof it appeareth, the scull beynge cutte of, whiche you maye well perceyue in beholdynge the hinder parte of the heade. And that the karacters might the better be sette to and perceyued we haue drawen forth this figure as though it shoulde lacke the one of the armes or legges bycause the declaracion of them both are one.

A.B.C Here is noted the roote of the brayne of the other syde, and A. sheweth hys parte wych hangeth forwarde to the hyghest parte of the two nosethrels, called of some men *mamillaris processus*. B sheweth that parte of the brayne that goeth vnder the large concauitie and holownes of the skull, wych consysteth at the syde of the holownes where the carnel is sette which doeth receaue the flegme of the brayne. And C noteth principally the hynder seate of the brayne.

D, D Thys is the hynder selle of brayne called *Cerebellum*.

E The ryght processe and goynge forth of the braine, seruyng to the instrument of smellyng.

F The spryngyng forth of the ryght synow of syght.

G, The goyng together of the synowes of syght.

H The cote wherinto the synowe of syght is dissolued or degenerate.

I The seconde payre of the synowes of the brayne.

K, K The lesse roote of the thyrde payre.

L The thycker roote of the thyrde payre.

M The fourth payre.

N The thynner roote of the fyfte payre.

O The goodlyest and fayrest roote of the fyft payre.

P A thynne couerynge wherinto the fyfte payre is chiefely dissolued to the instrument of hearyng.

Q, R Spryngynges forth of the greater roote of ȳ fyft payre, of wych thys goeth out by ȳ blynde hole, the other by a hole belongyng only vnto hym.

S The syxte payre of synowes.

T The seuenth payre of synowes of the brayne. We coulde not here conuenientlye set forth the procedinge or goinge furth of the synowes of thys seuenth payre, nother we thincke it muche necessarye so to doe syth they are moste dilygentlye sette furth in the seconde figure of synowes.

V The beginninge of the marye in the backe, oute of the middle of the roote of the brayne.

O The seate of the marye of the backe, where it goeth out of the scull.

1, 2 &c. These karacters of numbres doe sette furthe and poynte to the seuen turnynge ioyntes of the necke, the twelue ioyntes of the breste, the fyue of the loynes, and the syxe of the holy bone, and also the thirtye payre of synowes, wyche sprynge oute of the marye of the backe, the order and procedynge of the wyche synowes I haue sette forth by myne owne mynde with all dilygence and playnes in thys table as muche as maye be. But bycause thys place requireth but a small declaration with karacters, we wyll not note all the braunches of the synowes with their karacters or letters.

P The righte synowe of the mydryffe, whiche without anye further busynes of karacters you may see to be fashioned oute from the spryngynges furthe of the fourth, fyfth and syxte payre of synowes, and it is an easye thynge to vnderstande thys declaration therof, yf you conferre the processe of synowes of the first figure vnto thys picture.

Q A synowe commynge frome the firste payre and distributed into the skinne, couerynge the heygth of the shoulder, and afterwarde chiefelye into the muscle, whiche moueth the arme.

R The first synowe of the arme, and his braunches runnynge out here into the skynne.

S The seconde synowe of the arme, with his braunches goyng furth into the former muscle of the bowers of the cubite.

T The thyrde synowe of the arme with hys springing forth offered to the skynne, which couereth the former seate of the arme.

V The springynge forth of the thyrde synowe to the hinder muscle of the bowers of the cubyte.

X Portion of the seconde synowe commynge to the thyrde.

Y A braunche goynge to the heade of the seconde longer muscle of the mouers of the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.

Z The distribution of the seconde into two inequall braunches.

a The lesse braunche stretched forthe the skynne alonge the lesse bone of the cubyte euen vnto the thombe.

b A thicker braunche deuided strayte waye into two spryngynges forthe, whose procedynges are here manifeste.

c Successions of ꝑ thyrde synowe, digested into the muscles occupiynge the insyde of the cubyte.

d, A braunche of the thyrde synowe stretched furthe to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and offeryngе afterwarde his cyrcles and yonge sprynges to ꝑ thombe, the forefynger, and the myddle finger.

e,e The fourth synowe of the arme. And the neather noteth braunches taken out of the muscles, wyche do stretche forth the cubyte.

f A braunche of the fourth going to the inner skynne of the arme.

g A braunche of the fourth, goinge to the vtter and hinder skynne of the arme.

bh A braunche of the fourth digested into the vtter skynne of the cubyte.

i The principal distribution of the fourth, at the goinge in of the cubyte.

k,k A braunche of the fourth stretched forth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and bryngynge his braunches to the inner seate of the thombe, the forefynger and the myddle fynger.

l,l A small braunche of the fourth stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and bringynge braunches to the muscles takinge their beginning from hys inner syde, and endyng before the wreste.

m The fifte synowe of the arme.

n The procedynge of the fyfte synowe into muscles sprynging from the inner knobbe of the bone of the arme.

o,o A braunche of the fifte payre retched forthe to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and castynge abrode his muscles to the inner seate of the lytle finger, to the rynge finger, and somtyme to the myddle finger.

p Braunches of the sayd braunche, bowed backward to the vtter seate of the hande, and dyspensynge hys cyrcles to the vtter seate of the lytle fynger, the rynge finger, and the mydle finger.

q,q The syxte synowe of the arme, wyth the order and procedinge therof, taken only vnder the skynne. And as touchynge the beginninge and spryngynge forth of the synowes of the arme wyth the foldynge and knyttyng of them, they may easelye be perceyued without karacters.

r,r,r Here are the sinowes betwene the rybbes, cutte of at that place where they tourne forwarde wyth the rybbes.

s,s Braunches brought into the hynder partes whiche are sene bare or without coueringes.

t,t Synowes procedynge after the same order goinge to the muscles whiche are spred on the bones of the breste.

u,u Here are shewed braunches of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne, whyche doe encrease the braunche stretched forthe to the rootes of the rybbes.

x,x Braunches of synowes procedinge forth of the turnynge ioyntes of the loynes, whiche are distributed to the muscles of the Abdomen, and of this seate, and also of the skynne.

y A small synowe goynge often to the testicle, and he is here cutte of.

z. Spryngynges forth goynge to the syxte muscle of the mouers of the thigh.

c. The firste synowe goinge to the thigh.

α A spryngynge furth of the firste sinowe goinge to the skynne.

β A spryngynge forthe of the firste sinowe shroncke vp depe amonge the muscles.

γ The seconde synowe goyng to the thighe.

λ,λ A yonge braunche of the seconde sinowe runninge furth vnder the skin by the insyde of the thigh and the shynne vnto the vpper partes of the foote.

δ A spryngynge forth of the seconde synowe drawen out of the muscles whiche occuppe the former seate of the thighe.

ζ The thirde synowe of the thighe.

κ A sprynginge forthe of the thyrde infoldynge and wrappinge in the inner skinne of the thighe.

θ A spryngynge forthe of the thyrde goynge to the muscles.

ι,ι The fourth synowe of the thigh, whose spryngyng forth is as well perceyued as the thre vppermore.

ϰ,ϰ The procedinge and order of the former braunches of the lower payres goinge forth from the holye bone.

λ The extreme and vttermoste poynte of the marye in the backe.

μ The sprynginges furth of the fourth sinowe going to the thighe, spredde at the heades of the muscles commynge forthe fronne the appendaunce of the hyppe bone.

ν, Spryngynges of the fourth sinowe, runnyng forth into the latter or hynder skynne of the thigh, to the myddle parte of the length of the thighe.

ξ A spryngyng forth chiefelye goyng into the fourth muscle of the mouers of the shynne, and afterwarde digested into the hynder skynne of the thigh nyghe vnto the knee.

o Braunches growinge forth into the muscles fronne the lower heades of the thyghe.

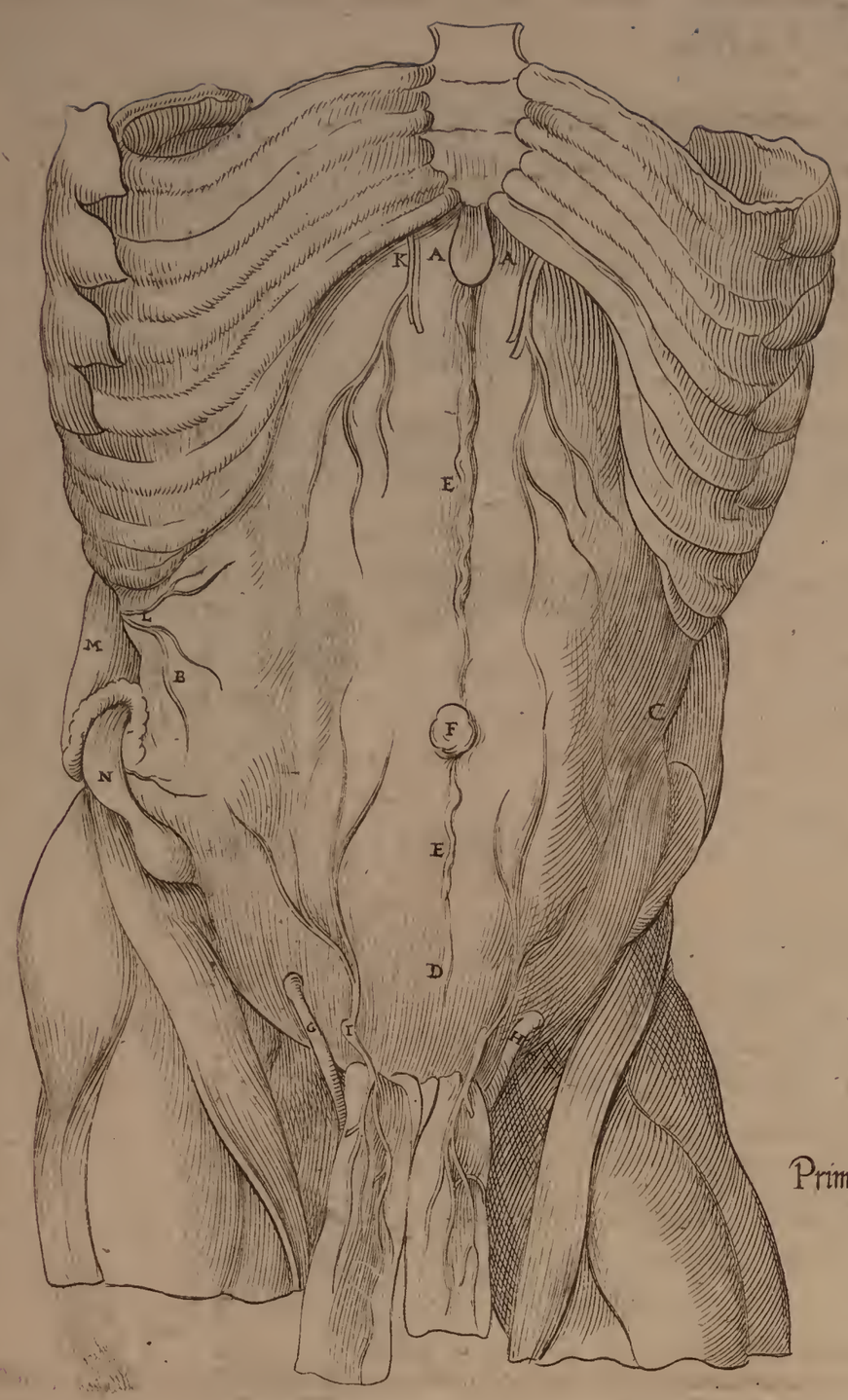
ϖ,ϱ A distribution of the fourth synowe into two trunckes or stockes. ϖ sheweth the lesse, and ϱ the bigger

s A spryngyng forth of the lesse truncke goynge oute dyuersly into the outter skynne of the shynne euen to the toppe of the smale toe.

τ A braunche goyng to the lesse bone of the shynne amonge the muscles.

υ A smale braunche wrappyng in the former skynne of the shynne.

φ,φ A braunche of the greater trunke or stocke digested



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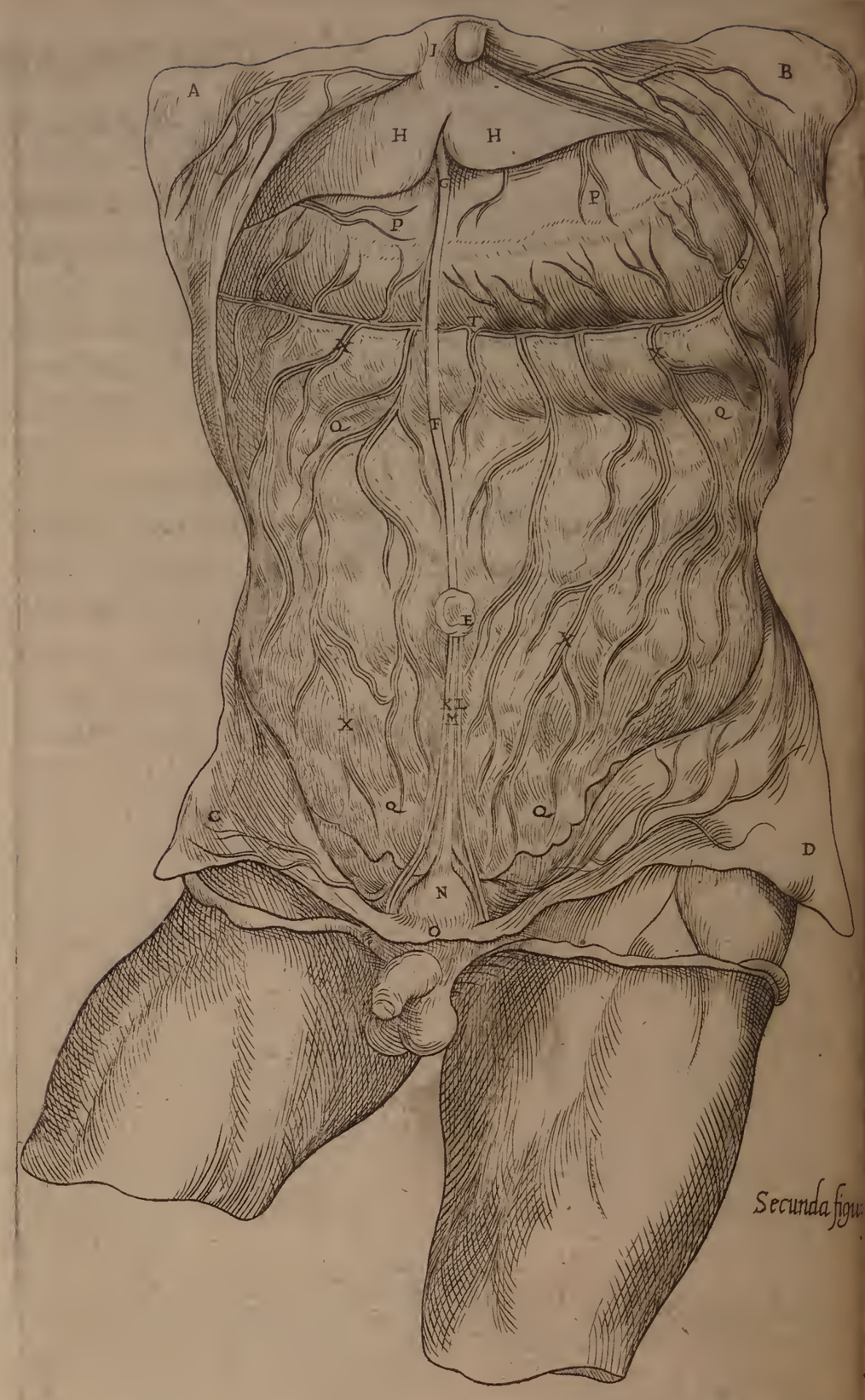
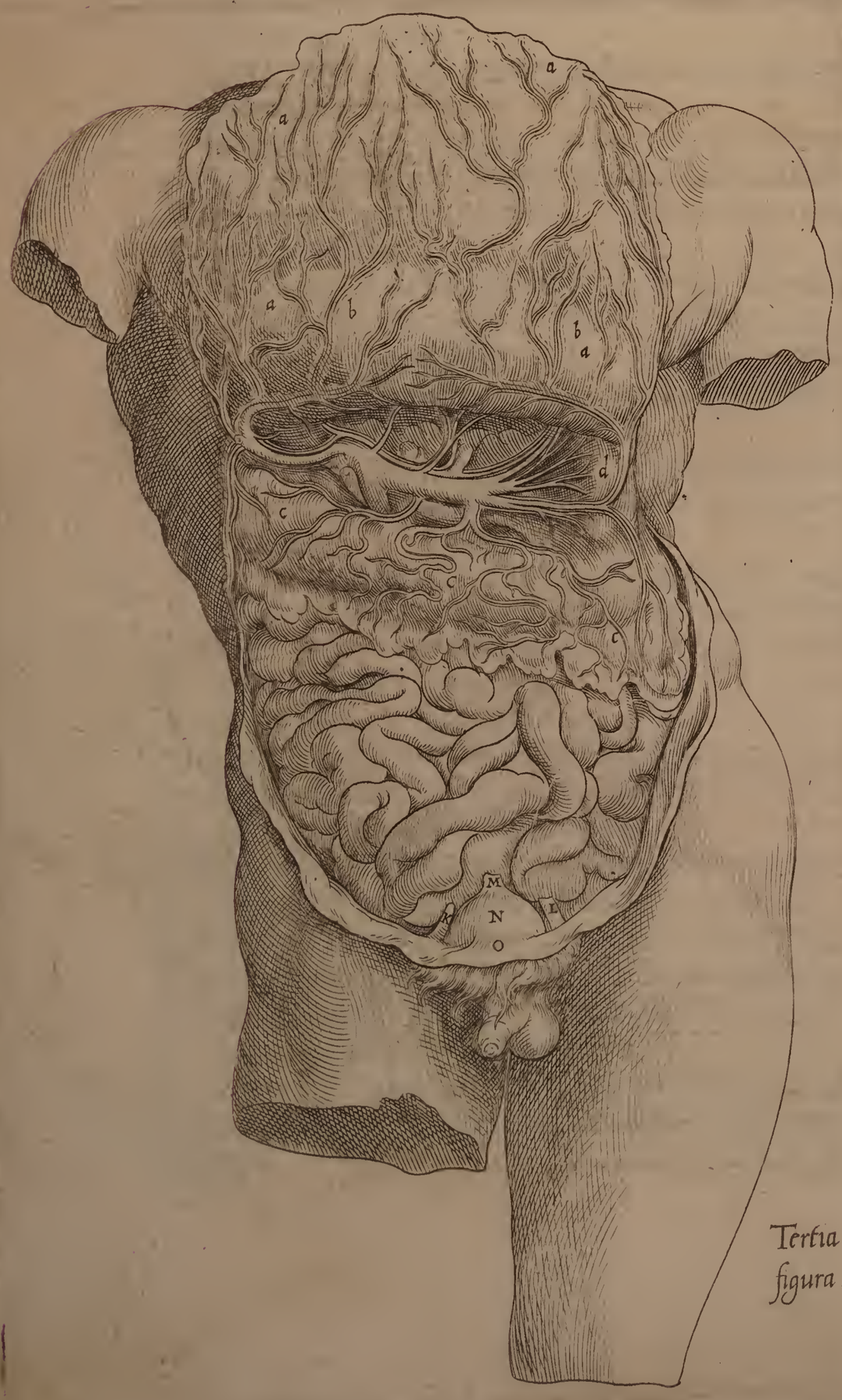
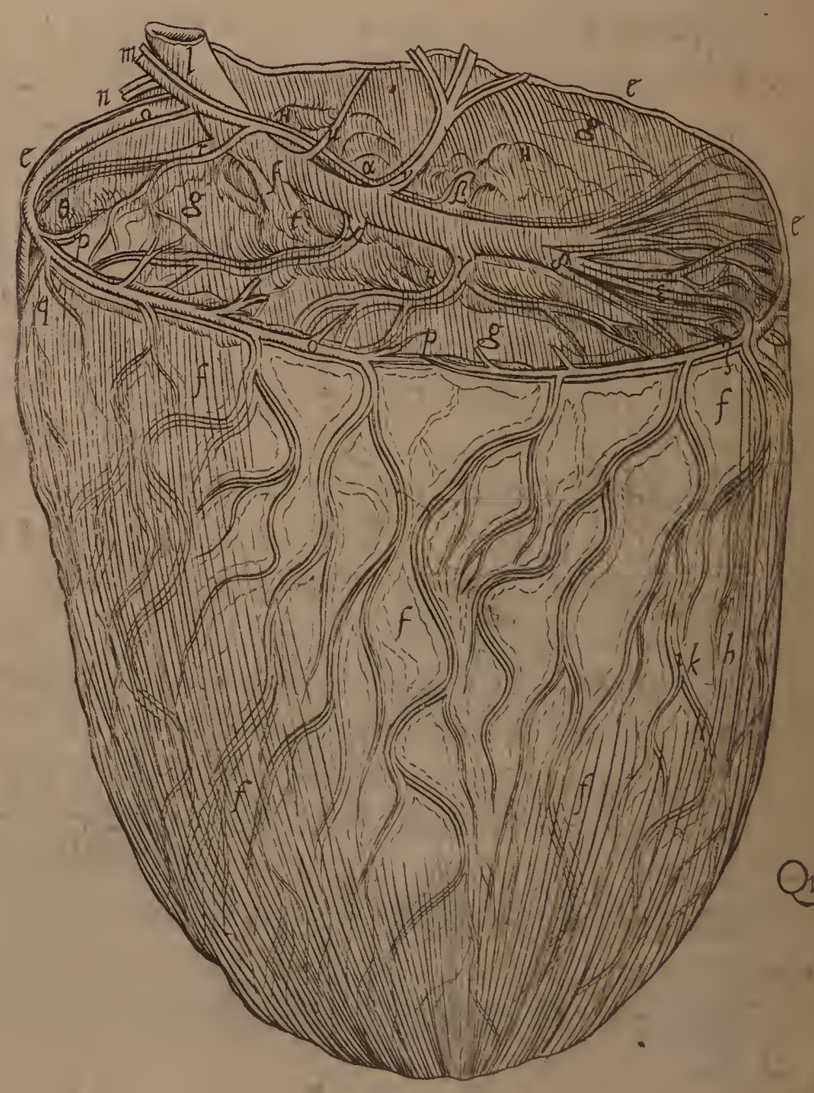


Secunda figu:



Tertia figura.



Quarta fig:

ted in the skynne on the inside of the shynne, vnto the greate toe.

k A braunche of the greater troncke or stocke retched forth to the hynder skynne of the caulke of the legge.

l A braūche also of the greater troncke or stocke goynge through the lygament, and joynyng the hynder bone of the legge to the former in ỳ place where the sayd two bones do open a sonder, and then rennyng forth to the hyghest parte of the toes.

m The chiefe portion or parte of the greater tronke, goynge to the neather partes betwene the shynne bone and ỳ heele, presentynge circles or braunches to euery one of the toes.

The declaracion in the eyghte fygure of the synowes perteynynge to all the hande.

I Haue takē in hand to expresse & set forth in this present fygure ỳ unfoldyng, which is vpon ỳ first ryb in ỳ fourthe parte as (Uesalius doeth saye) all together naked, euen so as I sawe it in the laste Anatomye in the vniuersite of Padua. And that this delineation myght be the better sette forth, he hathe imagined here all the braunches to be cutte frome the fifte, the syxte, the seuenth, the eyghte and the nynth payres, beynge brought from thence another waye then into the arme, euen as I dyd cutte them awaye frome the deade bodye, frome the whiche I toke thys table. But that not withstandynge you maye not thincke to fynde thys infoldinge in euerye man lyke, bycause in the Anatomye and diffection it appeareth oftymes otherwise. Here foloweth the karacters wherewith thys figure is expressed and sette forth.

6,7 These are the rootes of the payres whiche doe constitute the synowes, which goe vnder into the arme, in that parte cutte of where as they fell forth frome the turnynge joyntes.

8,9 And the synowes of the arme are cutte of in that same verye place where they begynne to fall into the arme.

A Thys is a porciō of the fyfte payre, from whence is brought a synow being nombred the first of them that go vnder into the arme.

B The seconde synowe.

C The thyrde synowe.

D The fourth synowe, whiche procedeth here frome the hynder seate of the goynge together of the fifte payre and the syxte, and taketh also a portion from the hynder seate of the goynge together of the seuenth payre, & afterward creping vnder the going together of the eyght & the nynth payre, doeth take also to it, frō ỳ goinge together of ỳ braunche marked with E. And also frō what commixions & knyttynge or goynge together of synowes: the other synowes doe procede it is well ynoughe knowen, yea, wythoute anye karacters, so that I doe sette but one karacter, yea, to those whiche doe goe to the arme.

E The fifte synowe goinge into the arme.

G The syxte synowe goinge into the arme, but yf you wyl haue a moore perfecte knowledge of thys infoldynge you maye beholde and consyder wel the seuenth fygure of synowes.

We shall here entreate of the instrumentes whiche doe serue to the nutrition or noryshynge whiche is by meate and dryncke, and afterwarde bycause of the neyghbourhead and nyghnes of the partes together, we wyl treate of the instrumentes seruynge to generation.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyrste fygure.

AND in thys fyrst fygure is set forthe so greate a portion of the bodye of a man as shall suffyce to the declaration of the seate of *Peritonium*. And thus in thys fygure is expresst the former seate of *Peritonium*, whyche couereth all the former parte of the bealye vnder the muscles of Abdomen delyuered by the order of Anatomye or cuttyng from the eyght muscles of ỳ Abdomen, which *Peritonium* is in no parte cutte awaye.

A,B C,D. Wyth these karacters *Peritonium* is marcked, and the endes therof are as it were w̄ these letters lymitted shewyng howe farre the *Peritonium* is stretched oute.

E,E A lyne procedynge from the sharpe grystell of the breste bone, procedynge and goynge to the joyning together of the bone aboue the priuye membres, to the whiche the synowie thinnes of the muscles of the Abdomen descendyng and ascendyng slopwise, do growe verye faste.

F The Nauell whiche we vse to reserue in cuttynge (the muscles of ỳ Abdomen beynge cut awaye) vntyll we haue conuenient season to make demonstration of the vessels of the sayde Nauel.

G The sede vessels on the left syde, as yet infolded & wrapped in their thynne tunicles and skyns, which they haue taken and borowed of *Peritonium*.

H The sede vessels on the ryghte syde.

I A vayne and an arterye, whiche are chefye retched forth to the lower seate of the strayghte muscles of the abdomen, of the whiche here hangeth out also a porcion.

K A vayne and an arterye, whiche brought forthe vnder the bone of the breste fall forthe into the former seate of the abdomen, chiefly broughte and presented to the strayte muscles of the abdomen, and also wrappynge in all the vppermoore seate of the sayde abdomen, lyke as those whyche we marked wyth. I. doe infolde & wrappe the lower seate which is nexte to the bone aboue the preuye members.

L Braunches and vaynes runnynge forthe into the sydes of *Peritonium* whyche couereth the former parte of the bealye vnder the muscles of Abdomen, whyche vaynes are broughte frome those vaynes, whiche growe oute frome the vayne lac-

kyng a kelowe or frome the holowe vayne lytle
ioyntes where as hys stocke or stalcke is gathe-
red vp to the ioyntes of the loynes.

M A portion of the ouerthwart muscle of ỳ Abdomen,
pulled from *Peritonium* and turned backwarde.

N Here is sene naked or bare the seate of the huckell
bone, to the whyche the muscles of the Abdomen
whych go slopwyse and ouerthwarte are cõmittyd.
But syth I am minded in thys present fygure, lyke
as in all the other folowing to open and shewe those
instrumentes onely, which shalbe treated on in this
matter which we go about, we thinke it not requisit
here to shewe those partes whych for that cause are
added to the fygure, that ỳ seate of the parte which
we entende to descrybe, shoulde the more promptly
be sene, lyke as in thys fygure, is the lower seate of
the breste, delyuered from the muscles of the Abdo-
men, and the begynnynges of the thyghes onelye
delyuered from the skynne, for as muche as in the
tables before or here after in ỳ tables folowynge all
those thinges shalbe more largely entreated of.

The declaration of the seconde fygure, and of the karacters of the same.

Hys second fygure foloweth in the
order of sectiõ next after ỳ first. For
here is *Peritonium* so deuyded wyth a
strayte lyne frome the sharpe gry-
stell of the brest bone, vnto the bone
aboue the priuye membres that we
haue not hurte any of ỳ vessels of the Nauel, & af-
terwarde the insition or cuttynge be made ouer-
thwarte from the lefte huckle bone to the ryght, the
foure angles or corners of *Peritonium* are sene tour-
ned ouer from the former seate of the bodye to the
hynder. Furthermore, here appeareth also to the
eyes, a parte of the Naueil wyth hys vessels, which
before were fastened to the sayde *Peritonium*. And
moreouer thys presente fygure doeth shewe a por-
tion or a pece of the lyuer, and the seate or place of
the ventrycle or mawe, and the situation also of the
caule broughte aboute the entrayles, whyche place
the caule doeth optayne, whan it is drawen with the
handes (in the cuttynge) towarde the bone aboue
the priuye membres, as whan it is founde drawen
agayne vpwarde towarde the lefte syde (as it chaũ-
ceth oftẽtymes) and as it is seue in the fygure folo-
wynge.

A, B, C D The foure partes of *Peritonium* cut one frome ano-
ther, and bowed ouer backewarde, so that the inner
region or place of the former seate of *Peritonium* by
the order of cuttynge doeth here appeare manifest
and open.

E The Nauell delyuered from *Peritonium*.

F A vayne reached oute frome the Nauell to the ly-
uer.

G, A goyng in of the vayne of the Nauel into the chyn
or openynge of the lyuer.

H, H A portion of the lyuer appearynge oute of the gyb-
bons or swel seate therof.

I The principall lygament of the knytters of the ly-
uer to the mydryffe, whiche consisteth towarde the
ryght syde of the sharpe grystell, for that shelde
which is sene at the lefte syde where I is set, is the
sharpe grystell of the breste bone.

K The ryghte arterye creppynge forth from the Na-
uell alonge the ryghte syde of the bottome of the
bladder vnto the greate arterye.

L An arterie of the lefte syde brought from the nauel
by the lefte syde of the bladder to the great artery.

M The waye by the which the vrine of the childe is
purged frome the bottome of the bladder to the se-
conde cote, whiche wrappeth him.

N The bottome of the bladder.

O The knittynge together of *Peritonium* to the bottom
of the bladder.

P The former parte of the ventricle whiche is ney-
ther couered with the lyuer nor the caule. Thys
seate appeareth for thys cause the greater or lar-
ger bycause the ventricle whome we haue here sette
furth was greatly pufked vp or fylled with winde,
lykewise as the bladder of thys dead body was lyft
vp somwhat hygher then accordynge to the natu-
rall course aboue the bones of the priuye membres
in the higher parte therof.

Q, Q, QQ, The caule.

R A vayne and an arterye with a synow also, brought
furth to the ryghte seate at the lower partes of the
ventricle.

S The vessels of the lefte syde, whiche embrase the
lefte seate of the bottome of the ventricle.

T In thys place the vessels of the ryght syde are com
mitted to those on the lefte, and therfore R, S & T do
shewe their closinge together, of the which the Phi-
losopher Aristotle in ỳ boke of ỳ thirde historyy whi-
che he wrote entitled *de animalibus*, of the nature of
beastes, as also in the fourth boke wrytten *de partibus
animalium*: of ỳ partes of beastes, doth make mẽtion
when he affirmeth that the caule doeth sprynge
and depende from the myddle of the bealy.

X, X Sprynynges forthe or braunches bothe of vay-
nes and arteryes, broughte forthe to the vpper
pannicle of the caule, and compassed aboute wyth
fatte.

The declaration of the thyrde fygure, wyth the karacters of the same.

The third figure foloweth now according
to the order of administration of ỳ Ana-
tomye in the bodye, and sheweth the lo-
wer pannicle of the caule pluckte awaye
or torne from the vpper pannicle, and the vpper-
more also is stretched furth vpon the former par-
tes of the breste, and on the ventricle. And after-
warde the ventricle is sene drawen by violeus frõ
hys seate and place vp to the breste that the nature
of the lower pannicle of the caule myght contient-
ently be sene, whych you se as yet brought ouer the
entrailes, vntyl the caule gathered from thence vp
to the lefte syde maye apeare to the cutters. Fur-
thermore in thys present fygure the situacio of the
entrailes lyeth yet vntroubled nor medled wythal,
lykewyse as ỳ splene whose parte is here also layed
out before the eyes.

K.L M,N. and O. by these letters are noted ꝯ same whiche is noted in the seconde fygure, for K. noteth the eyght artery of the nauell, & L. the lefte. M. sheweth the waye by whome the vrine of the childe is caried into the second infoldyng, whych is here cut of lyke wyse as the arteryes. But N noteth the bladder. O sheweth the knyttynge together of *Peritonium* with the former parte of the bladder, and in thys figure we haue cutte awaye the angles or corners of *Peritonium*, whiche were marked in the seconde fygure with *A,B,C & D*.

a,a The hynder seate of the pannicle of the caule, whiche manye call the vpper wynge, where it beholdeth the neather pannicle of the caule beynge yet whole.

b,b Thys swellyng seate, is the ventricle couered with the vpper pannicle of the caule.

c,c The lower pannicle of the caule, whiche of some men is called *Ala*, ꝯ is to say ꝯ lower wynge, but the swellynge parte, whereon the two c c are wrytten, is the gutte called *Colon* the arse gutte, where he is brought out & retched forthe to the bottome of the ventricle & vseth the neather pannicle of the caule in stede of *Mesenterium*.

d, Here the splene although he be couered with the canell sheweth hym selfe somwhat swellynge forth, to whiche the shynyng and cleare substaunce of the caule helpeth.

The neather pannicle of the caule, whiche is here set nowe vnder the ventricle, and shoulde be noted with manye karacters, but bycause we woulde not blotte it wyth a numbre of karacters, we haue purposed in the nexte figure to sette theym, where with smal labour the reader or studient maye easelye and without payne make the karacters, whiche are there sette to serue for bothe the figures where bothe the figures are set forth.

The declaration of the fourth fygure with the karacters of the same.

IN thys fourth fygure is discribed the caule delyuered and naked frō those membres to whome it groweth, or rather from those where it taketh his begynnynge, beynge no parte therof taken away, hys whole construction, proportion or makynge, and chiefelye the processe and order of the vaynes, arteryes and synowes, wꝯ the glandulous or carnelly bodye also growynge vnto it, are here set forth. And here may you learne in thys fygure, howe properlye and aptlye the caule is lykened to a sacke, to a bouget, or to the small nettes, whiche the fishers vse.

e,e The circle of ꝯ caule, or his necke or opening place, where he taketh his beginninge.

f,f,f. The former face or shape of the vpper pannicle of the caule.

g,g The former face of the lower pannicle of the caule, but this here is not sene wholye as the former face of the vpper pannicle, bycause the seate onely of the lower pannicle is here sene, whiche is layde vnder the ventricle, and he belōgeth to ꝯ entrayle called *Colon intestinum*, the arse gutte, where the sayde gutte is stretched furth to the ventricle, the reste of the lower pannicle, is hydde vnder the vppermore.

h,i,k With these thre karacters set at the lefte syde of the lower pannicle of the caule, the construction or the maner of the makyng of the caule is declared. For H noteth the thynne couerynge parte of ꝯ caule lackyng both vaynes, arteryes, and fat. i sheweth the vessels. By k. is expresst the fatte growyng or fastened to the vessels. And as we haue bestowed these karacters in this part of the caule, so no man doubteth but that they mygbt haue bene placed in euery place or parte of it.

l, The stocke or stalke of *vena porta*, where it commeth forth of the lyuer and is conteyned in the lower pānicle of the caule and by it is stayed and borne vp.

m An arterye goynge to the holownes of the lyuer, & to the bladder of *Coler*, accompanyed wyth the synow whych cōmeth from the braunche of the synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne on the left syde, and is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the rygbt syde, and goeth to the holownes of the lyuer and the bladder of *Coler*.

n The begynnyng of the vayne of the lower necke or openyng place of the ventricle, which goeth principally to the hynder seate, hauyng an artery as a felowe wyth it.

o,o An artery, a vayne, and a synowe, stretched forth by the begynnyng of the vpper pannicle of the caule, to the rygbt seate of the botome of the ventricle.

p,p Circles, younge slyppes of those vessels which are reached forth to the rygbt seate at the bottome of the ventricle and doe wrappe in the bodye of the sayde ventricle.

q,q Spryngynges forth of the sayde vessell, which are retched out to ꝯ right seate of ꝯ bottom of ꝯ ventricle are spred abrode on ꝯ vpper pānicle of ꝯ caule.

r A vayne and an arterye stretched furthe to the entrayle or longe gutte called *Duodenum* and to the begynnynge of the hungrye gutte oftentimes admyttynge and receyuynge a small synowe vnto theym.

s, A deuision of *Vena porta* into two trunckes or stockes. And that we haue sette forth the vaynes marked with R and O. somwhat higher here, then in the bare fygure of the thyrd treatyce of *Vena porta*, it is done for thys cause that the spryngynge furthe of these vaynes doe in thys maner oftentymes varye and alter.

t, The rygbt or the greater trunckes or stockes of *Vena porta*, runnynge furthe into *Mesenterium* and into the entrayles.

u A vayne runnynge furth withoute the companye of an arterye, into the hynder seate of the ventricle or mawe.

x A vayne with an arterye and a synowe spredde in the rygbte seate of the lower pannicle of the caule, and commyng also in this parte to the entrayle called *Colon intestinum* the arse gut.

y A vayne with an arterye also rūnyng furth into the hynder partes of the ventricle, & afterwarde compassynge the vpper necke and openynge place of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, but there is of thys vayne and arterye so muche expressed and

set forth onely as it is sustayned and borne vp with the lower pannicle of the caule.

