

**Compendiosa totius anatomiae delineatio aere exarata / [Thomas Geminus].**

**Contributors**

Geminus, Thomas, -1562.  
Udall, Nicholas, 1505-1556.

**Publication/Creation**

London : [N. Hill & J. Kingston for T. Geminus], 1559.

**Persistent URL**

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GEMINI'S  
ANATOMY

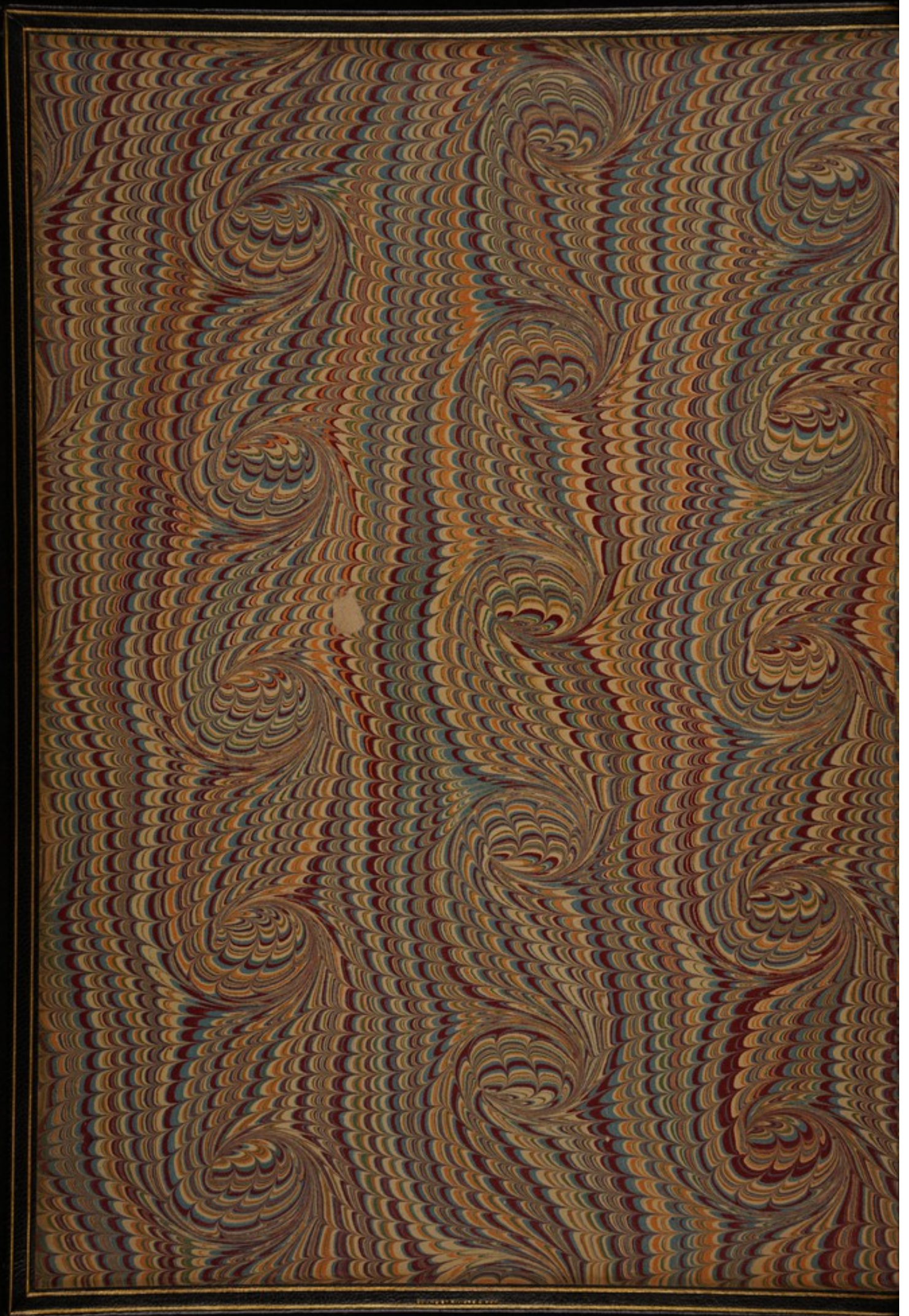


1545  
1552  
1559













2731<sup>(2)</sup> D/2

2732

2733<sup>1/2</sup>

276<sup>1/2</sup>

D. IX

16/8

35

1) GEMINUS (Thomas)

*Compendiosa tabula Anatomiae delineata*

London: J. Herford. 1545

1 Plate 'Secunda figura venae cavae' wanting. Two copies of 1st  
'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. Geminus. [1552<sup>1/2</sup>]

'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. Geminus 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

4 Anatomical fugitive sheet [Cat no. 296]

1st & 2nd leaf of text at front of 1559 Geminus. Before Sig A:

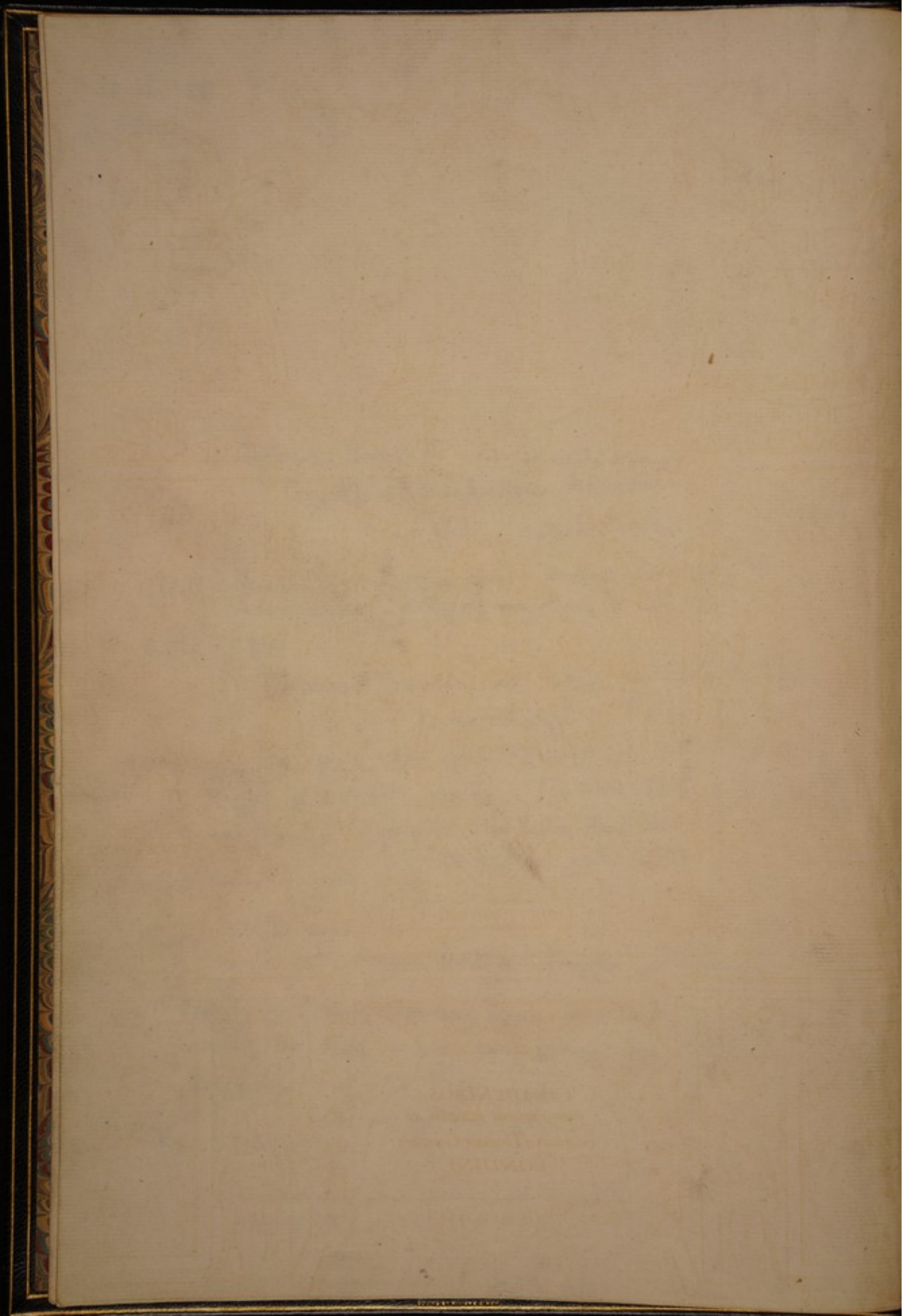
1st leaf of text at front of [1552] ed. Before Sig A:

925 Case 1.

19462

wants 2 plates in sig 76

Haylett 2-244





VICTORIA.

IUSTITIA.

PRUDENTIA.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

COMPENDIOSA  
totius Anatomie delineatio, etc  
curata per Thomam Geminum.  
LONDINI. 1559.

14462 (3)



# To the mosste high and vertuous Prin-

cesse, *Queene Elizabeth*, by the grace of God, *Queene of Englande, France, & Irland,*

defendour of the saythe &c. Her maiesties most humble &

louinge subiecte *Thomas Semint*, w<sup>th</sup> h<sup>ch</sup> prosperous  
raigne, healtie, and felicitie.



**R**ESEMBLABLE as holie scripture bearing wyttencesse (most honozable Princesse) it pleased the only and almightye God to create man to the similitude of his lyknes, not only in spirite resembling the deitpe of the eternall father, but also in bodie bearyng the shape of Christe oure God and sauoure whose humane nature is nowe in-

separably vnite wyth the fathers deitpe exalted and sublimed from corruptible nature as the first frutes and onely hope of oure ressituation after tyme of corruption halbe accomplished, soasmuche (I saye) as he hath vouchsafed thus to make vs lyke vnto hym selfe, not disdeiminge euen while we yet lye in these corruptible bodies and sparkes of synne to call vs his chyldren and brethren of Christe, me thinketh doubtles that this well considered, we can no wayes come sooner to the knowlege of God, then first to learne to knowe our selues. Whiche certainly if we dpe crably in all pactes and conditions as we ought to doo (as doth scarcely one amonge many milions) I beleue verely that the contem- plation therof wolde aswell one waye rebate the deuelyshe and vnsatiable pyde of our carnal courage, and withdraue vs from outragious embzasyng of woorldye vanities, as o- therwyse moue vs with mosste 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 vmbie to the glorified bodie of his sonne Christ. And here do I thinke conuenient (most mightie Princesse) somwhat to speake of the sonde errour not only of the common people, but also of sonnes suche as are not vtterly voyde of knowlege, who neuertheles when they heare or reade certain woordes of ho- ly scripture speakyng against the fleshe and the woilde, do greatly mistake those woordes and solyly dyspise and con- temne the maruelous creatours of God wherein shyneth the poure and wysdome of his inuisible deitie as they celen- cie of the artificer is seene in his woorkie (if we maye com- pare smale thinges to greate. And certes) (as learned Pe- lanchthon hath well wyitten) if a sacrament bee the sygne of a holy thinge, there are as many sacramentes as creatours of God, soasmuche as they are all sygnes of the holy poure and wysdom of God, and therfore al Sacramentes, although not sacramentes of saluation. And therfore wheresoeuer the scripture speaketh againste the fleshe and the woilde, 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 crea- ture of God, made to his owne lyknes, & one of the chiefe 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 Ire, made not the rust: neyther is substance, corrupted by accidentall p- suation, as Dionisius Areopagita doth largely declare. The princely Propheet Dauid, speakinge of the dignitie of man (that is to saie this reasonable beast consistyng of diuine spirite and fleshe), although perhappes he ment of the firste

innocent Adam to whose progenie we are, albeit somwhat de- generat by synne, yet extollethe he oure pyminatiue natura (bearyng the same shape that we nowe beare) to be lytle inferiour vnto Angels, so great is the pouer of the creatour, of suche a masse of corruption, to frame so diuine a creature. A diuine beast maye he woorthely be called, soasmuche as he onely a monge all other creatures byung in fleshe, hath receyued a supernaturall portion of the spirite of God, as wyttenceth the prophete Esayas sayyng: He made man and placed his harte in the myddest of his bodie, and gaue hym spirite, lyfe, and vnderstandyng and the breath of the al- mightye that made all thynges. &c. Whiche dignitie of man, the mosste auncient & godly philosopher Percurius Terminus- gillus wel consydeyrng, made this comparation (if I maye so caie it) betwene God and man, that he called man an earthely God mortall: and God a heauenlye man immortall. A sentence searly woorthy so diuine a philosopher. The same Percurius agen, inspired with the spirite of Wynder, as- firmeth the sayd God to be the father of the woilde, and the woilde to be the second God the soome of the first, and man to be the thirde God and soome of them bothe: Not onely bearyng the similitude of the secde, and therfore called *Mis- crocosmus* (that is the lesse woilde) but also hauinge the in- telligence of the first. And furthermore declaringe howe man is made to the similitude of God, as a diuine Idea or forme impressed in corporall substance, he wyteth in this maner: If by the contemplation of suche frayle and corrup- tible thinges as are created belowe vpon the earth, thow- 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 holourenesse of the eares and nostrils: Who stretched the lippes close to the mouth: Who watered the veynes: Who bent and tied the synewes: Who hardened the bones in a massie substance: Who couered the fleshe with thynne skynne: Who diuided the fingers and iointes. Who extended the foundatis of the feete: Who boied through the pores and conduites: Who gathered togyther the splene & stremis it: Who framed the harte sharpe pointed: Who reached sooth the veynes of the lyuer: Who graced 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 honozable mem- bres to be openly seene, and couered the filthy from sight. Beholde I praye the howe manye woorkes of diuine art are shewed in one matter, and all so placed in saye and good or- der, that differyng one from the other in there proper offi- ces, they consent neuerthelesse to the beautye of the hole. Who hath made this 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 impietie and voyde of all reason to thinke that the woilde was framed without a maker: eyther that beautye and decent order, can be performed by any that is not of it selfe mosste beautifull, ordinate, and perfect. For howe is it possible that desouinitie shulde giue sauoure, whiche it hath

not at all: A most blynd and wretched wretched oppressed with  
darkenesse of ignorance so to thinke: We waite therfore my  
soonne Satius) that thou neuer deprivest the artificer of his  
woorkemanshippe. But rather calle God father by his  
mooste convenient name, soasmuche as he hath begotten all  
things. Be if thou wilt yet further inforce me to speake  
what I thinke, verely I stāde in doubt whether I may more  
praise hym for the thynges he hath 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 pryncipall and most apparent. At  
yether to Mercurius. It were to long here to declare with  
what marvellous demonstratiōs he proueth that man can  
communicate with all creatures: as with Angels and so with  
god by intellectuall poure whiche he calleth the mynde the  
supreme parte of the reasonable soule. With the heauens  
by his soule. With the inferiour woorld and spirite therof,  
by his spirite and elementall bodie. With beastes also by  
Sense: and with vegetables & mineralles, by certen partes  
of his bodie. Whiche woordes well cōsidered, it may appea-  
re that none hath better then he, declared why in holy scrip-  
ture, man is named *Omnia creatura*. So that, who so in all  
partes leaureth to knowe himselfe, may therby come to no  
small knowledge of God and all his creatures. Moorthely  
therfore as a holy oracle was written ouer the doore of the  
temple of Apollo in Delphis. *NO SCETE IPSVM*. And  
Thales the philosopher demaunded what thyng was hard-  
est to be doone, to knowe thy selfe quod he. Whiche as it  
is mooste harde, so is it mooste woorthy. Also Democritus  
demanded when he first profited in the studie of philosophie,  
then (quod he) when I began to knowe my selfe. Further-  
more Sparocius in his commentaries vpon the dreame of  
Scipio, reherceth that one demaunding of the oracle by what  
meanes he might come to sciētice, was answered: If thou  
shalt knowe thy selfe. And thus (moost mightie Diuinitie) as  
we haue partly declared by testimonie of holie scripture,  
by oracles, and sentēces of philosophers, howe goodly and  
necessarie a thinge it is for vs to knowe our selues, euen so  
I doubt not but that it shalbe verely delectable vnto your  
maiestie to whome I knowe god hath giuen a noble spirite  
and a zelous harte to honoure hym in true religion and re-  
uerend cōtemplation of his creatures (I doubt not) I saye  
but that your highnesse and all other vertuous readers,  
will take lyke pleasure in hearinge the opinions of the philo-  
sophers: 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 cōsāyle  
with God when he determined to make man. He therfore  
in his first booke intituled *De constitutione artis Medicæ*, writ-  
teth in this maner. Like as to hym that shall bylde a newe  
house, or repaie a house that is faulne in bekeye, it shalbe  
necessarie first exactly to knowe 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 necessarie parti-  
cularly to knowe al the partes of the same. What 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 already 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 cōstitutiō of mans body,  
then by the *ANATOMIE*, (that is) dismembering of the  
same. For God and nature, as he that first determineth to  
buyld a house, knowe first the partes, and put them in by  
acording vnto they exemplar. And we solatue him that behol-  
deh the house already buylded. Again in his thirde booke

*De usu partium*, after that he hath largely spoken of the  
deine of God, which is sensibly seene in the constitution and  
vse of the partes of the body of man, he writteth in this man-  
ner. All these thynges are the woorkes of the mooste wyse  
creator, vnto whome I consecrate these my Commentaries  
as hymnes to his laude and prayse. Protesting therby that I  
acknowledge him to be mooste holy, and do therfore sacrifice  
vnto him, these viutes of my traualles: Not as the sacrifice  
Hecatomb of many Bulles, neither as offeringe aboundaunces  
of sweete spices or odoriferous oymētentes: But first to  
knowe him, and then to declare to other howe great is his  
wisdom, vertue, prouidence, and goodnesse. The ignorance  
wherof, is great impietie, rather then to abstaine from sacrifi-  
ce. For in that he hath adourned al thynges with conuenient  
beauty, and hath enuied good to noone, thinke that to be a  
manifest token of his perfect goodnesse. Again, to haue cogi-  
tate howe to adorne all, is a token of mooste absolute  
wisdom. And so: the more, to haue done all that he wyllyd,  
is a signe of inuincible pouer and vertue. Doo not therfore  
maruaile that all the heauenly bodies are disposed by mooste  
perfecte woorkemanshippe. Neither yet let thyder of beuotie of  
the so astonyshe thee, as by cōparing them to inferiour thin-  
ges, to thinke these to be woode of al beuotie. For eue in these  
also shalt thou finde, his wysdome, pouer, and prouidence.  
A simple witte, is astonyshe at beholding the matter: But  
an artificer, cōfesseth the cunninge & beuotie of the woorker.  
For although the Spoonne & Spoonne, are diuine and beautifull  
bodies, and wee but earthly Images, yet is the shapfulnesse  
of the woorkmaister, seene equally in bothe. None will de-  
nye but that the soote is a small and an abiect parte of the  
body of man. And that the Spoonne is the greatest and say-  
rest thinge that is seene in the woorld. Yet coude none of  
bothe these, haue been placed better then they are. The  
Spoonne neuertheless in the woorld, is the myddelmoste  
of the planettes. And the soote in beast, is lowest. Again, who  
can deny the woode to be greatest and sayrest of al thynges?  
The bodie of beast also, was called a lesse woode by ancient  
Philosophers. And woorthely. For in both shall you fynde the  
lyke wysdome of the Creator. And albeit in the body of beast,  
we can not see the Spoonne, yet maye wee there see the  
eye, a mooste byght and shynyng member muche lyke vnto  
the Spoonne. Yet is not the soote woode placed then eithere  
for the whiche they were made. For neyther can the brayne  
doo well without the soote, nor the soote without the brayne.  
For as the brayne hath neede of a chariot, so hath the soote  
neede of sense, whiche bathe he and all other partes of the  
bodye, receaue of the brayne. And man is not the wysest beast,  
because he hath handes: But because he is the wysest beast,  
therefore hath he handes. For not handes, but reason hath  
taught men artes. Who therfore considering the originall &  
composition of beastes, shall not immediatly conceiue an as-  
sured persuasion, that there is a certen diuine minde of mar-  
uelous pouer extended throughe the hole woorld and euerie  
parte therof. For euerie where mayst thou see the pro-  
creation of beastes, whose composition is woorthy admira-  
tion. And albeit the earthe is the basest and grossest parte  
of the woorld, yet it is manifest that it receaueh a diuine  
spirite frome adone. Whiche thyng, who so well conside-  
reth, shall forthwith reuerently maruaile at the beuotie of  
the substance, first of the Spoonne, then of the Spoonne, and co-  
sequently of the other planettes. In all whiche, it is conue-  
nient, that in howe muche they are of purer substance of  
bodie then are inferiour thynges cōsistinge of earthly substā-  
ce, euen so to be indued with a more diuine & perfect  
mynde farre creadynge thother in like difference. For,  
wheras in Arme, mudde, & manythes, in plates also & scutes  
putrefied, are certen beastes engendered whiche declara-  
th

the maruelous poure of the creator, what then ought we to thinke of the heauenly bodies? We maye also en in man, beholde a certen reasonable mynde, when we well conlyder Plato, Aristotell, Hipparchus, Archimedes, and suche other. If then in suche a synke of sylthe (so: by what other name shulde I caule this masse compacte of fleshe, bludde, skene, and bothe kyndes of choler) if in this (I saye) there is engendered so high and excellent a mynde, howe farre moze excellent shal we thinke the same to bee in the Sonne, the Moone and other planettes. To me verily, when I dilgently weye these thinges, there seemeth a certen diuine mynde to bee extended euen thzough out the aer that compasseth vs aboute. For: syth it doothe participate the light of the Sonne, it can not bee other wise but that it must therewith also participate the poure, vertue, and spirite of the same. All which thinges, who so erquisitely considereth with hym selfe, shall vnderstonde bothe the wysdome of the artificer, and the prerogatiue of the mynde of man. And wheras perhaypes before, he dyd contemne this our woocke of the vse of the partes of the bodie as a smalle thinge, he shall nowe esteeme the same as the principle of most perfecte dunnitie, farre excellenge the knowlege of phisike: And therfoze greatly profitable not only to a phisition, but also to a philosopher that desyeth to obteyne the knowlege of vniuersall nature, and in the searchinge therof, to spende the hole course of his lyfe. Seyther in man only, is seene the perfecte arte of nature: but in the Anatomic: Section of any other beast, shall you fynde the like wysdome and industrie of the woocke master. And the lesse the beast shalbe it shall cause in the the greater admiration. Whiche thing, othe 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 Phæton dyaloue with foure horses: A woocke doublelesse maruelous to beholde, albeit nothinge therein dyd passe the woockemāshippe of nature in makinge the legge of a ste. Wheras therfoze so greate an arte of the artificer dothe shynne in suche abieate beastes, howe greate shall we thinke his poure and wysdome to bee in natures moze excellent? Two greate commodities therfoze maye we obteyne by this woocke of the vse of the partes. Wherof the firste & chiefe is, that not only as phisitions, but also as philosophers studions of nature, we may knowe the poure and wysdome of the Creator of all. The secorde commoditie, is to knowe the disposition of the partes that lye farre byd in the bodie. wherunto, the knowlege of these actions, is greatly necessarie. And to conlude, if there be thre hundzeth scopes or: endes of the vse of the partes of the bodie, wherof euerie one is diuided into tenne, I verily beleue that the same can not be so appointed without a moze wise & mightie creator. But who or: what he is, I dare not pronounce. But this am I sure of, that in all his woockes, I se most perfecte poure and wysdome. Thus hether to (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 doublelesse by hym, no lesse to the honoure and prayse of God in his woockes, then in commendation of Anatomic, the woockethyest knowlege that apperteyneth to the profession of phisike, sozasmuche as it chiefly entreateth of the bodie of mā, the woockethyest subiecte of that science. The which science of Anatomic, howe muche it was esteemed of

ancit wyse men before tyme, maye appere by that he hath written in his secorde booke De Anatomicis Administrationibus in this effecte. In that the ancit autours before othe tyme, haue written nothinge of thadiministration of Anatomic, it was not to be counted a faulte in them, sozasmuche as they had daylye suche practise and exercise therof, that in there childe 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, so: that it hath not hether to byn sufficiently taught by any other, I haue writte these Commentaries to accomplishe the same. For: the ignorance of suche thinges as are founde by therate knowlege of Anatomic, maketh men aduel fearefull where is no cause of feare, as rather & folysh hardie in daungerous attemptes. Thus as in maner rauyshed with the belotie of this contemplation haue I by the testimonie of most graue and saythfull autours, entreated hereof moze 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 knowne rather then by me, might by the iudgement of all men, be esteemed & accepted accordinglye, as I no waye doubt it shalbe most thankfull vnto your maiestie, who haue euer euen frome your infancie most religiously with trewe religion, godlye zeale, and puritie of life, sought the honoure of almightie God. Whose bountifull grace & goodnesse, as it is most manifestly and chiefly declared vnto vs by holpe 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 secrete hoppe and soze of his maruelous woockemāshippe. And if it were not that with to muche prolixitie I might be tedious vnto your highnesse, I coulde here bynunge forth manye hystories to proue that many noble, valiant, learned, and vertuous Princes, haue applied them selues to the knowlege of this parte of philosophie, only so: the zeale they had to knowe God and nature. And as touchinge my traualle herein most gracious Prince (suche as it is) as a woocke now once agen newly borne in moze ample maner then before enlarged, amplified, and so corrected & dilgently perused, that it maye in maner seeme a newe woocke, 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 zeale and good affection, dedicated this newly augmented woocke vnto your highnesse, as I dyd the former impressions first vnto your father of famous memoire & then vnto your brother (bothe whiche impressions are nowe wasted, and the same agen earnestly required at my hādes) It may please your maiestie with like thankfulness and sauour to accepte this, as they dyd the other. For: vnto whome shulde I your maiesties most humble and bounden seruant, yelde the fruyttes of my studies, traualles, and exercises, but vnto so noble, so vertuous, and so godly a Prince, by whose most gracious boutie, I haue my lyuinge and beinge here in your realme of Englande vnder your graces protection. Wherfoze myndng to render vnto this contreye, as muche fruite as my poure industrie and continuall traualle maye possible be able to yelde, I



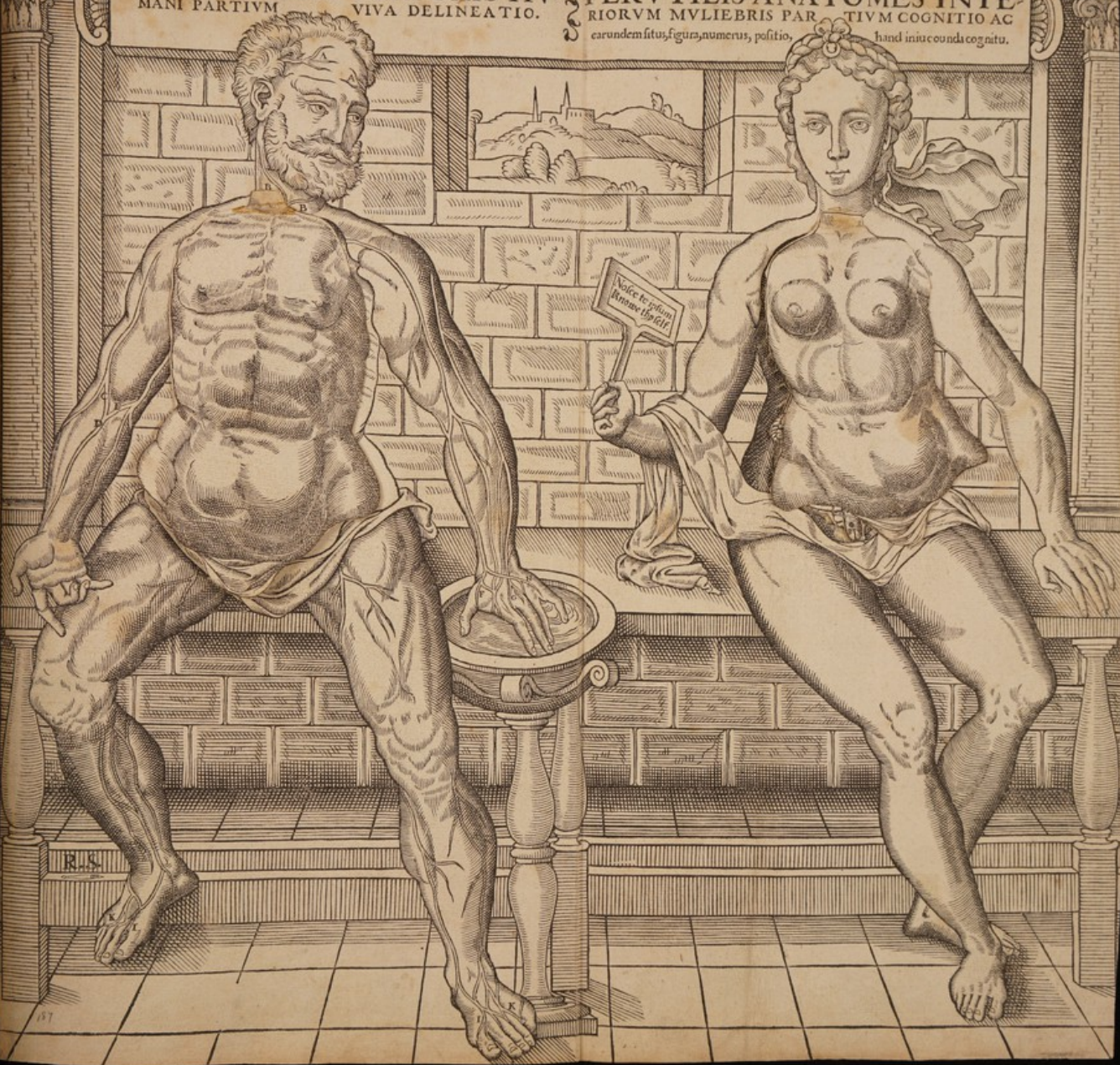
hane earnestly applyed my selfe to make common and familiar to al English people, that which in the Latine hath bene founde profitable amonge so manie foren nations. Wherunto for as muche as I am not of my selfe, so perfecte and experte in the English toonge, that I dare warrant or trust myne owne dooings, I haue used the studious paynes, first of Nicolas Udall and certen other learned men, & no lesse lastly of master Richard Eden. All whose exercises in translations and penninge in this toonge, hath bene (as I vnderstande) not without some fruite to the common wealth. But howe so ever it bee most gracious soueraine my most humble sute and petition shalbe, that your maiestie first pardon this my bolde enterpryse, wherunto not without

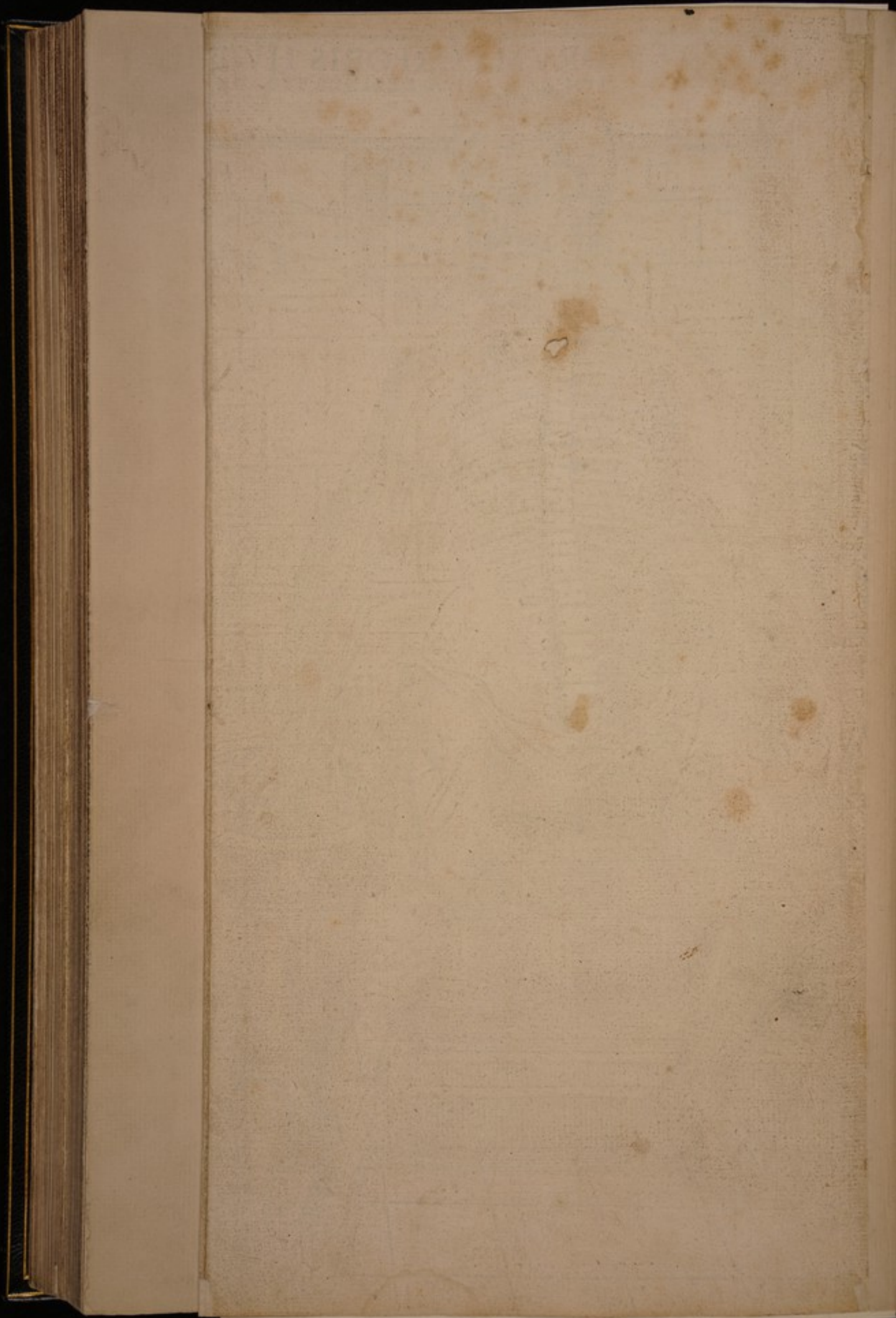
earnest request & encouragement of sundery my frendes and surgiens of this realme, I haue bene chiefly moued to do good vnto the common wealth: And therefore that your highnesse so accept these poore frutes of my studious labour, as by your maiesties sauorable allowance & protection, bothe the worke maye be the better commended to the English readers, & I encouraged to greater attempts hereafter. In the meane tyme I shall not cease to praye

vnto almighty God for the prosperous preservation and continuance of your most excellent maiestie in all vertue, honoure, and princely worthynesse,

Amen.

**INTERIORVM CORPORIS HV** **SPERVITILIS ANATOMES INTE**  
**MANI PARTIVM** **VIVA DELINEATIO.** **RIVORVM MVLIEBRIS PAR** **TIVM COGNITIO AC**  
carundem situs, figura, numerus, positio. hand inuicouandi cog natu.





# The Anatomie of the inward partes

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

and all other that desyre to knowe them selues.



As so muche as the declaration of most of the principall partes is sufficiently set forth in the Anatomie of man, therfore wll I remyt you ther: Ther to beholde the operation of them, and here we wll declare the situation and maner of such partes as are in wooman differente from the partes in man. Howe be it, firste shall vnderstande the signification of the letters, whiche are grauen within this figure.

- A The gully of the thyrte.
- B The Lungs.
- C The harte.
- D The middyle.
- E The inner parte of the thyrte pype, passyng through the booke and the lungs into the stomache,
- F The mouth of the stomache.
- G The stomache.
- H The botome of the stomache.
- I The netter mouth of the stomache.
- K The lyuer. Pert vnto this letter. K. you se this letter. V. the which wold be. L. if it signifieth the galle
- M *Vena porta*, the lyuer bayne.
- N The splene.
- O Signifieth the place and vessel to the whiche the floures be deriued from the lyuer, *non manifest in primis sensum eripunt ab ipso ictere pectus per quadam intervallo donec peruentum sit ad illa super primam cervicalis pudenale exortum acetabulosos bec, quasi blanti et aperto ore effundunt.*
- P Signifieth the kidneys, in Laten *Reves*.
- Q The bladder, in Laten *Vesica*, this bladder, receaueth the waterpe partes and vyne, which descendeth from the raynes, and it lyeth in the lower parte of the bellye befoze the woombe or matrice of the wooman, whose necke entrech in at, and is fastened to the necke of the woombe throught the whiche naturally it sendeth forth the vyne.
- R Signifieth the great bayne, whiche is deriued out of the lyuer, called in Laten *Frigida et Chilis: cetera, uenarum mater*, the moother of all baynes, and from whom, and through his branches, other smaller baynes, bludde is conueyed into all partes of manes bodie.
- S T. V. X. Signifieth the woombe, wherein mankynd is conceaued, noorished, and fostered, vnto the time it be of a certayn might and foze, and then naturallye is sente and brought forth in to the worlde: and it is called in Laten *Matrix*: befoze it, is the bladder: but it is somewhat hygher then the bladder: the botom of it extendeth it selfe vnto the Hauell.
- S Signifieth the botome of the woombe, where is a certayne thicke carnosyte, whiche boweth downwarde and causeth a distinction to be in the woombe,
- T wherefoze. T. signifieth the righte syde of the matrice
- V The lefte syde. Some there be that wyte, that there shold 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. both cause, is there none. In the right syde, as Philosophers wyte, lyeth alwaye the man chyld, in the left the wooman chyld. And to knowe whether the concepion be male or female, they vydde 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 so: that cause also is to be noted the two byestes, 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 chyld, if in the left, a wooman. Whether it be man or wooman, accordyng to the doctors of physycke and phylosophers, when the seade is firste conceaued in to the matrice, it enclouseth it selfe after suche a sorte, that the poynte of a needle canne not enter in at it, but by violence. And the firste. vi. dayes that it is conceaued, it remaineth crude and whyte lyke mylke.

Then in the space of other. ix. dayes, it wareth redde, and is becomee thicke bludde. Then in other. xii. daies it beginneth to come to some fashion: then in the. xviii. dayes solowynge the face and other principall members begynne to growe in to a full shape and forme, in longitude, latitude, and profundite. In the rest of the tyme vnto the byrth it is confortted and prepared to come forth: the whiche manye times chauleth in the vii. moneth, and the chyld proueth and doth verpe worl: but in the. vii. moneth few or none prou. About the latter ende of the ix. againe, if it be bozne, it proueth verpe well, that is the moost commone course. xl. weakes after the conception. The maner how the chyld lyeth in the mootheres woombe, is this: the face lyeth on bothe the knees, both the handes beyng be- rioune the face and the knues: 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 inward 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 con- teyned 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 proccade out of that as bozne of a moother. It hangeth betwene the splene and the bladder: but somewhat higher then the bladder. The botome and holownesse therof, is extended vnto the navel: and it is the place of the first masse of conception called *Embryon*.
- 2 The right syde or goulfe of the matrice, wherin male children are begotten.
- 3 The lefte goulfe of the matrice, wherin female children are begotten.
- 4 The mouth or entrance of the matrice, which is vncloued in the wooske of natural generation and receaueth the seede of man. And after conception, so it clynglyth 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 hence proccadeth the seede of wooman in conception: and likewyse the seede of man.
- 6 This is the diuision of the great baynes, proceeding from the lyuer to the harte: and agen from the harte, passing through the ridge bone of the backe, wherunto also the kidneys do cleaue. fro hence coome the baynes wherby the mensrual bludde (for lacke of natural beate engendred of crude and vndigest bludde) is conueyed into the matrice.
- 7 The necke of the matrice, is. vi. fingers in lengthe having beneath a narrowe mouth, wherby the vyne of the bladder, sendeth forth vyne.
- 8 The priuie membre of wooman.
- 9 Two great arterie baynes, wherunto the matrice is fastened. And are therfoze called the wynges of the matrice.

# The Anatomy of the Intestines

in the human body, by the method of dissection, as described in the following tables.

And the following tables will give a full description of the same.

It is to be observed, that the dissection of the Intestines is to be made in the following manner, to wit: The Intestines are to be cut open, and the contents thereof are to be examined, and the manner of their attachment to the other parts of the body is to be observed. The Intestines are to be cut open, and the contents thereof are to be examined, and the manner of their attachment to the other parts of the body is to be observed.

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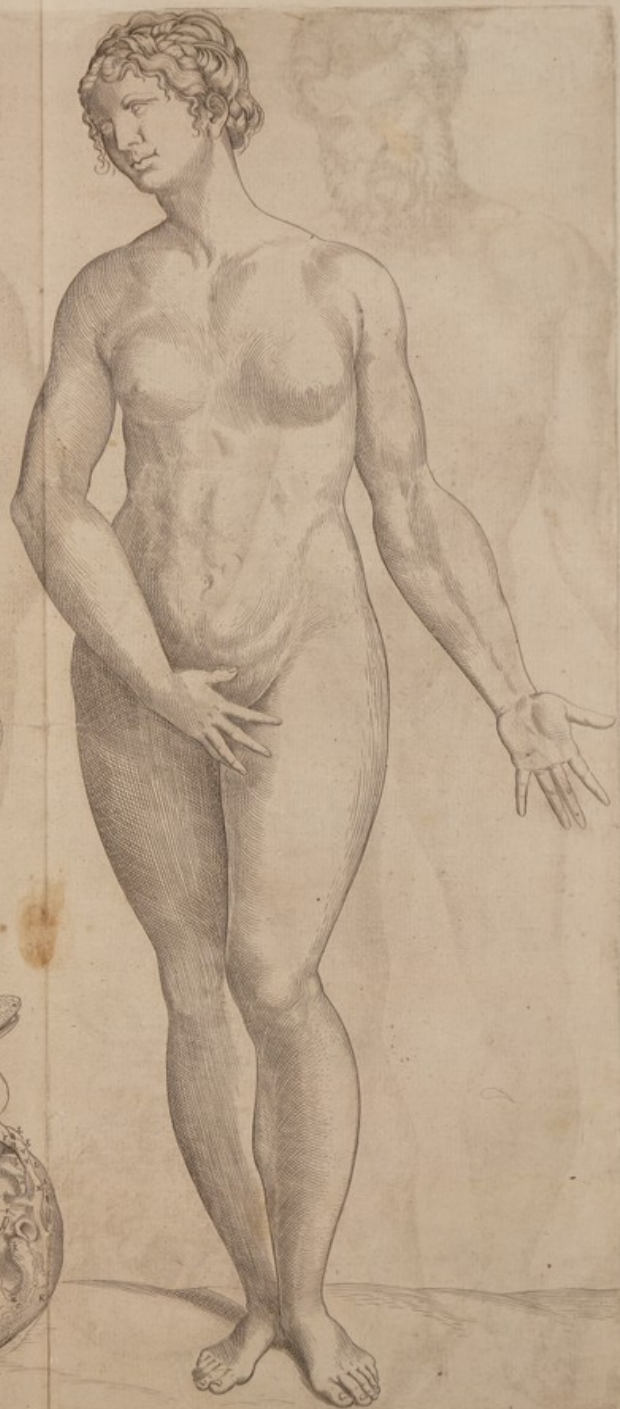
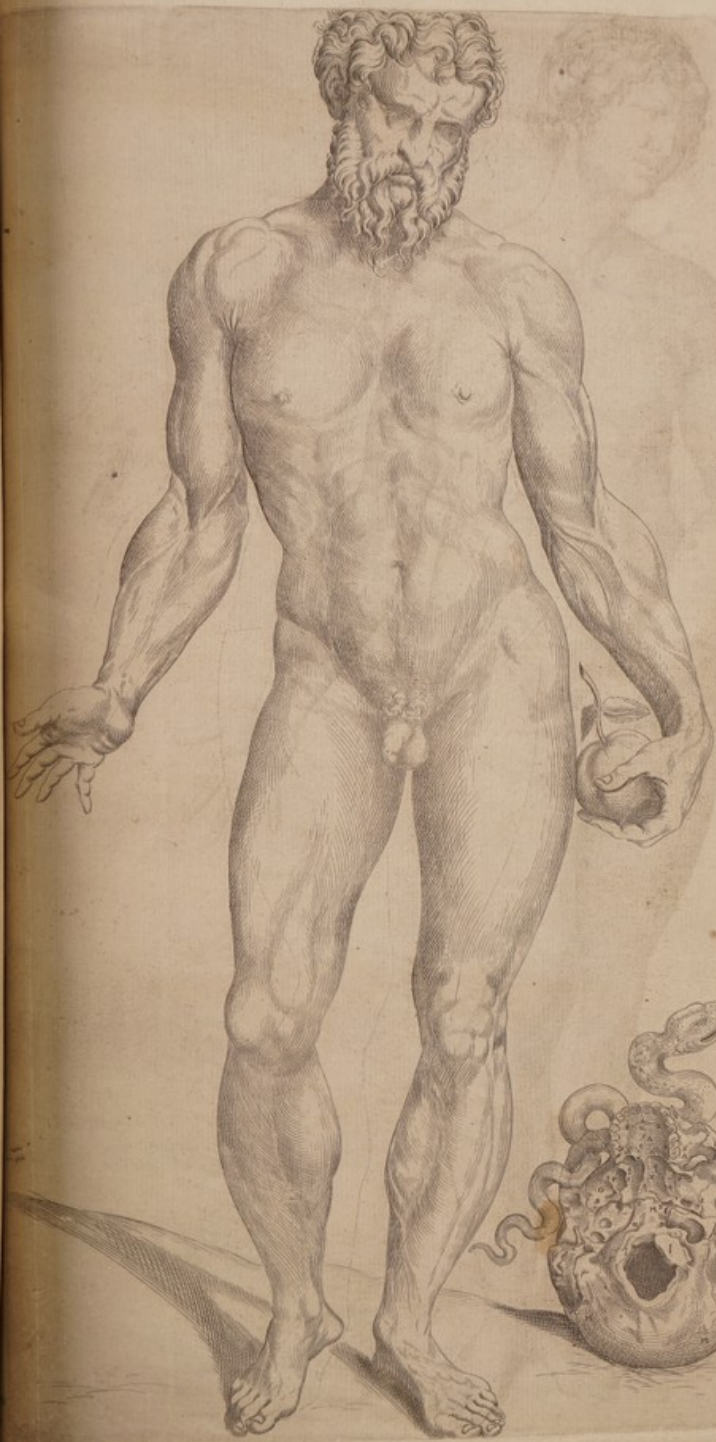
It is to be observed, that the dissection of the Intestines is to be made in the following manner, to wit: The Intestines are to be cut open, and the contents thereof are to be examined, and the manner of their attachment to the other parts of the body is to be observed.

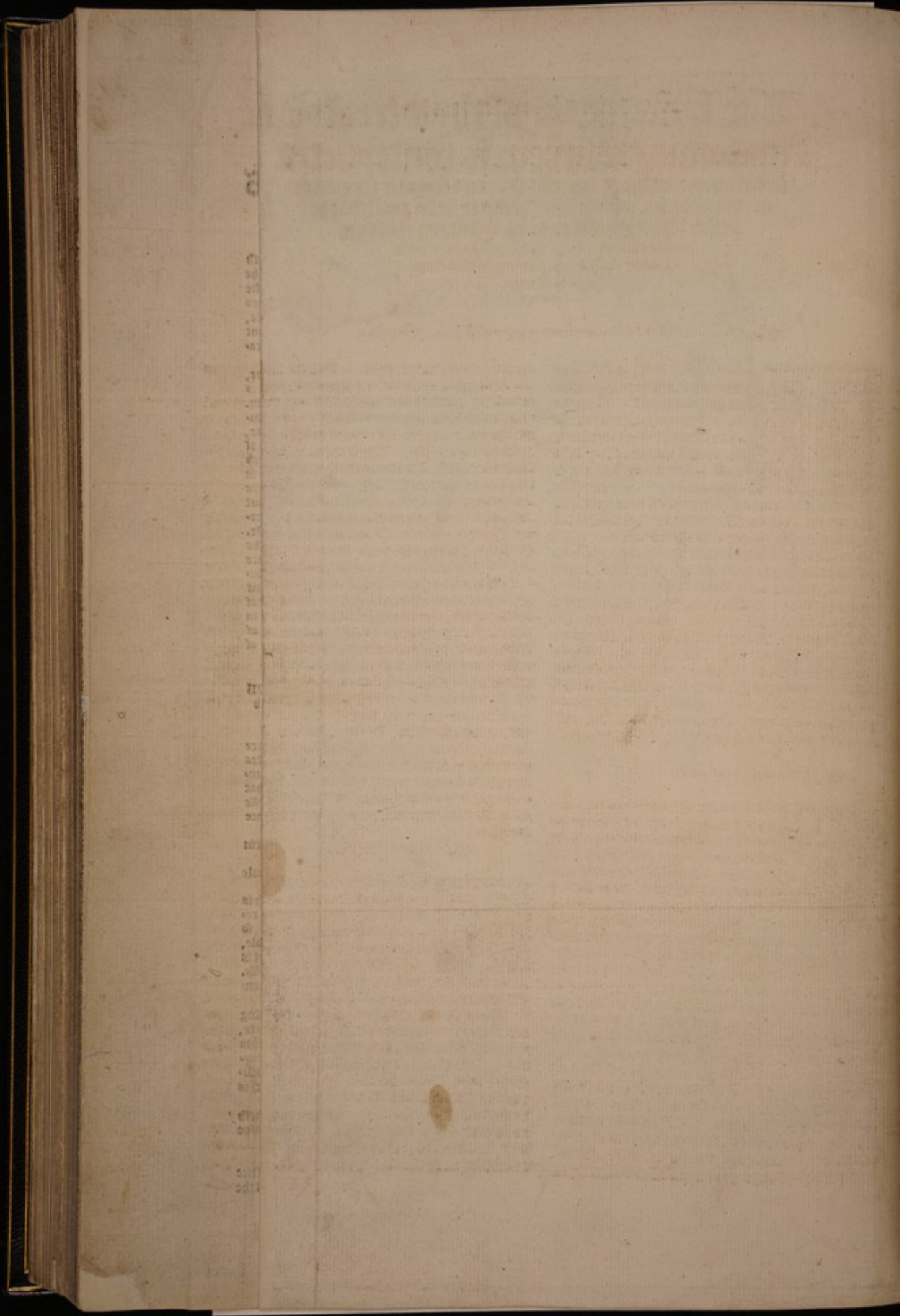
## Of the Intestines and their several descriptions

The first part of the human body is the head, which is divided into three parts, to wit: the Brain, the Face, and the Neck. The Brain is the seat of the soul, and is the most important part of the body. The Face is the part of the body which is exposed to the elements, and is the seat of the senses. The Neck is the part of the body which connects the head with the rest of the body.

The second part of the human body is the trunk, which is divided into three parts, to wit: the Chest, the Belly, and the Groin. The Chest is the part of the body which contains the heart and lungs. The Belly is the part of the body which contains the stomach and intestines. The Groin is the part of the body which connects the trunk with the lower limbs.

The third part of the human body is the lower limbs, which are divided into three parts, to wit: the Hip, the Thigh, and the Leg. The Hip is the part of the body which connects the trunk with the lower limbs. The Thigh is the part of the body which connects the hip with the knee. The Leg is the part of the body which connects the knee with the foot.





# The fyfste parte of thys treatyse of Anatomie / wherein is conteyned a

compendious or bryefe rehearsal of al and singuler the partes  
of Mans body, whiche shall herafter be set furth to the  
eye, in figures most lyuely representing the same,  
with their proportions, shape and factions, euen  
all as by the practise cuttinge in Anatomie  
it is founde.

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A division of the body into foure princypall partes. Chapitu. j.



The bodye of man (in describyng wherof we intende by the grace of god totrauaile) is deuided in to foure princypall partes, that is to wete, the Heade, the Brest, the Belye, and the other mem- bres called all together in the latyn terme, *Artus*, in englyshe, *Lymmes*, which are the Armes, the Handes, the Leg- ges and the Fete. &c. The heade, being 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 som- tymes the vpper bealy (as in t<sup>e</sup> epyght and thirtypeth Aphorisme of the seuenth booke, begynneth at the two Canyl bones, & reacheth to the Myddiffe. And is en- closed on eyther syde with rybbes, and doeth contayne the vitall partes of the bodye. The nethermoste bealy, in the whiche the naturall partes are contey- ned, doeth reache from the myddiffe, to the bone aboute the priuue membes. The fourth parte of the deuisi- on called *Artus*, is the Legges and the Handes, &c.

Of the nethermost bealy. Capitu. j.



As for so muche as the partes con- teyned in the nethermoste bealy can in no wyse longe contynue or endure when h<sup>e</sup> lyfe is once disseueryd from the body, without spynck & noplome sauours, wherof often times aryleth suche corruption and lothsonnes, so contagious to the handlers therof, that none maye approche ther- unto to make demonstration of any membre or parte therof, without greate disease, molestacion and pe- ryll: Therefore we shall fyfste take in hande therupon to woicke oure feate, and to treat of the partes con- teyned in the nethermoste bealye, wherby their na- ture, their differences, their state and vse maye be sene and knowen. Fyfste, all the whole region of the bealy on the ouer syde is called of the Greccians *Epi- gastrion*, and of the Latynes *Abdomen*, and of the Ara- bians *Mirach*, which Arabian name *Mirach* (fyfste for lacke of a more conuenient and peculyer worde) and than to see the tediousnesse of circumloquution, and thyzdely because it is already a terme familiar- ly knowen to al Surgions that are any thyrng skilful, we shall also occupie in this our Englysh translation,

or els h<sup>e</sup> Greke terme *Epigastriou*. And thys *Mirach* (as we are taught by Galen in h<sup>e</sup> seuen and .xxx. Aphorismes of the seconde booke) 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 aboute the nauell: The thirde is the parte nexte aboute the priuue membes, called *Imum ventris*, as ye would sape in englyshe, the botome of the bealy. And thus it is apparant 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 aboute hym called, *Hypochondria*, departed into two collaterall partes byynge bothe vnder the rybbes, lyenge aboute the lyuer, & the Splene or mylt. Lykewise is h<sup>e</sup> part beneath h<sup>e</sup> nauyl deuided into two collaterall partes lyenge on either syde to the two haunche bones, and the emptye or vopde parte from the neithermoste rybbe of the brest to the haunche bone. And therein lieth the hongry gut, and it, that is called in Latyn *Mesenterium*, in Englyshe the *Mouget* or *viddyng*. And h<sup>e</sup> thyrme or small entrelles, otherwyle called the small guttes, be they whych Galen in Greke calleth *Rheonatas*. And the mydle betwene the thyrme entrelles and the bone aboute the priuue membes, is called in Latyn *Sumen* and *imus venter*. And the laste parte therof, where it endeth is named in Greke *Ephibasion*, in Latyne *Pubes* or *Aqualiculus*, & it is the place nexte adioynant to the heere of the priuue membes.

Of the skynne. Capitu. ij.



The skynne, that compasseth and en- wrappeth al h<sup>e</sup> bodye, is called of the Grekes *Derma*, & in Latyn *Cutis*. And it is of diuers nature & propertye, in certen places of the body, and varyeth accordynge to the parte or mem- bze of the bodye whercon it lyeth. For the skynne of the Palmes of h<sup>e</sup> handes, of the Swooles of the fete, of the Forehead, and almoste of all the whole face, pea, and of some other partes also, can in no wyse be slayne by reason of muscles. And tendons graft and rooted into it, as Galen wyrteth in hys seconde booke entituled *de vsu partium* that is to sape, of the v<sup>e</sup> of the partes of the body. And thys skynne it is, that is called the true skynne in dede, the vppermoste or vt- moste parte wherof, is called in Greke *Epidermis*, and hath in it of it selfe no sence nor felynge, as witnes- seth Galen in the thyrde booke and the fourteneth of

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## Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

hys woꝛke enttyled, howe to cure diseases and sicknesses. There is also another skynne lyege vnder thys skynne, and it is called *Tunica* in the Greke language, and in the commune Latyne terme that the Physicians and Surgions vse, *Panniculus carnosus*, that is to saye, the fleshy pannicle or couerynge, vnto whiche and through whiche the veynes that nourishe the skynne, with the fibres or stringes of the synowes arylunge from the sinowye partes thereunder lyege, and geuyng 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 booke of admynistryng Anatomie, and in the sixtenth of the vse of partes.

*Of the fatte whych in Latyn is called Adeps. Capi iij.*



**L**he fatte called of the Grecians *Pime-*  
*libi* requirith in no wise any sinowes,  
and it is sprede abroad in partes  
of the bodye, lyke fatte ople betwixte  
the thynne skynne partes, and the  
partes that haue synowes, to the  
ende that the sayde sinowes beyng of nature drye,  
maye throughte that natyue and natural liquour per-  
petuallie be moystered. And fatte is engendred or  
made of the fatter part of the blood being streynged  
through smal thyn veynes: And when it is once con-  
ioyned with the colde and drye partes, it congealeth  
together. Wherefore in colde complexyoned folkes  
it is aboundant: And in suche as are hotte of com-  
plexion, it is verie skante, or none at all. As Galen  
declarcth in the .xvi. of the vse of partes, and in the  
ende of hys woꝛke enttyled, *de temperamentis*, that is to  
saye, of complexions.

*Of Mirachorepigastrion. Capitu.v.*

**T**hat same parte also whiche the Grekes  
call *Epigastrion*, and the Arabians call *Mir-*  
*ach*, and in Latynes *Abdomen* (as is afoze  
sayde) is a compounde membre of foure  
thynges, that is to wete, of the skynne without furth,  
of fatnes of the afozesayde fleshy pauncle called of  
the Grecians *Hymen*, and of musclous substaunce.  
And it is to be vnderstanded, that all the whole sub-  
staunce conteyned frome *peritoneum* outwarde, is com-  
prehended vnder the name of *Mirach*, accordynge  
to the mynde of Galen, who commaundeth in all  
woundes of the belly or wombe, to sewe the *Siphach*  
with *Mirach*, whereby it is to be taken as a thyng  
proued, that all without *Siphach* is *Mirach*. And in  
thys *Mirach* are to be noted eyghte muscles, wher-  
of there are two comynge downe longwysse frome  
the sharpe gristle or stynde of the stomacke where  
they fyrste begynne, vnto the bones aboute the priuy  
membres, whiche bones are called *Ossa peluina*. There  
be also other two muscles called *Latitudinales*, that is  
to saye, lyege in bredth comynge from the backe  
hwarde towarde the bealye or wombe, and than be  
ther foure muscles in lye crossewise euen ouerthwart:  
wherof 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  
aboute the priuye membres. The other two sprynge  
from the rybbes on the lefte syde, and so passe ouer  
the bealye or wombe, as byd 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 afoze  
is sayde come downe longwysse, is made the power  
attractiue. And of the muscles that runne crossewysse,  
commeth the power retentiue. And by the muscles  
that lye on byradeth is made the vertue to expel and  
to voyde. And throughte the vertue or power attrac-  
tiue is drawen downe aswel by the entrailes as other  
wysse, all the superfluities of the digestions, as the  
vryne or water, the wynde, and the earthye extremen-  
tes. And throughte 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 com-  
maundeth or prouoketh to be done. And Galen af-  
firmeth in hys treatise *de inuementis*, that all woundes  
or incisions made in the myddes of the wombe are  
moze peryllous then those on the sydes, for because  
the partes on the sydes are moze apte to be handled  
and moze easie to be taken fourth of the entraylles,  
then the myddle partes be. And it is also taughte vs  
that the woundes perceyng the wombe, wyll scarcely  
receaue anye newe growynge of fleshe, excepte  
*Mirach* be sewed to *Siphach*.

*Of Siphach whych the Grekes call Peritoneon. Ca. vi.*



**N**owe nexte within thys *Abdomen* or  
*Mirach* is conteyned *Siphach*, whi-  
che is a certayne tynne or pauncle,  
or couerynge. And it is a membre  
spermatike, that is to saye sedie, and  
euerye parte thereof is of one sub-  
staunce, nature and vsage. 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, hauynge his begynnyng at the inner pauncle  
of the myddle, where also spryngeth *didimus*, as it  
shalbe sayde withynfourth. *Siphach* was ordayned  
because it shoulde continue and bynde together all  
the bowelles and entrailes and suche lyke partes  
within it: and to defende the muscles, that they com-  
presse 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 them that are byuste,  
and that haue their bowels hangynge out.

*Of the partes conteyned within the sayde  
skynne and tynnes. Capitu. viij.*

**N**ext vnder the sayde *Siphach* or *Peritoneum*,  
is conteyned *Omentum* or *Zirbur*, whiche in  
the tables of figures we name *the Caul*. And  
it is a fatte pauncle or couerynge, whiche encloseth  
and enbrappeth the stomacke or ventricule, with *the*  
*entraylles* also. And it is embroded with many vey-  
nes

Of the partes of Mennes bodye

nes and arteries, and greate substance of fatnes prepared for to moisten and to preserve the partes withinforth. This Caule is an officiall membre, and is compoude of many veynes and arteries, whiche cutte and make a longe lyne of the viter 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 thynkenes 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 this Caule, doe the bowels or guttes appeare: of the whiche Galen in hys fourth booke *de inuacmentis* and the seconde chapter declareth, and sayeth: that the guttes in their fyrste creation were ordeyned to conuey downe the drosse or refuse of the meate and dymcke that we receyue, and to cleanse the bodie of their superfluites. And you shall here vnderstand that there are fyve porcions of one whole gutte (although they haue sondrye names) and that in euerye man and beaste, the sayde Gutte taketh his begynninge at the neather mouthe of the Thawe or Ventricle, and so continueth forth with diuers wyndynges, faldynges and tournynges, to the ende of the foundement, neuertheless he hath diuerse shapen and fourmes, as he hath diuers operations in the bodie: And therefore hath he diuers 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 Thawe or Ventricle hath two tunicles or cotes of skynne to cover 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 piches in length, and he couereth the neather parte of the stomacke or ventricle, and recepueth 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 chesse or purse of galle, alway beateyng hym, and drawyng forth of hym all the drosse, and vterlye cleansing hym from all kynde of excrementes. The thyrde porcion of gutte is called *Ileon*, or the thynne entrayle, whych is a smal & a longe thyn gutte, and conteyneth in length fyftene or sixteen cubites. And in this gutte often tymes fallt a passion or disease called *Iliaca passio*. The fourth gutte is called *Mesocolon*, or the blinde gutte, whiche we call in Englyshe the one ended gutte, because it seemeth to haue but one holle or mouthe: But yet in dede it hath two, the one nexte 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 recepueth all the drosse fro the other beyng cleane purged or purified from all the profitable iuice. And therefore the veynes called *Mesaraica*, come not to hym as they doe to the other. The syxte and last parte of this gutte, is called *Sigmoideum*, or *Longum*, in Englyshe we call it the strate entrayle or *Sigmoideum*, & this endeth at the holle in the foundement, & he hath in hys neather ende foure

muscles, to holde, to open, to shutte, and to put forth. As you shall moore playnely perceauie here after in the figures. And ye shall note that there come to euerye tournyng of the guttes certayne sinowes frome the fyve contigacion or payres, & come frome *Sphragme*. And these sinowes serue bothe for the felynge and also for the expellyng or boydyng of the excrementes. *Mesenterium* a notable texture or enweayng of innumerable veynes and arteries, whiche are called *Mesaraica*, & of some authours they are named *Lactes*, or the fyrste veynes, frome whome is drawen the nutrites out of the stomacke, and caried to the gates of the lyuer. And these veynes doe ramifie and spred abrode in branches out of the veyne called, *Porta hepatis*. And it is couered and defended with pannicles and ligamentes beyng common to the entrayles with the backe therof also beyng full of glandulous fleshe or full of kyndels.

Of the Ventricle or Stomacke. Capi. viij.



The Ventricle called commonly in Englyshe the Stomacke, is a membre compoude & spermatyke, synowye, quicke and light of felyng. And therein is made perfecte the nutryment of the fyrste digestion called *Chylus*. This is a membre muche necessarye to al the body, for yf it faile in hys operaciō or workyng, thā al the middres of the body do afterwarde fal to corruptiō. And therefore Galen in the fyrste chapter of hys booke *de inuacmentis* and also the Philosopher in the fyrste of *historia animalium*, declare the Stomacke to be ordeyned thieselye for two principall causes: The one is, that it shoulde be to all the manbyes of the bodie, as the earth is to al thynges engendred on the same, so that the other membres of all the whole bodie shoulde of it require their sustentance, and sufficient nouryng. The other is, that this Ventricle or Stomacke shoulde be as a sacke or chesse, or as a store house for all the meate belongyng to the bodie, yea, and the Cooke also or dyesser of the meate to all the partes of the body. This Stomacke is constituted or made of two pannicles, of the whyche the innermore is synowye, and the viter is fleshe. This inner pannicle hath longe muscles linge on length, and stretcheth longe wyse frome the Stomacke or Ventricle to the mouthe therof, and this mouthe of some men is named *Hiery*; and of some other it is called the necke of the Thawe. But of the Grekes it is called *Stomachus*, and with this the Ventricle fetcheth or reacheth into hym the meate from the mouth as it were with handes. He hath also certayne muscles linge ouerthwart or crosse wyse, in whyche is a propertie or power to holde and to make retention. And also the viter pannicle lyeth in bredth and hath power or vertue to expulse and putte out whelesofor hal require. It hath also much carnositie or fleshyenesse, that there by with heate there withal toynded, it shuld helpe the vertue digestiue of the Stomacke. And the same effecte he worketh also by other heates geuen to hym by hys neygbyours, as thus, for it hath the lyuer on the ryghte syde, chalyngge hym

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with hys wynges or sydes, to encrease naturall heate, in hym; and the Splene on hys lyfte syde with hys fattenes and beynes sendyng to hym the melancolique humour, therewith to styrre and to prouoke his apetyte; and aboue hym is the hearte, quickenyng hym with hys arteries. And the veyne also sendeth to hym a braunche of synowes to geue hym felynge. And he hath on the hynder parte descendyng frome the partes of the backe certayne ligamentes wherewith he is boude or fastened to the spondylles or turnyng toyntes of the same. The shape or fygure of the Stomacke is endelonge after the maner of a gourde, croukyng vpywarde, 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 vnadvisedlye. The quantitie of the Stomacke holdeth mooste commonlye two pitchers of wyne. And it maye suffer manye paffions. The neather mouthe of the sayde Ventricle or Stomacke, is bothe narrower and straghter then the vpper mouth, and that for thre causes. The fyrste is, because the vpper mouthe recepueth meates greate and boytseous in substance not slyned nor made small. The seconde is, because that by the neather mouthe passeth from the Stomake to the 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 withoute wyll, let passe the drosse and refuse of the meate into the guttes, before it be fully clenched and digested. But when you shal take this Ventricle or Stomacke out of the bodye, the partes adiacent beyng consydered, ye muste bynde the necke thereof with a popnte or stryng, that the sauoure thereof maye not anoye them that stande by, and loke vpon it. And whan ye haue seperated it frome the bowels, washe it diligently, 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 forme or shape thereof in the 13 14 15 and 16 fygures of the partes of Nutritio, hereafter folowing.

Here foloweth of the Lyuer. Capitu. ix.

**T**he Lyuer is a principall membre and officiall, and of hys fyrste creatioun spermatyke, complete in quantitie of bloude, and of it selfe insensibyl. Yet neuerthelesse, by accidentall causes it hath a felynge in it. And in the Lyuer is made the seconde digestion, and he is lapped in a synowpe pannicle. And that he is a principall membre it is recordeed in the fourteenth booke of the partes of beastes. And lykewyse in the songe or verses of Aulcen. And also Galen in the thyrde Chapter and the fourth booke entytled *de inuamentis*. And he is officiall nedeth no profe. He is also spermatyke, and synowpe in substance, of the whyche are engendred hys beynes. And because the Lyuer was but lytle in quantitie, Nature hath added to it curded bloude to the accomplishment & performance of a sufficient quantitie. Besyde this he is bewrapt in a synowpe pannicle. And he is curded, is, because it shulde geue colour to the humiditie or moyste pappe of *Chylus*, wherby he 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 nutritiue tall. And the Lyuer is mooste convenientlye placed ouer the Stomacke somewhat beclenyng vnder the rybbes on the ryghte syde. And it is fourmed gybbous or bunchyng out on the backe syde, and holowen 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, therewith to ayde and comforte digestion with his heate and workyng as the fyre doeth vpon the potte or cauldron hangyng ouer it. And the Lyuer is also boude with hys pellicles or small skynnes, to the mydriffe, and also with stronge ligamentes. And it hath also a certayne knyttynge or tyng together with the Ventricle & the Entrayles, with the Hearte, the Raynes, the Testicles or Stones, and diuerse other membris. And there are in the Lyuer fyue pellicles or skynnes with cleftes like vnto fyue fingers. And in Galen in the laste Chapter of his treatise of naturall powers, the Lyuer is called *Masa sanguinis vinnaria* conteynyng in it selfe, ii. substances, natural, and nutritiue. And in the seconde booke *de Alimentis* is declared, that the nutritiualles speede abrode with the bloude, to nouryshe and to be transfourmed into the substance of the partes wherunto it apperteyneth, the other wyse as wel naturall, as extremittall, is sequestred and separated into places therunto prepared for sondrye considerations, for the place of humours is in the Lyuer as well as of the bloude. The pelowe or citryne colour in the Ventricle or Chesse of the Galle, the blacke colour or melancolique hath the Splene, the flegme, the Pulme and the Joyntures. But the wateryshe 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 byede feuers or agues, of suche nature, qualitie and name, as is the preminant humour connered with them. And some are putte out to the skynne, to be resolued by vapourous sweates or exhalations, some tyme by scabbes, scurfe, pules or wheales, apostemes and such lyke. And these foure naturall humours, that is to saye, Bloude, flegme, Colour, and Melancolique are engendred and distributed after this maner. Fyrste, you shall vnderstande that frome the spermatyke substance of the Lyuer withioforth, are engendred two great beynes, of whome the fyrste and the greatest is called *Vena porta*, and he commeth from the cawtie or holow syde of the Lyuer, from whom spryngeth all the small beynes called *Hesaraice*, & these *Hesaraice* be to *Vena porta* as the braunches of a tree are to the bedye 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 *Ilem*, and some with the one eyed gutte called some tyme the sacke. And from all these guttes they byyng the succolite or iuice pappe of *Chylus* whiche descended vnto them from the Stomacke, distributyng it in the substance or bodye of the Lyuer, & these beynes, called *Hesaraice*, are almost innumerable, because if any thyng shoulde scape from the one of them, it shoulde the other cathe it, and receaue it. And in these beynes is begoune

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begonne the seconde digestion, and ended in the L<sup>y</sup>uer, like as hys fyfte was in the Stomacke. And thus is it manifeste that these beynes Melarance serue to drynge the tuice of humiditie of the meate and wyche that passed or scaped the Stomacke to the L<sup>y</sup>uer. And they sprede them selues abrode through the substance of the L<sup>y</sup>uer, and also they al stretche towards the Spibbous part h<sup>e</sup> bolleth out to the outwards Conuerited or bolle of the L<sup>y</sup>uer. And there they mete and goe all into one, and beyng so vnited and topued 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 engendryed in the L<sup>y</sup>uer, and wyth hys braunches ramifyng vpwardes and downwardes, he carryeth or conueyeth the same to all the other membres of the bodye, therewith to nourish and fulfyll them, and in them is made the thyrde digestion. There go also frome the L<sup>y</sup>uer other beynes and colatures, bearyng the superfluties of thirde digestion to theyr proper places, as it shal hereafter be declared. And in administring Anatomie h<sup>e</sup> L<sup>y</sup>uer is taken out next after the Splene.

Here foloweth of the Vesselle or Bladder of Coler. Capitulum x.

**N**ow to speake of the Galle or Ves-  
selle of yelow color. We haue lear-  
ned that it is an officiall membre,  
beyng bothe spermatycke and spino-  
uys, and hath in it selfe subtyll dis-  
position, and it consisteth lyke a  
purse or a particuler bladder. In the holowe syde of  
the L<sup>y</sup>uer, aboute the myddle lob or partition of the  
L<sup>y</sup>uer, there ordeyned to receyue the colericke su-  
perflutie engendryed in the sayde L<sup>y</sup>uer, the whyche  
purse or vesselle hath thre holles or neckes, of the  
whyche by the firste, he draweth to hym from the L<sup>y</sup>uer  
the colericke humour, that the bloude be not in-  
fected or noyed therewith. And by the seconde holle  
or necke he sendeth coler to the bothom of the Sto-  
macke, therein to ferder the same makyng decoction.  
And by the thyrde necke, he sendeth Coler ouerlype  
from one gutte to another to cleanse them of the drasse  
or superflutie of the meate. And that is the cause  
that colericke persons be moze laxatiue than men of  
other complexions. And thys Vesselle may conteyne  
in quantitie aboute halfe a pynte.

Here foloweth of the Splene. Capitulum xj.

**T**he Splene otherwise called h<sup>e</sup> Mil-  
l, is a spermatycke membre & officiall as  
other membres be. And it is the re-  
ceptacle of the melancolike humour  
or blacke Coler, engendryed in the L<sup>y</sup>uer. And in A<sup>l</sup>ios, Dogges, wolles,  
and suche other stronge and hotte beastes it obtey-  
neth a blacke or swartysh colour, but in a Swyne or  
other beastes, whyche are colder and moyster, it is  
moze whiter, as Galen teacheth in h<sup>e</sup> sixth of admini-  
string Anatomie, and in the fourth *de methodo Medendi*,

Furthermore, hys place is on the left syde crossed  
wyle embrasyng and halfyng the Stomacke  
whole substance is rare & thynne and muche after  
the fashion of a sponge, at the lesse wyle as touching  
hys holonesse, and hys porositye. And two causes  
I fynde wherfore the Splene was ordeyned and there  
placed. The fyrste is, that by the melancolious su-  
perfluties, whiche he draweth from the L<sup>y</sup>uer, he is  
there nourished and fedde. The seconde cause is that  
the good nutritiue bloude by suche drawing of the  
adul and noughtye qualities frome hym shoulde  
therby be clenfed and made pure from his dregges &  
refuse a melancolyke grosse thickenes, wherby the co-  
plexion myght be hurted & altered, if this membre were  
not. Moreover, the cote wherin h<sup>e</sup> Splene is lapped,  
is broughed frome *Peritoneum*, not as a bande, but  
as a cote, enclosyng in euerye place hys skynny sub-  
stance. The Splene also receyueh a small spowve  
frome the syxth knyttyng of the Brayne, lykwise as  
the Keynes, and the Vesselle of Coler. And in ta-  
kyng forth the bowels, ye shall suffre the L<sup>y</sup>uer  
and the Splene to remaine in the bodye tyll ye haue  
consydered the procedyng of the vesselles from the  
to the other membres.

Of the Reynes or Kydneys. Cap. xij.

**W**thin h<sup>e</sup> regio of h<sup>e</sup> nutrites vnder h<sup>e</sup>  
Matrix behyndforth, be ordeyned &  
placed the Keynes to mundifie and  
purge the bloude, from hys waterish  
superfluties. And they haue eche of  
them two passages conueyaunces or  
wayes, by the one is drawen the waterlesse or super-  
fluous moysture from *Vena chilis*, and that by two vey-  
nes whyche are called *Emalgentes* or mylkynge vey-  
nes beyng of the length of a mannes fonger, and de-  
scendyng from the L<sup>y</sup>uer. And by the other is sende  
the selfe humiditie or moysture to the bladder, and  
they are called *Pori vritides* or vretici. The substance of  
the Kydneys are lacerteous fleashe, hauyng a pro-  
prietie to stretch out in length. And their place is be-  
hynde on eche syde of the spondils or tournyng ioyntes  
of the loynes, beyng two in numbere. And the  
ryghte Kydneys lyeth somewhat hygher then the  
lesse, and is bounde faste to the backe with ligamen-  
tes. And the Philosopher sayeth that the Kydneys  
of a man are muche lyke to the Kydneys of a  
Cowe, for they are full of harde knottes, hauyng in  
them manye small cautties or holowe places, as it  
were certayne celles. And therefore, the soores or  
vlters in them are verpe harde to cure. And they  
are also moze harde in substance than anye other  
fleashe membre of the bodye. And that for two cau-  
ses, the one is, that they maye not be percysed or  
hurte by the sharpnesse of the vyne. The other is,  
that the sayde vyne whiche passeth throughe and  
from them, maye be altered and clenfed or scoured  
throughe theyr soliditie and massiuelsse. Also there  
commeth from the Hearte to eche of the Kydneys an  
arterye that bringeth vnto them bloude, heate, spi-  
rite, and lyfe. And in the same maner there commeth  
a veyne from the L<sup>y</sup>uer, that bringeth vnto them  
nutrimentall or nouryng bloude. The greace or  
fatnesse

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Fattnesse of these Kydneys is lyke to the substance of the fatte on the other membres therewithin. 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 mooze or greater quantitie of fatte aboute these Kydneys, partely to tempre and moderate theyr heate, a partely to prohibit and let the vryne, lest wpyth hys sharpe bytynge, it myghte frette and make rawe the substance of them. And betwene the Kydneys on þe tournyng ioyntes, crepeth *Vena chilia*, or the holowe veyne, beyng there a veyne of great substance, for he receyvethe all the nutrimentall bloude frome the Luer. And from hym passen forth manye small pypes or braunches on euerye syde. And at þe tournyng ioyntes betwixt the shoulders he deuideth him selfe whole into .ii. great armes or boughe, the one of them going to þe one arme, a the other into the other arme, there deuydng them selues into manye veynes a braunches, as it shalbe lyuely expresed here after in the seconde fygure of veynes, wherunto pou 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. xiiij.

**T**hys lower parte of the bealy is closed in on bothe the sydes, wpyth the two Haunche bones. And in it are thye thynges principall to be noted. The fyrste is, of the partes conteyned withoutfurth: The seconde is of the partes conteyned withinfurth. And the thyrde is of the partes procedyng outwarde from within. The partes conteyned withoutfurth, are parte of *Abdomen* and *Peritonium*, otherwyle named *Mitach*, and *Symphach*, as is afore sayde, with the caule and the bones. The partes conteyned withinfurth, are the Vesicle or Bladder of vryne, the vessels spermatycke, the Matryx in women, *Intestinum rektum* or the arlegutte, with also the spowes, veynes and arteries. The partes procedyng outwardes, are *Dindimus*, *Peritonium*, the Buttookes and the Muscles descendyng to the thyghes, whych shall here after be spoken of in order. And as for the partes conteyned withoutfurth as *Abdomen*, *Peritonium* and the Caule, it is sufficiently spoken of befoze. And therefore, we shall nowe speake somwhat of the bones, whych are also of the partes conteyned withoutfurth.

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

**W**e shall fyrste speake of the bones of the backe called the Spoudylles or tournyng ioyntes, whiche are in number thytire wherof the fyrste are called in Latyne *Vertebra cervicis*, whych are the Spoudyls in the necke, the seconde are in the backe agaynst þe brest, and therefore they are called *Vertebra thoracis*. The .iii. part are coteyned in the Lones, the rest are in the holy bone, and after some authours, there are thye of the Spoudyls

in the rumpe bone. But howe manye of these bones are conteyned in euerye parte pou shall here after learne in the declaratiõ of the Characters 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 substance, betwene this marey of the backe and the brayne. And thys marey of the backe geueth to the spowes bothe the power of mouyng and also of felyng. And euerye one of these tournyng ioyntes hath holes on euerye syde thorrowe þe whych procede bothe artertes and veynes byyngyng from the hearte and luer both lyfe and nouryng, 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 Spoudyls spyrng forth the spowes that geue and cause mouyng. And ther they associate them selues wpyth the stronge lpygements, whych be of them selues withoute sence or felyng, and geue to the sayde lpygements felyng lyke as they receyued it of the Marey descendyng in the Spoudyls. And for thys cause *Nucha* is iudged to be of the substance of the brayne, and the pannicles therof to be also of lyke substance with þe pannicles of the brayne. Moreover, eche of the tournyng ioyntes or Spoudyls are bounde faste one to another, so that one of them maye not well be moued withoute the other. And the continuation or lnykyng and tyng of these bones togyther is called of many the rydge bone, whych is the foundation and fourme or shape of the bodye. And wpyth the laste ioyntes of the backe are framed or ioynted the Haunche bones. And they are the vpholders, and as it were proppes to beare vp all the tournyng ioyntes in the backe. And these bones are small towarde the tayle or rumpe, and brode towarde the Haunches, and these bones make *Ossa pelvis*, whych are the bones about the priue membres, they are also brode agaynst the thynne entrailes. And therfoze are they called of some men *Ossa lia*. And eche of these bones towarde the thare hath a great rounde hole, in which is receyued the whyle bone. And besydes that place also is a great hole or a waye, where through proceden from aboue diuers muscalous, veynes, and artertes, whych passe throughe that waye to the thyghes. And thus is it to be noted that of thys bone *Ilion* or *Pellen* and of the whyle bone bothe together is made the topur of the thyghe.

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

**T**he fyrste thyng that connecteth to syghte in the neather partes of the bealy, is the Bladder or Vesicle of vryne, whych is an officiall membre, and compounded of two synowpe pannicles. And it is in complexion colde and drye, whose necke is fleashe, and hath much to witholde and to lette go. And in men it is longer, and is conteyned with the parde, passing throughe *Peritonium*. 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 nyth figure of the Matrix. The Bladder is placed betwene the bone of the Thare and the arsgut, called *Lengarn* or the streyght gutte. And in women it is betwene the sayde bone of the Thare and the Matrix, beinge in it enplanted two longe veynes commynge fro the kydneyes, as it appeareth in the second figure of womens Shape. And the names of theyr two veynes, are called of mooste wyrters *Pari veynes* or els *Vena veynes*, bynngynge wpth them the veyne or pisse from the kydneyes into the bladder, which priuely and subtilly entreteth into the bladder by the thynne cyues, channes, or pores and holes of the pannicle there, by a naturall inuoyng betwene tunicle and tunicle, & thus the vryne syndeh an issue and so falleth priuely into the cauite or pisse of the bladder. And the more the bladder is fulfilled wpth vryne the 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 the bladder is round and contenech in quantitie almoste the measure of a pytcher, howbert 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 *Vena bilis* bynngynge from thence bloude into the testicles or stones, as well in man as in woman, in whome by further digestion it is in man made sparne, that is to saye, the seede of nature, and they be put to muche outwarde because the testicles are withoute. But in women it abydech within because their testicles are placed within, as it appeareth here after. And next to the vessel is sene the Matrix, as it appeareth here after in the figures and tables of womans bodye.

Here foloweth of the Matrix. Capit. xvi.

**T**he Matrix or chambie in woman is an officiall membre compoude and full of synowes and in complexion colde and drye, and it is the house or receptacle of mans generation beinge ordeyned to receaue, take, conserue and nouryshe the seede 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 hath two armes commynge frome the Springe toppe of the testicles, whiche in approchinge thither caste furth sondrye braunches, as ye maye see in the seconde and fourth figures of women. It hath in it two concauites or holowes: celles and nomore, as farre as we can synde by cuttinge, not withstanding the dyuerstype of opinions, of certayne wyrters: 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 wpythoute. The innermore lyeth iuste and faste to the bealpe thereof, or at the toppage of the necke to the bealpe, whiche in the time of conceptio shutteth close together. But the outer remayneth still open as it dyd before, and thys outer mouth is called *Vulua*, or the womans Shape.

It is placed betwene the thyghes, and hath in the myddes a lacteous pannicle, called in the Latyne tongue *Lactigo*. And in the creation of thys pannicle, is founde two vialities and purposes that it serueth for. The firste is, that by it goeth forth the vryne, whiche otherwyle myght shedde or defile the partes adiacent. The seconde is, that whan a woman doeth sprede her thyghes, it altereth the ayre that entreteth into the Matrix to moderate and temper the heate there, and in lyke wyse doth it in cold seasons, helpe to kepe forth the colde. Ferdermore, the necke that is betwene these two mouthes, hath in her concauite manye inuolutions and plights or foldinges, rolled and plected together in maner of rose leaues are befor they be tye 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 chyldre byrth. And aboute the middle of this necke be certayne veynes in maydens, whych in tyme of theyr fyrste Springe with man are corrupte and by reason therof are in mediatelpe broken. Ferdermore, in the sydes of the outer mouth of the Matrix within, are two testicles, or stones with two seede vessels also, whiche seede vessels in women are moze shoyter then the seede vessels in man, whiche in the acte of worcke of generation, shed downe the sparne into the botome of the Matrix. There are also diuers veynes commynge downe frome the Lyuer to the Matrix, whiche bynngynge thither nutriment to nouryshe the chyldre whyle it remayneth within the mothers wombe. And those veynes what tyme the Matrix is voyde, bynngynge thither the superfluous bloude from certayne membres of the body wherof are engendyed womans floures, wherby their bodies are purged and deliuered from greuous diseales. And thys Matrix beinge taken furth, we vse to spite the substance thereof that we may behold the wrinkles and inwarde partes that maye be viewed thereof. There are also in the substance of the Matrix dyuerse skynnes or inuappers, as ye shall perceue in the fyrst, seuenth and eyght figure of the same, in the booke here folowynge.

Of Embrio. Capit. xvij.

**A**nd nowe for asmuche as it hath pleased almyghty God to geue the knowledge of his high misteryes and workes to hys creatures here lyvinge in thys worlde: It shall not be vnconuenient nor hurtful, but rather muche helppynge and beneficiall, to touche some what of the secrete operacion of Nature, whiche God hath ordeyned for the generation of man, and deliuerynge of chyldren in thys worlde, for the continuance and propagation of mankynde to hys deuyne pleasure, so longe as shall lyke hys deuyne matelpe, we shall therfore in this present treatyse somewhat touch and declare howe man is engendyed in the mothers wombe, and howe it is there conserued and broughte to lyfe. For declaration wherof, it is fyrste to be declared what *Embrio* is, so farre forth as it hath pleased God to geue knowledge thereof, by naturall reason and by Philosophie naturall. *Embrio* therfore as farre

A. iiii.

as we

## Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

As we haue learned of noble and excellent Philosophers wrytyng on thys matter is a thyng engendred in the mothers wombe, the origynall whereof is the seede of man and of woman together, of whiche two is made the myghte and power of creatyng the infante within the mothers wombe, such is the goodnesse of God, who of hys vnsercheable wysdome and infinite omnipotence, hath graunted thys to greate a benefite for h contynual propogation, not ouelye of man, but also of all beastes and luyng thynges to be preserued in theyr kindes, whereof we shal by gods grace here after speake moore at large. But for this present, first h felde of generatio called h *Matrix*, is knowen to be placed in woman betwene the Bladder and *Lougan*. In h whych place is sown by the iplage of man, a conuenable matter of kyndelye heate. For kyndelye heate or natural heate is the cause efficient bothe of doyng and workyng, 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 from 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 conceyving. Where it is through h 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 suffryng of the womans seede, they are so together mixed, that eche of them worketh in other, and eche of them suffreth in other. And thus is engendred *Embrio*. And it is serder to be noted that thys sperme or seede of nature that cometh bothe of man and woman, is made of the mooste best and purest droppes of bloude that are in all the bodye. And by the labour and the ffyng 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 thicke of substance, wherefore it maye not be spred, nor of it selfe turne abyde, but it renueth in takyng mixture of the womans seede, whiche hath the qualites contrarye to the seede of man, for the womans sperme is thynner, colder and febler. And as some authours doe wyte/whan thys matter is gathered in the ryghte side of the *Matrix*, then there foloweth the fourmyng and creation of the Male kynde, and contrary wyse, whan it is gathered together in h left side of the *Matrix*, than cometh thereof perffourmed the female kynde, and where the vertue is most, to that the worke enclyneth mooste. And serder it is to be noted, that as the rennet of the cheese hath by it selfe the waye or vertue of workyng hys feate, so hath the mylke by waye of suffryng. And as the rennet and the mylke maketh the cheese, so doeth the sperme of man and woman make and fourme, by generation the *Embrio*, whereof cometh the chyld. And of the selfe same thyng within spryngeth by the vertue of kyndelye heate a certayne skynne or caule, whiche it lappeth it selfe in, wherewith afterwarde, it is tyed to the mothers wombe, a h couerung cometh forth afterward at the byrth of the chyld. And yf it happen that euerye of the skynne remaine wythin the woman after the byrth of the chyld, then is the woman in partll of her

lyfe. Furthermore, it is sayde that of thys *Fabryc* is engendred the Heart, the Luer, the Brayne, the Spynowes, the Raynes, the Arteries, the Cordes, the Ligamentes, Skynnes, Crystalls and Bones, receyving to them by kindelye vertue the menstruall bloude, of the whiche also is engendred bothe fleshe and fatnesse. And (as h auncient wryters do specific) the fyrr thynges that are shapen are the pynceppalles, as the Heart, the Luer and the Brayne. For of h Heart spryngeth the arteries, of the Luer the veynes, and of the Brayne the spynowes. And whan these haue taken thyr fourme and shap, then Nature maketh and shapeth bones and crystalls, 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 h Luer. And after these sprynging al other membres one after another in suche order as is mooste requysite and expedient for the bodye.

And the chyld is bredde foure in foure degrees, as thus. The fyrste is when the sperme or seede is lyke the substance of mylke. The seconde is, when it is turned from that kynde to another, whiche is lyke a lombe of bloude. And Hippocrates calleth this by the name of *Fetus*. The thyrde degree is, when h principal partes are shapen, as the Heart, the Luer and the brayne. The fourth and laste is, when all the resydue of the membres be perfectly shapen. For then the Philosophers holde, that it receyueh soule, lyfe and breath, for then it begynneth to moue it selfe alone, whiche without the thynges afore sayde it could 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 *Fetus*) nyne dayes. In the thyrde (lyke a lombe of fleshe engendryng the pynceppalles) by the space of twelue dayes. And in the fourth (which is to h full tyme of perfection of all the whole membres it remaineth by the space of eyghete dayes, and so by the accompte of diuers Philosophers, there are fyre and forty dayes, from the daye of conception to the daye of full perfection and receyving the due shap complete and the soule, but in that we subnyte oure selues to the wysdome and prouident ordinaunce of hym that is the maker of all thynges, in whome onely is the pemptes to ordyne and determyne. And we shall here retourne agayne to the reste of the Inwardes conteyned in the haunches or weather parte of the bealy.

Of the streyghte entrayle other wyse called the arsgutte. Capitu. xvij.



**L**hys streyght entrayle called *Lougan* or the Arsgutte, lyeth betwene the *Matrix* and the backe, and it is of pannicular substance as all the other betwels are. And it is in length a good spanne, the vpper ende thereof stretcheth by uppe 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 h other to shu. And there are also founde in hym fyue veynes or braynches of veynes, called *Hemorrhoides* whiche haue a colligation or knyttyng together

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

with the bladder, and therefore are they partakers together in theyr greauances or diseases. And when thys *Uterus* is rayled by in administering Anatomie, then maye you see the veynes, arteries and synowes, howe they are braynched, & bowed downe to the neather partes. And concerninge serder knowledge here in you maye repaize to the fygures here after folowynge, and chieflie in the epygic and twenty fygure of the Muscles.

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

**T**he Yarde or Membrs generatiue in man are now to be spokē of, whych dure or continue vnto the parte called *Peritonium*, whiche place is from the coddēs vnto the foundemente, wherem is sene a seame, & in the fyrst booke of stories p. bn. cap. 5. Philosopher sheweth it to be placed at the ende of the Share. The Yarde is an officiall membre, and the ryler of mans generation, compoūde and made of skynne, braynes, tendons, veynes, arteries, synowes and greate lpgamentes. And it hath in it two passages, cauells or principall vsues, that it is to wete, one for the sperme or seede, and another for the vyne. And the Philosophers assigne therunto the quantitie or length of seven or epyghte ynches commonlye, with proportionall and mesurable bygues accordynge to the capacite of the Matrix. But the truth is, that it varieth in euerye manne concernynge bothe those dementsions. And Aulien affirmeth the Yarde to haue thre passages, holes or vsues, throughe the one to passe insensyble pollution, and the wynde that causeth the erection of the Yarde, and the other two holes for vyne and seede, as is sayde afore. Howeouer the bodye of the Yarde hath a skynne aboute it, where the heade or glandyll the reof 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 contraction thereof, the sperme tyke moystie 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 fourmost parte of the heade of the Yarde is made of a subtyll brayny fleshy, whych if it be once losse, it is byldome or neuer restored agayne, not wythstandynge if it maye be well cicatrized and skynnyed. Serdermore, betwene that double skynne and the sayde toppe of the Yarde called the Glandyll, doeth often arysse a dustyll, whiche longe continued infecteth the whole bodye.

Of the puer, conteynyng the Testicles. Capit. xx.

**T**hys membre is also compoūde and officiall, and though it be numbred amongest the generatiue membres, yet it is a principall membre, for withoute it is no generation. The Puer was ordeyned for the custodie and comfote of the Testicles, and the other spermatike vessels, and it is also made of two partes,

that is to wete, of the inner & of the biter, & bitermoore is compoūde and made of skynne and lasaries runnyng bothe on length and also croswoyle, in lyke maner as is the Sphach. The inner part therof is of the substance of Sphach & in it is the similitude of it, pockettes drawn together by the selues, nothyng differynge from Sphach or *Peritonium*, and they be made two for thys cause, the one shoulde be hurt, yet the other shoulde be preserued. The testicles or stones beynge within them conteyned or made of constituce of glandulous or hymellye fleshe. And serdermore, there comen synowes from the brayne throughe the *Dindimus* vnto the Testicles, and from the heart, arteries and from the lyuer veynes, byngynge to them bothe selynge, styngynge, lyfe, spruce & nutriment all bloude, beynge the most purest bloude of all the membres of the bodye, wherof by decoction and laboure of the Testicles is made sperme or seede, whiche beynge put forth in dew tyme as is befoze rehearsed, geueth formal essence and power of entreament to the fruite of generation.

Of the Graynde or Share. Cap. xxj.

**T**here is knowen to be the place eniue to the Puer, and what so euer infection be in the Puer, if nature be stronge and sufficient, it expelleth it to thys place, as we ofte sene in tyme of the plague, & after great agues, and other infections taken of vncleane women. And the flesh and skyn in thys place is thyn, wyckled or courepe by reason of bowynge the thynges. And the hyppes haue greate byawnye fleshe theron, bycause theyther descende muscles, cordes and lpgamentes, to moue and bynde together the thynges with the haunches or the bone called *Coxix* or *Coxendix*. And as for the constitutions of the buttoches we referre to the tables of the Muscles, where the partes therof are at large declared.

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

**T**hys seconde Ventricle beynge at the former parte of the necke called *Iugulum*, and so conteynyng all the whole region bothe behynde and befoze vnto the *Diaphragma* otherwoyle called the *Hydyffe*. And the Breste it selfe is called the Chesse of the spiritual membres of man. And it is to be noted that there be on the biter parte thereof conteyned foure principall partes, as the skynne, musclevous fleshe, the Dappes and the Bones. And the partes within are epyghte, that is to wete, the hearte, the Pulme, (whych conteyneth the Lyghtes and Lounges) *Dānicles*, *lpgamentes*, *Synowes*, *Veynes*, *Arteries*, with the mouthe of the Ventricle, whiche is called *Stomachus*, and it is also commonlye named the *Stomache*.



Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

make: Nowe as concernyng the outwarde partes, they shall here after be at full sette out in the declaration of the same, the Dappes, whyche we shall here somewhat touche, care we goe anye farther. The fleshe of the Dappes differeth frome the other fleshe of the body, in that it is whyte, glar delous and spongeous, haunyng also in theym bothe Synowes, Veines and Arteries, with whyche they are tyed and knytte vnto the hearte, the Lpuer, the Briane & Generatiue mebrzes. And there are also in the Brest (as hancie Authours do make mencion) foure scoze and ten muscles, for some of them be comē to the Necke, some to the Shoulders and the Shoul der blade, some to the Wyddryffe, to the Rybbes, to the Backe, & some to the Breste it selfe. And we finde verie certayne commoditie and profyte in the creati on of the Dappes, euen as well in men as in women, for in man they defende and kepe the spirituals from hurte, and nopaunce withoutforth. And by theyr thynkenesse and complexion they comforte the natu rall heate, mundisyng and clenysage. And in wo men there is in them hadde the generation of mylke, for in women there cometh from the Hartie into the Brestes or Dappes, byruers and soundye Veines, byngyng in theym mensuall bloude, whyche is there throughe the vertue and power digestiue, tur ned into the colour of whynenes, lyke vnto h fleshe of the sayde Dappes, in lyke maner as the Juice of the Heate or *Chilis* commyng from the Ventricle to the Lpuer, is digested into the colour of the Lpuer. Fer dermoze, the bones of the Breste are sayd to be triple or threfolde, and they are in numbre seuen lyng in the Breste before, and theyr length is after the brea deth of the Breste. And theyr extremities or endes be grystelye, as the Rybbes be. And at the vy permost part of *Thorax* or the Brest is a hole or cauyr, wherem are sette the feete of the Furkylbones or Ca nell bones, whyche are called in Latyne *Clavicule*. And as the neather part of the Breste agaynst the mouth of the Ventricle hangeth a grystle, whyche we call proprelye h shape grystle, for it is called of the Doc tors *Ensis formis*, that is to saye swarde like. And this grystle was ordeyned for two causes. The one is, that it shoulde defende the Ventricle withoutforth frome hurte. The seconde, that in tyme of replexion or of fulnesse it shoulde geue place to the Ventricle when nede requirerh. The partes of the backe belongyng to the Breste conteyne twelue spondyls or turnyng topytes, throughe whome passeth the Vay re of the backe called *Nucha*. And from them spryng twelue payre of nerues or synowes, byngyng to the muscles of the Breste afoze sayde bothe helpyng and mouyng. 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, be cause they are not of the usle length of the other seuen as it maye be iudged by the eye, and as you maye per ceauē in the thre fygures of bones.

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

...

