

Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio aere exarata / Per Thomam Geminum.

Contributors

Geminus, Thomas, -1562.

Publication/Creation

Londini : N. Hyll for T. Geminus, 1553.

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GEMINI'S
ANATOMY



1545
1552
1559











2731⁽²⁾/D/2

2732

2733⁽¹⁾

276⁽²⁾

D. IX

16/8

35

1) GEMINUS (Thomas)

Compendiosa totius Anatomiae delineatio

London: J. Harforde. 1545.

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

S.T.C. 11714

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

London: N. Hyll for T. Geminus. [1552?]

'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

Anatomical fugitive sheet [cat no. 296]

Plate & 2nd leaf of text at front of 1559 Geminus. Before Sig A.

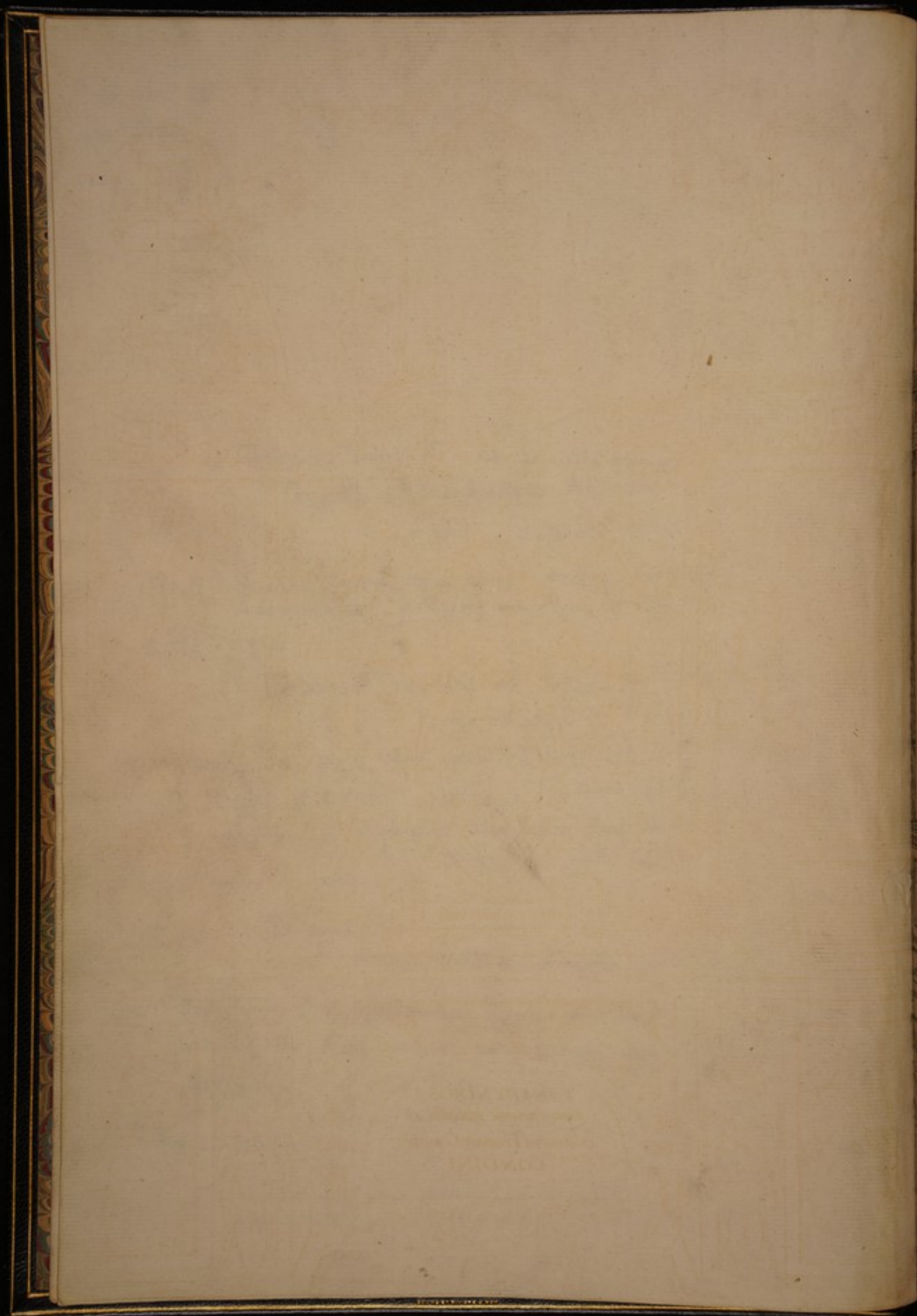
1st leaf of text at front of [1552] ed. Before Sig A.

MS Case 1.

19452

wants 2 plates in seq H

Haylett 2-244





COMPENDIOSA
totius Anatomie delineatio, ac
exarata per Thomam Geminum.
LONDINI.

14462 (2)



**To the ientill readers and Surgeons of Eng-
lande, Nicolas Wadall in the Lorde gretyng with entreece
of good knowelage.**

THAT whiche Galene in the sixyth booke entituled de Sanitate tuenda saith that he would haue men for the diete and preseruacion of their bodies not to liue like bruit beastes, nothing regarding what is good or ill for them, but rather diligently to obserue and marke what agreeth with them, and what not, and what serueth for their helth, & what is hurtfull, the same thyng woulde I wishe that all men should dooe in all other pointes also, concerning the state and habite of their bodye to bee knowen, whiche if it so wer, some parsones perchaunce in a luxacion or vnknytyng of their owne lynes or of their chyldrens armes & legges should lesse maruail at the case, & be better habile wryth lesse coste to helpe the same. And not onely for luxacions and wenchies doe I this saie, but also for the reducyng of the bodye withynfoorth agreued, to a better temperature, which might the more easely be dooen, if euery person, or at lesse wise suche as wer mooste apte, did knowe all the membes and partes of h bodye, together with the placynge, the natures, the proprieties, the vse, and the operations of the same. For by knowynge the office of euery parte and membre, in case there should happen any impedimete, they shoulde easely bee habile to knowe and to iudge where the impediment laie, how it grew, & how the same wer to bee remoued. And for so muche as vnto this purpose no thyng is so effectual, as the Anatomie of mannes bodye, that is to saie, the cuttyng of euery parte and percel seuerally: I cannot but commend the studious industrie & labour of suche, as either by description of the partes of mannes bodye and womans bodye with their peyne, or els by the liuely setting forth of the same to the yie by apte figures and portu- ratures, haue traualled to shewe vnto all men, where euery membre and lymme and other parte of oure bodies lyeth, where it taketh his begynnyng, where it endeth, what the nature of it is, and what operation, what vertue, what effecte or propriete is annexed vnto it. Neither can I well determine whether of bothe dooeth more effectually helpe towarde the knowelage of the premisses, he that by his high learnyng and profound science of naturall thynges dooeth sette it forth in wrytyng, or els he that by playn figures and pictures dooeth proportion out euery thyng to the yie of the vn- learned. For some haue we knowen, whiche deeyng vniuersities haue been habile to sette in again any membre that by anye violent iniurie hath bene broken or sette out of iointe: and veray fewe there bee, whiche by the description of the leaured haue been habile to espye how to dooe the same in memmes iointes or lymmes, excepte suche as after longe practyse and experyence, haue by Incision and cuttyng of deade memmes bodies (whiche we calle Anatomie) gotten a perfect knowe- lage of the premisses. And not vnto many, nor but in fewe places, hath this knowelage or experyence happened (whereas harmes are common in all places and to a greate nombre) but vnto a veray fewe, chiefly surgeons, which haue for their better knowelage been faine to begge dead memmes bodies & them to cutte, and some partes to vlew and the rest to let alone till an other tyme, because of the putrefaction soone comynge in matter so subiect to corrupcion, as mannes fleshe is. If therfore any persone through the helpe, partely of booke written by cunning men of experyence, and partely by practyse of incision which they haue been present at, & partely by imitation of other expert artificers in this misterie, hath employed his industrious studie and pemeffull labour, not without great costes and charges, to teache euery man that is disposed to serche & marke it, how he may knowe euery Bone, Jointe, Veine, Arterie, Smeawe, Tendon, or Ligament of the bodye, where it lyeth, and how it standeth in the bodye: is woorthie of immortall thanks, not onely of Surgeons for whose case and profitable instruccion this present woork is sette forth, but also of all others that maye in tyme of neede receiue any benefite or commoditee thereby. Accepte therfore in good parte ientill reader this tractise of Anatomie and thankefully take the vse therof ientily interpreting the labours of Thomas Gemini the woorkman. And in case any shal by his cunning or experyence see where it maye be amended or better perfected: he that with his greate charge, watche & traualle hath so liuely sette out this in fygure and portu- ture, will (I doubte not) shewe hym selfe mooste willing, bothe to amende the same his owne woorkmanship, and also to honour and folowe the partie by whom he shall bee admonished how this maye bee made more perfecte. Thus willing and wysching euery one man thakefully to take and entrepryete an other mannes good studies & labours, I bidde the ientill reader: mooste hertely well to fare, at Wyndesore the xx. of July.

1552

Wadall

2

Agnes Wadall
1552

To the moste hygh and redoubted Prynce Edward the .VI. by the grace of God Kyng of Englande, Fraunce, & Irelande, defendour of the Fayth, & of the Churche of Englande & also of Irelande, in earth the Supreme heade.
 Your Mostestes moste humble and faythfull louyng subiecte and seruauit Thomas Semint,
 wrytheth a longe and the same a moste prosperous raggne ouer vs in all honour
 health, and felicitie.

WHERE as about the yere of our Lorde M.CCCC.XLV. moste redoubted soueraigne, I trauaylled in setting forth a booke of Charnathomie of Hannes body, wth mooste lpuely figures & portraiture of every parte and membre therof aswell inwarde as wthoutforth, I thought my selfe to had receyued aboundant rewarde and fruite of those my labours, in that the worke was graciously accepted of your moste noble father of famous memoire Kyng Henry the eyght, to whome I dedicated the same. For his hyghnesse not onely beeyng then delited with the profitableness of the matter selfe, but also comendyng my diligence in so perfectly setting forth all and singular the Venerables, Joyntes, Maynes, Arteries, Synowes, Muscles, or Bawnes, Tendons, and Ligamentes of Hannes bodye wth all other thappurtenautes, beeyng all drawen out and grauen in brasle and so impyented by myne owne labour, wysshed and wyllled the sayd worke to bee publyshed abroad to the moste vble and profyte that myght be taken therof. But sith that tyme moste gracious prynce I haue by credible repoyte of no small nombre vnderstanded that the sayd worke by reason of the figures and pictures so liuely representyng to the eye aswell the vntuersall facture and knittynge of the bodye, as also the wholle conueynance of bloud, of nourishment, & of excrementes to & fro throughout euerie parte and corner therof is notably well accepted and hath dooen muche good in Italye, Fraunce, Spayne, Germanyne, and other fozen parties. And now of late by the information of sondry frendes and also of diuerse surgeons I haue ben bozne in hande, that the same worke beeyng set forth in the Englyshe tounge might greatly auaille to the knowledge of the vnlatined Surgeons, & by meane of them, should bee muche moze beneficiall, then in latin it is to an infinite nombre of people in this your Mostestes Royallme of Englande. Wherefore myndyng to rendre vnto this Countrey, in whiche by your graces protection and bounteous liberalitie I liue, as muche fruite as my pooze indystric and continuall trauaill maye possibly bee hable to yelde, I haue earnestly applyed my selfe to make common and familiar to all Englyshe people, that which in the latin hath ben found profitable amonge so many fozen nations. Wherunto forasmuch as I am not my selfe so perfect and experte in the Englyshe tolyge that I dare waraunt or trust wyne owne doopnges, I haue bled the studious peines of Nicholas Wall and certain other learned men whose exercite in translations and penyng in this tounge hath ben (as I vnderstande) not without some fruite to the common weale. And because the first settinge forth of this worke in latin with the figures of my drawyng and grauyng was vnder the protection and defence of your Mostestes moste noble father: I could not thinke any so mete and conuenient a patron of this edition, as your moste excellent Mosteste beeyng to the sayde Kyng Henry a moste worthy heire and successour aswell of his moste princely vertues, as of his other regall dignities and possessions. And to whom shoulde I your Mostestes moste humble and bounden seruauit yelde the fruites of my studious, trauaylles, and exercites, but to so noble, so princely, and so godly a soueraigne by whose moste gracious bountie I haue my lyuyng and beeyng here: Than ferther considering your Mostestes moste tendre zeale and earnest will to haue publyshed abroad all good thynges that maye redounde to the encrease of good knowelage and to the furtheraunce of the liberall disciplines, I haue conceived the moze boldnesse to present vnto your grace this tractise, to the ende that by the autoritee and suppoztacion of your highnesse it maye in like maner goe abroad to the vse of others, as the same worke in latin did afore by your fathers pleasure. But yet of one thyng I maye stande somewhat in doubte, whether I should call it the verai same worke whiche was afore vnder the same title set forth in latin, seeyng that there is in this present booke so plentifull and diligent an enlargeyng of the argument, moze and other then was afore in the latin, with so full a description of all the partes of the bodye for anatome, and so playne a declaracion of the vse of all the sayde partes, besides the tables that are ioygned with euerye figure and porturature to expounde the same by markes and lettres. But how soeuer it is moste gracious Soueraigne my moste humble suit and petition shal bee, that your Mosteste first pardone this my bolde entrepryse wherunto not without cause next request a encouragement of sondry my frendes & surgeons of this royaume, I haue been moued chiefly of zeale to doe good in the common weale: And than that your hyghnesse so accepte these pooze fruites of my studious labours, as by your Mostestes fauourable allowaunce and protection bothe the worke maye bee the better comended to the Englyshe readers, & I encouraged to muche better doopnges (as I trust) hereafter. In the meane tyme I shall not ceasse to praye vnto almyghty God for the prosperous preseruacion, encrease & continuance of your moste excellent Mosteste, in all good knowlege, honoure and princely worthynesse.

The Anatomie of the inwarde partes

of man, lyuely sette forth and diligently declaring the principal baynes with the vse of letting bludde, very necessarie for Physitians and Surgians and all other that desire to knowe them selues.

THE SIGNIFICATION OF SVCH letters, as are placed in this figure.

A Signifieth the gulle of the throte, called also the throte bolle, and in Latē *Gurgulio* & *Canna palmaris*, that is to saie, the Lungepype & welson, pertayning to the lightes & to the hart: conueyng ayre to then both, & it diuideth it selfe into many holow pypes within the Lungen, as ye se.

B Signifieth the Lungen or lightes, called in Latē *Pulmo*, and it is called the bellowes of the bodye, for it draweth & sendeth fourth againe the ayre, with the which the harte & other members are tempered: wherfore the Lungen be full of holownesse, even like a sponge and emptie, openinge it selfe to the receauinge of ayre, and gathering it selfe to gether, to expel it againe, as dothe the apayre of bellowes: shewened muche after the shape of an Ore house.

C Signifieth the harte called in Latē *Coeur*, the seate of lyfe, the ruler and director of spirite & bludde. It apereth within against the lesse breast: it is figured rounde tending to sharpenesse at one of his endes, the which is to wards the breast: it is of all other members the principall, and is called the sonne of the lesse worlde: for man amonge Philosophers is called the lesse worlde, and the harte beyng in it, is to all the bodye as the sunne is to all this greete vniuersall worlde: which appoyntinge neare vnto vs, al thinges reioyce, herbes bringe fourth floures, trees spiedde their branches all folue, fische, and beastes, receaue great comforte: euen so the harte in man beyng heuy & pensyue, al the bodye is sad and yll disposed: The harte agayne being glad & mery, al the bodye is light & lusty: For it illumineth and lighteneth all other members with his spirite. It is the fyrste membre in man that receaueth lyfe, and the last that dyeth. Only this parte in man is neuer greaued notably with any discaise, but if it be, forthwith it dyeth, and all the man with hym.

D Signifieth the middyle, called *Diaphragma*, *Septum transversum*, & *Praecordia*, and it is a thyn skin, whiche deuideth the vpper part of the bodye fro the nether part, that is to say, the hart & lungen, from the splene & lyuer, &c.

E Signifieth the throte pype, called in Latē *Gula*, & *superior Collumula*, that is to witte, the ynnere pype or conducte of the necke, the whiche commeth from the necke to the stomacke: & through it is conueyed the meate and drinke, which by the mouth is sente in to the stomacke. And where this pype doth appere above the shoulders where also the throte bolle is sente, there it is called the throte, & the outwarde pype of the necke: And this part of the same pype shewing it self in the bolke of the bodye, is called the inwarde parte of the neckepype or throte pype.

F Signifieth the vpper parte of the mouth of the stomacke, called in Latē *Os Stomachi*.

G Signifieth the stomacke, called in Latē *Stomachus*, the receptacle of meate and drinke, a place diuised of nature to concocte and digest foodes as a furnesse, wherewith meate

is sodde: and it is offended with manye and sundry diseases.

H Signifieth the botome of the stomacke, the which (meate being in the stomacke vndigested,) is very close & the same beinge once decoate & digested, it openeth it selfe agayne.

I Signifieth the nether mouth of the stomacke, or the pylus of the same, called in Greke *Pylorus*, and commonly in Latē *Protonotus*, the waie by the which the meate once digested, passeth downe to the guttes.

K Signifieth the lyuer called in Latē *Hepar*, and *Iecur*, this is the place where the iuyce commyng of meate digested in the stomacke, is transfused and altered in to bludde: but that part of this iuyce, whiche is not apt to be conuerted to bludde, is altered, part to melancholy, part to colic, and parte to melancholy.

L Signifieth the Gallie called in Latē *Fel*: this part receaueth the refuse & dregges of the bludde, & it cleaueth chacefully to the lappes of the lyuer.

M Signifieth a certayn bayne, called in Latē *Vena porta*, and *Manus iecoris*, that is, the hande of the lyuer: this bayne receaueth the digested iuyce by diuers baynes out of the stomacke & other bowelles, and sendeth the melancholic parte in to the splene.

N Signifieth the splene called in Latē *Splen* & *Lien*, whiche is the receptacle and synke of melancholy.

O Signifieth a bayne which in Latē is called *Vena cava* & *Vena iecoris*, the holowe beyne, the bayne of the lyuer, for by this bayne the bludde engendred in the lyuer, is misered to all partes of the bodye, to nourishe the body therewith.

P Signifieth the hydneys called in Latē *Renes*, fastened to both sydes of the bodye neare to the loines, but the right kidney standeth somewhat higher then the left by those the watery part of the bludde atrate and drawen, descendeth through certayne other baynes, as ye se in to the bladder.

Q Signifieth the bladder, in Latē *Velica*, receptacle and receauer of vyne.

R Signifieth the stens, called in Latē *Testiculi* and this is the place where seade is engendred.

S Signifieth the coddre, called in Latē *Scrotum*.

T Signifieth the priue parte of man, called in Latē *Penis*, in whome be two notable waies or pylus, wherof the one is the vyne pylus, the other is called the seade pylus.

V Signifieth the smal guttes, called in Latē *Intestina*, in those is engendred the cruell payn, called the knawing, or payn of the belly.

X Signifieth the grosser and greater part of the guttes, in Latē called *Colon*, in whom the excrementes or ordure long witholden, receaueth a certayne forme & fasthyon after the place. This part many tymes is soe besred with the Colike.

Y Signifieth the latter ende of all the guttes, thowoe the which immediatly the ordure is expelled, named also the subaniet. This place many tymes is offended with a disease, called the piles or *emorrhoides*, and this place in Latē is named *Lanzetum*.

The veine that commonly is called *Basilica*, and after
Calen, *Vena interna*, sometime is called *seccioria*, other do call
it *Hexatica*; or *Regia*, *Abasit*, because it doth go thorow the
arise holes both call it *Vena axillaris*: it doth proceede and
come from the hollow veine, being yet in the brest before
it hath furnished the interior *higulares* or throte veins.
The originall of this veine, is of the stomache, liver and

q. Verbois gentle reader these are the beynes the are com-
monly in vye to be cutte. There are many other beynes
that maye be cutt for diuerse grefes & diseases, but because
they are not so lytle in vye, and also because Galen and o-
ther auncient Grekes haue made no mention of drawing
blode of them in their wytynges, therefore let this lytle
seatefull table suffice the at this time, by the whiche thou
mayest exercise & teach thy selfe lightely & without daunger
of any euyl accidentes to cutte any beyne of mans body.

✠ The fyrste parte of thys treatyse of Anatomie / wherein is conteyned a

compendious or bryefe rehersal of al and singuler the partes
of Mans body, whiche shall herafter be set furth to the
eye, in figures most lyuely representyng the same,
with their proportions, shape and facions, even
all as by the practyse cuttyng in Anatomie
it is founde.

✠

✠ A division of the bodye into foure princypall partes. Chapitu. j.



The bodye of man (in describyng
wherof we intende by the grace
of god to crauaile) 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, beyng called of ma-
ny 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 the eyght and thirteth
Aphorisme of the seuenth boke) begynneth at the two
Cauyl bones, & reacheth to the Myddisse. And is en-
closed on epyther syde with rybbes, and doeth conteyne
the vitall partes of the bodye. The nethermoste
bealy, in the whiche the naturall partes are contey-
ned, doeth reache from the myddisse, to the bone aboute
the priuie membres. The fourth parte of the deuisi-
on called *Artus*, is the Legges and the Handes, &c.

✠ Of the nethermost bealy. Capi. ij.



And for so muche as the partes con-
teyned in the nethermoste bealy can
in no wyse longe contynue or endure
whan þe lyfe is once disseuered from
the body, without styck & noy ome
auours, wherof often times aryeth
suche corruption and lothsonnes, so contagious to
the handlers therof, that none maye appoche ther-
unto to make demonstracion of any membre or parte
therof, without greate disease, molestacion and pe-
ryll: Therfore we shall fyrste take in hande therupon
to worke oure feate, and to treate of the partes con-
teyned in the nethermoste bealye, wherby their na-
ture, their differences, their state and vse maye be
sene and knowen. Fyrste, all the whole region of the
bealy on the outer syde is called of the Greecians *Epi-
gastrium*, and of the Latynes *Abdomen*, and of the Ara-
bians *Mirach*, which Arabian name *Mirach* (fyrste
for lacke of a more conuenient and peculyer word)
and than to see the tediousnesse of circumloquution,
and thydely, because it is already a terme familiar-
ly knowen to al Surgions that are any thyng skilful,
we shall also occupie in this our Englysh translation,

or els þe Greke terme *Epigastrium*. And thys *Mirach* (as
we are taught by Galen in þe seuen and .xxx. Aphor-
isme of the seconde boke) is deuided into thre partes,
that is to wete, into *Hypochondria* or *Precordia*, whiche is
the hyghest parte therof, nexte the rybbes of the brest
or the sharpe gristle: The seconde is the parte nexte a-
bout the nauell: The thirde is the parte nexte aboute
the priuie membres, called *Imum ventris*, as ye would
saye in englyshe, the botome of the bealy. And thus it
is apparent that the nauell 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, *Hypo-
chondria*, departed into two collaterall partes beyng
bothe vnder the rybbes, lyenge aboute the lyuer, & the
Spleene or mylt. Lykewyse is þe part beneath þe nauell
deuided into two collaterall partes lyenge on either
syde to the two haunche bones, and the empye 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 riddyng. And þe thynne or small entrel-
les, otherwyse called the small guttes, be they whych
Galen in Greke calleth *Rheneonai*. And the mydle be-
twene the thynne entrelles and the bone aboute the pri-
uie membres, is called in Latyn *Sumen* and *Imum venter*.
And the laste parte therof, wher it endeth is named
in Greke *Ephibain*, in Latyne *Pubes*, or *Aqualiculus*. It is
the place nexte adioynant to the heere of the priuie
membres.

Of the skynne. Capitu. iij.



The skynne, that compasseth and en-
wrappeth al þe bodye, is called of the
Grekes *Dermis*, & in Latyn *Cutis*. And it
is of diuers nature & propertie, in
certain places of the body, and vari-
eth accordyng to the parte or mem-
bre of the bodye whereon it lyeth. For the skynne of
the Palmes of þe handes, of the Sooles of the fete, of
the Forehead, and almoste of all the whole face, yea,
and of some other partes also, can in no wyse be slayne
by reason of maseles. And tendons grafe and rooted
into it, as Galen wyrteth in hys seconde booke
entitled *de vsu partium*, that is to saye, of the vse of the
partes of the body. And thys skynne it is, that is cal-
led the true skynne in dede, the vppermoste or vt-
moste parte whereof, is called in Greke *Epidermis*, and
hathe in it of it selfe no sence nor felynge, as witness-
eth Galen in the thyrde boke and the fourtenth of
hys

31.

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

hys worke entyled, howe to cure diseases and sicknesses. There is also another skynne lpynge vnder this skynne, and it is called *cutis* 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 couerpyng, vnto whiche and through whiche the baynes that nourishe the skynne, with the fibres or stringes of the synowes arsprunge from the sinowpy partes thereunder lpyng, and geuynge sence or felynge to the skynne, doe procede and come: and thereby is the skynne as it were tyed and knytte to the partes that are vnder it, as Galen teacheth in the beginning of hys thyrde booke of admynistyringe Anatomye, and in the sixtenth of the vse of partes.

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

The fatte called of the Grecians *Pimes* liki requirerh in no wise any synowes, and it is spredde abrode in partes of the bodye, lyke fatte oyle betwixte the thynne skynnye partes, and the partes that haue synowes, to the ende that the sayde synowes beyng of nature drye, maye throughe that natyue and natural liquour perpetuallie be moistered. And fatte is engendred or made of the fatter part of the bloud being streyned throughe smal thyn veynes: And when it is once contoynd with the colde and drye partes, it congealeth together. And herefore in colde complexyoned folkes it is aboundant: And in suche as are hotte of complexion, it is verye skante, or none at all. As Galen declareth in the .xvi. of the vse of partes, and in the ende of hys worke entyled, *de temperamētis*, that is to saye, of complexions.

Of Mirachorepigastrion. Capitu. v.

That same parte also whiche the Grekes call *Epigastrium*, and the Arabians call *Mirach*, and in Latynes *Abdomen* (as is afore sayde) is a compoūde membre of foure thynges, that is to wete, of the skynne without furth, of fatnes of the afore sayde fleshy pannicle called of the Grecians *Hymē*, and of muscious substaunce. And it is to be vnderstanded, that all the whole substaunce conteyned frome *peritoneum* outwarde, is comprehended vnder the name of *Mirach*, accordynge to the mynde of Galen, who commaundeth in all woundes of the belly or wombe, to sowe the *Siphach* with *Mirach*, wherby it is to be taken as a thyng proued, that all without *Siphach* is *Mirach*. And in this *Mirach* are to be noted eyght muscles, whiche of there are two comynge downe longwyse frome the Harpe gristle or spide of the stomacke where they fyrste begynne, vnto the bones aboue the priup membris, whiche bones are called *Ossa peluina*. There be also other two muscles called *Latitudinales*, that is to saye, lpyng in bredth, comynge from the backe hyward towarde the bealpe or wombe, and than be theyr foure muscles h lye crossewise euen ouerthwart: where of two sprynge from the rybbes on the ryght syde, and pcedynge to the lefte doe parte, and reach

to the bones of the haunches, and to the sayde bones aboue the priup membris. The other two sprynge from the rybbes on the lefte syde, and so passe ouer the bealpe or wombe, as dyd the other, to the ryghte partes. And here is to be noted, that by the vertue and propriety that is in the muscles, whiche as afore is sayde come downe longwyse, is made the power attractiue. And of the muscles that runne crossewyse, cometh the power retentiue. And by the muscles that lye on breadth is made the vertue to expel and to vopde. And throughe the vertue or power attractiue is drawen downe aswel by the entrailles as other wyse, all the superfluities of the digestions, as the hyme or water, the wynde, and the earthye excrementes. And throughe the vertue retentiue, all thynges are vpholden, kepte and conternd, tyll that nature hath wroughte and done in them her kynde and office of digestion. And by the vertue expulsiue, is put furthe and expelled suche thynges as nature commaundeth or prouoketh to be done. And Galen affirmeth in hys treatise *de inuementis*, that all woundes or incisions made in the myddes of the wombe are more peryllous then those on the sydes, for because the partes on the sydes are more apte to be handled and more easie to be taken fourth of the entraylles, then the myddle partes be. And it is also taughte vs that the woundes peryng the wombe, wyll scarcely receaue anye newe growynge of fleshe, excepte *Siphach* be sowed to *Siphach*.

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

One nexte within this *Abdomen* or *Mirach* is conteyned *Siphach*, whiche is a certayne tyme or pannicle, or couerpyng. And it is a membre spermatike, that is to saye seddie, and euerye parte thereof is of one substaunce, nature and offyce. It is also sensible and quicke of felynge, it is full of synowes, and of subtyll and fine operation. And of complexion it is colde and drye, haupyng his begynnyng at the inner pannicle 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 entrailles and suche lyke partes within it: and to defende the muscles, that they compresse not the naturall partes and membris vnder it. It is also stronge and tough, to the ende that it may not lightie be broken, wherby the thynges therein conternd shoulde fortune to goe fourth, as it happeneth oftentimes to theym that are bzylle, and that haue their bowels hangynge out.

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

Next vnder the sayde *Siphach* or *Peritoneum*, is conteyned *Omentum* or *Zirbus*, whiche in the tables of figures we name *Caule*. And it is a fatte pannicle or couerpyng, whiche encloseth and enbrappeth the stomacke or ventricule, with *entrailles* also. And it is embroded with many veynes

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

nes and Arteries, and greete substance of fatnes prepared for to moisten and to preserve the partes withinforth. Thys Caule is an officiall membyr, and is compoude of many veynes and arteries, whych entre and make a longe lyne of the viter tunicle or couerynge of the stomacke, vnto the whych tunicle hangeth the Caule, couerynge all the guttes or entrailes downe to the spere. 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 membyres, for they haue but thynne skynnes. And nexte to thys Caule, doe the bowels or guttes appeare: of the whiche Salen in hys fourth booke *de inuementis* and the seconde chapter declareth, and sayeth: that the guttes in their fyrste creation were ordeyned to conuey downe the dyeste or refuse of the meate and dryncke that we receiue, and to cleanse the bodie of their superfluites. And you shall here vnderstand that there are fyve porcions of one whole gutte (althoughe they haue sondry names) and that in euerye man and beaste, the sayde Gutte taketh his begynninge at the neather mouthe of the Throat or Ventricle, and so continueth forth with diuers wyndynges, faldynges and touraynges, to the ende of the foundement, neuerthelesse he hath diuerse shapen and fourmes, as he hath dyuers operations in the bodie: And therefore hath he dyuers names. And here vpon sayeth the Philosopher in the fyrste *de historia animalium*, that the lower wombe of a man is lyke vnto the wombe of a wyue. And lyke as the Throat or Ventricle hath two tunicles or cotes of skynne to couer it: euen so haue all the guttes two tunicles, in whych they are enclosed. And the fyrst porcion of the gutte is called *Duodenum*, because he is twelue ynches in length, and he couereth the neather parte of the stomacke or ventricle, and receiueth all the dyeste. The seconde porcion of the gutte is called *Iecunum*, 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 beatynge hym, and drawynge forth of hym all the dyeste, and vnterlye clenysynge 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 conueyneth in length fyftene or sixteen cubites. And in thys gutte often tymes falleth a passion or disease called *Iliac passio*. The fourth gutte is called *Monoculus*, 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 nere vnto the other, for by the one goeth in all thynges, and by the other they goe forth agayne. The fyfth is called *Coler*, and it receiueth all the dyeste 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 lyfte and last parte of thys gutte is called *Iusti* *sinu* *retham* or *Longeon*, in Englyshe we call it the straitte entrayle or *Parlegutte*, & thys 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 perceiue here after in the figures. And ye shall note that there come to euerye tourynge of the guttes certayne sinowes frome the fyre coniugation or payres & come from *Pharynx*. And these sinowes serue bothe for the felynge and also for the expellynge or wyndyng of the excrementes. *Mesenterium* a notable texture or enuicouynge of innumerable veynes and arteries, whiche are called *Mesaraica*, & of some authours they are named *Lalles*, or the fyfthe veynes, frome whome is drawen the nutritement out of the stomacke, and caried to the gates of the lyuer. And these veynes doe ramifie and spiede abrode in braunches out of the veyne called *Porta epa* *tis*. And it is couered and defended with panycles and ligamentes beyng common to the entrayles with the backe therof also beyng full of glandulous fleshe or full of kynels.

Of the Ventricle or Stomacke. Capi. viij.



He Ventricle called commonlye in Englyshe the Stomacke, is a membyr compoude & spermatyke, synowye, quicke and light of felyng. And therein is made perfecte the nutritement of the fyrste digestion called *Chilus*. Thys is a membyr muche necessarye to al the bodie, for yf it faile in hys operaciō or woorkyng, thā al the members of the bodie do afterwarde fal to corruptiō. And therefore Salen in the fyrste chapter of hys booke *de inuementis* and also the Philosopher in the fyrste *de historia animalium*, declare the Stomacke to be ordeyned chieflye for two principall causes: The one is, that it shoulde be to all the membyres of the bodie, as the earth is to al thynges engendryed on the same, so that the other membyres of all the whole bodie shoulde of it require their sustenance, and sufficient nourynginge. The other is, that this Ventricle or Stomacke shoulde be as a sacke or chesse, or as a store house for all the meate belonging to the bodie, yea, and the Cooke also or dyesser of the meate to all the partes of the bodie. Thys Stomacke is constituted or made of two panycles, of the whych the innermore is synowye, and the viter is fleshye. Thys inner panycle hath longe muscles lyng on length, and stretcheth longe wyse frome the Stomacke or Ventricle to the mouthe thereof, and thys mouthe of some men is named *Hery*, and of some other it is called the necke of the Throat. But of the Grekes it is called *Stomachus*, and with thys the Ventricle stretcheth or reacheth into hym the meate from the mouth as it were with handes. He hath also certayne muscles lyng ouerthwart or crossewyse, in whiche is a proprietye or power to holde and to make retention. And also the viter panycle lyeth in bredth and hath power or vertue to expulke and putte out whē season shall require. It hath also much carnositie or fleshyenesse, that there by with heate there withal toynded, it shoulde helpe the vertue digestiue of the Stomacke. And the same effecte he woorketh also by other heates geuen to hym by hys neyghebers, as thus, for it hath the lyuer on the ryghte syde, chafynge hym

with

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

with hys wynges or sydes, to encrease naturall heate, in hym: and the Splene on hys lyfte syde with hys fatternes and beyues sendynge to hym the melancolique humour, therewith to styre and to prouoke his opetyte: and aboue hym is the hearte, quickenynge hym with hys arteries. And the brairie also sendeth to hym a braunche of synowes to geue hym selfynge. And he hath on the hynder parte descendynge frome the partes of the backe certayne ligamentes where-with he is boude or fastened to the spondylles or turnynge ioyntes of the same. The Shape or figure of the Stomacke is endelonge after the maner of a gourd, croukynge vpwarde, and bothe the holes or mouthes thereof, are on the vpper parte of the bodye of it, to the ende that there by nothyng shoulde passe forth vnaduisedlye. The quantitie of the Stomacke holdeth mooste commonlye two pichers of wyne. And it maie suffre manye passions. The neather mouth 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 mouth receyue the meates greates and boyleous in substance not syned nor made small. The seconde is, because that by the neather mouth the paster from the Stomacke to the puer, the meate after the fyrste digestion, when it is brought to Chyle, as afore is sayd. And the thyrde cause is, that the sayd seconde or lower mouth shoulde not withoute will, let passe the broyle and refuse of the meate into the guttes, before it be fully clenfed and digested. But when you shal take thys Ventricle or Stomacke out of the bodye, the partes adiacent beyng consydered, ye muste bynde the necke therof with a poynte or stringe, that the sauoure therof maie not anoye them that stande by, and loke vpon it. And when ye haue seperated it frome the bowels, washe it diligentlye, and then may you meete or measure it with water, to be assured how much in quantitie it will holde. And you shal see the fourme or shape thereof in the. 13. 14. 15. and 16. figures of the partes of Nutritio, hereafter folowing.

¶ Here foloweth of the Lyuer. Capitu. ix.

The Lyuer is a princypall membre and officiall, and of hys fyrste creation 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 synowye pannicle. And that he is a princypall membre it is recorded in the fourteenth booke of the partes of beastes. And lykewyse in the longe or verses of Lucre. And also Galen in the thyrde Chapter and the fourth booke entituled *de iuuamentis*. And he is officiall nebeth no pzofo. He is also spermatyke, and synowye in substance, of the whiche are engendred hys beyues. And because the Lyuer was but litle in quantitie, Nature hath added to it curbed bloude to the accomplisshment & performace of a sufficient quantitie. Besyde this he is bewrapt in a synowye pannicle. And he is curbed, is, because it shulde geue colour to the humyditie or moyste pappe of Chyle, whiche cometh to hym frome the Stomacke

and shoulde couerne it into the coloure of bloude. And the Lyuer is ordeyned, that in hym shoulde be transfourmed or engendred the bloude nutrimentall. And the Lyuer is mooste conuenientlye placed ouer the Stomacke somewhat dectynge vnder the rybbes on the ryghte syde. And it is fourmed gyrbous or buncynge out on the backe syde, and holowe on the insyde, lyke the insyde of the hande. And the cause why it is so shapen, is, that it shoulde aplye to the Stomacke or Ventricle as the hande doth to an apple, therunto ayde and comfote digestion with his heate and workynge as the fyre doeth vpon the pott or cauldren hangynge ouer it. And the Lyuer is also bounde with hys pellicles or small skynnes, to the mydriffe, and also with stronge ligamentes. And it hath also a certayne knyttynge or tynge together with the Ventricle & the Entraples, with the hearte, the Raynes, the Testicles or Stones, and diuerse other memberes. 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 treatyse of naturall powers, the Lyuer is called *Massa sanguinis uenaria* concernynge in it selfe, ii. substances, naturall, and nutrimentall. And in the seconde booke *de Alimentis* is declared, that the nutrimentalles sprede abode with the bloude, to nourtyshe and to be transfourmed into the substance of the partes wherunto it apperteyneth, the other wyse as wel naturall, as extrenuall, is sequestred and separated into places thereunto prepared for sondrye considerations, for the place of humours is in the Lyuer as well as of the bloude. The pelowe or citryne coloure in the Ventricle or Chesse of the Galle, the blacke coloure or melancolye 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 tyme with the bloude, where if they be aboundante and rotyng they brede feuers or agues, of suche nature, qualitie and name, as is the preminant humour comexed with them. And some are putte out to the skynne, to be resolued by vaporous sweates or exhalacions, some tyme by scabbes, scurf, pules or wheales, apostemes and such lyke. And these foure naturall humours, that is to saye, Bloude, flegme, Coloure, and Melancolye are engendred and distributed after thys maner. Fyrste, you shal vnderstande that frome the spermatyke substance of the Lyuer withynforth, are engendred two great beyues, of whome the fyrste and the greatest is called *Vena porta*, and he cometh from the cauitie or holow syde of the Lyuer, from whom spryngen all the small beyues called *Hefaraice*, & these *Hefaraice* be to *Vena porta* as the braunches of a tree are to the bodye or stocke of the same, for some of them be conteyned with the bothom of the Ventricle. Some with *Duadenum*, some with *Jejunum*, some with *Ileum*, and some with the one eyed gutte called some tyme the sacke. And from all these guttes they byynge the succosute or iuce pappe of Chyle whiche descended vnto them from the Stomacke, distributynge it in the substance or bodye of the Lyuer, & these beyues, called *Hefaraice*, are almost innumerable, because if any thing shoulde scape from the one of them, yet shoulde the other catche it, and receaue it. And in these beyues is begonne

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

begonne the seconde digestion, and ended in the L^yuer, lyke as h^e fyrste was in the Stomache. And thus is it manifeste that these beyne. Helarance serue to bypnye the iuice or humiditie of the meate and bypnye that passed or escaped the Stomache to the L^yuer. And they sprede them selues abrode throughe the substance of the L^yuer, and also they al stretche towards the Gybbous part h^e bolleth out to the outwarde Conuexited or bolle of the L^yuer. And there they mete and goe all into one, and beyne so vnited and toyned together, they make the seconde greaue beyne, called *Vena cibilis* or *Vena conuexa*, and it is called of some men *Vena ramosa*. And thys beyne wyth hys rootes draweth out all the bloude engendryed in the L^yuer, and wyth hys braynches ramifyng vpwordes and downewordes, he carreyth or conueyeth the same to all the other membyres of the bodye, therewith to nourish and fulfill theym, and in them is made the thyrde digestion. There go also frome the L^yuer other beynes and colatures, bearyng the superfluities of third digestion to theyr proper places, as it shal hereafter be declared. And in administring Anatomie h^e L^yuer is taken out next after the Splene.

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

Now to speake of the Galle or h^e Vessicle of pelowe color. We haue learned that it is an officiaill membyre, beyng bothe spermatycke and synovial, and hathe in it selfe subtyll disposition, and it consisteth lyke a purse or a panniculer bladder. In the holowe syde of the L^yuer, aboute the myddle lob or particion of the L^yuer, there ordeyned to receyue the colericke superfluitie engendryed in the sayde L^yuer, the whiche purse or vessicle hathe thre holles or neckes, of the whiche by the firste, he draweth to hym from the L^yuer the colerpycke humour, that the bloude be not infected or moyed therewith. And by the seconde holle or necke he sendeth coler to the botthom of the Stomache, therein to feeder the same making decoction. And by the thyrde necke, he sendeth Coler orderlye from one gutte to another to cleanse them of the dysse or superfluitie of the meate. And that is the cause that colerpycke persons be more laxatiue than men of other complexion. And thys Vessicle may conueyne in quantite aboute halfe a pynte.

Here foloweth of the Splene. Capitulum xj.

The Splene other wise called h^e Milte, is a spermatycke meze & officiaill as other membyres be. And it is the receptacle of the melancolike humour or blacke Coler, engendryed in the L^yuer. And in Lions, Dogges, wolles, and suche other stronge and hotte beastes it obteyneth a blacke or swartye colour, but in a Sowne or other beastes, whiche are colder and moyster, it is more whiter, as Galen teacheth in h^e sixth of administring Anatomie, and in the fourth of metodo Medendi.

Furthermore, hys place is on the left syde crossed wyse embraynge and halpynge the Stomache whole substance is rare & thynne and muche after the fashion of a sponge, at the lesse wyse as touching hys holoness, and hys porositie. And two causes h^e synde wherfore the Splene was ordeyned and there placed. The fyrste is, that by the melancolious superfluities, whiche he draweth from the L^yuer, he is there nourished and fedde. The seconde cause is that the good nutritiue bloude by suche drawing of the aduult and noughtye qualities frome hym shoulde thereby be clenfed and made pure from his dregges & refuse & melancolpye grosse thickenes, whereby the complexion myght be hurted & altered, if this mebe were not. Moreover, the cote wherin h^e Splene is lapped, is broughte frome *Peritonium*, not as a bande, but as a cote, enclosynge in euerye place hys skynny substance. The Splene also receyueh a small synovye frome the syth knyttyng of the Brayne, lyke wise as the Keyne, and the Vessicle of Coler. And in takynge forth the bowels, ye shall suffice the L^yuer and the Splene to remayne in the bodye till ye haue considered the procedynge of the vesselles from the to the other membyres.

Of the Keyne or Kydneys Cap. xij.

Within h^e regio of h^e nutrites vnder h^e Ventr beynnd forth, be ordeyned & placed the Keyne to mundifie and purge the bloude, from hys waterish superfluities. And they haue eche of them two passages conueynances or wayes, by the one is drawen the waterlike or superfluous moisture from *Vena cibilis*, and that by two beyne whiche are called *Emulgentes* or mylkyng beyne beynge of the length of a mannes synger, and descendynge from the L^yuer. And by the other is sende the selfe humiditie or moisture to the bladder, and they are called *Parietides* or vretici. The substance of the Kydneys are lacertous fleshe, haupnge a propertie to stretch out in length. And their place is beynde on eche syde of the spondils or tournynge topites of the loynes, beyng two in numbre. And the ryghte Kydneys lyeth somewhat hygher then the lefte, and is bounde faste to the backe with ligamentes. 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, haupnge in them manye small cavitie or holowe places, as it were certayne celles. And therefore, the soores or vlcers in theym are verie harde to cure. And they are also moore harde in substance than anye other fleshye membyre of the bodye. And that for two causes, the one is, that they maye not be pershed or hurte by the sharpenesse of the vyne. The other is, that the sayde vyne whiche passeth throughe and from theym, maye be altered and clenfed or scoured throughe theyr soliditie and massiuess. Also there cometh from the Hearte to eche of the Kydneys, an arterye that byngeth vnto them bloude, heate, spirite, and lyfe. And in the same maner there cometh a beyne from the L^yuer, that byngeth vnto theym nutrimentall or nouryng bloude. The greace or

Aut, fatielle

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

Intelle of these kyndnes is lyke to the substance of the fatte on the other membres therewithin. Thys greace is an officiall membre, made of thyrne bloude congeyld and crudded throughe colde, lyke as they are sometyne dissolued throughe unmoderate heate. And there is the moore or greater quantitie of fatte aboute these kyndnes, partely to tempre and moderate theyr heate, a partely to prohibit and let the vrye, lest wyth thys sharpp vryng, it myghte frette and make rawe the substance of them. And betwene the kyndnes on þe tournynge ioyntes, crepeth *Vena chylis*, or the holowe veyne, beyng there a veyne of great substance, for he receyueth all the nutrimentall bloude from the Luer. And from hym passen forth manye small pypes or bzaunches on euerye syde. And at þe tournynge ioyntes betwixt the shoulders he deuiderth hym selfe whole into .ii. great armies or boughes, the one of them going to þe one arme, a the other into the other arme, there deuydng them selues into manye veynes a bzaunches, as it shalbe lyuely exprefed here after in the seconde fygure of veynes, whereunto you maye resorte to beholde his vniuersall delineation or description howe it is set forth.

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

This lower parte of the bealpe is closed in on bothe the sydes, wyth the two Haunche bones. And in it are thre thynges pryncypallye 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 procedynge outwarde from within. The partes conteyned withoutfurth, are parte of *Abdomen* and *Peritoneum*, otherwys named *Mirach*, and *Symphach*, as is afore sayde, wyth the caule and the bones. The partes conteyned withinfurth, are the Vesselle of Bladder of vyne, the vessels spermatycke, the Matryx in women, *Intestinum rectum* or the arsegutte, with also the synowes, veynes and arteries. The partes procedynge outwarde, are *Dindimus*, *Peritoneum*, the Buttoches and the Muscles descendynge to the thyghes, whiche shall here after be spoken of in order. And as for the partes conteyned withoutfurth as *Abdomen*, *Peritoneum* and the Caule, it is sufficiently spoken of before. And therefore, we shall nowe speake somewhat of the bones, whiche are also of the partes conteyned withoutfurth.

The description of certayne bones below gynge to thys place. Capitu. xij.

We shall fyrste speake of the bones of the backe called the Spondylles or tournynge ioyntes, whiche are in numbre thyrtye wherof the fyrste are called in Latyne *Vertebra cervicis*, whiche are the Spondyls 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 Loynes, the rest are in the holy bone, and after some authours, there are the of the Spondyls

in the rumpe bone. But howe manye of these bones are conteyned in euerye parte you shall here after learne in the declaratio of the Characters and figures of the bones. And it is to be noted that euerye one of the tournynge ioyntes are holowe in the myddes wher throughe passeth the marey of the backe, called *Nucha*, from the bzyne. And some authours saye that there is no differēce in substance, betwene this marey of the backe and the bzyne. And thys marey of the backe getteth to the synowes bothe the power of moyng and also of felyng. And euerye one of these tournynge ioyntes hath holes on euerye syde thowrowe þe whiche procede bothe arteries and veynes byrnyng from the Harte and lyuer both lyfe and nourtshynge, lyke as they do to the bzyne. And from the pannicle of the Harte in the backe, throughe the holes at the sydes of the Spondyls spryngen furth the synowes that geue and cause moyng. And ther they associate them selues wyth the stronge lygamentes, whiche be of them selues withoute sence or felyng, and geue to the sayde ligamentes felyng lyke as they receyued it of the Harte descendynge in the Spondyls. And for thys cause *Nucha* is iudged to be of the substance of the bzyne, and the pannicles therof to be also of lyke substance wyth þe pannicles of the bzyne. Moreover, eche of these tournynge ioyntes or Spondyls are bounde faste one to another: so that one of them maye not well be moved without the other. And the continuation or lynkynge and tynge of these bones together is called of many the rydge bone, whiche is the foundation and fourme or shap of the bodye. And wyth the laste ioyntes of the backe are framed or ioynd the Haunche bones. And they are the vpholders, and as it were proppes to beare bp all the tournynge ioyntes in the backe. And these bones are small towarde the tayle or rumpe, and brode towarde the Haunches, and these bones make *Ossa pelvis*, whiche are the bones aboute the priue membres, they are also brode agaynst the thynne entrailes. And therefore are they called of some men *Ossa illa*. And eche of these bones towarde the share hath a great rounde hole, in which is receyued the whylle bone. And besydes that place also is a great hole or a waye where throughe proceden from above diuers muscalous, veynes, and arteryes, whiche passe throughe that waye to the thyghes. And thus is it to be noted that of thys bone *Ilion* or *Pecten* and of the whylle bone bothe together is made the ioynt of the thyghe.

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

The fyrste thyng that cometh to syghte in the neather partes of the bealpe, is the Bladder or Vesselle of vyne, whiche is an officiall membre, and compounded of two synowe pannicles. And it is in complexion colde and drye, whose necke is fleshye, and hath much to witholde and to lette go. And in men it is longer, and is conteyned with the parde, passing throughe *Peritoneum*. But in women it is shorter, and is conteyned with

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

in the shape for the necke therof passeth through the necke of the Matrix within the bodye, as it appeareth in the ninth figure of the Matrix. The Bladder is placed betwene the bone of the Thare and the arsgut, called *Longum* or the streight gutte. And in women it is betwene the sayde bone of the Thare and the Matrix, beinge in it enplanted two longe veynes communicatinge to the kydneys, as it appeareth in the second figure of womens shape. And the names of these two veynes are called of moste wyters *Pari vtrius*, or els *Vena vtrius*, byrnyngge wyth them the veyne or pisse from the kydneys into the bladder, which pisse ly and subtilly entreteth into the bladder by the thynne rymes, chynies, or pores and holes of the pammicle there, by a naturall mowping betwene tunicle and tunicle, & thus the veyne synde:th an issue and so falleth pisse into the cautie or purse of the bladder. And the more the bladder is fulfilled wyth veyne & streight:ter be the two tuncles pressed together. For the holes of the tuncles 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 conieyneth in quantitie almoste the measure of a preecher, howbeit in some men more and in some men lesse. There are also founde two other veynes called the *Vasa semina*, that is to saye, the seede vessels, and they come frome *Vaschilis* byrnyngge 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 abyde within because their testicles are placed within, as it appeareth here after. And next to the vessel is seene the Matrix, as it appeareth here after in the figures and tables of womans bodye.

Here foloweth of the Matrix. Capit. xvi.

The Matrix or chambie in woman is an officiall membre compounde and full of synowes and in complexion colde and drye, and it is the house or receptacle of mans generation beinge ordeyned to receaue, take, conserue and nourishe the seede of man. It is situate betwene the Bladder, and the streight entrailes. The fourme or shape therof is as it were a mans yarde turned inward. It hath two armes communicatinge from the spynge topp of the testicles, whiche in approachinge thither caste furth sondrye branches, as yemay 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 fynde by cuttinge, not withstandinge the dyuerse opinions of certayne wyters: But all other beastes haue as manye celles as they haue pappe heades. It hath also a longe necke lyke an vtrinal: and in the necke it hath two mouthes, that is to wete, the one within, and the other wythoute. The innermore lyeth iuste and faste to the bealpe thereof, or at the ioyninge of the necke to the bealpe, whiche in the time of conceptio shutteth close together. But the outer remaineth still open as it dyd before, and this outer mouth is called *Vulua*, or the womans shape.

It is placed betwene the thyghes, and hath in the myddes a lasarcous pannicle, called in the Latyne tongue *Testigo*. And in the creation of this pannicle, is founde two vtilities and purposes that it serueth for. The firste is, that by it goeth forth the vyne, whiche otherwyle myght shedde or defile the partes adiacent. The seconde is, that whan a woman doeth spredde 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. Furthermore, the necke that is betwene these two mouthes, hath in her concauitie manye inuolutions and plights or foldinges, rolled and pleited together in maner of rose leaues are before they be tye or spredde abrode. And they are after conception shutt together in maner of a purse, and from thence furth do no moore open tyll the tyme of chyldre byrth. And aboute the myddle of this necke be certayne veynes in mapens, whiche in tyme of theyr fyfthe lyngge with man are corrupte and by reason therof are in mediatelpe broken. Furthermore, 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 shorter then the seede vessels in man, whiche in the acte of woike of generation, shedd downe the sparne into the botome of the Matrix. There are also diuers veynes communicatinge downe frome the Lyuer to the Matrix, which byrnyge thither nutriment to nourishe the chyldre whyle it remaineth within the mothers wombe. And those veynes what tyme the Matrix is bope, byrnyge thither the superfluous bloude from certayne membres of the bodye wherof are engendred womans floures, wherby their bodyes are purged and deliuered from greuous diseases. And this Matrix beinge taken furth, we vse to spite the substance thereof that we may behold the wincles and inward partes that maye be viewed thereof. There are also in the substance of the Matrix dyuerse skynnes or wrappers, as ye shall perceue in the fyfth, syxth, seuenth and eynth figure of the same, in the booke here folowynge.

Of Embrio. Capit. xvij.

And nowe for asmuche as it hath pleased almyghty God to geue the knowledge of his high misteryes and woikes to his creatures here lyvinge in this worlde: It shall not be vnconuenient nor hurtful, but rather muche helprynge and beneficiall, to touche some what of the secreete operation of Nature, whiche God hath ordeyned for the generation of man, and deliuerynge of chyldren in this worlde, for the continuance, and propagation of mankynde to his deuyne pleasure, so longe as shall lyke his deuyne maiestye. we shall therfore in this present treatyse somewhat touch and declare howe man is engendred in the mothers wombe, and howe it is there conserued and brought to lyfe. For declaration wherof, it is fyfthe to be declared what *Embrio* is, so farreforth as it hath pleased God to geue knowledge thereof, by naturall reason and by Philosophie naturall, *Embrio* therfore as farre

J.iii. as we

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

As we haue learned of noble and excellent Philosophers wrytyng on this matter is a thyng engendred in the mothers wombe, the originall whereof is the seede of man and of woman together, of whiche two is made the myghte and power of creatinge the infante within the mothers wombe, such is the goodnesse of God, who of hys vnsercheable wysdome and infinite omnipotencie, hath graunted this so greatesse benefite for continual propagation, not onely of man, but also of all beastes and byrds thynges to be preserved in theyr kindes, wherof we shal by gods grace here after speake moore at large. But for this present, first this felde of generatiō called the *Matrix*, is knowen to be placed in woman betwene the Bladder and *Longans*. In this whiche place is seuen by the iplage of man, a comenable matter of kyndely heate. For kyndely heate or natural heate is the cause efficient bothe of doyng and woorkyng, 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 bodies of man and woman together, as by a naturall consent and effectuell wyll of all the membres together. And thus is the sayd sperme and seede of nature shedde in the place of conceyvinge, where it is through this vertue of kynde gathered together in the cellis of the *Matrix*, and in the same, by the meane of the actiue operacion of mens seede, and by the waye of suffryng of the womans seede, they are so together mixed, that eche of theym woorketh in other, and eche of them suffreth in other. And thus is engendred the *Fœtus*. And it is ferder to be noted that this sperme or seede of nature that cometh bothe of men and woman, is made of the moste best and purest dropes of bloude that are in all the bodye. And by the labour and chaffyng of the Testicles or stones, this bloude is turned into another kynde, and is made sperme or seede of nature, as afore sayde, which is in man hothe of complexion, white of coloure, and thicke of substance, wherefore it maye not be spred, nor of it selfe rurne abrode, but it renueth in takyng mixture of the womans seede, whiche hath qualities contrarie to the seede of man, for the womans sperme is thynner, colder and febler. And as some authors doe wryte, when this matter is gathered in the ryghte side of the *Matrix*, then there foloweth the fourmyng and creation of the Male kynde, and contrariwise, when it is gathered together in the left side of the *Matrix*, than cometh thereof perfburned the female kynde, and where the vertue is most, to that the woork enclyneth mooste. And ferder it is to be noted, that as the renet of the cheeke hath by it selfe the waye or vertue of woorkyng hys seate, so hath the mylke by waye of suffryng. And as the renet and the mylke maketh the cheeke, so doeth the sperme of man and woman make and fourme, by generation the *Fœtus*, wherof cometh the chylde. And of the selfe same thyng within spryngeth by the vertue of kyndely heate a certayne skynne or caule, whiche it lappeth it selfe in, wherewith afterwarde, it is tyed to the mothers wombe, and couereth cometh forth afterwarde at the byrth of the chylde. And if it happen that anye of the skynne remayne within the woman alter the byrth of the chylde, then is the woman in payll of her

lyfe. Furthermore, it is sayde that of this *Fœtus* is engendred the Heart, the Luer, the Blayne, the Synowes, the Vaynes, the Arteries, the Cordes, the Ligamentes, Skynnes, Crystils and Bones, receyving to them by kyndely vertue the mensuall bloude, of the whiche also is engendred bothe fleshe and fatnesse. And as the auncient wryters do specifye the first thynges that are shapen are the pynnyppalles, as the Heart, the Luer and the Blayne. For of the Heart spryngeth the arteries, of the Luer the veynes, and of the Blayne the synowes. And when these haue taken theyr fourme and shape, then nature maketh and shapeth bones and crystils, to kepe, conserue and sustayne the same. As the bones of the heade for the blayne, the best bones and the rybbes, for the heart and Luer. And after these sprynging al other members one after another in suche order as is mooste requysite and expedient for the bodye.

