

Bound watercolour plates "A series of anatomical drawings of the Human Brain", by Assistant Staff Surgeon Macdiarmid, Canada

Publication/Creation

1844

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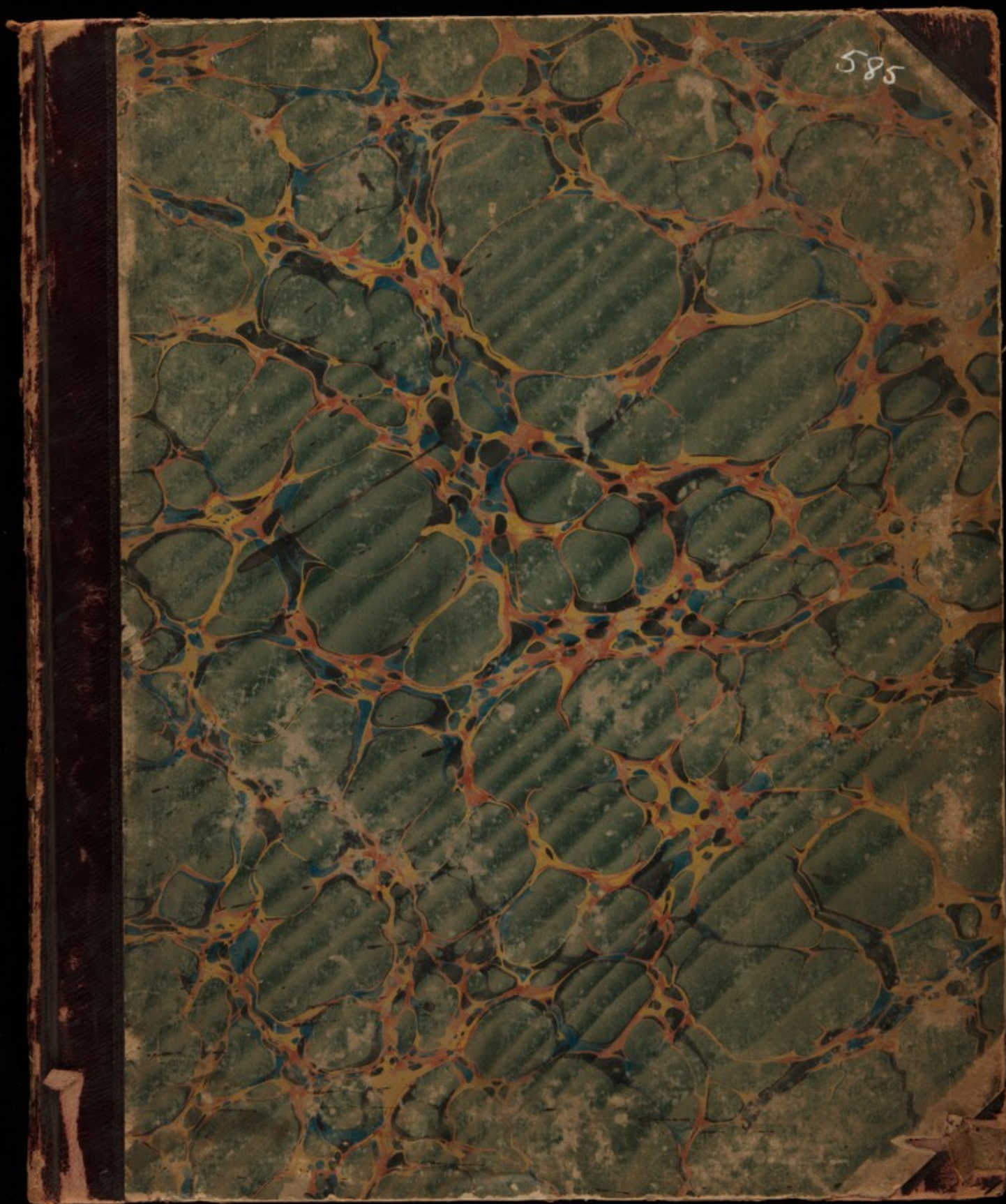
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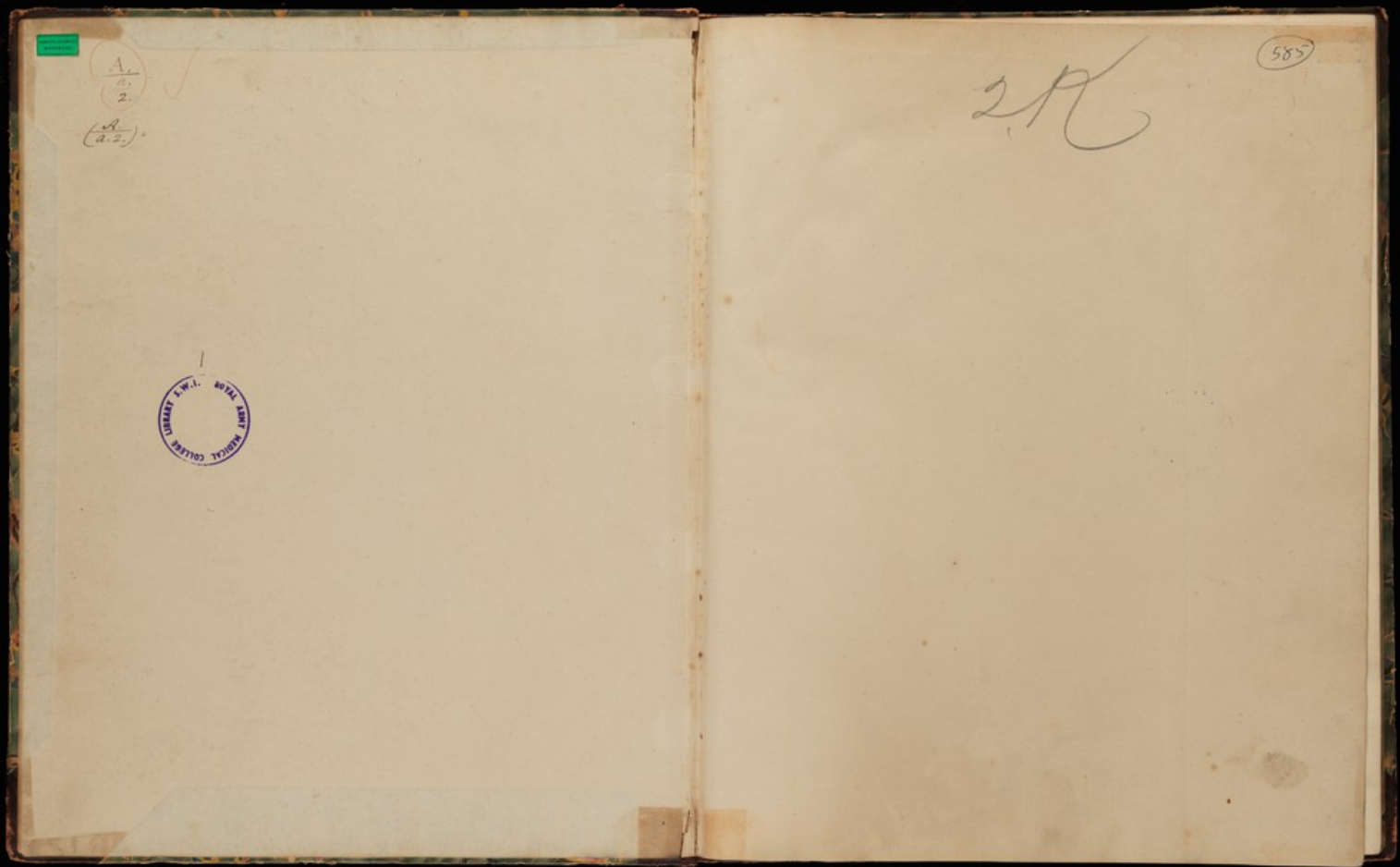
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2