**B**ecause the hearte is the pyncepal membre of al other membres, and also to the begynning of lyfe, he is sette in the myddes of the Breste, seuerallye by hym selfe, as Lord and kyng of al the other membres. And as a Lord and kyng oughte to be serued of hys subiectes, whyche haue theyr lyuyng of hym: So are all the membres of the bodye readye to serue the hearte, of whome they all receyue theyr lyuyng, and do ser uice manye wayes vnto hym. The substaince of the hearte is as it were lascartous fleshe, beyng spermatike and an offciall membre, and he byng the begynnyng of lyfe, geueth to euerye membre of the body both bloude of life, and spirite of breath & heate. But here maye a certayne doubte aryse, for and yf the hearte were of lascartous fleshe, hys mo uynge or spryng shoulde be volimtarie and not naturall, but the true is the contrarye, for it were impossible that the hearte shoulde be ruled onelye by wyll and not by kynde, the hearte also hath the shape or forme of a Piramide, and the broad ende therof is vpwarde, the sharpe ende dependyng down wardes, somewhat towards the lefte syde. And here it is also to be noted, that the hearte hath bloude in hys substaince, where all other membres haue it but in theyr Veines and Arteries. And also the hearte is bound w certayne ligamentes to the backe part of the Breste, but these ligamentes do in no wyse touch the substaince of the hearte, but spryng forth in the vpper part of hym, and so is he fastened. Forthermoze the hearte hath two ventricles or concauities or pit tles, the left of them beyng hygher then the ryghte. And the cause of these cauites or holowe bagges is this, because they shoulde kepe the bloude for hys nouryng, and the aye to moderate and abate the great heate h the hearte is in, whych bloude and aye are kepte in these two cauites or holowe bagges. And here it is to be noted, that to the ryghte Ventricle of the hearte cometh a Veine frome the greate Veine called *Vena Caelis*, whyche receaueth all the sub stance of the bloude frome the Lpuer, and this Veine that cometh frome *Vena Caelis*, entreyth into the hearte at the ryghte Ventricle, as afoze is sayde. And in hym is brought a great porcion of h thickest bloude therewith to nouryche the hearte, and the respidue h is leste of this is made subtyll and thynner, throughe the vertue of the hearte, beyng put then afterwarde in to a pytte or cauyr or pitte in the myddest of the hearte, betwene the two ventricles, and there is it made hotte, there is it clenfed and purged. And then it passeth into the lefte Ventricle, and therein it is en gendred, spirite, moze clearer, byghter and subtyller then is anye copozall thyng, compounded of the foure Elementes, for it is a thyng that is a meane betwene the bodye and the soule, and therefore the Philosopher spken, it rather to a heauenlye thyng then to a bodelye thyng. It is also, to be noted that frome the left Ventricle of the hearte spryng tw o arteries, the one hauyng but one cote as a vayne, and therefore it is called *Arteria venalis*, that is the veynall Arterye. And this Arterye carryeth forth bloude from the hearte to the Lounges, whyche bloude is vaye rous, and is tried and lefte of the hearte to be brought by this

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

by this Arterye to the Louniges or Pulme, to geue  
thereto noiry fymment. And he recepueth there ayre of  
the Pulme, & so byngeth it to the Hearte therewith  
to refrefhe hym, wherof Galen beareth wytnies in the  
second chapter *De inuamentis membrorum* fayinge that  
the Heart of man is kynde to the Lightes and Loun-  
iges, fych it fendeth vnto them of hys owne bloude to  
feede theym, and that they rewarde hym agayne with  
ayre to refrefhe hym. The other Arterie hath two co-  
res and is called *Vena Arterialis* or the great Arterye, for  
he bothe afcendeth and descendeth, and fendeth forth  
hys bryanches to all the other Arteries, that fprede to  
euery membre of the bodye. And by hym are refre-  
fhed and quickened all the membres of the bodye,  
fych the fpyrite that is receyued in them is the in-  
ftrument and treafure of the vertue of the foule. And  
thus it paffeth vntyl it come to the bryane, wher he is  
cloufed & depured, and as it were ftayned into a fer-  
der digeftion, wher he receyued another fpyrite, and  
fo is made animal. And this beynge made at the Ly-  
uer nutrimentall, at the Testicles generatiue, at the  
Heart vital, and at the Brayne animal, he is made a  
perfecte fpyrite of euery kynde. So that by meane  
of hym all operations and euery workynge in the bo-  
dye take thei due effecte. And two caules I fynde  
why thefe Arteries haue .ii. cotes, the one is that the one  
cote is netther fufficient nor able to withftande the  
violat mooung & fpyring of the fpyrite of life, which is ca-  
ried in him. The feconde caule is, the thing which is  
carried aboute in hym from place to place is of fo pre-  
cious a treafure that there cannot be taken to muche  
heed in the keepynge therof. ferthermore, fome do-  
ctours call this Arterye the pulfatiue or beatynge  
Veyne, fych by hym is knowen and founde the power  
and myghte of the Hearte. wherfore it is manifeft  
that for great fkyll Nature hath ordeyned to this  
Arterye two cotes. Also there are ordeyned in the  
Hearte the pellicles or thynne tunicles opening and  
clofynge at the goynge in of the Hearte bloude and  
fpyrite in conuenient tyme. Moreover, the Hearte  
hath two lytle eares for breathynge hooles through  
which cometh in & paffith forth the ayre sente thither  
fro the Pulme. And ther is alfo foind in the Heart a grei-  
lye ayre to helpe and ftrengthen the hearte in hys  
affayres. The Heart is furthermore couered with a  
ffronge pannicle whiche is called of fome men *Capsula*  
*Cordis* or *Pirgardinum*, and it is a ffronge cafe or bore wher  
in to kepe the Heart, vnto whofe ffnerues approach, as  
to the other membres withinffurth. And this pan-  
nicle *Pericardium* fpryngeth of the vpper pannicle of the  
Myddiffe. And of hym alfo fpryngeth another pan-  
nicle called *Mediastinum*, whiche paryeth the breste in the  
middle, and keepeth that the Pulme or Louniges fall  
not ouer the Hearte. And yet is there another pan-  
nicle alfo that couereth the rybbes withinffurth, and it  
is called *Plura* of whome the Myddiffe taketh hys  
begynnyng, and (as it is fapde of aunciente wy-  
tes) the harde pannicle of the Brayne called *Dura ma-*  
*ter* is the originall to all thefe pannicles within the bo-  
dye. And thus it is euidet, that one pannicle taketh  
his begynnyng of another.

**T**his membre is comprehended of cert-  
ayne mytters vnder the name of the  
Louniges, although it concepnyeth  
therewith alfo the Lpghes. And it is  
a membre fpermaticke of hys fpyrite  
creation. Hys naturall complexion  
is colde and moyfte, beynge lapped in a ffynow panni-  
cle, bycaufe it fhoulde gather together and kepe  
the fofter fubftaunce of the Louniges and Lpghes,  
and the fapd Louniges and Lpghes myght fele by  
meanes of the fapde pannicle, that whiche he myghte  
in no wyfe fele by the power of hym felfe. Howe to  
proue this Pulme to be colde and drye of kynde, it  
appeareth well by his ffirfte fpyryng, for he fpeeth e-  
uer waynynge ouer the Heart, and aboute the Heart.  
And the colde & moyfte it appeareth well, fych he  
recepueth of the Brayne fo many colde matters, as  
in catarrhes and rebynes whole fubftaunce is recte or  
fofte, and thyme, and in qualitie not alwayes dyffe-  
ryng from the colde qualite of the Brayne. Moreover,  
we fynde in the Pulme the kynde of veffels, the  
fpyrite, is a Veyne comynge from the Lyuer, and  
byngynge with him the crudde and rawe part of the  
Chyle therewith to feede the partes of fubftaunce of  
the Pulme. The feconde is the Venal arterye comynge  
from the Hearte and byngynge with him the fpi-  
rite of lyfe to conforte hym. The thyrde is *Trachea Ar-*  
*teria*, that is to fape, ffharpe or rough Arterie, whiche  
byngeth ayre vnto him, and whiche alfo paffeth thro-  
rough al the partes of the Pulme to execute hys of-  
fice and duetye. Furthermore, the Pulme is deuyded  
into ffyre lobbes or porcions, that is to fape, the  
one on the ryghte fyde, and two on the lefte fyde. And it was  
fo done for this caule, that if there chaunced any hurt  
to the one, that the other fhoulde yet ferue and fulfill  
the offyce. And alfo there are the caules why the  
Pulme was principally ordeyned. ffyfte, that it  
fhoulde drawe ffrefhe wynde therewith, to refrefrate &  
coole the Heart. Secondely, that it fhoulde chaunge,  
alter, prepare and purifie the fapde ayre or wynde be-  
fore it come to the Hearte, left the Heart myghte by  
fodayne chaunge & qualite of ayre be diftempered or  
infected, wherby myghte decaye the whole bodye.  
The thyrde caule is, that it fhoulde receaue from the  
Hearte the fumoufe fuperfluties or fuperfluous  
breath, whiche he geueth ffurth in breathynge vnto  
the partes therof. And in lyk wyfe they to reue them  
felues by chaunge of ayre. Also beynde the Pulme  
towarde the turnynge wyntes of the backe, is placed  
the necke of the Stomacke or Ventricle, of whom it is  
fpoken of in the Anatomy of the necke. And there  
paffen alfo bothe Veynes and Arteries, whiche with  
the ffharpe Arterie, with pannicles, ffronge ligamen-  
tes and glandulous ffleathe doe helpe, too fuffynge  
and fulfill the bodye places there in fetyng forthe  
the gowlet. And laffe of all in the Myddiffe, which  
is an officiall membre made of two pannicles and la-  
fferteous ffleath, and hys place is in the myddes of the  
bodye deuyding the neather Ventricle or bealy from  
the vppermore, beynge fpredded ouerthwarte in brea-  
dth vnder the region of the ffpirituals. And we  
fynde the caules why the Myddiffe was ordeyned.  
ffyfte, that it fhoulde deuyde the ffpiritualles  
ffrom the nutrites. The feconde, that it fhoulde

Here foloweth of the Pulme, called of some  
the Lightes & Louniges. Capit. u. xxiiij.

A. vi. kepe

kepe the vitall heate to descende downe to the nutrites. The thynde and laste, that it shoulde prohibite and lette the malicious fumes of the nutrites to ascende vppwarde, whereby the spirituall and vial members myghte be offended, hurte or diseased. Moreover, to this seconde or vpper more bealye belongeth the necke, whiche because it can longer laste & continue in the administring of Anatomy then the Spiritualls, we here place it laste.

The Anatomye of the Necke. Cap. xxxv.



**C**oncerninge the Necke of man Galen proueth in the seuenth booke *de instrumentis* that it was made onely because of the Lounges and Luyghtes. For what soeuer thyng wanteth the Pulme or Luyghtes, the same wanteth also the necke, yea, and also voyce, excepte filthe onely. And ye shall vnderstande, that the necke is al that whiche is conteyned betwene the head and the shoulders, and betwene the thyrne and the breste. The Necke is a compounde membre made principally of foure thynges, that is to wete, of the turninge ioyntes, the waye of wynde or breathe, and the way of meate wylth the other partes therein, hereafter to be moore playnlye declared, because they are in the Necke and not of the Necke. Moreover the turninge ioyntes of the Necke are seuen in numbere, whereof the fyrste and highest is ioynted to the lower bene of the head, called in the Physicians and Surgions terme, *Pixia*, or *Basillare*, and in the same wyse is ioynted euerye ioynt to other. And the last of these seuen is lykewise ioynted with the fyrste spondyl of the backe agaynst the breste. And the ligamentes that kepe these turninge 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 necessarie that the heade shoulde moue often tymes withoute the Necke, and the Necke lykewise withoute the heade, whiche 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 turninge ioyntes of the Necke spryngyn forth seuen payre of synowes, whych are diuerted thence into the heade, the face, the shoulders or the Armes, as thus, fyrste from the hoole of the firste turninge ioynte spryngyn the fyrste payre of synowes, betwene the fyrste ioynte and the seconde and in lyke maner procede they out of the reste of the turninge ioyntes. And these synowes receyue subtyll power, vertue and disposition of the synowes of the bryne or (as some men write) out of the marey of the backe, of the whiche power synowes fleashe, and a pannicle is the composition of Muscles, lactes and bryannes made, whiche thre termes are all one. And they are the instrumentes of voluntarie 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 substance of the Necke. The fyrst is the *Pyppwar* called of chyldeien the golden heere, whych is a certayne membre runnyng longe wyse, and lpyng over the si-

des of the turninge ioyntes, commynge frome the heade downe to the latter spondyls. And it is ordeyned for this cause, that when the synowes are by reason wery of oner much labour in their mouynge or traueleyng they myghte reste vpon this *Pyppwar* as vpon a bedde, or a quylte to ease them. The seconde fleashe is musclous, from whom spryngyn the tendons and cordes that moue the head and the Necke, whiche are numbred twentye as the muscles beforesayd. The thynde is pure fleashe, and it replenssheth the voyde spaces there betwene. The thynde parte of the Necke is the eminent or holyngge parte that standeth forth of the throte before. The fourth parte is called in Latyne *Gula*. And the hynder parte of the Necke is called in Latyne *Cervix*, because it kepeth the *Marey* of the backe descendyng downe frome the bryane throughte the turninge ioyntes there. And some wyrters affirme it to be called *Cervix*, *quasi cervix*, as yf ye shoulde saye in Englyshe, the lyfe of the bryane, because the necke receyuethe of the bryane the influence and vertue of mouynge, and serueth it by the synowes to the other partes and membres of the bodye beneythfurth. And here ye shall vnderstande that the *Wordes*, *Gula*, *Urophagus*, *Meri*, and the necke, of the *Stomacke* are all one thyng, and in the tables here after ye shall see it named the *Stomacke*, after the myndes of the Greke translatours. And it reacheth to length from the mouth to the *Ventricle*, and is fastened to the spondyls of the Necke in this commynge downe vntyl he reacheth to the fyrst ioynt, where he leueth the spondyls and strycketh forth to the foremoste parte of the Breste, and so passeth through the *Worde* by the mouth of the *Stomacke*, and there endeth. And it is to be vnderstande that this we sayd is compounde of two tunicles or cotes, the inner and the viter. And as for the viter tunicle, it is but a simple membre, and nedeth no retention but onely his olme nourishment. But the inner tunicle is compounde and made of muscles, of disposition lpyng, longwise by the whiche he maye drawe meate from the mouth into the *Stomacke*, as it is sayde in the Anatomye of the *Stomacke*. Furthermore, the sharpe *Arterie* or wynde pype called *Carua Pulmonis* and *Trachea Arteria*, is all one thyng and it is commonly called the throte *Bolle*. And it is set within the necke before the necke of the *Stomacke*, beinge but a compoude of greasy substance. And the pannicle lpyng betwene the *Wesant* and the throte *Bolle*, is called *Planan*. And ye shall further vnderstande, that the greate *Veyne* and *Arteries*, whiche ramified and spredde in braunches by bothe the sydes of the necke to the vpper parte of the heade are of some called *Swydege*, & of some beyne *Organce*, the mession whereof in the *lyuelp* is verye dangerous and peryllous, but for the further procelle be grumpyng and endyngge of these, with al thynges conteyned in the necke, it shal be moze exquisitelye set furth in the figures folowynge, whither after the readynge here of this, you maye for poure further knowledge haue recourse.

The Anatomye of the Heade, whiche is called of authours the thyrde or highest Ventrycle. Capitu xxxvj.

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

**B**ecause the Heade of man is þ place of memoꝛy, reason and vnderstandynge, or rather the habitation or mansion house of the Soule, we shal therefore by the sufferance of almighty God take in hande to expresse the Anatomy therof, begynninge fyrste with the authoritie of Galen, who writeth in the seconde chapter of his booke entytled *de Inuamentis*, and of Auicenn recyting in hys firste proposition, that the Heade of man was made neyther for þ wytte nor for the brayne, but only for the eyes, whiche they proue by thys reason, that diuerse beastes haungne no Heades at all haue the organs or instrumentes of witte in their bestes. And therefore the goodnes of God hath rayshed by the head of man, that the eyes beinge sette and fasteued therein 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 citee or castell hath alwaye to hym appoynted the hyghest place, to the ende that he may the better watche and geue warnynge of the enemyes approachynge. And so also doe the eyes in the Heade geue warnynge vnto the common wyttes for the defence of the lower membyres. Nowe to our purpose, yf a question be axed howe many thynges are conteyned on the Heade, and howe manye thynges within the Heade. we myghte aunswere accordynge to Guido, that there are but fyue, conteynynge, & fyue conteyned. Meanynge thereby, the Heere, the Skynne, the Fleashe, the Pannicles, and the Bones, and thus he leaueth vntouchted bothe Veines, Arteries and Sinowes, & therefore this aunswere is thoughte to be insufficient, 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, Veines, Pannicles and Bones, and declarynge what profite they bringe singulerly vnto man euerye one of theym in his kynde. And fyrste, we shal speake of the heere, whose declaration shalbe seene in the discription of synples. Notwithstandidg we note foure vilittes why the heere of the head was ordeyned. The fyrste is, that it defendeth the brayne frome to muche heate, and frome to muche colde, & froe other outwarde incommodities. The seconde is, that it maketh the fourme or shape of the heade to seeme the moore comlye, and bewyffull, and also maketh a distinction of the head froe the visage or face. The third is, that by the coloure of the heere is witnesssed 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 hangynge lose, then they coulde do yf it were as harde or thypcke as skynne.

Here foloweth of the skynne of the heade.

**T**he skynne of the heade is more lacerteous or toughe, more thypker and fuller of powers, then the skynne of anye other membyre of the body. And foure causes there are to be noted why it so is, þ one, that it kepeth and

defendeth the brayne frome to muche heate or colde, as the heere doeth. The seconde is, that it disculleth or geueth knowledge to the common wyttes of all thynges 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 shoulde be the better fence for the brayne. The fourth is, that it byndeth the bones of the heade the moore faste together.

Of the fleashe of the heade. Capit. xxvij.

**A**d the fleashe of the heade is al musclous or lacerteous fleashe lpyng on *Pericranium* nexte vnto it and none o-ther thyng betwene. And it is made of subtyll disposition and simple fleashe, of synowes, of veynes & of arteries, and why the fleashe of euerye membyre of the bodye is made musclous and lacerteous there are the causes. The fyrste is, that by his thickenesse it shoulde comforte the digestion of the other membyres lpyng vnghe vnto them. The second is, that throughe it euerye membyre is made þ more seemelyer and better shaped. The thyrde is, that by his meanes euerye membyre of þ bodye draweth to him nouryshment froe o-thers that put it forth froe the, as shalbe moze plainly expellesed in the fygures therof.

Here foloweth of *Pericranium* amplectyng the bony coueryng of the brayne. Ca. xxvij.

**A**d here commeth fyrste to be considered a Veine and an Arterye cresspyng betwene the fleashe & the layd *Pericranium*, and nouryshynge the vtter parte of the heade. And so entrynge pynelye throughe the seame of the head of þ scul, bearinge nouryshment to his pannicles of whose substance he is made, aswell to the harde pannicle called *Dura mater* as the pannicle *Pericranium*, as it shalbe here after declared amonge þ partes conteyned withinfurth of þ heade. And here is also to be noted it thys pannicle *Pericranium* it compasseth about al þ bones of the heade, wherunto is harde and faste toynded & cleuyng also to þ harde pannicle of þ brayne, beynge also a parte of hys substance. Howe be it they of them selues separated & deuyded the frome þ other. For *dura Mater* is neather moze & lyeth vnghe þ brayne vpon *pia mater*. And thys *Pericranium* was made princypally for.ii. causes. The one was for hys strong bindyng together of þ bones of the head, þ the feble knytting together or seame of þ scul myght be made, stronge, stable & fyne. The seconde is that it shoulde be a meane betwene the harde bone and the softe fleashe, to the entente þ the layde fleashe shoulde not be hyrte or byused 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.

Di. Acte

**N**ext vnder *Pericranium* lieth the bzayne panne, whose names, partes, numbre and differences, founde and assignned thereto by authours, it were to long here to reherse, for some named it after the 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 numbrd in the sayd scull seven bones, of the whiche the fyrste is called, the crownall bone, in whome consisteth the hooles of the eyes, and it dureth from the Browes to the myddest of the heade, and there it meteth with the seconde bone called the Occipitall bone, whiche is at the hynder parte of the heade, and called of some men the myddle bone. And aswell the Crownall bone as the Occipitall, 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 epyther syde the heade. And these also are deuyded by the seames or suturs of the heade, bothe from the crownall bone and the occipitall. The fyfth and the syxth bones are called *Petrosa* or *Mendosa Offa*, on these two bones lyc 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 were a wedg vnto al the other syre bones, fastening together. And they are thus numbrd. The fyrste is the crownall bone, the seconde the occipitall bone, the thyrde and the fourth are *Parietales* or the wall bones, the fyfth and syxth of a *Petrosa* or *Mendosa* other wyse named the false bones, the seuenth is *pixis os Basillare* or els *Coniformis* because it is in figure and offyce lyke a wedg, and therefore is of many called the wedg bone, and thys sufficeth for the partes of the heade withoutfurth.

Of the partes of the Heade conteyned  
wytin furth. Capitu. xxx.

**A**d nexte vnder the bones of the heade withoutfurth, the fyrst thing that appereth is the harde pannicle called in Latyne *Dura Membrana*, of the olde wyrters *Dura Mater*, and nexte vnder it lyeth the thynne pannicle, called *Pia Mater* or *Tenuis membrana*. And vnder that thynne pannicle lyeth the substance of the bzayne, deuyded betwene into two Ventricle, 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 Latyn *Vermiformis*, and the *retiformis*, or net shape othertwise named *rete mirabile*. But let vs now retorne to the harde pannicle, from whos we haue made thys digression, and lette vs shewe wherof and howe he is spronge 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 prynciplye throughte the bone or seame of the heade. And where by they vnion and gatherynge together they doe not onelye brynge and geue nutriment and spirite of life, but also doe weaue and enfolde them selues so toge-

thers that they make and are made this hard pannicle. And it is holden by by certayne thiedes of hym selfe commynge throughte the sayde seame of the heade, cumynge into the pannicle *Pericranium*, couerynge the bones of the heade, for the aforesayd Vayne & Arterye, and these thredes commynge frome the harde pannicle is as it were wourn 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 touchd the scull, it myghte then verelye lyghtely haue bene hurt of the hardenes of the bone of the same. The seconde is, that the matter or corrupte moisture commynge frome the woundes made in the head, and pearchynge the scull, shoulde by it be the better defendd and kepte frome the thynne pannicle of the bzayne and so the substance of the bzayne myght be molessted or hurte. Howeouer nexte vnto the harde pannicle is the thynne pannicle, called *Pia Mater*, or meke mother, because it is so soft and tender to the bzayne, of whose creation it is to be noted as of the harde pannicle for the original of bothe, is of one kynde, in theyr fyrste creation, as frome the Hearte and the Luyer, and it is called the mother of the bzayne, bycause it is soft and tender ouer the bzayne, and that it doth nouryshe and fede the same as doeth a lounyng mother to her tender chyld. And in thys thynne pannicle is muche to be noted of the greate numbre of Veynes and Arteryes that are infolded and amplexed therein, and doe ranyshe throughte all hys substance, geuyng to the bzayne bothe nutriment, spirite and lyfe. And thys pannicle doeth bewrape all the whole substance of the braune. And in some place of the bzayne the Veynes and Arteryes goe forth of hym, entrynge into the deuisions of the bzayne, and there dyncrnyng of the bzayne substance into them, and crauyng and requeryng of the Hearte to theym the spirite of lyfe, and breath, and of the Luyer nutriment. And the aforesayde spirite or breathe taketh here a feerder digestion, and comforteth the vertue animal, whiche is affirmed to be done by labouration or paynefull labourynge of the vitall spirite. And furthermore, the cause why there are no pannicles ouer the bzayne then one, is for thys cause, that there beynge but one pannicle onelye, epyther muste haue bene a soft or a harde pannicle, or a meane betwene bothe. And it coulde not haue bene harde because of hurtynge the bzayne 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 betwixt harde & soft, then neyther the bzayne coulde haue suffred hys toughnes, neyther yet coulde it haue defendd the bone frome brynynge the bzayne. Thys maye we wonder and beholde with great admiration the meruelous workes of God in Nature. For as in thys, so in all other members of the bodye is nothyng frustrate, but euerye thyng so necessarye that there can be none amende-menc or betteryng of them. And thus are the two pannicles there appoynted, the one tough and harde to be a meane betwene harde and soft, the other thynne and soft to be a meane betwene tough and fusible or quauye. And bothe these pannicles are sparmitike and colde and drye of complexion.

And thus is the nature of the hard and soft

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

Here foloweth now of the brayne. Ca. xxxi.

**T**he Brayne in the syghte of man is of a wonderfull and marueylous substance to be considered, and it is also very straunge, to beholde howe thys softe or thymme pannicle detteth the substance of the brayne, and bylappeth & partes therof in smal celles as you shal here after be aduertised, as thus. The substance of the brayne is deuided 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 meaneest. And frome eche of them one to another are pylues or passages called *Meatus* or wayes throughte 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 & vniuersal creator hath organysed or infused seueral vertues, as thus. In the fyrst or forme Ventricle he hath founded or placed the common wyttes or senses, othe[r]wise called the fyue wyttes, as hearynge, seepnge, smellnge, felynge and tastng. And ther is also in one part of thys Ventricle, the vertue of feryngnge called *Phantasmas* or fantasie. And thys vertue taketh all the fourmes or ordynauces, disposed of the fyue wyttes, after the remotion or meanyng of sensible thynges. And in the othe[r] 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, reseyntynge the verpe same thynges, shapen or ordynauces vnto the vertue imaginatyue. In the myddle Cell or Ventricle, there is founded and constituted, the vertue cogitatie or estimatie, for it ponderith and weigheth, rehercheth declarith and demeth those thynges that are therer brought and offered vnto it from the vertues afoze reherchid. And in the thirde ventricle ordeyned at the hyndermost parte of the head is placed the vertue memoratiue. And in this are registred, referued & kept, al such thynges as are done or exprest by the wittes and senses befoze reherchid, & here be as treasure preserued, vnto the putting furth of the fyue senses or common wittes, and othe[r] organes and instrumentes of the soules operations. And out of the extreme partes here of springeth the Mare of the backe, whiche runneth downe frome thence into the spondyls or tournynge ioyntes of the Chynne, as it shal be moore at large dysculled in the tables or explication of figures here after folowng. Furthermore it is to be noted that from the forme figure or ventricle of the brayne, springen seuen payre of sensitiue or felyng synowes, called in Latyne *Nervi*, whiche are frome thence produced and conueyed forth to the Eyes, the Eares, the Tongue, and the Stomacke, and in lyke maner to dyuerse and sondry partes of the bodye, as in the declaration of tables of the synowes it shal moore cletely appeare. It is also to be considered, that about the myddle Ventricle is the place of *Vermiformis* or wormpe shape, with the hymnelle fleashe that supplieth the cauite or space there. And also the wonderfull Cause named *Rece mirabile*, is also placed there vnder

neath the pannicles bounde or rather tangled and wouen together, onely with the Arteries ascending thither from the Hearte, in the whiche the spuelle or vitall spirite by hys greate labour and woche is tournd and made anymall. And ye shall further vnderstande & these two are the best kept partes of al the bodye, for it is death vnto a man to suffre any maner of hurt or gresse in these partes fro withoutfurth, & for that cause hath God moste prouidently placed them there farre frome the Hearte. And hercin I note greatly the sayng 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 necessarlye infolded and bewraped. And in thys place also is reposed the spirite of felynge, who hath frome thys place hys first 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 viscolitte or spynnelle. It is also a principall membre, and a membre officiall and sparmaticke. And the cause wherfoze we call the brayne a principall membre, is, because it is the gouernoure and treasure house of the fyue wyttes. And we call it an officiall membre, because it hath the effecte of felynge and spyryng. And it is colde and moyste, bycause thorough suche temperature of humidite, & coldnesse it doeth mitigate and allwage the excellue heate and drought that ascendeth by thither from the Hearte. It is also of wette substance, to be the moore apte and able to receaue indifferently euery impression and traualle, aswel brought vnto him from without, as within it selfe begotten and encreased. The brayne also is nealthe or softe, that it maye the better geue place and fauoure to the vertue of spyryng. It is viscolous for thys purpose, that the synowes frome thence produced myghte be meaneleye toughe, stronge and able to supplie theyr offyce, and that they shoulde haue none impediment in woorkynge by meanes of ouermuche viscolyte or dye hardnesse. And on thys poynte Galen moueth an argumente, demaundyng whether that felynge and mouynge be brought to the synowes by one or by diuerse, or whether the afozesayde thynges be broughte substantiuallye or radycallye. And the sayde excellent and famous Physicion Galen wytteth in hys fyfthe booke of *Intercyals*, that thys matter is of suche difficulte and hardnesse 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 containynge all mouynge, & that it also enrichth all the othe[r] membres of the bodye in geuyng to the the sense, of felynge and mouynge. For yf the brayne haue any impediment or hynderaunce then are all the othe[r] membres of the bodye empouershed and dysfounyshed of theyr strength and vertue. But the brayne beyng safe and soude, all the reste of the membres are in lykewyse stronge and able to execute theyr rowmes. Moreover, the brayne hath a certayne proprietye in folowynge the course of the Woone, for in the wayng or growynge of the Woone, the brayne floweth alwayes bywarde, and encreaseth in myghte.

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

But in the waue of the Moone, the brayne descendeth, or shrinketh doke new arde, euery thinge as as it were wastynge for the tyme, bothe in substance and vertue, and withdrawynge hym selfe together, neyther is it at suche tyme muche obedient to the spirite of feelinge. And thys thinge is manifestlye proued by suche persons as are Lunatike or madde, and also in menthat are Epileptike or troubled with the fallinge synkenesse. For they are euer mooste agreued when the Moone is lesse of myght, as in the fyrste begynnyng and in the latter quarter. Wherefore Aristotle gathereth, and sayeth, that when it happeneth the brayne to be either to dype or to morse, it may not thin worke hys kynde. For the bodye is thereby made colde and feble. And the spirite of lyfe beginneth to melte, and to resolu, and to euanyshe, and then foloweth imbecillitie or weakenesse of the wyttes with decaye of all other membres of the bodye, and consequentlye deathe. But yf ye require a moze experte knowledge herein, as concernyng the fourme, shape, substance and greatnes of the brayne, the partes, the construction or placynge of the brayne, the vessels therof, the regions, nettes, boughtes, pammicles and seperations, with bringynge forth of synowes and theyr begynnynges, ye may alway haue recourse to the fyrste and seconde fygyures of Aecues or synowes, and to the capitall fygyures in the latter ende of the fygyures here in thys boke.

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

**A**d the foreheade conteyneth no manner of thinge withinfurth, saue onlpe the skyn withoute, and the musclicous fleshe that lyeth vnder it. For the pammicle vnder the fleshe perteyneth to that parte which we called *Pericranium*, and the bone is of the crownall bone, although it be there made brode lyke as it were a double bone. And thys bone fasteneth or setteth furth the foreheade, from the one care to the other, and from the eares forwarde vnto the browes, and the browes are thus sette and reared vp from the eyes hangynge somewhat ouer them, this was done to couer and defende the eyes from noyauce withoutfurth, as Galen moste wyttelye declareth in hys booke of the vse of partes. And the browes are ordeyned wryth heere vpon them to putte of the sweate and suche lyke noyosome humoures descendynge from the heade, lest they shoulde fall into the eyes. The browes also geue ayde and assistaunce to the eye liddes, fournyng also and settynge forth the bewyge and comlynesse of the face, for suche as haue no heeres on their browes are nothyng seemelye to beholde, for the better they are in propozition, the moze sightfull. But if they be greate out of measure, Aristotle iudgeth suche as so haue them, to be enupous. Moreover, hyghe browes and thicke with heeres betoken hardenes. And contrariwise, 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 the musclicous lpen here alonge fro the one care to the other, where yf anye incision chaunte to be made alongest the muscle, the brywe myghte then by suche occasion hange ouer the eye. And thys barbe bene often tymes seene yea, and in suche maner, that it haite beue vnturable. This browe or swelling out about the eyes, is called in Latine *Supercilium*, and swelling beneth the eyes is called in Greke *Mela*, and in Latyn *Poma*, whiche euerych at the eares, at the angle of the nose, and these two enupron the eye on boche sydes agaynste the hurtefull occasions withoutfurth, and that the eye beyng weyre or heauye myghte contentlye repose and reste vnder them, as vnder sure couerynge vnto them. we finde also that the heeres on the browes profyt not a lytle to the syght, for vnder the is addresed the spyal of fourmes and similitudes of visibill thinges vnto the apple of the eye.

Here foloweth of the Eares. Cap. xxxij.

**I**n Greke the Eares are called *Oia*, and in Latyn *Aures*. And they are placed at the extreme partes of the Temples. The viter or outwarde part of the Care is called *Auricula*, the vppermost parte *Pinna* and the lower

*Fibra*: the Care is a membre sensibill and lyght of feeling, and in substance gristly, able to be folden without, 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 about the hooole or entraunce into the heade, is thys, that the soundes or voyces which are beyre fugiue, shoulde there fallen 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 the hooole from thinges fallynge into it, whiche myghte lette the hearynge, and for thys cause are made the wyndicles and foldynge in the same. Moreover, the Authours call the hooole in the care the blinde hooole, by cause of hys fournyng with crooked passages, whiche prohibyete and lette the passynge through of a byssle or any other instrument. As Galen teacheth in the nyth and eleuenth booke of the vse of partes. And also the nerues or synowes, whiche are the organs of hearynge sprynge from the brayne, where as the seuen payre of synowes come from, and where as they come to the hooole of the Care, they are wythed much lyke a vine presse, and they are made at the endes muche lyke the heade of a worne, or lyke teates, in the whiche the sounde is recepued to and carryed the common wittes. There comen also to the Care certayne synowes from the Marey in the Necke, that is to wete, two from the hynder parte, and two from the sydes, runnyng into the skynne of the Eares. The Eares haue also certayne soft synowes sprynge from the fyfth coniugation of the brayne, as it appeareth in the eleuenth and syxtenth of the vse of partes.

Here foloweth of the Eyes. Cap. xxxij.

And

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.



**A**d the Eyes are called in Greke *Ophthalmus*, and in Latyne *Oculus*. And accordyng 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 bittered 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 instruments of syghte, and they are copounded of tenne thynges, that is say: of seuen tunicles or cotes, and of thre humours. Of the whiche Galen speaketh in the seuenth boke *de Iunamentis* and in the seconde Chapter, sayinge: That the braine and the heade were principallie made for the Eyes, that they beyng the gyde and leader of man myghte be sette in the hyghest place of all the fabrycke or frame of mans bodye, there to be as a beuer and espyer of all thynges. As a watchman that standeth in the hyghest tower of a citie or other stronge holde. But as touchyng this matter diuerse men there be of sundrye opinions, concernyng the numbres of these tunicles especiallye. For some accompte and reken them to be thre, and some contende that they are fyve. And *Lodouicus Passens* appoynteth the to be in numbre but fyue, & allegeth Galen for hys authourtie. But I not withstanding we finde in truth, v. which are thus named of the common sorte of authours, *h.* is to saye: *Scleratica*, *Secundina*, *Retina*, *Vitrea*, *Cornua*, *Arauea* or *Coniunctiua*, and although the Authours somewhat dissent in the numbre hereof, yet in their explications they agree and come all to one purpose. There are also in the eye thre humours, as the glassye humour, the wateryshe humour called *Albuginens*, because it is lyke the whyte of an egge, and the cristalline humour. And howe or after what maner these tunicles and humours do engendyre and growe to their substance, it shall here be declared. First ye shall vnderstande, that there spryng out of the brayne substance of the foymost ventricle, two synowes, the one from the ryght syde, and the other from the lefte syde, and these are called the fyrste payre of synowes, because they are the fyrste payre of al the seuen *h.* appere to the workers in *h.* Anatomy. And Galen declarcth in the fourth booke *De Morbo et 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 visibill spirite myghte passe frelye to the eye. The seconde is, that the fourmes and lykenesse of visibill thynges myghte 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 substance of the brayne, they come through thynne couerynge whiche is called *Pia mater*, of whose substance they obreyne a pānicle or a cote, & the cause why that they assume that pānicle is to kepe and defende them from noysaunce. And before they entre into the scull they mete and ioyne them selues into one synow, the length of halfe an ynche. And then they depart agayne into twayne, and ech of them goeth furth by him selfe, through the brayne pāne into the eye. And these synowes are called of the Philosophers *Nervi optici*. And the fynde the causes why these synowes are ioyned in one before they entre into the eyes. The

fyrste cause is, that yf there happen anye disease of hurte to the one, that yet the other shoulde receaue the visibill spirite that earst came to both eyes. The seconde is, that all thynges whiche we see with our eyes, shoulde appere simply one, for yf these *h.* were not ioyned together, euerye one thyng shoulde haue seemed to vs to haue bene two thynges, lyke as it doeth to wozmes and to certayne other beastes. The thirde is, that in suche maner, the one myghte stave and helpe the other. And accordyng to thys Lanfranchus sayeth: that these two synowes comyng 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 pānicle and of the harde. And when they entre into the orbyt or compasse of the Eye, they extremities are then dylated and spredde abroad, whiche extremities are of the nature and substance of the thynne pānicle, the harde pānicle, and the opticke synowes. And thus is there engendred in the Eyes thre cotes or tunicles. The fyrste is of the substance of *Pia mater*, & is called *Secundina*. The second is of *h.* substance of *h.* hard pānicle called, *Scleratica*. The thyrde is engendred of the opticke synowes, whiche is *Retina*. And ech of these is moore subtyller then the other, and they enclose the humours aboute, and are nexte vnto the humours without anye thyng betwene them and the humours. And ye shall further vnderstande, that ech of these thre tunicles be druyded in two, and so are made the fyve tunicles. For thre of these cotes are of thre partes of the brayne, and thre of the outwarde partes without. And after these fyve is the seuenth made of *Pericranium*, whych couereth the bones of the heade. And thus briefelye to rehearse the, of the hard pānicle called *Dura mater* cometh *Scleratica*, and *Cornua*, of the thynne pānicle cometh *Secundina* and *Vitrea*. Of the opticke synowes cometh *Retina* and *Arauea* and of *Pericranium* spryngeth *Coniunctiua*. Nowe to speake of the thre humours, that is to saye: of the glassye humour, the wateryshe humour, and the cristalline humour, whiche are placed in the myddle of the Eye. You shall vnderstande, that the glassye humour is in coloure verie cleare lyke vnto the substance of fused glasse when it is molten, and it is conteyned wythin the reyne cyrcle, beyng also in the inwarde syde nexte vnto the brayne. And it is verie subtyll or thynne because the cristalline humour myghte passe through it as water passeth through a spounge, thre by to be purified and clenfed. And that the visibill spirite myghte also the lyghtelye passe through it from the brayne. And this glassye humour goeth aboute the cristalline humour, vntyll he mete with the wateryshe humour, whiche is called of some men *Albuginens*, and the same is sette in the bittermoste parte of the Eye. And in the myddest of the vitriall humour, and the wateryshe humour, is sette the cristalline humour. In whome is principallie fixed the syghte of the Eye. And these humours be separated and so enwrapped with the pānicles or cotes as fore sayde, that betwixte euerye humour a pānicle. Furthermore, where as the whyte in the Eye ioyneith with the blacke, the seuent circles cleaue together, although they differge somewhat in coloure and bygnesse the one from the other. And thys place of con-



## Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

Stoppinge these circles, is called of learned Physitions in Greke *Iris* and in Latyne *Cornea*. I omitte here to speake of þe regions & partes lying round about the Eye, and scrupnge to the same, & of the vii. muscles which are appoynted by the skyll of Nature, to turne the Eye euery waye, and also of the eye liddes with the hooles in the eye kyndes, and the fatte with diuerse other helpes thereto belonging, bycause they shalbe set furth more at large in þe figures here after folowng. But yf any desyre further knowledge here in, let hym repayre to the discription of Galen in hys booke of the vse of partes.

Here foloweth the discription of the Nose. Capitu xxxv.

**B**etwene the eyes lyeth the Nose, whiche the Grekes call *Rhinos*, and is not onely the instrument of smellng, but a great ornament also to the face. And it is firste to be noted, that there come two synowes from the bryaine to the hooles of the bryaine panne, wher the cauite of the Nose firste begynneth, and they are not properly synowes, but rather organs and instrumentes of smellng. And they haue heades lyke þe humples or teares of a womans dugges. In these is receiued þe odour or sauour of thynges, representyng the same to the common wyttes. And ouer these two is set or placed *Colatorium* whiche we call the begynnng of the nostryls. And it is set betwixt the eyes vnder the vpper parte of the Nose. And it is to be noted that thys concauite or dyche or gutter was ordepayed for two causes, the firste is, that the ayre that bringeth forth the spirite of smellng myght reste therein till it maie be taken or caught of the inner organs of smellng. The seconde is, that the superfluities of the bryaine myghte be hydden vnder it, vntill it myghte contentlye be censed alwaye and voyded. And from thys dyche or gutter there goe two hooles throughe into the mouth, and of these hooles ariseth the commodities or profits. The firste is, that whan a man doeth eate, sleape or reste, his mouth beyng closed, the ayre myghte throughe the sayde hooles be drawen into the Lounges and Ryghtes, otherwyle the Mouth shoulde euer be open. Another is, that they helpe the pronounciation or sounde of the voyce, for these hooles beyng stopped, men are sayde to speake in the Nose, which you may proue by stoppyng your nose w<sup>th</sup> your hand. The thyrde comoditie is, þe aforesayd dyche or gutter, maie by & throughe the sayde two hooles be scoured & censed, as when a mā snuffeth hys Nose or draweth the mucke of hys Nose inwarde into hys mouth. The Nose is a membre consummer, that is to saye, all of one mettle or substance, and it is official also, and it standeth oute a pretye waye withoute the face, and is somewhat pliable to be bowed any waye that a man wyll, whiche Nature hath so fourmed, to the ende that it maie the better be censed. And it is to be knowen, that it is made of skynne and lacerteous fleashe. And of two bones standyng in maner of a triangle, whose extremities be topned together with two gristles, & one other that deuideth the nostryls withinfurth, and holdeth the Nose by frome lpyng

flat. Also there be, ii. chautes or gutters, because if the one were stopped, yet shoulde the other serue. Moreover, 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 sauoure thereof. 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 proportioned accordyng 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 thyrre or to wyde with muche drawyng in of ayre, it breikereth great streynes of heart and indignation of thought. And it is to be noted, & that accordyng to the myndes of diuerse authours, that by the shape of the membres of the bodye, maie be iudged the affections and wyll of the soule.

And thys affirmeth the Philosopher in the begynnng of Philosophie. Moreover, there cometh furth of the fourthe Ventricle of the bryaine into the nostryls aforesayde, throughe the hooles which are comō both to the eyes & to þe nose, a meately bygge synowe, whiche cometh from the thyrde conuagation of the bryaine, and spredeth into the tunicle, whiche vnder topneth the nostryls, & from thence also it goeth forth into þe rouffe of the mouth. And thys core that thus vnderiorneth the nostryls together, continueth with the large pannicle that couereth the tongue, the mouth and the wynde pype with his couer yea, the goulet and all the inner syde of the Ventricle or nauie, as ye shall fynde in the nyth and the eleuenth boke of the vse of partes.

Of the Temples. Capitu xxxvj.

**T**he Temples are membres of the heade, and they are not made without great skyl, for by meanes of these hooles withinfurth, they take the humour that cometh from the bryaine and bryngen the eyes a slepe. And also yf the sayde hooles or denties of the Temples be pressed and wrouge then by trappng of the humour that there continueth, the teares are made to fal from the eyes. Also the Hearte sendeth of hys bytall spirite in arteries throughe the temples into the bryaine, and by þe Temples also þe veynes carry the nutrimentall bloude into the heade, and here are also veynes pullatye which in thys plate maie lyghelye be hurt.

Of the Chekes. Capitu xxxvii.

**A**nd the Chekes are the spelyng partes of the face, and they consue in thym manye fleashe muscles, veynes & arteries. Halp Abbas affirmeth that there are twelue muscles whiche moue the neather chawe or Jable, some of them to open & some to close, and thyt the chawes together. And they procede thither vnder the bones to the Temples, and for that cause are called the Temple muscles, whiche shalbe expressed at large in the tables of muscles amonge the figures folowng.

folowynge in thys present worke. These muscles are ryghte noble and sentitive, that is to save, lpyghte and quycke of felynge, and to hurte them eueryche muche peapll. There are also other muscles which serue to grynde and chewe the meate. And from the brayne comen sondrye synowes to euerye of these muscles endynge them with sense of felynge and mouynge. To these muscles comen also dyuerse arteries and veynes, and in expectall to the angles or corners of the eyes, aboute the temples and the lppes. And the Philosopher attributeth to the chekes the fayrenesse and beuetye in man or woman, and the complexion is also knowe by þ chekes. For if þ chekes be full & ruddye & medled with temperate whitenesse: the complexion is sanguine. Ruddye towarde citrene or yelow colour and not verpe fatte, betokeneth a Coloyrke complexion. And if the chekes be whyte in colour without medlyng of rednes, and in substance fatte, and neseche, they betoken superfluite of colde, of moysture, and of flegme. And if they be browne in colour, citrene or redde, thynne and leane in substance, it signifieth greete dyvenge with muche colerpycke heate. But if they be as it were ble wysh in colour, and of lyle fleshy and substance, it signifieth much colde and dyeth by meanes of melancolpe. And as Aulcien sayeth, the chekes doe not onely shewe the diuersitie of complexions, but also the qualite 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. Moreover the bones of the face are dyuerse. For of þ chekes there be two, of the nose withoutfurth two, of the nose withinfurth thre, of the upper mandible two, furthermore, these thre withinfurth of the nose are after thys sorte disposed. The fyrste deuydeth the nose as within, and is vnder the nose, the other two are in eche nostryll one, and they seme to be coled lyke vnto a waser. 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 loyges. And by the same canale or gutter is purged also the superfluities of the brayne into the mouth wardes, as is afore mentioned. And ye shall vnderstande that Guido maketh mention of nyne bones in the face, and to confirme hys sayynge he allegeth Galen. But we can not fynde so manye in the descretion or curynge of the face by Anatomye vnles he accompreth the neather chawbe the mynth, whyche yf he so doe, then are there tenne. For the neather mandible hath two, but in thys we wyl not greatlye contende, but leaue it to the iudgemente of other wyters, and the diligent obseruacion of wyllye practysers.

¶ Here foloweth of the Mouth. Cap. xxxvij.

**T**he partes of the Mouth are fyue that is to wete, the Lippes, the Teathe, the touge, the *Vula* and the palate or rouffe of mouth. The lppes are membres consimlar and official, ful of muskulous fleshy as is afore sayde, and they were ordeyned for two especiall causes. The fyrste is, that they shoulde be as a dooze or an hatche to kepe þ mouth close tpl the meate were byndelpe

chewed. The seconde is, that they shoulde be deligent helpers to pronunce the wordes of a bodye in speakeynge. The teathe are membres consimlar & official being hardest of al other bones, & they are fastened in the cheke bones, and were ordeyned for thre causes. Fyrste that they shoulde chewe and grynde the meate that it myghte be easlye receaued and the soner concocted and digested. The seconde, that they shoulde helpe to the speache, for yf the teathe be lacking oure wordes maye not playnelye nor well be pronounced. The thyrde is, that they shoulde serue to beastes as weapons to defende them. The numbrye 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.

**T**he Tongue is a carnous or fleashe membre, compoude & made of manye nerues or synowes and ligamentes with arteries and veynes. And the tongue was principallpe ordeyned for thre causes. The fyrst is, that whan a man eateth, the tongue helpeth to tounne and to breake the meate abroade, tpl it be wel & thoroughlye chewed. The seconde is, that by the tongue is discerned the taste of thynges, as whether they be swete or solwe, bytter or sharpe, & such lyke, and so presenteth the same vnto þ comon wytes. The thyrde is, þ by it is pronounced the speche, for without the tongue coulde be no distinction of wordes nor of voyces perceived. Moreover the fleashe parte of the tongue is somewhat whyte, and there are in it nyne muscles seruinge to the motion and tounnyng of the tongue, euerye waye. And aboute the roie of it are fixed dyuerse glandys or kyndes whiche shall be at large expyressed in the figures folowynge. And amonge these glandys are as it were two welles, whiche are euer full of spyttyll or moysture, wherewith the tongue is alwaye tempered and moystred that it maye not beare dreye by meanes of hys trauayle and labour, or by meanes of excessiue heate arpyng from the partes withinfurth, as from the Luyer or the Stomache. The *Vula* is a membre made of spongyous fleashe, and it hangeth downe frome the Palate, or rouffe of the mouth ouer the goullet of the throte. And it is thought to be colde & drye of complexion. And when men haue the rewme, it happeneth often tymes that much moystnes falleth downe fro the head thertvnto, 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 me in great feare and paynll. This *Vula* 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 founde of the voyce, for where the *Vula* lacketh, there is founde great defaulte in soundyng of the wordes. Another is that it myghte helpe to the boydynge of the Stomake by vomites. Another also is, that by the *Vula* is prepared, qualified and abated the distemperance of the ayre that thereby passeth into the

Veines and the Arteries. Another cause is, that by it are gaped and led the superfluities of the braine to mingle whither frome the colatures of the nose. For otherwise those superfluities myght fall downe sodenly into the mouth or throate, wherupon myght ensue manye dyspleasures and occasions of peryll.

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

**A**d the Palate of the mouthe con-  
tyneth a carnose or fleshy pan-  
nicle with certayne bones there vnder,  
and these bones haue two deuisions,  
the one deuision goeth alonge the  
rouffe of the mouth frome the deu-  
ision of the nose, and the openinge of the upper man-  
dible, vnto the neather ende of the Palate, lackynge  
onely halfe an ynche. And there it deuydeth and  
breaketh ouerthwart. And the fyrr deuision is of the  
mandible. And the seconde is of the bone called in La-  
tyn *Basillare*, whiche bone sustenteth and byndeth  
together all the other bones of the heade. And thys  
skynne of the rouffe of the mouth is of the same pan-  
nicle, the inner part of the stomacke is. And it rea-  
cheth to hym length vnto the same through the necke  
of the stomacke called *Esophagus*, whose inner side is also  
of thys pannicle. And to approue thys to be true, we  
fynde that whan a man is touched wth the mouth a-  
none it tickleth in the Stomacke, yea, and the nerer ye  
touche vnto the throate, the moore the Stomacke ab-  
horreth it, in so muche that often tymes by suche  
touchynge the Stomacke casteth vp by vomite such  
thynges as are within it. Also the uppermost ende  
of the wesaunt endeth in the mouth. And with it is  
continued or led alonge the way of the eye, whose hooles  
or mouth is covered with a flappe muche lyke to a  
tongue, and thys flappe or flappe is gristelye to the  
ende that the meate and drynke maye the easelyer  
glyde ouer it into the necke of the Stomacke. And this  
gristle is called of some men *Epiglottis* or *Operculum laryn-*  
*gis*, for whan a man speaketh, it is reysed vp, and couer-  
eth the waye of the meate. And whan a man swal-  
oweth his meate, than it couereth the waye of the eye.  
And thus whyle the one is couered the other is alway  
discouered, but of the waye of the eye be open when the  
meate is in receyvinge, as we see whan men do bothe  
eate and talke, than it often tymes chaunceth that  
it croume to fall into it, by meanes wherof men can  
not leaue coughynge tyl such tyme as it be caste forth  
agayne. And thus I leaue to treat anye further of  
the seconde or upper ventricule and the partes there  
of, for you shall fynde theyr entyre and full declara-  
tions in the booke of figures here after ensuyng.

Here foloweth of the partes called Artus,  
whiche are the Armes and Handes, wch  
the Legges and Feete. Cap. xli.

Of the Armes and Handes, wch the Legges and Feete. Cap. xli.



**T**he Arme is called in Greke  
*Brachium*, and it is the parte be-  
tweene the shoulder and the cu-  
bite. And the space betwene the  
elbowe and the wryste of the  
hande is called the cubite, in  
whome are two bones called the  
*Ulna* 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 them is the adiuutoye or helpynge bone, whiche  
commeth from the spatell or blade of the shoulder to  
the elbowe ioynte. And thys spatell or blade of the  
shoulder reacheth wth hys hynder parte towarde the  
chynne bone, at whiche ende it is brode and thynne,  
and endeth in grystles. And the upper parte thereof is  
rounde, in whose roundenes is a concauittie or holow-  
nes, as it were a cuppe, or vessel, or a bore, wherin the  
afore named adiuutoye or helpynge bone is fastened.  
And these two bones are there kuytte or fastened to-  
gether with two stronge lygamentes, wherby is al-  
so fastened the canell bones. These canell bones goe  
alonge vnder the foremoste 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 them. Moreover, there  
are in the arme betwene the shoulder and the fingers  
endes thre bones. The fyrr is the helpynge bone,  
whose upper ende entrech into the bore or cuppe of  
the sholder bone, and he is but one bone haungge no  
felowe. Thys bone is holow and ful of marce, and is  
also somewhat crooked, that it myghte the better be-  
gryppe thynges. And it is holow because it shoulde be  
the lychter and the moore obedient to the styryngge  
and mouyngge of the braine. Furthermore thys  
bone hath two knobbes standynge oute in his nea-  
ther extremitie or ende, that is to say, at the toppe of the  
elbow, wherof the one is more rysing then the other. And  
it is made lyke vnto a pulley, suche as they drawe vp  
water wythall and other thynges. Moreover, these  
two bones entech wth theyr lower endes into a con-  
cauittie or bought proportioned and made for them in  
the endes of the two fore bones, other wyse called the  
cubite bones, wherof the uppermoste goeth frome  
the elbowe to the thombe by the uppermoste parte of  
the cubite. And the neathermoore beyng the greater  
of the twayne goeth from the elbowe towarde the lit-  
tle finger. And these two bones are bounde to the  
helpynge bone at theyr uppermoste ende, wth strong  
lygamentes, and vnto the bones of the hande they are  
lyke wyse fastened with lygamentes. And the bones  
of the hande are numbred to be eyghte, of the whiche  
eyghte bones, the foure uppermoste are ioynted to the  
four neathermoste nexte to the fingers. And in the  
thirde warde of bones, be foure bones whiche are in  
the paulme of the hande. And to these are ioynted the  
bones of the fingers and the thombe. And thus in e-  
uerie finger are thre bones, and in the thombe are  
two bones. And thus are there in the fingers and  
thombe of eyther hande fouretyne bones called *Ossa di-*  
*gitorum*. In the paulme of the hande are v. called *Ossa meta-*  
*carpi*, and in the toppe or part of the hande next to the  
wryste are eyghte, and thys parte is called in the A-  
rabicall terme *Basceta*, and frome the wryste to the  
Moultre

## Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

holder the bones, whiche accompted al together amounte to the summe of thyrtye bones in eyther hand and arme. Howe lette vs take in hande the settinge forth of the synowes, cordes, lygamentes and braynes. Wherin ye shall vnderstande that there comen from the marcy of the backe through the spondils or turninge ioyntes of the necke foure pyncipall 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 bynne from the brayne and the marcy of the backe to the armes bothe felynge and mouyng. And these foure synowes comen firste to the ioynte of the shoulder, where they ioyne with the lygamentes there, geue vnto them both felynge and mouyng. And in their comixion or tanglyng together, they are constituted and made cordes. And the causes we fynde, why these synowes were firste conuoynged or mixed with the lygamentes. The firste cause is, for that the excellent gyfte of felynge in the synowes myghte soone be made weyre by theyr continual mouyng and labour, vnlesse they were vpholden by the sayde lygamentes, which are insensible and voyde of felynge. The seconde is, that the smalnesse or tendrenesse of the synowes, myghte be made the fuller through the greatnesse of the lygamentes. The thyrde is, that the feblenesse of the synowes myghte therewith be strengthened, whiche otherwysse shoulde by reason of theyr weakenes & lymnernesse be insufficiente to execute their offices, were it not for the helpe that they haue of the strength of the lygamentes.

*Here foloweth of the Cordes, Ligamentes, Muscles and Synowes. Capitu. xliij.*

**B**ut nowe to declare what a Corde, a Lygamente, a Muscyle & a Synow is, we wyl not here muche embusye oure selues, sith ye shall in suche case repaire to theyr proper descriptions here after folowynge in the explication of the partes. But to knowe the vse of the partes of the arme, ye shall vnderstande that through the commaundement of the wyl or soule the membres are only moued, as the arme is drawen to the hynder parte of the bodye by the commaundement of the wyl or power of the soule appetitiue procedynge to the Muscles there, and thereby the hynder or vtter Muscyle is accordynglye drawen together, and the inner Muscyle enlarged. Lykwysse when it is drawen inwarde, the inner Muscyle draweth together and the vtter Muscyle enlargeth and stretcheth it selfe. And when the arme is stretched forth in length, then are the cordes enlengthened. But as these nerues and ligamentes passe the ioynte of the shoulder, & the ioynt of the elbow, they mingle them selues & ioyne with simple fleashe, and thus are made the braynes of the armes called of some men laccerteous or muscious fleashe. And these braynes are deuyded into manye and sundrye Muscles, and that to dyuerse and sundrye vses, as in the figures of muscles you shal playnlye perceyue. And there are founde thre causes why

the simple fleashe is meddled with the cordes. The firste is, that wyl myght quietlye drawe and extende through the temperature of the fleashe, the fleashe euerye where beuoyng the sayde cordes in place accordyng. The seconde is, that the soft and moyste temperaunce of the fleashe myghte abate and qualifie the droughte and hardenes of the cordes, whyche they myghte els attayne by greate mouyng and stryng. The thyrde is, that the fourme and shap of the drawyn medres might be the more comly & sayer to beholde, sith Nature doeth nothyng create, but that the thynge created maye bothe haue some vse to serue vnto, and also shap and facture conueniente. And to make destruction of euerye puiate part, concernyng his vse that it serueth for, Nature hath euerye thynge puiatelye beuoyng in hys proper and severall pannicle. For otherwise one parte coulde nothyng doe, without disturbaunce of the partes nexte to hym adioynyng. Also in the braynes of the armes are Muscles of sundrye shap. And for that cause they haue obteyned distincte names, as a Muscyle taketh hys denomination of the similitude of a mouse. A laccert taketh his denomination of a laccert, because they are somewhat like in shap. Also as these muscles come nygh to a ioynte, they ende in tendons, and those tendons moue the ioynte. For ye haue betwene euerye ioynture suche braynes and tendons. And accordyng to Galen, there are of Muscles in the arme thyrtye, as foure aboute the helpynge bone, whyche moue the vpper parte of the arme, other foure in the cubyte, and syue that serue to the hande, as to moue the fyngers. But accordyng to Galen and other wyrtters, there are a greater nombre of them. And that shall ye well discern in the figures of Muscles or tables in the sayde booke folowynge. Howeuer, Galen writeth in the seconde booke of the vse of partes, and in the firste of Anatomye, that there are no lesse then thyrtye and thre felyng 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 extremitte of the hande, and syre amongst the bones of the wyeste.

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

**F**irste there procede into the Arme two greate veynes. The firste, and the greater cometh from the holowe veyne runnyng forth by the Arme hoole, and therefore it is called *Vena axillaris*. And from thence it goeth downe by the inner syde of the cubyte, and is there called *Basilica* and *Iecoraria*, in Englyshe the *Pyrex* veyne. The other veyne cometh also from the greate holowe veyne of the bodye takynge hys beginninge at the vpper parte of the Breste, and so ascendeth vnto the toppe of the shoulder, and from thence goeth downe on the outsyde of the Arme. And for that cause it is called *Humeralis vena*, in Englyshe the *shoulder veyne*, it is also called of late wyrtters *Cephalica* or the veyne of the heade. And this veyne is deuyded into thre braynches, wherof the one sinketh

B. v. depe

depe into the fleashe: The other goeth forth to the boughinge of the fyngers. The thyde 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 hys braunches of the heade veyne, & then is called *Mediana* in Englyshe the myddle veyne, and of some men the blacke veyne. Also hys other braunch of hys head veyne called *Basilica*, goeth downe towarde the lytle fynger, where it is called in the left hande *Splenerica* of the splene veyne, and in the ryght hande *Saluatella*. There cometh also frome the veyne *Cephalica*, a braunche whiche 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 reinged manye small braunches and sycles. As in the fygures of veynes it shal moze playnely be perceyued. Thus we here leaue to procede anye further in declaringe the veynes of the armes, because they shalbe moze manifestly declared and propozitioned out 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 accompanied with arteries, and where as the veyne is great, there is the arteyve also great. And where as the veynes doe spreade abrode into all the partes of the bodye to nouryshe and feede the same: There doe the arteyves also (creappng vnder the sayde veynes) bringe lyfe vnto euerye parte and membre of the bodye. And it is to be vnderstanded, that the arteyves are cotched deper into the fleashe then the veynes are. And that was so done, because they carrie the nobler treasure, that is to saye the treasure of lyfe, and for this 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 onely. The progression and order of the arteyves is sette forth at large in theyr proper fygures, and for that cause, we surcease here to speake anye further of theym.

Of the Legges. Capitu. xliij.

**T**he Legges take theyr begynnng at the topntes of the huppe, and stretch downe to the toes. The bones of the legges are declared in the the fygures of bones. And there also foloweth theyr discription. And for that cause I leaue here to speake anye moze of the. These bones are encloded or enryched with dyuerse and sundrye necessarye partes, as skynne and fleashe, and veynes, arteyves, synowes, braunes, tendons, geystiles, cordes and lygamentes. The skynne and the fleshe are manifest & neede no discription. The veynes & arteyves of hys legges are after this maner. First, there descenden fro the holowe veyne and the great arteyve in to both hys thyghes, two great braunches, wherof the one goeth into the ryghte thyghe, and the other into the left. And when they are comen into the thyghe, eyther of them deuyde theym selues agayne into two smaller braunches, wherof the greater descendeth downe on the foymore parte of the thyghe, vnto the

knee, wher it is deuided into thre partes. H other goeth downe on the lyde of the thyghe vnto the skynne, wher he casteth forth dyuerse braunches and sycles wherof the chiefe braunche toygneth with one of the braunches of the tripercion of the other veyne afoze reherfed, and afterwarde they deuyde and contopngne agayne in a marueylous order, as you shal playnely perceyue in hys secnde fygure of veynes. Moreouer, it is to be noted, that there are foure places of bloude lettynge, in these braunches after they are comen to the neather parte of the legge. The fyrste is vnder the Ankle on the inner lyde, at the veyne called *Saphena*. The secnde vnder the vter Ankle, called *Schiatica*. The thyde in the hamme, called *Poplitica*. The fourth betwene the lytle toe and the ryng toe called *Renalis*. And this suffyseth concernynge the veynes of the legges. The synowes of the legges take theyr begynnng frome the Harey of the backe, at the loynes, and at the holy bone, and thys we fynde in Galen in the thirtieth and xxxiijth booke of the vse of partes. And before these synowes are comen through the hooles in the huppe bone into the thyghe, they caste forth foure armes or braunches, wherof the fyrste comynge backwarde from the former muscles, spredeyth abrode into the skynne thence vnto it. The secnde falleth inwarde by the shate, and is carryed forth by the narrowe or strepght muscle. The thyde proceedeth by the sharpe poynte of the holy bone, and is not muche sene. The fourth is least of al perceyued. These four are verie small, and not so muche perceyued as is the great synow trunche, that goeth alonge al the legge, for that is verie great, and is deuyded into manye braunches at the knee, whiche braunches enfolde the cause of the legge and the skynne, and frome thence goe into the fote, as ye maye perceyue in the fyrst fygure of synowes. The muscles of the thyghe are nyne in numbze, as Galen wytyeth in the thyde booke of the vse of partes, and of those nyne, the thre former muscles serue to the thrustynng forth of the knee and the skynne, and the thre hyndermoze serue to the bowynge of the knee and the skynne, two of the laterall and oblique muscles moue the sydes of the legge and the skynne. The mynth of these muscles taketh the skynne vponwarde, and doeth greatlye fashion and set forth the thyghe. In the cause of the legge are also dyuerse muscles, as appeareth in the fygures of muscles folowynge, out of whome sprynge the tendons of the feete. There are also dyuerse muscles in the feete, with thre tendons mounge the toes. But of these I leaue here to make anye further processe, sith as wel the shapes and substaunce, as also the productions and offices, bothe of muscles, synowes, veynes and arteyves shal be moze playnely and distinctely sette forth to the eye, in the fygures and tables of muscles folowynge. Whereto you maye refoite for further knowledg 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 thereto 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 desyrus to haue further knowledg

## Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

led ge and manifestation thereof to the eye, as it were in a playne Anatomy and section of the bodye, and of eue yre membre particularlye.

The firste parte of this treatise conteynynge a briefe interpretation of the particular partes of the matter or substance of the bodye, and firste of the bones. Capitu. j.

**R**as muche as in this booke of Anatomy is mention made euery where of the synple or particular membres and partes, or rather the matter and substance of bones as for example of bones, grystels, synowes, pannicles, ligamentes, cordes, veynes, arteries, fattenesse, fleashe and chynne, with the partes extremitall, as heere, nayles, and suche other lyke. We haue thoughte expediente somewhat here afoze to declare their substance, office, commoditie and vse. And firste, we shall speake of the bones, because they are the sustentacles & bearers vpon of all the reste. The bone is a membre consimular, 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 dyuersitie of offices in helppynge. 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 foundation to the reste, lyke as the bones of the rydge, and of the legges doe, and some fulfill and strengthen the hollow places, as the bones in the handes and the feete. And the bones of a man are accounted to be in numbre thye hundred and seuen.

### Of the Grystels. Capitu. j.

**A**s the Grystell is a membre simple 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 fyre causes or commodities. The fyrste cause is, that the continuall moyunge of the harde bone in the ioynture myghte not be done without hurte to the bones, vnles the grystell were a meane betwene the ligamentes and the sayde bones. The seconde is, that in the tyme of concussion or brusynge 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 grystellie, myghte with the moze ease and nymblenesse be folded and fretted together without hurte. The fourth is, because it is necessarye in some meane places, to sette a grystell, 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 lpydes. The syxte is, that in the nose and

cares they doe bothe susteyne and drawe abroode, or ther wyse they could not doe theyr offyce.

### Of Lygamentes. Capitu. iij.

**A**s the Lygament is a membre consimular, simple & spermaticke, beinge nexte in hardenesse to the grystell, it is also colde & drye of complexion, it is flexible, insensible, & bindeth the bones together. The cause why it is flexible & insensible is here to be shewed, for yf it had not bene flexible in bowynge, one lym shoulde not haue bene moued without the other hadde bene moued also with hym. And yf it had bene insensible, it myghte neuer haue suffred the labour and payne in the tournynge and moyunges of the ioyntes, and these are the fyrste commodities that they serue to. The seconde is, that they profyte muche in adioynynge them to synowes, to make cordes and drawnes. The thyrde is, that they are restinge places to dyuerse of the synowes. The fourth is, that by them dyuerse membres withynforth are susteyned and vpholden, as the Matrix, the kydneyes and others moe.

### Of Synowes. Capitu. iij.

**T**he Synowe is also a membre consimular, simple & spermaticke, and it is in a meane betwene harde and fleashe. And of complexion it is colde and drye, it is also flexible and sensible, stronge and toughe, hauynge his begynnyng frome the Brayne, and the Harep of the backe, for there cometh frome the Brayne the leuen payre of sensatiue Synowes, and frome the Harep of the Backe thyrtye payre of Synowes motiue. And one that spryngeth by hym selfe frome the laste spondil or tournynge ioynte. And all these Synowes haue bothe felynge and moyunge, althoughe in some moze and some lesse.

### Of the Cordes in the bodye. Capitu. v.

**F**urthermore, the Corde or Tendon is a membre consimular and official, compounde and spermaticke. And it is verye stronge and tough, by meanes it is made of ligamentes & tough synowes. It is also a meane betwene harde and softe, beinge somewhat sensible and flexible, and in complexion colde & drye. And we fynde thye causes why the corde was thus made of lygament and synowe. The fyrst cause is, that the synowe beinge insensible, sufficeth not alone to suffre the greate labour and trauayle, whiche shoulde 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 sufferinge. And the Synowe for hys parte geueth to the Corde moyunge, accordynge to the wyll and appetite of the soule. Moreover, these Cordes growe oute of the fleashe muscles, and that for greate skyle, in that he

B. vi. reflecty

resteth theron after hys traunce and labour. And this musculous fleashe is clothed or enfolded wth a thynne skirne or paimicle, aswel to kepe and conferue the fleashe and wyll, as to moue alone without dysturbance of the partes nexte hym. And thys musculous fleashe hath wthin 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 hath thre properties. The fyrst is length, by whome the vertue that dwelth hath myght. The seconde is bze adeth, by whom the vertue that casteth oute hath myght. The thyrde is ouerthwartnesse, in whome the vertue that holdeth hath myght. And at the endes of the brawne or muscle these thredes be gathered together to make another muscle.

Of Arteryes. Capitu. vj.



**T**he Arterye is a membe consimlar, simple and spermatyke. Beyng also holwe and synowye, hauinge hys begynnynge at the heart, and thys arterye byngeth 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 lunges onely receypte, for that hath but one cote, whiche spreaddeth abzoade in the lunges and lyghtes, byngynge to them bloude and spirite of lyfe to nouryshe theym with. And this arterye bringeth ayre to the heart to temper hys heate withall. And he is called *Arteria venalis* or the venall arterye, because it hath but one cote, as a veyne hath but one. And the cause why he hath but one cote is, that he shoulde the moze easely be dilated throughe the whole bodye of the lunges and lyghtes, and also that the nourysynge bloude myght the sooner sweate throughe one paimicle than 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 neede, whereof myght folowe mortification of the membes, with dyuerse other inconueniences, as shalbe here after declared.

Of Veynes. Capitu. vij.



**L**ike to the Arterye is the Veyne, a simple membe, & of complexio cold, drye and spermatyke like to the arterye. And it hath hys begynnynge from the Liver, as the Arterye hath frome the hearte. And it byngeth from the Liver nutritiue bloude vnto al the membes of the bodye. And it is here to be vnderstanded, that there is no moze 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 ciliaris*, called of some men the holowe veyne, of whome shalbe sufficient declaration in the seconde figure of veynes.



**A**s the fleashe is a membe consimlar and simple, and is engendred of bloude, and conueyed 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 whiche is neatte and pure. The fleashe whiche is brawne or musculous. And that whiche is crumpled into kyndelles and knottes. Also the commodities of the fleashe are some what different. For some partes thereof are commune to all kyndes of fleashe, and some of it is appropiat to one maner of fleashe onely. The vse and profytes of the fleashe are manye, for some of it defendeth the bodye frome disemperance of ayre, as the clothes do. And some of it defendeth the bodye from the brusynge of hard thynges. And some other serueth to kepe moyste and temperate the bodye in tyme of heate and of labour. Moreover, the pure and freshe fleashe, whiche is first into suche substauce conuerted doeth fulfill and extende all the bodye places of the bodye, causynge also good fourme and shape in the same, and of thys fleashe is to be founde betwene the teth, and in the glande of the yarde. The profyte of the brawne and musculous fleashe is declared in the Anatomy of the armes. But the profyte of the glandulous or kyndelle fleashe, is to tourne the bloude whiche it receaueth into the coloure of it selfe. As the fleashe of womans pappes tourneth the bloude whiche it receaueth into sperme or seede of nature. Lykewys doeth the kyndels vnder the chawe tourne the bloude into spittle, to moyst the tonge & the mouth, as we haue before reherced in the declaration of the partes within the mouth. He that wyll haue further knowledg here in let hym reade Galen in hys booke of the vse of partes.

Of Fatte in mans bodye. Capitu. ix.



**O**f fatnes we fynde thre kyndes. The fyrst is called in Latyne *Pinguedo*, whiche is consimlar, but not spermatyke. And thys *Pinguedo* is made of a subtyll portion of the bloude, beyng congeled together by coldnesse. And it is in complexion colde and moyst, insensible and intermedled amonge the partes of the fleashe. The seconde kynde is called in Latyne *Adips* and in Greke *Pimeli*, whiche differeth not muche frome the aforesayd kynde called *Pinguedo*, sayynge that it is departed from the fleashe. It is also muche lyke to a fatte oyle beyng powred or spredde out amonge the synowye and thynne skynne partes, that they beyng drye myght perpetuallye be moystened with suche naturall liquor or fatnes. Thys *Adips* is engendred out of the fatter parte of the bloude, and spredde forth by thyn and smal veynes. And as it approacheth to the colde & drye partes, it begynneth to congele vnto such thicke substauce. And for thys cause the cole stegmatyke persons haue moze therof than suche as be of hotter complexions, as it appeareth in the sixtenth of the vse

Use of partes, and in the fyfthe booke of temperamen-  
tes or complexiones wytten by Galen. The thyrde  
kynde is called *Auxungia*, whyche of the kynde as *Pinguis*  
do is, saunge onelye that it is departed frome the  
fleashe withoutfurth. And it doeth moisten the drye  
partes by meanes of hys vinctuositie, as doeth *Adepi*.

Of the Skynne. Capitu.x.



As the skynne is a consular or offi-  
ciall membre, partelye spermatyke,  
stronge and toughe, flexible and sen-  
sible, thyn and temperate. And there  
are two kyndes of skynnes. The first  
is the skynne that bewrappeth all  
the whole bodye withinfurth, whyche is spoken of in  
the fyfthe lefe of thys booke. The second is, the thynne  
cottering or pannicle, whyche enwrappeth the inward  
membres of the bodye. As ye shall here after fynde in  
the fygures followinge. But the skynne withoutfurth  
is a membre whyche by the greate sayll and prou-  
dence 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 partycipating of eu-  
ery qualite, where by it myghte feele and sensyble  
deme or iudge euerye excelle of anye qualite, as ouer-  
muche heate, or coldenesse, and myghte therof aduer-  
tise the common wyttes, that from them some succour  
myght be brought forth to the partes agreed. And  
ther is, that by meanes of veynes and arteries the ro-  
produce it myght be continuallye moistened and nou-  
ryshed, warmed and comforted, whereby the partes  
subiacent & lpyng vnder it withinfurth myght be the  
better pserued. And also if such woundes, cuttes, con-  
tusions, byuses, vicers, & such other like harmes chaū-  
cing fro withoutfurth might be the sooner & the easer  
healed and closed by agayne by the helpe therof,

Of Heere. Capitu.xj.



The Heeres of euerye part of the bodye  
are engendred of the superfluites of  
the membres where they growe, why-  
che the superfluites come of grosse fume  
or smoke, and are condensed with vis-  
cous matter, by meanes where of they  
can not so lightlye boyde and passe forth by exhalati-  
on or euaporation, but stycken styll in the wayes and  
pores that is to saye, the lytle hooles of the skynne  
wher they be hardened throughe heate, & are made hee-  
res. The profite or commoditie of the heeres is decla-  
red here tofore in the Anatomie of the heade.

Of the Nayles of Mans bodye. Capi.xij.



As the Nayles are lykewyse engena-  
dred of the superfluites of the mem-  
bres whyche are caused of grosse and  
earthly smoke and fume resoluod out  
of the humeres throughe naturall  
heate. The Nayles are harder then  
are the bones, and harder then the fleashe. They are  
in complexion colde & drye, & are for manye conside-  
rations placed at the endes of the fingers and toes,  
where they are alwayes warpyng. The Nayles are  
much necessarye for dyuerse uses, as to apprehende  
manye final things, whyche can not be taken by with  
the rundenes of the fingers endes. They also helpe to  
deuyde for lacke of other tooles. And in clawing if bo-  
dy they may not be nulled, with threby they open if po-  
res and doe let forth the toughe & grosse humors,  
as when the bodye ycheth, it is manifestelye perceyued.  
They saue the fingers also and the toes from manye  
hurtes and harmes, whyche by strykinge or treadyng  
might come vnto them, and might byuse them much  
the sozer were it not for the Nayles.

B. bit.



# Here foloweth The table of Characters ex- pressynge and declarynge with thre figures, all the whole Cartas or boneworke of the bodye of man.



These thre figures before pro-  
cedynge haue all their pecu-  
liar and ppyuate partes ap-  
pointed and set forth (for the  
moste parte) with one maner  
of Characters. So that yf any  
of these letters or Characters  
be peculiar, or onelye belon-

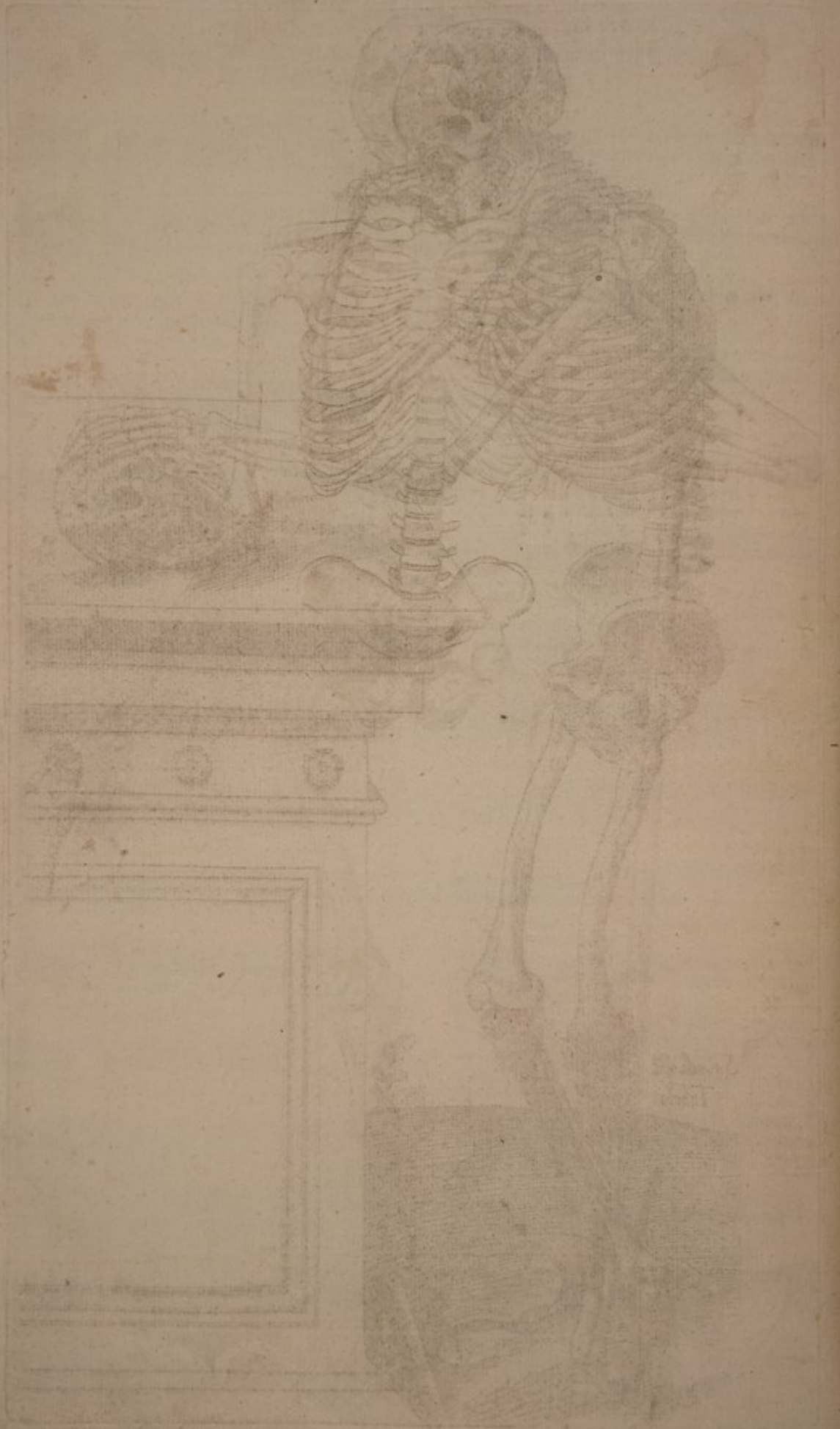
gynge to one of these figures, or moe, ye shall by  
the obseruacion of these thre numbres, 1, 2, 3, set in  
the margent after the letters, be therunto truelye  
directed. By the whiche we haue thought conueni-  
ent, to ascribe the singular names of all the bones,  
in lyke maner as the chiefe authours haue here to-  
fore receyued and vsed. And what by thys gene-  
rall name of bone a gyffle is signified, there is no  
man that knoweth not. Wherfore I neede no len-  
ger theron to entreate. But to set forth the names of  
the particular bones begynnynge fyrste at the bo-  
nes of the heade, or at the bones that couer the  
bryne, called commonlye the scull of the heade, and  
of some men it is called the salet of the bryne, and  
the bryne pan, whiche some men affirme to be all  
the seate of bones of the head amplexynge and in-  
foldynge the bryne, whiche is compacte of epyghte  
bones, although that some other call that the scull  
onelye, whiche is covered with heeres, whose cy-  
cle is called the crowne, the case, or pot of the heade,  
and other wyse the shell or dycke of the heade. Fur-  
thermoze the places where the bones do close toge-  
ther maye be called the seames, the closynge or  
shyttynge together of the same.

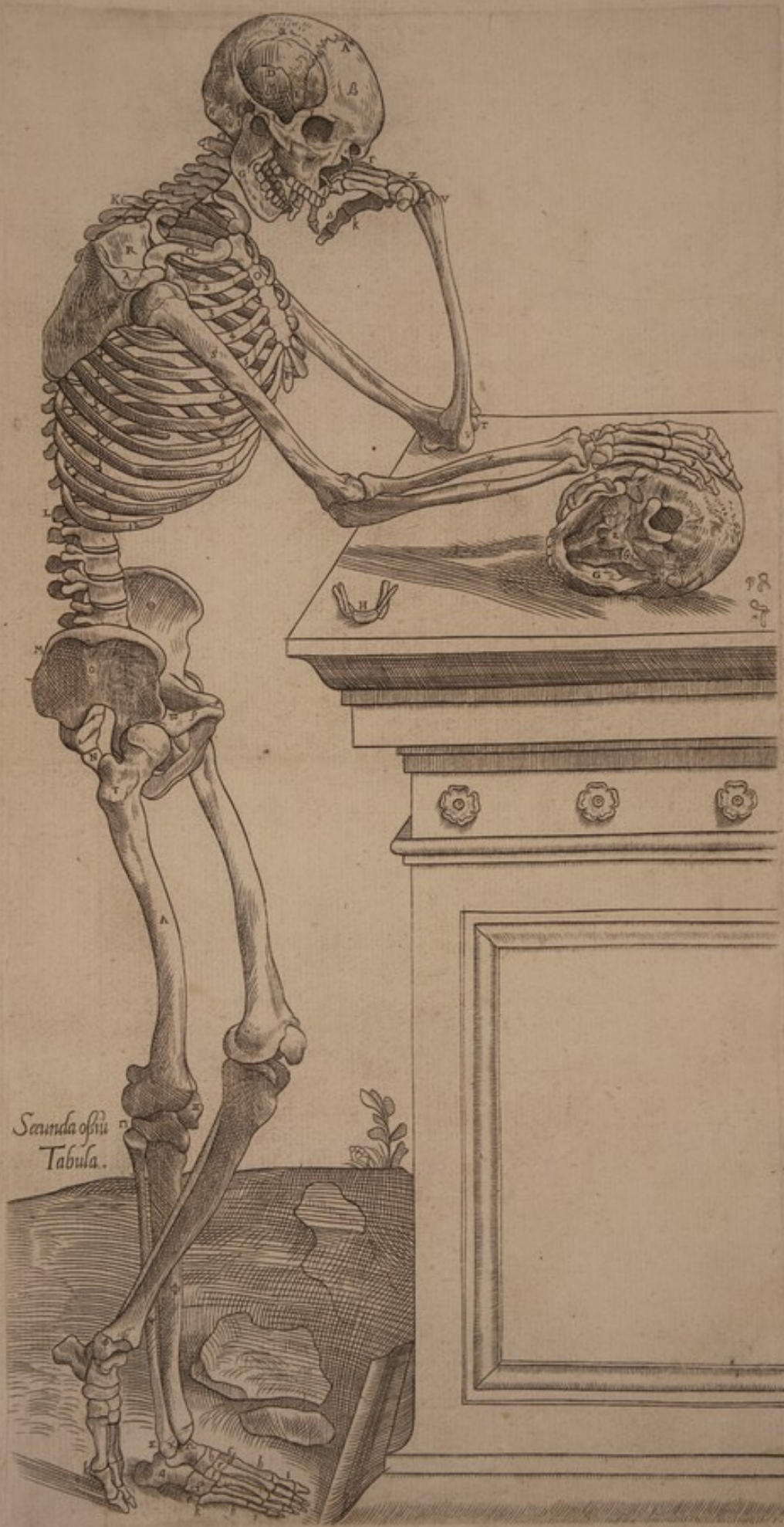
- A. 2. 3. The coronall or arctual seame other wise called the  
shyppe seame.
- B. 2. 3. Thys seame is fashioned lyke thys Greke letter  
Λ, is called *sutura lamdoidea*, otherwise the hyder seame.
- C. 3. Thys is called the brow seame, bycause it creapeth  
forth stryde alonge the heade, lyke an arrowe or a  
darte, or lyke a stryde rodde or a spytte. Also it is  
sometyme called the neruous or synowe seame, and  
that chiefelye where it is committed to the crow-  
nall seame.
- D. 2. 3. Thys ioynyng or settyng together with hys fe-  
lowe (not expresseynge the shape of a true seame) dre  
yf they fasten together, called the scale seames,  
and somtyme they are called the temperal seames,  
the scale lyke seame, the barky or the false seames.  
The reste of the seames of the scull are desitute of  
proper names. And therfore to declare what they  
are, I omitte, as thynge not needfull here to be re-  
berfed.
- E. 2. 3. Thys bone wyth hys felowe are called the bones of  
the crowne of the heade, and some men call them  
the bones of the fore parte of the heade, they are al-  
so called the neruall, mutuall or arctual bones, al-  
though some other call the the iugal or wal bones, by  
the whiche name manye other call the temple bo-  
nes, the bones of reason or cogitacion.

- F. 1. 2. 3. The bone of the foreheade, whiche some men call  
the coronall bone of the fore parte of the heade,  
and of some other it is called the Gameles bone,  
or the bone of the common senses.
  - G. 2. 3. The bone of the hynder parte of the heade, other-  
wyse called *os laide* or the boxe bone, the hynder bone  
and the bone of memozy. Ther are also some Whi-  
stons that call it the kyngly bone, bycause it con-  
stituteth a great portion of the heade. And some o-  
ther call it the wedgelyke bone.
  - A. 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 false bones, the wall  
bones, the harde and arwyng bones, I noteth a  
small bone lyke a stythe, or to the myll tothe. The  
weith the bone, whiche is compared to a mallet, or  
to the thighe bone. And sith these scull bones were vn-  
knowen to the olde wyters of Anatomye, it is no  
meruayle that they are also desitute of names.
  - I. 2. In the bone of the temple is a bone lyke a small  
pyller, or a nedle, and is therfore called the nedle-  
lyke bone, the spurte of the heade, the quyll bone,  
the haste, and the staffe bone.
  - K. 1. 2. 3. The processe or leading forth of the bone of the tem-  
ple lyke vnto the teate or nipples 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 (although they so call it also the  
bone of the hynder parte of the heade). Thys bone  
is also called the staffe bone, the colatorie or listinge  
bone, and of some menne the calypell bone, not  
withstandynge that, that name be geuen to the  
table bone, whiche lyeth in the fore nexte to the  
hele bone.
  - M. 2. The seate of the scull, whych we call the stonny seate.
  - N. 2. The processe or goynge forth of the wedgelyke  
bone, muche lyke to the wynges of a backe that sit-  
teth in the curn tyde.
  - O. 1. 2. 3. Thys seate together wyth hys felowe on the o-  
ther syde, we call the cheake bones, the iugal bo-  
nes, and the bones of paires (whiche names are al-  
so for the moste parte ascribed to the bones of the tem-  
ples). They are also called the handles of the tem-  
ple bones, and the arctual bones.
- We haue wytten no maner of Character on the  
twelue bones of the vpper yawe, sith they lacke  
their proper names. Yet doe manye men call the  
byrge of the nostryls the cresse bone, and the vpper  
Yawe the cheawynge bone, whiche name is also acco-  
modat to the neather Yawe, and is marked in these  
thre figures with thys letter G. and the interpre-  
tour to halp Abbas calleth it ppyuatly *fascem*. There  
are fastened moste commonlye in epyther of the Yaw  
bones syxtene teathe, wherof the foure myddlemoze  
and founer teathe are called the cuttynge or lau-  
ghynge teath, bycause they are sheweth furth when  
men laugh. Yet are the two myddle mooste called  
properlye

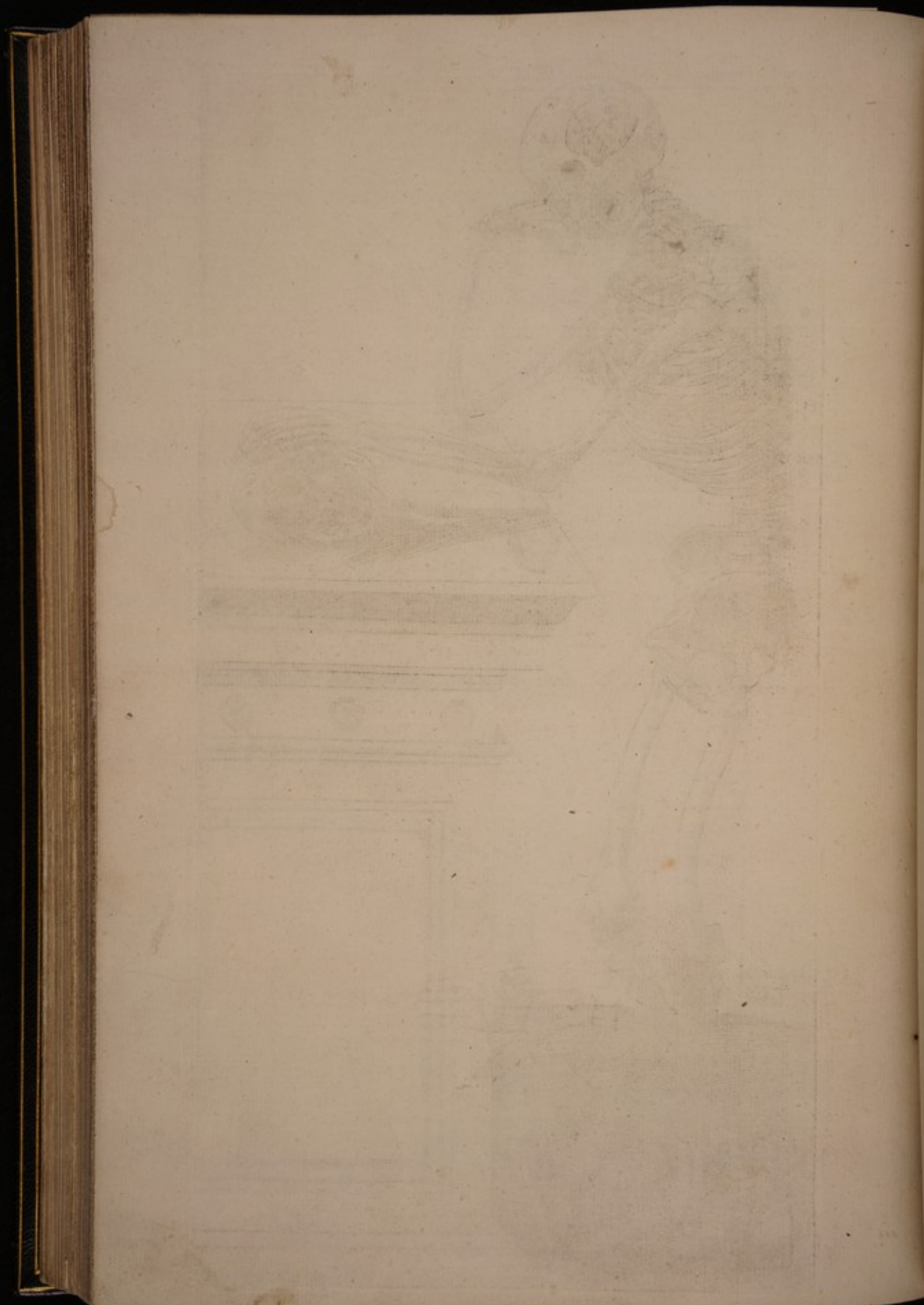


Prima osium tabula.

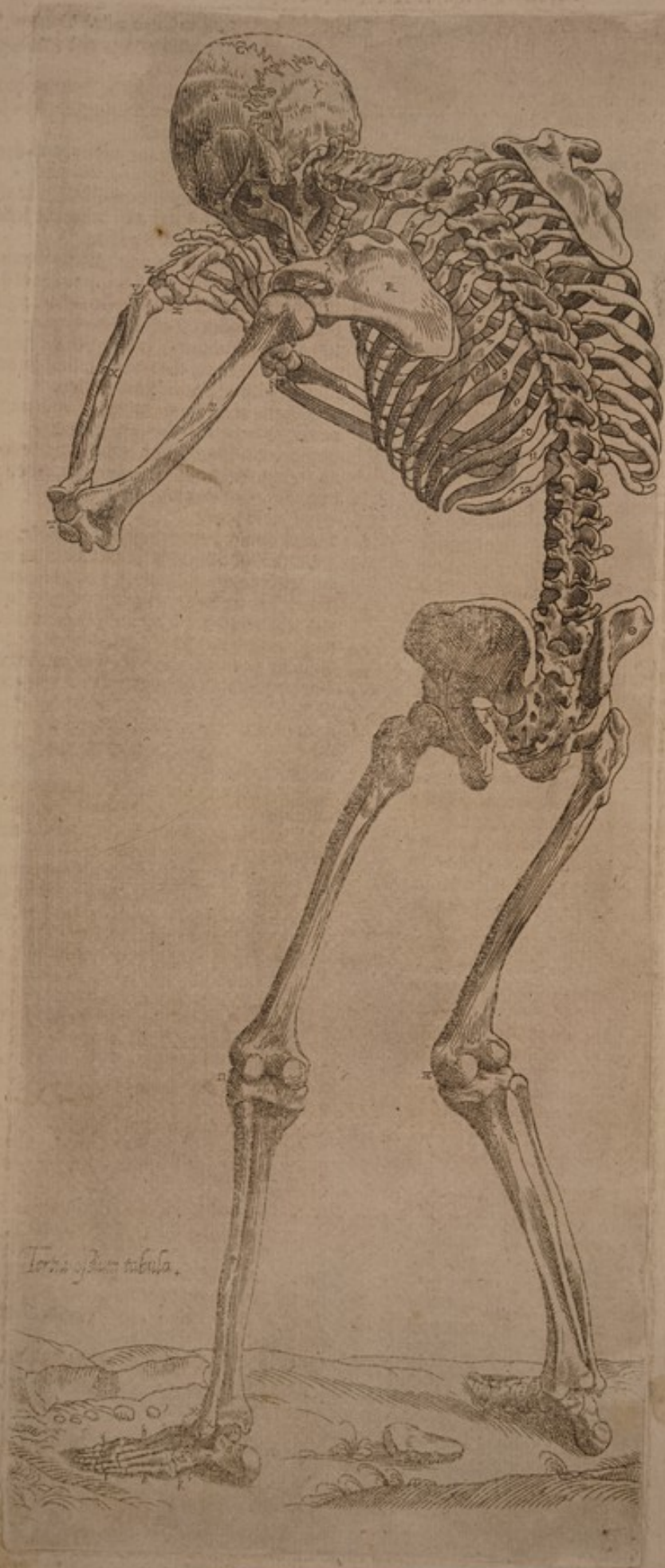




Secunda ofsu  
Tabula.







*Tota figura tabula.*

The Table of the Characters.

- properlye the dualls, whiche are in some men much broader then in some other, and they nexte the cutters or cuttinge teath, are called the dogge teath, or byttinge teath wherof there are two in epyther Jawe. The fyue other that folowe on epyther syde are called myll teath, or Jawe teath, and in manye places of Englande they are called wangteath. These also Cicero nameth *Genuinae*, by whych name other men call those teathe that come forth after suche tyme as heeres growe forth in the arme hoodes & on the bone aboute the pryue membris. And they are also called the teath of wysdome & senses. The bone lyke thys letter *v* or expressing the shape of this  $\Delta$  is called comunly of Latyne Authours *os lante*, it is also called the tongue bone, the throte bone, and the bone of Adams bytte. And the Interpreter of Avicen, in the chapter of the throte calleth it *Alfac*. It is a bone hauynge foure sides, as two aboute and two beneath, but it commeth not alwayes to be sene to the workers in Anatomy. And *N* with these Characters (seame almoste in al the thre figures) is noted the backe other wyse called the backe bone, whiche hath in Latyne manye sundrye names, as *spina, tergum, hominis carina, &c.* This backe bone is conflate and extructe of manye tournynge 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 befoze as behynde, and they are called in Latyne *Tenon et Atlas*, whiche names some other attribute onelye to the seuen tournynge bones of the necke. Furthermoze, from *K* to *L* are marked the tournynge bones of the breste, otherwys named the bones of the backe betwene the shoulders, from *L* to *M* are shewed the tournynge bones of the loynes or rygnes. And frome *M* to *N*, is sette furth the holy bone, otherwys called *h* broad bone, *h* loyne bone, *h* buttocke bone, & *h* hape bone, & they are called of the Latynes *Ossia*, whiche names other ascrib all to the taylor or rype bone, by *N* is seuerally appoynted *h* taylor bone, which is also called *h* rype bone. And thus endeth the discription of the bones in the backe.
- 1.1.2.3.* The brest bone or the shyld of the hearte, & it hath dyuerse Latyne names, as *sternum, thorax, asser & costis*
- 1.1.2.3.* The swerde gristle of the breste, beinge so called in that it is fourmed lyke a shyld or lyke the point of a broad armyng swerde, and it hath in Latyne dyuerse other names, as *malū granatū, ossiformis, cultralis & epiglottalis cartilago, &c.*
- 1.1.2.3.* By these figures vnto *12* are numbred in al *h* thre figures, aswell the twelue true rybbes of the breste as the other false rybbes. These are called the clauicle or canel bones, and in Latyne *ingula & furcula*
- 1.1.2.3.* The shoulder pointes, otherwys called *h* shoulder blades. And they are of diuers Latyne Authours called by sundrye names, as *humerus, scaptulum, opertum, scaptula & spatula, &c.* But  $\Delta$  in these thre figures appoynteth the highest parte at the toppe of the shoulder, whiche some Latyne Authours call *rostrum porcinum & caput scapulae*. But the inward or lower processe of the shoulder poynthe marked in the firste figure *W*, and is called *h* ancre shape. But the processe lyke thys letter *c* is called the eyes of the shoulder point, in whiche name also *h* rydge of the shoulder blade is named. The arme bone, the helpe or the shoulder bone, and of some men (althoughe inproperlye) *os ulna* for *ulna* is one of the cubite bones.
- 1.1.2.3.* All this seate is called the cubite, and it is fourmed of two bones called *ulna & radius*.
- 1.1.2.3.* This upper bone in *h* cubite is called of the Latyne authours *radius*, it is also called the lesse focyll bone, or the lesse rede of the arme
- 1.1.2.3.* The neather bone of *h* cubite called *ulna*, otherwys the bygger focyll bone, or *h* bygger rede of *h* arme. Thys processe marked with *v* in the .ii. figure, the Latyne authours call *gubberum et additamentum necatum* and it is called comunly in English the elbow. But thus marked with *z* they call the pillarlike bone, because it hath the fourme of a pylle.
- 1.1.2.3.* The wryste of the hande hauynge sundrye Latyne names, as *carpus, radius, ulna* and suche other.
- 1.1.2.3.* The myddle of the hande, or the bones betwene the wryste and the rootes of the fyngers, called in Latyne *palmæ, pectus manus & pecten*.
- $\Delta$  *1.1.* The fynger bones.
- 1.1.2.3.* Bones commytted to the sydes of the holy bone, and althoughe bothe of them be but as one, yet the professors of Anatomy fynde them to be distincte. And the fyrste of them is insigued with *o* being called the bone of the bowels, and of some men the haunche bone. The seconde seate being *h* myddle moste and marked with *w* is called the cuppe bone, for because the cauite therof, whiche receyue the rounde ende of the t<sup>r</sup>yghe bone is lyke to a cuppe. The Latyne names therof are, *coxæ, os, coxibendicis os et os pectus*, althoughe the hoole bone be some tymes miscalled by those names.
- 1.1.2.3.* The thyrde and fouer seate marked with *e* is called *os pubis, os pectinis, os pubebudum & fenestratum*, & it is the bone that goeth ouerthwarte aboute the pryue membris, Englished the share bone.
- 1.1.2.3.* The topynge together of the bones aboute the pryue membris. But that whiche is here specially marked, is the grylle that commeth betwene the vnytyng of these bones together.
- $\Delta$  *1.1.2.3.* The thyrge or thyrge bone called in Latyne by sundrye names, as *femur, os coxa, coxa agis, et ancha os*.
- 1.1.2.3.* The outward partes of the thyrge bone, and beinge made thus rounde it settech furth the fashion of the buttockes. It hath also dyuerse names, as *malum granatum testicularum, tharua, et trachametra maior*. But the lesse and the inner processe is marked with *v*.
- $\Xi$  *1.1.2.3.* The patyll or the kne bone, called of some men the shyldelike bone, the rowle of the kne, & the eye of *h* kne, it is also called of some Latyne Physicians, *mola & pilus*.
- $\Pi$  *1.1.* All this parte Cornelius Celsus nameth the legge, yet is it otherwys called. For thys parte betwene  $\Pi$  and  $\Sigma$  is called the shynne, where as the greate syde or outward bone therof is comunlye called the shynbone, otherwys the greate focyll bone, the reed, the greate canne, and the domestical bone of the legge.
- $\Phi$  *1.1.2.3.* But the vtter & thinner bone marked with this  $\Phi$ , is called



The Table of the Characters.