And the chylde is bydde forth 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 Hipocrates calleth this by the name of *Ecotus*. The thyrde degree is, when the pynnyppalles are shapen, as the Heart, the Luer and the blayne. The fourth and laste is, when all the residue of the membres be perfectly shapen. For then the Philosophers holde, that it receyueh soule, lyfe and breath, for then it beynneth to moue it selfe alene, whiche without the thynges afore sayde it coulde not doe. Nowe in these foure degrees afore sayde, it continueth in the fyrste (as mylke) by the space of seuen dayes. In the seconde (as *Ecotus*) nyne dayes. In the thyrde (lyke a lombe of fleshe) engendryng the pynnyppalles by the space of twelue dayes. And in the fourth (which is to this ful tyme of perfection of all the whole membres it remaineth by the space of eghtene dayes, and so by the accompte of diuerse Philosophers, there are fyue and forty dayes, from the daye of conception to the daye of full perfection and receyvinge the due shape complete and the soule, but in that we submyte oure selues to the wysdome and prudent ordinance of hym that is the maker of all thynges, in whome onely is the pnypples to ordeyne and determyne. And we shall here retourne agayne to the reise of the Inwardes coneyned in the haunches or neather parte of the bealy.

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



This streyght entrayle called *Longans* or the Arsgutte, lyeth betwene the *Matrix* and the backe, and it is of panniculer substance as all the other betwels are. And it is in length a good spanne, the upper ende thereof stretcheth by agghete 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 the other to shut. And there are also founde in hym fyue veynes or branches of veynes, called *Hemorrhoides* whiche haue a colligation or knyttynge together with

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

with the bladder, and therefore are they partakers together in theyr greivances or diseases. And when this *Langgon* is rayled by in administering Anatomie, then maye you see the veynes, arteries and synowes, howe they are bryunched, & bowled downe to the neather partes. And concerninge farder knowledge here in, you maye repayre to the figures here after followinge, and chieflie in the eyghte and twenty figure of the Muscles.

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

The Yarde or *phallus* generatiue in man are now to be spoke of, which dure or continue vnto the parte called *Periteneum*, whiche place is from the coddes vnto the foundemente, wherein is sene a seame, & in *phallus* boke of stories *phallus* cap. *phallus* Philosopher sheweth it to be placed at the ende of the Yarde. The Yarde is an official membre, and the ylller of mans generation, compoſide and made of skynne, brawnes, tendons, veynes, arteries, synowes and greates ligamentes. And it hath in it two passages, canelles or principal yllues, 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 eyght ynches commonlye, with proportionall and mesurable bygnes accordynge to the capacite of the Matrice. But the truieth is, that it varieth in euerye manne concernynge bothe those demensons. And Aulcan affirmeth the Yarde to haue thre passages, holes or yllues, throughe the one to passe insensyble polition, and the wynde that causeth the erection of the Yarde, and the other two holes for vyne and seede, as is sayde afore. Whoeuer the bodye of the Yarde hath a skynne aboute it, where the heade or glandyll thereof is clothed with a double skynne called *Preputium*, whiche the Jewes vse to cutte off from theyr chyldren by the institution of their law. And this skynne is mouable, for throughe the consecration thereof, the spermietyke moyster is the better and the sooner gathered together, and the sooner also caste forth from the testicles, by the Yarde into the Matrice, for by it is had the moore delectation in doynge with the woman. And the foremost parte of the heade of the Yarde is made of a subtyll brawny fleshy, whiche if it be once losse, it is seldome or neuer restorred agayne, not withstandinge it maye be well cicatrized and skynned. Farder more, betwene that double skynne and the sayde toppe of the Yarde called the Glandyll, doeth often arys a Pusle, whiche longe continued infecteth the whole bodye.

Of the purce conteynynge the Testicles
called commonlye the Coddes. Capit. xx.

This membre is also compoſide and official, and though it be numbred amongst the generatiue membres, yet it is a principal membre, for withoute it is no generation, the Purce was onely ordeyned for the custodie and comforte of the Testicles, and the other spermietyke vessels, and it is also made of two partes,

that is to wete, of the inner & of the viter, & vitermoore is compoſide and made of skynne and lasarces runnyng bothe on length and also crossewise, in lyke maner as is *phallus*. The inner part therof is of the substance of *Siphach* & in it is the similitude of a pockettes drawen together by the selues, nothyng differynge from *Siphach* or *Peritonium*, and they be made two for this cause, & yet one shoulde be hurt, yet the other shoulde be preserved. The testicles or stones beinge within them conterned or made or constitute of glandulous or kynnelye fleshe. And farder more, there comen synowes frome the brayne throughe the *Vindimus* vnto the Testicles, and from the heart, arteries and from the lyuer veynes, bynyngynge to them bothe selynge, styrrynge, lyfe, spirite & nutrimentall bloude, beinge the most purest bloude of al the membres of the bodye, wherof by decoction and labour of the Testicles is made sperme or seede, whiche beinge put forth in dew tyme as is before rehearsed, geueth formal essence and power of encrease to the fruite of generation.

Of the Graynde or Share. Cap. xxj.

This is knowne to be the place entrueto the purgatiue to the Lyuer. And what so euer infection be in the Lyuer, of nature be stronge and sufficient, it expelleth it to this place, as we oft sene in tyme of the plague, & after great agues, and other infections taken of vnderane women. And the fleshy and skyn in this place is thyn, wyndled or courtynge by reason of bowynge the thighes. And the hyppes haue greates brawny fleshe theron, because theyther descende muscles, cordes and lygamentes, to moue and bynde together the thighes with the haunches or the bone called *Coxix* or *Coxendix*. And as for the constitutions of the buttockes we referre to the tables of the Muscles, where the partes thereof are at large declared.

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

This seconde Ventricle begeth at the former parte of the necke called *Iugulum*, and so continyng all the whole region bothe behynde and before vnto the *Diaphragma* otherwyle called the *Hydipfle*. 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 viter parte thereof conterned foure principall partes, as the Skynne, muscous fleshe, the Pappes and the Bones. And the partes within are eyghte, that is to wete, the Hearte, the Pulme, (whiche conterneth the *Aphtes* and *Lounges*) *Diaphragma*, *Lygamentes*, *Synowes*, *Veynes*, *Arteries*, with the mouth of the Ventricle, whiche is called *Siphagus*, and it is also commonlye named the *Stomache*.

Of the partes of mannes bodye.

make. Nowe as concerninge the outwarde partes, they shall here after be at full sette out in the declaration of the same, the Pappes, whyche we shall here somewhat touche, eare we goe anye farder. The fleshe of the Pappes differeth frome the other fleshe of the body, in that it is whyte, gladdous and spongeous, haupnge also in theyn bothe Synowes, Veynes and Arteries, with whyche they are tyed and knytte vnto the Hearte, the Lpuer, the Briapne & p Generatiue members. And there are also in the Breste (as p auncie Authours do make mention) foure scoe and ten muscles, for some of them be come to the Arcke, some to the Shoulders and the Shoulder blade, some to the Hyddyske, to the Rybbes, to the Backe, & some to the Breste it selfe. And we finde verie certayne commoditie and profyt in the creati- on of the Pappes, euen as well in men as in women, for in man they defende and kepe the spirituals from hurte, and nopaunce withoutforth. And by the thicke- nesse and complexion they comforte the natu- rall heate, mundaynge and cleyngnge. And in wo- men there is in them hadde the generation of mylke, for in women there cometh from the Matre into the Brestes of Pappes, dyuers and sounde Veynes, bypnyngnge in theyn mensuall bloude, whyche is there throughte the vertue and power digestiue, tur- ned into the colour of whitenes, lyke vnto p fleshy of the sayde Pappes, in lyke maner as the Juice of the Hearte of Chilis commyngnge from the Ventricle to the Lpuer, is digested into the colour of the Lpuer. Fer- dermore, the bones of the Breste are sayd to be triple or threholde, and they are in numbre seuen, lyngnge in the Breste before, and they length is after the brea- deth of the Breste. And they extremities or endes be grystelye, as the Rybbes be. And at the hy- permost part of the Breste is a hole or cawpte, wherem are sette the teete of the fureyl bones or Ca- nell bones, whyche are called in Latyne *Clauiculae*. And as the neather part of the Breste agaynst the mouth of the Ventricle hangeth a grystle, whyche we call proprelye p shape grystle, for it is called of the Doc- toures *Engli formis*, that is to saye swerde like. And thys grystle was ordeyned for two causes. The one is, that it shoulde defende the Ventricle withoutfurth frome hurte. The seconde, that in tyme of replexi- on or of fulnesse it shoulde geue place to the Ventricle when nede requyret. The partes of the backe belon- gnyng to the Breste concerne twelue spondyls or turnyngge sojutes, throughte whome passeth the Ma- rey of the backe called *Nucha*. And from them spyn- gen twelue payre of nerues or synowes, bypnyngnge to the muldes of the Breste afore sayde bothe helyng and mouyngnge. 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 iuste length of the other seuen as it maye be iudged by the eye, and as you maye per- ceauie in the thre fygures of bones.

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

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

Because the Hearte is the pynnyall membre of al other membres, and also the beginning of lyfe, he is sette in the myddes of the Breste, letterallye by hym selfe, as Lord and kyng of al the other membres. And as a Lorde and kyng oughte to be serued of hys subiectes, whyche haue theyr lyuynge of hym: So are all the membres of the bodye readye to serue the Hearte, of whome they all receiue theyr lyuynge, and do ser- uice manye wayes vnto hym. The substance of the Hearte is as it were lasarteous fleshe, beyngne spermatike and an officiall membre, and he beyngne the beginning of lyfe, geueth to euerye membre of the body both bloude of life, and spirite of breath & heate. But here maye a certayne doubte arysse, for and yf the Hearte were of lasarteous fleshe, hys mo- uynge or spyrnyng shoulde be voluntarie and not naturall, but the truth is the contrarie, for it were impossible that the Hearte shoulde be ruled onelye by wyll and not by kynde, the Hearte also hath the shape or fourme of a Pyrample, and the broad ende therof is hywarde, 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 substance, where all other membres haue it but in theyr Veynes 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 substance of the Hearte, but spyrnyng forth in the hyper part of hym, and so is he fastened. Forthermore the Hearte hath two ventricles or concavities or pur- ses, the left of them beyng hygher then the ryghte. And the cause of these cauites or holowe bagges is thys, because they shoulde kepe the bloude for hys nouryshyng, and the aye to moderate and abate the great heate p 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 ryght Ventricle of the Hearte cometh a Veyne frome the greate Veyne called *Vena Cava*, whyche receaueth all the sub- stance of the bloude frome the Lpuer, and thys Veyne that cometh frome *Vena Cava*, entrecheth into the Hearte at the ryghte Ventricle, as afore is sayde. And in hym is brought a great porci- on of p thickest bloude therewith to nouryshe the Hearte, and the resydue p is leste of this is made subtyll and thynne through the vertue of the Hearte, beyngne put then afterwarde in- to a pytte or cautie or purse in the myddest of the Hearte, betwene the two Ventricles, and there is it made horte, there is it cleynd and pured. And then it passeth into the lefte Ventricle, and therein it is en- gendred, spirite, more clearer, bryghter and subtyller then is anye corporall thyng, compounded of the foure Elementes, for it is a thyng that is a meane betwene the bodye and the soule, and therefore the Philosophers lyken it rather to a heauenlye thyng then to a bodelye thyng. It is also to be noted that frome the lefte Ventricle of the Hearte spyrnyng two arteries, the one haupng but one cote as a vayne, and therefore it is called *Arteria venalis*, that is the veynall Arterye. And thys Arterye carryeth forth bloude from the Hearte to the Louniges, whyche bloude is vapo- rous, and is tried and leste of the Hearte to be brought by thys

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

by this Arterye to the Louniges or Pulme, to geue therto nouryshment. And he receyueth there aye of the Pulme, & so byngeth it to the Hearte therewith to refrethe hym, wherof Galen beareth wytnes in the seconde chapter *De inuacmentis membrorum* sayinge that the Hearte of man is kynde to the Lightes and Louniges, lyth it sendeth vnto them of hys owne bloude to feede them, and that they rewarde hym agayne with aye to refrethe hym. The other Arterie hath two cotes and is called *Vena Arterialis* or the great Arterie, for he bothe ascendeth and descendeth, and sendeth forth the hys braynches to all the other Arteries, that spredde to euery membre of the bodye. And by hym are refreshed and quickened all the membres of the bodye, lyth the spirite that is receyued in them is the instrument and treasure of the vertue of the soule. And thus it passeth vntill it come to the brayne, wher he is clenfed & depured, and as it were strayned into a fender digestion, wher he receyueth another spirite, and so is made animal. And thus beynge made at the Luer nutrimentall, at the Vessels generatitue, at the Hearte vital, and at the Brayne animall, he is made a perfect spirite of euery kynde. So that by meane of hym all operations and euery workynge in the bodye take thei due effecte. And two causes I fynde why these Arteries haue .ii. cotes, & one is that & one cote is neither sufficient nor able to withstande & violent mouting & styrreng of & spirite of life, which is caried in him. The secorde cause is, & the thyng which is caried aboute in hym from place to place is of so precious a treasure that there cannot be taken to muche heed in the keepynge thereof. Forthermore, some doctors call this Arterie the pulsatiue or beatynge Veyne, lyth by hym is known and founde the power and myghte of the Hearte. wherfore it is manifest that for great skyll Nature hath ordeyned to this Arterie two cotes. Also there are ordeyned in the Hearte the pellicles or thynne tunicles opening and closynge at the goynge in of the Hearte bloude and spirite in conuenient tyme. Forouer, the Hearte hath two lytle eares for breathynge hooles throughe which cometh in & passeth forth the aye sente thither fro the Pulme. And ther is also found in the Hearte a greistlye apde to helpe and strengthen the Hearte in hys affayres. The Hearte is furthermore couered with a stronge pannicle which is called of some men *Capula Cordis* or *Pericardium*, and it is a strong case or boxe wher in to kepe the Hearte, vnto who & nerues approach, as to the other membres withynfurth. And this pannicle *Pericardium* spyngeth of the vpper pannicle of the Myddylle. And of hym also spyngeth another pannicle called *Mediastinum*, which departeth the breste in the middle, and kepeth that the Pulme or Louniges fall not ouer the Hearte. And yet is there another pannicle also that couereth the rybbes withynfurth, and it is called *Pleura* of whome the Myddylle taketh hys begynnynge, and (as it is sayde of aunciente wyrters) the harde pannicle of the Brayne called *Dura mater* is the originall to all these pannicles within the bodye. And thus it is euident, that one pannicle taketh his begynnynge of another.

Here foloweth of the Pulme, called of some the Lightes & Louniges. Capitulum xxxiiij.

This membre is comprehended of certayne wyrters vnder & name of the Louniges, althoughe it conteyneth therewith also the Lyghtes. And it is a membre spermatike of hys fyfthe creation. Hys naturall complexion is colde and moyste, beynge lapped in a snowe pannicle, because it shoulde gather together and kepe the softer substance of the Louniges and Lyghtes, and & the sayd Louniges and Lyghtes myght fele by meanes of the sayde pannicle, that whiche he myghte in no wyse fele by the power of hym selfe. Nowe to proue this Pulme to be colde and drye of kynde, it appeareth well by his firste styrreng, for he lyeth euer wayynge ouer the Hearte, and aboute the Hearte. And & he is colde & moyste it appeareth well, lyth he receyueth of the Brayne so manie colde matters, as in catarrhes and reumes whose substance is reere or soft, and thynne, and in qualitie not alwayes dyfferynge from the colde qualite of the Brayne. Forouer, we fynde in the Pulme the kynde of vessels, the fyfthe, is a Veyne comynge from the Luer, and byngynge with him the crudde and rawe part of the Chyle therewith to feede the partes or substance of the Pulme. The seconde is & Venal artery comynge frome the Hearte and byngynge with him the spirite of lyfe to comforte hym. The thyrde is *Trachea Arteria*, that is to saye, sharpe or roughe Arterie, whiche byngeth aye vnto him, and whiche also passeth throughte al the partes of the Pulme to execute hys office and duetye. Furthermore, the Pulme is deuyded into fyue lobbes or portions, that is to saye, thre on the ryghte syde, and two on the lefte syde. And it was so done for this cause, that if there chaunced any hurt to the one, that the other shoulde yet serue and fulfill the offyce. And also there are thre causes why the Pulme was principallie ordeyned. Firste, that it shoulde drawe frethe wynde therewith to refrigerate & coole the Hearte. Secoundely, that it shoulde chaunge, alter, prepare and purifie the sayde aye or wynde before it come to the Hearte, lest the Hearte myghte by & sodayne chaunge & qualite of aye be dysmpered or infected, wherby myghte decaye the whole bodye. The thyrde cause is, that it shoulde receaue from the Hearte the humours superfluities or superfluous breath, whiche he geueth furth in breathynge vnto the partes thereof. And in lyk wyse they to renue themselves by chaunge of aye. Also beynde the Pulme towarde the turnynge ioyntes of the backe, is placed the necke of the Stomacke or Ventricle, of whom it is spoken of in the Anatomie of the necke. And there passen also bothe Veynes and Arteries, whiche with the sharpe Arterie, with pannicles, stronge ligamentes and glandulous fleshe doe helpe, too turnyshe and fulfill the bodye places there in settynge forth the gowlet. And laste of all in the Myddylle, which is an officiall membre made of two pannicles and lacerateous fleshe, and hys place is in the myddes of the bodye deuyding the neather Ventricle or bealy from the vpper moze, beynge spredde ouerthwarte in breadeth vnder the region of the spirituals. And we fynde thre causes why the Myddylle was ordeyned. Firste, that it shoulde deuyde the spiritualles frome the nutrites. The seconde, that it shoulde

A. vi. kepe

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

kepe the vitall heate to descende downe to the nutrites. The thynde and laste, that it shoulde prohibite and lette the nutritious viues of the nutrites to ascende vpwarde, whereby the spirituall and vial nutrites myghte be offended, hurte or diseased. Moreover, to this seconde or vpper oze bealpe belongeth the necke, whiche because it can longer last a continue in the administring of Anatomy then the spirituales, we here place it laste.

The Anatomye of the Necke. Cap. xxv.



Once mynge the Necke of man Galen proueth in the seventh booke de iacamentis, that it was made onely because of the Lounges and Luyghtes. For what forer thyng wanteth the Pulme or Luyghtes, the same wanteth also the necke veyne, and also voyce, excepte this onely. And ye shal vnderstande, that the necke is al that whiche is conteyned betwene the head and the shoul- ders, and betwene the chyne and the breste. The Necke is a compounde membre made principally of foure thynges, that is to wete, of turninge ioyntes, the waye of wynde or breathe, and the way of meate wyth the other parties therin, hereafter to be moore playnly declared, because they are in the Necke and not of the Necke. Moreover the turninge ioyntes of the Necke are seven in numbere, whereof the fyrste and hyst is ioynted to the lower bone of the head, called in the Physicians and Surgions terme, *Pygillus*, or *Basillare*, and in the same wyse is ioynted euery ioynte to other. And the last of these seven 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 of ten tymes wythoute the Necke, and the Necke lyke- wyse wythoute the heade, whiche myghte in no wyse be done, yf they hadde ben made so stronge and boyste- ous as spondyls of the backe. And from these afore sayd seven spondyls or turninge ioyntes of the Necke spryngyn forth seven payre of synowes, whiche are di- uided thence into the heade, the face, the sholders or the Armes, as thus, fyrste from the houle of the firste turninge ioynte spryngyn the fyrste payre of syno- wes, betwene the fyrste ioynte and the seconde and in lyke maner procede they out of the reste of the tour- nyng ioyntes. And these synowes receyue subtyll power, vertue and disposition of the synowes of the bryayne or (as some men wyte) out of the mare of the backe, of the whiche power synowes fleashe, and a pannicle is the composition of Muscles, larytes and bryaynes made, whiche thre termes are all one. And they are the instrumentes of voluntarie mouyng, of euery membre. The muscles of the Necke are num- bered 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 vpper part called of the olden golden beere, whiche is a certayne membre runninge longe wyse, and lpyng ouer the si-

des of the turninge ioyntes, conmyng from the heade downe to the latter spondyls. And it is orde- ned for this cause, that when the synowes are by rea- son wey of oner much labour in their mouyng or tra- uelinge they myghte relie vpon this vpper as vpon a bedde, or a quyle to ease theym. The seconde fleashe is muselous, from wher spryngyn the tendons and cordes that moue the head and the Necke, whiche are numbred twentye as the muscles before sayd. The thynde is pure fleashe, and it replenshethe the bodye spaces there betwene. The thynde parte of the Necke is the eminent or bolpyng 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 vpper of the backe descendinge downe from the bryayne throughe the turninge ioyntes there. And some wyrters offirme it to be called *Cervix quasi cerebri vita*, as yf ye shoulde saye in Englyshe, the lyfe of the bryayne, because the necke receyueyth of the bryayne the influ- ence and vertue of mouyng, and standeth it by the synowes to the other partes and membres of the bodye benethfurth. And here ye shal vnderstande that these wordes *Gula*, *Ysbagus*, *Meri*, and the necke of the Sto- mache are all one thyng, and in the tables here after ye shal see it named the Stomache, after the myn- des of the Greke translatours. And it reacheth in length from the mouthe to the Ventricle, and is faste- ned to the spondyls of the Necke in this conmyng downe butt he reacheth to the fyrst ioynte, where he le- ueth the spondyls and stycketh forth to the foremoste parte of the Breste, and so passeth throughe the myd- dyffe to the mouthe of the Stomache, and there en- deth. And it is to be vnderstande that this we sayd is compoude of two tunicles or cotes, the inner and the vtter. And as for the vtter tunicle, it is but a simple membre, and needeth no retention but onely bys owne noyement. But the inner tunicle is compounded and made of muscles, of disposition lpyng longe wyse by the whiche he maye drawe meate from the mouth into the Stomache, as it is sayde in the Anatomie of the Stomache. Furthermore, the sharpe Arterye or wynde pype called *Cena 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 Stomache, being knit a compoude of gryftly substance. And the pannicle lpyng betwene the we- fant and the throte bolle is called *Esman*. And ye shal further vnderstande, that the greates Veyne and Arteries, which ramified and sprede in branches by bothe the sydes of the necke to the vpper parte of the heade are of some called *Gwydege*, & of some byer- organes, the incision whereof in the luyelye is verie dangerous and peryllous, but for the further pro- cesse begynnynge and endynge of these, with all thin- ges conteyned in the necke, it shalbe moze exquylite set furth in the figures folowynge, whither after the readynge here of this, you maye for youre further knowledge haue recourse.

The Anatomye of the Heade, whiche is called of authours, the thynde or hygheft Ventricle. Capitu. xxvj.

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

Because the heade of man is place of memoire, 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 Anatomye therof, beginninge fyrste with the authoritie of Galen, who writeth in the seconde chapter of his booke entituled *de iuuamentis*, and of Aulsen recyting in hys firste proposition, that the heade of man was made neyther for the wytte nor for the brayne, but only for the eyes, whiche they proue by thys reason, that diuerse beastes haue no heades at all haue the organs or instrumentes of witte in their brestes. And therefore the goodnes of God hath rayled by the head of man, that the eyes beinge sette and fastened there might be as a watche man to al the whole body standynge in the hyghest place thereof, euen lyke as a watche man of a citie or castell hathe alwaye to hym appoynted the hyghest place, to the ende that he may the better watche and geue warnynge of the enemyes approachynge. And so also doe the eyes in the heade geue warnynge vnto the common wittes for the defence of the lower members. 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 answer accordeynge to Guido, that there are but fyue, conteyning, & fyue conteyned. Weaunynge thereby, the heere, the skynne, the fleashe, the pannicles, and the bones, and thus he leaueth vnrouched bothe Veynes, Arteries and Sinowes, & therefore this answere is thoughte to be insufficient, because they are also of the partes without. Neuerthelesse, we shal here in thys chapter speake of vii. partes that doe conteyne, as heere, skynne, fleashe, veynes, pannicles and bones, and declaringe what profite they brynge singulerly vnto man euerie one of theym in his kynde. And firste, we shal speake of the heere, whose declaration shalbe sene in the description of symples. Notwithstandynge we note foure brilities why the heere of the head was ordeyned. The firste is, that it defendeth the brayne frome to muche heate, and frome to muche colde, & fro other outwarde incommodities. The seconde is, that it maketh the fourme or shape of the heade to seeme the moore comelye, and bewyfull, and also maketh a distinction of the head fro the visage or face. The third is, that by the coloure of the heere is witnessed and knowen the complexion of the brayne. The fourth is that the fumosities of the brayne myghte passe the lyghtlyer throughe there by, for the corrupt vapours and fumes of the brayne partelye are expelled by the growynge into heere, and partelye doe moore easelye passe throughe the heere hanginge lose, then they coulde do yf it were as harde or thicke as skynne.

Here foloweth of the skynne of the heade.

The skynne of the heade is more laceratous or tough, moze thicke and fuller of powers, then the skynne of anye other membre of the body. And foure causes there are to be noted why it so is, & one, that it kepeth and

defendeth the brayne frome to muche heate or colde, as the heere doeth. The seconde is, that it discauleth or geueth knowledg to the common wyttes of all thynges that nopen outwardlye, whiche can not be done by the heere, for the heere is insensyble and voyde of feelinge. The thyrde is, for because it shoulde kepe the brayne the warmer, and shoulde be the better fenle 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.

Ad the fleashe of the heade is al musclous or lacerteous fleashe lyng on *Pericranium* nette vnto it and none other thyng betwene. And it is made of subtyll disposition and simple fleashe, of synowes, of veynes & of arteries, and why the fleashe of euerie membre of the bodye is made musclous and lacerteous there are thre causes. The fyrste is, that by his thickenesse it shoulde comforte the digestion of the other membres lyng ngyhe vnto them. The second is, that throughe it euerie membre is made & moze seemelye and better shaped. The thyrde is, that by his meanes euerie membre of the bodye draweth to him nourishment fro otheres that put it forth fro the, as shalbe moze playnly expelld in the figures therof.

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

Ad here cometh fyrste to be considered a Vayne and an Arterye creppynge betwene the fleashe & the sayd *Pericranium*, and notyfyng the viter parte of the heade. And so entreynge pryncipelye throughe the seame of the head or of the scul, bearinge nourishment 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 & partes conteyned withynfurth of the heade. And here is also to be noted that thys pannicle *Pericranium* it compasseth about al the bones of the heade, wherunto is harde and faste topned & cleuyng also to the harde pannicle of the brayne, beinge also a parte of hys substance. Howe be it they of them selues separated & dreynded the frome the other. For *dura Mater* is neather moze & lyeth ngyhe the brayne vpon *pia mater*. And thys *Pericranium* was made pryncypally for ii. causes. The one was for hys strōg bindyng together of the bones of the head, & the feble knytting together or seame of the 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 the sayde fleashe shoulde not be hyrt or brused by the hardnesse of the bones of the brayne panne.

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

B. I. Rete

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.



Next vnder *Pericranium* lieth the bryayne panne, whose names, partes, numbze and differences, founde and assygned thereto by authours, it were to long here to reherse, for some named it after *ῥ* Grekes, some after the *Ara* bians, and other some after their mother tongues. But what soeuer they call it, it is all to one purpose. And there are numbzed in the sayd skull seuen bones, of the whiche the fyrste is called, the crowmall bone, in whome consisteth the hooles of the eyes, and it buereth from *ῥ* Browes to the middell of the heade, and there it meteth with the seconde bone called the *Occipital* bone, whiche is at the hynder parte of the heade, and called of some men the myddle bone. And aswell the Crowmall bone as the *Occipital*, are both deuyded by the myddell in twayne with the seame of the heade. The thyrde, and the fourth bones are called *Parietales*, because they be as walles of eyther syde the heade. And these also are deuyded by the seames or suturs of the heade, bothe from the crowmall bone and the occipital. The fyfth and the syxth bones are called *Petrofa* or *Mendosa Ossa*, on these two bones lye ouer the bones called *Parietales* on euery 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* or *Basillare*. And thys bone is as it were a wedge vnto al the other syre bones, fastening together. And they are thus numbzed. The fyrste is the crowmall bone, the seconde the occipital bone, the thyrde and the fourth are *Parietales* or the wall bones, the fyfth and syxth *Ossa Petrofa* or *Mendosa* otherwyle named the false bones, the seuenth is *Pixis* or *Basillare* or els *Cuneiformis* because it is in figure and offyce lyke a wedge, and therefore is of many called the wedge bone, and thys sufficeth for the partes of the heade wthout furth.

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



Ad nexte vnder the bones of the heade wthinfurth, *ῥ* fyrst thing *ῥ* appareth 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 bryayne, deuyded betwene into two *Ventricles*, lyng 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 wrymp shape called in Latyn *Vermiformis*, and the *retiformis*, or *ῥ* net shape otherwyle named *reticemirabile*. But let vs now retorne to *ῥ* harde pānicle, from whō 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 *Uterine* and *Arterye* spoken in the description of *Pericranium*, howe he was shewed to go pryncipallye throughe the bone or seame of the heade. And where by the *ῥ* vnion and gatherynge together they doe not onelye byng 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 pānicle. And it is holden by by certayne thredes of hym selfe conyng throughe *ῥ* sayde seame of *ῥ* heade, runnyng into the pannicle *Pericranium*, couerynge the bones of the heade, for *ῥ* the aforesayd *Uterine* & *Arterye*, and these thredes commynge from the harde pānicle is as it were wouen and made the pannicle *Pericranium*. Furthermore, the cause why the harde pānicle is set or seuered from the skull is for two considerations. The fyrste is, that yf the harde pānicle should haue touched the skull, it myghte then berpe lyghtely haue bene hurte of the hardnes of the bone of the same. The seconde is, that the matter or corrupte moisture conyng from the woundes made in the head, and pearcyng the skull, shoulde by it be the better defended and kepte from the thynne pānicle of the bryayne and so the substance of the bryayne myght be molested or hurte. Whereouer nexte vnto the harde pānicle is the thyn pānicle, called *Pia Mater*, or meke mother, because it is so soft and tender to the bryayne, of whose creation it is to be noted as of the harde pānicle for the originall of bothe, is of one kynde, in the *ῥ* fyrste creation, as from the Hearte and the *Uterine*, and it is called the mother of the bryayne, because it is soft and tender ouer the bryayne, and that it doth nouryshe and feede *ῥ* same as doeth a lounge mother to her tender chyld. And in thys thynne pānicle is muche to be noted of the grete numbze of *Ueynes* and *Arteryes* that are infolded and amplexed therein, and doe ramifye throughe all hys substance, geuynge to the bryayne bothe nutriment, spirite and lyfe. And thys pānicle doeth betwape all the whole substance of the bryayne. And in some place of the bryayne *ῥ* *Ueynes* and *Arteryes* goe south of hym, entrynge into *ῥ* deuisions of the bryayne, and there byrnyng of the bryayne substance into them, and craupng and requyrng of the Hearte to theym the spirite of lyfe, and byrath, and of the *Uterine* nutriment. And the aforesayde spirite or breathe taketh here a farder digestion, and comforteth the vertue animal, whiche is affirmed to be done by labouration or paynefull labourynge of the vitall spirite. And furthermoore, the cause why there are no pānicles ouer the bryayne then one, is for thys cause, that there beynge but one pānicle onelye, eyther muste haue bene a soft or a harde pānicle, or a meane betwene bothe. And it coulde not haue bene harde because of hurtynge the bryayne with hys hardenes. And yf it had bene soft 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 bryayne coulde haue suffred his toughnes, neyther yet coulde it haue defended the bone from byrnyng the bryayne. 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 thynge so necessarye that there can be none amending or betteryng of them. And thus are *ῥ* two pānicles there appoynted, the one toughe and harde to be a meane betwene harde and soft, the other thynne and soft to be a meane betwene toughe and fusible or quape. And bothe these pānicles are sparmanlike and colde and drye of complexion.

Of the partes of Mannes bodye

Here foloweth now of the brayne. Ca. xxxi.

The Brayne in the sight of man is of a wonderfull and marueylous substance to be considered, and it is also very straunge, to beholde howe this softe or thynne pannicle deu-
 deth the substance of the braine, and bylappeth þ partes therof in smal celles as you shal here after be aduertised, as thus. The substance of the brayne is deuptyd into the 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 meaneft. And frome ethe of them one to another are pñues or passages called *Meatus* or wayes throughe whome the spirite of lyfe passeth to and fro. But ye shall here vnderstande, that euery Ventricle is deuided agayne into two partes, and in euery part þ vniuersal creator hath organyfed or infused seuerall vertues, as thus. In þ first or forme Ventricle he hath founded or placed the common wyttes or senses, otherwyle called the fyue wyttes, as hearynge, seepnge, smellynge, felynge and tastyng. And ther is also in one part of this Ventricle, the vertue of serchyng called *Phantasia* or fantasia. And this vertue taketh all the fourmes or ordynances, disposed of the fyue wyttes, after the remotion or meanyng of sensible thynges. And in the other parte of the sayde Ventricle is ordeyned and founded the vertue ymaginatyue, whiche recepueth of the common wyttes, the fourme or shap of sensitiue thynges, as they were receaued of the common wyttes withoutfurth, representyng the verbe same thynges, shapen or ordynances vnto the vertue memoratyue. In the myddle Cell or Ventricle, there is founded and constituted, the vertue cogitatiue or estimatiue, for it ponderith and weigheth, reherstith declarith and demeth those thynges that are thether brought and offered vnto it from the vertues afore reherstid. And in the third ventricle ordeyned at the hyndermost parte of þ head is placed the vertue memoratiue. And in this are registred, reserved a kept, al such thynges as are done or exprest by the wyttes and senses before reherstid, a here be as treasure preserved, vnto the putting furth of the fyue senses or minute wyttes and other 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 tournyng ioyntes of the Chyrne, as it shal be moore at large dyscussed in the tables or explication of figures here after folowynge. 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 from 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 shall moore clerely appeare. It is also to be considered, that about the myddle Ventricle is the place of *Vermiformis* or worme shap, with the kynelike fleshe that supplieth the cauite or space there. And also the wonderfull Caule named *Ree mirabile*, is also placed there vnder

neath the pannicles bounde or rather tangled and wouen together, onelye with the Arteries ascending thither from the Hearte, in the whiche the quelye or vitall spirite by hys greate labour and woike is tourned and made anymall. And ye shall further vnderstande þ 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 mozte prouidentlye placed them there farre frome the Hearte. And herein I note greatlye the saynge of holye Abbas, where as he speaketh of these small Arteries, of whome he affirmeth to be made a maruelous nette or caule, in the whiche the brayne is mozte necessarile infolded and bewrapped. And in this place also is reposed the spirite of felynge, who hath frome this place hys first creation, passyng also frome hence to the other membres. Ye shall furthermore vnderstande, that the brayne is a membre colde and mozte of complexion with meane viscolitie or spynnesse. It is also a principall membre, and a membre official and spermaticke. And þ 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 official membre, because it hath the effecte of felynge and styrpyng. And it is colde and mozte, bycause thorough suche temperature of humidite, a coldenesse it doeth mitigate and asswage the excessive heate and brought that ascendeth by thither from the Hearte. It is also of wette substance, to be the moore apte and able to receaue indifferentlye euerye impression and trauayle, aswel brought vnto him from without, as within it selfe begotten and encreased. The brayne also is neathe or softe, that it maye the better geue place and fauoure to the vertue of styrpyng. It is viscos for this purpose, that the synowes from thence produced myghte be meanelye tough, stronge and able to supplie the offyce, and that they shoulde haue none impediment in workyng by means of ouermuche viscolyte or dyre hardenesse. And on this poynte Galen moueth an argumente, demaundyng whe ther that felynge and mouyng be broughte to the synowes by one or by diuerse, or whe ther the afore sayde thynges be broughte substanti- allye or radycallye. And the sayde excellent and famous Philisicion Galen wytteth in hys fyrste booke of Interpals, that this matter is of suche difficulte and hardenesse to be comprehended, that he thynketh it better to omitt it, and to passe it ouer without anye further inquisition, then to make therof demonstrati- on vncertaine. And Aristotle in treatyng of the brayne, sayeth that the brayne is a membre contaynyng all mouyng, a that it also entitched all the other membres of the bodye in geuyng to the the sense, of felynge and mouyng. For yf the brayne haue any impedimente or hynderaunce then are all the other membres of the bodye empoueryshed and dysfournished of theyr strength and vertue. But the brayne beyng safe and sounde, all the reste of the me-
 bres are in likewise stronge and able to execute theyr rowmes. Moreover, the brayne hath a certayne propertie in folowynge the course of the Moone, for in the waxyng or growynge of the Moone, the brayne floweth alwayes vpwarde, and encreaseth in mighte.

B.ii. B.ii

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

But in the waie of the Spone, the brayne descendeth of the necke downe ward, euery thinge as it were wastinge for the time, bothe in substance and vertue, and without anyng bym selfe together, neyther is it at suche tyme muche obedient to the spirite of feelinge. And this thinge is manifestlye proued by suche persons as are Lunatike or madde, and also in men that are Epilepticke or troubled with the fallinge sicknesse. For they are euery mooste agreed when the Spone is lesse of myght, as in the fyrste begynnyng and in the latter quarter. Wherfore Aristotle gathereth, and sayeth, that when it happeneth the brayne to be either to dype or to moyst, it may not thin worke his kynde. For the bodye is thereby made colde and feble. And the spirite of lyfe beginneth to melte, and to resolute, and to euanshe, and then foloweth imbecillitie or weaknesse of the wyttes with decaye of all other members of the bodye, and consequente deathe. But yf we require a more experte knowledge herein, as concerning the fourme, shape, substance and greatnes of the brayne, the parties, the construction or plaing of the brayne, the vessels therof, the regions, nettes, boughtes, pannels and seperations, with bringyng forth of synowes and theyr begynnynge, ye may alway haue recourse to the fyrste and seconde figures of Aecius or synowes, & to the capitall figures in the latter ende of the figures here in this booke.

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



As the foreheade conteyneth no manner of thinge without furth, save onely the skyn withoute, and the musclicous fleshe that lyeth vnder it. For the perricle vnder the fleshe pertyneth to that parte whych we called *Pericranium*, and the bone is of the crowmall bone, although it be there made brode lyke as it were a double bone. And this bone fashioneth or setteth furth the foreheade, from the one eare to the other, and from the eares forwarde vnto the browes, & the browes are thus sette and reared vp from the eyes hangyng somewhat ouer them, this was done to couer and defende the eyes from noyauce without furth, as Galen moste wyttelye declarerh in his booke of the vse of partes. And the browes are ordeyned with heere vpon theym to putte of the sweate & suche lyke noysome humoures descendyng from the heade, lest they shoulde fall into the eyes. The browes also geue ayde and assistance to the eye liddes, fourmyng also and settynge forth the betwye and comlynelle of the face, for suche as haue no heeres on their browes are nothyng semelye to beholde, for the better they are in proportion, the more sightfull. But if they be greate out of measure, Aristotle iudgeth suche as so haue them, to be enuyous. Moreover, hygh browes and thicke with heeres betoken hardenes. And contrarywise, browes with lytle heere on them betoken colwar denesse. But such as are meanly heered, signifie gentleness of heart. And here we ought to take hede that we make no incision about these partes but alongest

the body. For the musclicous lyen here alonge fro the one eare to the other, where yf anye incision chaunce to be made alongest the muscle, the byrwe myghte then by suche occasion hange ouer the eye. And this hath bene often tymes scene: yea, and in suche maner, that it hath bene incurable. This browe or swelling out aboute the eyes, is called in Latine *Supercilium*, & in Greke *Mila*, & in Latyn *Poma*, whiche endeth at the eares, at the angle of the nose, and these two enuyon the eye on bothe sydes agaynste the hurtfull occasions without furth, and that the eye beynge werpe or heauye myghte conveniently repose and reste vnder theym, as vnder fure couerynge vnto them. We finde also that the heeres on the browes profyt not a lytle to the syght, for vnder the is addressed the spall of fourmes & similitudes of visibill thinges vnto the apple of the eye.

Here foloweth of the Eares. Capi. xxxiiij.



In Greke the Eares are called *Ota*, and in Latyn *Aures*. And they are placed at the extreme partes of the Temples. The bitter or outwarde part of the Eare is called *Auricula*, the vppermost parte *Tympanum* and the lower *Fibra*: the Eare is a membre sensible & lyght of feling, and in substance gristly, able to be folded 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 members. And the cause why it was reared vp aboue the hoole or entraunce into the heade, is this, that the soundes or voyces whiche are beyre fugitiue, shoulde there fasten and tarye in his shadowe or boughtes tyll they myghte be apprehended and taken in, by the instrumentes of hearynge. Another is cause, that it shoulde defende the hoole from thinges fallynge into it, whiche myght lette the hearynge, and for this cause are made the wyckles and foldynges in the same. Moreover, the Authours call the hoole in the eare the blinde hoole, bycause of his tourmyng with croked passages, whiche prohibytte and lette the passynge throughe of a byssle or any other instrument. As Galen teacheth in the mynth and eleuenth booke of the vse of partes. And also the nettes or synowes, whiche are the organs of hearynge spryngen from the brayne, where as the leuen payre of synowes come from, and where as they come to the hoole of the Eare, they are wythed much lyke a vine presse, and they are made at the endes muche lyke the heade of a worme, or lyke teates, in the whiche the sounde is recepued to and carryed the common wyttes. There comen also to the Eare certayne synowes from the Marey in the Arche, 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 softe synowes spryngen from the fyfth coniugation of the brayne, as it appeareth in the eleuenth and sixteenth of the vse of partes.

Here foloweth of the Eyes. Cap. xxxiiij.

And

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.



And the Eyes are called in Greke *Ophthalmy*, and in Latyne *Oruli*. And according 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 directed and bettered the disturbance and vniquietnesse of the soule, and also the gladnesse, with the loue, wrathe, sorowe and ioye, and such other passions of the soule. The Eyes are the instrumentes of syghte, and they are compounded of tenne thynges, that to is say: of seuen tunicles or cotes, and of thre humours. Of the whiche Galen speaketh in the seuenth booke *de Iuamētis*, and in the seconde Chapter, sayinge: That the braime 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 bewer 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 Vassius* appoynteth the to be in nūbre but fyue, & allegeth Galen for hys authoritie. But I nor withstanding we finde in truth, v. which are thus named of the common sorte of authours, & is to saye: *Sclerotica*, *Secundina*, *Retina*, *Puta*, *Cornica*, *Aranca* & *Coniunctiua*, and althoughe 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 waterie humour called *Albuginea*, because it is lyke the whyte of an egge, and the cristalline humour. And howe or after what maner these tunicles and humours do engendre and growe to their substance, it shall here be declared. First ye shall vnderstande, that there springen out of the brayne substance of the foymost ventricule, 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 firste payre of al the seuen & appeare to the workers in *Paranome*. And Galen declareth in the fourth booke *De Morbo & accidentibus*, and in the fyrste Chapter, that these synowes are holowe lyke to a reede, and that for two principall causes. The fyrste is, that the visible spirite myghte passe frelye to the eye. The seconde is, that the fourmes and lykenesse of visible thynges myghte redelye through them be presented to the common wytes. 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 obteyne a pānicle or a cote, & the cause why that they assume that pānicle, is to kepe and defende them from noyauce. And before they entre into the skull, 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 we fynde thre causes why these synowes are ioyned in one before they entre into the eyes. The

firste cause is, that yf there happen anye disease or hurte to the one, that yet the other shoulde receaue the visible spirite that eadst came to both & eyes. The seconde is, that all thynges whiche we see with our Eyes, shoulde appeare simply one, for yf these Nerves were not ioyned together, euerye one thyng shoulde haue seemed to vs to haue bene two thynges, lyke as it doeth to wounes and to certayne other beastes. The thirde is, that in suche maner, the one myghte stape and helpe the other. And accordyng to this Lanfranchus sayeth: that these two synowes comynge together towarde the Eyes, receyue vnto them a tunicle or couerynge both of *Pia mater* and of *Dura mater* whiche is to saye: Bothe of the thynne pānicle and of the harde. And when they entre into the orbytt 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 engendryed in the Eyes thre cotes or tunicles. The fyrste is of the substance of *Pia mater*, & is called *Secundina*. The second is of & substance of & hard pānicle called, *Sclerotica*. The thirde is engendryed of the opticke synowes, whiche is *Retina*. And ech of these is moore subtyller then 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 deuped 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*, whiche couereth the bones of the heade. And thus byfelle to rehearse the, of the hard pānicle called *Dura mater* cometh *Sclerotica*, and *Cornica*, of the thynne pānicle cometh *Secundina* and *Puta*. Of the opticke synowes cometh *Retina* and *Aranca* and of *Pericranium* spynge th *Coniunctiua*. Nowe to speake of the thre humours, that is to saye: of the glassye humour, the waterie humour, and the cristalline humour, which are placed in the mydle of the Eye. You shall vnderstande, that the glassye humour is in coloure berpe cleare lyke vnto the substance of fused glasse when it is molten, and it is conteyned wythin the reipne cyrcle, beyng also in the inwarde syde nexte vnto the brayne. And it is berpe subtyll or thynne because the cristalline humour myght passe through it as water passeth throughe a sponnge, there by to be purified and clenfed. And that the visible spirite myghte also the lyghtelpe passe through it from the brayne. And this glassye humour goeth aboute the cristalline humour, vntill he mete with the waterie humour, whiche is called of some men *Albuginea*, and the same is sette in the bittermoste parte of the Eye. And in the myddest of the vittriall humour, and the waterie humour, is sette the cristalline humour. In whome is principallie fixed the syghte of the Eye. And these humours be separated and so entwapped with the pānicles or cotes as fore sayde, that betwyrte euerye humour a pānicle. Furthermore, where as the whyte in the Eye ioyneith with the blacke, the seuen circles cleaue together, althoughe differyng somewhat in coloure and bygnesse the one from the other. And thys place of con-

D.iii. couerynge

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

Forpynge these circles, is called of learned Whisic-
ons in Greke *Iris* and in Latyne *Cornea*. I omitte here
to speake of the regions & partes lying round about the
Eye, and serupnge to the same, & of the vii. muscles
which are appointed by the skyll of Nature, to turne
the Eye euery waye, and also of the eye liddes
with the hooles in the eye kymels, and the fatte with
diuerse other helpes thereto belonging, because they
shalbe set furth moze at large in the figures here after
folowing. But yf any desyre further knowledge here
in, let hym repayze to the description of Galen in hys
booke of the vse of partes.

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



Between the eyes lyeth the Nose, whi-
che the Grekes call *Rhinos*, and is not
onely the instrument of smellynge,
but a great ornament also to the face.
And it is fittle to be noted, that there
come two synowes from the bryayne to
the hooles of the bryayne panne, wher the cauite of the
Nose firste begynneth, and they are not properly sy-
nawes, but rather organs and instruments of smell-
ynge. And they haue heades lyke pynnyles or teates
of a womans dugges. In these is receiued the odour of
sauour of thynges, representynge the same to the
common wyttes. And ouer these two is set or placed
Calatorium whiche we call the begynnynge of the no-
strils. And it is set betwixt the eyes vnder the upper
parte of the Nose. And it is to be noted that this con-
cauite or dyche or gutter was ordeyned for two cau-
ses, the firste is, that the ayre that bringeth forth the
spirite of smellynge myght rest therein vntill it maye be
taken or caught of the inner organs of smellynge.

The seconde is, that the superfluities of the bryayne
myghte be hydden vnder it, vntill it myght conueni-
entlye be clenfed awaye and boydded. And from this
dyche or gutter there goe two hooles throughe into
the mouth, and of these hooles ariseth the commodi-
ties or profits. The firste is, that whan a man doeth
eate, sleape or rest, his mouth beyng closed, the ayre
myghte throughe the sayde hooles be drawen into the
Lunges and Lychtes, otherwyle the Mouth
shoulde euer be open. Another is, that they helpe the
pronunciation 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 wth your
hand. The thyrde comoditie is, that the aforesayd dyche
or gutter, maye by a throughe the sayde two hooles be
scoured & clenfed, as when a man snuffeth hys Nose or
draweth the mucke of hys Nose inward into hys
mouth. The Nose is a membre consimiler, that is to
saye, all of one mettle or substance, and it is officiall
also, and it standeth oute a prette waye withoute the
face, and is somewhat pliable to be bowed any waye
that a man wylle, whiche Nature hath so fourmed, to
the ende that it maye the better be clenfed. And it is
to be knowen, that it is made of fleshe and lacerte-
ous fleshe. And of two bones standynge in maner of
a triangle, whose extremities be ioyned together with
two grissels, & one other that deuideth the nostrils
withinfurth, and holdeth the Nose v^{er} frome lyng

flat. Also there be, ii. cōcauites or gutters, because yf
the one were stopped, yet shoulde the other serue.
Wherouer, 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 touchynge the fauoure, ther-
of. 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
accordynge to the reste of the face, and that whiche is
neyther to longe nor to shorte, neyther to brode, nor
to high. And Aristotle sayeth, that yf the nostrill be to
thynne or to wyde with muche drawynge in of ayre, it
betokeneth great streynes of heart and indignation
of thought. And it is to be noted, & that accordynge to
the myndes of diuerse authours, that by the shap of
the membres of the bodye, maye be iudged the affec-
tions and wyll of the soule.

And this affirmeth the Philosopher in the be-
gynninge of Philosophie. Wherouer, there com-
meth furth of the forme of the Ventricle of the bryayne
into the nostrils aforesayde, throughe the hooles
which are comē both to the eyes & to the nose, a meately
bygge synowe, whiche cometh from the thyrde con-
iugation of the bryayne, and spredeth into the tunicle,
whiche vnder toyneth the nostrils, & from thence also
it goeth forth into the rousse of the mouth. And this
core that thus vnderioppeth the nostrils together,
contineth with the large pamicle that couereth the
tongue, the mouth and the wynde pype with his co-
uer, yea, the goullet and all the inner syde of the Ven-
tricle or nabe, as ye shall fynde in the nyth and the
eleuenth booke of the vse of partes.

Of the Temples. Capitu. xxxvj.



The Temples are membres of the
heade, and they are not made with-
out great skyll, for by meanes of the
hooles withinfurth, they take the hu-
mour that cometh from the bryayne
and bryngen the eyen a slepe. And
also yf the sayde hooles or dentes of the Temples be
pelled and wroonge then by trappynge of the humour
that there continueth, the teares are made to fall from
the eyes. Also the hearte sendeth of hys bytall spi-
rite in arteries throughe the temples into the bryayne,
and by the Temples also he bynges carry the nutrimen-
tall bloude into the heade, and here are also bynges
pullatque which in this place maye lyghtlye be hurt.

Of the Chekes. Capitu. xxxvij.



As the Chekes are the sydelynge
partes of the face, and they contayne
in them manye fleshye muscles,
beynges & arteries. Haly Abbas affir-
meth that there are twelue muscles
whiche moue the neather chawe or
Jawle, some of them to open & some to close, and styet
the chawes together. And they procede thither vnder
the bones to the Temples, and for that cause are cal-
led the Temple muscles, whiche shalbe expessed at
large in the tables of muscles amonge the figures
folowynge

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

folowynge in this present booke. These muscles are ryght noble and sensittive, that is to saye, lyght and quicke of felynge, and to hurte theyn enueth muche peryll. There are also other muscles which serue to grynde and chewe the meate. And from the byayne comen sondrye synowes to euerye of these muscles enduryng theyn with sense of felynge and mouynge. To these muscles comen also dyuerse arteryes and veynes, and in especyall to the angles or corners of the eyes, aboute the temples and the lippes. And the Philosophoer attributeth to the cheekes the fapynesse and bewtynesse in man or woman, and the complexion is also knowe by the cheekes. For if the cheekes be full & ruddye & medled with temperate whitenesse, the complexion is sanguine. Ruddye towarde citrine or yelow colour and not verpe fatte, betokeneth a Colopke complexion. And if the cheekes be whyte in coloure without medlyng of rednes, and in substance fatte, and heseche, they betoken superfluite of colde, of moysture, and of flegme. And if they be browne in colour, citrine or rebbe, thume and leane in substance, it signifieth greates dyngence with muche colerpycke heate. But if they be as it were blewyshe in colour, and of lytle fleshy and substance, it signifieth much colde and dyeth by meanes of melancolye. And as Aulcien sayeth, the cheekes 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 heart, 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 the cheekes there be two, of the nose withoutfurth two, of the nose withinfurth thre, of the bypper mandible two. Furthermore, these the withinfurth of the nose are after this sorte disposed. The fyfte deuydeth the nostryls within, and is vnder the nose, the other two are in eche nostryl one, and they seme to be roled lyke vnto a water. And they haue in them as it were a canale or a ditche or a guttur by the whiche the ayre passeth in and out, and is drawn to the loiges. And by the same canale or gutter is purged also the superfluites of the byayne into the mouthes wyndes, as is afore mentioned. And ye shall vnderstande that Guido maketh mention of nyne bones in the face, and to confirme his sayynge he allegeth Galen. But we can not fynde so manie in the desfection or cuttyng of the face by Anatomie vntill he accompteth the neather chawe the mynth, whiche if he so doe, then are there tenne. For the neather mandible hath two, but in this we wyl not greatlye contend, but leaue it to the iudgement of other wyrters, and the diligent obseruacion of wyrt practysers.

Here foloweth of the Mouth. Cap. xxxvij.

The 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 lippes are membes consimular and official, ful of muskulous fleshy as is afore sayde, and they were ordeyned for two especiall causes. The fyfte is, that they shoulde be as a doore or an hatche to kepe the mouth close tyl the meate were byndelye

chewed. The seconde is, that they shoulde be deligent helpers to pronunce the wordes of a bodye in speakeynge. The teathe are membes consimular & official being hardest of al other bones, & they are fastened in the cheke bones, and were ordeyned for thre causes. The fyfte is, that they shoulde chewe and grynde the meate that it myghte be easer receaued and the soner concocted and digested. The seconde, that they shoulde helpe to the speache, for if the teathe be lackynge oure wordes maye not playnelye nor well be pronounced. The thyrde is, that they shoulde serue to beastes as weapons to defende theyn. 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, fyrtene aboue and fyrtene beneath.

Here foloweth of the Tongue. Capi xxxix.

The Tongue is a carnosus or fleshye membre, compounde & made of manye nerues or synowes and ligamentes with arteries and veynes. And the tongue was principallly ordeyned for thre causes. The fyfte is, that when a man eateth, the tongue helpeth to toume and to breake the meate abroade, tyl it be wel & thoroughly chewed. The seconde is, that by the tongue is discerned the taste of thynges, as whether they be swete or solwe, bytter or sharpe, & such lyke, and so presenteth the same vnto the comon wyttes. The thyrde is, by it is pronounced the speche, for without the tongue coulde be no distinction of wordes nor of voyces perceyued. Moreover the fleshye parte of the tongue is somewhat whyte, and there are in it nyne muscles serulinge to the motion and toumynge of the tongue euerye waye. And aboute the rote of it are fyue dyuerse glandys or kynels whiche shall be at large exprest 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 allwaye tempered and moystered that it maye not waxe drye by meanes of hys trauayle and labour, or by meanes of excessiue heate arysynge frome the partes withinfurth, as frome the Luer or the Stomacke. The *Vula* is a membre made of spongyous fleshye, 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 thertunto, and so causeth it to relaxe and hange downe into the throte in such wise that it letteth the swalowing downe of the meate & putteth me in great feare and peryll. This *Vula* is broade at the bypper ende, and small at the neather ende, and it was ordeyned for sundrye causes. One is, that it helpeth muche to the sounde of the voyce, for where the *Vula* lacketh, there is founde great defaulte in soundynge of the wordes. Another is that it myghte helpe to the voydynge of the Stomacke by vomites. Another also is, that by the *Vula* is prepared, qualified and abated the distemperance of the ayre that thereby passeth into the

B.iii. Lomges

Of the partes of mannes bodye.

Letinges and the Apertes. Another cause is, that by it are gaped and led the superfluities, of the brayne conuynge thither frome the colatures of the nose. For otherwyle those superfluities myght fall downe suddenly into the mouth or throte, wherupon myght ensue manye dyspleasures and occasions, of peryll.