- Here is sene an artery of *Mesenterium*, which is some what greater although it be a very smal space vpholden and borne vp wyth the neyther pannycle of the caule.
- The truncke of the great arterye, whiche beynge as it were weyued in with the neather pannicle of the caule, sendeth forthe hys braunches to the ventrycle, the lyuer, the bladder of coler and to the entrayle *Colon*, where the sayde gutte *Colon* is broughte forth to the ventricle, & then to the splene, and so occuppeth the synowes that goe into these partes.
- A vayne wyth an arterye also and a synowe goyng chiefely vnder ȳ midle seate of the neather pannicle of the caule, offrynge also hys braunches to the entrayle *Colon intestinum*, where he creapeth forth to the bottom of the ventricle.
- A vayne hauyng no arterye with him, which beyng thynne offereth a fewe small braunches lyke to it selfe to the lefte seate of the neyther pannicle of the caule.
- The order or processe of vaynes, arteryes and sinowes into the splene.
- A vayne and an arterye also and a synowe retched forth to the lefte seate of the bottome of the ventricle.
- N, N A glandulous or karnellye bodye or substaunce growyng in the neather pannicle of ȳ caule, which is commonlye called *Brisauole* or *Dulcem morsum* or *Bolum, & Buccam saporitam, & Rodol.* And we cal it here in manye places of Englande the swete bread.
- A portion of the glandulous or karnellye body that groweth vnder the entrayle called *Duodenum*.

IN the fifte fygure (by the order of cuttynge) folowynge the thyrde, the lyuer, the ventricle, and the entrayles, kepe stil theyr proper seates, the caule neuertheless where he sprynge furth frome the ventrycle remaynynge alwaye to the entrayle *Colon*, beynge vtterlye cutte alwaye, leste it myghte fortune (beynge there lefte) to defyle or darken the seate of some of the organs there. Furthermore, that all thynges myghte the moore commodiouslye be layde before the eyes, we haue in the paynynge broke of the endes of some of the rybbes, bowynge them also backewarde with *Peritonium*, and with the myddryffe whereunto they growe. And the bladder in thys presente fygure aunswereth to the bladder in the thyrde and the seconde fygure. But because that the karacters of thys fygure, beynge in order the fyfte, are for the mooste parte all one with those in the two fygures folowing, that is to say: the syxt and seuenth, we haue thought it conuenient before the declaration of hys karacters brifelye to shewe what thynges shalbe in them consigned.

IN the syxte fygure we haue onely declared the procedynge of thynne entrayles reseruynge a portion of the ventricle, of the entrayle *Colon*, wyth also the blynde gutte, that thys present fygure myghte the moore easelye be adopted to the seuenth fygure. And that the begynnynge of the entrayle *Colon* is some what more then nedeth, broughte from the sayde thynne entrayles, you shall vnderstande it to be done for thys cause, that the thynne entrayles myghte onely be the better sene, chiefely syth the fyfte fygure doeth moste clearelye shewe the situation and gounge in of *Colon* aboute the thynne entrayles.

AND in the seuenth are sette forth the shapes of the blynde entrayle of *Colon*, and of the arse gutte, called *Intestinum rectum*, with also ȳ ende of the small guttes and the muscles belongyng onely to the arse gutte.

The insinuation of the karacters of the fyfte, the syxte, and the seuenth, fygures.

THis insinuatiō of ȳ karacters now folowing, serueth both to ȳ fyft, the syxte and the seuenth fygures, and ye shall knowe whiche karacters are proper to euerye one of the fygures by these 5. 6. & 7. and where as you see none of these notes adioyned to the letter, you shall receaue that discription as common to all thre.

A, 5 The sharpe gristell of the breste bone.

B, B. 5 This is *Piritonium* or Syphach, with also the broken rybbes, with ȳ myddryffe growinge vnto thē bowed backewarde on the syde.

C. 5 The former ligament, where with the liuer in man is gathered vp to the myddryffe.

D, D. 5 The greate seate of the outsyde or conuexite of the lyuer.

E, 5 A small portion of a vayne graft in the lyuer from the nauell.

F. F. 5 The former seate of the ventricle.

G. 5 The lefte syde of the splene, or his partes leaninge towarde the former partes of the bodye.

H, 6 A portion of the ventricle, whiche constituteth the lower necke of the ventricle or the begynnynge of the entrayle, whiche we haue fayned here to be knytte or tyed with a stringe.

I, K. 6 Parte of the entrayles, stretched forthe betwene *I* and *K* beinge commonlye called *Duodenum*.

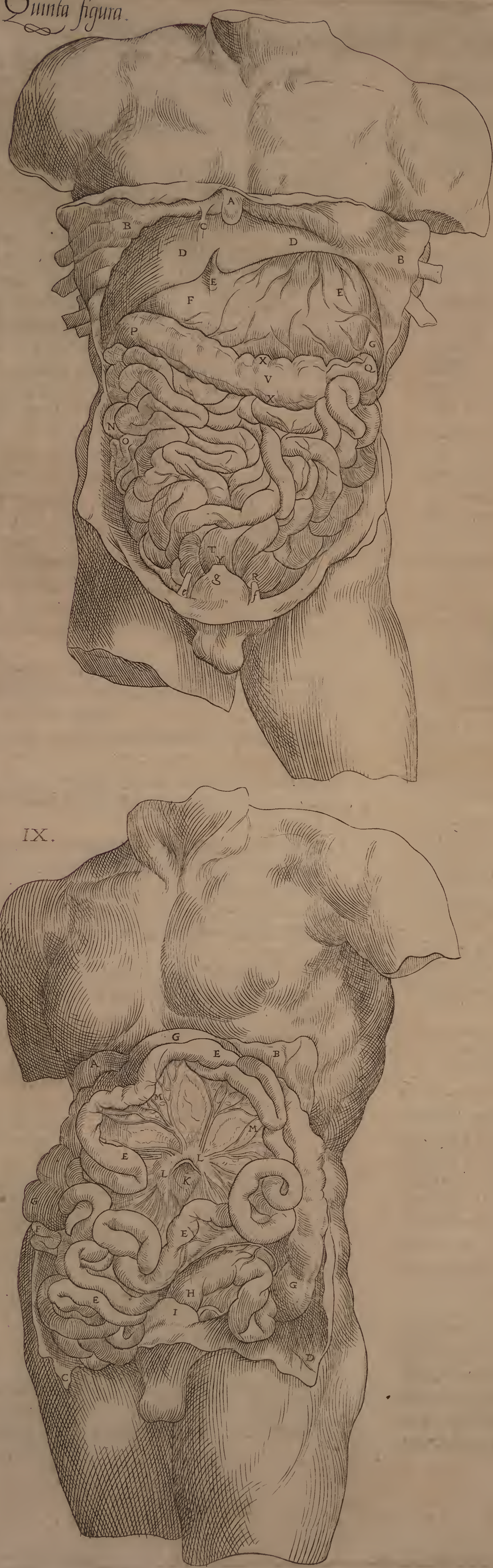
L. 7 The begynnynge of the hungrye gutte and the seate of the thynne entrayles, where they begynne first to be ouerturned into the croked infoldynges and to ryse vp forwarde.

M, 6. 7 The ende of the small or the thynne entrayles. But in what seate the ende of the hungrye gutte or the begynnynge of the small guttes consisteth it is here verye dificill to delyneat syth in all the eduction goinge from *L* in the seuenth figure, and to *M* in the eyghte figure is shewed no maner of difference where we may disseuer the hungrie gut from the thynne entrayles.

N The begynnynge of the bygger entrayles swellynge furth.

O This entrayle we call the blynde gutte, not to contende, yf anye man woulde geue thys name to another part of these greate entrayles, neyther woulde

Quinta figura.



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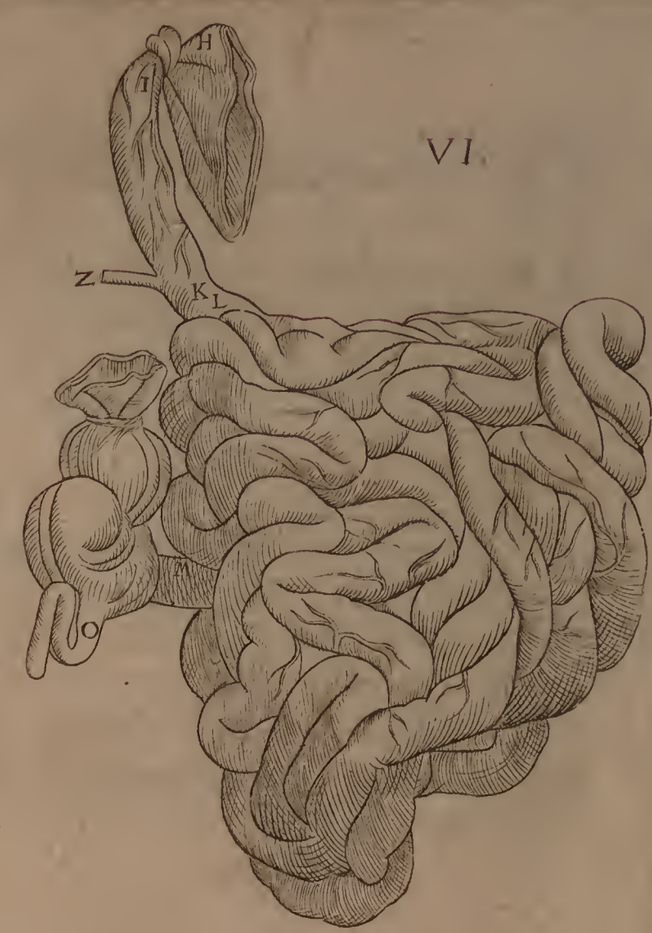

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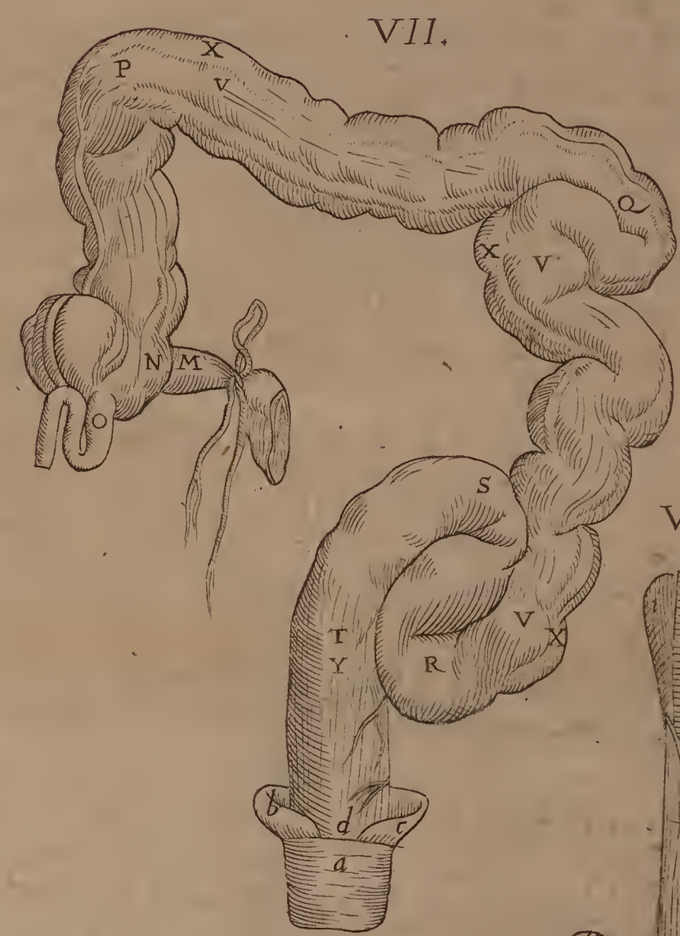


VIII.

IX.

X.

I wysshe any man to be ouer curious in the dyffe=
rence of names leste there by he myghte haue oc=
casion to neglecte those thynges in thys fabricke,
which we with dilygence do enquire in the construc=
tion of the other partes.

N,P,Q. R,S,T.5 7. With these karacters is consigned the en=
trayle *Colon*, but euerye one of theym noteth some
thynge priuatlye by hym selfe, frome N vnto P,
is noted the eduxion of the entrayle *Colon*, goynge
from the rycht seate of the kydnaye vnto the ho=
lowe syde of the lyuer. From AP vnto Q is noted
hys eduxion stretched forthe alonge the bottome
of the ventricle from the holowe syde of the lyuer
vnto the region of the splene, from A,Q vnto R is
noted the eduxion of *Colon* frome the region of the
splene, to the bone aboue the priuye membres, pro
cedyng by the lefte syde of the smal guttes.

But R, vnto S, whyche is sene priuat=
lye, on the seuenth, is shewed the ascencion or cro=
ked procedyng of *Colon*, where as he attempteth vp=
warde to the regyon of the nauell, but frome S to T,
is noted the procedynge of the sayde ascention to
the begynnynge of the strayte gutte, other wyse cal=
led the arse gutte.

V,V.5.7 The seate of the entrayle *Colon* put downwarde.

X,X.5.7. Bunches lyke halfe bowelles apearynge on thys
entrayle *Colon* in bothe the figures called common=
lye celles.

Y,5.7, The beginninge of the arsegutte or the strayte en=
trayle, and what so euer is contayned vnder Y is the
sayde strayte entrayle.

Z.7. Portion of the waye of caryeng the coler to the en=
trayles.

a.7 A muscle amplectynge rounde aboute the ende of
the strayte gutte, made for the expulsion of excre=
mentes.

b,c.7 Two muscles drawynge together vpwarde the
strayte gut after the expulsion of excrementes.

d.7 In thys seate the strayte gutte doeth growe by
meanes of the goynge betwene of hys musclous
substaunce to the yarde in men, and to the necke of
the Matrix in women.

e,f.5 Two arteryes beynge peculyer to the childe.

g.5. By thys karacter the bottom of the bladder is sig=
nified, lykewyse as the waye by whome the vrine of
the child is expelled, which we haue fayned to be cut
of, as we haue the late rehearsed arteryes.

The declaration of the karacters of the eyghte fygure.

And in thys eyghte fygure in shew=
wynge furthe the coates of the en=
trayles, we haue expreste a parte of
the strayte gutte, and of *Colon* also
where as he is contynued wyth the
sayde strayte gutte.

b The firste cote of the entrayles, whiche is muche
within, and it is confirmed onely with ouerthwarte
circulers fibres.

i,i The seconde cote of the entrayles, whiche is also
enformed with ouerthwarte fybres, but the more
neer he is to the strayte gutte, wyth the more straite
tunicles he is endewed.

k,k This is a porcion of *Mesenterium*, whyche commeth
the straite entrayle to the holy bone and he retcheth
forthe to hym hys thyrde cote.

l,l The thyrde cote of the entrayles descendynge from
the pãnicles of *Mesenterium*.

The declaracion of the caracters of the nynth fygure.

That this prset fygure myght most
aptlye set fourthe the sytuation of
Mesenterium, it conteyneth the thinne
entrayles, broughte together in e=
uery place with the hãdes vpward
and downewarde to the sydes, and
afterwarde it sheweth the centre or myddes of *Me=
senterium*, and the reason wherefore *Mesenterium* sen=
deth forthe vessels to the entrayles and knytteth
the entrayles to ỹ backe. And to these also he she=
weth that parte of *Mesenterium* that byndeth the ende
of *Colon* and also the strayte entrayle to the backe,
and that fygure whiche we haue placed to be the
tifte foloweth after thys in the order of cutting.

A,B, C,D Portions of *Peritonium*, whiche the Abdomen be=
ynge opened are bowed outwarde towarde the sy=
des.

E,E The thynne entrayles.

F The blynde gutte.

G,G The entrayle called *Colon*.

H The begynnynge of the strayte gutte.

I The bladder to whome *Peritonium* groweth to, in
that seate chiefelye where he offereth to hym the o=
ther cote.

K The centre of *Mesenterium*, and that part of the backe
where it taketh his begynnynge from the pannicles
of *Peritonium*, whiche knytteth here together in the
bodyes of the tournynge toyntes the greate Arte=
rye and the holowe vayne.

L,L A karnelly body now set in that distribution of the
vesselles, whiche are grafte in the centre of *Mesen=
terium*.

M,M Karnels caste betwene the distributions of the ves=
sels, which vessels procede in that goynge furth or
progresse by *Mesenterium* to the entrayles.

The declaration of the karacters of the tenth fygure.

In thys tenth fygure is onelye de=
clared *Mesenterium* taken frome the
bodye and delyuered from all the
partes growynge to hym saue on=
lye from a portion of the lower pan=
nicle of the caule there where *Colon*
is bounde vp to the backe, where ỹ it procedeth by
the neather seate of the ventricle.

K Thys karacter K lyke as in the nynth fygure doth
signifie the centre of *Mesenterium*.

L,L These karacters also lykewyse as in the nynth fy=
gure note the karnellye or glandulous bodye, be=
ynge the greatest part of al the body of *Mesenterium*.

M,M Here are noted karnels set on those dissexions, wh=
che nowe aproche to the entrayles.

N,O With these karacters is circumscribed the part of

Mesenterium knyttynge the thynne entrayles to the backe.

P,P Unto Q sheweth a parte of *Mesenterium* fastenynge the entrayle *Colon* to the backe, wherebyt it is stretched forth from the seate of the ryght kydnay, unto the holownes of the lyuer.

Q. Q Unto R noteth that parte of the lower pannicle of the caule, whiche committeth *Colon* to the backe in all that seate where it is stretched furthe alonge the bottom of the ventricle.

R.R Unto S sheweth a portion of *Mesenterium* belonging onelye in all that seate to the entrayle *Colon* where it cõmeth frome the region of the splene to the strayte entrayle.

S,T That whiche is included betwene S T is parte of *Mesenterium*, byndynge the strayte entrayle to the backe.

V We haue gone aboute to expresse the nature of *Mesenterium*, in thys seate we haue paynted it as it were one pannicle of him pulled awaye frome the other

X.Y with the nayles, as X is wrytten on the one and Y, on the other, and in the mydle of these pannicles runne furth the vessels of *Mesenterium*, and hys fat and karnels are also there contayned lykewyse as you maye see in the firste figure of women.

The eleuenth figure foloweth in ỳ order of cutting the whole fygures put before, and it hath in the figures *Peritonium* cutte awaye, with also the caule taken awaye, and we haue here broken certayne ribbes wherby the holownes of the lyuer myghte the more commodiouslye be declared. For here is sene the vniuersall holownes of the lyuer with also the forme therof. And afterwarde appeare the neckes of the ventricle. And we haue putte downe on the lefte syde as well the entrayles as the ventricle, that a parte of *Mesenterium* myghte be sene, and the procedynge of *Vena porta* with hym, and afterwarde the insertion of the way of coler into the entrayles, and if there be any other thing, which we shal here after sette furth with karacters in order by theym selues it shall be strayte waye expreste with suche thynges also as the twelfe table shall shewe vnto vs.

The twelueth figure expressing the only declaration of the bladder or vessicle of coler and hys wayes.

Here foloweth the declaration of the karacters of the eleuenth & twelfe figure.

AND thys present declaration of karacters is had common bothe to the eleuenth and twelfe fygures for thys cause ỳ we wold haue consigned the holowe seate of the lyuer with manye karacters with the whiche he is occupied in the twelfth table, but that we should w̃ the abũdaũce of so many karacters haue defyled the declaration therof. And by the appolition of these karacters 1 and 2 you shall knowe when we speake of the eleuenth and when we speake of the twelfth, for 1 betokeneth alwaye the eleuenth, and 2 the twelfth, but where bothe are affixed together thẽ we speake both of the eleuenth and of the twelfth.

H,H,1. A portion of *Peritonium* with the euertion or turning ouer of the rybbes.

I,K,2 The holowe syde of the lyuer.

L.1 A small portion of the knobbye seate or backe syde of the lyuer.

M.1 The section of the lyuer wherein the vayne is first grafte that nourysheth the childe.

N.1 Chappes or crauyes, impressions, or lytle wertes sene in the holownes of the lyuer nighe to the springynge furth of *Vena porta*, but the hygher or lefte N, or that that is nyghe to T sheweth the seate where the vayne procedynge from the nauell is grafte in the holowe syde of the lyuer, where the stocke of *Vena porta* commeth furth. And frome M to N is noted a hoole whiche sendeth thorowe the vayne of the nauell vnto the seate marked with N.

O.1 A lygamente knyttynge vp here the lefte parte of the lyuer to the mydryffe, whyche leueth or endeth as it were into a sharpe angle.

Φ.1 The holownes of the lyuer beynge here cutte and geuynge place to the stomacke where he is continued with the vyper necke of the ventricle.

P,Q.1 The ventricle.

R.1 The vyper necke of the ventricle or the ende of the stomacke, with also the vaynes arteryes and synowes amplectinge the sayde necke.

S.1.2 The lower necke of the ventricle, and the begynnynge of the entrayle *Duodenum* which bycause he is otherwyse set in the twelfe fygure then accordynge to hys nature, we haue bowed hym agayne inward, that the waye of the bladder of coler myght shewe hym selfe, beyng in hym graft, and here after to be marked wyth c.

T.1. A synowe brought forth from the synowes infoldyng the necke of the ventricle, and graft in the cauite of the lyuer.

V,2 The blader of coler, thys is sene in both these present fygures. But I haue priuatly marked wyth thys caracter, that onely in the twelfe fygure, and thus accomodatyng your mynde fyrst to the twelfe and afterwarde to the eleuenth, as well here, as in certayne caracters folowynge, you shall haue the trwe knowledge both of the processe herof, and also of the partes adiacent here vnto.

X,X 2 The waye of the bladder of coler, led forth by the body, of the lyuer, betwene the braũches of *Vena porta* and also of the holowe vayne.

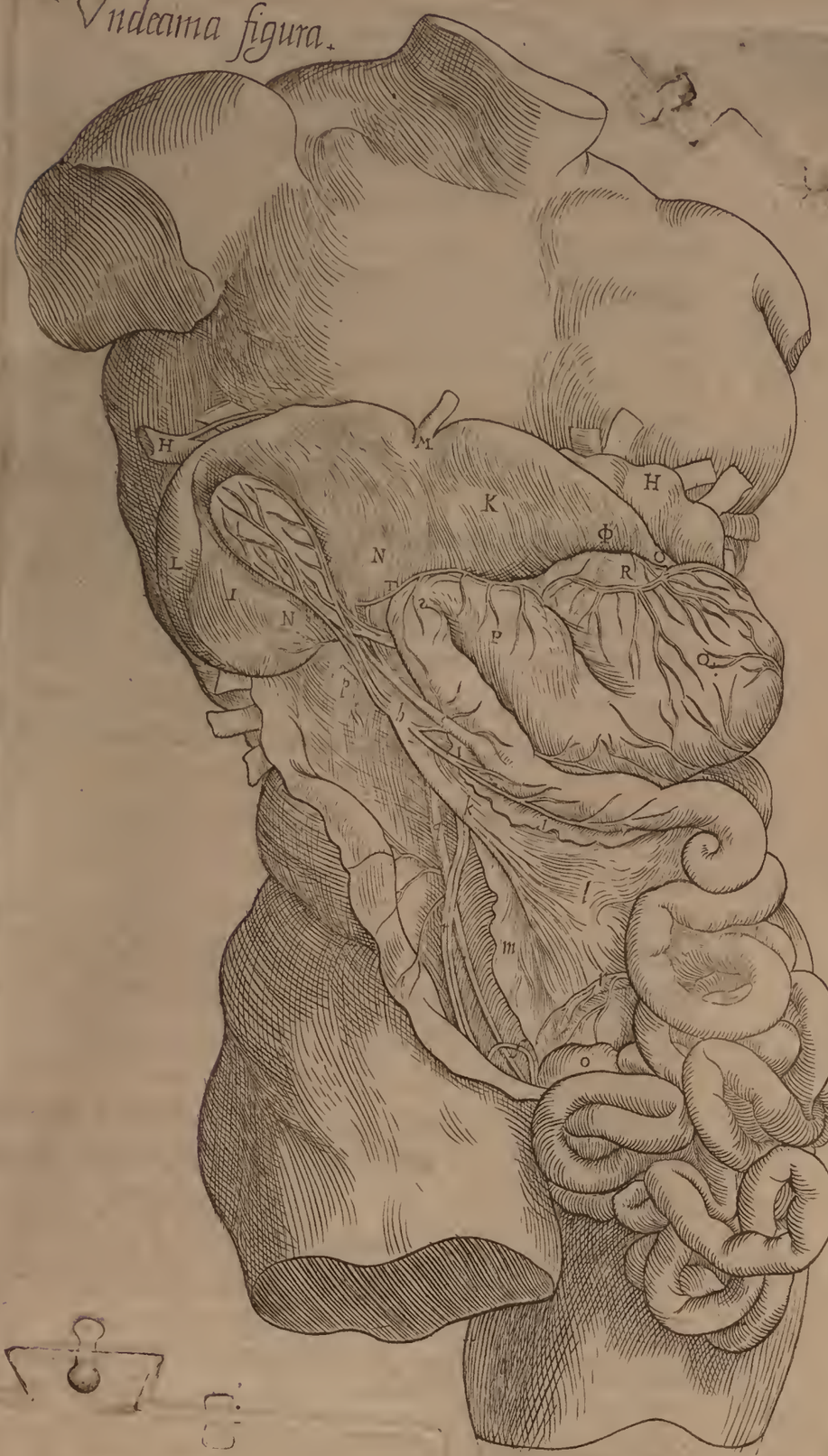
Y,2 A spryngyng forth of *Vena porta*, diffused in the substaunce of the lyuer.

Z.2 A sprynging forth of the holowe vayne, digested also in the substaunce of the lyuer.

I would here expresse and set forth the sytuacion of the vessels in the substance of the lyuer, that is to saye, howe and after what maner they are set vnder the braũches of the braũches of *Vena porta* springynge forthe of the holowe vayne, and after what maner in the midle of these vessels, the wayes of the bladder of coler do runne forthe.

a,2 The running together of the wayes of the bladder of coler whych runnynges and metynges together are digested in the bodye of the lyuer.

Vndecima figura.



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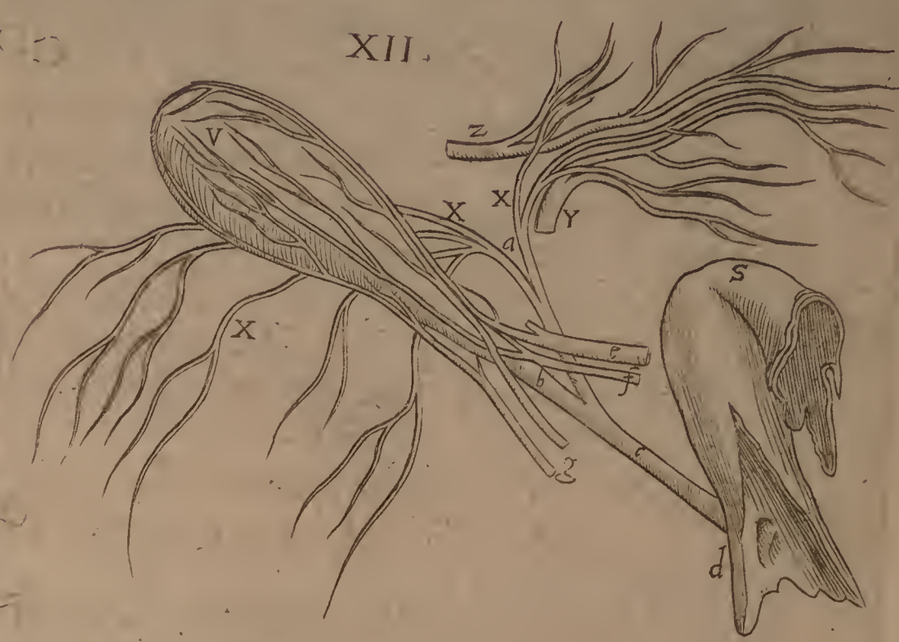
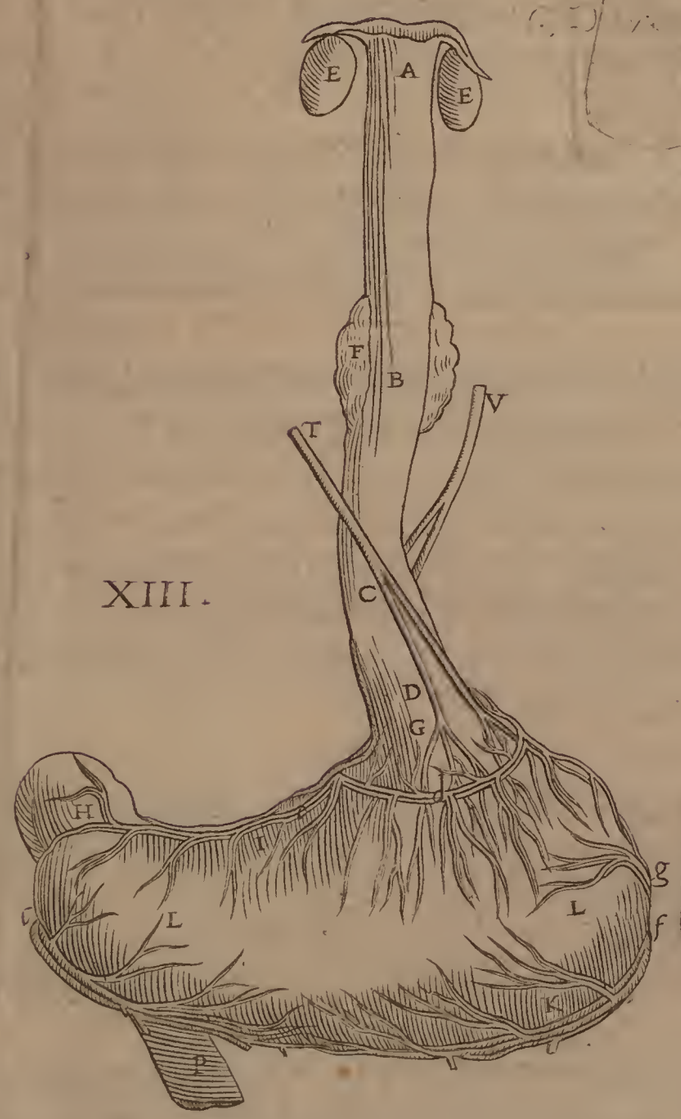


XV.

XIII.



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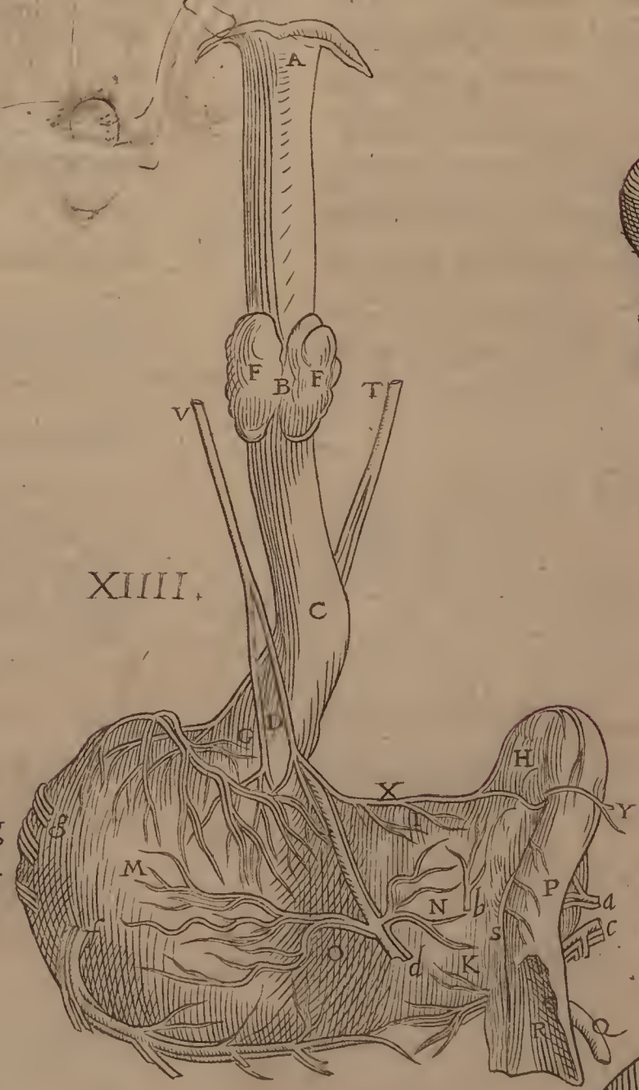

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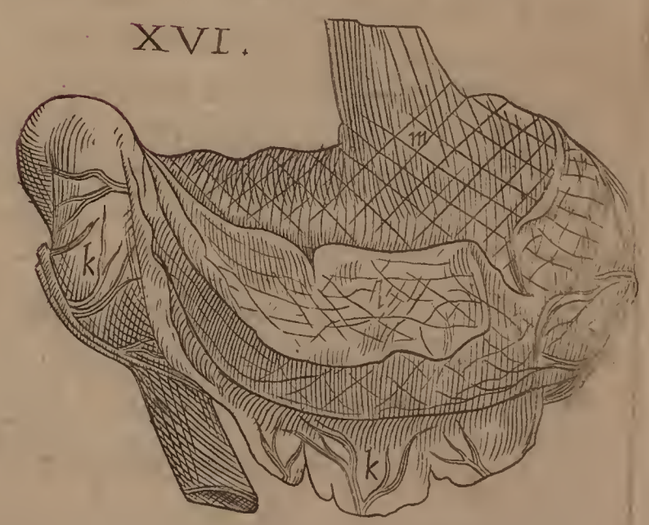

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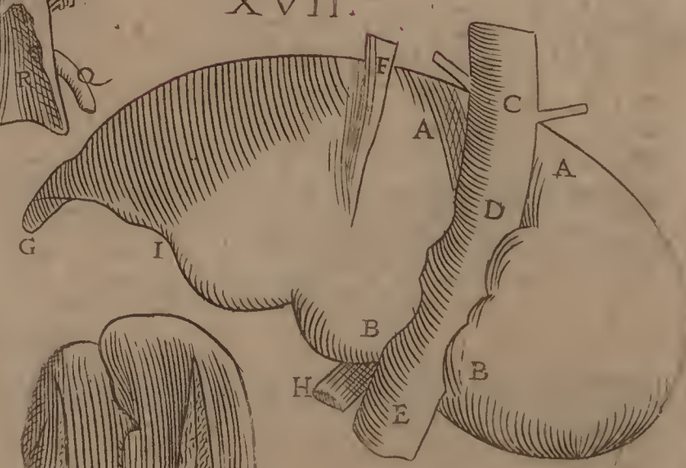
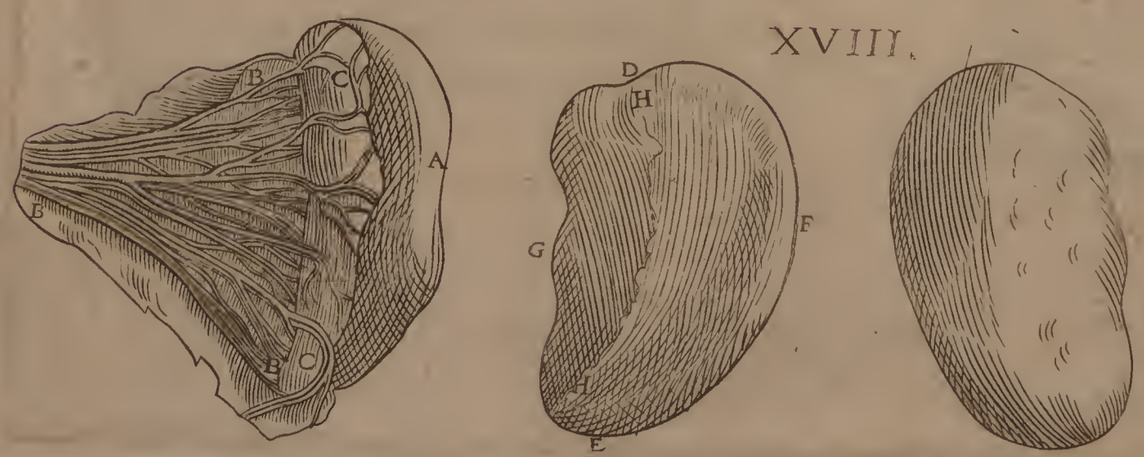


XVIII.



b,2 The necke of the lytle bladder of coler whereto the waye that is brought from the lyuer and marked with a is grafte and made to serue.

c,1.2 The way of the lytle bladder of coler, grafte into d the entrayle *Duodenum* and thys letter s vnto d in the twelfeth table or figure, sheweth the entrayle *Duodenum*, whiche is the longe gutte, whiche we haue deuysed and sette open in the lower seate, leste the insertion of his way noted with c shoulde be hydde and not sene.

e,2 An arterye digested into the holownes of the lyuer and the vessicle of coler.

f,2 A smal sinowe common to the liuer and the vessicle of coler, being brought furth frome a braunche of the sixte payre of synowes of the brayne, whiche is stretched forthe to the rootes of the rybbes on the right side.

g.2 Thinne springynges forth of *Vena porta* rünning forth into the vessicle of coler.

b,1 The stocke or stalcke of *Vena porta*.

i,i.1 The glandulous or karnellye bodye whiche groweth to the entrayle *Duodenum*, and beareth vp the vessels whiche are brought vnto it.

k,l,m.1 This is *Mesenterium*, but euerye one of these karacters by them selfe doeth shewe somewhat properlye, for k noteth the distribution of the greater stocke of *Vena porta* into *Mesenterium*, and l sheweth a glandulous or karnellye bodye set ouer as heade rueler to the firste distribution of the vessels into the *Mesenterium*. But m sheweth that parte of *Mesenterium* to whiche the entrayle *Colon*, the arse gutte in all that parte or place is committed where frome the seate or place of the ryghte kydnaye it pertayneth vnto the holownes of ỳ liuer. For the entrayle *Colon* is here taken awaye frome *Mesenterium*, that therby the centre of *Mesenterium* might the more aptlye be set forth.

n.2 A vayne whiche stretched forth downewarde vnder the hynder seate of the strayte gutte and geueth furthe hys vaynes to the sayd strayte gut.

o.1 Here is also sene the vpper parte of the bottome of the bladder.

p.1 That which is swelleth forth here is the right kidnaye couered yet wyth hys fatte pannicle.

q,1 The waye of the vryne, by ỳ which is brought the vrine frome the right kydnaye to the bladder.

r.1 The seede vayne and arterye on the right syde.

s.1 A vessell caryinge the seede frome the ryghte testicle towarde the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder.