- called legges *fibula sura & facile minus*, & it may be called in englyshe the lesse shynbone.
- ☞ 123 These are the ancles. But dyuerse Latyne authors (geuyng the wronge names) call the *talus*, but they may be called *clavicula & canilla*. Ye shal further moze note  $\phi$  assigneth  $\phi$  numer ancle, &  $\chi$  the vtter.
- 12.2.3 The bone the vnder ancle, called of the Latyne authors by sundrye names, as *talus, astragalus*, and of some other (althoughe not veyre truely) it is called *malleolus*. But it maye wel be, that suche men be pnye dissuaded by some other beyng no studentes in Anatomy which had read *Sphera*, i. *malleolum*. But *Sphera* plurale numbre of the neutre gender they as firmid to sygnifie *talus, kalista* or *canilla*.
- 2.2.3 The heele called *calcus, calcaneus, calcis* or *calcis pedis*.
- 1.1.2. The botelpe bone, so called bycause it is muche lyk a bote or a smal shyppe.
- 1.1.2.3. Thys parte of the fote fourmed of foure bones, we call *chassus*, accordyng as the Grekes doe, althoughe some call it the raset of the foote, but the e thys inner bones marked with *d, s, f* are properlye called *Chaloides*. But the outwarde marked with *s*, is called the dye bone, or the cube bone, bycause it is square on euerye syde lyke a dye.
- 1.1.2.3 The plant or soole of the fote, otherwylse called the stepp, and the breste or ball of the fote.
- 1.1.2.3. These are the toe bones.
- 1.1.2.3. With thys letter  $\kappa$  are noted  $\phi$  smale bones called *sesamina*.

A compendious reherfall of all the bones of the Bodye.



Here are belongyng to the scul, or the panne conteyning the bryne w<sup>ch</sup>  $\phi$  partes therunto enered, twentye particular bones, whereof eyght are proper to the heade, and twelue to the vpper Jawe, so that the two cheke bones called *ossa iugalia*, be here in no wylse pruatlye numbred, syth they are onelye the seates or partes of certayne of those twentye bones, and are therefore here omitted without any proper circumscription. Furthermoze there are foure bones peculiar to the organs or instrumentes of hearyng, as two at eyther eare. There be also thyrtye and two teath in bothe the gummes. And note that the nether Jawe is but one bone. And of the bone lyke to this fygure  $\nabla$  are aboute eleuen smale bones. There are of the toumynge ioyntes in the necke and the backe twentye and foure bones, besyde that there are syxe in the holpe bone & foure in the taylor bone. Of rybbes there are, xxiii, and in the breste bone are but thye seuerall bones, althoughe some men affirme them to be seuen. And that in thys our numeration we accompte to be onelye thye, we com-

mytte the ceasure thereof to poure 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 whiche two are called in Latyne *ulnae*, the other two *radij*, and they are named in the tables here after ensuyng, the vpper and the neather bones. There are in the handes adioynng to the wyffles, syxtene bones, as eyght in the one hande and eyght in the other, there are also in the handes nexte vnto them eyght other bones, called *post brachialia*, that is to saye in eyther hande foure. And in the syngers there are thyrtye bones, as syxtene in eyther hande. And of  $\phi$  smale bones called *sesamina* are twentye and foure, as twelue in eyther hande. Of the bones adioynng to the sydes of the holpe bone, there are two. Two bones of bothe the thyghes, two shynne bones, and two focyll bones. There are also two patell bones, otherwylse called the knee bones. Two heele bones. Two taylor bones lying vnder the ancles, two insteppe bones, otherwylse called shyppe lyke bones, and in Latyne *navicularia*. Eyght bones in the myddle of the fete, called *ossa meti*, whereof they are foure in eyther fote. There are besyde those, ten fore bones, as in eyther fote syue, wylch eyght and twentye toe bones, that is to say in eyther fote, xiiii. And of the smale bones called *sesamina* there are foure and threentye as in the handes, althoughe many of the be as they were but gryffels. And thus addyng all these numbrs together, ye shall fynde the whole summe thereof to admynt to thye hundred and foure. Whereunto yf ye adde foure bones of the Breste, to the thye aboue mentioned, and accomptyng the neather Jawe to be two bones (as some men contende) they wyl the aple to thye hundred & ix. But yf it be your pleasure (syth bones in chyldren are determined with thyrtye proper circumscriptions) to numbre particularly euery appendix or parte to suche bones appertaynyng, ye the must double the late rehered numbre ones, & then agayne by the halfe, and so shal the whole numbre of them be seue, whiche ye shall well perceyue if ye considre or call to mynde, with howe many appendices, or hangynges to. The toumynge ioyntes, the bones of the thyghes and shynnes and other are endued with. And agayne yf you subduce or putte vnto these, all the bones seue in chyldren, a man woulde wonder to see, what an heape or huge numbre of bones myght so be gathered together, syth euery toumynge ioynte is compacte of two or thye bones at the leste, so in lyke wylse are the holpe bones, the taylor bones, and suche other lyke. Yea, and in suche sorte, that euerye man by meanes of suche confusyon, maye sayne (accordyng to his owne iudgemente) the whole numbre of bones to be as pleaseth hym.

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Prima musculorum tabula.

## The fyrste table of Muscles.

Here begynmeth the fyrste table of Muscles or Braynes in a mans bodye, wyth the interpretation of hys markes or figures sette to euerye particular portion of euerye parte and membre of the bodye for the better vnderstandynge and perceyuyng of the same.



This present table sheweth and declareth the foze parte of a man, hys skynne beyng taken of wyth the fat, and þe thynne fleshy coueringes: also the small synowes, veynes, & arteries, as were on the outwarde parte. And we haue thoughte conuenient to leaue this table withoute ouer greate spottyng or derchenyng, which woulde be yf it were enterlaced with manye karacters or letters, aswell bycause there appeareth here no particular incision, as that thys fygure is as an introduction to the figures folowynge. And in the face of thys fygure there are no muscels to be sene, bycause they are exceedynge thynne of theym selues, and doe lye stretched abrode, and doe appeare in none other lykennesse when the skynne is taken of, then you see nowe in this figure.

A There be many byrnys marked vnder þe rotes of þe eares lyng at þe hynder end of þe neather Jawe, slyng there the holownesse, and they are safely fastened there for the distrybution of the vessels. And often tymes in chyldren humours fall downe vnto them, molestynge them with payne and swellynge, and some tymes with apostemes and scrophils, and also aboute this place is the hooke of the eare, whiche is so manifest, that it needeth not to be marked with any letter.

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

C A muscle spryngynge from the bone of the breste and stretcheth by wyth his selowe into the bone lyke this letter v.

D This is a verrye thynne muscle, ascendynge from the vppermoste rybbe of the shoulde into the bone lyke this letter v. And in the fourth figure of muscles he is signified with these letters r, 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 fyre payre of synowes of the brayne, & he is also accompanied with the inner veynes of the necke, and with the arteries of slepe.

F A muscle commynge from the breste bone by the ende of the canyll bone, and stretchynge into the hyndre luykynge bone of the heade beyng there muche fleshye.

G A portion of the seconde muscle mouynge the vpper parte of the shoulde and is shapen lyke a monkes hodge, there is nothyng here in this place sene of thys muscle, but at the vpper parte of the shoulde by the canyll bone, but in the nyth figure it appeareth vnder these letters f, a.

H Frome this seate commen the outwarde veynes of the necke, and it appeareth holowe onely in luyng creatures about any difference, but þe veyne being cut, & certayne slymy couerynge taken away, there appeare two muscles, one which is marked with d, and another commynge from the first rybbe of the breste, and goynge by into the fozner parte of the ouerthwarte tournynge of the necke, and he is mooze playnely sette out in the eyght table of muscles, and is marked with this letter c.

I This is the fourth parte of the canyll bone without anye fleshye.

K A muscle byngynge to þe arme, and hath hys begynnyng at the toppe of the shoulde, by the ende of the canyll bone, and spryngeth from the shoulde blade, and here is sene that part of which commeth of the toppe of the shoulde and the canyll bone.

L This muscle byngeth the arme to the Breste.

M The bone of the Breste appearinge without fleshye, and of epyther syde of this bone groweth the muscle that byngeth the arme to the Breste, and there it begynneth first to be fleshye. And though the right muscle touche together the lefte with a certayne thynne skynne and a maner of synow and fyne spryngynge, yet that not withstandynge, the bone of the Breste is not vtterly hydde in bodys whyles they are alpye.

N N is placed vnder the arme hooke, the wyng part of the muscle that draweth the arme downwarde towarde the backe: And you shal fynde it in the next figure folowynge at thys letter r.

O O This shape of fingers sheweth certayne engrafynge of the muscle, which muscle being implanter in the eyghte vpper rybbes of the Breste doe serue to the breath, and in the eyghte table of muscles they be sette forth wyth thys lyke this letter o.

P P And this shape of fingers is the spryngynge furch of the muscle of the inner rynde or rimme of the beelye crokedlye descendynge, and is not exprest with manye letters, no more then the muscle of the sypde inner skynne of the beelye directlye descendynge, because it is as yet hyde vnder the synowy thynnesse, & the muscle that draweth the arme to the Breste. And where you see rounde swellynge drawn along on the out syde of þe bealye, they are þe strapt 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 verrye fatte, do let them to be sene.

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

R R is sette vnder the arme hole, shewing the fleshye parte of the foresayde muscle of the insyde of the heade, thuykynge furch him selve after the maner of a muscle that shoulde properly serue for that place.

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

T A muscle spryngynge from the rybbe vnder the neather parte of the shoulde, seruyng to putte furch the cubyte.

V The vpper muscle of them that putte the lefte bone

## The first table of Muscles.

bone of the cubyte downward, but because the shapes of handes cubytes & other extreme partes 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 ryght, with certayne other markes also that here folowe.

*X* A muscle before the forespynger, implanted at the backe syde of the wryeste, and bowynge the same.

*Y* A muscle byngynge forth the brode tendon into the hepyth of the hande, and the seate whiche is stretched furth alength the cubite of epyther syde of thys broade tendon, not marked wth anye letter, is the authour and as ye woulde saye the founder of mounge the secunde ioynte of the four fingers, whyche in the fyfth fygure is shewed by thys marke. *⊙*

*⊙* There is shewed the muscle in the ryghte cubyte byngynge hys beginninge from the swellpge on the insyde of the shoulder, whiche planted in the stayte bone of the wryeste, boweth the wryeste.

In bothe the cubites a muscle is noted byngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte spelynge, whiche being contreyed from the bone of the shoulder implanteth hym selfe into the neather ende of the bygge bone of the cubyte.

*⊕* There is shewed a muscle in bothe the cubites extendynge hym selfe into the wryeste with a forked tendon.

In both *⊕* cubites be shewed, if muscles springing from the bygger bone of the cubyte, wherof the one putteth forth hys tendon to the bone of the wryeste sustentynge the thombe, the other is deuptyed into two tendons, wherof the one goeth to the fyrste bone of the thombe, and the other to the secunde and the thyrde.

*⊕* Here goeth forth in the lefte hande, the tendon of a muscle, tounyngge the thombe toward the forespynger.

There be sene in *⊕* lefte hande certayn tendons stretched forth into *⊕* vntermost seat of the forespynger.

*3.4.5.6* Here is marked an ouerthwarte ligament in *⊕* left hande, shewynge hym selfe at the vnter seate of the cubyte, but the nōbre of *⊕* 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 *⊕* cubite, & are fitted to the tendons, whose numbres be sene in the regions where they be sette, and there be sene fyre in the ryghte cubite, shewynge all one as is declared in the lefte.

*⊕* In the left hande is shewed the seate of the muscle, whiche bynggeth the thombe moste nyghest to the forespynger.

*⊕* In the right hande is the muscle which bynggeth awaye the thombe sacre fro the forespynger, & at the syde of hym is sene a portion of the muscle, whiche is the fyrste bolster of the fyrst bone of the thombe.

*⊕* A muscle carryng awaye the lytle spynger from the other fingers, and at his right syde appeareth the muscle whyche beinge a greate parte vnder hym bydde, boweth the first space betwene the ioyntes of the lytle finger bydwyngge it outwarde.

*⊕* The cote conteynyngge the stodes or testicles, and

theyr sede vessels, which in men comen forth in this place, but in women these vessels with the other membrs seruyngge to generacion, be bydde deape within the bodye.

*⊕* At the left syde of *⊕* stones is thys letter *!* shewing the bynells, which fil the holownes there in *⊕* shace where as the greate veyne with hys arterye goeth into the thigh, and when these bynells be cut away, there ariseth a great bunche lyke as we see in apocrymes that are sometyme in mens shaces.

*⊕* A muscle goyng forth from the bone aboute the pytuyne membrs into the thyghe, and in the epyghte fygure it is noted with thys marke *⊕*.

*⊕* This waye byake south two muscles, wherof one is the fyrte mouer of the thigh, and in the epyghte fygure it is noted with thys signe, *⊙* the other is in the seuenth, shewed in thys same fygure with thys signe *⊕*.

*⊕* Frome the haunch bone or huckle bone, a muscle descendeth downward, and implanteth hym selfe in the neather parte of the legge, and is the first mouer therof.

*⊕* From the knyttynge together of the bone aboute the pytuyne membrs, cometh a muscle, whiche is the secunde of mounge the legge betwene the kne and the foie.

*⊕* Here is sene the fleashe substance of the fyrte muscle amenge the mouers of the legge, betwene the kne and the foie, and the ende of hym is so thyn that it byddeth not the framynge of the muscles that lye vnder hym, wherfore here he byddeth not hym selfe altogether no more then in the secunde table of muscles, And in the thyrde table and the fourth he somewhat sheweth hym selfe in the one vnder thys marke *⊕*, and in that other vnder thys marke *⊕*.

*⊕* And thys present muscle although he ioyneith and accompanieth hym selfe there, with the other implanted on the oute syde, and is byaluen furth with the late rehered thynne couerynge tendon of the fyrte muscle that moueth the shynne: Yet be shewed hym selfe, lykwys as he byddeth not hym selfe, beyngge in the muscidous partes, whyche the shynne is bycutte, and thys letter *⊕* sheweth purpofelye the seuenth muscle of mounge the legge betwene the kne and the foie.

*⊕* A muscle byngynge hys beginninge from 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 sixte muscle of those that moue the shynne.

*⊕* A muscle whiche compasseth almoste al the bone of the thigh, and he is the epyghte leader of the shyn.

*⊕* Thys place marked with thys letter *⊕* belongeth to the lefte kne, is parte of the fourth muscle of mounge the shynne.

*⊕* All this portion of the shynne bone is withoute fleashe and not covered with any muscle.

*⊕* The fyrte muscle of mounge the foie, and he is put with an ouerthwarte lygament on the foie parte of the shynne shewed with thys marke *⊕* descendyng and grassed in the bone *⊕* sustenteth the greate toe.

*⊕* The muscle that stretcheth forth the foure smale toes, marked vnder the muscle of *⊕* being the most parte





Secunda musculorum tabula.

## The seconde fygure of Muscles.

part of him hidde.

**P** Part of the muscle that stretcheth forth the four small toes, whiche helpeth to lyfte by the fote forwarde, and is the nyth of the mouers of the fote.

**7** The Tendon extendynge the greate toe, for the fleashe parte of the muscle is put deape vnder other muscles.

**A** An ouerthwarte ligamente placed in the foreparte of the thynne, makynge place to the lasse four noted muscles.

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

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

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

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

**•** The moste thynnest Tendon of all the bodye, comynge from a muscle that byngeth hys begynnyng from the top of the thyghe on the outsyde, & is the thyrde of the mouers of the fote.

**•** The moste greatest muscle of **•** calfe of the legge, takyng hys begynnyng at the ioynyng of **•** insyde, and springeth by to the thynne, he is the strongest of the mouers of the fote and in nombre the fourth.

**•** A muscle bowyng the thyrde bone of the four small toes.

**•** Here is sene a small portion of the fyrste mouer of the fote, but thys and the muscle but late afore reherced in **•** ryght legge, be perceaued muche more clere in the ryght thynne as appeareth in the table folowynge.

**•** An ouerthwarte ligament goyng from the thynne to the hele.

**•** A muscle mouyng the great toe inwarde.

**•** Here in the left fote is marked a muscle, whiche byngeth the great toe to the other toes, or **•** byngeth hym outwarde, and here appeareth also vnder the tendons certayne muscles stretchyng forth the four small toes, and at thys letter **•** certayne tendons whych drawe the thre mydle toes outwarde.

*The interpretation of the markes of the seconde fygure of Muscles.*

**T**hys seconde table in so muche as it appertaineth to cuttyng by Anatomy, answereth in every 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 reherced to vs in the fyrst, with also the seates of the bones easely to be perceued on the outsyde therof, being there not muche covered with fleashe, and so in so muche as thys table is muche worthy to be lo-

ked on, & sene, they shalbe therfore with lyke markes and letters, noted and declared, as they were. And so lyth as wel the whole face as the head therof, is almoste nothyng, but bones, there are but fewe Characters or letters theron assured as ye se here.

**A** Thys is the muscle of **•** temple, and what soeuer is about thys halfe circle where the comyng forth of the sayd muscle of the temple is describ'd, it is vtterly without fleashe, onles some man (lokyng very narrowly) woulde saye the bone of the forehead coulde not by hys nature be all wythout fleashe, but to be compassed about wyth a thynne musculouse kyttyng. The which as wel the thynne of the forebrade wythall: as the fleashe couerynge also we haue cleane cutte awaye.

**B** The ouerthwarte bone of the cheke is called in Latin, *in sagula*. And the hole which you se at the end therof is **•** waye of hearyng. Thys is called the muscle of earryng, for it fertyrd to the chewyng of **•** meat.

**C** The muscle that ferueth 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 fro the neather chawe into the bone, that is lyke thys letter **•**.

**E** A muscle arysyng from the bone of the breste graff into the bone that resembleth **•** in fygure.

**G** A muscle on **•** left syde bynnyng hys begynnyng from the upper seate of the breste bone, and is implaned into the lower region of the gristell that is lyke a shylde; and although he lye vnder the muscle marked with **•**, yet he is somewhat sene by the syde therof.

**HH** A muscle from the upper ryb of the shoulde, going by to the bone whych is lyke thys letter **•**, whych when the fatte is taken away, & the outward mygular diligitly cutte of, he is sene by the lower **•**, and from thence the **•** aboute, shewith the small kernels by the roote of the eare.

**I** A muscle takyng hys begynnyng from the bone of the breste and the canell bone, goyng forth and implaning hymselfe in the bone of the temple by the upper chawe.

**K & L** The seconde muscle of them whych do moue the shoulde, & thys **K** sheweth hys upper parte, whiche lyfeth the shoulde vpwarde, and **L** sheweth hys neather parte by the whych the shoulde is moued downwarde. And on the ryght syde of **L** a portion of the muscle of the ryght syde presenteth hymselfe, but in the nyth table of the muscles, these muscles do moste euidently appeare on bothe the sydes vnder these letters **T** and **A**.

**M** The muscle lyfing by the arme. This muscle is sene more clealy in the fourth fygure at **•** and in the **•** at **•** and **•** haue therfore declared hym here thus, bycause that when you shal se hym in other fygures, or other markes, you shall not thynke hym to be diuers muscles, and in these impressions and fygures (in none of the muscles more) many both grauers and painters are decepued: whome I do wylly shoulde be very diligent in markyng and lokyng theron: not only in thys parte, but also in the whole outwarde syde of the arme; bycause they do drawe forth (not wcl) the muscle whych we wyl here note & sette) as it wers to the outwarde part of the cubyte.

C.iii. Although



## The seconde fygure of Muscles.

- N** Although that you se here in both the armes, many of these characters or markes folowynge. Yet I shall first open unto you those in the left arme; and afterwarde them of the ryght arme.
- F**irst by **N** is marked the muscle of them which do bowe the cubite, whiche in the lynely, semeth to sprynge forth moze hygher, aboute the going in of the muscle which lyeth by **P**arme; then **H** there beynneth in dede although he beynneth here som what lower. But the paynters shoulde make it, yea paraventure son what moze hygh then it ought for to be.
- O** A muscle that stretcheth forth the cubyte; a taketh bys beynnynge at the top of the shoulder, nych by to the necke.
- P** Another muscle also stretchynge forth the cubyte, whose beynnynge is from the neather rybbe under the shoulder.
- Q** In this leate the two muscles late reberled, stretchynge forth the cubite, come and mete both into one, shewynge now nomoze the shape of a double muscle, and in that that they swel forth here moze then in any other place, besyde theyr fleshy parte, the thyrde muscle of stretchynge forth the cubyte is the cause, whych berynge here hvd under them, doth sprynge forth from the shoulder or the bone of the arme, and in the twelfth fygure, he is shewen by **X** and in the thyrten by **D**.
- R** In this parte the auctours and foundours of the power to thurst forth the cubyte are implanted on the back syde of the bone of the elbow, and on the lpgament of the ioynt, reachynge forth the synowre parte of theyr implantacion into the thre cornered leate, whych is porcion of the sayde bygger bone of the arme without fleshe.
- S** A muscle sprynge from the shoulder, whiche byng plantid into the neather ende of the lesse bone of the cubyte, byngeth the same lesse bone byward.
- T** The muscle stretchynge forth the wreste, with a forked tendon.
- V** A muscle chiefly stretchynge forth the foze fynger, the mydle fynger, and the ryng fynger.
- X** A muscle beynge the chief stretcher forth of the litle fynger.
- Z** The neather muscle stretchynge forth the back syde of the wreste.
- 4** The neather muscle of bowynge the wreste.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6** There be shewen two muscles, of whome the byggest marked with **1** is graffed in the wreste, the neather moste marked with **2** is deuyded into two tendons, the one of them graffed into the space betwene the first ioyntes of the thombe; the other into two byper spaces betwene the ioyntes of the said thombe. By these nombres, is noted an overthwarte lpgament beynge on the outward leate of the cubyte and it is deuyded into so many tynge as they be nombres. 1. sheweth the lpgament both of the lesse and of the bygger bone of the cubyte. 2. sheweth onely the lpgament belongynge to the bygger bone of the cubite. 3. 4. 5. and 6. shewe forth foure ligamentys belongynge only to the lesse bone of the cubyte.
- 7** The leat of the muscle or the muscle that byngeth the thombe nexte to the foze fynger.
- 8** The tend of the muscle that turneth ouer the thombe

to the foze fynger. But now it is tyme to come to the ryght arme; and to behold partly the letters therein, whych thou dyddest se in the left; and partly the other newe letters, for these letters **N, O, P, S, T, V, X, Y, Z** and **4, 5, 6** with **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6** shewe lykewyse in the ryght hande as they do in the left, but the prope markes of the ryght hande are these.

- Z** The former muscle of mouynge the cubyte.
- f** The bygger muscle of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downeward.
- g** The bygger muscle of bowynge the wreste.
- b** A muscle bynngynge forth the byode tendon.
- i** A muscle occupynge the shoulder blade, whych turneth the arme about outward.
- k** A muscle by whome the arme is brought back ward towarde the backe moze hygher then the next muscle folowynge.
- I** This present muscle is **A**, wed with **O** in the mynth table, and is moze vncouered in the tenth under **S**. Yet bycause hys outwarde or secunde syde appeareth moze clearly in this table then in any other, we haue thought it good to set it forth with 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 dyuyded forth by the toppes of the backe bones, wher as this muscle hath hys beynnynge from **V** unto **W**. And the outsyde whych ascendeth a slope byward into the foze partes, from the holye bone towarde hys implacion goeth from **W** unto **X**. And the myddle part of this muscle resteth to hys implacion, whiche can not be sene wythout cuttyng awaye of an other muscle, and this is the syde that **N** sheweth in the first table, whych **P** sheweth in the table folowynge. But this letter **O** vpon the ryght arme in the mynth table sheweth hys setting in mushe moze clearely. The thyrde syde reacheth to **V** vnto **W** which brought ouerthwart is layed in the lower angle of the roote of the shoulder point. And **1** sheweth parte of this muscle vnder the muscle marked with **2**.
- Δ** Bycause the lyle in the shadow at the leate of the wreste shoulde not be ouerminete hvd, we haue ther sette this letter **Δ**, shewynge the muscle that byngeth the arme to the wreste. These shapys procedynge here after the maner of a triangle, are the intersecions or implacynges of a muscle which is graffed in the ryght upper rybbes of the breste in maner of a hande.
- The sprynge by of the muscle of the inner lymme of the belly, descenbyng a slope wyse, whych goeth in together with the muscle aforesayde, and with the engraffynge of certayne of the muscles noted with **1**. And that whych is sene all alonge the whole region of the belly, is the croked muscle that goeth bydelonge, not wythstandynge that the straight muscle of the belly doeth som what swell forth bycause of the thymmes of the croked tendons, lykewyse as it doth before the cuttyng.
- Here is noted the beynnynge of the first muscle of mouynge the lymme whych in the fygure folowynge you shall fynde marked with **2, 3, 4** is also sene here in the ryght thyrgh.
- A muscle bynngynge forth the byode tendon, with the whych all the muscles that betwappe the thyrgh

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Tertia muscularum tabula.

## The seconde fygure of Muscles.

are compassed about, which also is the syxte of those that moue the thymme, & syth þe tendon of thys muscle is not very thicke, he letteth not the syght of the other muscles, and thence cometh forth the muscle that shall shortly be marked with .r.

¶ Porcion of the nynth muscle of mouing the thymme, which we shall shewe in the fourth table with .p.

¶ The seuenth muscle of mouing the thymme covered with the thymme tendon of the syxte muscle of mouing the thymme.

¶ The fyfth muscle of mouing þe left thygh, and here is also sene a great parte of hym that moueth the ryght thyghe.

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

¶ Here is sene parte of the seconde muscle of mouing the thygh, but the other parte is hyd with the fyfth muscle of mouing the thygh marked afore with .u. and with the muscle that byngeth forth the brode tendon, and that which I haue here marked with .r.

¶ The fourth muscle of mouing the thymme, which is here sene moste evidently on hys outsyde, but he appeareth nowhere on the ryght legge.

¶ There is sene in both the thyghes, the thyrde mouer of the thymme.

¶ On the right thygh onely is shewed þe seconde muscle of mouing the thymme.

¶ I haue set thys letter A. twyse in the right thyghe, to shewe the muscle which is in nombze the fyfth of mouing the thygh, and in the left thygh nygh vnto the hame is put thys letter A. shewyng the fyfth muscle also.

¶ In the ryght thyghe is shewed the fyfth muscle of mouing the thymme accordyng to the mynde of Galen, and .s. sheweth the later parte of thys muscle, where as .z. sheweth the later porcion of the fyfth parte, do knowe þe these thynges do appeare harde and darke in the other tables of muscles, these are somewhat better sene, that a man maye se them almoste naked: that is to saye, in the seuenth, at thys letter .p. and in the eyght at .p. and .z. in the twelth at .z. and .z. but they come not all to passe to be reherced in euery place.

¶ The muscle that swelleth forth here is þe eyght of mouing the thymme.

¶ Parte of the thymme without fleshe, but the inner ancle is pvtuarly market with .x.

¶ A muscle in both the legges making the cause, & is nombzed the fyfth of mouing the foote.

¶ A muscle marked in both the legges, whiche is the seconde of mouynge the fote.

¶ The thynnest tendon of al the body, spryngyng fro the thyrde muscle of mouing the fote.

¶ The greatest muscle of setting forth the calfe of the legge which is the fourth of mouing 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 unmarked, for so much as those letters .o. & .i. in the grauyng, are not vnlyke to our latyn .o. i.

¶ A muscle bowyng the thyrde ioynt of the foze toes.

¶ A smale porcion of the fyfth muscle of mouing the foote.

¶ An ouerthwarte lygament comyng from the inner

anle and goyng downe towarde the helle.

¶ A muscle byrnyng the great toe inwarde from the other toes which is here moste evidently sene.

¶ A lygament spronge forth from the muscle of both byrnyng the second ioyntes of the foure smale toes fulfilling the office of a brode tendon in the plante, or sole of the fote.

¶ In eyther legge there is noted a muscle placed in the foreseate of the thymme, and is þe syxte of the mouing the fote.

¶ A muscle drawen forth to the lesser bone of þe legge, and is the seuenth in nombze of mouing the fote.

¶ A muscle drawen forth vnder the muscle afore said, which is the eyght of mouing the fote: the tendon of thys muscle with the tendon of the seuenth are sene vnder .z.

¶ The muscle of stretching forth the foze toes, and on the left syde of .o. is sene a porcion of the muscle, implanted with a forked tendon vpon the bone of the fote, befoze the smallest toe, whiche is the nynth of mouing the fote, and it shalbe sene more perfectly in the fourth table of muscles at thys letter .o.

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

△△ An ouerthwart lygament lyng besyde the ancle in the insteppe, that serueth both the bones of þe legge, and is marked in the left legge with △ and in the right with △.

∩ The viter ancle, or the seate of the lesser bone of the legge: without fleshe.

∩ An ouerthwarte lygament goyng fro the lesse bone perternyng to the helle.

∩ A muscle which is the authoz & geuer of power to byrnyng awaye the lytle toe from the other toes.

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



¶ Hys present table, shewyng forth the former parte of the body, dyffe ryth fro the fyfth table of muscles, in that, that it sheweth the muscles to haue bene made of fleshe couerynges, & that it sheweth also certayne muscles of the face vncouered fro theyr fatnesse, and that it geueth vs also a more exquisite knowlege of the muscles, then byd the two fyfth tables. And as for the thymme coueryng, which ye see in the face & the necke of thys fygure and þe strykes which are drawen in the muscles, which might hynder poure 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 knowlege of the bones, with the vse of euery muscle, & hauyng this rule befoze theyr eyes, they shall knowe whē they ought to make any muscle leugar or shorter, eyther swellynge forth outwarde, or pressed together inward, the with certayn streight lynes brought along the forehead with the muscle of the forehead, and of the thymme of the nose thypples.

¶ The muscle of the temple, which somtyme, though not very often, is nouryshed with a fleshy thymme thymme & with the fleshy cotes of the baynes, which

C.iii. of the

## The thyde fygure of Muscles.

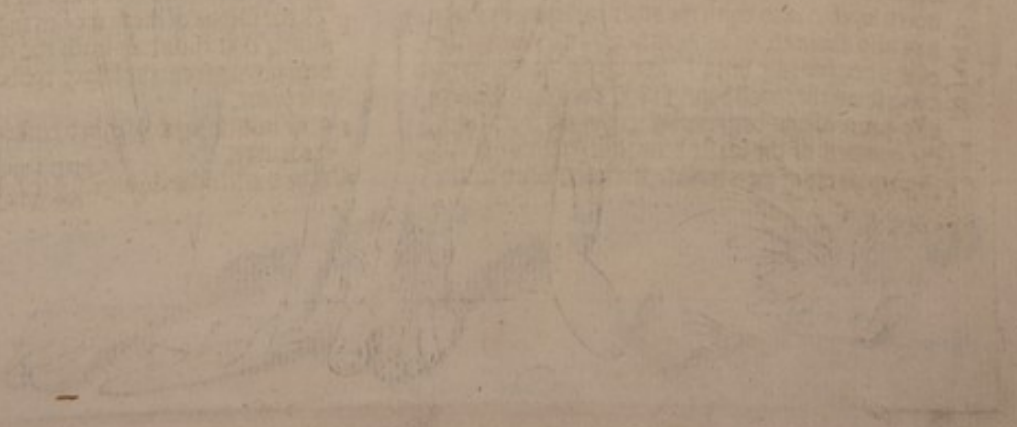
of the latyne men are called *fibrae*.

- C** The muscle lyftynge vp the eye lydde.  
**D** The muscle drawyng downe the eye lydde.  
**E** A knyttynge together of the muscles of the eye one w<sup>ch</sup> in the other, alongest the eye lydde.  
**F** A muscle goyng wyth hys halfe parte to the wyng of the nose, and wyth hys other parte to the upper lypp. And truly as the diuersitie of the muscles of thynne skynnes in the lippes, cannot be fully set fourth: so also **F** wyl not cōbze the face, whych shall appere darke ynough of it, wyth a multitude of characters of letters.  
**G** The bale of the cheeke, or the foreparte of the chaw bone, betwene the eare & the eye, beyng cleane wyth out fleshe.  
**H** A muscle comyng downe from the balles of the cheeke, pertaynyng properly to the upper lypp.  
**I** The begynnyng of the muscle of the chaw, whych **I** wyl now describe, not hyd wyth the brode muscle that **I** wyl euen nexte speake of.  
**T** A muscle beyng of a fleshye couerynge, whych is the chiefe of mouyng of the mouthe, the lippes, 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 fleshe, 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 ascendeth directly v<sup>ward</sup> vnto **H**. from **L**. to **N**. is shewed parte of the beginning, out of  $\beta$  region of the other seate, beginnyng from the seate of the canell bone, and of the heygth of the shoulder, whose trauesed or ouerthwarted thynne skynnes be stretched v<sup>wardes</sup> into the forepartes. Furthermoze albeit that the same parte of the muscle, whych is in the after seate of the backe of the necke, is not sene, neuer thelesse **O**. set at the roote of the eare, sheweth as it maye be, the trauesed thynne skynnes, creppynge frō thence, wherfoze, in describyng the sydes of thys muscle, you muste thynke the fyrst parte to be brought frō **N**. vnto **O**. the seconde from **O**. to **H**. by **L**. to **N**. sheweth the thyde 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 distance betwene the muscle of the lefte syde and the other on the ryght syde.  
**P** The muscle lyftynge to the arme whome here in the foreparte of the bodye **L**. **N**. & **Q**. do almoste enclose about, and at the neather parte somewhat beneath **Q**. spryngeth forth hys graftynge or fastenynge place, that he standeth in.  
**R** The muscle that byngeth 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 noted wyth  $\Delta$ . and wyth the other characters or marches also aboute hym as he is here. **K**. sheweth parte of hys begynnyng vnto **L**. bynnyng hys begynnyng from the canell bone. frō **K**. vnto **R**. is shewed also parte of hys begynnyng growyng forth from the myddest of the breste bone, but **R**. sheweth the skynnyng parte of thys muscle, stretched forth frome

- the synowye thynnes of the muscle descenbyng crooked and sydelong on the belly, to the syde of  $\beta$  sweere by gristle.  
**S** But **S**. signifieth the fleshye parte of the muscle, goyng by hymselfe from the syth and the seuenth gristle of the rybbes, bycause of the croke or syde longe descenbyng muscle of the belly. And **Q**. sheweth the place wherin thys present muscle is graffed into the arme, betwene the lyfters vp of the same, marked wyth **P**. and the fyft of mouyng the cubyte marked wyth  $\Sigma$ . Furthermoze yf thou be mynded to beholde the sydes therof, and the graftynge in, of this thynne skynnes, loke vpon the table folowynge, and you shall se  $\beta$  engraffynge of hym at **T**. **Q**. & **T**. whych yf ye toyne the marches or letters of that  $\beta$  thys maner together, you maye measure forth after thys maner the .v. sydes of thys muscle. The fyrst from **K**. to **L**. The seconde from **L**. to **R**. The thyde 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 infection of a muscle, from thence also cometh 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 insertions or engraffynge of the seconde muscle of mouyng the breste, & they are implanted into  $\beta$  rybbes, whose region syth it is expresse wyth these nombres, you maye perfectly gather the hyghest parte of hys insertion to be in the fyfth rybbe.  
**9** The sydelong muscle of the belly descenbyng, whych wyth hys selowe couereth all the whole seate of the belly and also the great region of the brest. The comyng forth of thys present muscle is shewed wyth the nombres, wyth the which also are signified the insertions of the seconde muscle mouyng the brest, but **R**. to **X**. sheweth a whyle lyne whych can not be other wyse set forth wyth a simple 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 descryetlye seuered from another, as the fleshye from the skynnyng whiche should be here performed yf it were not more sumptuous then maye wel be boyme of the poore byers or sellers.  
**X** Thys is the yeard, hys ouer skynne called *peritonium* beyng take awaye, on whome is drawen a straght lyne shewyng the toyning together of both the bodies, whych beyng in the table folowynge cut away, is shewed at **g**. but the mooste clere vnderstandynge of all those thynges, you shall learne in the laste table of muscles.  
**Y** The sede vessels beyng yet couered wyth the skynnyng wyth the skynne of the belly called *peritonium* doth bynge forth.  
**Z** The former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.  
**4.4** The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.  
**h** In the insyde of the arme **h**. is hyd appointyng the muscle that thrusteth forth the cubyte, takynge hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder point.  
**i** The muscle wyth  $\beta$  forked tendon, thrustynge forth the welle.  
**d** The muscle that byngeth  $\beta$  lesse bone of the cubyte v<sup>pp</sup>ryght

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Quarta musculo  
rum fabula.

## The fourth fygure of Muscles:

- by right implanted at the neather ende of the same
- The upper muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the cubite downeward.
- A muscle beyng one of the two boughers of the two boughers of the wryste implanted at the backe of the hande before the spnger, and sheweth hys begynnynge, & sheweth the comyng forth of the tendon from the belly of the muscle, & sheweth the seat of the muscle, wherto a negligēt cutter, should appere to be the ende of the seate.
- II The muscle that byngeth forth the brode tendon of the heygth of the hande whose heade is shewed w<sup>th</sup> *h*, and *k* sheweth the begynnynge of the tendon, but *l* sheweth the place where the tendon begynneth first to spede.
- The other muscle of boughyng the wryste, here also in the darke is sene a porcion of the muscles, wherof the one byngeth hys tendons to the wryste, and the other to the thombe.
- The first space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe without fleshe.
- The muscle of carpyng awaye the thombe farrest from the foze spnger.
- The chiefe muscle of the two, that bougheth the first bone of the thombe.
- The muscle of mouyng the lytle spnger fardest fro the other, and in the next table folowing he is marked w<sup>th</sup> *x*.
- In the ryght legge is noted the first mouer of the shynne, whose begynnynge is marked w<sup>th</sup> *s* and *t*, shewyng the begynnynge of hys tendon, and shewyng hys implantacion, but thys marke *z* shewe the insercion of the seconde muscle mouyng the shynne, and *3* sheweth the ingraftyng of the thynde.
- The fyrte muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose begynnynge is noted w<sup>th</sup> *x* & *y* sheweth the seate where he leaueth to be fleshe, and he is brought after the maner of a coueryng roide about the greatnes of the thygh, noz 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 insyde of the thygh, as it were a rente or toyne coueryng, that the cuttyng therof myght shewe somewhat of his shape, and what so euer remaineth on the outsyde at the inequall lyne or cuttyng, is yet styll the thynne coueryng or tendon of the sayd fyrth muscle.
- The nynt muscle of mouyng the shynne.
- The eyght of mouyng the shynne beyng greater in the lesse legge then in the ryght, & vncouered from the fyrth muscle of mouyng the shynne. We haue set no marke noz lettre to the seuenth of mouyng the shynne, because he is yet al couered vnder the fyrth, although he myght well waue shewed hym, lyth the thynne coueryng of the fyrth muscle is not so thych but that the shape of the muscle vnder hym myght somewhat be sene through hym.
- There are muscles shewed in the share, whych we shall declare to be the fyrte and seuenth of mouyng the thygh but *7* sheweth chieflly the kernels there w<sup>th</sup>, also the place where the kernels be from whom we haue cutte the vessels that go to the legge.
- The eyght muscle of mouyng the eyght.
- The seconde muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose

- tendon is shewed by thys karacter or fygure *z*.
- *z* • Parte of the shynne bone without fleshe, but *x* p<sup>er</sup> uatly noteth the inner ancle.
- The fyrth muscle of mouyng the fote, whose comyng forth & doth shewe and *x* sheweth the begynnynge of hys tendon, whose procedyng is manifest ynough, without puttyng of any letter: & *k* sheweth as it were the place of hys insercion.
- The seuenth muscle of mouyng the foote.
- The tendon of a muscle of thrustyng out the great toe.
- The muscle that putteth forth the foure smale toes
- The muscle of bynngyng the great toe inward fro the other toes.
- An ouerthwart lpgamet put before the seate of the shynne and beyng cut he is turned towarde the syde.
- The tendon of the forked muscle beyng the nynt of mouyng the foote.
- The first of mouyng the foote.
- The fourth of mouyng the foote.
- The longest and the thynnest tendon, brought from the thynde muscle of mouyng the fote.
- The muscle of mouyng the thynde bone of the foze toes.
- The fyrth 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 be foze, taken awaye after the order of cutting, with other also not yet sen in the fygures before, whych thing all the tables of the muscles herafter vntyll the eyght table shal performe and shewe, whyle the bones maye be sene bare in the foze parte of the face.

- The muscle of the temple, whose begynnynge is somewhat lyke to an halfe circle: beyng let forth w<sup>th</sup> *A*, *B*, & *C*.
- The vtter seate of the bone vnder the eye without fleshe.
- The muscle of the chawke, hys begynnynge is shewed w<sup>th</sup> *E* at the place of eatyng, and w<sup>th</sup> *F* by the eare, and hys syde is drawen from *E* vnto *F*, alonge the bone that goeth from the eye to the eare.
- Sheweth the lowest seate of this muscles insercion, forthermore if thou wylt lpen thys to a triangle: thou mayest coniecture and thynke that *E*, *F*, *G*. do shewe to thee thre angles or corners.
- The smale synowe of the lesse roote, of the thynde payre of synowes of the brayne, goyng by thys waye to the musculous knyttyng together of the fozehead.
- A smale synowe of the sayd roote ioynd at the upper lyppe goyng to the outward seate of the wyng of the nose.
- A gristell in whome the left bone of the nose dothe ende.
- The lesse wyng of the nose, endyng and lpyng at the vttermoste point of the sayd gristell betwene *K* & *L* and at the inner shynne of the nose styll where certayne coueryng lpgamentes be taken away, then appeareth forth the inner muscle of the wyng of the

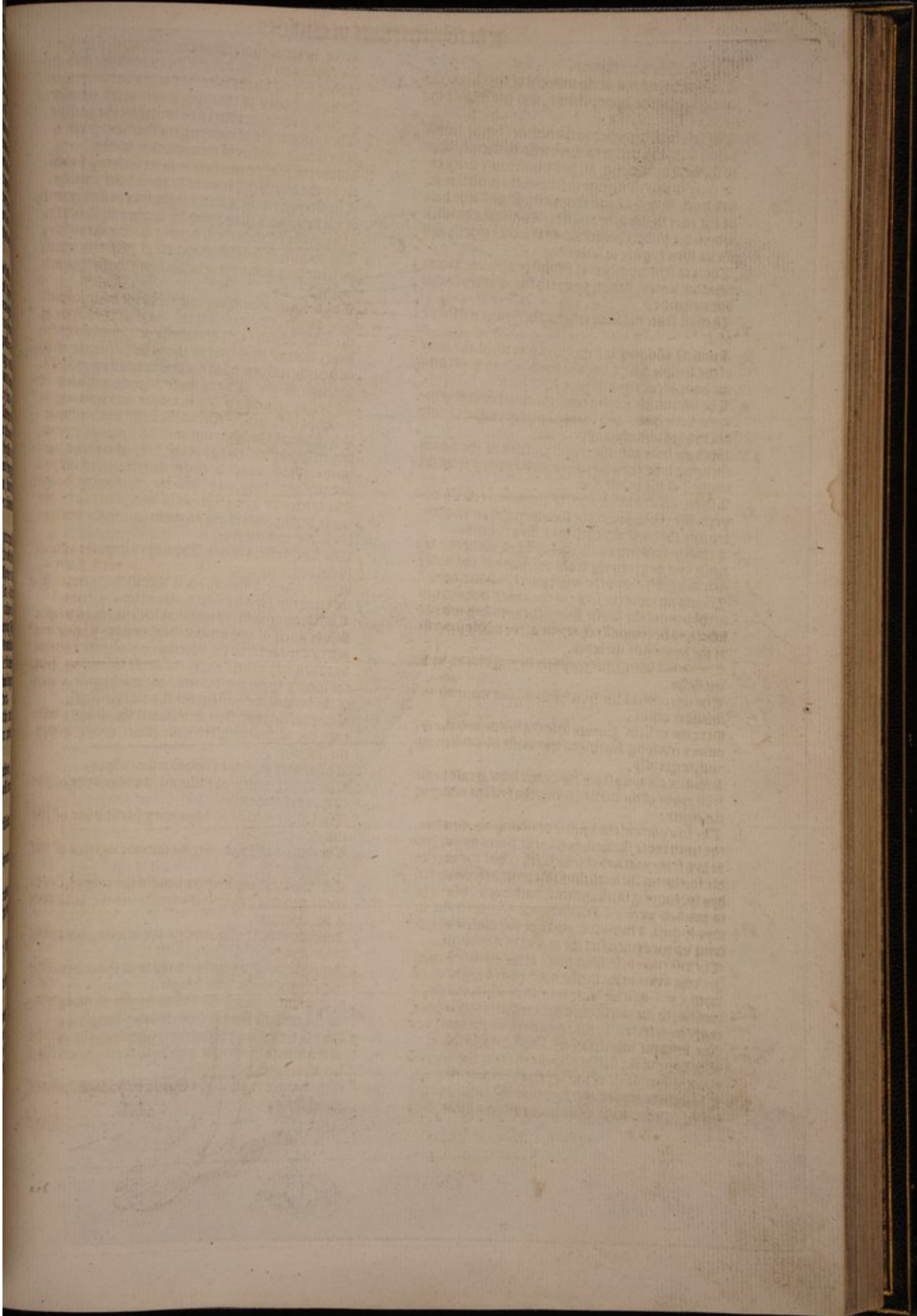
C. b. nose



## The fourth fygure of Muscles.

- nose, whych is very thynne.
- M** A muscle beyng one of the mouers of the chekes comyng frome the vpper chawe, and grafte into the neather
- N** The left muscle proper to the neather lyppe, whose whole bodye is declared wth lesse dyfficultie then to shewe it by cutting, all hys diuisions & netty couerynges whych thynge is sene in the muscle marked wth *M*. and aboue thapposition of *O*. the hole of the eare sheweth hym selfe. As also the harnels whych are vnder the eare: do as it were expresse and shewe thys fygure of letter *O*.
- O** There is sene a porcion of  $\beta$  muscle, although somewhat darkened, whych draweth the neather chawe downward.
- P** In thys seate the bone is sette, shewyng the shape of *v*.
- Q** A muscle comyng fro the goyng forth of the bone of the temple lyke a narrow bypdge, 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 implated, whose selow doeth here somewhat appere also.
- S.T.** Both the left 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 comyng from  $\beta$  vppermoste rybbe vnder the shoulder, and is implated into the bone whych is lyke thys fygure *v*.
- ⊙** A muscle feruyng to the mouyng of the heade takyng hys begynnynge from the bone of the breste marked with *X* and the other parte marked with *T*. Comyng from the seate of the canell bone wyghe to the bone of the breste, but *Z* sheweth hys insercion where as he compasseth about al the whole proccesse of the heades of the teath.
- The canell bone, hys foze parte beyng muche wyth out fleshe.
- The insercion of the seconde muscle of mouyng the shoulder point.
- Here the vessels goyng into the heade, and the synowes rennyng forth into the arme do darken the muscle greatly.
- A muscle comyng from the canell bone, graft in the first rybbe of the breste, and is the first of mouyng the breste.
- W** The foze parte of the muscle of lifyng by the arme, the tenth table sheweth hys backe parte as yettyd in hys seate, marked chiefly wth  $\Delta$  but the next table folowynge sheweth thys foze parte deluiered fro hys spryngyng forth turnyng backward, where he is marked wth  $\gamma$ . Furthermore *f.s.* describe in thys fygure a manifest parte of the muscle of lifyng by the arme, after the maner of a triangle.
- The insercion of setyng place of the muscle  $\beta$  bynggeth the arme to the breste marked in  $\beta$  ryght arme wth *Q* & *T*. and we haue set also  $\Delta$  vpon the same muscle, to the intent that the characters of the table maye be referred to the characters of the table before, vnto the whych table *K.L.* & *R.* do also serue.
- K.L.R.** The bone of the breste deluiered from the begynnynge of the muscle of byngyng the arme to  $\beta$  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 outward muscles betwene the rybbes do mete, but the lynes brought into the rybbes beyng on the left syde of the characters, do shewe the bones of the rybbes deluiered fro the gristils, & these characters be writte on the gristils.
- The first muscle of mouyng the shoulder point.
- The seconde muscle of mouyng the breste.
- Under the ryght arme hole *m* is set shewyng  $\beta$  muscle by the whych the arme is drawen downward.
- The streyght muscle on the right syde of the rybbe of the belly, here clymyng by hygher wth his synow thynnes, then the sydelong ascendyng muscle.
- The oblique or sydelong muscle of the belly, whych we haue here made to turne by from the belly, backward.
- II** The oblique ascendyng muscle of the belly, compassyng about (as you se) all the seate of thys syde of the belly, whych *n.p.f.* and the lyne brought by the lower seate of thys syde of the belly to  $\beta$  bone aboue  $\beta$  pnyng members, do in maner encopasse & enclose.
- Porcion of the oblique or sydelong muscles of the belly comyng downward and leapyng at the whyt lyne apperayng on the belly, but *f* properly signyfeth the makynge and ful shape of  $\beta$  yard, whych beyng cut awaye at the bone aboue the pnyng members, where he begynneth fyfte to hange downward flaggynge, and the two bygger boles lyke cyrcles be  $\beta$  two bodyes of hym, but the finale cyrcle beyng vnder hym, is the waye comon both to the byne and the sede.
- The sede vessels whych I dyd not purpose to haue shewed here no more then the muscle of the stones, whych bycause it should haue and shewe a true lyste from the sayd vessels, we haue set *f* thereon.
- The former muscle of mouyng the cubyte to whose fleshye parte of hys inward begynnynge I haue not put to any caracte because the sayd muscle cannot be taken awaye here nor in the table folowynge, but the spaces appereng betwene the two begynnynge is the bone of the arme or the shoulder.
- The muscle that stretcheth forth the cubyte who hath hys begynnynge from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.
- The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.
- The vpper muscle of byngyng the lesse bone of the cubyte downward.
- The lenger muscle of byngyng  $\beta$  lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- The muscle of folowynge the seconde ioyntes of the foure fyngers.
- The muscle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, stretched forth and bowyng the wreste  $\gamma$  is the head and *A* his insercion.
- Another muscle of bowyng the wreste, hangyng downward.
- A muscle bowyng outward the first space betwene the ioyntes of the lytle fyngar.
- Thys muscle hangyng downe, bynggeth away outward the lytle fynger from thother fyngers.
- Here is sene an ouerthwarte bygamet in the insyde of the wreste metyng it and wth the tendons thys waye cerryng beyng couered.
- The bygger muscle of bowyng the first bone of the thombe.





Quinta musculorum  
tabula.

The fyfth fygure of Muscles.



Hole through whome the smale synowes of the thyrde payre of synowes of the bzaïne go to the muscle of the foreheade.

The muscle of the temple.

Here is a great porcion of the cheke bone cutte awaye, because you should the better see the toping together of the bone of the temple and the chaw bone marked wyth D.

A hole through whome a braünche of the thyrde payre of veynes of the bzaïne is brought forth to the upper lyppe and the wynges of the nose.

A brode muscle brought from the upper chawe into the neather, serving to the motions of the chekes.

Both the synowes percepued at thys carracter be brought forth to the neather lyppe, but the upper seate of thys carracter sheweth the spongeous substance of both the lyppes.

The muscle draweth the neather chawe downward: and eche of the carracters by hym selfe, noteth eyther the belly of hys muscle by them selfe, in whole mydle parte of the bellys: a part of the muscle is sene wythout fleshe.

Porcion of the muscle of mouing the heade, coming from the bone of the breste, and the canell bone, and graft in thre procedynges of the teares.

A bone lyk thys fygure.

The first and the seconde muscle of the toung descending from the bone called Hyoides.

The grystell of the throte lyke a shelde yet covered wyth the muscles wych shalbe hereafter described.

The ryght muscle of two, coming from the bone lyke and graft in the grystell lyke a shelde.

The muscle of the ryght syde of the museler which do come from the bone of the breste lyke a shelde, & graft in the grystell of the throte, and at the outsyde of thys muscle is sene a thusyng together of the arteries of the necke, with the inner baynes of the necke and the syre payre of synowes of the bzaïne.

The foreseate of the sharpe arterie.

A muscle serving to the bone which is lyke thys fygure, springing forth from the upper rybbe of the shouder. And eyther of thys carracters do signifye by hym selfe eyther of the bellys of hym, & the myddel parte of these is parte of thys muscle not muche vnylike the substance of a tendon.

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

The thyrde muscle of mouing the shouder point.

Here we haue taken awaye the canell bone, fro the bone of the breste at the ryght syde, being yet adpyred to the topp of the shouder, and kepping to hym the muscle, which is the first of mouing the breste and is marked wyth z.

The topp of the shouder or the hygher proces of the shouder point.

The inner or lower proceding of the shouder point.

The fourth peculiar lygament of thys ioynt, ascending fro the lower parte of the heighth of the shouder.

A rounde lygament gorynge from the topp of the lower processe, or the myde of the shouder point & graft in the foreseate of the vtter heade of the shouder, and is the first of thys ioynt.

Another rounde lygament from the hyghest seate of the shouder.

- 1. Here hagethe downe a muscle by whose benefite the thombe is remoued farrest from the forefynger.
- 2. The brode tendon of the hyghest parte of the hande coming forth wyth hys tendon and hanging downe in the ryght hande from the toppes of the foure fyngers. furthermoze here in the palme of both the handes are certayn tendons yclothed with synowe couerynges, and brought forth to the fyngers.
- 3. The seconde muscle of mouing the thyrgh.
- 4. The first muscle of mouing the thyrgh.
- 5. The knytting of the holy bone to the ryght syde fro the wych we haue cut the first and the syrch of mouing the thyrne bone.
- 6. Wyth thys carracter both the vtter processe and the greater seate of the thyrgh are described.
- 7. The first muscle of mouing the thyrne bone, whose beginning coming fro the upper ioynt of the huppe bone, is marked wyth a. sheweth the beginning of hys tendon, but b. sheweth the seate where the tendon of thys muscle doth springe to gether wyth the tendons, which are vnderneath.
- 8. The seuenth muscle of mouing the thyrgh.
- 9. The syrch muscle of mouing the thyrgh.
- 10. In the lefte thyrgh is the eyght muscle of mouing the same marked wyth v.
- 11. The syrch that serueth to the mouing of the thyrgh.
- 12. The seconde of mouing the thyrne bone.
- 13. The eyght of mouing the thyrne bone.
- 14. The seuenth muscle of mouing the thyrne, and he is marked in the ryght thyrgh because he is there best sene.
- 15. The first muscle of mouing the thyrne, but z. sheweth the syrch of mouing the thyrne.
- 16. The syrch muscle of mouing the fote, hanging fro hys insercion wyth hys two before rehearsed, but in the left legge is sene the first of mouing the fote, wyth a porcion of the insercion of thys syrch muscle of mouing the fote, and thys carracter c. appointeth this insercion and s. sheweth the other insercion.
- 17. The seuenth muscle of mouing fote.
- 18. A part of the thyrbone wythout fleshe fro whose out syde the syrch muscle of mouing the fote is taken awaye but d. doeth onely shewe the inner ancle.
- 19. The muscle of thusyng forth the foure smale toes, sheweth hys springing forth, but e. sheweth his seate where he sendeth forth hys porcion, which we wyll nombre in the place of the mynth muscle of mouing the fote, and we haue marked hym here wyth f. the seate of the muscle marked wyth g. and here thusyng forth foure tendons by the which the foure smale toes be stretched out. h. before rehearsed sheweth the mynth of mouing the fote, who putteth forth hys insercion to a folked tendon noted with i. z.
- 20. The muscle of thusyng forth the great toe.
- 21. The eyght muscle of mouing the fote.
- 22. The second muscle of mouing the fote, we haue not marked the other wyche be in the hynder seate of the thyrne, because they are here all one wyth the tables before.

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

C. vi. of the

The fyfth fygure of muscles.

of the cuppe, at the topnt of the shoulder, and going also to the out heade of the shoulder, and is the lesse conde lygament of the topnt therof.

**f** In thys seate the two lygamentes marked w<sup>th</sup> *d. e.* topne theye sydes together, makinge the shape of an ouerthwarte lygament, and thrusting forth the outer heade of the former muscle of bowyng the cubyte, and is marked shortly here after w<sup>th</sup> *z.*

**g** The bone of the breste to whome all the gristils of the seuen upper rybbes of eether syde be knytte.

**b** The fyfth rybbe of the breste, the other rybbes w<sup>th</sup> theye space betwene, are evidently perceaued and nedde no helpe of characters.

**I** The fyfth muscle of mouyng the shoulder *i. k. l.* shewe the begynnyng of thys muscle fashioned lyke a hande, euen as the muscle which lyeth vnderneath him noted w<sup>th</sup> *m.* sheweth the tendon of thys present muscle. Furthermore *i. k. l.* shewe together as it were the shape of a triangle of thys muscle.

**m** A muscle comyng downe from the roote of the shoulder and graft in the eyght upper rybbes of the breste.

**v** The streyght muscle of the ryght syde of the belly, and *n.* sheweth the fleshy begynnyng of hym, lyke a triangle and *o.* noteth the synowe begynnyng of thys muscle shapynge almoste all the whole muscle, *a* in all the space betwene *o. p.* pertainyng to *q.* the straight muscle of the belly do touche together w<sup>th</sup> theye inner syde, but in all this seat about *r.* or about the nauell vpwarde, the hygher these muscles rse together the more they are seperate from eche other, but *s.* sheweth also the synowe thynnes of the oblique muscles of the belly knyt together in thys parte at the ouerthwart muscle.

**r** Thys lyne doeth synyffe the fleshy parte of the streyght muscle, whych is the laste porcion of hym insercion in any man, as ye maye well perceauie in the fourth table at thys character.

**s** Here in thys space from *t.* vnto *s.* is the wedd tendon or thynne coueryng of the strait muscle of the belly lyke to that part of the *z.* or parte of the vnfleshy muscle, but *u.* sheweth the fleshy seate of thys muscle grafte in the fyfth and the secōde rybbe of the breste.

**u. u.** Inscriptions or synowe declaracions, ouerthwartly imprinted in the straight muscle, to whome the synowe springyng forth of the oblique ascendyng muscle growyng fast vnto it.

**x** Thys lyne sheweth a small porcion of the oblique ascendyng muscle, and he is here thrust together w<sup>th</sup> the ouerthwart muscle of the belly, so the onles suche a fygure were there left, he could not in the curtyng be deliuered from the ouerthwarte muscle, *y.* sheweth the sayd ouerthwart muscle.

**a** The oblique ascendyng muscle turned backward from the belly.

**b** Porcion of the sede vessels. But those thre lyke synowe cycles at the roote of the strait muscles ngyhe *n. o. p.* shewe here the same as theye dyd in the nexte table before, that is to saye the construction and nature of the peard when it is cut awaye.

**y** The fore parte of the muscle of lpyng by the arme is here turned ouer.

**z** There is also left on the lefte arme, parte of the insercion of the muscle lpyng by the arme.

**z** Parte of the shoulder wythout fleshe apcaryng be-

thynge the two heades of the former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

**z** The former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

**x** A muscle beyng the cauler of thrustyng forth the cubyte whole begynnyng springeth forth fro the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.

**g. g.** The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

**z** The upper muscle of them that put the lesse bone of the arme downwarde.

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

**o** The muscle of bowyng the secōd bone of the foure fingers. sheweth hym begynnyng vnder the muscle beyng peculiar to the lesse bone of the cubyte marked w<sup>th</sup> *z.* whych is hydde, and *u.* sheweth the distribution of thys muscle into foure fleshy partes, whych afterwarde degenerate into seueral tendons.

**v. v.** The ouerthwart lygament of the insyde of the wrist, deuyded by a lenge usition, and turned downe eether syde to the sydewarde. Forthymore sheweth the fyfth muscle of bowyng the fyfth bone of the thombe, but *s.* sheweth the muscle by whose benefyte the fyfth topnt of the lytle finger is bowed outward. But as touchyng to the order of the foure tendons of bowyng the secōde bone of the foure smale fingers, all thynge is here sufficientlye sene, yet neuerthelesse we haue in the meane space affixed this letter *z.* to the declaracion of the fyfth finger & the lytle finger.

**w** Here the muscle somewhat appeareth that boweth the thyrde bone of the foure toes.

**e** A porcion of the muscle of bowyng the thyrde space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe, whych appereth more evidently in the left cubyte.

**a** A muscle stretchyng forth the hygger bone of the cubyte, by whome the wryste is turned.

**e** The secōde muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

**z** Here appereth darckly the heade of the thyghe going vnder the bowt of the hyppie, and compassed aboute w<sup>th</sup> a lygament, but *r.* is set chiefflye in thys place to shewe the necke of the thyghe.

**v** The great or outwarde processe of the thyghe.

**o** The seuenth of mouyng the thyghe.

**x** The sytte of mouyng the thyghe.

**y** The eyght of mouyng the thyghe.

**o** The fyfte muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

**Δ** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thyrne. sheweth hym brode begynnyng, springyng from the roote of the great processe of the thygh, and at *z* he endeth into a brode tendon, comixed and aducited w<sup>th</sup> the tendons of the eyght and nynth muscle of mouyng the thyrne, and thys lyne where *4* is, endeth in the fozyde of the thyghe, where as the eyght muscle begynneth fyfth to go vnder hym.

**z** The eyght muscle of mouyng the thyrne.

**II** Thys sheweth also the eyght muscle of mouyng the thyrne, but he priuatly sheweth the bought in whō the nynth muscle of mouyng the thyrne doth settell hym selfe, whych hangeth forth here marked w<sup>th</sup> *o* 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 w<sup>th</sup> *4* vnto the shadowe of the seuenth muscle





Sexta musculorum tabula.

The fyfth fygure of Muscles.

muscle, so that you shall vnderstande thys bovt to rpe from bothe the muscles.

Here hangeth out the secōde muscle of moung the hyune.

In thys hyune on the fore parte, the bone of the hyune is sene cleue without fleshe, for of al the muscles cōmpng to hym, here remaine no mo but the muscle of stretchyng forth & great toe marked with 7. on whose tendon you maye see wytten thys 7.

The seuenth muscle of moung the foote.

The eght of moung the foote.

The great fleshye lumpe put on the vpper seate of the foote which is deuyded into foure fleshye partes, bynyng forth the foure tendons of moung the great toe and the thye toes nexte towarde the out syde.

Here & muscle is caste downe which stretcheth forth the foure finale toes, with his porcion, also before reherced to be in steede of the nynt muscle of moung the foote, where on you se wytten & I haue sette no carracter on the muscles occupying the backe seate of the hyune, because they both in nōbre and order, are all one with those in the tables before. And for thys occasio also you lo lyke wyse vnmaked, as well the places of the hyune as of the hinder bone of the legge bare without fleshe which you haue also learned in the sayd former tables.

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



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

Here we haue cut awaye a porcion of the cheke bone, but sheweth the insercio of the muscle of the temple, into the sharpe processe of the neather chawe.

And sheweth the sayde sharpe processe of the neather Jawe.

The lefte parte of neather chawe.

A muscle bynyng hym selfe in the mouthe, whiche is graft in the inlyde of the neather chawe where he is dyothest.

The couer of the wyne pype hangyng at the cude of the russe of the mouthe.

The lefte carnell not muche vnlyke an almon, set at the hyst seate of the wynde pype.

The tonges, but the vpper parte of the carracter endeth with the coueryng of the wynde pype.

In thys place are myngled together manye muscles seruyng to the mounges of the heade and the necke.

Here hangeth frome his begynnyng the muscle that draweth the neather Jawe downward.

The thirde moung of the shoulder.

A carnell growyng at the lefte syde of the roote of the wynde pype.

The sharpe arterye where by the voyce is founde to made.

Thys heape of vessels and sinowes stretcheth forth with their sydes to the sharpe arterye, although

the firste muscles of moung the backe doe come what there shewe them selues.

7. Syth it is expedient to thys seate of the brest, and the necke lyke to that whiche is shewed in the table folowyn, we haue by consideracion 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 & ouerthwart processe of the topnes of the necke marked with 0. is brought furthermore fleshy vnto the fourth

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

A muscle takyng hys begynnyng from the roote of the shoulder, whych is the secōde of moung the breste. The bone of the breste is here sene without position of letter, and so are the rybbes with the spaces betwene, with & outward muscles betwene the rybbes also.

And that you may them seuerally the better vnderstande, s. signifieth the bone of the thyrde rybbe.

7. the gristill of the sayde thyrde rybbe, and 2. the outward muscle betwene the rybbes set in the space

betwene the thyrde and the secōde rybbes, whose thynne skynne is borne downe to the first partes, doeth shewe the outward muscle betwene the rybbes, and it is sene betwene the gristills of the second and the thyrde rybbes whose thynne skynnes be carryed vpwarde into the fore partes.

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

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,

but sheweth the seat where the tendon of & muscle slope wyse ascēdyng, doth moste stubberly graue to the ouerthwart muscle of the belly, before he can clymme to the strait muscle.

sheweth & sharpe whiche the knyttyng together of the oblique muscle with the ouerthwart doeth begyn, as the strait muscles about & seate of the nauel, do open or gape

towarde the breste bone together.

The boole, whiche in men geueth waye to the leade vessels.

A dyne and an Arterye commynge furth into the strait muscles and the places aboute the bealye.

Here hangeth downe on the lefte syde from the bone aboute the prou members the strait muscle of the bealye.

The poynce of the huckle bone, deliuered from the fleshye partes of the two oblique muscles of the bealye.

Some let vs returne to the lefte arme, and & shoulder poynce, where sheweth the vpper corner of the sayde shoulder poynce in whome the muscle marked with k. is graue, and sheweth also there with the vpper corner of the shoulder poynce.

The highest of the shoulder, or the highest processe of the shoulder poynce.

The fifth muscle of moung the arme.

The inner processe of the shoulder poynce apparyng lyke the figure of an anker.

The fourtye muscle of bowyng the cubyte whole

out



The fyfth figure of Muscles.

outwarde heade, whiche springeth from the vpper  
 byrme of the cuppe of the shoulder topnte. doth  
 fighte, and sheweth his inner heade springynge  
 frome the inner proesse of the shoulder poynnt, and  
 that you maye more euidently discern the knowe  
 parte frome the fleshye, marked in al the ryghte  
 arme of this table, in the whiche sheweth the  
 nowye parte, and the fleshye. But thys table a-  
 lone sheweth not þ partes, but all þ fourmer tables  
 also, sheweth the ioyngynge together of the two  
 heades, and sheweth the begynnynge of the ten-  
 don, whiche thys muscle bringeth furth in the lat-  
 ter bowynge of the cubite.

The muscle of thrustynge furth the cubite, whose  
 begynnynge springeth frome the neather rybbe of  
 the shoulder poynnt.

The longest muscle of mouynge the lesse bone of the  
 cubite whose hyghest parte that here maye be sene  
 doeth shewe, but sheweth the knytynge of this  
 outter muscle implanted in the neather appen-  
 dons of the lesse bone of the cubite.

The higher muscle of the two, that byngeth the  
 lesse bone of the cubite downward.

The muscle of bowynge of the thynde bone of the  
 foure fyngers, and sheweth the heade of the mus-  
 cle, and the seate where the muscle is deuided  
 into foure fleshye partes, whiche afterwarde eue-  
 ry one of them byngeth 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 lying vpon him, doe passe ouer  
 to the thirde space betwene the ioyntes of the fyng-  
 ers.

Because of better knowledge we haue set to  
 shewe the tendon that goeth to the thynde bone of  
 the myddle finger, and A the tendon that boweth  
 the seconde bone.

The muscle that boweth the seconde topnte of the  
 foure fyngers.

You muste refer these characters to þ four muscles  
 by whose benefite the foure fyngers be broughte to  
 the thombe, and they be stretched furth on the inside  
 of the tendons that bowe the thynde bone.

The muscle bowynge the thynde bone of the thombe  
 is noted with \*, but putteth furth his tendon amongst  
 the muscles of bowynge the first bone of the  
 thombe and creppynge amonge those that bowe the  
 seconde bone of the thombe.

The greater muscle of bowynge the first bone of  
 the thombe here doeth hange doune from the knyt-  
 tynge place.

The lesse muscle of bowynge the first bone of the  
 thombe, whiche was bylled vnder the greate mus-  
 cle marked with \*.

A muscle bowynge the first bone of the lytle finger  
 outward, but the knobbe appearynge before the  
 begynnynge of thys muscle, is the seate of the byg-  
 ger bone of þ cubite byndynge þ wrist to the cubite,  
 gatherynge by the wrist to the cubite.

The thirde muscle of mouynge the thighe.

The great proesse of the bone of the thighe.

The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thighe.

The fyrte muscle of mouynge the thighe.

The eyght muscle of mouynge the thighe.

The fifth muscle of mouynge the thighe.

The eyght muscle of mouynge the thighe compas-  
 singe almoste the whole bone of the thighe by 7 is  
 shewed the large begynnynge of the muscle from the  
 roote of the greate proesse of the thighe springynge  
 furth at the necke thereof, also 11 by it selfe sheweth  
 a porcion of the holownes in whome þ ninth muscle  
 of mouynge þ thighe is conteyned, and this holowne  
 is sene in the ryght legge with the ende of the  
 fleshye parte of the muscle, whych swellinge furth  
 lyke a halfe boule, is here marked with v.

Here hangeth doune the seuenth muscle of mouynge  
 the thighe, whose holownes sheweth howe it wrap-  
 peth the eyght muscle of mouynge the thighe, and  
 howe their tendons come together. And that you  
 maye the more commodiousely consider the same,  
 beholde the seuenth muscle in the ryght knee so cut  
 awaye from the tendon of the eyght muscle, that a  
 part of the rounde bone of the knee offreth him selfe  
 to be sene marked with \*.

This seate is chiefly referred to þ eleuenth table  
 of muscles, whiche sheweth frome the bone of the  
 thighe a porcion of the fourth muscle of mouynge the  
 thighe compynge furth, and noteth here the seate  
 of the fourth muscle hyghest to his insertion, but  
 sheweth that parte cut away where the appendons  
 of the huckle bone geueth his begynnynge.

Here in the left thighe, is sene al þ outsyde of the thighe  
 bone, that is to saye, that which is the outsyde of the  
 vnfleshye parte before the insertion. And it doeth  
 al so shew him selfe in the ryght thighe, but doeth  
 properly note the ligamentes of the thighe bone,  
 and the hinder bones of the legge goynge furth to-  
 gether where they do open a fonder, sheweth the  
 ancle on the out syde at þ vnfleshye part of the hin-  
 der bone of the legge.

The seuenth muscle of mouynge the fote, sheweth  
 hys springynge forth, and sheweth the begyn-  
 nynge of hys tendon, whiche is noryshed with fleshy  
 bothe in the foynner and the hynder parte, and in the  
 inner also, where he declyneth toward the ancle, and  
 sheweth also hys fourmer fleshye parte, and his  
 hynder parte.

The eyght muscle of mouynge the fote, beynge a  
 great parte of hym vnder the seuenth, noteth  
 the tendon of thys muscle, turned backward to the  
 backe syde of the vtter ancle.

A muscularous place by whose benefite the great toe  
 with the thre other toes nexte hym, be broughte  
 outward.

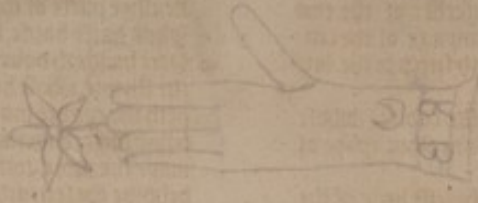
Here lyeth oute the muscle of stretchynge furth the  
 great toe.

Here in thys seate sheweth him selfe the muscle of  
 byngynge the lytle toe outward.

The seconde muscle of mouynge the fote.

I haue set no notes here in the backe parte of the  
 ryght thighe, because all the table goynge before  
 haue exactly 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 thirde tables before, where they maye be a-  
 boundantely satisfied, but because it dependeth  
 in þ table folowynge, by whom the greate toe is mo-  
 ued inward, I haue set X in this table thereon.

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Septima musculorum  
fabula.

## The seventh figure of Muscles.

The interpretation of the Characters of the seventh table of muscles.



**H**e seventh table of muscles, the corde beinge lousd from whence it depended in the papnyng, it falleth only downe backwarde, so muche as sufficeth to see the myddysse, which in this present table you maye see paynted at the lefte syde, havinge the same forme as when it was cut oute, and you maye also see, howe by hys curiousnes he cleaveth there to the wall. And the ryghte arme in maner of a broken wyngge should not fall downe backwarde we have in thys sorte hanged hym by a corde, that hys holowe syde also myghte the better be sene, to the peruser thereof.

- A The corner of the wynde pype hangynge furth fro the ende of the ruffe of the mouth, & neather Jawe beinge vnterlype taken awaye.
  - B Certayne bodys of the tournynge topntes 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 arterie, whiche we have marked with
  - F, but the vessels whiche be at bothe sydes of hym, is a heape caused by the Arteries of slepe, with the inner vapes of the necke, & the knyttynge together of the syxte payre of smowes of the bryane.
  - G Another muscle of the seconde payre of mouynge the backe.
  - H The thyrde of mouing of the shoulder.
  - I The fyfte of mouinge of the arme.
  - J K The syxte of mouynge the arme, whose insertion doeth shewe the rest of hys shape is founde out of the shoulder, serdetmore *K L* & *L* conferred together constitute on thys muscle the fourme of a triangle.
  - L L The seconde muscle of mouinge the breste.
  - M The thyrde of mouinge the arme.
  - N N The muscle of thurstynge forth the cubite whose begynnyng with the vpper *N* is brought from the shoulder poynte.
  - O Portion of the tendon of the fourth muscle of mouinge the arme.
  - P The latter muscle of mouinge the cubite.
  - Q The vpper muscle of byngynge the lesse bone of the cubite downeward.
  - R R The fourmer muscle of bowinge the cubite.
  - S The lesse bone of the cubite.
  - T The bygger bone of the cubite.
  - V A ligament goinge betweene the lesse & the bigger bone of the cubite, goynge there betweene the two bones where they do open a sonder.
  - X The neather muscle of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubite downeward.
  - Y From the lesse bone of the cubite on the ryght side, whiche beinge lyft vp higher with all the extreme hande then is the lefte hangeth, the longer muscle the byngers of the sayd lesse bone of the cubite byward.
  - Z The lesse muscle of bowynge the fyrste bone of the thombe.
- 1, 2, 3 With these thre characters the muscles of bowynge

- the seconde bone of the thombe are marked.
- 1 Here hangeth downe the muscle of bowinge the thyrde space betweene the topntes of the thombe.
- 2 A muscle whiche is the causer of bowinge the thyrde bone of the foure fingers, whome if you diligentely beholde you shall perceyue certayne muscles commynge to his tendons, whiche bynne the foure fingers to the thombe, amonge whome he that moueth the foze finger is marked with *4* cleuynge frome his insertion in lyke maner as the other thre, but the portions of the tendons of the muscles that boweth the seconde bone of the foure fingers, be yet kepte frome thence. *4* is sette on the portion belonginge onely to the foze finger and *f* vpon the tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the foze finger, *f* but the insertions of those foze finger muscles are sene in the ryghte hande, and *g* sheweth in the foze finger the insertion of the muscle whiche byngeth the foze finger to the thombe and *b* the insertion of the muscle of bowynge the seconde bone and *i* hys insertion that serueth to the bowing of the thyrde bone. The brest of this present table is so muche as pertaineth to the muscles betweene the rybbes, and wereth in all thinges to the table before, wherfore we haue not thought best to bestowe hereon ouer many characters.
- Δ The myddysse whole coueryng circle is circumscribed, the sayd myddysse beinge spred abroad without the bodye.
- k. l. m.* *k. l. m. n.* That whiche is here without, compassynge these letters aboute on the oute syde beinge intermedled with fibres or smale thymme couerynges is the fleshye parte of the sayd myddysse.
- p. q.* Shewe two lygamentes or tendons of the myddysse beinge grafte in the bodys of the topntes of the loynes, and *r* sheweth the cleaste of the myddysse where it lyeth on the bodys of the topntes of the backe, sendynge ouer the greate arterie and the vayne, whiche is a bone whose necke or mouth or begynnyng is adfixed in the bodye of thys table doeth shewe, as he doeth the bryanches like wise of the arterie runninge furth into the myddysse.
- r* A hool makynge waye to the stomacke, whiche is marked with *r* in the bodye.
- s* A hool makynge waye for the stakke of the holowe beyne 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 seventh muscle of mouinge the thigh.
- y* The holpe bone is here marked, and here mete certayne smowes brought from the marie thereof.
- z* The eyght of mouinge the thigh.
- 1* The fyfth of mouinge the thigh.
- 2* The eyght of mouinge the thynne.
- 3* The muscle of mouynge the great toe frome the other toes.
- 4* Here also hangeth downe from his insertion a muscullous heape byngynge the greate toe with the other toes nexte hym outwarde. And they that rime in the thymmes of thys presente table, aunswere to them, whiche were sene in those parties in the former tables.

## The eyght fygure of Muscles.

*The interpretation of the karacters of  
the eyght table of muscles.*

**N**ys is the laste of the tables of expresse  
the fore parte or face of the bodie,  
hauynge yet some of his muscles on the  
foze parte, putting furth the other accord-  
ing to the order of insition. And because 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 a-  
waye the sayd bone, with also the gristels of the ryb-  
bes toumynge it ouer on the ryghte syde, beside the  
righte legge, where you maye see it sette oute vnder  
the foze finger of the right hande.

**A, B** The muscles of bowynge the necke, the vpper parte  
of the backe, and the first toyngge together of the  
muscles whiche do bowe the backe.

**C** A muscle sprynging 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 to-  
ther 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 al-  
so from their seates.

**H** Here hangeth downe the muscle that tourneth ouer  
the arme forwarde, occupynge 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 vpper parte of hys begynnynge is mar-  
ked with **L**, his lower and inner parte is marked  
with **M**, and the insersion of thys muscle, is shewed  
with **N**.

**L, M** The lesse bone of the cubyte.

**O** The bygger bone.

**P** A parte of the tendon of the fourmer muscle of bow-  
ynge the cubite.

**Q** Here hangeth downe a muscle from his insersion,  
which is the vppermoste of mouynge the lesse bone of  
the cubyte downward.

**R** Here hangeth the muscle fro the bygger bone of the  
cubyte, which is the neather most of bowynge the  
lesse bone of the cubyte downward.

**T, V** This leate marked with **T** is the ligament of knit-  
tyngge the wreste to the cubyte, and it appeareth  
more thicke where **V** is set.

**X** The muscles hangynge from their insersion, which  
bowe the seconde space betwene the toyntes of the  
thombe.

**Δ** After the wreste are eyghte muscles, whiche coulde  
not be otherwise expresse, of bowynge the first toyntes  
of the foure fyngers, but the ryght hande is set  
furth to vs and paynted spde wise, that the muscle  
marked with **T** myght the better be sene, which bowe  
with the first bone of the foze finger inward.

**⊙** The fyfte muscle of mouynge the thygh, whose beg-

ynnynge procedeth from the toyntes of the backe  
where he is marked with **a**, and **b** sheweth the seat  
where he begynneth to bynne furth his tendon.

**A** The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thigh.

**Ξ** The nynt muscle of mouynge the backe.

**Π** The holpe bone frome whose foze holes be sene  
certayne synowes to go furth.

**ϕ** The fyfth muscle of mouynge the thigh, but **ϕ** sheweth  
pziuatly the latter or hinder part of this mus-  
cle, and **e** hys former parte.

The former seate of the bone about the pziup membes,  
made bare on this side, or without fleashe according  
to the order of cuttyng.

**⋄** The nynt muscle of mouynge the thygh occupynge  
the former seate, of the hoole in the bone about the  
pziupe membes.

In the left knee are sene the tendons of the seuenth  
muscle of mouynge the shynne, marked with **z**, of  
the eyght marked with **b**, and of the nynt marked  
with **i**, tourned ouer from the knee with the whirle  
bone or patell theron marked with **k**.

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

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

The former seate of the hynder bone of the legge  
deliuered from all hys muscles after the order of  
cuttyng.

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

**\*** The muscles whiche are sene here are those whiche  
were expresse in the fyfte table of muscles with  
**ϕ** and **⋄** and they be the seuenth and eyght of mo-  
uynge the fote. In the vpper seate of the fote are  
nowe no muscles, saue onelye the bones appearing  
there, whyche are compassed aboute with ligamen-  
tes whyche doe there appeare, but the muscles be-  
ynge yet in the hynder seate of the shynne, begynne  
here to be taken awaye after the order of cuttyng,  
and **z** shewe the fyfte and the seconde mouynge  
of the fote, from the fourth muscle beyngge author  
of the same mouynge marked with **i**, hauynge set  
furth thys karacter, **z**, wyth whome the tendon of  
the thynde muscle of mouynge the fote is properlye  
and pculierlye marked.

**z** Here runneth furth part of thys muscle of bowynge  
the thynde toynte of the foure toes.

**z** Here the fyfte muscle of mouynge the fote doeth  
dareklye office hym selfe.

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

**z** wyth these karacters the seuen gristels of the true  
rybbes are shewed, but the other foure are the  
gristels of the eyght, the nynt, the tenth, and the  
eleuenth rybbes.

**z** The fyfte muscle of mouynge the breste of a man.

**z** 1, 2, 3, 4  
5, 6, 7.

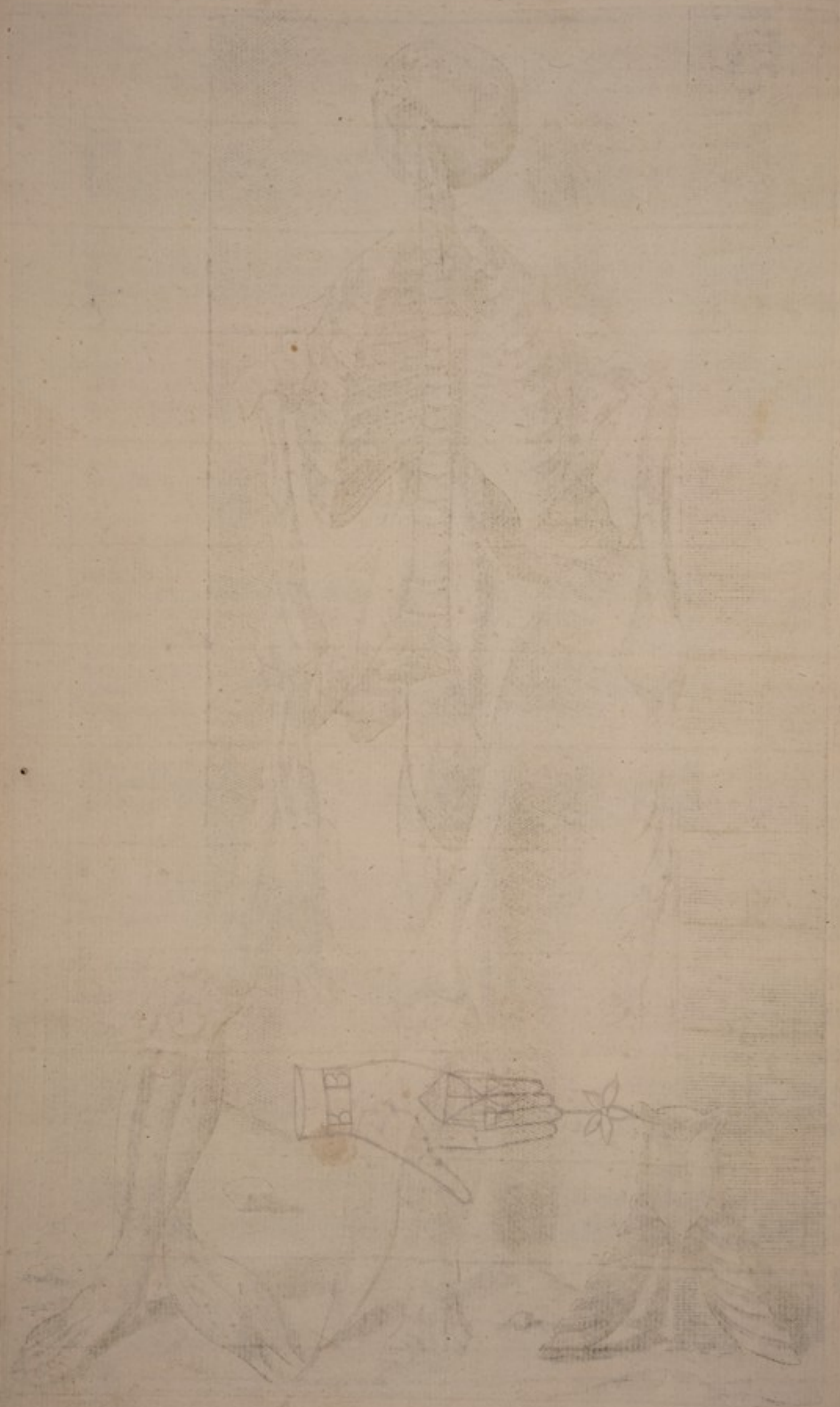
**z** The seuenth muscle of mouynge the breste of a man.

*The declaracion of the markes and letters  
of the nynt table of muscles.*

*The declaracion of the markes and letters  
of the nynt table of muscles.*



Octava muscularum  
tabula.









*Nona musculorum tabula.*

The nynth fygure of Muscles.

**T**his present table is the fyrst of all the tables expressing the backe parte, and is in order the nynth. And yf you compare these tables of describyng the backe parte to the tables describyng the former parte, this may then be the thyrde or the fourth, for it sheweth as yet no muscle cut of, but those whiche the thynne fleshye couerynge do constitute, whiche are lyke wyle sene in the thyrde table, furthermore, we haue here cut awaye the ouerthwart lpgament set by the wylste 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, springing from the breste and the canell bone, and grafte into the luke bone of the heade.
- E, Δ** A muscle to be hearsed in the seconde place to be hearsed amonge the mouers of the shoulder, who hath his begynnynge from the bone in the backe parte of the heade marked wyth **E** and **F** and **E** vnto **G**.
- G** Sheweth the begynnynge of thys muscle from the backe parte of the heade to the eyghte ioynte of the breste, springing as it were from the middle ioyntes of the backe, and **H** doe poynte the insertion, whych thys present 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 couerynge semycircle, other his fleshye thynne skynnes do ende in the circumference of a semycircle. **K** In thys parte the necke is committed to the heigth of the brest, but the lines or letters **Y** circumscribe thys muscle are gathered together after thys forme, that is to saye from **E** vnto **F**. The fyrste parte is brought furth ouerthwart to the hynder parte of the heade. And that his extremitie 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 springe from the eye, whiche the lefte arme stretched out forwarde, as you see doth evidently shewe, where as some man not hauynge knowledg in the optikes or iudgemēt by the eye myghte thyncke it shoyter then of trueth it is. Furthermore, the seconde lye of thys present muscle is measured from **E** by **K** vnto **G**. The thyrde from **F** vnto **H**. The fourth from **H** vnto **G**, and wyth these lynes thys muscle is ended. Item in the lye of his insertion goynge from **L** to **K** is in no wyle founde any note of separation.
- L** The muscle of lyfting by the arme, **Z** is the seconde of mouynge the same.
- M** A muscle occupynge the knobby seate of the shoulder, and is the fyft of mouinge the arme.
- N** A muscle commynge out from the lower ribbe of the shoulder, whiche is the thyrde of mouynge the arme.
- O** The fourth muscle of mouinge the arme, and in the table folowynge he shalbe marked with **Q**.
- P** In the ryght syde of thys table **P** doeth shew a port

- tion of the muscle of the bealy, which position we do call the oblique and stop wyle descender.
- Q** The muscle of bowynge the arme, is there somewhat sene on the ryghte arme.
- R** The latter muscle of bowynge the cubite.
- S** A muscle beyng one of the authours of thrustynge furth the cubyte, whose begynnynge hangeth from the necke of the shoulder.
- T** The muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, whose begynnynge springeth 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, receyving chiefly his insertion of the sinowie insertions of the muscles, whiche doe stretche furth the cubyte.
- X** The muscle of puttyng bywarde the lesse bone of the cubite, and is graft in the neather appendaice of the sayd lesse bone of the cubite.
- Y** A muscle stretchynge furth the wylste, with a forked tendon.
- Z** We will nowe speake of the muscle marked wyth **Z** whiche is the begynner of the stretchynge oute of the forefynger, myddle fynger, and ryng fynger, whose begynnynge is noted with **Z** and hys seate where he leaueth to be fleshy with **Z**.
- Z** I will nowe speake of the muscle beyng 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 appeare often vnto **bs**, **Z** of the muscle marked with **Q**, whiche commixion is at the rote of the lytle fynger.
- Δ** The muscle stretchynge furth the wylste whose begynnynge commeth from the shoulder marked with **Δ** and hys insertion is shewed with **Δ** on the bone at the backe syde of the wylste, and he serueth to holde by the lytle fynger.
- Ξ** Here in both the cubytes a muscle is marked with **Ξ** bowynge the wylste and grafte in the eyght bone of the same, beyng here moore better perceaued then in anye other table of muscles. Lyke as the begynnynge of the muscle of bowynge furth the brode tendon of the hande is here sene at thys karacter **Ξ** with the begynnynge of the muscle of bowynge the wylste graft in the backe part thereof, and is goodlye set furth in the thyrde table of muscles wyth **Δ**.
- Ϟ** Muscles creppynge furth thys waye crokedlye, of whome the one grafteth a tendon into the bone of the wylste, whiche beareth by the thombe, anothe offereth his tendon, to the fyrste bone of the thombe, graftynge and knytynge 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, tournynge ouer the thombe toward the forefynger.
- g** A muscle bowynge the thombe nyghe to the forefynger.
- b** The muscle that byngeth the lytle fynger fro the other fingers.
- II** The first muscle of mouing the thigh describ'd about with **i, k, l, m, n**. so **p** vnto **k**. noteth part of hys begynnynge springing from the poynte of the huckle bone, and **k** vnto **i** sheweth parte of his begynnynge

**D.iii.** from

## The tenth fygure of Muscles.

- From the bone called *Coxice* or the huppe bone hangyng at the lower seate of the holy bone, where also the lesse muscle toucheth the ryght, <sup>m</sup> sheweth the hyyge parte of hys insertion, and <sup>n</sup> the lower parte, whyche because amonge the muscles of mouyng the thynne he topneth and deapelye hydeth hym selfe, euerye parte of hym is not sene.
- The seconde muscle of mouyng the thigh, beinge for the mosse parte couered vnder the first.
  - ¶ The syxte muscle of mouyng the thynne, who doeth degenerate into that broade tendon, whiche is betwapped with the muscles that compass aboute the thighe, but he is not so thicke but that the muscles vnder him maye ryghte wel be sene.
  - ¶ The ende of the fleashe parte, of the muscle befoze noted with *p*.
  - ¶ The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thynne, couered with the thynne couerynge tendon of the syxte muscle of mouyng the thynne.
  - ¶ The fourth muscle of mouyng the thynne, put into the hynder parte of the seuenth muscle.
  - ¶ The thyrde muscle of mouyng the thynne marked in both legges, lyke as certayne other folowynge.
  - ¶ A muscle whych we haue in the place of the fift mouyng of the thynne.
  - ¶ And here appeareth a portyon of the fift muscle of mouyng the thighe.
  - ¶ The seconde muscle of mouyng the thynne.
  - ¶ The first muscle of mouyng the thynne.
  - ¶ The epyght muscle of mouyng the thynne.
  - ¶ The nyynth muscle of mouyng the thynne.
  - ¶ In thys bowte the arteyce commynge to the thynne with also the greate veyne of the legge, and the greatest or thickest synowe of all the bodye are conueyed or carryed.
  - ¶ The first muscle of mouyng the fote.
  - ¶ The seconde muscle of mouyng the fote.
  - ¶ The seuenth muscle of mouyng the fote.
  - ¶ The epyght muscle of mouyng the fote.
  - ¶ A parte of the lesse bone of the thynne and also the outwarde ancle without fleashe.
  - ¶ Here is somewhat sene a smal portyon of the nyynth muscle of mouyng the fote.
  - ¶ The muscle that byngeth the lytle toe from the other toes.
  - ¶ Here is noted a tendon in the left calfe, of mouyng part of the thyrde muscle.
  - ¶ The inner ancle.

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



This is the tenth in the respecte of al the tables befoze, and the second of expyessyng the backe parte. And in the order of cuttyng it myghte wel folow *h* fourth. In thys do descende certayne muscles of the table befoze, being taken away fro their begynnyn- ges. And here likewise are sene certē muscles which in no wyse shewed the selues in *h* table befoze. And amongest other *h* muscle is here taken away, which in the nyynth table we marked with *Γ Δ* because he could not by hangyng downe in anye place ex-

presselye shewe hym selfe.

- ¶ The righte muscle of the fyfste paype of *h* mouers of the heade.
- ¶ The ryght muscle of the seconde paype of mouyng the heade.
- ¶ The thirde muscle of mouyng the shoulder.
- ¶ The canell bone.
- ¶ The thirde muscle of mouyng the breste marked in the table folowynge with *F*.
- ¶ The fourth muscle of mouyng the shoulder whose foure sydes by roude beset with *G, H, I, K*.
- ¶ The fift muscle of mouyng the arme.
- ¶ The highest parte of *h* shoulder or shoulder point.
- ¶ The seconde muscle of mouyng the arme, whiche we haue dilygentlye circumscribed in the backe seate of the bodye if you do knowe to be insertion of knyttyng in of the muscle for *T, N, O* do circumscribe the endes or confines of the sayd muscle lyke a triangle, his fourmer parte is sene in the fourth table of muscles marked with *E*.
- ¶ The syxte muscle of mouyng the arme.
- ¶ The thirde muscle of mouyng the arme.
- ¶ In thys seat certayn muscles of mouyng the backe are stretched furth, with also the fourth of mouyng the breste.
- ¶ This muscle the second table shewed marked with *Γ*, and it is he by whose benefite *h* arme is brought downwarde towarde the backe beyng also the fourth mouer of the same. ¶ The *h* thew the longitude of thys muscles begynnynge, sheweth the parte nexte his insertion, whiche can not here be shewed but in the seuenth table where he is marked with *O*, he is somewhat percepued, and *X* sheweth his side at that place, where frome the huckle bone he leaueth to sprynge any mooze fourth, the sydes of this muscle are circumscribed from *S* to *T* then frome *T* by *X* to *Y* furthermoze frome *S* to *Y*, but *Y* shall note the neather angle at the rote of the shoulder there swelling forth and couered with the thirde syde of the muscle.
- ¶ A portyon of the oblique muscle of the bealy descen- dyng of the Abdomē or Pirach.
- ¶ A muscle bynnyng his begynnynge fro the lower rybbe of the shoulder and is the thyrster furth of the shoulder.
- ¶ A muscle bynnyng his begynnynge from the necke by the heade of the shoulder and is the authour of thyrstynge furth the cubyte.
- ¶ A portyon of *h* former muscle of bowyng *h* cubyte.
- ¶ A portyon of the muscle of the breste of bowyng the cubyte.
- ¶ The longest muscle of puttynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- ¶ The muscle of stretchynge furth the wryeste with a forked tendon.
- ¶ In thys seate is sene a thynne couerynge ligament byndynge by the vpper part of the lesse bone of the cubyte to the shoulder.
- ¶ In thys seate the bygger bone of the cubyte is sene without fleashe, or deliuered from his muscles.
- ¶ The muscle of bowyng the breste, whiche is graft in the epyght bone of the wryeste.
- ¶ These .iii. karacters note .iii. begynnynge of muscles descendynge frome the bygger bone of the cubyte.

The



Decima musculorum tabula.

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The tenth fygure of Muscles.