585

MS. B. 1. 1. 1.



Presented to the
Library of Medical Officers of the Army
by the Author.

Part I.

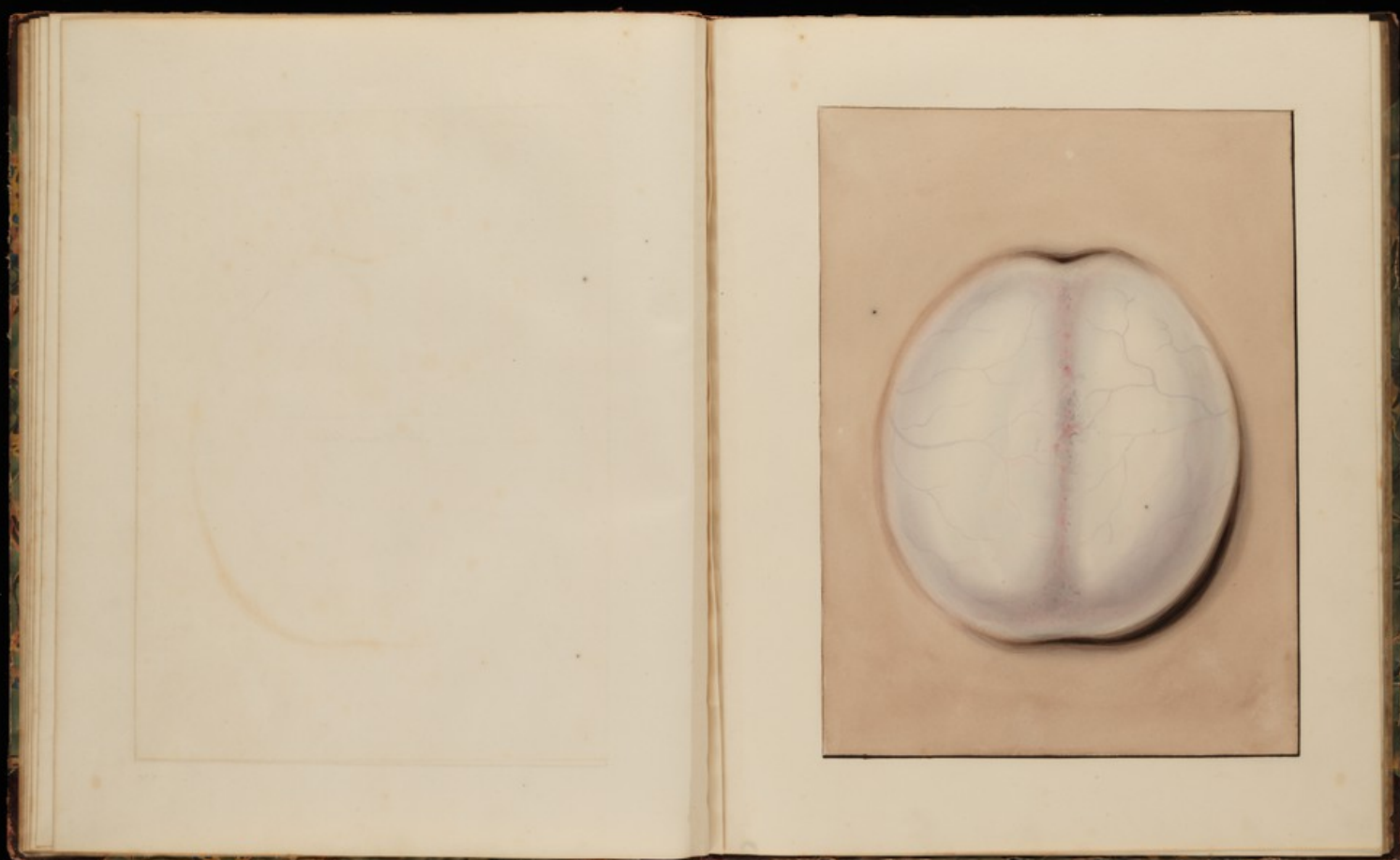
Human Brain.