The thyrtenth fygure expresseth the former face of the whole ventrycle and stomacke, wyth the vaynes, arteryes and synowes, grafte on the sayde ventrycle.

The fourtenth fygure shewynge the hynder face or parte of the whole ventricle and stomacke.

A declaration of the karacters of the thyrtenth and fourtenth fygures.

The karacters whiche be in thys declaration to be opened are common and doe serue to bothe the fygures, not withstandynge they belonge sometyme to the one specially, and sometyme to the other speciallye, and therfore we wyll note these karacters whiche are common wyth these numbres 1 and 2, where as 1 appoynteth to the thyrtenth, and 2 to the fourtenth onely.

A, Parte of the stomacke pertaynyng to the Jawes, yea, and to the ampletude & largenes of ỳ mouthe, whiche is here sene cut from the Jawes.

A,B 1.2 Frome A vnto B is noted the strayte procedynge of the stomacke by the mydde of the turnyng ioyntes of the necke, to the seate of the four vpper ioyntes of the breste.

B C.1,2 From B vnto C is shewed the procedynge of the stomacke into the ryghte syde somwhat declinynge or goynge downwarde vpon the fyfte and some of the other folowynge the tournynge ioyntes of the breste.

C,D.1,2 From C to D is sette forthe the procedynge of the stomacke frome the ryght seate towarde the lefte clymmyng vp aboue the great artery, & then going by the mydryffe into the vpper necke of the ventricle to be marked hereafter with G.

E,E.1 These letters shewen two karnels called of ỳ Phisitions *Amigdalæ* or *Toncillæ*, whiche are nyghe vnto the vpper ende of ỳ stomacke vnder the holownes of the mouth.

F.F.1.2 A glandulous or karnellye bodye growynge often tymes to the stomacke, where as he setteth on the bodye of the fifte turnyng ioynte of the breste.

G.1.2. The vpper necke of the ventricle.

H,1.2 The neather necke of the ventricle.

I,1,2 The vpper parte of the ventricle.

K.K.1.2 The lower parte or bottome of the ventricle.

L.L.1 The former seate of the ventricle.

M,N.O 2 The hynder seate of the ventricle, yet euerye one of the karacters signifie somwhat specially and seuerallye by them selues, for O noteth the impression whiche the ventricle demaundeth or requireth in that seate where he resteth on the turninge ioyntes, M sheweth the parte swellynge forthe on the lefte syde, and N the parte that swelleth forthe on the ryghte syde.

P,1,2 The entrayle *Duodenum* the longe gutte, whiche we haue here ymagined and fayned to be cut of at the beginninge of the hungrye gut.

Q 2 The waye of the bladder of coler attemptyng hys insertion into the entrayle *Duodenum*.

R.2 Thys karacter is sene in the inner seate of the foresayd entrayle notyng the insertion and graftyng of hys waye whyche we shewed euen nowe with Q.

S.2 A karnellye bodye growynge vnder the entrayle *Duodenum*, vpholdynge the vessels broughte furth to the sayde entrayle.

T,1,2 A braunche of the righte synowe of the sixte payre of synowes of the brayne, led furth to the stomacke and there distributed with a manyfolde order into his vpper necke or open place therof.

V.1,2 The lefte synowe.

X,2 A springynge forth of the lefte synowe, runnynge

forth by the hygher seate of the ventricle vnto the
Y lyuer, and it is here marked with Y, where it is nexte to the lyuer.
a This is the firste vayne and arterye of the ventricle as we are wonte to name it for the more playne erudition and doctrine.
b,2 The seconde vayne commyng to ỹ ventricle, which lacketh his artery to accompanye it.
c,1,2 The thirde vayne of the ventricle, with his felowe the artery, and also a synowe stretched forthe by the ryghte region of the bottome of the ventricle.
d,1,2 The fourthe vayne of the ventricle, hauynge an arterye to hys felowe compassynge aboute, the vpper necke of the ventricle after the maner of a garlande.
e,1. Braunches of the sayde vayne and arterye, whiche procede by the higher seate of the ventricle vnto his lower necke.
f,1,2 The fifte vayne wyth hys felowe the arterye, and with a synowe, creppyng forth to the left seate of the bottome of the ventricle.
g,h,1,2 Other vaynes and arterys spryngynge furthe frome those vesselles, whyche are grafte in the Splene.

The fyftenth fygure.

IN the fyftenth fygure we haue delyuered the ventricle from the stomacke, and the entrayles, and we haue turned the insyde outwarde, that the inner syde contaynynge the meate and dryncke myghte be sene.
i A circuler swellyng of the ventricle lyke to a rownde circle sene in that seate where the stomacke ioyneth with ỹ ventricle, or where the higher necke or openinge place therof consisteth.
k A rounde knobbe or swellyng appearyng at the lower mouth of the ventricle.

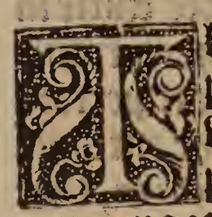
The syxtenth fygure.

AND ỹ syxtenth fygure teacheth, the order or procedynge with the nombre and nature of the coates of the ventricle, so well as we coulde in anye wyse by ymage or pycture expresse it.
l The thyrde cote of the ventricle springeth forth frō *Peritonium*, and it is here for the most parte pulled awaye from the ventricle.
m The seconde cote of the ventricle somewhat lesse, taken from the ventricle then is the thyrde.
n The firste and the inner more cote of the ventricle, delyuered in thys parte frome hys two vtter cotes.

The declaration of the karacters of the seuententh fygure.

THis seuententh figure sheweth the gybbosite and hynder seate of the liuer, with also a portion of ỹ stocke of the holowe vayne.
A,A The vpper parte of the gibbosyte or swellynge knobbe of the lyuer.
B,B, The neather region of the gybbosyte or swellynge of the lyuer and of his hynder seate.
C The seate of ỹ holow vayne, where it goeth thorow the myddryffe reachyng to it his braunches.
D,E In thys space betwene is noted the seate, where the stocke of the holowe vayne groweth to the hynder seate of the lyuer.
F A portion of the chiefe bande whiche fasteneth the lyuer to the mydryffe.
G A lygament kuyttynge together a parte of the lyuer, stretched muche on the lefte syde to the mydryffe.
H A portion of *Vena porta*.
I The bought where the lyuer geueth place to the stomacke, where he is continued to the left necke of the stomacke.

The eyghtenth fygure whiche sheweth the splene on euery syde, whose sytuation and greatenes after hys proporsition, the nyntenth fygure hereafter nexte folowynge shall shewe at these letters. O, O, P.



THe fyrste of the eyghtenth fygure expresseth the splene on the former syde, with a portion also of the caule or the partes of the vpper and neather thyn couerynges of the same.
A For A sheweth the lefte syde of the splene, but the ryghte syde and the myddle seate of it are couered with the caule.
B,B BB and B shewe a portion of the neather pannicle of the caule, bryngynge downe the vessels of the splene.
C,C But C and c signifie a portion of the vpper pannicle of the caule, where the vessels are caryed forth to the ventricle goynge forth frome those vessels, whiche doe runne strayte waye to be grafte in the splene.
D,E In the seconde ymage and picture of the eyghtenth fygure is expreste the holowe region of the splene, delyuered from all the partes, whiche are committed and ioyned vnto it. And D noteth here
F,G the vpper seate of the splene E the neather, and F the lefte. G the ryghte, and HH shewe a lyne, which
H,H is sene in the holowe regton of the splene whereto the vessels of the splene are affixed.
The third picture sheweth the gibbosyte and swellynge parte of the splene.
The fourth contayneth the holow syde of the splene there set forthe. And to thys I haue added two sections or slyttes, that the substaunce of the splene, with the shape therof myghte be perceyued, and I haue sette here I and K whiche shewe vnto you the
I,K sayde two sections.

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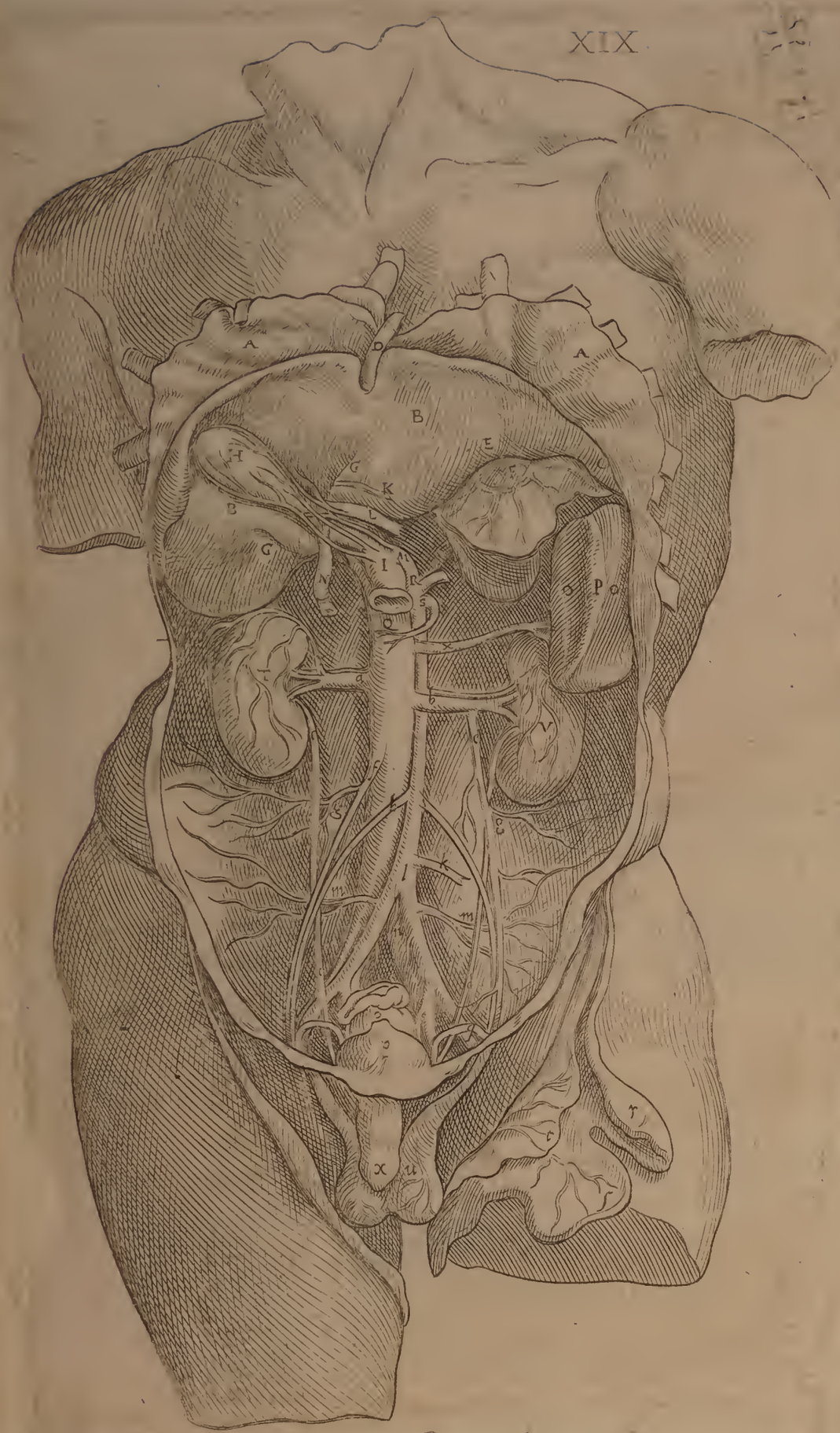
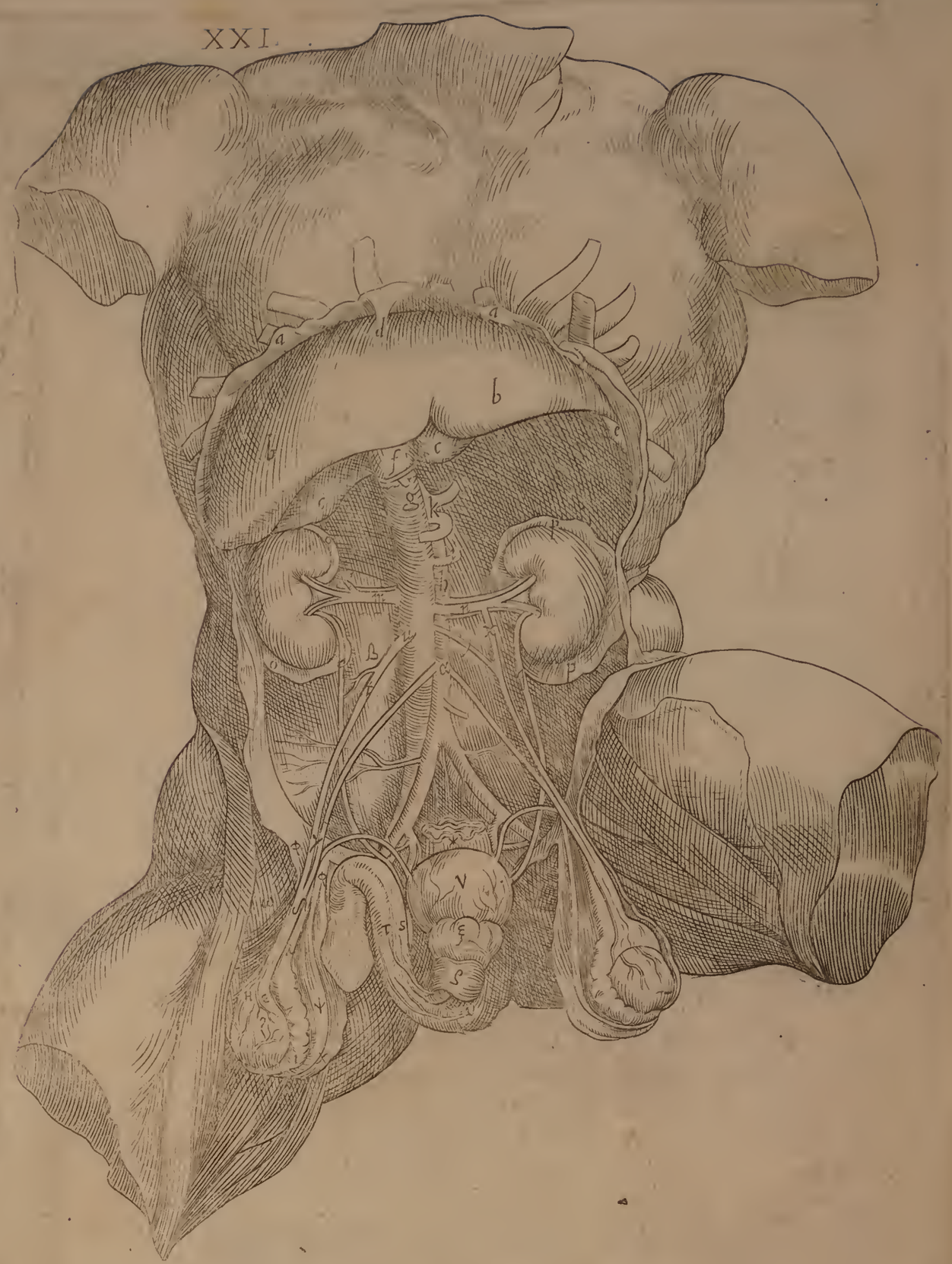
XIX.



XXI.



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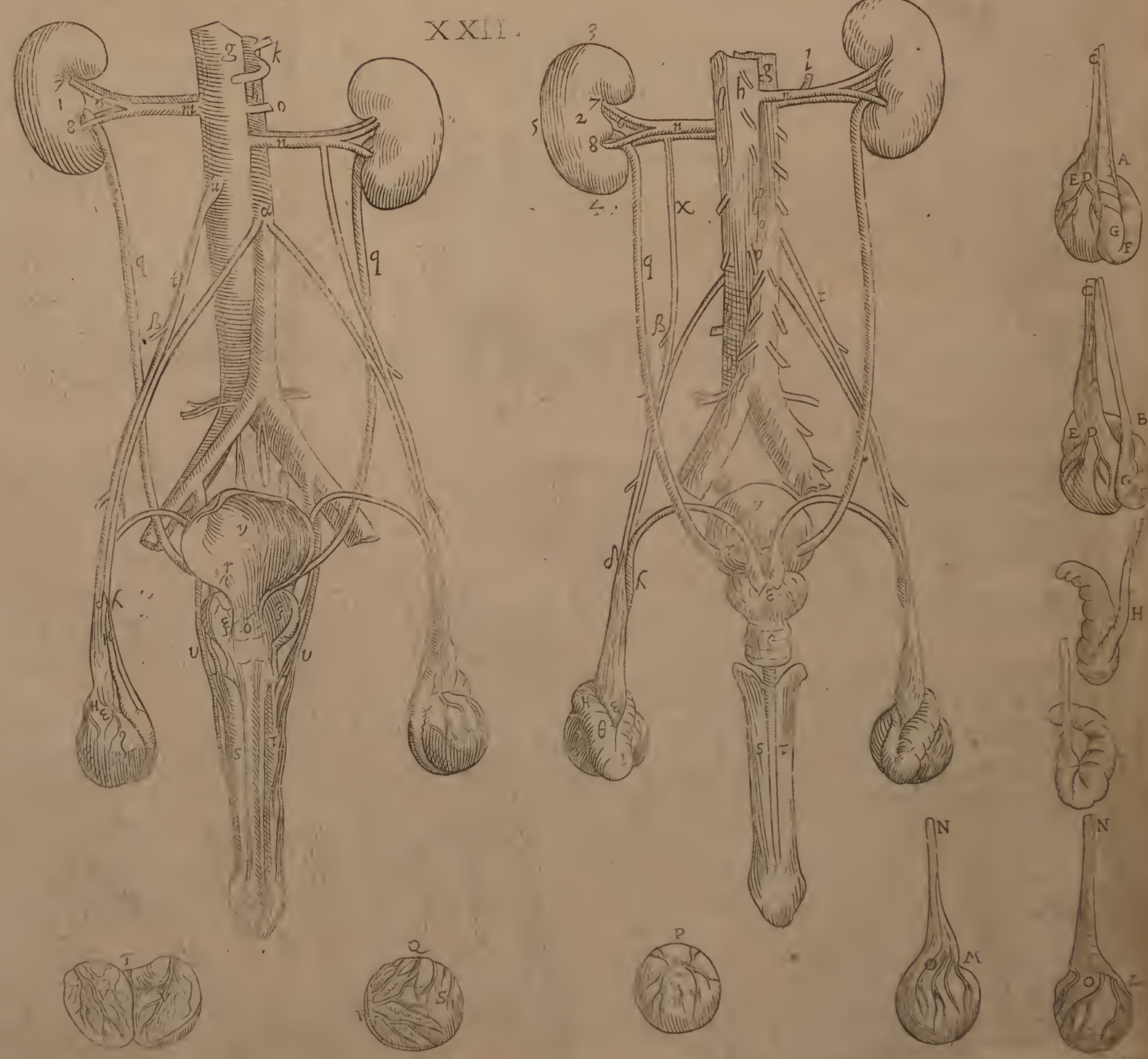


The nyntenth fygure with the declaration of hys karacters.

THys presente fygure after the order of cuttynge succedeth the eleuenth, for from thys we haue taken and cutte oute all the bowels, beinge onely lefte a portion of the ventricle, whiche sheweth the seate of the necke of the vpper openynge of the ventricle. And besyde that thys fygure doeth declare dyuerse other partes, as you shal fynde here after in the openyng of these karacters.

A A A portion of the mydryffe compassed and tourned agayne vpwarde with certayne of the rybbes.

B B The holowe syde of the lyuer.

C A lygament of the lyuer by the which his lefte syde is fastened to the mydryffe.

D A portion of the lyuer vayne led forth by the nauel to the liuer, where is shewed also the bought which first admitteth this vayne, whiche crepeth vnto the seate or place of the lyuer, by a priuat hoole cutte in the lyuer for hym, where as you see G, beynge sette a lytle from K, and where thys vayne is first digested rightly into the substaunce of the lyuer.

E In this seate the lyuer hath a bought, where it geueth place to ỹ stomacke, going vp by the midryffe to the higher necke of the ventricle.

F The vpper mouth of the ventricle and a portion of the same.

G.G Lynes or impressions and swellynges in the holownes of the lyuer, where he putteth forth part of the vayne to be sene.

H The smal bladder of coler.

I The body or stocke of *Vena porta* is here cut awaye, but I also sheweth two smal vaynes ledde forth to the bladder.

K A synowe of the lyuer sprunge forthe frome those whiche bewrapte the hygher mouth of the ventrycle.

L, An arterye beynge common bothe to the lyuer, and to the bladder of coler.

M A synow takyng his beginning from the springing forth of ỹ syxt payre of synowes of ỹ brayne, which is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the righte side, and this sinowe here is also common to the lyuer and the bladder of coler.

N The waye or openyng of the bladder of coler pertaynynge to the bowels is here cutte of whiche pertayneth to the entrayles.

O O The former and holowe region of the splene.

P The lyne of the splene to whom the vessels therof are implanted.

Q The holowe vayne.

R The greate arterye.

S Rootes of arteryes runnynge forth into the ventricle, the lyuer, the splene, the caule, into *Mesenterium* and at the laste into the bowels.

T The ryghte kydnaye bewrapt aboute with hys fat coate.

V The lefte kydnaye infolded and wrapped by hym in his fatte coate.

X A vayne stretched and spred abrode in the fat cote of the lefte kydnaye.

Y A vayne commynge to the fatte cote of the ryghte kydnaye.

a A vayne and an arterye bryngynge to the ryghte kydnay bloud lyke vnto whaye.

b A vayne and an arterye put forth to lefte kydnay, and they are called cõmonly ỹ mylckyng vaynes in lykemaner as the vaynes belongynge to the ryght kydnaye.

c,c The waye that conueyeth the vrine from the ryght kydnay to the bladder.

d The waye that caryeth the vrine from the left kidnay into the bladder.

e The sede vayne commynge to the lefte testicle.

f The sede vayne commynge of the ryghte testicle.

g.g Circles commynge from the sede vayne where as they are committed to *Peritonium*, and dispersed and deryued into the sayd *Peritonium* in the goynge forth towarde the testicles.

h The arterye of seede goynge to the ryght testicle.

i, The arterye of seede belongynge onelye to the left testicle.

k The roote of an arterye runnyng forth to ỹ lower seate of *Mesenterium*, to the entrayle *Colon*, the arse gut and to the strayte gut.

l The ascendynge vp of the great arterye vpon the holowe vayne. And also a diuision of the sayd great arterye and of the holowe vayne aboue the begynnynge of the holy bone, into two trunckes or stockes.

m,m The principall vaynes and arteryes of them which come with sundrye ioyntes frome the greate vessels and are offered to the flesh of the loines and to *Peritonium*.

n Braunches of the greate arterye commynge to the hooles of the holye bone.

o A parte of the strayte entrayle, deliuered from *Colon* and knytte betwene with a bande accordynge to the vse of cuttynge.

p The bladder or receptacle of the vrine.

q A portion of the vessels conueyingthe sede from the testicle to ỹ yarde, where it is wrythed ouer agayne downwarde by the bone aboue the priuy membres to the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder.

r The skynne, whiche clothed the yarde.

s The skynne, which conteyned the stones called commonlye *Scortum*.

t A parte of ỹ fleashye pannicle, whiche compassed aboute the testicles in lyke maner as the skynne called *Scortum*.

u A cote descended there from *Peritonium*, where he geueth waye to the sayde vessels, and thys is the vtter cote of the testicle of them which we numbre to be peculyer to eche of the testicles by him selfe.

x A portion of the yarde beinge vncouered.

The.xx. fygure, whiche contayneth thre speciall seuerall tables folowynge one the other, together after the order of cuttyng shewynge exactly the sytuation of the reynes, with the begynnynges of the wayes of vrine. And here foloweth the declaratyon of the karacters.

And the fyrst of these tables hath a deap cutte brought by hys gybbōs or swellyng parte, alōge the length of the kydney, so depe that it goeth into the seconde cauitie therof, beyng as yet no portion of the substaunce of the kydney taken awaye, and α signifyeth the former parte of the rygbt kydney, where as β signifyeth the hynder parte, γ & γ shewe the chynnes or openynges of the braunches of the fyrste bought of the kydney or of hys thynne coueryng bodye, where those braunches come together. For the braunches are here necessarely deuyded by section where they go on wythin the other together, Λ and Λ betokeneth the body of the fyrst bought, or the thynne coueryng body in whome the bayne and the arterye of the kydney do ende.

Thys smale hole is the begynnyng of the waye of bryne.

A part of the waye of bryne, and vpon thys thynne coueryng body, marked wyth λ and Λ cōsysteth the secōde bought of ỹ kydney, whose inner syde whych is nexte to the thynne coueryng bodye, apeareth in thys sextion onely, for the partes therof whyche are brought outward to both the sydes of the inclosure made of the substance of the kydney, and do make the bery boute as it were parted in twayne, excepte you loke bery narowly in the circuite and compasse rounde about wyth an instrument called in latyne *Specillum*, broughte forth vnder ϛ and κ you can not percepue it. And the sayde inclosure or hedge is in thys present section sene deuyded into two partes, the former and the hynder, for κ noteth his former parte, and ϛ hys hinder parte.

All thynges in the seconde fygure, are common with thys afore rehearsed, saue onelye that almoste the whole substaunce of the kydnaye constitutynge the sayde hedge, is taken awaye rounde about with a knife, neyther coulde we anye other wyse shewe thys hedge or inclosure vnto you but after thys maner. Here is sene therefore the whole seconde bought of the kydnaye, but not parted in twayne, as in dede it is, bycause we haue taken awaye the hedge which deuided this bought on his outerside. And therfore α, β, γ, and λ note euen the same thynges here as they dyd in the fyrst table, but the circle broughte betwene α and β sheweth the seconde bought of the kydnaye.

θ Sheweth the former parte of the seconde bought or of hys thynne coueryngе bodye where this parte is deuided into braunches.

ι Sheweth the hynder parte of the thynne couering bodye, so that θ and ι together, note the thynne coueryngе bodye or the firste bought of the kydnaye and with κ is set forth the begynnynge of the waye of bryne.

The thirde small table sheweth all the braunches of the firste bought or thynne coueryngе bodye for the substaunce of the kydnaye, whiche groweth to the hyghest braunches of his bought is cleane takē away and these maye be suffycientlye sene without anye ferther busynes with karacters.

The declaration of the karacters of the one and twentyeth fygure.

The one and twentieth fygure succedeth in the order of cuttynge the nyntenth. For in thys are sene certayne endes of rybbes broken and tourned outwarde and vpwarde, that the gybbons and swellynge seate of the lyuer mygbt so here be sene, as hys holowe syde was sene in the nyntenth. The kydnayes shewe them selues here to be sene beyng delyuered from their fatte cote. Thys fygure also sheweth the begynnynges and procedynges of the baynes and arteryes of seede, and we haue here fayned a braunche to be sprongе forth priuatlye frome the stocke of the holowe bayne, whiche is commytted and mixte together with the lefte seede bayne. Furthermore, here is cutte of *Peritonium* where as it geueth way to ỹ sede vessels, w̄ the cote also descēdynge from *Peritonium* compassyng the testicles and the seede vessels of his side, and with the seede vessels are sene the testicles with their muscles. And moreouer the bones aboue the priuye membres are so deuyded a sunder and sene here so tourned ouer, that you may see muche space betwene thē, and that the bladder with the karnellye bodye belongynge onely to the necke of the bladder with the muscles therof and the bodyes of the preuye membres with their procedynges maye be sene also. And for what cause we haue clearelye taken awaye the skynne from the rygbt thygh, and somwhat also frome the lefte, I suppose no man do doubte.

a A parte of *Peritonium* with a portion of the mydryffe, returned vpwarde and outwarde with the broken rybbes.

b,b The gybbosyte or swellynge of the lyuer.

c,c The holowe seate of the lyuer.

d The principall lygamente of the lyuer consistynge at the right syde of the sharpe grystell, here plucked awaye for a great part therof from the former seate of the lyuer.

e A lygament or bande commyttynge and ioynynge part of the lyuer (which is stretched forth to the left syde,) to the mydryffe.

f A portion of *Vena porta* wyth an arterie also and synowes goyng to the lyuer, and the waye whych goeth from the bladder of coler to the bowels, is here knyt vp wyth a bande and afterwarde cut of.

g. The stocke of the holowe bayne.

h The trunke or stocke of the great artery stretched downewarde to the backbone.

i The begynnyng of the bayne goyng into the fatte cote of the lefte kydnay.

k The rootes of the arteries runnynge forth into the bowels, and offeryng braunches to the bentricle, the lyuer, the bladder of coler, the splene, and last of all into the caule.

l The begynnyng of the bayne whych goeth to the fatte infolder of the right kydnaye.

m, A bayne and an arterye commynge to the rygbte kydnaye.

n A bayne and also an arterye bryngynge forth certayne

tayne whayesh bloude to the left kydnaye.

e,e The fatte infolder of the righte kydnaye deliuered from the former seate of the kydnaye.

f,f The fatte infolder of the lefte kydnay plucked also of from the former seate of the sayd kydnay, and fastened yet to *Peritonium*, from whence he bryngeth his begynnynge.

g,g Bothe the lefte and the righte waye by the whiche the vrine is carried from the reynes into the bladder is here marked with g.

s The seede vayne comming to the right testicle.

u The beginninge of the seede vayne goinge to the right testicle, which hangeth forth after the maner of a rounde knobbe.

The seede vayne stretched forthe to the lefte testicle.

y A small vayne descendinge frome the stocke of *Venacaue* called in englyshe the holowe vayne, and is vnited to the left seede vayne, and also this smal vayne is seldome seene, yet because in other figures the left vayne is sette forth without thys, and that in thys place it doeth shadowe or darcken nothynge, we haue thoughte it beste here to expresse thys vayne also.

α The begynnynge of the arterye of seede.

β Small braunches whiche the seede vaynes do put forth there to *Peritonium*, where as they beynge knyt vnto *Peritonium* do go downwarde to the bones aboue the preuie membres.

γ The righte seede vaynes and also the arteryes, descendynge and ascendynge by *Peritonium* aboue the regiõ of the bone aboue ỹ priuye mẽbres, & the hip bone, carynge forth with them the seede from the testicles to the vessels whiche we shall strayte waye marke with κ, ι, and κ.

λ A commixion or ioinge together of the seede vaynes with the arterie, and the begynnynge of the bodye whiche I conferre and lyken to the shape of the braded bodyes or vaynes called *Varices*.

The insertion of that foresayde bodye (lyke to the vaynes *Varices*) into the testicle.

ζ The testicle couered wyth hys innermoste infolder.

The begynnynge of the vessel of cairynge the seede from the testicle.

The seate, where the vessel carynge the seede is tourned vpwarde by the lower seate of the testicle, and beginneth to goe away frõ the testicle growing no more vnto it.

Here the vessels of carying forth the seede, sheweth nowe no more anye kynde of conuolution or fowlnowe in and out, but is led forth agayne vpwarde rounde lyke a synowe.

The bladder beyng the receptacle of vryne.

A karnellye bodye growynge to the begynnynge of the necke of the Bladder, and receyuynge the insertion of the vessels carynge forthe the sede.

A cyrculer muscle compassynge aboute the necke of the bladder lyke a cyrcle.

ρ,τ Two bodyes constitutynge the yarde, whose lefte bodye is delyuered from hys begynnynge, whiche is brought frõ ỹ left bone aboue ỹ priuye mẽbres but the ryght bodye is yet fastened to hys begynnynge in the ryghte bone aboue the preuye membres. Ferthermore, here is sene the fygure and lykenes of our letter ς whiche the weakenes and lytelnes of the yarde doeth make wyth the bladder.

υ The procedynge and order of the vaynes, arteryes and synowes, goynge to the yarde so commodiously expresse as we coulde in anye wise in suche fygures performe it.

φ,χ The firste and vtter peculier infolder and wrapper of the testicle comminge forth frome *Peritonium*, where as we haue wrytten φ, and where χ is placed is noted that seate of his infolder, where thys ψ groweth to the lowest parte of the testicle.

The testicle growynge to the muscles in the foresayde infolder.

ω The seuenth muscle of mouinge the thighe offereth it selfe here to be sene, where he is broughte downwarde vpon the hyp bone.

* A portion of the strayt guite, whiche we vse to leue in the body while the other entrayles are taking awaye, and vpon this portion of the strayte entrayle is also perfectly sene the distribution of the holowe vayne and the greate arterie aboute the region or place of the holy bone.

Here foloweth the two and twentyeth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THe two and twentieth fygure whyche hath manye perticulet and seuerall fygures or tables, as well as thys before, whiche is the one & twentieth table in order, do make chiefely to the beholdynge and vnderstanding of the instrumentes of generation in man. Ferthermore, in thys two and twẽtieth figure are principallye two tables, wherof for good considerations we shall call the one of them the ryghte table, and the other the lefte. And in bothe of them we haue fayned and ymagined the kydnayes, the bladder, with the instrumentes of seede, and the portions also of the holowe vayne, and of the artery cutte awaye frome the bodye. And these are sette forth and expreste to vs on the ryghte syde in the fore parte, and in the lefte in the hynder parte, and yet in the right we haue specially opened the bladder with his necke, or the waye whiche is common bothe to the seede and vryne, where as in the lefte they yet remayne whole as we shall more largelye shewe in the explication of the karacters, as soone as we haue expressed and opened the picture or fygures, which occupie the lefte syde, and the neather seate of this presente two and twentieth figure. And are noted after this maner with great Latyne letters.

A,B In these two tables is sette forthe the righte testicle on the former face or parte, but somwhat moore in the lefte syde, yet the vpper more marked with A differeth from the neythermore marcked with B, in that, that it shewith the sytuaciõ of the vessel (whiche carryeth forthe the seede) not troubeled but as it

is naturally situated and sette where as the lower marked with B hath a parte of the vessell which carieth forth the seede (which parte is borne vpward by the former parte of the testicle) not growing any longer to the testicle torned after or thurst downe out of his place toward ỳ left syde ỳ the insertion or goinge of the vayne & artery of seade to the testicle might be ỳ better sene. But these shalbe made more manifeste by the apposition of the karactets, which are common and doe serue to both the figures marked with A & B.

C The vayne and arterye of seede there cut of where as they nowe fallynge downe from the ampletude and largenes are foulden and myngled one wythin the other of *Peritonium* and begynne to fashion the braded bodye, whiche we call *Varicosum* or the rounde toppe of this bodye called *Varicosum* whiche is lykened to the spire of a steple.

D The roote or foundacion of this bodye called *Varicosum*, or the seate where the vayne and artery of sede are grafte into the testicle, and doe caste abroade their braunches into the inner infolder of the testicle, and into the substaunce also of the sayde testicle.

E The begynnyng of the vessell of caryinge forth the seede from the testicle.

F The reflexion and turning ouer agayne of the vessell which beareth forth the seede, by the lower seate of the testicle.

G A portion of the vessell whiche beareth furthe the seede rysynge vpwarde, and the parte thereof where the sayde vessell ceaseth to growe any lenger to the testicle.

H Thys presente shape sheweth a portion of the vessell of carynge forthe the seede, whiche dyd growe to the inner infolder of the testicle, and here also are perceyued the small hooles and sharpnes, whiche be sene in the seate of hys vessell after the section, whiche also dyd growe to that infolder.