The fyfte marked with A is graffe in the lesse bone of the cubyte before the myddle of hys longitude, & is the shorter muscle of byngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte upward. The seconde marked with B is deuyded into two partes noted with k and l, and signifieth that parte whiche sendeth furth hys tendon to the bone of the wreste nygh to the sustentour of the thombe, and m sheweth the neather part deuyded in twayne, the one graffeth into the fyfte bone of the thombe marked with n, the other marked with o implanteth in the seconde and thyrde space betwene the topntes of the thombe. For the thyrde begynnynge marked with II is also parted in two partes marked with p & q whereof the uppermore marked with p is graffe in the thre bones of the thombe, and the neathermore marked with q is he that byngyth the forefynger and the myddle finger a waye from the thombe.

Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys begynnynge whiche stretcheth furth the wreste with one tendon onely.

And nexte the chiefe authour of thurstynge the lytle fynger is marked with r, lyke wyse as the muscle that thursteth furth the forefynger, the myddle finger, and the ryngge fynger is marked with s.

A muscle byngynge the thombe nyghest to the forefynger.

The seconde muscle of mouynge the thighe, whose byngynge furth somewhat lyke the foine of a semycircle do note. Although the p of thys present table were tourned moze on the syde, oughte to be stretched somewhat moze forwarde, but sheweth the infection of thys muscle lyke as x do betes the whole muscle.

The greate & outwarde processe of the thighe.

The fourth muscle of mouynge the thighe.

A llygament commynge from the ouerthwart processe of the fyfte bone aboue the holpe bone and goynge into the sharpe processe of the hypppe bone.

A llygament commynge from the sayde seate of the holpe bone, and graffe in the latter or higher seate of the appendaunce of the hyppbone.

The tenth muscle of mouynge the thighe, which turned ouer this way from the backe syde of the holpe bone, sheweth as it were another muscle affyred to hypp both aboue him and beneth him.

Bycause this seate shalbe sene as well in the next table folowynge as in this: we haue not cut away from this table the synowe most to be marked of all the other synowes of the bodye. That is he, whiche we will numbre to be the fourth of them, whiche go to the thighe, which shalbe sheweth in the fyfte & sixte table of synowes with 71. And this present synowe whose ledynge furth and order we haue thoughte so muche to be consydered, is he by whome the humyrdittie runneth downe to the fete, euen from the amplitude of the bryane panne throughe the hooles in the topntes of the backe ordeyned to conuey the matter 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 muche the moze convenient to shewe the distribution therof with most diligence, for so muche as I haue sene in thys our tyme manye diseases

almoste not to be numbred, whiche come by the deufluxion of the humours into thys synowe. Thys same synowe you shalle see on the backe part of the thighe in the holowe boight of the hamme marked with x although that x doeth properly shewe hys greatesst portio which though it be spred into many bryanches yet doeth the chiefe parte of hym fall downe to the neather parte of the foote betwene the heele & the inner ancle, & sheweth the lesse parte or portio of this synow where he is deuyded in the boight of the hame two wayes, the moste part of hym being spredde into the muscles occupynge the syde & the former seate of the thymme, which ought with no lesse labour to be earnestly and diligently obserued, then any of the other synowes of al the whole bodye, and if there were no other cause, but that in synke men, both hote and burnynge medecynes are so often there to adfyred. And besyde thys also that phisicians shall herby well knowe and perceaue, the place where to those adurnynge and correpyde medecyns 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 strenght of the medecyns shoulde pouрге out the humour whiche runneth by thys synowe. And thys vlcer so adured is shewed here to be nygh to the bryanche of thys synowe whych is noted with a, whych if it be made any lower then the upper appendaunce of the hypp bone of the legge doeth consyst, the synowe can in no wyse be touched. I woulde wyte moze of this but that I woulde not confounde the partes of the sciens of phisicke.

- You shall see in both the thyses thys letter a, notynge the fyfte muscle of mouynge the thighe, whych in the left thighe is wholy turned ouer from hys place and fastened onely to the bodye at hys infection, and in the ryghte thighe he remaineth where he is bygger or chiefelye sene, but where you see x he is tenderlye graffe in, after the maner of a thymme couerynge.
- The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thighe, not couered anye moze with the thymme couerynge tendon of the fyfte muscle.
- The thyrde muscle of mouynge the thymme, whose heade is marked with r, the seate of him byngynge furth hys fyfte tendon is marked with s. The thyrde table of muscles sheweth furth hys infection vnder this karacter 3.
- The fourth muscle of mouynge the thymme.
- The fyfte of mouynge the thymme.
- A portio of the fyfte muscle of mouynge the thighe.
- The seconde of mouynge the thymme.
- Portio of the syght muscle of mouynge the thymme, & first of mouynge the hypp beyng cut away, whiche otherwyse shuld haue ben sene here in thys circle. And so much as apperteyneth to the muscle set on the thymme & the fete, all doeth agre to the table before, as it doeth to the twelue folowynge, whych table we shall set with karacters there, concernynge those here.

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

The eleuenth figure of muscles.



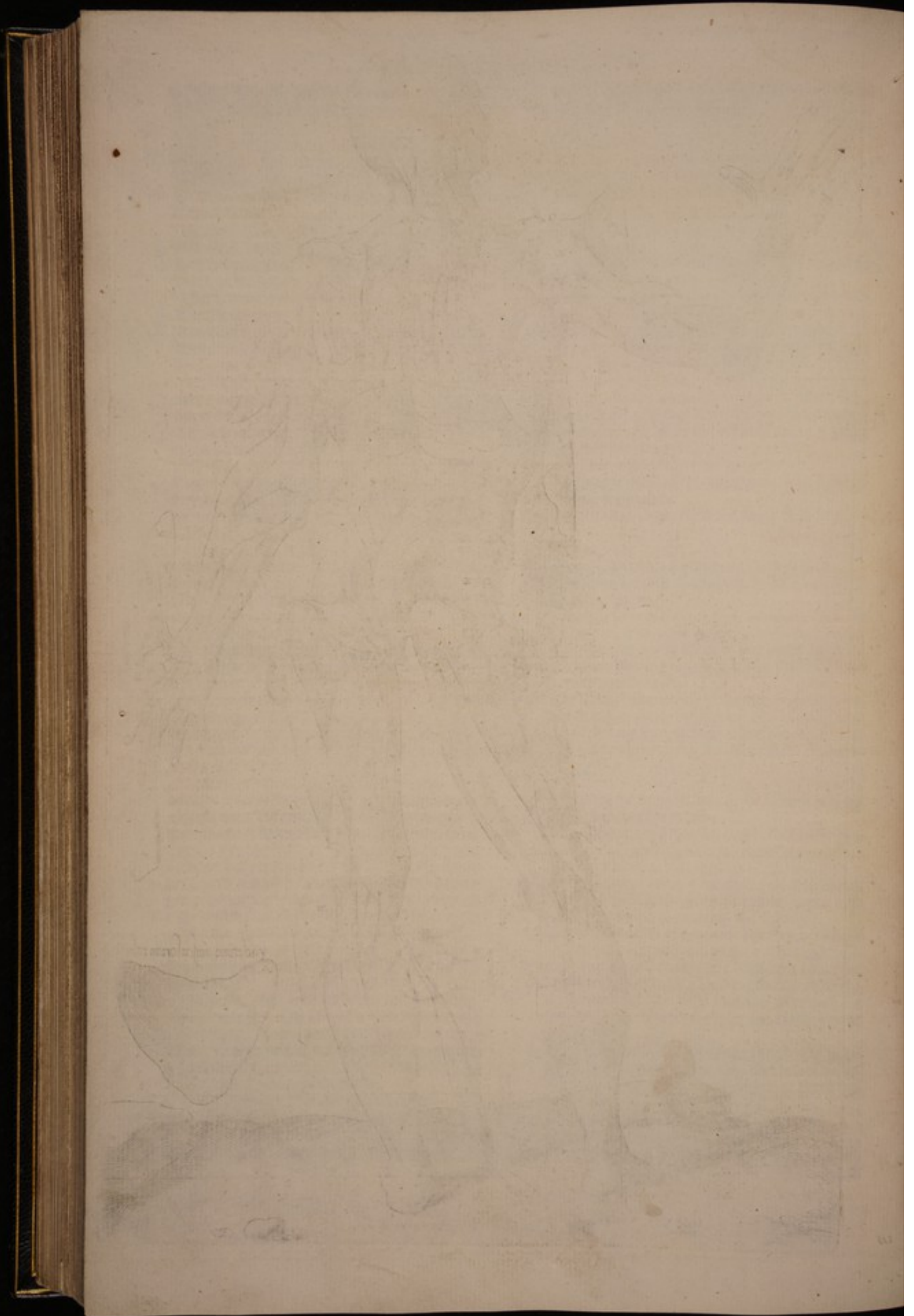
**A** The left muscle of the firste paye of mouyng the heade.  
**B** The seconde paye of muscles of mouyng the heade marked onely with karacters on the lefte syde.  
**C** Here goeth furth a muscle darkly, by whole benefite we byyng the neather Jawe downewarde.  
**D** The thyrde muscle of mouyng the shoulder.  
**E** The canell bone.  
**F** Here hangeth a muscle from the shoulder poynte, grafte in the bone lyke this letter.  
**G** The thyrde of mouyng the breste.  
**H** The fyfte of mouyng the arme.  
**I** A muscle occupyng the roundenes of the shoulder vnder the poynte thereof, whiche is the syde of mouyng the arme, whose begynnynge is measured from **H** vnto the seate of hys insertion is marked with **K** and so with **H**, **I**, & **K** he is besette rounde aboute in maner of a triangle.  
**L** A muscle takyng hys begynnynge from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder, and is the thyrde of mouyng the arme.  
**M** Here the seconde muscle of mouyng the arme, deliuered from hys spryngynge 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 wher he lyeth to the toppe of the shoulder effecteth hym selfe to be seue beyng as it were the top of the triangle, to whose similitude they described hys begynnynge of this muscle, where **N** is, is that parte of the muscle that was nexte the roote of the shoulder. But **O** sheweth that parte whose begynnynge dependeth from the toppe at the toppe of the shoulder and the canell bone. **P** ferdermore, if you wyllymagine to be that part of the muscle to whome the canell bone doeth geue begynnynge, you shall perceiue and vnderstande the begynnynge of this free muscle beyng oute of hys seate to shewe lyke a blunne poynte or corner, as the figure vnder this eleuenth table drawen out doeth declare and shewe in that place, where the inward place of the muscle is sette furth the mooste nyghest vnto the opnte. And the begynnynge of this muscle is shewed here with **A**, **B**, **C** that is to say from **A**, **B** at the toppe of the shoulder, is the position of hys begynnynge descendyng from the shoulder poynte, from **B** & **C** the other parte of hys begynnynge belonging to the canell bone. And laste of all **D** sheweth the seate of hys insertion, and for so much as pertayneth to the blunne toppe of the triangle, you maye see **S** to be set lower then **A**, **C** with whiche karacters you shall perfectly beholde a playne triangle.  
**P** This muscle afore rehered deliuered from all his seates from whence he broughte hys begynnynge and hangynge onely from hys insertion at the right arme, sheweth well this ouerthwartnes, made on the shoulder.  
**Q** The fourth of mouyng the breste.  
**R** The eleuenth muscle of mouyng the backe.  
**S** The fiftene muscle of mouyng the backe or h one of the eghte paye of mouyng the backe, we haue marked with these karacters, **T** vnto of the rybbes

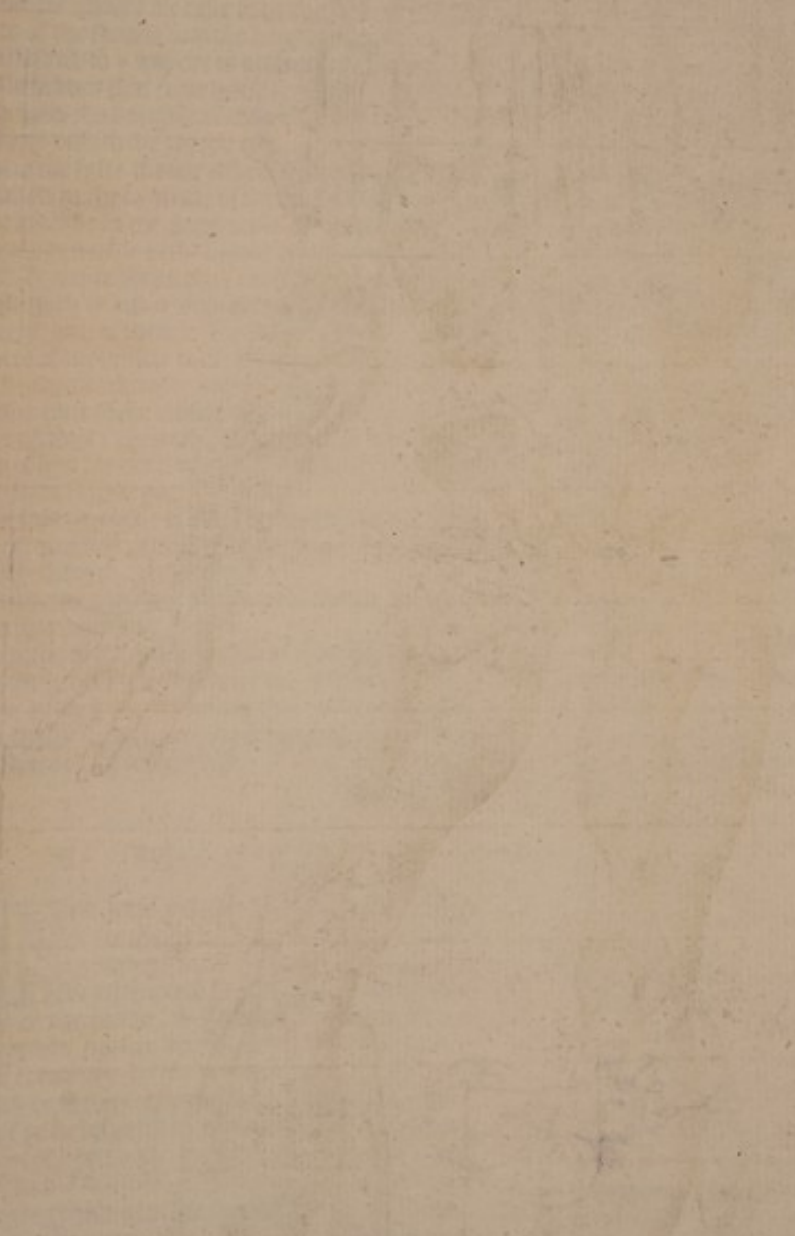
which are here vncouered according to the order of cuttyng, and sheweth the spaces, betwene the sayd rybbes that the ouerthwart muscle of them, whiche are betwene the rybbes myghte be seue.  
**X** The seconde muscle of mouyng the breste.  
**Δ** The fyfte muscle of mouyng the breste.  
**a, b** The darcke coueryng begynnynge of the oblique or slopye ascendyng muscle of the bealpe, commynge downe from the toppes of the backe bones betwene **a** & **b**.  
**e** Here hangeth from his begynnynge the fourth muscle of mouyng the arme.  
**o** The muscle of thurstyng furth the cubyte, whose begynnynge marked with **d** is broughte from the necke at the toppe of the shoulder, goyng there to the toppe of the shoulder. And sheweth hys seate where this muscle can be no moore disseyered and knowen from the other muscle of thurstyng furth the cubytes to be marked here after **w** than it is.  
**f** A muscle of thurstyng furth the cubyte commynge downe from the lower ryb of the shoulder & goyng together with the muscle marked with **o**.  
**g** The latter muscle of mouyng the cubyte.  
**l, b** The longer muscle of byyngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.  
**Δ** A muscle stretchyng furth the wrist with a forked tendon, whose begynnynge is marked with **i**, the seate where he byyngeth furth his tendon with **k**, and the insertion of his tendons are marked with **l**.  
**m** The shorter muscle of byyngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.  
**n** the lesse bone of the cubyte, **o** the bygger bone of the cubyte. And in the myddle 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 begynnynge of the thre begynnynges, whych taken theyr begynnynge eury one by hym selfe from the bygger bone of the cubyte, **p** is the parte of hys begynnynge, that offereth the tendon to the wrist, and **q** is the marke of the tendon graft in the first bone of the thombe. And **r** is the marke of the tendon that implantheth in the seconde and the thyrde bones of the thombe.  
**s** A muscle mouyng h thombe vnto the forefinger.  
**II** And here hangeth from his insertion the thyrde begynnynge of them that spryng furth from the bygger bone of the cubyte, **t** noteth his position that is attributed to h forefinger, & h myddle finger, and **u** the parte which is proper to the thombe.  
**Σ** The thyrde muscle of mouyng the thyrde, whose begynnynge is set about it with **v, x**, and that whiche is seue at the sydes of these karacters aboute, **y** is the backe syde of the huckle bone, deliuered from the seconde and the firste muscle of mouyng the thyrde, but **z** sheweth the insertion of this thyrde muscle.  
**Δ** The fourth muscle of mouyng the thyrde byyngynge hys begynnynge from the thre lower bones of the holpe bone, and there byyngynge furth hys firste tendon where you see **β**.  
**γ** The great processe of the thyrde.  
**A** The seconde muscle of mouyng the thyrde.  
**δ, ε** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thyrde, and that



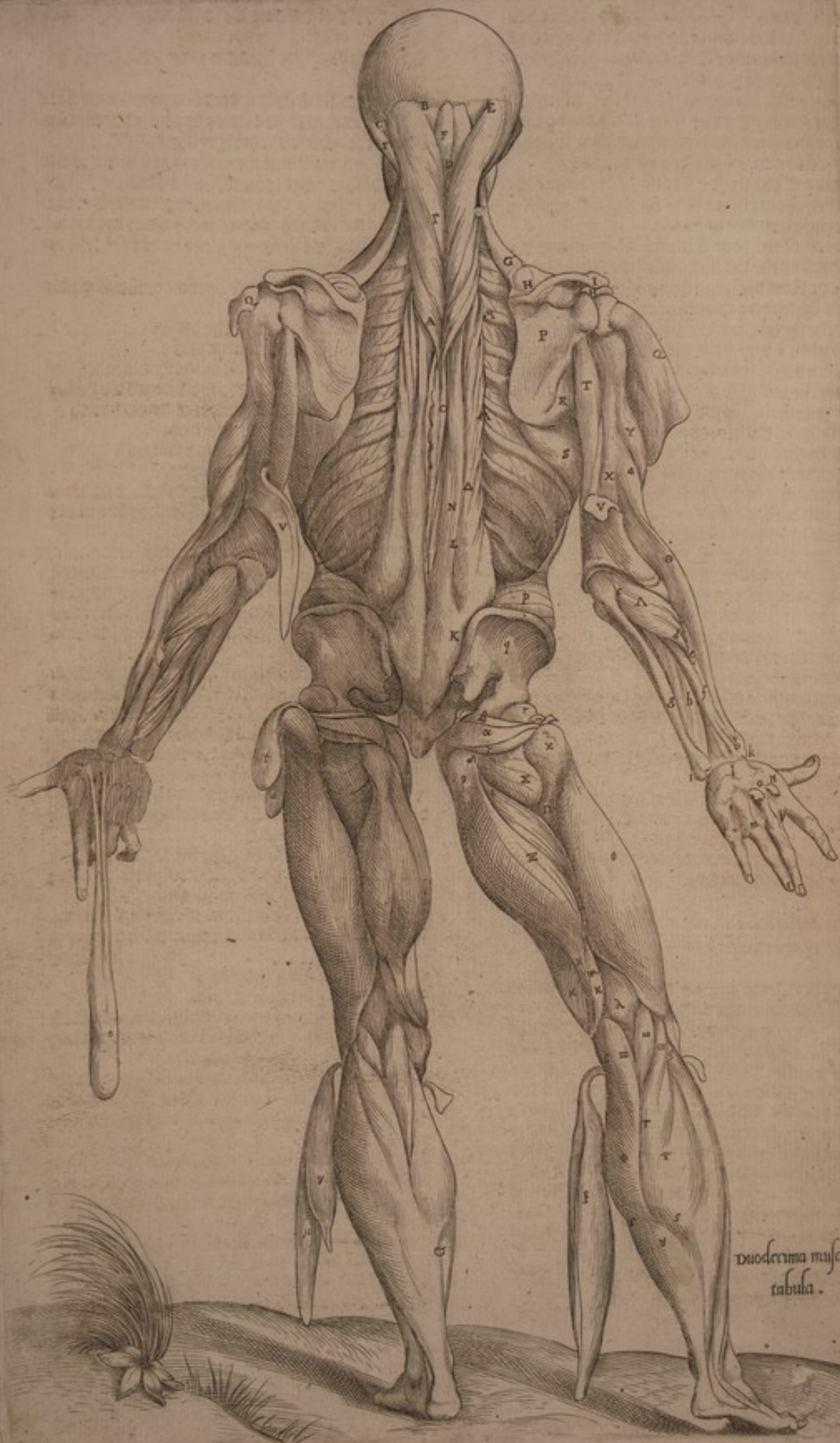
vndecima musculorum tabula







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Duodecima musculorum  
tabula.

## The twelfth figure of Muscles.

that which should be shewed by this karakter & whē we come to this karakter Ω by & by shalbe declared

A ligament commynge from the holpe bone, belonging to the sharpe proesse of the hypppe bone.

The tenth muscle of mouynge the thigh, turned by thys waye from the inner seate of the bone about the priuie membris, and creapyng as it were betwene the two muscles marked with i and x.

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

The heade of the fourth muscle of mouynge the thyrne, whiche is the left and s.ii. of the four heades commynge from the appendans of the hypppe bone.

A muscle whome we take to be the fyfth of the mouers of the thyrne, and the begynnyng thereof is marked with v whiche is accompted the thyrde of those heades that come hence from the hypppe bone,

sheweth the boughte of thys presente muscle, in whome resteth the thyrde of mouynge the thyrne, here the fyfte muscle endeth in a tendon, to be implanted in the foeseate of the thyrne bone.

We entende in the nexte table to declare the fyfte mouynge muscle of the thyrne with these caracteres Z, S, II, and to shewe thys muscle in thys presente table with o and o and afterwarde with z and Ω euerie one of them by them selfe popynge to a parte of the muscle to the whych he doth serue, and fyrste thys karakter o and o together doe shew the hinder part of the muscle & and Ω his former part therof. But s sheweth properlye the former portion of hys former parte, and Ω the latter portion of the sayde former parte.

The fourth muscle of mouynge the thyrne hanging here from hys parte whiche the bone of the thyrge bringeth furth marked with e.

The thyrde muscle of mouynge the thyrne, hanging from his insertion.

A portion of the eyght muscle of mouynge the thyrne. I haue here sette no karakter on the thyrne, because in the nexte table folowynge those muscles that be here, shalbe shewed in order accorpyngly, and noted with caracteres conuenient.

### The declaracion of the markes and letters of the twelfth table of Muscles.

**A** The lesse muscle of the fyrste payre of mouynge the heade. A noteth hys begynnyng and B, C his insertion, whiche he attempteth in the bone of the hynder parte of the heade. D sheweth the seate where the ryghte muscle doeth fyrste begynne to departe from the lesse, and laste of all E sheweth the insyde of thinsertion of the ryghte muscle, where fore yf ye be disposed to bynng thys muscle into a fourme of a triangle, ye shall marke it with these caracteres A B, A C, B C, and the space also betwene the sayde ryghte and lesse muscle, yf ye will 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** A muscle of the seconde payre of the muscles of the lesse syde mouynge the heade.

G The thyrde of mouynge the shoulder.

H The fyfte of mouynge the arme.

I The heygth of the shoulder deliuered frome hys muscles.

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

K, L The fourth muscle of the mouers of s breste, whose begynning is marked with K, L betokneth s 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 gybbosite of the shoulder deliuered from hys muscle, whiche is numbred the fyrst of mouynge the arme, and he is here marked with Q, hangynge fourth from his insertion.

R The thyrde muscle of mouynge the arme.

S The seconde of mouynge the breste.

T A muscle thrustynge furth the cubyte, who bynngeth his begynnyng frome the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.

V Here hangeth furth fro that seate on s lefte arme, the outwarde muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, at the whych seate he is muche tangled with the sayde former muscle marked with T whych is sene in the ryghte arme to hange furth beyng cutte awaye.

X In thys seate fro s shoulder spryngeth furth a lesse the portion, whom we haue in the place of s thyrde muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, and he shall be marked in the nexte table folowynge with z.

Y The hynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.

Z A muscle bringynge s lesse bone of s cubyte vppward who spryngeth furth more hygh on the shoulder, about the gibbosite therof where s is wyrtten shewynng hys insertion wyth b.

Δ An other muscle by whose help the lesse bone of the cubyte is brought vppwarde, hys begynnyng is shewed wyth c, and hys insertion wyth d.

e A sponwe portion, or the ende of thinsertion of the vpper muscle of thrustynge downe the lesse bone of the cubyte.

f The lesse bone of the cubyte.

g The bygger bone of the cubyte.

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

i Thys is the seate of the boughtes prepared for the conueyaunce of the muscles and of the gyfftelles that deuyde the bygger bone of the cubyte from the wreste.

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

k The bone behynde the wreste bearyng the ryngge synger, the whiche bone we haue speciallye noted bycause pou myghte discerne the better the bones of the backe oute of the wreste, from the spaces betwene

D, b. wene

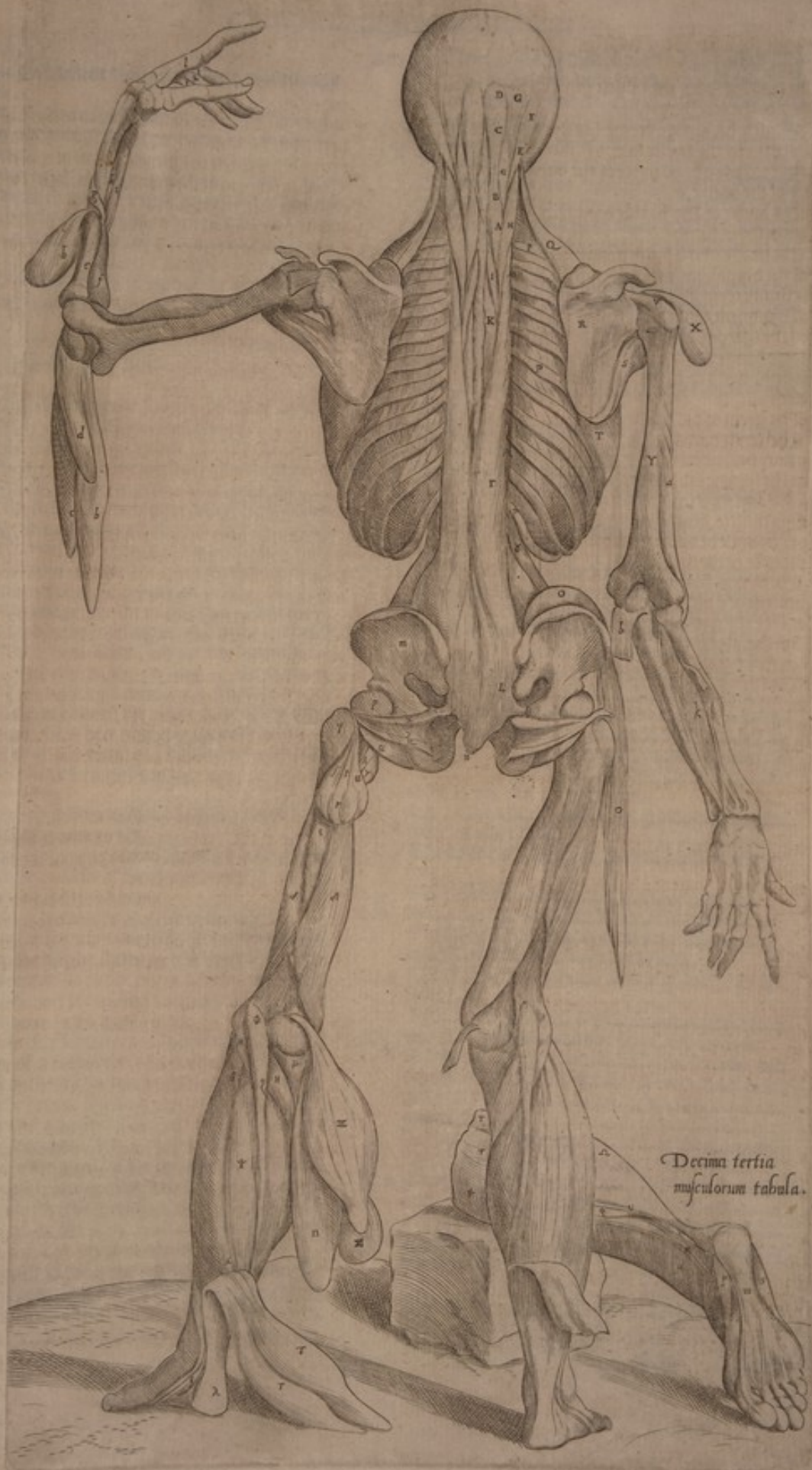
The twelfth figure of Muscles.

- where, and from the muscles, whiche be aboute them.
- Here is layed by the muscle  $\beta$  byngeth the thombe next to the forefinger.
- A muscle hangynge frome his insertion, that thrusteth furth the wreste with a forked tendon.
- Here is sene a good parte of the ouerthwart muscle of the bealpe.
- The backe of the huckle bone is nowt sene vterlye 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 comynge from the holy bone, ending in the sharpe processe of the hippe bone.
- Here hangeth downe  $\beta$  thyrde muscle of mouing the thyghe marked with  $\nu$ , and the fourth also marked with  $\mu$ .
- The great or outwarde processe of the thigh.
- The tenth muscle of mouynge the thyghe whose princypall parte to be marked with  $\pi$  you shall fynd in the systene table to be noted at these karacters,  $F, G, H$ , but thys presente table sheweth that parte of thys muscle, whiche beynge tourned ouer at the proper bought of the hippe bone is brought to  $\beta$  great processe of the thyghe.
- The thinne muscle spryngynge frome the sharpe processe of  $\beta$  hippe bone, stretched furth to  $\beta$  higher seat of the muscle marked with  $\alpha$ .
- Another thynne muscle also, stretched furth to the neather parte of the muscle marked with  $\alpha$ .
- The fyfte muscle of mouynge the thigh, but  $\Sigma$  sheweth specially the latter part or backe of this muscle whose head partely of it beynge smowp is marked with  $A$ , and that whiche is fleashe with  $\epsilon$ , 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 fyfte muscle of mouynge the thyghe is muche fleashe and much lyke the shape of a moule.
- Here  $\beta$  latter part of  $\beta$  fyfte muscle doeth degenerate into a tendon, grafte in the insyde of the heades of the thyghes.
- $\Pi$  and  $\Sigma$  sheweth the fore part of the fyfte muscle of mouynge the thyghe, and  $\Sigma$  the latter portion of that same muscle, and  $\Sigma$  the fore part. But syth you can not those fore partes here perfectlye perceyue, that you maye the easelyer  $\beta$  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 thynne.
- The eyght muscle of mouing the thynne.
- The brode seate of the bone of the thigh whych is thrust downe beynge on the roote of hys neather heades on the backe syde.
- The fourth muscle of mouing the thynne hanging here frome his insertion. And  $\mu$  sheweth his parte spryngynge from the hippe bone, and  $\nu$  the part to whom the thigh geureth begynnyng.
- The fyfte muscle of mouynge the thynne.
- The sixth muscle of mouynge the fote.
- The ii. muscle of mouynge  $\beta$  fote, but  $\beta$  begynnyng of this muscle (lyke as of the fyft) is partly fleashe

- where he is marked with  $\omega$  and partly synowp marked with  $\epsilon$ , and  $\tau$  signifieth the seate, where these two fyft muscles of mouynge  $\beta$  fote do fyft touch together.
- These muscles swellynge hetherto in the calfe, do here leaue to be fleashe, but these swellynge shalbe exquisitelye exprest in the nyuth table of muscles.
- The begynnyng of thys tendon, brought forth fro these two present muscles.
- The begynnyng of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the fote, whose tendon  $\epsilon$ , doeth shewe in the leste thynne.

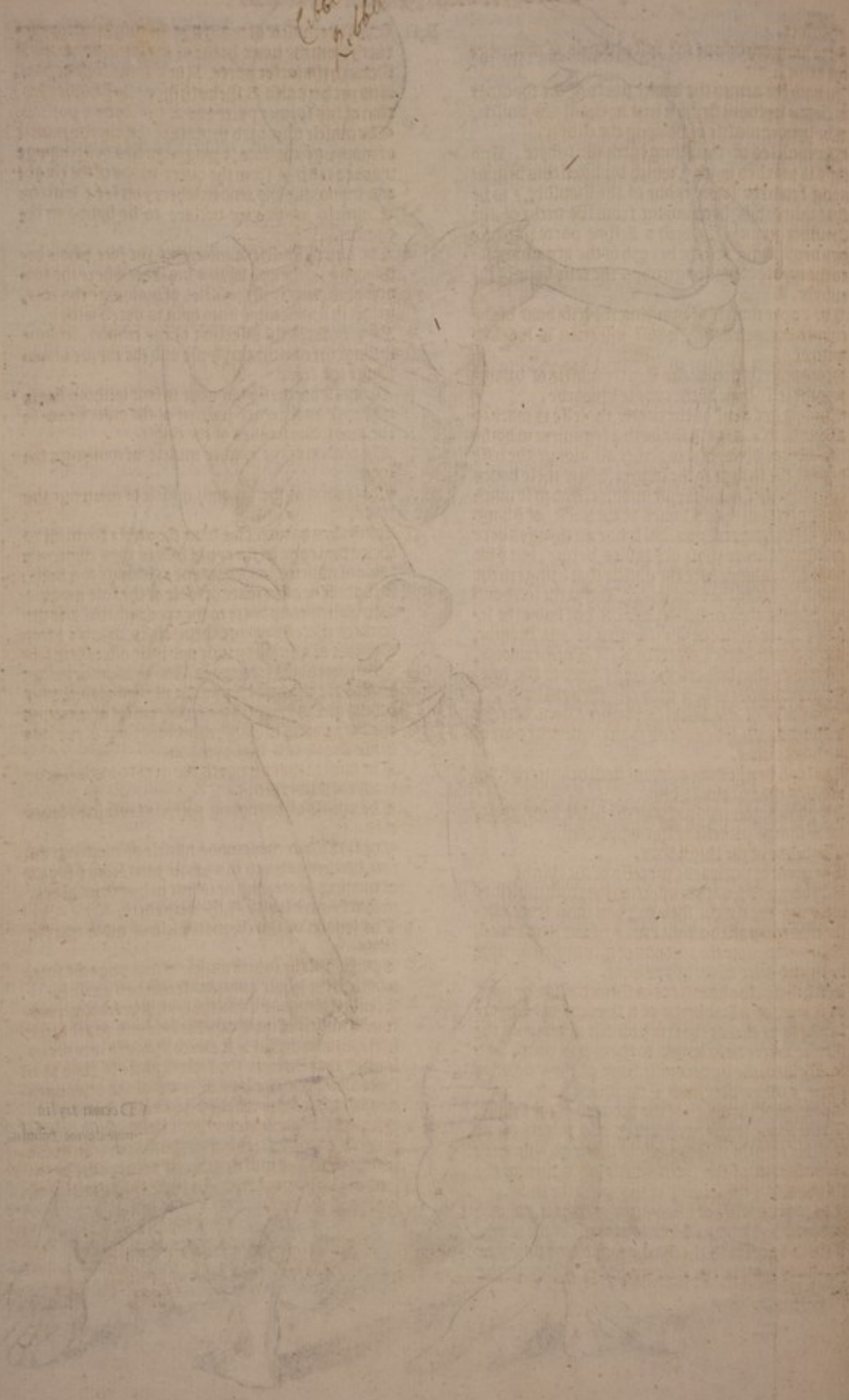
The interpretation of the karacters of the thyrte table of muscles.

- $A, B, C, D, E, F, G$ . 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 begynnyng from the ouerthwart processe of the fourth and fyft tournynge ioyntes of the breste.  $B$  sheweth the seate of thys muscle, where he leaueth to be fleashe and degendynge as it were into a tendon, furthermoze,  $B$  ought also to signifie a muscle, whiche spryngeth from  $\beta$  poynt of  $\beta$  seuenth turnynge ioynt of  $\beta$  necke, and is myngled with the muscle marked with  $A$ .  $C$  is wytten on the seate of theyr goynge together, whych sheweth not onelye the goynge together of bothe these muscles, but also where they are both made exactlye fleashe.  $D$  sheweth the insertion of bothe those muscles. By  $E$  on the other syde,  $\beta$  thyrde muscle of the seconde payre is shewed, whose begynnyng is verpe depleye hydde, hys insertion in the meane space is sene at  $F$  and laste of all by  $G$ , and by  $G$  is marked the fleashe lumppe of the seconde payre.
- The fyfte muscle of mouynge the backe.
- Portion of the syste muscle of mouynge the backe.
- The systenth of mouynge  $\beta$  backe or another of the eyght payre of those muscles.
- The eleuenth muscle of mouynge the backe, whose begynnyng marked with  $L$  hangeth from the holy bone, and hys tendons are marked with  $M, M$ . And so the highest  $M$  doeth signifie the hypermost ende of this present muscle.
- $M$ . Thys karacter  $\nu$  in the place of  $N$  doth shew the nyuth muscle of mouynge the backe, or one of the fyfte payre.
- $O, O$  Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys spryngynge furth, beynge the furth of mouynge the brest, and in apes and dogges it is the seuenth.
- $P, P$  These sharpnes of the rybbes, shewen the knobbes of them in whome the fourth muscle of mouing the breste implanteth. And for as muche as apperteyneth to the rybbes 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 beynge on the backe parte cleane with out fleashe.
- $S$ . The seconde muscle of mouynge the breste.
- $T$ . The thyrde peculyer lygament of the ioynte of the shoulder



Decima tertia  
musculorum tabula.

Chlorophyll



Chlorophyll

The thyrtyenth fygure of Muscles.

Shoulder.

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

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

4 The hynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.

2,4 The muscles of thrustynge furth the cubyte. And thys is marked wyth b, which byngeth 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 fro the heygth of the arme almoste to the mydle of his longitude, e the lesse bone of the cubyte.

f The upper muscle of bynng the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde, whose insercion is marked with g.

b Here hangeth downe the shorter muscle of bynng the lesse bone of the cubyte upwarde.

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 h bones of the wrist, of h hand and of the fingers, you shal fynde all thynges here correspondente to those in h tables before, but h we haue cutte awaye here the muscle that byngeth the thombe next to the forefynger. And in the left hand are sene the thye muscles, whiche doe bowe the seconde space betwene the toyntes of the thombe, marked with these karacters, 1, 2, 3. Furthermoore,

2,3 the muscle that boweth the fyfste bone of the forefynger inwarde is here properly sheweth with l.

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

n The sayd hyppe bone without fleshe deliuered from muscles that growe to him.

o A lygament commynge from the holpe 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 insercion the tenth muscle of mowynge the thighe, shewynge hys inner seate whiche was compassed about euery where with bones.

s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, doe note the tendons of this muscle whiche be turned ouer to the hyppe bone.

2, y, z, With these thye karacters is shewed a fleshy part, as it were of a scabberde of a swearde bynngynge furth frome thence the tenth muscle of mowynge the thighe, where he is bowed to the hyppe bone. And so x sheweth the uppermoste seate of thys fleshye parte, y the myddle, and z the lowest seate.

a A portion of the wyth of the mouers of the thighe.

3, 7 In the ryght legge are marked two insercions of muscles, into the lesse processe of the thigh, b sheweth the insercion of the fyfte muscle of mowynge the thighe and 7 the seuenth of mowynge the same.

2 The eyght muscle of mowynge the thynne, almoste compassynge aboute h whole processe of the thigh.

3 Here is sette furth the sharpe lyne of the thighe, in whome is grafte the fyfte muscle of mowynge the thighe.

z, n, The fyfte muscle of mowynge the thighe hangynge furth from the inner heade of the same, in whom z sheweth the latter parte, n and z the former part. And yet here also n sheweth specially h hinder portion of his former parte and z the former portion.

o The muscle numbyed in place of the thyrde muscle of mowynge the fote, bynngynge hys begynnyng marked with o from the outer heade of the thighe and bynngynge hys tendon where you see z witten.

x, n A muscle whome we declare to be hydde in the hamme.

y The fourth muscle of mowynge the fote, whole begynnyng is shewed wyth s his seate where the tendon of the two fyfste muscles of mowynge the fote, groweth stubbenlye vnto hym, is noted with x.

z By z is noted the insercion of the tendon, whiche bynngynge from the two fyfste and the thyrde of mowynge the fote.

4 In thys seate the thynne bone is sene without fleshe lykewyse as a greate portion of the outer heade of the two lower heades of the thigh.

5 The tendon of the eyght muscle of mowynge the fote.

6 The tendon of the seuenth muscle of mowynge the fote.

o wyth thys karakter we haue thought expedient to shewe the legge on the ryght syde in thys thyrtyenth table of muscles, bowed downe or leanige to a stone, so that the neather seate or soole of the fote myghte the playueler appeare to the eyes, and that also the muscles there shewynge them selues myghte after the order of usition by lytle and lytle offer them selues in the tables folowynge. And thus by a is signified here the fyfste lygament or thynne couerynge substance growynge to the fyfste muscle of mowynge the toes goynge also vnder into the soole of the fote in the steade of a brode tendon.

7 The muscle that byngeth the greate toe inwarde from the other toes.

8 The muscle of bynngynge the lytle toe fro the other toes.

9 The fyfste and the seconde muscle of mowynge the fote, hangynge furth in a whole man from h fourth of mowynge h fote, and he is put in hys owne place, in that fygure which o, sheweth furth.

u The tendon of the thyrde muscle of mowynge the fote.

o A portion of the fourth muscle of mowynge the fote, whych in the whole man you se marked wyth v.

x A tendon commynge from the fyfste, the seconde, and fourth muscle of mowynge the fote and graft in the heele, although that x, sheweth priuately here the holownes, sene betwene the former parte of thys present tendon, and the hynder seate of the other muscles, whiche occuppeth thys syde of the thynne.

4, 2 Parte of the thynbone wythout fleshe neyther is he couered wyth muscles before thinsition. \* Here are sene porcions of muscles whych occuppe the backe syde of the thynne, besyde the thye fyfste muscles of mowynge the fote.

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

D. vi. C. vi.



## The fourteenth figure of Muscles.



**I**hs is the laste table of expressing the backe part of a man, lacking here hys shoulders and his armes, and bendyng 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 constrained to make another table therof.

**A, B** The thyrde part of muscles of mouyng the heade, grafte in the hynder parte of the heade, from the rydge or poynte of the seconde tournyng ioynte of the necke.

**C** The swelling furth of the bone of the sike bone called *processus mamillaris*, as well sene in the whole figure as in the figure set at the knees.

**D** Here thys karakter with certayne other folowynge is proper to the figure set betwene the knees, shewyng the ouerthwart processe of the firste ioynte in the necke.

**E** The sharpe poynte of the seconde ioynte or tournynges of the necke, and so **F** appoynteth the seconde bone there.

**FG** The fourth payre of muscles of mouyng the heade, commyng from the firste tournyng ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the noddle of the heade.

**H, I** In the necke of the whole figure is shewed the fift payre of muscles of mouyng the heade, which commyng from the hynder parte of the heade, implan- teth in the ouerthwart processe of the first ioynte in the necke.

**K, L** The sixte payre of muscles of mouyng the heade, commyng from 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 mouyng the shoul- der, chiefely sene where as he goeth furth frome certayne ouerthwart processe of the ioyntes in the necke.

**N** The thirde of the muscles that moue the backe.

**O** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the backe.

**P** Thys karakter **P** placed in the loynes, noteth the nynt muscle of mouyng the backe.

**Q** The eleuenth muscle of mouyng the backe, han- gyng here from his laste insertion, and shewyng the bought marked with **Q**, where he getteth place to the thyrtyenth muscle of mouyng the backe **Q** ap- poynteth his begynnynge.

**T, X** The thyrtyenth muscle of mouyng the backe, whose begynnynge is noted with **T**, and hys ende wyth **X**, which sheweth also the beginning of the fiftenth mus- cle of mouyng the backe.

**Y** The fiftenth muscle of mouyng the backe, whose highest extremitie marked with **Y** is hyd vnder the seuenth of mouyng the backe.

It is muche expediente to beholde with diligence, thys fourtenth table of muscles, bycause of the shape of the breste and the compactyng of the rybbes, sith it doeth mooste exquisitely shewe the processe of the sayde rybbes as well as the other tables before.

And in the ioynyng or fastenyng together of the bones, we haue not hitherto in any place so exactly

shewed the kyttynge of the rybbes whereby they myght optayne theyr natural situation pertainyng to theyr oblique edurions, as here. For **I** haue lefte to great a space betwene the poynt of the hucklebone, and the blade of the twelfth rybbe of the breste in the situation of the bones: Neither was it very hard in the former tables of muscles to finde oute the iuste procedyng of the rybbes sith they remained continually in theyr proper places throughe the whole order of insittion. 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 selve wythout any more teaching. In lyk wyse also, the huckell bone, the hyppbone, with the bone aboute the pypp membris, called *si pubis*, requyre here no indication or shewyng wyth letters, but if you maye in conferyng them together, repayre to the whole figures of bones if you nede insinuation by carac- ters, yet haue we neuertheles on the bone aboute the pypp membris adured, shewyng the thynne coue- ryng, being there sene in the hole of the sayd bone.

**A** The syxte muscle of mouyng the thygh hangyng forth from hys insercion.

**B** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

**C** Here hangeth forth the nynt muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

**D, E** A fleshye parte, or els if thou wylt, certayne priuat muscles, byngyng forth the tenth muscle of mouyng the thyghe here hangyng forth from the insercion.

**F** The muscle which we haue shewed to be hyd in the hamme, whome Galen thought (but not truely) to haue had the whole power of bowyng the hamme.

**G, H** Sheweth hys spyngyng furth frome the heade of the thyghe, and by **I** is shewed hys insercion into the forebone of the legge.

**K** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the fote.

The tendon of the eyght muscle of mouyng the fote, whose insercion marked wyth **M** goeth into the small bone of the insteppe of the fote susteyning the same.

**N, O, P, Q, R** From the heele on the left fote hange four muscles byng sett on the ground, being the woorkers of the motions of the foote. **N** shewen the two first mo- uers of the foote **P** the thyrde, and **Q** the fourth, but **R** set at the ryght syde of the heele sheweth the inser- tion of hys tendon.

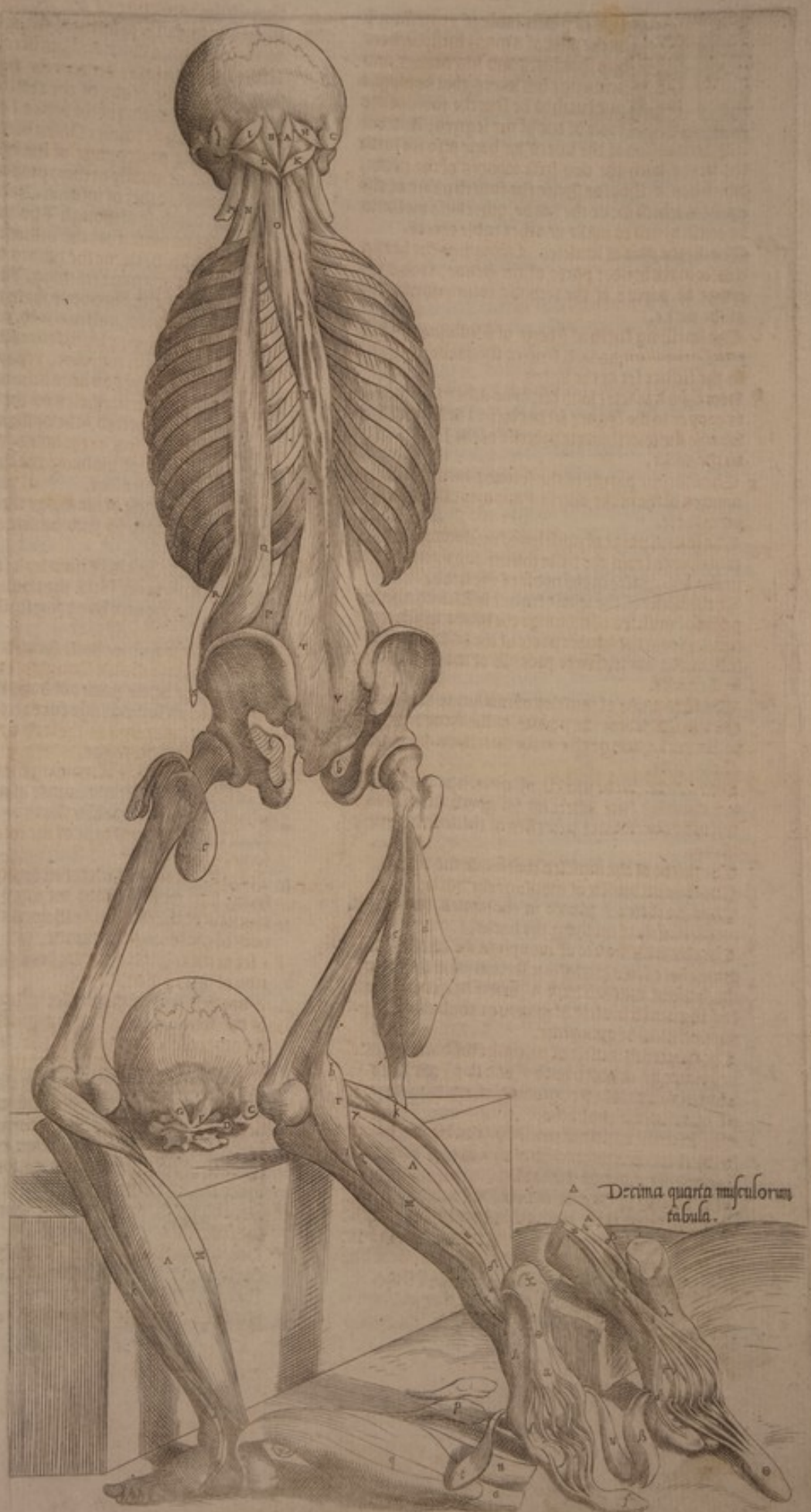
**S** doeth shewe the figure sette here at the outsyde of the whole figure by the ryght foote, whyche by the order of insittion foloweth nexte after the ryght fote of the whole figure, and in the table of muscles nexte before, we set it furth wyth thys letter **S**.

**T** The lygament of the fote hangyng frome the en- des of the toes, which byd growe to the muscle of bowyng the seconde ioyntes of the foure toes marked here wyth **U** and fulfillyng the office of a brode tendon in the soole of the fote.

**V** Here hangeth out a muscle of byngyng the great toe from the other toes.

**W** Here hangeth also a muscle from his insercion, whiche bynget the litle toe outwarde frome the o- ther toes.

**X** A muscle bowyng the seconde bone of the four toes  
sheweth



Decima quarta musculorum  
tabula.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the various wars and conflicts that have shaped the nation's history.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It describes the military campaigns, the political struggles, and the ultimate triumph of the revolutionary forces.

The third part of the book is a history of the United States from 1789 to 1861. It covers the early years of the Republic, the expansion of territory, the struggle over slavery, and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the United States from 1861 to the present time. It covers the Civil War, Reconstruction, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern history of the United States.

The fourtenth fygure of Muscles.

\* Sheweth his begynnynge spryngynge from the heele, and his partition into foure tendons. But by what reason the tendons of this muscle are depicted, & by what reason they sende furth 3 tendons whyche are vnder them in this righte foote of the greater fygure you haue it playnlye expresse. Yet if you will perpende them well it behoueth you to loke stedfastlye on the inner seate of the foure toes, although the figure noted with Δ sheweth lyke wyse the same, in whome you shall see this muscle hangynge furthe frome hys insertion marked with ⊙.

β This fleshy lumpe is it by whose benefite the first space betwene the ioyntes of the great toe is bowed and thys same marked with β hangeth downe in the figure appoynted by Δ.

Δ, Δ the muscle that boweth the seconde bone of the greate toe, & set in the ryght legge sheweth the begynnynge of thys muscle, A in thys seate from the insyde, this present muscle bynggeth furth his tendon, whyche beganne in hys fleshye substance nigh to the karakter . . . Furthermoze, in both these figures shewing the sooles of 3 feete, you shall find this tendon next the great toe marked with A.

Π the muscle that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes & sheweth his begynnynge somewhat higher vnder the muscle hidde in β hamme, marked with T and \* sheweth a tendon spryngynge from the insyde of his fleshye substance, whyche deuydeth in the soole of the fote into four tendons there as you see & offerynge them selues afterwarde into the foure toes.

⊙ Here sheweth him selfe the portion of muscle, whyche amongst the mouers of the foote is numbred the fyfte.

λ A lūpe or masse of musclous flesh, brought furth in to four poztyōs, is stretched furth in tendons, whyche tendōs bow 3 thyrde bone of the foure toes. And thys musclous masse of flesh is 3 whose operation bynggeth the foure small toes to the greate toe. And that you maye haue the mooze perfecte knowledge of these tendōs and these poztyōs of 3 musclous substance, we haue marked the tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the former toe with υ and the muscle of byngynge the sayde former toe to the greate toe with μ.

The declaracion of the two fygures of the fystent table of Muscles and of their karacters.

These two fygures of thys present table are keppe in lyke forme as the ryghte legge with 3 fote in the fourtenth table, and the fyfte of these fygures, in order of infition or cuttynge commeth after that whyche Δ appoynted in the table before. And the latter fygure of this table doeth succede the fyfte. Here en-  
sue the notes or karacters of them bothe.

- A The thyrne bone.
- B The hinder or lesse bone of the thyrne.
- C Here hangeth downe the muscle whyche is hydde in the hamme.
- D The fyfte muscle of mouynge the foote, D sheweth

his begynnynge and E his tendon comynge downe grouelynge from the insyde of the muscle.

F 1 The boughte into whom 3 tendon runneth, whyche boweth the second space betwene the ioyntes of the greate toe.

G 1 The bought in the whyche the tendon of the muscle is caried, whych boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes.

H 1 The seuenth muscle of mouynge the fote.

I 1 The eyght muscle of mouynge the fote.

K 1 The infertion of the fyfte muscle of mouynge the foote.

L 1 A musclous heape bowynge the firste bone of the foure toes.

M 1 Small bones set at the first space betwene the ioyntes of the greate toe, the name of it was founde from the shape of sesamy seede, to whom it is very lyke.

N 1 Here hangeth downe a musclous substance, whyche reacheth furth a portion to euerye one of the insydes of the four toes, byngynge the sayde foure toes to the greate toe.

O 1 A muscle bowynge 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 3 ioyntes of 3 greate toe ioynd with the tendon that boweth 3 thirde space betwene the ioyntes of 3 foetetoe. These karacters folowing are proper to the other, which is the left fygure.

R 2 The thyrne bone.

S 2 The lesse bone of the thyrne.

T 2 A thyrne couerynge lymament ioynyng the hinder bone of 3 legge to 3 thyrn bone, where as these two bones open one agaynst another.

F 2 The seuenth muscle of mouynge the fote, X thys waye the tendon of the seuenth muscle is tourned o-  
u-  
er vnder the bone lyke a dyc, and is also hydde. Y sheweth the infertion of thys tendon in the bone of the insteppe that susteyneth the greate toe.

Z Another muscle hyd vnder the .vii. being the eyght of mouynge the fote, whose infertion doeth shew, goynge into the bone of the fote holdynge by the litle toe.

1, 2, 3. By these thre karacters in the latter or left figure, are shewed thre boughtes ordeyned for the muscles goynge vnder into the neather part of the fote from the hinder seate of the thyrn, & 1. sheweth the bought or holones in whome the tendon of the fyfte muscle of mouynge 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 whyche is set furth for 3 tendō 3 boweth 3 .ii. ioynt of 3 greate toe.

4 2 The fyfte muscle of mouynge 3 fote hangeth downe on the grounde, beinge marked in the firste figure with D & E, and in the seconde he is marked at hys infertion with d.

5 2 The musclous 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 with-  
out fleshye.

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

E 1

S 2

## The sixteenth figure of Muscles.



Myght convenientlye haue plac-  
ed thys sixteenth table of muscles  
nexte after the thyrde table, but by  
cause it is but only a part of the bo-  
dye, therefore we haue thoughte it  
good to set it here, wherein the inside  
of the left thighe, the hynne of the foote is expresse  
with all his muscles, with also the holpe bone, and  
the bone þat toyneth to his lefte side, that þe tenth mus-  
cle of mouynge the thighe myght the better be sene,  
whiche in the whole table coulde not be so well sene  
in þe part therof which occupieth þe insyde of the hpp  
bone and also the holpe bone, as he maye be here.  
And here folowe the karacters of thys table.

- A. Sheweth the holpe bone.
- B. The syde of the holpe bone, to whome the left hpp bone was toyned.
- C. A lygament commynge from the holy bone, goyng into the appendans of the hpp bone.
- D. Parte of the lefte bone of the priuie membes, whiche byd toyne to the right bone.
- E. Noteth the fourth synowe gouge vnder the thighe.
- F. The tenth muscle of mouynge the thighe, where  
G. marke thre of his partes with certayne inscrip-  
tions where as he groweth furth muche fleshye in  
the inner seate of *O. pubis*, and of the inner seate of  
the hpp bone, and where *H.* is set thys muscle is  
somwhat strepghter or narrower and turned to the  
bought or deryed for him in the hpp bone and so  
brought furth to the great processe of the thighe.
- I. Here is sene a portion of the syxte muscle of mouing  
the thighe.
- K. A portion of the .vii. muscle of mouynge the thighe.
- L. The fyrste of mouynge the hynne, whose seat where  
he leueth into a tendon by the inner heade of the  
thighe is marked with *M.*
- M. The seconde muscle of mouynge the hynne, *N. & O.*  
shewe þe begynnynge of thys muscle commynge fro þe  
knyttynge together of the holpe bone. And *M.* also  
although he be set on þe first muscle, yet he sheweth  
the seate of thys seconde muscle where he leueth in-  
to a tendon.
- P. The nynt muscle of mouynge the hynne is here  
sene with a small portion.
- Q. The eyght muscle of mouynge the hynne.
- R. The thirde muscle of mouynge the hynne, whose  
tendon lyke as of the first and the seconde muscles  
of mouynge the hynne, maye be sygnified with *M.*  
and he is soone perceyued where the tendons of  
the muscles are grafte in the former seate of the  
hynne bone.
- S. The syfte muscle of mouynge the thighe. *S.* sheweth  
the latter part of this muscle. And *T.* sheweth þe lat-  
ter part of þe fore part of this .v. muscle of þe thighe.
- V. The fyfte muscle of mouynge the hynne.
- V. Y. Parte of the hynne bone withoute fleshe. But *X.*  
sheweth the inner ancle.
- X. The first muscle of mouynge the foote.
- X. b. A very thynne tendon and slender broughte furth  
from the thynne muscle of mouynge the foote be-  
yng within the other muscles.
- Y. The greatest muscle of makynge the calfe of the  
legge, beinge the fourth of mouynge the foote.
- Z. The muscle that bothe the thyrde bone of the four

small toes.

- f. Portion of the fyrst muscle of mouynge the foote be-  
yng within the other muscles.
- g. The tendon of the syxth muscle of mouynge the  
foote.
- b. Certayne tendons stretchinge furth the toes.
- i. The muscle which byngeth the greate toe inwarde  
from the other toes.

The interpretation of the karacters of  
the xvii. figure.



Thys seuenth table of muscles  
shewing þe difference & procedynge  
of manye lygamentes, expresseth  
the whole bone of the thighe, with  
the hynne bone, and the lesse bone  
of the sayde hynne also, to whome  
their lygamentes yet remayne.

- A. B. C. D. The bone of the thighe.
- B. The heade of the thighe bone goynge into the cuppe  
of the hpp bone.
- C. D. The lower heades or endes of þe thighe bone toyned  
together to the hynne.
- E. F. G. H. The hynne bone.
- F. The hynne procedynge of the hpper appendans of  
the hynne bone, which goeth into þe wrist or hollow-  
nes betwene the two neather heades of the thighe  
bone bynynge furth a ligament, which shal anone  
be marked with *X.*
- G. The bought of þe neather appendans of þe hyn bone,  
into whome are broughte manye tendons of those  
muscles that occupye the foreseate of the hynne.
- H. The inner ancle.
- I. K. The lesse bone of the hynne, but *X.* sheweth priuately  
the vtter ancle.
- L. M. The greatest muscle in the calfe of the legge, being  
the fourth of mouynge the foote, and amonge al other  
muscles of the bodye he is in coloure moste bluee.  
But *M.* sheweth particulerlye the tendon of thys  
muscle grafte in the bone of the heele, where as *N.*  
sheweth a small portion of the fyrste and seconde ten-  
dons of the muscles þe moueth the foote, which grow  
together within the fourth muscle of mouynge the  
foote, and with him beinge knytte in one doe bothe  
together engrafte them selfe in the heele.
- O. A rounde lygament toynynge the bone of the thighe  
to the hpp bone.
- P. A greate rounde compassynge lygamente, compass-  
ynge aboute the toynete of the thighe with the hpp  
bone.
- Q. Portions of lygamentes taken awaye frome the  
great and vtter processe of the thighe into the sub-  
stance of muscles, and the chiefest of the seuenth of  
mouynge the hynne.
- R. Small portions of lygamentes also, commynge  
downe frome the roote of the lesse and insyde of the  
thighe, growynge oute of kynde or de generatynge  
chiefelye into the eyght muscle of mouynge the  
hynne.
- S. A thynne couerynge lygament seruing to al the other  
toynetes compassynge about þe whole toynete of þe hne ex-  
cepte that parte, where the patell or þe panne of the  
knees sette.

A lygament

Decimaquinta musculorum  
 Tabula quae  
 alias praeterea continet

figuras, quarum usum  
 sequens monstrabit Index.

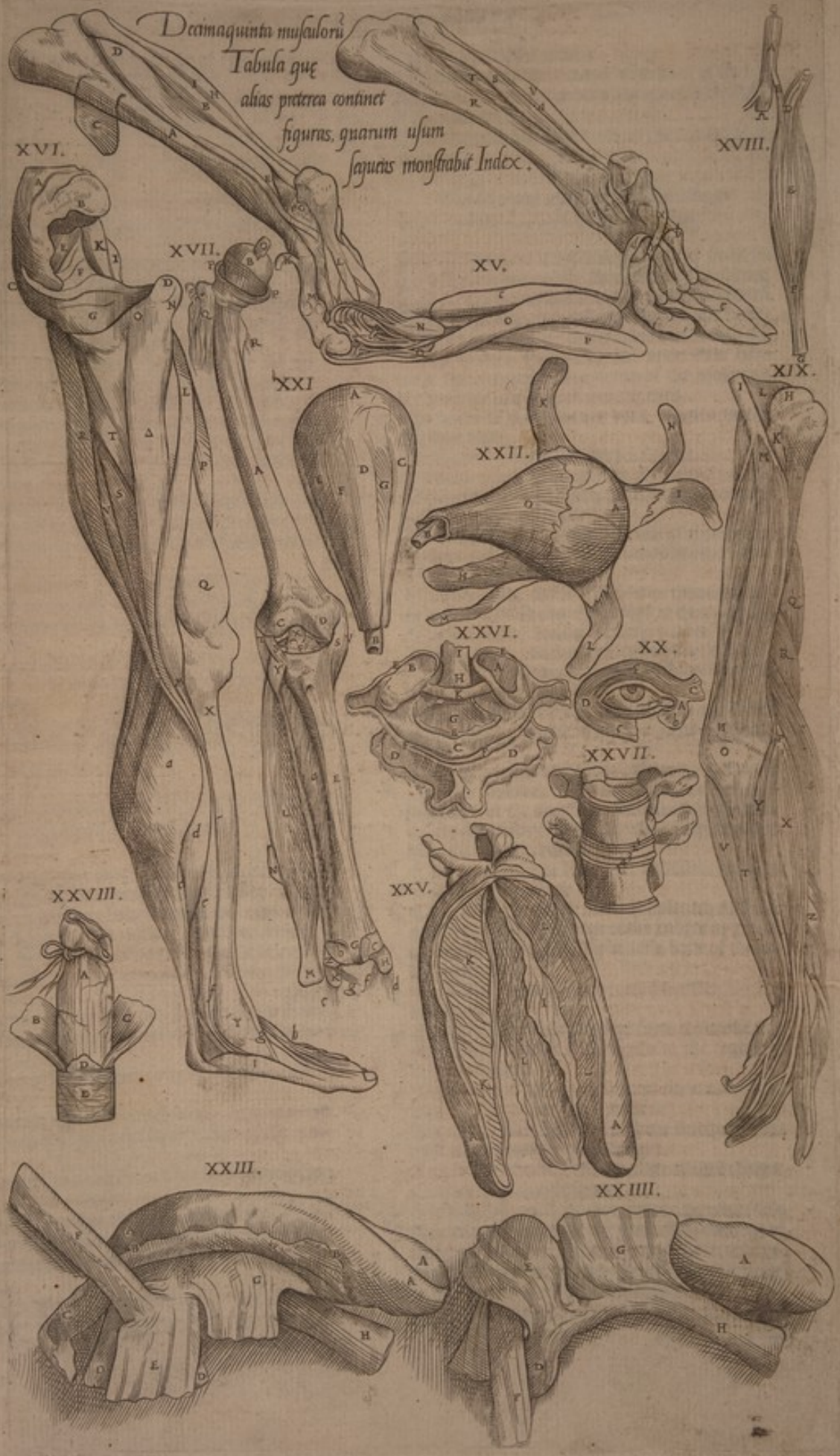
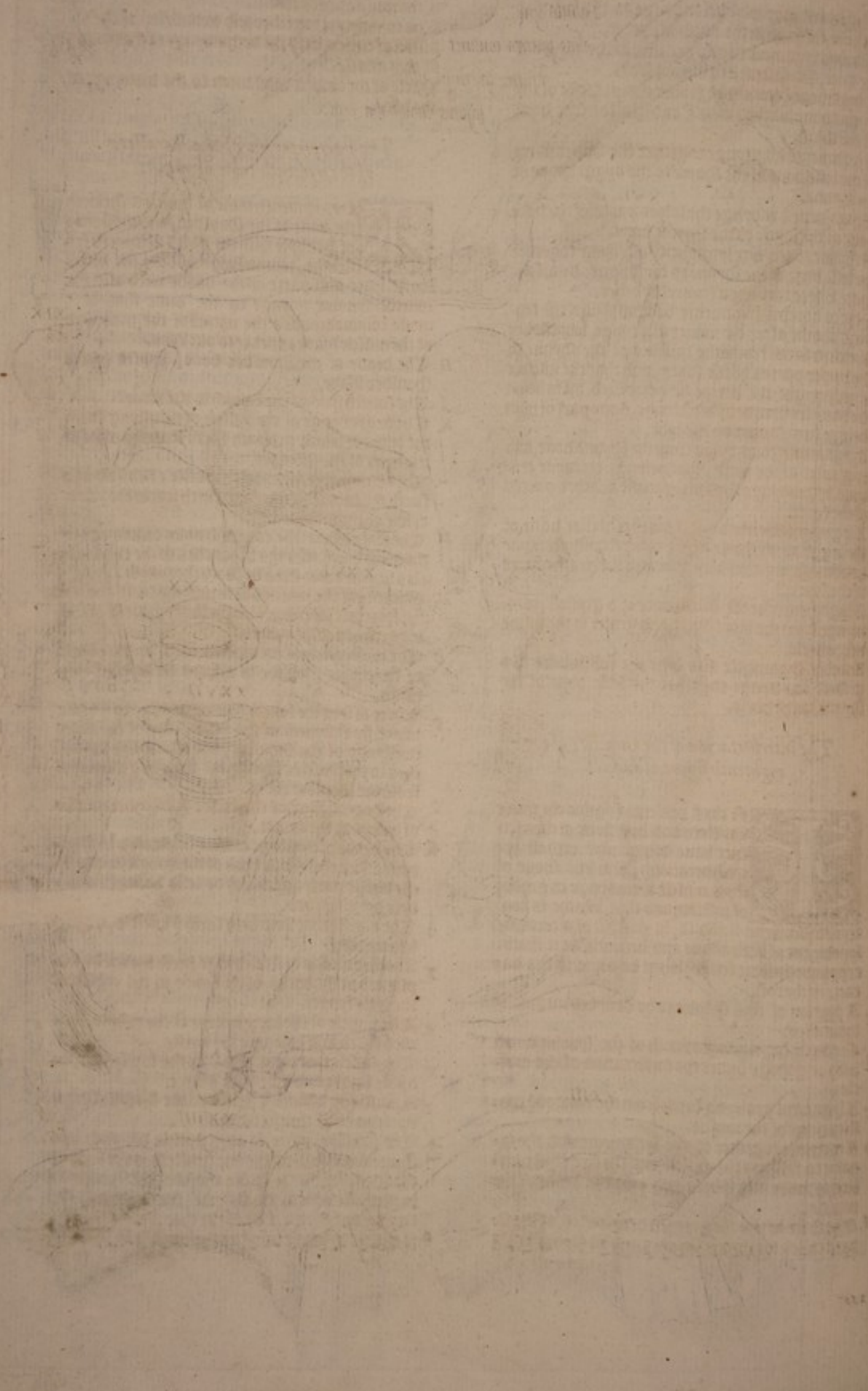


PLATE I



The .xviii. figure of Muscles.

- F** A lpgament properlye belongyng to the topnt of the knee, fastened at the outsyde thereof.
- Z** And thys lpgament is also peculiar to the topnt of the knee, and fastened to his out syde.
- X** A lpgament commyng frome the procelle of the thynne bone marked with F and grafte in the bone of the thigh.
- T** A lpgamente knyttynge together the upper parte of the lesse bone of the thynne to the bygger bone of the thynne.
- Z** A lpgament byndyng the lower parte of the lesse bone of the legge to the thynne bone.
- A** thynne couerynge lpgament fastenynge together the lesse bone of the thynne to the bygger by all the space where they open from eche other.
- H** Here is noted a lpgamente bewyppynge the tendons aboute after the maner of a ryng, whyche are stretched furth frome the foyleate of the thynne to the upper partes of the foote, and that the nature of him myght the better be perceyued by insition we haue set hym deuyded alonge, p one part of hym bringe turned ouer on the syde.
- A** lpgamente commyng from the thynne bone, and implanted at the heele, conteynyng certayne tendons descendyng thys waye to the neather partes of the foote.
- E** A lpgament stretched out from the smaller bone of the legge to the heele beyng couered with certayne tendons goyng this waye downe to the neather part of the foote.
- F** A lpgament lyke the substance of a grystell, commyng from the inner ancle, and grafte in the inside of the heele.
- Z** Another lpgamente also lyke the substance of a grystell knyttynge together the lesse bone of the thynne to the heele.

The interpretacyon of the karacters of the eyghteenth figure of muscles.



**I**n thys presente figure the chiefe wyrters and mapsters of thys science haue diligently exprest the considerations, and the shape of thys muscle accorbyng to the order of insition and that whiche is conteyned betwene  $\Phi$  and  $\Omega$ , is portion of a certayne synowe cut of both aboute and beneath, as it shalbe expounded moore fetlye, when we come to the karacters thereof.

- A** portion of this synowe to be deuyded into manye branches.
- B** Certayne spryngynge furth of the synowe noted with A goyng vnder the constitution of the muscle.
- C** A lpgament growyng furth from the bone of  $\Phi$  constitutinge of the muscle.
- D** A metynge together of the lpgamente and the synowe to fashyon the muscle, and the firste distribution is made into fyberes and into the heade of the muscle.
- E** The seate where the greatest deuytion is, of the fyberes called the thynne thynnes and where the bealy

- of the muscle doeth consist.
- F** The commyng together and commixtion, of the division of fyberes, with the begynnyng of the tendon of this muscle.
- G** Parte of the tendon implanted to the mowynge of the bone.

The interpretacyon of the karacters of the nyntenth table of muscles.



**I**n thys nyntenth table of muscles sheweth the bone of the shoulder, and the bones of  $\Phi$  cubyte with the fyberes deliuered fro the fleshe, compassyng aboute the bittermoste seate and parte of the hande with also the fourth synowe goyng 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, kaptte to the shoulder blade.
- I** The fourth synowe that goeth to the arme.
- K** The begynnyng of the muscle of thurstyng furth the cubyte, which groweth furth from the roote of the head of the shoulder.
- L** The begynnyng of another muscle of thurstyng furth the cubyte, growyng furth frome the lower rybbe of the shoulder.
- M** The seate where the fourth synowe commyng to the arme doeth offre his bryanches to the two muscles whiche doeth stretch furth the cubyte.
- N** The ende of the muscles of thurstyng furth the cubyte, or their insition into the latter procelle of the bigger bone of the cubyte.
- O** The latter parte of the procelle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche is alwaye seene wythoute fleshe.
- P** There is seene the fourth synowe goyng to the arme where he fasteneth in the latter seate of the viter swellynge of the shoulder, and offreth hys bryanches to the muscles byngynge their begynnynges from the shoulder there.
- Q** The begynnyng of the latter and bynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.
- R** The heade of the longe muscle implanted in the appendaunce of the lesse bone of the cubyte ngyne to the wreste puttynge the sayde lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.
- S** The muscle that stretcheth furth the wreste with a forked tendon.
- T** Another muscle of stretchyng furth the wreste, implanted at the backe of the hande in the region of the lytle synger.
- V** The muscle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, stretched furth, and bowynge the wreste.
- X** The muscle that thursteth furth the forefynger, the mydle fynger and the ryng fynger.
- Y** A muscle by whome I shall declare the lytle fynger chieflye to be thursteth furth.
- Z** The fleshye parte of thys muscle deuyded into the tendons, wherof the one graffeth in the bone of the wreste holdyng by 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

Call. to the



to the foresynger.

The twenty figure declaring the muscles of the eye lyddes.



Although the thirde table of muscles at these karacters C, D, E, D, D somewhat entreat of these muscles, yet haue we here placed this peculiar figure, wherein A sheweth the fyrste muscle of the eye lydde, and with C shewe the begynnyng of the sayde muscle, D sheweth the seconde muscle whose begynnyng is noted with . And F sheweth the knyttynge together of them bothe.

The .xxj. and the .xxij. figure conteynyng the declarations of the muscles of the eyes.



Yth we might not in this 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, shewing the figure therof to be beholden to the reader with diligence. And in the fyrste figure the eye with his muscles beyng yet in their proper seates on the one syde of the eye are declared. And the seconde table sheweth the lyre fyrste muscles of the eye, lyng from their insertion alonge on the grounde. The seuenth synowe referued styl to the synowe of the syghte. But the declaration of their noies shalbe put furth or declared in the nexte pagyn folowynge.

A, I, 2. The former seate of the eye where the cycle be-  
twene the whyte and the blacke is, called in Latyne  
iris, because it resembleth the raynebowe.

B, I, 2. The synowe of syght or visue, there cutte, where he  
fyrste falleth into the seate of the eye from the skull,  
here on this side are sene thre muscles being yet no  
muscle deliuered from his seate.

C, D, E, 1. Of the spaces whiche are betwene the sixt first mus-  
cles beyng covered with fatte two spaces doe ap-  
peare in this figure.

H, I, K, L. M, N. The lyre fyrst muscles of the eye, but not eth  
the muscle by whome the eye is brought vpwarde,  
and I sheweth hym by whome he is brought down  
warde M & N, shewe them by whome he is tourned,  
aboute K sheweth hym by whome he is broughte to  
the bygger corner or angyll of the eye and L by who  
he is broughte to the lesse corner of the eye.

The seuenth muscle of the eye, in no parte deliue-  
red from the synow of syght, saue that he is viterly  
clensed from all that fatte that covered hym.

The interpretation of the .xxiiij. the  
xxiiij and the .xxv. figures beyng  
of the muscles of the tongue.



Ad the thre and twenteth figure doeth  
shewe the tongue with his muscles also,  
deliuered from the rest of the bodye, and  
beyng at the ryghte syde, shewing so

nigh as may be the nature & situation of the muscles  
of the ryghte syde. The foure & twety figure hathe  
all thynges that the thre and twety hathe, saue  
onely that the fyrst and nynt muscle of the tongue  
myghte somewhat better expresse here theyr natural  
course then in the thre and twenty, we haue bowed  
agayne vpwarde, the thyrde and seuenth muscles  
of the tongue, leuyng the lyft hangeth downe from  
his insertion.

The fyue and twenty figure hathe nyne muscles  
of the tongue cut awaye, & the tongue is there sene  
denyded accordynge to his longytude, the lyga-  
ment of the tongue beyng here taken awaye from  
bothe the bodyes of the same, the superficiall and  
outwarde of the sayde bodies, which is helde toge-  
ther with a lygament there appearing, and the con-  
struction and makynge of the tongue of man is  
lykewyse as you see here paynted.

A, B, C, 1, 2, 3. A portion of the tongue sene in the mouth gaping  
before the insertion, yet covered with his coate, le-  
uyng to it selfe and to the whole mouth, the stomacke  
and the sharpe arterye.

B, B, 1. This lyne sheweth parte of the foresayde coate, cut  
from the mouth, by the sydes of the neather Jawe  
for the portion of the tongue beyng 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 covered with that cote.

C, 1. A portion of this foresayde coate, whiche we haue  
here cutte awaye from the middle parte of the  
mouthe and the tongue therewith also.

D, D, 1, 2. The first muscle of the tongue.

E, I, 2. The thirde muscle of the tongue.

F, I, 2. The fyrst muscle of the tongue.

G, I, 2. The seuenth muscle of the tongue.

H, I, 2. The nynt muscle of the tongue.

I, 3. The lygaments of the tongue to whome the fy-  
bres 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 kynde of fibres of the left syde of the tongue.

The declaratyon of the .xxvij. figure  
of the lygamentes of the head, and of the  
lygamentes .i. and .ij. ioyntes of the necke.



This present figure doeth expresse  
the fyrste and seconde tournynge  
iointes of the necke, declared and  
drawen furth on the backside with  
their lygamentes. Here foloweth  
the description of the karacters  
theron affixed.

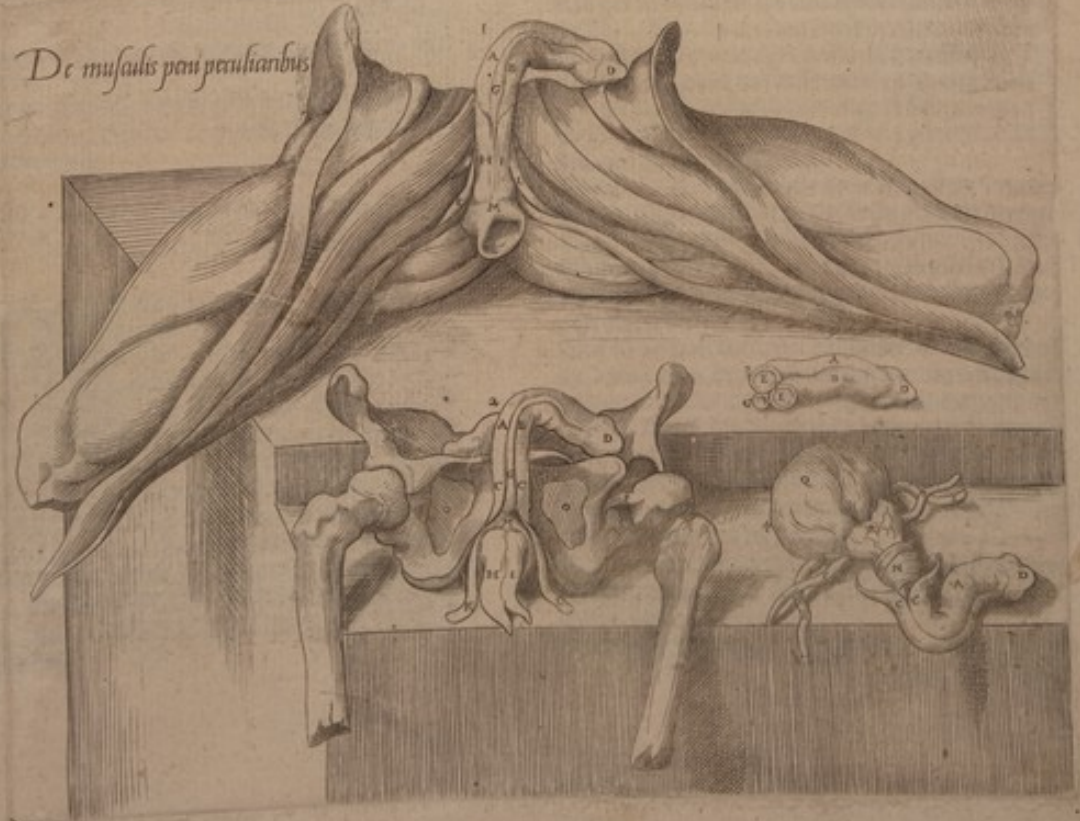
A, B, C. The fyrste tournynge ioynte of the necke, knytte to  
the second. But A sheweth properly the ryght bo-  
some or boughte of the sayde fyrst tournynge ioynte,  
whiche receaueth the ryghte heade of the bonie of  
the noddle, and B sheweth the lesse boughte into  
whome the left heade of the noddle bone goeth, but  
C sheweth the seate of the fyrste tournynge ioynte where  
the other spondels or tournynge ioyntes doe ende  
into the ryghte bone of the backe.

D, D, C, H. The seconde tournynge ioynte of the necke.

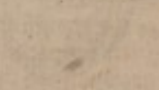
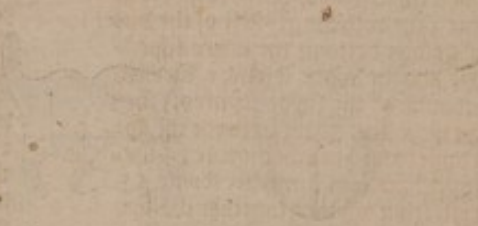
E, E, E. The thyrde couerynge lygament knyttynge the first  
iointe



*Musculorum laryngis quatuordecim figure.*



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The xxvii. and. xxviii. figure of Muscles.

to the necke to the seconde.

- 6 The bodie of the .ii. ioyntes of the necke byngynge furth bys to the 02 Charpenes.
- H The tothe 02 Charpe procelle of the seconde ioynte of the necke.
- I A rounde lpgament grafte in the bone of the noddle from the tothe of the ioynte.
- K An ouerthwarte lpgament conteynyng the tothe in bys bought whyche bycause of the sayde tothe is bydde in the firste ioyntinge ioynte.

The interpretation of the .xxvii. figure.



Ad thys seuen and twentye figure 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 appendans of the sayde ioyntes. 3 sheweth a grystell lpgament goinge betwene the appendaunce of the vpper and the neather ioynte. 4 sheweth the vpper appendaunce of the neather ioynte. 5 sheweth the grystell that knytteth together the sayd appendaunce to his ioynte.

The .xxviii. figure shewynge the muscles of the straye gutte.



Here is a portion of the straye gut, with his muscles cutte from the bodye, which we vse to leue in the bodye whyles we take oute the other guttes.

- The straye gutte.
- c Two muscles whiche after the expulsion of excrementes drawe the sayde gutte vpwarde agayne.
- d A musculous substance growynge to the roote of the parde, whiche in women is ioynted to the lower parte of their shape. Furthermore, by d is shewed the seate from whom two muscles growe furth into the parde.
- e A circle or compassynge muscle lettynge or forbydynge the excrementes to goe furth without consent of the wyll.

The interpretation of the characters of fourtene figures of the wynde pype.



In the firste figure is exprest the forparte of the bone lyke v deliuered here frome all hys muscles with also the forseate 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 characters folowynge. The seconde figure sheweth the same on the ryght side as in the first, although we haue not kept here so great a portion of the stalke of the sayd sharpe arterye, and we haue fro hence also cut the vpper sydes of the bone lyke 1.

The thyrde table answereth in all thynges to the seconde, saue that thys sheweth on the backe parte those thynges whiche the other shewed on the syde, and that here for that purpose and cause are exprest 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 with a portion of the stalcke of the sharpe arterye, the bone called *Hyoides*, beinge cutte awaye with the muscles frome the same bone and frome the breste bone, whiche goeth to the wynde pype, here is yet reserved of the comon muscles of the wynde pype, the syde and the syrt, and the muscles belongynge onely to the couer of the wynde pype.

The fyfte figure barieth nothyng in the order of cuttynge frome the fourth shewynge verpe well the same as byd the fourth to be sene at hys lefte syde.

The syrt doeth so shew on the backe syde, the wynde pype deliuered fro the prest of the stalcke of the sharpe arterye, so that we haue not left any portion neather of the stomacke neather of anye comon 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 exprestlye that hys couer is nowe cut awaye, with the muscles also, whiche byd knyt the seconde of the grystels to the fyrste. Furthermore, the lower procelle of the fyrst grystels on this syde, is deliuered frome the seconde, and the fyrste is in suche maner turned ouer forwarde from the seconde that the myddle seate of the first cartilage or grystell is sene on the backe syde all naked.

The eyght differeth from the seuenth in thys, that we haue here cutte awaye the straye muscles of those foure whiche knytte the thyrde cartilage to the seconde, and the seconde cartilage appeareth here most bare or vncouered.

The nyth doeth varpe from the eyght in that, that we haue taken awaye here, be syde those muscles of late reherfed, other foure oblyque muscles of toryng the thyrde to the seconde, and afterwarde two more sette at the thirde roote of the grystell, reseruing onely with the thre grystels the muscles that knyt the thirde to the firste.

The tenth offereth him selfe to be sene at the former seate of the wynde pype, the firste grystell beinge taken awaye, and nothyng but the muscles with the seconde and thyrde cartilage or grystels (whiche muscles doe ioyne the thyrde grystell to the thyrde) appearinge.

The eleuenth serueth not to declare the muscles of the wynde pype, but we haue drawn thys with the other two folowynge shewynge the wynde pype because of the tongue. Here the wynde pype is exprest free fro the rest of the stompe of the sharpe arterye and hys comon muscles, whiche haung styll his couer, doeth leane vpon hys backe and byndet parte shewing his vpper face.

The twelfth differeth fro the eleuenth in that thys conteyneth the lower seate of the wynde pype, whiche is set furth vnto you.

The thyrteenth table varpeth frome the twelfth in

The table of the xiiii. figures of the wynde pype.

- thys onely that it representeth to vs the opening of the wynde pype or the lychtell tongue to be more thurst together and shytte in, then in the other. Here foloweth the declaration of the characters.
- A** In the fyrste 2 and 3 note the bone called *Hyoides*, not fullye deliuered from his thimie coveringes or pannicles.
- B** In the fyrste 2 and 3 shewe the lower syde of the bone *Hyoides* bounde vnto the vpper processe of the grystell lyke a slyde, which doth shewe at 2, 3, and 4.
- C** In the first and y<sup>th</sup> thirde, the hygher syde of y<sup>th</sup> bone *Hyoides* is noted cut away there from y<sup>th</sup> let where as **E** tis wyrtten.
- F** A muscle springynge furth from the lower seate of the bone *Hyoides* and grafte in the lower seate of the first carthelage or grystell.
- In the first figure 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 fyrste grystell. 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 stomache or hys necke sene at 2, 3 and 5.
- I** A muscle commynge from the latter seate of the stomache, grafte in the syde of the grystell whiche sheweth lyke a slyde, and the thyrde sheweth almoste all the ryght and the lefte, and chiefely the begynnyng of them both. The seconde sheweth the ryght with a verye small portion of the lefte. The fift expresseth the infertion of the lefte, as lykewyse the fyrste and the fourth doe also shewe the infertion of them bothe.
- K** Here are two muscles vnknowen to the professours of dissection, springynge fro<sup>m</sup> the bone lyke v<sup>th</sup> graft in the roote of the couer of the wynde pype, these are sene in y<sup>th</sup> seconde, y<sup>th</sup> thyrde and y<sup>th</sup> fourth figure.
- L** *Epiglottis* is called in Englyshe the couer of the wynde pype, which is sene in the seconde figure, and afterwarde at 3, 4, 5, 6, and, 11.
- M** Certaine harnels toynd to the roote of the throte, at the sydes of the sharpe arteyre at 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- N** A muscle stretched furth from the first grystell to the seconde, or the vtter muscle of toyng the first carthelage to the seconde. In the fyrste is sene parte of the ryghte muscle and of the left, and both of them appeare whole in the fourth.
- O** A muscle stretched from the seconde grystell into the fyrste, or the inner muscle on the other side of the which do knyt the seconde carthelage or grystell, to the first, and the lefte is onely shewed in the fift.
- P** A muscle byngynge his begynnyng in the backe parte from the lower seate of the seconde grystell and grafte in the thirde grystell. The fyrte sheweth the lefte and the ryghte. The seuenth sheweth the ryght and somewhat the lefte.
- Q** The seate of the foresayde muscle in the ryghte and the nyth.
- R** A muscle commynge from the syde of the seconde grystell, and graft in the thyrde grystell, the seuenth and epyght shewe only the ryght.
- S** The bought or holownes of the seconde carthelage noted in the ryght and the nyth, to whome the nexter processe of the first grystell noted with **T** in the epyght and nyth doeth growe.
- V** A muscle obteynyng his situation in the rote of y<sup>th</sup> thyrde grystell. The fyrte representeth thys muscle on bothe sydes. The seuenth sheweth a portion of the ryght and the lefte, and the epyght sheweth also the ryght.
- X** In the nyth figure is shewed a bought into whom falleth a muscle occupynge the roote of the thirde grystell on the other syde expresse with thys character **V**.
- A** muscle springynge from the whole length of the fyrst carthelage and graft in the thirde, or the muscle that couereth the thirde to the fyrste, the tenth figure sheweth the ryghte with **A**, and the left with **B**, the fyrste grystell beyng taken aways. The seuenth, the epyght and the nyth doe expresse y<sup>th</sup> whole muscle on the ryght syde noted with **A** and the hygher seate of y<sup>th</sup> left, for which cause I haue set in these figures **B**.
- C** The vpper seate of the lychtel tonge or y<sup>th</sup> opening place, whiche is in the myddle of the wynde pype, is sene in this figure.
- D** The lower parte of the tongue, whiche we haue moze openly expresse in the thirtenth then in the twelfte.
- E** Two boltes of either syde one, whiche when y<sup>th</sup> lychtel tongue or the opening place is shyrt & closed do appeare in the lower seate of the sayde tongue at the sydes: bothe in the twelfte and thirtenth figure.
- F** A certayne hardenes lyke the hardenes of a braune called in Latyne *Callus*, aparyng in the myddle of the thyrne or opening place where he chiefely conterneth him in the thirtenth.
- G** Lest y<sup>th</sup> grystels not marked with any letters might cause anye difficultye or hardnes of vnderstandynge, we shall somewhat note them with letters, as here after you shall perceiue. & noteth the fyrste grystell offerynge hym selfe in the fyrste figure, and afterwarde in the 2, 4, 5, 12, 13.
- H** The fyrst grystell in the thyrde figure and in the 6, 7, 8, 9 offerng hym selfe on the backside.
- I** The seconde grystell sene on the fore side in the first 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.
- K** The seconde grystell sene on the backside in the fyrte, 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 figure.

**T**he fourtenth differeth from the fyrte in that that thys sheweth priuately 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** & **B**, is shewed the fyrste grystell of the wynde pype & sheweth the poynte of the second grystell, but **C** & **D** appoynte two muscles takynge theyr begynnyng from the poynte of y<sup>th</sup> seconde grystell, and grafte in the fyrste grystell.



*Plant, not a true seedling*  
*but a young plant*



Prima huius tractatus fig:

Vas portum ortum progressu  
que persistens.

The figure of the muscles of the yarde.

The interpretation of the characters of the table, whiche sheweth the muscles of the yarde.

- A** The fyrste figure of this body layde gro- uelyng on the table, yf you cast your eye toward the place of the priuie mem- bres, doeth shewe the thyghes stretch furth on both sydes, with the body of the yarde, and the purse or bagge wherein the 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 toynd to the sides of the holy bone is to saye: the haunche bone and the hyppie bone, and to these hang yet certayne portions of the thigh bones, with the muscles of the arce and of the yarde, which we haue caused to hang from their springynge furth, that the begynnynge of the bodies of the yarde and the vyne, and of the common wayes to the sede myght there be sene where he is bowd vpwarde vnder the bone of the priuie membres.
- 3** The thyrde sheweth the yarde to be cutte ouer thwartlye, that the substance of the bodies of the yarde and the vyne, and of the common wayes to the sede myght there be sene where he is bowd vpwarde vnder the bone of the priuie membres.
- 4** The fourth figure sheweth to be sene the whole yarde here stretched furth with the bladder that the proper muscles of the necke of the bladder myght be perceuyed.
- 3, 4.** Two bodies of the yarde, which do constitute and make in maner the whole yarde.
- 2, 4.** The springynge furthe of the two bodies of the yarde.
- 1, 2, 3.** The head of the yarde called *glans*, which some call the prepuce or vpper skynne thynkynge it not meete to call it by the name of *glans*.
- 3.** A substance of the bodies of the yarde lyke to a rode stocke or muscumpe and is redde.
- 3.** A toyppynge together one with the other of the bodies of the yarde, and the synowye substance, which lyke a circle compasseth aboute the foresayde substances.
- 1, 2, 3.** The waye of the bladder seruyng as well to the vyne as to the sede.
- 1, 1, 2.** The two first muscles of the yarde, keepynge theyr seate in the fyrst figure and in the seconde hangynge downe from theyr beginninge.
- 1, 1, 2.** The two latter muscles of the yarde, or the thyrde and fourth, which in the fyrst figure or whole, and in the seconde are hangynge downe from theyr insertion.
- M, 1, 2.** A muscle compassynge aboute lyke a circle, the ende of the straghte gutte, and is the authour of purgynge the excrementes.
- N, 4.** The muscle of the necke of the bladder, restraynyng the vyne that it maye not fall furth withoute consent of oure wyll.
- O, 0, 2.** A pannicle or thymme couerynge occupynge the holes of the bones aboute the priuie membres.
- P, 2.** A rounde lpgament commynge frome the hyppie bone, grafte in the rounde heade of the thygh.

- Q, 4.** The bodye of the bladder.
- R, 4.** A karnellye bodye, receauynge the insertion of the vessels that carry forth the sede.
- S, 5, 4.** Small portions of the wayes throughe whome the vyne is brought from the reynes into the bladder.
- T, T, 4.** Small portions of the wayes that cast forth the sede into the necke of the bladder. We haue not marked here with characters the muscles whiche in the fyrst figure dyd compass the thygh aboute, because they are mooste diligently set forth in the tables of muscles.

The declaratyon of the karacters of the great wayne called *vena porta*, deliue- red from all the partes whiche are aboute it.

A, A, A, etc.



With these characters are shew- ed fyue springynge or braunches forth, of *Vena porta*, spede abrode ouer al the bodye of the lyuer, and expref- sing here as it were the foyme or shape of the lyuer accord- yng to hys holow syde.

- 1, 2, 3, 4.** 5. The nobres shewen the fyue braunches of this *Vena porta*, (excepte sometyme they are fetter) of who the body is constituted, or in to whome the sayd bodye or skalk is degestid into the substance of the lyuer.
- B.** In thys place the great bayne, called *Vena porta*, is sene where he is sene fyrst cleare yf al the substance of the lyuer, and greatest, and also mooste longest.
- C, C.** Two smale braunches goynge into the vessel of co- ler sette in the holowe seate of the lyuer.
- D.** A veyne runnyng 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 creppynge throughe the right syde of the bot- tome of the stomacke, geuyng out his smal braun- ches 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 ynning of the hungry or fa- stynge gut called *Jejunum*.
- 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 lo- keth toward the backe.
- L.** A veyne runnyng 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 springynge furth spede abrode fro the lefte truncke or stocke into the karnellye and glandi- lous bodye of the neather skynne of the caule.
- N.** A notable veyne clymynge crokedlye vp vnder the mawe (where the mawe doeth leane vnto the backe, toward the highest necke of him, to the whiche place before he commeth, he bringeth furth a circle or braunche on both sydes marked with o,
- G, llll.** spede



## The declaration of the characters of the holowe bayne.

spredde on the maue on the same syde where he lyeth  
 to the backe. And <sup>2</sup> sheweth the reflection of thys  
 presente beyne, by the ryght syde of the necke of the  
 maue, in to the former seate of the same. But <sup>2</sup> sheweth  
 other part of thys beyne procedyng in order  
 and compassyng aboute the sayde necke lyke a  
 crowne. The shadowe wherewith we haue somewhat  
 garnished this beyne, here as in <sup>3</sup> other declaratiō  
 of beynes, synowes & arteries, doth make a know-  
 ledge of disseuering of the part of <sup>3</sup> bayne brought  
 furth into the hynder end more hydde, partes from  
 that seate, whiche is sene on the former parte of  
 whiche is nexte to the eyes.

<sup>3</sup> A bzaunche of a beyne compassyng aboute the vp-  
 per necke of the maue, whyche goyng and proce-  
 dyng by the vpper partes therof sendeth certayne  
 bzaunches to the neather mouth of the maue ca-  
 styng abrode manye small circles or bzaunches, in  
 the procedyng of the sayde maue bothe to the for-  
 mer part and the hynder.

<sup>3</sup> A somewhat bygger beyne runnyng furth wth  
 plentiful circles or bzaunches into the neather pan-  
 nicle of the caule, and to the arce gutte by whyche  
 waye he is stretched furth to the maue or ventric-  
 cle.

<sup>3</sup> A deuydyng or stretching furth of the left truncke  
 or stocke, where he goeth to the splene.

<sup>3</sup> A lytle beyne deuyded into the lefte seate of the lo-  
 wer pannicle of the caule, whose roote (because it is  
 nowe and then wantyng) we haue sette it furth in  
 the whole fygure, expyessyng hys order in the pe-  
 culyer fygure, whiche we haue set beneath by him  
 selfe, wherin <sup>3</sup> sheweth a beyne stretched furth to  
 the splene, beyng cutte of, at bothe endes, where  
 thys presente beyne is appoynted to vs by thys  
 letter <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> A beyne comyng from the bzaunches that goe to  
 the hyghest parte of the splene, and goyng to  
 the lefte syde of the ventriccle.

<sup>3</sup> Here is also a like beyne to <sup>3</sup> whych both <sup>3</sup> X, X, X  
 note and shewe.

<sup>3</sup> A beyne creppynge to the lefte seate at the bottome  
 or neather parte of the ventriccle, offeryng manye  
 bzaunches to the maue and to the vpper pannicle  
 of the canell.