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



And the Palate of the mouth con-
tyneth a carnosse or fleshye pan-
nicle with certayne bones there vnder,
and these bones haue two deuisions,
the one deuision goeth alonge the
roulle of the mouth frome the deu-
ision of the nose, and the openyng of the vpper man-
dible, vnto the neather ende of the Palate, lackyng
onelye halfe an ynche. And there it deuiderth and
breaketh ouerthwart. And the first deuision is of the
mandible. And the seconde is of the bone called in La-
tine *Basillare*, whiche bone susteyneth and byndeth
together all the other bones of the heade. And this
chynne of the roulle of the mouth is of the same pan-
nicle. & the inner part of the stomacke is. And it rea-
cheth forth in length vnto the same throughe the necke
of the stomacke called *Esophagus*, whose inner side is also
of this pannicle. And to approue this to be true, we
fynde that whan a man is touched wth the mouth a-
none it pteyth in the Stomacke yea, and the nerer ye
touche vnto the throte, the moore the Stomacke ab-
horreth it, in so muche that often tymes by suche
touchyng the Stomacke casteth vp by vomite such
thynges as are within it. Also the vppermoste ende
of the weilaunt endeth in the mouth. And with it is
continued or led alonge the way of the arze, whose hoole
of mouth is couered with a flappe muche lyke to a
tongue, and this flappe or flappe is gristelue 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 repled vp, and con-
ceyeth the waue of the meate. And whan a man swal-
loweth his meate, than it couereth the waue of arze.
And thus whyle the one is couered the other is alway
discovered, but yf the waue of arze be open when the
meate is in recepyng, as we see whan men do bothe
eate and talke, than it often tymes chaunceth that
it croune to fall into it, by meanes whereof men can
not leaue coughyng tyl such tyme as it be caste forth
agayne. And thus I leaue to treate anye further of
the seconde or vpper ventrycle and the partes there
of, syth you shall fynde theyr entyre and full declara-
tions in the booke of fygures here after ensuyng.

Here foloweth of the partes called Artus,
whiche are the Armes and Elandes, wth
the Legges and Feete. Capit. xli.



The Arme is called in Greke
Brachion, and it is the parte be-
twixte the Shoulder and the cu-
bite. And the space betwene the
elbowe and the wyeste of the
hande is called the cubite, in
whome are two bones called *U-
lna* 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 adiutoyve or helppinge bone, whiche
commeth from the spatell or blade of the Shoulder to
the elbowe toynte. And this spatell or blade of the
Shoulder reacheth wth his hynder parte towards the
chynne bone, at whiche ende it is brode and thynne,
and endeth in gyftles. And the vpper parte thereof is
rourke, in whose rourdenes is a concavite or holow-
nes, as it were a cuppe, or vessel, or a bore, wherein the
adionamed adiutoyve or helppinge bone is fastened.
And these two bones are there knytte or fastened to-
gether with two stronge lpgamentes, whereby is al-
so fastened the canyll bones. These canyll bones goe
alonge vnder the formostee part of the necke from the
one Shoulder to the other, and accordyng to some men
they are bothe but one bone, and that the gyftell of
the breste both not departe them. Moreover, there
are in the arme betwene the Shoulder and the fingers
endes thre bones. The firste is the helppinge bone,
whose vpper ende entereth into the bore or cuppe of
the Sholder bone, and he is but one bone hauyng no
felowe. This bone is holow and ful of marre, and is
also somewhat crooked, that it myghte the better be-
grype thynges. And it is holow because it shoulde be
the lpghter and the moore obedient to the styryng
and mouyng of the handes. Furthermore this
bone hath the two knobbes standyng oute in his nea-
ther extremitie or ende, that is to say, at the toynte of the
elbowe, wherof the one is moore pynnyng the other. And
it is made lyke vnto a pulley, such as they draw by
water wythall and other thynges. Moreover, these
two bones enter wth theyr lower endes into a con-
cavite or bought proportioned and made for them in
the endes of the two foribones, otherwyle called the
cubyte bones, wherof the vppermoste goeth frome
the elbowe to the thombe by the vppermoste parte of
the cubite. And the neathermoore beyng the greater
of the twayne goeth from the elbowe towards the lit-
tle fynger. And the two bones are bounde to the
helppinge bone at theyr vppermoste ende, wth strong
lpgamentes, and vnto the bones of the hande they are
lykewyle fastened with lpgamentes. And the bones
of the hande are numbred to be eghte, of the whiche
eghte bones, the four vppermoste are toynd to the
four neathermoste nexte to the fingers. And in the
thirde warde of bones, be fyue bones whiche are in
the paulme of the hande. And to these are toynd the
bones of the fyngers and the thombe. And thus in e-
uerie fynger are thre bones, and in the thombe are
two bones. And thus are there in the fyngers and
thombe of eithr hande foureteue bones called *Ossa di-
gitorum*. In the paulme of the hande are, called *Ossa carpi*,
and in the toynte or part of the hande next to the
wyeste are eghte, and this parte is called in the A-
rabicall terme *Rasceta*, and frome the wyeste to the
Shoulder

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

Holder the bones, whiche accompted al together amounte to the summe of thyrtye bones in cyther hand and arme. Nowe lette vs take in hande the settinge forth of the synowes, cordes, lygamentes and braynes. Wherein ye shall vnderstande that there comen from the marcy of the backe throughe the spondils or runnyng ioyntes of the necke foure principall 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 bypunge 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 shoulde, where they ioyne with the lygamentes there, geue vnto them both felynge and mouyng. And in their comynion or tanglyng together, they are constituted and made cordes. And thre causes we fynde, why these synowes were fyrste contopnged or mixt with the lygamentes. The fyrste cause is, for that the excellent gyste of felynge in the synowes myghte soone be made werpe by theyr continual mouyng and labour, vnlesse they were vpholden by the sayde lygamentes, which are insensible and vopde of felyng. The seconde is, that the smalnesse or slenderesse of the synowes, myghte be made the fuller throughe the greatnesse of the lygamentes. The thyrde is, that the feblenesse of the synowes myghte therwith be strengthened, whiche otherwyle shoulde by reason of theyr weakenes a lymmeresse 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.

But nowe to declare what a Corde, a Lygamente, a Muscle & a Synow is, we wyl not here muche enbusye our selues, lyth ye shall in suche case repaire to theyr proper descriptions here after folowynge in the explication of the partes. But to knowe the vble of the partes of the arme, ye shall vnderstande that throughe the commaundement of the wyl or soule the membyres are onlpe moued, as the arme is drawen to the hynder parte of the bodye by the commaundemente of wyl or power of the soule appetitiue procedynge to the Muscles there, and thereby the hynder or vtter Muscle is accordynge drawen together, and the inner Muscle enlarged. Lykewyle when it is drawen inwarde, the inner Muscle draweth together and the vtter Muscle enlargeth and stretcheth it selfe. And whan the arme is stretched forth in length, then are the cordes enlengthened. But as these nerues and ligamentes passe the ioynte of the shoulde, & 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 laccertous or musclous fleashe. And these braynes are deuiped into manye and sundrye Muscles, and that to dyuerse and sundrye vbles, as in the figures of muscles you shal playnly perceyue. And there are founde thre causes why

the simple fleashe is meddled with the cordes. The fyrste is, that wyl myght quiete drawe and extend throughe the temperature of the fleashe, the fleashe euerie where bewrappynge the sayde cordes in place accordynge. The seconde is, that the soft & and moste temperaunce of the fleashe myghte abate and qualifie the dyoughte and hardenes of the cordes, whiche they myghte els attayne by greate mouyng and stryng. The thyrde is, that the fourme and shape of the brayn myghte be the more comly & fayer to beholde. Sub Nature doeth nothyng create, but that the thyng created maye bothe haue some vble to serue vnto, and also shape and facture conueniente. And to make distinction of euerie puate part, conseruynge his vble that it serue for. Nature hath euerie thyng puate bewrapped in hys proper and seuerall pannicle. For otherwyle one parte coulde nothyng doe, without disturbaunce of the partes nexte to hym adioynynge. Also in the braynes of the armes are Muscles of sundrye shapys. And for that cause they haue obteyned distincte names, as a Musclet 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 nigh to a ioynte, they ende in tendons, and those tendons moue the ioynte. For ye haue betwene euerie ioynture suche braynes and tendons. And accordynge to Guido, there are of Muscles in the arme thyrtye, as foure aboute the helppynge bone, whiche moue the vpper parte of the arme, other foure in the cubyte, and fyue that serue to the hande, as to moue the fyngers. But accordynge to Galen and other wytters, there are a greater number of them. And that shall ye well discreme in the figures of Muscles or tables in the sayde booke folowynge. Moreover, Galen wytteth in the seconde booke of the vble of partes, and in the fyrste of Anatomye, that there are no lesse then thyrtye and thre seruyng 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 fyue amongest the bones of the wyeste.

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

There procede into the Arme two greate veynes. The fyrste, and the greater cometh from the holowe veyne runnyng forth by the Arme hoole, and therefore it is called *Vena axillaris*. And frome thence it goeth downe by the inner syde of the cubyte, and is there called *Vaslica* and *Iecoraria*, in Englyshe the *Arter veyne*. The other veyne cometh also frome the grete holowe veyne of the bodye takynge hys begynnynge at the vpper parte of the Breste, and so ascendeth vnto the toppe of the shoulde, and frome thence goeth downe on the outsyde of the Arme. And for that cause it is called *Humeraria vena*, in Englyshe, the *shoulde veyne*, it is also called of late wytters *Cephalica* or the veyne of the heade. And this veyne is deuiped into thre braynes, whereof the one sinketh

B. v. depe

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

depe into the fleashe: The other goeth fouthe to the boughinge of the fyngers. The thyde doeth here and there caste abroade hys bzaunches on the former parte of the cubite. Furthermore, the other beyne called *Basilica*, is also deuyded into two bzaunches, wherof the fyrste adioyneth to one of β bzaunches of the heade beyne, & then is called *Mediana* in Englyshe the myddle beyne, and of some men the blacke beyne. Also β other bzaunch of β head beyne called *Basilica*, goeth downe towarde the lytle fynger, where it is called in the leftte hande *Splenetica* or the splene beyne, and in the ryght hande *Saluatella*. There cometh also frome the bayne *Cephalica*, a bzaunch whiche stretcheth to the backe of the hande, and afterwarde goeth betwene the thombe and the foze fynger, where it is called *Cephalica ocularis*. Frome these aforesayd bzaunches are reinged manye small bzaunches and spyles. As in the fygyres of beynes it shal moze playnely be perceyued. Thus we here leaue to procede anye further in declaringe the beynes of the armes, bycause they shalbe moze manifestly declared and proportioned oute in the seconde fygyre of beynes. It is also experimented and founde by the workes in Anatomie, that all the beynes in these partes are accompanied with arteryes, and where as the beyne is great, there is the arterye also greate. And where as the beynes doe spreade abrode into all the partes of the bodye to nouryshe and feede the same: There doe the arteryes also creapyng vnder the sayde beynes, bringe lyfe into euerye parte and membre of the bodye. And it is to be vnderstanded, that the arteryes are couched deper into the fleashe then the beynes are. And that was so done, bycause 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 beynes are clothed but in one cole onely. The proportion and order of the arteryes is sette fouthe at large in theyr proper fygyres, and for that cause, we surcease here to speake anye further of theym.

Of the Legges. Capitulum xliij.

The Legges take theyr begynnyng at the toynies of the huppe, and stretcheth downe to the toes. The bones of the legges are declared in the thre fygyres of bones. And there also foloweth theyr description. And for that cause I leaue here to speake anye more of the. These bones are encloued or enryched wryth dyuerse and sundrye necessarye partes, as skynne and fleashe, and beynes, arteryes, synowes, bzaunches, tendons, crystalles, cordes and lygamentes. The skynne and the fleshe are manifest a uede no description. The beynes & arteryes of β legges are after this maner. First, there descendeth fro the holowe beyne and the greate arterye in to both β thyghes, two greate bzaunches, wherof the one goeth into the ryghte thyghe, and the other into the leftte. And when they are comen into the thyghe, eyther of them deuyde theym selues agayne into two smaller bzaunches, wherof the greater descendeth downe on the fozyer parte of the thyghe, vnto the

knee, wher it is deuyded into thre partes, β other goeth downe on the syde of the thyghe vnto the shynne, where he casteth forth dyuerse bzaunches and spyles vnto the thre bzaunches of the tripartition of the other beyne afore reherced, and afterwarde they deuyde and conioyne agayne vnto a marueylous order, as you shal playnely perceyue in β secende fygyre of bones. Moreover, it is to be noted, that there are foure places of bloude lettyng, in these bzaunches after they are comen to the neiber parte of the legge. The fyrste is vnder the Anle on the inner syde, at the beyne called *Saphena*. The secnde vnder the bitter Anle, called *Schiatica*. The thyde in the hamme, called *Poplitea*. The fourth betwene the lytle toe and the ryng toe called *Renalis*. And this suffyseth concernyng the beynes of the legges. The synowes of the legges take theyr begynnyng frome the Marge of the backe, at the lornes, and at the holy bone, and thys we fynde in Salen in the thirtenth and fyrtyenth booke of the vse of partes. And before these synowes are comen throughe the boole in the huppe bone into the thyghe, they caste forth foure armes or bzaunches, wherof the fyrste comyng backwarde from the former muscles, spredeth abrode into the shynne there nexte vnto it. The secnde falleth inwarde by the share, and is carryed forth by the narrowe or streyght muscle. The thyde proceedeth by the sharpe poynt of the holy bone, and is not muche sene. The fourth is least of al perceyued. These foure are beyne small, and not so muche perceyued as is the great synow tronche, that goeth alonge al the legge, for that is beyne greate, and is deuyded into manye bzaunches at the knee, whiche bzaunches enfold the caule of the legge and the shynne, and frome thence goe into the foze, as ye maye perceyue in the fyrst fygyre of synowes. The muscles of the thyghe are nyne in numbrie, as Salen wytyeth in the thyde booke of the vse of partes, and of those nyne the thre former muscles serue to the thrustyng forth of the knee and the shynne, and the thre hyndermore serue to the bowyng of the knee and the shynne, two of the later call and oblique muscles moue the sydes of the legge and the shynne. The nyth of these muscles taketh the shynne vnto the knee, and doeth greatlye fasten and set forth the thyghe. In the caule of the legge are also dyuerse muscles, as appeareth in the fygyres of muscles folowynge, out of whome spryng the tendons of the feete. There are also dyuerse muscles in the feete, with the tendons mouynge the toes. But of these I leaue here to make anye further processe, sith as wel the shapen and substance, as also the productions and offices, bothe of muscles, synowes, beynes and arteryes shal be moze playnely and distinctlye sette forth to the eye, in the fygyres and tables of muscles folowynge. Whereto you maye resorte for further knowledg in this behalfe.

¶ And thus havyng 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 greue and ysseue forth of dyuerse partes of the same, we remytte you to the fygyres of euerye of the sayde partes and membres and the description of the same, in case anye man be desyrous to haue further knowledg

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

ledge and manifestation thereof to the eye, as it were in a playne Anatomie and section of the bodye, and of euery membre particularlye.

The firste parte of this treatise conteynnge a brieue interpretation of the particuler partes of the matter or substance of the bodye, and firste of the bones. Capitu. i.

AS muche as in this booke of Anatomie is mention made euery where of the simple or particuler membres and partes, or rather the matter and substance of bones. as for example of bones, gryffels, synowes, pannicles, ligamentes, cordes, beynes, arteries, fattenesse, fleshe and skynne, 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 vp of al the reste. The bone is a membre consimular, simple & spermatike, colde and drye of complexion, insensible and inflexible, that is to saye, styfe and bnapt to be bowled. And it hath dyuerse fourmes in mannes bodye, for diuersitie of offices in helppnge. 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 thre hundred and seuen.

Of the Gryffels. Capitu. ii.

And the Gryffell is a membre simple and spermatike, beinge nexte to the bone in hardnesse. And in complexion it is colde & drye as the bones be. It is also insensible. The Gryffell was ordeyned for fyve causes or commodities. The fyrste cause is, that the continuall moyninge of the harde bone in the ioynture myghte not be done without hurte to the bones, vales the gryffell were a meane betwene the ligamentes and the harde bones. The seconde is, that in the tyme of concussion or bruisinge the softe membres or synowes 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 gryffellike, myghte with the moore ease and nyblenesse be folded and fretted together without hurte. The fourth is, because it is necessarpe in some meane places, to sette a gryffell, as in the throte botle, for there it doeth holde the fleshe aloofte, that the wounde shoulde not be letted, and also helpeth muche to the sounde. The fyfth is, that gryffelles are necessarpe in the eye and eye liddes. The syxte is, that in the nose and

eaues they doe bothe susteyne and drawe abroode, or ther wyse they coulde not doe thepp offpce.

Of Lygamentes. Capitu. iii.

And the Ligament is a membre consimular, simple & spermatike, beinge nexte in hardnesse to the gryffell, 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 bowing, 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 suffered the labour and payne in the tournynges and moyninges of the ioyntes, and these are the fyfthe commodities that they serue to. The seconde is, that they prolyte muche in adloynnge theym to synowes, to make cordes and brawnes. The thyrde is, that they are resynge places to dyuerse of the synowes. The fourth is, that by theym dyuerse membres withinth are susteyned and vpholden, as the Heart, the luydes, and others moe.

Of Synowes. Capitu. iij.

The Synowe is also a membre consimular, simple & spermatike, and it is in a meane betwene harde and neashe. And of complexion it is colde and drye, it is also flexible and sensible. Stronge and tough, hauinge his beginninge frome the Bypne, and the Waxe of the backe, for there cometh frome the Bypne the seuen payre of sensatiue Synowes, and from the Waxe of the Backe thyrtye payre of Synowes motiue. And one that spryngeth by hym selfe from the laste Spondil or tournyng ioynte. And all these Synowes haue bothe felynge and moyninge, althoughe in some moze and some lesse.

Of the Cordes in the bodye. Capitu. v.

Furthermore, the Corde or Tendon is a membre consimular and official, compoynde and spermatike. And it is verpe stronge and tough, by meanes it is made of ligamentes & tough synowes. It is also a meane betwene hard and softe, beinge somewhat sensible and flexible, and in complexion colde & drye. And we fynde thre causes why the corde was thus made of lygament and synowe. The fyrst cause is, that the synowe beinge all sensible, sufficeth not alone to susteyne the greate labour and trauaile, whiche shoulde come to hym, vntill he were coupled & associated with the strength of the insensible lygament, for that letteth his greate felynge, and bringeth hym to the temperature of sufferynge. And the Synowe for hys parte geueth to the Corde moyninge, accordyng to the will and appetite of the soule. Moreover, these Cordes growe oute of the fleshe & muscles, and that for greate styll, in that he

B. vi. resteth

Of the partes of mannes bodye.

resteth theron after hys trauaile and labour. And this musculous fleashe is clothed or enfolded wth a thynne skynne or parricle, aswel to kepe and conserue the fleashe and wyll, as to moue alone without dyrturbance of the partes nexte hym. And this musculous fleashe hath within it manye small thyedes, wherein is wyll, and of these small thyedes is the spynowe made and tendon. And here is to be noted, that this wyll hath the properties. The first is length, by whome the vertue that draweth hath myght. The seconde is breadeth, by whome 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 byawne or muscle these thyedes be gathered together to make another muscle.

20f Arteryes. Capitu. vi.

The Arterye is a membre consimular, simple and spermatyke. Beynge also holotwe and synotwe, hauinge hys begynnyng at the heart, and this 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 louniges on lyfe excepte, for that hath but one cote, whych he spreaddeth abroade in the louniges and lyghtes, byngynge to them bloude and spirite of lyfe to nouryshe them with. And this arterye byngeth aye 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 more easely be dilated throughe the whole bodye of the louniges and lyghtes, and also that the nouryshe bloude myght the sooner swate throughe one parricle then two. But the cause why the other arteryes haue two cotes is to defende the spirite of lyfe from harme outward, and to kepe and holde the sayde spirite within, that he go not forth before hys tyme, for the furdest and mooste remote partes myghte not haue it ministered to them in the nyde, whereof myght folowe mortification of the membris, with dyuerse other inconueniences, as shalbe here after declared.

20f Veynes. Capitu. vii.

The to the Arterye is the Veyne, a simple membre, of complexion colde, drye and spermatyke like to the arterye. And it hath hys begynnyng from the L. puer, as the Arterye hath frome the hearte. And it byngeth from the L. puer nutritiue bloude vnto al the membris of the bodye. And it is here to be vnderstanded, that there is no more difference betwene the veyne and the arterye, but that one is the bestell of bloude, spirituall and vital, and the other of bloude nutritiue. And of these veynes there be two whiche are most principal, as *Vena porta* et *Vena ciliis*, called of some men the holotwe veyne, of whome shalbe sufficient declaration in the seconde figure of veynes.

20f Fleashe. Capitu. viij.

Ad the fleashe is a membre consimular and symple, and is engendred of bloude, and conpleed by naturall heate, the complexion thereof is hote and moyste. And of fleashe there are noyed to be thre kyndes. That is to saye: The fleashe whiche is carrie and pure. The fleashe whiche is byawne or musculous. And that whiche is crumpled into kynelles and knottes. Also the commodities of the fleashe are some what dyfferent. For some partes thereof are commune to all kyndes of fleashe, and some of it is appropriat to one maner of fleashe onely. The vse and properties of the fleashe are manye, for some of it defendeth the bodye frome distemperance of aye, as the clothes do. And some of it defendeth the bodye from the bysing 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 freyshe fleashe, whiche is first into suche substance conuerted doeth fulfill and extend all the bodye places of the bodye, causynge also good fourme and shape in the same, and of this fleashe is to be founde betwene the teith, and in the glande of the parde. The profyte of the byawne and musculous fleashe is declared in the Anatomy of the armes. But the profyte of the glandulous or kynellie fleashe, is to tounre the bloude whiche it receaueth into the coloure of it selfe. As the fleashe of womans pappes tounreth the bloude into mylke. And as the glandulospite of the testicles conuerteth the bloude into sperme or seebe of nature. I pkebyse doth the kynells vnder the chawe tounre the bloude into spytte, to moyst the tonge and 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 craue Galen in hys booke of the vse of partes.

20f Fatte in mans bodye. Capitu. ix.

Of fatnes we fynde thre kyndes. The first is called in Latyne *Pinguetudo*, whiche is consimular, but not spermatyke. And this *Pinguetudo* is made of a subtyll portion of the bloude being congeled together by coldenesse. And it is in complexion colde and moyste, insensible and intermedled amonge the partes of the fleashe. The seconde kynde is called in Latyne *Adipsa* and in Greke *Timeli*, whiche differeth not muche frome the aforesayd kynde called *Pinguetudo*, sayng that it is departed from the fleashe. It is also muche lyke to a fatte oyle beinge powred or spredde out amonge the synotwe and thynne skynnye partes, that they beinge drye myght perpetuallie be moystened with suche naturall liquour or fatnes. This *Adipsa* is engendred out of the fatter parte of the bloude, and spredde forth by then and final veynes. And as it approacheth to the colde and drye partes, it begynneth to congele vnto such thycke substance. And for this cause the cole stegmatyke persons haue more therof then suche as be of hotter complexions, as it appeareth in the syxtenth of the vse

Of the partes of Mannes bodye.

hse of partes, and in the fyfthe booke of temperame-
res or complexiones wyrtten by Galen. The thyrde
kynde is called *Ausungia*, whiche of the kynd as *Pingue*
4. is, sauynge ouelpe that it is departed frome the
fleashe withoutfurth. And it doeth moosten the dye
partes by meanes of hys viciuositie, as doeth *Adipe*.

Of the Skynne. Capitu.x.

Also the skynne is a consular or offi-
ciall membie, partelpe spermatike,
stronge and tough, flexible and sen-
sible, thyn and temperate. And there
are two kindes of skynnes. The first
is the skynne that bewrappeth all
the whole bodye withinfurth, whiche is spoken of in
the fyfthe lefe of thys booke. The second is, the thynne
covering or pannicle, whiche enwrappeth the inward
membres of the bodye. As ye shall here after fynde in
the fygures folowynge. But the skynne withoutfurth
is a membie whiche by the greateskyl and prouy-
dence of Nature is conteyned and fourmed of diuerse
and sundry partes, as of fibres or thyredes, of nerues
or synowes, of beynes and arteryes, and suche other.
And this was done for dyuerse causes, the one is, that
there by it might be temperate and partecypating of e-
uery qualite, where by it myghte feeble and sensibylpe
denie or iudge euery excelle of any qualite, as ouer
much heate, or coldenesse, and myghte therof aduer-
tise the common wyttes, that from them some succour
myght be brought forth to the partes agreed. Ano-
ther is, that by meanes of beynes and arteries ther-
produced it myght be continually moystned and nou-
ryshed, warmed and comforted, whereby the partes
subiacent & lyng vnder it withinfurth myght be the
better preferred. And also by such woundes, cuttes, con-
tusions, bruses, blisters, & such other like harmes cha-
ncing fro withoutfurth might be the soer & the easelies
healed and closed by agayne by the helpe therof.

Of Heere. Capitu.xj.

The Heeres of euery part of the body
are engendred of the superfluities of
the membres where they growe, wher-
the superfluities come of grosse fume
or smoke, and are condensed with vis-
cous matter, by meanes whereof they
can not so lightly bodye and passe forth by exhalati-
on or euaporation, but stycken still in the wyues and
pores that is to saye, the lytle hooles of the skynne
wher they be hardened through 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.xj.

Ad the Nayles are lykwyse engen-
dred of the superfluities of the mem-
bres whiche are caused of grosse and
earthly smoke and fume resolued out
of the humeres through the naturall
heate. The Nayles are neather 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 necessarie for dyuerse vses, as to apprehende
many smal thinges, whiche can not be taken vp with
the rundenes of the fingers endes. They also helpe to
deuyde for lacke of other tooles. And in clawing & bo-
dy they may not be misled, sith thereby they open & pa-
res and doe let forth the tough & grosse humors,
as when the bodye ptycheth, it is manifestly perceyued.
They saue the fingers also and the toes from manye
hurtcs and harmes, whiche by stykinge or treadynge
might come vnto them, and might bruse them much
the soer were it not for the Nayles.

B. vii.

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



These three figures before pro-
cedynge haue all their pecu-
lyer and pyrate partes ap-
pointed and set forth for the
moſte parte with one maner
of Characters. So that if any
of these letters or Characters
be peculiar, or onely be-
longynge to one of these figures, or more, shall by
the obseruation of these three numbers, 1, 2, 3, set in
the margin after the letters, be therunto truely
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 bled. And what by this gene-
rall name of bone a gyfte is signified, there is no
man that knoweth not. Wherefore I neede no len-
ger theron to entreate. But to set forth the names of
the particular bones begynnynge fyrſt at the bo-
nes of the heade, or at the bones that couer the
brazne, called commonly the ſkul of the heade, and
of ſome men it is called the ſalet of the brazne, and
the brazne pan, whiche ſome men affirme to be all
the ſeate of bones of the head amplectynge and in-
foldynge the brazne, whiche is compacte of eght
bones, although that ſome other call that the ſkul
onely, whiche is couered with heeres, whose cy-
cle is called the crowne, the caſe, or pot of the heade,
and other wyſe the ſhell or dyſhe of the heade. Fur-
thermoze the places where the bones do cloſe toge-
ther maye be called the ſeames, the cloſynge or
ſhittynge together of the ſame.

A. 2. 3. The crowall or arctual ſeame other wyſe called the
ſhypp ſeame.

B. 2. 3. This ſeame is faſhioned lyke this Greke letter
Δ. is called *futura lamdoidea*, other wyſe the hyder ſeame.

C. 3. This is called the arrow ſeame, becauſe it creapeth
forth ſtraight alonge the heade, lyke an arrowe or a
darte, or lyke a ſtraight rodde or a ſpytte. Alſo it is
ſometyme called the nervous or ſynowe ſeame, and
that chieflye where it is committed to the crow-
nall ſeame.

D. 2. 3. This toyngynge or ſettynge together with hys ſe-
lowe (not expreſſynge the ſhape of a true ſeame) are
if they faſten together, called the ſcale ſeames,
and ſometyme they are called the temperal ſeames,
the ſcalyke ſeame, the barky or the falſe ſeames.
The reſt of the ſeames of the ſkul are deſtitute of
proper names. And therfore to declare what they
are, I omitt, as theynges not needfull here to be re-
herſed.

E. 2. 3. This bone with hys ſelowes 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 ſeagall or wal bones, by
the whiche name manye other call the temple bo-
nes, the bones of reaſon or cogitation,

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

G. 2. 3. The bone of the hynder parte of the heade, other-
wyſe called *os laide* or the boze bone, the hynder bone
and the bone of memory. Ther are alſo ſome Whi-
ſtutions that call it the kyngly bone, becauſe it con-
ſtituteth a great portion of the heade. And ſome o-
ther call it the wedgelyke bone.

A. 2. 3. This bone with hys ſelowes, 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 aruynge bones, and noteth a
ſmal bone lyke a ſpytte, or to the impli to the. The-
with the bone, whiche is compared to a mallet, or
to the thighe bone. And ſith theſe ſkul bones were
knowne to the olde wyrters of Anatomye, it is no
meruayle that they are alſo deſtitute of names.

I. 2. In the bone of the temple is a bone lyke a ſmal
pyller, or a needle, and is therfore called the needle-
lyke bone, the ſpurre of the heade, the quill bone,
the ſtaffe, and the ſtaffe bone.

K. 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.

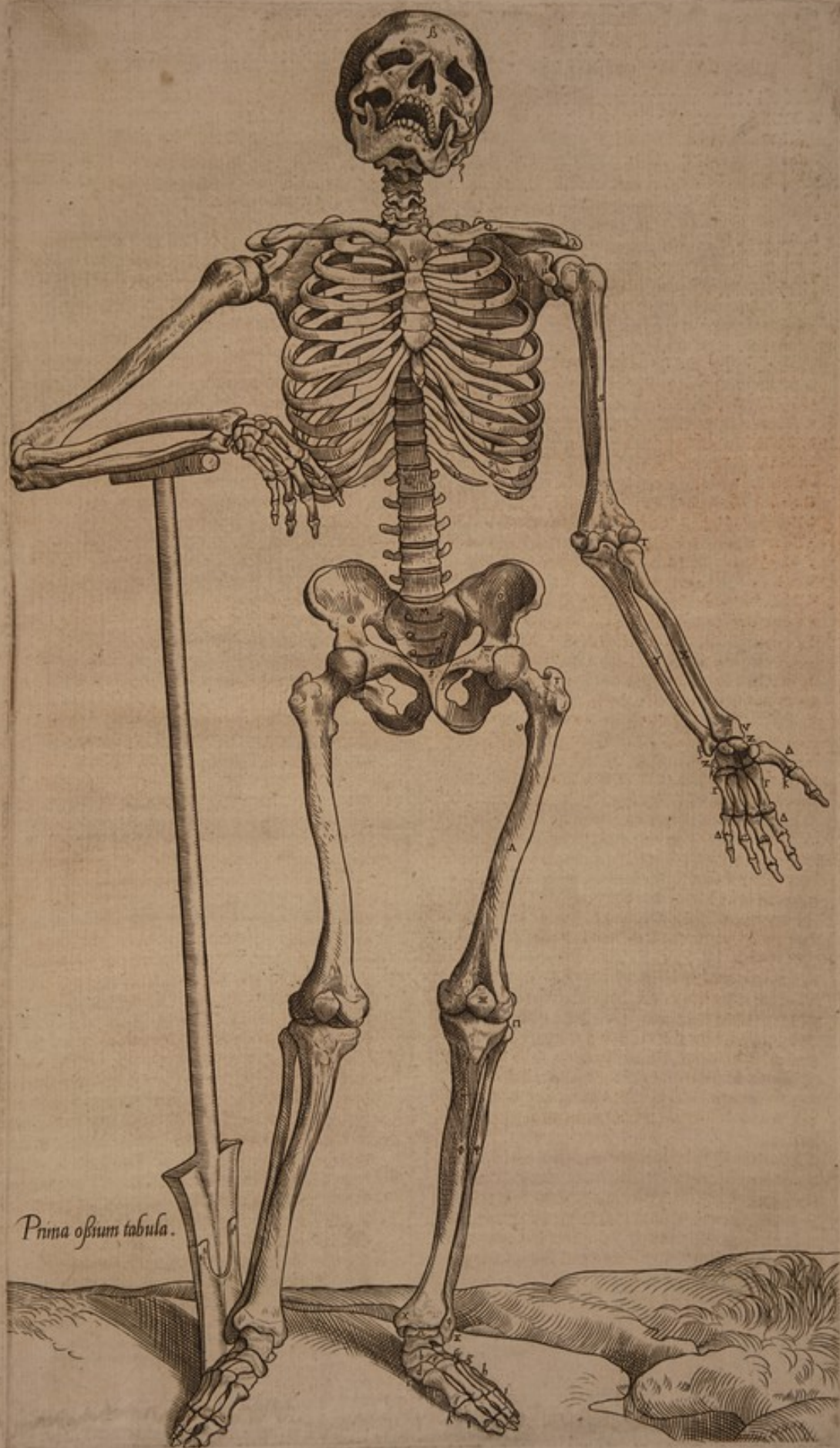
L. 2. 3. This bone lyke a wedge is called the wedgelyke
bone of the rouffe of the mouthe. And of ſome men
the kyngly bone (although they ſo call it alſo the
bone of the hynder parte of the heade). This bone
is alſo called the ſtaffe bone, the colatorie or ſtiffing
bone, and of ſome menne the calyell bone, not
withſtandynge that, that name be geuen to the
taylor bone, whiche lyeth in the ſote nexte to the
hele bone.

M. 2. The ſeate of the ſkul, whiche 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 ſte-
eth in the curren tyde.

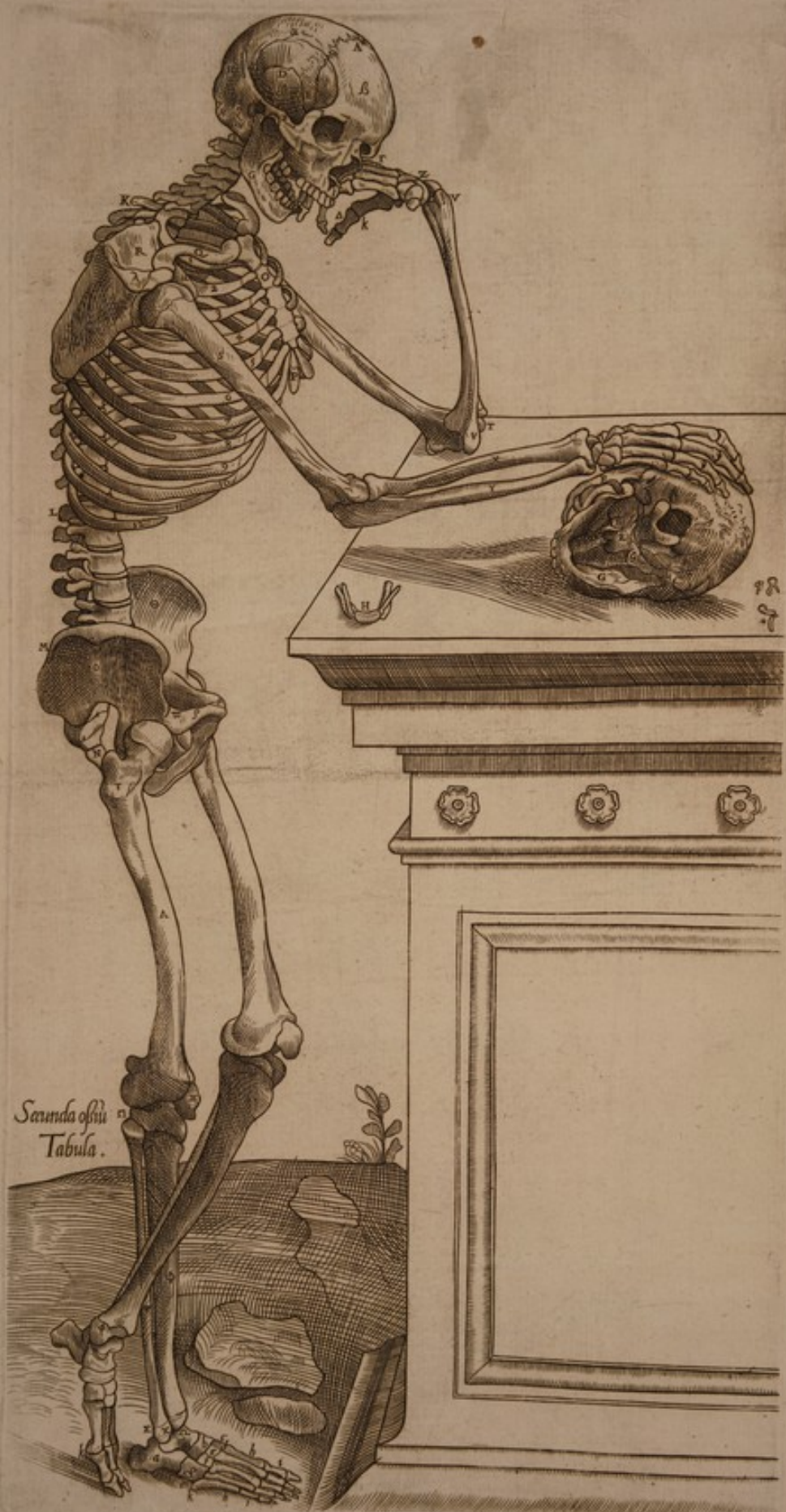
O. 1. 2. 3. This ſeate together with hys ſelowes on the o-
ther ſyde, we call the cheake bones, the iugall bo-
nes, and the bones of paires (whiche names are al-
ſo for the moſte parte aſcribed to the bones of the tem-
ples). They are alſo called the handles of the tem-
ple bones, and the arctual bones.

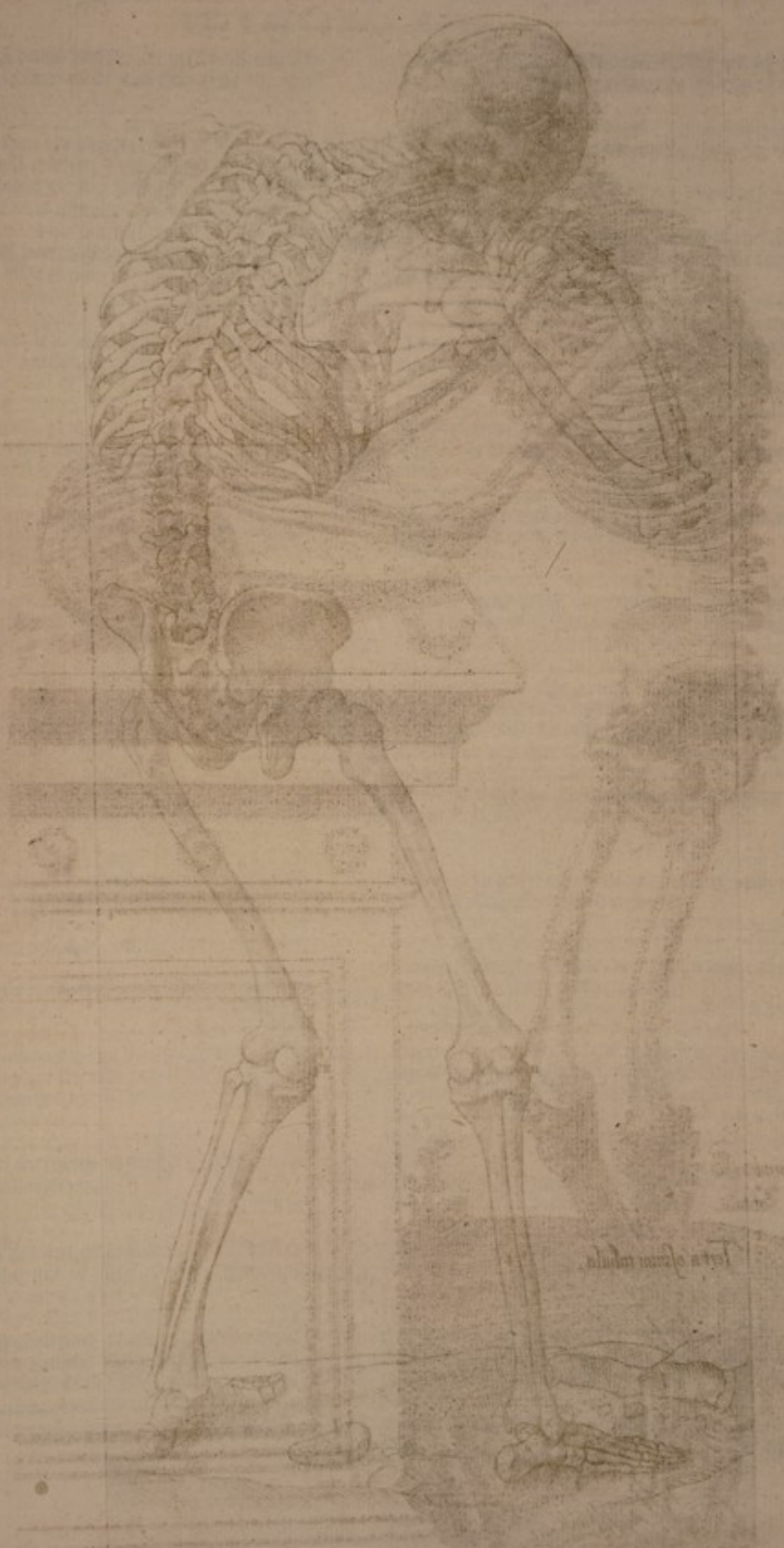
We haue wyrtten no maner of Character on the
twelue bones of the vpper palme, ſyth they lacke
their proper names. Yet doe manye men call the
byrge of the noſtryls the creſte bone, and the vpper
Jaw the cheawynge bone, which name is alſo accom-
modat to the neather Jaw, and is marked in theſe
three figures with this letter. G. and the interpre-
tour to haly Abbas calleth it priuaty *ſaucrem*. There
are faſtened moſte commonly in eyther of the Jaw
bones ſixtene teathe, wherof the ſoure myddlemoze
and former teathe are called the cuttynge or lau-
ghynge teath, becauſe they are ſheweth furth when
men laugh. Yet are the two myddle moſte called
properlye











alutem melle a trol



The Table of the Characters.

prospecte the duals, whiche are in some men much broader then in some other, and they nexte the cutters or cutting teath, are called the dogge teath, or biting 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 *Genuinas*, by whych name other men call those teathe that come forth after suche tyme as heeres growe forth in the arme hooles & on the bone aboute the priuie members. And they are also called the teath of wyldome & fences. The bone lyke thys letter v or expressing the shape of this A is called comonly of Latyne Authours *os laue*, it is also called the tongue bone, the throte bone, and the bone of Adams bytte. And the Interpreter of Aulien, in the chapter of the throte calleth it *Alfaic*. It is a bone haupinge foure sides, as two aboue and two beneath, but it cometh not alwaies to be fene to the wothers in Anatomy. And N with these Characters (Iraime almoste in al the thye figures) is noted the backe other wyse called the backe bone, whiche hath in Latyne manye sundry names, as *spina, tergum, bouinis carina, &c.* This backe bone is conflate and extructe of manye tourninge ioyntes and bones, whiche on the backe syde therof, byinge forth a sharpe processe called the rydge, but from I unto K is shewed the necke bones, as well befoze as behynde, and they are called in Latyne *Tenon et Fibra*, whiche names some oth attribute onely to the seuen tourninge bones of the necke. Furthermoze, from K to L are marked the tourninge bones of the byrste, otherwile named the bones of the backe betwene the shoulders, from L to M are shewed the tourninge bones of the loynes or ryppes. And from M to N, is sette furth the holp bone, otherwile called *h* broad bone, *h* loyne bone, *h* buttocke bone, & *h* hape bone, & they are called of the Latynes *Osi ani*, whiche names other ascrib all to the tayle or rype bone, by N is seureally appoynted *h* tayle bone, which is also called *h* rype bone. And thus endeth the discription of the bones in the backe.

The best bone of the shylde of the hearte, & it hath dyuerse Latyne names, as *sternum, thorax, asser & costae*. The swerdeye gristle of the breste, beinge so called in that it is fourmed lyke a shylde or lyke the point of a brode armpynge swerde, and it hath in Latyne diuerse other names, as *malum granatum, ensiformis, cultralis & epiglottalis cartilago, &c.*

By these figures unto 12 are numbred in al *h* thye figures, allwel the twelue true rybbes of the breste as the other fals rybbes.

These are called the clauicle or canel bones, and in Latyne *ingula & furcula*.

The shoulder pointes, otherwile called *h* shoulder blades. And they are of diuers Latyne Authours called by sundry names, as *humerus, scapulum, opertum, scapula & spatula, &c.* But A in these thye figures appoynteth the hygher parte at the toppe of the shoulder, whiche some Latyne Authours call *restrum porcinum & caput scapulae*. But the inwarde or lower processe of the shoulder poynte marked in the firste figure B, and is called *h* ante shape. But the pro-

cesse lyke thys letter C is called the eyes of the shoulder point, to whiche name also *h* rydge of the shoulder blade is named.

S. 1. 2. 3. The arme bone, the helpe or the shoulder bone, and of some men (althoughe inproperlye) *una* for *una* is one of the cubite bones.

T. 1. 2. 3. All this seate is called the cubite, and it is fourmed of two bones called *una & radius*.

X. 1. 2. 3. This vpper bone in *h* cubite is called of the Latyne authours *radius*, it is also called the lesse foryll bone, or the lesse rede of the arme.

Y. 1. 2. 3. The neather bone of *h* cubite called *una*, otherwile the bygger foryll bone, or *h* bygger rede of *h* arme.

V. Thys processe marked with v in the .ii. figure, the Latyne authours call *gubberum et additamentum necatum* and it is called comonly in Englysh the elbow. But thus marked with i they call the pillarlike bone, because it hath the fourme of a piler.

Z. The wyse of the hande haupinge sundry Latyne names, as *carpus, radius, & scium* and suche other.

2. 3. The myddle of the hande, or the bones betwene the wyse and the rootes of the fyngers, called in Latyne *palma, prectus manus & pecten*.

Δ. 1. The fynger bones.

2. 3. Bones comytted to the sydes of the holpe bone, and althoughe bothe of them be but as one, yet the professours of Anatomy fynde them to be distinct. And the fyfte 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* myddlemoste and marked with s is called the cuppe bone, for bycause the cauite therof, whiche receueth the rounde ende of the thyghe bone is lyke to a cuppe. The Latyne names the cof are, *coxae, coxhem dicitur os et os pisis*, althoughe the hoole bone be sometymes miscalled by those names.

z. The thyde and former seate marked with z is called *os pubis, os pectinis, os pubis, os femoris & fenestratum*, & it is the bone that goeth ouerthwarte aboue the priuie members, Englyshed the share bone.

1. 2. 3. The ioyninge together of the bones about the priuie members. But that whiche is here specially marked, is the gysle that cometh betwene the vntying of these bones together.

A. 1. 2. 3. The thyghe or thyghe bone called in Latyne by sundry names, as *femur, os coxae, coxa agis, et anthe os*.

7. 1. 2. 3. The outwarde partes of the thighe bone, and beinge made thus rounde it letteth furthe the fastenon of the buttockes. It hath also dyuerse names, as *malum granatum, testicularum, tharuca, et trachemetra maior*. But the lesse and the inner processe is marked with v.

z. 1. 2. 3. The patyll or the kne bone, called of some men the shylde lyke bone, the roble of the kne, & the eye of *h* ane, it is also called of some Latyne Phisitions, *mola & polus*.

Π. 1. 2. 3. All this parte Cornelius Celsus nameth the legge, yet is it otherwile called. For thys parte betwene Π and z is called the shynne, where as the greatesyde or outwarde bone therof is comonlye called the shynbone, otherwile the greates foryll bone, the reed, the greates canne, and the domesticall bone of the legge.

Y. 1. 2. 3. But the vtter & thinner bone marked with Y is called

Cl. 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* or *canilla*. Ye shall further moze note & assigneth & inner ancle, & the vnter.

¶ **123** The bone the vnder ancle, called of the Latyne authors by sundrye names, as *talus*, *astragalus*, and of some other (althoughe not verpetruly) it is called *malleolus*. But it maye wel be, that suche men be ynge dissuaded by some other beyng no studentes in Anatomy which had read *Sphera*, *malleolum*. But *Sphera* plurale numbre of the neutre gender they as firmied to spynne *talus*, *clavicula*, or *canilla*.

¶ **123** The heele called *calcus*, *calcaneus*, *calcis*, or *calcaneus pedis*.

¶ **123** The botelpe bone, so called, because it is muche lyke a bone of a small shyppe.

¶ **123** Thys parte of the fote fourmed of foure bones, we call *tharsus*, accordyng as the Grekes doe, althoughe some call it the caset of the fote, but these

¶ **123** the inner bones marked with *d, e, f* are properlye called *Chalchides*. But the outwarde marked with *g* is called the dyc bone, or the cube bone, because it is square on euery syde lyke a dyc.

¶ **123** The plant or soole of the fote, otherwyle called the stepp, and the bycke or ball of the fote.

¶ **123** These are the toe bones.

¶ **123** with thys letter *k* are noted & male bones called *sesamina*.

¶ **123** A compendious reherfall of all the bones

of the Bodye.

¶ **123** of the Bodye.

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mytte the censure thereof to your experience.

There be two bones of the shoulde blades, two canyll bones, and two shoulde bones. There are foure bones in both the cubites, of the whyche two

are called in Latyne *ulna*, the other two *radius*, and they are named in the tables here after ensuyng.

the vpper and the neather bones. There are in the handes adioynng to the wyppes, syxtene bones, as eght in the one hande and eght in the other.

there are also in the handes nexte vnto them eght other bones, called *post brachialis*, that is to saye in e

ther hande foure. And in the fyngers there are thyrtye bones. As syxtene in epyther hande. And of &

small bones called *sesamina* are twentye and foure, as twelue in epyther hande. Of the bones adioy

nyng to the sydes of the holpe bone, there are two. Two bones of bothe the thyghes, two shynne bo

nes, and two focyll bones. There are also two pat

tell bones, otherwyle called the knee bones. Two heele bones. Two taylor bones lying vnder the an

cles, two insteppe bones, otherwyle called shyppe

lyke bones, and in Latyne *metatarsalia*. Eght bones in the myddle of the feete, called *ossa tarsi*, wherof

they are foure in epyther fote. There are bysde

those, ten fore bones, as in epyther fote syue, with

eghte and twentye for bones, that is to saye in e

ther fote, xiiii. And of the smal bones called *sesamina*

there are foure and twentye as in the handes, al

thoughe many of the be as they were but greysels,

And thus addyng all these numbres together,

ye shall fynde the whole summe therof to admynt

to the hundred and foure. Xcherunto ye ye adde

foure bones of the Bycke, to the thre aboute menti

oned, and accompryng the neather Jawe to be two

bones (as some men contende) they wyl the arple to

the hundred and fiftie. But ye if it be your pleasure

with bones in chyldren are determyned with theyr pro

per circumscripcons 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 shall the whole num

bre of them be sent, whiche ye shall well perceue

if ye consydre or call to mynde with howe many ap

pendices, or hangynges to. The tournyng ioyntes,

the bones of the thyghes and shynnes and other are

endued with. And agayne ye you subduce or putte

vnto these, all the bones sene in chyldren, a man

woulde wonder to see, what an heape or huge num

bre of bones myghte so be gathered together, with

euery tournyng ioynte is compacte of two or thre

bones at the lest. so in lykwyle are the holpe bo

nes, the taylor bones, and suche other lyke. Ye, 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 ple

seu hym.





The fyfthe table of Muscles.

Here beynneth the fyfthe table of Muscles or Braynes in a mans bodye, with the interpretation of hys markes or figures sette to euery particular portion of euery parte and membre of the bodye for the better vnderstandynge and perceyvinge of the same.



Thys presente table sheweth and declareth the fore parte of a man, hys skynne beinge taken of with the fat, and thynne fleshy coueringes: also the small synowes, veynes, & arteries, as were on the outwarde parte. And we haue thoughte convenient to leaue this table withoute ouer greate sportynge or deckenynge, which woulde beyn if it were enlaced with manie karacters or letters, aswell bycause there appeareth here no particular incision, as that thys figure is as an introduction to the figures folowynge. And in the face of thys figure there are no muscles to be sene, bycause they are exceedynge thynne of theyn selues, and doe lye stretched abroad, and doe appeare in none other lykenesse when the skynne is taken of, then you see nowe in this figure.

There be many kyndes marked vnder h rote of h eares lying at h hynder end of h neather Jawe, splayng there the holotomelle, and they are safely fastened there for the distyrbution of the vessels. And often tymes in chyldren humours fall downe vnto them, molestynge them with payne and swellynge, and some tymes with apostumes and scrophils, and also aduise this place is the houle of the eare, whiche is so manifest, that it needeth not to be marked with any letter.

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

A muscle spryngynge from the bone of the brest and stretcheth vp with his fellowe into the bone lyke this letter v.

This is a verye thynne muscle, ascendynge from the uppermoste rybde of the shoulde into the bone lyke this letter v. And in the fourth figure of muscles he is signified with these letters v, and in the fifth with these A and S, and bothe their seates are sene at this letter d, he is holowe and conteyneth in hym certayne of the syde payre of synowes of the brayne, & he is also accompanied with the inner beynes of the necke, and with the arteries of slepe.

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

A portion of the seconde muscle mounge the upper parte of the shoulde and is shapen lyke a monkeys hode, there is nothinge here in this place sene of thys muscle, but at the upper parte of the shoulde by the canyll bone, but in the ninth figure it appeareth vnder these letters I, A, and B.

Frome this seate comen the outwarde beynes of the necke, and it appeareth holowe onely in lyupng creatures about any difference, but h beyne beinge cut, & certayne symy couerynge taken away, they appeare two muscles, one which is marked with d, and another commynge from the first rybde of the breste, and gornge vp into the former parte of the ouerthwarde couerynge of the necke, and he is moore playnely sette out in the epght table of muscles, and is marked with this letter C.

This is the fourth parte of the canyll bone without anye fleshe.

A muscle byngynge to h arme, and hath hys beynynge at the toppe of the shoulde, by thende of the canyll bone, and spryngeth from the shoulde blade, and here is sene that part of which cometh of the toppe of the shoulde and the canyll bone.

This muscle byngeth the arme to the breste.

The bone of the Brest appearing without fleshe, and of epyther syde of this bone groweth the muscle that byngeth the arme to the Breste, and there it beguneth first to be fleshe. And though the right muscle touche together the lefte with a certayne thynne skynne and a maner of synow, and fine spryngynge, yet that not withstandinge, the bone of the Breste is not vtterly hydde in bodyes whyles they are alpye.

is placed vnder the arme houle, thewng part of the muscle that draweth the arme downe warde towarde the backe: And you shal finde it in the next figure folowynge at thys letter T.

This shape of fingers sheweth certayne engrafynge of the muscle, which muscle beinge implaned in the epghte upper rybdes of the Breste doe serue to the breath, and in the epghte table of muscles they be sette forth with these two letters FF.

And this shape of fingers is the spryngynge furth of the muscle of the inner rynde or rymme of the bealye crookedlye descendynge, and is not exprest with manie letters, no more then the muscle of the lapde inner skynne of the bealye directlye descendynge, because it is as yet hyde vnder the synow thynnelle, & the muscle that draweth the arme to the Brest. And where you see rounde swellinges drawn along on the out syde of h bealye, they are h strapt muscles of the inner skynne of the bealye afore sayde, whiche neyther the thynnes of the crooked tendons, neyther the thickenes of the skynne in folkes nor beeyfatte, do let them to be sene.

This is the former muscle of them that botw the cubyte.

is sette vnder the arme houle, thewng the fleshye parte of the foresayde muscle of the insyde of the heade, thrustynge furth him selfe after the maner of a muscle that shoulde properly serue for that place.

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

A muscle spryngynge frome the rybde vnder the neather parte of the shoulde, seruyng to putte furth the cubyte.

The upper muscle of them that putte the lefte bone

The first table of Muscles.

bone of the cubyte doth newarde, but because the shapes of handes cubytes & other theretwene partes in this present figure be not al one, I haue therfore sette ther to this letter *h* bothe in the lefte syde and in the right, with certayne other markes also that here folowe.

x A muscle before the forespynger, implanted at the backe syde of the wryste, and betwinge the same.

2 A muscle byrnyngge forth the brode tendon into the hepyth of the hande, and the seate whiche is stretched furth alength the cubite of cyther syde of this broade tendon, not marked wth anye letter, is the authour and as ye woulde saye the founder of mounyng the secende ioynte of the foure fingers, whiche in the fyfth figure is shewed by this marke.

3 There is shewed the muscle in the righte cubyte byrnyngge hys begynnyng from the swelling on the insyde of the shoulde, whiche planted in the straye bone of the wryste, bothe the wryste.

In bothe the cubites a muscle is noted byrnyngge the leste bone of the cubyte sydelynge, whiche beinge conueyed from the bone of the shoulde implanted him selfe into the neather ende of the bygge bone of the cubyte.

4 There is shewed a muscle in bothe the cubites extendinge hym selfe into the wryste with a forked tendon.

In both *h* cubites be shewed *ii* muscles springing from the bygger bone of the cubyte, wherof the one putteth forth hys tendon to the bone of the wryste sustentynge the thombe, the other is deuyded into two tendons, wherof the one goeth to the spylle bone of the thombe, and the other to the seconde and the thyrde.