I And in thys shape is ỳ sayd portion of the vessel of carying forthe the seede that was sette forth in the nexte table before, but thys sheweth the seate and place of that portion that is gybbons or swellinge forthe, whiche groweth not to the infolder of the testicle.

L The testicle from whõ ỳ vessel which carieth forthe the seede is cut away, but ỳ sayde testicle with hys innermost infolder and with the sayd bradyd body called *Varicosum* doeth yet remayne.

M Thys noteth those same, as the fygure marcked with L dyd, but as that noted the former face of the testicle, so doeth thys the hinder, & the two notes folowing are common to them both.

N The firste commyxion together of the vayne and arterye of seede, or the toppe of the bodye *Varicosum*.

O The roote or foundacion of that bodye *Varicosum*, whyche is as it were brauded, and the insertion or graftyng therof into the substaunce of the testicle and his innermost infolder.

P The testicle beinge yet compassed and couered about with his innermost infolder, but deliuered fro the braded body *Varicosum* shewynge hys vppermore regyon into the whiche the sayde *Corpus Varicosum* is implanted, for there appeareth hooles in thys place of the braunches of the bradyd bodye called *Varicosum* whiche braunches as I sayde before are implanted in the testicle.

Q In thys fygure we haue cutte awaye with a rasour the inner cote or infolder of the testicle, and from the substaunce of the testicle on the other syde, we haue deuyded & taken frõ it a parte of his infolder

R noted wỳ R, & haue bowed it ouer backwarde, ỳ the procedynges myghte shewe them selues, whyche procedynges come from the braunches, whiche doe as it were weaue in the sayde infolder pertaynynge to the substaunce of the testicle.

S But I haue lefte the other parte of thys infolder marked with S growynge yet to the testicle.

T Here lyeth the testicle cutte a sundre by the mydde, shewynge the nature of his vessels, whiche are diffused and spredde abrode aboute the substaunce of the testicle, with the order and distribution of the sayd vessels at, V, & V. And the karacters, which now folow after are peculyer & proper to ỳ two greater and princyppall fygures of thys two and twentieth table.

1 By thys note of numbre is shewed the former regio of the kydnaye

2 The hinder region of the kydnaye.

3 The vpper region of the kydnaye.

4 The lower region of the kydnay.

5 The outer syde of the kydnay.

6 The inner syde of the kydnaye, in whome 6.7. and 8. shewe the holownes or bought of thys syde. But 6. sheweth properly the knobbe in the said concauitie, holownes or boult.

7.8 7. and 8. shewe the angules and impressions of hys bought or concauitie.

g The stocke of the holowe vayne there cut of, where the lyuer bendyng downwarde came ouer hym.

h A truncke of the greate arterye cutte awaye there where it is fyrst caryed vnder the mydryffe into the amplitude and largenes of *Peritonium*.

k Rootes of arteryes whiche are digested into *Mesenterium*, and into the lower pannicle of the taule.

l The begynnyng of a vayne goyng into the fat cote of the right kydnay

m The vayne and an artery that bryngeth downe ỳ whayeshe bloude into the ryght kydnay.

n A vayne and an arthery bryngyng whayeshe bloud to the left kydnay.

o The begynnyng of a vayne rynnyng forth into the fat cote of the left kydnay.

q.q Wayes caryenge downe the bryne from the reynes into the amplytude and largenes of the bladder

r The insertion made into the bladder, of the wayes which doo beare forth the bryne into the bladder, & the nerkes or openynge places of those wayes are shewed in the right figure where as these wayes goe into the bladder, and where also as the thynne couerynge processes are set to gotterne those neckes or openyng place of the sayd wayes. And in the left fygure the seate is shewed where these wayes are first applanted to the bladder.

s The right seede vayne.

t A lytle knob, or the begynnynge of the seade vayne swellynge forth on the right syde.

- The seed bayne going to the left testicle.
- The beginninges of the arteryes of seed comming from the stocke of the greate arterye.
- The rootes of circles or small branches whiche the seede baynes doe caste forthe to *Peritonium*, where as they are commytted to it by the region of the loynes.
- The ioynynge together or cõmixion of the bayne and arterye of seede, and the begynnynge of the bradyd bodye called *Corpus varicosum*.
- The insertiõ and graftyng in of the bayne and arterye of seede to the testicle or the roote of the bradyd bodye.
- The testicle beyng yet couered with his innermost infolder.
- The beginninge of the vessell, whiche carieth the seede to the testicle.
- The commynge downe of the vessell carynge the seede alonge the hynder region of the testicle.
- The place where the vessell of carynge the seede is broughte vpwarde agayne by the lower partes of the testicle, neather groweth it anye longer to the testicle, as he dyd from ⁎ by ⁎ to ⁎.
- The seate of the vessel of carynge forthe the seede, where it first goeth vpwarde in maner of a synowe without any reuolution or rounde compasse.
- In thys seate the vessell of carynge forth the seede bowed ouer agayne to the hinder region of the bayne and arterye of seede, goeth into the largenes of *Peritonium*.
- The ioynynge together of the ryght vessell of carying forth the sede, w̃ the left: because of the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder.
- The bladder whiche is in the ryght figure specially or onelye opened shewynge hys concauite or holownes.
- A glandulous or karnellye bodye receyuynge the insertion of the vessels carying forth the seede, and in the ryght fygure it is cutte of with a longe section or slytte vntyll the largenes of the waye of vryne.
- The largenes or holownes of the necke of the bladder in whome the vessels of carynge forth ỹ seede attempte their insertion.
- A muscle goinge aboute the necke of the bladder hauyng the rule and gouernaunce of the expulsion of vryne.
- Two instrumentes chiefelye constytutynge the yarde.
- Vaynes and arteryes goynge to the yarde and the necke of the bladder.
- Here is noted a seate or place common to the waye of ỹ vryne and the seede, whych is sene more larger in the reste of hys processe in the glandyll or heade of the yarde.

The fyrste fygure of the partes of women wyth the declaratyon of the karacters of the same.

And in thys fyrst fygure is set forth the trunke or stocke of a womans bodye layde on the grounde, whose *Peritonium*, is opened wyth the muscles of the Abdomen, and turned ouer towarde the insyde, accordyng to the vse of cuttyng, & afterwarde we haue cut awaye al the bowels or entrailes from *Mesenterium*, the strayte entrayle beyng yet lefte in the body, wyth also the whole *Mesenterium*, whose pannicles we haue here somewhat taken awaye and set a portion from the other that the nature of *Mesenterium* myght come to syght, but thys present fygure is for this cause principallye declared and set forth, that it myght so shewe the positiõ of the matrix or wombe, and the bladder, as in thys woman it is seue, no parte of ỹ sayd matrix or wõbe beyng moued. For here is as yet no pannicle pluckt awaye from the matrix or wombe, but that al thynges are here yet wholy seue lykewyse as in women somewhat fatte they do apere to the cutter, the bowels beyng taken awaye. For women are so fatte that when they be vexed and kylled with long sycknes, and become moste leanest, then they shewe no kynde of processe of vessels, onles the pannicles or thynne couerynges be separated a sonder.

A,B C,D. The inner face or parte of the former seate of *Peritonium*.

E,E A parte of *Mesenterium* knyttyng the thynne intrayles to the backe.

F,F Here is noted another pannicle of *Mesenterium*, plucked from the other whych we haue marked wyth G.

G,G and G. But bothe the pannicles doe shewe the order of the vessels of *Mesenterium*, and order of the karnelles putte betwene the dystributions of the vessels.

H,H In thys part of *Mesenterium* ỹ entrayle *Colon* was cõmitted & set to, where it was nyest to ỹ straite gut.

I And in thys parte of *Mesenterium*, dyd consyste and stande the begynnyng of the intrayle Colon, or hys continuans wyth the thynne entrayles, and also the blynde gut.

K The strayte gutte beynge there cutte of where *Colon* dyd ende, whiche seate or place is rygh̃te agaynste the place of the knittinge together of the holy bone with the lowest turnynge ioynte of the loynes.

L The former seate of the bottome of the Matrix, frome whence is nothynge perceyued pluckte awaye.

M The right stone or testicle in a woman.

N The lefte stone of a woman, and the former part of thys is here entierly sene, although there be of the rygh̃t but a small portion perceyued and it is for this cause that we haue in suche maner set forthe the rygh̃t stone, for bothe the testicles are couered with a pannicle, whiche pannicle bryngeth downe the seede vessels of a woman, whiche doe sprynge frõ *Peritonium*, but we haue vncouered ỹ lefte testicle of that pannicle with the hande onelye wythout anye knyfe, leauynge the rygh̃t as you see. For thys pannicle doeth not growe to the former seate of the testicle in any part therof, but lyeth there onelye.

O A pannicle sprynge and growynge forth frome

the ryghte seate of *Peritonium*, and commyttinge the ryghte testicle with the seede vessels on thys syde, and those vessels, whiche infolde the hygher seate of the Matrix to the backe, conteynynge together the Matrix or wombe, and afterward with the pannicle of the other syde constitutyng the seconde cote of the Matrix.

P Thys waye in the foresayde pannicle runne forthe fleashye fibres or thynne skynnes constitutyng the ryghte muscle of the Matrix or wombe.

Q. Q With these karacters the pannicle of the lefte syde is noted, whyche is correspondent and lyke to that pannicle, whyche the foresayde O O dyd poynte to vs.

R. S The former parte of the necke of the Matrix, couerynd as yet, betwene R and S with that cote whiche the partes of *Peritonium* offer vnto it, whiche bryng forth vessels vnto it, and from it, and doo knitte it to *Peritonium*, but the space being betwene R and S doeth shewe the largenes of the necke of the Matrix. And the wrynckles, whiche are sene here are they whiche the necke of the Matrix fallynge into it selfe not stretched forth agayne doeth shewe in the cuttynge.

T, The bladder whose hynder parte is here chiefelye sene, for we haue so caste oure eye in the declaration and settynge forth of thys fygure as thoughe we woulde principallye beholde in the bodye beyng prostrate and layed alonge the hynder seate of the bladder, whiche loketh towarde the Matrix.

For yf ye wyll suppose and ymagine thys bodye of a woman to be set vpryghte as that whyche nexte folowethe, ye shoulde thyncke otherwyse then the thynge is, that the bottome of the Matrix is set forth muche hygher then the bladder.

Y Thys is a portion of the nauel, delyuered in ỳ cuttynge from *Peritonium*, and tourned ouer together with the vessels seruynge properly to the chylde.

X. A portion of a vayne goynge from the nauel to the lyuer.

Y A vaye goinge frome the hyghest seate or place of the bottome of the bladder pertaynynge vnto the nauyll, and bryngynge frome thence the vryne of the chylde, betwene his seconde and ỳ innermost infolder.

Shew two arteryes crepyng forth hyther from the nauel, by ỳ sides of the bladder, a graft in or conynued in thys place, to the braunches of the greate arterye going pryncipallye to the hooles of the bones aboue the preup membres.

The declaration of the seconde fygure of the membres of women, and of the karacters of the same.

We haue here taken awaye the skyn frō the right teate of thys preset figure, that the nature of the teates myght as nyghe as maye be, be set before the eyes, and afterwarde we haue cutte awaye the ventricle with the bowels and also *Mesenterium* and the splene leauynge the strayte entrayle in thys place vnmedled with, as well as we dyd in the fygure before. And moreouer, we haue as it were taken awaye from the vttermoste cote whiche *Peritonium* gaue vnto it, cuttynge awaye also al the pannicles, that the vessels carynge furth the substaunce and matter of seede to the stones, and also the vessels carynge awaye the seede from thence to the matrix shoulde apeare and be sene. Also we haue tourned ouer the bladder downewarde on the lefte syde, lykewyse brekynge the waye or conducte, whiche beareth forth the vryne to it from the ryght kydnaye, that the insertion of the wayes of bearynge forth the vryne to the bladder myghte apeare, and that the bladder shoulde not let the inspection or syghte of the Matrix or wombe. Laste of al we haue cutte away from thys fygure a portion of the bones aboue the preuye membres that the neckes of the Matrix and of the bladder myghte the more commodiously be sene.

A A Vaynes runnynge furth oftentymes to the teates, from those wayes whiche are offered to the skinne, which is brought ouer the heyght of the shoulder.

B Vaynes spryngynge frome those vaynes, whiche are led forth by the arme hoole to the hande.

C The pryncipall body of the teate.

D, D Karnelles and fatnes spryede abrode euerye where on the karnelly body marked with C.

E, F, G, H The hinderoutsyde or insyde of ỳ former seate of *Peritonium* outward. For the former regiō of *Peritonium* is here bowed vpwarde and downewarde towarde the syde.

I, K Portions of vaynes and also arteryes crepynge forth downewarde vnder the breste bone from the throte.

L The gybosyte or swellynge seate of the lyuer.

M The holowe parte of the lyuer is here also somewhat sene.

N A small portion or pece of the vayne goinge from the nauell to the lyuer.

O The stocke of *Vena porta* is here cut awaye wyth the vessels brought vnto it.

P The holowe vayne.

Q The greate arterye.

R The rootes of the arteryes goinge to the ventricle, the lyuer, the splene, the caule, and to the bowelles.

S The begynnyng of a vayne infoldinge the fat cote of the lefte kydnaye.

T The vayne and arterye, whiche bringeth the whaysche humour to the right kydnaye.

V The vayne and arterye which bryngeth ỳ whaysch humour to the left kydnaye.

X The begynning of a vayne goyng in to the fat cote of the right kydnaye.

Y The former seate of the ryght kydnaye.

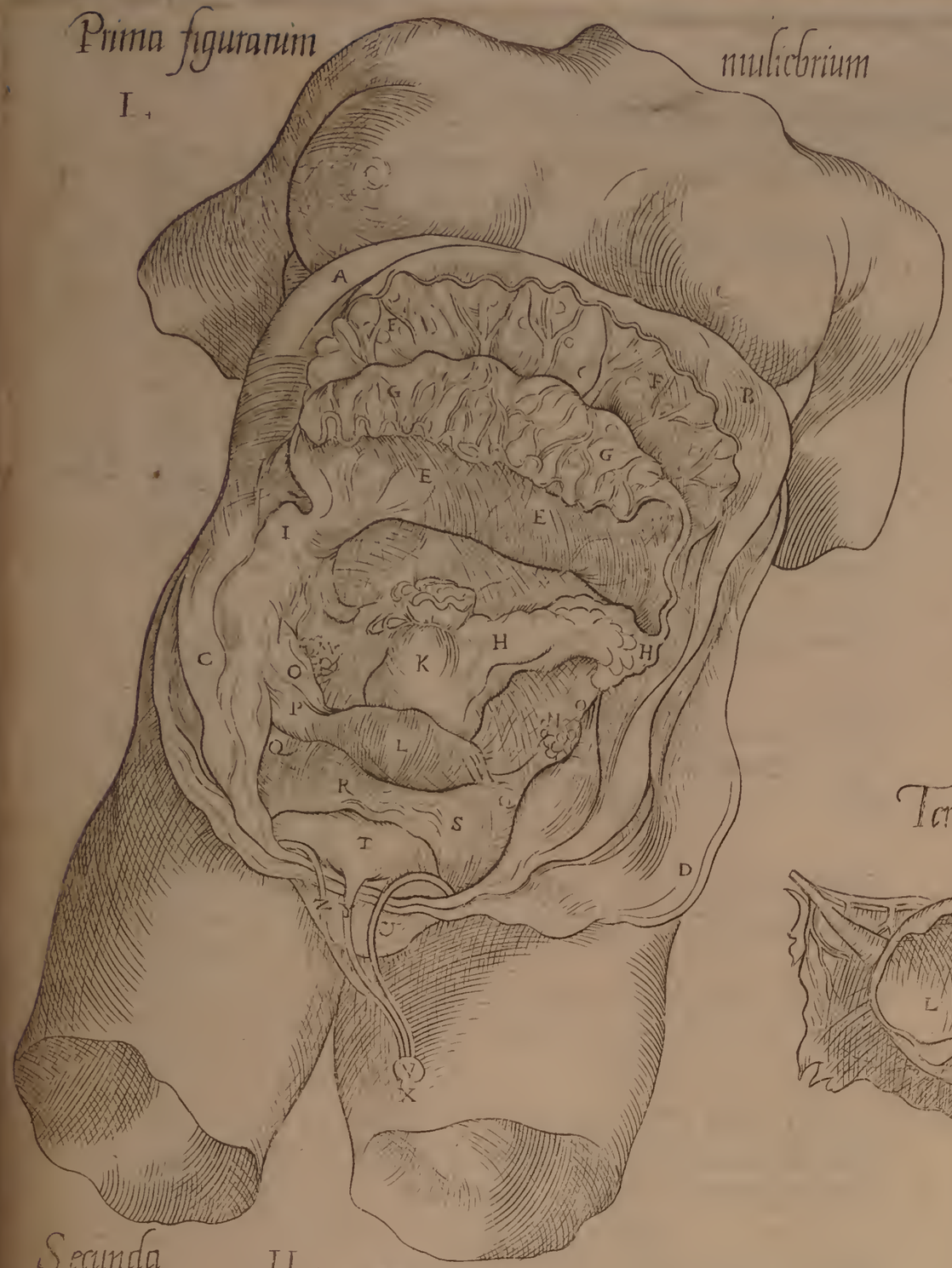
Z The former seate of the lefte kydnaye.

a, a The waye that bryngeth the vryne from the rightē kydnaye into the bladder, but at the neathermore is broken awaye, but the portion that is lefte of thys way and is contynued to the bladder marcked with b.

b, The way that carryeth forth the vrine from the lefte kydnaye into the bladder.

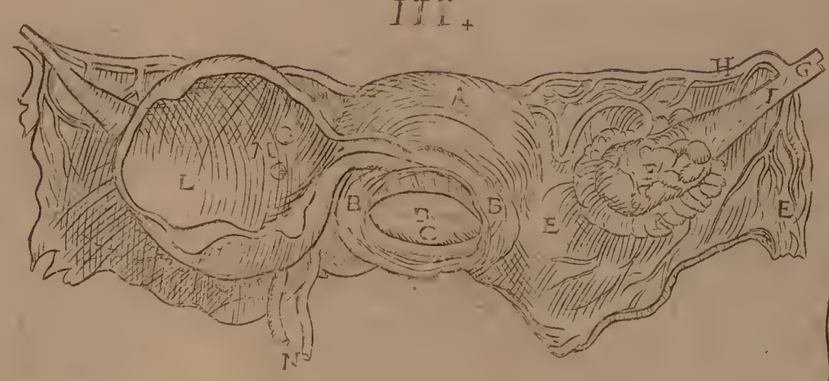
Prima figuranim muliebrium

I.

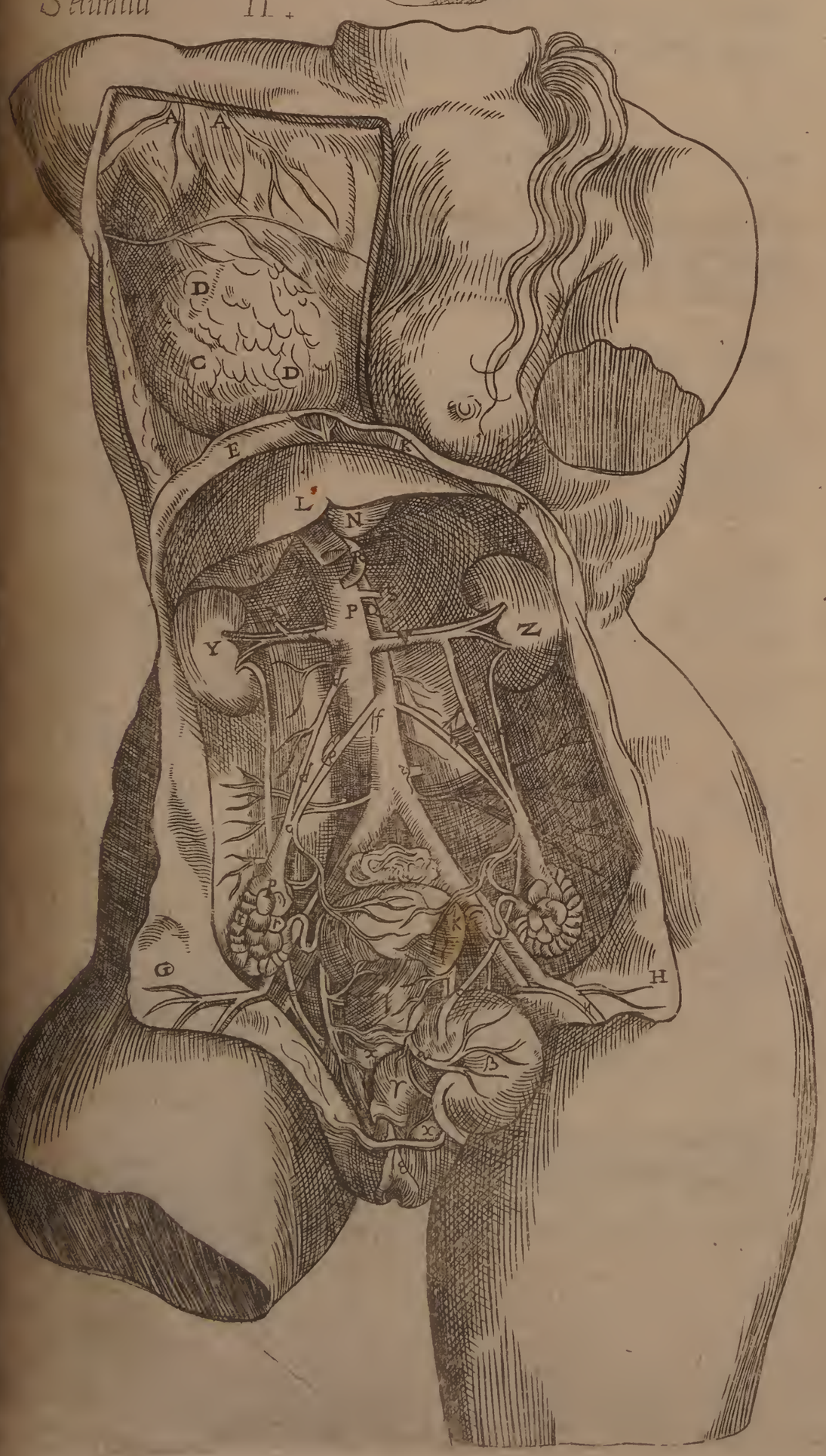


Nona IX.

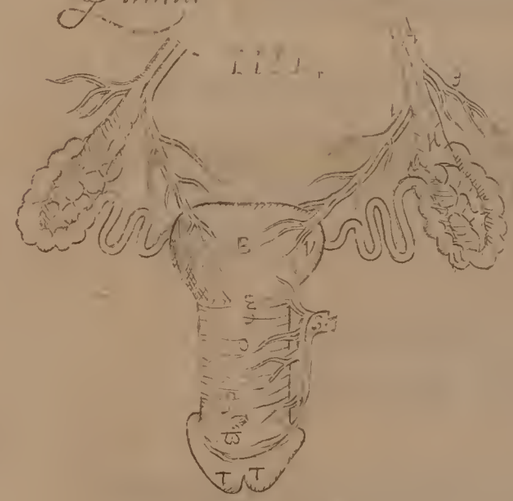
Tertia III.



Secunda II.



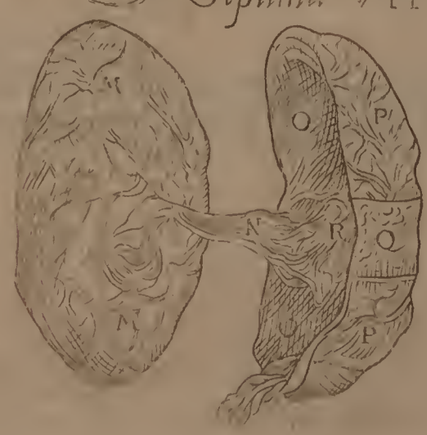
Quarta IIII.



Quinta V.

Sexta VI.

Septima VII.



Octaua VIII.

c,c The waye that caryeth forthe the vryne from the left kydnaye into the bladder.

d,d The ryght seede vayne whose begynnyng ỳ hygher d doeth shewe.

e The seede vayne goynge to the left testicle.

f The spryngynge forth of the arteryes of seede.

g. The ryght seede arterye.

h The lefte seede arterye.

i,k,l. The former parte of the bottome of the Matrix, and i sheweth the ryght blunte angle or corner of the sayde bottome where k sheweth the lefte, but l sheweth the region or place of the Matrix, where the mouth of hys bottome consisteth, and where hys necke begynneth.

m, This is the strayte gut. And ỳ I may the lesse burden bothe the sydes of thys fygure with manye letters, I wyll at thys presente affixe the karacters but on the one syde onelye.

n A portion of the vayne and arterye of seede, whiche doe goe to the vpper seate of the bottome of the wombe.

o. Portions of the vayne and arterye of seede goinge to the testicle, and there ioynynge and goyng together and constitutyng.

p A bodye lyke the spire of a steple, and thys letter p doeth poynte vs to the roote or foundacion of thys bodye, where as the sayde roote or foundacion is committed and ioyned to the testicle.

q From that sayde bodye suche vessels runne forthe into the tunicles committynge and ioynyng the testicle to *Peritonium*.

r The former face or parte of the testicle.

s. The begynnyng of the vessell, whych beareth forth the sede from the testicle into the Matrix.

t,t The bowynge and tournynges vuer agayne of the vessel whiche beareth forth the seede, whiche tournynges the sayde vessel maketh rounde aboute the sydes of the testicle.

u The goynge forthe of the vessell whiche caryeth forth the seede to the matrix.

x,x The necke of the matrix.

y Vessels foldynge in the lower seate of the bottome of the Matrix or wombe, and the necke also of the same.

z A vayne commyng from those vessels to the bladder, whiche vessels doe folde and wynde in ỳ necke of the Matrix, and this karacter also noteth the insertion of the wayes of the vrine.

α,β The hynder seate of the bottome of the bladder.

γ The muscle of the necke of the bladder.

δ In thys seate the necke of the bladder is implanted into the necke of the Matrix.

ε Small skynnye portions of fleashe of the necke of the mouthe or openynge of the wombe or Matrix, and the smal hillocks of the Matrix with ỳ mouth or openynge of the necke therof nede here no speciall declaration with karacters.

ζ The roote of the arterye going into the lowest part of *Mesenterium*.

η Vessels which do ascẽde & ryse vpward to the muscles of the Abdomen from the vaynes and arteries whiche doe goe into the legge.

The declaration of the karacters of the thyrde fygure of women.

Thys presente fygure sheweth the Matrix or wombe with the thynne couerynges, whiche doe bynde it to *Peritonium*, cutte forthe from the bodye and the necke therof is here so folded together and turned ouer ỳ the mouth or openyng of ỳ bottõ of ỳ Matrix doth here manifestlye shewe it selfe. And we haue lykewyse so opened the bottome and the necke of the bladder, that the holownes of the same with the insertion of the wayes of vryne are here manyfestlye sene.

A The former face of the bottome of the Matrix, beinge not yet vncouered of anye pannicle.

B,B The necke of the Matrix.

C A parte of the bottome of the Matrix, swellynge forth into the vpper seate of the necke of the Matrix in maner of a karnell.

D. The mouth of the bottome of the Matrix.

E,E. A pannicle knyttynge the Matrix to *Peritonium*, and conteynynge his vessels.

F. The left testicle of the Matrix.

G. The vayne and arterye of seede.

H, Portion of the seede vayne and arterye commynge to the vpper seate of the bottome of the matrix.

I A portion of the seede vayne and arterye commynge to the testicle.

K The vessel caryinge the seede from the testicle into the matrix.

L, The holownes of the bladder.

M The insertion of the wayes of the vryne.

N Here hangeth forth a lytle pete of the wayes of the vryne.

The declaration of the karacters of the fourth table of women.

θ Small braunches runnynge furthe into the pannicle where they are commytted and ioyned to *Peritonium*.

ι A portion of the vayne and arterye goyng into the testicle, fallyng to the vpper seate of the bottom of the matrix.

κ The commixion and goinge together of the seede vayne and arterye that is lyke the spire of a steple, which we lyken to the braded vaynes called *Varices*.

λ The left testicle.

μ,μ The vessel carying forth the seede from the testicle into the matrix.

ν. The blunte angle or corner of the bottome of the matrix in whome the vessel that bryngeth forth the seede attempteth his insertion.

ξ In thys seate the bottome of the matrix is ended into the necke thereof, and in thys region or place is the begynnynge of the mouthe or openynge place therof.

ο,π The necke of the matrix or wombe.

ρ Here the necke of the bladder is broughte forthe

into the necke of the matrix, and there endeth.

s Those are vessels infoldynge the neather seate of the bottome of the matrix and also hys necke.

T,T The swellyng brummes at the mouthe of the necke of the matrix.

V,V The wayes that brynge the bryne from the raynes in the bladder.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyfte, the syxte, the seuenth and eyghte fygures.

WE haue deuyded thys fyfte table of the wombe or matrix contaynynge a male chylde on the former syde, wyth a longe section or cutte, and another whyche are ouerthwarte slytte remouynge and takynge awaye into the sydes, partes of the cotes of the bottome of the matrix, yea, euen frome the vttermoste infolder of the chylde.

A,B C,D. The inner syde of the sayde infolder of the matrix, whiche before the section was brought aboute and couered with the infolders of the childe.

E,E The vtter syde of the matrix, and the hygher E noteth the toppe or the ryghte angle or corner of the matrix brought forth vpwarde & toward the ryght syde, more then towarde the left, because it is a man childe which is in the wombe.

F The fyrste or the vttermoostе infolder of the chylde.

G,G The seconde infolder of the chylde is here also a great parte sene.

H A parte of the necke of the matrix, to whome in the other syde, we haue left growyng to it a vayne and an arterye, whiche is principallye distributed into the lower seate of the bottome of the matrix.

I Here is also yet lefte the ryghte testicle, that the situation of it might be sene & perceyued in women beynge with chylde.

The syxte table sheweth the infolders of the chylde taken whole awaye from the Matrix and not broken.

K THe vttermoostе infolder of the chylde.

L,L The seconde infolder of the childe, which for so much as it is transpernaunt in maner of a pānicle, it suffereth the childe bewrapt within this thyrde infolder, in it somewhat to be sene.

In the seuēth table we haue deuided the vtter and the seconde infolder of the chylde, with a longe section or cutte, and we haue here expressed and shewed forthe bothe the sayde infolders taken awaye from the thirde infolder, and the third infolder also yet whole.

M,M The thyrde or the innmoste infolder of the chylde, whiche because it is so thynne that one maye easelye see through it, the forme of the chylde lying therin somwhat sheweth hym selfe to the eyes.

N The procedynge or order of vaynes and arteryes goynge to the nauyll from in the fyrste infolder of the chylde.

O,P O P. The seconde infolder of the childe. And O O shewe hys insyde, where P P sheweth hys vtter syde.

Q R The fyrste infolder of the chylde where Q noteth the outsyde, and R the insyde, but the procedynge and order of the vessels by the secōde and the thirde infolder are perfectlye knowen without anye helpe of karacters.

AND the eyghte Table expressetH the chylde delyuered frome all hys coates, and so it sheweth him lyinge by the wonderfull prouydence of nature, not as the common opinion of the vulgare sort of writers affirmeth, but as you may here see in these fygures, and so doeth it lye in the myddes of the wombe, for it is most vntrue that the chylde doeth lye in the wombe rounde lyke as it were bowed, so that the knees shoulde touche to the face, but as he is sette here in the eyghte fygure.

And obseruynge thys true situation of hym, you shall fynde commonlye none other situation of the chylde nor toynynge of anye toynte of hym therin then is here expressed.

But in thys fygure M M, N, O P, O P, Q, & R doe note the same as in the seuenth table, saue that M & M doe shewe the insyde, or inner parte of the thyrde

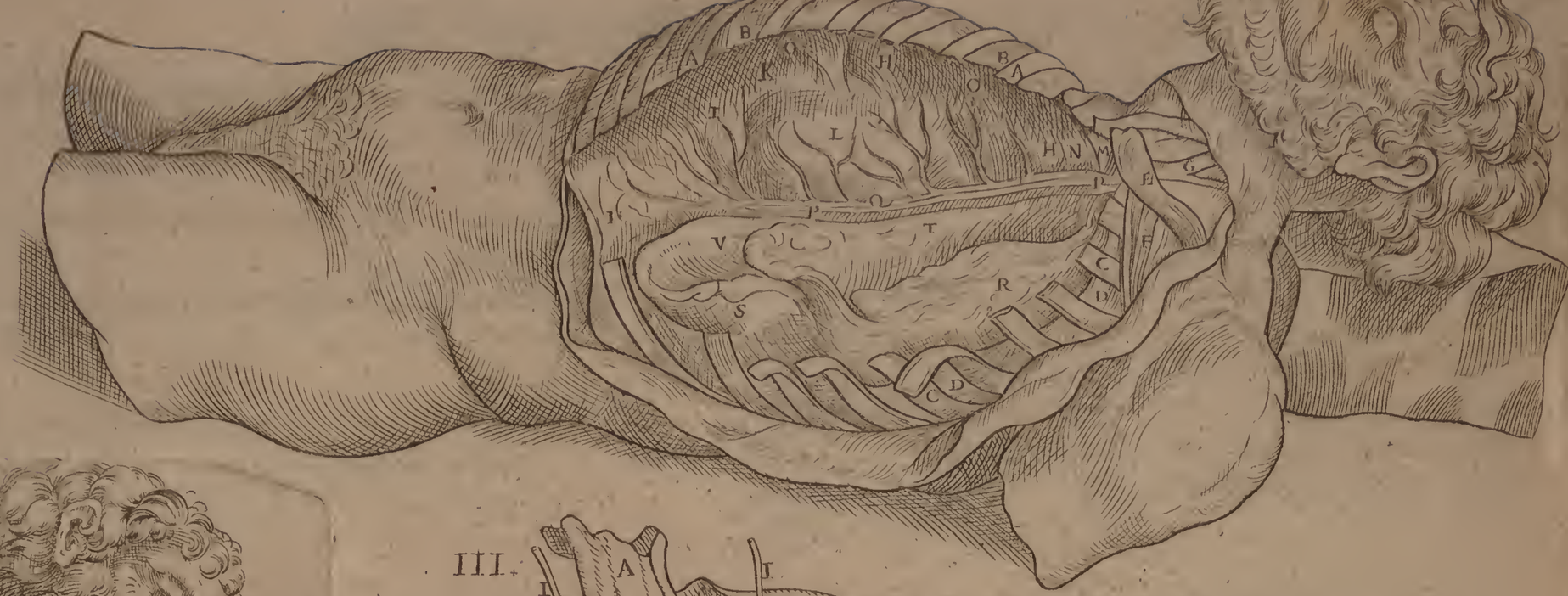
S infolder. But S sheweth here priuatlye the goynge forth of the vessels of the nauell, whiche is betwene the nauell and the toynynge together of the vessels with the thyrde infolder, whych is also brought furthe with a greate space betwene the shewynge in the meane whyle certayne (as it were) knottes or swellynges accordynge to the numbre of the which knottes more or lesse, medicines folyshlye doe prophecie eyther many or few chyldren to the woman, whiche of the learned men is taken but for a verye fantasye, and worthye of reprehention. And moreouer, when the chylde commeth forthe (as it chaunceth sometymes) hauynge that aboute hys necke they saye that it is that same chyldes destinie to be hanged, with manye other folyshe conceytes rather to be laughed at then to be beleued.

The declaration of the karacters of the nynth fygure of women.