<sup>3</sup> By these characters is shewed the distribution of  
 the beynes into the substaunce of the splene so thicke  
 that they shewe the verye shape of the splene among-  
 gest them selues.

<sup>3</sup> The fyrste order or goyng furthe of the ryghte  
 truncke of *Vena porta*, into the place called *mesenteria*,  
 and these beynes there spredde abroade are called  
*meseraica, media & lactea*, that is to say: the myddle and  
 the whyte or mylkye bayne.

<sup>3</sup> A bayne stretched furthe on the greate gutte called  
*colum* other wyse the arce gutte where he is led furth  
 ferder to the straye gutte.

<sup>3</sup> Here is shewed a bayne creappynge vnder the  
 straye gutte, with bzaunches caried furth on the  
 sayde gutte as thys bayne doeth goe.

<sup>3</sup> Clowpes of small baynes compassyng aboute the  
 ende of the straye gutte.

<sup>3</sup> The declaratiō of the characters of all  
 the holowe baynes accordyng to the de-  
 lineation, whych thys pagyn folowyn  
 putteth furth.



These thre characters note the spryn-  
 gng furth from the holowe bayne  
 where he groweth to the lyuer, di-  
 stributed abroade in euerye place  
 on the gibbosite of the lyuer to-  
 ward the lefte syde, with very ma-  
 ny bzaunches. But the other spryngyng furth in  
 to the ryghte syde of the lyuer wth manye small  
 bzaunches, we haue lefte withoute characters, like-  
 wyse as we haue lefte the spryngyng furth of the  
 holow bayne withoute characters also, neyther haue  
 we any thyng priuatly marked on the ryght syde,  
 leste we shoulde therewith haue darkened the de-  
 clarations, for the whiche cause you maye see the  
 ryghte syde is moore cleare frome characters then  
 the lefte.

<sup>3</sup> These thre bzaunches comyng furth frome  
 the holowe syde of the lyuer are sette vnder <sup>3</sup> great  
 bzaunches growynng forth marked wth <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> The seat of the holowe bayne consistyng betwene  
 the gibbosite of the lyuer and the myddysse.

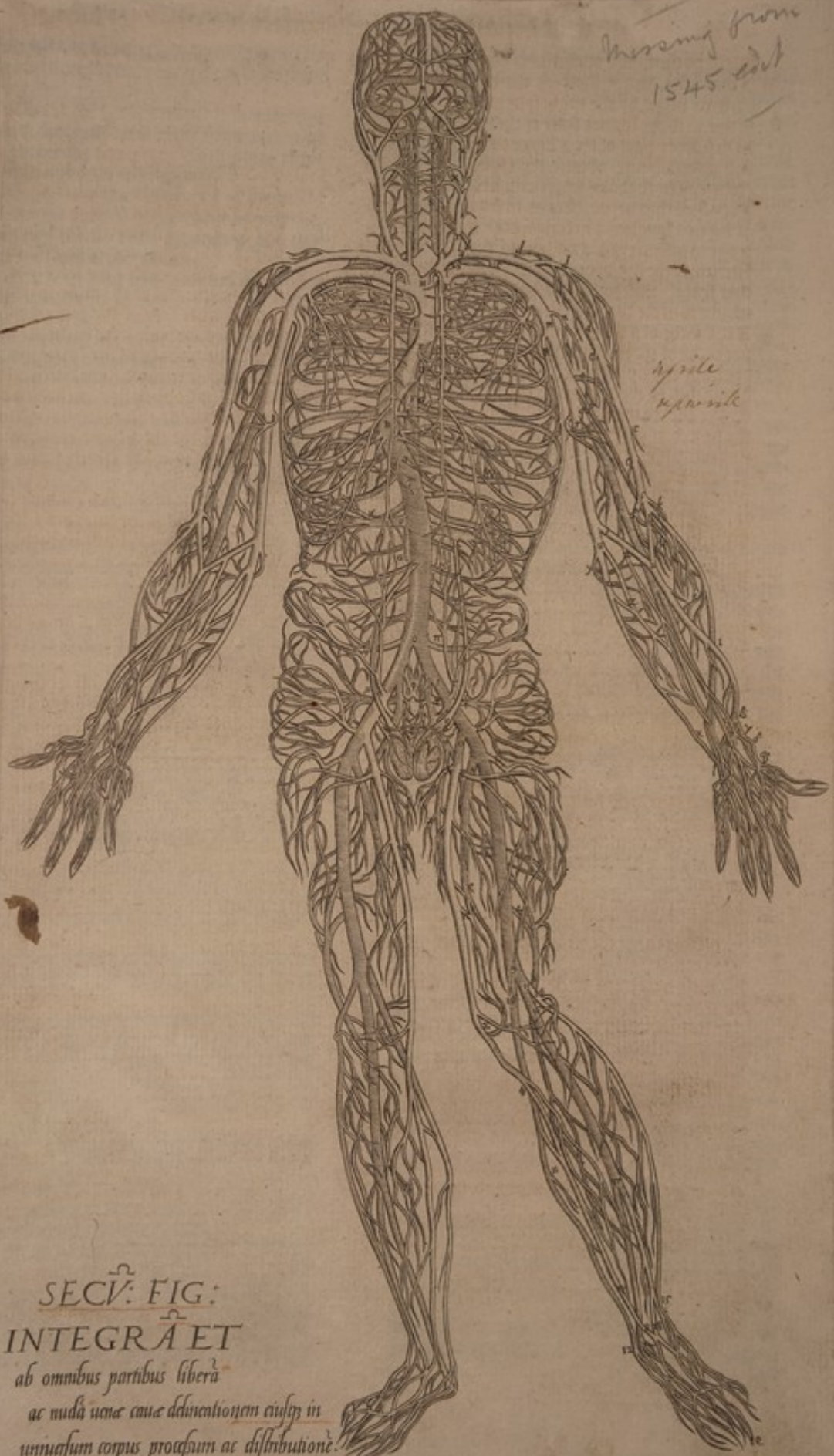
<sup>3</sup> The left bzaunches spryngyng forth of twayne, wth  
 the holowe bayne offereth to the myddysse, from the  
 whych come certayne circles to the infoldynges of  
 the harte.

<sup>3</sup> The necke of the holow bayne goyng into the ryght  
 bowt of the heart. I woulde you shoulde here dili-  
 gently serche and exquisitly beholde all the decla-  
 ration of the sayd holowe bayne, to consider wher-  
 ther <sup>3</sup> necke of this holow bayne, doth stablysh ther  
 hys begynnynge, eyther at that parte of the holowe  
 bayne where you se <sup>3</sup> & <sup>3</sup> wyrtten ouer the stalke.  
 And this bayne crepeth downward forth by <sup>3</sup> back-  
 syde of the lyuer, for whose sake he is bowrd againe  
 on the ryght syde, so muche as the seate of the lyuer  
 to whome the stalke of the holowe bayne is com-  
 pted, doth declyne on the ryght syde from the myd-  
 dle of the turnyng ioyntes.

<sup>3</sup> The bayne lyke a crowne here embrasyng the rote  
 of the hearte, & sendyng from hym selfe downward  
 in circles by <sup>3</sup> outsyde of the substaunce 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 frō the foreseate  
 of the necke of the holowe beyne, 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 <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> A bayne hauynge without a felowe called in La-  
 tyne *Vena coniungis exera*, whiche procedyng frome the  
 ryghte syde of the holowe bayne, descendeth down-  
 ward by the ryghte syde of the tournyng ioyntes  
 almoste to the seconde ioynte of the loynes.

<sup>3</sup> These characters set here & there at the sydes of the  
 bayne lackyng a felowe doe shewe the spryngyng  
 furth of the same bayne, that is to say: those that  
 goe in to the spaces betwene the rybbes, and after-  
 ward into <sup>3</sup> mary of <sup>3</sup> becke, & do byynng forth theyr  
 bzaunches into the muscles whych are stowed on  
 the



Missing from  
1545 edit

4/10  
4/10

added in  
92<sup>d</sup> edit

SECŪ. FIG.  
INTEGRĀ ET  
ab omnibus partibus liberā  
ac nudā uenae cauae dēiinationem eiusq; in  
uniuersum corpus proceſſum ac distributionē.

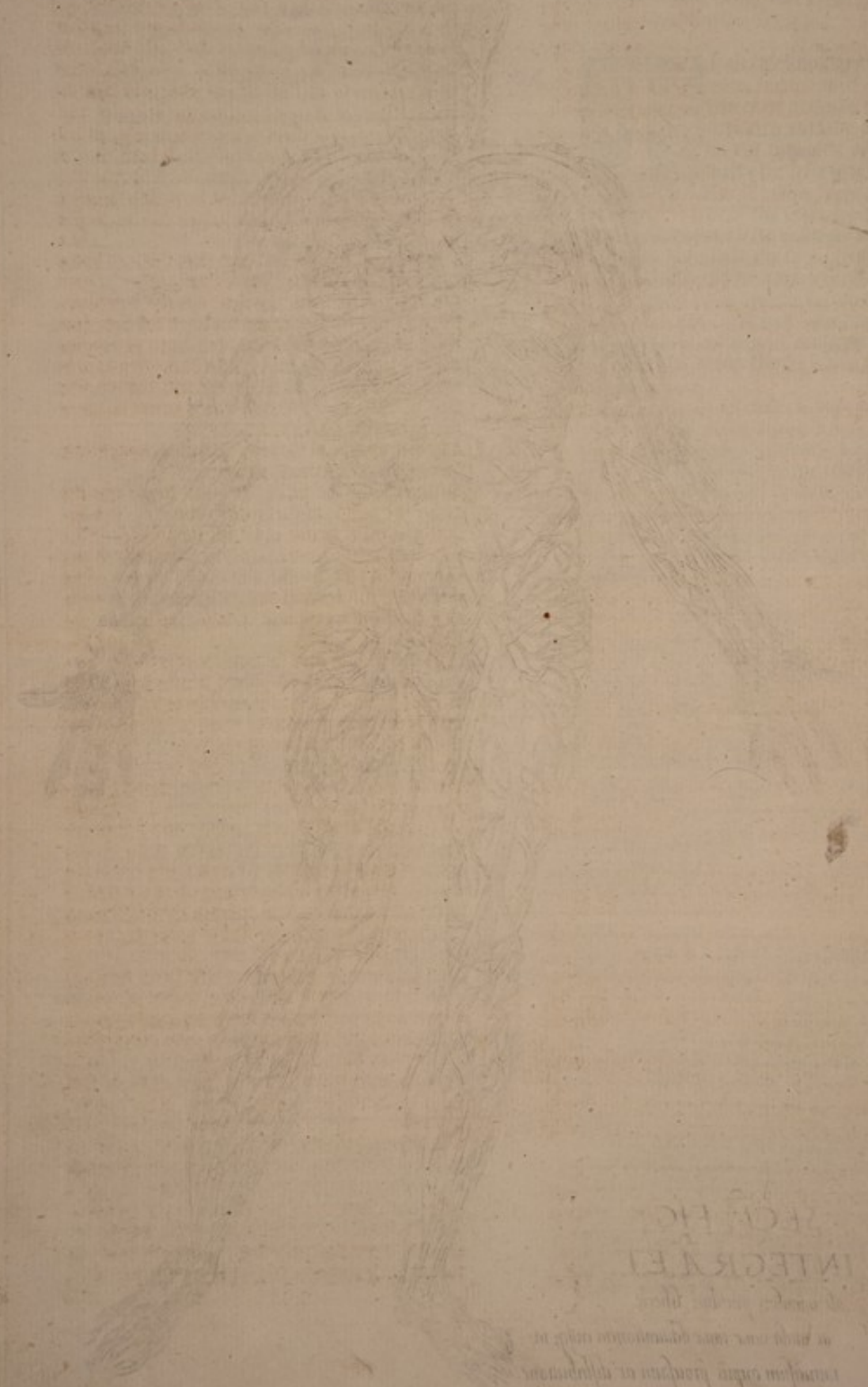


FIG. 1  
INTEGRAL

INTEGRAL

## The declaration of the karacters of the holowe bayne.

the turning ioyntes and on the rybbes, geuyng also  
so hys circles to the thynne couerynges w<sup>ch</sup> com  
passe aboute the amplitude of the breste.

**H** The partition of the holowe bayne vnder the hy-  
gher seate of the breste bone by the former parte of  
the necke where the butchers vse to putte theyr  
knyfe, in kyllynge oren and swyne.

**I** A beyne goynge into the first rybbe of the breste  
beyne brought ouerthwartlye to the arme hoole,  
there puttyng furth a fewe braunches, and con-  
stitutyng the same arme hoole.

**K** A small beyne deuyding hys braunches into 3 pan-  
nicle gerdyng aboute certayne of the vpper ryb-  
bes on the same syde.

**L** A beyne vnder 3 left syde of 3 bone of the brest, des-  
cending to 3 vpper part of 3 bealy geuyng furth his  
braunches to the gristels in 3 spaces betwene, of the  
true rybbes, & afterwarde into 3 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 chiefe braunches vnder  
the strapte musle of the bealye, whiche ending  
in certayne circles aboute the nauell beholdeth the  
endes of another bayne, ascendyng from the bot-  
tome vpward and marked with **I** in the very same  
seate where we haue affixed **M**.

**M** A beyne graued by the hooles in the ouerthwarte  
processe of the tournyng ioyntes of the necke going  
vwarde to the bayne panne, and offeryng hys  
braunches to the marpe in the backe top, it by ioynt,  
as also into the muscles springyng in the sayd tur-  
nyng ioyntes of the necke. But by what reason this  
bayne is drawn by into the harde pannicle of the  
bayne called vually, the *Dura mater*, here although  
I intended to set it forth in thys table, yet shal you  
neverthelesse lerne 3 course of it in the fygure pro-  
per to the vessels of the bayne, whiche is in num-  
bre the fyrte, lykewyle as you shall there fynde the  
coucle of al the other beynes goynge in to 3 bayne  
panne.

**O** A beyne with muscles occupynge the lower seate  
of the necke, and the vpper seate of the breste nigh  
to the tournyng ioyntes stretched furth with many  
twygges.

**P** A bayne runnyng furth to the muscles spredde on  
the breste, to the skynne also there and to the verge  
teates.

**Q** A bayne 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 baynes runnyng 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 3  
muscle, by the whiche muscle the backe and inmost  
part of the holownes of the arme hole is constitute,  
and the arme brought downe backwarde.

**S** The inner throte bayne, whiche spredeth hys ten-  
der braunches on the syde of the sharpe artery and  
on certayne synowes broughte thys way, and that  
whiche is lefte of hym, saynng certayn braunches  
furth of him creapeth vp into the skull, (whiche is  
cut furth) dyuers wayes, as I shall declare in the

description of the vessels of the bayne.

**T** The vtermoste or superficiall Juguler bayne.  
But manye men doe cal them the Juguler baynes  
(whiche the Grekes call *Sphagistide*) whiche are  
broughte furth frome the holowe bayne parted in  
twayne into the amplitude of the breste vnder the  
hyghest seate of the breste bone. But some other  
men wyl not so call all theym, that is to saye: the  
whole trunches of thys deuision, the Juguler bay-  
nes. But 3 part of them, whiche is sene wryued and  
knytte in the necke aboute the canell bone. But in  
the interpreters of the Arabians we fynde the Ju-  
guler baynes called thus *Guides*, *Guades* and somtyme  
(the wyde beyng corrupted) called *Grandes*, *Sphragisti-  
das*, *Iuueniles*, *Pensiles*, *Organicas*, *Subeticas*, *Vertiginosas*, *Apople-  
ticas*, baynes of sleppynge. And thus they call bothe  
the inner and the vtter baynes, the outwarde bay-  
nes they call the open baynes: and the inner bay-  
nes they call the hydde and drownd baynes. Fer-  
thermore, here you haue declared vnto you the or-  
der of 3 vtter throte bayne (as it hath often appea-  
red vnto vs) where he creapeth furth aboute the  
syde of the necke, puttyng furth onelye certayne  
circles into the seates next by hym.

**V** The distribution of the vtter Juguler bayne nigh  
to the Jawes into two braunches.

**X** A braunche of the vtter Juguler bayne goynge  
vnder the insyde of the mouth & there digested by  
uertlye 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  
nostrils, and laste of all into the bayne panne w<sup>ch</sup>  
the braunches carryng certayne cyrcles into the  
eyes.

**Y** The vtter braunche of the diuision of the vtter Ju-  
guler bayne made by 3 Jawes, whiche with many  
baynes 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** And **Z** sheweth a portyon of thys boughte noted  
w<sup>ch</sup> **I** whiche is stretched furth into the face, but **S**  
sheweth the bayne of the foreheade, and **A** a port-  
on creppynge by alonge the temples and **\*** sheweth  
that whiche is carryed to the skynne of the hynder  
parte of the head behinde 3 eares. But 3 rest of the  
baynes here in the heade, belongeth to the vessell  
of the bayne, and we haue marked them here w<sup>ch</sup>  
no karacters bycause they shalbe properlye and in  
order expresse in the fyrte figure. Neuerthelesse, yf  
anye man woulde occupye and sette furth with ka-  
racters thys shape of the holowe bayne after that  
maner as we haue done in the nynt h fygure, whiche  
shall declare the baynes with the arteries, let him  
set the fyrste karacter on the ryghte syde, that that  
same karacter maye shewe the ryghte or the fyrst of  
the boughtes of the harde pannicle of the bayne,  
otherwyle called *Dura mater*, here stretched furth  
lyke a semycircle. And to sette the second on the left  
syde or in the seconde bought of the pannicle, whiche  
is carryed forth on 3 lefte syde after the maner of a  
semycircle. And the thyrde karacter to be set in the  
thyrde boughte of the harde pannicle, whiche be-  
gynneth where the fyrste and the seconde or where  
the two halfe rounde circles doe comme together,

C, b. and

## The declaration of the karacters of the holowe bayne.

and were from them. Another sempircle is as it were reached bywarde, whose hynder parte nyghe to the backe parte of the heade is sene shadowed, but hys former parte, whyche goeth to the fozehead is cleare and byghte. The fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, whyche you shall hereafter percepe, to spyngge furth from the former seate of the runnynges together of the sayde thre boughtes, and to be led furth straye forwarde into his place, is not declared here. But it is noted in the nyth fygure with *T*. Furthermore, after these thre karacters shuld succede & folow the fourth, which beyng putte in the roote of the fyrst bought of the harde pannicle, shoulde shewe the comynge in of the bayne noted wyth *N*, and afterwarde also the comynge in of the boughtes of the inner Juguler bayne, which goeth vnder the scull by the hooole of the fyrte payre of synowes of the brayne. By the fyrst karacter the bought of the inner throte bayne running furth by his proper hole into the sydes of the harde pannicle of the brayne shoulde be signified or marked. And the fyrte shoulde note the braunche of the vnter Juguler bayne, whyche by hys proper hooole at the rote & the hinder seate of the out swelling called *Mamillaris processus*, whych hooole is sette at the bone of the temple, goeth vnder in to the scull. And besyde these and other also, there myght one karacter moze haue bene wyrtten on the small baynes brought in the shadowe vnder the bayne of the fozehead, marked with *9*, that those baynes might be insynuate or shewed which crepe into the brayne panne by the seate aboute the browes, wheron the instrumentes of smellynge doe lye, and by the hooole which is covered bycause of the seconde payre of synowes of the braine. And al these I inteded to haue set furth here with notes, but the purpose to expresse them moze plentifully in the fyrte table folowynge, because it was not expedient to take in hande the description or order of the vessels of the brayne without the arteries, sith that, not only the baynes are dycke by in the boughtes or holownes of the harde pannicle, but wyth them the arteryes also, and the sayde boughte or holownes doe the offyce and duetye of the artery aswel as of the baynes. But in the meane space I would not disalowe this delineation of the holowe bayne, but that the studientes here maye nowe affixe some karacters in the progression of the vessels of the brayne out of the fyrte fygure, or takynge example, as I haue sayde before, fro the nyth fygure, which doeth expresse them wyth these letters one after another, *T, N, X, S, L, M, P, Q, R, V, W, Y, Z*.

Bothe these *4* shewe a bayne of the shoulder, but by the vpper *4* is signified the roote of hys spyngging furth from the outward Juguler bayne noted with *T*, and the lower *4* sheweth the seate of the shoulder bayne, where the shoulder bayne cometh downe from aboue into the skynne or the out syde of the arme. And I wyll shewe here after the names of these baynes, whan I haue made an ende of the description of the hande, because of the diuersite of names geuen to thys bayne by the interpreters of the Arabians.

*1* A spyngginge furth or braunche gong oute of thys shoulder bayne, from hys higher seate, not led

frome hys comynge furth, spredde abrode into the hynder muscles of the necke and the skynne there.

*2* Another spyngginge furth of the shoulder bayne, running furth with many braunches into the knobbe seate of the shoulder poynte.

*3* A bayne spyngginge out from the shoulder bayne before it cometh to that place where it doth go in harde and depe vnder the heigth of the shoulder, which is digested into the skynne of the hyghest syde of the shoulder, & into the out syde of the muscle which lyfeth by the arme, and somtyme also in to the teates.

*4* Certayne thyme baynes gong into the skynne at the outside of the arme from the shoulder bayne and spyngginge forth also into the former region of the fyrst muscle of the bowes of the cubyte.

*5* The deuision of the shoulder bayne nyghe vnto the vnter knobbe into thre braunches, which are somtyme sene equall together and of one bynges, and somtyme vnequall and lesse one then the other.

*6* The fyrst braunche of the sayd deuision whyche is into thre of the shoulder bayne, spyngginge downe depe, and runnyng forthe vnder the heades of the muscles gong out from the vnter knobbe of the shoulder.

*7* The seconde braunche of the sayd tripartite deuision whych brought downe crookedly vnder the skyn to the myde seate of the bowte of the cubyte. Jonyeth with a braunche of the bayne of the arme hole to be marked with *1*, and wyth that he doeth constitute the comune bayne, on whome *4* is wyrtten.

*8* The thyrde braunche of the sayd tripartite deuision gong forth by the lesse bone of the cubite slope wyse into the vnter region of the same, and castynge abrode hys small baynes into the skynne nexte to hym, of the which baynes the principall is marked with *2*, which he putteth furth as it were backward to the vnter skynne of the seate of the poynte of the cubyte, when thys present braunche creppynge crosse wyse after thys maner cometh to the roote of the wreste ryght agaynst the appendaunce of the bigger bone of the cubyte (that is to saye: where *1* is wyrtten) where the baynes, which come furth of the braunche that springeth oute of the bayne of the arme hole to be marked here after wyth *X*, is ioyned to hym, and frome thys braunche of the arme hooole bayne, with the braunche of the shoulder bayne, ryseth and groweth one bayne going with a diuerse order of braunches to the seate of the wreste, and to the backe parte of the sayde wreste vnder the lytle finger: yea vnto the lytle finger it selfe, and as it were to the ryngge finger.

*9* The bayne of the arme hooole whose names shall be shoytely here after rehearsed, and *10* denoteth a braunche of the bayne of the arme hooole, deperued into the heades of the muscles that thurst furth the cubite.

*11* A braunche stretched furth to the fore sayd muscles and to the hynder skynne of the seate of the wreste.

*12* A notable spyngginge furth broughte crookedly downe ward vnder the shoulder towards the outwarde knobbes of the same, which geuyng braunches to the muscles byngginge frome thence

thre

## The declaration of the characters of the holo'we bayne.

Their beginninge is broughte somewhat ferder into the outer seate of the cubite, with the fourth synowe of those synowes, whiche doe goe to the arme.

7 The division of the bayne of the arme hoole into two trunkes or stockes, wherof the one is marked with  $\gamma$  & 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 perceave in  $\gamma$  fygure of al the greate arterye. And the other trunkke of the sayde bayne of the arme hoole on whome  $\gamma$  is wytten, which shalbe called the arme hoole bayne through out the whole course of oure declaration, runneth furth euerye waye vnder the skynne, and goeth into diuerse bzaunches. But you shal somtyme see thys bayne set hygher then you see him here, whiche is lesse agreynge therfoze to the description of Galen then this is.

7 A bayne comynge frõ the arme hole bayne into the skynne in the former seate of the arme, and sometymes also digested into the skynne of the hynder seate of the arme.

7 The former bzaunche of the bayne of the arme hoole of hys diuision, whiche is here sene nyghe to the skynne of the inner knobbe of the shoulde, thys present bzaunche marked with  $\epsilon$  is carped crokedlye vnder the skynne to the myddle seate of the bought of the ioynt of  $\gamma$  cubyte, and there ioyning into one  $\gamma$  the shoulde bayne marked with  $\delta$  doe both together make the common bayne on whome  $\alpha$  is sette.

7 The hynder bayne of the two baynes into the whiche the shoulde bayne was deuyded, whiche is by the inner knobbe of the shoulde, whiche spredeth abzode from him manye and diuerse bzaunches.

7 A bzaunche of the latter bayne noted with  $\delta$  which is broughte downwarde to the wæste vnder the bygger bone of the cubyte, and gopnge abzode into the skynne nyghe vnto hym offereth a bzaunche, to the bzaunche of the shoulde bayne which goeth to the wæste by the lytle finger.

7 A bayne runnyng furth into the skynne of the latter seate of the cubyte ioynte.

7 Here is noted a manyfolde order of baynes, spred abzode into the skynne of the inner seate of the cubyte. And afterwarde runnyng furth into the skyn at the inner seate of the heigth of the hand, but the bypermooze  $\approx$  noteth a bayne bynyng hys begynnynng from a bzaunche of the bayne, comynge frome the arme hoole marked with  $\epsilon$ , but the neas ther  $\approx$  sheweth the bzaunche whyle the bzaunche of the arme hoole marked with  $\delta$  and  $\delta$  offereth to the inner region of the cubyte.

7 The ioyninge together of the baynes, whych folde and tourne in the hyll of baynes with the bzaunche to be marked with  $\alpha$ . And thys bzaunche is the spryngynng out & boughtes of those baynes, whych crepe furth to the vtter seate at the highest parte of the hand betwene  $\gamma$  thombe, and the foze fynger.

7 The common bayne which is made frõ the bzaunche of the bayne comynge from the arme hoole marked with  $\epsilon$ , and the bzaunche of the shoulde bayne noted with  $\delta$ , whiche is reached oute descendynge flopetwysse 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  $\gamma$  cubyte, he runneth forth into  $\gamma$  vtter seate of  $\gamma$  cubyte, for the neather region of the same, castynge abzode certayne bzaunches in hys gopnge forth to the nexte skynne to hym.

7 The diuision of the common bayne nyghe to the lower parte of the lesse bone of the cubyte, where he beholdeth the wæste muche lyke  $\gamma$  Y or  $\Delta$ , whose other legge marked with  $\gamma$  cometh to the outer seate of the heigth of the hande, whiche is subiecte to the thombe and foze fynger, & to the thombe with the foze fynger also, and deuideth a small bzaunche marked with  $\lambda$  into the inner seate of the hande, but hys other legge marked with  $\epsilon$  is shoncke vp or bestowed towarde the mydle fynger and the ring fynger. We thynke it here beste to speake somwhat of the bzaunches  $\gamma$  go to the vtter seate at the heigth of the hande, bycause they haue manye diuerse names geuen to them by dyuerse of our Whisitions, and because they come often and in manye places in syghte, where on the Whisitions do scalelye agre, therfoze doe we thinke beste to geue them barborous vocables and names. The Grekes and the Latyne Whisitions doe scalelye in all the whole hande call anye beynes (a fewe onelye excepte) by theyr proper names. For they called  $\gamma$  bayne, which runneth forth by  $\gamma$  inside of  $\gamma$  arme or  $\gamma$  arme hoole in both the armes the arme hoole bayne, lykewyse as they doe cal  $\gamma$  inner bayne of  $\gamma$  cubite by  $\gamma$  name of  $\gamma$  cubite bayne, because it is stretched furth principallye by the insyde of the cubyte. But speciallye they call the arme hoole bayne of the ryght hand, *Iecoraria*, that is to saue: the lyuer bayne, because they are wonte to open and deuyde it in the diseases of the lyuer, and the sayde bayne comynge frõ the arme hoole on the lefte syde they call *Lienaria*, because they open it often in the diseases of the splene. And lykewyse *Omiata* or the shoulde bayne marked with  $\delta$  optayneth also his name because he is caried by the shoulde to the hande, and so he is the vtter bayne of the cubyte, because he crepeth by the outer syde thereof. And it semeth that Hippocrates in hys boke of ioyntes calleth this bayne *Vena crassa*, the grosse and thicke bayne, and bycause the diseases of the heade are healed by openynge thys bayne, it is called also *Vena capitis*, the heade bayne. And the bzaunches noted with  $\delta$  &  $\delta$ , which do constitute the common bayne, whiche is marked with  $\alpha$ , they call the myddle baynes, bycause  $\approx$  botwinge the cubite they are broughte to the myddle, or because they are in the myddel betwene the vtter and the inner bayne of  $\gamma$  cubyte, & bycause of their croked procedynnges they are some tyme also called the oblique baynes. And they call that the common, whiche is marked with  $\alpha$  whiche ryseth frome the bzaunches noted with  $\delta$  &  $\delta$ , and is common to the inner & the vtter baynes of the cubyte. Beside these names you shal scalelye fynde anye other names amongest the. But yf you ouerturne the bokes of the Arabians you shal fynde euerye where heapes of whych do neuer serue for the bayne wherto they are geue. And that I maye somewhat moze certaynely speake and declare of these names, for theyr sakes, whych are studious, and doe often tymes lette me wyth these

## The declaracion of the karacters of the holowe bayne.

these names, when I am in my Anatomie, I will reberse those names, whyche the interpreters of Auicen doe geue, the whyche are redde in the fyrste *sen*, of the fyrste boke, the first doctrine & the fourth chapier, in the whyche chapter Auicen doeth purposefully describe the baynes of the handes, takyng the order of them from Galen in the thyrde boke entituled *¶* order of sectis, or rather fro Quabastus, the which Auicen or his interpreter doth cal *¶* part of the shoulde bayne, whiche is brought from the vtter throte bayne into that parte, where as the shoulde bayne goeth first vnder the skynne of the arme, whiche parte is noted in oure declaracion with *o*, they cal it I say the spatuler bayne. And he calleth that where the shoulde bayne is stretched furth on the arme *Cephalica*, that is to saye the heade bayne, or the bayne of the heade, and thys is conceyned beneath the neather *o* betwene *o* & *f*. The thyrde bzaunche of the shoulde bayne on whom we haue set *i* he called *funem brachii*, that is, the roide of the arme, and he calleth *Acillaris*, *Afillaris*, whiche is the bayne runnyng by the arme hoole, and he calleth the common bayne marked with *a* the blaue bayne, and where these doe go slopewise to the lesse bone of the cubyte, he calleth it *Basilica*, and *¶* part of the other legge of the common bayne that is to saye: of the deuision that we lykened to *7* or *Y* led furth vnder the foze fynger and the ryngge fynger Auicen calleth *Syelen*, and some tyme the Arabians and the barbarous men doe call it *Syelen*, whych is constituted nigh to the wryste and cometh from the bzaunche of the shoulde bayne noted with *i* and fro a bzaunche of the bayne by the arme hoole noted with *x*, and it is noted wth *l*, the whiche Auicen doeth geue to *¶* same veyne those names, the whiche names the common soyte of *¶* ditions doe geue to the arme hoole bayne, and besyde thys he calleth thys same bayne *Saluatellan* & *Sabubris vena*, that is to saye, the saluynge and healte baynes. And agayne another soyte there are whiche doe call the bzaunche of *¶* comon bayne noted with *7* *Salutella vena* whiche is stretched furth from the common bayne towarde the region the thombe and the foze fynger, and to thys they doe geue these names, that the shoulde bayne is called by *¶* oreouer, *¶* arme hoole bayne *Acillaris vena* appeareth to the phisitios to be *Basilica*, & somtymes *Nigra*, and somtyme *funis brachii*, with lyke other. And they cal the shoulde bayne, *¶* eye bayne & the eare bayne, because the inflamatiō of *¶* eyes and eares are healede by these baynes, not because it hath the begynnynge vnder the eare, whiche thynge Aristotle byd folpshely teache. And the common bayne is called of the common soyte *Media Mediana* & *Corporalis*.

*¶* A portion of the holowe bayne, by the whyche the nutriment is ministred to the neather partes of the bodye.

*¶* A bayne runnyng furth into the fat pannicle and coate of the lesste kydnay, and the seates nigh there vnto.

*¶* A greate bayne reached furth to the ryghte kydnay.

*¶* A greate bayne goynge to the lesste kydnay. And thus lykewise as the ryghte because it doeth con-

uaye eche bayne by hym selfe, the bloude doth come to the kydneyes, and there is implked from it an humour lyke whape therfoze is it called comouly the implker or implkynge bayne.

*¶* A bzaunche brought from the bayne that goeth into the ryght kydnay, whiche doeth runne furth into the fatte coate of the sayde ryght kydnay.

*¶* The lesste sede bayne.

*¶* The ryghte sede bayne.

*¶* These baynes do communicate and gather in these goynge furth younge twygges or lytle bzaunches, to *Peritonium* called *Siphach*, wherby they are fastened and doe cleaue at *¶* backe powryng out abrode their bzaunches to the thynne couerings, wherewith the stone, and *¶* vessels of generation are composed and wrapped in.

*¶* The seate of the sede baynes, where they begynne fyrste to be folden in and to tourne together after the maner of *varies*, whiche are broode swellynge baynes otherwise called broded baynes.

*¶* A bayne with manye toyntes or springinges furth goynge from the holowe bayne into the marpe of the backe, whiche marpe is contayned in the turning toyntes of the loynes, and thence procedeth into the sayde tournynge toyntes of the loynes, and into the muscles with the *peritonium* whiche doe the sayd tournynge toyntes on.

*¶* A partition of the holowe bayne, about the begynnynge of the holy bone, into two trunkes or stockes not much vnylike *Δ* or *V*.

*¶* A bzaunche somewhat brode, deuyded ouerthwartlype into the *Peritonium* and into the fleashe of the loynes & also into the muscles of Abdomen or the vtter rymme of the bealpe, called *Strach*.

*¶* Certayne smal bzaunches sende furth into the hypermore hooles of the holy bone.

*¶* A deuision or distribution of the great left trunkce or stocke, whiche is vpon *¶* holy bone into two bzaunches, of whome *¶* sheweth the inner and *o* the vtter.

*¶* The vtter springynge furth of the inner bzaunche whiche we noted with *¶* into the muscles occupynge the vtter seate of the haunche bone. And digested ouerthwartly with a plentifull order of bzaunches into the skynne of the bottockes and parties lyyngynge nigh therunto.

*¶* The inner springynge furth of the inner bzaunche noted with *¶* and the bzaunches of his springynge furth be distributed in the lower hooles of the holy bone. *X* and *¶* expresse the rest of the bzaunches of thys inner springynge furth, euen so much as in thys small table maye be descripyed. And they are brought 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.

*¶* A bayne spred furth from the vtter bzaunche whiche you see marked with *o* and toyngynge with the other inner bzaunches noted *¶* where it creapeth through the hoole of the bone about the preuye membez.

*¶* In this seate is a bayne that goeth through the hoole in the bone about the preuye membez, & reacheth furth a small bayne besyde all his other cyrcles, in

The declaration of the karacters of the holo we bayne.

to the cyppe of the hippe bone, and is here strowed  
abrode on themuscles of thys place.

Here is noted one of the braunches of the bayne that  
goeth thozowe the hole in the bone about the priup  
members, which goeth vnder the skynne there, at the  
insyde of the thyghe.

The goyng together of the reherfed bayne, wpth a  
braunche of the greate bayne distributed into the  
legge, which is here marked wpth 2.

A bayne byngyng his begynnyng from the hpper  
more seate of the outer stocke of that greate bayne,  
where the stocke perforth thozowe the *Siphach* or *peritoniu*

um, which offreth his braunches to the *Siphach* and to  
the skyn of the muscles of the belly, and among the  
other he clymeth by chiefly vnder the strapte mus-  
cle of the belly, and about the place of the navel be-  
pyge deuyded into a fewe circles or braunches doth  
beholde those braunches which come hether fro the  
bayne brought vnder the bone of the breste in the  
same place wher *M* is wyttē. The spryngyng furth  
or braunche of a bayne goynge into the leg, whiche  
is drawen out into circles ouerthwartly to the pze-  
up members and the seates therby.

The fyrste spryngyng furthe of the greate bayne  
goynge to the legge creppynge downe warde vnder  
the skynne by the inner seate of the thyghe and the  
skyn to the heygth of the fote.

A braunche of the spryngyng fourth marked with  
3, goynge by the insyde of the thyghe to the pzeup  
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, of-  
fretted to the fyrste muscle of mouynge the thynne.

Braunches of the sayd braunche, which are leat into  
the former seate of the knee, and into the hynder seate  
also.

In this seate the spryngyng fourth marked wpth  
4 is by the former seate of the skyn vnder the skynne  
deuyded into dyuerse and manyfolde braunches,  
and is here comodously opened in blude lettyng.

The foresayde braunche is ledde thys waye to  
the former seate of the inner ancle, and he is dyonke  
by as you maye see in the hpper parte of the foote.

A braunche stretched fourth from the great bayne  
goynge into the thygh into the former region of the  
foynthe of the hppbone, deuydyng fourth certayne  
braunches to the skyn and the muscles of that same  
place.

A braunche byngyng furthe his arnes to the se-  
uenth and the nynth muscle of mouynge the thynne,  
and to the skynne of the thyghe upghe to the oute-  
warde syde therof.

A great bayne digested and goynge into the fyrste  
muscle of mouynge the thighe.

By the toyng together of these two spryngynges  
furth or braunches is constituted a bayne whiche  
fallynge oute betwene the muscles occupynge the  
hynder seate of the thygh, and sendeth hpyward his  
braunches into the skynne of the thighe, whiche  
braunche we haue marked with 5, but the greater part

of the sayd bayne beyng marked with 6 is conuay-  
ed vnder the skynne by the hamme or by the bought

of the knee and digested into the skynne of the calfe  
with manye braunches where as you se 7 wyttē.

7. Furthermore the obscure & darcke braunche whi-  
che loketh towarde 8 oughte in thys declaration to  
haue bene brought moore downe warde, I can not  
tell by whose negligencie or faulte it was (nyne or 8  
grauers) that it ended there as it doeth, but it shall  
be no great labour to drawe him furth lower with  
your pynne towarde thys fygyre 8 lyke wyse as he  
is in the ryghte legge.

9. A distribution into two braunches of the greate  
bayne goynge to the legge, where as thys bayne is  
contayned betwene the two neather heades of the  
thyghe bone.

10. The inner braunche of the sayde ditiuion, digested  
at the hynder muscles whiche do make the calfe or  
the bealy of the thynne, & at the skynne of the insyde  
of the thynne and calfe, where he is marked with 11.

11. A portion of the sayd braunche where 10 is set stret-  
ched furth by the hynder seate of the inner ancle, to  
the insyde of the fote.

13. The viter and the larger braunche of the deuifi-  
on marked with 9 goynge out strapte way into two  
other unequal spryngynges furth or braunches one  
greater then the other.

14. The outer braunche of the sayd deuifiou.

15. A portion of the outer braunche of the deuifiou cre-  
ppynge furthe to the outer ancle.

16. An inner spryngyng fourth of the deuifiou whych is  
brought downe warde to the myddle of the former  
skyn bone & the hynder where these two bones open  
one agaynst another betwene the muscles gro-  
wpyng at the hynder parte of the thynbone and the  
seate of the lesse thynbone, and the lygamente that  
byndeth together these bones alonge the hole  
skynne.

17. A deuifiou of the inner spryngyng furth marked  
with 16 sette at the myddle of the longittude of the  
thynne. And thys sendeth furth another braunche  
to the lower partes of the foote betwene the heeles  
and the thynne bone, and another also betwene the  
heele and the backe bone of the thynne.

18. A spryngge or lytle braunche of the lasse reherfed  
braunche whiche is digested into the hpper partes  
of the foote, betwene the former thynne bone and  
the hynder, by the thynne couerynge ligamente of  
the sayde bones, and is ioynd with other baynes  
creappynge furth thys way also. And thus the foure  
rotes of these baynes marked with 12, 8, 13, 15, reach  
furth their circles to the hpper partes of the foote.

19. Here is shewed an order of 6 baynes goynge to the  
toes.

The declaration of the karacters of the  
whole delineation of the great arterye.



The spryngyng furth of the great  
arterye from the lefte concauite of  
the hearte, the whiche concauite Aristotle calleth *Haglin*, because he as-  
firmeth that hys spowpe parte  
maye be sene, euen in deade men,  
lyke to a case or a scabberde of a swerde, whiche  
A. i. paradventure



The declaration of the characters of the great artery.

petadventure the Macedonians doe call *Hartin*.  
 But Aristotle comparinge thys with the holowe  
 bayne, calleth this  $\beta$  lesse bayne, other of  $\beta$  Grekes  
 cal it *Megistis*,  $\beta$  greatest, other onely *Machian*,  $\beta$  thro-  
 best, & other *Orbin*, the ryghte and strepghte bayne.  
 But we name it the greate Arterye, yet doe ma-  
 ny call it a bayne by whome the bloude is  
 brought and spred wyth behemence ouer al the bo-  
 dye. Certayne of the interpreters of the Arabians  
 doe call it the bolde bayne, and some other call it  
*Neruum pulsatile* that is to saye the beatynge synowe  
 or the pulse bayne. But all these names, by length  
 of tyme are corrupt, as in the interpretation of Ha-  
 ly it is shewed that Aristotle nameth it *Auribian*, al-  
 though in the Hebrue interpretations of the Ara-  
 bians all the names of the partes are euen so cor-  
 ruptely translated out of the Grekes as our Phi-  
 sitions doe nowe call and name them.

**S** Two Arteries gyrdynge aboute the roote of the  
 hearte in maner of a crowne

**C** A particion of the stalk of the bodye of the greate  
 arterye into two trunkes.

**D** An arterye goynge slopewyse to the firste rybbe on  
 the left syde.

**E** A braunche deuyding his successions amongest the  
 foure upper rybbes on the lefte syde.

**F** A braunche creppynge furth by the ouertwarte pro-  
 cesse of the tournynge ioyntes of the necke vnto the  
 scull, and offerynge his successions with manye  
 spryngynge 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 bough of  
 concauite of the harde pannicle of the bryne.  
 In thys presente table we haue expresse no conc-  
 uite of this harde pannicle, save onely of the arte-  
 ryes, whiche Galenus beyng deceived with the  
 brynes of an ore, thought it to be in maner of a net  
 ty 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 con-  
 cauites you shall tourne to the mynth and laste sy-  
 gure of thys treatise, where besyde the .vi. & certen  
 other of the latter treatise, you shall much be satis-  
 fied concerninge this matter.

**G** A braunche runnyng forth vnder  $\beta$  left syde of  $\beta$  brest  
 boue, vntill the seate of  $\beta$  navel fro whom are certen  
 circles or braunches digested into the spaces of the  
 grissels 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 mus-  
 cles 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 creapyng furth into the holowe region  
 of the shoulder poynt & to the muscles of hys seate.  
 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.

**K** A spryngynge furth spredde abroad on the muscles  
 that couer the forescate of the breste.

**L** A spryngynge furth fallynge downe warde alonge  
 the syde of the breste and kwyte wyth the muscles

whiche draweth the arme downe warde. Betwene **L**  
 and **M** is sene a small braunche beyng one of them  
 whiche goeth to the karnels, whiche doe fill the  
 concauite and holowenelle of the armehoole.

**N** An arterye with the inner trunk of the  
 arme hoole bayne runnyng furth into the hande,  
 and hys fyrste cyrcles whiche are straptewape sene  
 vnder **N**, be led furth into the muscles whiche doe  
 compasse the shoulder.

**O** An arterye goynge by the hynder seate of the shoul-  
 der with the fourth sinowe belongynge to the arme,  
 somewhat tourned ouer into the outwarde seate of  
 the cubyte, beyng for al that on eyther syde euerie  
 where deapelye hydde.

**P** These braunches are peculper to the ioynte of the  
 cubyte wyth the shoulder or the arme aboute the  
 elbowe.

**Q** A braunche of the arterye of the armehoole stret-  
 ched furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte.

**R** A circle broughte from the braunche of the arterye  
 marked with **Q** towards the outsyde of the hande  
 betwene the fyrste bone of the thombe and the bone  
 of the backe parte of the wyeste, where the foze-  
 finger is vpholden.

**S** A braunche stretched furth to the bygger bone of  
 the cubyte and digested into  $\beta$  inner seate of the ex-  
 treme and furthest ende of the hande.

**\*** A braunche geuen to the muscles, whiche do occupy  
 the outsyde of the bone of the backe parte of the  
 wyeste, by whome the lytle fynger is vpholden.

**T** A leadyng furth or procedynge of the arteries in  
 the out syde of the hande.

**V** The larger portion of the trunk of the arterye as-  
 cendynge, whiche goynge strapte way to the throte is  
 deuided into two inequall braunches.

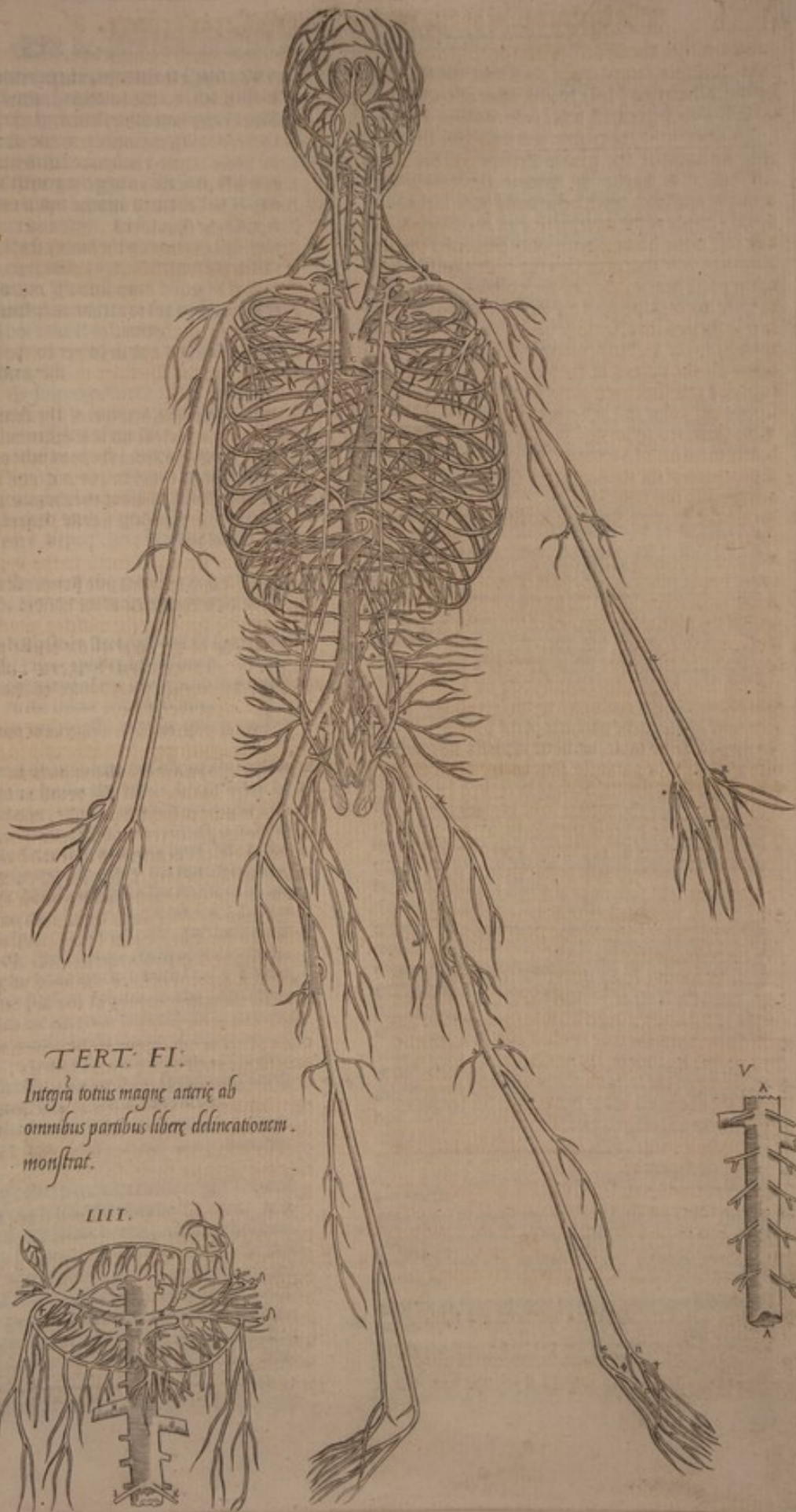
**X** The lefte braunche of the deuisioun made at the  
 throte, whiche is somewhat slender and doeth consti-  
 tute the sleepe arterye of the lefte syde.

**Y** With these .ii. characters is marked  $\beta$  right braunch  
 whych is much larger then the lefte. But  $\gamma$  shew-  
 eth onely the spryngynge forth, whiche is woly dy-  
 gested into the selfe same braunches on the ryghte  
 syde into the whiche you se the arterye marked  
 wyth **P**, to be digested on the left syde. But  $\delta$  noteth  
 the ryghte arterie of slepe, the whiche (lykewyse as  
 the left) the interpretours of the Arabians do call  
*Apoplepticum*, & *litterigam subeteni et decolorationis ueni*, whych  
 names for the moste part we haue declared before,  
 to belonge onely to the throte baynes.

**^** The distribution of the lefte arterie of slepe, into  
 two braunches in the region of the Jawes. And  $\epsilon$   
 sheweth the bittermore braunche of the two, where  
 $\zeta$  sheweth wher howe be it these .ii. latter charac-  
 ters doe signifie some speciall thynge by them-  
 selues.

**^** The spryngynge furth of the arteries to the winde  
 pipe, to the Jawes and the tongue.

**d** A parte of the arterye of slepe ascendynge into the  
 bryne panne, and distributed into two braunches  
 at the roote of the sayde bryne panne, of the which  
 two braunches the one goynge vnder the left conc-  
 uite of the harde pannicle is here cut of, where he syn-  
 keth into the sculle, we haue not thought it beste to  
 sette furth the compasse or concuite of thys pan-  
 cle in



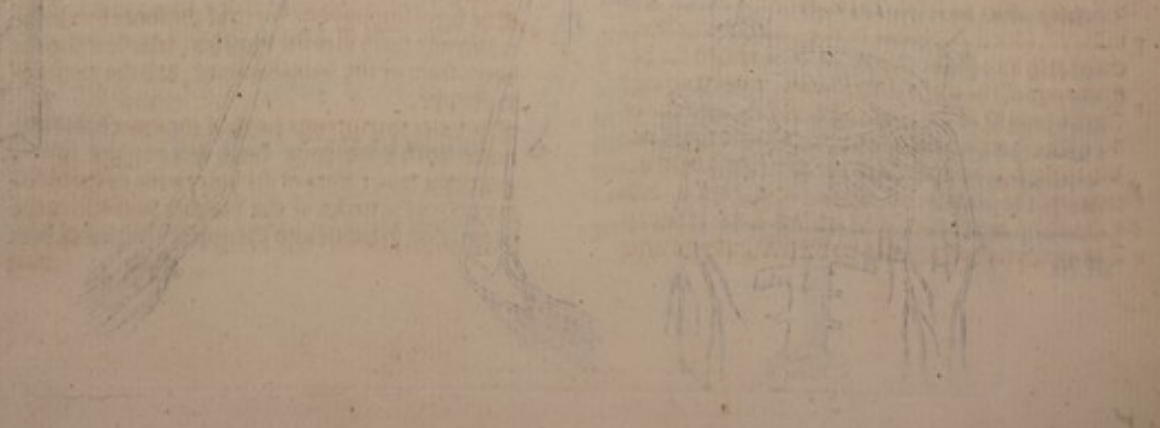
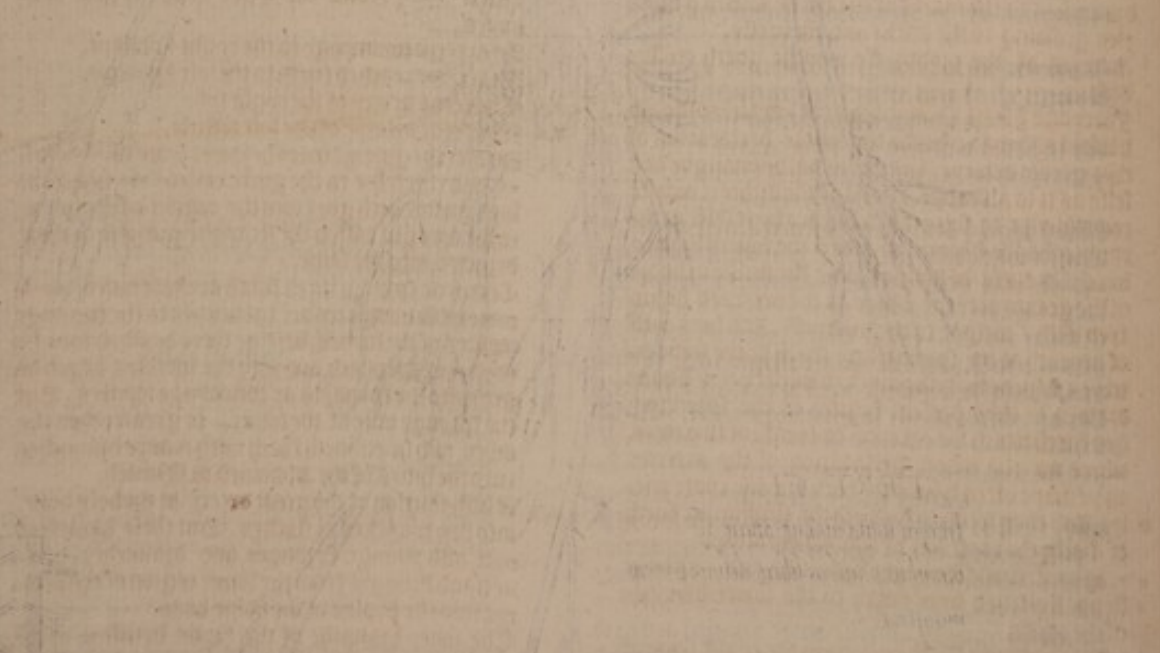
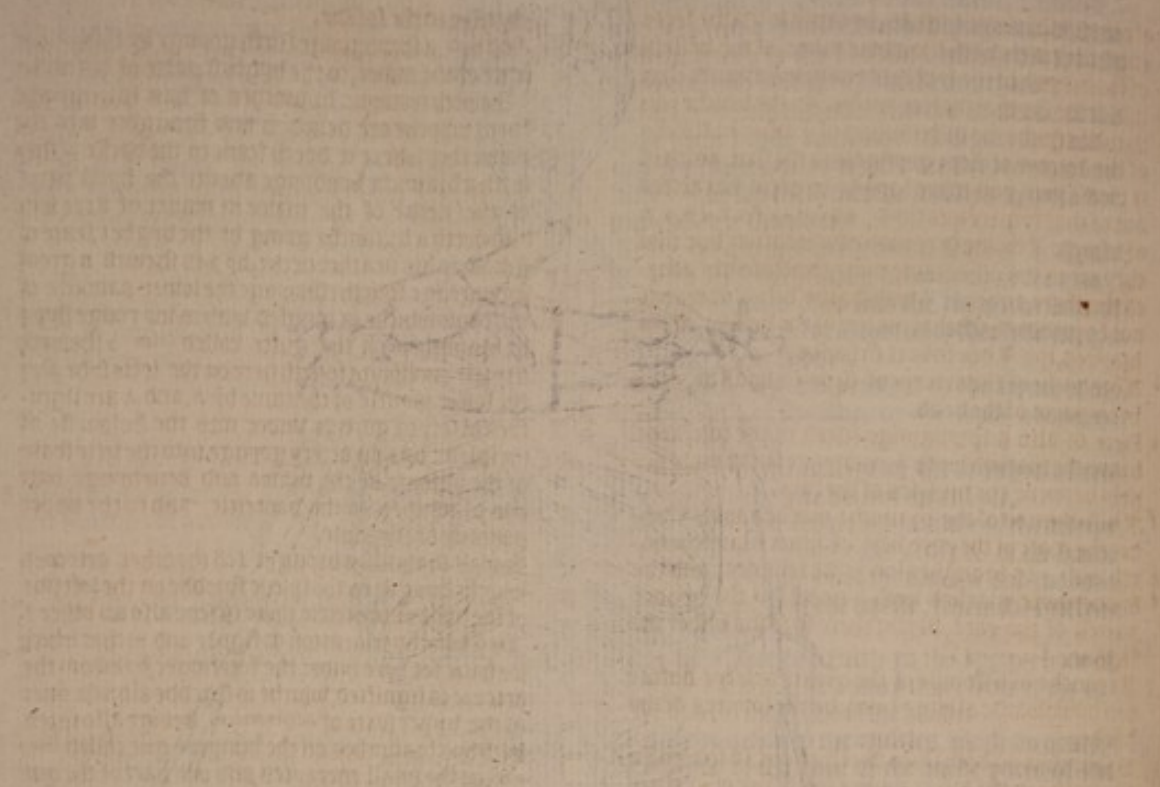
TERT. FI.

Integritas totius magne arterie ab  
omnibus partibus liberè delineationem  
monstrat.

LIII.



*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



## The declaration of the characters of the great artery.

ele in thys present figure, because it shall be sette furth here after with the whole order of the vessels of the braine, in the next table with hys figure that shall serue for that matter onely. In the which you shall also fynde the distribution of the other braunche of the arterie of the head goynge into the scull, and if it please you, you maye bypasse dyuerse characters out of that figure into thys, as L, A, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A of which I wolde here make declaration, but that they are in the other table more conueniently affixed then here, and that I wolde the diligent reader not to meddle with that matter of the vessels of the braine, till I doe take it in hande.

**A** braunche of the arterie of the head compassinge the vpper parte of the head.

**B** Here is also a spryngynge furth of the foresayde braunche marked with **b** runnyng furth more deeply betwene the muscles of the face.

**C** A distribution of the braunche marked with **c** vnder the roote of the eare, whose former braunche noted with **z** is brought alonge the temples, and the hyndermore marked with **b** goeth by the hynder partes of the eare, beyng there spredde vnder the skynne.

**D** A truncke or a stompe of the greate arterie vnsolde downward alonge towarde the ioyntes of the backe.

**E** Braunches on both sides stretched out to spaces betwene the eyght lower rybbes which doe offer their braunches to the marpe of the backe, and to the muscles growng to the backe and the breste.

**F** Arteries of the myddysse which goeth crossewise.

**G** Fearynge the least aboundaunce of characters should darken and make harde the whole declaration of thys greate arterie, which is harde ynoughe of it selfe as it is alreadye. We haue thoughte it mooste conueniente to sette it in a figure by it selfe at the ryghte hande beyng in order the fourth figure, which is cutte of aboute frome the stalk or bodye of the greate arterie, where as the arteries spryngynge furth **I** inclyne to the myddysse. And he is cutte of beneath at the spryngynge furth of the seede arteries, which we haue marked with **i** & **k**. I haue drawen in thys present figure to the spryngynge furth which we entende to treat of two rotes, where as the whole declaration of the arteries as ye maye often tymes see hath but one roote onely. And thys letter **m** sheweth the spryngynge furth of bothe the rootes or of one of them alone.

**n** apoynteth the the ryghte braunche, and **o** a poynt stretched here furth to the lower pannicle of the caule.

**p** A spryngynge furth goynge to the ryghte seate of the maue, wher as it loketh towarde the backe, and bringeth fourth the lower necke, a braunche stretched forth into the gut called *Duodenum* and to the begynnyng of the gut called *Jejunum*, a spryngynge furth brought to the ryghte seate of the botome of the maue, geuyng out his braunches to the maue and to the vpper pannicle of the caule, the smal arteries of the bladder of coloure or the gale, and **q** noteth an arterie distributed to the lyuer. But by **r** is principally shewed the lefte braunche goynge

cheyfelye to the splene.

**x** And by **x** a spryngynge furth goynge by the hynder seate of the maue, to the hyghest parte of his necke

**y** sheweth certayne braunches of hys spryngynge furth which are deuyded and broughte into the

**z** maue ther where it doeth leane to the backe, **z** sheweth a braunche byndynge aboute the hest parte

of the necke of the maue in maner of a crowne

**a** sheweth a braunche going by the hygher seate of the maue to his neather necke, by **s** is shewed a great

**b** spryngynge fourth runnyng the lower pannicle of the caule which is tangled with manye younge sprys

or braunches on the gutte called *Colon* **z** sheweth a cyrcle runnyng fourth here on the lefte syde into

the lower pannicle of the caule by **A** and **A** are signified arteries goynge vnder into the holonesse of

the splene, by **e** an arterie goynge into the lefte seate at the botome of the maue and deuydynge oute

hys braunches to the ventricule, and to the vpper pannicle of the caule.

**f** Small braunches brought fro the other arteries which doe goe to the splene spredde on the left side of the maue or ventricule, there is sene also an other.

**g** In the whole declaration or figure and in that which we haue set here vnder the foze finger, by whom the arterie is signified, which is spredde almoste ouer

al the vpper seate of *Mesenterium*, beinge also spred with hys braunches on the hungrye gut called *Jejunum*, on the small entrayles, and one part of the gut

called *Colon*, frome the lyuer at the ryghte hydnaues.

**h** An arterie runnyng to the ryghte hydnaue.

**i** An arterie reached furth to the left hydnaue.

**k** The seede arterie of the ryghte syde.

**l** The seede arterie of the left testicle.

**m** An arterie goynge into the lower seate of *Mesenterium* and chieftelye to the gutte called *Colon*, where the sayd gutte doeth goe frome the region of the splene to the arce gut called the straght gut, and is there deuyded into the same.

**n** Certayne spryngynge furth are here noted, which come with manye tender braunches to the turninge

ioyntes of the loynes, beyng there deuyded into *Peritonium* or *Siphach*, and into the muscles which do

growe to the spondyls or tournynge ioyntes. But the spryngynge oute at the lower **n** is greater then the other, and he runneth furth with manye braunches

into the sydes of the Abdomen or *Drach*.

**v, v, v** A distribution of the great arterie at the holy bone, into two trunches or stockes. But these characters

note also younge sprynges and braunches deuyded and brought frome the lower region of the arterie into the hooles of the holpe bone.

**z** The inner braunche of the sayde deuision of the left stocke.

**a** The vpper spryngynge furth of the inner braunche runnyng furth into the muscles, which couer the vpper seate of the haunche bone, and the ioynte of the huppe.

**b** The inner spryngynge furth of the inner braunche noted with **z** geuyng furth his younge sprynges to the lower seate of the holpe bone, to the bladder, and to the necke of the bladder, and also to the

parde, but in womē into the neather region or bot-

tom.

**f, i, i, i** come

The declaration of the characters of the great artery.

- some of the chambze called in Latyne *Matrix*, & like  
 wise into the necke of the sayde chamber.
- ¶ Here we also haue painted arteries of  $\beta$  which  $\beta$  left  
 goeth from the nauell, here betwene  $\xi$  and  $\sigma$ , to the  
 inner braunche afore rehearsed, as though he were  
 derpyed from hym into the nauell.
- ¶ The reste of the inner braunche marked wth  $\xi$ ,  
 whiche taketh his portion from the vtter braunche  
 of the deuision of  $\beta$  truncke, made aboute the holy  
 bone, & falleth downe into  $\beta$  thigh by the hole of the  
 bone aboute the preyue membyes, and digesteeth  
 there into the muscles occupyng the sayde bone,  
 and is principallye digested, at his ende with ano-  
 ther artery in the fyfte muscle of mouyng the thigh,  
 and he shall straghte waye be marked with  $\gamma$  ioy-  
 nyng together in that seate where you see  $\omega$  wri-  
 ten.
- ¶ A springing furth of  $\beta$  vtter braunche climing by  
 warde on hys syde to the straghte muscle of the Ab-  
 domen & going by with his principal braunche to  
 the region of the nauell, dispensyng all his other  
 pouge braunches ouerthwartly, into the lower seate  
 of the Abdomen.
- ¶ A lytle stoppe creppng furth ouerthwartlye by the  
 bone aboute the preyue membyes vnto the instrumen-  
 tes of generation.
- ¶ The seate of the vtter braunche, where the sayde  
 vtter braunche falleth nowe downe into the thigh  
 and begynneth to solwe abrode his braunches into  
 all the whole thigh.
- ¶ A braunche of the greater artery that goeth into  
 the thigh, springing furth into  $\beta$  muscles which do  
 chalenge and occupie to theym the former seate of  
 the thighe.
- ¶ A braunche digested into the fyfte muscle of mou-  
 yng the thighe, and into theym that occupie the  
 inner seate of the thighe, and with one of his braun-  
 ches doeth ioyne together with the ende of his ar-  
 terye, whiche we shewed befoze to fall downe by the  
 hoole in the bone aboute the preyue membyes, and  
 that we haue marked with  $\omega$ .
- ¶ A braunche deuided in to  $\beta$  muscles obtaynyng the  
 hynder seate of the thigh.
- △ Certayne peculyer smal braunches of the toynte in  
 the kner, and here is the greate artery bydde in the  
 hamme.
- The great artery of the legge, going into the hin-  
 der seate of the thymme.
- ¶ A braunche offered to the muscles, whiche do wrap  
 and compasse the lesse bone in the thymme, but prin-  
 cipally to the seuenth and the eyght of mouyng the  
 foote.
- ¶ An artery goinge vnder into the neather partes  
 of the foote, betwene the heele and the vtter ancle.
- ¶ An artery commyng to the lower partes of the  
 foote, and somtymes bowed backward betwene the  
 heele and the vtter ancle.
- Small braunches belongyng onely to the thymme  
 and the toynte of the heele.
- ¶ A springyng furth commyng to the higher partes  
 of the foote.
- ¶ A distribution of Arteryes in the lower seate of the  
 foote.

In the fyfte figure noted  $\omega$  we haue drawen  
 a portion of an artery commyng from the backe,  
 that the order of procedyng myght somewhat be set  
 furth, where this artery digesteeth his braunches  
 frome his hynder seate, in the spaces betwene the  
 rybbes.

The sixte figure in whome is declared  
 the procedyng of the vaynes and also  
 arteries goyng into the brayne.

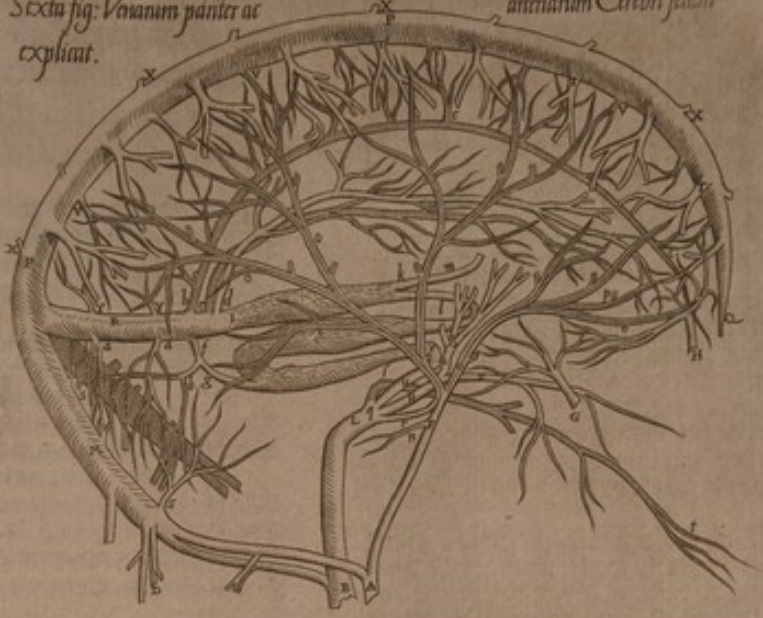


This presente figure is sette  
 furth the bare or symple declarati-  
 on of the vessels of the brayne be-  
 gynnynge from the vaynes and the  
 arteries, befoze they be through-  
 lye soncken into the brayne panne.  
 But yf peradventure thys table shewe not all and  
 euery one of the vessels of the brayne most exact-  
 lye. Yet doe I thyncke herebye that it shall doe  
 muche good to the helpynge that the matter, which  
 of it self is very harde may be the better perceaued  
 wth oure eyes and the better and easyer also ob-  
 serued of these which be studious in their sections  
 and cuttynges. And lest that the thynnges might be  
 obscured by  $\beta$  thyncke settyng ouer of many braun-  
 ches, you haue here onely the descripcio or delinea-  
 cyon of one syde of the vessels, excepte in some pla-  
 ces where the thynnges do otherwyse requyre.

- A The inner throte vayne where he is nereste to the  
 skull.
- B The artery of slepe.
- C The fyrste vayne goyng to the skull.
- D The seconde vayne
- E The thyrde vayne.
- F The fourthe vayne.
- G The fyfte vayne.
- H The sixte vayne.
- K The fyrste artery goyng into the scul.
- I The seconde artery.
- L The thyrde artery.
- M The ryghte of the fyrste concaupte or holohnes of  
 the harde pannicle of the brayne.
- N The left concauite of the harde pannicle of  $\beta$  brayne  
 whyche we cal the seconde.
- O The goyng together of the fyrste and the seconde  
 concaupte.
- P The thirde concauite of the harde pannicle.
- Q The ende of the thyrde concaupte, commytted to a  
 bonye hedge, by the whiche the seates of the instru-  
 mentes of smellynge are derpyed.
- R The fourth concauite of the harde pannicle.
- SS Certayne springynges furth from the ryghte con-  
 caupte and runnyng furth into the seate of the harde  
 and also the softe pannicles whiche lye nexte vnto  
 them.
- TT Springyng furth from the syde of the thirde con-  
 caupte dyffused into the softe or thymme pannicle  
 whych are cut of at the endes becaule they shoulde  
 not prohibyte the deliuratio of the inner braunches  
 and circles.
- VV Small braunches derpyed from the lowest corner  
 of the thyrde holohnes or concaupte, into that parte  
 of the

Sexta fig: Venarum p[ar]tes ac  
explicat.

arteriarum Cerebri s[er]iem



VII.

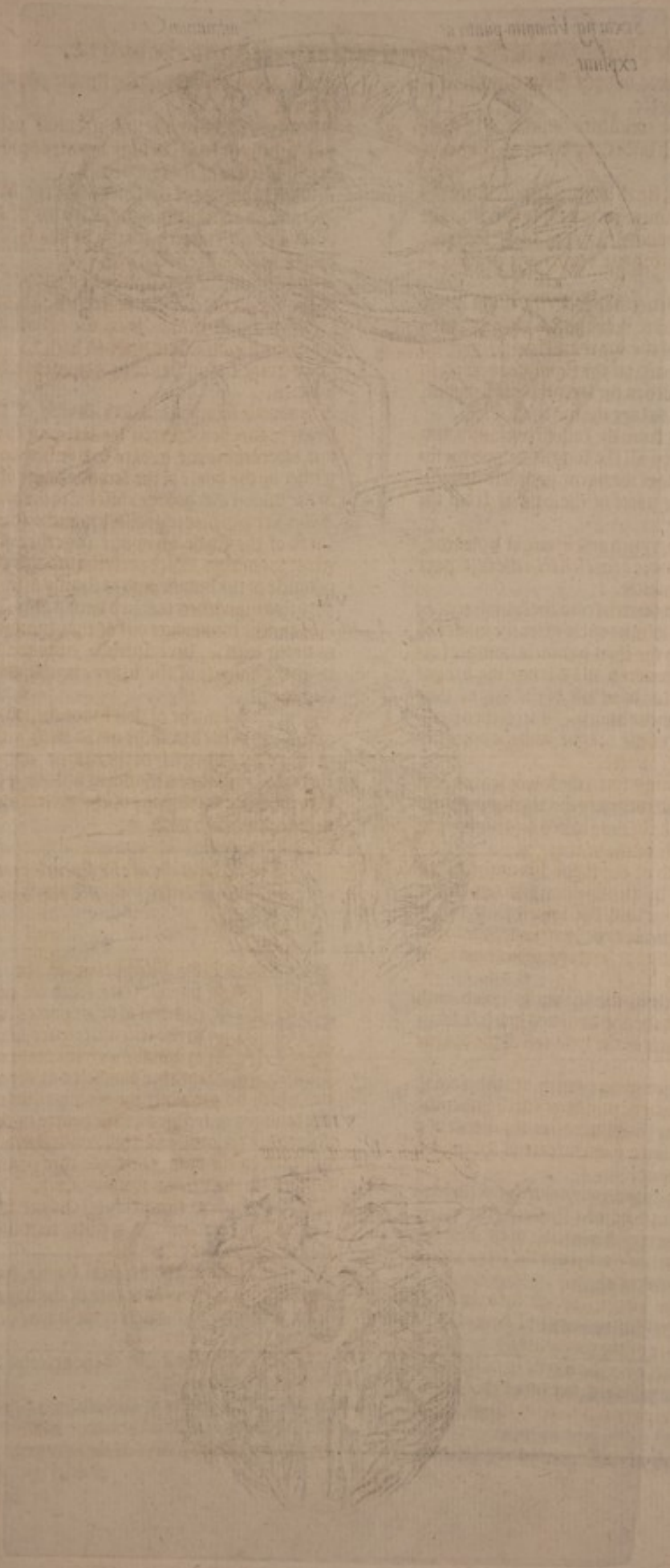
Vasa Arterialis delineatio.



VIII.

Arteria Venalis proce[ss]us.





## The procedyng of the vaynes and arteryes into the bryyne.

- of the harde pannie that deuyde th the right part of the bryyne from the lefte.
- X* Circles of the thirde concauite commixed w those vessels whiche goeth vnder the skull of the heade by the crowne.
- XI* Smal spryngynges furth runnyng oute from the hyghest ancle of the fourth concauite towarde the seate of the harde pannie, whiche doeth sepearate the ryght parte of the bryyne from the lefte there aboue the same.
- aa* Spryngynges furth deriued from the ryght ancle of the fourth concauite, whiche are dyffused into the harde pannie of the bryyne where he lyeth on *Cerebellum*, and afterward on the thymne couerpynges both of *Cerebellum*, which is the lytle bryyne behynde, and *Cerebrum*, that is to saye the bryyne.
- b* A bryanche hangyng from the fourth concauite, and spryngyng fourth by all the longitude and the lower seate of the parte of the harde pannie whiche deuyde the ryghte parte of the bryyne from the lefte.
- cc* Yonge bryanches derpyued and brought vpwarde, from the bryanche afore reherfed into the said part also of the harde pannie.
- de* Bryanches brought fourth from the fourth concauite and holownes, whiche onely after the maner of vaynes are laied on the thyn pannie, and are forther derpyued and covered all a longe the bryyne vpon the bryyne or harde bodye of the same. But the one whiche is marked with *d* is stretched furth to the ryghte parte of the bryyne, and the other noted with *e* to the lefte parte.
- f* A bryanche commyng from the lower seate of the fourth concauite and carped to the thymne pannie of the lytle celle of the bryyne called *Cerebellum* lpyng behynde in the noddle of the heade.
- g* A spryngyng furth of the sayde bryanche noted with *f* procedyng by the wyndpynges and touerpynges of the bryyne into the lowest seate of the ryght ventricle of the bryyne, and topyng together with that ascendyng arterye whiche we shall note here after with *Y*.
- h* A spryngyng furth of the bryanche noted with *f* creppynge backwarde and deuyded dyuerse wayes into the thyn pannie of the lytle cell of the bryyne called *Cerebellum*.
- i* The principall spryngyng furth of the fourth concauite and holownes runnyng furth vnder the bodye of the bryyne, buylded after the maner of a furnes, or a chaber, vnto the lower seate of the thyrde ventricle of the bryyne.
- k* A defection of the spryngyng furth noted with *l* into two partes, in whome *l* sheweth the parte stretched furth in the ryght ventricle of the bryyne, and *m* sheweth him that goeth into the lefte where the ende of him is sene cut of.
- n* A circle of the thyrde bryyne gopyng into the skull, stretched furth to the Instrumete of hearinge.
- oo* The processe or order of the concauite of the harde pannie, into whom the thyrde bryyne is consumed, where is a concauite alwayes, in whome the bryanche of the thyrde arterye noted with *r*, is consumed or throncke vp.
- pd* Spryngynges furth of those concauites lasse re-

herfed, spred aboade on the thymne pannie of the bryyne.

- 1* A deuision of the thyrde and greatest arterye that goeth into the skull, beinge whollpe throncke by in the ampletude of the sayde skull.
- r* A small bryanche of the thirde arterye throncke by also in the concauite and holownes of the harde pannie, and runneth furth by the sydes of the bryyne, whiche are noted with *o*.
- s* A small bryanche digested by hys proper hoole into the ampletude of the nostrelles, goinge with a certayne small bryanche to the extremitie of the nose, whiche bryanche is marked with *p*.
- u* Two great bryanches of that deuision where *7* is wytten.
- z* A bryanche whiche commeth fourth of those two great bryanches, wheron we sette *u* spryngyng out, where the sayde greete bryanches doe goe together by the hoole of the seconde payze of sinowes of the bryyne and goinge chifelye to the eyes.
- a* A thicker and moore grosse bryanche spryngyng furth of the sayde topyng together of the two great bryanches, whiche perleth through the harde pannie of the bryyne, and is shortly after deuided into two bryanches marked with *s* and *7*.
- β* A bryanche commyng out of that bryanche which is noted with *α*, here spredde aboade into the thymne pannie of the bryyne wth manye small twygges.
- γ* The other bryanche of that bryanche, whiche spryngeth furth of the bryanche noted with *α* commyng to the ryghte ventricle of the bryyne, and makyng there the lykenes of a wyndyng aboute, *α* is carped into the bitter infoldyng of the increase whiche is *A* here sene marked with *A*.

The declaration of the seuenth figure in whome is sette furth the arterie all vayne.



- The description of the artery all vayne, sette furth all naked and cleare of al other partes is set fourth in the seuenth figure, whose necke or mouthe we haue made open, that the thre pannies or thymne skynnes which do prohibite the bloude to flowe oute of the lounges or lpyghtes as the hearte is open, into the ryghte concauite and holownes therof, myghte appeare to the eyes, and those thre pannies are noted with these thre karacters. 1. 2. 3.
- A* The seate where the artery all vayne, taketh hys begynnyng, from the ryghte concauite of the hearte.
- B* The inner cote of the arterial vayne, spue tymes thicker then is the proper cote of the vayne.
- C* The bitter cote of the artery all 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 *B* distributed and spredde aboade with manye bryanches in the ryghte seates and places of the lounges.

*f* *iii*. *f* sheweth



The declaration of the vayne arterye.

**F** **G** **C** **E** **S** **H** **E** **w** **e** **t** **h** **e** **r** **e** **w** **i** **t** **h** **e** **r** **i** **g** **h** **t** **r** **u** **n** **c** **k** **e** **o** **f** **s** **t** **o** **c** **k** **e**, **a** **n** **d** **b** **y** **G** **a** **n** **d** **C** **i** **s** **s** **h** **e** **w** **e** **d** **t** **h** **e** **p** **r** **o** **c** **e** **s** **s** **o** **f** **t** **h** **e** **a** **r** **t** **e** **r** **i** **a** **l** **v** **a** **i** **n** **e** **b** **y** **t** **h** **e** **s** **u** **b** **s** **t** **a** **n** **c** **e** **o** **f** **t** **h** **e** **l** **o** **u** **n** **g** **e**s.

The declaration of the eyght figure, whiche expresseth the vayne arterye.



**A**d thys eyghte fygure stretch furth the discription of the venall or vayne arterye, deliuered frome all his parties, and the characters the reof are after thys maner folowynge.

**H** The beginninge of the venall or vayne arterye, springynge furth frome the hearte, and bycause the pannicles and couerynge of the necke of thys vessel consisteth in the hearte, they coulde not be so well here expresse with the vesselles as in the arteryall vayne.

**I** Here is shewed the thikenes of the single coate of the venall arterye.

**K, L** The firste deuision of the venall arterye, let fourth also with his beginninge.

**M, M** The procedynge of the venall arterye, made with innumerable braches procedynge by the substance of the lounge.

A wholle and absolute discription of all the vaynes and arteryes or daynted principallye for this cause, to shewe what vaynes are stretched furth in diuerse places with the arteryes, and what vaynes also crepe furth by them selues, without the companye of the arteryes. And agayne what arteryes Nature hath destituted and made voyde of the copany of vaynes.

The declaration of all the characters, whiche are sene in the nynt<sup>h</sup> & the last fygure wyth theyr peculyer and seuerall fygures also.



**I**n this present fygure are first sene the great Latyn characters, the wing aswel the membyres and instrumentes in their places as by vaynes and arteryes, as foloweth here after.

**A, A** A porcion of the infoldynge of the harte, declared in that place where he goeth to the mydyffe.

**B** The harte put agayne in hys place.

**C** Four fbyres or thyn skins couering ouer the lounge.

**D, D, D** The sharpe arterye.

**E** A great porcion of the gybbosyte or swellynge part of the luyer, whiche is more perfectly seane in the fourth peculier fygure by it self beyng there marked with **E, F**.

**F, F** The holowe parte of the luyer.

**G, G** A bladder prepared to receaue the yelow coller. But ys in the meane space in this order of characters some of the characters be ouer passed & not declared, you shall not therefoze thinke that these should be any

thyng here whiche we haue not dpygentlye noted for so muche as we haue broughte to this table so muche onely as we thoughte should be sufficente to shew and declare how the vayne and the arteries are dylgested.

**O** The holowe syde of the spleine.

**P** The former seate and place of the right kidneye.

**Q** The lefte kidneye.

**R** Seeke not this letter in the greater fygure but in the seuenth and eyght peculiar & seuerall fygures. In the seuenth it noteth the bladder in a man, wyth the navel, and the vesselles ascribed to the navel with the other partes whiche wyll shewe in dyuerse places in the explication of the characters. S. in p. viii. table fygureth the water or vyne bladder in a woman, wyth also the vesselles of the navel and the waies of the vyne. You shall perceaue moze of these in the declaracion of the particular & seuerall fygures. The seate of the stalke of the holow vayne, beyng betwix the mydyffe and the heart.

**T** The seate of the vesselles compassynge the roote of the heart in maner of a crowne, and also the verpe roote of the harte.

**V, X** The popite of the harte.

**Z** Branches of the arterye abrode from the crownynge arteries and vaynes downward, by the sydes of the harte.

**a** In this parte the stocke of the holow vayne openeth into the eyghte concavite of the harte.

**b** The eyghte eare of the harte.

**c** The popite of the left eare of the harte.

**d** The stocke or stalke of the arteryall vayne. But the begynnynge of the vayne arterye, because it is in the lefte syde of the harte, as the necke of the holow vayne is in the eyghte, it can not in this fygure be sene.

**e** Yet doeth note neuertheles, the vayne arterye wyth the procedynge of the arteryall vayne into the eyghte parte of the paulme, not yet compassed aboute with the substance of the lounge.

**f** The stocke or stalke of the great arterye.

**g** A trunkke or a stocke of the great arterye goynge to the partes wyche are vnderneath the heart.

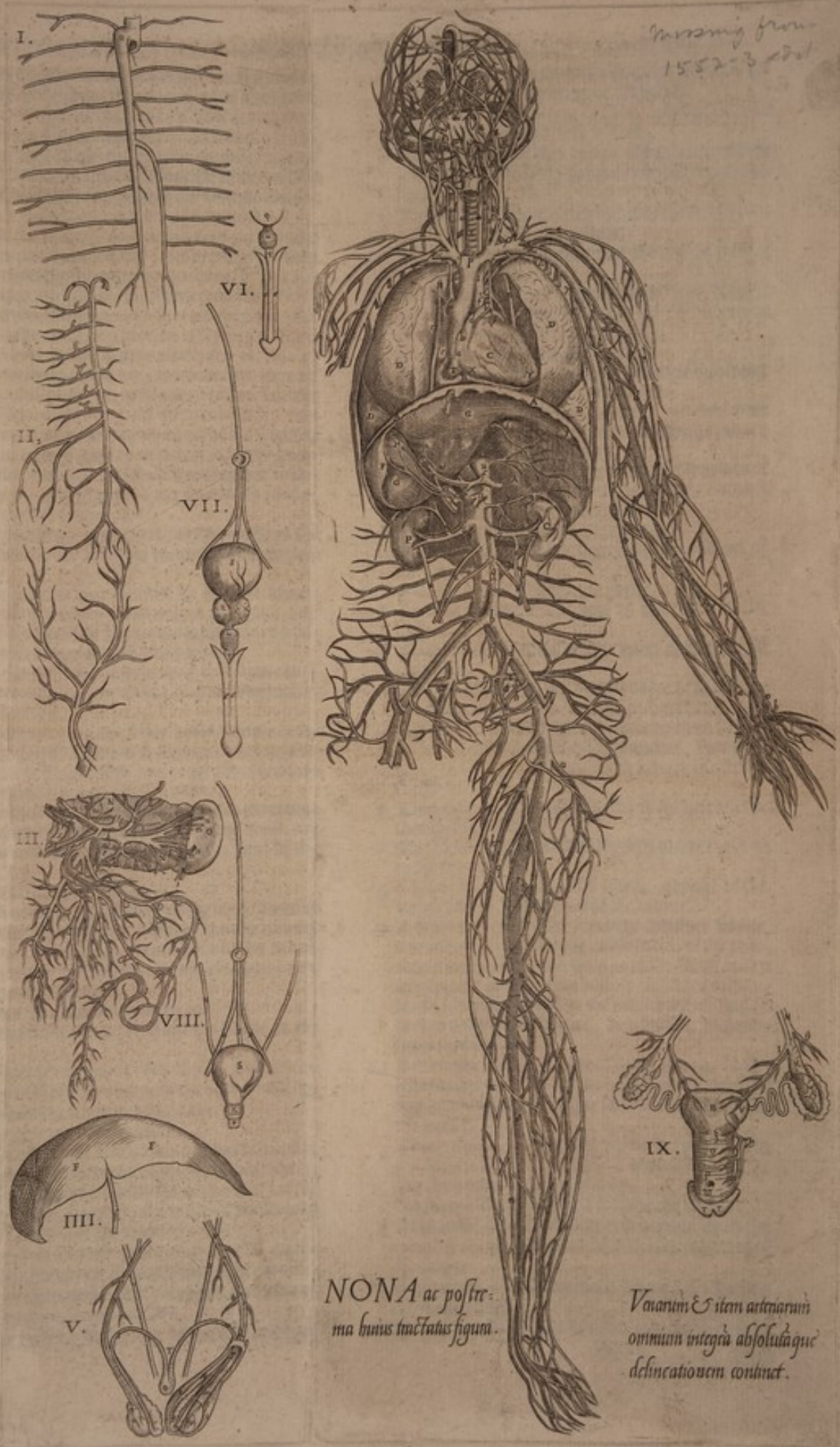
**h** A porcion of the trunkke or stalke of the great artery goynge to the vpper partes, and offered chieflly to the left arme.

**i** The goodlier porcion of the sayd trunkke or stocke, wyth his distribution also therof into two inequall braches, whereof the one is the lefte arterye of the arme, noted with **k**, and the greater branche sheweth the shap and fourme of the eyght arterye of the arme marked with **l**, and the arterye, which runneth furth principalllye into the eyght arme noted with **m**.

**n** And thys waye runne furthe the synowes of the mydyffe, whose begynnynge is stablished in that fygure whose declaration we nowe entreate of marked with **p**.

The begynnynge of the equal vayne whiche we haue lefte of: and do shew the rest of that vayne in the fyrste of the peculier fygures howe it doth procede, which is as it were a part of this cut of, to be set together w your minde in the regit wher eyther porcion is noted wyth **o**, which coulde not be exprest in the

*Missing from  
1552-3 ed.*



*NONA ac postrema huius tractatus figura.*

*Vasorum & stem artenarum omnium integrâ absolutâque delineationem continet.*

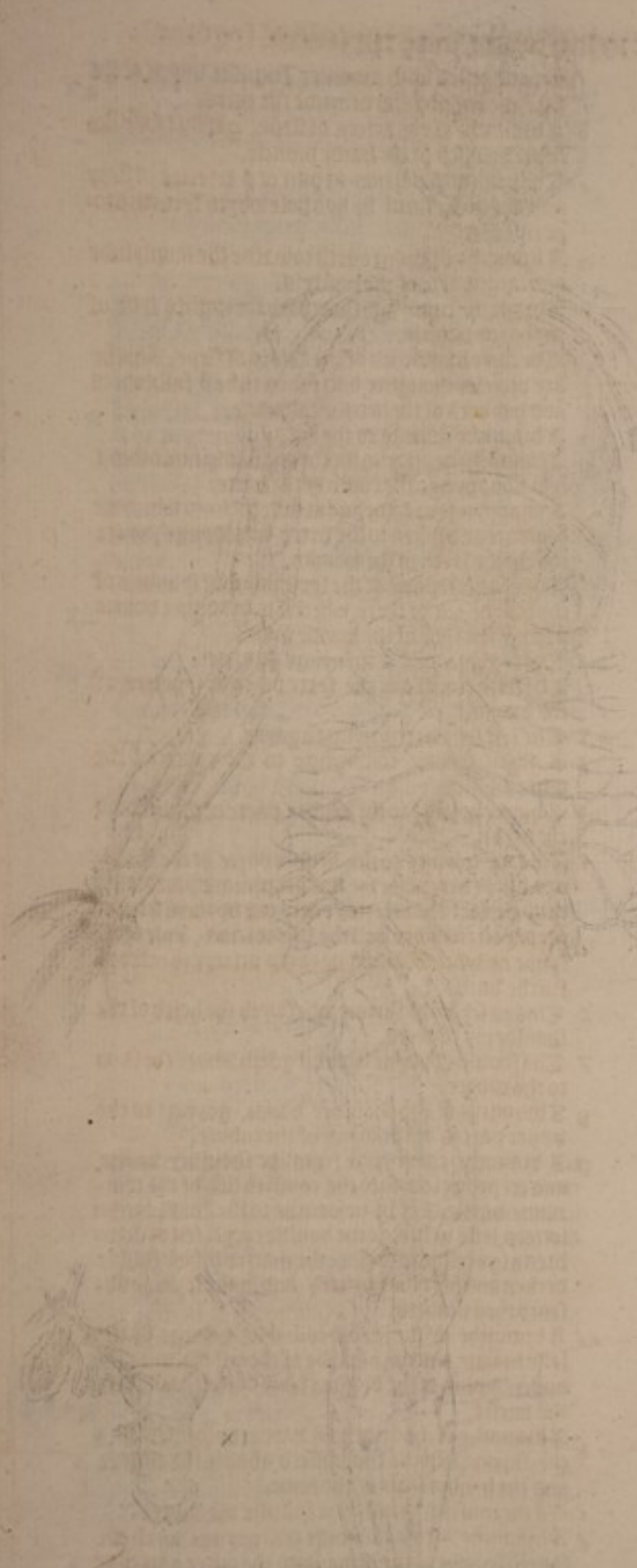


PLATE I  
The first sketch shows the head of the bird in profile, facing right. The second sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right. The third sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing left. The fourth sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open. The fifth sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open. The sixth sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open. The seventh sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open. The eighth sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open. The ninth sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open. The tenth sketch shows the head from a three-quarter view, facing right, with the beak slightly open.

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**The declaration of the karacters in the ninth figure, with the several figures.**

the greater figure because the lightes of  $\beta$  loüges doe occuppe there the former partes of the breste, where as the reste of the bayne whiche is wythoute a companon alone, and goeth from hence to the hynder partes of the breste towarde the turnynge topates of the backe, the declaracion of this is had moze clearer in the openynge of the seconde fygure of baynes, wyth those caracters,  $\text{FF}$  and  $\text{GG}$ .

\* A double partition of the holow bayne in the throte or former parte of the necke, and at both the sydes of  $\beta$ , doe open the springynge furthe of the baynes belongynge onely to the brest bone, runnyng furth to the region of the nauill, the seconde particuler fygure sheweth the porcion that is left of this springynge forthe in the whiche that parte whiche is marked with this character  $\beta$ , muste be as it were by ymaginacion hwyte to the springynge fourth in the greate fygure marked wyth the same letter, and the other parte marked wyth  $\alpha$ , you muste ymagyn wyth your selfe to toyne to the letter  $\alpha$ , in the greater fygure, & of these you shall haue forther knowledg in the declaracion of the seconde fygure of baynes at these letters,  $\text{L}$ ,  $\text{M}$ .

† The begynnynge of a bayne whych goeth to the spaces whiche are betwene certayne of the hygher rybbes.

‡ A bayne goynge into the skull by the ouerthwarte processe of the turnynge topates of the necke, and broncke by wyth hys felowe the artherye in the holownes and bowte of the harde pannicle.

§ Here is noted the fyfthe holownes and bowte with  $\text{ff}$ , the seconde  $\text{gg}$ , the thyrde  $\text{xx}$ , the beginning of the fourth  $\text{y}$ .

¶ A bayne goynge to the arme hoole, whiche in the lefte syde getteth furthe the shoulder bayne noted with  $\alpha$  but in  $\beta$  right syde, hys begynnynge hangeth here from the outwarde throte bayne.

‡ Here are those braunches cutte of which commynge from the bayne that goeth to the arme hoole, are digested into the former and hynder syde of the breste.

• The inner Juguler bayne.

• A distribution or going furth of the inner Juguler bayne into two baynes, whereof the one runneth furth alonge into the concauite of the harde pannicle, the other runneth furth into the lefte syde of the harde harde pannicle.

• The vtter Juguler or throte bayne.

• A distribution of the vtter Juguler bayne at the Jawes.

• Here is noted his parte runnyng furth behynde the eares to the hynder parte of the head. To the temples and the crowne of the heade.

• To the face and the foreheade.

• To  $\beta$ , it, concauite & holownes of  $\beta$  harde pannicle.

• But by  $\mu$  are shewed two of hys braunches, whereof the one goeth into the scull by the ryghte bone of the heade, the other goeth by the hoole of the seconde payre of synowes of the bayne.

• Some of these karacters folowynge are set on the ryghte syde, shewynge the procedynge of the arterye of slepe. And this letter  $\nu$  sheweth a porcion of the arterye goynge into the skull.

• And after he hath put forth a braunche from hym

he is degested with the outer Juguler bayne, at the face, the temple, and behynde the eares.

1. A braunche of the arterye of slepe, goynge into the fyfthe holownes of the harde pannicle.

2. The principal porcion or part of  $\beta$  arteries of slepe goynge to the skull by hys hole whych serueth properly for it.

3. A braunche drawen fourth towarde the amplytude and large parte of the nostrils.

4. A braunche runnyng fourth to the ryghte syde of the harde pannicle.

5. The chiefe braunches of the arterye of slepe, whych are vterlye thoughte and taken to be  $\beta$  fashioners and workers of the netty infoldynge.

6. A braunche goynge to the eyes.

7. A braunche goynge to the thynne pannicle infolding and wrappynge the roote of the harte.

8. A wrappynge or foldynge in called *Plexus*, which we compare and syken to the vtter infoldynge, where the chyld lyeth in the woman.

9. The ryghte senowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the bayne, cut of there, where it is broughte downe a longe the syde of the wynde pype.

10. The ryght senowe returnynge agayne.

1. The lefte troncke of the syxte payre of synowes of the bayne.

2. The lefte synow returnynge agayne.

3. A small synowe commynge to the roote of the harte.

4. A bayne goynge to the hynder parte of the hed and the necke.

5. A bayne goynge to the hynder parte of the shoulder, but yf here after we doe not pruuately and seuerally declare the arteries euery one by them selues, yet yf you consyder well the declaracion, you shall fynde easely to what bayne euery arterye is cethed furthe vnto.

6. This is set at the skynne wherwyth the helth of the shoulder is couered.

7. The shoulder bayne where it goeth vnder the skyn to the cubyte.

8. A braunche of the shoulder bayne, goynge to the upper partes of the topate of the cubyte.

9. A braunche commynge from the shoulder bayne, and creppynge fourth to the constitucion of the commune bayne. Let vs now turne to the small latty letters, lest in vsunge the double characters or nombres algarysme to declare the matter by, we shulde derken and blot the fygure, and make it moze obscure then needeth.

10. A braunche of the shoulder bayne goynge by the lefte bayne, and the out syde of the cubyte, vnto the appendaunte of the byggar bone of the cubyte and the wreste.

11. A braunche of the arnehole bayne dyspersed into the skynne whych compasseth aboute the former and the hynder seate of the arme.

12. To the muscles thurstynge fourth the cubyte.

13. A braunche accompanynge and goynge wyth the fourth synowe of the arme, vnto the outer partes of the cubyte.

14. A partition of the arnehole bayne into the two tronkes or stalkes.

15. A tronke or stalk depelye hyd and accompanied

The declaration of the characters in the ninth figure, with the severall figures.