5 Here goeth forth in the lefte hande, the tendon of a muscle, rounnyngge the thombe towards the forespynger.

6 There be sene in *h* lefte hande certayn tendons stretched forth into *h* vntremost seat of the forespynger.

3.4.5.6 Here is marked an ouerthwarte ligament in *h* lefte hande, betwinge hym selfe at the vnter seate of the cubyte, but the nobbye of *h* figures standynge there one frome another doe shewe vnto the cutte howe many boughes and rnynges maye appeare on the out syde of the hande, they be all foure belongingge to the leste bone of *h* cubite, & are fittid to the tendons, whose numbres be sene in the regions where they be sette, and there be sene syre in the righte cubite, shewynge all one as is declared in the leste.

7 In the lefte hande is shewed the seate of the muscle, whiche byrnyngge the thombe moste nyghest to the forespynger.

8 In the right hande is the muscle whiche byrnyngge a waye the thombe farre fro the forespynger, & at the syde of hym is sene a portion of the muscle, whiche is the spylle boter of the spylle bone of the thombe.

9 A muscle caryngge a waye the lytle spynger from the other fingers, and at his right syde appeareth the muscle whiche bringe a greate parte vnder hym, bydde bothe the first space betwene the ioyntes of the lytle finger drawynge it outwarde.

10 The cote conteynynge the stones or testicles, and

theyr sede vessells, which in men comen forth in this place, but in women these vessells with the other members seruyngge to generation, be hydde drappe within the bodye.

At the left syde of *h* bones is this letter *l* shewing the byrnels, which fil the holowies there in *h* share where as the greate byrnyngge with hys arterye goeth into the thigh, and when these byrnels be cut away, there ariseth a great bunche lyke as we see in apoplexies that are some tyme in mens shares.

11 A muscle going forth from the bone about the pytye members into the thyghe, and in the eyght figure it is noted with this marke *z*.

12 This waye byrke forth two muscles, wherof one is the syre mouer of the thyghe, and in the eyght figure it is noted with this signe, *o* the other is in the teuenthy, shewed in this same figure with this sygne *A*.

From the hainche bone or huckle bone, a muscle descendeth downwarde, and implanteth hym selfe in the neather parte of the legge, and is the first mouer therof.

From the knyttynge together of the bone about the pytye members, cometh a muscle, whiche is the seconde of mounyng the legge betwene the knee and the fote.

Here is sene the fleshye substance of the syre muscle amonge the mouers of the legge, betwene the knee and the fote, and the ende of hym is so thyn that it hyddeth not the framynge of the muscles that lye vnder hym, wherfore here he hydeth not hym selfe altogether no more then in the seconde table of muscles. And in the thirde table and the fourth he somewhat sheweth him selfe in the one vnder this marke, *3* and in that other vnder this marke *5*.

And this present muscle although he ioyne with accompanieth him selfe there, with the other implanted on the oute syde, and is drawn furth with the late rehersted thymme conueyng tendon of the syre muscle that mouneth the thymme. Yet he sheweth him selfe, lyke wyle as he hydeth not hym selfe, beynge in the musculous partes, whyle the thymme is vntyre, and this letter *h* sheweth purpouse the fleshye muscle of mounyng the legge betwene the knee and the fote.

13 A muscle byrnyngge hys begynnyng from the ioynt at the vpper knockle of the bone of the thigh, whiche is the nynerth mouer of the thymme, but he is couered here with the couerynge tendon of the syre muscle of those that moue the thymme.

14 A muscle whiche compasseth almoste al the bone of the thyghe, and he is the eyght leader of the thymme.

15 This place marked wth this letter *u* belongeth to the leste knee, is parte of the fourth muscle of mounyng the thymme.

16 All this portion of the thymme bone is wthoute fleshye and not couered wth any muscle.

17 The syre muscle of mounyng the fote, and he is put with an ouerthwarte lygament on the fore parte of the thymme shewed wth this marke *A*, descending and grassed in the bone *h* sustentynge the great toe.

18 The muscle that stretcheth forth the foure smale toes, marked vnder the muscle of *3* being the most parte





Secunda musculorum tabula.

The seconde fygure of Muscles.

parte of him hidde.

Parte of the muscle that stretcheth forth the four small toes, whiche helpeth to lyfte by the fote forwarde, and is the mynth of the mouers of the fote.

The Tendon extendyng the greates toe, for the fleshye parte of the muscle is put deape vnder other muscles.

An ouerthwarde ligamente placed in the foreseate of the thynne, makynge place to the laste four noted muscles.

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

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 e is noted a muscle descendyng from the hyghest point of the insyde of the thyghe, whych is the fyrste of mouyng the fote.

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

The moste greates muscle of the calfe of the legge, takyng hys begynnyng at the ioynt of the instepe, and springeth vp to the thynne, he is the strongest of the mouers of the fote and in nombre the fourth.

A muscle bowyng the thyde bone of the four small toes.

Here is sene a smale porcion of the fyfte mouer of the fote, but thys and the muscle but late afore reherced in the ryght legge, be perceaued muche more clearely in the ryght thynne as appeareth in the table folowynge.

An ouerthwarde lygament goyng from the thynne to the hele.

A muscle mouyng the great toe inwarde.

Here in the lefte fote is marked a muscle, whych byngeth the great toe to the other toes, or byngeth him 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 interpretacion of the markes of the
seconde fygure of Muscles.



Thys seconde table in so muche as it appertaineth to cuttyng by Anatomy, answereth in euery point to the fyrst. And thus turned on the one syde, he representeth to vs the very same muscles that the other table doeth. Yea, and in lyke maner as they were reherced, so vs in the fyrst, with also the seates of the bones easely to be perceued on the outsyde therof, beyng there not muche couered with fleshe, and for 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 aswel 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 the temple, and what soeuer is aboute thys halfe circle where the comyng forth of the sayd muscle of the temple is described, it is vterly without fleshe, onles some man lokyng very narrowly woulde saye the bone of the forehead coulde not by hys nature be all without fleshe, but to be compassed about with a thynne musculouse knyttynge. The whych as wel the thynne of the foreheade wythall: as the fleshye couerynge also we haue cleane cutte awaye.

B The ouerthwarde bone of the cheke is called in latyn, *os maxillare*. And the hole which you se at the end therof is the waye of hearyng. Thys is called the muscle of earyng, for it serueth to the chewyng of meat.

C The muscle that serueth to the mouyng of the chekes, and it groweth from the one chawke to the other. A muscle whych is on the left syde brought forth fro the neather chawke into the bone, that is lyke thys letter v.

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

G A muscle on the lefte syde bynnyng hys begynnyng from the vpper seate of the breste bone, and is implanted into the lower region of the gristle that is lyke a shylde, and although he lye vnder the muscle marked with f. yet he is somewhat sene by the syde therof.

HH A muscle from the vpper ryb of the shoulde, going vp to the bone whych is lyke thys letter v. whych when the fatte is taken away, & the outward ngyllar diligently cutte of, he is sene by the lower H. and from thence the H. aboute, sheweth the smale 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 implantyng hym selfe in the bone of the temple by the vpper chawke.

K & L The seconde muscle of them whych do moue the shoulde, & thys K. sheweth hys vpper parte, which lyteth 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 porcion of the muscle of the ryght syde presenteth hym selfe, but in the mynth table of the muscles, these muscles do moste euidently appeare on bothe the sydes vnder these letters T and A.

M The muscle lyfityng by the arme. This muscle is sene more clearly in the fourth fygure at T, and in the .r. at A and I 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 paineters are deceyued: whome I do wyll 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 wyl) the muscle (whych we wyl here note & sette) as it wers to the outward part of the cubyte.

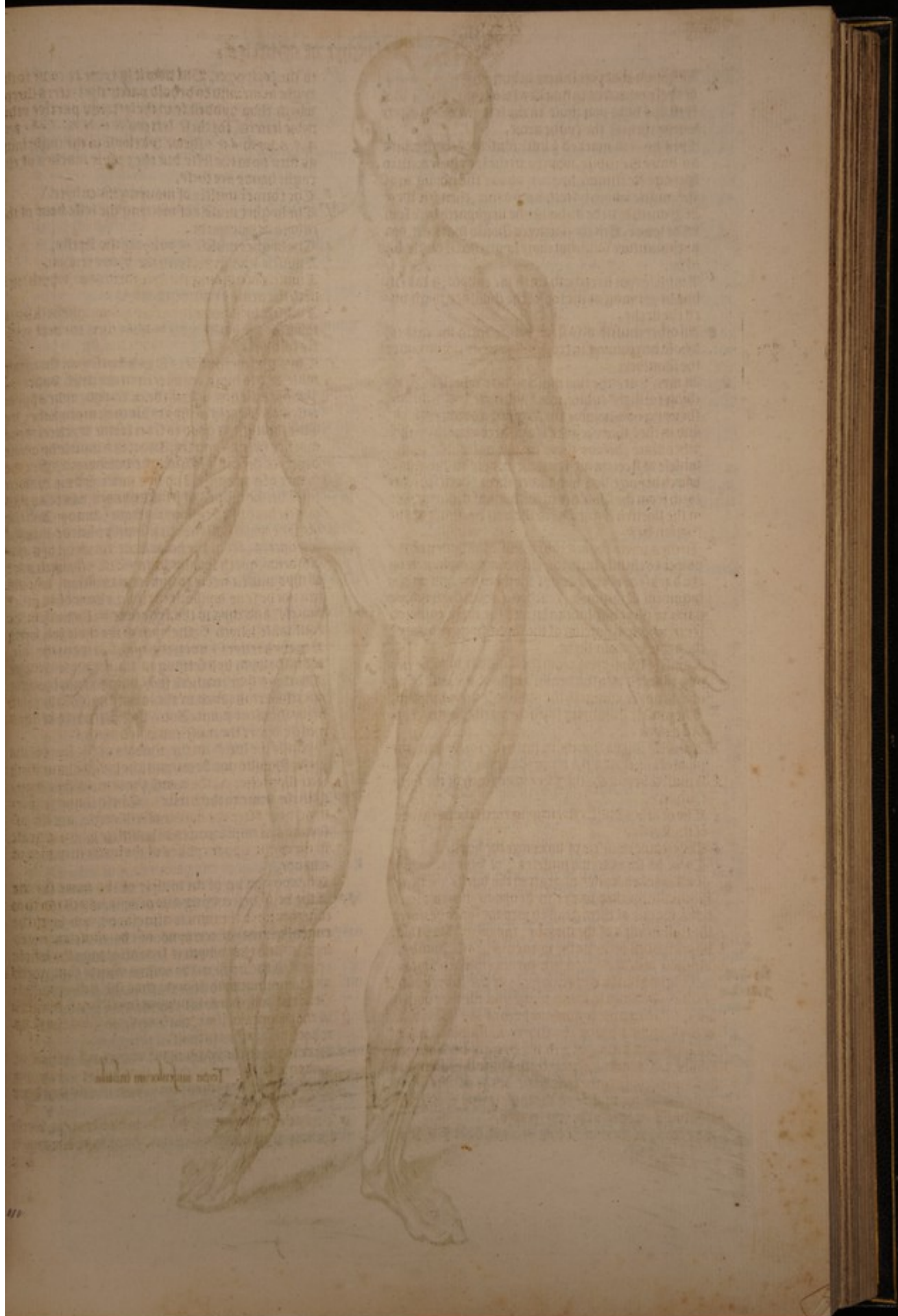
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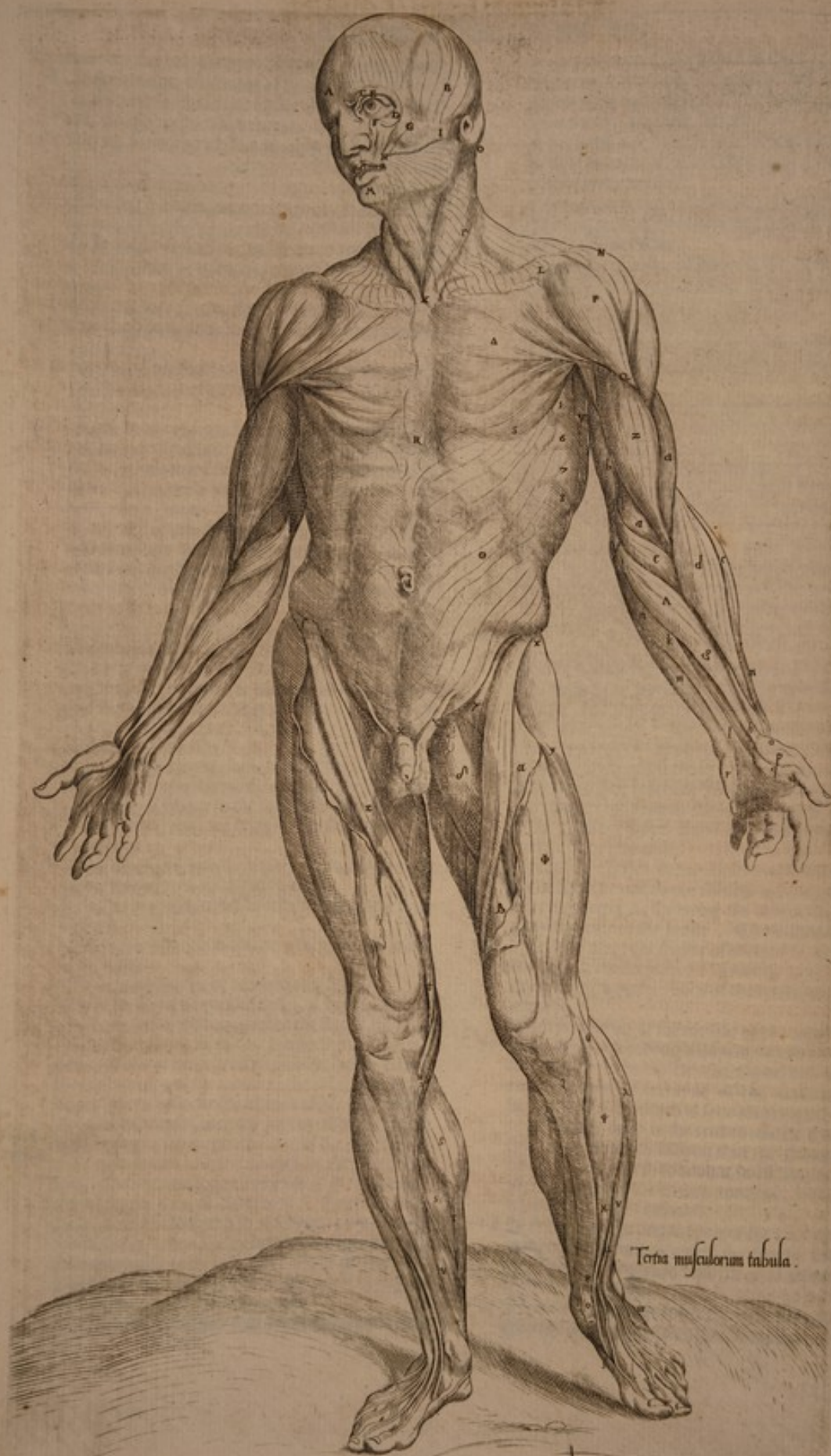
The seconde fygure of Muscles.

- N** Although that you se here in both the armes, many of these characters or markes folowynge. Yet I shal first open unto you those in the left arme, and afterwards them of the ryght arme.
- First by **N** is markede that muscle of them which do booke the cubite, whyche in the lyncely, semeth to sprynge forth more hygher, aboute the goring in of the muscle which lyfeth by þe arme, then þe there begynneth in dede although he begynneth here somewhat lower. But the paynters shoulde marke it, per paradventure somewhat more hygh then it oughte for to be.
- O** A muscle that stretcheth forth the cubyte, a taketh hys begynning at the top of the shoulder, nigh unto the necke.
- P** An other muscle also stretchynge forth the cubyte, whose begynning is from the neather rybbe vnder the shoulder.
- Q** At this seate the two muscles late reherced, stretching forth the cubite, come and mete both into one, shewynge now nomore the shap of a double muscle, and in that, that they swel forth here more then in any other place, besyde theyr fleshye parte, the thyrde muscle of stretchynge forth the cubyte is the cause, which beyng here hyd vnder them, both sprynge forth from the shoulder or the bone of the arme, and in the twelfth fygure, he is shewed by **X** and in the thyrten by **D**.
- R** In this parte the auctours and foundours of the power to thurst forth the cubyte are implanted on the backsyde of the bone of the elbow, and on the lpgament of the ioynt, reachynge forth the synovye parte of theyr implantacion into the thre cornered seate, which is porcion of the sayde bygger bone of the arme without fleshe.
- S** A muscle sprynge from the shoulder, whyche beyng planted into the neather ende of the lesse bone of the cubyte, byngeth the same lesse bone upward.
- T** The muscle stretchynge forth the wryste, with a forsed tendon.
- V** A muscle chiefly stretchynge forth the forefynger, the mydle fynger, and the ringfynger.
- X** A muscle beyng the chief stretcher forth of the lytle fynger.
- Y** The neather muscle stretchynge forth the backsyde of the wryste.
- Z** The neather muscle of bowynge the wryste.
- a.** There be shewed two muscles, of whome the hyghest marked with **a** is graft in the wryste, the nea-thermoste marked with **c** is deuyded into two tendons, the one of them grafted into the space between the first ioyntes of the thombe, the other into þe two upper spaces betwene the ioyntes of þe said thombe. By these nombres, is noted an ouerthwarte lpgament beyng on the outward seate of the cubyte and it is deuyded into so many rynges as they be nombres, 1. sheweth the lpgament both of the lesser 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 ligamentes belongynge only to the lesse bone of the cubyte.
- d** The seat of the muscle, or the muscle that byngeth the thombe nexte to the forefynger.
- e** The tendo of the muscle that turneth over þe thombe

to the forefynger. But now it is tyme to come to the ryght arme: and to behold partly the letters therein, which thou bydest se in the left: and partly other newe letters, for these letters **N** & **N** **P** **S** **T** **U** **V** **W** **X** **Y** **Z** and 4. 5. 6. with **a.** **b.** **c.** **d.** **e.** **f.** shewe lykewyse in the ryght hande as they do in the left: but the propre markes of the ryght hande are these.

- 2** The former muscle of mouynge the cubyte.
- f** The hygher muscle of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downward.
- g** The hygher muscle of bowynge the wryste.
- h** A muscle byngynge forth the brode tendon.
- i** A muscle occupynge the shoulder blade, which turneth the arme about outward.
- k** A muscle by whome the arme is brought backward toward the backe more hygher then the next muscle folowynge.
- I** This present muscle is shewed with **O** in the nyntieth table, and is more vncouered in the tenth vnder **O**. Yet bycause hys outward or seconde syde appeareth more 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 drawn forth by the toppes of þe backe bones, where as this muscle hath his begynning from **u** into **m**. And the outsyde which ascendeth a slope upward into the forepartes, from the holye bone toward hys implantacion, goeth from **m** into **n**. And **u** sheweth parte of this muscle nexte to hys implantacion, which can not be seene without cuttyng a wyde of an other muscle, and this is the syde that **N** sheweth in the first table, which **P** sheweth in the table folowynge. But this letter **O** vpon the ryght arme in the .vii. table sheweth hys setting in muche more clearly. The thyrde syde reacheth fro **u** into **n** which brought ouerthwart is layed in the lower angle of the roote of the shoulder point. And **i** sheweth parte of this muscle vnder the muscle marked with **L**.
- Δ** Bycause the lytle **Δ** in the shadow at the seate of the wryste shoulde not be ouermuche hyd, we haue there sette this letter **Δ**. shewynge the muscle that byngeth the arme to the wryste. These shapys proceeding here after the maner of a triangle, are the interfections or implantacions of a muscle which is graft in the ryght upper rybbes of the breste in maner of a hande.
- The sprynge by of the muscle of the inner skynne of the belly, descendynge a slope wyse, which goeth in together with the muscle aforesayde, and with the engraffynge of certayne of the muscles noted with **o**. And that which is seene all alonge the whole region of the belly, is the crooked muscle that goeth sydelonge, notwithstanding that the straight muscle of the belly doeth somewhat swell forth bycause of the thynnes of the crooked tendons, lykewyse as it doth before the cuttyng.
- z** Here is noted the begynning of the first muscle of mouynge the skynne which in the fygure folowynge you shal fynde marked with **z**. **z** is also seene here in the ryght thigh.
- z** A muscle byngynge forth the brode tendon, with the which all the muscles that beynne the thigh are





Tercia musculorum tabula.

The seconde figure of Muscles.

are compassed about, which also is the sytze of those that moue the thymne, & 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 .i.

¶ Portion of the nynt muscle of mouing the thymne, which we shall shewe in the fourth table with .o.

¶ The seuenth muscle of mouing the thymne couered with the thymne tendon of the sytze muscle of mouing the thymne.

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

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

¶ Here is sene parte of the seconde muscle of mouing the thygh, but the other parte is hpd with the sytze 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 thymne, which is here sene moste euidently on hys outsyde, but he appeareth nowhere on the ryght legge.

¶ There is sene in both the thyghes, the thyrd mouer of the thymne.

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

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

¶ In the ryght thygh is shewed the sytze muscle of mouing the thymne accordyng to the mynde of Galen, and .i. sheweth the later parte of thys muscle, where as .i. sheweth the later portion of the sytze muscle, 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 almost naked: that is to saye, in the seuenth, at thys letter .p. and in the eyght at .o. and .i. in the twelfth 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 thymne.

¶ Parte of the thymne without fleshe, but the inner ancle is priuaty marked with .x.

¶ A muscle in both the legges makynge the cause, & is nombred the fyrst of mouing the foote.

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

¶ The thynnest tendon of al the body, spryngynge fro the thyrd muscle of mouing the foote.

¶ The greatest muscle of setting forth the calfe of the legge, which is the fourth of mouing the foote. And although ye fynde not somtyme these letters .o. i. and suche lyke markes, yet therefore ye should not thynke somthyng left out or vnmaked, for so much as those letters .o. i. in the grauyng, are not vnlke to our latyn .o. i.

¶ A muscle bowynge the thyrd ioynt of the fore toes.

¶ A smale portion of the sytze muscle of mouing the foote.

¶ An ouerthwarte lygament comynge from the inner

anle and goynge dolone towarde the helle.

¶ A muscle bynnyng the great toe inwarde from the other toes, which is here moste euidently sene.

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

¶ In eyther legge there is noted a muscle placed in the foze seate of the thymne, and is þe sytze of the mouynge the foote.

¶ A muscle drawen forth to the lesser bone of þe legge, and is the seuenth in nombre of mouynge the foote.

¶ A muscle drawen forth vnder the muscle aforesaid, which is the eyght of mouynge the foote: the tendon of thys muscle with the tendon of the seuenth are sene vnder .z.

¶ The muscle of stretching forth the fore toes, and on the left syde of .o. is sene a portion of the muscle, implaned with a forked tendon vpon the bone of the foote, before the smalest toe, whiche is the nynt of mouynge the foote, and it shalbe sene more perfectly in the fourth table of muscles at thys letter .o.

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

¶ An ouerthwarte lygament lyng besyde the anle in the insteppe, that serueth both the bones of þe legge, and is marked in the left legge with .A. and in the right with .A.

¶ The vnter ancle, or the seate of the lesser bone of the legge: without fleshe.

¶ An ouerthwarte lygament goynge fro the lesse bone perceptynge to the helle.

¶ A muscle which is the author & geuer of power to bynnyge awaie the lytle toe from the other toes.

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

Thys present table, shewynge forth the former parte of the body, dyffe-
reth fro the fyrst table of muscles,
in that, that it sheweth the muscles
to haue bene made of fleshe, coue-
rynges, & that it sheweth also cer-
taine muscles of the face vncouered fro theyr fat-
nelle, and that it geueth vs also a more exquisite
knowledge of the muscles, then dyd the two fyrst ta-
bles. And as for the thymne coueryng, which ye see
in the face & the necke of thys fygyre and þe strykes
which are drawen in the muscles, which might hy-
der poure knowledge, ye shall vnderstande them,
there chiefly to be sette to helpe the painters and the
grauers in theyr propozitions, for by them, is had
therpyesse knowledge of the bones, with the vse of
euery muscle, & haupynge this rule before theyr eyes,
they shall knowe whe they ought to make any mus-
cle lenger or shorter, eyther swellynge forth out-
warde, or pressed together inwarde.

¶ Sheweth certain strenght lynes brought along the
fothead with the muscle of the fothead, and of the
skynne of the nose thpylles.

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

C.iiii. of the

The thyde feyre of muscles.

- of the latyne men are called *fibrae*.
- C** The muscle lyfing by the eye lydde.
- E** The muscle drawyng downe the eye lydde.
- F** A myetting together of the muscles of the eye one in the other, alongest the eye lydde.
- F** A muscle goryng wth hys halfe parte to the wyng of the nose, and wth hys other parte to the upper lyde. And truly as the diuersitie of the muscles of thynne skynnes in the lypes, cannot be fully set fourth; so also I will not cōbe the face, whych shall appere darke ynough of it, wth a multitude of characters or letters.
- C** The bale of the cheeke, or the foreparte of the chaw bone, betwene the eare & the eye, beyng cleane wth out fleshe.
- H** A muscle cōpyng downe from the balles of the chekes, pertaynyng properly to the upper lyde.
- I** The begynnyng of the muscle of the chaw, whych I will not describe, nor hvd wth the brode muscle that I will euen nexte speake of.
- T** A muscle beyng of a fleshe couerpyng, whych is the chiefe of mouyng of the mouth, the lypes, and the former skynne of the necke, and it cleaueth here to the body on both sydes. The other parte of hys fleshe couerpyng whych is not made fleshe, beyng cut from the bodye.
- K & L** And that whych pertayneth to the gorynges 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, ngye vnto the seate of the canell bone, whose thynne skynne ascendeth directly bywarde vnto **H**, from **L** to **N** is shewed parte of the beginning, out of p region of the other seate, begynnyng from the seate of the canell bone, and of the height of the shoulder, whose traucted or ouerthwarted thynne skynnes be stretched bywarde into the forepartes. Furthermore albeit that the same parte of the muscle, which is in the after seate of the backe of the necke, is not sene, neuertheless
- O** set at the roote of the eare, sheweth as it maye be, the traucted thynne skynnes, creppng frō thence. wherfore, in describyng the sydes of thys muscle, you muste thynke the first 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 distaunce betwene the muscle of the lefte syde and the other on the ryght syde.
- P** The muscle lyfing 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**, springeth forth hys graspyng or fastenyn place that he standeth in.
- Q** 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 wth **A**, and wth the other characters or markes also aboute hym as he is here. **K** sheweth parte of hys begynnyng vnto **L**, byngyng 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 synowethynges of the muscle descēdyng croked and sydelong on the belly, to the syde of p lier, by gristle.
- S** But **S**, signifieth the fleshe parte of the muscle, goryng by hymselfe from the synch and the seventh gristle of the rybbes, bycause of the croke or syde, longe descēdyng muscle of the belly. And **Q** sheweth the place wherin thys present muscle is graste into the arme, betwene the lyfters by of the same, marked wth **P**, and the syll of mouyng the cubyte marked wth **R**. Furthermore yf thou be mynded to beholde the sydes therof, and the graspyng in, of hys thynne skynnes, loke vpon the table folowyn, and you shall se p engraspyng of hym at **T**, **Q**, & **T**, which yf ye ioyne the markes or letters of that a thys together, you maye measure forth after thys maner the .v. sydes of thys muscle. The first from **K** to **L**. The seconde from **K** to **R**. The thyde from **L** to **Q**. The fourth from **R** to **T** whych the table folowynge doeth shewe, although it be hvd in thys table wth the brode insecion 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 downe warde.
- 5.6.7.8** Wth these nombrs are shewed the insecions or ingraspynges of the seconde muscle of mouyng the breste, & they are implanted into p rybbes, whole region syth it is expressed wth these nombrs, you maye perfectly gather the hyghest parte of hys insecion to be in the fyfth rybbe.
- G** The sydelong muscle of the belly descēdyng, whych wth hys felowe couereth all the whole seate of the belly and also the great region of the breste. The cōpyng forth of thys present muscle is shewed wth the nombrs, wth the which also are signified the insecions of the seconde muscle mouyng the breste, but **R** to **X** sheweth a whyte lyne whych can not be otherwyse set forth wth a synple colour. It were muche better yf euery parte of the fygure were set forth wth thei owne proper colours, to the ende that by suche expression, one parte myght be distinguished from another, as the fleshe from the skynne which should be here performed yf it were not more sumptuous then maye wel be bozne of the poore byers or sellers.
- X** Thys is the yeard, (hys ouer skynne called *preputium* byng take awaye) on whome is drawen a straght lyne shewyng the ioynyng together of both the bodyes, whych beyng in the table folowyn cut away, is shewed at **Y**, but the moste clere vnderstandynge of all those thynges, you shall learne in the laste table of muscles.
- Y** The fede vessels beyng yet couered wth the skyn: wth the skynne of the belly called *peritonium* doth bynge forth.
- Z** The former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.
- A** The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.
- B** In the myde of the arme **A** is hvd appoyntyn the muscle that thrusteth forth the cubyte, takyn hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder point.
- C** The muscle wth p forked tendon, thrustyn forth the wreste.
- D** The muscle that byngeth p lesse bone of the cubyte bynght





The fourth fygure of Muscles.

- hpyght implanted at the neather ende of the same
- The upper muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the cubite downewarde.
 - Δ A muscle beyng one of the two boughers of the two boughers of the wreste implanted at the backe of the hande before the synger, and sheweth hys begynnyng, sheweth the comyng forth of the tendon from the belly of the muscle, sheweth the seat of the muscle, wherto a negliget cutter, should appere to be the ende of the seate.
 - Π The muscle that bynggeth forth the brode tendon of the hepyght of the hande whose heade is shewed wth ^h and ^k sheweth the begynnyng of the tendon, but ^l sheweth the place where the tendon begynneth fyrst to spede.
 - The other muscle of boughyng the wreste, here also in the darke is sene a porcion of the muscles, wherof the one bynggeth hys tendons to the wreste, and the other to the thombe.
 - The fyrst space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe without fleshe.
 - The muscle of carpyng awaye the thombe farrest from the fore synger.
 - The chiefe muscle of the two, that bougheth the fyrste bone of the thombe.
 - The muscle of mouyng the lytle synger fardest fro the other, and in the next table folowing he is marked wth ^x.
 - Σ In the ryght legge is noted the fyrst mouer of the shynne, whose begynnyng is marked wth ^h and ^h shewyng the begynnyng of hys tendon, and ^h shewyng hys implantacion, but thys marke 2. shewe the insercion of the seconde muscle mouyng the shynne, and 3. sheweth the ingraftyng of the thyde.
 - The fyrte muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose begynnyng is noted wth ^x and ^h sheweth ^h seate where he leaueth to be fleshe, and he is brought after the maner of a couering roude about ^h greatnes of the thygh, nor we could not otherwise expresse this tendon or couering 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 tozne couering, that the cuttyng therof myght shewe somewhat of his shape, and what so euer remaineth on the outsyde at the unequallynne 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 nor letre to the seuenth of mouyng the shynne, because he is yet al couered vnder the fyrth, although ^h myght well waue shewed hym, syth the thynne coueryng of the fyrth muscle is not so thynk 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 ^h sheweth chieflly the kernels therew, also the place where the kernels be from whom we haue cutte the vessels that goto the legge.
 - The eyght muscle of mouyng the eyght.
 - The seconde muscle of mouyng the shynne, whose

- tendon is shewed by thys harracter or fygure 2.
- 2. x. Parte of the shynne bone without fleshe, but ^h p^ris^uatly noteth the inner ancle.
 - The fyrth muscle of mouyng the fote, whose comyng forth ^h doth shewe and ^h sheweth the begynnyng of hys tendon, whose procedyng is manifest ynough, without puttyng of any letter: ^h sheweth as it were the place of hys insercion.
 - The seuenth muscle of mouyng the fote.
 - The tendon of a muscle of thryshyng out the great toe.
 - The muscle that putteth forth the foure smale toes
 - The muscle of byngyng the great toe inwarde fro the other toes.
 - An ouerthwart lygamet put before the seate of the shynne and beyng cut he is turned towarde ^h syde.
 - The tendon of the forked muscle beyng the wyth of mouyng the fote.
 - The fyrst of mouyng the fote.
 - The fourth of mouyng the fote.
 - The longest and the thynnest tendon, brought from the thyde muscle of mouyng the fote.
 - The muscle of mouyng the thyde bone of the fore 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 before 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, wyle the bones maye be sene bare in the foreparte of the face.
- I The muscle of the temple, whose begynnyng is somewhat lyke to an halfe circle: beyng set forth wth ^A.
 - The bitter seate of the bone vnder the eye without fleshe.
 - Δ The muscle of the chaw, hys begynnyng is shewed wth ^E at the place of eatyng, and wth ^F by ^h care, 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 insercis.
 - E.F. Forthermore yf thou wylt lyken thys to a triangle: thou mayest coniecture and thynke that ^E ^F ^G do shewe to thee the angles or corners.
 - H The smale synowe of the lesse roote, of the thyde payre of synowes of ^h brayne, goyng by thys waye to the musculous knyttyng together of ^h forehead.
 - I A smale synowe of the sayd roote ioynted at the upper lyppe goyng to the outwarde seate of ^h wyng of the nose.
 - K A gristell in whome the left bone of the nose dothe ende.
 - L The lesse wyng of the nose, endyng and lpyng at the vntermoste point of the sayd gristell betwene ^K and ^L and at the inner shynne of the nose styll where certayne couering lygamentes be taken away, ther appeareth forth the inner muscle of ^h wyng of the

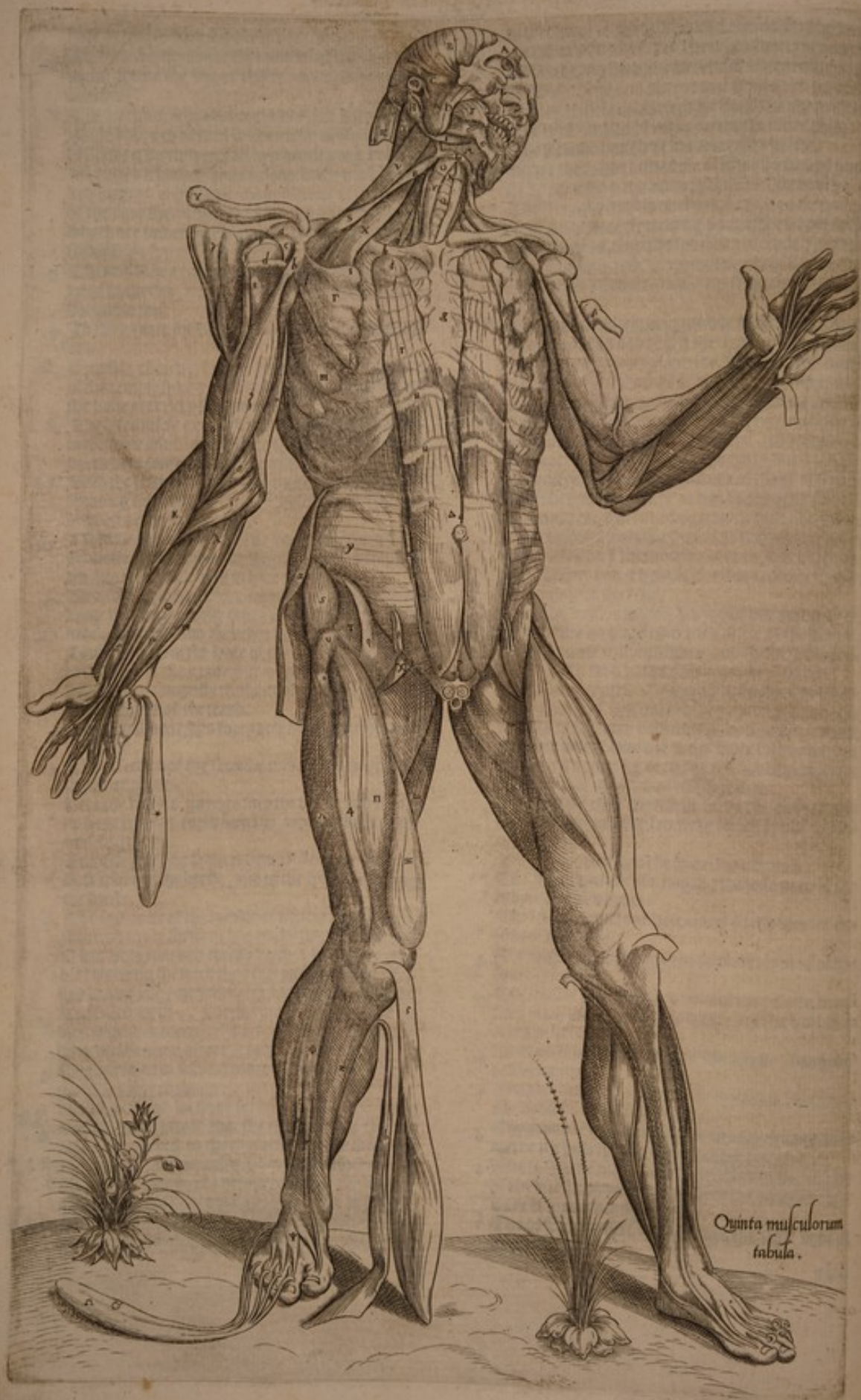
C, b. nose

The fourth figure of Muscles.

- nose, which is deep thynne.
- M** A muscle being one of the mouers of the chekes comyng from the vpper chaue, and grafte into the neather.
- N** The left muscle proper to the neather lyppe, whose whole bodde is declared wth lesse difficultie then to shewe it by cuttyng, all hys diuisions & neitv conuerpings whych thynge is sene in the muscle marked wth **M**. and aboue thaposition of **O**. the hole of the eare sheweth hym selfe. As also the karnels whych are vnder the eare: do as it were expresse and shewe thys fygure of letter **O**.
- O** There is sene a porcion of β muscle, although somewhat darkened, whych draweth the neather chaue downward.
- P** In thys seate the bone is sette, shewynge the shape of **v**.
- Q** A muscle comyng fro the goyng forth of the bone of the temple lyke a narrow bypge, and graft into the bone after thys fygure **v**.
- R** The left muscle goyng from the neather chaue into the bone lyke **v** and there implated, whose felow doeth here somewhat appere also.
- S.T.** Both the left and the ryght muscles of the bones shewynge lyke thys **v** fygure, descendyng from the hyghest of the byeste bone.
- V.V.** A thynne and a longe muscle comyng from β vppermoste rybbe vnder the shoulde, and is implanted into the bone whych is lyke thys fygure **v**.
- U** A muscle securyng to the mouyng of the heade takynge hys begynnyng from the bone of the byeste marked with **X**. and the other parte marked with **T**. Comyng from the seate of the canell bone ryghe to the bone of the byeste, but \approx sheweth hys infercio where as he compasseth about al the whole proccesse of the heades of the teath.
- X** The canell bone, hys foze parte beyng muche wth out fleshe.
- Y** The infercion of the seconde muscle of mouyng the shoulde point.
- Z** Here the vessels goynge into the heade, and the synowes runnyng forth into the arme do darken the muscle greatly.
- A** A muscle comyng from the canell bone, graft in the first rybbe of the byeste, and is the first of mouyng the byeste.
- B** The foze parte of the muscle of liffing vp the arme, the tenth table sheweth hys backe parte as yet hvd in hys seate, marked chiefly wth Δ but the next table folowynge sheweth thys foze parte deliuered fro hys spryngynge forth turnyng backward, where he is marked wth γ . Furthermore ϵ & δ describe in thys fygure a manifest parte of the muscle of liffing vp the arme, after the maner of a triangle.
- C** The infercion of lettynge place of the muscle β byng geth the arme to the byeste marked in β ryght arme wth **Q** & **T**. and we haue set also Δ vpon the same muscle, to the intent that the carracters or signes maye be referred to the carracters of the table before, vnto the whych table **K.L.** & **R.** do also serue.
- K.L.R.** The bone of the byeste deliuered from the begynnyng of the muscle of byngynge the arme to β byest.
- 2.3.4** The seconde, thyrde, and fourth of the rybbes of the byeste, to whome the other folow after in order, and

- in the space of those the outwarde muscles betwene the rybbes do mete, but the lynes brought into the rybbes beyng on the left syde of the carracters, do shewe the bones of the rybbes deliuered fro the gristils, & these carracters be wrytten on the gristils.
- I** The first muscle of mouyng the shoulde point.
- J** The seconde muscle of mouyng the byeste.
- K** Vnder the ryght arme hole μ is set shewynge β muscle by the whych the arme is drawen downward.
- L** The streyght muscle on the right syde of the rymppe of the belly, here clumynge vp hygher wth hys synowes thynnes, then the sydelong ascendyng muscle.
- M** The oblique or sydelong muscle of the belly, whych we haue here made to turne vp from the belly, backward.
- N** The oblique ascendyng muscle of the belly, compassyng about (as you se) all the seate of thys syde of the belly, whych μ & ν and the lyne brought by the lower seate of thys syde of the belly to β bone aboue β pnyu mebyes, do in maner encopasse & enclose.
- P** Porcion of the oblique or sydelong muscles of the belly comyng downward and leauynge at the whyt lyne apperyng on the belly, but γ properly signyfeth the makynge and ful shape of β yard, whych beyng cut awaye at the bone aboue the pnyu mebyes, where he begynneth fyrste to hange downward flaggyng, and the two bygger holes lyke cyrcles be β two bodyes of hym, but the finale cyrcle beyng vnder hym, is the waye comon both to the byrne and the sede.
- Q** The sede vessels whych I dyd not purpose to haue shewed here no more then the muscle of the stones, whych bycause it shoulde haue and shewe a diuerstie from the sayd vessels, we haue set γ thereon.
- R** The former muscle of mouyng the cubyte to whose fleshe parte of hys inward begynnyng I haue not put to any carracte because the sayd muscle can not be taken awaye here no: in the table folowynge, but the spaces apperyng betwene the two begynnynge is the bone of the arme or the shoulde.
- S** The muscle that stretcheth forth the cubyte who hath hys begynnyng from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulde.
- T** The hynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.
- U** The vpper muscle of byngynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downward.
- V** The lenger muscle of byngynge β lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- W** The muscle of folowynge the seconde toyntes of the foure fyngers.
- X** The muscle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, stretched forth and bowynge the wyeste γ is the head and Δ his infercion.
- Y** Another muscle of bowynge the wyeste, hangynge downward.
- Z** A muscle bowynge outward the first space betwene the toyntes of the lytle fyngar.
- A** Thys muscle hangynge downe, byngeth away outward the lytle fyngar from thother fyngers.
- B** Here is sene an ouerthwarde lygamet in the insyde of the wyeste metynge it and wth the tendons thys waye creepynge beyng couered.
- C** The bygger muscle of bowynge the first bone of the thombe.

Here



Quinta musculorum
tabula.

The fyfth fygure of Muscles.

- ^a Here hāgeth downe a muscle by whose benefyte the thombe is remoued farrest from the foresynger.
- ^a The brode tendon of the hygeest parte of the hande comyng forth wth hys tendon and hāgng downe in the ryght hande from the toppes of the foure fingers, furthermore here in the palme of both the hādes are certayn tendons yclothed with synnye couerynge, and brought forth to the fyngers.
- ^u The seconde muscle of mouyng the thggh.
- ^v The fyrst muscle of mouyng the thggh.
- ^l The knyttynge of the holy bone to the ryght syde frō the whych we haue cut the fyrst and the syxth of mouyng the synnye bone.
- ^e Xpith thys carracter & both the bitter processe and the greater seate of the thggh are descrybed.
- ^o The .ix. muscle of mouyng the synnye bone, whose begynnynge comyng frō the vpper ioyne of the hyppie bone, is marked wth ^e & sheweth the begynnynge of hys tendon, but ^e sheweth the seate where the tendon of thys muscle doth spynge to gether wth the tendons, whych are vnderneath.
- ^e The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thggh.
- ⁷ The syxth muscle of mouyng the thggh.
- ^v In the lefte thggh is the ryght muscle of mouyng the same marked wth ^v.
- ^o The fyfth that serueth to the mouyng of the thggh.
- ^x The seconde of mouyng the synnye bone.
- ^u The eyght of mouyng the synnye bone.
- ^o The seuenth muscle of mouyng the synnye, and he is marked in the ryght thggh because he is there best sene.
- ^{2.3.} The fyrst muscle of mouyng the synnye, but 3. sheweth the syxth of mouyng the synnye.
- ⁴ The syxth muscle of mouyng the fote, hangyng frō hys insercion wth ^h two before rehered, but in the left legge is sene ^h fyrst of mouyng the fote, wth a porcion of the insercion of thys syxth muscle of mouyng the fote, and thys carracter ^e appointeth this insercion and ⁵ sheweth the other insercion.
- ⁷ The seuenth muscle of mouyng fote.
- ^{8.9} A part of the synnbone wythout fleshe frō whose out syde the syxth muscle of mouyng the fote is taken awaye but ⁹ doeth onely shewe the inner ancle.
- ⁷ The muscle of thrustyng forth ^h foure smale toes, ¹⁰ sheweth hys spynnyng forth, but ¹¹ sheweth his seate where he sendeth forth hys porcion, whych we wyll nombze in the place of the nynth muscle of mouyng the fote, and we haue marked hym here wth ^o.
- ¹² The seate of the muscle marked wth ^v and here spynge forth foure tendons by the which the foure smale toes be stretched out, ¹³ before rehered sheweth the nynth of mouyng the fote, who puttereth forth wth hys insercion ^u a forked tendon noted with ¹³.
- ¹⁴ The muscle of thrustyng forth the great toe.
- ¹⁵ The eyght muscle of mouyng the fote.
- ¹⁶ The seconde muscle of mouyng the fote, we haue not marked the other whiche be in the hynder seate of the synnye, bycause they are here all one wth ^h thre tables before.

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



- ^A Hole through whome the smale synnōw of the thyrde payre of synnōwes of the bryayne go to the muscle of the foreheade.
- ^B The muscle of the temple.
- ^C Here is a great porcion of the cheke bone cutte awaye, bycause you should the better see the ioyntyng together of the bone of the temple and the chaw bone marked wth ^D.
- ^E A hole through whome a braūche of the thyrde payre of veynes of the bryayne is brought forth to the vpper lyppe and the wynges of the nose.
- ^F A brode muscle brought from the vpper chaw bone to the neather, seruyng to the motions of the chekes.
- ^G Both the synnōwes perceyued at thys carracter be brought forth to the neather lyppe, but the vpper seate of thys carracter sheweth the spongyous substance of both the lyppes.
- ^{H. I.} The muscle ^h draweth the neather chaw bone warde: and eche of the carracters by hym selfe, noteth epyther the belly of hys muscle by them selfe, in whole myddle parte of the bellys: a part of the muscle is sene wythout fleshe.
- ^K Porcion of the muscle of mouyng the heade, comyng from the bone of the breste, and the canell bone, and graft in thre procedynges of the teates.
- ^L A bone lyk thys fygure.
- ^M The fyrst and the seconde muscle of the tounge descending from the bone called Hyoides.
- ^N The gryffell of the throte lyke a shelde yet couered wth the muscles whych shalbe hereafter descrybed.
- ^O The ryght muscle of two, comyng from ^h bone lyke ^v and graft in the gryffell lyke a shelde.
- ^P The muscle of the ryght syde of the museler which do comē from the bone of the breste lyke a shelde, & graft in the gryffell of the throte, and at the outsyde of thys muscle is sene a thrustyng together of the arteries of the necke, wth the inner baynes of the necke and the syxte payre of synnōwes of the bryayne.
- ^Q The foreseate of the sharpe arterie.
- ^{R. S.} A muscle seruyng to the bone whych is lyke thys fygure, spynnyng forth from the vpper rybbe of the shoulde. And epyther of thys carracters do signyfy by hym selfe epyther of the bellys of hym a the myddel parte of these is parte of thys muscle not muche vnlyke the substance of a tendon.
- ^{T.} Porcion of the seconde payre of muscles that moue the heade.
- ^{V.} The thyrde muscle of mouyng the shoulde point.
- ^Y Here we haue taken awaye the canell bone, frō the bone of the breste at the ryght syde, byryng yet adsyred to the toppe of the shoulde, and keepyng to hym the muscle, whych is the fyrst of mouyng the breste and is marked wth ^z.
- ^a The toppe of the shoulde or the hygher proces of the shoulde point.
- ^b The inner or lower procedyng of the shoulde point.
- ^c The fourth peculiar lygament of thys ioynt, ascendyng frō the lower parte of ^h heygth of ^h shoulde.
- ^d A rounde lygament goryng from the toppe of the lower processe, or the mydde of the shoulde point, & graft in the foreseate of the vtter heade of the shoulde, and is the fyrst of thys ioynt.
- ^e Another rounde lygament from the hygher seate of the

C. vi. of the

The fyfth fygure of Muscles.

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

f In thys seate the two lpgamentes marked with .d. ioyne thei sydes together, makinge the shape of an ouerthwarte lpgament, and thrusting forth the outer heade of the former muscle of bowyng the cubyte, and is marked shortly here after with 2.

2 The bone of the breste to whome all the gristils of the seuen upper rybbes of eyther syde be knytte.

b The first rybbe of the breste, the other rybbes with thei space betwene, are evidently perceaued and nedene helpe of cartacters.

I The first muscle of mouyng the shoulder. **h** hewe the begynnyng of thys muscle fashioned lyke a hande, euen as the muscle which lyeth vnderneath him noted with m. **l** heweth the tendon of thys present muscle. **k** k. hewe 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 ryght upper rybbes of the breste.

v The strepght muscle of the ryght syde of the belly, and **h** heweth the fleshy begynnyng of hym, lyke a triangle and **o** noteth the synowe begynnyng of thys muscle shapynge almoste al the whole muscle, and al the space betwene fro **p** pertaynyng to **q** the straght muscle of the belly do touche together with thei tumer syde, but in al this seat aboute **r** or aboute the nquell vpwarde, the hygher these muscles cyle together the more they are sepearete from eche other, but **s** heweth also the synowe thynnes of the oblique muscles of the belly knyt together in thys parte at the ouerthwart muscle.

p Thys lyne doeth synnyshe the fleshy parte of the strepght muscle, which is the laste portion of hys infection in any man, as ye maye well perceauie in the fourth table at thys cartacter.

q Here in thys space from **v** vnto **h** is shewed the tendon or thynne coueryng of the strapt muscle of the belly lyke to that part of the Ape, or parte of the vnslehy muscle, but **h** heweth the fleshy seate of thys muscle graffe in the first and the secnde rybbe of the breste.

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

a Thys lyne sheweth a small portion of the oblique ascendyng muscle, and he is here thrust together to the ouerthwart muscle of the belly, so that onles suche a fygure were there left, he could not in the cutting be deliuered from the ouerthwart muscle, **r** heweth the sayd ouerthwart muscle.

s The oblique ascendyng muscle turned backward from the belly.

t Portion of the seide vessels. But those thre lyke synowe cyrcles at the roote of the strapt muscles myghe **u** hewe here the same as they dyd in the nexte table before, that is to saye the construction and nature of the peard when it is cut awaye.

v The foreparte of the muscle of lpytng vp the arme is here turned ouer.

w There is also left on the left arme, parte of the infection of the muscle lpytng vp the arme.

x Parte of the shoulder without fleshe apcaryng be-

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

y The former muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

z A muscle beyng the causer of thrustyng forth the cubyte whole begynnyng springeth forth fro the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder.

a The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.

b The upper muscle of them that put the lesse bone of the arme downewarde.

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

d The muscle of bowyng the secnd bone of the foure fingers. **e** heweth hys begynnyng vnder the muscle beyng peculiar to the lesse bone of the cubyte marked with **f**. which is hynde, and **g** heweth the distribution of thys muscle into foure fleshy partes, which afterwarde degenerate into seueral tendons.

h The ouerthwart lpgament of the insyde of the wrist, deuyded by a linge insition, and turned downe eyther syde to the sydewarde. **i** Forthemoze **j** heweth the first muscle of bowyng the first bone of the thombe, but **k** heweth the muscle by whose benefyt the first topnt of the lytle finger is bowed outward. But as touchyng to the order of the foure tendons of bowyng the secnde bone of the foure smale fingers, all thynge is here sufficiently sene, yet neuertheless we haue in the meane space **l** fixed this letter **l** to the declaration of the first finger & the lytle finger.

m Here the muscle somewhat appeareth that boweth the thyrde bone of the foure tocs.

n A portion of the muscle of bowyng the thyrde space betwene the topntes of the thombe, which appereth more evidently in the left cubyte.

o A muscle stretchyng forth the bygger bone of the cubyte, by whome the wrist is turned.

p The secnde muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

q Here appereth darckly the heade of the thyghe goyng vnder the bowt of the hypppe, and compassed aboute with a lpgament, but **r** is set chiefflye in thys place to shewe the necke of the thyghe.

s The great or outward procelle of the thyghe.

t The seuenth or mouyng the thyghe.

u The syde of mouyng the thyghe.

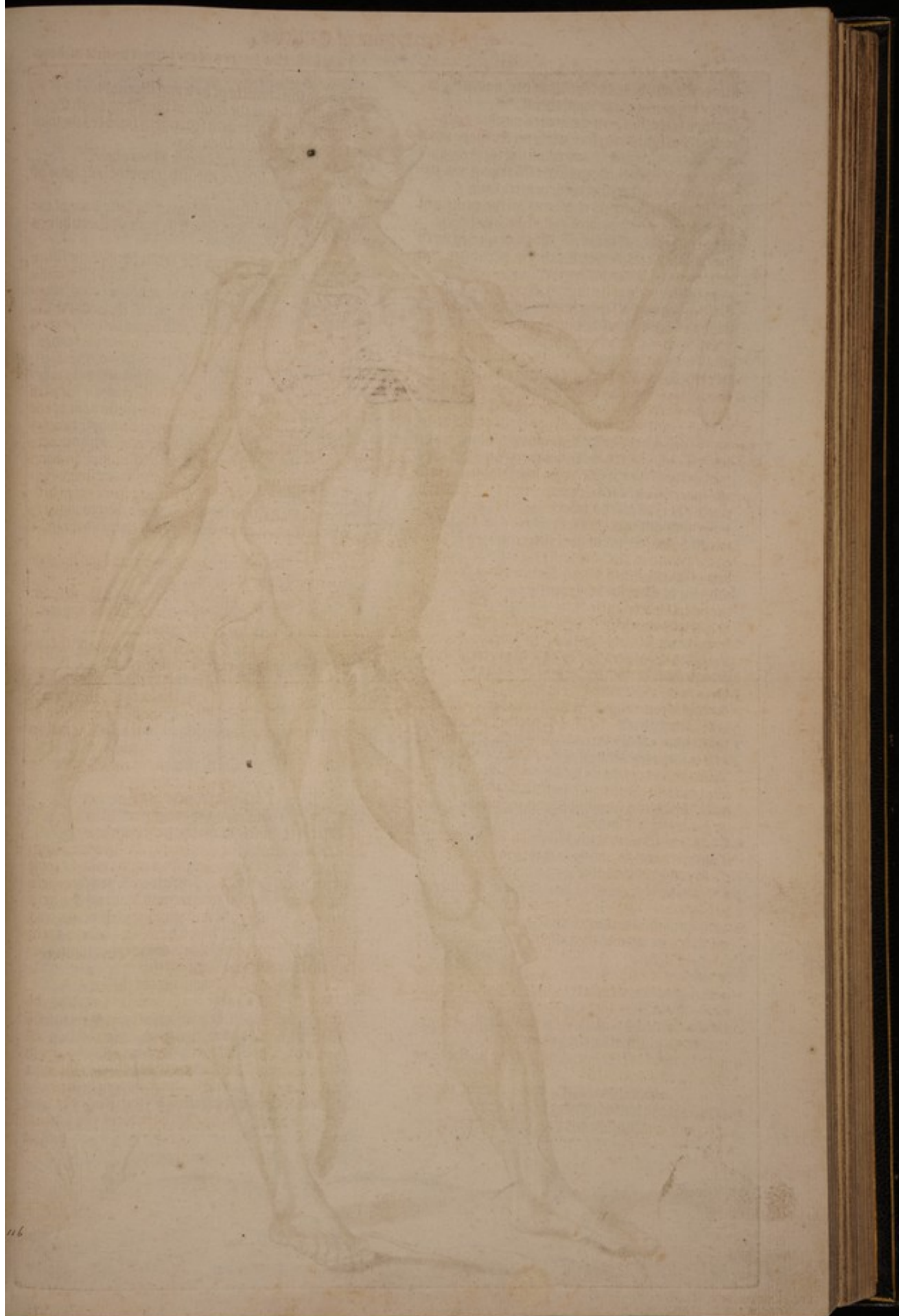
v The eyght of mouyng the thyghe.

w The fyfte muscle of mouyng the thyghe.

x The seuenth muscle of mouyng the shyne. **y** heweth hys brode begynnyng, springyng from the roote of the great procelle of the thygh, and at **z** he endeth into a brode tendon, comred and aduocited with the tendons of the eyght and nynth muscle of mouyng the shyne, and thys lyne where **4** is, endeth in the forsyde of the thyghe, where as the eyght muscle begynneth first to go vnder hym.

z The eyght muscle of mouyng the shyne.

11 Thys heweth also the eyght muscle of mouyng the shyne, but he priuatyly heweth the bought in who the nynth muscle of mouyng the shyne doth settell hym selfe, which hangeth forth here marked with **o** and the eyght muscle doeth make the great seate of the bowt, the seuenth shapeth but onely so muche portion of hym as is stretched forth from the lyne marked with **4** vnto the shadowe of the seuenth muscle





Sexta musculorum tabula.