AND the nynth fygure sheweth the Matrix cut furth of ỳ body, beinge of that bygnes as it was sene takē furth of a woman at the laste Anatomy which I dyd se at the vniuersitie of Padua in Italye, & moreouer we haue so deuided & cut a sonder the botome of the matrix by the myddle, that the concauite and holowe boughte within the same myghte be perceyued, and the thycke substaunce also of bothe the coates of the Matrix in women when they be not

with

Prima



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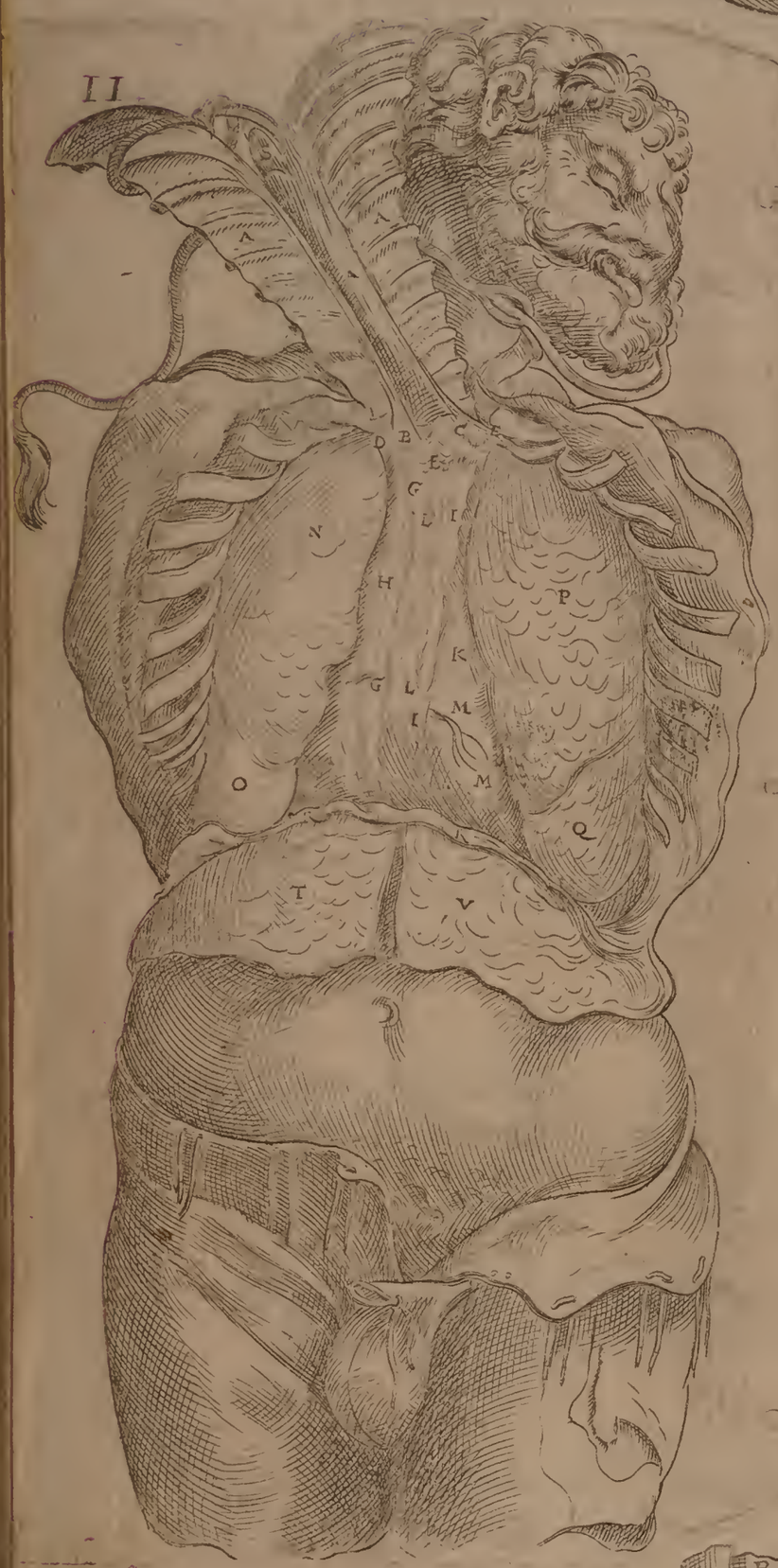

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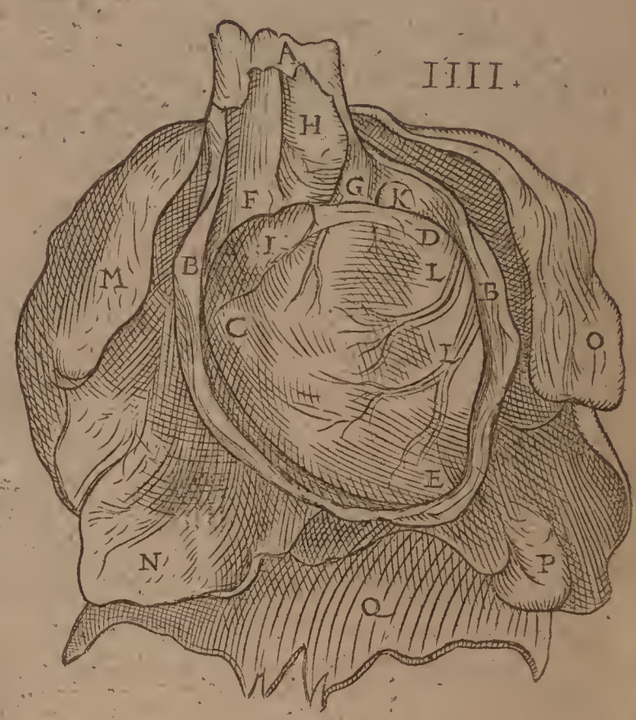

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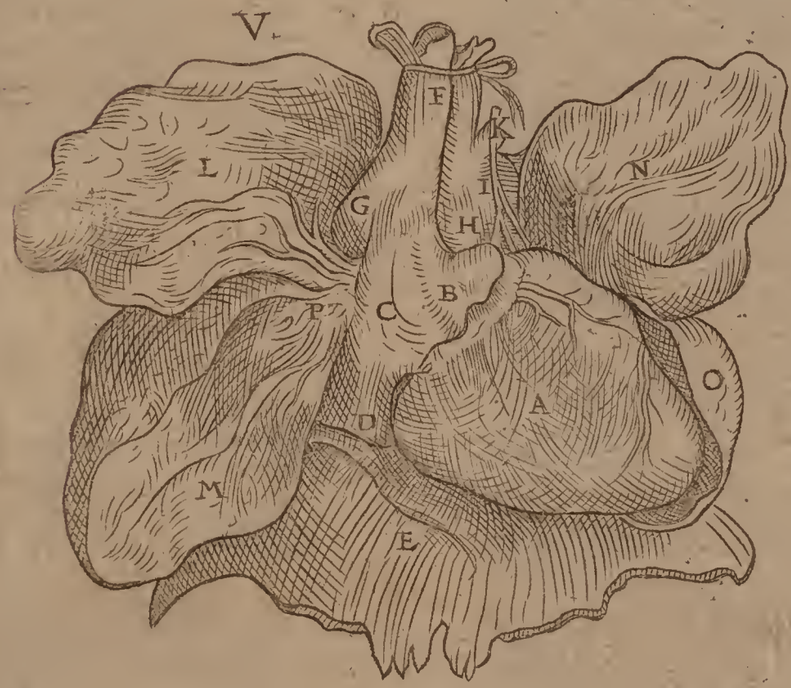

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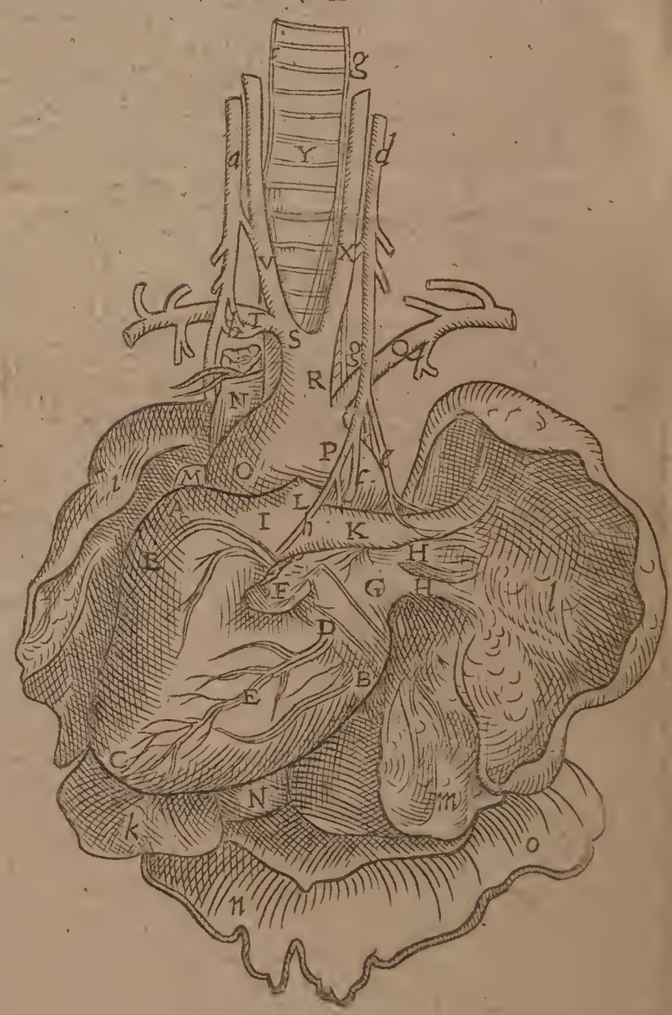

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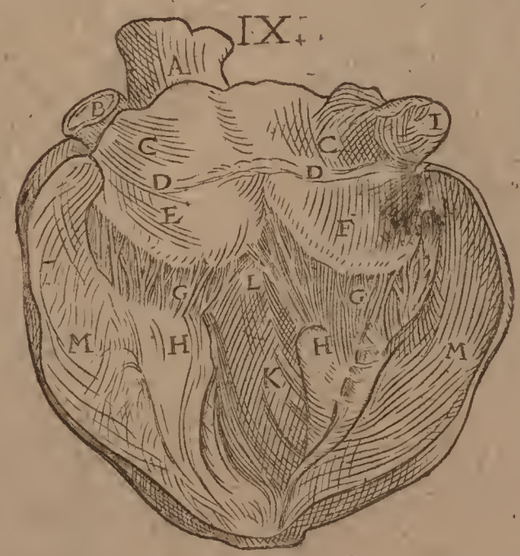

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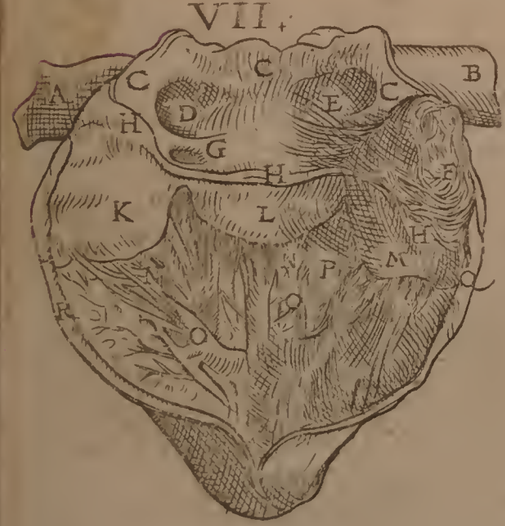

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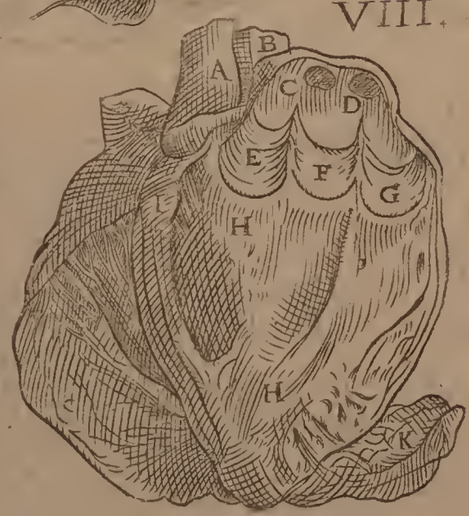

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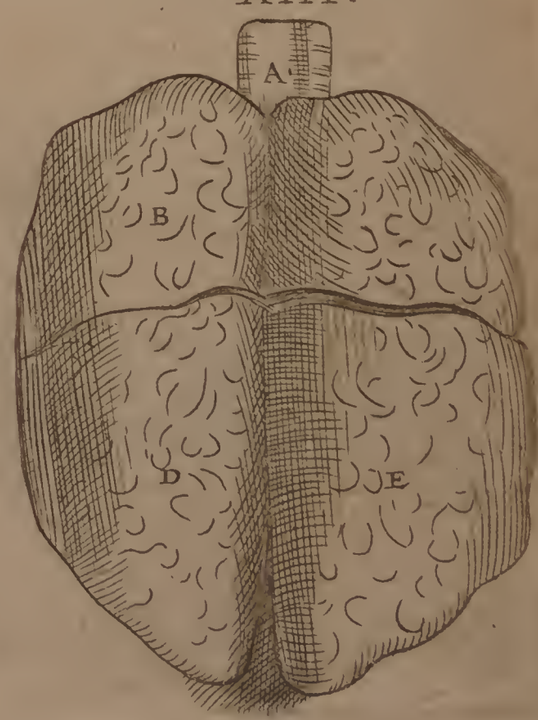

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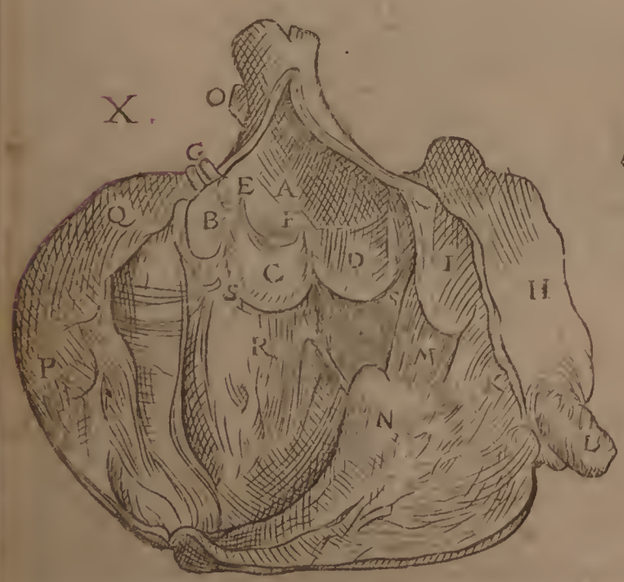

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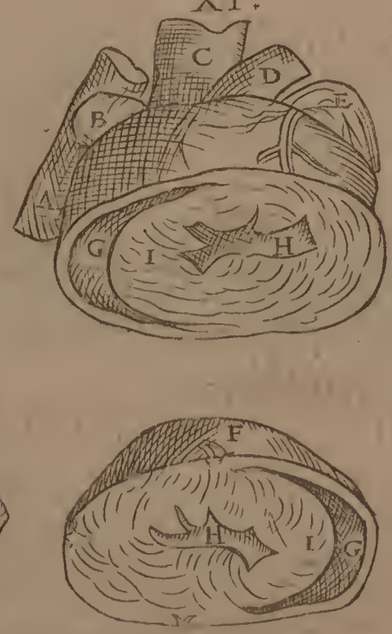


with chylde.

A A B B. The concauite and holowe bowt of the bottome of the matrix.

C,D A lyne somwhat after the maner of a seame called in Latyne *Scortum*, whiche doeth belonge to the place wherin the testicle doe lye, whiche swelleth somwhat forthe into the boughte of the bottome of the Matrix.

E,E, The thyckenes of the inner & proper cote of the bottome of the Matrix.

F,F A portion of the innermore bottome of the Matrix swellynge forth downewarde from the higher seate of the Matrix into the holownesse and boughte of the bottome.

G,G The begynnyng of the necke or the openyng place of the bottome of the matrix.

H,H The seconde or vttermore infolder of the bottome of the matrix descended from *Peritonium*.

I,I Here we haue reserued a portion on bothe the sydes of the thynne coueringes, descended from *Peritonium* and contaynynge the matrix.

K Here is also sene the substaunce of the necke of the matrix, because the cuttyng wherewith we deuyded the bottome of the matrix was begonne at thys place.

L A part of the necke of ỳ bladder, inplãted into the necke of the matrix, castyng forth into it the vryne. The swellyng partes of the Abdomen and whatsoeuer is els to be considered therof, they maye be sufficyentlye knowen wythoute derection of karacters.

After these there foloweth the description of the Hearte, wyth hys instrumentes seruynge vnto hym wyth hys fygures and wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyrst figure.

Hys presente fygure sheweth so greate a parte of a man (lyenge on hys backe) from hys lefte syde, as we thyncke to be sufficiente to expresse the seate of the breste, and we haue taken awaye the skynne after the maner of cuttynge from the former seate of the brest and the sydes, and then from a part of the region of the necke. And moreouer, the muscles also whiche doe couer the rybbes beinge cutte awaye, we haue delyuered the bones of the rybbes with the breste bone from the grystels. And the bones of the rybbes being broken, like as we vse in cutting, we haue drawen vpwarde the grystels of the rybbes towarde the ryghte syde, that the ampletude and largenes of the brest, with the pannicles which doe compasse aboute the sayde largenes, and the lounges with the reste there contayned, myght appeare to the eyes, which shal all be opened & declared by the karacters nowe folowynge.

A,A Here are shewed the grystels of the rybbes on the lefte syde with the breste bone, whiche are drawen vpwarde towarde the right syde.

B,B The muscles betwene the rybbes, whiche doe occuppe and fyll the spaces betwene the grystels.

C,C The bones of the rybbes beynge separated frome the gristels.

D,D The muscles, whiche are betwene the rybbes fyllynge the spaces betwene the bones.

E The canell bone is sene here bare, & as yet reserued in his seate.

F. The order and procedynge of the baynes, arteries, and synowes, creappynge forthe into the arme hoole.

G The vtter throte bayne, apeareth here to the cutters as soone as the skynne is taken away.

H H The lefte pannicle, whiche doeth deuyde betwene the amplitude of the breste, the lefte outsyde therof beynge here sene, wyche L, M, N, and O doe appoynte.

I,I The mydryffe sene here on that syde, where it beholdeth and loketh to the lefte syde of the holownes of the breste.

K The seate where ỳ left of the pannycles, wyych doe deuyde the breste groweth to the mydryffe.

L Thys knobbye seate hangeth so greatlye forthe towarde the left syde bycause of the heart, for that beyng cõprehẽded, with hys infolder, among the pannicles deuiding ỳ brest is stretched forth into ỳ left syde muche more then into the ryght. And for thys occasion and cause principallye of thys knobbe we haue expreste thys present fygure rather out of the lefte side then the ryght.

M A bayne reached forthe to the left syde of the breste bone, and offerynge diuers braunches to the lefte pannicle deuydinge the breste.

N An arterye ledde forth to the lefte syde of the breste bone, offerynge his braunches lykewise as ỳ bayne marked wyth M to the lefte pannicle deuydynge the breste.

O O Braunches brought forth from the bayne and arterye, whiche doe come frõ the region of the throte by the lefte syde of the breste bone to the region of the Abdomen.

P P The lefte synowe of the mydryffe, growynge in the goynge forth therof to the outsyde of the pannicle which you see, which doeth compasse and as it were hedge in the breste.

Q A bayne in men runninge forth downwarde chiefelye frome the region of the throte wyth a synowe of the midriffe & deriuing hys smal braunches to the pannicle hedginge betwene the breste.

S,V,R,T A parte of the lounges occupiynge the lefte concauite or holownes of the breste.

And R and S note the seate of thys parte wyche is nexte to the rybbes or the pannicle compassynge them aboute, or that ỳ is sene swellynge forth. But T and V appoynte the seate of thys parte, whiche before it should fall downe, was cõmpted & ioyned to the vtter syde of the pannicle which deuideth betwene the breste. Moreouer, R and T signifie the higher fibre of thys part of the paulme, where S and V shewe the lower.

The seconde fygure wyth the declaration of the karacters.

THe seconde figure, whiche we haue feined to be set vpright and not lynge flatte on the grounde, doeth folowe in the order of cuttynge nexte after the fyrste. For the forner syde of the brest and the sydes beynge made bare of the skynne and the muscles, whiche grewe vnto them, and the gristels of the ribbes taken from the bones of the rybbes, and the sayde bones beinge broken outwarde, we haue at the laste delyuered the breste bone and the grystels whych grewe faste together vnto it from both the pannicles whych do hede the brest betwene lyftyng it vpwarde that we myghte beholde the inner syde therof, and that the nature of the pannicles whych do deuyde the breste betwene, myght be in thys fygure more diligently expresst then it was in the fyrst fygure.

A,A The insyde of the breste bones wyth the gristels of the rybbes committed vnto it, or the insyde beholdyng the concauitie or holowe parte of the breste.

B,C Here are noted two vaynes goynge frome the region of the throte to the breste bone, and runnynge forth to the hygher seate of the Abdomen castynge forth as they procede and goe forthe manye small braunches beside diuers other braunches.

D,E Two arteries accompanynge the foresayde vaynes vnto the region of the nauyll goyng in no place to the skynne as the vaynes do.

F Karuels sette on the throte or forepart of the necke vnder the highest seate of the brest bone, there placed of Nature to the sakelye distrybution of the vessels.

G,G A parte of the ryghte pannicle of them whiche deuyde the breste, whiche grewe to the ryght syde of the breste bone.

H The ryght parte of the sayde pannicle of deuiding the breste or hys syde beholdynge the lounges.

I,I a parte of the lefte pannicles deuidynge the holowe parte of the breste, whyche before the section grewe to the lefte syde of the breste bone.

K The lefte of the foresayde pannicles or hys outside beholdinge the lounges.

L,L Here is shewed the space betwene the two pãnicles deuidyng the breste, there sene, where the sayd pannicles are conioyned to the brest bone of a man.

M,M Thys region swellyng forth, sheweth the situacion of the hearte, for the hearte wyth hys infolder is set and placed vnmoued betwene the two pannicles whych do hedge the breste.

N,O P,Q. The gybots or swelling parte of the lounges is here shewed, or the seat or place which is nexte to the rybbes. Neyther haue we bowed backwarde towarde the sydes, the partes of the longes from anye where but N and O, shewe two fibres of the ryghte syde of the longes where N sheweth the higher and O the lower: and in lykewyse doe P and Q shewe on the lefte syde.

R,R The seate of the mydryffe, whiche we haue delyuered from the sharpe grystel of the breste bone, marked here wyth S and afterwarde frome the sharpenes of the grystels, whyche are not ioyned to the brest bone.

T,T The skynne beynge turned ouer downwarde from the forner seate of the breste is sene at that side where it was brought aboute with muscles.

The thyrde fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

FOr so muche as the two fygures before doe shewe aboundauntlye the situation of the lounges and the heart, we haue here sette forth this present fygure wyth all the other folowynge, as it were plucked out of the holownes of the brest, lest yf we should haue sette forth and drawen to euery fygure the truncke or stocke of the bodye we shoulde haue busyed ourselues to muche and in vayne. And thys thyrde fygure therefore conteyneth the hearte clothed with his infolder, with the lounges and a portion of the mydryffe, wherto in men the infolder of the hearte in the great largenes doeth growe.

A Here we haue cutte of a portion of the holowe vayne clymynge vpwarde, and the greate arterye reseruynge so greate a portion of the vessels of the hearte, as is broughte aboute the infolder of the heart, or rather from whom the said infolder taketh hys begynnynge.

B And where we haue written B the infolder groweth faste to the holowe vayne and the great artery and the arteryall vayne, gouge awaye frome those vessels in all the space betwene B and C euen lyke as he goeth from the hearte.

C For C sheweth the seate or the region of the roote of the hearte.

D.E.F The forner seate or the infolder of the hearte, expressyng the hearte lyke the shape of a pyne apple. D and E note the roote of the hearte, and F noteth the sharpe poynte thereof.

G. From F vnto G is noted the seate where the infolder of the hearte groweth to the mydryffe muche otherwyse in man, then it doeth in dogges. But the small vaynes sene here in the infolder of the Hearte, be not of the Hearte but of hys infolder, and the sayde infolder is sene in men so thycke and so stronge, that the colour of the heart can scacely be sene through it.

H, Parte of the mydryffe.

I The synowes of the mydryffe.

L M N O The lounges otherwise called the lyghtes, & euery caracter also by hym selfe sygnifyeth a thin skynne a lappe of the lounges.

The fourth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND ỳ fourth figure sheweth the infolder of the heart deuyded, and we haue vncouered the hearte, and his vessels on the forner syde from his infolder, the hearte remaynyng styl vnmoued.

A The seate where the infolder of the hearte is continued wyth hys vessels on the roote of the hearte.

B,B The infolder of the heart bowed backwarde frome the

the former seate of the Hearte towarde the sydes.

C,D,E. The former seate of the hearte, and C and D shewe his roote, where E sheweth his poynte.

F The holowe vayne.

G The arteryall vayne.

H The greate arterye. But the veynall arterye onles the hearte be bowed and brought towarde ỳ ryght syde (lyke as the syxte fygure doeth shewe) it can in no parte be sene.

I The ryght eare of the hearte.

K The toppe of the lefte eare of the hearte.

L,L These are the vaynes and arteryes descendynge from the vessels bewrapping the roote of the heart, and brought hether forward from the hinder seate of the heart and from his lefte syde.

M,N, O,P. By these are shewed the thinne skynnes or lappes of the lounges.

Q A parte of the mydryffe.

The fyfte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And ỳ fifte fygure sheweth ỳ heart w̃ the lungs clearly deliuered frõ hys infolder, and turned on the left syde, that the continuaunce of the holowe vayne to the roote of the hearte myghte be layed before the eyes.

A The ryghte syde of the hearte, with the great region of his hynder seate.

B The right eare of the hearte.

C The holowe vayne, where as it openeth into the hearte, or springeth from the hearte.

D A portion of the holowe vayne goynge throughe the mydryffe.

E A parte of the mydryffe.

F A portion of the holowe vayne going to the former parte of the necke.

G The begynnynge of the vayne whych lacketh a felowe.

H The roote of the greate arterye.

I The stocke of the greate artery goinge downward to the backe bone.

K This is a portion of ỳ left synowe of the syxe payre of synowes of the brayne, from the whiche the table folowynge, sheweth the small synowe of the hearte to be deriued.

L,M, N,O. There are noted the fibres and thinne skynnes of the lounges.

P. Here is sene a certayne procedynge of the vessels goinge into the lounges.

The syxte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

This syxte figure setteth forth the hearte so turned ouer towarde ỳ right syde, as ỳ nexte table before shewed it bowed towarde the lefte syde. And lykewyse as that figure shewed the continuaunce of the holowe vayne to the roote of the hearte. So doeth thys table shewe the vaynall arterye, and the lefte eare of the heart. And also the smal synowe of the heart, whose leadyng forth to be the better sene, we haue lefte annexed to thys fygure certayne springynges forth of the greate arterie and the sharpe arterye, wyth also certayne portions of the synnowes of the syxt payre of the braine.

A,B,C The lefte syde of the hearte, and the greate region of hys hynder seate.

D Vaynes and arteryes infoldynge the roote of the hearte.

E,E Vaynes and arteries lead forth downewarde from the vessels cõpassynge about the roote of the heart.

F The left eare of the hearte.

G The venall arterie.

H,H Springynges forth of the arteriall vayne, rũning out into the lefte parte of the lounges, & those that are borne forth to the ryghte parte can not here be sene, bycause the roote of them, crepeth forth vnder the hearte at the begynnyng straygbt waye of the vessel therof towarde the ryght syde of ỳ lounges.

I, The begynnynge of the arteriall vayne.

K Parte of the arteriall vayne, goynge to the lefte parte of the lounges.

L Parte of the arteriall vayne dystributed into the ryght parte of the lounges, and bowed ouer by the latter seate of the stocke of the greate arterye.

M The toppe of the right eare of the hearte.

N,N The holowe vayne.

O The stocke of the great arterye.

P A portion of the great arterye brought downwarde to the rydge of the backe bone.

Q. A portion of the great artery goyng to lefte armehoole.

R. A portion of the great arterye goynge to the throte or former parte of the necke.

S The ryght parte of the portion of the greate arterye goynge also to the former parte of the necke.

T, From whome the arterye of the armehoole on the ryghte syde marked with T is deryued and made.

V,X The arteryes of slepe.

Y The stocke of the sharpe arterye.

a The ryghte synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne.

b Small braunches, which the synowe marked with a spredeth forth to the constitution and makinge of the synowe whyche retourneth backe on the ryghte syde.

c, The right returnynge synowe.

d The lefte synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne.

e A circle or a smal braunche of the sayde lefte synowe, offered the left parte of the lounges.

f Small braunches of the left synowe marked with d from whome the lefte returnynge synowe is constituted and made.

g,g The left returnyng synowe.

h A small synowe led forth a longe the venall arterye and goynge into the center or myddes of the roote of the hearte.

i,k,l,m The letters shewe the fibres or thynne skynnes of the lounges.

n,o The mydryffe.

The seuenth fygure wyth the declaration of the karacters.

THe seuenth fygure sheweth the heart, deliuered frõ the largenes & the mydryffe, whose ryghte ventricle is sene opened with one slytte, broughte from the former seate of the mouthe of the holowe vayne, vnto the poynte of the hearte, that there by the sayd mouthe, with the pannicles therof mygbte come to sight & afterwarde that the inner syde of the ryght eare of the hearte mygbt be layed before the eyes, we haue deuysed it to be tourned the insyde outwarde.

A A parte of the holowe vayne goynge throughe the mydryffe.

B Parte of the holowe vayne goynge to the throte or former parte of the necke.

C,C,C. The mouth of the holow vayne going into ye ryght bought of the hearte.

D,E, These are the neckes and openynges of the partes of the holowe vayne, ascendynge and descendynge.

F, The ryghte eare of the hearte tourned inwarde shewynge hys inequall and thynne skynnye outsyde.

G, The beginninge of the vayne called the coronall or coronall vayne.

H,H,H. A circle swellynge forth in the mouthe of the holowe vayne.

K,L,M The pannicles set before in the mouthe of the holowe vayne.

N,N Fibres or thinne skynnes brought downward from the neather of the smal pannicles of the mouthe of the holowe vayne, to the sydes of the right ventricle and the sharpe poynte of the heart.

O,O Here are shewed fleashye partes, whiche doe compasse the forsayde thynne skynnes, and they are set forth lyke rounde figures or swellynges forth.

P Thys holownesse of the ryghte ventricle, goeth towarde the Necke or mouthe of the arteryall vayne.

Q,R A grosnes of a substaunce, whiche doeth constitute the right ventricle of the heart.

The eyght fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND the eyghte fygure doeth in this poynte dyfferre frome thys fygure nexte before in ye we haue broughte a section frome the ryghte seate of the ventricle of the hearte, there where P is sette, vnto the ampletude and longe parte of the arteryall vayne, and haue also stretched forth ye necke or openinge place of thys vayne that hys pannycles mygbte be sene.

A portion of the holowe vayne going to the former region of the necke.

The stocke of the great arteryе.

The mouthe of the great arteryе, but eyther of the karacters doe poynte eyther of theym to a seuerall hoole of the braunches, into the whiche braunches the stocke of the arteryall vayne is fyrste deuyded.

F,F,G. The pannicles sette at the mouthe of the arteryall vayne.

HH The bounde or hedge of the ventricle of the heart, or the left side of the ryghte ventricle of the hearte, and thus haue you here in syghte all the whole ampletude and largenes of the ryght ventricle of the hearte.

I, One of the pannicles that grewe to the necke of the holowe vayne.

K Here hangeth the ryghte eare of the heart, yet turned in, and bowed againe with the substaunce of the heart nexte vnto it.

The nynth fygure wyth the demonstracion of hys karacters.

AND the nynthe fygure sheweth the hearte in like maner as it was shewed before in the two tables precedynge thys. But that here is a section or slytte broughte from the mouth of the arteryall vayne vnto the sharpe poynte of the heart, and the sayd mouth of the arteryall vayne, with the left ventricle of the hearte, is stretched out, with the pãnicles there appearynge, whiche are sette before the sayde mouthe or openynge place of the venall arteryе. The lefte eare of the hearte beynge the insyde outwarde, that it mygbte shewe forth to the reader the inner syde therof.

A The stocke of the great arteryе.

B A portion of the arteryall vayne.

C.C The mouthe or openynge place of the venall arteryе.

D,D A circle swellynge forth in the mouthe of the venal arteryе.

E, F The two pannicles sette before the mouthe of the arteryal vayne.

G G Certayne fibres or thinne skinnes stretched forthe downewarde frome the lower seate of the sayde pannicles to the sydes of the lefte ventrycle of the hearte.

H,H A fleashye substaunce of the hearte, embrasynge and compassynge those fibres and thinne skynnes whiche we marked with G,G.

I The lefte eare of the heart turned inwarde.

K The hedge or enclosure of the ventrycles of the hearte.

L This way the ampletude and largenes of the lefte ventricle clymmeth vp to the mouthe of the greate arteryе, whose pannicles we shall shortelye open and declare.

M,M The thyckenes of the substaunce of ye heart, where it doeth constitue and make the lefte ventricle.

The tenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

Here frome the ryghte and higher seate of the lefte ventricle of the hearte, we haue broughte a section euen to the ampletude and largenes of the greate arterye, that the mouthe therof beinge stretched open, the thre pannicles sette before it myghte shewe them selues.

A The mouthe of the great arterye.

B,C,D The thre pannicles sette before the mouthe of the great arterye. But of these thre (as it happeneth oftentymes in the cuttyng) the one is cut a sundre by the myddle, and of eyther syde one of hys partes is sene, and it is that, whiche we haue marcked wyth B.

E,F Here are the beginninges of the two arteries called crownal or coronal arteries.

G Here apeareth a portion of the crownal vayne & the crownall arterye,

H The mouth of the arteryall vayne.

I,K Two pannicles sette to the mouthe of the arteryal vayne.

L The lefte eare of the hearte turned inwarde.

M, Fibres or thinne skynnes frome the lower seate of the sayd pannicles perteynynge to the sydes of the left ventricles of the heart.

N The fleashye substaunce of the hearte, which doeth encreale and compasse the sayde fibres or thynne skynnes.

O A portion of the arteryal vayne.

P,Q The thyckenes of the substaunce of the hearte, is here shewed, where it doeth fashion and make the lefte ventricle of the heart.

R The hedge of the ventricles of the heart, which goeth rounde aboute thence.

S,S Here at the roote of the greate arterye is sene the harde or as it were gristelly substaunce of the heart, which is called of the professors and maisters of Anatomye by the name of a bone.

The eleuenth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And the eleuenth fygure sheweth the hearte by an ouertwarte cutte that the thyckenes of the substance of the heart, alonge his ventricles myght come to syght.

A A parte of the holowe vayne.

B The rygh eare of the hearte.

C The stocke of the great arterye.

D The venall artery.

E The lefte eare of the hearte to whome hangeth a portion of the venall arterye. And these karacters do shewe the roote of the hearte.

F,F The poynte of the hearte.

G,G The right ventricle of the hearte.

H,H The left ventricle of the hearte.

I,I The hedge of the ventricles of the hearte.

The twelfth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

In the twelue fygure the former seate of the lounges, from the whiche seate the hearte was cut away, is sette forth, and is muche lyke to the lowest place and parte of an Oxe fote, whiche is nexte to the grounde.

A,A A parte of the stomacke whereby the meate is caried into the ventricle.

B The sharpe arterye.

C The arteryall vayne.

D. The venall arterye.

E.F.G.H. Foure fibres or thyn skynnes or lappes of ye lounges. But G and H shewe speciallye the seate of the lounges, agreynge to the gibbosyte and swellynge parte of the mydryffe, beholdynge the ampletude of the breste.

I The mydryffe.

The thyrtenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The thyrtenth fygure sheweth the hynder seate of the lounges pluckt furth of the breste.

A A portion of the sharpe arterye, is here sene on the backesyde.

B,C,D,E Four fibres or lappes of the lounges expressynge the vpper region after the shape of an Oxe foote.

Here after foloweth the treatyse of the brayne, whyche is dedicated to the seate wherein is the power of lyfe and to the instrumentes of the senses.

Before that we come to the openyng of the caracters, we thynke it here conuenient to admonyshe the readers that the nombre & order of the fygures of the head are not al one, for in the fyrst pagyn of ye fygures of the heade, after the fyrst fygure and the seconde, strayte waye folowe the nynth, the tenth, the eleuēth and the twelfth, and therfore we comprehended all the fygures of the heade in foure pagines, and you shall fynde the thyrde and the fourth in the seconde pagyne of the fygures of the heade. The fyfte and the syxte in the thyrde pagyne of the fygures of the heade. And the seuēth and the eyght you shal fynde in the fourth pagyne of the sayd fygures. And you shall fynde the nynth and the tenth, the eleuenth & the twelfth set all in order in the fyrst pagyne of the aforesayd capitall fygures. The thyrteene and the fourtenth in the seconde pagyne of the capitall figures, the 15.16.17.18.19.20. are in the thyrde pagyne of the capytall fygures. The 21.22.23.24. ye shall finde in the fourth pagyne. The order in graueynge & pryntynge these figures after this maner was thus appoynted for thys consideration, ye these foure pagyns myght be fastened vpon a table or a wal as they doe folowe one after another together, so ye all the sayd pagynes w̄ theyr fygures myght

be sene and looked on wyth one syghte at once, the whiche waye of thys settynge these pagines forth bothe the order and the numbre are bothe profytable and also playne to be sene.

The fyrst fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THe firste figure of the heade, expressetb the heade of man in suche sorte, as it myghte cõueniently shew ỹ brayne of the sayd heade, beynge of the maysters of Anatomye taken from the necke and from the neyther Jawe. And furthermore, we haue taken awaye rounde aboute with a sawe so muche of the scull, as is accustomed in the cuttynge to be taken awaye to the beholdynge of al thinges contayned within, in the ampletude & largenes therof. And you maye well perceyue yf you loke on the two and twentieth figure of the heade, howe muche is there taken awaye, for that fygure expressetb the inner syde of that parte of the scull whiche was taken from the reste of the heade. And therfore, like as thys presẽt figure in ỹ order of section doeth goe before, all the other fygures, whiche doe folowe one an other, so haue we with good reason named this to be the fyrste table, whiche sheweth the harde pannicle of the brayne, beynge yet neyther cutte, nor perished, nor wounded. Howe be it, we haue plucked oute the bõdes of the pannicle, whiche are stretched forth by the seames of the heade to fashion the sayde pannicle, whiche because it doeth gi rde vp rounde aboute the scul, the Grecians call it *Pericranios*. And wyth these fibres or thinne skinnes the smal vessels also are broken, whiche beinge broughte throughe by the small holes of the scull, are iudged to serue bothe to the harde pannicle, and to that wherewith the scull is compassed aboute. But of the two cyrcles and rundels, whiche are seene to goe aboute the figure, the skynne and the pannycles whyche are vnder it do constitute the neathermore circle or roundel, and the circle whiche you see to be the higher is the scul, but all ỹ thinges comprehended on contayned within this spherical figure, doe shewe the harde pannicle of the brayne, whiche is declared and opened with the karacters sene in the fygure all together. Neuertheleſſe, euerye one of these karacters by them selfe doe here after shewe seuerallye what they doe shewe and poynte vnto vs.