- with an arterie in euery place of it, whiche goeth into the cubyte, by the byndynge of the cubyte.
- 2 A braunche of the sayde truncke or stalke stretched furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, their goynge furth circles, or lytle younge braunches to the thombe, the foze finger and to the myddle finger.
- 3 A braunche of the arterie whiche kepeth company with the foze sayde braunche and goeth to the better syde of the hande betwene the foze finger and the thombe.
- 4 A braunche of the truncke or stalke is hyd stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, casting furth hys small braunches to the lytle finger, the ryng finger, and the myddle finger.
- 5 A deuision of the truncke of the arme hoole bayne, whiche runneth furth vnder the skyn by the toppe of the cubite.
- 6 A braunche of the arme hoole bayne constitutyng the common bayne.
- 7 The common bayne.
- 8 A deuision of the common bayne lyke vnto thys letter Y and afterwarde the order and goynge forth by the better seate and parte of the hande.
- 9 A braunche of the common bayne goynge to the inner seate of the hande, and here is mixt together with other small braunches.
- 10 A braunche of the arme hoole bayne, stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and deuyded byuers wayes into the skynne, and the extremitie thereof where it endeth it is toynd together with a braunche of the shoulder bayne where as we haue put thys letter.
- 11 A procedynge of baynes, whiche doe folde in the inner skyn of the cubyte and the paulme of the hand.
- 12 Make no serch for thys letter in the greater figure for so muche as it is the seuenth and eyghte figure, there notinge a portion of the nauell.
- 13 In those same figures these letters shewe a bayne stretched furth from the nauell into the lyuer, which shalbe knitte to the lyuer, set furth in the fourth peculiar figure, where the other portion or parte of the bayne shall be also signed with a character.
- 14 In the seuenth and the eyghte peculiar figure the way that carteth the vyne, the childe betwene the seconde infoldynge and the thirde.
- 15 Doe signifie in the seuenth and eyghte figure the peculiar arteryes seruynge to the childe in the mothers wombe.
- 16 In the greater figure is a small portion of a synowe in the holownes of the lyuer, whiche is drawen oute from the synowes of the ventricle.
- 17 Here we aduertise you that the thyrde peculiar and severall figure doeth contayne and expresse a porcion of the lower pauncle of the caule, whych is putte vnder the hynder seate of the ventricle or maue, holdynge by the distribution of *Vena porta* with the arteryes and synowes whiche doe runne furth thys way. And mozeouer, besyde vessels thereof, here in the same thyrde figure is sene the splene with baynes and arteryes, whiche are spredde abroad by *Mesenterium*, and al this figure, yf a man woulde may be toynd to the great figure in the holow e syde of the lyuer, where  $\psi$   $\phi$   $\tau$  are sene meetynge to gether and answerynge eche other in bothe the figures.
- 18 And  $\delta$   $\delta$  in the greater & also in the thirde figure do shewe the waye of the bladder of the coller, whych goeth into the gutte called *Duodenum*.
- 19 Signifieth in both the figures the stocke or stalke of *Vena porta*.
- 20 An arterie grafte into the lyuer, and a synowe also stretched furth to the sayde arterie.
- 21 An arterie and a synowe, whych goth to the bladder of coler.
- 22 Baynes goynge to the sayde lytle bladder of coler.
- 23 A bayne also and arterie comynge in the thyrde figure to the hynder seate of the maue, nyghe vnto the lower part of the mouthe or necke of the maue.
- 24 A bayne comynge to the maue in bothe the figures, where hys gybbosyte or suall parte tenderth to the ryght seate of the backe.
- 25 A bayne and arterie and a synowe in the thyrde figure infoldynge the ryght seate of the botome of the maue or ventricle.
- 26 The lesse truncke of the greatest distribution of *Vena porta*.
- 27 The greater truncke of the greatest partition of *Vena porta*.
- 28 A bayne and an arterie stretched furth chiefely on the entraple of *Duodenum*.
- 29 A bayne and an arterie with it goynge to the right seate of the neather pauncle of the caule.
- 30 A roote and an arterie bygested into the lyuer, the maue, the splene, the caule, and the bladder of coler.
- 31 A bayne with hys felowe the arterie whych at the laste compasseth about the uppermoze necke of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, and he is sene betwene  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha$  in the figure of the ventricle.
- 32 A bayne and an arterie goynge to the principall seate of the lower pauncle of the caule and infoldynge the gutte called *Colon*, where he is stretched furth to the ventricle or maue.
- 33 Here is a kynnelle substance, which hath the gouernance of the distribution of the vessels in thys parte or region.
- 34 A bayne goynge to the lesse seate of the lower pauncle of the caule.
- 35 The procedynge of the vessels to the splene.
- 36 Vessels goynge to the lesse seate of the ventricle, from those that are grafte in the splene. But the principall vessels are marked with  $\alpha$ , which infolde and wrappe the lesse seate of the botome of the bealye or ventricle.
- 37 A procedynge of baynes and also arteryes belongynge onely to the entraples.
- 38 The roote of the chiefe arterie goynge to the entraples.
- 39 The lesse arterie belongynge properly to the entraples.
- 40 Camels affixed in *Mesenterium* strengthynge the procedynge of the vessels before rehearsed.
- 41 Here is in the greater figure the hole of the myddle sendynge through the stomacke, and also the concaypte or holownes of the lyuer geuyng place to the stomacke.
- 42 Also in the greater figure is the ligament of the lyuer wherewith

The declaration of the karacters in the nyth figure, with the severall figures.

- with the lefte parte therof is hapt to the mydyffe.
1. The greete arterye gopnge thorothe the mydyffe, and also hys braunche runnyng into the right part of syde of the mydyffe.
2. There is sene in bothe the figures the stocke of the holowe bayne.
3. In the greater figure is the bayne of the left kydnape gopnge into the fatte couerunge or cote.
4. The bayne of the arterye offered to the ryght kydnape.
5. The bayne of the ryght kydnape wrappynge in the fat cote couerunge.
6. A bayne and an arterye commynge to the lefte kydnape.
7. The lefte syde bayne.
8. The ryght syde bayne.
9. The spyngynge fourth of the arteryes of leade.
10. The going together of the left syde bayne and the arterye.
- Here we have set fourth the lefte testicle, with hys cote only belongynge to hym commynge downe fro *β* sphaoz *Peritonium*, noted *β*. In the last peculiar figure he is neuertheless cut away, and the cote of the testicle so opened that nothyng letteth hym but that he maye be kyndlye sene, ye and also dothe shewe the muscle growynge to it whiche marked with this letter.
1. And in the same syfte particuler and severall figures at this letter *α*, the bayne and the arterye doe goe fourth into the amplitude and largenes of *β*.
2. A swelling subderyne or body lyke to the swelling baynes, and a wonderful implicacion and wynding of the bayne and the arterye one within the other.
3. The lefte testicle covered with his cote that is next hym.
4. The revolution or turnyng back of the vessel carrynge fourth the leade to the testicle.
5. The gopnge by of the vessel carrynge the leade, to the bone aboute the pryve members.
6. The foldynge and bendynge in of the lefte vessel carrynge the leade, to the hynder part of the bone aboute the pryve members.
7. The turnyng backe agayne of the ryght vessel of carrynge the leade.
8. The joinynge or gopnge together of the right and the lefte vessels of carrynge the leade.
9. The insercion or graftynge in of the vessels which doe carpe the leade.
10. The leuenth figure hathe a glandulous or carnellye body, receaynge the insercion and graftynge in of the vessels whiche doe carpe the leade.
11. In the leuenth and *β* syfte figures, is the way that serueth both to the brime and the leade.
12. In the syfte the leuenth and the eyghte figure, is a muscle broughte rounde aboute the sayde way of brime and leade.
13. In the syfte and the leuenth figure, is the parde; and the bodys therof.
14. Furthermore in the greater figure, *α*, doe spyngynge baynes and arteryes reached furth to the turnynge toyntes of the loynes, to the muscle growynge vnto them, and to the sydes of the abdomen.
15. In *β* same greater figure is a particiō of deuision

- of the holow bayne and the arterye vpon the holge bone.
1. Small arteryes gopnge to the holes of the holge bone.
2. A deuysion of the left troncke or stocke of the foze; sayde deuysion which was of the holow bayne and the arterye.
3. A spyngynge fourth of the inner braunche of the sayde deuysion to these partes whiche are annexed to the buttokes, and to the hpp bone.
4. A spyngynge fourth of the sayde braunche digested in the bladder and the matrit.
5. This is a part of the arterye particuler to the childe, in the wombe, which we marked before at the sides of the bladder with *α*, lyke wyse as here also in the great porcion of the figure.
6. A small porcion of the outwarde braunche of the deuysion afore sayde, gopnge to the reste of the inner braunche.
7. The reste of the inner braunche distributed by the hole of the bone aboute the pryve members into the muscles whiche occuppe the inner seate of the thyghe.
8. The seate where the small succedynge braunches of the reste of the sayde inner braunche, is toynd to another bayne, but here oute of this table is to be noted, the course of the arterye, and how he cometh to the bayne.
9. A spyngynge fourth of the outer braunche cecpyng to the lower seate of the abdomen vnto the nauill.
10. A bayne dystributed by the insyde of the thyghe and the haine, vnder the skynne to the toes, and geyunge fourth in hys progression dyuerse bycles.
11. A braunche gopnge to the former syde of the hypp bone vnder the skynne.
12. A weynge or wyndynge in of the muscles and the skynne whiche doe occuppe the outer seate of the thygh, and dygested into the muscle occupynge the former seate of the thyghe.
13. A commynge together of the sayde bayne, with the bayne that goeth throughe the hole of the bone aboute the pryve members into the thyghe.
14. This waye the principal bayne which goeth to the thygh, is turned agayne by the bone of the same.
15. Spyngynge 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.
16. A deuysion in the haine, and braunches here distributed and growynge fourth into the muscles from the heddes of the thyghe.
17. A bayne of the sayd deuysion of the greater troncke infoldynge the outward skynne of the haine vnto the heygth of the foote.
18. A bayne and an arterye, whiche needed not to have bene added, stretched fourth to the leffe bone of the haine, and hydynge hym selfe amonge the muscles.
19. A braunche of the sayde deuysion of the greater troncke, gopnge dyuerse vnder the skynne whiche couereth the inner seate of the haine, vnto the toes.

The table of the figure of synowes.

- P A braunche of the sayde trunkke goynge into the cause of the legge and to the verpe hecle.
- 7 A springynge furthe of the greater trunkke, betwene the muscles whiche doe occuppe the former seate of the synne, and digested into the vpper parte of the foote and the toes.
- A The reste of the greater trunkke cecpyng downe-ward amonge the muscles occuppunge the hynder seate of the synne, and goynge vnder the foote betwene the synne and the hecle, sprednig his braunches in the neather seate of the toes.
- Bycause this greate fygure, with also the figures goynge before, set furth all the vayne and arteries of a man. I thinke it here best to shew the procedynge order of the vessels in women, so muche as they differ from those in men, which is onely the course of the seede vessels to the testicles, and in the vayne a artery that in folde the Matric, whych are all put furth in the eyght and in the ninth fygure, and here foloweth the order of the karacters.
- Braunches runnyng furthe from the vayne and the artery into the pannicle where they are comitted into the Syphac or Peritonium.
- A portion of the vayne and the artery goynge into the testicle, procedynge to the vpper seate of the bottome of the Matric.
- A comition of the vayne and artery, whiche are of the seede, which is lyke a sharpe streple, and they are lykened to the swelling or bryapd vayne called Paries.
- The lefte stone or testicle.
- A vessel carryng the seede from the testicle into the Matric.
- A blunte angle or corner of the bottome of the Matric, in whom the vessel that carryth the seede attendeth his inflection.
- In thys place the bottome of the Matric doeth ende in the necke of the Matric, or wombe of the women, and in thys place the mouth or openynge thereof consisteth.
- The necke of the Matric.
- Here the necke of the bladder is brought forth into the necke of the Matric and there doeth ende.
- Here are vessels infoldynge the lower seate of the bottome of the Matric and the necke also.
- Swellynges lyke to lytle hyllockes of the mouth, and the necke of the Matric or wombe of the woman.
- In the eyghte peculyer and severall fygure are the wayes whiche bynng the vyne from the rapnes into the bladder.

The declaration of the fyfste figure of synowes.



In thys fyfste fygure of synowes al the roote foundation or grounde of the bryapne, and the lytle bryapne is lette forth cleare of all pellicles and couerynge skynnes, wherwith they are wrapped, that where the synowes of the bryapnes haue their begynnynge maye with oure eyes be well perceyued, for here is dyssent and set furth with the first springynge south of the synowes, al that part also of the maye of the backe, whiche pertaineth to that place, euen frome

the begynnynge of that maye where thys falleth downe into the fyfste idynre of the necke, and where as the maye of the backe taketh tette his domination and his right name.

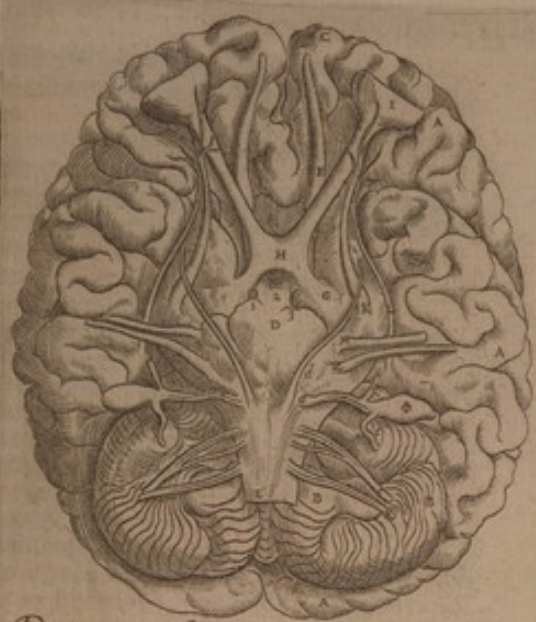
The seconde fygure of synowes letteth furth the right syde of the synowes of the whole bryapne of Cerebellum, and parte of the sayde maye of the backe mentioned in the former fygure, beynge here taken lyterlye awaye all the harde and thynne pannicle also, whych are called of the Arabians *Dura mater*, & *Pia mater*. And furthermore, thys present seconde fygure of synowes sheweth the bare and naked proceffe of the seuen payre of synowes of the bryapne on the right syde onely, although we haue wherene required drawn forth some of the synowes on the left syde also. The pproportion of thys fygure is paynted in such a forme and largenes, as you maye in it wholly circumscribe a comprehende bodye, whose bladder shoulde consist in the lowest seate therof, and whose bycke and Abdomen or bealye shoulde be sene also on the former part, and the face turned toward the lefte shoulder, beynge of hym the right syde onely sene.

The declaration of two karacters common to the .ix. Chapters of the fygures folowynge.



he karacters that are to be exprest in thys declaration, are partelye common to bothe the fygures, and sonytymes bothe to thys, and that, as by the se notes, it shalbe declared, whychowe shall putte after the karacters.

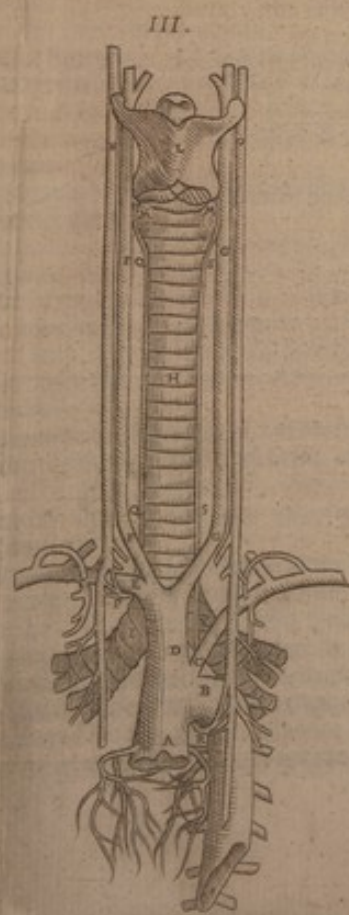
- A, A, 1, 2 These karacters note the bryapne.
- B, S, 1, 2 And the se doe note the Cerebellum.
- C, 1, 2 The processe or a swellynge knobbe of the substance of the bryapne, which is comonly called *Massa millaris processus*. And I haue putte a karacter, but on the one syde of the fyfste fygure onely, because no man shoulde nede to doubtte but that the reasons of both are all one and lyke.
- D, 1, 2 The begynnynge of the maye of the backe, hangynge from the roote of the bryapne.
- E, 1, 2 A parte of the maye of the backe, nowe plynge furth of the ample tude or largenes of the skull, and is there cutte out in bothe the fygures, where it goeth vnder the hylle turnynge idynre.
- F, 1, 2 Procedynge forth lyke vnto synowes, seruyng to the instrument of smellng, but not goynge furth of the largenes of the skull, where in the bryapne is conteyned are here set furth with a goodly portion thereof worthy to be noted.
- G, 1, 2 The synowes of syghte, or the fyfste payre of synowes of the bryapne, but in the fyfste fygure, the begynnynge of the left synow is marked with G, and in the other the bynngynge forth of the right synow in the seate of the eyes.
- H, 1, 2 The goynge together of the synowes of the sight.
- I, 1, 2 The coe of the eye, on whome the synowes of the eye is spredde abroad, and doeth there degenerate.
- K, 1, 2 The seconde payre of the synowes of the bryapne.
- L, 1, 2 The roote of the thyrde payre of synowes beynge



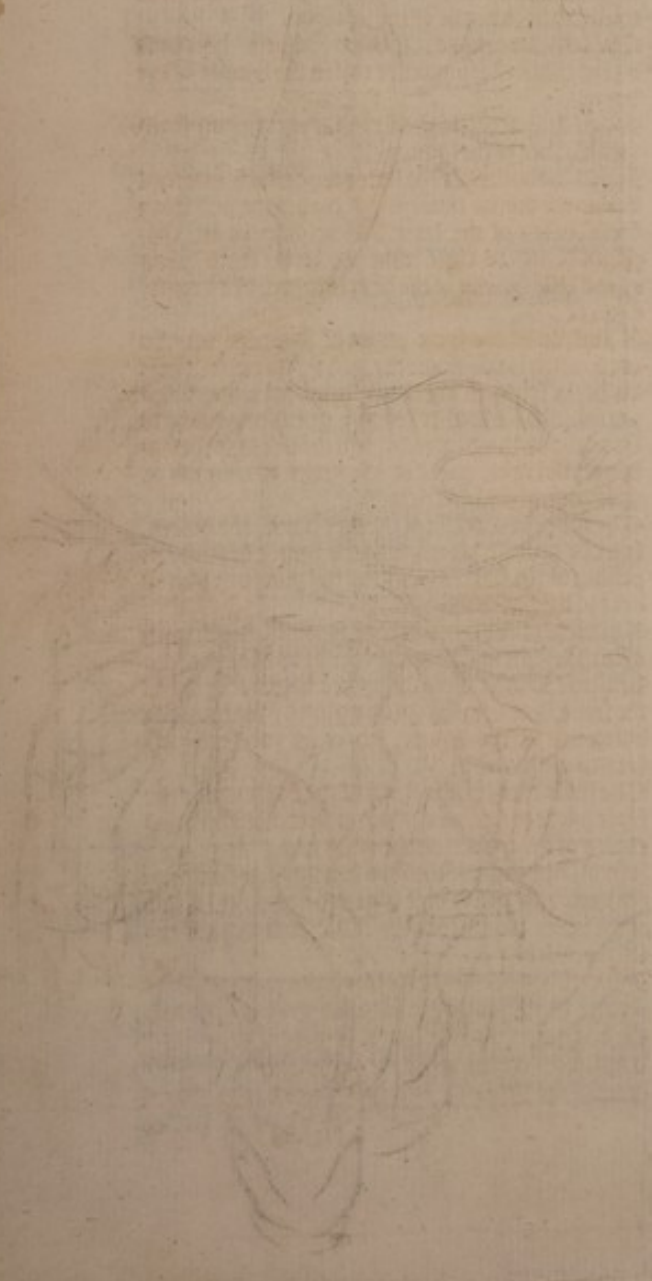
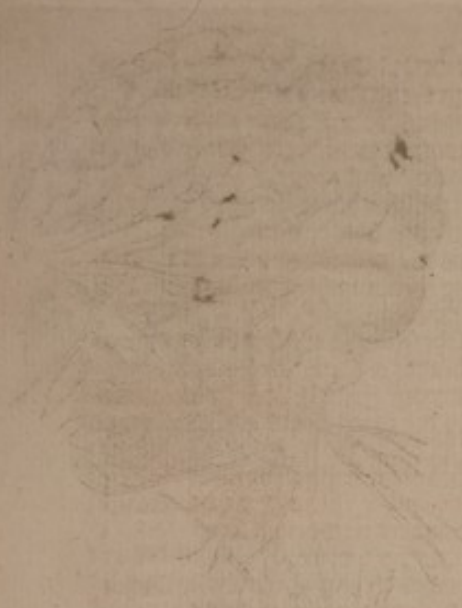
Prima nervorum figura.



Secunda nervorum  
figura.







The table of the figure of Synowes.

- the lesser, the thynner and also the harder.
- M. 2. The greater and the thicker roote of the thyrde payze.
- N. 2. The springynge furth of the lesse roote fallynge forth to the vpper Jawe.
- P. 2. The springynge furth of the lesse roote of the thirde payze, degeneratynge into the cote of the nostrils, whiche is shewed generally with the lower P.
- Q. 2. A springynge furth of the lesse roote, digested into the muscle of the temple.
- R. 2. A braunche of the greater roote of the thyrde payze, folded in together like the tendrel or a smal windynge of a bayne 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 fyrst payze of synowes, to be marked with *a*, and he is spred abroad into the Jawe or the muscles of eatynge, and into the muscles of the mouth, and also into the thynne.
- S. 2. A braunche of the greater roote of the thirde payze, distributed furth bys braunches into the gummies of the vpper cheke tethe, and geuynge bys twigges in order to euery one of the tethe beside.
- T. 2. A springynge furth of the greater roote of the thirde payze creppynge into the bone of the neather Jawe.
- V. 2. A braunche of springynge furth noted with *v*, ofred vnto the neather lippe with a manyfolde order of braunches.
- X. 2. Circles diffused in order, frome the springynge furth noted with *x* into the rootes of the neather tethe.
- Y. 2. The greatest portion of the bygger roote of the thyrde payze, deuoyded into the cote of the tongue.
- Z. 2. The fourth payze of synowes of the bypne, but the lower Z in the seconde figure appoynteth the cote of the rouffe of the mouth.
1. 2. The fyfte payze of synowes appoynteth and seruynge to the hearynge. And *Q* in bothe the figures sheweth specially a portion of thys payze, carped into the concavite and holownes of the bone of the temple.
2. 2. A braunche of the fyfth payze spronge frome bys former parte.
3. 2. The braunche of the fyfte payze, creappynge by the blynde hoole, and at the laste he toyneth with the braunche noted in the seconde figure with *R*, lyke as the small braunche marked with *b* doeth with the springynge furth of the thyrde payze crumpled after the maner of the tendrels in vines called *Carpoli*.
4. 2. A synowe springynge furth not far from the begynning of the fyft payze, whiche being ouerhipped a litle passe of many wyppers of the Anatomy, is stretched furth into the Muscles mouynge the neather Jawe.
5. 2. The fyrte payze of synowes of the bypne, whose procedynge of eyther synowe is shewed in the seconde figure, but that is the lesse synowe, whiche is brought in a shadowe somewhat as it were vnder the fyft payze. The right sheweth more whiter, and ye shall here perceaue a see certayne characters followinge set onely vnto that ryghte synowe, for so muche as the lyke reasons is in bothe the synowes.
- f. 2. A braunche of the fyrte payze goynge into the muscles occupynge the thynner seate of the necke.
- g. 2. Small braunches of the fyrte payze springe furth here, & goynge doune ouerthwartly into certayne muscles of the wynde pype.
- b. 2. A braunche of the fyrte payze stretched furth into the rootes of the rybbes on the ryght syde.
- i. 1. 2. Small portions of the synowes betwene the rybbes, encreasynge the braunche of the sixt payze comynge doune thys way.
- k. 2. Braunches of the synowes of the fyrte payze, drawn forth into the heades of the muscles, whiche bringynge their begynnyng from the vpper place of the breste bone, and the canell bones, are carped bywardes.
- l. 2. Small braunches of the ryghte synowe of the sixte payze, whiche doe make the synowe that retourneth or runneth agayne on the right syde.
- m. 2. The ryghte returnynge synowe.
- n. 2. Certayne braunches of the ryghte returnynge synowe bestowed into the muscles of the wynde pype.
- o. 2. Braunches of the fyrte payze of synowes of the left syde whiche doe constitute and make the synowe, whiche toucheth backwarde of the left syde.
- p. 2. The lesse returnynge synowe, whiche lykethys as the ryghte is commonlye called the synowe of the boyce.
- q. 2. Small braunches of the sixte payze runnyng forth into the cote of the lounge.
- r. 2. Small braunches of the sixte payze, whiche is wrapt within the thynne coueryng of the hearte, and from these circles of the lesse synowe, whiche are correspondente to these that we sette forth with *r*, the lytle synowe of the hearte taketh bys begynnyng.
- s. 2. A portion of the fyrte payze of synowes, whiche is comitted to the stomacke, and by order also where bothe the synowes are deuoyded and parted into two partes, and the ryghte synowe goeth into the lesse seate aboue the ventricule, but the left is folded aboute the righte parte of the necke and mouth, or openynge of the ventricule.
- t. 2. The order or processe of the fyrte payze of synowes, spredde diuerse wayes into the vpper necke or openynge of the ventricule, and on the places or partes next to the ventricule.
- u. 2. A braunche of the fyrte payze of synowes, whiche goth into the ryghte seate of the necke or openynge of the ventricule, whiche brought by the hygher region of the same, is at length consumed into the concavite or holownes of the Luer, where as you see *x* as before sayd.
- v. 2. The fyrte springynge furth of the braunche of the fyrte payze of synowes, whiche is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the right syde.
- w. 2. A small braunche of the sayd springynge furth noted with *w*, whiche is here digested into the ryghte syde of the lower pannicle of the caule, and into the entrayle called *Cela*.
- x. 2. Successions of thys fyrte springynge furth, comynge to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the begynnyng of the hungrye gut.
- y. 2. A braunche creappynge to the right seate of the bottoome of the ventricule, and castynge abroad manye

The table of the figures of synowes.

- epicles to the ventricle and the upper pāicle of the caule. And where \* is sette the procedynge and gongynge fourth of thys present braunche into the Lyuer and the litle bladder of Coler, doth euidentlye appeare.
- 7.2 A braunche commynge to the ryght hydnape.
- 8.2 A braunche diffused into the right region of a place called *Mesenterium*, and to the entrayles of thys seate with manye smal braunches.
- 9.2 A procedynge of synowes, infoldinge the righte region of the bladder.
- 10.2 The firste springynge furth of the synowe of the sixt payre stretched furth into the vates of a ribbes on the left syde.
- 11.2 Here are noted two springynge fourth of the braunche noted with 7, which are offered to the lower pāicle of the caule, and to the aise gutte called *Colon Intestinum* where he creepeth vnder the ventricle.
- 12.2 A procedynge of synowes, whiche are graffe in the splene.
- 13.2 We haue with thys crosse marked a braunche of the braunche noted with 7, whiche creepeth thowre the lefte seate of the bottome of the ventricle or make, deuydng furth bys circles and small braunches into the ventricle and to the upper seate of the caule.
- 14.2 A springynge furth runnyng into the lefte syde of *Mesenterium*, and into the entrayles of that same syde.
- 15.2 A springynge furth gongynge to the lefte hydnape.
- 16.2 A procedynge of smal braunches, somewhat darkly infoldinge the lefte syde of the bladder.
- 17.2 The seuenth payre of the synowes of the byayne, and lykewise in the seconde figure, the synowe of bothe the sides is set furth and marked with v.
- 18.2 A springynge fourth of the seuenth payre brought into certayne muscles byngynge theryn begynnynge from the processe of the bone of the temple, whiche is lyke a pyller.
- 19.2 The toynynge together of the seuenth payre with the syre.
- 20.2 The order of procedynge of the seuenth payre beynge as it were weyered betwene and knytte with manye of the muscles of the tongue and of the bone lyke to this figure v. and of the wynde pype.
- 21.2 These characters of nombres seue in a syll figure at the begynnynge of the mary in the backe, declare thre holes, wherof the two late call, marked with 2, and 3, are they by whome the braunches of the arteries of slepe, do go into the ryghte and the lefte ventricles of the byayne. But the mydle hole sheweth with 2, is it by whome the syre is brought into the thyrde ventricle of the braine, into the basyn of holownes whych receaiveth the syre. Afterward sendeth it throughe after a maner of a funnel vpon a kernel, whych is put vnder thys regio of a byayne.



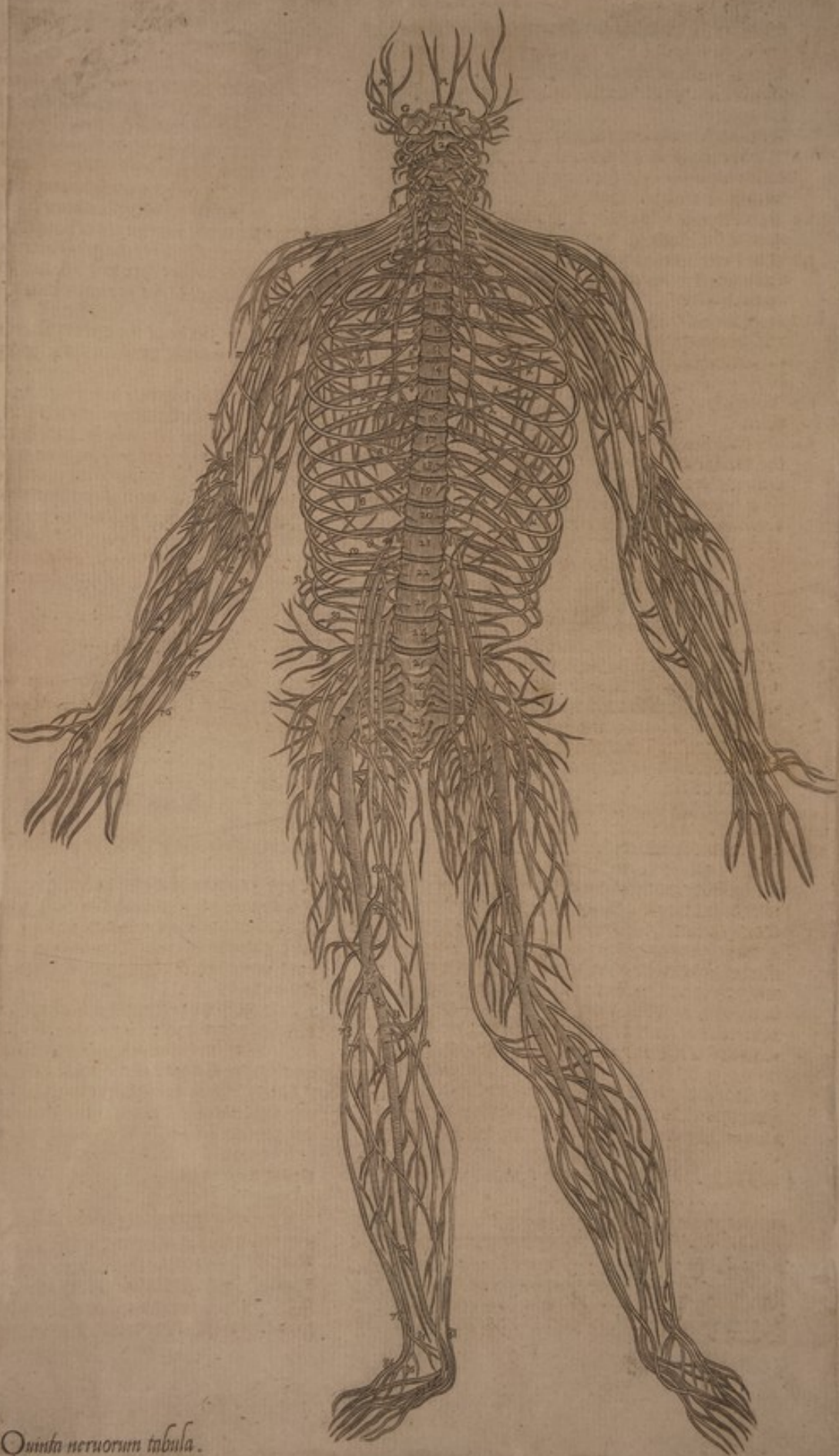
Although I open a plaine description of the seuenth payre of synowes of the byayne, in the first and second figure of synowes, sheweth all the order of the syre payre, and lykewise also both syrre and the

those synowes whych do turne & go backe agayne per I thought it not vnprofitable but very good pt I shuld here set forth a special or a seueral table of a synowes, whych is in nōbre the thyrde, together with the partes of the great and sharpe arterye, as muche therof as doth serue to declare & shewe the order and procedynge of the synowes, for so muche as physicions do so often talke and speake of these synowes, & that also the consyderynge of them with the eye is to all men very pleasaunt, for to beholde therein the maruelous workes of nature.

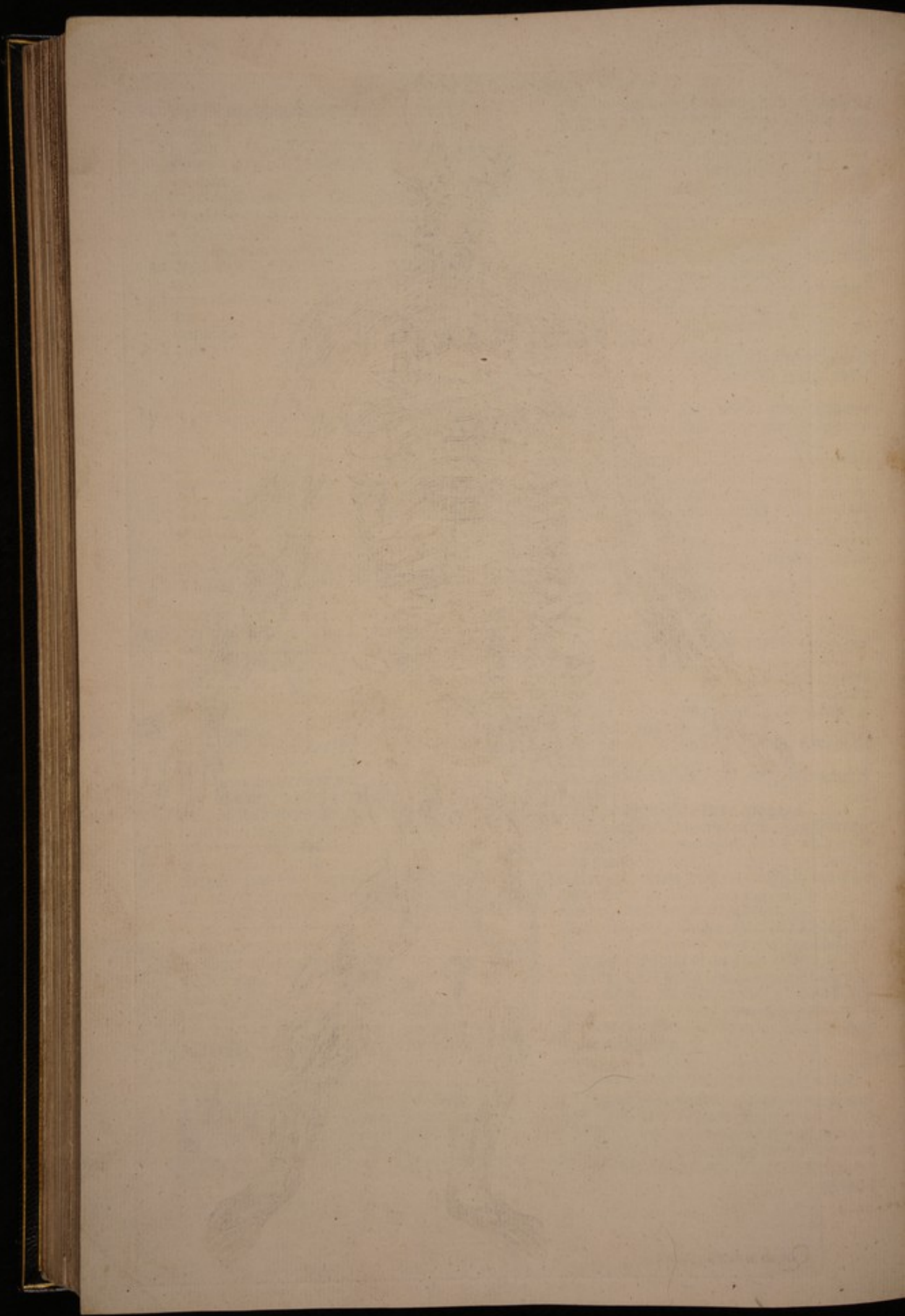
- A The springynge fourth of the great arterye from the left ventricle of the heart, where he spreadeth furth these two arteryes lyke crownes called *Coronales arterie*.
- B A trunkke or stocke of the greate arterye tourned backe downwarde towardes the rygge of the backe.
- C A braunche of the greate arterye goynge stopwyle hyward to the first rybbe on the left side, and runnyng furth afterwarde into the lefte hande.
- D A portion of the greate arterye goynge to the foreparte of the necke or throte by the cancell bone.
- E An arterye gongynge furth ouerthwartlye into the ryghte hande, but those braunches, whiche this and that marked with D doe putte furth you shall see in the bare or naked figure, whiche is vnder the greate arterye, and is the thyrde figure of the arteryes.
- F, F The arterye of slepe on the ryghte syde.
- G, G The lefte arterye of slepe.
- H And H sheweth the stocke of the sharpe arterye.
- I, K Two trunkes or stockes of the sharpe arterye, into whom this is first deuided into the lounges.
- L The upper part of the wynde pype, whole figures of the muscles, as of the tongue, and the bone whych is lyke v you haue all readye learned in the tables of muscles.
- M A kernel at eche syde growen to the roote of the wynde pype.
- N The ryghte stocke of the syre payre of synowes of the byayne.
- O The lefte stocke of the syre payre.
- P The braunches of a synowe on the ryghte syde ouer tourned to the arterye whiche is tourned ouer to the right arme hoole, and commynge together into one synowe, whiche somtyme consisteth but of one braunche.
- Q The right synowe returnynge backe.
- R The lefte smal braunches of the syre payre of the stocke, whych are tourned ouer toward the backe to the trunkke of stocke of the greate arterye.
- S The lefte synowe going backward, whych often tymes begynneth but to one epicle, the reste of a springynge furth of the syre payre of synowes, are to be sene in the naked and playne tables of the synowes of the byayne.
- T The declaration of the fourth table of synowes.



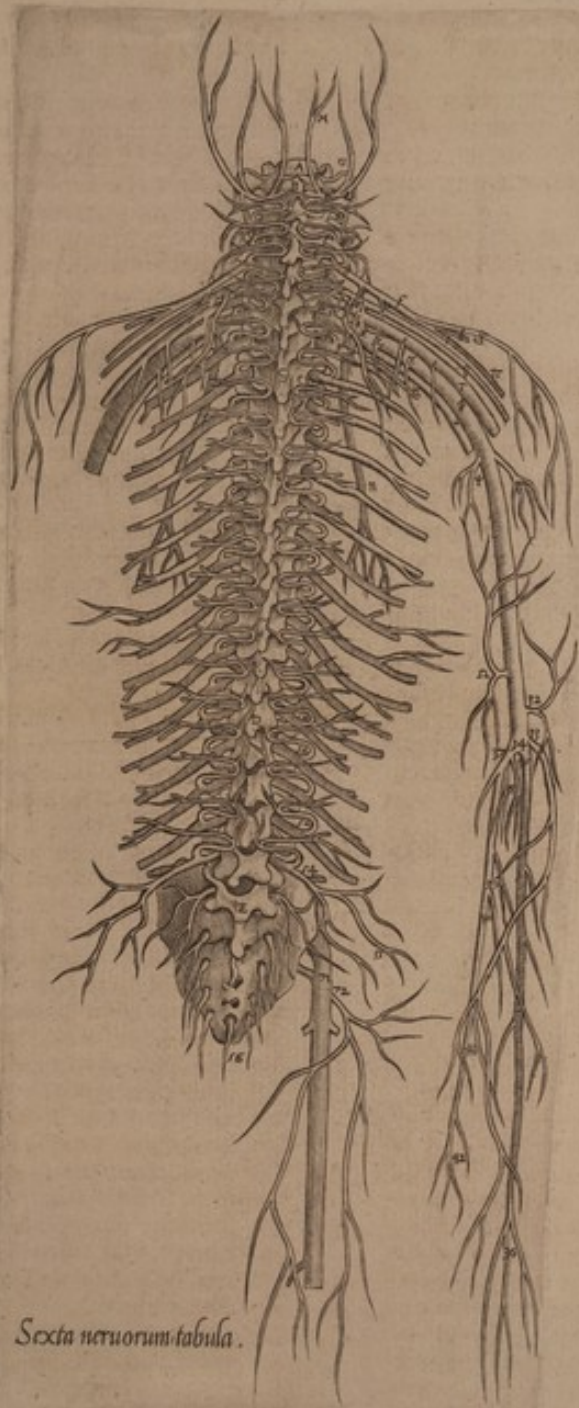
Thys present fourth figure serueth chieflye to the two tables nowe after folowynge, whiche shewe the naked and open processe & gongynge fourth of a synowes from the marpe of the backe. For here is ouerpe declared



Quinta nervorum tabula.







*Sexta nervorum tabula.*

**The table of the figures of sinowes.**

indicated the mary of the backe, whyche is called of the comūne sorte *Nachs*, from the lower parte at the roote of the bryayne (where he taketh hys begynnyng) euen to the forthest ende where it falleth forth of the lower seate of the holy bone.

**A** The begynnyng of the mary of the backe springyng out from the roote of the bryayne.

**B** In thys seate the marye of the backe, is nomore alone by hymselfe, but is lyke to many cordes, whych byng put altogether do go streyght forth.

**3, 4, 5, 6** **7** By these characters & 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 bryayne, whych rootes are seu rally noted wth they characters.

**9, 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 topntes of the necke, and the rootes of the seuen payres of sinowes of the marye of the backe are marked.

**8, 1, 9** From **D** to **E**, on the lefte syde, and from **7**, to **19**, on the rpyght syde, is shewed part of the mary of the backe, comprehended in the turning topntes of the breste, and then afterwarde are shewed the rootes of & twelwe payre of sinowes of & mary of the backe.

**F, 24** From **E** unto **F** on the lefte syde, and from **19** to **24**, on the rpyghte syde is shewed a parte of the marye of the backe occupyenge the tournynge topntes of the loynes, from whence the rootes of the fyue payre of synowes of the marye of the batke do take their begynnyng.

**G, 30** From **F** to **G** in & left syde & from **24** to **30** in the right syde is shewed also parte of the marye of the backe, conteyned in the syre bones of the holpe bone, and also the rootes of synowes, of marye of the syre payre, so that by these karacters, **7, 19, 24, and, 30**, are shewed furth in their betwe order of the thyrde payre of the synowes of the marye of the backe.

**H** The last and uttermost ende of & marye of & backe commynge out all alone fallynge downe from the ende of the holpe bone.

*The declaration of the karacters of the fyfte and syxte figures of synowes in the which the procedyng of the synowes of the marye of the backe is expreste.*



**H**e syxte figure of synowes sheweth the knytynge together of the bones of the backe on the backe syde, lyke wyle as the figure before, whyche is the fyfte figure, sheweth the same to the eyes on the fore syde. And afterwarde is sette forth in thys figure the whole order and course of the synowes of the marye in the backe, whyche is not so well seen in the table before, neyther the karacters myght so conveniently be set therein, as here in thys. But in bothe these figures, we haue yet sette the marye of the backe in the bones that the usibre and & goyng forth of the payres of synowes myghte the quicke lyer be seie, and because we haue al ready, set forth the marye of the backe cleare and naked of all bo-

nes. And by cause thys present declarattion of karacters is had common to bothe these figures following, and also that some karacters serue to both of them, and some agayne are peculyer but to one, we haue not without cause or reason put these notes **1, 2** to the letters accordyng as the sayde karacters doe serue, that withoute obscurynge of the figure, they whyche pertaine 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 tournynge topntes.

**1, 2, 3, 4** **5, 6, 7**. The seue turning topntes of & necke, & with these karacters are also declared & signified & payres of the synowes of the marye of the backe, which belonge to the hygher seate of the tournynge topnte on whome the numbze is wrytten.

**8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1**. The twelue topntes answeringe to the breste.

**20, 21, 22, 32, 24, 1**. The fyue tournynge topntes of the loynes.

**25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1**. Syre bones of the holy bone, but the bone whyche is called *Coxix*, we haue not here sette forth by cause it contayneth none of the marye of the backe, neyther is there anye sinowe commyng from hym.

**B, 2**. The first tournynge topnte of the necke.

**C, 2**. The first turning topnte of the backe answeringe to the breste, and so from **B** to **C** are noted seuen topntes of the necke.

**D, 2**. The first tournynge topnte of the loynes, and from **C** to **D** are exprest the twelue tournynge topntes answeringe to the breste.

**E, 2**. The begynnyng of the holy bone, and from **D** to **E** are seie the fyue tournynge topntes of the loynes.

**F, 2** The hyndermoore springynge furthe of the first payre of synowes of the marye of the batke now set in the turning topntes.

**G, 1, 2** The procedyng of the hyndermoore springynge furth of the first payre and his bryanches chiefelye noted that goe to the ouerthwarte proesse of the firste tournynge topnte there to be spredde into certayne muscles, whyche we shall explicate in the knytynge of the heades lest 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.

**1, 2** The hynder springynge furth of the seconde payre and with thys karacter the lesse bryanche of his springynge furth is marked.

**K, 2**. The thicker bryanche of the hinder springynge furth of the seconde payre.

**L, 2**. The topynge together of the bryanche of the thirde payre, to be noted in the firste figure wth **S** with the bryanche of the seconde payre, whyche is marked alone with **K**.

**M, 1, 2** The procedyng of the thicker bryanche of the seconde payre at the skryne 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 bryanche of the thyrde payre turned backe to the topnte of the seconde turning topnte

**S** of the



The table of the figures of synowes.

- of the necke, and bydinge hym selfe amonge the muscles of the toppe growing to in this seate. And when it toucheth the sayde popite it is carped outwarde by the equal procedynge of 8 muscles of the ryght syde which muscles do occupie the hynder partes of the necke, and the muscles of the lefte syde wyth them and from hence he is conuaided slopwise into the sydes, and this maner of procedynge 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, beyng deuyded into foure springinges furth, and 2. in the former figure sheweth the fyrste braunche grafte in the muscles whyche bowe the necke, & 2. in bothe of them springyeth the seconde springynge fourth, whyche goeth wyth the springynge furth of the foure paire to be noted wyth 1. 5. in the fyrste sheweth the thirde whyche is ioynd wyth the greater braunche of the hynder springynge furth of the seconde paire noted wyth 2. where we haue wyrtten L. in the seconde figure. T. sheweth in both of them the fourth springynge furth, of the former braunche of the thirde payre, grafte in the muscles, which are conuoyded in the ouerthwarde processe of the turning iointes.
- 4. 1.** The fourth payre. But because this present table of synowes shoulde not be darkened, or made obscure by othier muche spyllynge it wyth characters, we haue cast the characters of the fourth payre on the lefte syde, that the ryght syde beyng ouer burdened wyth characters myghte in this place be somewhat eased, and that the letters of the fyfte paire and of the payres folowynge myghte the more conuoloussly be expressed.
- 7. 1. 2.** The hynder braunches of the fourth payre.
- X. 1. 2.** The former braunche of the fourth payre, deuyded into thre other braunches forthe.
- Y** By 7. in the fyrste figure is shewed the fyrst springynge furth or braunche takynge vnto it 8 springynge furth of the thirde payre noted wyth 2. and 2. in the same figure sheweth the seconde springynge fourth bytributed into the muscles whyche doe occupie the ouerthwarde processe of the turning iointes.
- 3** And by this letter, 3. as also in 8 first figure declared 8 thirde braunche which goeth to the portion of the fyfte payre where as the synowe of the myddysse is constituted.
- 1. 5** The fyfte payre.
- 6. 1. 2.** The hynder braunche of the fyfte payre.
- 4. 1. 2.** The former braunche of the fyfte payre, retchynge forthe a braunch from his inner syde to the muscles which do bende the necke, which is leue betwene, 4. and this character 4.
- 4. 1.** The springynge forthe of the former braunche of the fyfte payre, conspyuynge and makynge a great portion of the synowe of the myddysse.
- 1. 2.** The former springynge forthe of the braunche of the fyfte payre whyche beyng hyd amongst the muscles, creepeth by to the toppe of the shoulder.
- 2. 1.** Those characters leue in the seconde after this maner, 7. note the springynge forthe of this braunche offered to 8 muscles which lift by 8 shoulder popite.
- 4. 1. 2.** The braunche of the springynge furth noted wyth
- retched furthe into the skynne that couereth the toppe of the shoulder, and the muscle which lyfeth by the arme.
- 6. 1. 2.** A braunche of that braunche which is noted wyth 5. grafte in a parte of the muscle whyche lyfeth by the arme, whyche taketh hys begynnynge from the toppe of the canel bone and the toppe of the shoulder, where the shoulder is ioynd to the canell bone.
- 1. 1. 2.** A braunche also of the springynge furth whyche is noted wyth 5. grafte in a parte of the muscle which lyfeth by the arme, whyche lyfeth forthe from the popite of the shoulder blade, but the springynge fourth of thys braunche noted wyth 1. which springynge forthe is stretched out into the skynne of the arme, shal be springyng in bothe the figures wyth 7. beyng the notes of the synowes of the arme.
- 6. 1.** The fyxe payre, 2. the hynder braunche of the fyxe parte.
- 1. 1.** The former braunche of the fyxe payre. sheweth a syde whyche is brought from the fyxe payre towarde 2. whyche is the synowe of the myddysse.
- 1. 1. 2.** The synowe of the myddysse made of the thre synowes or yonge springes noted wyth 1. 1. and 2. and that the synowe of bothe sydes is ledde forthe slopwise as well in the fyrste figure as in the latter, the cause is that 8 pannicles which do as it wer a hedge in the breste by course of the infoldynge of the harte the which infoldynge these pannicles doe compassse and go aboute doe in this place swel forthe.
- 1. 1. 1.** The order or procedynge of the synowe of the myddysse, goynge into the myddysse.
- 1. 2. 2.** A braunche of the fyxe payre goynge into the hollow seate of the shoulder blade and carped forth to dyuerse muscles.
- 1. 1. 2.** The infoldynge or enclosynge of the braunche of the former fyxe payre with the braunches of the last payre, and a portion therof comynge to the arme, 7. 1. the seuenth payre.
- 7. 1.** The hynder braunche of the seuenth payre, spredde abroad here, with other braunches also.
- 1. 1.** The comynge together of the seuenth payre wyth the payres nexte to it, which bringeth forth the synowes to the arme.
- 1. 1. 1. 2.** These are 8 springinges forth of the seuenth payre or rather of the thirde synowe goynge to the arme, and to be marked with 7. which come to the muscles of this place, which doe moue the arme and the shoulder blade.
- 8. 1.** The eyght payre or the eyght of the payres of the maye of the backe sette on the first of the iointes of the breste.
- 2. 1.** The latter braunche of the eyght payre.
- 2. 1. 2.** The goynge together of the eyght payre with the seuenth payre from whence are certayne synowes stretched into the arme.
- 1. 1.** The springynge furth of the eyght payre, by 8 byper seate of the first rybbe of the breste, and creepynge into the highest parte of the breste.
- 2. 1. 2.** Cycles of the eyght payre, or rather of the fourth synowe, which goeth into the arme, which is spred abroad on the muscles of this seate.
- 9. 1.** The nyth payre.
- 1. 1. 2.** The hynder braunche of the nyth payre.
- 1. 1.** Lesse thys letter 7 beyng nyth vnto Y should lesse

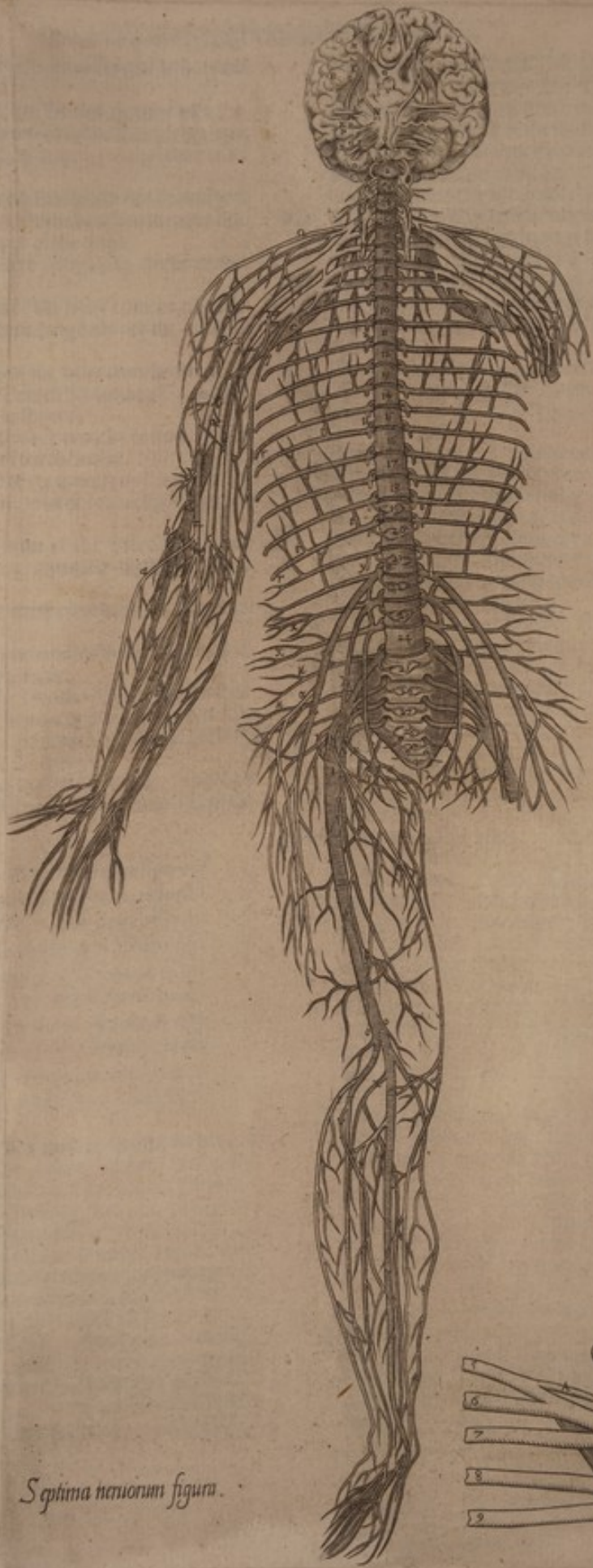
the syghte thereof, we haue marked the former braunche of the nyth payre with a notyng here the springynge furth of his braunche stretched out to the sicke rybbe.

- 3.1 Cycles of the braunche noted **W** & **A** which braunches are brought furth to  $\beta$  muscles strowed on  $\beta$  brest. But these cycles are moze clearelye expresse in the payres folowing.
- 10.11. 12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20. Here are noted payres of synowes from the nyth into the twentieth, vnto whome is almoste al one order of springynge furth, and chiefelye in the spaces betwene the rybbes.
- 11.1 Cycles augmentynge the braunche of the sinowes betwene  $\beta$  ribbes, being of  $\beta$  syre payre of sinowes of the braune, which are stretched forth to the rotes of the rybbes vnder the cote, which groweth in the rybbes.
- 11.1.1. In  $\beta$  right syde of  $\beta$  former fygure are noted braunches rumpynge forth from the synowes betwene the rybbes into the muscles, wth a dyuerse ordre, whyche are strowed on  $\beta$  brest but we haue marked these braunches moze expresse on the lefte syde.
- 11.1.2. For, and doe note braunches stretched forth to the hygher parte of the muscle, which byngeth the arme to the brest, whose fybes on thymie skyns are brought downwarde lyke as these present braunches, but wth .x.x. are shewed braunches rumpynge forth into the lower seate of this muscle and turned by agayne slopyse.
- 11.1.3. Furthermoze by .x.x. are shewed braunches, stretched forth to the slope descendynge muscle of the bely or Abdomen.
- 11.1.4. These braunches brought 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 wonderful pleasaunte to be sene and looked on, must be marked in the cuttynge rather than here: where all can not be expresse and set forth.
- 11.1.5. Is bestowed on the ryghte syde, shewynge a braunche of the synowe, graunted to the heade of the seate called the nepell.
- 11.1.6. Small braunches commynge from the eyghtene and the nyntene payre, and goynge to the begynnyng of the syrte muscle of mounge the thyghe.
- 11.1.7. The fyrste sinowe commynge to the arme, which is digested into the skyn of the outersyde of the arme, but in bothe the fygures  $\beta$  betokeneth the seconde synowe goynge vnder the arme,  $\tau$  the thyrde  $\phi$  the fourth  $\ast$  the fyfte and  $\circ$  the syrte.
- 11.1.8. The seconde synowe goynge to the arme, which we haue expresse and set forth here moze slender than in the seuenth fygure of synowes noted by .5.
- 11.1.9. Springynge furth of the seconde synowe, which are digested in the heades of  $\beta$  former muscle which do bowe the cubyte.
- 11.1.10. The thyrde synowe commynge to the arme. But where as the seconde and the thyrde synowes are drawn somewhat moze to the outersyde of the arme, then accordynge to Nature, it is done for this consideration, that the synowes beinge there sette moze a sunder then they are in the bodye naturally myght the better be percepued.

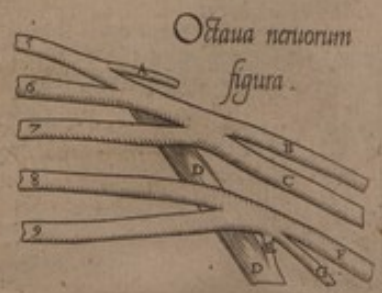
- 11.1.11. The springynge furth of the thyrde synowe, fallynge furth into the skynne, betwene the muscle bynnyng the arme to the breste, and the muscle that byngeth the arme vpwarde.
- 11.1.12. A small braunche of the thyrde synowe offered to the heade beinge of the hynder muscle of the bowers of the cubyte.
- 11.1.13. A springynge furth of the thyrde synowe spredde abroad in the skyn of the former seate of the Arme.
- 11.1.14. Here is noted the goynge and metynge together of the portion of the thyrde synowe with the seconde. And we haue often tymes obserued the thyrde synowe to be augmented and made greater of the seconde, lyke as in the nexte fygure folowynge being the seuenth of synowes.
- 11.1.15. The seconde synowe after the goynge together of hys portion with the thyrde synowe, creppynge downwarde.
- 11.1.16. A cycle of the seconde longe synowe stretched forth into the head, and of the muscle, bynnyng downe the lesse bone of the cubyte.
- 11.1.17. 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 iointes of the thombes vnder the skyn where the lower  $\Delta$  is set.
- 11.1.18. A braunche of the seconde synowe somewhat thicker than that before named which is marked with  $\Delta$  being strait way deuided into two springynge forth, marked wth these letters,  $\Delta$  and  $\Sigma$ .
- 11.1.19. The hygher braunche of that braunche marked wth  $\phi$  creppynge vnder the skynne by the insyde of the longe muscle whiche byngeth the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.
- 11.1.20. The lower springynge furth of the braunche marked wth  $\phi$ .
- 11.1.21. Two princypall braunches of that springynge forth noted **W**,  $\Sigma$  led forth with many springynge by the inner seate of the cubyte vnto the palme of the hande, accordynge to the delineacion in  $\beta$  ryght hande.
- 11.1.22. The fourth synowe goynge vnder the arme, the springynge forth of this synowe although they be exquisitly set forth in both the fygures yet are the characters put onely on the latter fygure, lest the fyrste shoulde wth the lettynge on of many fygures be obscured.
- 11.1.23. Springynge forth of the fourth synowes spredde vpon the muscles whiche do stretche out aboute.
- 11.1.24. A braunche of the fourth synowe goynge forth into the skynne of the hynder parte of the arme, and the seate of the ioynte of the cubyte.
- 11.1.25. A springynge forth of the fourth synowe, goynge to the skynne brought ouer the lower seate of the outersyde of the arme.
- 11.1.26. A braunche of the fourth synowe which is stretched out to the skynne of the oute region of the cubyte to the wreste.
- 11.1.27. A deuysyon of the fourth sinow of the outer knobbe of the shoulder.
- 11.1.28. The hygher braunche of the sayde deuysyon.
- 11.1.29. The order of the springynge forth of the hygher braunche noted wth .35. into the outer seate of the thombe the forsyngar and the myble syngar.

The table of the figures of synowes.

- 37.2. The lower bzaunche of the deuission marked with 34. stretched furthe to the bygger bone of the cubyte.
- 38.2. Here are shewed springnges furth of the lower bzaunche marked with .27. grafte into the muscles byyngngne theyr begynnngne from the bitter knob of the Moulder.
- 39.4.0. 41.2. With these notes are noted bzaunches which springe forth of that lower bzaunche, whyche is broughte to the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche the sayde lower bzaunche doeth offre and bring to the begynnnges of the muscles commynge downe from the bitter region of the bygger bone of the cubyte alonge the length thereof.
- 42.2. The ende of the bzaunche whiche is stretched oute to the bygger bone of the cubyte marked with 37. and ponge springnges, whiche the sayde bzaunche doeth deliuer to the ioynte of the wreste with the cubyte.
- 43.1. The fyfte synowe goynge into the arme.
- 43.1. The order of the thyrde and the fourth synowes of them whiche comme to the arme diffused on the muscles occupynge the insyde of the cubyte.
- 44.1. A bzaunche of the thyrde synowe putte furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and afterwarde digested into the insyde of the thombe, the former synger, and the middle synger.
- 45.1. A bzaunche of the fyfte synowe fastened to the bygger bone of the cubyte sendynge hys bzaunches to the inner seate of the litle synger, the ryng synger, and the myddle synger.
- 46.1. A bzaunche of that bzaunche fastened to the bygger bone of the cubyte marked with 45. springngne furth to the bitter side of the litle synger, the ryng synger, and the myddle synger.
- 47.1. The syxte synowe, pertaynngne to the arme.
- 47.1. The ende of the syxte synowe, endynng not farre from the knyttynge of the wreste to the cubyte.
- 48.48.1. Synowes runnyng furth from the syxte synowe into the skynne, to whom the sayde syxte synowe is broughte.
- 20.21. 22.23.24.1. Fyve payre of synowes commynng furth of the ioyntes of the loynes.
- 49.49.1. A bzaunche takynng his begynnngng from the twentieth payre, and he is led furthe with the arterye of seide to the resticle.
- 50.50.1. A procedynge of synowes by the muscles of the Abdomen.
- 51.1. Bzaunches frome the synowes, offered to the muscles of the Abdomen runnyng furth into the muscle, by whom the arme is brought toward the lower partes of the backe.
- 52.52.2. The vnder bzaunches of the synowes commynng furth of the ioyntes of the loynes. For the more, the small bzaunches, whiche in the fyfte figure belonge vnto these karacters. 20. 21. 22. are they that increase the bzaunche of the syxte payre of synowes, of the bzaunche stretched forth to the rootes of the spynes, and of the small bzaunches digested in the begynnngne of the syxte muscle of mounge the thighe. But the small bzaunches belongynge to .23. and .24. are they whiche are presented to the muscles of bowynng this parte of the backe.
- 25.26 27.28.29.30.1. Syxte payres of synowes of the holpe bone, and the small bzaunches whyche are nexte these in numbze are they whiche are infolded about the neckes of the bladder, & the Matrit, and whyche lyketwyle doe runne to the muscles of the arse.
- 53.1. A springngne furth of the fyrste payre of the holpe bone, or of the twentieth and fyfte payre, ledde furth to the inner seate of the huckle bone, and to the muscles of the Abdomen, goynge furthe of the sayde huckle bone.
- 54.2. A springngne furth of the twentieth and fyfte payre, goynge to the knobbe of the huckle bone, offerynge there his bzaunches to the muscles, and to the skyn of the buttockes. And hether doe pertayne also small bzaunches from the payre folowynge.
- 55.2. Here is a bzaunche of the springngne furth noted with .54. presented there to the muscle.
- 56.1.2. The ende of the marpe of the backe, fallynge here furth, vndeuided or without a felowe.
- 57.1. The fyrste synowe goynge vnder the thigh.
- 58.1. A bzaunche of the fyrste synowe commynge to the skynne of the thigh or the legge.
- 59.1. A portion of the fyrste synowe of the legge infolded with muscles.
- 60.1. The seconde synowe creapyngne into the legge.
- 61.1. A bzaunche of the seconde synowe of the legge, creapyngne alonge the inner seate of the thyghe and the skynne vnder the skynne vnto the hepyth of the foote.
- 62.1. A distribution or deuission of the bzaunche marked with 61. into the hepyth of the foote.
- 63.1. Poynte springnges of the bzaunches marked with 61. worthy to be noted, digested into the skynne compallyngne aboute the former seate of the knee.
- 64.1. A portion of the seconde synowe of goynge into the legge, enterynge vnder the lower partes of the thyghe.
- 65.1. The principallest and chiefest bzaunche of that portion whiche we haue noted with .64. grafte in the fyfte muscle of mounge the thighe.
- 66.1. The thyrde synowe parteynng to the thyghe.
- 67.1. A bzaunche of the thyrde synowe goynng to the legge, digested into the muscles occupynng the hole of the bone aboute the pryuy membres.
- 68.1. A bzaunche of the thyrde synowe led forth into the skynne of the thyghe.
- 69.1. A portion of the thyrde synowe abydyng in the depth of the thyghe, and infolded with muscles.
- 70.1. The chiefest bzaunche of the forsayde portion sente into the seconde muscle of the mouers of the skynne.
- 71.1.2. The fourth and the thyrkest synowe of them which doe goe into the thigh.
- 72.1.2. The springngne furth of the fourth synowe spred for the moste parte into the skynne of the vnder seate of the thigh.
- 73.1. Litle bzaunches of the fourth synowe drawn out into the heades of the muscles, whose begynnngne dependeth frome the appendaunce of the hyppoc bone.
- 74.1. A bzaunche of the fourth synowe presented to a portion of the fourth muscle of mounge the thighe, byyngngne hys fyfte begynnngne from the bone of the thyghe, runnyngne furth straye waye into the skynne, whych is brought ouer or about the lower seate



Septima nervorum figura.



Остатки нервов  
figura.



The table of the figures of sinowes.

- seate of the hynder region of the thyghe, & the ioint of the knee.
- 75.1. Branches of the fourth synowe goynge into the legge, whych are offered to the heades of the muscles byngynge they: be gynnynge frō the lower heades of the thighe.
- 76.1. A deuision of the fourth synow into two branches inequall of thickenes, whiche deuision is made betwene the lower heades of the thigh.
- 77.1. The thynner and vtter truncke or stocke of the sayde deuision.
- 78.1. A spryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke, goynge vnder the skynne compassynge aboute the outspide of the synowe.
- 79.1. A spryngynge furth of the vtter truncke, stretched furth vnder the skyn, which skyn compasseth about the former seate of the synowe.
- 80.1. The inner and the thicker truncke or stocke of the great deuision of the fourth synowe.
- 81.1. A spryngynge furth of the inner truncke or stocke, spredde on the skynne, whiche couereth the hynder parte of the synowe.
- 82.1. The spryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke or stocke compassed or myngled wth the inner truncke.
- 83.1. A distribution of the inner truncke, in the lower seate of the foote.
- 84.1. A portion of the branche noted with 73, goynge to the vpper parte of the foote.
- 85.1. 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 hynder parte of the foote is knytte to the synowe.
- 86.1. A branche of the inner truncke goynge to the vpper parte of the fore, depely hidynge him selfe in the meane whyle.

The declaration of the seventh figure of synowes, whiche sheweth the spryngynge furth of the seventh payre of synowes, that are brought out of the brayne and the begynnynge of the marve in the backe, and it also setteth furth the distribution, and order of all that brynge their begynnynge from the marve of the backe, beyng there conteyned, lyke as the declaration of this figure shal shew.



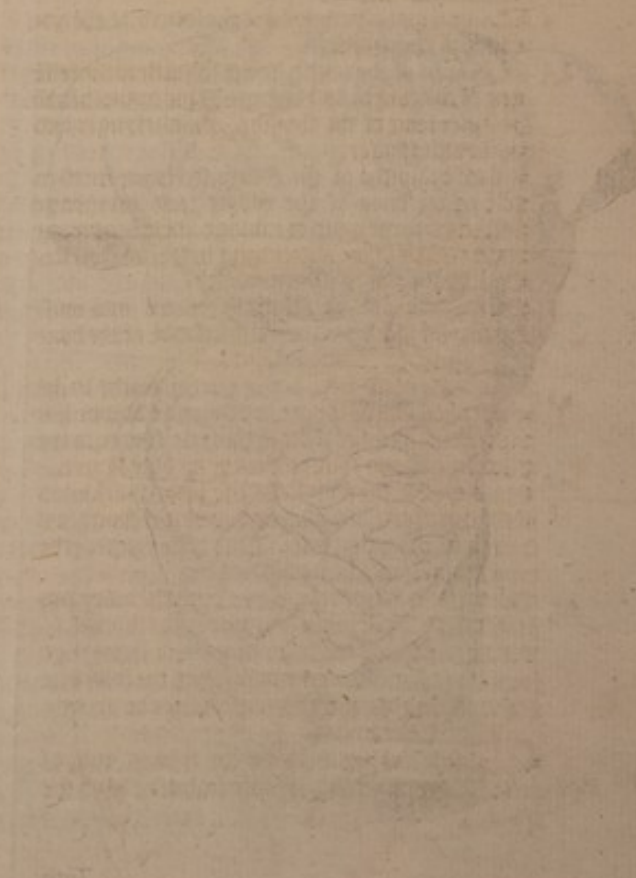
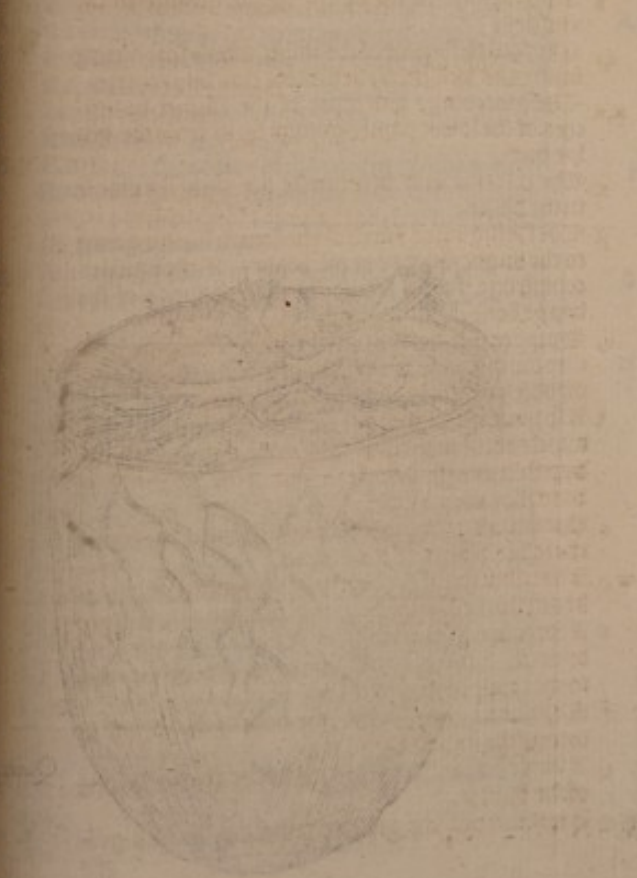
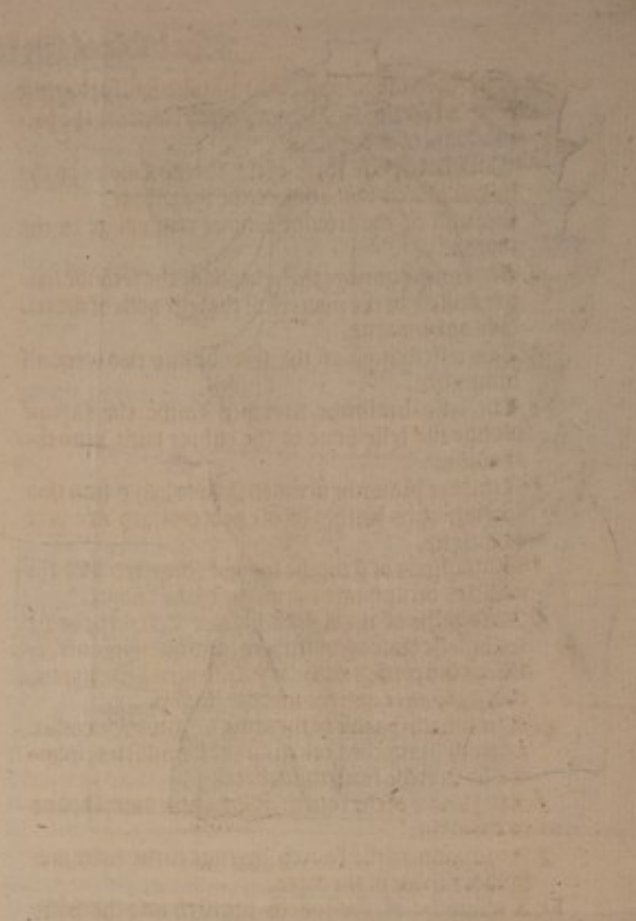
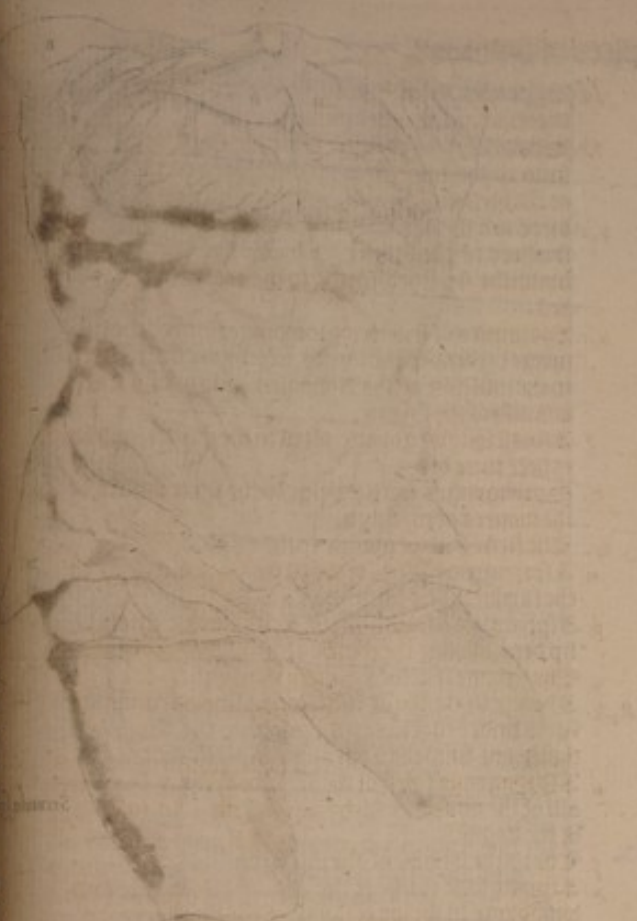
In this present figure we haue in such maner drawn furthe the brayne wth his hynder parte called *Cerebellum*, and also the spryngynge furth of the brayne, as in the roote therof it appeareth, the scull beyng curte of, whiche you maye well perceyue in beholynge the hynder parte of the heade. And that the characters might the better be sette to and perceyued we haue drawn forth this figure as though it shoulde lacke the one of the armes or legges by cause the declaration of them both are one.

Here is noted the roote of the brayne of the other syde, and the waye wherby the payre whych hangereth for-

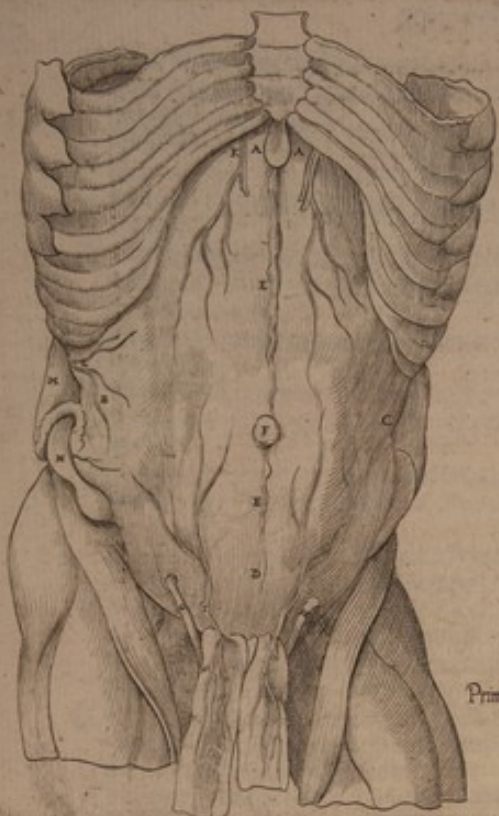
- warde to the hyghest parte of the two nosethreils, called of some men *manilla: is processus*. Wherwith that parte of the brayne that goeth vnder the large concauities and holownes of the skull, whych consisteth at the syde of the holownes where the carnel is sette which doeth receaue the stegme of the brayne. And noteth principally the hynder seate of the brayne.
- D. The hynder selle of brayne called *Cerebellum*.
- E. The ryght processe and goynge forth of the brayne, seruyng to the instrument of smellynge.
- F. The spryngynge forth of the ryght synow of syght.
- G. The goynge 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. The lesse roote of the thyrde payre.
- L. The thycher roote of the thyrde payre.
- M. The fourth payre.
- N. The thynner roote of the fyfte payre.
- O. The goodlyest and sayrest roote of the fyft payre.
- P. A thynne coueryng wherinto the fyfte payre is chiefly dissolued to the instrument of hearynge.
- Q. Spryngynge forth of the greater roote of the fyft payre, of whych thys goeth out by the bynde hole, the other by a hole belongynge 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 procedynge or goynge furth of the synowes of thys seuenth payre, nother we thincke it muche necessarye so to doe syth they are moste dysygentye sette furth in the seconde figure of synowes.
- V. The begynnynge of the marve in the backe, oute of the middle of the roote of the brayne.
- O. The seate of the marve of the backe, where it goeth out of the scull.
- 1.2. These characters of numbres doe sette furth 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 thyrte payre of synowes, whiche sprynge oute of the marve of the backe, the order and procedynge of the whiche synowes I haue sette forth by myne owne mynde with all dysygnce and playnes in thys table as muche as maye be. But by cause thys place requireth but a small declaration with characters, we wyl not note all the branches of the synowes with their characters or letters.
- P. The righte synowe of the myddyffe, whiche with out anye further busynes of characters you may see to be fashioned oute from the spryngynge furthe of the fourth, fyfth and syxte payre of synowes, and it is an easye thyng to vnderstande thys declaration therof, yf you conferre the processe of synowes of the first figure vnto thys picture.
- Q. A synowe commynge from the fyfte payre and distributed into the skynne, coueryng the heygth of the shoulde, and afterwarde chieflye into the muscle, whiche moueth the arme.
- R. The first synowe of the arme, and his branches runnyng out here into the skynne.
- S. The seconde synowe of the arme, with his branches goynge furth into the former muscle of the bowlers of the cubite.

The table of the figures of synowes.

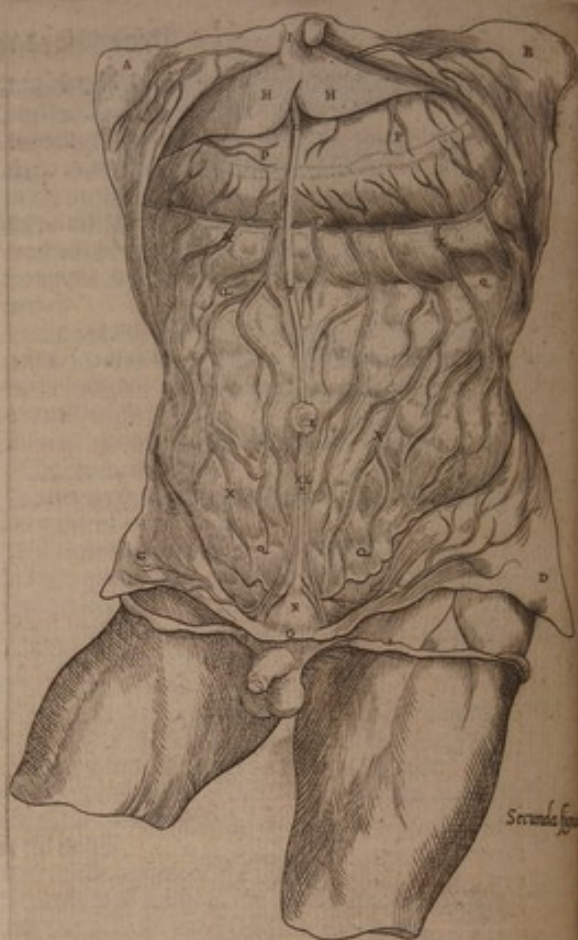
- 7** The thynde synowe of the arme with hys springing forth offered to the skynne, which couereth the former seate of the arme.  
**7** The springynge forth of the thynde synowe to the hinder muscle of the bowers of the cubyte.  
**X** Portion of the seconde synowe commynge to the thynde.  
**7** A braunche goynge to the heade of the seconde longer muscle of the mouers of the lesse bone of the cubyte downward.  
**2** The distribution of the seconde into two inequall braunches.  
**4** The lesse braunche stretched forth the skynne alonge the lesse bone of the cubyte euen vnto the thombe.  
**7** A thicker braunche deuided straye waye into two springynge forth, whose procedynge are here manifeste.  
**8** Successions of the thynde synowe, digested into the muscles occupynge the insyde of the cubyte.  
**2** A braunche of the thynde synowe stretched furthe to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and offerynge afterwarde his cycles and ponge springes to the thombe, the forefynger, and the myddle finger.  
**14** The fourth synowe of the arme. And the neather noteth braunches taken out of the muscles, whiche do stretche forth the cubyte.  
**7** A braunche of the fourth going to the inner skynne of the arme.  
**2** A braunche of the fourth, goynge to the vtter and hinder skynne of the arme.  
**bb** A braunche of the fourth digested into the vtter skynne of the cubyte.  
**3** The principall distribution of the fourth, at the goynge in of the cubyte.  
**kk** A braunche of the fourth stretched forth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and bynngynge his braunches to the inner seate of the thombe, the forefynger and the myddle finger.  
**ll** A small braunche of the fourth stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and bynngynge braunches to the muscles takinge their beginninge from hys inner syde, and endynge before the wrefte.  
**m** The fyfte synowe of the arme.  
**n** The procedynge of the fyfte synowe into muscles springynge from the inner knobbe of the bone of the arme.  
**oo** A braunche of the fyfte payre retched forth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and castynge abrode his muscles to the inner seate of the lytle finger, to the ryng finger, and sonnyne to the myddle finger.  
**p** Braunches of the sayd braunche, bowled backward to the vtter seate of the hande, and dyspensynge hys cycles to the vtter seate of the lytle finger, the ryng finger, and the myddle finger.  
**1.7** The syxte synowe of the arme, wyth the order and procedynge therof, taken only vnder the skynne. And as touchynge the beginninge and springynge forth of the synowes of the arme wyth the foldynge and knyttynge of them, they may easelye be perceyued without characters.  
**7.7.7** Here are the synowes betwene the rybbes, cutte of at that place where they tolme forwarde wyth the rybbes.
- ss** Braunches brought into the hynder partes whiche are sene bare or without couerynge.  
**1.7** Synowes procedynge after the same order goynge to the muscles whiche are spred on the bones of the breste.  
**1.2** Here are shewed braunches of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne, whiche doe encrease the braunche stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes.  
**xx** Braunches of synowes procedynge 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.  
**7** A small synowe goynge often to the testicle, and he is here cutte of.  
**2** Springynge forth goynge to the syxte muscle of the mouers of the thigh.  
**c.** The fyfte synowe goynge to the thigh.  
**a** A springynge furth of the fyfte synowe goynge to the skynne.  
**β** A springynge forth of the fyfte synowe throucke by depe amonge the muscles.  
**7** The seconde synowe goynge to the thigh.  
**7.7** A ponge braunche of the seconde synowe runnyng furth vnder the skyn by the insyde of the thigh and the skynne vnto the vpper partes of the foote.  
**8** A springynge forth of the seconde synowe drawn out of the muscles whiche occupye the former seate of the thigh.  
**7** The thirde synowe of the thigh.  
**14** A springynge forth of the thirde synowe infoldynge and wrappynge in the inner skynne of the thigh.  
**8** A springynge forth of the thirde synowe goynge to the muscles.  
**1.7** The fourth synowe of the thigh, whose springynge forth is as well perceyued as the thre vpper moze.  
**xx** The procedynge and order of the former braunches of the lower payres goynge forth from the holpe bone.  
**2** The extremitie and vttermoste poynce of the marpe in the backe.  
**14** The springynge furth of the fourth synowe going to the thigh, spredde at the heades of the muscles commynge forth from the appendaunce of the hypp bone.  
**v** Springynge of the fourth synowe runnyng forth into the latter or hynder skynne of the thigh, to the myddle parte of the length of the thigh.  
**7** A springynge forth chiefely goynge vnto the fourth muscle of the mouers of the skynne, and afterwarde digested into the hynder skynne of the thigh wyth vnto the knee.  
**o** Braunches growynge forth into the muscles from the lower heades of the thighe.  
**7.7** A distribution of the fourth synowe into two trunkes or stocks, the lesse, and the bigger.  
**s** A springynge forth of the lesse trunke goynge oute dyuerfly into the outter skynne of the thigh euen to the topp of the snale toe.  
**7** A braunche goynge to the lesse bone of the skynne amonge the muscles.  
**u** A small braunche wrappynge in the former skynne of the skynne.  
**φ** A braunche of the greater trunk of stocks digested







Prima figura.



Secunda figura.



Tertia figura.



Quarta figura.

The table of the figures of sinowes.

ted in the spine on the insyde of the spine, vnto the greates toe.

A bzaunche of the greater troncke or stocke retched forth to the hynder spine of the caulfe of the legge.

A bzaunche also of the greater troncke or stocke goynge through the lygament, and topnyng the hynder bone of the legge to the former in þ place where the sayd two bones do open a sonder, and then rennyng forth to the hyghest parte of the toes.

The chiefe portion or parte of the greater troncke, goynge to the neather partes betwene the spine bone and þ heele, presentynge circles or bzaunches to euery one of the toes.

The declaracion in the eyght figure of the synowes perteynyng to all the bande.



I haue take in hand to expresse a set forth in this present figure þ unfoldynge, which is vpon þ first ryb in þ fourthe parte as (Vesalius doeth saye) all together naked, euen so as I sawe it in the laste Anatomie in the vniuersite of Padua. And that this delineation myght be the better sette forth, he hath imagined here, all the bzaunches to be cutte frome the fyfte, the syxte, the seuenth, the eyghte and the nyynth 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 synowe this in foldynge in euerye manlyke, because in the Anatomie and dissection it appeareth oft tymes other wise. Here foloweth the karacters wherewith thys figure is expresse and sette forth.

- 6.7 These are the rootes of the payres whiche doe constitute the synowes, whiche goe vnder into the arme, in that parte cutte of where as they fell forth frome the turnynge ioyntes.
- 8.9 And the synowes of the arme are cutte of in that same verie place where they begynne to fall into the arme.
- A Thys is a portio of the fyfte payre, from whence is brought a synowe 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 fyfte payre and the syxte, and taketh also a portio from the hynder seate of the goynge together of the seuenth payre, & afterward creepynge vnder the goynge together of the eyght & the nyynth payre, doeth take affo to it, fro þ goynge together of þ bzaunche marked with E. And also fro what commixions & knytynge of goynge together of synowes: the other synowes doe procede it is well ynough knowne, vnalesse you maye karacters, so that I doe sette but one karacter, yea, to those whiche doe goe to the arme.
- E The fyfte synowe goynge into the arme,

G The syxte synowe goynge into the arme, but þ you wyl haue a moore perfecte knowledge of thys in foldynge you maye beholde and consider wel the seuenth figure 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 because of the neyghbourhead and nyghnes of the partes together, we wyl treat of the instrumentes seruyng to generation.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyrste figure.



As in thys fyrst figure is set forth so greates a portio of the bodye of a man as shall suffice to the declaration of the seate of Peritonium. And thus in thys figure is expresse the former seate of Peritonium, whiche couereth all the former parte of the bealpe vnder the muscles of Abdomen deliuered by the order of Anatomie or cuttyng from the eyght muscles of þ Abdomen, whiche Peritonium is in no parte cutte awaye.

- A. B. C. D. wth these karacters Peritonium is marked, and the endes thereof are as it were w these letters lymitted the wyng holwe farre the Peritonium is stretched oute.
- E. F. A lyne procedynge from the sharpe greystell of the breste bone, procedynge and goynge to the topning together of the bone aboue the priuue members, to the whiche the synowie thynnes of the muscles of the Abdomen descendynge and ascendynge stopwise, do growe verie faste.
- F The Hauell whiche we vse to referue in cuttyng (the muscles of þ Abdomen beynge cut awaye) vntill we haue conuenient season to make demonstration of the vessels of the sayde Hauell.
- G The seide vessels on the left syde, as yet in folded & wrapped in their thynne tunicles and skyns, whiche they haue taken and borrowed of Peritonium.
- H The seide vessels on the ryghte syde.
- I A bayne and an arterie, whiche are cheslye retched forth to the lower seate of the strayghte muscles of the abdomen, of the whiche here hangeth out also a portio.
- K A bayne and an arterie, whiche brought forth vnder the bone of the breste fall forth into the former seate of the abdomen, cheslye broughte and presented to the strayte muscles of the abdomen, and also wrappynge in all the vpper moore seate of the sayde abdomen, lyke as those whiche we marked wth L. doe in folde & wrappe the lower seate whiche is nexte to the bone aboue the priuue members.
- L Bzaunches and baynes runnyng forth into the sydes of Peritonium whiche couereth the former parte of the bealpe vnder the muscles of Abdomen, whiche baynes are broughte frome those baynes, whiche growe oute frome the bayne laced

G.iii. synge

## The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

lyng a felow of frome the holowe bayne lytle toyntes where as hys stocke or stalcke is gatherd by to the toyntes of the loynes.

**M** A portion of the ouerthwart muscels of the Abdomen, pulled from *Peritonium* and turned backwarde.

**N** Here is sene naked or bare the seate of the huckell bone, to the whyche the muscels of the Abdomen whych go slopwise and ouerthwarte are comitryd. 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 requisite here to shewe those partes whych for that cause are added to the fygure, that the 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, deliuered from the muscels of the Abdomen, and the begynnynge of the thyghes onely deliuered from the skynne, for as muche as in the tables befoze or here after in the tables folowynge all those thynges shalbe more largely treated of.

*The declaration of the seconde fygure, and of the karacters of the same.*

**T** Hys second fygure foloweth in the order effectio next after the first. For here is *Peritonium* so deuyded wth a strapte lyne frome the sharpe grystell of the brest bone, vnto the bone aboute the priuue membris that we haue not hurte any of the vessels of the Hauel, & as yettwarde the insition or cuttyngge be made ouerthwarte from the lefte huckell bone to the ryght, the foure angles or corners of *Peritonium* are sene touned ouer from the former seate of the bodye to the lynder. Furthermore, here appeareth also to the eyes, a parte of the Hauel wth hys vessels, which befoze were fastened to the sayde *Peritonium*. And mozeouer thys present fygure doeth shewe a portion of a pece of the lyuer, and the seate or place of the ventricule or maue, and the situation also of the caule broughte aboute the entraples, whyche place the caule doeth optayne, whan it is drawn wth the handes (in the cuttyngge) towarde the bone aboute the priuue membris, as whan it is founde drawn agayne vpwarte towarde the lefte syde (as it chaunceth oftentimes) and as it is sene in the fygure folowynge.

**M, C, D** The foure partes of *Peritonium* cut one frome another, and bowed ouer backwarde, so that the inner region or place of the former seate of *Peritonium* by the order of cuttyngge doeth here appeare manifest and open.

**B** The Hauel deliuered from *Peritonium*.

**F** A bayne reached oute frome the Hauel to the lyuer.

**G** A goping in of the bayne of the Hauel into the chyln or openynge of the lyuer.

**H, H** A portion of the lyuer appearynge oute of the gybbons or swell seate thereof.

**I** The principall lygament of the knytters of the lyuer to the myddle, which 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 Hauell 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 arterye.

**M** The waye by the which the vyne of the childe is purged frome the bottome of the bladder to the lefconde cote, which wrappeyth him.

**N** The bottome of the bladder.

**O** The knyttynge together of *Peritonium* to the bottome of the bladder.

**P** The former parte of the ventricule which is nether covered with the lyuer nor the caule. Thys seate appeareth for thys cause the greater or larger because the ventricule whome we haue here sette furth was greatly pulled vp or fylled with wynde, lykelike as the bladder of thys dead body was lyft vp somewhat hygher then accordynge to the naturall course aboute the bones of the priuue membris in the higher parte thereof.

**Q, Q, Q, R** The caule.

A bayne and an arterye with a sponwe also, brought furth to the ryghte seate at the lower partes of the ventricule.

**S** The vessels of the lefte syde, which embrace the lefte seate of the bottome of the ventricule.

**T** In thys place the vessels of the ryghte syde are committed to those on the lefte, and therefore **R, S, T, D** shewe their closynge together, of the which the Philosopher Aristotle in the booke of the thirde history whiche he wrote entituled *de animalibus*, of the nature of beastes, as also in the fourth booke wryteth *de partibus animalium*; of the partes of beastes, doth make mencion when he affirmeth that the caule doeth sprynge and depende from the myddle of the bealy.

**X, X** Sprynngynge of the or braunches bothe of baynes and arteryes, broughte southe to the vpper panniecle of the caule, and compassed aboute wth fatte.

*The declaration of the thyrde fygure, wth the karacters of the same.*

**T** Hys thyrde fygure foloweth now according to the order of administration of the Anatomy in the bodye, and sheweth the lower panniecle of the caule plucked awaye or torne from the vpper panniecle, and the vpper moze also is stretched furth vpon the former partes of the breste, and on the ventricule. And afterward the ventricule is sene drawn by violence fro hys seate and place vnto the breste that the nature of the lower panniecle of the caule myght conveniently be sene, which you se as yet brought ouer the entrailles, vntyl the caule gathered from thence by to the lefte syde maye appeare to the cutters. Furthermore in thys present fygure the situacio of the entrailles lyeth yet vntroubled nor medled wthal, lykelike as the splene whole parte is here also layed out befoze the eyes.

## The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

**K, L, M, N, and O.** by these letters are noted & same which is noted in the seconde figure, for **K**, noteth the epyght artery of the nauell, & **L**, the left *M*, sheweth the waye by whome the vyne of the childe is caried into the second infoldyng, which 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*, which were marked in the seconde figure with **A, B, C, & D**.

**1.** The hynder seate of the pannicle of the caule, whiche manye call the vpper wyng, where it beholdeth the neather pannicle of the caule beyng yet whole.

**2.** Thys swelling seate, is the ventricule covered with the vpper pannicle of the caule.

**3.** The lower pannicle of the caule, whiche of some men is called *Ala*, & is to say the lower wyng, but the swelling parte, whereon the two *c* are wytten, is the gutte called *Colon* the arse gutte, where he is broughe out & retched forth to the bottome of the ventricule & vseth the neather pannicle of the caule in stede of *Mesenterium*.

**4.** Here the splene although he be covered with the canell sheweth hym selfe somewhat swellinge forth, to whiche the thynnyng and cleare substance of the caule helpeth.

The neather pannicle of the caule, whiche is here set nowe vnder the ventricule, and shoulde be noted with manye characters, but bycause we woulde not blotte it with a numbre of characters, we haue purposed in the nexte figure to sette them, where with small labour the reader or student maye easelye and without payne make the characters, whiche are there sette to serue for bothe the figures where bothe the figures are set forth.

### The declaration of the fourth figure with the characters of the same.



In thys fourth figure is described the caule deliuered and naked fro those membes to whome it groweth, or rather from those where it taketh his begynnyng, beyng no parte thereof taken away, hys whole construction, proportion or makynge, and chieselye the processe and order of the baynes, arteryes and synowes, wch the glandulous or carnelye bodye also growynge vnto it, are here set forth. And here maye you learne in thys figure, howe properlye and aptlye the caule is lykened to a sacke, to a bouget, or to the small nettes, whiche the fishers vse.

**1.** The circle of the caule, or his necke or opening place, where he taketh his begynnyng.

**2.** The former face or shape of the vpper pannicle of the caule.

**3.** 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 ouerlye of the lower pannicle is here sene, whiche is layde vnder the ventricule, and he belongeth to the entrayle called

*Colon intestinum*, the arse gutte, where the sayde gutte is stretched furth to the ventricule, the reste of the lower pannicle, is hydde vnder the vpper more.

**4.** With these thre characters set at the left syde of the lower pannicle of the caule, the construction or the maner of the makynge of the caule is declared.

For **H** noteth the thynne coueryng parte of the caule lackynge both baynes, arteryes, and fat. Sheweth the vessels, **By k**, is exprest the fatte growynge or fastened to the vessels. And as we haue bestowed these characters in this parte of the caule, so no man doubteth but that they myght haue bene placed in euery place or parte of it.

**1.** The stocke or stalke of *Vena porta*, where it commeth forth of the lpuer and is conteyned in the lower pannicle of the caule and by it is stayed and borne vp.

**2.** An arterye goynge to the holownes of the lpuer, & to the bladder of *Coler*, accompanied with the synowe which cometh 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 rybes on the ryght syde, and goeth to the holownes of the lpuer and the bladder of *Coler*.

**3.** The begynnyng of the bayne of the lower necke or opening place of the ventricule, which goeth principally to the hynder seate, haupng an arterye as a fellowe with it.

**4.** An arterye, a bayne, and a synowe, stretched forth by the begynnyng of the vpper pannicle of the caule, to the ryght seate of the bottome of the ventricule.

**5.** Circles, younge sypes of those vessels which are reached forth to the ryght seate at the bottome of the ventricule and doe wrappe in the bodye of the sayde ventricule.

**6.** Sypynnges forth of the sayde vessell, which are retched out to the ryght seate of the bottom of the ventricule are spred abrode on the vpper pannicle of the caule.

**7.** A bayne and an arterye stretched furth to the entrayle or longe gutte called *Duodenum* and to the begynnyng of the hungrye gutte oftentimes admytynge and receyvinge a small synowe vnto them.

**8.** A deuision of *Vena porta* into two trunckes or stockes, And that we haue sette forth the baynes marked with **K** and **O**, somewhat higher here, then in the bare figure of the thyrde treatyse of *Vena porta*, it is done for thys cause that the sypynnges furth of these baynes doe in thys maner oftentimes varie and alter.

**9.** The ryght or the greater trunckes or stockes of *Vena porta*, runnyng furth into *Mesenterium* and into the entrayles.

**10.** A bayne runnyng furth withoute the companye of an arterye, vnto the hynder seate of the ventricule or matwe.

**11.** A bayne with an arterye and a synowe spredde in the ryghte seate of the lower pannicle of the caule, and commynge also in this parte to the entrayle called *Colon intestinum* the arse gut.