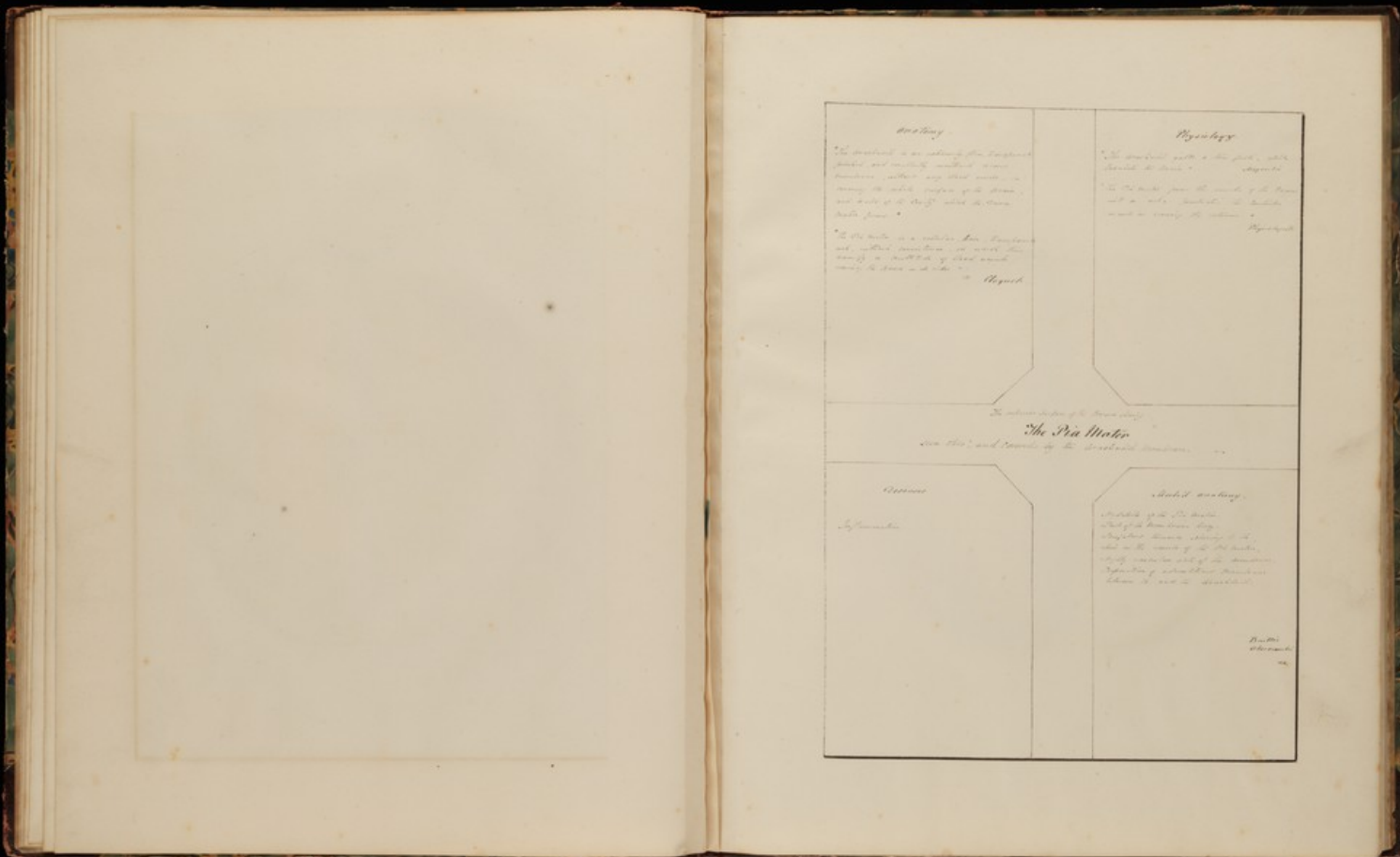


Skull Bone Cranium

The Yara Mater

Butcher
admiral
and other





Breathing

The diaphragm is an oblique firm ligamentous
muscle, and contains several vessels.
It is situated between the lungs, and
separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal
cavity. It is attached to the ribs, and to the
vertebrae.

Physiology

The diaphragm contracts and relaxes, and
thus causes the lungs to expand and contract.
It is the principal muscle of respiration.
It is situated between the lungs, and
separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal
cavity.

The Via Macte

See this and observe the structure of the diaphragm.