A,A The right side of the harde pannicle of the brayne, or parte of the pannicle, whiche compasseth aboute the right region of the brayne.

B,B The lefte syde of the harde pannycle of the brayne.

C,C,C. The thyrde concauite or boughte of the harde pannicle whych is ledde forth all along the longe shede or parte of the heade, and here in no parte opened, but shewyng his higher ribbe as it is naturallye whole swelling forth after the maner of the fourth parte of a circle.

D,D Two goynges forthe or procedynges sette one agaynste the other, runnynge forthe after the maner of vaynes into the harde pannicle of the brayne alonge the whole side therof.

I. The bryngynge furth of the harde pannicle of the brayne, into whom is receaued the syrte vayne goynge into the scull.

F,F,F. By these karacters are shewed smal vaynes, commynge from the harde pannicle of the brayne, by the small hooles of the scull to the skynne of the head, and putte through the pannicles compassyng and gyrdinge vp the skynne rounde aboute, of the which vaynes the more numbre and the greater are sene in ỹ place, where E standeth lokinge in a darke place.

G,G,G Small portions of fibres or thynne skynnes goynge forth from the harde pannicle by the seame of the crowne of the head to the constitution and makynge of the pannicle, whiche compasseth and as it were girdeth vp the scul.

H,H Small portions of fibres to whome that parte of the seame of the heade called *Sagitalis* maketh waye.

I,I These karacters also, lurcke in the shadowe of the hynder parte of the heade, shewynge the seate from whom the fibres are brought forth by the seame lyke thys Greke letter Λ to the constitution of the infolder of the scull.

K One of those knobbes, whiche often tymes growe vnto the vnequall boughtes of the scull, whiche are sene for the moste parte nygh vnto the joynynge together of the sagittall seame with the seame of the crowne.

The heade whereby we haue sette forth this fyrste fygure hath thre such knobbes as thys is, whereof we haue marked the one with K and of eyther syde of this letter H is one.

L The holownes proper onelye to the bone of the browe nexte to the seate of the vpper parte of the browes, whiche is often tymes opened in the cuttynge yf at auye tyme the bone of the foreheade not far from the browes, is sawed a sunder.

The seconde fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

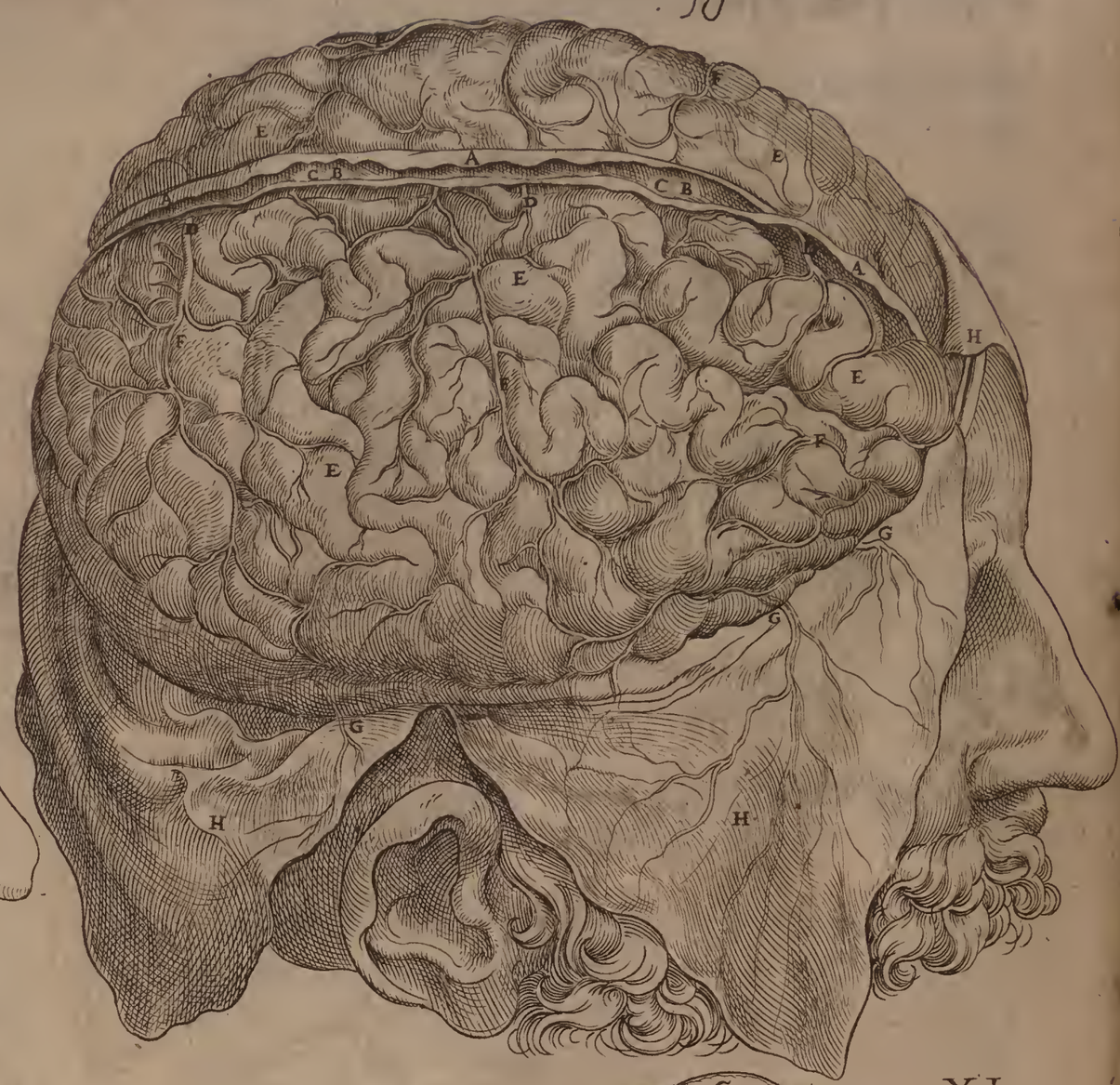
THys presente fygure folowynge in the order of cuttinge next after the firste, sheweth the thyrde concauite or holownes of the harde pannicle (whome the firste figure had marked with certayne C) made open with a longe section or cutte, broughte by the longitude and length of the heade. Furthermore, we haue brought forth two sections or cuttes alonge ỹ length of ỹ head vnto the sydes of this thyrde concauite or bought, that is to saye, eyther of them on both sydes to one of the boughtes, which pearched through ỹ hard pãnicle only, & deuided ỹ sides of ỹ harde pannicle, frõ ỹ part of the pãnicle, which doth seperate the right parte of the brayne, from the left, and in ỹ figure folowing is marcked W D D D. Besyde the thre sections nowe rehearsed, we haue also made on eyther syde another, whiche goynge to the

crowne

Prima figura.

Primâ pagina figurarum capitalium.

Secunda figura.



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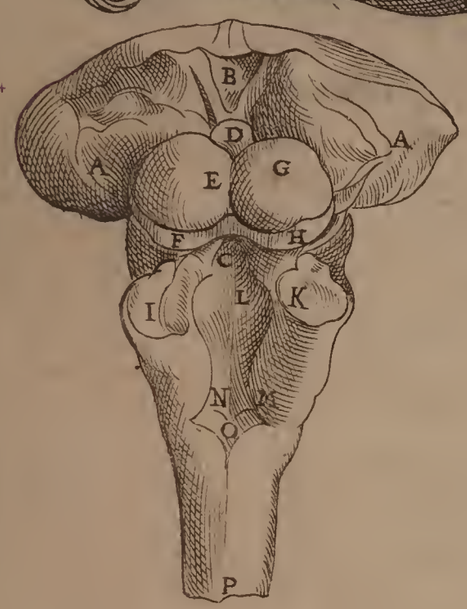
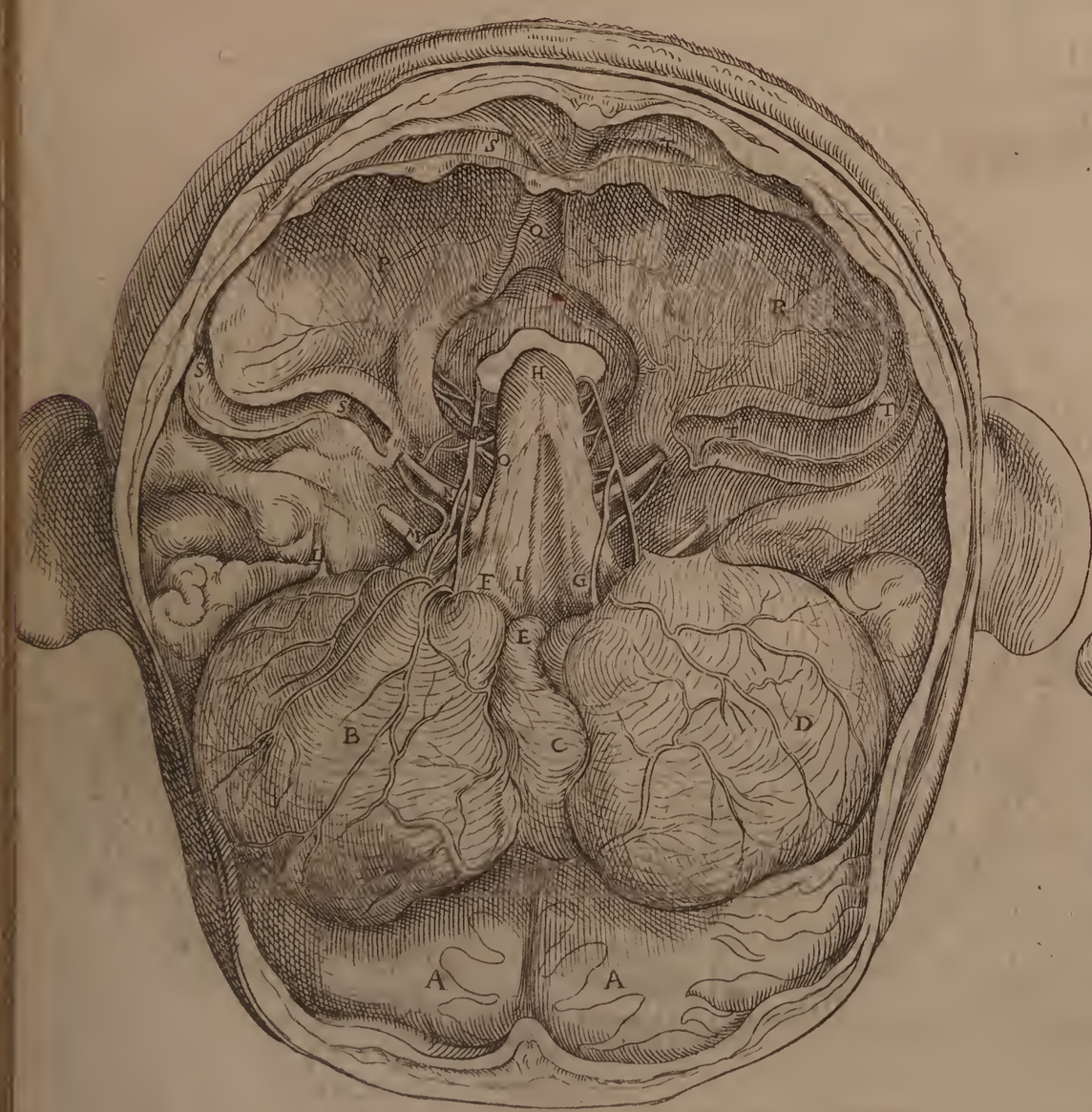


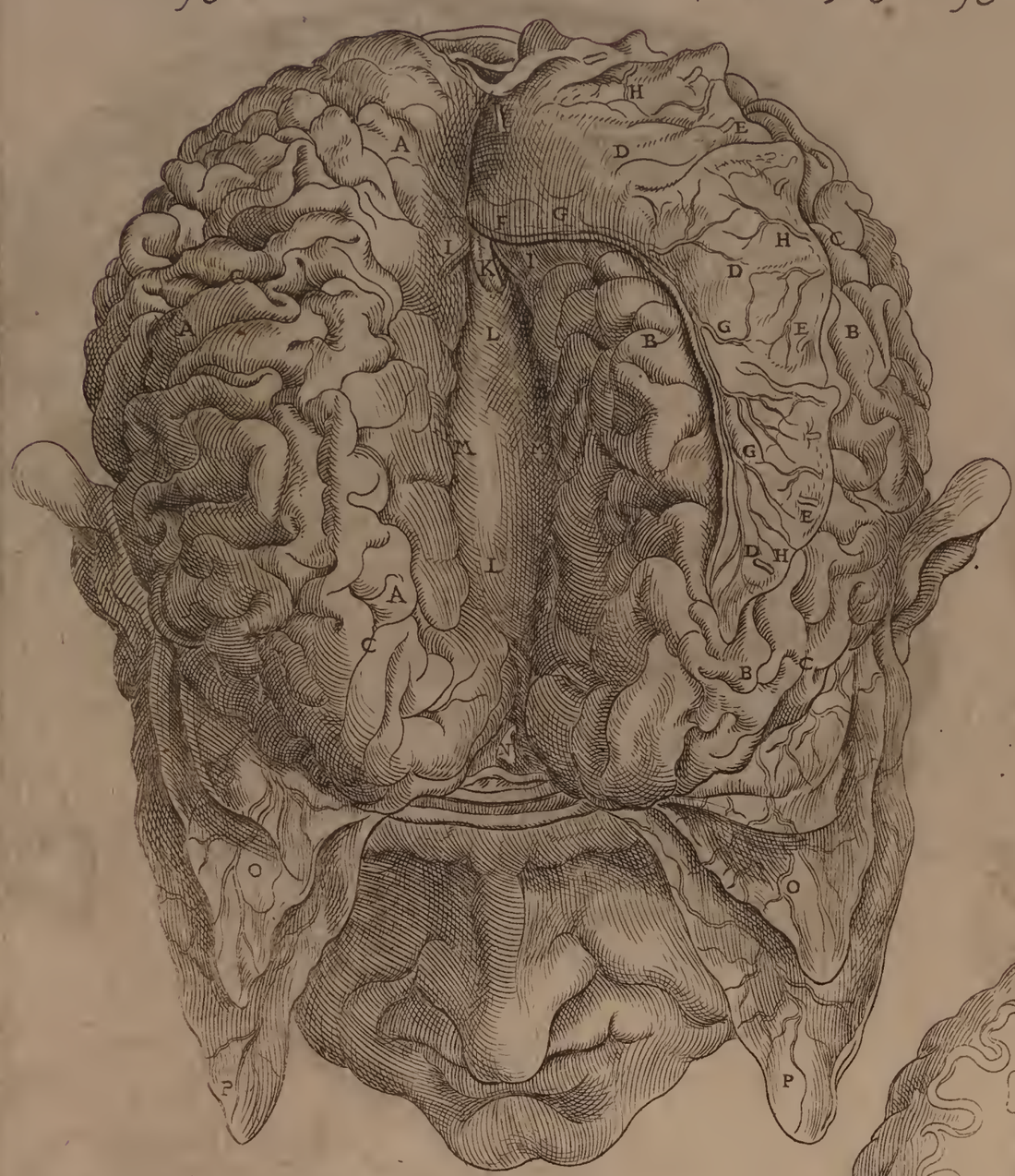
XI.

IX.

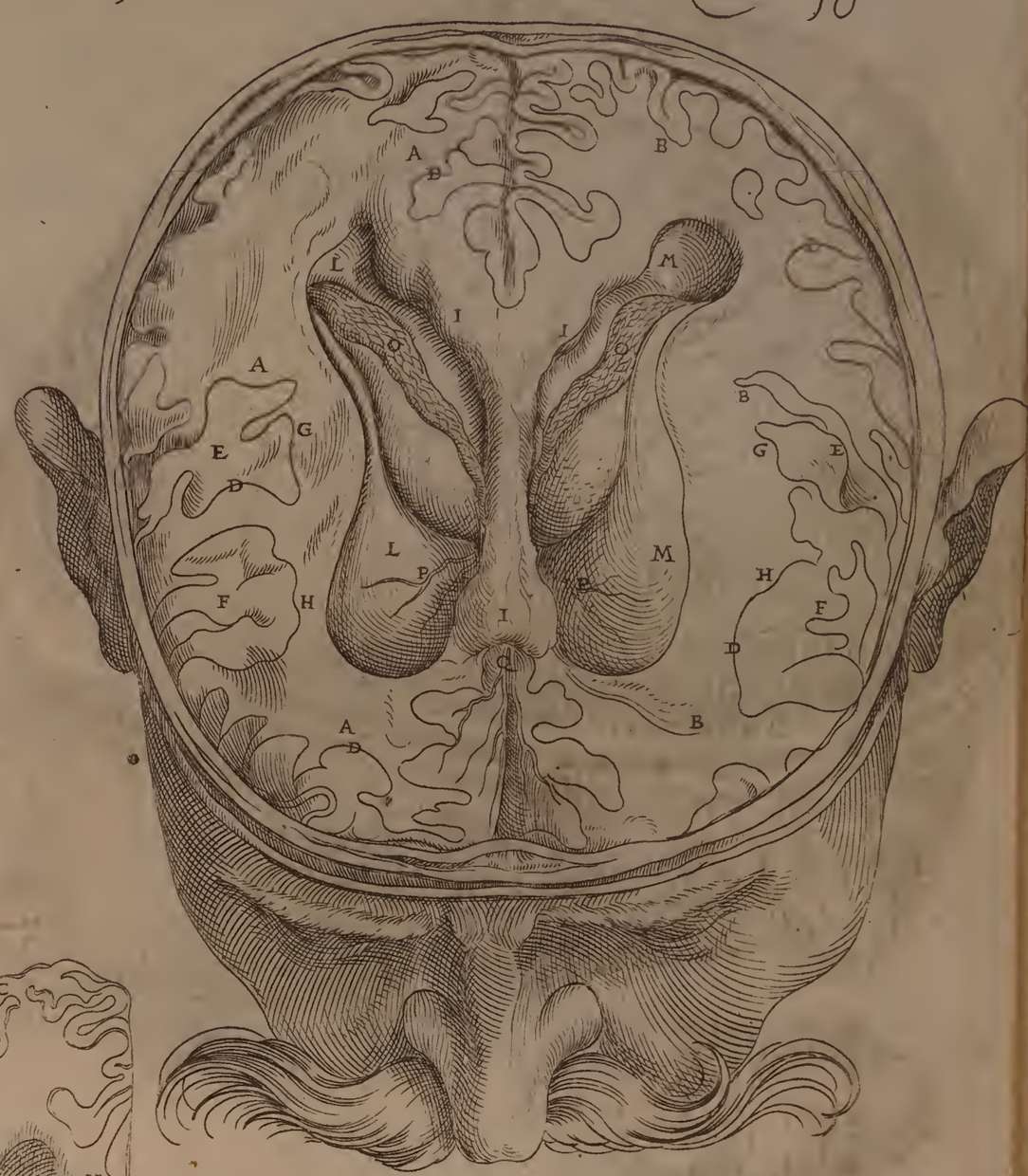


XII.

Tertia figura.



Quarta figura.



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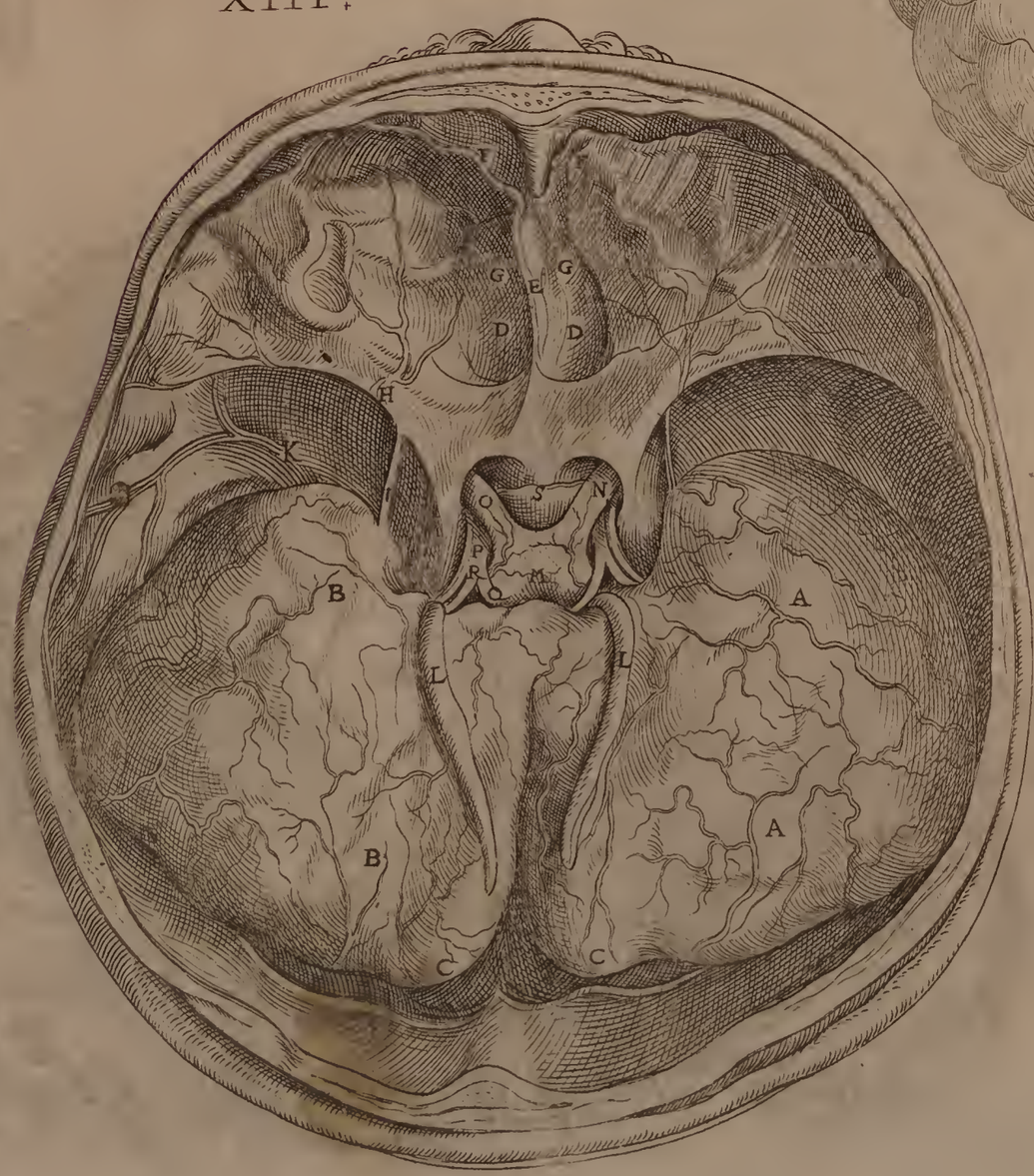

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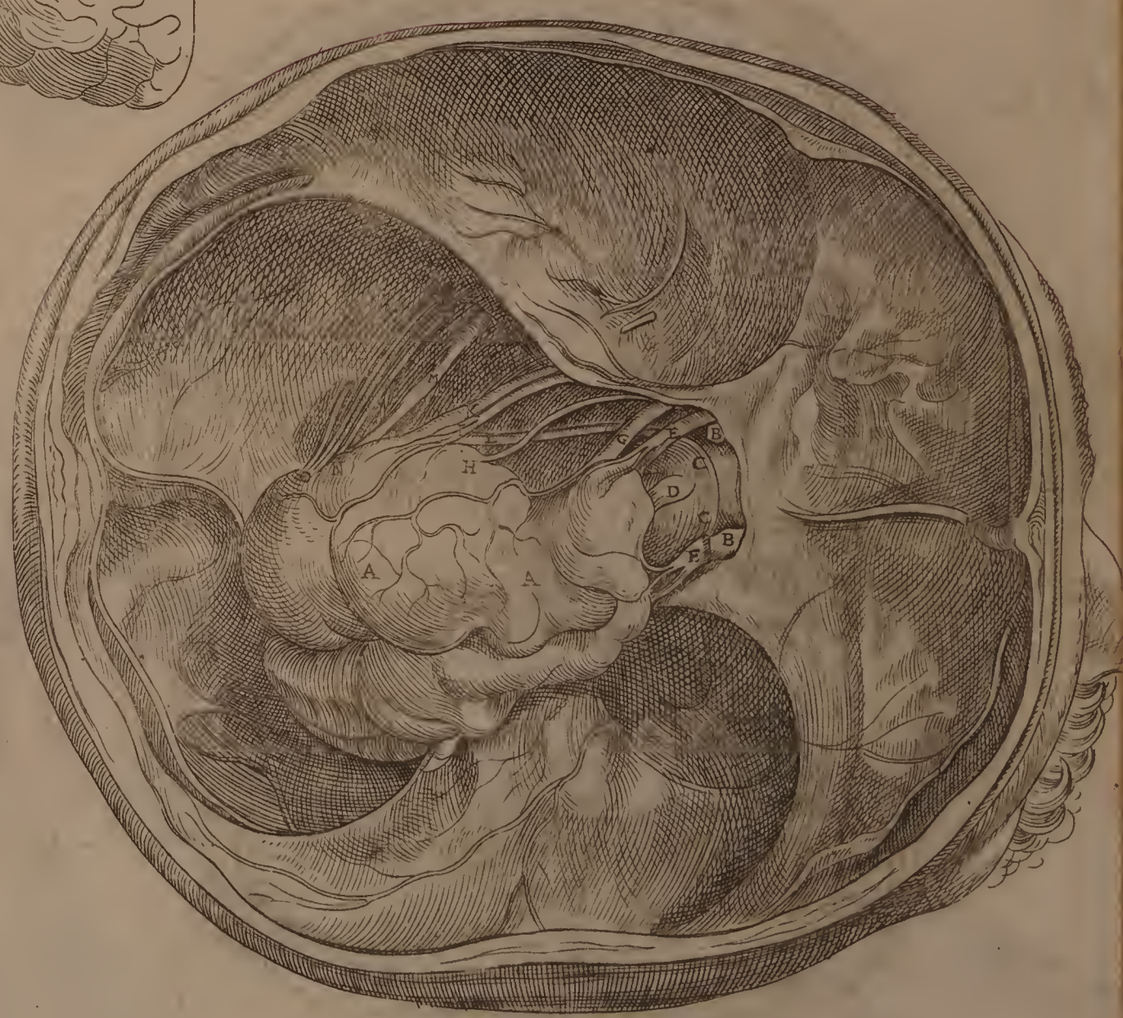
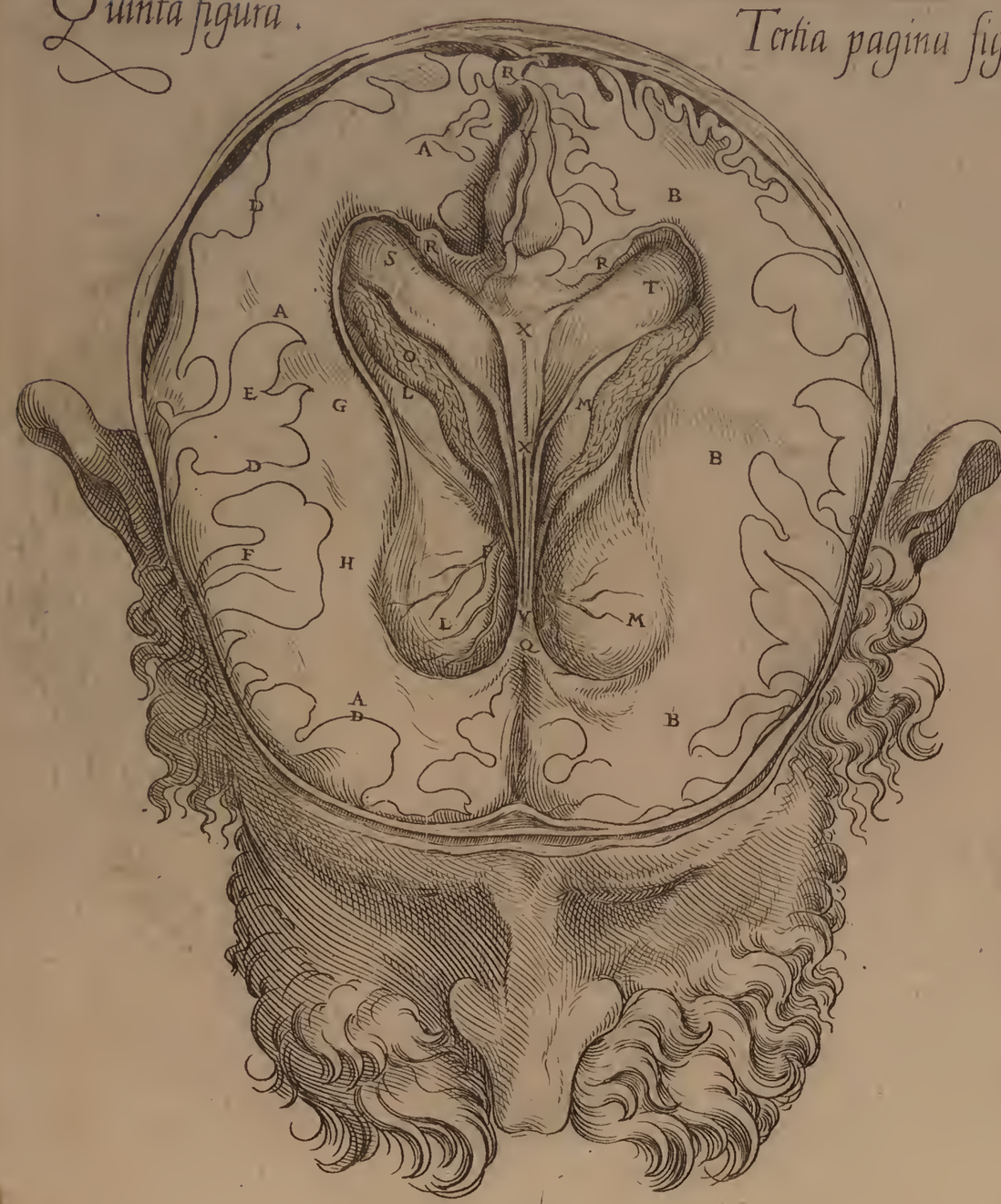
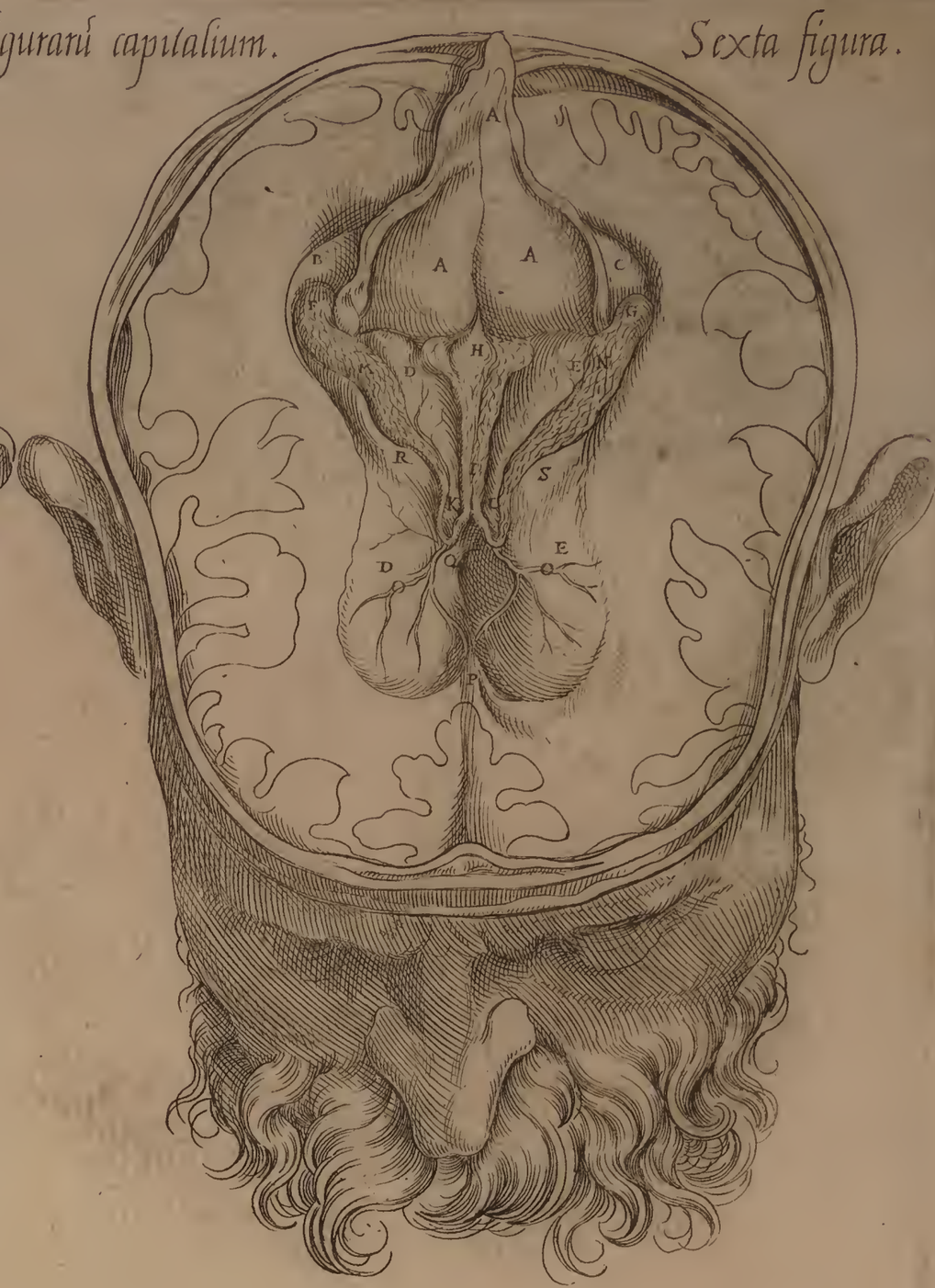


Quinta figura.

Tertia pagina figurarũ capitalium.

Sexta figura.





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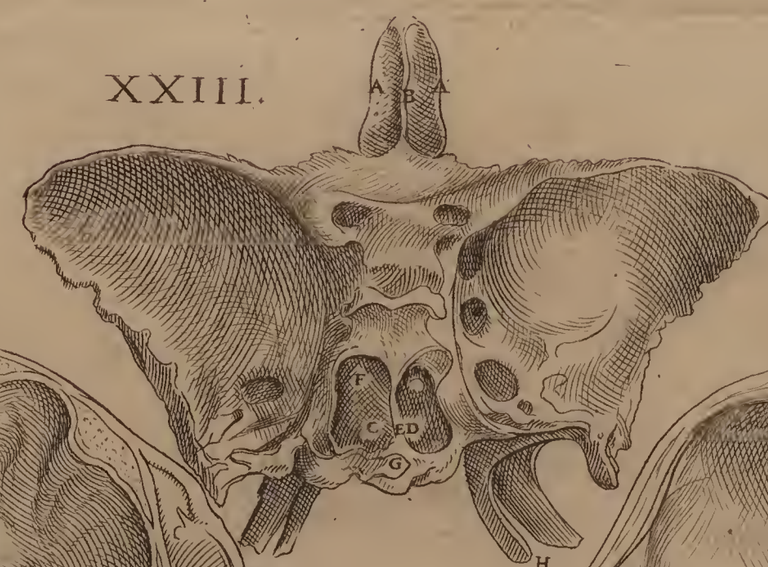
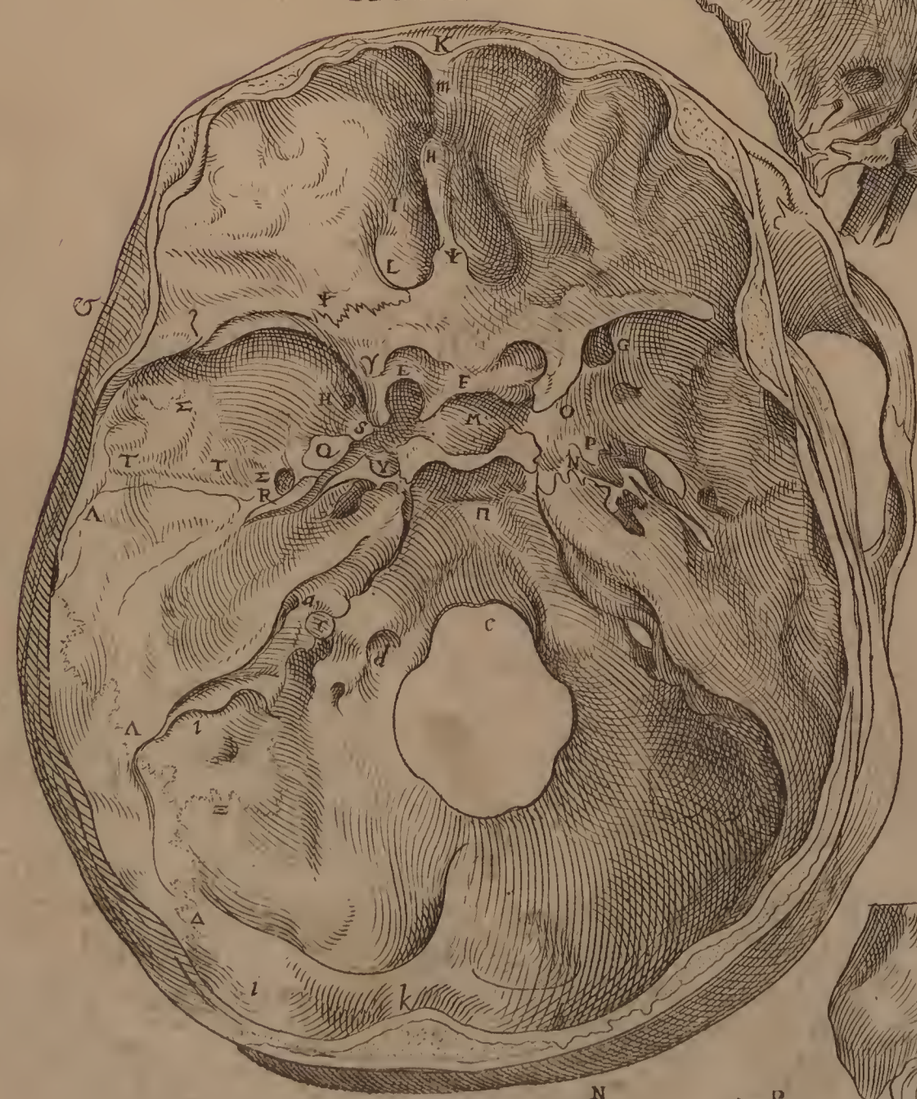


XXI.