**12.** A bayne with an arterye also runnyng furth into the hynder partes of the ventricule, & afterwarde compassynge the vpper necke and opening place of the ventricule in maner of a crowne, but there is of these bayne and arterye so muche exprest and

G, v, sette

## The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

let forth onely as it is susteyned and bozne by w<sup>th</sup> 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 by holden and bozne by w<sup>th</sup> the neyther pannicle of the caule.
- ¶ The trunk of the great artery, which beynge as it were weyued in with the neather pannicle of the caule, sendeth forth the hys b<sup>r</sup>aunches to the ventric<sup>le</sup>, the lyuer, the bladder of coler and to the entrayle *Colon*, where the sayde gutte *Colon* is broughte forth to the ventric<sup>le</sup>, & then to the splene, and so occupeth the spowes that goe into these partes.
- ¶ A bayne w<sup>th</sup> an artery also and a spow<sup>e</sup> goyng chiefly vnder the middle seate of the neather pannicle of the caule, offerynge also hys b<sup>r</sup>aunches to the entrayle *Colon intestinum*, where he creapeth forth to the bottom of the ventric<sup>le</sup>.
- ¶ A bayne hauyng no artery with him, which beynge thynne offereth a fewe small b<sup>r</sup>aunches lyke to it selfe to the lefte seate of the neyther pannicle of the caule.
- ¶ The order or processe of baynes, arteries and sinowes into the splene.
- ¶ A bayne and an artery also and a spow<sup>e</sup> retched forth to the lefte seate of the bottome of the ventric<sup>le</sup>.
- ¶ A glandulous or karnellye bodye or substance growyng in the neather pannicle of the caule, which is commonly called *Brisauiolo* or *Dulcem morsum* or *Solum*, or *Buccam saporitam*, or *Redel*. And we cal it here in manye places of Englande the swete bread.
- ¶ A portyon of the glandulous or karnellye body that groweth vnder the entrayle called *Duodenum*.

**I**n the fyfte figure (by the order of entrayng) folowynge the thyrde, the lyuer, the ventric<sup>le</sup>, and the entrayles, kepe the proper seates, the caule neuer thelesse where he spow<sup>e</sup>ge furth frome the ventric<sup>le</sup> remainynge alwaye to the entrayle *Colon*, beynge vterlye cutte alwaye, lest it myghte fortune (beynge there lefte) to desyle or darken the seate of some of the organs there. Furthermore, that all thynges myghte the moore comodiously be layde before the eyes, we haue in the payntynge broked of the endes of some of the rybbes, bowynge them also backwarde with *Peritonium*, and with the myddyffe wherunto they growe. And the bladder in this presente figure aunswereyth to the bladder in the thyrde and the seconde figure. But because that the characters of this figure, beynge in order the fyfte, are for the mooste parte all one with those in the two figures folowynge, that is to say: the fyfte and seuenth, we haue thought it conuenient before the declaration of hys characters by selfe to shewe what thynges shalbe in them consigned.

**I**n the syxte figure we haue onely declared the procedynge of thynne entrayles resturynge a portyon of the ventric<sup>le</sup>, of the entrayle *Colon*, w<sup>th</sup> also the blynde gutte, that this presente figure myghte the moore easely be adoynted to the seuenth figure. And that

the begynnynge of the entrayle *Colon* is some what moze then nedeth, broughte from the sayde thynne entrayles, you shall vnderstande it to be done for this cause, that the thynne entrayles myghte onely be the better sene, chiefly w<sup>th</sup> the fyfte figure doeth mooste clearely shewe the situation and goynge in of *Colon* aboute the thynne entrayles.

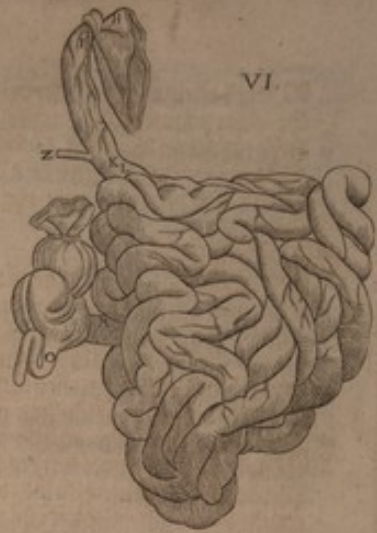
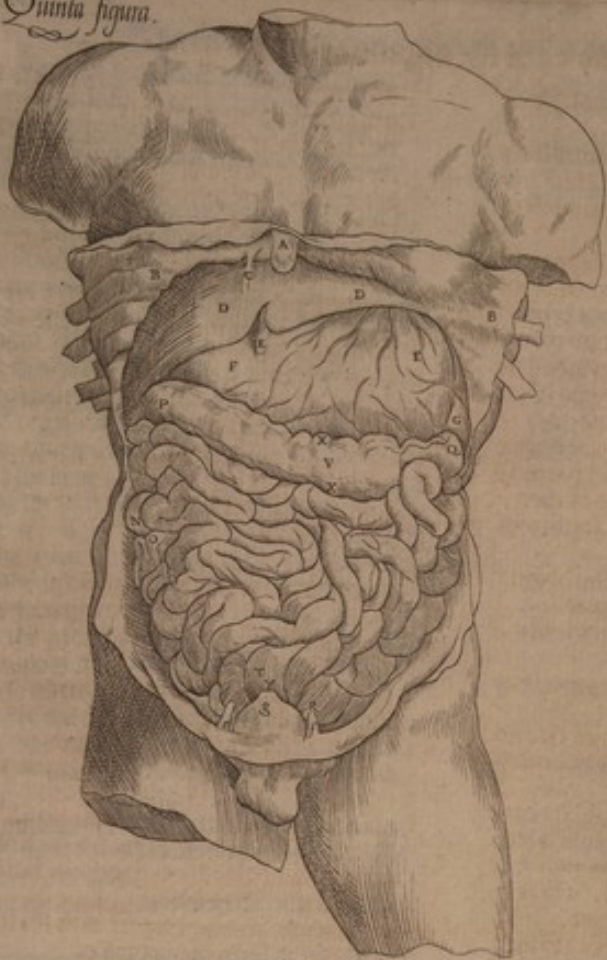
**A**d in the seuenth are sette forth the shap<sup>e</sup>s of the blynde entrayle of *Colon*, and of the arle gutte, called *Intestinum rectum*, w<sup>th</sup> also the ende of the small guttes and the muscles belongyng onely to the arle gutte.

*The insinuation of the characters of the fyfte, the syxte, and the seuenth, figures.*

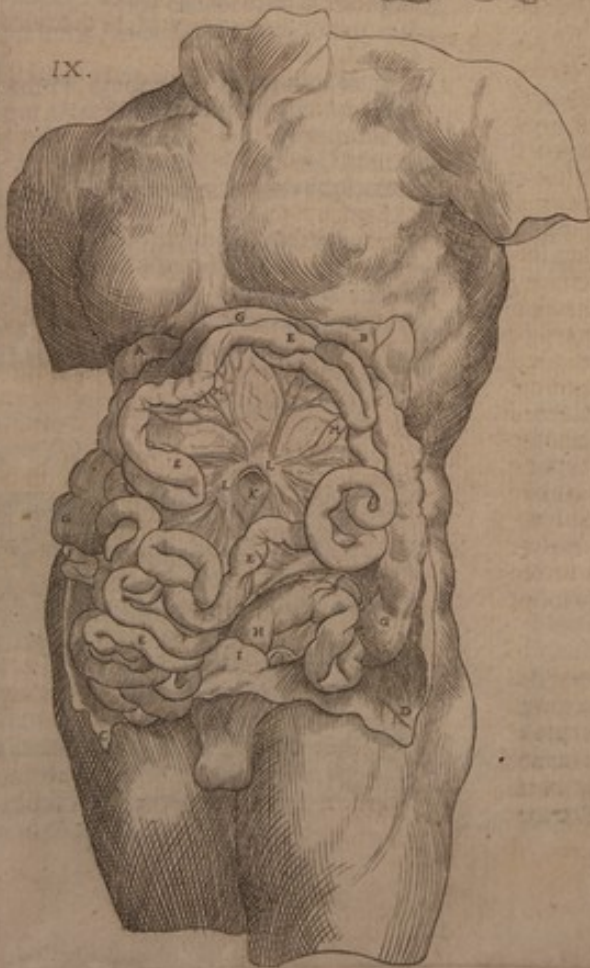
**I**n this insinuation of the characters now folowynge, serueth both to the fyfte, the syxte and the seuenth figures, and ye shall knowe which characters are proper to euery one of the figures by these 5. 6. & 7. and where as you see none of these notes adoynted to the letter, you shall receaue that description as common to all thre.

- A.5 The sharpe gristell of the breste bone.
- B.5 This is *Peritonium* or *Symphach*, with also the broken rybbes, with the myddyffe growynge vnto the bowed backwarde on the syde.
- C.5 The former ligament, where with the lyuer in man is gathered by to the myddyffe.
- D.5 The greate seate of the outsyde or comerite of the lyuer.
- E.5 A small portyon of a bayne graft in the lyuer from the nauell.
- F.5 The former seate of the ventric<sup>le</sup>.
- G.5 The lefte syde of the splene, or his partes leaninge towarde the former partes of the bodye.
- H.6 A portyon of the ventric<sup>le</sup>, which constituteth the lower necke of the ventric<sup>le</sup> or the begynnynge of the entrayle, which we haue sayned here to be knytted or tyed with a stringe.
- I.6.6 Parte of the entrayles, stretched forth betwene I and K beynge commonly 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 infoldynge and to ryle by 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 difficulte to delineate w<sup>th</sup> in all the education goynge from L in the seuenth figure, and to M in the eyghte figure is shewed no maner of difference where we may disseuer the hungrye gut from the thynne entrayles.
- N The begynnynge of the bygger entrayles swellynge furth.
- O This entrayle we call the blynde gutte, not to conde<sup>nde</sup> of anye man woulde geue this name to another part of these greate entrayles, neyther woulde

Quinta figura.



IX.



X.





The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

¶ Wylke any man to be ouer curious in the dyfference of names lest he by he myghte haue occasion to neglecte those thynges in thys fabrycke, which we with diligence do enquire in the construction of the other partes.

N, P, Q

R, S, T, 5. With these karacters is consigned the entrayle *Colon*, but euerye one of them noteth some thyng priuatlye by hym selfe, from N vnto P, is noted the edurion of the entrayle *Colon*, goynge from the ryght seate of the kydnye vnto the holowe syde of the lyuer. From P vnto Q is noted hys edurion stretched forth alonge the bottome of the ventricule from the holowe syde of the lyuer vnto the region of the splene, from Q vnto R is noted the edurion of *Colon* frome the region of the splene, to the bone aboue the pryuye membyes, procedyng by the left syde of the smal guttes.

But R, vnto S, whyche is seue pryuatlye, on the leuenth, is shewed the ascencion or crooked procedyng of *Colon*, where as he attempteth bywarde to the region of the nauell, but frome S to T, is noted the procedyng of the sayde ascencion to the begynnyng of the strapte gutte, other wyse called the arse gutte.

¶ The seate of the entrayle *Colon* put downwarde.  
XX. 5. 7. Bunches lyke halfe bowelles aparyng on thys entrayle *Colon* in bothe the figures called commonlye celles.

1. 5. 7. The beginninge of the arse gutte or the strapte entrayle, and what so euer is containyd vnder T is the sayde strapte entrayle.

2. 7. Portion of the waye of carryng the coler to the entrayles.

4. 7. A muscle amplectyng rounde aboute the ende of the strapte gutte, made for the expulsion of excrementes.

6. 7. Two muscles drawyng together bywarde the strapte gut after the expulsion of excrementes.

4. 7. In thys seate the strapte gutte doeth growe by meanes of the goynge betwene of hys musclous substance to the yarde in men, and to the necke of the Vatrix in women.

6. 5. Two arteryes beynge peculyer to the childe.

2. 5. By thys karacter the bottom of the bladder is signified, lyke wyse as the waye by whome the vume of the childe is expelled, which we haue sayned to be cut of, as we haue the late rehearsed arteryes.

The declaration of the karacters of the eyghte figure.



¶ And in thys eyghte figure in the wyng furthe the coates of the entrayles, we haue expresse a parte of the strapte gutte, and of *Colon* also where as he is contynued wth the sayde strapte gutte.

b The firste cote of the entrayles, which is muche within, and it is confirmed onely with ouerthwarte circulars fibres.

1. The seconde cote of the entrayles, which is also enforced with ouerthwarte fibres, but the moze near he is to the strapte gutte, wth the moze strait sinicles he is endewed.

¶ This is a porcion of *Mesenterium*, whyche commeth the strait entrayle to the holy bone and he tetcheth forth to hym hys thynde cote.

1. The thynde cote of the entrayles descendyng from the pannels of *Mesenterium*.

The declaracion of the caracters of the nyynth figure.



¶ That this pset figure myght most aptlye set fourth the situation of *Mesenterium*, it conteyneth the thime entrayles, broughte together in euery place with the hādes bywarde and downwarde to the sydes, and afterwarde it sheweth the centre or myddes of *Mesenterium*, and the reason wherefore *Mesenterium* sendeth forth the vessels to the entrayles and knytteth the entrayles to h backe. And to these also he sheweth that parte of *Mesenterium* that byndeth the ende of *Colon* and also the strapte entrayle to the backe, and that figure which we haue placed to be the firste foloweth after thys in the order of cutting.

¶ Portions of *Peritonium*, which the Abdomen beynge opened are bowed outwarde towarde the sydes.

E, E The thyme entrayles.

F The blynde gutte.

G, G The entrayle called *Colon*.

H The begynnyng of the strapte gutte.

I The bladder to whome *Peritonium* groweth to, at that seate chieflye where he offereth to hym the other cote.

K The centre of *Mesenterium*, and that part of the backe where it taketh his begynnyng from the pannels of *Peritonium*, which knytteth here together in the bodies of the tournynge toyntes the greate Arterye and the holowe vayne.

L, L A karnelly body now set in that distribution of the vessels, which are grafte in the centre of *Mesenterium*.

M, M Karnells cast betwene the distributions of the vessels, which vessels procede in that goynge furth or progresse by *Mesenterium* to the entrayles.

The declaration of the karacters of the tenth figure.



¶ Thys tenth figure is onely declared *Mesenterium* taken frome the bodye and deliuered from all the partes growyng to hym saue onely from a porcion of the lower pannel of the caule there where *Colon* is bounde by to the backe, where h it procedeth by the neather seate of the ventricule.

K Thys karacter K lyke as in the nyynth figure doth signifie the centre of *Mesenterium*.

L, L These karacters also lyke wyse as in the nyynth figure note the karnellye or glandulous bodye, beynge the greatest part of al the body of *Mesenterium*.

M, M Here are noted karnells set on those distensions, which nowe approche to the entrayles.

N, O With these karacters is circumscribed the part of *Mesenterium*.

S. VI.



## The tables of the organs of nourryshynge.

*Mesenterium* knyttynge the thynne entrayles to the backe.

**P, P** Unto **Q** sheweth a parte of *Mesenterium* fastenynge the entrayle *Colon* to the backe, whereby it is stretched forth from the seate of the ryght kydnap, vnto the holownes of the lyuer.

**Q, R** Unto **R** noteth that parte of the lower panniecle 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 onely in all that seate to the entrayle *Colon* where it cometh frome the region of the splene to the strapte entrayle.

**S, T** That whiche is included betwene **S** & **T** is parte of *Mesenterium*, byndynge the strapte 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 panniecle of him pulled awaye frome the other with the nayles, as **X** is wytten on the one and **Y**, on the other, and in the mydle of these panniecles 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.

**X, Y** The eleuenth figure foloweth in  $\S$  order of cutting the whole fygures put befoze, and it hath in the fygures *Peritonium* cutte awaye, with also the caule taken awaye, and we haue here broken certayne rybes wherby the holownes of the lyuer myghte the more commodiousely 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 insercion 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 strapte waye expresse with suche thynge also as the twelwe table shall shewe vnto vs.

The eleuenth 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 & twelwe figure.



**A**d thys present declaration of karacters is had common bothe to the eleuenth and twelwe fygures for thys cause  $\S$  we wold haue consigned the holowe seate of the lyuer with manye karacters with the whiche he is occupied in the twelwe table, but that we should w<sup>th</sup> the abudance of so manye karacters haue defyled the declaration therof. And by the appoyntion of these karacters 1 and 2 you shall knowe when we speake of the eleuenth and when we speake of the twelwe, for 1 betokeneth alwaye the

eleuenth, and 2 the twelwe, but where bothe are affixed together the we speake both of the eleuenth and of the twelwe.

**H, H, 1.** A portion of *Peritonium* with the euercion or turning ouer of the rybbs.

**I, K, 2.** The holowe syde of the lyuer.

**L, 1.** A small portion of the knobbe seate or backe syde of the lyuer.

**M, 1.** The section of the lyuer wherein the bayne is first grafte that nourysheth the childe.

**N, 1.** Chappes or cranpes, impressions, or lytlewertes sene in the holownes of the lyuer nigh to the sprynge furth of *Vena porta*, but the hygher or lefte **N**, or that that is nigh to **T** sheweth the seate where the bayne 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 thorothe the bayne of the nauell vnto the seate marked with **N**.

**O, 1.** A lygamente knyttynge by here the lefte parte of the lyuer to the myddle, whyche leueth or endeth as it were into a sharpe angle.

**P, 1.** The holownes of the lyuer beyng here cutte and geuyng place to the stomacke where he is continued with the byper necke of the ventricle.

**P, Q, 1.** The ventricle.

**R, 1.** The byper necke of the ventricle or the ende of the stomacke, with also the baynes arteryes and synowes amplectinge the sayde necke.

**S, 1, 2.** The lower necke of the ventricle, and the begynnyng of the entrayle *Duodenum* which bycause he is otherwyle set in the twelwe 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 with 4.

**T, 1.** A synowe brought forth from the synowes in folowynge the necke of the ventricle, and graft in the cauite of the lyuer.

**V, 2.** The bladder of coler, thys is sene in both these present fygures. But I haue pryncipally marked with thys character, that onely in the twelwe fygure, and thus accomodatynge your mynde fyrst to the twelwe and afterwarde to the eleuenth, as well here, as in certayne karacters folowynge, you shall haue the true knowledge both of the proccesse herof, and also of the partes adiacent here vnto.

**X, X, 2.** The waye of the bladder of coler, led forth from the body, of the lyuer, betwene the braunches of *Vena porta* and also of the holowe bayne.

**Y, 2.** A sprynge forth of *Vena porta*, diffused in the substance of the lyuer.

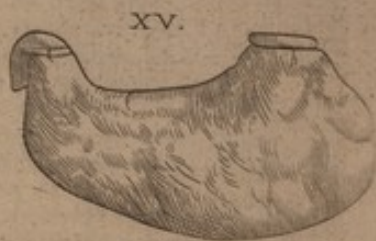
**Z, 2.** A sprynge forth of the holowe bayne, digested also in the substance of the lyuer.

I would here expresse and set forth the situation of the vessels in the substance of the lyuer, that is to saye, howe and after what maner they are set vnder the braunches of the braunches of *Vena porta* sprynge forth of the holowe bayne, and after what maner in the mydle of these vessels, the wayes of the bladder of coler do runne forth.

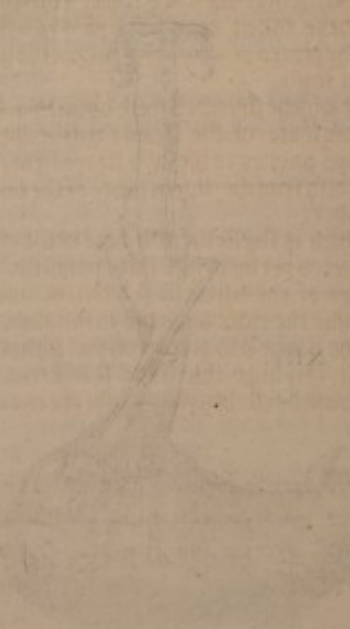
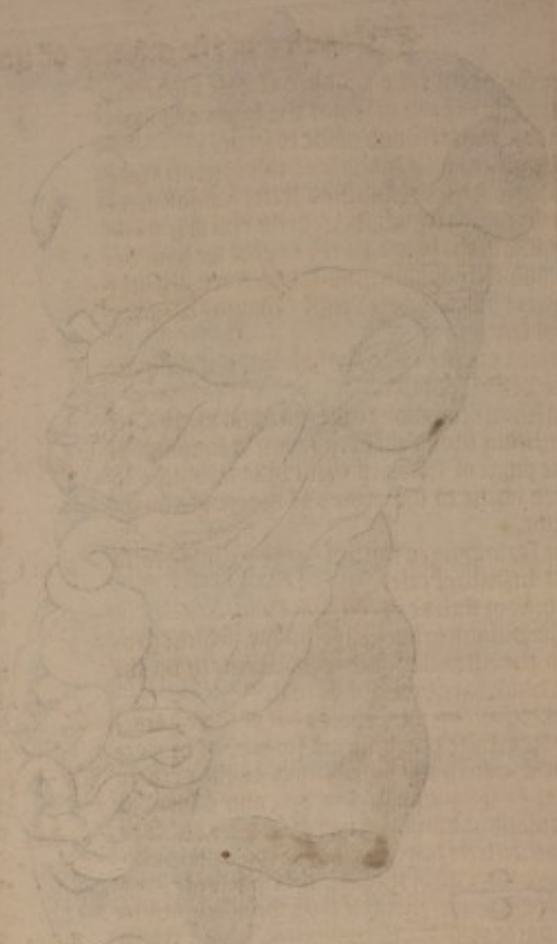
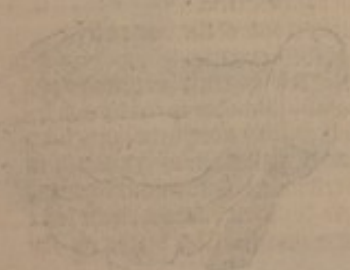
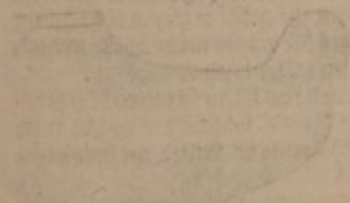
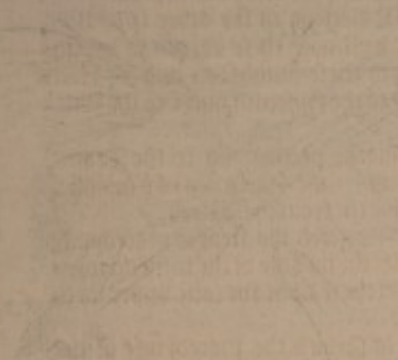
**4, 2.** The running together of the wayes of the bladder of coler whych runnynges and metynge together are digested in the bodye of the lyuer.

The

Vndama figura.



*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



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The tables of the organs of noury Hyng.

- 6.2 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.
- 6.1.2 The way of the lytle bladder of coler, grafte into the entrayle *Duodenum* and thys letter *b* vnto *d* in the twelfth table of figure sheweth the entrayle *Duodenum* whiche is the longe gutte, whiche we haue deuped and sette open in the lower seate, lest the infection of his waye noted with *c* shoulde be hydde and not sene.
- 6.2 An arterye digested into the holownes of the lyuer and the vessicle of coler.
- 6.2 A smal synowe common to the lyuer and the vessicle of coler, being brought furth frome a braunche of the sixte payre of synowes of the brayne, whiche is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbs on the right side.
- 6.2 Thynne springynge forth of *Vena porta* cuning forth into the vessicle of coler.
- 6.1 The stocke or stalcke of *Vena porta*.
- 6.1.1 The glandulous or karnellye bodye whiche groweth to the entrayle *Duodenum* and beareth vp the vessels whiche are brought vnto it.
- 6.1.1 This is *Mesenterium*, but euerye one of these characters by them selfe doeth shewe some what 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 firme 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 kydnape it pertayneth vnto the holownes of *lyuer*. For the entrayle *Colon* is here taken awaye frome *Mesenterium*, that therby the centre of *Mesenterium* might the more aptlye be set forth.
- 6.2 A waye whiche stretched forth downwarde vnder the hynder seate of the straye gutte and geueth furth the hys wayes to the sayd straye gut.
- 6.1 Here is also sene the vpper parte of the bottome of the bladder.
- 6.1 That which is swelleth forth here is the right kydnape couered yet wth hys fatte pannicle.
- 6.1 The waye of the vayne, by *h* which is brought the vayne frome the right kydnape to the bladder.
- 6.1 The leede vayne and arterye on the right syde.
- 6.1 A bellell carpyng the leede frome the ryghte testicle towarde the begynnyng of the necke of the bladder.

The thyrtyenth figure expresseth the former face of the whole ventrycle and stomacke, wth the vaynes, arteryes, and synowes, grafte on the sayde ventrycle.

The fourteenth figure shewynge the hynder face or parte of the whole ventrycle and stomacke.

A declaration of the characters of the thyrtyenth and fourteenth figures.



The characters whiche be in thys declaration to be opened are common and doe serue to bothe the figures, not withstandinge they belonge sometyme to the one specially, and sometyme to the other speciallye, and therefore we will note these characters whiche are common wth these numbers 1 and 2, where as 1 appoynteth to the thyrtyenth, and 2 to the fourteenth onely.

- A. Parte of the stomacke pertaynyng to the Jawes, pea, and to the ampletude & largenes of *h* mouth, whiche is here sene cut from the Jawes.
- A, B. 1.2 Frome *A* vnto *B* is noted the straye procedynge of the stomacke by the myddle 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 somewhat declynge or goynge downwarde vpon the syde and some of the other folowynge the tournynge ioyntes of the breste.
- C, D. 1.2 From *C* to *D* is sette forth the procedynge of the stomacke frome the ryghte seate towarde the lefte clymmyng by aboue the great arterye, & then going by the myddle into the vpper necke of the ventrycle to be marked hereafter with *G*.
- E, E. 1. These letters shewen two karnels called of *h* Whisttons *Amigdale* or *Toncilla*, whiche are ryghe vnto the vpper ende of *h* 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 fiftte turnyng ioynte of the breste.
- G. 1.2 The vpper necke of the ventrycle.
- H. 1.2 The neather necke of the ventrycle.
- I. 1.2 The vpper parte of the ventrycle.
- K, K. 1.2 The lower parte or bottome of the ventrycle.
- L, L. 1. The foynner seate of the ventrycle.
- M, N, O. 2 The hynder seate of the ventrycle, yet euerye one of the characters signifie somewhat specially and generallye by them selues, for *O* noteth the impressiō whiche the ventrycle demaundeth or requireth in that seate where he resteth on the turnynge ioyntes, *M* sheweth the parte swellinge forth on the lefte syde, and *N* the parte that swelleth forth on the ryghte syde.
- P. 1.2 The entrayle *Duodenum* the longe gutte, whiche we haue here ymagined and fapned to be cut of at the begynnyng of the hungrye gut.
- Q. 2 The waye of the bladder of coler attemptyng hys infection into the entrayle *Duodenum*.
- R. 2 Thys karakter is sene in the inner seate of the foze sayd entrayle notyng the infection and graftyng of hys waye whiche we shewed euen now 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, runnyng forth

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

forth by the hygher seate of the ventricule vnto the  
lyuer, and it is here marked with *I*, where it is nexte  
to the lyuer.

- A* This is the firste bayne and arterye of the ventri-  
cle as we are wonte to name it for the moze playne  
erudition and doctrine.
- B, C* The seconde bayne commyng to *h* ventricule, which  
lacketh his arterye to accompanye it.
- D, E* The thirde bayne of the ventricule, with his felowe  
the arterye, and also a synowe stretched forth by the  
ryghte region of the bottome of the ventricule.
- F, G* The fourth bayne of the ventricule, hauryng an  
arterye to hys felowe compassyng aboute, the vpper  
necke of the ventricule after the maner of a gar-  
lande.
- H, I* Branches of the sayde bayne and arterye, whiche  
proceede by the hygher seate of the ventricule vnto  
his lower necke.
- K, L* The fiftte bayne wth hys felowe the arterye, and  
with a synowe, crespnyng forth to the left seate of the  
bottome of the ventricule.
- M, N* Other baynes and arteryes spryngyng furthe  
frome those vessels, whiche are grafte in the  
Splene.

The fystenth figure.



**L** the fystenth figure we haue de-  
lyuered the ventricule from the sto-  
macke, and the entraples, and we  
haue turned the mydde outwarde,  
that the inner syde containyng  
the meate and dyncke myghte be  
sene.

- A* A circuler swelling of the ventricule lyke to a rounde  
circle sene in that seate where the stomacke topneth  
with *h* ventricule, or where the higher necke or ope-  
nyng place therof consisteth.
- B* A rounde knobbe or swelling appearnyng at the low-  
er mouth of the ventricule.

The sixtenth figure.



**A** *D* *h* sixtenth figure teacheth the  
order or procedyng with the nomi-  
bre and nature of the coates of the  
ventricule, so well as we coulde in a  
nye wyse by ymage or picture ex-  
presse it.

- A* The thyrde cote of the ventricule spryngeth forth fro  
*Peritonium*, and it is here for the most parte pulled a-  
waye from the ventricule.
- B* The seconde cote of the ventricule somewhat lesse,  
taken from the ventricule then is the thyrde.
- C* The firste and the inner moze cote of the ventricule,  
deluyered in thys parte frome hys two vter co-  
tes.

The declaration of the karacters of the  
seuententh figure.



**H** is seuententh figure sheweth the  
gybbolite and hynder seate of the  
liuer, with also a portyon of *h* stocke  
of the holowe bayne.

- A, A* The vpper parte of the gibbolite  
or swellinge knobbe of the lyuer.
- B, B* The neather region of the gybbolite or swellinge  
of the lyuer and of his hynder seate.
- C* The seate of *h* holow bayne, where it goeth thowow  
the myddylle reaching to it his bzaunches.
- D, E* In thys space betwene is noted the seate, where the  
stocke of the holowe bayne groweth to the hynder  
seate of the lyuer.
- F* A portyon of the chiefe bande whiche fasteneth the  
lyuer to the myddylle.
- G* A lygament kuyttinge together a parte of the ly-  
uer stretched muche on the left syde to the myd-  
dylle.
- H* A portyon of *Vina porta*.
- I* The bought where the lyuer getteth place to the  
stomacke, where he is conuined to the left necke of  
the stomacke.

The eyghteenth figure whiche sheweth  
the splene on euery syde, whose situatio-  
on and greatenes after hys proporsition,  
the nyntenth figure hereafter nexte  
folowynge shall shewe at these let-  
ters, *O, O, P*.

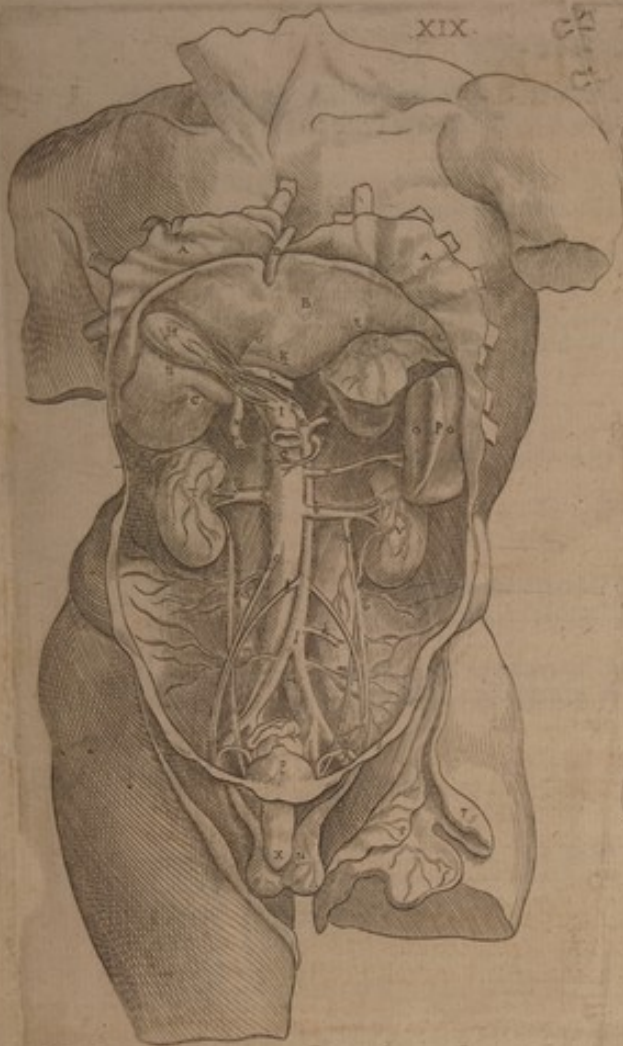


**S** the syde of the eyghteenth figure ex-  
presseth the splene on the foure syde,  
with a portyon also of the caule or the  
partes of the vpper and neather thyn  
couerynges of the same.

- A* For *A* sheweth the left syde of the splene, but the  
ryghte syde and the myddle seate of it are couered  
with the caule.
- B, B* *B* and *B* shewe a portyon of the neather pannicle  
of the caule, bynyngyng downe the vessels of the  
splene.
- C, C* But *C* and *c* signifie a portyon of the vpper pan-  
nicle of the caule, where the vessels are caried forth  
to the ventricule goyngyng 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 eygh-  
tenth figure is expresse the holowe region of the  
splene, deluyered from all the partes, whiche are  
committed and ioyned vnto it. And *D* noteth here  
the vpper seate of the splene, *E* the neather, and *F*  
the left, *G* the ryghte, and *H, H* shewe a lyne, which  
is sene in the holowe region of the splene whereto  
the vessels of the splene are affixed.
- F, G* The thirde picture sheweth the gibbolite and swell-  
yngyng parte of the splene.
- H, H* The fourth containeth the holow syde of the splene  
there set forth. And to thys *I* haue added two sec-  
tions or *lyttes*, that the substaunce of the splene  
with the shap therof myghte be perceyued, and *I*  
haue sette here *I* and *K* whiche shewe vnto you the  
*K* sayde two sections.



XIX.



XXI.



XX.



XXII.



## The tables of the organs of nouryng.

The nyntenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



**I**hys presente figure after the order of cutting succedeth the eleuenth, for from thys we haue taken and cutte oute all the bowels, beinge onely lefte a portion of the ventricule, whiche sheweth the seate of the necke of the vpper openinge of the ventricule. And besyde that thys figure doeth declare by verie other partes, as you shal fynde here after in the openinge of these karacters.

- A** A portion of the myddysse compassed and tourned agayne vpwarde with certayne of the rybbes.
- B** The holowe syde of the lyuer.
- C** A lymament of the lyuer by the which his lefte syde is fastened to the myddysse.
- D** A portion of the lyuer bayne led forth by the nauel to the liuer, where is shewed also the bought which first admitteth this bayne, 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**, beyng sette a lytle from **K**, and where thys bayne is first digested rightly into the substance of the lyuer.
- E** In this seate the lyuer hath a bought, where it geueth place to **H** stomacke, going by by the myddysse to the higher necke of the ventricule.
- F** The vpper mouth of the ventricule and a portion of the same.
- G** Lynes or impressiōnes and swellynge in the holownes of the lyuer, where he putteth forth part of the bayne to be sent.
- H** The smal bladder of coler.
- I** The body or stocke of *Vena porta* is here cutt awaye, but **I** also sheweth two smal baynes ledde forth to the bladder.
- K** A synowe of the lyuer sprunge forth frome those whiche bewrapte the higher mouth of the ventricule.
- L** An arterye beyng common bothe to the lyuer, and to the bladder of coler.
- M** A syrow takynge his beginninge from the springing forth of **H** syrt payre of synowes of **H** bayne, which is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the righte side, and this synowe here is also common to the lyuer and the bladder of coler.
- N** The waye or openinge of the bladder of coler persapynge to the bowels is here cutte of whiche persapneth to the entrayles.
- 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 bayne.
- R** The greate arterye.
- S** Rootes of arteries runnyng forth into the ventricule, the lyuer, the splene, the caulle, into *Mesenterium* and at the laste into the bowels.
- T** The ryghte kydneye bewrapt aboute with hys fat coate.
- V** The lefte kydneye infolded and wrapped by hym in his fatte coate.
- X** A bayne stretched and spred abrode in the fat coate

of the lefte kydneye.

- Y** A bayne commynge to the fatte cote of the ryghte kydneye.
  - a** A bayne and an arterye beyngynge to the ryghte kydneye bloud lyke vnto whape.
  - b** A bayne and an arterye put forth to lefte kydneye, and they are called comonly **H** implikynge baynes in lyke maner as the baynes belongynge to the ryghte kydneye.
  - c** The waye that conuepeth the vyne from the ryghte kydneye to the bladder.
  - d** The waye that carryeth the vyne from the left kydneye into the bladder.
  - e** The seide bayne commynge to the lefte testicle.
  - f** The seide bayne commynge of the ryghte testicle.
  - g** Circles commynge from the seide bayne where as they are committed to *Peritonium*, and disperfed and derpued into the sayd *Peritonium* in the goynge forth towarde the testicles.
  - h** The arterye of seede goynge to the ryghte testicle.
  - i** The arterye of seede belongynge onely to the lefte testicle.
  - k** The roote of an arterye runnyng forth to **H** lower seate of *Mesenterium*, to the entrayle *Colon*, the arse gut and to the strapte gut.
  - l** The ascendynge vp of the great arterye vpon the holowe bayne. And also a diuision of the sayd great arterye and of the holowe bayne, aboute the beginninge of the holy bone, into two trunkes or stocckes.
  - m** The principall baynes and arteries of them which come with sundrye topntes frome the greate vessels and are offered to the fleshy of the loines and to *Peritonium*.
  - n** Braunches of the greate arterye commynge to the hooles of the holpe bone.
  - o** A parte of the strapte entrayle, deliuered from *Colon* and knytte betwene with a bande accordynge to the vse of cuttinge.
  - p** The bladder or receptacle of the vyne.
  - q** A portion of the vessels conueyng the seide from the testicle to **H** parde, where it is wythed ouer agayne downward by the bone aboute the priuy membyes to the beginninge of the necke of the bladder.
  - r** The skynne, whiche clothed the parde.
  - s** The skynne, which contepued the stonies called comonly *Scorpium*.
  - t** A parte of **H** fleashe pannicle, whiche compassed aboute the testicles in lyke maner as the skynne called *Scortum*.
  - u** A cote descended thence from *Peritonium*, where he geueth waye to the sayde vessels, and thys is the bitter cote of the testicle of them which we numbre to be peculper to eche of the testicles by him selfe.
  - v** A portion of the parde beinge vncovered.
- The .xx. figure, whiche contayneth three speciall severall tables folowynge one the other, together after the order of cuttinge the wyng exactly the situation of thereynes, with the beginninges of the wayes of vyne. And here foloweth the declaration of the karacters.**



## The tables of the organs of nouryſhynge.

The declaration of the karacters of  
the one and twentyeth figure.



At the fyrst of these tables hath a deap cutte brought by hys gybbōs or swelling parte, alonge the length of the kydney, so depe that it goeth into the seconde cauitie therof, being as yet no portion of the substance of the kydney taken awaye, and  $\alpha$  signifyeth the former parte of the ryght kydney, where as  $\beta$  signifyeth the hynder parte,  $\gamma$   $\delta$  shewe the chynges or openynges of the braunches of the fyrste bought of the kydney or of hys thynne coueryng bodye, where thole braunches come together. For the braunches are here necessarily deuyded by section where they go on wythin the other together, and  $\Lambda$  betokeneth the body of the fyrst bought, or the thynne coueryng body in whome the vayne and the arterye of the kydney do ende.

Thys finale hole is the begynnynge of the waye of hysne.

A part of the waye of hysne, and vpon thys thynne coueryng body, marked wyth  $\Lambda$  and  $\Lambda$  consisteth the seconde bought of  $\beta$  kydney, whose inner syde which is nexte to the thynne coueryng bodye, appeareth in thys section 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 very bouite as it were parted in twayne, excepte you loke very narrowly in the circuite and compass rounde about wyth an instrument called in latyne *Specillum*, broughte forth vnder  $\zeta$  and  $\kappa$  you can not perceyue it. And the sayde inclosure or hedge is in thys present section sene deuyded into two partes, the former and the hynder, for  $\mu$  noteth his former parte, and  $\nu$  hys hynder parte.

All thynge in the seconde figure, are common with thys afore rehearsed, saue onely that almoste the whole substance of the kydney constitutyng 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 kydney, but not parted in twayne, as in dede it is, bycause we haue taken awaye the hedge which deuyded this bought on his outerside. And therfore  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\delta$  note euen the same thynge here as they dyd in the fyrst table, but the circle broughte betwene  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  sheweth the seconde bought of the kydney.

$\theta$  Sheweth the former parte of the seconde bought or of hys thynne coueryng bodye where this parte is deuyded into braunches.

$\iota$  Sheweth the hynder parte of the thynne coueryng bodye, so that  $\zeta$  and  $\kappa$  together, note the thynne coueryng bodye or the fyrste bought of the kydney and with  $\lambda$  is set forth the begynnynge of the waye of hysne.

The thirde small table sheweth all the braunches of the fyrste bought or thynne coueryng bodye for the substance of the kydney, which groweth to the hyghest braunches of his bought is cleane take awaye and these maye be sufficiently sene without anye further busynes with karacters.



The one and twentyeth figure succeedeth in the order of cuttinge the nyntenth. For in thys are sene certayne endes of rybbes broken and tourned outwarde and vpwarde, that the gybbons and swellinge seate of the lyuer myght so here be sene, as hys holowe syde was sene in the nyntenth. The kydnayes shewe them selues here to be sene being deliuered from their fatte cote. Thys figure also sheweth the begynnynge and procedynges of the vaynes and arteryes of seede, and we haue here sayned a braunche to be spronge forth priuatlye from the stocke of the holowe vayne, which is commytted and mixte together with the lefte seede vayne. Furthermoze, here is cutte of *Peritonium* where as it geueth way to  $\beta$  seede vessels, w<sup>th</sup> the cote also delc<sup>d</sup> dyng from *Peritonium* compassyng the testicles and the seede vessels of his syde, and with the seede vessels are sene the testicles with their muscles. And mozeouer the bones aboute the priuie membes are so deuyded a sunder and sene here so tourned ouer, that you may see muche space betwene the, 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 priuie membes with their procedynges maye be sene also. And for what cause we haue clearelye taken awaye the skynne from the ryght thygh, and somewhat also from the lefte, I suppose no man do doubt.

$\mu$  A parte of *Peritonium* with a portion of the myddysse, returned vpwarde and outwarde with the broken rybbes.

$\nu$  The gybbosyte or swellinge of the lyuer.

$\xi$  The holowe seate of the lyuer.

$\eta$  The principall lygamente of the lyuer consistyng at the right syde of the sharpe crystell, here plucked awaye for a great part therof from the former seate of the lyuer.

$\theta$  A lygament or bande commyttynge and ioyntynge part of the lyuer (which is stretched forth to the left syde, to the myddysse).

$\iota$  A portion of *Vena porta* with an arterie also and synowes goyng to the lyuer, and the waye which goeth from the bladder of coler to the bowels, is here knyt by wyth a bande and afterwarde cut of.

$\kappa$  The stocke of the holowe vayne.

$\lambda$  The trunche or stocke of the great artery stretched downwarde to the backbene.

$\mu$  The begynnynge of the vayne goyng into the fatte cote of the lefte kydney.

$\nu$  The rootes of the arteries runnyng forth into the bowels, and offeryng braunches to the ventricule, the lyuer, the bladder of coler, the splene, and last of all into the caule.

$\xi$  The begynnynge of the vayne which goeth to the fatte infolder of the right kydney.

$\eta$  A vayne and an arterye commyng to the ryghte kydney.

$\theta$  A vayne and also an arterye bynyngynge forth certayne

The tables of the organs of nouryngge.

1. The fatte infolder of the righte kydnape deliuered from the former seate of the kydnape.
2. The fatte infolder of the left kydnape plucked also of from the former seate of the sayd kydnape, and fastened yet to Peritonium, from whence he byngeth his begynnynge.
3. Bothe the left and the righte waye by the whiche the vyne is caried from the reynes into the bladder is here marked with  $\gamma$ .
4. The seede wayne comming to the right testicle.
5. The beginninge of the seede wayne goinge to the right testicle, which hangeth forth after the maner of a rounde knobbe.
6. The seede wayne stretched forth to the left testicle.
7. A small wayne descendinge from the stocke of *Vena cava* called in englyshe the holowe wayne, and is brynged to the left seede wayne, and also this smal wayne is seldome sene, yet because in other figures the left wayne is sette forth without this, and that in this place it doeth shadowe or darcken nochyngge, we haue thoughte it beste here to expresse this wayne also.
8. The begynnynge of the arterie of seede.
9. Small bzaunches whiche the seede waynes do put forth there to Peritonium where as they byngeth knyt vnto Peritonium do go downwarde to the bones aboute the pteute membes.
10. The righte seede waynes and also the arteryes, descendinge and ascendinge by Peritonium aboute the regio of the bone aboute  $\beta$  priupe membes, & the hip bone, carrynge forth with them the seede from the testicles to the vessels whiche we shall straye waye marke with  $\kappa$ , and  $\lambda$ .
11. A commition or goinge together of the seede waynes with the arterie, and the begynnynge of the bodye whiche I confesse and lyken to the shape of the braided bodyes or waynes called *Vas*.
12. The infection of that foresayde bodye (lyke to the waynes *Vas*) into the testicle.
13. The testicle couered with his innermoste infolder.
14. The begynnynge of the vessel of carrynge the seede from the testicle.
15. The seate, where the vessel carrynge the seede is tourned bywarde by the lower seate of the testicle, and beginneth to goe away fro the testicle growng no more vnto it.
16. Here the vessels of carryng forth the seede, sheweth nowe no more anye kynde of conuolution or fowldynge in and out, but is led forth agayne bywarde rounde lyke a sponwe.
17. The bladder beinge the receptacle of vyne.
18. A karnellye bodye growng to the begynnynge of the necke of the bladder, and receyvinge the infection of the vessels carrynge forth the seede.
19. A cyrcular muscle compassynge aboute the necke of the bladder lyke a cyrcle.
20. Two bodyes constituyngge the yarde, whose lefte bodye is deliuered from his begynnynge, whiche is brought fro  $\beta$  left bone aboute  $\beta$  pteute membes, but the ryghte bodye is yet fastened to his begyn-

- nyngge in the ryghte bone aboute the pteute membes. Ferthermore here is sene the figure and lykenes of our letter  $\delta$  whiche the weakenes and spicelines of the yarde doeth make with the bladder.
21. The procedynge and order of the waynes, arteryes and sponwes, goynge to the yarde so commodiouslye expresse as we coude in anye wise in suche figures performe it.
22. The firste and viter peculiar infolder and wrapper of the testicle comming forth frome Peritonium where as we haue wytten  $\phi$ , and where  $\chi$  is placed is noted that seate of his infolder, where this groweth to the lower part of the testicle.
23. The testicle growng to the muscles in the foresayde infolder.
24. The seuenth muscle of nourynge the thighe offereth it selfe here to be sene, where he is brought downwarde vpon the hyp boile.
25. A portion of the straye quite, whiche we vse to leue in the body while the other entrayles are takyn awaye, and vpon this portion of the straye entrayle is also perfectly sene the distribution of the holowe wayne and the greate arterie aboute the region of place of the holt bone.

Here foloweth the two and twentyeth figure with the declaration of his characters.



The two and twentyeth figure whiche hath manye particuler and seuerall figures or tables, as well as this before, whiche is the one & twentyeth table in order, do maketh chiefly to the beholdinge and vnderstandinge of the instrumentes of generation in man. Ferthermore, in this two and twentyeth figure are principallye two tables, wherof for good consideration we shall call the one of them the ryghte table, and the other the lefte. And in bothe of them we haue sayned and ymagined the kydnapes, the bladder, with the instrumentes of seede, and the portions also of the holowe wayne, and of the arterie cutte awaye frome the bodye. And these are sette forth and expresse 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 vyne, where as in the lefte they yet remaine whole as we shall more largelye shewe in the explication of the characters, as soone as we haue expresse and opened the picture or figures whiche occupie the lefte syde, and the neather seate of this presente two and twentyeth figure. And are noted after this maner with great Latyne letters.

26. In these two tables is sette forth the righte testicle on the former face or parte, but somewhat moore in the lefte syde, yet the vpper more marked with  $\delta$  differeth from the nether more marked with  $\beta$ , in that that it sheweth the situacion of the vessel whiche carryeth forth the seede, not troubled but as it

The tables of the organs of nourishment.

is naturally situated and sette where as the lower marked with *B* hath a parte of the vessell which carrieth forth the seede, which parte is borne upward by the former parte of the testicle, nor growing any longer to the testicle, toward after or thrust downe out of his place toward the left syde, the insertion or goinge of the vayne & artery of leade to the testicle might be better sene. But these shalbe made more manifeſte by the apposition of the karacters, which are common and doe serue to both the figures marked with *A* & *B*.

**C** The vayne and artery of seede there cut of where as they nowe fallynge downe from the ampletude and largenes are foulden and impled one within the other of *Peritonium* and begynne to fashion the braided bodye, which we call *Varicosum* or the rounde toppe of this bodye called *Varicosum* which is lykened to the spire of a steple.

**D** The roote or foundation of this bodye called *Varicosum*, or the seate where the vayne and artery of seede are grafte into the testicle, and doe caste abroade these braunches into the inner infolder of the testicle, and into the substance also of the sayde testicle.

**E** The begynnynge of the vessell of carrynge forth the seede from the testicle.

**F** The reflexion and turning ouer agayns of the vessell which beareth forth the seede, by the lower seate of the testicle.

**G** A portion of the vessell which beareth furthe the seede upwarde, and the parte thereof where the sayde vessell ceaseth to growe any longer to the testicle.

**H** This present shape sheweth a portion of the vessell of carrynge forth the seede, which dyd growe to the inner infolder of the testicle, and here also are perceyued the small hooles and sharpnes, which be sene in the seate of hys vessell after the section, which also dyd growe to that infolder.

**I** And in this shape is the sayde portion of the vessell of carryng forth the seede that was sette forth in the nexte table before, but this sheweth the seate and place of that portion that is gubbons or swellinge forth, which groweth not to the infolder of the testicle.

**L** The testicle from whose vessell which carrieth forth the seede is cut away, but the sayde testicle with hys innermost infolder and with the sayd braided bodye called *Varicosum* doeth yet remayne.

**M** This noteth those same, as the figure marked with *L* dyd, but as that noteth the former face of the testicle, so doeth this the hinder, & the two notes followinge are common to them both.

**N** The firme connexion together of the vayne and artery of seede, or the toppe of the bodye *Varicosum*.

**O** The roote or foundation of that bodye *Varicosum*, which is as it were braided, and the insertion or grafting thereof into the substance of the testicle and his innermost infolder.

**P** The testicle beinge yet compassed and covered about with his innermost infolder, but deliuered fro the braided bodye *Varicosum* the waye hys uppermore region into the which the sayde *Varicosum* is

implanted, for there appeareth hooles in this place of the braunches of the braided bodye called *Varicosum* which braunches as I sayde before are implanted in the testicle.

**Q** In this figure we haue cutte away with a rasour the inner cote or infolder of the testicle, and from the substance of the testicle on the other syde, we haue deuyded & taken fro it a parte of his infolder noted with *R*, & haue bowed it ouer backwarde, & the procedynge myghte shewe them selues, which procedynge come from the braunches, which doe as it were weate in the sayde infolder pertainynge to the substance of the testicle.

**S** But I haue lefte the other parte of this infolder marked with *S* growynge yet to the testicle.

**T** Here lyeth the testicle cutte a sundre by the myddle, shewynge the nature of his vessels, which are diffused and spredde abrode aboute the substance of the testicle, with the order and distribution of the sayd vessels at *V* & *X*. And the karacters, which now folow after are peculyer & proper to the two greater and principall figures of this two and twentieth table.

**1** By this note of numbre is shewed the former region of the kydneye.

**2** The hinder region of the kydneye.

**3** The upper region of the kydneye.

**4** The lower region of the kydneye.

**5** The outer syde of the kydneye.

**6** The inner syde of the kydneye, in whome *6, 7, and 8*.

shewe the holownes or bought of this syde. But *8* sheweth properly the knobbe in the said concavite holownes or bought.

**7, 8** *7, and 8* shewe the angules and impressions of hys bought or concavite.

**9** The stocke of the holowe vayne there cut of, where the lyuer bendynge downwarde came ouer hym.

**10** A trunkke of the greate artery cutte awaye there where it is faste carped vnder the myddle into the ampletude and largenes of *Peritonium*.

**11** Rootes of arteries which are digested into *Meferenterium*, and into the lower pannicle of the caule.

**12** The begynnynge of a vayne goynge into the fat cote of the right kydneye.

**13** The vayne and an artery that byngeth downe to whayse the bloude into the right kydneye.

**14** A vayne and an artery bynnyng whayse the bloude to the left kydneye.

**15** The begynnynge of a vayne carryng forth into the fat cote of the left kydneye.

**16** Wapes carrynge downe the vayne from the reynes into the ampletude and largenes of the bladder.

**17** The insertion made into the bladder, of the wapes which doo beare forth the vayne into the bladder.

**18** The neckes or openynge places of those wapes are shewed in the right figure where as these wapes goe into the bladder, and where also as the thymne coeuerng proceses are set to gouerne those neckes or openynge place of the sayd wapes.

**19** And in the left figure the seate is shewed where these wapes are first aplanted to the bladder.

**20** The right seede vayne.

**21** A litle knob, or the begynnynge of the seede vayne swellinge forth on the right syde.

**22** The left seede vayne.

- 1 The seede bayne going to the left testicle.
- 2 The beginninges of the arteryes of seede coming from the stocke of the greate arterye.
- 3 The rootes of circles or small branches whiche the seede baynes doe caste forth to Peritonium, where as they are committed to it by the region of the loynes.
- 4 The topnyng together or comition of the bayne and arterye of seede, and the begynnyng of the brayd bodye called *Corpus varicosum*.
- 5 The insertio and grasping in of the bayne and arterye of seede to the testicle by the roote of the brayd bodye.
- 6 The testicle being yet covered wth his innermost infolder.
- 7 The beginninge of the vessell, whiche carrieth the seede to the testicle.
- 8 The cominge downe of the vessell carryng the seede alonge the hyader region of the testicle.
- 9 The place where the vessell of carryng the seede is broughte upwarde againe by the lower partes of the testicle, neether groweth it anye longer to the testicle, as he dyd from.
- 10 The seate of the vessell of carryng forth the seede, where it first goeth upwarde in maner of a lynowe without anye revolution or rounde compasse.
- 11 In thys seate the vessell of carryng forth the seede bowed ouer againe to the hyader region of the bayne and arterye of seede, goeth into the largenes of Peritonium.
- 12 The topnyng together of the ryght vessell of carryng forth the seede to the left, because of the begynnyng of the necke of the bladder.
- 13 The bladder whiche is in the ryght figure specialy or onely opened thewng hys concavite or hollownes.
- 14 Glandulous or kernellye bodye receyvinge the insertion of the vessels carryng forth the seede, and in the ryghte figure it is cutte off with a longe section of sytte untill the largenes of the wape of vyne.
- 15 The largenes or hollownes of the necke of the bladder in whome the vessels of carryng forth the seede attempte their insertion.
- 16 A muscle goinge aboute the necke of the bladder hauyng the rule and governaunce of the expulsion of vyne.
- 17 Two instrumentes chieselye constytutinge the parde.
- 18 Vaynes and arteryes goinge to the parde and the necke of the bladder.
- 19 Here is noted a seate or place common to the wape of the vyne and the seede, which is sente more large in the teste of hys processe in the glandyll or heade of the parde.

The fyrste figure of the partes of women wth the declaration of the partes of the same.



And in thys fyrst figure is set forth the trunk of a womans bodye layde on the grounde, whose Peritonium, is opened wth the muscles of the Abdomen, and turned over towarde the insyde, accordyng to the vse of cutting, & afterwarde we haue cut awaye all the bowels or entrailles from *Mesenterium*, the strapte entrayle being yet lefte in the body, wth 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 sight, but thys present figure is for this cause principally declared and set forth, that it myght so shewe the positio of the matric or wombe, and the bladder, as in thys woman it is sente, no parte of the sayd matric or wombe being moued. For here is as yet no pannicle pluckt awaye from the matric or wombe, but that all thynges are here yet wholly sente lykewise as in women somewhat fatte they do apere to the cutter, the bowels being taken awaye. For women are so fatte that when they be viced and kylled with long syknes, and become mosse leanest, then they shewe no kynde of processe of vessels, onles the pannicles or thynne couerynges be separated a fonder.

- A, B The inner face or parte of the former seate of Peritonium.
- E, F A parte of *Mesenterium* havyng the thynne intrayles to the backe.
- F, F Here is noted another pannicle of *Mesenterium*, plucked from the other whych we haue marked wth G, and G. But bothe the pannicles doe shewe the order of the vessels of *Mesenterium*, and order of the hamelles putte betwene the distributions of the vessels.
- H, H In thys part of *Mesenterium* the entrayle Colon was committed & set to, where it was nyest to the straitte gut.
- I And in thys parte of *Mesenterium*, dyd conspye and stande the begynnyng of the intrayle Colon, or hys continuans wth the thynne entrayles, and also the blynde gut.
- K The strapte gutte beinge there cutte off where *Colon* dyd ende, whiche seate or place is ryghte agaynst the place of the knyttinge together of the holy bone wth the lowest turnynge ioyne of the loynes.
- L The former seate of the bottome of the Matric, frome whence is nothyng percepued plucked awaye.
- M The right stone or testicle in a woman.
- N The left stone of a woman, and the former part of thys is here entirely sente, although there be of the ryght but a small portion percepued and it is for this cause that we haue in suche maner set forth the ryght stone, for bothe the testicles are covered wth a pannicle, whiche pannicle bynyngeth downe the seede vessels of a woman, whiche doe spryngge from Peritonium, but we haue uncoverd the left testicle of that pannicle wth the hande onely without anye knyfe, leauyng the ryght as you see. For thys pannicle doeth not growe to the former seate of the testicle in any part thereof, but lyeth there onely.
- O A pannicle spryngyng and growyng forth frome

D.iii. the

The tables of the organs of nouryhyng.

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 of wombe, and afterwarde with the pannicle of the oither syde constitutyng the seconde cote of the Matrix.

¶ Thys waye in the foresayde pannicle runne fourth the fleshye fibres of thyrme kyndes constitutyng the ryghte muscle of the Matrix of wombe.

Q. R. With these characters the pannicle of the lefte syde is noted, whiche is correspondente and lyke to that pannicle, whiche the foresayde O. O. dyd poynte to vs.

R. S. The former parte of the necke of the Matrix, couerdyd as yet, betwene R. and S. with that cote whiche the partes of *Peritonium* offer vnto it, whiche byng 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 wyndicles, whiche are sene here are they whiche the necke of the Matrix fallynge into it selfe not stretchyd forth agayne dorth shewe in the cuttyng.

T. The bladder whose hynder parte is here chieflye sene, for we haue so caste oure eye in the declaration and settinge forth of thys figure as though we woulde principallye beholde in the bodye being prostrate and layed alonge the hynder seate of the bladder, whiche loketh towarde the Matrix.

For yf ye wll suppose and ymagine thys bodye of a woman to be set vpryghte as that whiche nexte foloweth, ye shoulde thyncke otherwylse then the thyng is, that the bottome of the Matrix is set forth muche hygher then the bladder.

¶ This is a portion of the nauel, despyered in & cuttyng from *Peritonium*, and tourned ouer together with the vessels setyng properly to the chyld.

X. A portion of a bayne goynge from the nauel to the lpuer.

Y. A waye goynge from the hygher seate of place of the bottome of the bladder pertaynyng vnto the nauell, and byngynge from thence the byrne of the chyld, betwene his seconde and y innermost infolder.

R. S. G. Shew two arteryes creppng fourth hither from the nauel, by y sides of the bladder, & graffed in & conyured in thys place, to the bryanches of the greates arterye goinge principallye to the hooles of the bowes aboute the prey members.

The declaration of the seconde figure of the membres of women, and of the characters of the same.



W. H. Here taken awaye the skynnes the tigher seate of thys pzed figure, that the nature of the seates myghte as nyghe as maye be, be set before the eyes, and afterwarde we haue cutte awaye the ventricle with the bowels and also *Mysterium* and the splene

leauynge the strapte entraple in thys place binned with, as well as we dyd in the figure befoze. And mozeouer, we haue as it were taken awaye from the vttermoste cote whiche *Peritonium* gaue vnto it, cuttyng awaye also al the pannicles, that the vessels carryng furth the substance and matter of seede to the stones, and also the vessels carryng awaye the seede from thence to the matrix shoulde appeare and be sene. Also we haue tourned ouer the bladder downewarde on the lefte syde, lykwylse bykyng the waye of conducte, whiche beareth forth the byrne to it from the ryghte kydnape, that the insertion of the wayes of bearyng forth the byrne to the bladder myghte appeare, and that the bladder shoulde not let the inspection of spghte of the Matrix of wombe. Laste of al we haue cutte awaye from thys figure a portion of the bones aboute the prey members that the neckes of the Matrix and of the bladder myghte the moze commodiouslye be sene.

A. A. Baynes runnyng furth oftentimes to the seates, from those wayes whiche are offered to the skynne, which is brought ouer the heygth of the shoulde.

B. Baynes spyrngynge from those baynes, whiche are led forth by the arme hooles to the hande.

C. The principall body of the seate.

D. D. Karmelles and samer spede abrode euerye where on the karmelly body marked with C.

E. F. G. H. The hinder outsyde of insyde of y former seate of *Peritonium* outward. For the former regio of *Peritonium* is here bowed hwarde and downewarde towarde the syde.

I. K. Portions of baynes and also arteryes, creppng forth downewarde vnder the hysse bone from the throte.

L. The gybolyte of swellyng seate of the lpuer.

M. The holowe parte of the lpuer is here also somes what sene.

N. A small portion of pece of the bayne goynge from the nauell to the lpuer.

O. The stocke of *Vena porta* is here cutt awaye with the vessels brought vnto it.

P. The holowe bayne.

Q. The greates arterye.

R. The roots of the arteryes goynge to the ventricle, the lpuer, the splene, the caule, and to the bowelles.

S. The begynnng of a bayne infoldinge the fat cote of the lefte kydnape.

T. Tho bayne and arterye, whiche byngeth the whayse humour to the right kydnape.

V. The bayne and arterye whiche byngeth y whayse humour to the lefte kydnape.

X. The begynnng of a bayne goynge in to the fat cote of the right kydnape.

Y. The former seate of the ryght kydnape.

Z. The former seate of the lefte kydnape.

1. The waye that byngeth the byrne from the right kydnape into the bladder, but at the neathermoze is broken awaye, but the portion that is lefte of thys waye and is conyured to the bladder marked with 1.

2. The waye that carryeth forth the byrne from the lefte kydnape into the bladder.

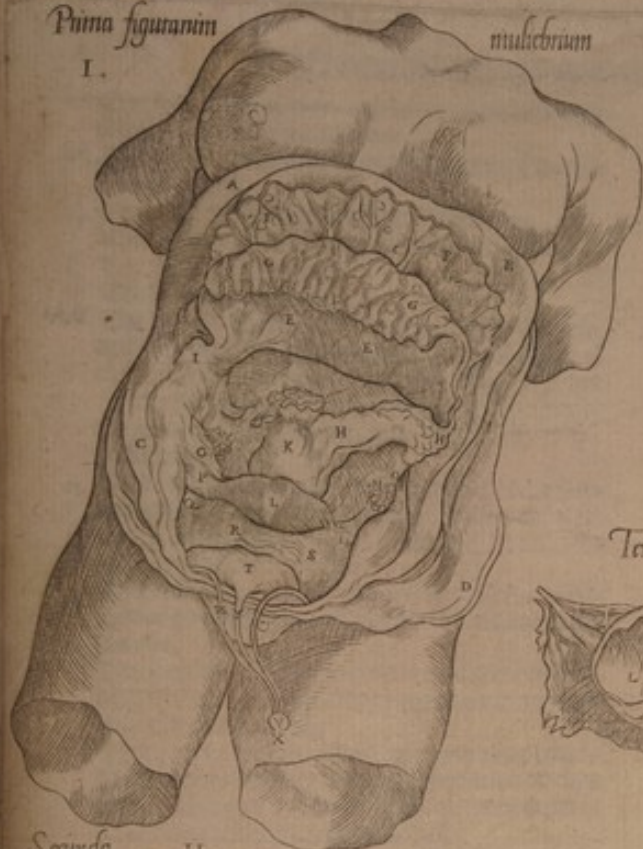
*Pinna figurarum*

*mulsebrum*

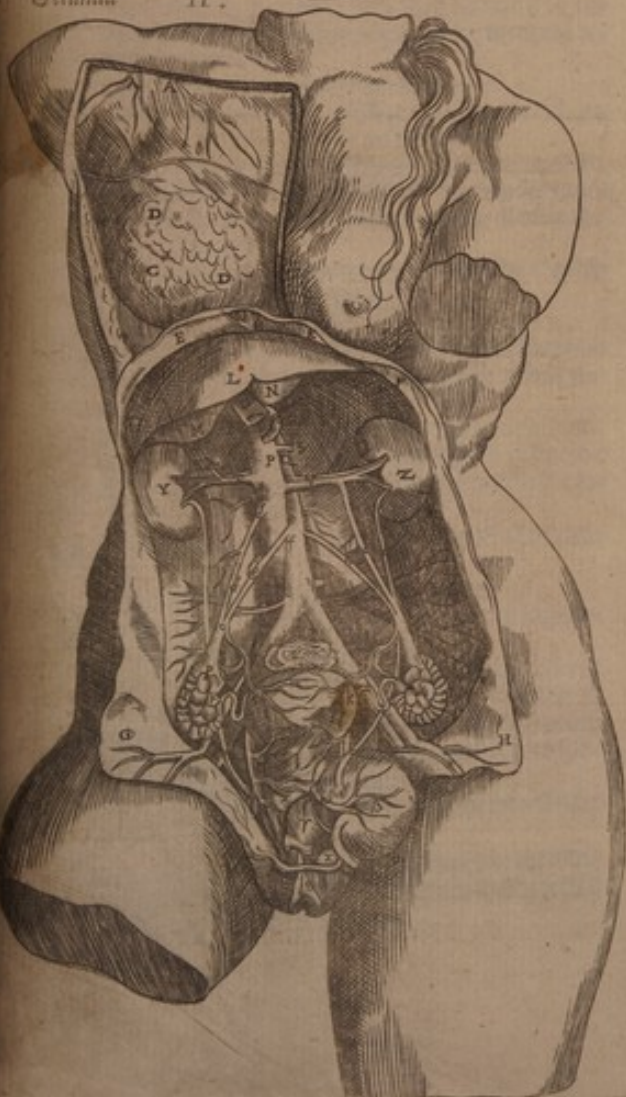
*Nona*

*IX.*

*I.*



*Secunda II.*



*Tertia*

*III.*



*Quarta*

*III.*



*Quinta*

*V.*



*Sexta*

*VI.*



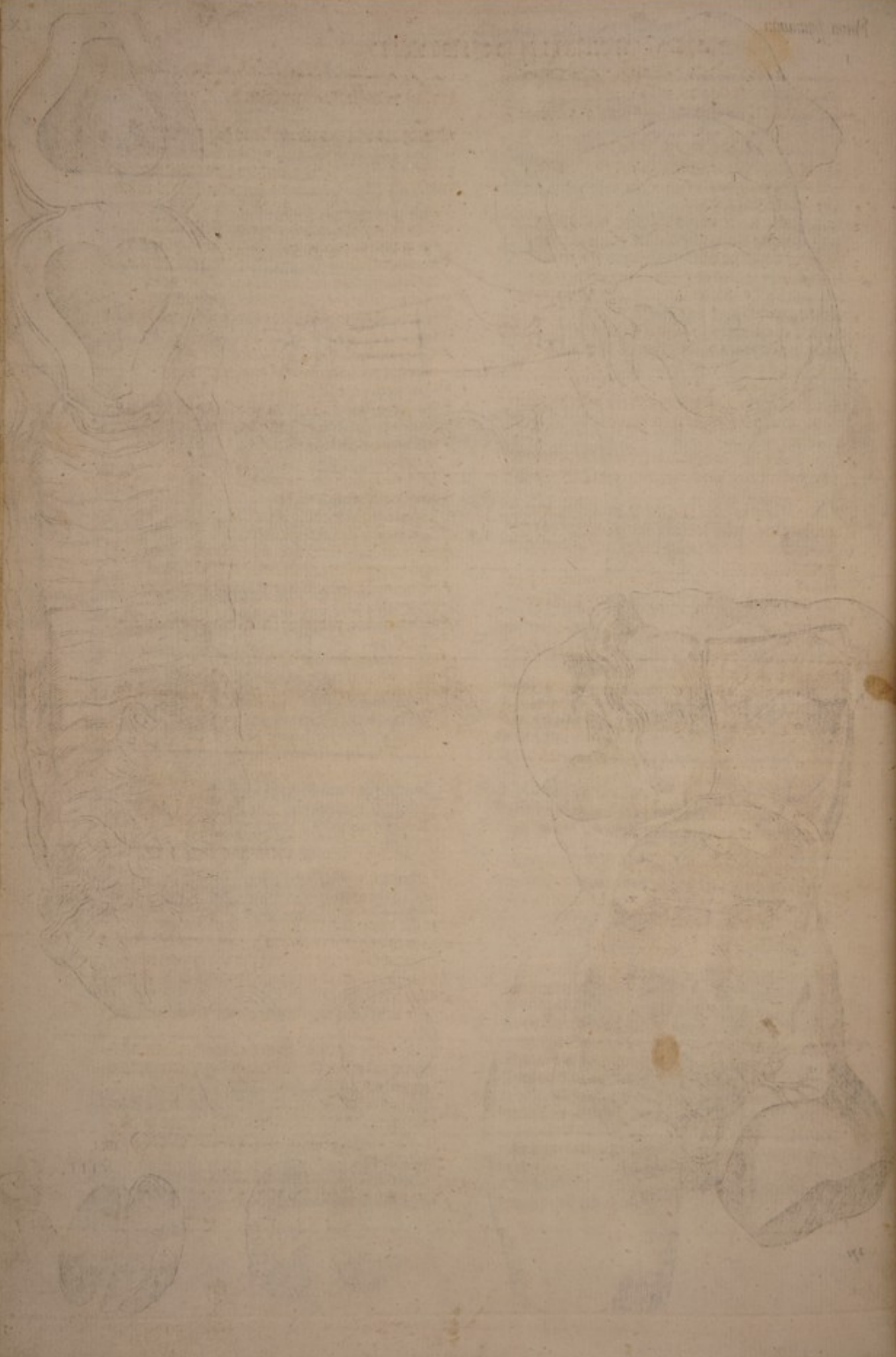
*Septima VII.*



*Octava*

*VIII.*





The tables of the organs of nonny thynge.

- 1. The waie that carrieth forth the vyne from the left hypnaye into the bladder.
- 2. The ryght seede vayne whose begynnynge & bygger doeth shewe.
- 3. The seede vayne goynge to the left testicle.
- 4. The spyngynge forth of the arteryes of seede.
- 5. The ryght seede arterye.
- 6. The left seede arterye.
- 7. The former parte of the bottome of the Matrix, and sheweth the ryght blunte angle or corner of the sayde bottome where & sheweth the left, but sheweth the region or place of the Matrix where the mouth of hys bottome consisteth, and where hys necke begynneth.
- 8. This is the strapte gut. And hys may the lesse burden bothe the sydes of thys fygyure with manye letters, I will at thys presente affixe the karacters but on the one syde onely.
- 9. A portion of the vayne and arterye of seede, whiche doe goe to the vpper seate of the bottome of the wombe.
- 10. Portions of the vayne and arterye of seede goynge to the testicle, and there topynge and goynge together and consistyng.
- 11. A bodye lyke the spire of a steple, and thys letter doeth poynte vs to the roote or foundation of thys bodye, where as the sayde roote or foundation is committed and topned to the testicle.
- 12. From that sayde bodye suche vessels runne forth into the tunicles committynge and topnyng the testicle to Peritonium.
- 13. The former face or parte of the testicle.
- 14. The begynnynge of the vessel, whych beareth forth the seede from the testicle into the Matrix.
- 15. The bowynge and tournynge oute agayne of the vessel whiche beareth forth the seede, whiche tournynge the sayde vessel maketh rounde aboute the sydes of the testicle.
- 16. The goynge forth of the vessel whiche carryeth forth the seede to the matrix.
- 17. The necke of the matrix.
- 18. Vessels folowynge in the lower seate of the bottome of the Matrix or wombe, and the necke also of the same.
- 19. A vayne commynge from those vessels to the bladder, whiche vessels doe folde and wynde in hys necke of the Matrix, and this karakter also noteth the insertion of the wapes of the vyne.
- 20. The vnder seate of the bottome of the bladder.
- 21. The muscle of the necke of the bladder.
- 22. In thys seate the necke of the bladder is implanted into the necke of the Matrix.
- 23. Small thynne portions of fleashe of the necke of the mouth or openynge of the wombe or Matrix, and the smal hillocks of the Matrix with hys mouth or openynge of the necke thereof nede here no speciall declaration with karacters.
- 24. The roote of the arterye going into the lowest part of Mesenterium.
- 25. Vessels which do ascende & rylse upward 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 fygyure of women.



Thys presente fygyure sheweth the Matrix or wombe with the thynne couerynge, whiche doe wynde it to Peritonium, cutte forth from the bodye and the necke thereof is here so folded together and turned ouer hys mouth or openynge of hys boorde of hys Matrix doth here manifestly shewe it selfe. And we haue lykelyse so opened the bottome and the necke of the bladder, that the holownes of the same with the insertion of the wapes of vyne are here manifestly sene.

- A. The former face of the bottome of the Matrix, beinge not yett vncouered of anye pannicle.
- B. The necke of the Matrix.
- C. A parte of the bottome of the Matrix, swellinge 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 knytynge the Matrix to Peritonium, and conteynynge his vessels.
- F. The left testicle of the Matrix.
- G. The vayne and arterye of seede.
- H. A 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 carryng the seede from the testicle into the matrix.
- L. The holownes of the bladder.
- M. The insertion of the wapes of the vyne.
- N. Here hangeth forth a lytle peece of the wapes of the vyne.

The declaration of the karacters of the fourth table of women.



All branches runnyng furthe into the pannicle where they are committed and topned to Peritonium.

- A. A portion of the vayne and arterye goynge into the testicle, fallynge to the vpper seate of the bottom of the matrix.
- B. The commynge and goynge together of the seede vayne and arterye that is lyke the spire of a steple, which we lyken to the braded vaynes called Varices.
- C. The left testicle.
- D. The vessel carryng forth the seede from the testicle into the matrix.
- E. The blunte angle or corner of the bottome of the matrix in whome the vessel that byngeth forth the seede attempteth his insertion.
- F. 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 mouth or openynge place thereof.
- G. The necke of the matrix or wombe.
- H. Here the necke of the bladder is broughte forth into

H. b. into



The tables of the organs of nouryshynge.

- into the necke of the matrix, and there endeth.
- Those are vessels infoldynge the neather seate of the bottome of the matrix and also hys necke.
  - 7.7 The swelling bynmes at the mouth of the necke of the matrix.
  - iv The wapes that bynne the bynne from the raynes in the bladder.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyfte, the syxte, the seuenth and eyghte figures.



We haue deuised thys fyfte table of the wombe or matrix containynge a male chyld on the former syde, with a longe section or cutte, and another whyche are ouerthwarte wyte remouynge and takynge awaye into the sydes, partes of the cotes of the bottome of the matrix, yea, euen from the vtermoste infolder of the chyld.

- 4.8 C. The inner syde of the sayde infolder of the matrix, whiche befoze the section was brought aboute and covered with the infolders of the chyld.
- 7.8 E. The vtter syde of the matrix, and the hygher F noteth the toppe or the ryghte angle or corner of the matrix brought forth vpwarde & toward the ryghte syde, more then toward the left, becaule it is a man chyld which is in the wombe.
- F The fyfte or the vtermoste infolder of the chyld.
- 6.6 G. The seconde infolder of the chyld is here also a great parte sene.
- H I parte of the necke of the matrix, to whome in the other syde, we haue left growynge to it a vayne and an arterye, whiche is principallie distributed into the lower seate of the bottome of the matrix.
- 7 Here is also yett leste the ryghte testicle, that the sytuation of it might be sene & perceyued in women beynge with chyld.

The syxte table sheweth the infolders of the chyld taken whole awaye from the Matrix and not broken.



The vtermoste infolder of the chyld.

- L. L. The seconde infolder of the chyld, which for so much as it is transparent in maner of a pāncle, it suffeareth the chyld bewrappt within this chyld infolder, in it somewhat to be sene.
- In the seuenth table we haue deuised the vtter and the seconde infolder of the chyld, with a longe section or cutte, and we haue here expressed and shewed forth the bothe the sayde infolders taken awaye from the thirde infolder, and the thirde infolder also yett whole.
- 4.4 M. The thirde or the inmoste infolder of the chyld, whiche becaule it is so thynne that one maye easelie see through it the forme of the chyld lying therein

somewhat sheweth hym selve to the eyes.

- X The procedynge or order of vaynes and arteries goynge to the nauill from in the fyfte infolder of the chyld.
- 0. P. O. P. The seconde infolder of the chyld.
- And. O. O. Shewe hys insyde, where P. P. sheweth hys vtter syde.
- 2. R. The fyfte infolder of the chyld where 2. noteth the outsyde, and R. the insyde, but the procedynge and order of the vessels by the seconde and the thirde infolder are perfectlye knowen without anye helpe of karacters.



Ad the eyghte Table expresseth the chyld deliuered frome all hys coates, and so it sheweth hym lyinge by the wonderfull prouidence of nature, not as the common opinio. of the vulgare sort of wyters affirmeth, but as you may here see in these figures, and so doeth it lye in the myddes of the wombe, for it is most vncruie that the chyld doeth lye in the wombe rounde lyke as it were bowled, so that the knees shoulde touche to the face, but as he is sette here in the eyghte figure.

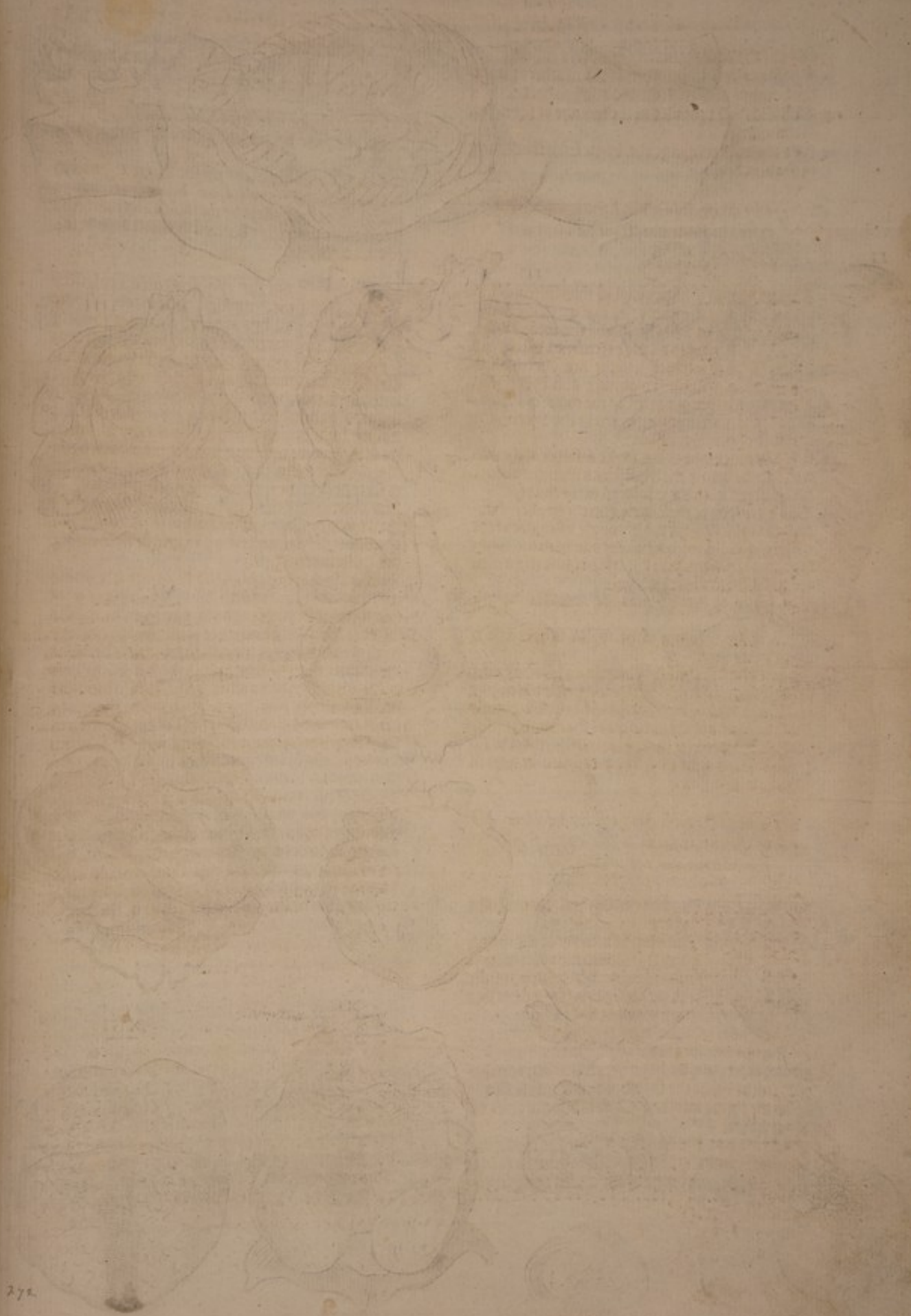
And obseruynge thys true situation of hym, you shall fynde commonlye none other situation of the chyld nor ioyninge of anye topnte of hym therein then is here expressed.

But in thys figure M, N, O, P, Q, R doe note the same as in the seuenth table, saue that M & N doe shewe the insyde, or inner parte of the thirde infolder. But S sheweth here priuatelye the goynge forth of the vessels of the nauell, whiche is betwene the nauell and the ioyninge together of the vessels with the thirde infolder, whych is also brought furthe with a greate space betwene the shewynge in the meane whyle certayne (as it were) knottes or swellynge accordynge to the numbre of the which knottes more or lesse, medicines solyshe doe prophete eyther many or fewe chyldzen to the woman, whiche of the learned men is taken but for a verie fantasie, and worthye of reprehention. And moreouer, when the chyld commeth forth (as it chaunceth sometymes) haupnge that aboute hys necke they saye that it is that same chyldes destinie to be hanged, with manye other solyshe conceytes rather to be laughed at then to be beleued.

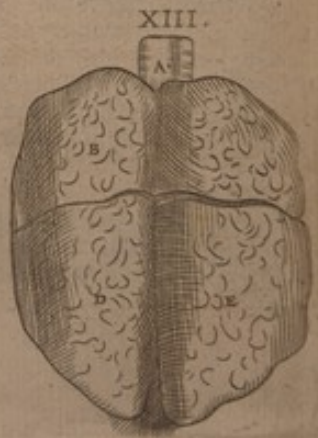
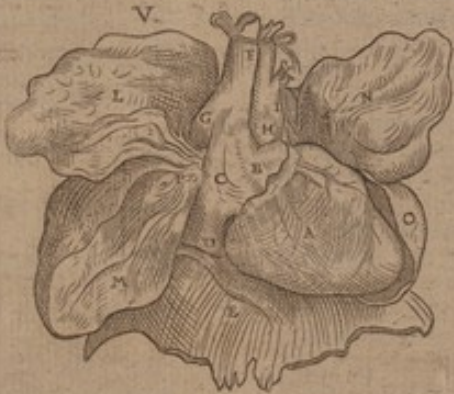
The declaration of the karacters of the nyth figure of women.



Ad the nyth figure sheweth the Matrix cut furth of h body, beinge of that bygnes as it was sene take furth of a woman at the laste Anatomy which I dyd se at the vniuersitie of Padua in Italye, & moreouer we haue so deuised & cut a sinder the bottome of the matrix by the myddle, that the concauite and holowe boughte within the same myghte be perceyued, and the thicke substance also of bothe the coates of the Matrix in women when they be not



Prima



The tables of the organs of the hearte.

- A** **SS** The concavite and holowe bowt of the bottome of the matrix.
- C** **D** A lyne somewhat after the maner of a seame called in Latyne *Scrotum*, whiche doeth belonge to the place wherein the testicle doe lye, whiche swelleth somewhat forthe into the boughte of the bottome of the Matrix.
- E** **E** The thickenes of the inner & proper cote of the bottome of the Matrix.
- F** **F** A portion of the innermoze bottome of the Matrix swellinge forth downe warde from the higher seate of the Matrix into the holowesse and boughte of the bottome.
- G** **G** The begynnynge of the necke or the openyng place of the bottome of the matrix.
- H** **H** The seconde or vntermoze infolder of the bottome of the matrix descended from *Peritonium*.
- I** **I** Here we haue reserved a portion on bothe the sydes of the thynne coueringes, descended from *Peritonium* and containyng the matrix.
- K** Here is also sene the substance of the necke of the matrix, because the cuttyng wherewith we deuyded the bottome of the matrix was begonide at thys place.
- L** A part of the necke of the bladder, implated into the necke of the matrix, castyng forth into it the vayne. The swelling partes of the Abdomen and whatsoeuer is els to be considred therof, they maye be sufficiently knowen wythoute derrection of karacters.

After these there foloweth the description of the Hearte, wyth hys instrumentes seruyng vnto hym wyth hys figures and wyth the declaration of hys karacters.  
The declaration of the karacters of the first figure.



**L** Hys presente figure sheweth so greate a parte of a man (lyenge on hys backe) from hys lefte syde, as we thynke to be sufficiente to expresse the seate of the breste, and we haue taken awaye the skynne after the maner of cuttyng from the former seate of the brest and the sydes, and then from a part of the region of the necke. And moreover, the muscles also whiche doe couer the rybbes beinge cutte awaye, we haue deluyered the bones of the rybbes with the breste bone from the grystels. And the bones of the rybbes beinge 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 pannicle which doe compasse aboute the sayde largenes, and the lunges with the reste there containyd, myght appere to the eyes, which shal all be opened & declared by the karacters now 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

- cuppe and fyll the spaces betwene the grystels?
- C** **C** The bones of the rybbes beyng separated frome the grystels.
- D** **D** The muscles, whiche are betwene the rybbes fyllinge the spaces betwene the bones.
- E** The canell bone is sene here bare, & as yet reserved in his seate.
- F** The order and procedynge of the vaynes, arteries, and synowes, creapyng forthe into the arme hoole.
- G** The bitter throte vayne, appeareth here to the cutters as soone as the skynne is taken awaye.
- H** **H** The lefte pannicle, whiche doeth be vpe betwene the amplitude of the breste, the lefte outsyde therof beyng here sene, whyche L, M, N, and O doe appoynte.
- I** **I** The mydyffe sene here on that syde, where it beholdeth and loketh to the lefte syde of the holownes of the breste.
- K** The seate where the left of the pannicles, which doe deuyde the breste groweth to the mydyffe.
- L** Thys knobbe seate hangeth so greatlye forthe towarde the left syde bycause of the heart, for that beyng comprehended, with hys infolder, among the pannicles deuyding the brest is stretched forth into the left syde muche more then into the ryght. And for thys occasion and cause princypallye of thys knobbe we haue expresse thys present figure rather out of the lefte side then the ryght.
- M** A vayne reached forthe to the left syde of the breste bone, and offerynge diuers bryanches to the lefte pannicle deuydinge the breste.
- N** An arterye ledde forth to the lefte syde of the breste bone, offerynge his bryanches lykewise as the vayne marked wyth M to the lefte pannicle deuydinge the breste.
- O** **O** Bryanches brought forth from the vayne and arterye, whiche doe come fro 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 mydyffe, 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 vayne in men runnyng forth downward chiefllye frome the region of the throte wyth a synowe of the mydyffe & deruyng hys smal bryanches to the pannicle hedginge betwene the breste.
- S, R, T** A parte of the lunges occupynge the lefte concavite or holownes of the breste. And R and S note the seate of thys parte whiche is nexte to the rybbes or the pannicle compassynge them aboute, or that it is sene swellinge forth. But T and V appoynte the seate of thys parte, whiche before it should fall downe, was compted & toynd to the bitter syde of the pannicle which deuydeth betwene the breste. Moreover, R and T signifie the higher fybe of thys part of the paulme, where S and V shewe the lower.

The seconde figure wyth the declaration of the karacters.

The tables of the organs of the hearte.



The seconde figure, whiche we haue feined to be set byright and not lyinge flatte on the grounde, doeth folowe in the order of cuttinge nexte after the fyrste. For the former syde of the breste and the sydes beyng made bare of the skynne and the muscles, whiche grewe vnto them, and the gristels of the rybbes taken from the bones of the rybbes, and the sayde bones beinge broken outwarde, we haue at the laste deliuered the breste bone and the gristels whych grewe faste together vnto it from both the pannicles whych do hede the breste betwene lpytting 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 figure more diligently exprest then it was in the fyrst figure.

- A, A The insyde of the breste bones wyth the gristels of the rybbes committed vnto it, or the insyde beholdinge the concavittie or holowe parte of the breste.
- B, C Here are noted two baynes goynge from the region of the throte to the breste bone, and runnyng forth to the hygher seate of the Abdomen castynge forth as they procede and goe forthe manye small bzaunches beside diuers other bzaunches.
- D, E Two arteries accompanynge the foresayde baynes vnto the region of the nauyll goynge in no place to the skynne as the baynes do.
- F Karnels sette on the throte or forepart of the necke vnder the highest seate of the breste bone, there placed of Nature to the safelge distrybution of the vessels.
- G, G A parte of the ryghte pannicle of them whiche deuyde the breste, whiche grewe to the ryghte syde of the breste bone.
- H The ryghte parte of the sayde pannicle of deuyding the breste or hys syde beholdinge the louniges.
- I, I A parte of the lefte pannicles deuydinge the holowe parte of the breste, whiche before the section grewe to the lefte syde of the breste bone.
- K The lefte of the foresayde pannicles or hys outside beholdinge the louniges.
- L, L Here is shewed the space betwene the two pannicles deuyding the breste, there sene, where the sayd pannicles are conioyned to the breste boue of a man.
- M, M Thys region swellinge forth, sheweth the situation 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 gybors or swellinge parte of the louniges 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 louniges from anye where but N and O shewe two fibres of the ryghte syde of the louniges where N sheweth the higher and O the lower: and in lyke wyse doe P and Q shewe on the lefte syde.
- R, R The seate of the mydyffe, whiche we haue deliuered from the sharpe gristel of the breste bone, marked here wyth S and afterwarde from the sharpnes of the gristels, whych are not ioyned to the breste bone.
- T, T The skynne beinge turned ouer downward from

the former seate of the breste is sene at that syde where it was broughte aboute with muscles.

The thyrde figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



So muche as the two figures before doe shewe aboundantlye the situation of the louniges and the hearte, we haue here sette forth this present figure wyth all the other folowynge, as it were plucked out of the holownes of the breste, lest yf we should haue sette forth and dyatwen to euery figure the truncke or stocke of the bodye we should haue busped our selues to muche and in bayne. And thys thyrde figure therefore conteyneth the hearte clothed with his infolder, wyth the louniges and a portion of the mydyffe, 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 bayne clymyng vpwarde, and the greate arterye referuyng so greate a portion of the vessels of the hearte, as is broughte aboute the infolder of the hearte, or rather from whom the said infolder taketh hys begynnyng.
- B And where we haue written S the infolder groweth faste to the holowe bayne and the greate arterye and the arteryall bayne, gounge awaye from 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 former seate or the infolder of the hearte, expressing 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 mydyffe muche otherwyse in man, then it doeth in dogges. But the small baynes 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 thicke and so stronge, that the colour of the hearte can scarcely be sene through it.
- H, H, I Parte of the mydyffe. The Inowles of the mydyffe.
- I, I, I, I The louniges otherwyse called the lychtes, & euery character also by hys selke signifieth a thin skynne a lappe of the louniges.

The fourth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



The fourth figure sheweth the infolder of the hearte deuyded, and we haue vncouered the hearte, and his vessels on the former syde from his infolder, the hearte remainyng 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 hearte bowed backwarde frome the

The tables of the organs of the hearte.

- the former seate of the Hearte towards the Spdes.
- C, D, E. The former seate of the hearte, and C and D shewe his roote, where E sheweth his poynte.
- F The holowe bayne.
- G The artervall bayne.
- H The greate arterye. But the beyvall arterye onles the hearte be bowed and brought towards the 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 baynes and arteryes descendyng 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 thynne skynnes of lapipes of the louniges.
- Q A parte of the myddysse.

The fyfte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



AD fyfte fygure sheweth the heart w the l sige clearly deliuered fro hys infolde, and turned on the lefte syde, that the continuance of the holowe bayne to the roote of the hearte myghte be layed before the eyes.

- A The ryghte syde of the hearte, with the great regi on of his hynder seate.
- B The right eare of the hearte.
- C The holowe bayne, where as it openeth into the hearte, or springeth from the hearte.
- D A portion of the holowe bayne gorynge throughe the myddysse.
- E A parte of the myddysse.
- F A portion of the holowe bayne going to the former parte of the necke.
- G The begynnyng of the bayne whych lacketh a fe lowe.
- 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 the lefte synowe of the syre 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 thynne skynnes of the louniges.
- P. Here is sene a certayne procedyng of the vessels goinge into the louniges.

The syxte fygure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



Thys syxte fygure letteth forth the hearte so turned ouer towards the ryght syde, as the nexte table before shewed it bowed towards the lefte syde. And sheweth as that figure shewed the continuance of the holowe bayne to the roote of the hearte, So doeth thys

- table shewe the bayvall 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, wth also certayne portions of the synowes of the syre payre of the brayne.
- A, B, C The lefte syde of the hearte, and the greate region of hys hynder seate.
- D Baynes and arteryes infoldyng the roote of the hearte.
- E, E. Baynes and arteryes lead forth downwarde from the vessels compassyng about the roote of the heart.
- F The left eare of the hearte.
- G The venall arterie.
- H, H. Springynges forth of the arteriall bayne, runnyng out into the lefte parte of the louniges, & those that are boyned forth to the ryghte parte can not here be sene, because the roote of them, creepeth forth vnder the hearte at the begynnyng straight waye of the vessel therof towards the ryght syde of the louniges.
- I. The begynnyng of the arteriall bayne.
- K Parte of the arteriall bayne, goyng to the lefte parte of the louniges.
- L Parte of the arteriall bayne distributed into the ryght parte of the louniges, 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 bayne.
- O The stocke of the great arterye.
- P A portion of the great arterye brought downward to the rydge of the backe bone.
- Q A portion of the great artery goyng to lefte arme, hoole.
- R A portion of the great arterye goyng to the throte of former parte of the necke.
- S The ryght parte of the portion of the greate arterye goyng also to the former parte of the necke.
- T, from whome the arterye of the arme hoole on the ryghte syde marked with T is deriued and made.
- V, X The arteryes of slepe.
- Y The stocke of the sharpe arterye.
- a The ryghte synowe of the syre payre of synowes of the brayne.
- b Small bzaunches, which the synowe marked with a spredeth forth to the constitution and makinge of the synowe whych retourneth backe on the ryghte syde.
- c The right returnyng synowe.
- d The lefte synowe of the syre payre of synowes of the brayne.
- e A circle or a smal bzaunche of the sayde lefte synow, offered the left parte of the louniges.
- f Small bzaunches of the left synowe marked with f from whome the lefte returnyng synowe is constituted and made.
- g The left returnyng synowe.
- h A small synowe led forth a longe the venall arterye and goyng into the center of myddes of the roote of the hearte.
- i, i. The letters shewe the fibres or thynne skynnes of the louniges.
- k The myddysse.

The tables of the organs of the hearte.

The seventh figure with the declaration of the karacters.



The seventh figure sheweth the heart, deliuered fro the largenes & the mydyffe, whose ryght ventricule is sene opened with one slytte, broughte from the former seate of the mouthe of the holowe bayne, vnto the poynte of the hearte, that there by the sayd mouthe, with the pannicles therof myghte come to sight & afterwarde that the inner syde of the ryght eare of the hearte myght be layed befoze the eyes, we haue deuyled it to be tourned the insyde outwarde.

- A A parte of the holowe bayne gorynge throughe the mydyffe.
- B A parte of the holowe bayne gorynge to the throte of former parte of the necke.
- CCC The mouth of the holow bayne going into the ryght bought of the hearte.
- D, E These are the neckes and openynges of the partes of the holowe bayne, ascendyng and descenyng.
- F The ryght eare of the hearte tourned inwarde shewyng hys inequall and thynne skynne outsyde.
- G The begynnyng of the bayne called the coronall or coronall bayne.
- H, H, H A circle swellynge forth in the mouthe of the holowe bayne.
- K, L, M The pannicles set befoze in the mouthe of the holowe bayne.
- N, N Fibres of thynne skynnes brought downward from the neather of the smal pannicles of the mouthe of the holowe bayne, to the sydes of the right ventricule and the sharpe poynte of the heart.
- O, O Here are shewed sealyne partes, whiche doe compass the foresayde thynne skynnes, and they are set forth lyke rounde figures of swellynge forth.
- P Thys holowelle of the ryght ventricule, goeth towards the necke or mouthe of the arterpall bayne.
- Q, R A groines of a substance, whiche doeth constitute the right ventricule of the heart.

The eyght figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



As the eyght figure doeth in this poynte dyfferre frome thys figure nexte befoze in þ we haue broughte a section frome the ryghte seate of the ventricule of the hearte, there where P is sette, vnto the ampletude and longe parte of the arterpall bayne, and haue also stretched forth þ necke or openyng place of thys bayne that hys pannicles myghte be sene; A portion of the holowe bayne going to the former region of the necke.

- A The stocke of the great arterte.
- B The mouthe of the great arterte, but epyther of the

karacters doe poynte epyther of them to a leues rall boole of the braunches, into the whiche braunches the stocke of the arterpall bayne is slytte deuyded.

- F, F, G The pannicles sette at the mouthe of the arterpall bayne.
- H, H The bounde or hedge of the ventricule of the heart, or the left syde of the ryghte ventricule of the hearte, and thus haue you here in slyghte all the whole ampletude and largenes of the ryght ventricule of the hearte.
- I, One of the pannicles that grewe to the necke of the holowe bayne.
- K Here hangeth the ryghte eare of the heart, yet turned in, and bowed againe with the substance of the heart nexte vnto it.

The nynt figure with the demonstration of hys karacters.



As the nynt figure sheweth the hearte in like maner as it was shewed befoze in the two tables precedyng thys. But that here is a section of slytte broughte from the mouth of the arterpall bayne vnto the sharpe poynte of the heart, and the sayd mouth of the arterpall bayne, with the left ventricule of the hearte, is stretched out, with the pannicles there apperyng, whiche are sette befoze the sayde mouthe or openyng place of the venall arterte. The left eare of the hearte beyng the insyde outwarde, that it myghte shewe forth to the reader the inner syde therof.