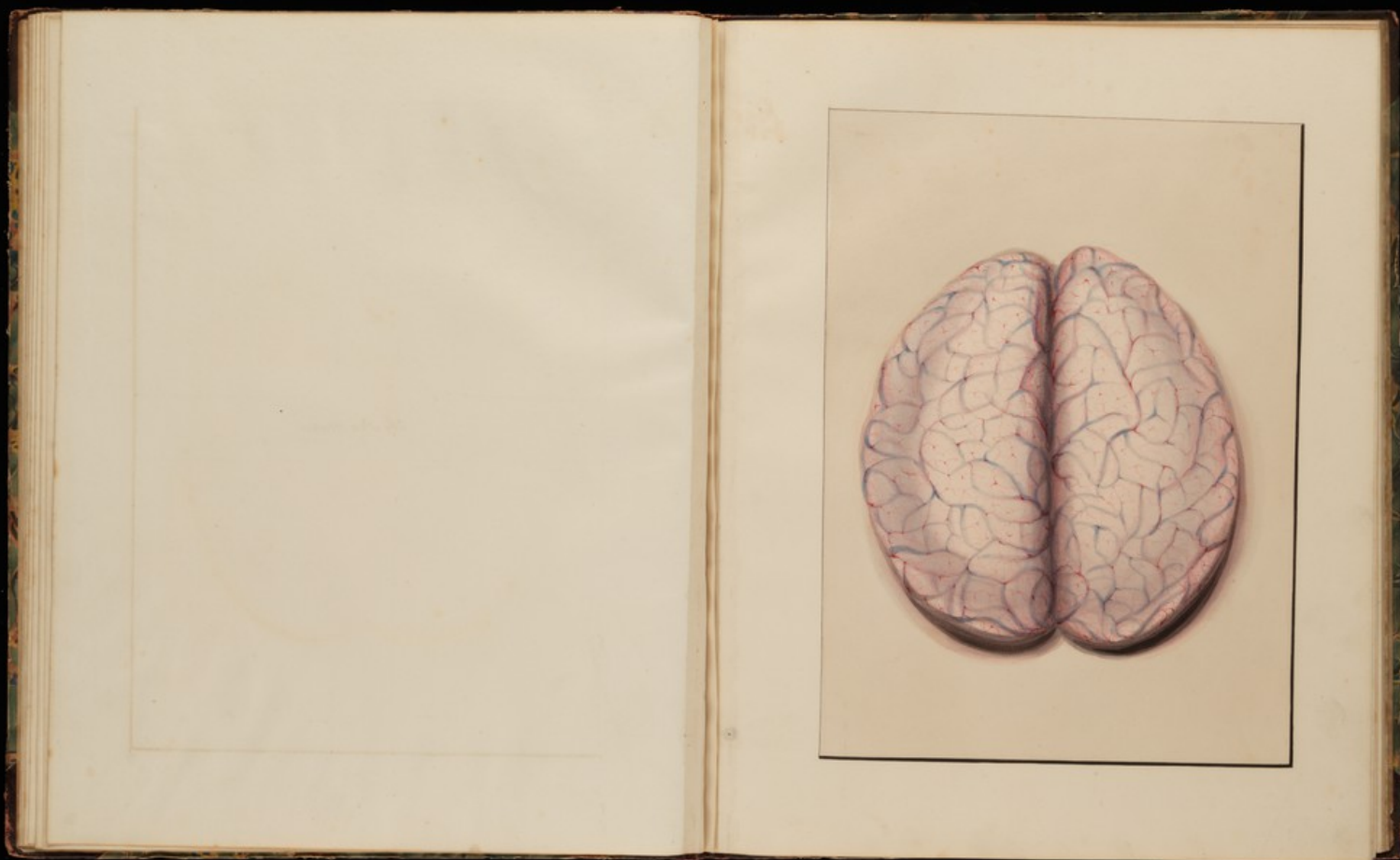
Respiration

In the diaphragm

Circulation

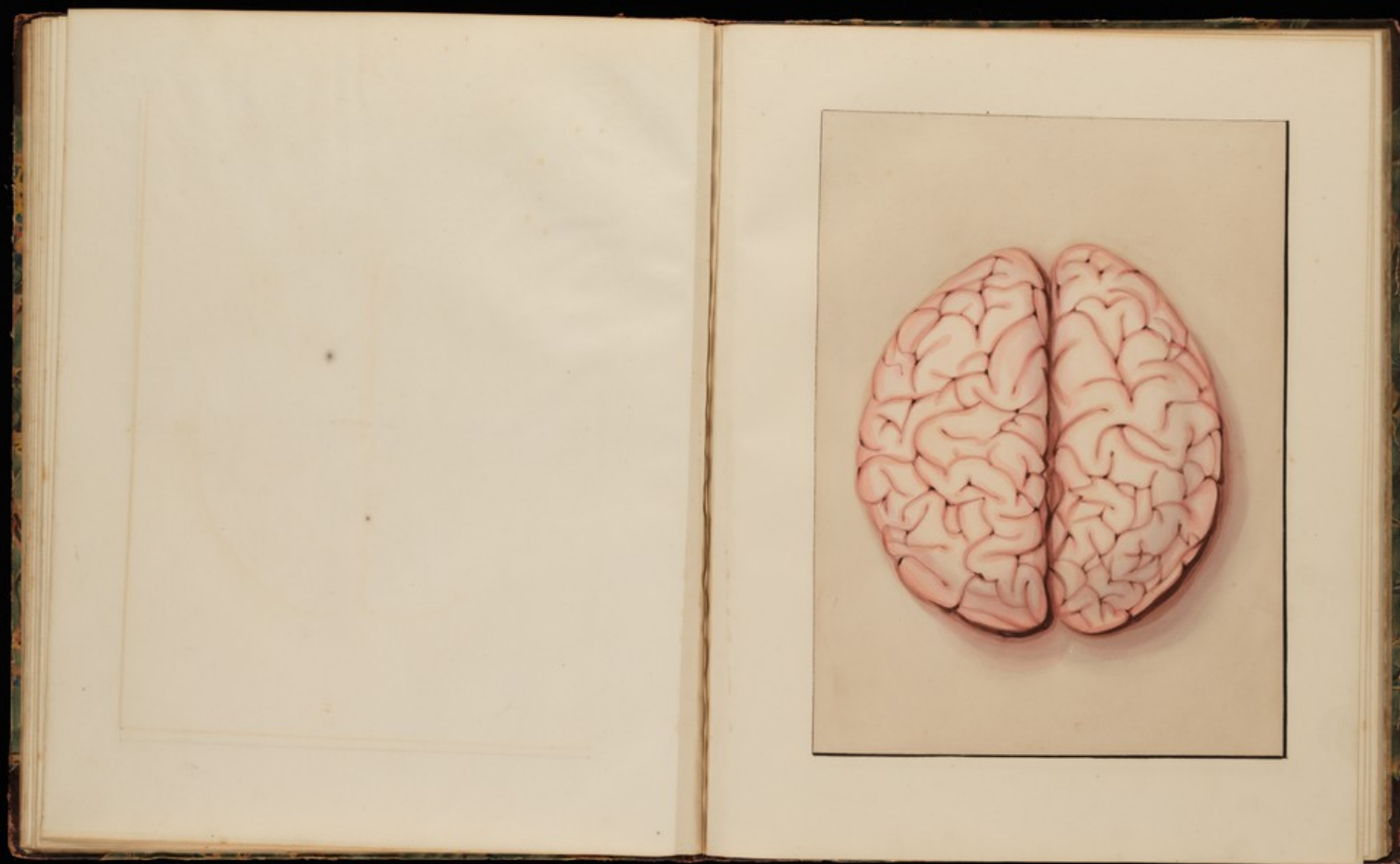
The diaphragm is a muscular partition
between the thoracic and abdominal
cavities. It is situated between the lungs,
and separates the thoracic cavity from the
abdominal cavity.