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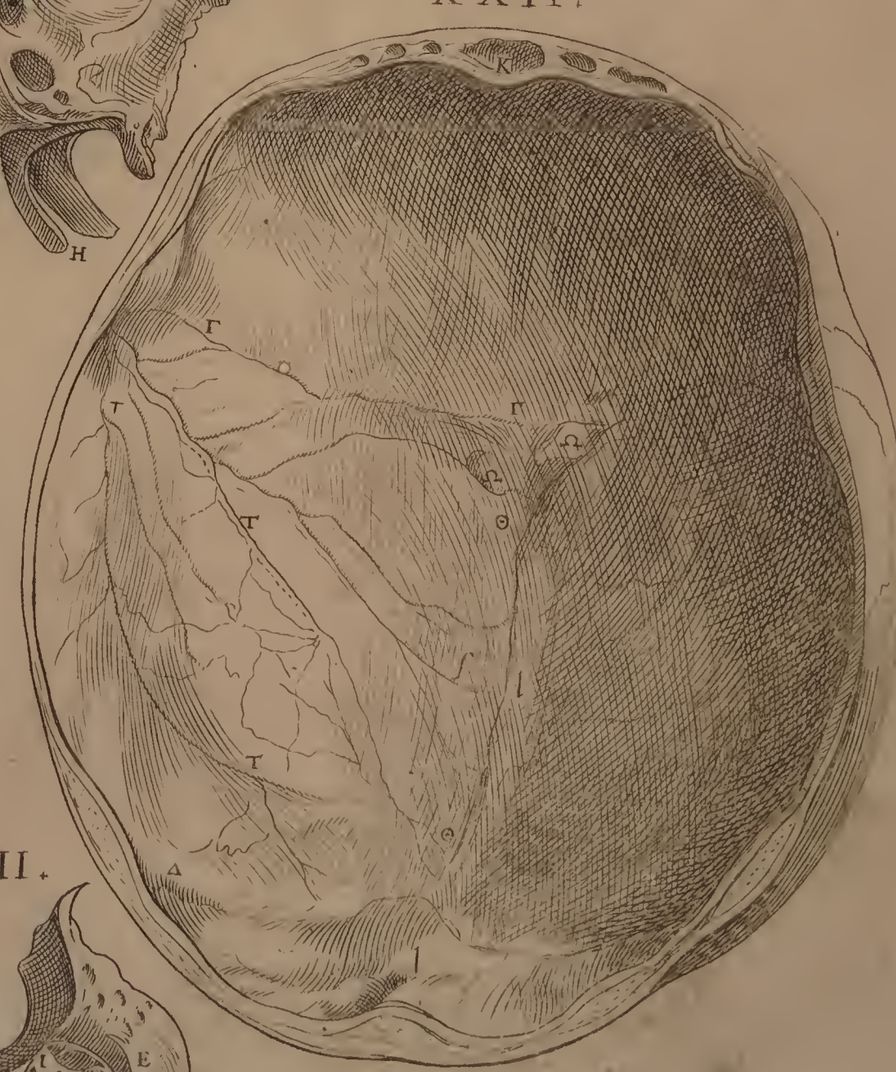
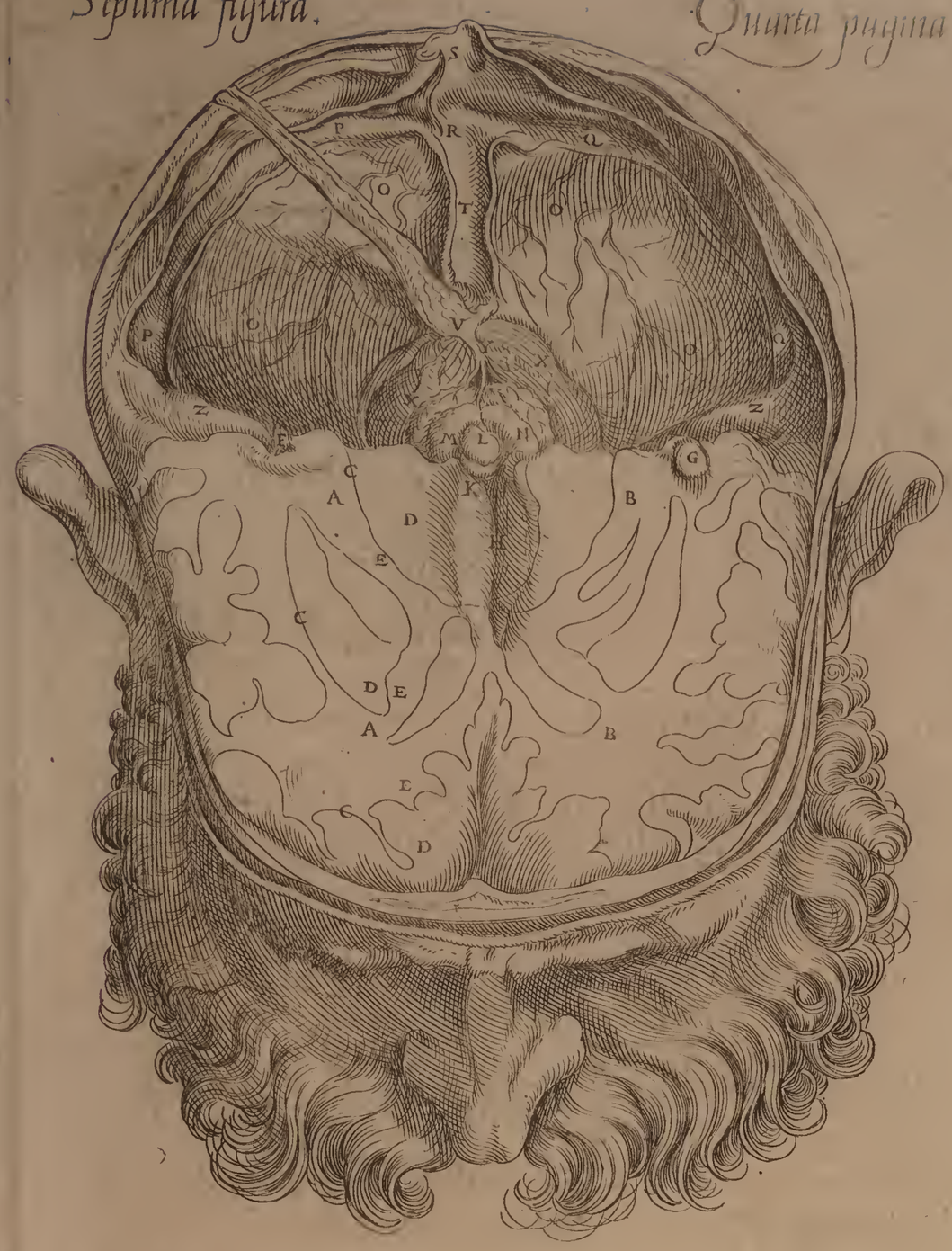


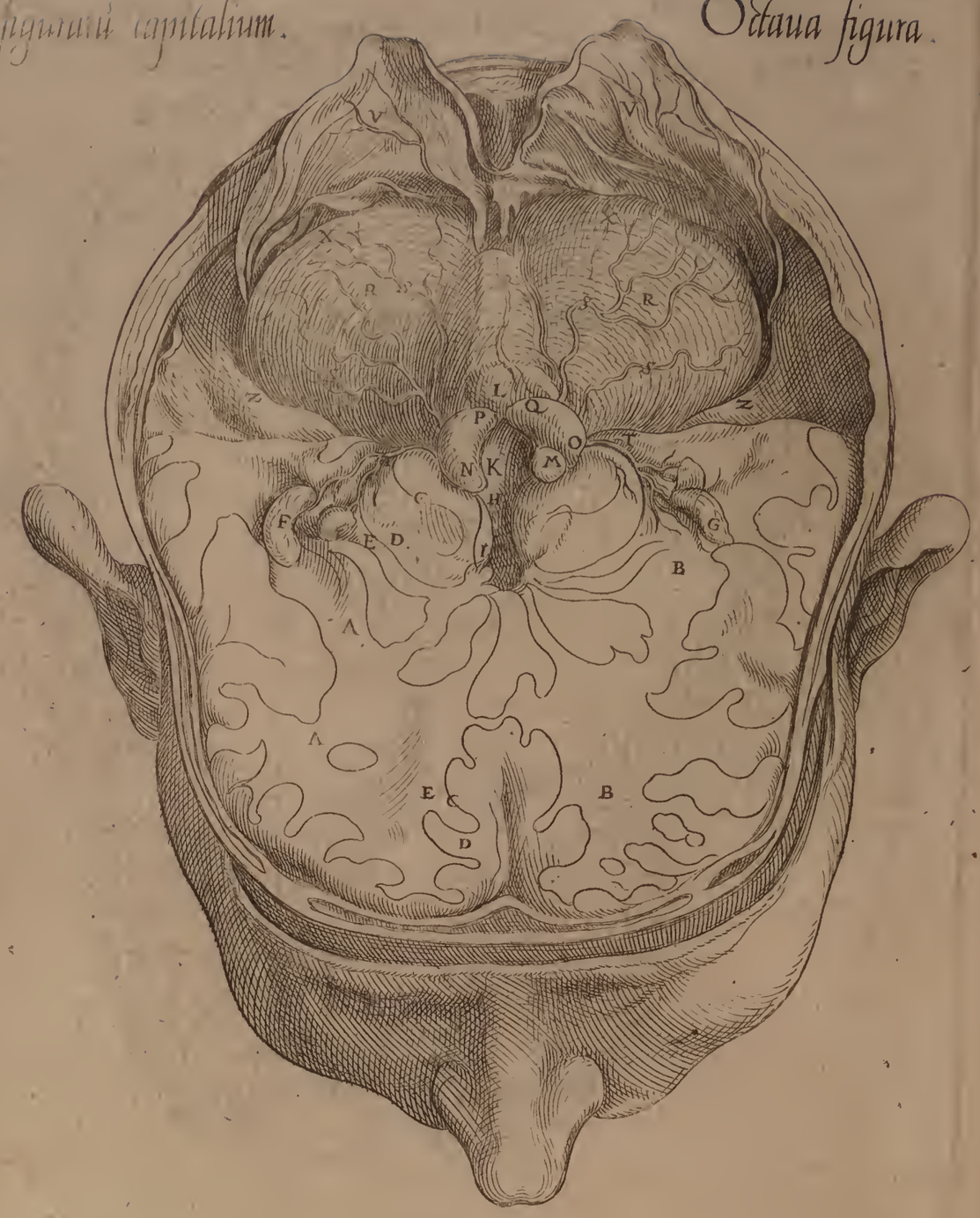
XXIIII.

Septima figura.

Quarta pagina figurarũ capitalium.

Octaua figura.





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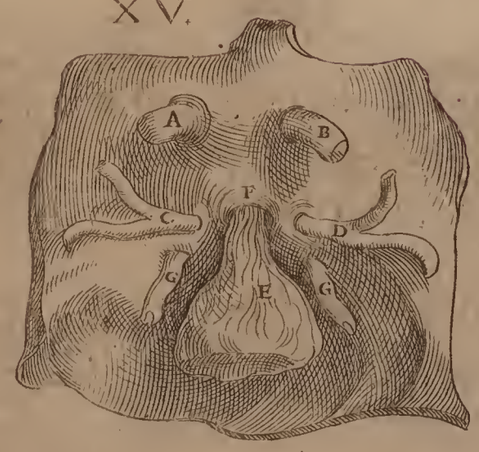

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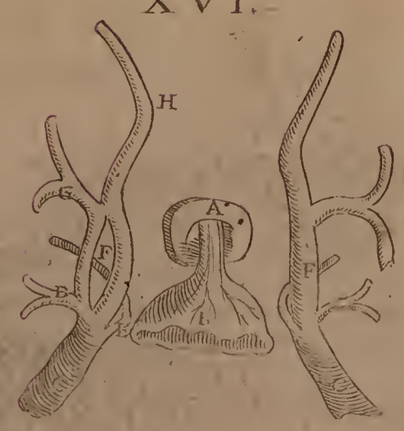

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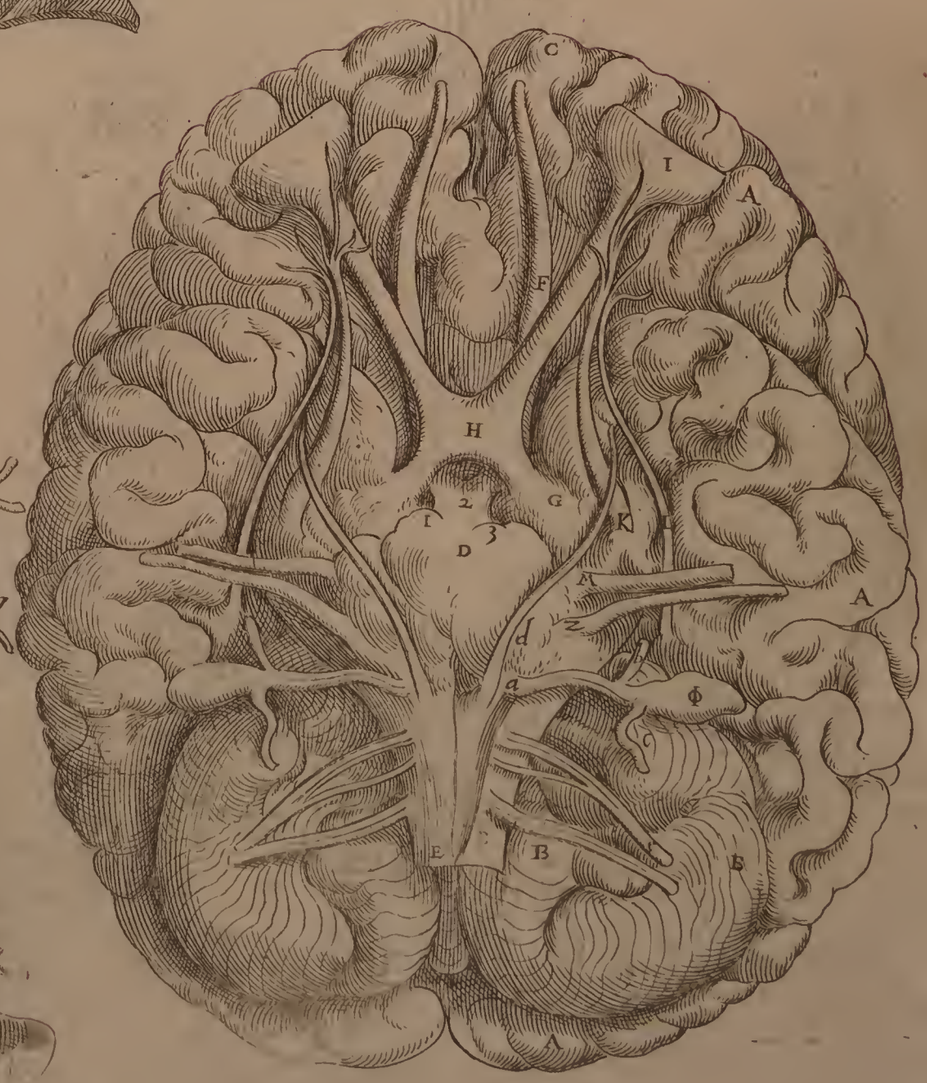

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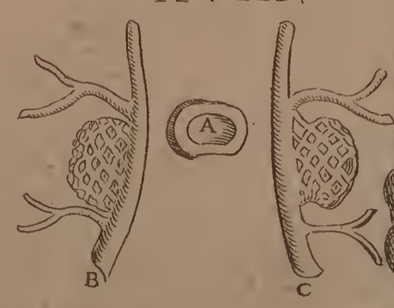
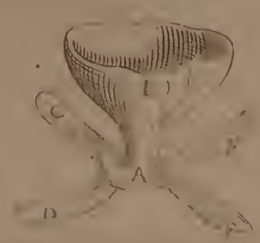


XVII.

XIX.



crowne of the heade frome the eare, deuydeth also the harde pannicle onely that it maye afterward the mooze conuenientlye be taken from the thynne pannicle of the brayne and be turned downewarde as you se it here done. And here is sene also the thin pannicle of the brayne, beynge nothynge perished, which is broughte aboute the brayne, nexte vnto it shewynge the procedynge of the vessels therof in the region, beinge yet bare.

A,A,A. The vpper and higher seate of the harde pannicle of that parte thereof, whiche goeth betwene the ryght and the lefte partes of the brayne, and thys seate noted with A and A is the rybbe of the thyrde bought of the harde pãnicle, whiche commeth to the scull, and is here deuyded by the myddle.

B,B Here is openlye sene the holownes of the thyrde bought of the harde pannicle.

C,C The mouthes or openyng places of the vessels, goinge from the thyrde bought of the harde pannicle into the thynne pannicle & the mouthes of the vessels are sene, frome the lefte syde of thys boughte goynge into parte of the thynne pannicle, whiche is bewrapped aboute the lefte seate of the brayne, but the mouthes or openynges descended from the ryghte syde are not here sene, yet the beginninges

D,D of the vessels are sene marked wyth D D and D, whiche are growen forth vnto the thyn pannicle whiche inwrappeth the ryght seate of the brayne.

E,E,&c. The thinne pannicle coueringe the brayne.

F,F Procedynges or vesselles runninge forthe, in the thinne pannicles alonge the proceding of the infolders of the brayne.

G,G,G Here noted sprynges forth frome the procedynges whiche doe runne oute by the sydes of the harde pannicles marcked in the fyrste fygure wyth certayne of thys letter D goynge into the thynne pannicle.

H,H,H. Portions of the harde pannicle, pluckt away from the thynne pannicle and bowed downwarde.

The thyrde fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

IN thys presente fygure, from the whole part of the brayne consisting aboue ỳ section, which we do make rounde about the scull with a sawe, we haue taken out both the thynne pannicle of the brayne and also the harde, and we haue also deuyded frome the bonye hedge or inclosure whiche do deuyde and separate the boughtes of the instrumentes of smellyng, that portion of the harde pannicle whiche doeth deuyde the ryghte parte of the brayne from the left beyng in the seconde fygure reserued and kepte whole in hys owne seate.

And we haue lefte thys parte (that the shape and fashion therof myghte be sene) on the lefte seate of the brayne made open vnto you, the ryghte and the lefte partes of the brayne beynge so deuyded and brought a sunder with the handes, that the vpper or hygher seate of the brawnye or wertye bodye myghte accordyngelye offer it selfe here to be sene.

A,A The ryght part of the brayne.

B,B The lefte parte of the brayne.

C,C Here euerye where are shewed the foldynges together of the brayne wyth the compassynges and turnynges or wyndynges in and out therof.

D,D,D A portion of the hard pannicle of the brayne, which goeth betwene the ryghte parte of the brayne and the left, brought forth in thys place frome his seate vpon the left part of the brayne.

E,E,E When we fyrste doe goe aboute in the cuttynge to brynge awaye the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte, then are those vessels broken, by the workynge and helpe of the hande, whyche goe oute of the thyrde boughte of the harde pannicle into the thynne pannicle bothe of the one syde and of the other. And therefore, for so muche as the lyke was to be done of vs in thys fygure, we haue sette forth the begynnynge of those vessels broken, that ye maye see them.

F The procedynge of the bayne runnynge here forth into the lower seate of a parte of the harde pannicle, whiche parteth the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte, and thys procedynge is sprynge forth from the fourth bought of the harde pãnicle in the former seate or parte.

G,G,G, Spryngynges forth of the procedynges marked before with F running forth somwhat vpward into the sayd part of the harde pannicle.

H,H,H. Smal braunches whiche are sprynge forth frõ the lower angle of ỳ thyrde bought of the harde pannicle into that parte of the harde pannicle, where the ryghte parte of the brayne is deuyded and parted frome the lefte.

I,I These are the begynnynges of those procedynges which are carped forth frõ ỳ fourth boughte of the harde pannicle after the maner of bayues into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, alonge the vpper region of the brawnye or wertye or harde bodye. And they are here taken awaye and the thynne pannicle also.

K The begynnynge of the vessell whiche descended frome the ende of the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, and runnynge forth vnder that bodye of the brayne, whiche we lyken to a vaute or a chamber buylded after the maner of an arche into the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, and from thence runneth forth to the constitution and makynge of the infolder called *Plexus*, whiche we compare to the seconde or vtter inwrapper of the childe.

L,L The wertie or harde & brawnye body of the brayne.

M,M Boughtes or holownes sene at bothe the sydes of the harde and brawnye bodye in the brayne, the whiche boughtes we can in no wyse expresse otherwyse here then we haue nowe done, for so muche as they are verye strayte, and they shewe for the moste parte verye narowe or strayte openynge lyke vnto chinks or chinnes.

N,N A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle, goyng betwene the ryghte seate of the brayne and the lefte, and shewed vnto vs on the hygher parte therof with certayne of these letters D, whiche parte or portyon dyd growe vnto the hedge or inclosynge, whiche deuydeth the boughte of the instrumentes of smellynge to the procedynge of the eyghte bone

of the heade.

O O A portion of the thynne pannicle taken awaye from the brayne.

P P A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

The fourth fygure with the demonstracion of hys karacters.

IN thys fourth fygure we haue cut awaye all the partes of the harde and thynne pannicles, whiche were sene in the fyrste fygures, and afterwarde we haue also taken awaye by the order of cuttynge the righte and the lefte portion of the brayne in suche sorte that the ventricles of the brayne begynne nowe to shewe them selues. For first of al we haue brought a longe cutte or slytte, by the ryghte syde of the brawnye or harde bodye, where the boughte doeth stande marked in the thirde fygure with the other *M*, whiche beinge brought by the right ventricle of the brayne, hathe taken awaye that portion of the ryghte parte of the brayne, whiche was had aboue the section cut, where we deuided and cut a sunder the scull rounde about with a sawe. And sythe that we haue done the same also lykewyse on the lefte syde, we haue so placed here the lefte parte of the brayne on the ryght syde, that it somwhat sheweth also the vppermore seate of the lefte ventricle, the brawnye and harde bodye beynge yet reserued in the heade.

A,A,A The ryght parte of the brayne beynge lefte in the scull.

B,B,B The lefte parte.

C,C,C. The lefte portion of the brayne, whiche taken awaye after the order of cuttynge lyeth here vpryghte.

D,D,D, Lynes shewynge partelye the crowked wayes and turnynges in and out of the brayne, and partelye the diuerse colour of the substaunce of the brayne. For what soeuer consisteth without the lynes is as it were yelowe, and somwhat moore lyke the colour of asshes. And what soeuer is sene within is cleare,

E.F.G.H. whyte, as at *E* and *F* the ryght and the lefte parte of the brayne, is yelowe, but *G* and *H* shewe playnlye whyte, some tyme beinge here and there stayned wyth redde poyntes.

I,I The brawnye or harde bodye of the brayne sette cleare on both sydes from the brayne, wherto otherwise it is ioyned and cleaueth.

K,K A small portion of the brawnye or harde bodye, yet cleauynge to the lefte part of the brayne that is takē awaye.

L,L The ryght ventricle of the brayne.

M M The left ventricle of the brayne.

N,N A portion of the vpper seate of the lefte ventrycle.

O,O A wrappynge together or knyttynge of the brayne called *Plexus Reteformis*, not muche vnlyke the shape of the vttermoste infolder of the chylde, the whiche the Grecians name *Choroeides*.

P,P Thynne baynes after the maner of spider thredes growynge in thys place to the substaunce of the ryght and lefte ventricle, and they are broughte from those vessels, whiche doe make the foldynge whereof we spake before called in Latyne plexus, whyche is muche lyke to the seconde byrthe of a woman.

Q Small baynes runnynge forthe here, from the aboue rehearsed vesselles, vnder the former seate of the brawnye or harde body, into the thynne pannicle of the brayne offerynge them selues runnynge vncertaynelye wyth no certayne order in the cuttinge, lyke as those baynes before noted wyth *P*.

The fyfth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THys presente fygure in so muche as appertayneth to the portion of the brayne lefte in the scull doeth in no parte varye, and it hath this only proper vnto it selfe here, ꝯ we haue fyrste delyuered the brawnye or harde bodye in the former seate thereof from the brayne, and afterwarde beynge lyfted vp, we haue tourned it backewarde towarde the hynder partes, pluckynge awaye the hedge or inclosynge of the ryght and left ventricles, and puttynge before the eyes the vpper face of the bodye buylded lyke a vaulte or an arche.

A,B,A *A,A,A.* And also *B B B*, and then afterwarde *D D D*, and *E* to *Q* and *F* and *G* and *H* signifie euen the same here as they dyd in the fourth fygure, and in lyke maner doe *L L M M O P* and *Q* signifye the same here as they dyd there.

R,R R With these karacters is noted the neather or lower parte of the outsyde of the brawnye and harde bodye for it is remoued from hys seate and tourned ouer into the hinder partes.

S,T,V. The vpper parte or outsyde of the bodye made like a furneyes or a vaulte, whiche is sette forth lyke a triangle from *S* to *T* and from *T* to *V* and frome *V* to *T* as you maye see it.

X,X The lower parte of the hedge or inclosure goinge betwene the right and the left ventricle cleaued to that bodye, whyche like a vaulte or an arche.

Y,Y The vpper parte of that hedge or inclosure aforesayde continuynge with the brawnye or harde bodye, for thys inclosure couldе none otherwyse be set forth then as you doe now se it broken.

There was also an other fygure ordeyned in the whiche two handes as we vse in cuttynge dyd somwhat holde vp that brawnye or harde bodye not yet delyuered in hys former seate, that the hedge or inclosure beynge yet whole myghte be sette before the eyes, but syth it appeareth not so kyndelye and naturallye in that fygure, as it dyd in the section and cuttynge, I haue lefte forth that fygure that thys pagyne shoulde not therwith be occupied without profyte.

The syxte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

THys fygure in so muche as pertayneth to the portion of ȳ brayne lefte in the scull aunswereth and is lyke also to the fourth, and it differeth also frome the fyfte in thys poynte that we haue delyuered the bodye, whiche is lyke a vaulte in hys former seate, from the substaunce of the brayne, tournynge it vpwarde towarde the hinder partes, that his lower face or parte therof might be sene, & that the vessel also might apeare, which cometh forth frō ȳ fourth bought of the harde pannicle, and is carried vnder the bodye, whiche is lyke to a vaulte or arche: and doeth constitute and make not the leste parte of the foldynges or knittynges, whyche the olde wryters dyd lyken to the afterbyrth in a woman.

And the karacters of thys fygure folowe after this maner.

A,A The bodye made lyke vnto a vaulte, is here sene in the lower parte of the out syde where it constituteth the higher seate of the thyrde ventricle.

B,B A portion of the bodye whiche is fashioned lyke a vaulte or arche in the ryghte ventrycle bryngynge hys begynnynge from the substaunce of the brayne.

C A portion of the bodye lyke a vaulte bothe in the shape and vse also thereof, whiche spryngeth here forth of the left ventricle of the brayne.

D,D The ryght ventrycle of the brayne.

E E The left ventricle of the brayne.

F An artery runnyng vp higher into the rightе ventricle by the lower and hinder seate of the ryghte ventricle frome a braunche of the ryghte soporall or sleppe arterye, which perseth throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne.

G An arterye rnunynge vp into the lefte ventricle of the brayne.

H A vessell bryngynge his begynnynge frome the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the brayne, and going forth vnder the body which is fashioned lyke a vaulte into ȳ boughte or holownes common bothe to the ryghte and the lefte ventricles, or into the thyrde ventricle.

I, A diuision of the vessell marcked with H into two portions.

K Another portion of the deuision of the vessell, marked with H, comminge to the right ventrycle of the brayne.

L The one part or portion of the deuision of the sayd vessell, commynge to the lefte ventricle of the brayne.

M, The fouldynge called Plexus of the ryghte ventrycle compared to the shape of the seconde byrth, and is constituted and made of the arterye marcked with F, and the portion of the vessel marked with H, and of that whiche is marked with K.

N That infoulder called Plexus, whiche occupieth the lefte ventricle of the brayne, and it is constituted and made of the vessels marked wyth G & L.

O,O Here growetb such smal baynes to the substaūce of the brayne, brought forth from those vessels whiche we marked with K & L.

P From the vessels or baynes whiche are here offered to the substaūce of the brayne, procede certayne smal braunches thys waye out of the amplitude of the head into the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

Q. A waye or openynge place oute of the boughte and holownesse whyche is common to the ryghte and lefte ventricles or frome the thyrde ventricle of the brayne goinge ryghte downewarde towarde the basyn, which receauynge the flegmatyke humours of the brayne, carieth the sayd humours from thence, after the maner of a funyll, to the carnell set vnder the neathermoste ende of the sayde funyll.

R,S Holow pypes or boughtes grauen in the substaūce of the ventricles, bryngynge away the flegmatike humoure to the mouthe of the wayes aforenamed marked with Q.

The seuenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND thys presente fygure varyeth muche from the thre fygures vexte before. For that parte of the substaunce of the brayne, whiche in thē was lefte, is in thys taken awaye, whyche also dyd set forth the seate of the ryght and lefte ventricles in those fygures to be sene. And moreouer, all that parte adioyning to the lesser brayne called *Cerebellum*, is here also cut awaye, that the portion of the harde pannicle might be sene, whiche goeth betwene the brayne and the lesser brayne called *Cerebellum*. Moreouer, the boughtes of the harde pannicle in it consistynge are here opened by certayne sections or cuttynges made with ȳ former point of ȳ knife. And we haue turned the vessels, into ȳ partes behind backward which goth frō ȳ fourth bought of ȳ hard pannicle of the brayne, into ȳ vētricles of ȳ bealye, & is here lyfted vp out of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, & pluct awaye frome the inwrapppynges or fouldynges, whiche are lyke the secondyns, that the seate of the boughte or holownes of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, or of that bought, which is common to the ryght or left ventrycles, myghte come the better to syghte, wyth the wayes and openynges also of the sayde boughtes.

A,A The ryghte parte of the substaunce of the brayne, lefte yet within the scull.

B, B The lefte parte of the substaunce of the brayne reserued yet in the scull.

C,C These which ye doe see here euery where answere and are lyke to those which the thre figures before dyd lyke wyse shewe, but bycause suche lynes, or diuersyte of substaunce of the brayne, doe onely there consyste where the brayne is moste nyghe vnto the thynne pannicle, the fygures procedynge shewed them onelye in the sides. But thys signe for so muche as so greate a portion of the brayne is here taken awaye, that the outsyde nowe apearyng in the roote is not farre from the thynne pannicle, the lynes also are seue in the sayde roote. And that also that is here amonge the lynes sheweth the yelowe or pale substaunce of the brayne, lyke as the seates and places marcked with D, D, D, and all that whiche consisteth without the lynes, is

the whyte and shynynge substaunce of the brayne
E E E, marked here with E E and E.

F Thys is a portion of the sopozall oz sleppe artery, creppyng forth alonge the lower and strayter seate of the ryght ventricle vpwarde to the constitution of the inwrapper oz infoulder called *Plexus*, whyche is lyke the seconde byrthe of a woman. But yf you do consyder and marke well in what maner of seate F is affixed in thys table oz fygure, and in what seate also in the syxte fygure, you shall redely finde and perceyue howe the ryghte ventrycle of the brayne as wel as ye left, is broughte downwarde into the former partes from his hinder seate streighter and streyghter in maner of a horne, by the substaunce of the brayne, for here where we haue taken awaye moore of the substaunce of the brayne, then in the syxte, a portion of thys presente arterye noted with F, declyneth moore forwarde then F in the syxte, whiche doeth note there also the same portion of ye arterye, where as it nowe climmeth vp to the hinder seate of the ventrycle. And F and G shew it more playnlye in the eyghte fygure, in the whiche because of the procedyng of thys ventricle to shew it moore playnlye, we haue taken awaye moore yet of the substaunce of the brayne then in thys table, whiche is the seuenth.

G A portion of the sopozall arterye, creppynge forthe vpwarde alonge the lower and hinder seate of the left ventrycle in lyke maner as the arterye marked wyth F.

H The lowest seate of the thyrde vẽtricle, and that it shoulde the moore playnlye and easelye be sene, we haue sette it forth somwhat full oz as it were stretched forth.

I A waye strayte downwarde goinge from the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, caryinge forth the flegmatike humoure of the brayne, to the bacyne ordeyned for the receyuynge of the same. frõ A to H

K A way going out of ye thirde vẽtrycle of the brayne, betwyxte the testicles and bottockes of the brayne, pertaynyng to the boughte oz holownes, whyche is common to the *Cerebellum* and the marie of the backe.

L A karnell not muche vnlyke a pyne aple, and the sustentacle and holder vp of the vesselys, which goe frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle to the brayne.

M, N Thys parte of the brayne we call also the testicles and the bottockes of the brayne, beynge here yet couered with a thinne pannicle.

O, O The procedynge oz a portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne, which is set betwene ye brayne & *Cerebellum*, & those procedynges whiche come to this lyke as they were baynes, doe spryngе forth partelye from the firste and seconde boughtes of the harde pannicle, and partely from the fourth bought.

P P The ryght oz the fyrste bought oz holownes of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

Q Q The lefte oz seconde boughte of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

R The metynge oz goyng together of the fyrst and seconde bought of the harde pannicle, which many of ye Grekes call *Lenon* that is to saye a wine presse.

S The begnig of ye thirde bought of ye hard pãnicle.

T The fourth bought of the hard pannicle, here opened lyke as the other be.

V A vessel ledde forth from the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle into the ventricles of the brayne, and it is here tourned ouer from hys seate towarde the backe partes.

X, X In thys seate the lytle brayne called *Cerebellum*, is shewed being not couered with the harde pannicle of the brayne.

Y, The goinge forthe of the baynes, from the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the brayne, into the thinne pannicle, where with *Cerebellum* and the testicles of the brayne are couered.

Z, Z The seate of the harde pannicle, where it groweth vnto the bone beinge hardest of all the bones of the bodye, and contayneth within it the instrumentes of hearynge. For we haue taken awaye the brayne in this place, ye this part of the scul myght be sene.

The eyghte fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

But thys presente fygure varieth frome the seuenth in thys, that we haue here cutte awaye more of the brayne, and that we haue in thys deuyded the testicles with a longe section, that the waye whiche goeth from the thyrde ventrycle into the fourth mygthe be sene. And moreouer, here is a portion of ye harde pannicle, whiche is brought aboute the lytle brayne *Cerebellum* cutte away, and turned towarde the backe partes. And for so muche as thys presente fygure hathe many thinges in it that the seuenth had here in A A and B B and C C and D D and E E and F and G and H apoynte the same thynges as they dyd in the seuenth. But the arteryes marked with F and G doe declyne & leane here so much more foreward than they doe in the seuenth. As the brayne towarde his roote in the seuenth fygure was taken awaye more then in the syxte.

I The way also noted in the syxte fygure with I, whiche is borne strayte downe, and it carieth forthe the flegme to the basyne.

K The waye ordeyned to carye forth the flegme, whiche is some tyme broughte frome that waye, that commeth frome the thyrde ventrycle, betwene the testicles into the fourth ventrycle.

L Leste that L shoulde here be vtterlye hydde in the shadowe, oz yf it shoulde be putte in hys place and for it the shadowe shoulde be greater to shewe it in, and so thys declaration to be made: Therfore we haue put L at the former parte of *Cerebellum* to note the hoole and waye, whiche is caryed frome the thyrde ventricle into the fourth, whyche hoole coulde in no wyse be expreste yf L were placed in it.