The sixth figure of Muscles.

- muscle, so that you shall understande this bone to
ryse from bothe the muscles.
- Here hangeth out the secōde muscle of mouyng the
thymme.
- In this thymme on the fore parte, the bone of the
thymme is sene cleue without fleshe, for of al the mus-
cles comyng to hym, here remaine no mo but the
muscle of stretchyng forth & great toe marked with
7. On whose tendon you maye see wyrtten this 7.
- The seuenth muscle of mouyng the foote.
- The eynth of mouyng the foote.
- The great fleshy lūmpe put on the upper seate of
the foote which is deuyded into foure fleshy partes,
byngyng forth the foure tendons of mouyng the
great toe and the thre toes nexte towarde the out-
syde.
- Here this muscle is caste downe whych stretcheth forth
the foure finale toes, with his portion, also before re-
herled to be in steede of the nyynth muscle of mouyng
the foote, where on you se wyrtten 6. I haue sette no
carracter on the muscles occupying the backe seate
of the thymme, bycause they both in nobre and order,
are all one with those in the tables before. And for
this occasiō also you so lyke wyse brynmarked, as well
the places of the thymme as of the hinder bone of the
legge bare without fleshe whych you haue also lear-
ned in the sayd former tables.

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

- T**he heade of this syxte table is tur-
ned ouer backward, and it sheweth
the neather chawe to be deuyded in
myddes of the thymme and brought
to eether syde of the heade.
- Here we haue cut awaye a porcion
of the cheke bone, but sheweth the insertiō of the
muscle of the temple into the sharpe procelle of the
neather chawe.
- And sheweth the sayde sharpe procelle of the nea-
ther Jawe.
- The lefte parte of neather chawe.
- A muscle bydyng hym selfe in the mouthe, whych
is graft in the mydde of the neather chawe where he
is brothest.
- The couer of the thymme ppye hangyng at the ende of
the rulle of the mouthe.
- The lefte carnell not muche vnylike an almon, set
at the best seate of the wynde ppye.
- The tonges, but the upper parte of the carracter
endeth with the coueryng of the wynde ppye.
- In this place are myngled together manye mus-
cles seruyng to the mouynges of the heade and
the necke.
- Here hangeth from his begynnyng the muscle
that draweth the neather Jawe downwarde.
- The thirde mouyng of the shoullder.
- A carnell growyng at the lefte side of the roote of
the wynde ppye.
- The sharpe arterye where by the voyce or sounde
is made.
- This heape of vessels and sinowes stretched forth
with their sydes to the sharpe arterye, althoughe

- the sicke muscles of mouyng the backe doe some
what there shewe them selues.
- Soth it is expedient to this seate of the brest, and
the necke lyke to that whiche is shewed in the ta-
ble folowynge, we haue by consyderacion thought
good to expresse this muscle, whych is lyke to the
muscle of a dogge, whych Galen doeth speake of:
whych haupng hys begynnyng from the ouerthwart
processe of the topites of the necke marked with
Q. is brought furthermore fleshy vnto the fourth
rybbe where he is marked with P. and endyng in a
thymme 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 shoullder, whych is the secōde of mouyng the
breste. The bone of the breste is here sene without
position of letter, and so are the rybbes with theyr
spaces betwene, with the outward muscles betwene
the rybbes also.
- And that you may them seuerally the better under-
stande, signifieth the bone of the thyrde rybbe T.
the gristill of the sayde thyrde rybbe, and the out-
warde muscle betwene the rybbes set in the space
betwene the thyrde and the secōde rybbes, whose
thymme skynne is borne downe to the fyrst partes, X.
doeth shewe the outwarde muscle betwene the ryb-
bes, and it is sene betwene the gristills of the second
and the thyrde rybbes whose thymme skynnes be ca-
pped vpwarde into the forepartes.
- The arterye and the wayne vnder the bone of the
breste bone downwarde growyng out to the upper
parte of the belly.
- The ouerthwart muscle of the belly whome the en-
des of the rybbes, and the region of the holy bone
fastened to the lefte syde, do perfectly circumscribe,
but sheweth the feat where the tendon of a muscle
slope wyse also ndyng, doth mosse stubberly growe
to the ouerthwart muscle of the belly, before he can
clymme to the strapt muscle, sheweth sharpnes
whych the knyttyng together of the oblique mus-
cle with the ouerthwart doeth begyn, as the strapt
muscles about the seate of the navel, do open or gape
towarde the breste bone together.
- The hoole, whiche in men geueth waye to the seade
vessels.
- A wayne and an Arterye comyng furth into the
strapt muscles and the places about the bealpe.
- Here hangeth downe on the left syde from the bone
about the preynt membes the strapt muscle of the
bealpe.
- The poynte of the huckle bone, deliuered from the
fleshy partes of the two oblique muscles of the
bealpe.
- Nowe let vs retorne to the lefte arme and shoul-
der poynte, where sheweth the upper corner
of the sayde shoullder poynte in whome the muscle
marked with I. is grafte, and sheweth also there-
with the upper corner of the shoullder poynte.
- The higherth of the shoullder, or the highest procelle
of the shoullder poynte.
- The fith muscle of mouyng the arme.
- The inner procelle of the shoullder poynte appea-
ryng lyke the figure of an anker.
- The fourmer muscle of bowyng the cubyte, whose

The sixty figure of muscles.

- outwarde heade, whiche springeth from the upper
 m. brymme of the cuppe of the shoulder ioynte doth
 signifie, and sheweth his inner heade springyng
 frome the inner procelle of the shoulder poynte, and
 that you maye more euidently discerne the sinow
 parte frome the fleshye, marked in al the rpyght
 arme of this table, in the whiche sheweth the
 sinow parte, and the fleshye. But thys table a-
 lone sheweth not 3 partes, but all 3 fourmer tables
 also, sheweth the ioyntyng together of the two
 heades, and sheweth the begynnyng of the ten-
 don, whiche thys muscle byngeth furth in the lat-
 ter bowyng of the cubite.
- r. The muscle of thrustyng furth the cubite, whose
 begynnyng springeth frome the neather rybbe of
 the shoulder poynte.
- Δ The longest muscle of mouyng the lesse bone of the
 cubite whose hyghest parte that here maye be sene
 doeth shewe, but sheweth the knyttyng of this
 outter muscle implanted in the neather appen-
 dons of the lesse bone of the cubite.
- x. The higher muscle of the two, that byngeth the
 lesse bone of the cubite downwarde.
- nl The muscle of bowyng of the thyde bone of the
 foure fingers, 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 histendon, 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 lyng vpon him, doe passe ouer
 to the thyde space betwene the ioyntes of the syn-
 gers.
7. A Bycause of better knowledge we haue set 7 to
 shewe the tendon that goeth to the thyde bone of
 the myddle finger, and A the tendon that boweth
 the seconde bone.
- * The muscle that boweth the seconde ioynte of the
 foure fingers.
- Δ You muste refer these characters to 3 four muscles
 by whose benefite the foure fingers be broughte to
 the thombe, and they be stretched furth on the inside
 of the tendons that bowe the thyde bone.
- * The muscle bowyng the thyde bone of the thombe
 is noted with * but 3 putterth furth his tendon a-
 mongest the muscles of bowyng the first bone of the
 thombe and creppynge amonge those that bowe the
 seconde bone of the thombe.
- x. The greater muscle of bowyng the first bone of
 the thombe here doeth hange downe from the knyt-
 tyng place.
- Δ The lesse muscle of bowyng the first bone of the
 thombe, whiche was hyllid vnder the greates mus-
 cle marked with x.
- Δ A muscle bowyng the first bone of the lytle finger
 outwarde, but the knobbe appearynge before the
 begynnyng of thys muscle, is the seate of the byg-
 ger bone of 3 cubite bynding 3 wrist to the cubite,
 gatherynge by the wrist to the cubite.
- v. The thirde muscle of mouyng the thighe.
- 1 The great procelle of the bone of the thighe.
- o The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thighe.
- 7 The sixte muscle of mouyng the thighe.
- 2 The epyght muscle of mouyng the thighe.

- o The fifth muscle of mouyng the thighe.
- II The epyght muscle of mouyng the thyrne compas-
 singe almoste the whole bone of the thighe by 7 is
 shewed the large begynnyng of the muscle from the
 roote of the greates procelle of the thighe springyng
 furth at the necke therof, also 11 by it selfe sheweth
 a porcion of the holownes in whome 3 ninth muscle
 of mouyng 3 thyrne is conteyned, and this holow-
 nes is sene in the rpyght legge with the ende of the
 fleshye parte of the muscle, whiche swellynge furth
 lyke a halfe boule, is here marked with v.
- o Here hangeth downe the seuenth muscle of mouyng
 the thyrne, whose holownes sheweth howe it wrap-
 peth the epyght muscle of mouyng the thyrne, and
 betwene their tendons come together. And that you
 maye the more commodiously consider the same,
 beholde the seuenth muscle in the rpyght knee so cut
 awaye from the tendon of the epyght muscle, that a
 part of the rounde bone of the knee offeith him selfe
 to be sene marked with *.
- x. Thys seate is chiefly referred to 3 eleuenth table
 of muscles, whiche sheweth frome the bone of the
 thigh a porcion of the fourth muscle of mouyng the
 thyrne coming furth, and x noteth here the seate
 of the fourth muscle uppest to his insertion, but 4
 sheweth that parte cut awaye where the appendons
 of the huckle bone geueth his begynnyng.
- 2 Here in the left thyrn, is sene al 3 outsyde of the thyrn
 bone, that is to saye, that which is the outsyde of the
 basleshye parte before the insertion. And it doeth
 al o shew him selfe in the rpyght thyrne, but 2 doeth
 properly note the lygamentes of the thyrne bone,
 and the hinder bones of the legge goyng furth to-
 gether where they do open a fonder, o sheweth the
 ancle on the outsyde at 3 basleshye part of the hyn-
 der bone of the legge.
- o The seuenth muscle of mouyng the fote, 2 sheweth
 2, 5 hys springyng furth, and 5 sheweth the begyn-
 nyng of hys tendon, whiche is noryshed with flesch
 bothe in the fourmer and the hynder parte, and in the
 inner also, where he declyneth toward the ancle, and
 4, 3 sheweth also hys fourmer fleshye parte, and 3 his
 hynder parte.
- Δ The epyght muscle of mouyng the fote, beyng a
 great parte of hym hyd vnder the seuenth, 6 noteth
 the tendon of thys muscle, turned backward to the
 backe syde of the bitter ancle.
- Δ A musculous place by whose benefite the great toe
 with the thre other toes nexte hym, be broughte
 outwarde.
- 7 Here lyeth oute the muscle of stretchyng furth the
 great toe.
- 8 Here in thys seate sheweth him selfe the muscle of
 byngyng the lytle toe outwarde.
- 9 The seconde muscle of mouyng the fote.
- I haue set no notes here in the backe parte of the
 rpyght thyrne, bycause all the table goyng 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 thyde tables before, where they maye be a-
 boundantlye satisfied, but because it dependeth
 in 3 table folowynge, by whom the greates toe is mo-
 ued inwarde, I haue set x in this table thereon.





Septima musculorum
tabula.

The seventh figure of muscles.

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



In the seventh table of muscles, the corde beinge lousd from whence it depended in the paynting, it falleth only downe backwarde, so muche as sufficeth to see the myddysse, which in this present table you maye see paynted at the lesse syde, hauping the same fourme as when it was cut oute, and you maye also see howe by hys curiouse he cleaueth there to the wall. And if the ryghte arme in maner of a broken wyng should not fall downe backwarde we haue in this sorte hanged hym by by a corde, that hys holowe syde also myghte the better be sene, to the peruser therof.

- A The corner of the wynde pype hangynge furth fro the ende of the ruffe of the mouthe, & neather Jawe beinge bitterlye taken awaye.
- B Certayne bodys of the couerynge ioyntes of the necke.
- C The fyrste payre of muscles of mouinge the backe.
- E Parte of the stomacke or the throte hydde vnder the sharpe arterie, whyche we haue marked wth F, but the besse is whyche be at bothe sydes of hym, is a heape caused by the Arteries of slepe, with the inner baynes of the necke, & the knyttinge together of the syre payre of synowes of the byarne.
- G Another muscle of the seconde payre of mouynge the backe.
- H The thyrde of mouing of the shoulde.
- I The fyfte of mouinge of the arme.
- K The syre of mouynge the arme whose insertion doeth shewe, & rest of hys shape is founde out of the shoulde, & doeth more & a l. coierced together constitute on this muscle the fourme of a treangle.
- L.L The seconde muscle of mouinge the byesse.
- M The thyrde of mouinge the arme.
- N.N The muscle of thurstynge forth the cubite whose begynnyng with the upper N. is brought from the shoulde poynte.
- O Portion of the tendon of the fourthe muscle of mouinge the arme.
- P The latter muscle of mouinge the cubite.
- Q The upper muscle of byingynge the lesse bone of the cubite downeward.
- R.R The fourmer muscle of bowing the cubite.
- S The lesse bone of the cubite.
- T The bygger bone of the cubite.
- V A ligament going betwene the lesse & the bigger bone of the cubite, gorynge there betwene the two bones where they do open a sonder.
- X The neather muscle of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubite downeward.
- Z From the lesse bone of the cubite on the ryght side, whyche beinge lft by higher with all the extreme hande then is the lesse hangeth, the longer muscle the byngers of the sayd lesse bone of the cubite by ward.
- aa The lesse muscle of bowynge the fyrste bone of the thombe.

1. With these thre characters the muscles of bowynge

the seconde bone of the thombe are marked.

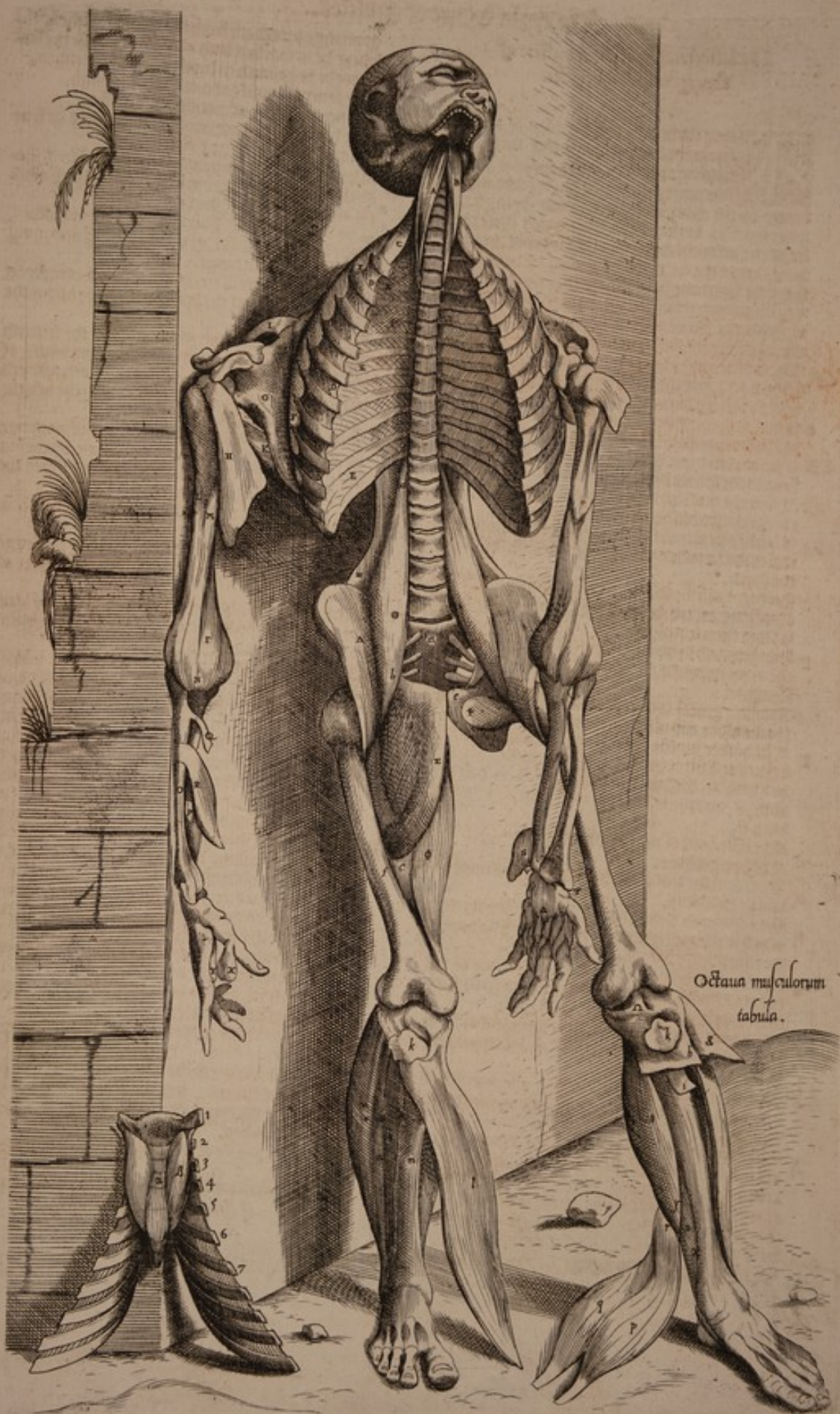
- Here hangeth downe the muscle of bowing & thirde space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe.
- A muscle which is the causer of bowinge the thirde bone of the four fingers, whome if you diligent-ly beholde you shall perceyue certayne muscles commynge to his tendons, whyche bynge the four fingers to the thombe, amonge whome he thar moueth the forefinger is marked with a cleuynge from 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 four fingers, be yet kepte frome thence. is sette on the portion be- longynge onely to the forefinger and f upon the tendon of bowynge the thyrde bone of the forefinger, f but the insertions of those foresayde muscles are sene in the ryghte hande, and g sheweth in the forefinger the insertion of the muscle whyche byngeth the forefinger 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 thirde bone. The best of this present table in so muche as pertayneth to the muscles betwene the rybbes, answereth in al thynges to the table before, wherfore we haue not thought best to bestowe here- on ouer many characters.
- Δ The myddysse whose couerynge circle is circumscrib- ed, the sayd myddysse beinge spred abrode without the bodie.
- κ.λ.μ. That whyche is here without, compassynge these letters aboute on the oute syde beinge inter- medled with fibres or fine thryne couerynge is the fleshye parte of the sayde myddysse.
- Shewe two lygamentes or tendons of the mid- tye beinge graste in the bodys of the ioyntes of the loynes, and f sheweth the cleafte of the myddysse where it lyeth on the bodys of the ioyntes of the backe, sendynge ouer the greete arterie and the vayne, whyche is a bone whose necke or mouthe or begynnyng, is adfixed in the bodie of this table doeth shewe, as he doeth the braynches like wise of the arterie runnyng furth into the myddysse.
- A hoole makynge waie to the stomacke, whyche is marked with ••• in the body.
- A hoole makynge waie for the stalke of the holowe beyne sene in the bodie marked with f.
- The syre muscle of mouynge the thigh.
- The ninth muscle of mouinge the backe.
- The seventh muscle of mouinge the thigh.
- The holpe bone is here marked, and here mete cer- tayne synowes brought from the marpe thereof.
- The eyght of mouinge the thigh.
- The fyfth of mouinge the thigh.
- The eyght of mouing the shynne.
- The muscle of mouynge the great toe frome the o- ther toes.
- Here also hangeth downe from his insertion a mus- culous heape byingynge the greete toe with the other toes nexte hym outwarde. And they that rine in the synowes of this presente table, aunswere to them, whyche were sene in those parties in the for- mer tables.

The eyght figure of Muscles.

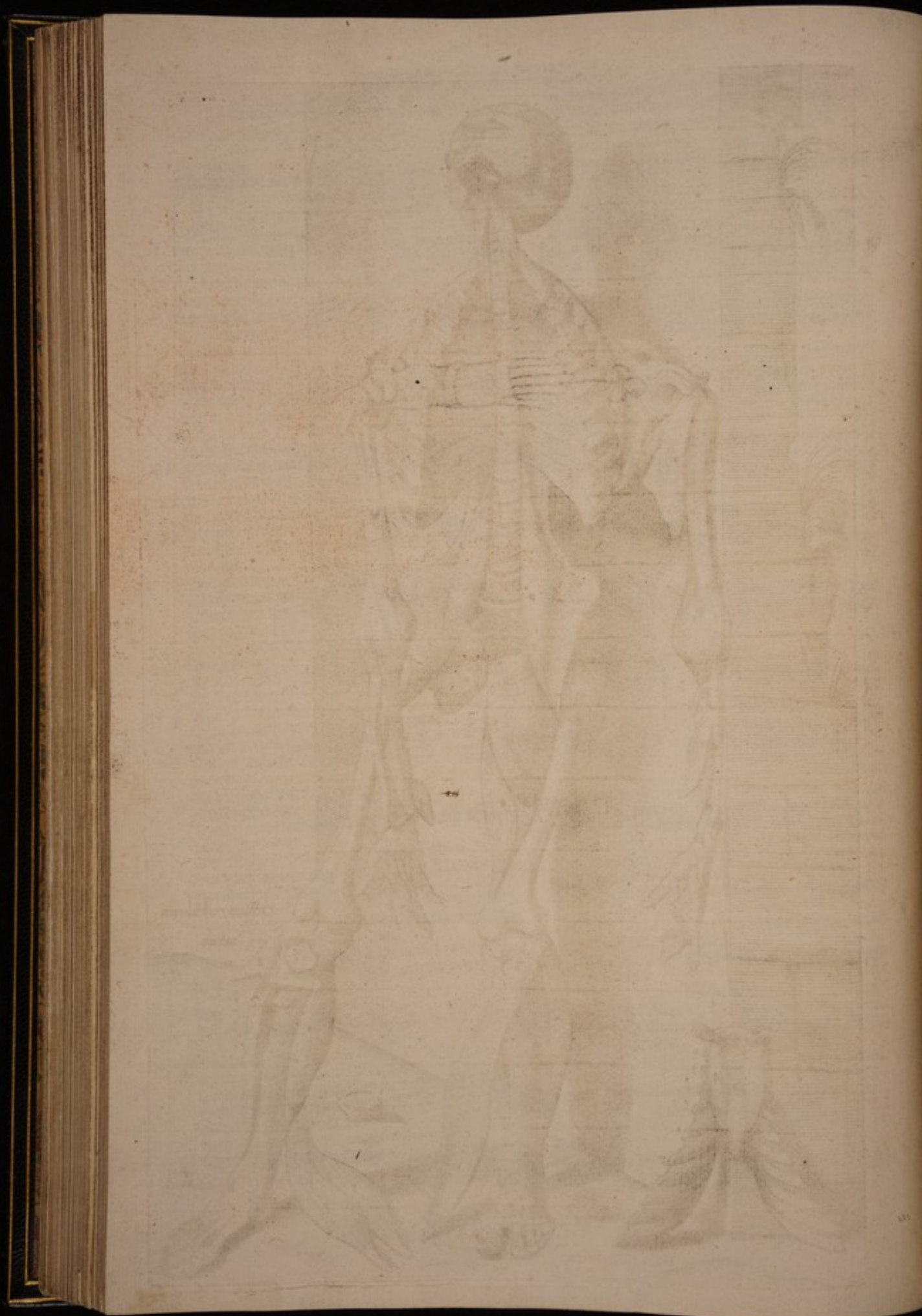
The interpretation of the karacters of
the eyght table of muscles.

- A** This is the laste of the tables of explication of the fore parte or face of the bodie, haupnge yet some of his muscles on the foreparte, putting furth the other according to the order of institution. And bycause the inner muscles betwene the rybbes and those that be at the insyde of the breste at the sydes of the breste bone, myght the better be perceyued, we haue cut awaye the sayd bone, with also the gristels of the rybbes tournynge it ouer on the ryght syde, beside the righte legge, where you maye see it sette oute vnder the forefinger of the right hande.
- B** The muscles of bowynge the necke, the vpper parte of the backe, and the first tournynge together of the muscles which do bowe the backe.
- C** A muscle sprynge from the first ribbe, and is one of the seconde payre of mouing the backe.
- D** The outward muscles betwene the rybbes, be here sene, in the spaces betwene the bones.
- E** The inner muscles betwene the ribbes, meetynge together in the spaces betwene the bones.
- F** A muscle grafte in the eyght rybbes of the breste, and is the seconde mouer of them whiche do moue the breste.
- G** Here are both the shoulders according to the order of cuttynge, naked, without fleashe, and remoued also from their seates.
- H** Here hangeth downe the muscle that tourneth ouer the arme forwarde, occupynge the hollownes of the shoulder.
- I** A muscle grafte in the vpper angle of the roote of the shoulder, and is the thirde of his mouers.
- L** The hinder muscle of bowynge the cubyte, whose higher and vpper parte of hys begynnynge is marked with *L*, his lower and inner parte is marked with *M*, and the insertion of this muscle, is shewed with *N*.
- M** The lesse bone of the cubyte.
- O** The bygger bone.
- P** A parte of the tendon of the fourmer muscle of bowynge the cubyte.
- R** Here hangeth downe a muscle from his insertion, which is the vppermoste of mouynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.
- S** Here hangeth the muscle fro the bygger bone of the cubyte, which is the neather most of bowynge the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.
- T** This seate marked with *T* is the ligament of knittynge the wyeste to the cubyte, and it appeareth moze thicke where *T* is set.
- X** The muscles hangynge from their insertion, which bowe the seconde space betwene the topnes of the thombe.
- Y** After the wyeste are eyght muscles, whiche coulde not be other wise expresse, of bowynge the first topnes of the foure fyngers, but the ryght hande is set furth to vs and paynted lyde wise, that the muscle marked with *Y* myght the better be sene, which boweth the first bone of the forefinger inwarde.
- Z** The syxte muscle of mouynge the thigh, whose begynnynge procedeth from the topnes of the backe where he is marked with *Z*, and sheweth the seat where he begynneth to byynge furth his tendon.

- A** The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thigh.
- B** The nynt muscle of mouynge the backe.
- C** The holpe bone frome whose former holes be sene certayne spawes to go furth.
- D** The fyfth muscle of mouynge the thigh, but sheweth pynally the latter or hynder part of this muscle, and hys former parte.
- E** The former seate of the bone aboute the pynnyng members, made bare on this syde, or without fleashe according to the order of cuttynge.
- F** The nynt muscle of mouynge the thigh occupynge the former seate of the bone in the bone aboute the pynnyng members.
- G** In the left knee are sene the tendons of the seuenth muscle of mouynge the thynne, marked with *G*, of the eyght marked with *H*, and of the nynt marked with *I*, touchied ouer from the knee with the whyle bone or patell theron marked with *K*.
- L** In the ryght legge the eyght muscle of mouynge the thynne hangeth alone wholye downe frome his insertion marked with *L*, conseruynge to hym the whyle bone on whome *L* is set.
- M** The former seate of the thynne bone deliuered from all his muscles.
- N** The former seate of the hynder bone of the legge deliuered from all hys muscles after the order of cuttynge.
- O** There is noted a ligamente put betwene the bone of the thynne and the hynder bone of the legge where bothe the bones do open together.
- P** The muscles whiche are sene here are those whiche were expresse in the fyrste table of muscles with *P* and *Q* and they be the seuenth and eyght of mouynge the fote. In the vpper seate of the fote are now no muscles, saue onely the bones appearing therin, whiche are compassed aboute with ligamentes whiche doe there appeare, but the muscles begynne yet in the hynder seate of the thynne, begynne here to be taken awaye after the order of cuttynge, and shewe the fyrste and the seconde mouynge of the fote, from the fourth muscle begynne author of the same mouynge marked with *R*, haupnge set furth this karacter, with whome the tendon of the thyrde muscle of mouynge the fote is properlye and peculiarlye marked.
- S** Here runneth furth part of this muscle of bowynge the thyrde topne of the foure toes.
- T** Here the fyfth muscle of mouynge the fote doeth darcklye offe hym selfe.
- U** The hynder bone of the breste, or the seate agaynst the hearte.
- V** With these karacters the seuen gristels of the rybbes are shewed, but the other foure are the gristels of the eyght, the nynt, the tenth, and the eleuenth rybbes.
- W** The syxte muscle of mouynge the brest of a man.
- X** The declaration of the markes and letters of the nynt table of Muscles.



Octava musculorum
tabula.





View of the back of the body



Nona muscularum tabula.

The nynty fygure of Muscles.

This present table is the fyrst of all the tables expresse the backe parte, and is in order the nynty. 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 fourth, for it sheweth as yet no muscle cut of, but those whiche the thynne fleshye couerynges do constitute, whiche are lyke wyle sene in the thyrde table, furthermore, we haue here cut awaye the ouerthwart lpgament set by the wyle on the out syde of the cubyte, because 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, springyng from the breste and the canell bone, and grafte into the like bone of the heade.

E, A A muscle to be rehered in the seconde place to be rehered amonge the mouers of the shoulde, who hath his begynnyng from the bone in the backe parte

EE of the heade marked wyth **E** and **F** and **G** vnto **G**

G sheweth the begynnyng of this muscle from the backe parte of the heade to the ryghte topnte of the

H, I breste, springyng as it were from the middle topntes of the backe, and **H, I** doe poynte the insertion,

whych this present muscle attempteth in the height of the shoulde, and where it is some what brode of the canell bone.

***** In this seate this present muscle opteyneth as it were a thynne coueryng semycircle,

other his fleshy thynne skynnes do ende in the circumference of a semycircle.

K In this parte the necke is committed to the height of the breste, but the lines of letters **P** circumscribe this muscle are gathered together after this forme, that is to saye from **E** vnto **F**.

The firste 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 lesse arme stretched out forwarde, as you see doeth euidentlye shewe, where as some man not hauynge knowledge in the optikes or iudgement by the eye myghte thynke it shorter then of truely it is.

Furthermore, the seconde lyne of this presente 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 this muscle is ended. Item in the lyne of his insertion goynge from **L** to **K** is in no wyle founde any note of separation.

Z The muscle of lyfting by the arme, is the seconde of mouynge the same.

M A muscle occupynge the knobby seate of the shoulde, and is the fift of mouinge the arme.

N A muscle commynge out from the lower ribbe of the shoulde, 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 this table doeth shewe a portion of the muscle of the bealy, which position we do call the oblique and stop wyle descender.

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 begynnyng hangeth from the necke of the shoulde.

T The muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, whose begynnyng springeth from the lower rybbe of the shoulde.

V The thre angled seate of the bygger bone of the cubyte, beyng bare or couered with no muscles, recepyng chiefly his insertion of the sinowic 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 stretchyng furth the wyle, with a forked tendon.

Z We will nowe speake of the muscle marked wyth

Z whiche is the begynner of the stretchyng

oute of the forefynge, myddle fynge, and rynge

fynge, whose begynnyng is noted with **A** and hys

seate where he leaueth to be fleshy with **B**.

I will nowe speake of the muscle beyng the authour of thrustynge oute the lytle fynge, the com

mixon of his tendons of the muscle, whiche is shewed with **Z** we haue here let it furth as it doeth ap

peare often vnto vs, of the muscle marked with **Q**, whiche commixon is at the rote of the lytle fynge.

A The muscle stretchyng furth the wyle whose begynnyng cometh from the shoulde marked with

A and hys insertion is shewed with **A** on the bone at the backe syde of the wyle, and he serueth to holde

by the lytle fynge.

Here in both the cubytes a muscle is marked with **Z** bowynge the wyle and grafte in the ryght bone

of the same, beyng here moore better perceaued then in anye other table of muscles. Lyke as the

begynnyng of the muscle of byngyng furth the brode tendon of the hande is here sene at this ka

acter **A** with the begynnyng of the muscle of bowynge the wyle graft in the backe part therof, and

is goodlye set furth in the thyrde table of muscles wyth **A**.

E Muscles crepyng furth this wape crokedlye, of whome the one graffeth a tendon into the bone of

the wyle, whiche beareth by the thombe, another offereth his tendon, to the firste bone of the thombe,

grastyng 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, tournyng ouer the thombe toward the

forefynge.

G A muscle byngyng the thombe ryghte to the forefynge.

H The muscle that byngeth the lytle fynge fro the other fingers.

I The first muscle of mouyng the thigh describ'd about with **i, k, l, m, n**. so **P** vnto **k** noteth part of hys begynnyng springyng from the poynte of the huckle bone, and **k** vnto **l** sheweth parte of his begynnyng

D.iii. from

The tenth fygure of Muscles.

- from the bone called *Coxix* or the hypppe bone hanging at the lower seate of the holy bone, where also the lesse muscle toucheth the ryght, ^m sheweth the hygge parte of hys insertion, and the lower parte, whyche because amonge the muscles of mowynge the thymme he topneth and deapelye bydeth hym selfe. euerye parte of hym is not sene.
- The seconde muscle of mowynge the thigh, beinge for the moste parte couered vnder the first.
 - The syxte muscle of mowynge the thymme, who doeth degenerate into that broade tendon, whiche is bewrapped with the muscles that compasse aboute the thighe, but he is not so thicke but that the muscles vnder him maye ryghte wel be sene.
 - The ende of the fleshye parte, of the muscle before noted with *p*.
 - The seuenth muscle of mowynge the thymme, couered with the thymme couerynge tendon of the syxte muscle of mowynge the thymme.
 - The fourth muscle of mowynge the thymme, put into the hynder parte of the seuenth muscle.
 - The thyrde muscle of mowynge the thymme marked in both legges, lyke as certayne other folowynge.
 - A muscle whych we haue in the place of the fift mowynge of the thymme.
 - And here appeareth a poztion of the fiste muscle of mowynge the thighe.
 - The seconde muscle of mowynge the thymme.
 - The first muscle of mowynge the thymme.
 - The eyght muscle of mowynge the thymme.
 - The nyynth muscle of mowynge the thymme.
 - In thys bowte the arterye comminge to the thymme with also the greate veyne of the legge, and the greates of thychest synowe of all the bodye are conueyed or caryed.
 - The first muscle of mowynge the fote.
 - The seconde muscle of mowynge the fote.
 - The seuenth muscle of mowynge the fote.
 - The eyght muscle of mowynge the fote.
 - A parte of the lesse bone of the thymme and also the outwarde ancle without fleshe.
 - Here is somewhat sene a smal poztion of the nyynth muscle of mowynge the fote.
 - The muscle that byngeth the lytle toe from the other toes.
 - Here is noted a tendon in the left calfe, of mowynge part of the thyrde muscle.
 - The inner ancle.

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



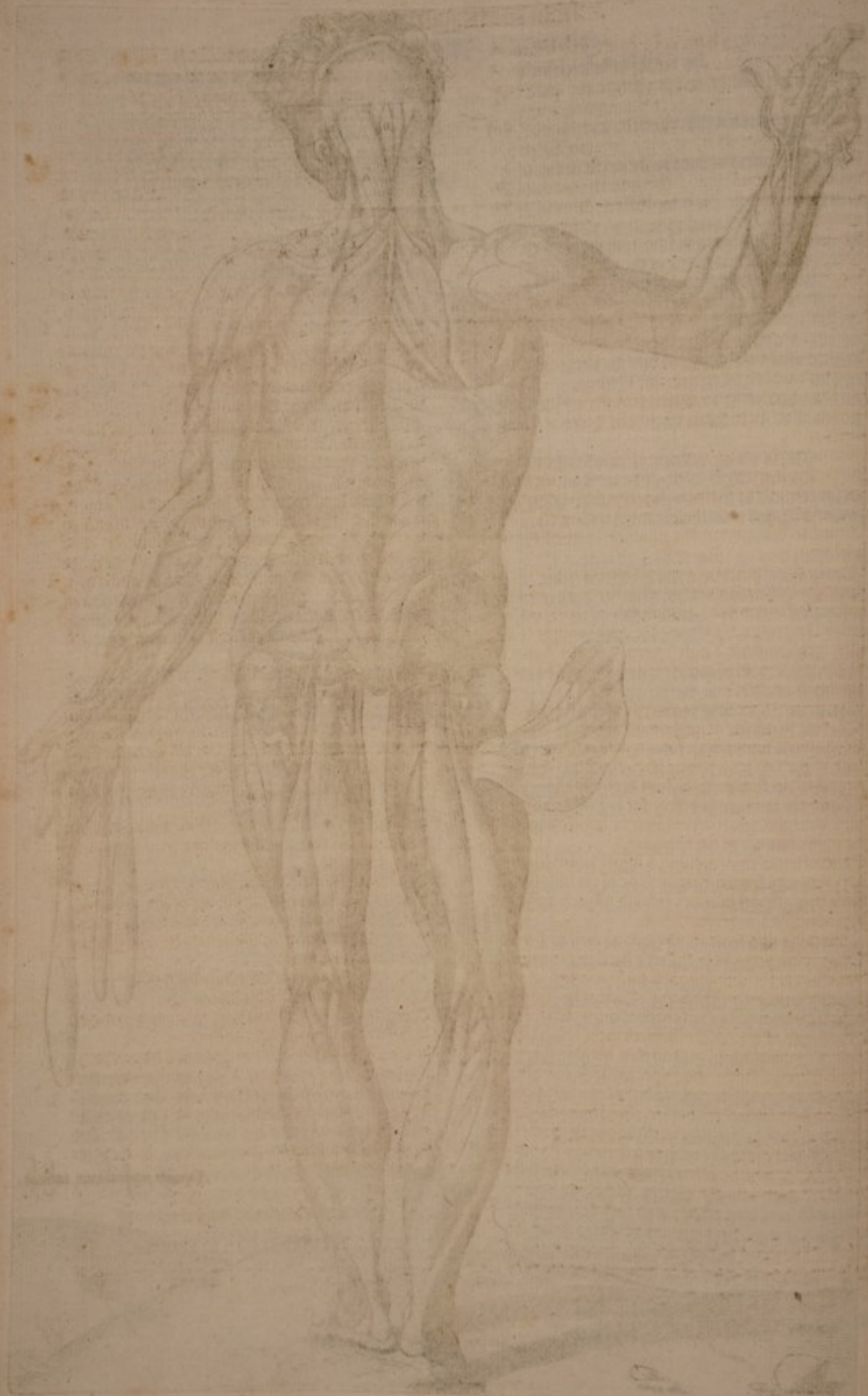
Thys is the tenth in the respecte of al the tables before, and the second of expyessyng the backe parte. And in the order of cuttyng it myghte wel folow *p* fourth. In thys do depende certayne muscles of the table before, being taken away fro their begynnynge. And here likewise are sene certē muscles which in no wyse shewed the selues in *p* table before. And amōgest other *p* muscle is here taken away, which in the nyynth table we marked with *T* Δ because he coulde not by hanging downe in anye place ex-

prelseye shewe him selfe.

- A* The righte muscle of the fyrste payre of *p* motiers of the heade.
- B, B* The ryght muscle of the seconde payre of mowynge the heade.
- C* The thirde muscle of mowynge the shoulde.
- D* The canell bone.
- E* The thirde muscle of mowynge the breste marked in the table folowynge with *F*.
- I* The fourth muscle of mowynge the shoulde whose foure sydes by roude beset with *G, H, I, K*.
- The fift muscle of mowynge the arme.
- L* The highest parte of *p* shoulde or shoulde poynt.
- M* The seconde muscle of mowynge the arme, whiche we haue dysgentlye circumscribed in the backe seate of the bodye if you do knowe *p* to be insertion or knyttynge 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*.
- N, O* The syxte muscle of mowynge the arme.
- R* The thirde muscle of mowynge the arme.
- S* In thys seat certayne muscles of mowynge the backe are stretched furth, with also the fourth of mowynge the breste.
- T* This muscle the second table shewed marked with *T*, and it is he by whose benefite *p* arme is brought downe ward towarde the backe beyng also the fourth mouer of the same. *S* & *T* shew the longitude of thys muscles begynnynge, *V* sheweth the parte nexte his insertion, whiche can not here be shewed but in the seuenth table where he is marked with *O*, he is somewhat perceyued, and *X* sheweth his side at that place, where frome the huckle bone he leaueth to sprynge any moore fourth, the sydes of this muscle are circumscribed from *S* to *T* then frome *T* by *X* to *V* furthermore frome *S* to *V*, but *Y* shall note the neather angle at the rote of the shoulde there swelling forth and couered wth the thirde syde of the muscle.
- Z* A poztion of the oblique muscle of the bealy descendynge of the Abdomē or Hytch.
- A muscle bynnyng his begynnynge fro the lower rybbe of the shoulde and is the thyrster furth of the shoulde.
- A muscle bynnyng his begynnynge from the necke by the heade of the shoulde and is the authour of thyrstynge furth the cubyte.
- A poztion of *p* former muscle of bowynge *p* cubyte.
- A poztion of the muscle of the breste of bowynge the cubyte.
- The longest muscle of puttynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- The muscle of stretchynge furth the wyeste with a forked tendon.
- In thys seate is sene a thymme couerynge ligament byndynge by the vpper part of the lesse bone of the cubyte to the shoulde.
- In thys seate the bygger bone of the cubyte is sene without fleshe, or deliuered from his muscles.
- The muscle of bowynge the breste, whiche is graft in the eyght bone of the wyeste.
- A, E, N* These .iii. karacters note .iii. begynniges of muscles descendynge frome the bygger bone of the cubyte.

The





The tenth figure of Muscles.

The fyrste marked with A is graft in the lesse bone of the cubyte before the mydle 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 wisse nych to the suspenour of the thombe, and l sheweth the neather parte deuyded in twayne, the one graffeth into the fyrste bone of the thombe marked with m, the other marked with n implantereth in the seconde and thyrde space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe. Ferdermore the thyrde begynnyng marked with II is also parted in two partes marked with o & p whereof the vpper more marked with o is graffe in the bones of the thombe, and the neather more marked with p is he that byngeth the forefinger and the myddle finger a waye from the thombe.

Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys begynning whiche stretcheth furth the wisse with one tendon onelye.

And nexte the chiefe author of thrustynge the lytle finger is marked with s, lyke wyle as the muscle that thrusteth furth the forefinger, the myddle finger, and the rpyng finger is marked with r.

A muscle byngynge the thombe nyghest to the forefinger.

The seconde muscle of mouynge the thighe, whose byngynge furth somewhat lyke the foune of a semicircle, do note. Although the pfectiue table were tourned more on the syde, oughte to be stretched somewhat more forward, but sheweth the insertion of this muscle lyke as do befit the whole muscle.

The grete & cut ward process of the thighe.

The fourth muscle of mouynge the thighe.

A ligament comynge from the ouerthwart process of the fyrst bone aboue the holre bone and goinge into the sharpe process of the hypp bone.

A ligament comynge from the layde seate of the holre bone, and graffe in the latter or higher seate of the appendaunce of the hypp bone.

The tenth muscle of mouynge the thigh, which turned ouer this way from the backe syde of the holre bone, sheweth as it were another muscle affixed to hym both aboue hym and beneth hym.

Bycause this seate shalbe sene as well in the next Table folowynge as in this: we haue not cut away from this table the synow most to be marked of all the other synowes of the bodye. That is he, whiche we will numbre to be the fourth of them, whiche go to the thigh, which shalbe sheweth in the fyrst & sixte table of synowes with 71. And this present synowe whole ledynge furth and order we haue thoughte so muche to be consydered, is he by whome the humyditie runneth downe to the fete, euen from the amplitude of the brayne paine throughe the hooles in the ioyntes 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 thoughte it so muche the more conuenient to shewe the distribution therof with most diligence, for so much as I haue sene in this oure tyme manye diseases

almoste not to be numbred, whiche come by the defluxion of the humours into this synowe. This same synowe you shalle see on the backe part of the thighe in the holowe bowght of the hamme marked with x, although that doeth properly shewe his greatest portio which though it be spred into many braynches 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 portion of this synow where he is deuyded in & bought of the same two wayes; the moste part of hym beinge spredde into the muscles occuppyng the syde & the former seate of the thynne, which ought with no lesse labour to be earnestly and diligently obserued, then any of the other synowes of all the whole body, and yet there were no other cause, but that in speke men, both hote and burnyng me decryes are so often there to adured. And belyde this also that phisicians shall hereby well knowe and perceaue, the place where to those aduryng and correspde medycines shoulde be layde, it shalbe also profeytable and a goodly thyng to wepe and shewe the matter how the vicer when it is adured by the strength of the medycines shoulde pource out the humour whiche runneth by this synowe. And this vicer so adured is shewed here to be nyghe to the braynche of this synowe whiche is noted with a, whiche if it be made any lower then the vpper appendaunce of the hynder bone of the legge doeth consist, the synowe can in no wyle be touched. I woulde wyte more of this but that I woulde not confounde the partes of the sciens of phisicke.

You shall see in both the thynges this letter x, notyng the fyrst muscle of mouynge the thigh, whiche in the left thigh is wholy turned ouer from hys place and fastened onely to the bodye at hys insertion, and in the ryghte thighe he remayneth where he is bygger or chiefelye sene, but where you see x he is tenderlye graffe in, after the maner of a thynne couerynge.

The seuenth muscle of mouynge the thigh, not couered anye more with the thynne couerynge tendon of the fyrst muscle.

The thyrde muscle of mouynge the thynne, whose heade is marked with y, the seate of hym byngynge furth hys fyrste tendon is marked with e. The thyrde table of muscles sheweth furth hys insertion vnder this karakter z.

The fourth muscle of mouynge the thynne.

The fyfth of mouynge the thynne.

A portion of the fyfte muscle of mouynge the thigh.

The seconde of mouynge the thynne.

Portio of the ryghte muscle of mouynge the thynne, & first of mouynge the thynne byngynge cut away, whiche otherwyle shuld haue ben sene here in this circle. And so much as apperteyneth to the muscle set on the thynne & the foote, all doeth agre to the table before, as it doeth to the twelfe folowynge, whiche table we shalle see with karacters there, conseryng those here.

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

D. lll.

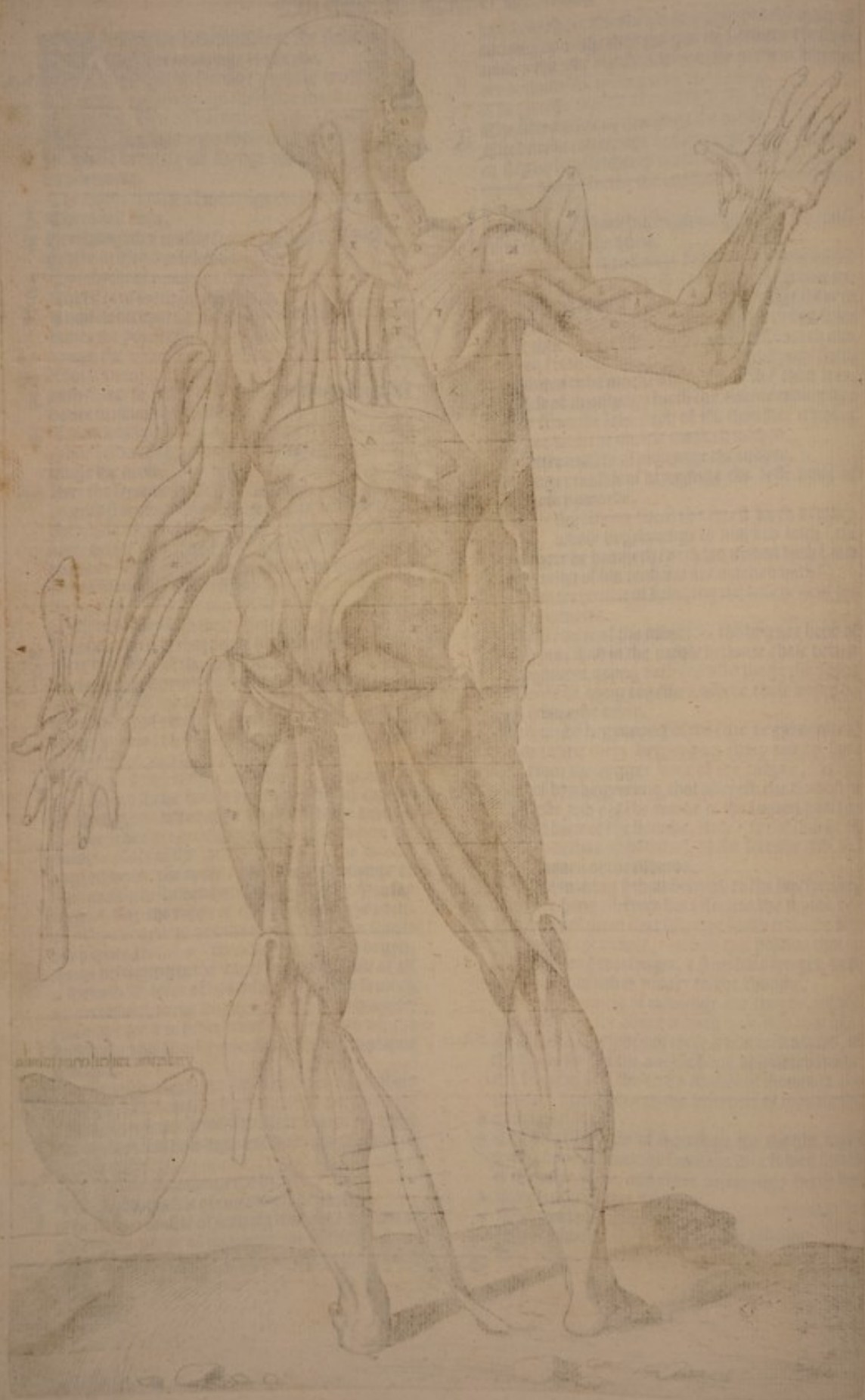
The eleuenth fygure of Muscles.

- A** The lesse muscle of the firste payre of mouynge the heade.
- B** The seconde payre of muscles of mouynge the heade marked onely with karacters on the lesse syde.
- C** Here goeth furth a muscle darkly; by whose benefite we byynge the neather Jawe downewarde.
- D** The thyrde muscle of mouynge the shoulder.
- E** The canell bone.
- F** Here hangeth a muscle from the shoulder poynte, graste in the bone lyke this letter.
- G** The thyrde of mouynge the breste.
- H** The fyfte of mouynge the arme.
- I** A muscle occupynge the roundenes of the shoulder vnder the poynte thereof, whiche is the syt of mouynge 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 takynge hys begynnynge from the lower rybbe vnder the shoulder, and is the thyrde of mouynge the arme.
- M** Here the seconde muscle of mouynge the arme, deliuered from hys sprynge furth, is bowled all the whole parte of it forwarde, whome the table nexte before dyd sette furth with **N O** & **P**. And so the inner seate of the muscle where he lyeth to the toynge of the shoulder offereth hym selfe to be sene beyng as it were the top of the triangle, to whose similitude they discribed the 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 toynge at the toppe of the shoulder and the canell bone.
- Furthermore, yf you wyll ymagyne to be that part of the muscle to whome the canell bone doeth geue begynnynge, you shall perceyue and vnderstande the begynnynge of this free muscle beyng oute of hys seate to shewe lyke a blunte poynte or corner, as the fygure vnder this eleuenth table drawen out doeth declare and shewe in that place, where the inwarde place of the muscle is sette furth mooste nyghest vnto the oynge. 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 poynt of hys begynnynge descendynge from the shoulder poynte, from **B C** the other parte of hys begynnynge belonging to the canell bone. And laste of all **O** sheweth the seate of hys insertion, and for so much as pertaineth to the blunte toppe of the tryangle, 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 reherfed deliuered from al 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 mouynge the breste.
- R** The eleuenth muscle of mouynge the backe.
- S** The fyftene muscle of mouynge the backe or of one of the eyghte payre of mouynge the backe, we haue marked with these karacters, **T V** two of the rybbes

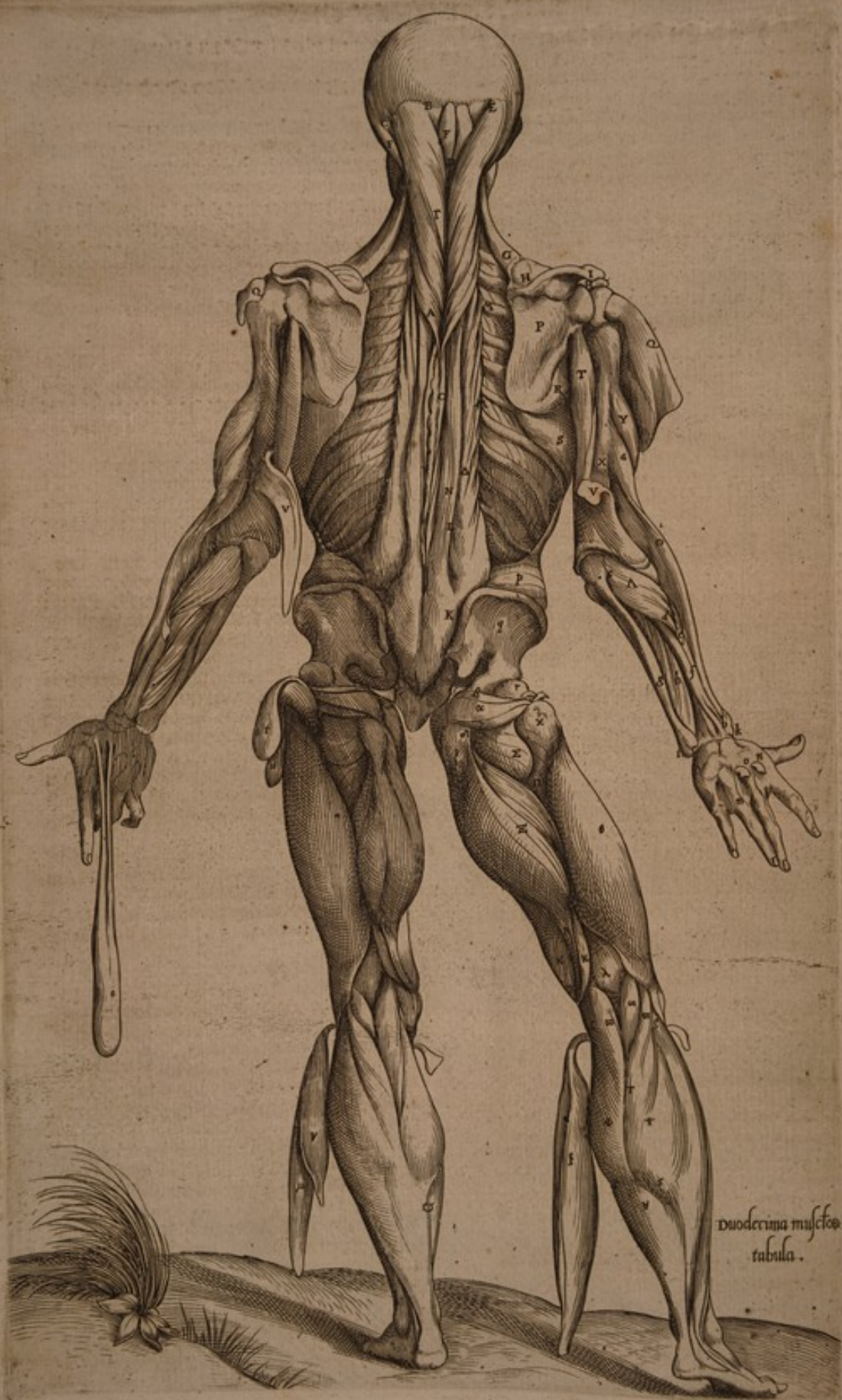
- whiche are here vncouered accordynge to the order of cuttyng, and sheweth the spaces betwene the sayd rybbes that the ouerthwart muscle of them whiche are betwene the rybbes myghte be sene.
- X** The seconde muscle of mouynge the breste.
- Y** The fyfte muscle of mouynge the breste.
- Z** The darcke couerynge begynnynge of the oblique or slopye ascendynge muscle of the bealpe, commynge downe from the toppes of the backe bones betwene **a b**.
- a** Here hangeth from his beginning the fourth muscle of mouynge the arme.
- b** The muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte whose begynnynge marked with **d** is broughte from the necke at the toppe of the shoulder, goryng there to the toynge of the shoulder. And sheweth hys seate where this muscle can be no moore disseuered and knowne from the other muscle of thrustynge furth the cubytes to be marked here after **w f** than it is.
- c** A muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte commynge downe from the lower ryb of the shoulder & goryng together with the muscle marked with **o**.
- d** The latter muscle of mouynge the cubyte.
- e** The longer muscle of byynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- f** A muscle stretchynge furth the wrist wyth a forked tendon, whose begynnynge is marked with **i**, the seate where he bringeth furth his tendon with **h**, and the insertion of his tendons are marked with **l**.
- g** The shorter muscle of byynge the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- h** the lesse bone of the cubyte. **i** the bygger bone of the cubyte. And in the myddle betwene these bones is a lygament, goryng betwene all a longe the sayde two bones holdynge together, where these bones do open from eche other.
- j** The seconde begynnynge of the thyr begynnynge; whych taken theyr begynnynge euery 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 fyrst bone of the thombe. And **r** is the marke of the tendon that implanteth in the seconde and the thyrde bones of the thombe.
- s** A muscle mouynge the thombe nygh to the forefynge.
- t** And here hangeth from his insertion the thyrde begynnynge of the in that sprynge furth from the bygger bone of the cubyte, **u** noteth his poyntion that is attributed to the forefynge, & the myddle fynge, and **v** the parte which is proper to the thombe.
- u** The thyrde muscle of mouynge the thyghe, whose begynnynge is set about it with **z**, **x**, and that whiche is sene at the sydes of these karacters aboue, is the backe syde of the huckle bone, deliuered from the seconde and the firste muscle of mouynge the thyghe, but **a** sheweth the insertion of this thyrde muscle.
- v** The fourth muscle of mouynge the thyghe byynge hys begynnynge from the thyr lower bones of the holpe bone, and there byynge furth hys fyrst tendon where you see **p**.
- w** The great proesse of the thygh.
- x** The seconde muscle of mouynge the thygh.
- y** The seuenth muscle of mouynge the shynne, and



vndecima musculorum tabula







The twelfth fygure of Muscles.

that which should be shewed by this karacter Ω by π shall be declared
 A lpgament commynge from the holpe bone, belong-
 ynge to the sharpe proceſſe of the hypppe bone.