- A The stocke of the great arterte.
- B A portion of the arterpall bayne.
- CC The mouthe or openyng place of the venall arterte.
- D, D A circle swellynge forth in the mouthe of the venall arterte.
- E, F The two pannicles sette befoze the mouthe of the arterpall bayne.
- G, G Certayne fibres of thynne skynnes stretched forth downward frome the lower seate of the sayde pannicles to the sydes of the left ventricule of the hearte.
- H, H A sealyne substance of the hearte, embracing and compassyng those fibres, and thynne skynnes whiche we marked with G, G.
- I The left eare of the heart turned inwarde.
- K The hedge or enclosure of the ventricles of the hearte.
- L This way the ampletude and largenes of the left ventricule clynneth by to the mouthe of the great arterte, whose pannicles we shall shortly open and declare.
- M, M The thynkenes of the substance of þ heart, where it doeth constitute and make the left ventricule.

The tenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.

The tenth figure sheweth the hearte in like maner as it was shewed befoze in the two tables precedyng thys. But that here is a section of slytte broughte from the mouth of the arterpall bayne vnto the sharpe poynte of the heart, and the sayd mouth of the arterpall bayne, with the left ventricule of the hearte, is stretched out, with the pannicles there apperyng, whiche are sette befoze the sayde mouthe or openyng place of the venall arterte. The left eare of the hearte beyng the insyde outwarde, that it myghte shewe forth to the reader the inner syde therof.

The tables of the organs of the hearte.



From the ryghte and higher seate of the lefte ventricule of the hearte, we haue broughte a section euen to the ampletude and largenes of the greate arterye, that the mouthe therof beunge 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 often tymes in the cutting) the one is cut a lundre by the myddle, and of epyther syde one of hys partes is sene, and it is that, whiche we haue marked wyth **S**.
- E, F** Here are the beginnynges of the two arteries called coronal or cozonal arteries.
- G** Here appeareth a portion of the coronal bayne & the coronall arterye.
- H** The mouth of the arterypall bayne.
- I, K** Two pannicles sette to the mouthe of the arterypall bayne.
- L** The lefte eare of the hearte turned inward.
- M** Fibres or thynne skynnes frome the lower seate of the sayd pannicles perteynyng to the sydes of the left ventricles of the heart.
- N** The fleashe substance of the hearte, which doeth encrease and compass the sayde fibres or thynne skynnes.
- O** A portion of the arterypall bayne.
- P, Q** The thychenes of the substance of the hearte, is here shewed, where it doeth fashion and make the lefte ventricule 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 substance of the heart, which is called of the professoris and maisters of Anatomye by the name of a bone.

The eleuenth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



As the eleuenth figure sheweth the hearte by an ouerwarte cutte that the thychenes of the substance of the heart, alonge his ventricles myght come to syght.

- A** A parte of the holowe bayne.
- B** The ryght 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 poynture of the hearte.
- G, G** The right ventricule of the hearte.
- H, H** The left ventricule of the hearte.
- I, I** The hedge of the ventricles of the hearte.

The twelfth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



The twelue figure the foumes seate of the lunges, from the whiche seate the hearte was cut away, is sette forth, and is muche lyke to the lowest place and parte of an Ox fote, whiche is nexte to the grounde.

- A** A parte of the stomacke whereby the meate is carried into the ventricule.
- B** The sharpe arterye.
- C** The arterypall bayne.
- D** The venall arterye.
- E, F, G, H** Foure fibres or thyn skynnes or lappes of flounges. But **G** and **H** shewe speciallye the seate of the lunges, agreynge to the gibbosyte and swellinge parte of the myddylle, beholdinge the ampletude of the breste.
- I** The myddylle.

The thyrteenth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



The thyrteenth figure sheweth the hynder seate of the lunges pluckt such of the breste.

- A** A portion of the sharpe arterye, is here sene on the backeside.
- B, C, D, E** Four fibres or lappes of the lunges expresse the vpper region after the shape of an Ox fote.

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 opening of the characters, we thynke it here conuenient to aduertyse the readers that the nombre & order of the figures of the head are not al one, for in the fyrst pagyn of **8** figures of the heade, after the fyrst figure and the seconde, strapte waye folowe the nyth, the tenth, the eleuenth and the twelfth, and therfore we comprehended all the figures of the heade in foure pagines, and you shall fynde the thyrde and the fourth in the seconde pagyne of the figures of the heade. The fyfte and the syxte in the thyrde pagyne of the figures of the heade. And the seuenth and the epyght you shall fynde in the fourth pagyne of the sayd figures. And you shall fynde the nyth and the tenth, the eleuenth & the twelfth set all in order in the fyrst pagyne of the aforesayd capitall figures. The thyrteue and the fourteenth in the seconde pagyne of the capitall figures, the 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, are in the thyrde pagyne of the capytall figures. The 21, 22, 23, 24, ye shall fynde in the fourth pagyne. The order in graspyng & pryntynge these figures after this maner was thus appoynted for thys consideration, **8** these foure pagyns myght be fastened vpon a table or a wal as they doe folowe one after another together, so **8** all the sayd pagyns w<sup>th</sup> therr figures myght

**3.ii** be



be sene and looked on w<sup>th</sup> one syghte at once, the whiche waye of thys settinge these pagines forth bothe the order and the numbre are bothe profita- ble and also playne to be sene.

The fyrst fygure w<sup>th</sup> the declaration of hys karacters.



The fyrst figure of the heade, expresteth the heade of man in suche sorte, as it myghte conveniently shew y<sup>e</sup> brayne of the sayd heade, beyng of the maysters of Anatomye taken from the necke and from the nether Jawe. And further- more, we haue taken awaye rounde aboute with a sawe so muche of the scull, as is accustomed in the cuttyng to be taken awaye to the beholdinge 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 expresteth the inner syde of that parte of the scull whiche was taken from the reste of the heade. And therfore, like as thys present figure in y<sup>e</sup> 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, beyng yet nether cutte, nor perished, nor wounded. Howe be it, we haue plucked oute the sides of the pannicle, whiche are stretched forth by the seamcs of the heade to fasten the sayde pannicle, whiche because it doeth gyrdle by rounde aboute the scull, the Greecians call it *Pericranios*. And w<sup>th</sup> these fibres of thynne skynnes the smal vessels also are broken, whiche beinge broughte throughte 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 cycles and rundels, whiche are sene to goe aboute the figure, the skynne and the pannicles whiche are vnder it do constitute the neathermore circle or roundel, and the circle whiche you see to be the higher is the scull, but all y<sup>e</sup> 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 pannicle of the brayne.
- C, C, C The thyrde concavite or boughte of the harde pannicle which 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 forth or procedynges sette one a-

gaynst the other, runnyng forth after the maner of baynes into the harde pannicle of the brayne alonge the whole side therof.

- E, E The byngyng furth of the harde pannicle of the brayne, into whom is receaued the syxte bayne goyng into the scull.
  - F, F, F By these karacters are shewed smal baynes, comyng from the harde pannicle of the brayne, by the smal booles of the scull to the skynne of the head, and putte through the pannicles compassyng and gyrdyng by the skynne rounde aboute, of the whiche baynes the more numbre and the greater are sene in y<sup>e</sup> place, where E standeth lokyng in a darke place.
  - G, G, G Small portions of fibres or thynne skynnes goyng forth from the harde pannicle by the seame of the crowne of the head to the constitution and makyng of the pannicle, whiche compasseth and as it were gyrdeth by the scull.
  - H, H Small portions of fibres to whome that parte of the seame of the heade called *Sagialis* maketh waye.
  - I, I These karacters also, lurke in the shadowe of the hynder parte of the heade, shewyng the seate from whom the fibres are brought forth by the seame lyke thys Greke letter  $\Delta$  to the constitution of the infolder of the scull.
  - K, K One of those knobbes, whiche often tymes growe vnto the vnequall boughtes of the scull, whiche are sene for the moste parte nigh vnto the ioynyng together of the sagittal seame with the seame of the crowne.
- The heade wherby we haue sette forth this fyrst fygure hath the such knobbes as thys is, wherof we haue marked the one with K and of epyther syde of this letter H is one.
- L The holownes proper onelye to the bone of the browe nexte to the seate of the upper parte of the browes, whiche is often tymes opened in the cuttyng yf at anye tyme the bone of the foreheade not far from the browes, is sawed a sunder.

The seconde fygure of the heade w<sup>th</sup> the declaration of hys karacters.

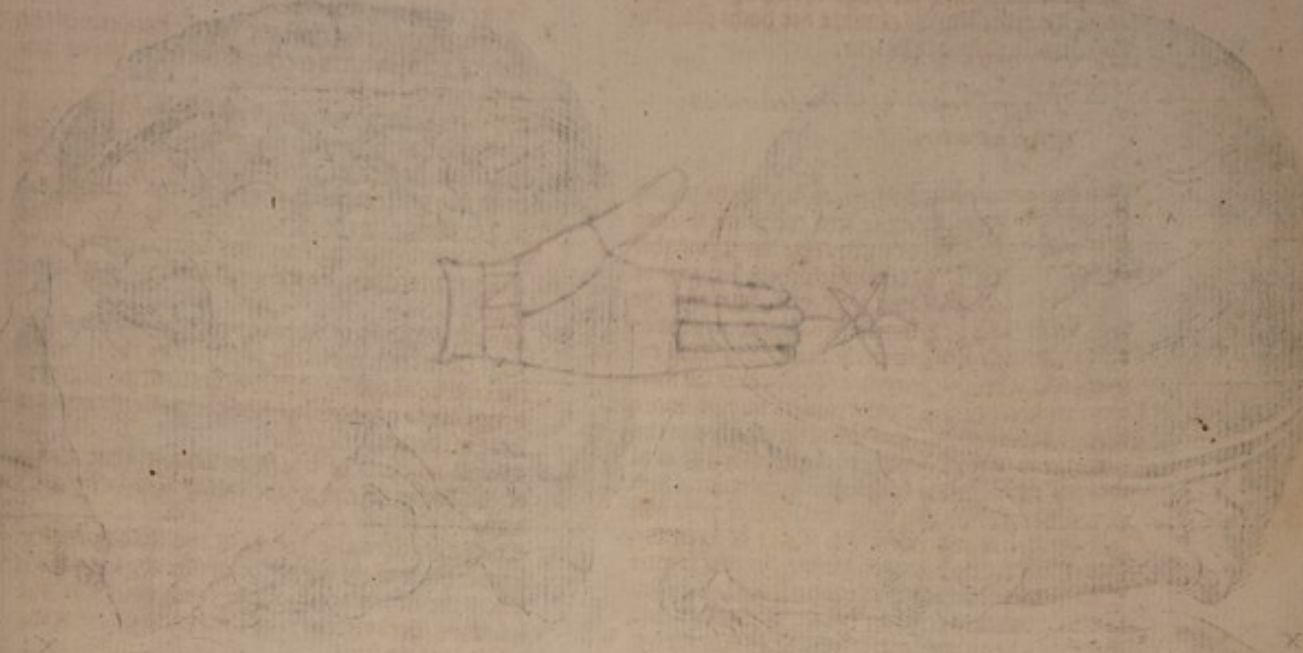


This presente fygure folowynge in the order of cuttyng next after the fyrst, sheweth the thyrde concavite or holownes of the harde pannicle, (whome the fyrst figure had marked with certayne C) made open with a longe section or cutte, broughte by the longitude and length of the heade. Furthermore, we haue brought forth two sections or cuttes alonge y<sup>e</sup> length of y<sup>e</sup> head vnto the sydes of this thyrde concavite or bought, that is to saye, epyther of them on both sydes to one of the boughtes, which peached throught y<sup>e</sup> harde pannicle only, & deuided y<sup>e</sup> sides of y<sup>e</sup> harde pannicle fro y<sup>e</sup> part of the pannicle, which doth separate the right parte of the brayne from the left, and in y<sup>e</sup> figure folowynge is marked with D, D. Be syde the thre sections now rehearsed, we haue also made on epyther syde another, whiche goyng to the

crowne

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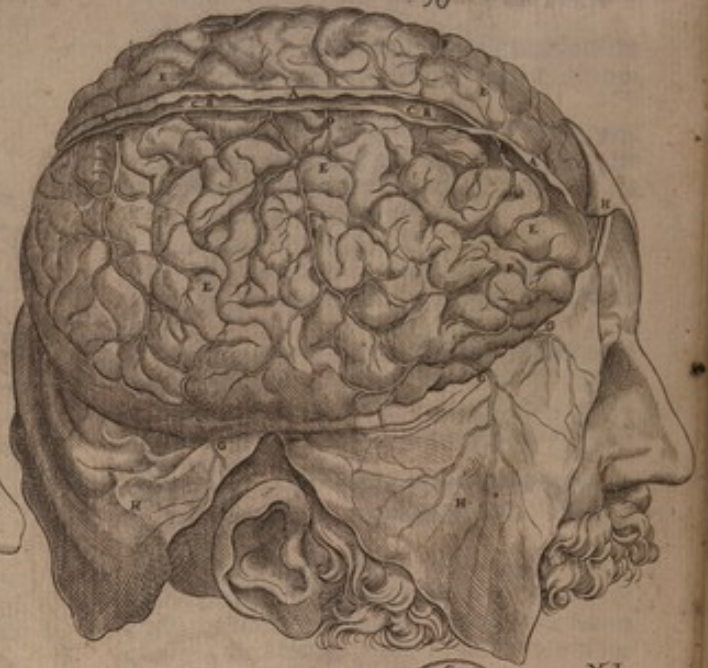
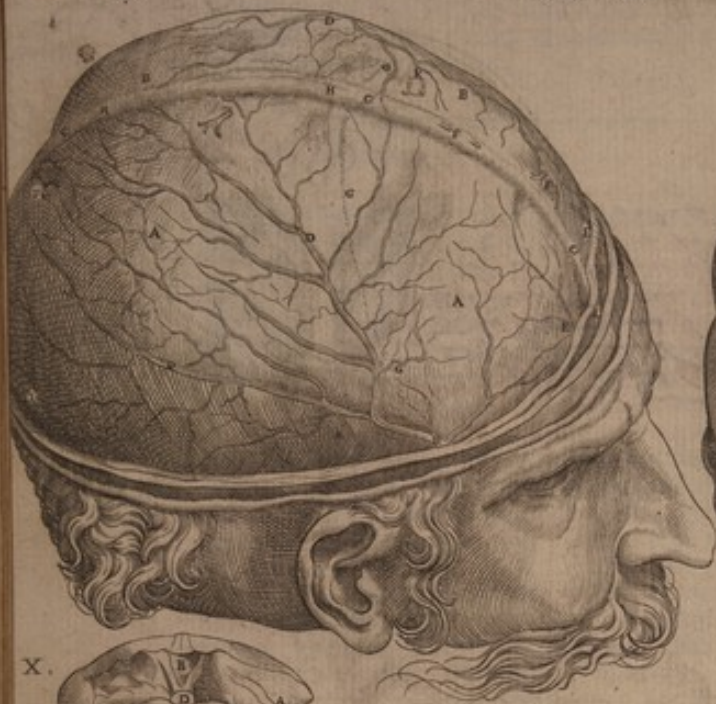


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Prima figura.

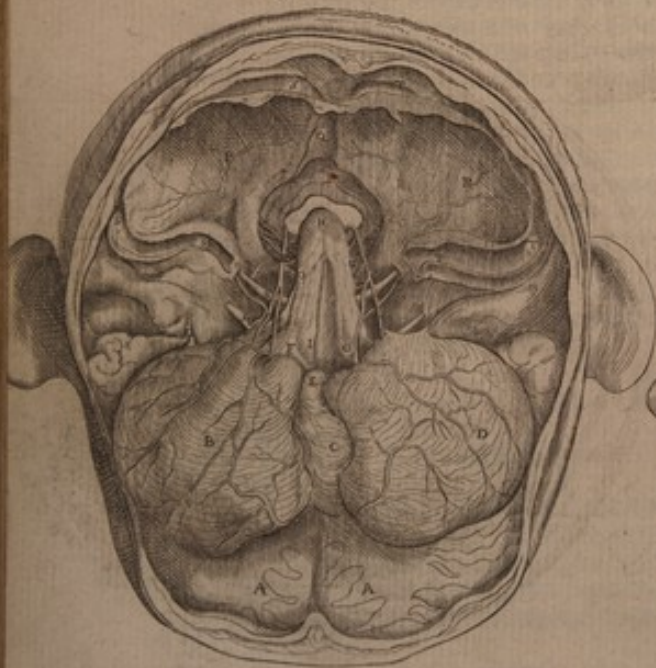
Prima pagina figurarum capitalium.

Secunda figura.



IX.

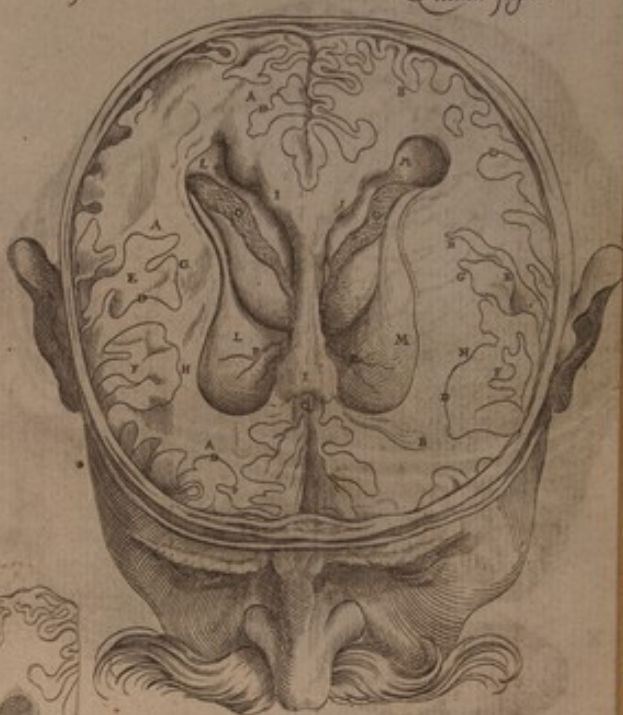
XII.



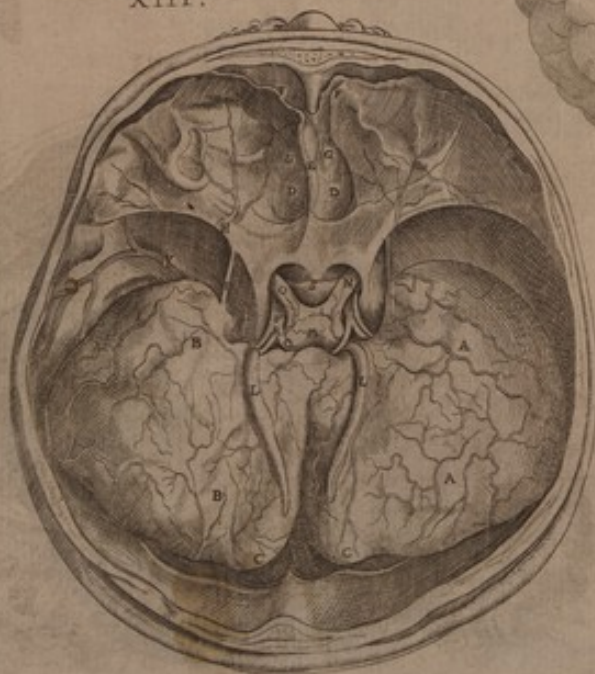
Tercia figura.

Secunda pagina figurarum capitalium.

Quarta figura.



XIII.



XIII.

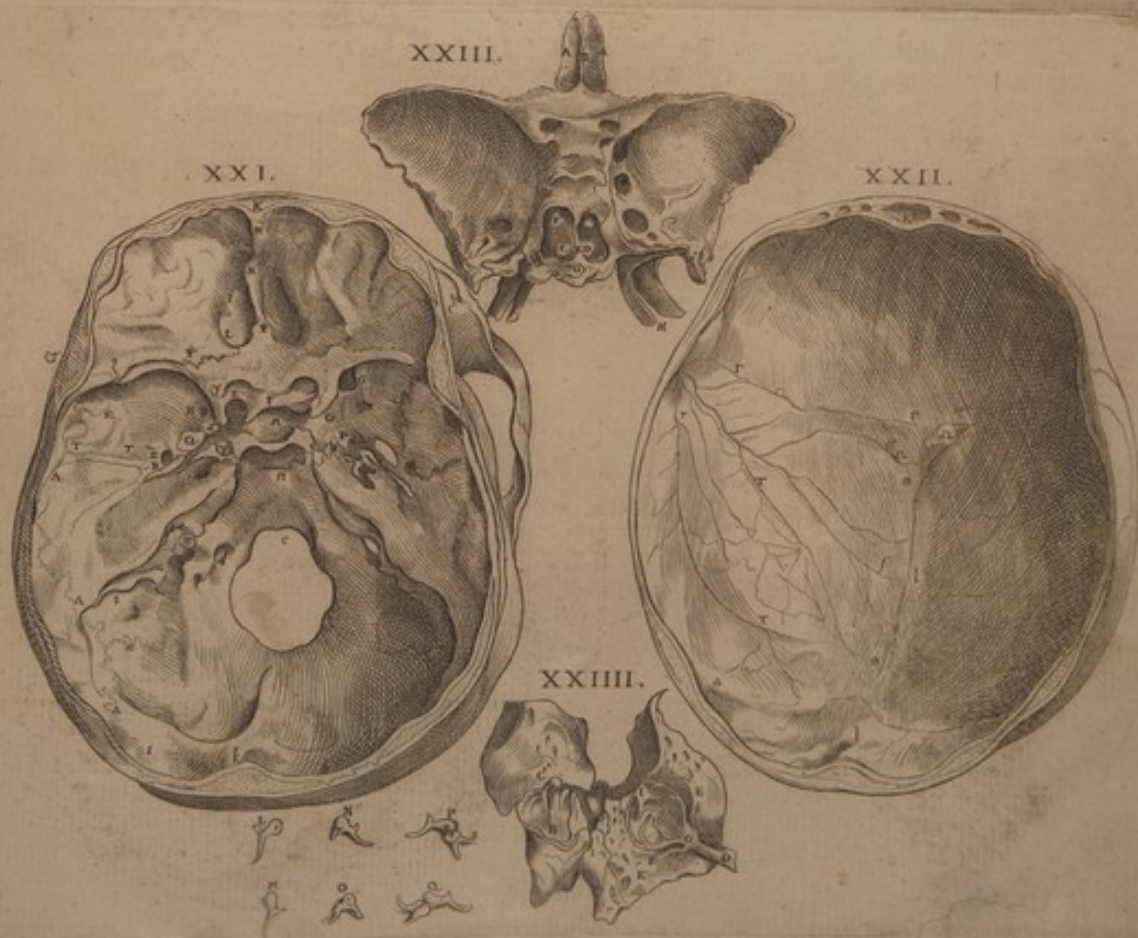
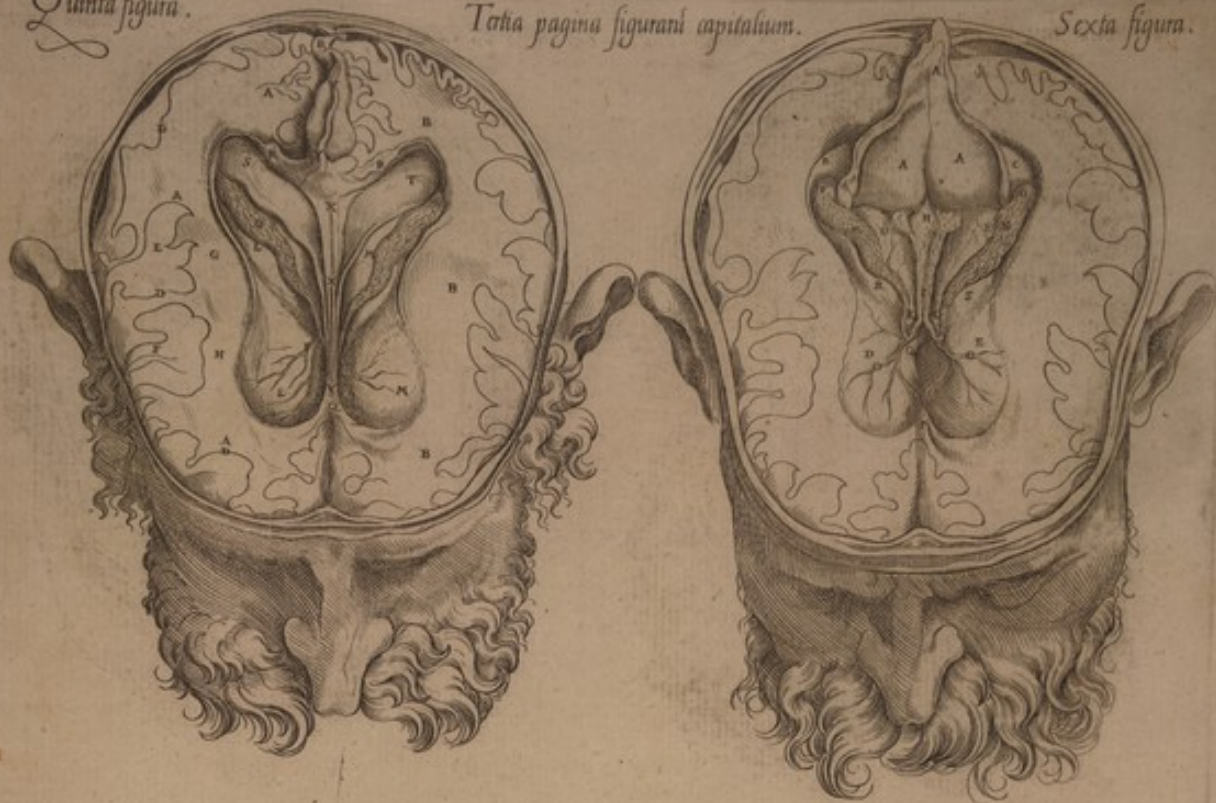


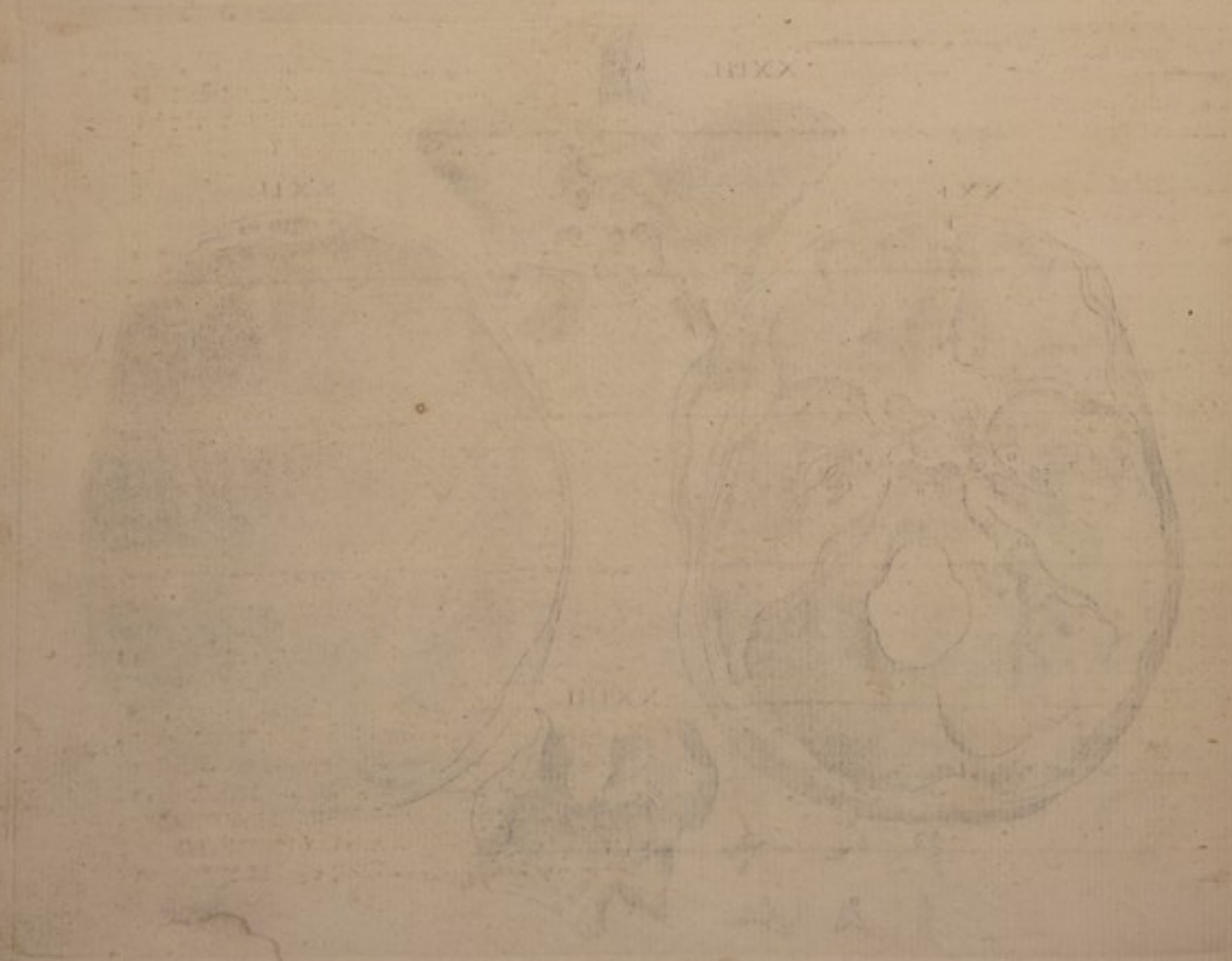


Quinta figura.

Tota pagina figurant capitalium.

Sexta figura.

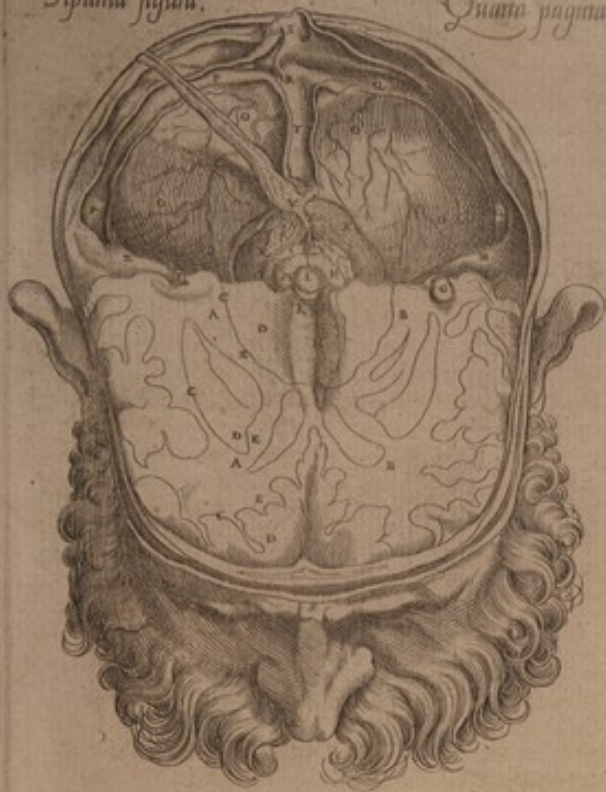






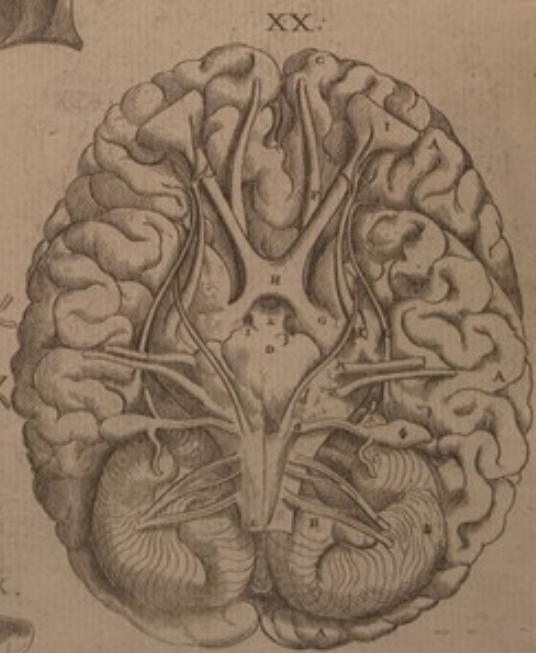


Septima figura.



Quarta pagina figurarū capitalium.

Octava figura.



## The tables of the Brayne:

croone of the heade frome the eare, deuydeth also the harde pannicle onely that it maye afterward the moore conuenientlye be taken from the thynne pannicle of the brayne and be turned downeward as you se it here done. And here is sene also the thin pannicle of the brayne, beyng nothinge 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 pannicle, 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 opening 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 openinges descended from the ryghte syde are not here sene, yet the begynnynges of the vessels are sene marked wyth *D* and *D*, whiche are growen forth vnto the thynne pannicle whiche inwrappeth the ryght seate of the brayne.

**D, D** The thynne pannicle couerunge the brayne.

**E, E, E.** Procedynge of the vessels runninge forth, in the thynne pannicles alonge the proceding of the infolders of the brayne.

**F, F** Here noted sprynges forth frome the procedynge whiche doe runne oute by the sydes of the harde pannicles marked in the fyrste fygure wyth certayne of thys letter *D* goynge into the thynne pannicle.

**G, G, G** Small branches whiche are spronge forth fro the lower angle of the 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.

**H, H, H.** These are the begynnynges of those procedynge whiche are carped forth fro the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle after the maner of baynes into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, alonge the vpper region of the brayne or werye or harde bodye. And they are here taken awaye and the thynne pannicle also.

**I, I** The begynnynges of those procedynge whiche are carped forth fro the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, where the ryghte parte of the brayne is deuyded and parted frome the lefte.

**K, K** The begynnynges of the vessel whiche descended frome the ende of the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, and runninge forth vnder that bodye of the brayne, whiche we lyken to a chaumber buylded after the maner of an arche into the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, and from thence runneth forth to the constitution and makinge of the infolder called *Plexus*, whiche we compare to the seconde or bitter inwrapper of the childe.

**L, L** The werye or harde & brayne bodye of the brayne.

**M, M** Boughtes or holownes sene at bothe the sydes of the harde and brayne 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 verie strait, and they shewe for the moste parte verie narowe or strait openinge lyke vnto chynks or chinnes.

**N, N** A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle, goinge betwene the ryghte seate of the brayne and the lefte, and shewed vnto vs on the higher parte thereof with certayne of these letters *D*, whiche parte is portyon *D* growe vnto the hedge or inclosure, whiche deuydeth the boughte of the instrumentes of smellynge to the procedynge of the ryghte bone

**A, A** The ryght part of the brayne.

**B, B** The lefte parte of the brayne.

**C, C** Here euerye where are shewed the foldynge together of the brayne wyth the compassynge and turnynge or wyndynge in and out therof.

**D, D, D** A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne, whiche goeth betwene the ryghte parte of the brayne and the lefte, brought forth in thys place frome his seate vpon the lefte part of the brayne.

**E, E, E** When we fyrste doe goe aboute in the cuttinge to bynne awaye the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte, then are those vessels broken, by the workinge and helpe of the hande, whiche 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 begynnynges of those vessels broken, that ye maye see them.

**F** The procedynge of the bayne runninge 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 spronge forth from the fourth bought of the harde pannicle in the former seate or parte.

**G, G, G.** Spryngynge forth of the procedynge marked before with *F* runninge forth somewhat vppward into the sayd part of the harde pannicle.

**H, H, H.** Small branches whiche are spronge forth fro the lower angle of the 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 procedynge whiche are carped forth fro the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle after the maner of baynes into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, alonge the vpper region of the brayne or werye or harde bodye. And they are here taken awaye and the thynne pannicle also.

**K** The begynnynges of the vessel whiche descended frome the ende of the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, and runninge forth vnder that bodye of the brayne, whiche we lyken to a chaumber buylded after the maner of an arche into the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, and from thence runneth forth to the constitution and makinge of the infolder called *Plexus*, whiche we compare to the seconde or bitter inwrapper of the childe.

**L, L** The werye or harde & brayne bodye of the brayne.

**M, M** Boughtes or holownes sene at bothe the sydes of the harde and brayne 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 verie strait, and they shewe for the moste parte verie narowe or strait openinge lyke vnto chynks or chinnes.

**N, N** A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle, goinge betwene the ryghte seate of the brayne and the lefte, and shewed vnto vs on the higher parte thereof with certayne of these letters *D*, whiche parte is portyon *D* growe vnto the hedge or inclosure, whiche deuydeth the boughte of the instrumentes of smellynge to the procedynge of the ryghte bone

**J.iii.** of

The thyrde fygure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



**I**n thys presente fygure, from the whole part of the brayne consistinge aboute the section, whiche 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 smellynge, that portion of the harde pannicle whiche doeth deuyde the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte beinge in the seconde fygure referued and kepte whole in hys owne seate.

And we haue lefte thys parte (that the shape and fashion thereof myghte be sene) on the lefte seate of the brayne made open vnto you, the ryghte and the lefte partes of the brayne beyng so deuyded and brought a sinder with the handes, that the vpper or higher seate of the brayne or werye bodye myghte accordynge offer it selfe here to be sene.

The tables of the Brayne.

- of the heade.
- 00 A portion of the thynne pannie taken awaye from the brayne.
- PP A portion of the harde pannie of the brayne.

The fourth figure with the demonstration of hys karacters.



**L**hys fourth figure we haue cutt awaye all the partes of the harde and thynne pannies, whiche were sene in the tytle figures, and afterwarde we haue also taken awaye by the order of cuttyng 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 spytte, by the ryghte syde of the brayne or harde bodye, where the boughte doeth stande marked in the thirde figure with the other *AA*, whiche beinge brought by the right ventricule of the brayne, hath taken awaye that portion of the ryghte parte of the brayne, whiche was had aboue the section cut, where we deuided and cut a liue the skull 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 ryghte syde, that it somewhat sheweth also the vpper moze seate of the lefte ventricule, the brayne and harde bodye beinge yet reserued in the heade.

- AA* The ryghte parte of the brayne beinge lette in the skull.
- BB* The lefte parte.
- CC* The lefte portion of the brayne, whiche taken awaye after the order of cuttyng lyeth here vpper ryghte.
- DD* Lynes shewynge partelye the crosched wayes and turnynge in and out of the brayne, and partelye the diuers colour of the substance of the brayne. For what soeuer consisteth without the lynes is as it were yelow, and somewhat moore lyke the colour of ashes. And what soeuer is sene within is cleare, whiche as at *B* and *F* the ryghte and the lefte parte of the brayne is yelow, but *G* and *H* shewe playnly whiche, some tyme beinge here and there stayned with redde popytes.
- II* The brayne or harde bodye of the brayne lette cleare on both sydes from the brayne, wherto other wise it is toyned and cleaueth.
- KK* A small portion of the brayne or harde bodye, yet cleauynge to the lefte part of the brayne that is take awaye.
- LL* The ryghte ventricule of the brayne.
- MM* The left ventricule of the brayne.
- NN* A portion of the vpper seate of the lefte ventricule.
- OO* A wrappynge together or knyttynge of the brayne called *Plexus Reteformis*, not muche vnlyke the shape of the vttermoste insolder of the chyld, the whiche the Greecians name *Chorooides*.
- PP* Thynne baynes after the maner of spider thredes growynge in this place to the substance of the

ryght and lefte ventricule, and they are broughte from those vessels, whiche doe make the foldinge whereof we spake before called in Latyne *plexus*, whiche is muche lyke to the seconde byrthe of a woman.

*Q* Small baynes runnyng forthe here from the aboue rehearsed vessels, vnder the former seate of the brayne or harde body, into the thynne pannie of the brayne offerynge them selues runnyng vncertayne wyth no certayne order in the cuttyng, lyke as those baynes before noted wyth *P*.

The fyfth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



**L**hys presente figure in so muche as appertayneth to the portion of the brayne lette in the skull doeth in no parte varpe, and it hath this only proper vnto it selfe here, & we haue thus deliuered the brayne or harde bodye in the former seate thereof from the brayne, and afterwarde beinge lysted vp, we haue tourned it backwarde towards the hynder partes, pluckynge awaye the hedge or inclosure of the ryght and left ventricles, and puttynge before the eyes the vpper face of the bodye buylded lyke a vaulte or an arche.

- AA* And also *BB*, and then afterwarde *CC*, and *EE* to *L* and *F* and *G* and *H* signifye euen the same here as they dyd in the fourth figure, and in lyke maner doe *LL* *MM* *OP* and *Q* signifye the same here as they dyd there.
  - RR* With these karacters is noted the neather or lower parte of the outsyde of the brayne and harde bodye for it is remoued from hys seate and tourned ouer into the hynder partes.
  - ST* 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 from *V* to *T* as you maye see it.
  - XX* The lower parte of the hedge or inclosure goinge betwene the right and the left ventricule cleaued to that bodye, whiche lyke a vaulte or an arche.
  - YY* The vpper parte of that hedge or inclosure aforesayde continuynge with the brayne or harde bodye, for this inclosure coule none other wyse be set forth then as you doe now se it broken.
- There was also an other figure ordeyned in the whiche two handes as we vse in cuttyng dyd somewhat holde vp that brayne or harde bodye not yet deliuered in hys former seate, that the hedge or inclosure beinge yet whole myghte be sette before the eyes, but syth it appeareth not so handye and naturallie in that figure, as it dyd in the section and cuttyng, I haue lette forth that figure that this pagyne shoulde not therewith be occupied without profite.

The sixte figure with the declaration of hys karacters.

*CC*

## The tables of the Brayne!



This figure in so much as pertayneth to the portion of the brayne left in the scull answereth and is lyke also to the fourth, and it differeth also from the fyfte in this point that we have deliuered the bodye, which is lyke a vaulte in hys former seate, from the substance of the brayne, tournynge it by warde towards the hinder partes, that his lower face or parte thereof might be sene, & that the vessel also might appeare, which cometh forth fro the fourth bought of the harde pannicle, and is caried vnder the bodye, which is lyke to a vaulte or arche: and doeth constitute and make not the lesse parte of the fouldynge or knittynge, whiche the olde wyters dyd lyken to the after byrth in a woman. And the karacters of this figure folowe after this maner.

- T**he 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.
- S** A portion of the bodye which is fashioned lyke a vaulte or arche in the ryghte ventricle byngynge hys begynnyng from the substance 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** The ryght ventricle of the brayne.
- E** The left ventricle of the brayne.
- F** An artery runnyng vp higher into the righte ventricle by the lower and hinder seate of the ryghte ventricle from a braunche of the ryghte sopozall or hepye arterye, which perforth throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne.
- G** An artery runnyng vp into the left ventricle of the brayne.
- H** A vessel byngynge his begynnyng from the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the brayne, and going forth vnder the body which is fashioned lyke a vaulte into the fourth bought of the harde pannicle, and the lesse ventricles, or into the thyrde ventricle.
- I** A diuision of the vessel marked with **H** into two portions.
- K** Another portion of the diuision of the vessel, marked with **H**, comynge to the right ventricle of the brayne.
- L** The one part or portion of the diuision of the sayd vessel, comynge to the left ventricle of the brayne.
- M** The fouldynge called *Plexus* of the ryghte ventricle compared to the shape of the seconde byrth, and is constituted and made of the arterye marked with **F** and the portion of the vessel marked with **H**, and of that whiche is marked with **K**.
- N** That inoulder called *Plexus*, whiche occupieth the lesse ventricle of the brayne, and it is constituted and made of the vessels marked with **G** & **L**.
- O** Here groweth such smal baynes to the substance 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 substance of the brayne, procede certayne smal braunches this waye out of the amplitude of

the head into the thyrde pannicle of the brayne.

**Q** A waye or openyng place out of the boughte and holowelle whiche is common to the ryghte and lesse ventricles or from the thyrde ventricle of the brayne goynge ryghte downwarde towards the basyn, which receauynge the fleigmatyke humours of the brayne, carieth the sayd humours from thence, after the maner of a funnell, to the carnell set vnder the neathermoste ende of the sayde funnell.

**R** Holow pyppes or boughtes grauen in the substance of the ventricles, byngynge away the fleigmatyke humoure to the mouthe of the wayes afozenamed, marked with **Q**.

The seventh figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



As this presente figure varyeth muche from the thre figures vnto before. For that parte of the substance of the brayne, whiche in the was left, is in this taken away, whiche also dyd set forth the seate of the ryght and lesse ventricles in those figures to be sene. And moreover, all that parte adioyning to the lesser brayne called *Cerebellum*, is here also cut away, that the portion of the harde pannicle might be sene, whiche goeth betwene the brayne and the lesser brayne called *Cerebellum*. Moreover, the boughtes of the harde pannicle in it constitynge are here opened by certayne sections or cuttynge made with the former point of the knife. And we have turned the vessels, into the partes behind backward which goth fro the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the brayne, into the ventricles of the bealye, & is here lyfted vp out of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne, & pluckt awaye from the inwappynge or fouldynge, 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 ventricles, myghte come the better to syghte, wyth the wayes and openynges also of the sayde boughtes.

- A** The ryghte parte of the substance of the brayne, lesse yet within the scull.
- B** The lesse parte of the substance of the brayne reserved yet in the scull.
- C** These which ye doe see here euery where answered and are lyke to those which the thre figures before dyd lyke wyse shewe, but bycause suche lynes, or diuersyte of substance of the brayne, doe onely there consist where the brayne is moste nyghe vnto the thyrde pannicle, the figures procedynge shewed them onely in the sides. But this signe for so muche as so greate a portion of the brayne is here taken awaye that the outsyde nowe appearing in the roote is not farre from the thyrde pannicle, the lynes also are sene in the sayde roote. And that also that is here amonge the lynes sheweth the pelowe or pale substance of the brayne, lyke as the seates and places marked with **P**, **D**, **N**, and all that whiche consisteth without the lynes, is

The tables of the Brainne.

- the white and spongy substance of the brainne  
**EE**, marked here with **EE** and **E**.  
**F** This is a portion of the superior or lesser artery,  
 creeping forth alonge the lower and strayer seate  
 of the right ventricle upwarde to the constitution  
 of the inwapper or infolder called *Plexus*, whiche  
 is lyke the seconde byrthe of a woman. But yf you  
 do consider and marke well in what maner of seate  
**F** is affixed in thys table or fygure, and in what  
 seate also in the syrte fygure, you shall redely fynde  
 and perceyve howe the right ventricle of the  
 brainne as wel as **H** left, is broughte downwarde in  
 to the former partes from his hinder seate streigh-  
 ter and streyghter in maner of a hozne, by the sub-  
 stance of the brainne, for here where we have ta-  
 ken awaye moore of the substance of the brainne,  
 then in the syrte, a portion of thys presente arterye  
 noted with **F**, declyneth moore forwarde then **F** in  
 the syrte, whiche doeth note there also the same por-  
 tion of *Arterye*, where as it nowe climmeth up to  
 the hinder seate of the ventricle. And **F** and **G** shew  
 it moore playnlye in the eyghte fygure, in the whiche  
 because of the procedyng of thys ventricle to shew  
 it moore playnlye, we have taken awaye moore yet  
 of the substance of the brainne then in thys table,  
 whiche is the seventh.  
**G** A portion of the superior arterye, creeping forth  
 upwarde alonge the lower and hinder seate of the  
 left ventricle in lyke maner as the arterye marked  
 with **F**.  
**H** The lowest seate of the thyde ventricle, and that it  
 shoulde the moore playnlye and easelye be sene, we  
 have sette it forth somewhat full or as it were stret-  
 ched forth.  
**I** A waye straye downwarde goinge from the thyde  
 ventricle of the brainne, carryng forth the slegma-  
 tike humoure of the brainne, to the bacyne ordeyned  
 for the recepyng of the same. *fig An H*  
**K** A waye going out of *H* thirde ventricle of the brainne,  
 betwixte the testicles and bottocks of the brainne,  
 pertaynyng to the boughte or holownes, whiche is  
 common to the *Cerebellum* and the marie of the backe.  
**L** A harnell not muche vnylyke a pyne aple, and the  
 sustentacle and holder by of the vessels, which goe  
 frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle to  
 the brainne.  
**M, N** Thys parte of the brainne we call also the testicles  
 and the bottocks of the brainne, beyng here yet co-  
 vered with a thynne pannicle.  
**O, O** The procedyng of a portion of the harde pannicle  
 of the brainne, which is set betwene *H* brainne & *Cere-*  
*bellum*, & those procedynges whiche come to this lyke  
 as they were baynes, doe spryng forth partelye  
 from the firste and seconde boughtes of the harde  
 pannicle, and partelye from the fourth boughte.  
**P, P** The right or the fyrste boughte or holownes of the  
 harde pannicle of the brainne.  
**Q, Q** The left or seconde boughte of the harde pannicle  
 of the brainne.  
**R** The meetyng or goyng together of the fyrst and  
 seconde boughte of the harde pannicle, which many  
 of *H* Grekes call *Enon* that is to save a wine presse.  
**S** The begynnyng of *H* thirde boughte of *H* harde  
 pannicle.  
**T** The fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, here open-

ned lyke as the other be.

- V** A vessel ledde forth from the fourth boughte of the  
 harde pannicle into the ventricles of the brainne,  
 and it is here tourned ouer from hys seate towarde  
 the backe partes.  
**X, X** In thys seate the lytle brainne called *Cerebellum*, is  
 shewed being not covered with the harde pannicle  
 of the brainne.  
**Y** The goinge forth of the baynes, from the fourth  
 boughte of the harde pannicle of the brainne, into the  
 thynne pannicle, where with *Cerebellum* and the testis-  
 cles of the brainne are covered.  
**Z, Z** The seate of the harde pannicle, where it groweth  
 unto the bone beinge hardest of all the bones of the  
 bodye, and contayneth within it the instrumentes of  
 hearyng. For we have taken awaye the brainne in  
 this place, *H* this part of the scull myght be sene.

The eyghte fygure of the heade wyth the  
 declaration of hys karacters.



At thys presente fygure varieth  
 frome the seventh in thys, that we  
 have here cutte awaye moore of the  
 brainne, and that we have in thys  
 deuyded the testicles with a longe  
 section, that the waye whiche goeth  
 from the thyde ventricle into the fourth myghte  
 be sene. And mooreouer, here is a portion of *H* harde  
 pannicle, whiche is brought aboute the lytle brainne  
*Cerebellum* cutte away, and turned towarde the backe  
 partes. And for so muche as thys presente fygure  
 hath manye thynges in it that the seventh 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  
 seventh. But the arteryes marked with *F* and *G* doe  
 declyne & leane here so much moore forward than  
 they doe in the seventh. As the brainne towarde his  
 roote in the seventh fygure was taken awaye moore  
 then in the syrte.

- I** The waye also noted in the syrte fygure with *I*, whi-  
 che is borne straye downe, and it carieth forth the  
 slegme to the bacyne.  
**X** The waye ordeyned to carpe forth the slegme, whi-  
 che is some tyme broughte frome that waye, that  
 commeth frome the thyde ventricle, betwene the  
 testicles into the fourth ventricle.  
**L** Leste that *L* shoulde here be utterlye hydde in the  
 shadowe, or 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: Ther-  
 fore we haue put *L* at the former parte of *Cerebellum*  
 to note the hoole and waye, whiche is carryed frome  
 the thyde ventricle into the fourth, whiche hoole  
 coulde in no wyse be expresse yf *L* were placed in it.  
**M** We haue yet here left the harnell, whiche appea-  
 red lyke a pyne aple, and is made the sustentacle or  
 holder by of the vessels, commyng frome the  
 fourth boughte of the harde pannicle into the ven-  
 tricles of the brainne.

**N, O, P** With these foure karacters, that bodye is shew-  
 ed, whiche before the section is all one, and in the  
 seventh fygure is marked with *M* and *N*, and it

The tables of the Brainne.

Is here sene deuyded after the vse and order of section. And *R* 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 mosste parte cal *Nates* or buttockes.

*R* Chys is *Cerebellum*, yet compassed aboute with the thynne pannicle.

*S* Vessels infoldynge or wrappynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum* after the maner of baynes.

*T* Spyrngynge furthe of vesselles infoldynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum*, brought forth to those arteryes, whiche doe climme and ascende bywarde by the hynder partes of the ventrycles of the right and the lefte brainne, to make and shape the inwrapers, called *Plexus*, whiche the maisters of Anatomy doe compare and lyken to the vtter infolder of the chyld.

*V* A portion of the harde pannicle whiche dyd deuyde the upper seate of *Cerebellum* from the brainne.

*X* Here are noted certayne spyrngynge forth of the vessels betwappynge the sayd portion of the harde pannicle, runnynge forth into the thynne pannicle that clotheth the sayde *Cerebellum*.

*Z* Here *z* and *z* note the same as in the seuenth figure that is to save the harde pannicle whych doeth grow to the bone of the brainne in whome the instrumentes of hearynge are conteyned.

The nyynth figure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

**I**n this figure the same portion of the brainne is referued as it was in the epyghte figure, but this present figure beyng layde vpon the face, hathe that parte of the harde pannicle cutte awaye, whiche deuydeth the brainne from *Cerebellum*, and afterwarde it hath the *Cerebellum* drawen forth downward with the handes oute of hys seate of the skull, and hangeth forth downward somewhat turned in, by the region and place thereof, whiche touched the skull myght be layed before the eyes and sene, and that the holownes of the marpe of the backe myght be sene, which both constitute and make the other part of the fourth ventricle. And furthermore besyde the progression and goynge furth of certē baynes and synowes the fyrste and the seconde boughtes of the harde pannicle, are here opened and mooste playnly set forth.

*A* A portion of the brainne, yet lefte in the amplytude and largenes of the skull, yet referued here in hys place.

*B* With these thre karacters is shewed the hynder brainne called *Cerebellum*, turned ouer downward out of hys place, beyng yet styll infolded & wrapped in the thynne pannicle, and growynge to the marpe of the backe. But *B* signifieth pvtualpe and specialpe the epyghte seate of *Cerebellum*, lyke to the holownes or boughtes of the skull noted wyth *P*, and *D*. Wherewith the lefte, whyche is set to that seate of the skull whereton *R* is placed, and wyth *C* the myddle

parte of *Cerebellum* is noted, not muche vnlyke a woyme, constitutyng and makynge with his endes those procedynge, whiche the olde phisitions compared and dyd lyken to the ymage of a woyme.

*E* The hynder ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, whiche we wyll call to be the latter of processe whiche are lyke vnto a woyme, called in Latyn *Vermiformis processus*.

*F, G, H* A parte of the marpe of the backe yet abydyng in the skull, *F* and *G*, shewe the seates of this part or of the marpe of the backe, to the whiche groweth *Cerebellum*, but *H* signifieth the seate of the marpe of the backe, fallynge furth from the amplytude of the skull.

The boughte or holowe parte of the marpe of the backe not muche vnlyke to the poynte of a penne wherewith we wyte, and constitutyng or makynge the myddle bought or holow part of the comon ventricle of the marpe of the backe and of the *Cerebellum*, the whiche bought the experte maisters of Anatomy doe name the fourth ventricle of the brainne.

*K* Vessels or goynge forth mosste lyke vnto baynes, going this way fro those vessels into *Cerebellum*, which are dycke by into the first and seconde boughtes of the harde pannicle. And as these goynge forth are berpe often and thicke, so lyke wyse doe they not all spyrng furth with lyke order and procedynge.

*L* And this waye also is a procedynge lyke vnto baynes goynge into the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum* from those vesselles, whiche in this parte doe weaue betwene the harde pannicle of the brainne.

*M* The fyrst payre of synowes of the brainne.

*N* The srxte payre of synowes of the brainne.

*O* The seuenth payre of synowes of the brainne, and here maye well be sene with howe manye small braunches the two laste payres of the synowes of the brainne doe bynng theyr begynnyng from the marpe of the backe and not from *Cerebellum*.

*P, Q, R* The boughtes of the hynder bone of the heade to whome the figure of the brainne doeth answere, for *P* beyng sette on *Cerebellum* agreeth vnto *A* where *Q* answereth to *C*, and *R* to *D*.

*S, S, S* The ryght 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 procedynge of those boughtes are in none of the figures of the brainne, set forth so playnly to the eyes, as in this present figure.

The tenth figure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



**A**d in this figure we haue exprest and sette forth that portion of the brainne, that byngeth forth the begynnyng of the marpe of the backe and afterwarde the *Cerebellum* is taken awaye from the parte of the marpe of the backe whiche is here sene with the testicles of the brainne, the buttockes, and harnell that hathe the shape of a ppye apple. And laste of all here is expreste the boughte of the marpe of the backe, whiche wyth the boughte of the *Cerebellum*

*J. b.* doeth

## The tables of the Brayne.

doeth forme and shape the fourth ventrycle.

**A** Parte of the Brayne byrnyngge furth the marpe of the backe.

**B** A waye goynge frome the thyrde ventrycle of the Brayne into the fourth vnder the bottookes of the Brayne, whose ende goynge into the fourth ventrycle, we haue marked with **C**.

**D** The harnell of the Brayne, the whiche mapsters of Anatomye lyken to a pyne apple.

**H, F, G** With these karacters the testicles and bottookes of the Brayne are noted. For it apareth that the mapsters of Anatomye because of the lyne, whiche is sene betwene **B** and **F** and betwene **G** and **H** that they haue made a difference betwene the higher swellynge or knobbe marked with **E** and **F** frome the lower whiche are noted with **F** and **G**, namynge the hygher with the name of the testicles, because the harnell lyeth vpon them after the manner of the parde. And they haue called the neather moze the buttookes, bycause the ende of the waye whiche goeth frome the thyrde ventrycle into the fourth whiche ende is marked with **C** maye be compared in lyknes to the boydynge place of the excrementes of the bodye called the arsehole.

**I, K** Two seates or places in the whiche the begynninge of the marpe of the backe doeth growe to *Cerebellum*.

**L, M, N** The holownes of the begynnyng of the marpe of the backe, constitutyng and makynge another parte of the fourth ventrycle, and lykened of Hierophilus to the holownes of a penne, whiche we doe dyppe into the ynke when we wyte. For thys seate marked with **L** answereth to the holowe parte of the penne whiche in wytyngge is nexte to the former synger of the wyter, but **M** and **N** are assembled and lykened to thole angles and corners which consist at the sydes of the holownes of the penne, and o expresth the poynte of the penne wherewith we doe fashion the letters.

**P** Here is cutte awaye of the marpe of the backe, where as it goeth furth fallynge oute of the skull into the turnynge ioyntes of the backe.

*The eleuenth figure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.*



**L** In thys figure, the hynder Brayne called *Cerebellum* is taken away from the skull and from the marpe of the backe, and lyeth here wyde vphward shewynge the lower seate thereof where it beholdeth and loketh to the marpe of the backe, and therefore it sheweth the seates and places wherin it is continued and ioynted to the marpe of the backe, and it sheweth also the boughte whiche doeth make another portion of the fourth ventrycle or holownes, whiche is comyn both to *Cerebellum* and to the marpe of the backe. And also at the lower seate of thys presente figure, we haue sette forth the ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, that the nature of the procedynge is forth, whiche are lyke to a worme myghte come in syghte and be sene.

**A** The right parte of *Cerebellum*, deliuered frome the

thynne pannicle clothyng the sayde *Cerebellum*, and euerye parte thereof, is here sette forth vnto the red of that pannicle.

- B** The lefte parte of *Cerebellum*.
- C** The myddle part of *Cerebellum*, & thys capytal letter **C** noteth the former region of thys parte. And thys small letter **c** sheweth the hynder moze.
- D** The endes or leauynge of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* of whome thys **D** noteth the former, and **d** the hynder moze parte.
- E** The bought of the *Cerebellum*, whiche with the bought of the marpe of the backe constituteth the ventrycle whiche we cal the fourth entrayle of the Brayne.
- G** In these seates or places *Cerebellum* groweth to the marpe of the backe.
- H** The former ende of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* is here set forth as though it were cutte of frome any other *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.*



**A** In thys figure the brade is exprest on the lefte syde the ryghte beyng somewhat lyfted vp. And we haue here taken forth of the amplitude and largenes of the skull, the *Cerebellum* that portion of the Brayne beyng onely lefte, whiche in the ryghte and mynth figures was hyther to referued. But that portion of the Brayne, consisteth not here in his seate and place, but is lyfted vp, and somewhat turned ouer into the hynder partes frome the roote of the Brayne panne, that the processe 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 beyng yet knytte to the harde pannicle of the Brayne, where it is brought aboute the eyght bone of the heade.

- A** The right parte of the Brayne.
- B** The left parte of the Brayne, yet behaunte aboute with the thynne pannicle, lyke vyle 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 holownes wheron the lefte instrument of smellynge lyeth, and here is shewed that place of the harde pannicle, whiche because of swellynge is peaced through in thys place with manye small hooles, as it is founde in the cuttynge.
- F** The sytte bayne of them, whiche doe go to the skull runnyng furth here with certayne smal branches 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.

The tables of the Brainne.

brainne, which divideth the right part of the brainne from the lefte.

- I, I The brainne beyng in all places lyke and accordyng to the largenes of the bone of the forehead it is correspondent to the pittes & holes made & graued for it, and it hangeth forth with lyghte knobbes lyke womans teates called of many men *Mamillaris processus*.
- K The fyfte bayne, whiche goeth to the scull, to whom the hole, which is growen into the seconde paye of the synowes groweth wayr, lyke as the karacters for the lopyng, lurketh in the shadowe of the holonnes 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 agreeable.
- 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 thyrteenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



This figure doeth lye all together on the hynder parte of the heade, and all the substance of the brainne, whiche was therein lefte, hangeth beyng tourned downe into the hynder partes, that the gonge together of the synowes of sight, with the instrumentes of smelling, and the greatest branches of the sopozall arterie, myghte come to sighte.

- A, A The ryghte parte of the brainne, beyng yet wraped about, with the thyrne pannicle of the brainne.
- B, B The lefte parte of the brainne.
- C, C The knobbes of the brainne, whiche for the similitude and lyknes that they haue with the teates, are called *Mamillaris processus cerebri*.
- D, D The boughtes or holonnes ordeined to the instrumentes of smelling.
- E A hedge deuidinge betwene the boughtes ordeined to the instrumentes of smelling.
- F, F The boughtes of the scull to the whiche the swellinge knobbes of the brainne lyke teates, marked with C and C doe agree and serue.
- G, G On bothe sydes is noted the fyfte bayne of them which doe go into the scull.
- H The fyfte bayne of them whiche goe into the scull.
- I Here is noted a vessell correspondent to the bayne, whiche vessell runneth furth into the thyrne pannicle of the brainne, from those vessels which do consist in the harde pannicle.
- K The beginninge of those goinges forth that proceede by the syde of the harde pannicle, as though it were a bayne commytted to an arterie, and these gonges forth are marked in the firste figure with many of this letter D.

- L, L The instrumentes of smelling, and the brainne also, so are here pulled away downward from the harde pannicle.
- M The gonge together of the synowes of sight.
- N The smowe of sight going to the right eye.
- O The synowe of sight goinge to the left eye, accompanied with a smal bayne lyke wyle as the ryghte, and broughte forth frome, those vesselles whiche kepte there together the thyrne pannicle of the brainne.
- P A branche of the sopozall or leppe arterie, peacinge throughe the harde pannicle of the brainne, vnto the syde of the karnell whiche receaueth the segmatike humours of the brainne.
- Q A branche of the arterie noted with P comminge to the right ventricle of the brainne.
- R A springe forth of the arterie noted with P here springe forth hys circles into the thyrne pannicle of the brainne.
- S Here is sene a portion of the basyne whiche receaueth the segme from the brainne.

The fourteenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



Here the heade lyeth leaninge on hys lefte eare; shewing forth the roote of the inner amplitude of largenes of the scull, compassed and gerded about with the harde pannicle of the brainne. And also as muche of the brainne, and of the marpe of the backe yet hyther to is referued as sufficient to beholde the payes of the synowes of the brainne. Furthermore we haue cutt awaie the springe furth and the toppage together of the synowes of the sight lefte the basyne, whiche receaueth the segme of the brainne shoulde be there with hydde frome our sighte.

- A, A A small portion of the brainne, with the beginninge of the marpe of the backe.
- B, B The synowes of sight sene here onely on that parte where they goe forth of the amplitude and largenes of the scull.
- C, C The basyne receauinge the segme of the brainne.
- D Here is the waye seruinge to the basyne, whiche bringeth downe the segmatike humoure of the brainne for the thyrde ventricle beyng noted in the seuenth and eght figure with I.
- E A branche of the ryghte sopozall arterie peacinge through the harde pannicle on the right syde of the karnell where the segme of the brainne is taken bye.
- F A branche of the lefte sopozall arterie peacinge through the harde pannicle of the brainne, nigh vnto the lefte syde of the foresayd karnell.
- G The seconde paye of synowes of the brainne.
- H The slenderer roote of the thyrde paye of synowes of the brainne.
- I The thyrke and greater roote of the thyrde paye of synowes of the brainne.
- K The fourth paye of synowes of the brainne, beinge vpon the greater and greater roote of the thyrde paye of synowes of the brainne.
- L The lesser roote of the fyfte paye of synowes of



The tables of the Brayne.

the brayne, knowne to herpe fewe of all the profes-  
sors of Anatomie.

- M The siffe payre of synowes of the brayne, or the greater roote of the siffe payre.
- N The beginning and small branches of the siff payre of synowes of the brayne.
- O The beginninges and smal branches of the seuenth payre of synowes of the brayne. And if there be anye thynge els to be looked 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 sixtenth fygure of the heade wyth the  
declaration of hys karacters.



In this present fygure we haue set forth that portion of the skull wrapped wyth the harde pannicle of the brayne, which is had aboute the middle of the boile like a wedg with the instrumentes nowe to be declared. For it were but a follye to sette forth the whole heade by cause of these parcels.

- A, B Portions of the synowes of syght.
- C The arterye of the lefte syde, whiche pearchunge through here p harde pannicle, is distributed partly into p thynne pannicle of the brayne, and partly also into the right ventricule of the sayde brayne.
- D The arterye of the right syde.
- E Here hangeth forth the basyne being gathered together, which receaueth by the segmarke humoure of the brayne, droppynge doune oute of the chyde ventricule.
- F A hooke 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 segme of the brayne.
- G, G Portions of the seconde payre of synowes of the brayne.

The sixtenth fygure of the heade with  
the declaration of hys karacters.



In thys fygure we haue sette forth the karnell bare or naked, where the segme of the brayne is receaued, and also the basyne or his funnell, whych doeth conuaye forth to thys place the sayde segme, whiche basyne or funnell doeth here hange furthe weakelye or withoute strength, or as it were flaggynge. And we haue here expresse frome the sydes of p portions of the sopozal arteries, which are holden to shape or fashyon the nexte inwapper called *plexus venosus* in suche maner and forme as it appeared to vs in the cuttynge. And as these portions of arteries doe after dyuerse fashions appeare to the cutters, so we haue also dyuerselye described and sette them forth.

- A The karnell takynge in the segme of the brayne.
- B The basyne or funnell, caryng forth the sayd segme vpon the foresayde karnell.
- C, C A portion of the arteries, whiche are borne forth the karnell, alonge the procedynge of their hooles

in the bone of the skull.

- D A branche of the lefte arterye runnyng furth to the lefte syde of the harde pannicle.
- E A portion of the lefte arterye, passynge forth by his proper hooke, and conuynge vnto the amplitude and largenes of the nostrels.
- F, F In this seate we haue described a diuerse order of p arterye, and the ryght 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 branches, whiche straye way comye 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 partelye into the thin pannicle brought aboute the rote of the brayne.
- H, H A branche of an arterye tallyng oute of the brayne panne, by the hooke of the seconde payre of synowes of the brayne, and goung to the synowe of syghte and afterwarde to the eye.

The seuenth fygure of the head wyth the  
declaration of hys karacters.



In thys fygure we haue sette forth the inwapper called *Plexus*, as it ought to be, that it might agre with the description of Gale in hys boke entytled of the vic of the partes. And therefore, let A and B signifye the arteries goung vnder the skull, beinge afterwarde spaced and spredd: abroade into the inwapper called *Plexus mirabilis*, that is to saye the wonderfull inwapper.

- A, B The arteries goung vnder the skull, beinge afterwarde spaced and spredd: abroade into the inwapper called *Plexus mirabilis*, that is to saye the wonderfull inwapper.
- C and D note the branches into whom p arteries furth of the sayde *Plexus* are gathered together, and whiche are lyke to them in the greatnes of those arteries, whych arteries we shewed with A & B. And E noteth the karnell receauing the segme of the brayne.

The eightenth fygure of the heade wyth the  
declaration of hys karacters.



In this present fygure we haue set furth the procedynge of arteries consistynge vnder the harde pannicle of the brayne, and creppynge to the syde of the karnell whych receaueth the segme of the brayne, as we haue founde them in cuttynge in the heades of shepe and oxen. And we haue here expresse and sette forth thys matter for thys cause, that no man shulde thinke vs to be ignorant, what difference (in parte) is betwene those foresayde beastes and man. For thys A signifieth in thys fygure that karnell so often spoken of. And s and c apoynte the seate of the arteries where they goe firste into the skull.

The nyntenth fygure wyth the declaracion  
of hys karacters.

The figures of the eye, which is the instrument of sight.

**T**Hys small figure we haue deuised the basyne sette by ryghte as a cuppe where by the slegme of the bryayne doeth distill into the carnell whiche is vnderneath it. And afterwarde we haue sette forth here four wayes, whiche beare furth the slegme from the carnell by the hooles, whiche are nexte the carnell. And sheweth the carnell into whome the slegme is inspylled, 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 slegme whiche commeth to thys place. Furthermoze besyde these figures belongynge chiefely to the knowledge of those thynges contayned in the amplitude and largenesse of the bryayne panne, yea, the fyrste and the seconde figures also of synowes doe very much serue & helpe, whereof we haue here also sette forth the fyrste, whiche is in numbere 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 requyringe moze sufficient or plenteous instruction here in you maye at your pleasure thither resorte or repayre for the same. And although the 21, 22, 23 and 24 figures make not verie muche for thys presente purpose, ye shall yet vnderstande them for thys cause to be added. The one and twentieth chiefely and the two and twentieth, that they myghte shewe the seate, the place, or the vaulte, or house whiche doeth embrace and compasse on euery syde the body of the bryayne, or wynde aboute it. And they for the one & twentieth figure sheweth the inner syde of the roote of the skull. For here we haue sette forth the skull, 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 skull with a sawe: when we goe aboute to shewe the whole fashion and fraunynge of the bryayne. In the two and twentieth figure I shall shewe the reste of the inner parte of the bryayne panne, whiche was not sene in the one and twentieth, you shall not neede here to loke after a curious declaration of the characters, whiche shalbe done moze comodioulye in another place.

The declaration of the characters, which are founde in the figures of the eyes.

**T**he fyrst figure expresseth the one halfe or part of the eye, whiche is deuyded with one cutte or lyttr frome hys former seate by the hyndermoze, and so by the synowe of the sighte as though one shoulde sette it forth in a figure 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 whiche the halfe was cutte awaye. And after thys maner we were also wonte to pornte and sette forth the beaueys with the foure

Elementes on a playne or smoothe grounde of table.

- A The cristalyne humoure.
  - B A cote or tunicle in wrapping or brought about the former seate of the cristalyne humoure, and it is so cleare that we maye see through it, lyke the thynnest skynne of an onyon.
  - C The vitrial or glassye humoure.
  - D The substance of the synowe of sight.
  - E The cote whiche we lyke or compare to a nette, whiche the substance of the synowe of sight when it is resolued, doeth constitute.
  - F A portion of the thyn pannicle of the bryayne, brought about the synowe of sight.
  - G *Vitæ tunica*, whiche is a cote lyke vnto a grape, into the whiche the thynne pannicle whiche doeth clothe the synowe of the sighte doeth degenerate and tounce.
  - H In thys seate or place the sayde cote lyke the cote of a grape, is thrust together backwarde, neyther toucheth it the hounse or shynynge coie whiche is brought about it on the vtter side.
  - I A houle where *Vitæ tunica* is peared, or the bal of the eye.
  - K A cote takynge hys begynnynge frome the sayde *Vitæ*, and lyke to seme to in hys shape, to the heares on the eye liddes, & the space betwene the vitrial humoure and the waterye humoure.
  - L A portion of the harde pannicle of the bryayne fouledynge aboute the synowe of sight.
  - M The harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whom the harde pannicle of the bryayne doeth constitute.
  - N A parte of that harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whiche is sene shynynge through lyke a lanternne hounse.
  - O, O The waterye humoure. And the neathermoze sheweth the seate in the whiche the fusions of water doe often tymes come furth.
  - E, P Muscles whiche do moue the eyes.
  - R The cleaupynge to or the whyte cote of the eye.
- But these figures folowynge do expresse the partes of the eye in order, as these humours fyrste, and afterwarde the cotes. And you maye verie well and aptly conferte euery one of the to the fyrste figure, for so muche as in the order of composition and makinge they folowe all the one after the other, and are all expressed and sette forth to the propoition of thys fyrste figure.

Eyghtene figures folowynge al in order after the fyrste, wyth the declaration of their characters.

**T**he seconde figure expresseth the cristalyne humour only on the former syde in suche sorte as it shoulde appeare to hym whiche woulde beholde and looke on directlye when it is sette cleare of all the partes, whiche doe compasse it aboute.

The thyrde figure sheweth the cristalline humour shewynge it selfe in that seate or place where it is looked on, whā a man beholdereth it on the one syde.

The figures of the eye, whiche is the instrument of syght.

**R**hyte. But **R** noteth the seate of 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 thirteenth and fourteenth figures, doeth growe to the crystalline humour.

The fourth figure sheweth the glasse or vitreal humour, so set forth or grauen, lyke as it should be sene in the vnter parte of the eye, when the crystalline humour 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 crystalline humour was set.

The fifth figure sheweth the vitreal humour after the same sorte as the fourth dyd, but that the crystalline humour noted wth **r**, doeth yet as it were swymme in it.

The syxte figure sheweth the vitreal humour on the syde, wth the crystalline humour also, whiche crystalline humour marked with **r** doeth appere as it were swymmyng in the sayde glasse humour.

The seuenth figure so expresseth the waterpe humour out of the syde, lyke as it consisteth in the **x** eye, and it covereth yet the former seate or place of the crystalline humour, for thys letter **x** set in this figure noteth the crystalline humour, and **x** noteth that seate or plate of the waterpe humor, wherein is contained parte of the cote called *Vesica*, the eye beinge whole, whiche doeth go awaye and is a sunder from the honye cote.

The eyghte figure sheweth fureth together, both the glasse or vitreal humour noted with **a**, and the waterpe humour also marked with **b**, so differinge of sette a sunder from eche other, as they are deuided and sette a sunder with that cote, which byen good consideration we haue lykened to the shape and forme of the heeres in the eye liddes. And the seate of thys tunicle consynge and beinge betwene those humours is noted with **c**.

The nynt figure sheweth the cote, whiche goeth aboute and inouldeth the former seate of the crystalline humour, and is verie cleare and transparent here, deliuered from the sayde humour.

The tenth figure sheweth the crystalline humour on the syde beinge yet covered with that tunicle or thynne cote that the nynt figure expresseth, and here **d** sheweth the tunicle, and **e** sheweth the hynder parte of the crystalline humour, not compassed aboute with that tunicle, but yet swymmyng in the vitreal humour, as it doeth when the eye is whole.

The eleuenth figure signifieth the former or hynder parte of the cote, whiche the cote called *Vesica*, byingeth forth, which is lykened to **p** heeres of the eye liddes. But thys groweth forth from the cote called *Vesica* to the cyele, whiche is marked wth

**g** beinge graffen in and growyng to the crystalline humour, whiche is noted with **ff**.

The twelfth figure containeth the cote that the eleuenth shewed, beinge yet broughte about wth the vitreal or glasse humour, and growyng still to the crystalline humour, for **b** and **h** note the cote, where as **i** noteth the crystalline humour.

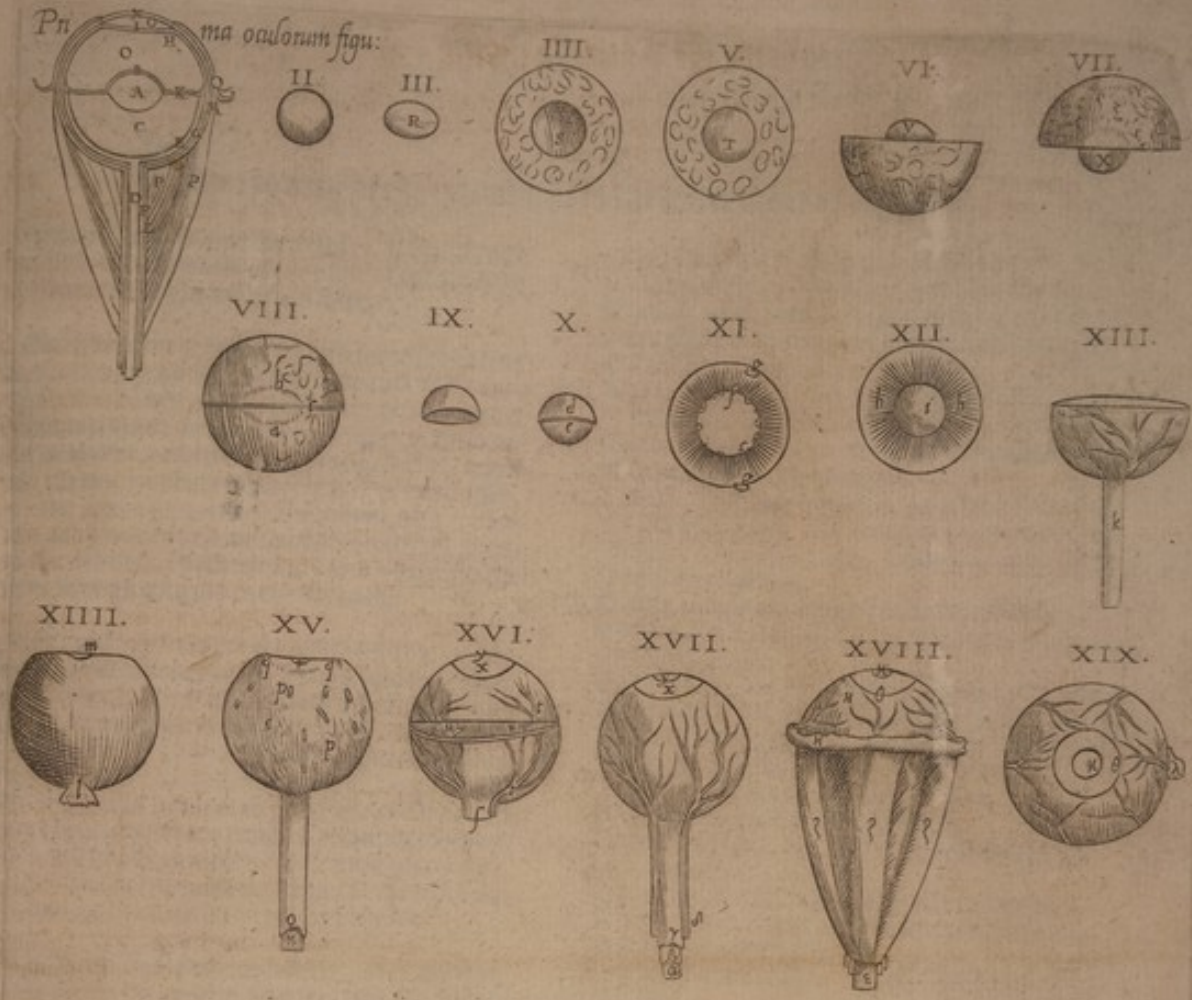
The thirteenth figure sheweth the cote whiche the comynge maysters of Anatomie doe compare and lyken to a nette, and thys is also declared and sette forth on the syde with the substance of the synowe of syghte, noted wth **k**, and is deliuered from the harde and thynne pannicles of the bryne.

The fourteenth figure sheweth the fashion of the inner face of the cote called *Vesica tunica* for it is here sette forth tourned ouer the insyde out, as we vse to doe in our Anatomie and cuttyng, and so **l** noteth a small portion of the cote into the whiche cote the substance of the synowe of syghte is dissolved, and **m** noteth the seate or place whereunto the former region of *Vesica* is thurst inwarde or towards the backer partes.

The fyfteenth figure conteyneth and expresseth the shape and fashion of the outsyde of the cote, whiche is lyke a grape, beinge sette forth on the syde thereof, and the substance also of the synowe of syghte whiche is couered wth the thynne pannicle of the bryne. For **n** noteth the substance of the synowe of the syghte, here deliuered from the thynne pannicle wherewith it was couered. And by **o** is noted the thynne pannicle couerpyng the substance of the synowe of syghte here made bare fro the harde pannicle, whiche also dyd inwrap it before the section, at these letters **p** are certayne small portions of baynes and arteryes, which do goe from the harde cote of the eye into *Vesica* otherwise called the cote lyke a grape, and are here byokede awaye by the order of Anatomie. And **q** note the seate where the sayde *Vesica tunica* or cote lyke a grape is thurst together in the former parte, and goeth awaye from the honye cote, apoynteth the hoole, whiche doeth constitute the bal or **p** apple of the eye, wherewith we see, and it is called in latyne *Papilla*.

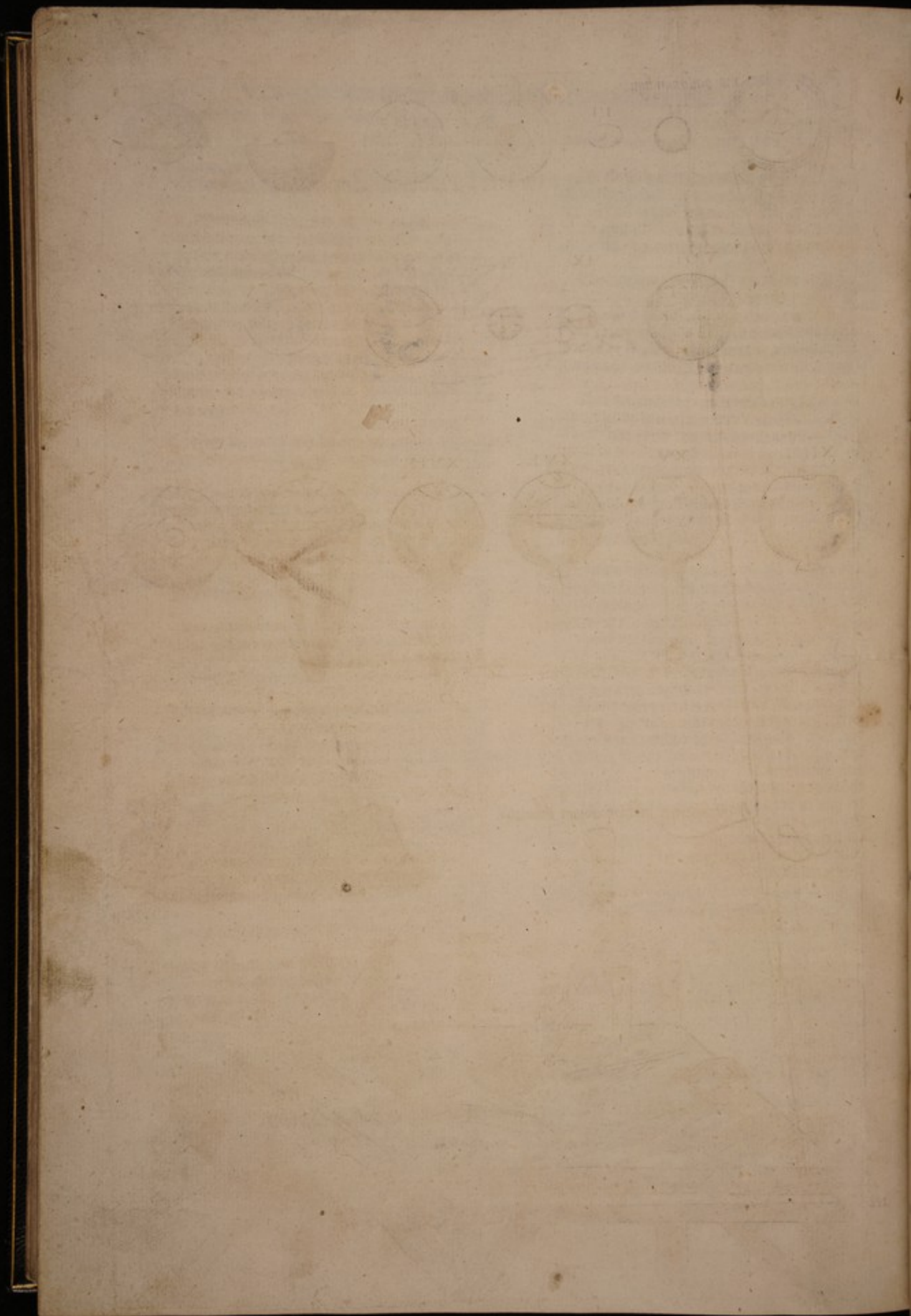
The sixteenth figure sheweth the harde cote of the eye out of hys syde, deuided with an ouerthwarte section or cutte that the order of procedyng of the vessels, whiche doe goe from it to the cote whiche is lyke to a grape myght come to sight & be sene. And therefore lette **r** signifieth the synowe of the syghte, cutte of wth the two pannicles whiche do inwrappe in the sayd synowe beinge accompanied with baynes and arteryes, and **s** shewe the baynes and arteryes runnyng furthe by the harde pannicle or cote of the eye, and **t** shewe the cote lyke a grape here sene by reason of **p** cuttyng of the harde cote, and receauyng the small braunches of the vessels of the harde cote, but **x** sheweth the seate where the harde cote of the eye is lyfted by after the maner

Pn ma oculorum figu:



Anatomicorum instrumentorum delineatio.





**The figures of the eye, whiche is the instrument of syght.**

of a hozne, and is sene very cleare oz thynnyng through, and the hoole of the balle of the eye doth answere to the place marked with *x*.

The seuententh figure setteth foorth to be sene on the side, the outside of the sayde cote of the eye, whole and naked without anye coucringe, and a great portio also of the synow of sight, in the whiche the portio *a* noteth the substance therof, and *b* the thynne pannicle wherewith it is compassed, *c* the harde pannicle of the bzayne, and *d* bagnes and arteries keping companie with the sinow of the syghte. Furthermoze *x* and *y* signifye the same here as they did in the sixtenth.

The eyghtenth figure expresth on the side, the eye deliuered from the eye lpydes, and taken out of his seate in the scul, and with him also the muscles not yet taken awaye a sunder. And *a* signifieth the synow of sight, *b* the muscles mouing the eye, and *c* the fasteninge oz cleauinge cote of the eye, *d* the greater circle of the eye lyke to a raine bowe, where the pannicle cleauing to it doth ende and groweth moooste faste to the hoznie cote. But *x* shall note the seate oz place of the lesser circle, whiche is against the balle of the eye.

The nintenth figure expresth the former seate of the whole eye, onely deliuered fro the eye lpydes, and *a* sheweth here a litle peece of fleashe, set in the greater angle oz corner of the seate of the eye. But *b* afterwarde *c* shewe euen the same here as in the figure next afoze proceding. But if anye man thyncke it requisyte and good to make the declaratio of the eye fro his outwarde partes let him in vertinge the order of figures, take the nynthent in the place of the serode, and the eyghtent in place of the thirde, and so foorth. Ye maye haue moze knowledg 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.*



**A**d in this present figure we haue deuised a bozde lpyng vpon a table, whiche bozde we vse conuenientlye in cuttyng open of lyuelye thinges. And mozeouer to thys bozde we haue made all thynges fitte that can serue foze anye man in cuttyng, yea,

and foze all the whole course of Anatomye. And that you may with lesse labour haue the knowledg of euery thing by it selfe, we haue sette to euery thing oz instrument his seuerall karacters and the declaration of the same.

- A, A*, The table whercon are layde all the sayde tooles oz instrumentes whiche are here to be declared.
- B, B*, The bozde whiche is meete foze the office and wozeke of cuttyng in liuelye thinges.
- C, C*, Diuerse & sundrye hooles into the whiche hooles we doe put cordes and stringes to tye oz holde the sayde lpyng beastes, when we binde theyz thyghes and armes.
- D, D*, Suche ringes as you at the sydes of the bozde may see, are ordeined foze the handes and fete of the said beastes.
- E*, To this ringe we binde with a litle chaine the byper oz higher Jawe, the neathermoze beinge still loose, that the heade maye be kepe stedfaste & not mouinge, and thus in the meane whyle neyther the voyce, nor the takyng bzeath shoulde be lette oz hyndred by reason of the handes.
- F, F*, Diuerse and sundrye kindes of rasours by the whiche rasours lpyeth a sponge.
- G*, Small knyues fashioned like vnto penknyues.
- H*, A comon knife, suche as we occupie at the table.
- I*, A greate oz a stronge knyfe.
- K*, Knyues made of bore.
- L*, Hooches.
- M*, Diuerse small strayte and longe instrumentes, with also a pypp, oz holowe toole.
- N, N*, Croked needles with great threde, suche as we doe bynde by the boundels of letters withal.
- n*, Smaller nedles whiche we doe vse in sewyng by of woundes.
- O*, A sawe.
- P*, A payze of cissors.
- Q*, A mallet of woode.
- R*, Reedes ordeyned to blowe into the lpyghtes and louniges and certayne other partes.
- S*, A threde oz wire of laryne whiche serueth in byndyng the bones.
- T*, A bodkyn ordeyned to make holes in the bones.
- V*, Diuerse pyon bodkyns.
- X*, A payze of pincers ordeined to bow, wzythe oz turne the endes of the thredes oz laryne wyzes.
- Y*, Pincers wher with we pypp a sunder that whiche is lefte of the threde, whiche dooth sawe oz bynde the bones together.

FINIS.

**Imprinted at London within the blacke fryars: by Thomas Gemini.**

Anno Salutis. 1559. Mense Septemb.

**The Figure of the eye which is the instrument of sight.**

and for all the whole course of Anatomy. And that you may understand the nature of the eye better, we have set to it some things: in the first place, we have set to it the name of the eye, and the declaration of the same.

**A.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**B.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**C.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**D.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**E.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**F.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**G.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**H.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**I.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**K.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**L.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**M.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**N.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**O.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**P.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**Q.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**R.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**S.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**T.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**V.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**X.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

**Z.** The table of the eye is the table of the eye, and the table of the eye is the table of the eye.

FINIS

of a bone, and is thereby clear of the eye ball through and the hole of the eye ball, and is thereby clear of the eye ball.

The front of the eye is the front of the eye, and the front of the eye is the front of the eye. The front of the eye is the front of the eye, and the front of the eye is the front of the eye.

The eye is the eye, and the eye is the eye. The eye is the eye, and the eye is the eye. The eye is the eye, and the eye is the eye.

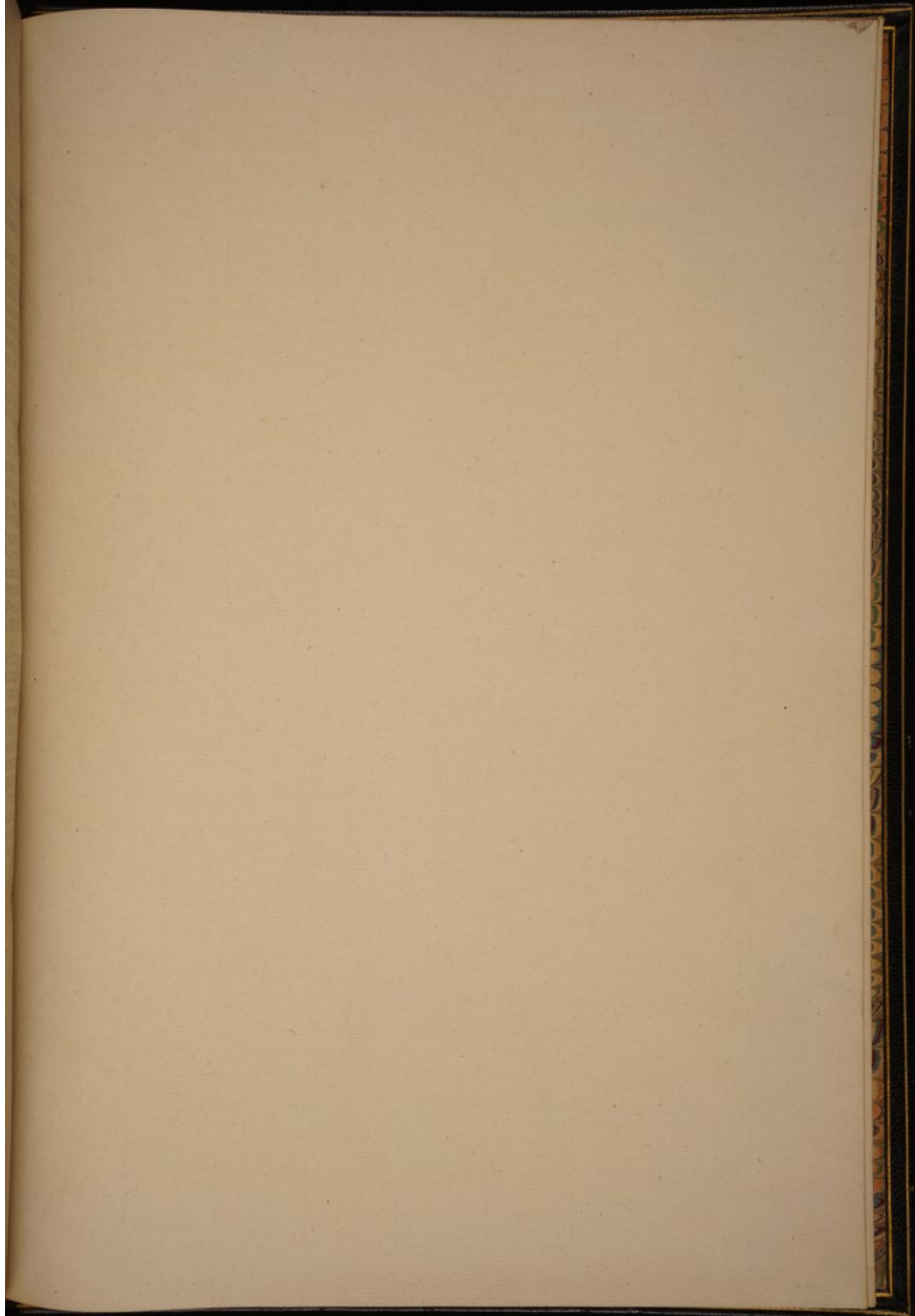
The eye is the eye, and the eye is the eye. The eye is the eye, and the eye is the eye. The eye is the eye, and the eye is the eye.

Of the instrument of sight, we have set to it some things: in the first place, we have set to it the name of the eye, and the declaration of the same.

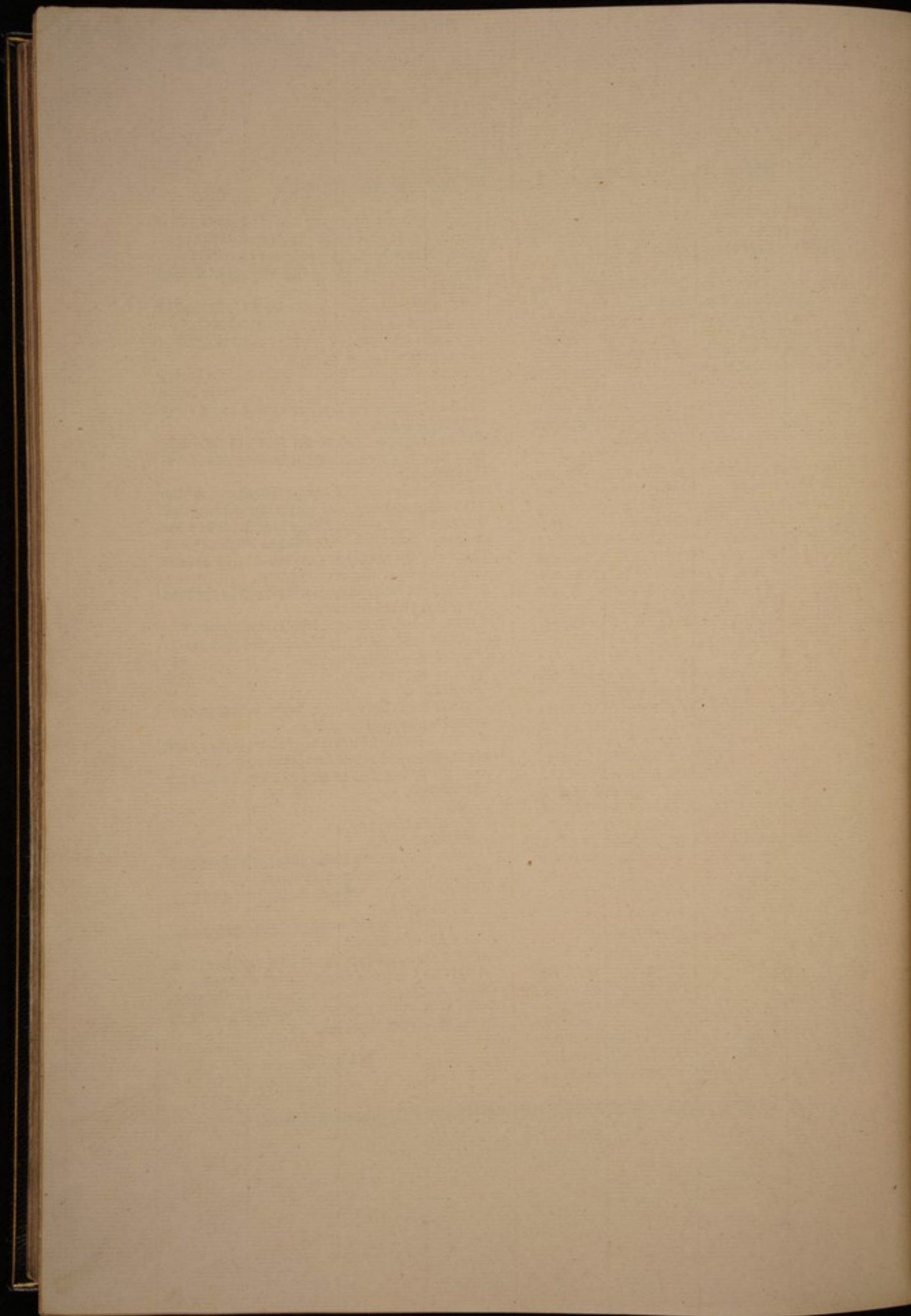
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Printed at London within the Black-Strap, Thomas Staines







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