M We haue yet here lefte the karnell, whiche apeared lyke a pyneaple, and is made the sustentacle oz holder vp of the vesselles, commynge frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle into the ventricles of the brayne.

N, O, P, Q. With these foure karacters, that bodye is shewed, whiche before the section is all one, and in the seuenth fygure is marcked with M and N, and it is

is here sene deuyded after the vse and order of section. And N and O shewe the seates and places of hys bodye, the whyche seates are called by the name of testicles.

But P and Q note those seates, whiche we for the moste parte cal *Nates* or bottockes.

R,R Thys is *Cerebellum*, yet compassed aboute with the thynne pannicle.

S,S Vessels infoldynge or wrappynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum* after the maner of vaynes.

T,T Springynges furthe of vesselles infoldynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum*, brought forth to those arteryes, whiche doe climme and ascende vpwarde by the hynder partes of the ventrycles of the right and the lefte brayne, to make and shape the inwrappers, called *Plexus*, whiche the maisters of Anatomy doe compare and lyken to the vtter infolder of the chylde.

V,V A portion of the harde pannicle, whiche dyd deuyde the vpper seate of *Cerebellum* from the brayne.

X,X Here are noted certayne springynges forth of the vessels bewrappynge the sayd portion of the harde pannicle, runninge forthe into the thynne pannicle that clotheth the sayde *Cerebellum*.

Z,Z Here Z and Z note the same as in the seuenth fygure that is to saye the harde pannicle whych doeth grow to the bone of the brayne in whome the instrumentes of hearynge are contenued.

The nynth fygure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

IN thys fygure the same portion of the brayne is reserued as it was in the eyghte fygure, but thys present fygure beynge layde vpon the face, hathe that parte of the harde pannicle cutte awaye, whiche deuideth the brayne from *Cerebellum*, and afterwarde it hath the *Cerebellum* drawen forth downwarde with the handes oute of hys seate of the scull, and hangeth forth downwarde somwhat turned in, ȳ the region and place thereof, whiche touched the scull myght be layed before the eyes and sene, and that the holownes of the marye of the backe myght be sene, which doth cõstitute and make ȳ other part of the fourth ventricle. And furthermore besyde the progression and goynge furth of certẽ vaynes and synowes the fyrste and the seconde boughtes of the harde pannicle, are here opened and mooste playnlye set forth.

A,A A portion of the brayne, yet lefte in the amplytude and largenes of the skul, & yet reserued here in hys place.

B,C,D. With these thre karacters is shewed the hynder brayne called *Cerebellum*, turned ouer downward out of hys place, beynge yet styll infolded & wrapped in the thynne pannicle, and growynge to the marye of the backe. But B signifieth priuatlye and specialye the rygbte seate of *Cerebellum*, lyke to the holownes or boughtes of the scul noted wyth P, and D, sheweth the lefte, whyche is set to that seate of the scull whereon R is placed, and wyth C the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* is noted not muche vnlyke a worme, constitutynge and makynge with hys endes those procedynges, whiche the olde phisitions compared and dyd lyken to the ymage of a worme.

E The hynder ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, whiche we wyll call to be the latter of processes whiche are lyke vnto a worme, called in Latyne *Vermiformis processus*.

F,G,H. A parte of the marye of the backe yet abydynge in the skul, & F and G, shewe the seates of thys part or of the marye of the backe, to the whiche groweth *Cerebellum*, but H signifieth the seate of ȳ marey of the backe, fallinge furth from the amplitude of the

I scull.

The boughte or holowe parte of the marye of the backe not muche vnlyke to the poynte of a penne wherwith we wryte, and constitutynge or makynge the middle bought or holow part of the cõmon ventricle of the marye of the backe and of the *Cerebellum*, the whiche bought the experte maisters of Anatomye doe name the fourth ventrycle of the brayne.

K Vessels or goinges forth moste lyke vnto vaynes, going this way frõ those vessels into *Cerebellũ*, which are drencke vp into the first and seconde boughtes of ȳ harde pãnicle. And as these goynges forth are verye often and thicke, so lykewyse doe they not all springe furth with lyke order and procedynge.

L, And thys waye also is a procedynge lyke vnto vaynes goinge into the thyn pannicle of *Cerebellum* from those vesselles, whiche in thys parte doe weaue betwene the harde pannicle of the brayne.

M, The fyrst payre of synowes of the brayne.

N The sixte payre of synowes of the brayne.

O The seuenth payre of synowes of the brayne, and here maye well be sene with howe manye small braunches the two laste payres of the synowes of the brayne doe brynge theyr begynnynge from the marye of the backe and not from *Cerebellum*.

P.Q.R The boughtes of the hynder bone of the heade to whome the fygure of the brayne doeth answere, for P beynge sette on *Cerebellum* agreeth vnto B where Q answereth to C, and R to D.

S,S,S. The rygbt or the firste boughte of the harde pannicle, is here opened wyth the poynte of a knyfe.

T,T,T. The lefte or the seconde bought of the harde pannicle, and the procedynges of those boughtes are in none of the fygures of ȳ brayne, set forth so playnly to the eyes, as in thys present fygure.

The tenth fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND in thys fygure we haue expresst and sette forthe that portion of the brayne, that bryngeth forth the begynnynge of the marye of the backe and afterwarde the *Cerebellum* is taken awaye frome the parte of the marye of the backe whiche is here sene with the testicles of the brayne, the buttockes, and karnell that hathe the shape of a pyne aple. And laste of all here is expreste the boughte of the marye of the backe, whyche wyth the boughte of the *Cerebellum*

doeth forme and shape the fourth ventrycle.

A,A Parte of the brayne bryngynge furth the marye of the backe.

B A waye goynge frome the thyrde ventrycle of the brayne into the fourth vnder the bottockes of the brayne, whose ende goynge into the fourth ventrycle, we haue marked with C.

C

D The karnell of the brayne, the whiche maysters of Anatomye lyken to a pyne apple.

E,F,G, H. wyth these karacters the testicles and bottockes of the brayne are noted. For it apeareth that the maysters of Anatomye because of the lyne, whyche is sene betwene E and F and betwene G and H that the haue made a difference betwene the higher swellynge or knobbe marked wyth E and F frome the lower whiche are noted wyth F and G, namynge the hygher with the name of the testycles, because the karnell lyeth vpon theym after the maner of the yarde. And they haue called the neathermore the buttockes, bycause the ende of the waye whiche goeth frome the thyrde ventrycle into the fourth whiche ende is marked wyth C maye be compared in lykenes to the voydynge place of the excrementes of the bodye called the arsehole.

I,K Two seates or places in the whyche the begynninge of the marye of the backe doeth growe to *Cerebellum*.

L,M,N O The holowmes of the begynnynge of the marye of the backe, constitutynge and makynge another parte of the fourth ventrycle, and lykened of Herophilus to the holowmes of a penne, whiche we doe dyppe into the yuke when we wryte. For thys seate marked wyth L answereth to the holowe parte of the penne whiche in wrytynge is nexte to the former fynger of the wryter, but M and N are assembled and lykened to those angles and corners which consiste at the sydes of the holowmes of the penne, and O expressith the poynte of the penne wherwyth we doe fashion the letters.

P Here is cutte awaye of the mary of the backe, where as it goeth furth fallynge oute of the scull into the turnynge ioyntes of the backe.

The eleuenth fygure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

IN thys fygure, the hynder brayne called *Cerebellum* is taken away from the scull and from the marye of the backe, and lyeth here wyde vpward shewynge the lower seate thereof where it beholdeth and loketh to the marye of the backe, and therefore it sheweth the seates and places wherein it is continued and toyned to the marye of the backe, and it sheweth also the boughte whiche doeth make another portion of the fourthe ventrycle or holowmes, whiche is comm̃o both to *Cerebellum* and to the marye of the backe. And also at the lower seate of thys presente fygure, we haue sette forth the ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, that the nature of the procedynges forth, whiche are lyke to a worme myghte come in syghte and be sene.

A The ryght parte of *Cerebellum*, delyuered frome the thynne pannicle clothynge the sayde *Cerebellum*: yet, and euerye parte therof, is here sette forth vncouered of that pannicle.

B The lefte parte of *Cerebellum*.

C,c. The myddle part of *Cerebellum*, A thys cappital letter C noteth the former region of thys parte. And this small letter c sheweth the hynder more.

D,d The endes or leaupnges of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* of whome thys D noteth the former, and d the hyndermore parte.

E The bought of the *Cerebellum*, which with the bought of the marye of the backe constituteth the ventricle which we cal the fourth entrayle of the brayne.

G, G In these seates or places *Cerebellum* groweth to the marye of the backe.

H The former ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* is here set forth as though it were cutte of frome another *Cerebellum*.

I The hynder ende of the myddle part of *Cerebellum* cut of also from the sayde *Cerebellum*.

The twelfth figure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

AND in thys fygure the heade is expreste on the lefte syde the ryghte beynge somwhat lyfted vp. And we haue here taken forth of the amplitude and largenes of the scull, the *Cerebellum* that portion of the brayne beynge onelye lefte, whiche in the eyghte and nynth fygures was hyther to reserued. But that portion of the brayne, consisteth not here in his seate and place, but is lyfted vp, and somwhat turned ouer into the hynder partes frome the roote of the brayne panne, that the processes of the brayne whiche are lyke to the shape and forme of synowes, and whiche do serue also to the instrumentes of the smellynge, myght at the laste come forth and be sene of whom the lefte is lyfted vp out of his seate with the brayne, the ryghte beynge yet knytte to the harde pannicle of the brayne, where it is brought aboute the eyght bone of the heade.

A,A The right parte of the brayne.

B, The left parte of the brayne, yet bewrapte aboute with the thynne pannicle, lykewyse as the ryghte parte.

C The ryghte instrument of smellynge, yet kepte in his seate and place,

D The lefte instrumente of smellynge tourned ouer with the brayne into the backe partes.

E A bought or holowmes wheron the lefte instrument of smellynge lyeth, and here is shewed that place of the harde pannicle, whyche because of swellynge is pearced through in thys place with manye small hooles, as it is founde in the cuttynge.

F The syxte bayne of them, whiche doe go to the scull runnynge furth here with certayne smal braunches into the harde pannicle of the brayne.

G The hedge whiche deuydeth the boughtes or holowe partes, whiche are growen in the instrumentes of smellynge.

H A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle of the

brayne.

brayne, which deuideth the right part of the brayne from the lefte.

I,I The brayne beynge in all places lyke and accordyng to ÿ largenes of ÿ place which is made holow for it. And here at ÿ regiõ of ÿ bone of ÿ forehead it is correspõdent to ÿ pittes & holes made & graué for it, and it hangeth forthe with lyghte knobbes lyke womãs teates called of many men *Mamillaris processus.*

K The fykte vayne, whiche goeth to the scul, to whom the hole, which is growen into the seconde payre of

L, synowes geueth waye. L lyke as the karacters folowynge, lurketh in the shadowe of the holownes of the hynder parte of the heade, and is not muche to be regarded, for it sheweth but the bought of the scull, to the whych bought the ryght parte of *Cerebellum* is agreable.

M, Sheweth the seate beholdinge the myddle parte of *Cerebellum.*

N The bought in whome the lefte part of *Cerebellum* is placed.

O Sheweth the ryghte or firste boughte of the harde pannicle.

P,Q And P the thyrde, where Q sheweth the seconde or lefte bought.

The thyrtenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

Hys fygure doeth lye all together on the hynder parte of the heade, and all the substaunce of the brayne, whyche was therein lefte, hangeth beynge tourned downe into the hynder partes, that the gonge together of the synowes of syght, with the instrumẽtes of smelling, and the greatest braunches of the sopozall arterye, mygbte come to sighte.

A,A The ryghte parte of the brayne, beynge yet wrapped about, wyth the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

B,B The lefte parte of the brayne.

C,C The knobbes of the brayne, whiche for the similitude and lykenes that they haue with the teates, are called *Mamillaris processus cerebri.*

D,D The boughtes or holownes ordeined to the instrumentes of smellynge.

E A hedge deuydinge betwene the boughtes ordeyned to the instrumentes of smellynge.

F,F The boughtes of the scull to the whiche the swellynge knobbes of the brayne lyke teates, marked with C and C doe agree and serue.

G,G On bothe sydes is noted the syxte vayne of them which doe go into the scul.

H The fykte vayne of theym whyche goe into the scull.

I Here is noted a vessell correspondent to the vayne, whiche vessell runneth furth into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, from those vessels which do consist in the harde pannicle.

K The beginninge of those goinges forth that procede by the syde of the harde pannicle, as thoughe it were a vayne commytted to an arterye, and these goynges forth are marked in the firste figure with many of this letter D.

L,L The instrumentes of smellynge and the brayne also are here pulled away downwarde from the harde pannicle.

M The goynge together of the synowes of sight.

N The synowe of sight going to the right eye.

O The synowe of syght gonge to the left eye, accompanied with a smal vayne lyke wyse as the ryghte, and broughte forthe frome those vesselles whiche knytte there together the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

P A braunche of the sopozall or sleppe arterye pearcynge throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne vnto the syde of the karnell whiche receaueth the flegmatike humours of the brayne.

Q A braunche of the arterye noted wyth P comminge to the right ventricle of the brayne.

R A springynge forth of the arterye noted with P here spredynge forth hys circles into the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

S Here is sene a portion of the basyne whiche receaueth the flegme from the brayne.

The fourtenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

Ere the heade lyeth leanynge on hys lefte eare, shewynge forth the roote of the inner amplitude or largenes of the scul, compassed and gerded about with the harde pannicle of the brayne. And also as muche of the brayne, and of the marye of the backe yet hyther to is reserued as suffiseth to beholde the payres of the synowes of the brayne. Furthermore we haue cut aware the springynge furth and the joynynge together of the synowes of the syght lefte the basyne, whiche receaueth the flegme of the brayne shoulde be there wyth hydde frome oure syghte.

A,A A small portion of the brayne, with the begynninge of the marye of the backe.

B,B The synowes of syght sene here onely on that parte where they goe forth of the amplitude and largenes of the scull.

C,C, The basyne receauynge the flegme of the brayne.

D Here is the waye seruinge to the basyne, whiche bryngeth downe the flegmatyke humoure of the brayne for the thyrde ventricle beyng noted in the seuenth and eyght figure with I.

E A braunche of the ryght sopozall arterye pearcinge through the harde pannicle on the right syde of the karnel where the flegme of the brayne is taken vp.

F A braunche of the left sopozall arterye pearcynge through the harde pannicle of the brayne, nigh vnto the lefte syde of the forelayd karnel.

G The seconde payre of synowes of the brayne.

H The slenderer roote of the thyrde payre of synowes of the brayne.

I The thycker and greater roote of the thyrde payre of synowes of the brayne.

K The fourth payre of synowes of the brayne bowndyng vpon the greater and grosser roote of ÿ thirde payre of synowes of the brayne.

L The lesser roote of the fykte payre of synowes of

the brayne, knowen to verye fewe of all the professors of Anatomye.

M The fifte payre of synowes of the brayne, or the greater roote of the fyfte payre.

N The begynning and small braunches of the syxt payre of sinowes of the brayne.

O The begynnynges and sinal braunches of the seuenth payre of synowes of the brayne. And yf there be anye thynge els to be loked on in thys presente fygure, it maye wel be perceaued and that easelye, euen oute of the nexte fygure before thys, withoute further helpe or busynes with karacters.

The fyftenth fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

But in this present fygure we haue set forthe that portion of the scull wrapped wyth the harde pannicle of the brayne, which is had aboue the middle of the boile like a wedge with the instrumentes nowe to be declared. For it were but a follye to sette forth the whole heade bycause of these parsels.

A,B Portions of the synowes of syght.

C The arterye of the lefte syde, whiche pearcynge through here ỳ harde pãnicle, is distributed partly into ỳ thynne pãnicle of the brayne, and partly also into the right ventricle of the sayde brayne.

D The arterye of the right side.

E Here hangeth forth the basyne beyng gathered together, which receaueth vp the flegmatike humoure of the brayne, droppynge downe oute of the thyrde ventrycle.

F A hoole where to the ende of the basyne made after the maner of a funnell, goeth vnto the karnell, whiche ende of the brayne receaueth the flegme of the brayne.

G,G Portions of the seconde payre of synowes of the brayne.

The syxtenth fygure of the heade with the declaration of hys karacters.

And in thys fygure we haue sette forthe the karnell bare or naked, where the flegme of the brayne is receaued, and also the basyne or his funnell, whych doeth conuaye forth to thys place the sayde flegme, whiche basyne or funnell doeth here hange furthe weakelye or withoute strength, or as it were flaggynge. And we haue here expresse fromme the sydes of ỳ portions of the sopozal arterye, which are holden to shape or fashion the nerye inwrapper called *plexus retiformis* in suche maner and forme as it apeared to vs in the cuttynge. And as these portions of arteryes doe after dyuerse fashions apeare to the cutters, so we haue also dyuerselye discribed and sette them forth.

A The karnell takynge in the flegme of the brayne.

B The basine or funnel, carying forth the sayd flegme vpon the foresaydc karnell.

C,C A portion of the arteryes, whiche are borne forthe sopwyse, alonge the procedynge of their hooles in the bone of the scull.

D A braunche of the lefte arterye runnynge furth vnto the lefte syde of the harde pannicle.

E, A portion of the lefte arterye, passynge forth by his proper hoole, and comming vnto the amplitude and largenes of the nostrels.

F,F In this seate we haue discribed a diuerse order of ỳ arterye, and the rygbt F noteth the arterye brought furth in suche a sorte, that it is not here deuyded, lyke as the lefte. F sheweth thys arterye parted into two braunches, whiche strayte way comme bothe agayne together in one.

G Portions of arteries creppynge throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne, and distributed partelye in to the ventricles of the brayne, and partlye into the thin pãnicle brought aboute the rote of the brayne.

H, A braunche of an arterye fallyng oute of the brayne panne, by the hoole of the seconde payre of sinowes of the brayne, and gonge to the synowe of syghte and afterwarde to the eye.

The seuententh fygure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

In thys fygure we haue sette forth the inwrapper called *Plexus*, as it ought to be, that it might agre with the discriptiõs of Galẽ in hys boke entyteled of the vse of the partes.

A,B And therefore, let A and B signifye the arteryes gonge vnder the scull, beynge afterwarde spacled and spredde abroade into the inwrapper called *Plexus mirabilis*, that is to saye the wonderfull inwrapper.

But C and D note the braunches into whom ỳ springynges furth of the sayde *Plexus* are gathered together, and whiche are lyke to them in the greatnes of those arteryes, whych arteryes we shewed with A & B. And E noteth the karnel receauing the flegme of the brayne.

The eyghtenth figure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

And in this presẽt figure we haue set furth the procedynges of arteries consistynge vnder the harde pannicle of the brayne, and creappynge to the syde of the karnell whyche receaueth the flegme of the brayne, as we haue founde them in cuttinge in the heades of shepe and oxen. And we haue here expresse and sette forthe thys matter for thys cause, that no man shulde thinke vs to be ignorãt, what difference (in parte) is betwene those foresayde beastes and man. For thys A syguifieth in thys fygure that karnell so often spoken of. And B and C apoynte the seate of the arteryes where they goe firste into the scull.

The nyntenth fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

The fygures of the eye, whiche is the instrument of syght.

IN thys small fygure we haue deuised the basyne sette vp ryghte as a cuppe where by the flegme of the brayne doeth distel into the carnell whyche is vnderneth it. And afterwarde we haue sette forth here foure wayes, whiche beare furth the flegme from the karnell by the hooles, whiche are nexte the cannell. And A sheweth the karnell into whome the flegme is instylled, B the basyne whiche waye it is brought. But C D E and F are sette on the wayes ordeyned to the moore easier goynge furthe of the flegme whiche commeth to thys place. Furthermore besyde these fygures belongynge chiefelye to the knowledge of those thynges contayned in the amplitude and largenesse of the brayne panne, yea, the fyrste and the seconde fygures also of synowes doe very much serue & helpe, whereof we haue here also sette forthe the firste, whiche is in numbre the twentieth, whiche because we haue opened it at length in the treatyse of synowes, we thyncke it here superfluous agayne thereof to make repetition, therfore requiringe more sufficient or plenteous instruction herein you maye at your pleasure thyther resorte or repayre for the same. And althoughe the 21. 22. 23 and 24 fygures make not verye muche for thys presente purpose, ye shall yet vnderstande them for thys cause to be added. The one and twentieth chiefelye and the two and twentieth, that they myghte shewe the seate, the place, or the vaulte, or house whiche doeth embrace and compasse on euerye syde the body of the braine, or wynde aboute it. And therfore the one & twentieth figure sheweth ꝯ inner syde of the roote of the scull. For here we haue sette forth the scull, in the whiche the higher parte thereof, (whiche shalbe opened in the two and twentieth figure) is here taken awaye after that fashion, as we are wonte to doe when we vse to deuyde and parte the scull with a sawe: when we goe aboute to shewe the whole fashion and frampynge of the brayne. In the two and twentieth fygure I shall shewe the reste of the inner parte of the brayne panne, whiche was not sene in the one and twentieth, you shall not nede here to loke after a curious declaration of ꝯ karacters, whiche shalbe done more cõmodiouslye in another place.

The declaration of the karacters, which are founde in the fygures of the eyes.

THe fyrst figure expresseth the one halfe or part of ꝯ eye, whiche is deuyded with one cutte or slytte frome hys former seate by the hyndermore, and so by the synowe of the sighte as thoughe one shoulde sette it forth in a fygure on parte or the halfe of an onyon deuyded in longewyse that parte or syde outwarde, whiche grewe nexte to the other parte from the whyche the halfe was cutte awaye. And after thys maner we were also wonte to poynte and sette forthe the heauens with the foure Elementes on a playne or smoothe grounde or table.

A The cristalyne humoure.

B A cote or tunicle inwrapping or brought about the former seate of the cristalyne humoure, and it is so cleare that we maye see through it, lyke the thinnest skinne of an onyon.

C The vitrial or glassye humoure.

D The substaunce of the sinowe of sight.

E The cote whiche we lykē or compare to a nette, whiche the substaunce of the synowe of syght when it is resolued, doeth constitute.

F A portion of ꝯ thyn pannicle of the brayne, brought aboute the synowe of syght.

G *Vuea tunica*, whiche is a cote lyke vnto a grape, into the whyche the thynne pannicle whiche doeth clothe the synowe of the sygte doeth degenerate and tourne.

H In thys seate or place the sayde cote lyke the cote of a grape, is thrust together backwarde, neyther toucheth it the hornye or shynynge cote whiche is brought about it on the vtter side.

I A hoole where *Vuea tunica* is pearced, or the bal of the eye.

K A cote takynge hys begynnynge frome the sayde *Vuea*, and lyke to seme to in hys shape, to the heares on the eye liddes, & the space betwene the vitrial humour and the waterye humour.

L, A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne fouldynge aboute the synowe of syght.

M, The harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whom ꝯ harde pannicle of the brayne doeth constitute.

N A parte of that harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whiche is sene shininge through lyke a lanterne horne.

O,O The waterye humoure. And the neathermore O sheweth the seate in thewhiche the fusyons of water doe often tymes come furth.

P,P Muscles whiche do moue the eyes.

Q The cleauynge to or the whyte cote of the eye.

But these fygures folowynge do expresse the partes of the eye in order, as these humours firste, and afterwarde the cotes. And you maye verye well and aptly conferre euery one of thē to the firste fygure, for so muche as in the order of composition and makynge they folowe all the one after the other, and are all expressed and sette forth to the proportion of thys fyrste fygure.

Eyghtene fygures folowynge al in order after the fyrste, wyth the declaration of their karasters.

THe seconde fygure expresseth the crystalyne humour only on the former syde in suche sorte as it should apeare to hym whyche wouldebeholde and looke on directlye when it is sette cleare of all the partes, whiche doe compasse it aboute.

The thyrde fygure sheweth the crystallyne humoure shewynge it selfe in that seate or place where it is loked on, whā a man beholdeth it on ꝯ one side

R wyse. But R noteth the seate or sharpenes to whome the cote of the eye, whiche is lyke to the heeres of the eye liddes, and is to be declared in the eleuenth and ỳ twelfth fygures, doeth growe to the cristallyne humoure.

The fourth fygure sheweth the glassye or vitriall humoure, so set forth or graueu, lyke as it should be sene in the vtter parte of the eye, when the cristal lyne humoure is taken from it, yf it myghte be sene here, as it is in the eye it selfe. For thys letter s sheweth the holownes therof in the whiche the myddle parte of the cristallyne humour was set.

The fifth fygure sheweth the vitrial humour after the same sorte as the fourth dyd, but that the cristallyne humoure noted wyth T, doeth yet as it were swymme in it.

The syxte fygure sheweth the vitriall humoure on the syde, wyth the cristallyne humoure also, whiche crystallyne humoure marked with V doeth appeare as it were swymmynge in the sayde glassye humoure.

The seuenth fygure so expresseth the waterye humour out of the syde, lyke as it consisteth in the eye, and it couereth yet the former seate or place of the crystallyne humour, for thys letter X set in this fygure noteth the cristallyne humour, and Y noteth that seate or place of the watryshe humor, wherein is contayned parte of the cote called *Vuea*, the eye beinge whole, whiche doeth go awaye and is a sunder from the hornye cote.

The eyghte fygure sheweth furth together, both the glassye or vitriall humoure noted with a, and the waterysshe humoure also marked with b, so differynge or sette a sunder frome ech other, as they are deuided and sette a sunder with that cote, which vpon good consideration we haue lykened to the shape and forme of the heeres in the eye lyddes. And the seate of thys tunicle consystinge and beinge betwene those humours is noted with c.

The nynth fygure sheweth the cote, whiche goeth aboute and infouldeth the former seate of the crystallyne humoure, and is verye cleare and transparant here, delyuered from the sayde humoure.

The tenth fygure sheweth the cristallyne humoure on the syde beinge yet couered with that tunicle or thynne cote that the nynth fygure expresseth, and here d sheweth the tunicle, and e sheweth the hynder parte of the crystallyne humoure, not compassed aboute with that tunicle, but yet swymming in the vitrial humoure, as it doeth when the eye is wholle.

The eleuenth fygure signifyeth the former or hynder parte of the cote, whiche the cote called *Vuea*, bryngeth forth, which is lykened to ỳ heeres of the eye lyddes. But thys groweth forth frome the cote called *Vuea* to the cycle, whiche is marked wyth g, g gg beynge graften in and growynge to the crystallyne humoure, whiche is noted with ff.

The twelfth fygure contayneth the cote that the eleuenth shewed, beynge yet broughte about wyth the vitriall or glassye humour, and growynge styll to the crystallyne humour, for b and b note the cote where as i noteth the crystallyne humour.

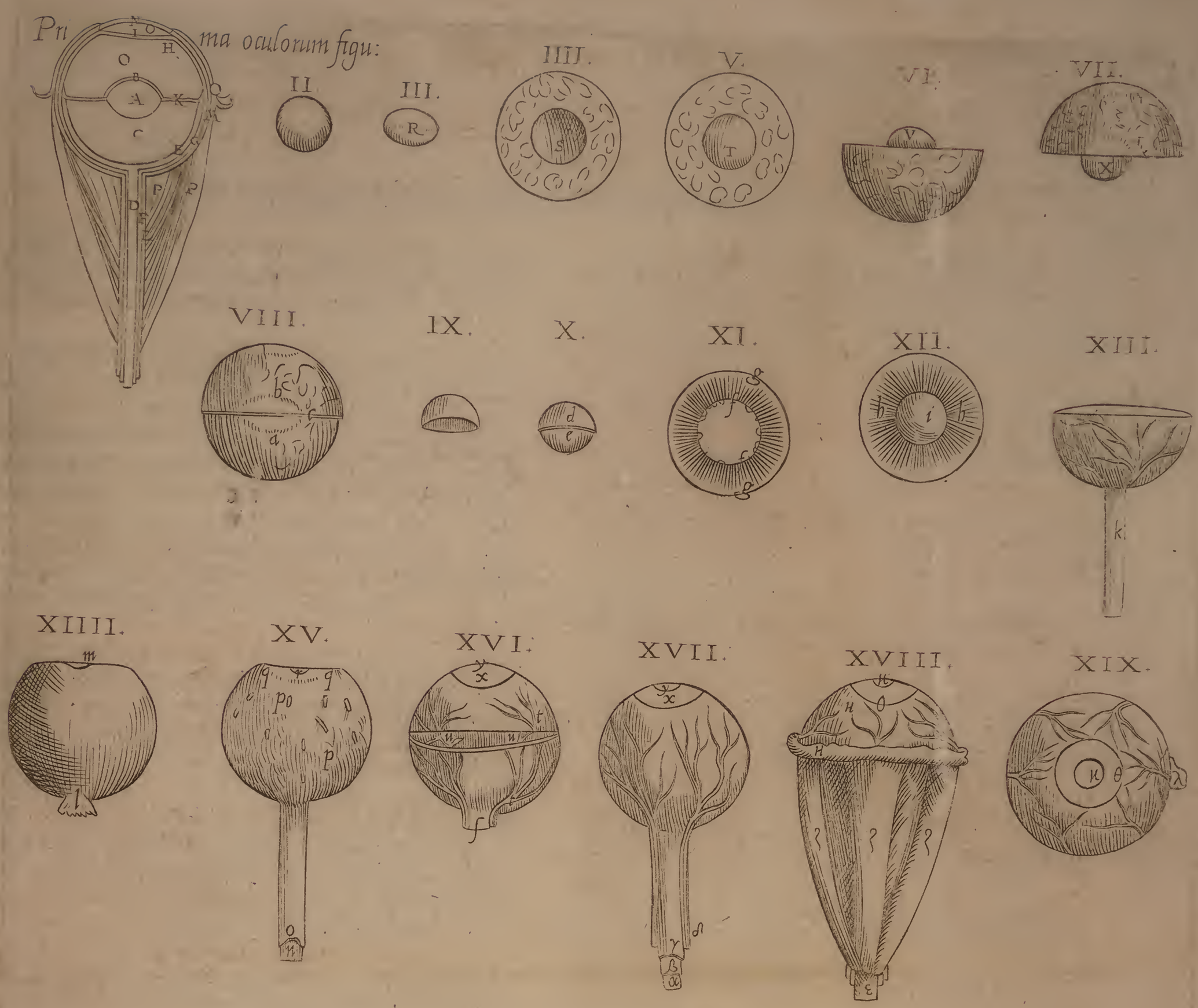
The thyrtenth fygure sheweth the cote whiche the commynge maysters of Anatomye doe compare and lyken to a nette, and thys is also declared and sette forthe on the syde with the substaunce of the synowe of syghte, noted wyth k, and is deliuered from the harde and thynne pannicles of the brayne.

The fourtenth fygure sheweth the fashion of the inner face or syde of the cote called *Vuea tunica* for it is here sette forth tourned ouer the insyde out, as we vse to doe in oure Anatomys and cuttynge, and so l noteth a small portion of the cote into the which cote the substaunce of the synowe of syghte is disolued, and m noteth the seate or place whereunto the former region of *Vuea* is thruste inwarde or towarde the backer partes.

The fyfteuth fygure conteyneth and expresseth the shape and fashion of the outsyde of the cote, whiche is lyke a grape, beynge sette forth on the syde therof, and the substaunce also of the synowe of syghte whiche is couered wyth the thynne pannicle of the brayne. For n noteth the substaunce of the synowe of the syght, here delyuered from the thynne pannycle wherwith it was couered. And by o is noted the thynne pannicle couerynge the substaunce of the sinow of sight here made bare frō the harde pannicle, whiche also dyd inwrap it before the section, at these letters pp are certayne small portions of vaynes and arteryes, which do goe from the harde cote of the eye into *Vuea* otherwyse called the cote lyke a grape, and are here broken awaye by the order of Anatomye. And qq note the seate where the sayde *Vuea tunica* or cote lyke a grape is thruste together in the former parte, and goeth awaye frome the hornye cote, r apoynteth the hoole, whiche doeth constitute the bal or ỳ apple of the eye, wherwith we see, and it is called in latyne *Pupilla*.

The sixtenth figure sheweth the harde cote of the eye out of hys syde, deuyded with an ouerthwarte section or cutte that the order or procedyng of the vessels, whiche doe goe from it to the cote whiche is lyke to a grape myght come to sight & be sene. And therfore lette f signifie the synowe of the syghte, cutte of with the two pannicles whiche do inwrappe in the sayd synowe beynge accompanied with vaynes and arteryes, t and t shewe the vaynes and arteryes runnynge furthe by the harde pannicle or cote of the eye, u and u shewe the cote lyke a grape here sene by reason of ỳ cuttynge of the harde cote, and receauynge the small braunches of the vessels of the harde cote, but x sheweth the seate where the harde cote of the eye is lyfted vp after the maner

Prima oculorum figu:



Anatomicorum instrumentorum delineatio.

of a horne, and is sene very cleare or shynnynge
through, and the hoole of the balle of the eye doth
y answere to the place marked with y.

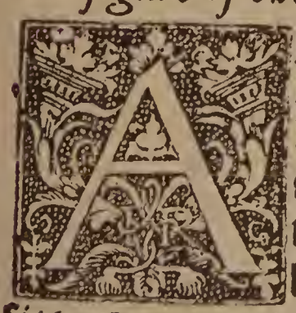
The seuententh figure setteth forth to be sene on the side, the outside of the sayde cote of the eye, whole and naked without anye coueringe, and a great portiõ also of the synow of sight, in the whi-
α β che portion α noteth the substaunce therof, and β the thynne pannicle wherewith it is compassed,
γ, δ ε γ the harde pannicle of the brayne, and δ baynes and arteries keping companie with the sinow of the syghte. Furthermore x and y sygnifie the same here as they did in the sixtenth.

The eyghtenth figure expresseth on the side, the eye deliuered from the eye lyddes, and taken out of his seate in the scul, and with him also the mus-
ζ cles not yet taken awaye a sunder. And ζ signi-
ζ ζ fieth the synow of sight, ζ ε ζ the muscles mouing the eye, η and η the fastenynge or cleauinge cote of
θ the eye, θ the greater circle of the eye lyke to a raine bowe, where the pannicle cleauing to it doth ende and groweth moofte faste to the hornie cote.
κ But κ shall note the seate or place of the lesser circle, whiche is against the balle of the eye.

The nintenth figure expresseth the former seate of the whole eye, onelye delyuered frõ the eye lyd-
λ des, and λ sheweth here a litle pece of fleashe, set in the greater angle or corner of the seate of the eye. But μ θ ε afterwarde μ shewe euen the same here as in the figure next afore proceding. But if anie man thyncke it requisyte and good to make the declaratiõ of the eye frõ his outwarde partes let him in vertinge the order of figures, take the nyntenth in the place of the secõde, and the eightenth in place of the thirde, and so forth. Ye maye haue more knowledge here in the first boke in the chapter of the eyes.

Of the instrumentes belongyng to the cutters in their Anatomyes or cuttynges.

The declaration of the karacters of the figure of the instrumentes of Anatomye.



And in this present figure we haue deuised a borde lyinge vpon a table, whiche borde we vse conueniently in cuttynge open of lyuelye thinges. And moreouer to thys borde we haue made all thynges fitte that can serue for anye man in cuttyng, yea, and for all the whole course of Anatomie. And that you may with lesse laboure haue the knowledge of euery thing by it selfe, we haue sette to euerye thing or instrument his seuerall karacters and the declaration of the same.

A, A, The table whereon are layde all the saide tooles or instrumentes whiche are here to be declared.
B, B, The borde which is meete for the office and worke of cuttinge in liuelye thinges.
C, C, Diuerse & sundrye hooles into the whiche hooles we doe put cordes and stringes to tye or holde the sayde lyinge beastes, when we binde theyr thyghes and armes.
D, D, Suche ringes as you at the sydes of the borde may see, are ordeined for the handes and fete of the said beastes.
E, To this ringe we binde with a litle chaine the vpper or higher Jawe, the neathermore being styll loose, that the heade maye be kepe stedfaste & not mouinge, and thus in the meane whyle neyther the voyce, nor the takyng breath shoulde be lette or hynered by reason of the handes.
F, F, Diuerse and sundry kindes of rasours by the whiche rasours lyeth a sponge.
G, Small knyues fashioned like vnto penknyues.
H, A cõmon knife, suche as we occupie at the table.
I, A greate or a stronge knyfe.
K, Knyues made of bone.
L, Hooches.
M, Diuerse small strayte and longe instrumentes, with also a pype, or holowe toole.
N, N, Croked neadles with great threde, suche as we doe bynde vp the boundels of letters withal.
n Smaller nedles whiche we doe vse in sewyng vp of woundes.
O, A sawe,
P, A payre of cissers.
Q, A mallet of woode.
R, Reedes ordeyned to blowe into the lyghtes and lounges and certayne other partes.
S, A threde or wire of latyne whiche serueth in bynd-
dyng the bones.
T, A bodkyn ordayned to make holes in the bones.
V, Diuerse yron bodkyns.
X, A payre of pincers ordeined to bow, writhe or turne the endes of the thredes or latyne wyres.
Y, Pyncers wher with we nyppe a sunder that whi-
che is lefte of the threde, whiche doeth sawe or bynde the bones together.

FINIS.

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