The tenth muscle of mouynge the thigh, turned by
 thys waie from the inner seate of the bone about
 the priue membris, and creapyng as it were be-
 twene the two muscles marked with γ and κ .

The heade of the thynde muscle of mouynge the
 thynne, whiche are taken to be the fyrste of all them
 that sprynge from the hypp bone.

The heade of the fourth muscle of mouynge the
 thyn, whiche is the left and β . ii. of the foure heades
 commynge from the appendans of the hypppe bone.

A muscle whome we take to be the fift of the mo-
 uers of the thynne, and the begynnyng thereof is
 marked with ν whiche is accompted the thynde of
 those heades that come hence from the hypppe bone.

Sheweth the boughte of thys presente muscle, in
 whome resteth the thynde of mouynge the thynne,
 where the fyrste muscle endeth in a tendon, to be im-
 planted in the foze seate of the thynne bone.

We entende in the nexte table to declare the fyrste
 mouynge muscle of the thynne with these karacters
 Σ , Δ , Π , and to shewe thys muscle in thys presente
 table with ϕ and ψ and afterwarde with ζ and Ω

euerye one of them by them selfe poyntynge to a
 parte of the muscle to the whiche he doth serue, and
 fyrste thys karacter ϕ and ψ together doe shew the
 hinder part of the muscle π and Ω his former part
 thereof. But ζ sheweth properlye the former por-
 tion of hys former parte, and Ω the latter portion of
 the sayde former parte.

The fourth muscle of mouynge the thynne hangyn-
 g here from hys parte whiche the bone of the thynne
 bringeth furth marked with e .

The thynde muscle of mouynge the thynne, hanging
 from his insertion.

A portion of the eyght muscle of mouynge the thyn.
 I haue here sette no karacter on the thynne, because
 in the nexte table folowynge those muscles that be
 here, shall be shewed in order accordynge, and noted
 with karacters conuenient.

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

T A **B** The lesse muscle of the fyrste payre
 of mouynge the heade. A noteth hys be-
 gynnynge and β . his insertion, whiche
 he attempteth in the bone of the hynder
 parte of the heade. δ sheweth the seate where
 the eyght muscle doeth fyrste begynne to de-
 parte from the lesse, and laste of all π sheweth
 the insyde of this insertion of the eyght muscle, where
 soeue be disposed to bynne thys muscle into a
 fourme of a triangle, ye shall marke it with these
 karacters Δ , β , γ , δ , and the space also betwene
 the sayde eyght and lesse muscle, yf ye wyll yma-
 gine it to be a triangle ye shall note it from β to δ
 then from δ to γ and from γ to Δ .

A muscle of the seconde payre of the muscles of the
 lesse of mouynge the head.

G The thynde of mouynge the shoulder.
H The fift of mouynge the arme.

I The heygth of the shoulder deliuered frome hys
 muscles.

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

\kappa The fourth muscle of the mouers of β breste, whose
 begynning is marked with κ β betokeneth β 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 ν lyke as
 here after frome κ 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 fiftenth of mouynge the backe.

P Here is sene the gybbositie of the shoulder deliue-
 red from hys muscle, whiche is numbred the fyrst of
 mouynge the arme, and he is here marked with Q
 hangynge forth from his insertion.

R The thynde muscle of mouynge the arme.

S The seconde of mouynge the breste.

T A muscle thustynge furthe the cubyte, who byn-
 geth his begynnynge frome the lower rybbe vnder
 the shoulder.

V Here hangeth furth fro that seate on β lesste arme,
 the outwarde muscle of thustynge furth the cubyte,
 at the whiche seate he is muche tangled with the
 sayde former muscle marked with τ whiche is sene
 in the eyghte arme to hange furth beyng cutte a-
 waie.

X In thys seate fro β shoulder spryngeth furth a fleshy
 mye portion, whome we haue in the place of β thynd
 muscle of thustynge furth the cubyte, and he shall
 be marked in the nexte table folowynge with λ .

Y The hynder muscle of botwinge the cubyte.

\phi A muscle bynning β lesse bone of β cubyte vnto
 who spryngeth furth moze hygh on the shoulder, a-
 boue the gybbosyte thereof where λ is wyrtten shew-
 yng hys insertion with λ .

\Delta An other muscle by whose help the lesse bone of the
 cubyte is brought vnto hys begynnynge is shew-
 ed with ϵ , and hys insertion with λ .

\zeta A synowe portion, or the ende of this insertion of the
 vpper muscle of thustynge downe the lesse bone of
 the cubyte.

\eta The lesse bone of the cubyte.

\theta The bygger bone of the cubyte.

\iota The lpgament or knytynge together whiche goeth
 betwene the lesse & the bygger bone of the cubyte,
 where they open from eche other.

\kappa Thys is the seate of the boughtes prepared for the
 conteynynge of the muscles and of the gybbosities
 that deuyde the bygger bone of the cubyte from the
 wryste.

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

The bone behynde the wryste bearyng the ryng
 fynger, the whiche bone we haue speciallpe noted
 bycause you myghte discerne the better the bones
 of the backe oute of the wryste, from the spaces be-
 twene

D. b. twene

The twelfth fygure of Muscles.

- where he is marked with *u* and partly synovial marked with *e*, and *r* synovial the seate, where these two first muscles of mowynge *u* & *r* do first touche together.
- These muscles swelling hether to in the calfe, do here leaue to be fleshye, but these swellings shalbe exquisitly exprest in the nyth table of muscles.
- The begynnyng of thys tendon, brought forth fro these two present muscles.
- The begynnyng of the thyrde muscle of mowynge the foote, whose tendon *o*, doeth shewe in the sette shynne.
- 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 mowynge the heade, in whome euerpe karacter by hym selfe doeth ptiatiue some what signifie. By *A* is signified the muscle of the second payre springynge furth with a sharpe begynnyng from the ouerthwart processe of the fourth and fift tournynge ioyntes of the breste. *B* sheweth the seate of thys muscle, where he leaueth to be fleshye and begyndynge as it were into a tendon, furthermore, *B* ought also to signifie a muscle, whiche springeth from *u* poynt of *u* seuenth turnynge ioynt of *u* necke, and is myngled with the muscle marked with *A*. *C* is wrytten on the seate of the *u* goynge together, whiche sheweth not onely the goynge together of bothe these muscles, but also where they are both made exactlye fleshye. *D* sheweth the insertion of bothe these muscles. By *E* on the other syde, *E* thirde 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 fleshye lumppe of the seconde payre.
- The fyfte muscle of mowynge the backe.
- Portion of the fyfte muscle of mowynge the backe.
- The fyfteenth of mowynge *u* backe or another of the eyght payre of those muscles.
- The eleuenth muscle of mowynge 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 hyppermost ende of this present muscle.
- Thys karacter *u* in the place of *N* doth shew the nyth muscle of mowynge the backe, or one of the fyfte payre.
- Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys springynge furth, beinge the furth of mowynge the breste, and in apes and dogges it is the seuenth.
- These sharpenes of the rybbes, shewen the knobbes of them in whome the fourth muscle of mowynge 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.
- The thyrde muscle of mowynge the shoulde.
- The shoulde being on the backe parte cleane with out fleshye.
- The seconde muscle of mowynge the breste.
- The thyrde peculper lygament of the ioynte of the shoulde.
- where he is marked with *u* and partly synovial marked with *e*, and *r* synovial the seate, where these two first muscles of mowynge *u* & *r* do first touche together.
- These muscles swelling hether to in the calfe, do here leaue to be fleshye, but these swellings shalbe exquisitly exprest in the nyth table of muscles.
- The begynnyng of thys tendon, brought forth fro these two present muscles.
- The begynnyng of the thyrde muscle of mowynge the foote, whose tendon *o*, doeth shewe in the sette shynne.
- 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 mowynge the heade, in whome euerpe karacter by hym selfe doeth ptiatiue some what signifie. By *A* is signified the muscle of the second payre springynge furth with a sharpe begynnyng from the ouerthwart processe of the fourth and fift tournynge ioyntes of the breste. *B* sheweth the seate of thys muscle, where he leaueth to be fleshye and begyndynge as it were into a tendon, furthermore, *B* ought also to signifie a muscle, whiche springeth from *u* poynt of *u* seuenth turnynge ioynt of *u* necke, and is myngled with the muscle marked with *A*. *C* is wrytten on the seate of the *u* goynge together, whiche sheweth not onely the goynge together of bothe these muscles, but also where they are both made exactlye fleshye. *D* sheweth the insertion of bothe these muscles. By *E* on the other syde, *E* thirde 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 fleshye lumppe of the seconde payre.
- The fyfte muscle of mowynge the backe.
- Portion of the fyfte muscle of mowynge the backe.
- The fyfteenth of mowynge *u* backe or another of the eyght payre of those muscles.
- The eleuenth muscle of mowynge 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 hyppermost ende of this present muscle.
- Thys karacter *u* in the place of *N* doth shew the nyth muscle of mowynge the backe, or one of the fyfte payre.
- Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys springynge furth, beinge the furth of mowynge the breste, and in apes and dogges it is the seuenth.
- These sharpenes of the rybbes, shewen the knobbes of them in whome the fourth muscle of mowynge 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.
- The thyrde muscle of mowynge the shoulde.
- The shoulde being on the backe parte cleane with out fleshye.
- The seconde muscle of mowynge the breste.
- The thyrde peculper lygament of the ioynte of the shoulde.

where he is marked with *u* and partly synovial marked with *e*, and *r* synovial the seate, where these two first muscles of mowynge *u* & *r* do first touche together.

These muscles swelling hether to in the calfe, do here leaue to be fleshye, but these swellings shalbe exquisitly exprest in the nyth table of muscles.

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

The begynnyng of the thyrde muscle of mowynge the foote, whose tendon *o*, doeth shewe in the sette shynne.

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 mowynge the heade, in whome euerpe karacter by hym selfe doeth ptiatiue some what signifie. By *A* is signified the muscle of the second payre springynge furth with a sharpe begynnyng from the ouerthwart processe of the fourth and fift tournynge ioyntes of the breste. *B* sheweth the seate of thys muscle, where he leaueth to be fleshye and begyndynge as it were into a tendon, furthermore, *B* ought also to signifie a muscle, whiche springeth from *u* poynt of *u* seuenth turnynge ioynt of *u* necke, and is myngled with the muscle marked with *A*. *C* is wrytten on the seate of the *u* goynge together, whiche sheweth not onely the goynge together of bothe these muscles, but also where they are both made exactlye fleshye. *D* sheweth the insertion of bothe these muscles. By *E* on the other syde, *E* thirde 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 fleshye lumppe of the seconde payre.

The fyfte muscle of mowynge the backe.

Portion of the fyfte muscle of mowynge the backe.

The fyfteenth of mowynge *u* backe or another of the eyght payre of those muscles.

The eleuenth muscle of mowynge 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 hyppermost ende of this present muscle.

Thys karacter *u* in the place of *N* doth shew the nyth muscle of mowynge the backe, or one of the fyfte payre.

Here hangeth furth a muscle from hys springynge furth, beinge the furth of mowynge the breste, and in apes and dogges it is the seuenth.

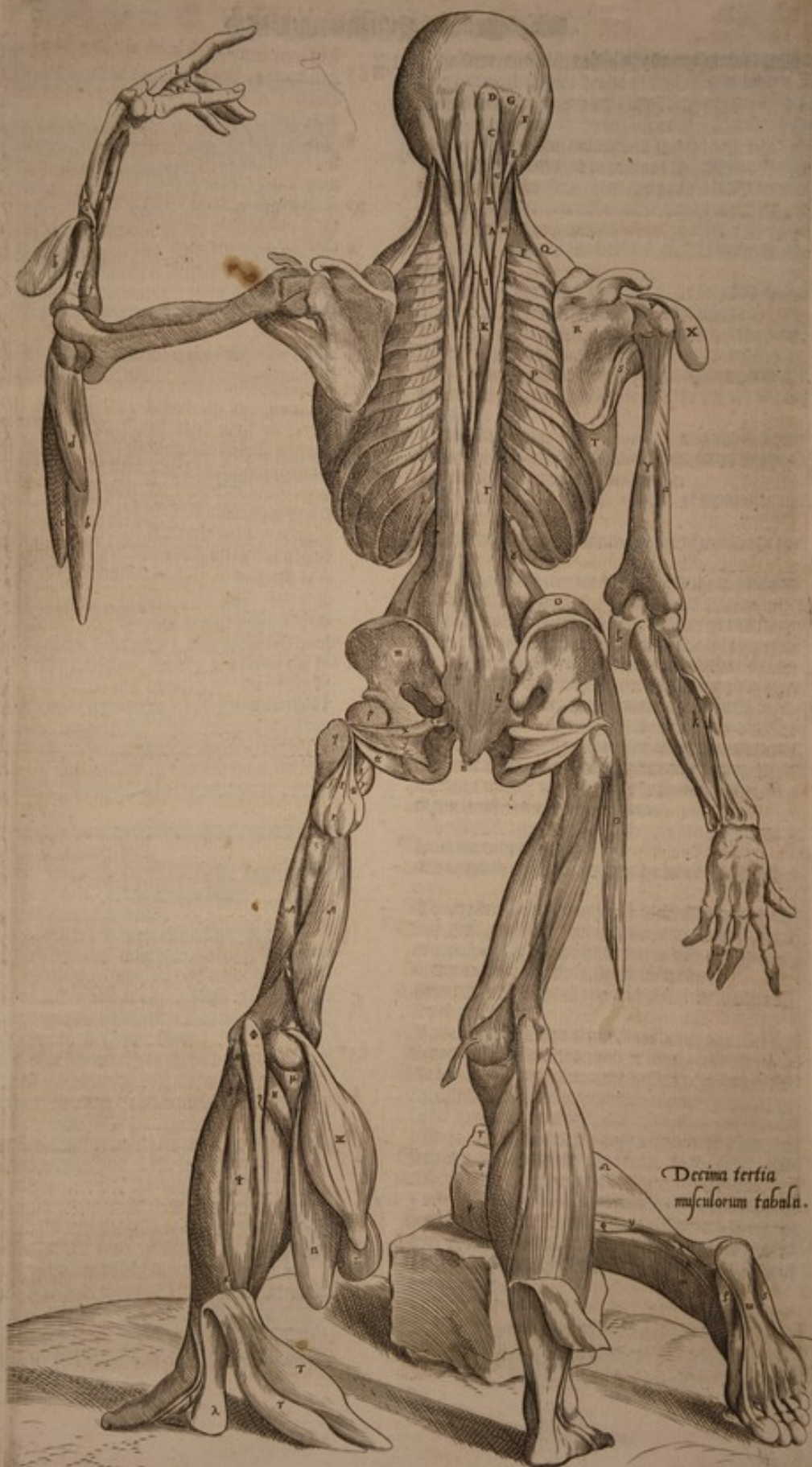
These sharpenes of the rybbes, shewen the knobbes of them in whome the fourth muscle of mowynge the breste implanteth. And for as muche as apperteyneth to the rybbes and the spaces betwene them they are all one here as they were in certayne of the tables before.

The thyrde muscle of mowynge the shoulde.

The shoulde being on the backe parte cleane with out fleshye.

The seconde muscle of mowynge the breste.

The thyrde peculper lygament of the ioynte of the shoulde.



Decima tertia
musculorum tabula.



The thirtieth fygure of Muscles.

Shoulder.

- x** Here hangeth downe the fyfte muscle of mounge the arme.
- z** In both the armes the backe parte of the shoulder is cleane without fleshe & sene without any muscle.
- 4** The hynder muscle of bowyng the cubyte.
- 4, 4** The muscles of thrustyng furth the cubyte. And thys is marked wth **4**, which byngeth his begynnyng from the lower rybbe of the shoulder, & is he that taketh hys begynnyng from the necke of the shoulder point, & sheweth a fleshye parte takyng hys begynnyng fro the hepyth of the arme almoste to the mydle of his longitude, & the lesse bone of the cubyte.
- fz** The vpper muscle of bynyng the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde, whose insercion is marked with **z**.
- b** Here hangeth downe the shorter muscle of bynyng the lesse bone of the cubyte vpwarde.
- i** The bygger bone of the cubite, the lesse is marked aboue with **i**. But **k** sheweth a lygament in bothe the cubytes byndyng 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 **p** bones of the wrist, of **p** hand and of the fingers, you shal fynde all thynges here correspondente to those in **p** tables before, but **p** we haue cutte awaye here the muscle that bynyng the thombe next to the foze finger. And in the left hand are sene the thre muscles, whiche doe bowe the seconde space betwene the ioyntes of the thombe, marked with these karacters. 1. 2. 3. Furthermoore, the muscle that boweth the fyrste bone of the foze finger inwarde is here properly sheweth with **1**.
- 1, 2, 3** The backe of the huckle or haunce bone bitterlye without fleshe, lykwys as is the outwarde part of the hypppe bone.
- u** The sayd hypppe bone without fleshe deliuered from muscles that growe to him.
- o** A lygament comynge from the holpe bone grafte in the sharpe procelle of the hypppe bone.
- p** The heade of the thigh bone.
- z** The great or outwarde procelle of the thigh.
- z** Here hangeth from his insercion the tenth muscle of mounge the thighe, shewyng hys inner seate wth the was compassed about euery where with bones.
- fz, u** And **z** doe note the tendons of this muscle whiche be turned ouer to the hypppe bone.
- u, z** With these thre karacters is shewed a fleshye part, as it were of a scabberde, of a swearde bynyng furth frome thence the tenth muscle of mounge the thighe, where he is bowed to the hypppe bone. And so **x** sheweth the vppermoste seate of thys fleshye parte, **y** the myddle, and **z** the lowest seate.
- a** A portion of the mynth of the mouers of the thighe.
- 4, 7** In the ryght legge are marked two insercions of muscles, into the lesse procelle of the thigh, & sheweth the insercion of the fyrte muscle of mounge the thighe and **7** the seuenth of mounge the same.
- a** The eyght muscle of mounge the thyrne, almoste compassyng aboute **p** whole procelle of the thigh.
- a** Here is sette furth the sharpe lyne of the thighe, in whome is grafte the fyfte muscle of mounge the thighe.

- z, 11** The fyfte muscle of mounge the thighe hangyng furth from the inner heade of the same, in whom **z** sheweth the latter parte, **11** and **z** the former part. And yet here also **11** sheweth specially **p** hynder portion of his former parte and **z** the former portion.
- 4** The muscle numbred in place of the thyrde muscle of mounge the fote, bynyng hys begynnyng marked with **4** from the outer heade of the thighe and bynyng hys tendon where you see **z** witten.
- x, u** A muscle whome we declare to be hydde in the hamme.
- z** The fourth muscle of mounge the fote, whose begynnyng is shewed wth **z** his seate where the tendon of the two fyrste muscles of mounge the fote, groweth stubberlye vnto hym, is noted with **x**.
- a** By **x** is noted the insercion of the tendon, whiche bynyngeth from the two fyrste and the thyrde of mounge the fote.
- u** In thys seate the thyrne bone is sene without fleshe lykwys as a greate portion of the outer heade of the two lower heades of the thigh.
- u** The tendon of the eyght muscle of mounge the fote.
- u** The tendon of the seuenth muscle of mounge the fote.
- u** Wth thys karacter we haue thought expedient to shewe the legge on the ryght syde in thys thirtieth table of muscles, bowed downe or leanige to a stone, so that the neather seate or soole of the fote myghte the playnerlye appeare to the eyes, and that also the muscles there shewyng them selues myghte after the order of uision by lytle and lytle offer them selues in the tables folowynge. And thus by **u** is signified here the fyrste lygament or thyrne coueryng substance growyng to the fyrste muscle of mounge the toes goyng also vnder into the soole of the fote in the steade of a brode tendon.
- z** The muscle that bynyng the greate toe inwarde from the other toes.
- o** The muscle of bynyng the lytle toe fro the other toes.
- z, 7** The fyrste and the seconde muscle of mounge the fote, hangyng furth in a whole man from **p** fourth of mounge **p** fote, and he is put in hys owne place, in that fygure which **u** sheweth furth.
- u** The tendon of the thyrde muscle of mounge the fote.
- 4** A portion of the fourth muscle of mounge the fote, whych in the whole man you se marked wth **z**.
- x** A tendon comynge from the fyrst, the seconde, and fourth muscle of mounge the fote and graft in the heele, although that **x** sheweth priuatyly 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 thyrne.
- 4, a** Parte of the thyrne bone without fleshe neyther is he couered wth muscles before thinsition. & Here are sene porcions of muscles whych occuppeth the backe syde of the thyrne, besyde the thre fyrst muscles of mounge the fote.

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

D. b.

D. b.

The fourteenth figure of Muscles.

- T**his is a laste table of expressing the backe part of a man, lacking here his shoulders and his armes, and bendyng his knees, that he myght put furth to be sene the soote of the soote 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** The thirde part of muscles of mouyng the heade, grafte in the hynder parte of the heade, from the rydye or popnte of the seconde tourmyng ioynte of the necke.
- C** The swelling furth of the bone of the luke bone called *processus mastoideus*, as well sene in the whole figure as in the figure set at the knees.
- D** Here this karacter with certayne other folowynge is proper to the figure set betwene the knees, shewyng the ouerthwart processe of the first ioynte in the necke.
- E** The sharpe popnte of the seconde ioynte or tourmynges of the necke, and so is appoynteth the seconde bone there.
- F** The fourth payre of muscles of mouyng the head, commynge from the first tourmyng ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the noddle of the head.
- G** In the necke of the whole figure is shewed the fift payre of muscles of mouyng the heade, which commynge from the hynder parte of the heade, implantereth in the ouerthwart processe of the first ioynte in the necke.
- H** The sixte payre of muscles of mouyng the heade, commynge from the popnte of the seconde ioynte in the necke, and grafte in the ouerthwart processe of the first.
- I** Parte of the thirde muscle of mouyng the shoulder, chiefely sene where as he goeth furth frome certayne ouerthwart processe of the ioyntes in the necke.
- K** The thirde of the muscles that moue the backe.
- L** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the backe.
- M** This karacter is placed in the loynes, noteth the nynt muscle of mouyng the backe.
- N** The eleuenth muscle of mouyng the backe, hanging here from his laste insertion, and shewyng the brought marked with A, where he getteth place to the thirteenth muscle of mouyng the backe as appoynteth his begynnyng.
- O** The thirteenth muscle of mouyng the backe, whose begynnyng is noted with P, and hys ende with X, which sheweth also the beginning of the fiftenth muscle of mouyng the backe.
- P** The fiftenth muscle of mouyng the backe, whose highest extremitie marked with * is hyd vnder the seuenth of mouyng the backe.
- It is much expediente to beholde with diligence, this fourteenth table of muscles, because 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 ioynting or fastenynge together of the bones, we haue not hitherto in any place so exactly

- shewed the knyttynge of the rybbes whereby they myght optayne theyr natural situation pertainyng to theyr oblique eductions, as here. For I haue leste to great a space betwene the popnte of the huckle bone, and the blade of the twelfth rybbe of the breste in the situation of the bones: Apyther was it very hard in these 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 insertion. And besyde that euery man doeth so although I do holde my peace, and speake no more: that the outwarde muscles of them which are betwene the rybbes doe shewe them selfe without any more teaching. In lyke wyse also, the huckle bone, the hyppbone, with the bone about the pyppur membris, called *os pubis*, requyre here no indication or shewyng with letters, but if you maye in confectyng them together, repayre to the whole figures of bones if you nede insinuation by caracters, yet haue we neuertheles on the bone about the pyppur membris adfixed, shewyng the thynne, comynge, beyng there sene in the hole of the sayd bone.
- Q** The syete muscle of mouyng the thyrgh hangynge forth from hys insertion.
- R** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thyrgh.
- S** Here hangeth forth the nynt muscle of mouyng the thyrgh.
- T** A fleshe parte, or els if thou wylt, certayne priuat muscles, bynggynge forth the tenth muscle of mouyng the thyrgh here hangynge forth from theyr insertion.
- U** The muscle which we haue shewed to be hyd in the hamme, whome Salen thoughte (but not truely) to haue had the whole power of bowynge the hamme.
- V** Sheweth hys spyngynge furth frome the heade of the thyrgh, and by is shewed hys insertion into the forebone of the legge.
- W** The seuenth muscle of mouyng the fote.
- X** The tendon of the eyght muscle of mouyng the fote, whose insertion marked with * goeth into the small bone of the insteppe of the fote susteynyng the same.
- Y** From the heele on the left fote hang four muscles lyng flat on the ground, beyng the workers of the motions of the fote, the thirde, and the fourth, but set at the ryght syde of the heele sheweth the insertion of hys tendon.
- Z** Doeth shewe the figure sette here at the outsyde of the whole figure by the ryght fote, whyche by the order of insition foloweth nexte after the ryght fote of the whole figure, and in the table of muscles nexte before, we set it furth with this letter A.
- A** The lygament of the fote hangynge from the endes of the toes, which byd growe to the muscle of bowynge the seconde ioyntes of the four toes marked here with O and fulfillynge the office of a blade tendon in the soole of the fote.
- B** Here hangeth out a muscle of bynggynge the great toe from the other toes.
- C** Here hangeth also a muscle from hys insertion, which bynggeth the lytle toe outwarde frome the other toes.
- D** A muscle bowynge the seconde bone of the four toes
- * sheweth



Decima quarta musculorum
fabula.



The fourteenth figure of Muscles.

Sheweth his beginninge springinge from the heele, and his partition into foure tendons. But by what reason the tendons of this muscle are deuyded, & by what reason they sende furth 3 tendons whiche are vnder them in this righte foote of the greater fygure you haue it playnlye expresse. Yet if you wyll perpende them well it behoueth you to loke stedfastlye on the inner seate of the foure toes, althoughe the figure noted wyth Δ sheweth lyke wyse the same, in whome you shall see this muscle hangynge furthe frome hys infection marked wyth \odot .

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

Δ the muscle that boweth the seconde bone of the greates toe, & set in the right legge sheweth the beginninge of thys muscle, Δ in thys seate from the insyde, this present muscle byngeth furth his tendon, whiche beganne in hys fleshy substance nigh to the karacter ϵ . Furthermore, in both these figures shewing the sooles of 3 feete, you shall find this tendon next the great toe marked with Δ .

Σ the muscle that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes. Sheweth his beginninge somewhat higher vnder the muscle hidde in ρ hamme, marked with Γ and \times sheweth a tendon springinge from the insyde of his fleshy substance, whiche deuydeth in the soole of the foote into four tendons there as you see & offerynge them selues afterwarde into the foure toes.

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

A lumps or masse of musculous flesh, brought furth in to four portions, is stretched furth in tendons, whiche tendons bowe the thirde bone of the foure toes. And thys musculous masse of flesh is whose operation byngeth the foure small toes to the greates toe. And that you maye haue the moore perfecte knowledge of these tendons and these portions of musculous substance, we haue marked the tendon of bowynge the thirde bone of the former toe with ν and the muscle of byngynge the sayde former toe to the great toe with μ .

The declaracion of the two figures of the systenth table of Muscles and of their karacters.

These two figures of thys present table are kepte in lyke forme as the righte legge with 3 foote in the fourteenth table, and the fyfte of these figures, in order of insition or cuttynge cometh after that whiche Δ appoynted in the table before. And the latter figure of this table doeth succede the fyfte. Here enlue the notes or karacters of them bothe.

Δ The thynne bone.

ρ The hinder or lesse bone of the thynne.

ϵ Here hangeth downe the muscle whiche is hydde in the hamme.

Γ The fyfte muscle of mouynge the foote, Δ sheweth

his beginninge and Σ his tendon comynge downe grouelynge from the insyde of the muscle.

Γ The boughte into whom 3 tendon runneth, whiche boweth the second space betwene the ioyntes of the greates toe.

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

H The seuenth muscle of mouynge the foote.

I The eyght muscle of mouynge the foote.

K The infection of the fyfte muscle of mouynge the foote.

L A musculous heape bowynge the firste bone of the foure toes.

M Small bones set at the first space betwene the ioyntes of the great toe, the name of it was founde from the shape of selamp sede, to whom it is very lyke.

N Here hangeth downe a musculous substance, whiche reacheth furth a portion to euery one of the insydes of the four toes, byngynge the sayde foure toes to the great toe.

O A muscle bowynge the seconde bone of the great toe.

P A muscle bowynge the thirde bone of the foure small toes.

Q A portion of the tendon of bowynge the seconde space betwene 3 ioyntes of 3 greates toe ioynd with the tendon that boweth 3 thirde space betwene the ioyntes of 3 foetoe. These karacters folowing are proper to the other, which is the left figure.

R The thynne bone.

S The lesse bone of the thynne.

T A thynne couerynge lpgament ioyngynge the hinder bone of 3 legge to 3 thyn bone, where as these two bones open one agaynst another.

V The seuenth muscle of mouynge the foote, \times thys waue the tendon of the seuenth muscle is tourned o-

X uer vnder the bone lyke a dyc, and is also hydde. γ sheweth the infection of thys tendon in the bone of the insteppe that susteyneth the great toe.

α Another muscle hyd vnder the ν , byng the eyght of mouynge the foote, whose infection doeth shew, goynge into the bone of the foote holdynge by the litle toe.

1, 2, 3. By these thre karacters in the latter or left figure, are shewed thre boughtes orderned for the muscles goynge vnder into the neather part of the foote from the hinder seate of the thyn, & 1. sheweth the bought or holones in whome the tendon of the fyfte muscle of mouynge the foote is caried, 2. sheweth the bought to the tendon that boweth the thirde bone of the foure toes, but 3. sheweth the bought whiche is set furth for 3 tendons boweth 3. ii. ioynt of 3 greates toe.

β The fyfte muscle of mouynge 3 foote hangeth downe on the grounde, beinge marked in the firste figure with ν & ϵ , and in the seconde he is marked at hys infection with Δ .

ϵ The musculous heape that boweth the firste bone of the foure toes, hangeth here downe from the bones of the foote, whych ye do see now bare and without fleshye.

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

The sixteenth figure of muscles.



Wemight conueniently haue placed this sixteenth table of muscles nexte after the thirde table, but because it is but only a part of the bodye, therefore we haue thought it good to set it here, wherein the muscle of the left thigh, the symne of the foote is expresse with all his muscles, with also the holpe bone, and the bone p to rieth to his leste side, that p tenth muscle of mouynge the thigh myght the better be sene, whiche in the whole table could not be so well sene in p part therof which occupieth p insyde of the hpp bone and also the holpe bone, as he maye be here. And here folowe the karacters of this table.

A. Sheweth the holpe bone.
B. The syde of the holpe bone, to whome the left hpp bone was ioyned.
C. A lygament conmyng from the holpe bone, goyng into the appendans of the hpp bone.
D. Parte of the leste bone of the priupe membyres, whiche dyd ioyne to the right bone.
E. Noteth the fourth synowe goyng vnder the thigh.
F. The tenth muscle of mouynge the thighe, where F, G, marke thre of his partes with certayne inscripss 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 this muscle is somewhat streight or narroker and turned to the bought or dyrd for him in the hpp bone, and so brought furth to the great processe of the thigh.
I. Here is sene a portion of the syde muscle of mouynge the thigh.
K. A portion of the viii. muscle of mouynge the thighe.
L. The syde of mouynge the symne, whose seate where he leueth into a tendon by the inner heade of the thigh is marked with M.
M. The seconde muscle of mouynge the symne, N & O shewe p begynnyng of this muscle conmyng fro p khyttinge together of the holpe bone. And M also although he be set on p first muscle, yet he sheweth the seate of this seconde muscle where he leueth into a tendon.
N. The nyth muscle of mouynge the symne is here sene with a small portion.
O. The eght muscle of mouynge the symne.
P. The thirde muscle of mouynge the symne, whose tendon lyke as of the first and the seconde muscles of mouynge the symne, maye be signified with A, and he is soone percepted where the tendons of the muscles are graste in the former seate of the symne bone.
Q. The syde muscle of mouynge the thighe, S sheweth the latter part of this muscle. And T sheweth p latter portio of p fore part of this, v. muscle of p thigh.
R. The fyfte muscle of mouynge the symne.
S. Parte of the symne bone withoute fleshye. But X sheweth the inner ancle.
T. The first muscle of mouynge the foote.
U. A very thynne tendon and slender, broughte furth from the thynne muscle of mouynge the foote beyng within the other muscles.
V. The greatest muscle of makynge the calfe of the legge, beinge the fourth of mouynge the foote.
W. The muscle that boweth the thirde bone of the four

small toes.

F. Portion of the first muscle of mouynge the foote beyng within the other muscles.
G. The tendon of the syth muscle of mouynge the foote.
H. 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.



This seuententh table of muscles shewing p difference & procedynge of manye lygamentes, expresse the whole bone of the thighe, with the symne bone, and the lesse bone of the sayde symne also, to whome their lygamentes yet remaine.

A. The bone of the thigh.
B. The heade of the thigh bone goyng into the cuppe of the hpp bone.
C. The lower heades or endes of p thigh bone ioyned together to the symne.
D. The symne bone.
E. The hyghe procedynge of the hpper appendans of the symne bone, which goeth into p wylt or holownes betwene the two neather heades of the thighe bone bynginge furth a ligament, which shal anone be marked with X.
F. The bought of p neather appendans of p sym bone, into whome are broughte manye tendons of those muscles that occupie the foreseate of the symne.
G. The inner ancle.
H. The lesse bone of the symne, but K sheweth priuately the viter ancle.
I. The greatest muscle in the calfe of the legge, beinge the fourth of mouynge the foote, and amonge al other muscles of the bodye he is in coloure moste bluek. But M sheweth perticulerly the tendon of this muscle graste in the bone of the heele, where as N sheweth a small portion of the first and seconde tendons of the muscles p moueth the foote, which grow together within the fourth muscle of mouynge the foote, and with him bringe knytte in one doe bothe together engraffe them selfe in the heele.
O. A rounde lygament toyng the bone of the thigh to the hpp bone.
P. A greate rounde compassynge lygamente, compassynge aboute the topite of the thigh with the hpp bone.
Q. Portions of lygamentes taken awaye from the great and viter processe of the thighe into the substance of muscles, and the chiefest of the seuenth of mouynge the symne.
R. Small portions of lygamentes also, conmynged downe from the roote of the lesse and insyde of the thighe, growynge oute of kynde or degeneratynge chiefelye into the eyght muscle of mouynge the symne.
S. A thynne couerynge lygament seruing to al the other ioyntes compassynge about p whole topite of p kne excepte that parte, where the patell or p panne of the knees sette.

A lygament





The .xviii. figure of Muscles.

A ligament properlie belonging to the ioynt of the knee, fastened at the outsyde therof.

And this ligament is also peculiar to the ioynt of the knee, and fastened to his out syde.

A ligament commynge from the proesse of the thynne bone marked with F and grafte in the bone of the thigh.

A ligamente knyttynge together the vypper parte of the lesse bone of the thynne to the bygger bone of the thynne.

A ligament byndynge the lower parte of the lesse bone of the legge to the thynne bone.

A thynne couerynge ligament fastenynge together the lesse bone of the thynne to the bygger by all the space where they open from eche other.

Here is noted a ligamente betwappynge the tendons aboute after the maner of a ryage, whyche are stretched furth from the foote of the thynne to the vypper partes of the foote, and that the nature of him myght the better be perceyued by insition we haue set hym deuyded alonge, & one part of hym beinge turned ouer on the syde.

A ligamente commynge from the thynne bone, and implanted at the heele, conteynynge certayne tendons descendynge this waye to the neather partes of the foote.

A ligament stretched out from the smaller bone of the legge to the heele beinge couered with certayne tendons goynge this waye downe to the neather part of the foote.

A ligament lyke the substance of a grystell, commynge from the inner ancle, and grafte in the inside of the heele.

Another ligamente 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
eightheenth figure of muscles.*

In this presente fygure the chiefe wytters and mapsters of this science haue diligently exprest the considerations, and the shape of this muscle accordynge to the order of insition and that whiche is conteyned betwene O and N, is portion of a certayne spynwe cut of both aboue and beneath, as it shalbe expounded moore fullye, when we come to the karacters therof.

A portion of this spynwe to be deuyded into many braunches.

Certayne spynngynge furth of the spynwe noted with A goynge vnder the constitution of the muscle.

A ligament growynge furth from the bone of the cubyte, constitutinge of the muscle.

A metynge together of the ligamente and the spynwe to fasten on the muscle, and the firste distribution is made into fybzes and into the heade of the muscle.

The seate where the greatest deuysion is, of the fybzes called the thynne spynnes and where the bealy

of the muscle doeth consist.

The commynge together and commixtion, of the distribution of fybzes, with the begynnyng of the tendon of this muscle.

Parte of the tendon implanted to the mowynge of the bone.

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

In this nyntenth table of muscles sheweth the bone of the shoulde, and the bones of the cubyte with the fybzes deliuered from the sheathe, compassynge aboute the bittermoste seate and parte of the hande with also the fourth spynwe goynge to the arme that here moste commodiouslye the nature of the makinge of the muscle maye appeare to our eyes.

The heade of the shoulde bone, knytte to the shoulde blade.

The fourth spynwe that goeth to the arme.

The begynnyng of the muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, which groweth furth from the roote of the head of the shoulde.

The begynnyng of another muscle of thrustynge furth the cubyte, growynge furth from the lower rybbe of the shoulde.

The seate where the fourth spynwe commynge to the arme doeth offre his braunches to the two muscles whiche doeth stretch furth the cubyte.

The ende of the muscles of thrustynge furth the cubyte, or their insition into the latter proesse of the bigger bone of the cubyte.

The latter parte of the proesse of the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche is alwaye seene wythoute sheathe.

There is seene the fourth spynwe goynge to the arme where he fasteneth in the latter seate of the bittermoste part of the shoulde, and offreth his braunches to the muscles byngynge their begynnynges from the shoulde there.

The begynnyng of the latter and bynder muscle of bowynge the cubyte.

The heade of the longe muscle, implanted in the appendance of the lesse bone of the cubyte ngyne to the byelle puttyng the sayde lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.

The muscle that stretcheth furth the byelle with a forked tendon.

Another muscle of stretchynge furth the byelle, implanted at the backe of the hande in the region of the lytle fyrger.

The muscle of the bygger bone of the cubyte, stretched furth, and bowynge the byelle.

The muscle that thrusteth furth the forefyrger, the mydle fyrger and the ryng fyrger.

A muscle by whome I shall declare the lytle fyrger chiefelye to be thrust furth.

The sheathe parte of this muscle deuyded into the tendons, wherof the one graffeth in the bone of the byelle holdynge 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 to the

C. II. to the

The .xix. .xx. .xxi. .xxii. .xxiii. .xxiiii. .xxv. .xxvi. figure of Muscles.

to the forefinger.

The twenty figure declaring the muscles of the eye lyddes.



Althoughe the thirde table of muscles at these karacters C, D, E, byd somewhat entreate of these muscles, yet haue we here placed this peculier figure, wherein 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 E sheweth the knyttinge 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. Shewynge the figure therof to be beholde 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 syre fyrste muscles of the eye, lyng from their insertion alonge on the ground. The seuenth synowe referred still to the synowe of the syghte. But the declaration of their notes shalbe put furth or declared in the nexte pagyn folowynge.

A, I, 2. The former seate of the eye where the cycle betwene the whyte and the blacke is, called in Latine iris, because it resemblith 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.

C, D, E, 1. Here on this side are sene three muscles being yet no muscle deliuered from his seate.

F, G, 1. Of the spaces whiche are betwene the sixt first muscles beyng couered with satte two spaces doe appere in this figure.

H, I, K, L. M, N. The syre fyrst muscles of the eye, but noteth the muscle by whome the eye is brought vpwarde, and I sheweth hym by whome he is brought downwarde M & N. shewe them by whome he is tourned, aboute K sheweth hym by whome he is brought to the bygger corner or angyll of the eye and L by who he is brought to the lesse corner of the eye.

O. The seuenth muscle of the eye, in no parte deliuered from the synow of syght, saue that he is utterly clenched from all that satte that couered him.

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



Ad the thye and twentieth figure doeth shewe the tongue with his muscles also, deliuered from the rest of the bodie, and beyng at the ryghte syde, shewynge so

nigh as may be the nature & situation of 3 muscles of the ryghte syde. The four & twenty figure hathe all thynges that the thye and twentieth hathe, saue onely that the fyrst and mynth muscle of the tongue myghte somewhat better expresse here theyr natural course then in the thye and twentieth, we haue bowed agayne vpwarde, the thirde and seuenth muscles of the tongue, leuynge the fyrst hangeth downe from his insertion.

The fyue and twentieth figure hathe myne muscles of the tongue cut awaye, & the tongue is there sene deuyded accordynge to his longtude, the lygament of the tongue beyng here taken awaye from bothe the bodys of the same, the superficial and outwarde of the sayde bodys, which is helde together with a lygament there appearing, and the construction and makinge of the tongue of man is lykewyse as you see here paynted.

A, A, 1, 2, 3. A portion of 3 tongue sene in 3 mouth gapynge before the insition, yet couered with his coate, seruing to it selfe and to the whole mouth, the stomache and the sharpe arterye.

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 whiche is sene here vnder the cote is in no wyse couered with that cote.

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

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

E, E, 1, 2. The thirde muscle of the tongue.

F, F, 1, 2. The fyrst muscle of the tongue.

G, G, 1, 2. The seuenth muscle of the tongue.

H, H, 1, 2. The mynth muscle of the tongue.

I, 3. The lygamente of the tongue to whome the fyres or small lynes of the bodys 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 declaration of the .xxvj. 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 ioyntes of the necke, declared and drawn furth on the backside with their lygamentes. Here foloweth the description of the karacters thereon affixed.

A, B, C. The fyrste tournynge ioynte of the necke, knytt to the second. But A sheweth properly the ryghte bone or boughte of the sayde fyrst tournynge ioynte, whiche receaueth the ryghte heade of the bone of the nidle, and B sheweth the left boughte into whome the left heade of the nidle bone goeth, but C sheweth 3 seate of 3 fyrst tournynge ioynte where the other spondels or tournynge ioyntes doe ryde into the ryghte bone of the backe.

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

E, E, E. A thynne couerynge lygament knyttinge the first ioynte

The xxvii. and. xxviii. fygure of Muscles.

toynite of the necke to the seconde.

¶ The bodye of the .ii. toynite of the necke byngynge furth hys tothe or sharpenes.

¶ The tothe or sharpe processe of the seconde toynite of the necke.

¶ A rounde lpgament grafte in the bone of the noble from the tothe of the toynite.

¶ An ouerthwarte lpgamente conteynynge the tothe in hys bought whyche bycause of the sayde tothe is bydde in the firste tournynge toynite.

¶ The interpretation of the .xxvii. fygure.



Ad thys seuen and twenty fygure sheweth two toynites of the breste, paynted out of a chyldes body on the forparte in whome 1 sheweth the grystell of the bypermoste toynite goinge betwene the lower appendans of the bodye, and the bodye it selfe, 2 sheweth the lower appendans of the sayde toynites, 3 sheweth a grystellye lpgament going betwene the appendaunce of the upper and the neather toynite, 4 sheweth the upper appendaunce of the neather toynite, 5 sheweth the grystell that knytteth together the sayd appendaunce to his toynite.

The .xxviii. fygure 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.

¶ Two muscles whiche after the expulsion of excrementes, drawe the sayde gutte bywarde agayne.

¶ A musculous substance growynge to the roote of the parde, whiche in women is toyned to the lower parte of their shape. Furthermore, by D is shewed the seate from whom two muscles growe furth into the parde.

¶ A circle of compassynge muscle lettynge or forbydynge the excrementes to goe furth without consent of the will.

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



At the firste fygure is exprest the foreparte of the bone lyke & deliuered here frome all hys muscles with also the foreseate of the wynde pype and the stalke of the shape of the arterye, whiche consisteth in the necke, beinge yet no muscle of the sayde wynde pype taken awaye. And those muscles that be here sene, shalbe declared by the karacters folowynge.

The seconde fygure 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 upper sydes of the bone lyke.

The thyrde table aunswereth 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 upper sydes of the bone, whiche is lyke thys letter & called in Latyne *Hyoidei*.

The fourthe setteth furth the former seate of the wynde pype with a portion of the stalke of the sharpe arterye, the bone called *Hyoidei*, beinge cutte awaye with the muscles frome the same bone and frome the breste bone, whyche goeth to the wynde pipe, here is yet reserved of the comon muscles of the wynde pype, the syfte and the syfte, and the muscles belongynge onely to the couer of the wynde pype.

The syfte fygure varieth nothyng in the order of cuttynge frome the fourth shewynge verie well the same as byd the fourth to be sene at hys left syde.

The syfte doeth so shew on the backe syde, the wynde pype deliuered fro the rest of the stalke 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 frome 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, whyche byd knyt the seconde of the grystels to the syfte. Furthermore, the lower processe of the first grystels on this side, is deliuered frome the seconde, and the syfte is in suche maner turned ouer forwarde from the seconde that the myddle seate of the first cartelage or grystell is sene on the backe syde all naked.

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

The nyth doeth varpe from the eght in that, that we haue taken awaye here, besyde those muscles of late reherfed, other foure oblique muscles of toynynge the thyrde to the seconde, and afterwarde two more sette at the thyrde roote of the grystell, reseruing onely with the thre grystels & muscles that knyt the thyrde to the firste.

The tenth offreth hun 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 cartelage or grystels (whiche muscles doe toynne the thyrde grystell to the thyrde) appearinge.

The eleuenth setteth 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 haupng styll his couer, doeth leane vpon hys backe and bynder parte shewing his upper 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

C.iii. thys

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 lyghtell tongue to be moze chaste together and shute in then in the other.
- Here foloweth the declaration of the karacters.
- A** In the fyrste 2 and 3 note the bone called *Hysides*, not fullye deliuered from his thynne coveringes or pannicles.
- B** In the fyrste 2 and 3 shewe the lower syde of the bone *Hysides* bounde vnto the vpper processe of the grystell lyke a shylde, which doeth shewe at 2, 3, and 4.
- C** In the first and 3 thirde, the hygher syde of 3 bone *Hysides* is noted cut away there from 3 set where as it is wytten.
- D** A muscle springynge furth from the lower seate of the bone *Hysides* 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 ryghte onely.
- E** 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 left, but the seconde expresseth no moode but a portion of the right muscle.
- F** The stomacke or hys necke sene at 2, 3 and 5.
- G** A muscle commynge from the latter seate of the stomacke, grafte in the syde of the grystell whiche sheweth lyke a shylde, and the thyrde sheweth almoste all the ryght and the left, and chiefelye the begynnyng of them both. The seconde sheweth the ryght with a verye small portion of the left. The fyfthe expresseth the insertion of the left, as lykewyse the fyrste and the fourth doe also shewe the insertion of them bothe.
- H** Here are two muscles unknowne to the professours of dissection, springynge fro the bone lyke v & grafte in the roote of the couer of the wynde pype, these are sene in 3 seconde, 3 thyrde and 3 fourth figure.
- I** *Epi-glottis* is called in Englyshe the couer of the wynde pype, whiche is sene in the seconde figure, and afterwarde at 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11.
- M** Certaine karnels ioyued to the roote of the throte, at the sydes of the sharpe arterye at 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- N** A muscle stretched furth from the first grystell to the seconde, or the better muscle of ioyninge the first carthelage to the seconde. In the firste is sene parte of the ryghte muscle and of the left, and both of them appeare whole in the fourth.
- O** A muscle stretched from the seconde grystell into the firste, or the inner muscle on the other side of the which do knyt the seconde carthelage or grystell, to the first, and the left is onely shewed in the fyfte.
- 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 syfte sheweth the left and the ryghte. The seuenth sheweth the ryght and somewhat the left.
- Q** The seate of the foresayde muscle in the ryght and the nyth.
- R** A muscle commynge from the syde of the seconde grystell, and grafte in the thyrde grystell, the seuenth and ryght shewe onely the ryght.
- S** The bought or holownes of the seconde carthelage noted in the ryght and the nyth, to whome the nea-

ther processe of the first grystell noted with 7 in the ryght and nyth doeth growe.

T A muscle obteppynge his situation in the roote of 3 thyrde grystell. The syfte representeth thys muscle on bothe sydes. The seuenth sheweth a portion of the ryght and the left, and the ryghte 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 karacter.

A A muscle springynge from the whole length of the first carthelage and grafte in the thirde, or the muscle that completh the thirde to the fyrste, the tenth figure sheweth the righte with 4, and the left with 5, the fyrste grystell beyng taken away. The seuenth, the ryght and the nyth doe expresse 3 whole muscle on the ryght syde noted with 4 and the higher seate of 3 left, for which cause I haue set in these figures 4.

C The vpper seate of the lyghtel tonge or 3 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 openlye expresse in the thirteenth then in the twelfte.

E Two bowtes of either syde one, whiche when 3 lyghtel tonge or the opening place is shyt & closed do appeare in the lower seate of the sayde tongue at the sydes: bothe in the twelfte and thyrteenth figure.

F A certayne hardenes lyke the hardenes of a braune called in Latyne *Callus*, appearinge in the myddle of the chyne or opening place where he chiefely conterneth him in the thirteenth.

G Lest 3 grystels not marked with any letters might cause anye difficultie or hardnes of vnderstandynge, we shall somewhat note theym wth letters, as here after you shall perceyue. & noteth the fyrste grystell offerynge hym selfe in the firste figure, and afterwarde in the 2, 4, 5, 12, 13.

H The first grystell in the thyrde figure and in the 6, 7, 8, 9 offerynge 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 syfte, 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 fourteenth figure.



The fourteenth differeth from the syfte in that that thys sheweth priuatiue the muscles, whiche I haue sene drawen furth from the sharpe poynte of the seconde grystell, to the lower processe of the fyrste grystell, and by *A* & *A*, is shewed the fyrste grystell of the wynde pype & sheweth the poynte of the second grystell, but *C* & *D* appoynte two muscles takynge them begynnyng from the poynte of 3 seconde grystell, and grafte in the fyrste grystell.



Musculorum laringis quatuordecim figure.





Pinus halepensis L.
Pinus halepensis L.
Pinus halepensis L.



Prima huius tractatus fig.

Vena portæ ortum progressu
que p[er]cipiens.

The fygure of the Muscles of the yarde.

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

- 1** The fyfte fygure of this body lapde growelg on the table, yf you cast your eye towarde the place of the priape members, doeth shewe the thyghes stretched 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 beyne, the synowes and the arteries in every place cut away.
- 2** The second fygure sheweth almost the bare bones, which be ioyned to the sides of the holy bone this to saye: the haunche bone and the hypppe bone, and to these hangen 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 begynnyng of the bodies of the yarde and the vyne, and of the common wapes to the sede myght there be sene where he is bolwed bywarde vnder the bone of the priape members.
- 3** The thyrde sheweth the yarde to be cutte oute thwartlye, that the substance of the bodies of the yarde with the goynge together of those bodies: and howe the wapes of the seede and the vyne are knytte vnto them, myght the better be sene.
- 4** The fourth fygure sheweth to be sene the whole yarde here stretched furth with the bladder that the proper muscles of the necke of the bladder myght be perceyued.
- 3, 4.** Two bodies of the yarde, which do constitute and make in maner the whole yarde.
- 4.** The springynge furth of the two bodies of the yarde.
- 3, 4.** The head of the yarde called *glans*, which some call the prepuce or upper skynne thynkynge it not meete to call it by the name of *glans*.
A substance of the bodies of the yarde lyke to a rode stocke or muscumpe and is redde.
- 3.** A ioynynge together one with the other of the bodies of the yarde, and the synowse substance, whiche lyke a circle compasseth aboute the foresayde substances.
- 3.** The wape of the bladder scurynge as well to the vyne as to the sede.
- 2.** The two first muscles of the yarde, keepynge the right seate in the first fygure and in the seconde hangynge downe from the right begynnyng.
- 2.** The two latter muscles of the yarde, or the thyrde and fourth, whiche in the first fygure or whole, and in the seconde are hangynge downe from the right section.
- 2.** A muscle compassynge aboute lyke a circle, the ende of the straghter gutte, and is the authour of purgynge the excrementes.
- 4.** The muscle of the necke of the bladder, restrayning the vyne that it maye not fall furth withoute consent of oure wyll.
- 2.** A pannicle of the skynne couerynge occupynge the holes of the bones aboute the priape members.
- 2.** A rounde lygament commynge from the hypppe bone, graffe in the rounde heade of the thigh.

2, 4 The bodye of the bladder.

2, 4 A karnellie bodye, receauynge the insertion of the vessels that cary forth the seede.

3, 4 Small portions of the wapes throught whome the vyne is brought from the repnes into the bladder.

1, 2, 4. Small portions of the wapes that caste forth the seede into the necke of the bladder. We haue not marked here with characters the muscles whiche in the first fygure byd compass the thyrde aboute, because they are mooste diligently set forth in the tables of muscles.

The declaratyon of the characters of the great vayne called *vena porta*, deluyed from all the partes whiche are aboute it.

A, A, etc.



With these characters are shewed fyue springynge or braunches forth, of *Vena porta*, spredde abroad ouer all the bodye of the lyuer, and expresing here as it were the forme or shape of the lyuer accordynge to his holow syde.

1, 2, 3, 4. These nobles shewen the fyue braunches of this *Vena porta*, (excepte sometye they are fetter) of whiche the body is constituted, or in to whome the sayd bodye or stalke is degestied into the substance of the lyuer.

B. In this place the great vayne, called *Vena porta*, is sene where he is sene first cleare of all the substance of the lyuer, and greatest, and also mooste longest.

C, C. Two smale braunches goynge into the vessel of colder sette in the holowe seate of the lyuer.

D. A beyne runnyng furth to the backe syde of the lower necke of the stomache.

E. In this place the *Vena porta* is parted into two great trunckes or stockes.

F. The leste truncke or stocke and the hygher.

G. The right truncke or stocke and the lower.

H. A beyne creepynge through the right syde of the botome of the stomache, geupynge out his smal braunches both to that seate, and to the right parte of the upper pannicle of the caule.

I. A beyne geuen furth to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the be gynnynge of the hungry or fasting gutte called *Jejunum*.

K. An arce or braunche goynge furth with certayne smal braunches into the righte region of the knob or swellynge of the mawe in that place where it loketh towarde the backe.

L. A beyne runnyng furth in the righte seate of the lower pannicle of the caule and to the great gutte, by the whiche he is broughte to the sayde great gutte called *colum*.

M. Certayne springynge furth spredde abroad fro the leste truncke or stocke into the karnellie and glandilous bodye of the neather skynne of the caule.

N. A notable beyne clymbynge crookedlye by vnder the mawe (where the mawe doeth leane vnto the backe, towarde the highest necke of him. To the

whiche place before he cometh, he byngeth furth a circle or braunche on both sydes marked with *O*, *C.iii.* spredde

C.iii. spredde

The declaration of the karacters of the holowe bayne.

spredde on the maue on the same syde where helpeth to the backe. And 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 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 other declaratiō of veynes, synowes & arteries, doth make a knowledg of disseuerpng of the part of þ bayne brought furth into the hynder end moze hydde, partes from that seate, whiche is sene on the former parte of whiche is nerte to the eyes.

A braunche of a beyne compassyng aboute the vpper necke of the maue, whiche goyng and procedyng by the vpper partes therof sendeth certayne braunches to the neather mouthe of the maue compassyng abode manye small circles or braunches, in the procedyng of the sayde maue bothe to the former part and the hynder.

A somewhat bygger beyne runnyng furth with plentiful circles or braunches into the neather panniecle of the caule, and to the arce gutte by whiche waye he is stretched furth to the maue or ventricule.

A deuydyng or stretchyng furth of the left trunche or stocke, where he goeth to the splene.

A lytle beyne deuyded into the leste seate of the lower panniecle of the caule, whose roote/because it is nowe and then wantyng) we haue sette it furth in the whole fygure, expresseyng hys order in the peculiar fygure, whiche we haue set beneath by him selfe, wherin 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 F.

A beyne commyng from the braunches that goe to the hyghest parte of the splene, and goyng to the leste syde of the ventricule.

Here is also a like beyne to þ which both þ X, X and note and shewe.

A beyne creppynge to the leste seate at the bottome or neather parte of the ventricule, offeryng manye braunches to the maue and to the vpper panniecle of the canell.

By these karacters is shewed the distribution of the beynes into the substance of the splene so thicke that they shewe the verye shap of the splene amongst them selues.

The lytle order of goyng furthe of the ryght trunche of *Vena porta*, into the place called *mesenteria*, and these beynes there spredde abroade are called *mesenterica, media & lactea*, that is to say: the myddle and the whyte or mylkye bayne.

A bayne stretched furthe on the greate gutte called *colum* otherwyle the arce gutte where he is led furth ferder to the strapte gutte.