See this
and observe

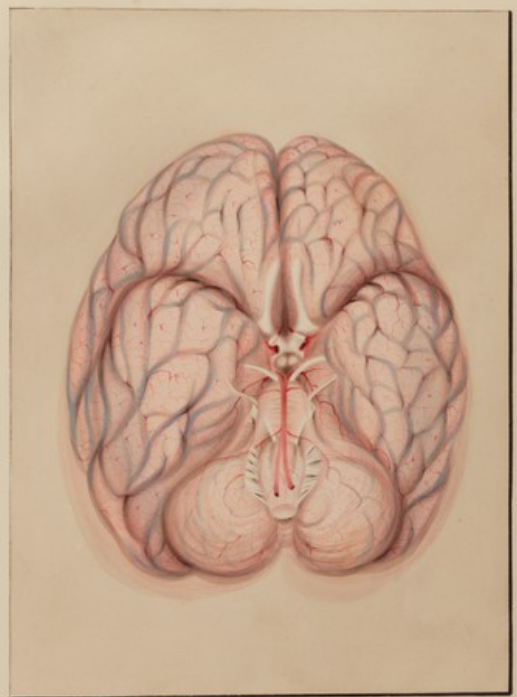


Amelanchier

The upper surface of the Brain



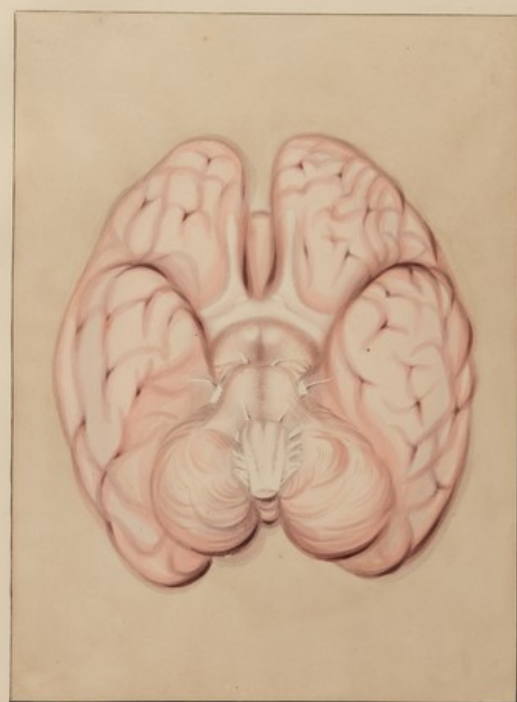
The lower surface of The Beam with its coverings



March 1899

Physiology

The lower surface of the Brain the translucent grey covered.



Orbitary.

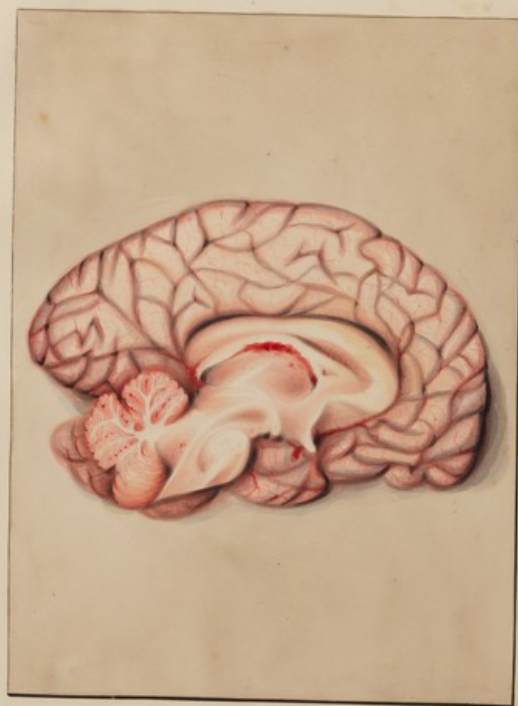
The principal structures seen in the
 exposed in the section of the orbit
 are, the sclerotic, the choroid, the
 iris, and the ciliary muscles. The
 choroid is a thin, brown, vascular
 layer, which is continuous with the
 choroid of the eye. It is composed
 of a network of blood vessels, and
 is situated between the sclerotic and
 the iris. The iris is a thin,
 transparent, biconvex structure,
 which is situated in front of the
 lens. It is composed of two layers,
 the anterior and the posterior,
 which are separated by a space
 called the space of Descemet.
 The ciliary muscles are situated
 in the wall of the ciliary body,
 and are responsible for the
 accommodation of the eye.

Myopia.

Vertical section of the Brain, showing the Medulla Oblongata.

Spinal Cord.

Medulla Oblongata.



Quercus

The Quercus, a robust deciduous
forming a kind of indigenous maple
to the upper part of the trunk, and
the lower, distended, is a soft grey
and remarkably beautiful texture
of a greyish colour, and often
in kind of an uneven, generally
of irregular round pattern of
irregular size, and with these
various other the pattern of the bark
varied, and even often of a very
delicate translucent brown, and
with an abundant moss growth,
and as I depicted by them in a highest
degree.