Here is shewed a bayne creappynge vnder the strapte gutte, with braunches caried furth on the sayde gutte as thys bayne doeth goe.

Twygges of small baynes compassyng aboute the ende of the strapte gutte.

The declarayon of the karacters of all the holowe waynes accordyng to the delineation, whych thys pagyn folowyng putteth furth.



These thre karacters note the springyng furth from the holowe bayne where he groweth to the lyuer, distributed abroade in euery place on the gibbosite of the lyuer toward the leste syde, with very manye braunches. But the other springyng furth in to the ryght syde of the lyuer with manye small braunches, we haue leste withoute karacters, likewise as we haue leste the springyng furth of the holow bayne withoute karacters also, neyther haue we any thyng pynntlye marked on the ryght syde, leste we shoulde therewith haue darkened the declarations, for the whiche cause you maye see the ryght syde is moze cleare from karacters then the leste.

These thynne braunches commyng furth from the holowe syde of the lyuer are sette vnder þ great braunches growyng forth marked with A.

The seat of the holowe bayne consyng betwene the gibbosite of the lyuer and the myddle.

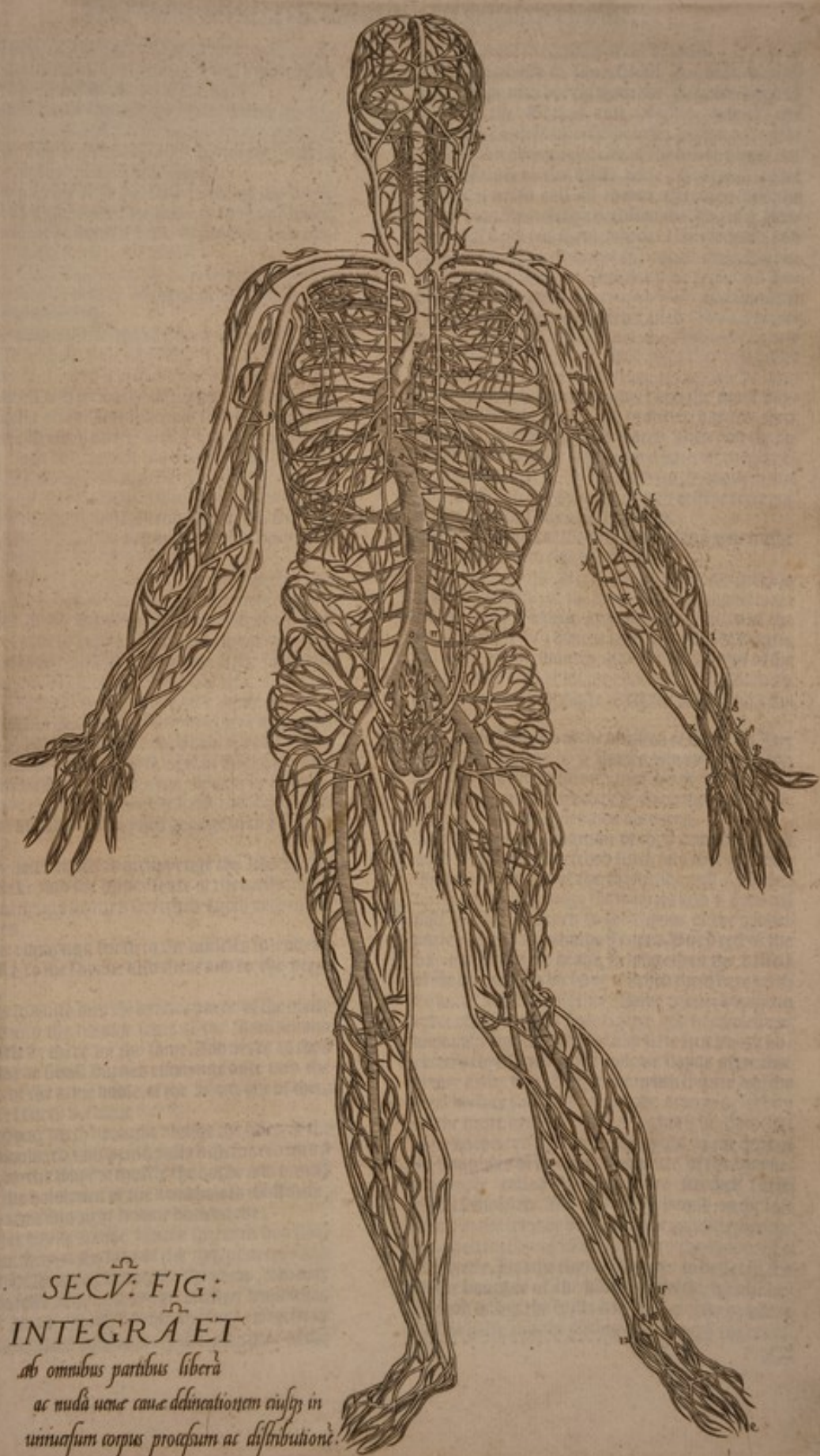
The left braunches springyng forth of twayne, with the holowe bayne offereth to the myddle, from the whiche come certayne circles to the infoldynges of the harte.

The necke of the holow bayne goyng into the ryght bowt of the heart. I woulde you shoulde here diligently seeke and exquisitely beholde all the declaration of the sayd holowe bayne, to consyder wher þ necke of this holow bayne, doth stablysh ther hys begynnyng, eyther at that parte of the holowe bayne where you se, A, A, written ouer the stalk. And this bayne creppeth downward forth by þ backe syde of the lyuer, for whose sake he is bowed agayne on the ryght syde, so muche as the seate of the lyuer to whome the stalk of the holowe bayne is comytred, doth declyne on the ryght syde from the myddle of the turnyng ioyntes.

The bayne lyke a crowne here embraasyng the rote of the hearte, & sendyng from hym selfe downward in circles by þ outsyde of the substance of the hearte vntyll the point thereof, and he is called in Greke, *Siphonaria*, and in Latyne *Coronalis*. And although this doeth appeare to spring furth here fro the foreseate of the necke of the holowe beyne, yet springeth he alwaye syth he is simple or but one, from the latter seate of hys necke, as in the seuenth fygure of the heart you shal perceyue at this letter G.

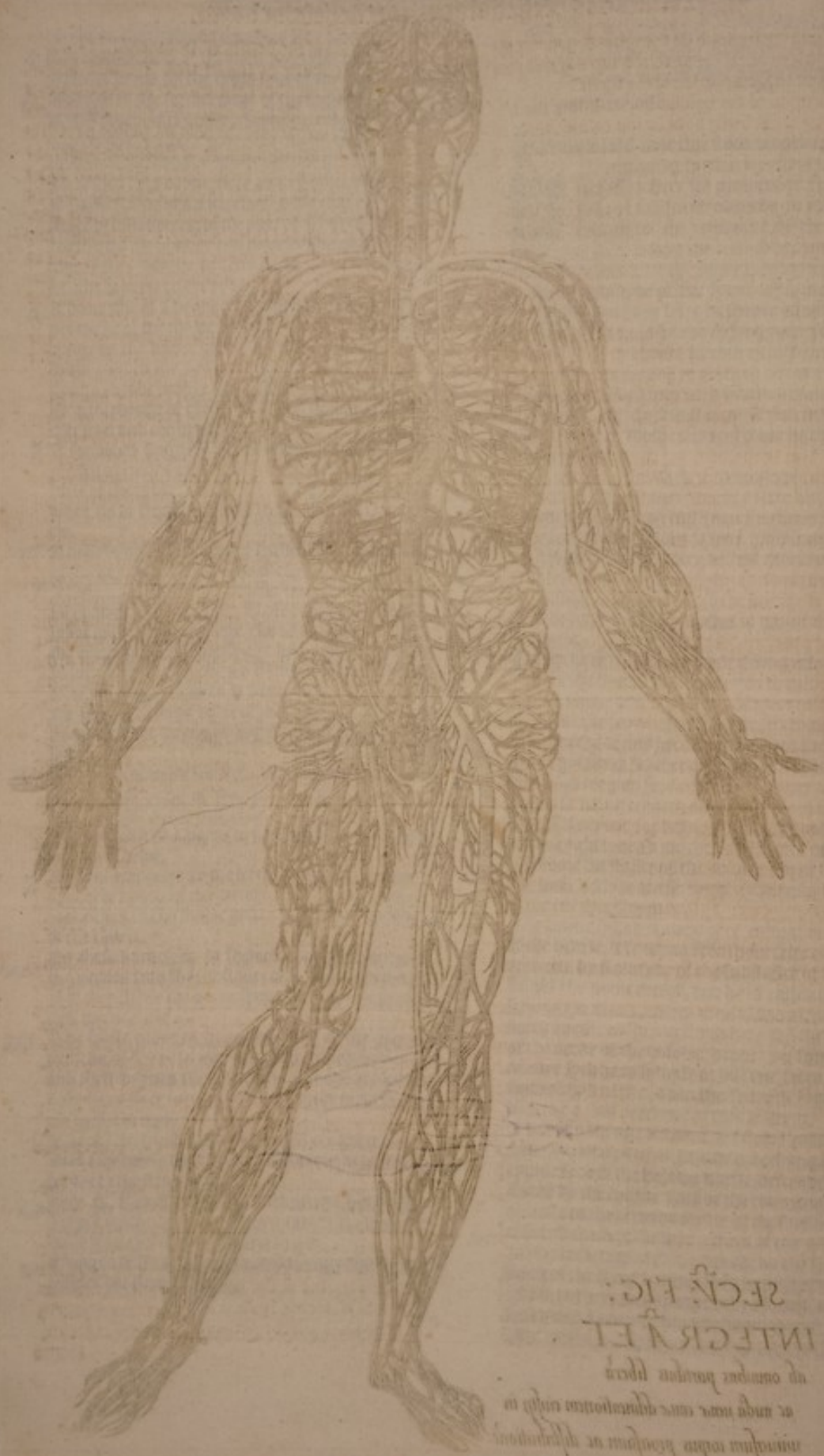
A bayne haupyng without a felowe called in Latyne *Vena coniungis externa*, whiche procedyng from the ryght syde of the holowe bayne, descendeth downward by the ryght syde of the turnyng ioyntes almoste to the seconde ioynte of the loynes.

These karacters set here & there at the sydes of the bayne lackyng a felowe doe shewe the springyng furth of the same bayne, that is to say: those that goe in to the spaces betwene the rybbes, and afterward into þ mary of þ becke, & do byng forth ther braunches into the muscles whiche are strowed on the



SECŪ: FIG:
INTEGRĀ ET

ab omnibus partibus liberā
ac nudā uenarū caue delineationem eiusq; in
uiniatsum corpus prosequum ac distributionē.



SECUNDA FIG.
INTEGRA ET
ad omnes partes libris
et unde sunt omnes dispositiones corporis in
minutis rebus huiusmodi et huiusmodi

The declaration of the karacters of the holowe bayne.

the turning ioyntes and on the rybbes, geuyng also hys circles to the thynne couerpynges whiche 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 bouthers vse to putte theyr
knyfe, in kyllpyng oren and swyne.

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

X A small beyne deuyding hys bzaunches into 5 pan-
nicle geuyng aboute certayne of the vpper ryb-
bes on the same syde.

L A beyne vnder 5 left syde of 5 bone of the brest, des-
cending to 5 vpper part of 5 bealy geuyng furth his
bzaunches to the grissels in 5 spaces betwene, of the
true rybbes, & afterwarde into 5 pannicle, hedging
in the breste of the same syde, and so to the muscles,
whiche are strowed on the breste, & the skynne of the
bealye. But he spredeth his chiefe bzaunches vnder
the strapte muscle 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 assured **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
bzaunches to the marce in the backe ioynt by ioynt,
as also into the muscles springyng in the sayd tur-
nyng ioyntes of the necke. But by what reason this
bayne is drawen vp into the harde pannicle of the
bayne called usually, the *Dura mater*, here althoughe
I intended to set it forth in this table, yet shal you
neverthelesse learne 5 course of it in the figure pro-
per to the vessels of the bayne, whiche is in num-
bre the syxte, lykwysle as you shal there fynde the
course of al the other beynes goynge in to 5 bayne
panne.

O A beyne with muscles occuppunge the lower seate
of the necke, and the vpper seate of the breste nigh
to the turnyng 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 very
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 this
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 5
muscle, by the whiche muscle the backe and inmost
part of the holownes of the armehoole is constitute,
and the arme brought downe backward.

S The inner throte bayne, whiche spredeth hys ten-
der bzaunches on the syde of the sharpe artery and
on certayne synowes broughte this way, and that
whiche is lefte of hym, sauyng certayn bzaunches
furth of hym creepeth vp into the scull, (whiche is
cut furth) dyuers wayes, as I shall declare in the

description of the vessels of the bayne.

T The bittermoste or superficiall Juguler bayne.
But manye men doe cal them the Juguler baynes
(whiche the Grekes call *Sphagitida*) 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 trunckes of this deuision, the Juguler bay-
nes. But 5 part of them, whiche is sene wynded and
knytte in the neckes aboute the canell bone. But in
the interpreters of the Arabians we fynde the Ju-
guler baynes called thus *Guides*, *Guades* and somtyme
(the word being corrupted) called *Grandes*, *Sphagiti-
das*, *lumeniles*, *Pensiles*, *Organicas*, *Subecticas*, *Vertiginosas*, *Apople-
ticas*, baynes of creppynge. And thus they call bothe
the inner and the bitter baynes, the outwarde bay-
nes they call the open baynes: and the inner bay-
nes they call the wynded and wynded baynes. Fer-
thermore, here you haue declared vnto you the or-
der of 5 bitter throte bayne (as it hath often appea-
red vnto vs) where he creepeth furth aboute by the
syde of the necke, puttyng furth onelye certayne
circles into the seates next by hym.

**The distribution of the bitter Juguler bayne nigh
to the Jawes into two bzaunches.**

X A bzaunche of the bitter Juguler bayne goynge
vnder the insyde of the mouth & there digested by
weerde into the wynde pype, and the muscles of the
bone called *Hyoides*, whiche is lyke v into the tongue
the coue of the mouthe and the amplitude of the
nostrils, and laste of all into the bayne panne wryth
the bzaunches carryng certayne cyrcles into the
eyes.

X The bitter bzaunche of the diuision of the bitter Ju-
guler bayne made by 5 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.

Y And **Z** sheweth a portion of this boughte noted
wryth **I** whiche is stretched furth into the face, but **S**
sheweth the bayne of the foreheade, and **A** a porti-
on creppynge vp alonge the temples and ***** sheweth
that whiche is carryed to the skynne of the hynder
parte of the head behinde 5 eares. But 5 rest of the
baynes here in the heade, belongeth to the vessell
of the bayne, and we haue marked them here wryth
no karacters by cause they shalbe properlye and in
order expresse in the syxte figure. Neuerthelesse, yf
any man woulde occuppe and sette furth with ka-
racters this shape of the holowe bayne after that
maner as we haue done in the nyth figure, whiche
shall declare the baynes with the arteryes, 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,
otherwysle 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 5 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, v. and

It springynge furth or braunche goynge oute of
thys shoulder bayne, from hys higher seate, not fer

A notable spyngeynge furth broughthe crookedlye
downwarde vnder the Shoulder towards the
outwarde knobbes of the same, whiche geuynge
bryanches to the muscles byyngeynge frome thence
there

The declaration of the characters of the holowe bayne.

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

3 The diuision of the bayne of the arme hoole into two trunckes or stocks, wherof the one is marked with 1 & hydde depe in the arme, by al his proceffe and he is lykwyse carped furth as is the arterye of the hãde, as you shal wel perceaue in þ figure of al the greate arterye. And the other truncke of the sayde bayne of the arme hoole on whome 7 is wyrtten, 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 branches. But you shal somtyme see this bayne set hygher then you see him here, whiche is lesse agreynge therfore to the description of Galen then this is.

4 A bayne comynge fro the arme hole bayne into the skynne in the former seate of the arme, and somtymes also digested into the skynne of the hynder seate of the arme.

5 The former branche of the bayne of the arme hole of hys diuision, whiche is here sene nyghe to the skynne of the inner knobbe of the shoulder, this present branche marked with 2 is carped crookedlye vnder the skynne to the myddle seate of the bought of the ioynt of þ cubyte, and there ioyning into one with the shoulder bayne marked with 6 doe both together make the common bayne on whome 4 is sette.

6 The hynder bayne of the two baynes into the whiche the shoulder bayne was deuyded, whiche is by the inner knobbe of the shoulder, whiche spredeth abrode from him manye and diuerse branches.

7 A branche of the latter bayne noted with 4 which is broughte downwarde to the wiste vnder the bygger bone of the cubyte, and goynge abroade into the skynne nyghe vnto hym offereth a branche, to the branche of the shoulder bayne which goeth to the wiste by the lytle finger.

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

9 Here is noted a manyfolde order of baynes, spred abrode 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 hypermoore 2 noteth a bayne bynyng hys begynnyng from a branche of the bayne, comynge frome the arme hoole marked with 2, but the neaer 2 sheweth the branche whyle the branche of the arme hoole marked with x and x offereth to the inner region of the cubyte.

10 The ioyninge together of the baynes, whych folde and tourne in the hyll of baynes with the branche to be marked with A. And this branche is the spryngynge out & boughtes of those baynes, whych crepe furth to the viter seate at the highest parte of the hand betwene þ thombe, and the forespynger.

11 The common bayne which is made fro the branches of the bayne comynge from the arme hoole marked with 2, and the branche of the shoulder bayne noted with 6, whiche is reached oute descendynge slopewyse by the inner seate of the cubyte, to the lesse bone of the same, and then afterwarde when it

hath gone ouer the sayd lesse bone of þ cubyte, he runneth forth into þ viter seate of þ cubyte, for the neather region of the same, castynge abroade certayne branches in hys goynge forth to the nexte skynne to hym.

12 The diuision of the common bayne nyghe to the lower parte of the lesse bone of the cubyte, where he beholdeth the wiste muche lyke 7 Y or A, whose other legge marked with 7 cometh to the outer seate of the heigth of the hande, whiche is subiecte to the thombe and forespynger, & to the thombe with the forespynger also, and deuideth a small branche marked with A into the inner seate of the hande, but hys other legge marked with 4 is shronke by or bestowed towarde the myddle spynger and the ring spynger. Doe thynke it here beste to speake somewhat of the branches þ go to the viter seate at the heigth of the hande, bycause they haue manye diuerse names geuen to them by diuerse of our wht sittons, and because they come often and in manye places in syghte, where on the whisitions do scalelye agre, therfore doe we thinke beste to geue them barbarous 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 þ bayne, which runneth forth by þ inside of þ arme or þ arme hoole in both the armies the arme hoole bayne, lykwyse as they doe cal þ inner bayne of þ cubite by þ name of þ cubite bayne, because it is stretched furth principallye by the inside of the cubyte. But speciallye they call the arme hoole bayne of the ryght hand, *Jecoraria*, that is to saye: the lyuer bayne, because they are wonte to open and deuyde it in the diseases of the lyuer, and the sayde bayne comynge fro the arme hoole on the lesse syde they call *Lienaria*, because they open it often in the diseases of the splene. And lykwyse *Omplia* or the shoulder bayne marked with 4 optayneth also his name because he is caried by the shoulder to the hande, and so he is the viter bayne of the cubyte, because he crepeth by the outer syde thereof. And it semeth that Hippocrates in hys booke of ioyntes calleth this bayne *Vena crassa*, the grosse and thicke bayne, and bycause the diseases of the heade are healed by openyngs this bayne, it is called also *Vena capitis*, the heade bayne. And the branches noted with 6 & 7, which do constitute the common bayne, whiche is marked with 4, they call the myddle baynes, bycause 4 bowynge the cubite they are broughte to the myddle, or because they are in the myddest betwene the viter and the inner bayne of þ cubyte, & bycause of their crooked proceffynge they are some tyme also called the oblique baynes. And they call that the common, whiche is marked with 4 whiche ryseth frome the branches noted with 6 & 7, and is common to the inner & the viter baynes of the cubyte. Beside these names you shal scalelye fynde anye other names amongst the. But yf you ouerturne the bookes of the Arabians you shal fynde euerye where heapes of whiche do neuer serue for the bayne wherto they are geue. And that I maye somewhat more certaynely speake and declare of these names, for theyr sakes, whiche are studious, and doe often tymes lette me with these

C, b, l. these

The declaration of the karacters of the holowe bayne

these names, when I am in my Anatomye, I will reherse those names, whiche the interpreters of Auncen doe geue, the whiche are redde in the fyrste booke, of the fyrste booke, the first doctrine & the fourth chap' er, in the whiche chapter Auncen doeth purpose to describe the baynes of the handes, takinge the order of them frome Galen in the thyrde booke entituled of order of sectio, or rather fro Quibalius, the which Auncen or his interpreter both cal p part of the shoulde bayne, whiche is brought frome the vnter throte bayne into that parte, where as the shoulde bayne goeth first vnder the skynne of the arme, whiche parte is noted in oure declaration with a c, 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 conteyned beneath the neather a betwene a c f. The thyrde bzaunche of the shoulde bayne on who we haue set i he called *funem brachii*, that is, the corde of the arme, and he calleth *Axillaris*, *Axillaris*, whiche is the bayne runnyng by the arme houle, and he calleth the common bayne marked with x the blake bayne, and where these doe go slope wyse to the lesse bone of the cubyte, he calleth it *Basilica*, and p part of the other legge of the common bayne that is to saye: of the demision that we lykened to y or y led furth vnder the forespinger and the ryngge spinger Auncen calleth *Sylen*, and some tyme the Arabians and the barbarous men doe call it *Sylen*, whych is constituted nigh to the wyeste and cometh frome the bzaunche of the shoulde bayne noted with i and fro a bzaunche of the bayne by the arme houle noted with x, and it is noted with i, the whiche Auncen doeth geue to p same beyne those names, the which names the common soyle of phisitions doe geue to the arme houle bayne, and besyde thys he calleth thys same bayne *Saluatellam* & *fabubris vena*, that is to saye, the saluynge and healethe baynes. And agayne another soyle there are whiche doe call the bzaunche of p common bayne noted with y *Salutella vena* whiche is stretched furth frome the common bayne towarde the region the thombe and the forespinger, and to thys they doe geue these names, that the shoulde bayne is called by. Moreover, p arme houle bayne *Axillaris vena* appeareth to the phisitions to be *Basilica*, & somtymes *Nigra*, and somtyme *funis brachii*, with lyke other. And they cal the shoulde bayne, p eye bayne & the eare bayne, because the inflamatiō of p eyes and eares are healede by these baynes, not because it hath the begynnyng vnder the eare, whiche thynge Aristotle dyd folpshely teache. And the common bayne is called of the common soyle *Media Mediana* & *Corporalis*.

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

A bayne runnyng furth into the fat pannie and coate of the lesse kydnape, and the seates nigh there into.

A greate bayne reached furth to the ryghte kydnape.

A greate bayne gopng to the lesse kydnape. And thus lyke wyse as the ryghte because it doeth con-

uaye eche bayne by hym selfe, the bloude doth come to the kydnepes, and there is mylke from it an humour lyke whape therfore is it called commonly the mylke or mylkyng bayne.

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

2, 1 The lesse sede bayne.

14 The ryghte sede bayne.

These baynes do communicate and gather in these gopng furth younge twygges or lytle bzaunches, to *Peritonium* called *Siphach*, wherby they are fastened and doe cleave at p backe powryng out abroad theire bzaunches to the thyrne coueringes, wherewith the stone, and p vessels of generation are composed and wrapped in.

The seate of the sede baynes, where they begynne fyrste to be folded in and to tourne together after the maner of *varices*, whiche are broade swellinge baynes otherwyse called broded baynes.

A bayne with manye ioyntes or springinges furth gopng from the holowe bayne into the marpe of the backe, which marpe is contayned in the turning ioyntes of the loynes, and thence proceedeth into the sayde tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, and into the muscles with the *peritonium* which doe the sayd tournynge ioyntes on.

A partition of the holowe bayne, about the begynnyng of the holpe bone, into two trunkes or stockes not much vnlyke Δ v or v.

A bzaunche somewhat brode, deuyded ouerthwartly into the *Peritonium* and into the fleshe of the loynes & also into the muscles of Abdomen or the vnter tummye of the bealpe, called *Strach*.

Certayne smal bzaunches sende furth into the vnter more hooles of the holpe bone.

A deuision or distribution of the great left trunk or stocke, which is vpon p holpe bone into two bzaunches, of whome e sheweth the inner and the vnter.

The vnter springynge furth of the inner bzaunche whiche we noted with e into the muscles occupynge the vnter seate of the haunche bone. And digressed ouerthwartly with a plentifull order of bzaunches into the skynne of the bottockes and partes lyinge nigh therunto.

The inner springynge furth of the inner bzaunche noted with e and the bzaunches of his springynge furth be distributed in the lower hooles of the holpe bone, x and x expresse the rest of the bzaunches

of thys inner springynge furth, euen so much as in thys small table maye be described. 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 vnter bzaunche which you see marked with o and ioyng with the other inner bzaunches noted e where it creapeth through the houle of the bone about the preuie membez.

In this seate is a bayne that goeth through the houle in the bone about the preuie membez, & reacheth furth a small bayne besyde all his other cy-

cles, in

The declaration of the characters of the holowe bayne.

to the cuppe of the hippe bone, and is here strowed abroad on the muscles of this place.

¶ Here is noted one of the branches of the bayne that goeth thorow the hole in the bone above the priuy members, which goeth vnder the skynne there, at the insyde of the thyghe.

¶ The going together of the reherfed bayne, with a branch of the great bayne distributed into the legge, which is here marked with 2.

¶ A bayne springing his beginning from the upper moze seate of the outer stocke of that great bayne, where the stocke perforth thorow the *Sphach* or *peritoniu*, which offeth his branches to the *Sphach* and to the skyn of the muscles of the belly, and among the other he clpeth by chiefly vnder the strapte muscle of the belly, and about the place of the navel beynge deuptyd into a fewe circles or branches doth beholde those branches which come hether fro the bayne brought vnder the bone of the breste in the same place wher *M* is wyrttē. The springing furth or branch of a bayne goinge into the leg, which is drawen out into circles ouerthwartly to the preyue members and the seates thereby.

¶ The fyrste springing furth of the great bayne goinge to the legge creppinge downewarde vnder the skynne by the inner seate of the thyghe and the skyn to the heigth of the foote.

¶ A branch of the springing fourth marked with *Q*, going by the insyde of the thyghe to the preyue members.

¶ A branch of the sayde bought digested into the skynne of the former region of the thighe towards the oute sydes.

¶ A branch also of the sayde springing fourth, offred to the fyrste muscle of mowpinge the shynne.

¶ Branches of the sayd branch, which are sent into the former seat of the kner, and into the hynder seat also.

¶ In this seate the springing fourth marked with *Q* is by the former seate of the shyn vnder the skynne deuptyd into dyuerse and manyfolde branches, and is here comodypoulde opened in blude lettynge.

¶ The foresayde branch is ledde this waye to the former seate of the inner ancle, and he is drawn by as you maye see in the upper parte of the foote.

¶ A branch stretched fourth from the great bayne goinge into the thyghe into the former region of the foynthe of the hyppbone, deuptyng fourth certayne branches to the skyn and the muscles of that same place.

¶ A branch springing furth his armes to the seventh and the nynt muscle of mowpinge the shynne, and to the skynne of the thyghe ngyhe to the oute warde syde thereof.

¶ A great bayne digested and goinge into the fyrste muscle of mowpinge the thighe.

¶ By the ioyning together of these two springinges furth or branches is constituted a bayne which fallynge oute betwene the muscles occupping the hynder seate of the thyghe, and sendeth upward his branches into the skynne of the thighe, which

branch we haue marked with *S*, but the greater part of the sayd bayne beynge marked with *S* is conuayed vnder the skynne by the hamme or by the bought

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

7. Furthermore the obscure & darcke branch which the loketh towardes oughte in this declaration to haue bene broughte moore downewarde, I can not tell by whose negligence or faulte it was (myne or grauers) that it ended there as it doeth, but it shall be no great labour to drawe him furth lower with your penne towardes this figure & lyke wyse as he is in the ryghte legge.

8. A distribution into two branches of the great bayne goinge to the legge, where as this bayne is contained betwene the two neather heades of the thyghe bone.

9. The inner branch of the sayde diuision, digested at the hynder muscles which do make the calfe of the bealy of the shynne, & at the skynne of the insyde of the shynne and calfe, where he is marked with 11.

10. A portion of the sayd branch where 10 is set stretched furth by the hynder seate of the inner ancle, to the insyde of the foote.

11. The bitter and the larger branch of the deuision marked with 9 goinge out strapte way into two other unequal springinges furth or branches one greater then the other.

12. The outer branch of the sayd deuision.

13. A portion of the outer branch of the deuision creppinge furth to the outer ancle.

14. An inner springing fourth of the deuision which is broughte downewarde to the myddle of the former shyn bone & the hynder where these two bones open one agaynst another betwene the muscles growynge at the hynder parte of the shynbone and the seate of the lesse shynbone, and the lygamente that byndeth together these bones alonge the hole shynne.

15. A deuision of the inner springing furth marked with 16 sette at the myddle of the longitude of the shynne. And this sendeth furth another branch to the lower partes of the foote betwene the heeles and the shynne bone, and another also betwene the heele and the backe bone of the shynne.

16. A springe or lytle branch of the laste reherfed branch which is digested into the upper partes of the foote, betwene the former shynne bone and the hynder, by the thynne couerynge ligamente of the sayde bones, and is ioynd with other baynes creppinge furth this way also. And thus the foure rotes of these baynes marked with 12, 8, 13, 15 reach furth their circles to the upper partes of the foote. Here is shewed an order of the baynes goinge to the toes.

17. The declaration of the characters of the whole delineation of the great arterye.

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

The springing furth of the great arterye from the lefte concauite of the hearte, the which concauite Aristotle calleth *Haglin*, because he asfirmeth that his synowe parte maye be sene, euen in deade men lyke to a case or a scabberde of a swearde, which

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The declaration of the characters of the great artery.

- peradventure the Macedonians doe call *Heartin*. But Aristotle comparinge thys with the holowe bayne, calleth this þe lesse bayne, other of þe Grekes cal it *Megutin*, þe greatest, other only *Macbeian*, þe thickest, & other *Orthin*, the ryghte and strepghte bayne. But we name it the greates Arterye, yet doe manye call it a bayne by whome the bloude is brought and spred wyth behemence ouer al the bodye. 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 of the pulse bayne. But all these names, by length of tyme are corrupt, as in the interpretation of *Haly* it is shewed that Aristotle nameth it *Auribian*, although in the Hebrue interpretations of the Arabians all the names of the partes are euen so corruptely translated out of the Grekes as our Physicians doe now call and name them.
- S** Two Arteries gyrdynge aboute the roote of the hearte in maner of a crowne
- C** A particion of the stalke of the bodye of the greates arterye into two trunckes.
- D** An arterye gorynge slopewyse to the firste rybbe on the left syde.
- E** A braunche deuyding his successions amongst the foure vpper rybbes on the left syde.
- F** A braunche creppynge furth by the ouertwarte processelle of the tournynge ioyntes of the necke vnto the skull, and offerynge his successions with manye spryngynge furth into the marpe of the backe, and the muscles ngyhe thereunto, and we haue cutte him of, where he is consumed in the left bought or concauite of the harde pannicle of the bayne.
- In thys presente table we haue expresse no concauite of this harde pannicle, saue onely of the arteryes, whiche Galenus beyng deceived with the bzaines of an ore, thought it to be in maner of a net tye closure as the order of the whiche arterles shall be sette fourth here after: But yf you desyre moore exquisite knowledge in the declaration of these concauites you shall tourne to the nyth and laste sygure of thys treatyse, where besyde the .vi. a certen other of the latter treatise, you shall much be satisfied concerninge this matter.
- G** A braunche runnyng forth vnder þe left syde of þe brest bone, vntill the seate of þe 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 left pannicle & also on the muscles of the abdomen of the bealy wher the largenes of the breste waxeth narrowe.
- H** A braunche gorynge to the hynder muscles behynde occupynge the necke.
- I** An arterye creapynge furth into the holowe region of the shouldeer poynt & to the muscles of hys seate.
- K** A smal braunche broughte furth to the shouldeer ioynte with the shouldeer blade, at the neather parte of the heigth of the shouldeer gorynge in no place out of the skynne.
- L** A spryngynge furth spredde abroad on the muscles that couer the forescate of the breste.
- M** A spryngynge furth fallynge downewarde alonge the syde of the breste and knypte wyth the muscles

whiche draweth the arme downewarde. Betwene **Z** and **M** is sene a small braunche beyng one of them whiche goeth to the karnels, whiche doe fylle the concauite and holowenelle of the armehoole.

N An arterye with the inner truncke or stocke of the arme hoole bayne runnyng furth into the hande, and hys fyrste cycles whiche are straytewaye sene vnder **N**, be led furth into the muscles whiche doe compasse the shouldeer.

O An arterye gorynge by the hinder seate of the shouldeer with the fourth synowe belongynge to the arme, somewhat tourned ouer into the outwarde seate of the cubyte, beyng for al that on eyther syde euerye where deapelye hydde.

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

Q A braunche of the arterye of the armehoole stretched furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte.

R A circle broughte from the braunche of the arterye marked with **Q** towarde the outsyde of the hande betwene the fyrste bone of the thombe and the bone of the backe parte of the wyeste, wher the forespynger is vpholden.

S A braunche stretched furth to the hygger bone of the cubyte and digested into þe inner seate of the extreme and furthest ende of the hande.

T A braunche geuen to the muscles, which do occupy the outsyde of the bone of the backe parte of the wyeste, by whome the lytle spynge is vpholden.

U A leadyng furth or piodynge of the arteryes in the out syde of the hande.

V The larger portion of the truncke of the arterye ascendynge, which goryng straye way to the throte is deuided into two inequall braunches.

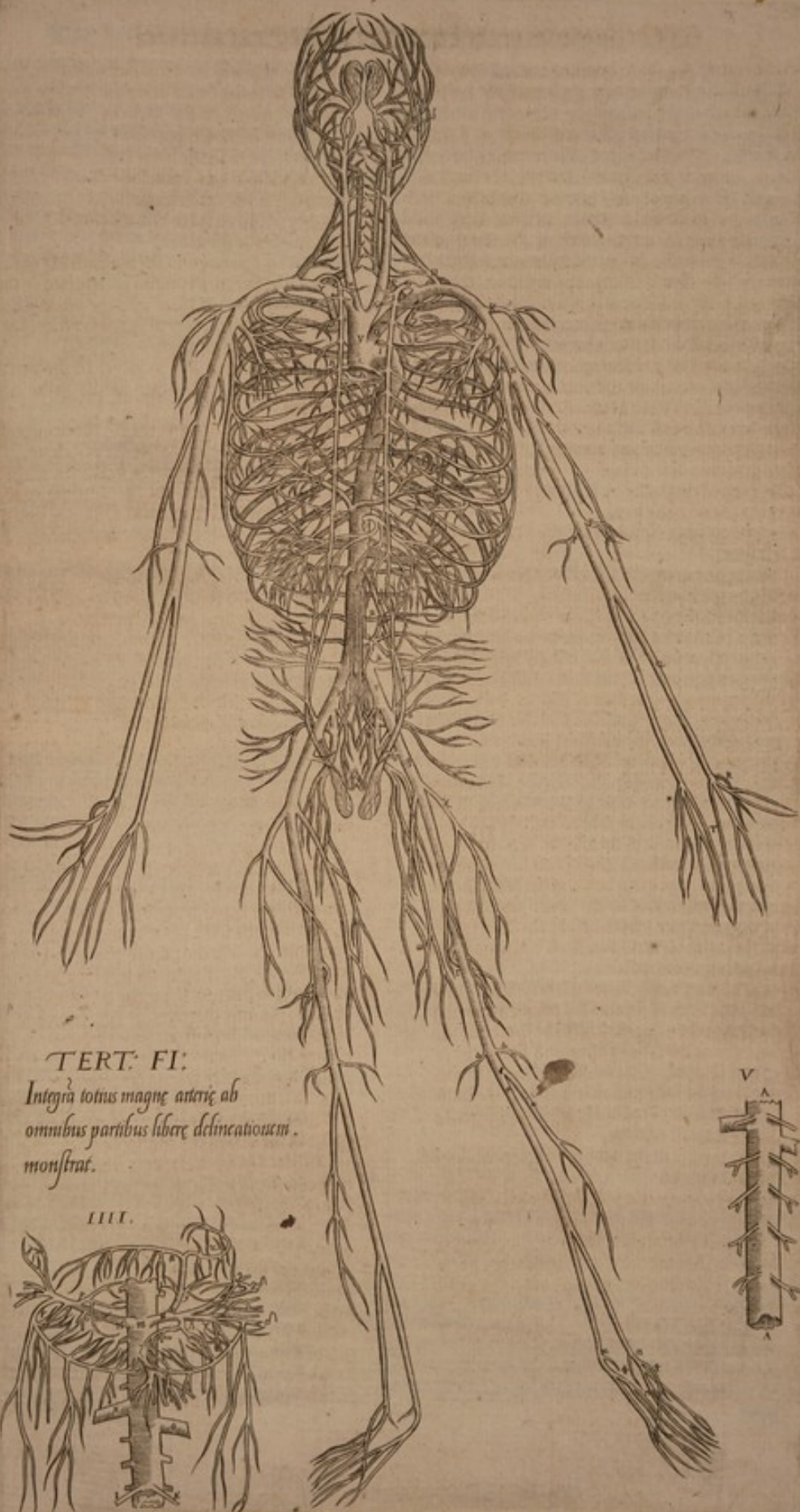
X The lesse braunche of the deuision made at the throte, whiche is somewhat slender and doeth constitute the sleepe arterye of the left syde.

Y With these .ii. characters is marked þe right braunch whiche is muche larger then the lesse. But **Y** sheweth onely the spryngynge forth, whiche is wholly digested into the selfe same braunches on the ryghte syde into the whiche you se the artherye marked with **D** to be digested on the left syde. But **Z** noteth the ryght artherie of slepe, the whiche (lykewyse as the left) the interpreters of the Arabians do call *Apopleticum*, & *littergicum subetemi et decolationis uenæ*, whych names for the moste part we haue declared before, to belonge onely to the throte baynes.

A The distribution of the lesse artherie of slepe, into two braunches in the region of the Jawes. And **B** sheweth the vttremore braunche of the two, where **C** & **D** shewe þe inner, howebeit these .ii. latter characters doe signifie some speciall thyng by theym selues.

E The spryngynge furth of the arteryes to the wynde pipe, to the Jawes and the tongue.

F A parte of the arterye of slepe ascendynge into the bayne panne, and distributed into two braunches at the roote of the sayde bayne panne, of the which two braunches the one gorynge vnder the left concauite of the hard pannicle is here cut of, where he syncketh into the sculle, we haue not thought it beste to sette furth the compasse or concauite of thys pannicle.



TERT. FI.

Integra totius magnæ arteriæ ab
omnibus partibus libere delineationem.
monstrat.

IIII.

V

The declaration of the karacters of the great arterye.

in this present figure, because it shal be sette forth here after with the whole order of the vessels of the bodye, in the syxt table with this figure that shal serue for that matter onelpe. In the whiche you shal also fynde the distribution of other braunche of the arterye of slepe goynge into the scul, and as yt it please you, you maye bypasse diuerse karacters out of that figure into this, as *L, I, R, J, H, K, B, 7, A* of whiche 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 bodye, till I doe take it in hande.

A braunche of the arterye of slepe compassinge the vpper parte of the head.

Here is also a springynge furth of the foresayde braunche marked with *L* runnyng furth moze deeply betwene the muscles of the face.

A distribution of the braunche marked with *L* vnder the roote of the eare, whose founer braunche noted with *L* is brought alonge the temples, and the hyndermore marked with *L* goeth by the hynder partes of the eare, beyng there spredde vnder the thynne.

A trunche of a stompe of the greates arterye vnfolded downwarde alonge towarde the toyntes of the backe.

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

Arteryes of the myddylle whiche goeth crossewise.

Fearynge *L* least aboundaunce of karacters shoulde darken and make harde the whole declaration of this greates arterye, whiche is harde ynough 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, whiche is cutte of aboue from the stalk or bodye of the greates arterye, where as the arteryes signified with *L* inclyne to the myddylle. And he is cutte of beneath at the springynge furth of the seede arteryes, whiche we haue marked with *L, K, F* I haue drawen in this present figure to the springynge furth which we entende to treat of two rotes, where as the whole declaration of the arteryes as ye maye often tymes see hath but one roote onelpe. And this letter *L* sheweth the springynge furth of bothe the rootes or of one of them alone.

L apoynteth the ryght braunche, and *L* a yonge slyppe stretched here furth to the lower pannicle of the caule.

A springynge furth goynge to the ryght seate of the maye, where as it loketh towarde the backe, and bringeth fourth the lower necke, a braunche stretched forth into *L* gut called *Duodenum* and to the beginninge of the gut called *Jejunum*, a springynge furth brought to the ryghte seate of the botome of the maye, goynge out his braunches to the maye and to the vpper pannicle of the caule, the smal arteryes of the bladder of coloure or the gale, and *L* noteth an arterye distributed to *L* luer. But by *L* is principally shewed the left braunche goynge

cheyfelye to the splene.

L And by *L* a springynge furth goynge by the hynder seate of the maye, to the hyghest parte of his necke.

L sheweth certayne braunches of this springynge furth whiche are deuided and brought into the

L maye ther where it doeth leane to the backe, *L* sheweth a braunche byndynge aboute the hyest parte

of the necke of the maye in maner of a crowne

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

springynge fourth runnyng the lower pannicle of the caule whiche is tangled with many yonge slypps

or braunches on the gutte called *Colon*, *L* sheweth a cyrcle runnyng fourth here on the left syde into

the lower pannicle of the caule by *L* and *L* are signified arteryes goynge vnder into the holonelle of

the splene, by *L* an arterye goynge into the left seate at the botome of the maye and deuoyng oute

his braunches to the ventricle, and to the vpper pannicle of the caule.

Small braunches brought fro the other arteryes whiche doe goe to the splene spredde on the left side

of the maye or ventricle, there is sene also an other *L*.

In *L* whole declaration of figure and in that which we haue set here vnder the foresyng, by whom the

arterye is signified, whiche is spredde almoste ouer al the vpper seate of *L* Mesenterium, beyng also spred

with his braunches on the hungrye gut called *Jejunum*, on the small entrayles, and one part of the gut

called *Colon*, frome the luer at the ryghte kydynayes.

L An arterye commynge to the ryght kydynape.

L An arterye reached furth to the left kydynape.

L The seede arterye of the ryght syde.

L The seede arterye of the left testicle.

L An arterye goynge into the lower seate of *L* Mesenterium and chiefelye to the gutte called *Colon*, where the

sayd gutte doeth goe from the region of the splene to the arce gut called the straght gut, and is there deuided into the same.

L Certayne springynge furth are here noted, which come with manye tender braunches to the turninge

toyntes of the loynes, beyng there deuided into *L* Peritonium or *L* Shipbach, and into the muscles which do

growe to the spondyls or tournynge toyntes. But the springe oute at the lower *L* is greater then the

other, and he runneth furth with manye braunches into the sydes of the Abdomen or *L* Pirach.

L A distribution of the great arterye at the holy bone, into two trunches or stockes. But these karacters

note also yonge springes and braunches deuoyed and brought from the lower region of the arterye into the hooles of the holpe bone.

L The inner braunche of the sayde deuision of the left stocke.

L The vpper springynge furth of the inner braunche runnyng furth into the muscles, whiche couer the

vpper seate of the haunch bone, and the toynte of the hypppe.

The inner springynge furth of the inner braunche noted with *L* geupnge furth his yonge springes 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 of bot

F. II. come

The declaration of the characters of the great arterye.

some of the chambze called in Latyne *Matrix*, & like wise into the necke of the sayde chamber.

Here we also haue painted arteryes of β which β left goeth from the nauell here betwene β and α to the inner braunche afoze rehered, as though he were derpyed from hym into the nauel.

The reste of the inner braunche marked with β , whiche taketh his portion from the viter braunche of the deuision of β truncke, made about the holy bone, & falleth downe into β thigh by the hole of the bone about the preuye membes, and digesteth there into the muscles occupynge the sayde bone, and is principallye digested, at his ende with another arterye in the fiftte muscle of mouynge the thigh, and he shall straghte waye be marked with β topynge together in that seate where you see α written.

A springing furth of β viter braunche climbing bywarde on hys syde to the strapte muscle of the Abdomen & going by with his principal braunche to the region of the nauell, dispensynge all his other ponge braunches ouerthwartly, into the lower seate of the Abdomen.

A lytle syppe creppynge furth ouerthwartly by the bone about the preuye membes vnto the instrumentes of generation.

The seate of the viter braunche, where the sayde viter braunche falleth nowe downe into the thigh and begynneth to solue abyode his braunches into all the whole thigh.

A braunche of the greater arterye that goeth into the thigh, springing furth into β muscles which do challenge and occupie to thepm the former seate of the thighe.

A braunche digested into the fyfte muscle of mouynge the thighe, and into thepm that occupie the inner seate of the thighe, and with one of his braunches dooth toyne together with the ende of his arterye, whiche we shewed before to fall downe by the hoole in the bone about the preuye membes, and that we haue marked with α .

A braunche deuided in to β muscles obtaynyng the hynder seate of the thigh.

Certaine peculyer smal braunches of the topnte in the knee, and here is the greete arterye hyode in the hamme.

The great arterye of the legge, going into the hynder seate of the thynne.

A braunche offered to the muscles, whiche do wzap and compasse the lesse bone in the thynne, but principally to the seuenth and the eyght of mouynge the foote.

An arterye goinge vnder into the neather partes of the foote, betwene the heele and the viter ancle.

An arterye commynge to the lower partes of the foote, and somtymes bowed backward betwene the heele and the viter ancle.

Small braunches belongynge onely to the thynne and the topnte of the heele.

A springynge furth commynge to the higher partes of the foote.

A distribution of Arteryes in the lower seate of the foote.

In the fyfte fygure noted β A we haue brather a portion of an arterye, commynge from the backe that the order of procedynge myght somwhat be set furth, where this arterye digesteth his braunches frome his hynder seate, in the spaces betwene the rybbes.

The syxte fygure in whome is declared the procedynge of the vaynes and also arteryes goynge into the brayne.



A thys presente fygure is sette furth the bare or synple declarati- on of the vessels of the brayne be- gynnynge from the vaynes and the arteryes, before they be through- lye soncken into the brayne panne.

But if peraduenture thys table shewe not all and euerpe 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 with oure eyes and the better and easler also ob- serued of these which be studious in their sections and cuttings. And lest that the thynges might be obscured by β thynke set ynge ouer of many braun- ches, you haue here onely the discripciō or delinea- cion of one syde of the vessels, excepte in some pla- ces where the thynges do otherwyle requyre.

The inner throte, brayne where he is nere to the skull.

The arthery of slepe.

The fyfte brayne goynge to the skull.

The seconde brayne

The thyrde brayne.

The fourthe brayne.

The fyfte brayne.

The syxte brayne.

The fyfte arterye goynge into the skull.

The seconde arterye.

The thyrde arterye.

The ryghte of the fyfte concaupte or holonnes of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

The left concauite of the harde pannicle of β brayne whyche we cal the seconde.

The goynge together of the fyfte and the seconde concaupte.

The thirde concauite of the harde pannicle.

The ende of the thyrde concaupte, commytted to a bonvehedge, by the whiche the seates of the instru- mentes of smellynge are derpyed.

The fourth concauite of the harde pannicle.

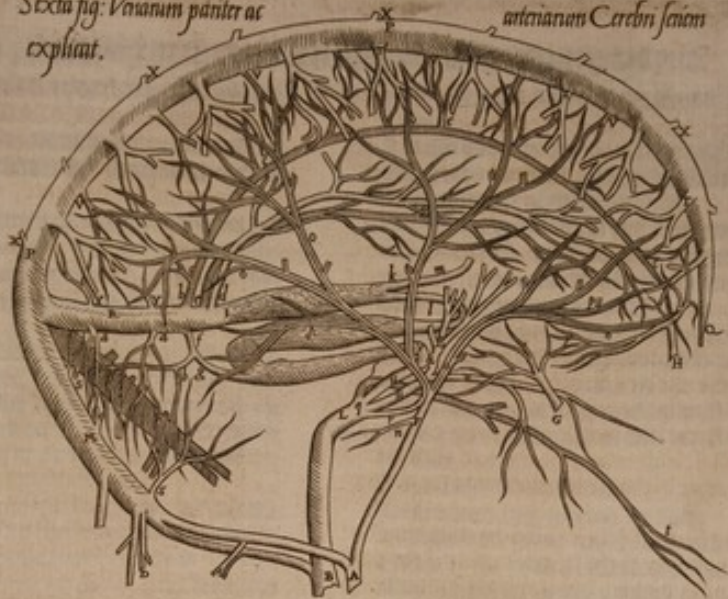
Certaine springynge furth from the ryghte con- caupte and runnynge furth into the seate of the harde and also the softe pannicles whiche lye nexte vnto them.

Springynge furth from the syde of the thirde con- caupte dyffused into the softe or thynne pannicle whych are cut of at the ends because they shoulde not prohibyte the delinratiō of the inner braunches and circles.

Small braunches derpyed from the lowest corner of the thyrde holonnes or concaupte, into that parte of the

Sexta fig. Venarum paniter ac
explant.

arteriarum Cerebri senem



VII.

Vas Arterialis delineatio.



VIII.

Arteriae Venalis processus.



The pcedyng of the vaynes and arteryes into the brayne.

of the harde pannicle that deuydeth the right part of the brayne from the left.

X Circles of the thirde concauite commixed w those vessels whiche goeth vnder the skull of the heade by the crowne.

XI Small springynges furth runnyng oute from the hyghest ancle of the fourth concauite toward the seate of the harde pannicle, whiche doeth sepeate the ryght parte of the brayne from the left there aboute the same.

II Springynges furth deriued from the ryght ancle of the fourth concauite, whiche are dyffused into the harde pannicle of the brayne where he lyeth on *Cerebellum*, and afterward on the thynne couerynges both of *Cerebellum*, which is the lytle brayne behynde, and *Cerebrum*, that is to saye the brayne.

III A braunche hangyng from the fourth concauite, and springyng furth by all the longitude and the lower seate of the parte of the harde pannicle whiche deuydeth the ryghte parte of the brayne from the left.

IV Yonge braunches derpyed and brought vpwarde, from the braunche afoze reherfed into the said part also of the harde pannicle.

V Braunches brought fourth from the fourth concauite and holownes, whiche onely after the maner of vaines are lated on the thyn pannicle, and are forther derpyed and couered all a lenge the brayne vpon the brayne or harde bodye of the same. But the one whiche is marked with *a* is stretched furth to the ryghte parte of the brayne, and the other noted with *b* to the left parte.

VI A braunche commyng from the lower seate of the fourth concauite and carped to the thynne pannicle of the lytle celle of the brayne called *Cerebellum* lyng behynde in the nodel of the heade.

VII A springyng furth of the sayde braunche noted with *f* pcedyng by the wyndynges and tournynges of the brayne into the lowest seate of the ryght ventricle of the brayne, and iornyng together with that ascendyng arterye whiche we shall note here after with *Y*.

VIII A springyng furth of the braunche noted with *f* creppynge backward and derpyed byuerle wayes into the thyn pannicle of the lytle cell of the brayne called *Cerebellum*.

IX The principall springyng furth of the fourth concauite and holownes runnyng furth vnder the bodye of the brayne, buylded after the maner of a furnes, or a chāber, vnto the inner seate of the thyrde ventricle of the brayne.

X A defection of the springyng furth noted with *i* into two partes, in whome *i* sheweth the parte stretched furth in the ryght ventricle of the brayne, and *m* sheweth him that goeth into the left e where the ende of him is sene cut of.

XI A circle of the thyrde brayne goyng into the skull, stretched furth to the Instrumente of hearyng.

XII The proesse or order of the concauite of the harde pannicle, into whom the thyrde brayne is consumed, where is a concauite allwayes, in whome the braunche of the thyrde arterye noted with *r*, is consumed or broncke vp.

XIII Springynges furth of those concauites laste re-

herfed, spred abroade on the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

1 A deuision of the thyrde and greatest arterye that goeth into the skull, beinge whollie broncke vp in the ampletude of the sayde skull.

2 A small braunche of the thyrde arterye broncke vp also in the concauite and holownes of the harde pannicle, and runneth furthe by the sydes of the brayne, whiche are noted with *o*.

3 A small braunche digested by hys proper hoole into the ampletude of the nostrilles, goinge with a certayne small braunche to the extremitie of the nose, whiche braunche is marked with *z*.

4 Two great braunches of that deuision where *1* is wypten.

5 A braunche whiche cometh fourth of those two great braunches, wheron we sette *u* springyng out, where the sayde greete braunches doe goe together by the hoole of the seconde payre of sinowes of the brayne and goinge chifelyse to the eyes.

6 A thicker and more grosse braunche springyng furth of the sayde iornyng together of the two great braunches, which perferth through the harde pannicle of the brayne, and is shortly after deuided into two braunches marked with *s* and *7*.

8 A braunche commyng out of that braunche which is noted with *u*, here spredde abroade into the thynne pannicle of the brayne wth manie small twygges.

9 The other braunche of that braunche, whiche springeth furth of the braunche noted with *u* comming to the ryghte ventricle of the brayne, and making there the lykenes of a wyndyng aboute, *z* is carped into the viter infoldyng of the increase whiche is

here sene marked with *a*.

*The declaration of the seventh figure
in whome is sette furthe the arterie
all vayne.*



He description of the arterypall brayne, sette furth all naked and cleare of al other partes is set forth in the seventh figure, whose necke or mouthe we haue made open, that the thre pannicles or thynne saynes which do prohibite the bloude to flowe oute of the lounes or lyghtes as the hearte is open, into the ryghte concauite and holownes thereof, mighte appeare to the eyes, and those thre pannicles are noted with these thre karacters, *1, 2, 3*.

1 The seate where the arterypall brayne, taketh hys begynnyng, frome the ryghte concauite of the hearte.

2 The inner cote of the arterial brayne, spue tymes thicker then is the proper cote of the brayne.

3 The viter cote of the arterypall brayne, like to the proper cote of the braynes.

4 The deuision of the stalke of the arterial brayne into two trunckes or stockes.

5 And hys right stalke is shewed with *5* distributed and spredde abroade with manie braunches in the ryghte seates and places of the lounes.

¶ III. ¶ sheweth

The declaration of the vayne arterye.

F is shewed the right truncke or stocke, and by **C** and **G** is shewed the procelle of the arteriall vayne by the substance of the lounge.

The declaration of the eyghte figure,
whiche expresteth the vayne arterye.



Ad thys eyghte figure setteth furth the discription of the venall or vayne arterye, deliuered frome all his partes, and the karacters thereof are after thys maner folowynge.

H The beginninge of the venall or vayne arterye, springynge furth from the harte, and because the pannels and couerynge of the necke of thys vessel consisteth in the harte, they coulede not be so well here exprest with the vessels as in the arteriall vayne.

I Here is shewed the thickenes of the spynge coate of the venall arterye.

K, L The firste deuision of the venall arterye, set fourth also with his beginninge **A**.

M, M The procedynge of the venall arterye, made with innumerable banches procedynge by the substance of the lounge.

A whole and absolute discription of all the vaynes and arteries ordayned principallye for this cause, to shewe what vaynes are stretched furth in diuerse places with the arteries, and what vaynes also crepe furth by them selues, without the companye of the arteries. And agayne what arteries Nature hath destituted and made voyde of the companye of vaynes.

The declaration of all the karacters, whiche are sene in the nyth & the last figure with theyr peculyer and senerall figures also.



In this present figure are first sene the great Latyn karacters, shewing a wel the membes and instrumetes in their places as the vaynes and arteries, as foloweth here after.

The mydyffe.

A, A A portion 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 fibres or thyn skins couering ouer the lounge.

D, D, D The sharpe arterye.

E A great portion of the gybbosyte or swelling part of the spuer, whiche is more perfectly seane in the fourth peculier figure by it self beynge there marked with **E, F**.

The holowe parte of the spuer.

G, G A bladder prepared to receaue the pelow collar. But **H** in the meane space in this order of karacters some of the karacters be ouer passed & not declared, you shall not therefore thinke that there should be any

thyng here whiche we haue not diligently noted for so muche as we haue broughte to this table so muche onely as we thoughte shoulde be sufficiente to shew and declare how the vayne and the arteries are digested.

O The holowe syde of the splene.

P The former seate and place of the right kidneye.

Q The lefte kidneye.

R Seke not this letter in the greater figure but in the seuenth and eyght peculiar & senerall figures.

In the seuenth it noteth the bladder in a man, with the navel, and the vessels ascribed to the navel with the other partes whiche we will shewe in diuerse places in the explication of the karacters. **S** in the viii. table signifieth the water or vyne bladder in a woman, with also the vessels of the navel and the waies of the vyne. You shall perceaue more of these in the declaracion of the particular & senerall figures.

T The seate of the stalke of the holow vayne, beynge betweene the mydyffe and the harte.

X The seate of the vessels compassynge the roote of the harte in maner of a crowne, and also the verpe roote of the harte.

Y The popite of the harte.