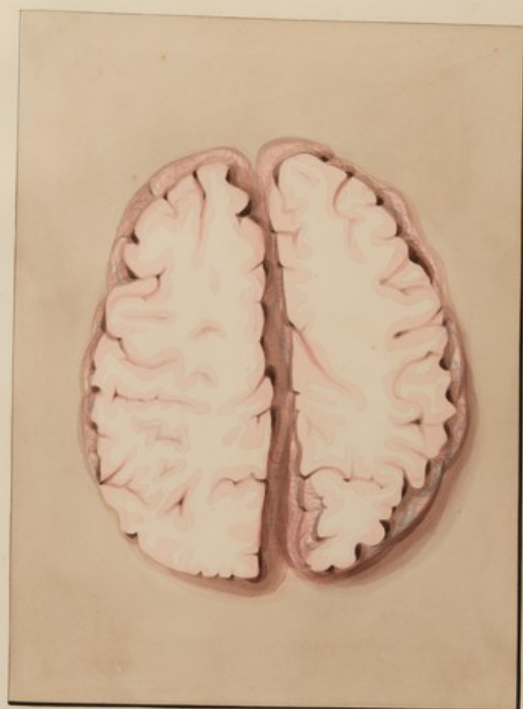
Quercus

Phytolacca

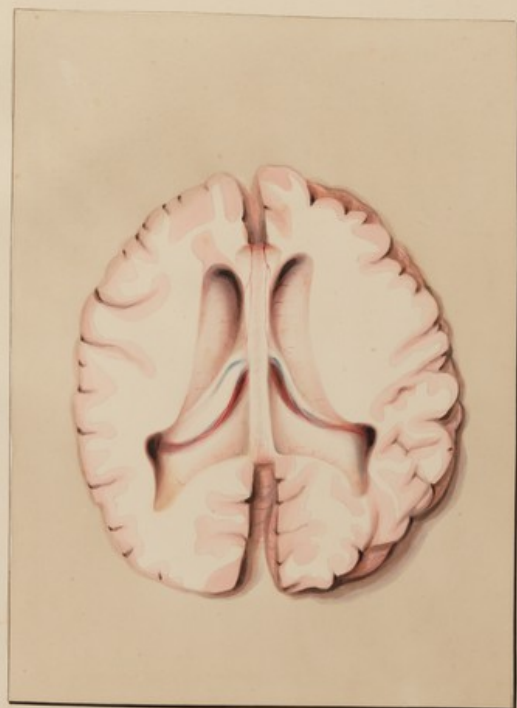
Phytolacca, a kind of the Bean in a form nearly the same

Betula

Malus baccata



Custody	Depository
No. 1. The first of the above is the first of the above. No. 2. The second of the above is the second of the above. No. 3. The third of the above is the third of the above. No. 4. The fourth of the above is the fourth of the above. No. 5. The fifth of the above is the fifth of the above. No. 6. The sixth of the above is the sixth of the above. No. 7. The seventh of the above is the seventh of the above. No. 8. The eighth of the above is the eighth of the above. No. 9. The ninth of the above is the ninth of the above. No. 10. The tenth of the above is the tenth of the above.	No. 1. The first of the above is the first of the above. No. 2. The second of the above is the second of the above. No. 3. The third of the above is the third of the above. No. 4. The fourth of the above is the fourth of the above. No. 5. The fifth of the above is the fifth of the above. No. 6. The sixth of the above is the sixth of the above. No. 7. The seventh of the above is the seventh of the above. No. 8. The eighth of the above is the eighth of the above. No. 9. The ninth of the above is the ninth of the above. No. 10. The tenth of the above is the tenth of the above.
Transfer of the above to the above	
Bureau	Bureau



Structure

The structure of the human body is divided into three parts: the head, the trunk, and the limbs. The head is the uppermost part of the body, and contains the brain, the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth. The trunk is the middle part of the body, and contains the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the pancreas, the gall bladder, the kidneys, the bladder, and the rectum. The limbs are the arms and the legs, and are used for locomotion and manipulation of objects.

Physiology

The physiology of the human body is the study of the functions of the various organs and systems of the body. It is a branch of science that deals with the processes of life, such as the circulation of the blood, the respiration of the lungs, the digestion of the food, and the excretion of the waste. The study of physiology is essential for a full understanding of the human body and its functions.

Structure of the Human Body

The human body is composed of many different parts, each of which has a specific function. The parts of the body are divided into three main categories: the head, the trunk, and the limbs.

Head

The head is the uppermost part of the body, and contains the brain, the eyes, the ears, the nose, and the mouth. The brain is the central organ of the nervous system, and is responsible for controlling the body's movements and functions. The eyes are the organs of vision, and the ears are the organs of hearing. The nose is the organ of smell, and the mouth is the organ of taste and speech.

Trunk

The trunk is the middle part of the body, and contains the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the spleen, the pancreas, the gall bladder, the kidneys, the bladder, and the rectum. The heart is the organ of circulation, and the lungs are the organs of respiration. The stomach, the liver, the spleen, the pancreas, and the gall bladder are the organs of digestion. The kidneys, the bladder, and the rectum are the organs of excretion.

Limbs

The limbs are the arms and the legs, and are used for locomotion and manipulation of objects. The arms are the upper limbs, and the legs are the lower limbs. The arms are used for reaching, grasping, and holding objects. The legs are used for walking, running, and jumping.