Z Branches spede abroad from the crownynge arteries and vaynes downeward, by the sydes of the harte.

In this parte the stocke of the holow vayne openeth into the eyghte concepte of the harte.

The eyghte eare of the harte.

The popite of the left eare of the harte.

The stocke or stalke of the arteriall vayne. But the beginninge 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 figure be sene.

Yet doeth note neuertheles, the vayne arterye with the procedynge of the arteriall vayne into the eyghte parte of the paulme, not yet compassed aboute with the substance of the lounge.

The stocke or stalke of the great arterye.

A truncke or a stocke of the great arterye goynge to the partes whiche are vnderneath the harte.

A portion of the truncke or stalke of the great artery goynge to the upper partes, and offered chiefly to the left arme.

The goodlier portion of the sayd truncke or stocke, with his distribution also therof into two inequal branches, whereof the one is the lefte arterye of the arme, noted with **k**, and the greater branche sheweth the shape and forme of the eyght arterye of the arme marked with **l**, and the arterye, which runneth furth principallye into the eyght arme noted with **m**.

And thys waye runne furthe the synowes of the mydyffe, whose beginninge is stablished in that figure whose declaration we nowe entreate of marked with **p**.

The beginninge of the equal vayne whiche we haue lefte of: and do shewe the rest of that vayne in the fyfte of the peculier figures howe it doth procede, which is as it wer a part of this cut of, to be set together in your minde in the regis wher eyther portion is noted with **q**, which coulede not be exprest in

The declaration of the karacters in the nynt figure, with the seuerall figures.

the greater figure because the lightes or loiges doe occupie there the former partes of the breste, where as the reste of the bayne whiche is without a companion alone, and goeth from hence to the hynder partes of the breste towards the turninge topites of the backe, the declaration of this is had more clearer in the openinge of the seconde figure of baynes, with those karacters. *ff*. and. *gg*.

* A double partition of the holow bayne in the throte or former parte of the necke, and at both the sydes of *f*, doe open the springinge furthe of the baynes belonging onely to the brest bone, runninge furth to the region of the naupill, the seconde particuler figure sheweth the porcion that is left of this springinge forthe in the whiche that parte whiche is marked with this character. *g*, muste be as it were by ymagination knytte to the springinge fourth in the greete figure marked with the same letter, and the other partie marked with ***, you muste ymagin with your selfe to tope to the letter. *z*, in the grea- ter figure, a of these you shall haue further know- ledge in the declaration of the seconde figure of baynes at these letters. *L*, *M*.

* The beginninge of a bayne whiche goeth to the spaces whiche are betwene certayne of the hygher rybbes.

ff A bayne goynge into the skull by the ouerthwarte processe of the turninge topites of the necke, and dyoncke by with hys felowe the arthetpe in the ho- lownes and bowte of the harde pannicle.

ff Here is noted the fyrste holownes and bowte with *u*, the seconde *u*, the thyrde *x*, the beginninge of the fourth *y*.

z A bayne goynge to the arme hoole, whiche in the lesse syde getteth furthe the shoulder bayne noted with *a* but in *y* right syde, hys beginninge hangeth here from the outwarde throte bayne.

ff Here are those braunches cutte of which comminge from the bayne that goeth to the arme hoole, are digested into the former and hynder syde of the breste.

a The inner Juguler bayne.

a Distribution or going furth of the inner Juguler bayne into two baynes, wherof the one runneth furth alonge into the concavite of the harde pannicle, the other runneth furth into the lesse syde of the harde harde pannicle.

f The bitter Juguler or throte bayne.

a Distribution of the bitter Juguler bayne at the Jawes.

ff Here is noted his parte runninge furth behynde the eares to the hynder parte of the head. *r*. To the temples and the crowne of the heade.

x To the face and the foreheade.

z To *ff*.it. concavite & holownes of *ff* harde pannicle.

ff But by *u* are shewed two of hys braunches, wherof the one goeth into the scull by the eyghte bone of the heade, the other goeth by the hoole of the seconde payre of synowes of the brayne.

ff Some of these karacters folowynge are set on the ryghte syde, shewynge the procedinges of the arte- ry of slepe. And this letter *v* sheweth a porcion of the arterie goynge into the skull.

And after he hath put forth a braunche from hym

he is degested with the outer Jugular bayne, at the face, the temple, and behynde the eares.

f A braunche of the arterie of slepe, goynge into the fyrste holownes of the harde pannicle.

g The principal porcion or part of *ff* arteries of slepe goynge to the skull by hys hole whych serueth pro- perly for it.

z A braunche drawen fourth towards the amplytude and large parte of the nostrels.

z A braunche runninge fourth to the ryghte syde of the harde pannicle.

z The chiefe braunches of the arterie of slepe, whiche are bitterly thoughte and taken to be *ff* fashioners and workers of the netty infoldinge.

v A braunche goynge to the eyes.

g A braunche goynge to the thynne pannicle infolding and wrappynge the roote of the harte.

z A wrappynge or foldynge in called *Plexus*, whiche we compare and lyken to the bitter infoldinge, where the chyld lyeth in the woman.

z The ryghte senowe of the fyrste payre of synowes of the brayne, cut of there wher it is broughte downe a longe the syde of the wynde pype.

a, *a* The ryght senowe returninge agayne.

1, *1* The lesse troncke of the fyrte payre of synowes of the brayne.

2, *2* The left synow returninge 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 shoul- der, but yf here after we doe not properly and leu- rally declare the arteries every one by them selves, yet yf you consider well the declaration, you shall fynde easely to what bayne every arterie is retched furthe vnto.

6 This is set at the skynne wherewith the helth of the shoul- der is couered.

7 The shoul- der bayne wher it goeth vnder the skyn to the cubyte.

8 A braunche of the shoul- der bayne, goynge to the upper partes of the upper of the cubyte.

9 A braunche commynge from the shoul- der bayne, and creppynge fourth to the constitution of the com- mune bayne. A et vs now tyme to the small latten letters, lesse in vntinge the double characters or nom- bres algarisme to declare the matter by we shulde decken and blot the fygure, and make it more ob- scure then needeth.

ff A braunche of the shoul- der bayne goynge by the lesse brayne, and the out syde of the cubyte, vnto the appendaunce of the byggar bone of the cubyte and the wriste.

ff A braunche of the armehole bayne dyspensed into the skynne whiche compasseth aboute the former and the hynder seate of the arme.

ff To the muscles thurstynge fourth the cubyte.

ff A braunche accompanynge and goynge with the fourth synowe of the arme, vnto the outer partes of the cubyte.

ff A partition of the armehole bayne into the two tronkes or stalkes.

ff A tronke or stalk depelpe hyd and accompanied with

ff.iii.

with

The declaration of the karacters in the nyynth figure, with the seuerall fygures.

- with an arterye in euerye place of it, whiche goeth into the cubyte, by the byndynge of the cubyte.
- 2 A braunche of the sayde truncke of stalke stretched furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, their goynge furth the circles, or lytle younge braunches to the thombe, the foresynger and to the myddle synger.
- 3 A braunche of the arterye whiche kepeth company with the foresayde braunche and goeth to the vnter syde of the hande betwene the foresynger and the thombe.
- 4 A braunche of the truncke of stalke is hyd stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, casting furth hys small braunches to the lytle synger, the ryng synger, and the myddle synger.
- 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 this letter Y and afterwarde the order and goynge forth by the vnter 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 ioyned together with a braunche of the shoulder bayne where as we haue put this 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 this letter in the greater fygure for so muche as it is the seuenth and eyghte fygure, there notinge a portion of the nauell.
- 13 In the same fygures these letters shewe a bayne stretched furth from the nauell into the lyuer, which shalbe kint to the lyuer, set furth in the fourth peculiar fygure, where the other portion or parte of the bayne shal be also signed with a karacter.
- 14 In the seuenth and the eyghte peculiar fygure the way that carryeth the vyne, the childe betwene the seconde infoldynge and the innermoste.
- 15 Doe signifie in the seuenth and eyghte figure the peculiar arteries seruynge to the childe in the mothers wombe.
- 16 In the greater fygure is a small portion of a synowe in the holownes of the lyuer, whiche is drawen outte from the synowes of the ventricle.
- 17 Here we aduertise you that the thynde peculiar and seuerall fygure doeth contayne and expresse a porcyon of the lower pannicle of the caule, which is putte vnder the hynder seate of the ventricle or matwe, holdynge by the distribution of *Vena porta* with the arteries and synowes whiche doe runne furth this way. And moreover, besyde vessels thereof, here in the same thynde fygure is sene the splene with baynes and arteries, whiche are spredde abroad by *Mesenterium*, and al this fygure (of a man woulde) may be ioyned to the great fygure in the holow e syde of the lyuer, where \cup & τ are sene meetynge together and aunswerynge eche other in bothe the fygures.
- 18 And \cup & τ in the greater & also in the thynde fygure do shewe the waye of the bladder of the coler, whiche goeth into the gutte called *Duodenum*.
- 19 Signifieth in both the fygures the stocke of stalke of *Vena porta*.
- 20 An arterye grafte into the lyuer, and a synowe also stretched furth to the sayde arterye.
- 21 An arterye and a synowe, whych goth to the bladder of coler.
- 22 Claynes goynge to the sayde lytle bladder of coler.
- 23 A bayne also and arterye commynge in the thynde figure to the hynder seate of the matwe, nyghe vnto the lower part of the mouth or necke of the matwe.
- 24 A bayne commynge to the matwe in bothe the fygures, where hys gybbosyte or snail parte tenderth to the ryght seate of the backe.
- 25 A bayne and arterye and a synowe in the thynde figure infoldynge the ryght seate of the botome of the matwe or ventricle.
- 26 The lesse truncke of the greatest distribution of *Vena porta*.
- 27 The greater truncke of the greatest particion of *Vena porta*.
- 28 A bayne and an arterie stretched furth chieflie on the entrayle of *Duodenum*.
- 29 A bayne and an arterye with it goynge to the right seate of the neather pannicle of the caule.
- 30 A roote and an arterye dygested into the lyuer, the matwe, the splene, the caule, and the bladder of coler.
- 31 A bayne with hys felowe the arterye whiche at the laste compasseth about the uppermoze necke of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, and he is sene betwene α and α in the fygure of the ventricle.
- 32 A bayne and an arterye goynge to the principall seate of the lower pannicle of the caule and infoldynge the gutte called *Colon*, where he is stretched furth to the ventricle or matwe.
- 33 Here is a kynellike substance, which hath the gouernance of the distribution of the vessels in this parte or region.
- 34 A bayne goynge to the lesse seate of the lower pannicle 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 π , which infolde and wrappe the lesse seate of the botome of the belly or ventricle.
- 37 A procedynge of baynes and also arteries belongynge onelye to the entrayles.
- 38 The roote of the chiefe arterye goynge to the entrayles.
- 39 The lesse arterye belongynge properlye to the entrayles.
- 40 Caruels affixed in *Mesenterium* strengthynge the procedynge of the vessels before rehearsed.
- 41 Here is in the greater fygure the hole of the myddle, sendynge through the stomacke, and also the concaupte or holownes of the lyuer geuyng place to the stomacke.
- 42 Also in the greater fygure is the li gament of the lyuer wherewith

The declaration of the character in the ninth figure, with the severall figures.

- with the lesse parte therof is knyt to the myddle.
- The greater arterie goynge thowyn the myddle, and also hys brayne runnyng into the right part of syde of the myddle.
- There is fene in bothe the figures the stocke of the holow bayne.
- In the greater figure is the bayne of the left kyd, naye goynge into the fatte couerynge of cote.
- The bayne of the arterie offered to the right kyd naye.
- The bayne of the right kyd naye brayppynge in the fat cote couerynge.
- A bayne and an arterie commynge to the lesse kyd naye.
- The lesse syde bayne.
- The right syde bayne.
- The spryngynge fourth of the arterie of seade.
- The goynge together of the left syde bayne and the arterie.
- Here we haue set forth the lesse testicle, with hys cote only belongynge to hym commynge downe fro the sphacole. In the list peculiar figure he is neuertheless so cut away, and the cote of the testicle so opened that nothyng letteth hym but that he maye be kyndlye seene, ye and also dothe shewe the muscle growynge to it whiche marked with this letter.
- And in the same spete particuler and severall figure at this letter, the bayne and the arterie doe goe fourth into the amplitude and largenes of the myddle.
- A swelling in the myddle of body lyke to the swelling bayne, and a wonderful implacation and wryndynge of the bayne and the arterie one within the other.
- The lesse testicle couered with hys cote that is next hym.
- The resolution or turnynge back of the vessel carryng the seade to the testicle.
- The goynge by of the vessel carryng the seade, to the bone aboute the pryncipal members.
- The foldynge and bendynge in of the lesse vessel carryng the seade, to the hinder part of the bone aboute the pryncipal members.
- The turnynge backe agayne of the right vessel of carryng the seade.
- The turnynge of goynge together of the right and the lesse vessels of carryng the seade.
- The inflection or graftynge in of the vessels which doe carpe the seade.
- The seuenth figure hath a glandulous or carnelous body, receayvynge the inflection and graftynge in of the vessels whiche doe carpe the seade.
- In the seuenth and eighth figures, is the way that leueth both to the brine and the seade.
- In the spete the seuenth and the eighth figure, is a muscle broughte rounde aboute the sayde way of byrre and seade.
- In the eighth and the seuenth figure, is the yerde and the bodys therof.
- Furthermore in the greater figure, doe sprynge baynes and arteries reachd furth to the turnynge topes of the loynes, to the muscle growynge into them, and to the sydes of the abdomen.
- In the greater figure is a particio or deuision

- of the holow bayne and the arterie upon the holpe bone.
- Small arteries goynge to the holes of the holpe bone.
- A deuysion of the left troncke or stocke of the toyes sayde deuysion which was of the holow bayne and the arterie.
- A spryngynge fourth of the inner braynche of the sayde deuysion to these partes whiche are annexed to the buttocks, and to the hyp bone.
- A spryngynge fourth of the sayde braynche digested in the bladder and the matrix.
- This is a part of the arterie particuler to the childe, in the wombe, which we marked before at the sides of the bladder with. lyke wyle as here also in the great porcion of the figure.
- A small porcion of the outwarde braynche of the deuysion afore sayde, goynge to the reste of the inner braynche.
- The reste of the inner braynche distributed by the hole of the bone aboute the pryncipal members into the muscles whiche occupie the inner seate of the thyghe.
- The seate where the small succedynge braynches of the reste of the sayde inner braynche, is turned to another bayne, but here oute of this table is to be noted, the course of the arterie, and how he cometh to the bayne.
- A spryngynge fourth of the outer braynche, creppynge to the lower seate of the abdomen into the naupill.
- A bayne distributed by the insyde of the thyghe and the shynne, vnder the skynne to the toes, and goynge fourth in hys progression dyuerse bycles.
- A braynche goynge to the former syde of the hypp bone vnder the skynne.
- A wringynge or wryndynge in of the muscles and the skynne whiche doe occupie the outer seate of the thyghe, and dygested into the muscle occupynge the former seate of the thyghe.
- A commynge together of the sayde bayne, with the bayne that goeth throughe the hole of the bone aboute the pryncipal members into the thyghe.
- This waye the principal bayne which goeth to the thyghe, is turned agayne by the bone of the same.
- Spryngynge fourth or braynches which occupie the muscles on the hynder seate of the thyghe and the skynne of this place euen to the berpe calfe of the legge.
- A deuysion in the hame, and braynches here distributed and growynge fourth into the muscles from the heddes of the thyghe.
- A bayne of the sayde deuysion of the greater troncke infoldynge the outwarde skynne of the shynne into the hepyth of the foote.
- A bayne and an arterie, whiche needed not to haue bene added, stretched fourth to the lesse bone of the shynne, and hyppynge hym selfe amonge the muscles.
- A braynche of the sayde deuysion of the greater troncke, goynge dyuerse vnder the skynne whiche couereth the inner seate of the shynne, into the toes.

The table of the figure of synowes.

- A** A braunche of the sayde trunker goynge into the caule of the legge and to the verpe heele.
- B** A springynge furthe of the greater trunker, betwene the muscles whiche doe occuppe the former seate of the myne, and digested into the upper parte of the foote and the toes.
- A** The reste of the greater trunker cecpyng downe warde amonge the muscles occuppunge the hynder seate of the myne, and goynge vnder the foote betwene the myne and the heele, spreding 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 procedyng order of 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 and arteries that in folde the Matric, whiche are all put furth in the epyght and in the ninth figure, and here foloweth the order of the karacters.
- B** Braunches rumpynge furthe from the vayne and the arterie into the pampule where they are comitted into the Syphac or Peritonium.
- A** A portion of the vayne and the arterie goynge into the testicle, procedyng to the upper seate of the bottome of the Matric.
- A** A commixtion of the vayne and arterie, whiche are of the seede, which is lyke a sharpe steeple, and they are lykened to the swelling of the vayne called Varices.
- A** The lesse stone or testicle.
- A** A vessel carpyng the seede from the testicle into the Matric.
- A** A blunty angle or corner of the bottome of the Matric, in whom the vessel that carryeth the seede attendeth his insertion.
- I** In this place the bottome of the Matric doeth ende in the necke of the Matric, or wombe of the woman, and in this place the mouth or openinge thereof consisteth.
- A** The necke of the Matric.
- A** Here the necke of the bladder is brought forth into the necke of the Matric and there doeth ende.
- A** Here are vessels in folde the lower seate of the bottome of the Matric and the necke also.
- A** Swellynge lyke to lytle pyllockes of the mouth, and the necke of the Matric or wombe of the woman.
- A** In the epyght peculyer and severall fygure are the mapes whiche bynne the byne from the capnes into the bladder.

The declaration of the fyfste figure of synowes.

In this fyfste figure of synowes al the roote foundation or ground of the byarne, and the lytle byarne is sette forth cleare of all pellicles and coterpyng skynnes, wherewith they are wrapped, that where the synowes of the byarnes haue their begynninge maye with our eyes be well perceyued, for here is displayed and set furth with the first springynge forth of the synowes, al that part also of the mappe of the backe, whiche pertaineth to that place, euen frome

the begynnyng of that mappe where the synowes falleth downe into the lesse synowe of the necke, and where as the mappe of the backe taketh his begynninge and his right name.

The seconde figure of synowes setteth furth the right syde of the synowes of the whole byarne, and parte of the sayde mappe of the backe mentioned in the former figure, being here taken betterlye atwape all the hardes and thyrme pampule also, whiche are called of the Arabians *Dura mater*, & *Tria mater*. And furthermore, this present seconde figure of synowes sheweth the bare and naked procelle of the seven payre of synowes of the byarne on the right syde onely, although we haue where neede required drawn forth some of the synowes on the left syde also. The proportion of this figure is painted in such a forme and largenes, as you maye in it wholly circumscribe a comprehende bodye, whose bladder shoulde consist in the lowest seate thereof, and whose hysle and Abdomen or bealpe shoulde be seene also on the former part, and the face turned toward the lesse shoulder, beinge of hym the right syde onelye seene.

The declaration of two karacters common to the .ix. Chapters of the fyfth res folowynge.

In the karacters that are, to be exprest in this declaration, are partlye common to bothe the figures, and somtymes bothe to alys, and that as by the synowes, it shall be declared, whiche we shall putte after the karacters.

These karacters note the byarne.

And these doe note the synowes.

The procelle or a swellynge knobbe of the substaunce of the byarne, which is commonly called *millaris procelus*. And I haue putte a karacter but on the one syde of the fyfste figure onely, bycause no man shoulde neede to doubt but that the reasons of both are all one and lyke.

The begynnyng of the mappe of the backe, begynne from the roote of the byarne.

A parte of the mappe of the backe, nowe plyinge furth of the ampletude or largenes of the scull, and is there cutte out in bothe the figures, where it goeth vnder the hyest turnynge to the roote.

Procedynges forth lyke unto synowes, settyng to the instrument of smellyng, but not goynge furth of the largenes of the scull, whereto the byarne is conteyned are here set furth with a goodly portion thereof worthy to be noted.

The synowes of the eye, or the first payre of synowes of the byarne, but in the fyfste figure the begynnyng of the left synow is marked with G, and in the other the bynnyng forth of the right synow in the seate of the eyes.

The goynge together of the synowes of the light.

The cote of the eye, on whome the synowes of the eye is spredde abroad, and doeth there degenerat.

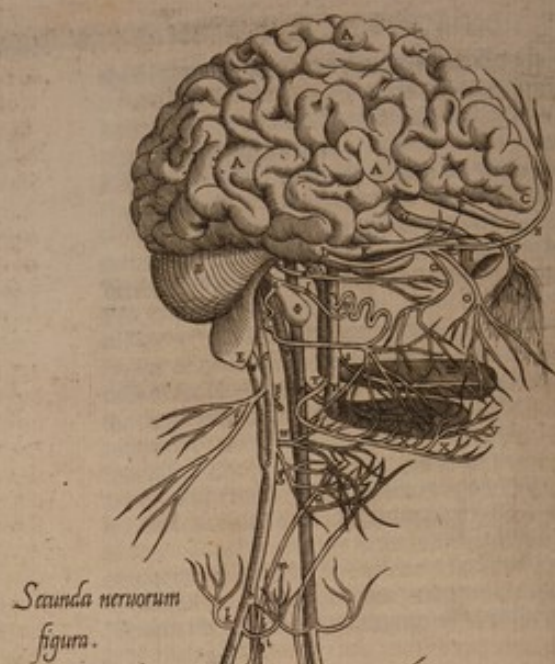
The seconde payre of the synowes of the byarne.

The roote of the thyrde payre of synowes beinge

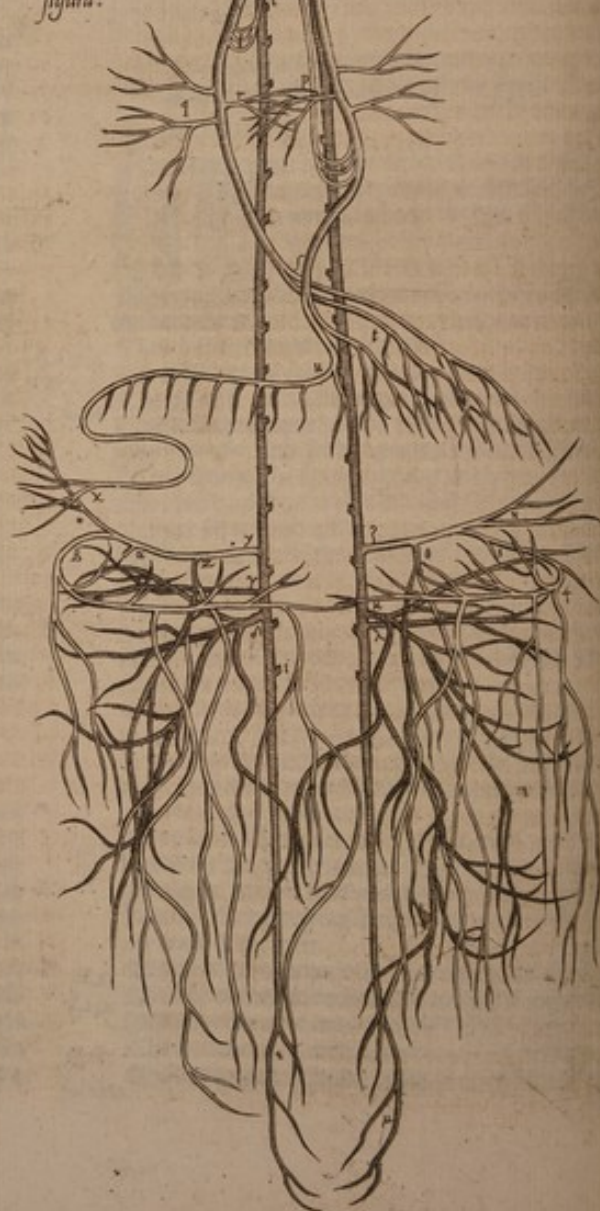
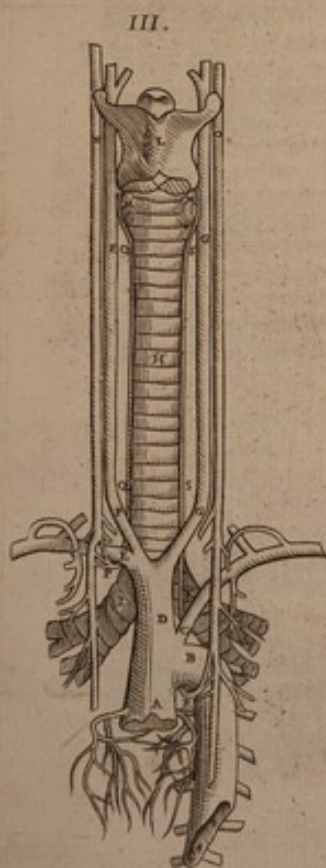
the



Prima nervorum figura.



*Secunda nervorum
figura.*



The table of the figure of synowes.

the lesser, the thynner and also the harder.

The greater and the thicker roote of the thyrde payre.

The springynge furth of the lesse roote fallynge forth to the upper Jawe.

The springynge furth of the lesse roote of the third payre, degeneratynge into the cote of the nostrils, whiche is shewed severally with the lower P.

A springynge furth of the lesse roote, digested into the muscle of the temple.

A braunche of the greater roote of the thyrde payre, folded in together like the tendzel of a smal windynge of a bayne called *Carpinus*, 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 payre of synowes, to be marked with *a*, and he is spred abroade into the Jawe of the muscles of eatynge, and into the muscles of the mouthe, and also into the Skynne.

A braunche of the greater roote of the thyrde payre, distributed furth hys braunches into the gummes of the upper cheke tethe, and geuynge hys twygges in order to euerie one of the tethe beside.

A springynge furth of the greater roote of the thyrde payre creppynge into the bone of the neather Jawe.

A braunche of springynge furth noted with *r*, of fied vnto the neather lippe with a manyfolde order of braunches.

Circles diffused in order, frome the springynge furth noted with *T* into the rootes of the neather tethe.

The greatest portion of the bygger roote of the thyrde payre, deupded into the cote of the tongue.

The fourth payre of synowes of the bayne, but the lower Z in the seconde figure appoynteth the cote of the rousle of the mouth.

The fift payre of synowes appropriate and seruynge to the hearynge. And *Q* in bothe the figures sheweth specially a portion of thys payre, carryed into the concauite and holownes of the bone of the temple.

A braunche of the fyfth payre sprynge frome hys former parte.

The braunche of the fift payre, creapynge by the blinde hoole, and at the laste he turneth with the braunche noted in the seconde fygure with *A*, lyke as the smal braunche marked with *b* doeth with the springynge furth of the thyrde payre crumpled after the maner of the tendzels in vines called *Capitoli*.

A synowe springynge furth not far from the beginning of the fift payre, whiche being ouerhyped a let passe of many mysters of the Anatomy, is stretched furth into the muscles mouynge the neather Jawe.

The fyrte payre of synowes of the bayne, 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 fift payre. The right sheweth more whiter, and shall here perceauce & see certayne characters folowynge set onely vnto that ryghte synowe, for so muche as the lyke reasons is in bothe the synowes.

f. 2. A braunche of the fyrte payre goynge into the muscles occupynge the hynder seate of the necke.

e. 2. Small braunches of the fyrte payre springynge furth here, & goynge downe ouerthwartly into certayne muscles of the winde pype.

b. 2. A braunche of the fyrte payre stretched furth into the rootes of the rybbes on the ryght syde.

i. 1. 2. Smal portions of the synowes betwene the rybbes, encreasynge the braunche of the lxt payre comynge downe thys way.

k. 2. Braunches of the synowes of the fyrte payre, drawen forth into the heades of the muscles, whiche bringynge their begynnynge from the upper place of the breste bone, and the canell bones, are carryed bywardes.

l. 2. Smal braunches of the ryghte synowe of the sixte payre, whiche doe make the synowe that retourneth or runneth agayne on the right syde.

m. 2. The ryght returnynge synowe.

n. 2. Certayne braunches of the ryght returnynge synowe bestowed into the muscles of the winde pype.

o. 2. Braunches of the fyrte payre of synowes of the left syde whiche doe constitute and make the synowe, whiche tourneth backwarde of the left syde.

p. 2. The lesse returnynge synowe, whiche lykwysse as the ryght is commonlye called the synowe of the voyce.

q. 2. Smal braunches of the sixte payre runnyng forth into the cote of the lounge.

r. 2. Smal braunches of the sixte payre, whiche is wrapt within the thynne couerynge 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 hys begynnynge.

s. 2. A portion of the fyrte payre of synowes, whiche is comitted to the stomacke, and the order also where bothe the synowes are deuided and parted into two partes, and the ryghte synowe goeth into the lesse seate aboue the ventricle, but the left is folded aboute the righte parte of the necke and mouth, or openynge of the ventricle.

t. 2. The order or processe of the fyrte payre of synowes, spredde diuerse wayes into the upper necke or openynge of the ventricle, and on the places or partes next to the ventricle.

u. 2. A braunche of the fyrte payre of synowes, whiche goeth into the ryght seate of the necke or openynge of the ventricle, whiche brought by the hygher region of the same, is at length consumed into the concauite or holownes of the Luer, where as you see *x* as fyled.

y. 2. The fyrte springynge furth of the braunche of the fyrte payre of synowes, whiche is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the right syde.

z. 2. A smal braunche of the sayd springynge furth noted with *y*, whiche is here digested into the ryght syde of the lower pammicle of the caule, and into the entrayle called *Colon*.

aa. 2. Successions of thys fyrte springynge furth, comynge to the longe gutte called *Duodenum*, and to the begynnynge of the hungrye gut.

bb. 2. A braunche creapynge to the right seate of the botome of the ventricle, and castynge abrode manye

f. 1. 1. circles

The table of the figures of synowes.

- cycles to the ventricle and the upper pāicle of the caule. And where * is sette the procedynge and gorynge forth of thys presente braunche into the Lyuer and the litle bladder of Coler, both euidentlye apere.
- 7.2 A braunche commynge to the ryght kydnye.
- A.2 A braunche diffused into the right region of p place called *Mesenterium*, and to the entraples of thys seat with manye smal braunches.
- a.2 A procedynge of synowes infoldynge the righte region of the bladder.
- 3.2 The firste springynge furth of the synowe of the first payre stretched furth into the rotes of p ribbes on the left syde.
- B.2 Here are noted two springynge forth of the braunche noted with 3, whiche are offred to the lower pāicle of the caule, and to the arse gutte called *Colica intestinum*, where he creapeth vnder the ventricle.
- *.2 A procedynge of synowes, whiche are grafte in the splene.
- 7.2 We haue with thys crosse marked a braunche of the braunche noted with 3, whiche creapeth thowt the left seate of the bottome of the ventricle or mawe, deupdynge forth hys circles and small braunches into the ventricle and to the upper seate of the caule.
- M.2 A springynge furth rāpyng into the left syde of *Mesenterium*, and into the entraples of that same syde.
- 2.2 A springynge furth gorynge to the left kydnye.
- 4.2 A procedynge of smal braunches, somewhat darckly infoldynge the left syde of the bladder.
- v.1.2 The seuenth payre of the synowes of the bryne, and lykwise in the seconde fygure, the synowe of bothe the sides is set furth and marked with v.
- 1.2 A springynge forth of the seuenth payre brought into certayne muscles byngynge theyr begynnyng from the procelle of the bone of the temple, whiche is lyke a pylle.
- a.2 The fornyng together of the seuenth payre wth the syte.
- 2.2 The order of procedynge of the seuenth payre beynge as it were wepyed betwene and knytte wth manye of the muscles of the tongue and of the bone lyke to this fygure v and of the wynde pype.
- 3.2.3 These carracters of nombres sene in p fyrt fygure at the begynnyng of the marp in the backe, declare thre holes, wherof the two laterall, marked wth 1. and 3. are they by whome the braunches of the arteries of slepe, do go vnto the ryghte and the left ventricles of the bryne. But the mydle hole sheweth with 2. is it by whome the slewme is brought fro the thyde ventricle of the bryne, into the basyn or holownes whych receaueth the sleame, & afterward sendeth it throug after p manner of a funnel vpon a kernel, whych is put vnder thys regio of p bryne.

The declaration of the thyrd fygure of synowes.



Although p open a playne description of the seuenth payre of synowes of the bryne, in the fyrt and secōd fygure of synowes, sheweth all the order of the syte payre, and lykwise also doth expresse and shewe

those synowes whych do turne & go backe agayn yet I thought it not vnprofytable but very good if I shuld here set forth a special or a seuerall tab of p synowes, whych is in nobre the thyrd, togeth wth the partes of the great and sharpe arterye, muche therof as doth serue to declare & shewe the order and procedynge of the synowes, for so much as physicions do so often talke and speake of the synowes, & that also the consyderynge of them wth the eye is to all men very pleasaunt, for to behol therein the maruelous workes of nature.

A The springynge forth of the great arterye from the left ventricle of the heart, where he spreadeth forth these two arteries lyke crowmes called *Coronales arterie*.

B A truncke or stocke of the greates arterye tourned backe downewarde towards the rygge of the backe.

C A braunche of the greates arterye goynge slopy upwarde to the first rybbe on the left syde, and runnyng furth afterwarde into the left hande.

D A portion of the greates arterye goynge to the top parte of the necke or throte by the cancell bone.

E An arterye gorynge furth ouerthwartlye into the ryghte hande, but those braunches, whiche this an that marked with D doe putte furth you shall see in the bare or naked fygure, whiche is vnder the greates arterye, and is the thyrd fygure of the arteries.

F, F The arterye of slepe on the ryght syde.

G, G The left arterye of slepe.

H And H sheweth the stocke of the sharpe arterye.

I, K Two trunckes or stockes of the sharpe arterye, into whom this is first deuided into the louniges.

L The upper part of the wynde pype, whole fygure of the muscles, as of the tongue, and the bone whych is lyke v you haue all ready learned in the tables of muscles.

M A kynell at eche syde growen to the roote of the wynde pype.

N The ryghte stocke of the syte payre of synowes of the bryne.

O The left stocke of the sayde syte payre.

P The braunches of a synowe on the ryght syde outourned to the arterye whiche is tourned ouer the right arme hoole, and commynge together into one synowe, whiche somtyme consisteth but of a braunche.

Q, Q The right synowe returnynge backe.

R The left smal braunches of the syte payre of the stocke, whiche are tourned ouer toward the backe of the truncke of stocke of the greates arterye.

S, S The left synowe going backward, whiche often tymes begynneth but in one cycle, the reste of p springynge forth of the syte payre of synowes, are be sene in the naked and playne tables of the synowes of the bryne.

The declaration of the fourth table of synowes.



Thys present fourth fygure serueth sheweth to the two tables nowe after folowynge, whiche shewe the naked and open procelle & going forth of p synowe from the marpe of the backe. For here is onelye

The table of the figures of sinowes.

limited the mary of the backe, whiche is called of the comyn forte *Nubis*, from the lower parte at the roote of the brayne (where he taketh hys begynnyng) euen to the forthest ende where it falleth forth of the lower seate of the holy bone.

A The begynnyng of the mary of the backe springing out from the roote of the brayne.

B In this seate the marye of the backe, is nomore alone by himselfe, but is lyke to many cordes, whiche being put altogether do go streight forth.

5.6 By these characters & rootes of the sinowes are noted going forth from the mary of the backe before it falleth out of the skull. And these are the rootes of those payres of the brayne, whiche rootes are seu- rally noted wth theyr characters.

6.7 And *A. 2.* to *D.* in the left side and so to *7.* on the right side, a parte of the mary of the backe con- tained in the turning ioyntes of the necke, and the rootes of the seven payre of sinowes of the marye of the backe are marked.

8.9 From *D.* to *E.* on the left side, and from *7.* to *19.* on the right side, is shewed part of the mary of the backe, comprehended in the turning ioyntes of the breste, and then afterwarde are shewed the rootes of *8* twelue payre of sinowes of *8* mary of the backe.

6.14 From *B* unto *F* on the left side, and from *19* to *24.* on the right side is shewed a parte of the marye of the backe occupynge the tournynge ioyntes of the loynes, from whence the rootes of the fure payre of sinowes of the marye of the backe do take their begynnyng.

6.30 From *F* to *G* in *8* left side & from *24* to *30* in the right side is shewed also parte of the marye of the backe, contained in the syre bones of the holpe bone, and also the rootes of sinowes, of marye of the syre payre, so that by these characters, *7.19.24.* and *30.* are shewed furth in their due order of the thyrte payre of the sinowes of the marye of the backe.

H The last and uttermost ende of *8* marye of *8* backe conuynge our all alone fallynge downe from the ende of the holpe bone.

The declaration of the karacters of the
fyste and syxte figures of sinowes in
the which the procedynge of the sinowes
of the marye of the backe is expresse.

The syxte figure of sinowes sheweth the knyttynge together of the bones of the backe on the backe side, lyke wyle as the figure be- fore, whiche is the fyste figure, sheweth the same to the eyes on the fore side. And afterwarde is sette forth in this figure the whole order and course of the sinowes of the marye in the backe, whiche is not so well sent in the table before, neyther the karacters myght so conveniently be set therein, as here in this. But in bothe these figures, we haue yet sette the marye of the backe in the bones that the fure and *8* going forth of the payres of sinowes myghte the quicke- lyer be sene, and because we haue al ready set forth the marye of the backe cleare and naked of all bo-

nes. And because this present declaration of ka- racters is had common to bothe these figures, fol- lowing, 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 no- tes *1.2* to the letters accordynge, as the lorde ka- racters doe serue, that withoute obscurynge of the figure, they whiche pertaine to bothe myghte be discerned frome those that appertayne but o- lyke to one.

A.1.2 The seate of the marye of the backe, where it goeth first into the tournynge ioyntes.

1.2.3.4 **5.6.7.** The seuē turning ioyntes of the necke, & these karacters are also declared & signified by payres of the sinowes of the marye of the backe, which belongeth to the hygher seate of the tournynge ioynte on whome the nombre is written.

8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21. The twelue ioyntes answeringe to the breste.

20.21.22.23.24.25. The fyue tournynge ioyntes of the loynes.

25.26.27.28.29.30.31. Syre bones of the holpe bone, but the bone whiche is called *Coxis*, we haue not here sette forth because it containeth none of the marye of the backe, neyther is there anye sinowe conuynge from hym.

8.2. The first tournynge ioynte of the necke.

6.2. The first turning ioynte of the backe answeringe to the breste, and so from *B* to *C* are noted seven ioyntes of the necke.

6.2. The first tournynge ioynte of the loynes, and from *C* to *D* are expresse the twelue tournynge ioyntes answeringe to the breste.

8.2. The begynnyng of the holpe bone, and from *D* to *E* are sette the fyue tournynge ioyntes of the loynes.

6.2 The hyndermost springynge furth of the first payre of sinowes of the marye of the backe, not set in the turning ioyntes.

6.1.2 The procedynge of the hyndermost springynge furth of the first payre and his branches chierlye noted that goe to the ouerthwarde processe of the first tournynge ioynte there to be spredden into certayne muscles, whiche we shall explicate in the knyttynge of the heades lesse the declaration of the karacters of the sinowes 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 this karacter the lesse branche of his springynge furth is marked.

K.2. The thicker branche of the hynder springynge furth of the seconde payre.

L.2. The tournynge together of the branche of the thirde payre, to be noted in the first figure with *s* with the branche of the seconde payre, whiche is marked alone with *K.*

M.1.2 The procedynge of the thicker branche of the seconde payre at the syde of the crowne and the hynder parte of the heade.

N.1. The former springynge furth of the seconde payre.

3.1 The thirde payre.

4.2 The hynder branche of the thirde payre turned backe to the poynte of the seconde tournynge ioynte of the

of the

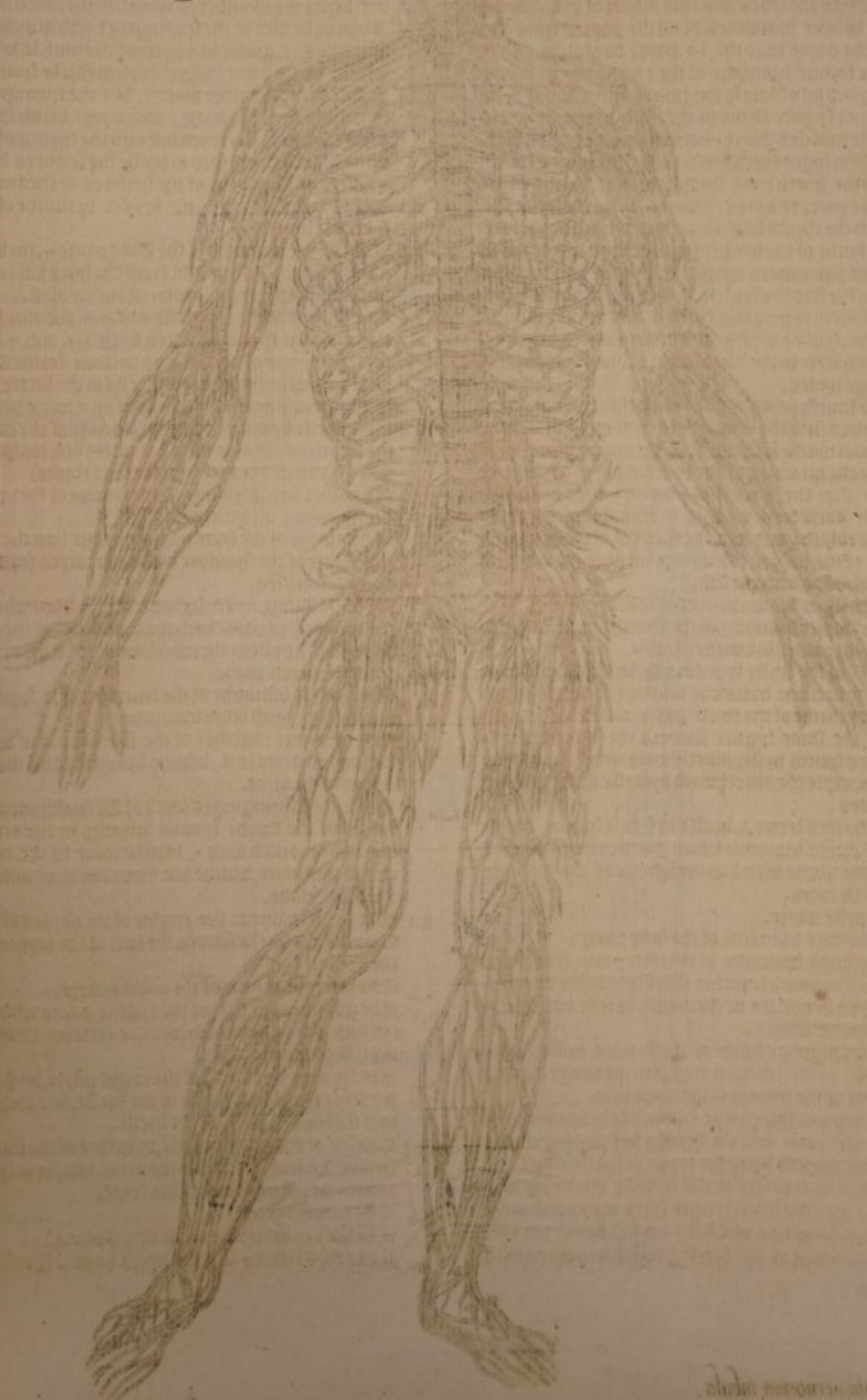
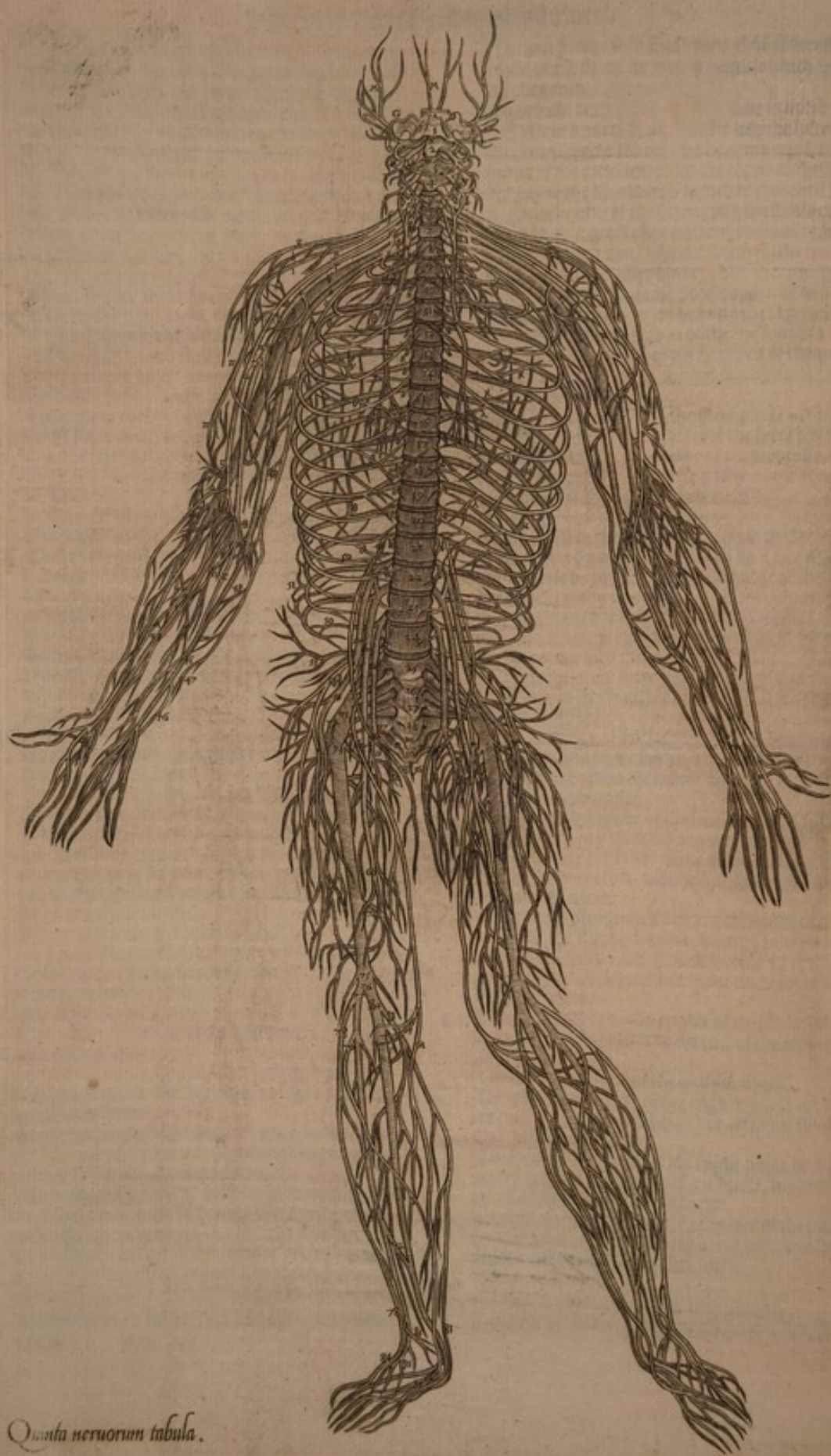


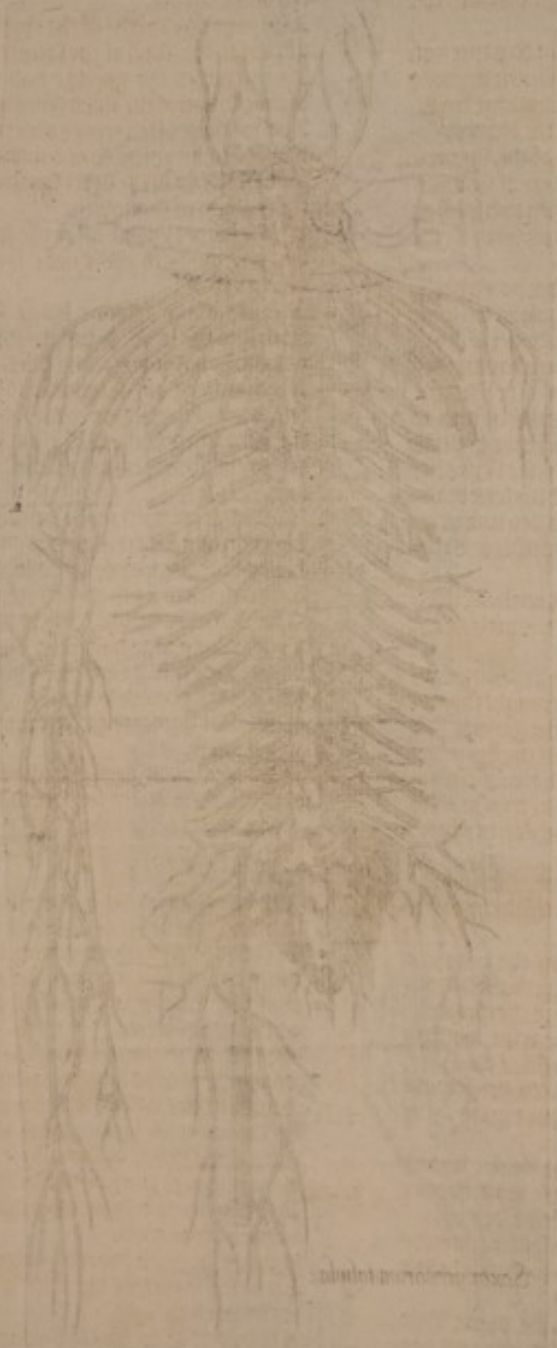
Fig. 1. The human figure, from the back.



Quinta nervorum tabula.



Sexta nervorum tabula.



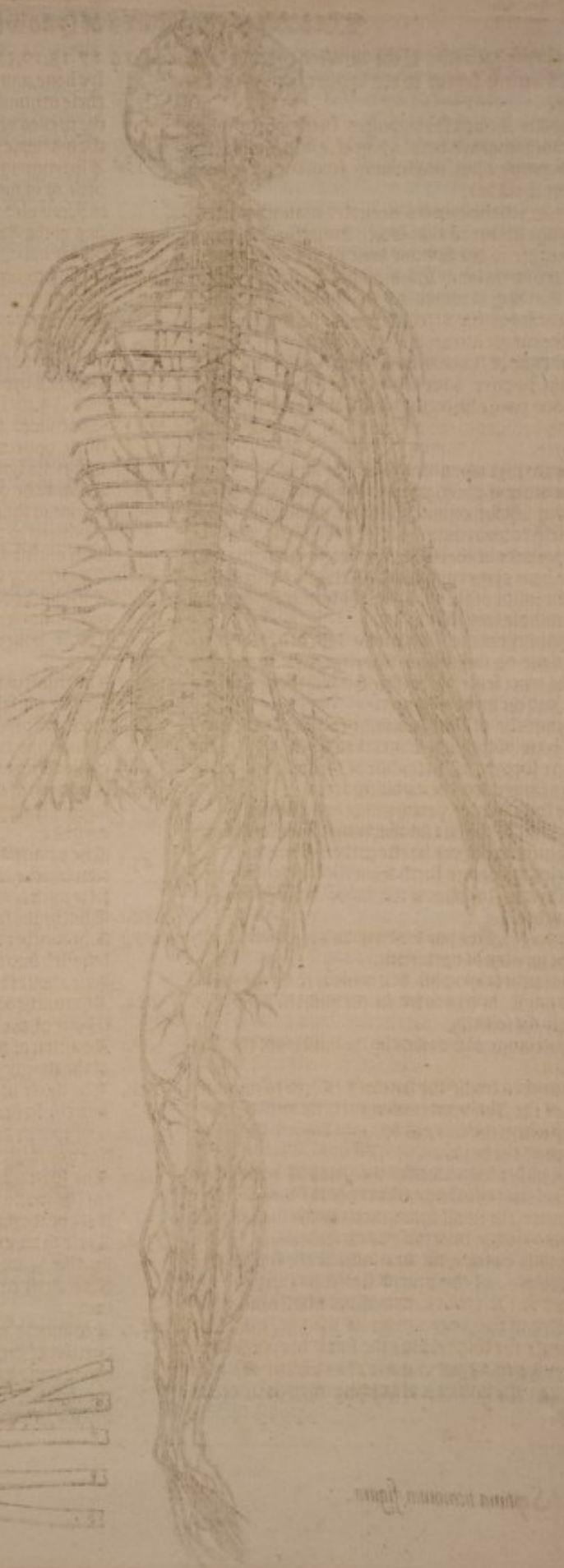
The table of the figures of sinowes.

- the spight thereof, we haue marked the former braunche of the nynti papre with A notyng here the springynge furth of his braunche stretched out to the firste rybbe.
- 3.1 Cycles of the braunche noted wth A which braunches are broughte furth to the muscles strowed on the brest. But these cycles are more clearelye expresse in the papres folowynge.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 1. Here are noted papres of synowes from the nynti vnto the twentieth, vnto whome is almoste al one order of springynge furth, and chieselye in the spaces betwene the rybbes.
- 12.1 Cycles augmentynge the braunche of the sinowes betwene the rybbes, beynge of the syre papre of sinowes of the bryane, which are stretched forth to the roles of the rybbes vnder the cote, which groweth in the rybbes.
- 13.1 In the right syde of the former fygure are noted braunches rumpynge forth from the synowes betwene the rybbes into the muscles, with a dyuerse ordie, whiche are strowed on the brest but we haue marked these braunches more expresse on the lefte syde.
- 14.1 For and doe note braunches stretched forth to the hygher parte of the muscle, which byngeth the arme to the brest, whose fpyres on thynne sayns are broughte downwarde lyke as these present braunches, but with .x. are shewed braunches rumpynge forth into the lower seate of this muscle and turned by agayne floppyle.
- 15.1 Furthermore by .x. are shewed braunches, stretched forth to the slope descendynge muscle of the bely of Abdomen.
- 16.1 and 17.1 shewe braunches broughte forth into the muscle, by whose helpe the arme is brought toward the lower partes of the backe, but the goynge and knytynge of one within the other of the braunche whiche is after suche a dyuerse fashyon: and wonderful pleasaunte to be seene and looked on, must be marked in the cuttyng rather than here: where all can not be expresse and set forth.
- 18.1 As belongeth on the ryghte syde, shewynge a braunche of the synowe, graunted to the heade of the seate called the nepell.
- 19.1 Small braunches commynge from the eyghtene and the nyntene papre, and goynge to the begynnyng of the syre muscle of mowynge the thyghe.
- 20.1 The firste sinowe commynge to the arme, which is digested into the skyn of the outersyde of the arme, but in bothe the fygures 2 betokeneth the seconde synowe goynge vnder the arme, the thyde 3 the fourth 4 the fyfte and 5 the syre.
- 21.1 The seconde synowe goynge to the arme, whiche we haue expresse and set forth here more slender than in the seuenth fygure of synowes noted by 5.
- 22.1 Springynge furth of the seconde synowe, whiche are digested in the heades of the former muscle which do bowe the cubyte.
- 23.1 The thyde synowe commynge to the arme. But where as the seconde and the thyde synowes are drawn somewhat more to the outersyde of the arme, then accordynge to Nature, it is done for this consideration, that the synowes beinge there sette more a slender then they are in the bodye naturally myght the better be perceyued.
- 24.1 The springynge furth of the thyde synowe, fallinge furth into the skynne, betwene the muscle byngynge the arme to the breste, and the muscle that byngeth the arme bywarde.
- 25.1 A small braunche of the thyde synowe offered to the heade beinge of the hynder muscle of the bowers of the cubyte.
- 26.1 A springynge furth of the thyde synowe spredde abroad in the skyn of the former seate of the Arme.
- 27.1 Here is noted the goynge and metynge together of the portion of the third synowe with the seconde, And we haue often tymes obserued the thyde synowe to be augmented and made greater of the seconde, lyke as in the nexte fygure folowynge being the seuenth of synowes.
- 28.1 The seconde synowe after the goynge together of his portion with the thirde synowe, creppynge downwarde.
- 29.1 A cycle of the seconde longe synowe stretched forth into the head, and of the muscle, byngynge downe the lesse bone of the cubyte.
- 30.1 A braunche of the seconde synowe, goynge by the lesse bone of the cubyte to the wreste ascendynge to the outer seate of the fyfte space betwene the iointes of the thombes vnder the skyn where the lower .Δ. is set.
- 31.1 A braunche of the seconde synowe somewhat thicker than that before named which is marked with Δ being straitlye way deuised into two springynge forth, marked with these letters. Δ. and. 2.
- 32.1 The hygher braunche of that braunche marked with 31. creppynge vnder the skynne by the insyde of the longe muscle whiche byngeth the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.
- 33.1 The lower springynge furth of the braunche marked with 31.
- 34.1 Two principall braunches of that springynge forth noted with 31. led forth with many springynge by the inner seate of the cubyte vnto the palme of the hande, accordynge to the delineacion in the ryght hande.
- 35.1 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 fyfte shoulde with the settinge on of many fygures be obscured.
- 36.1 Springynge forth of the fourth synowes spredde vpon the muscles whiche do stretche out aboute.
- 37.1 A braunche of the fourth synowe goynge forth into the skynne of the hynder parte of the arme, and the seate of the iointe of the cubyte.
- 38.1 A springynge forth of the fourth synowe, goynge to the skynne broughte ouer the lower seate of the outersyde of the arme.
- 39.1 A braunche of the fourth synowe which is stretched out to the skynne of the oute region of the cubyte to the wreste.
- 40.1 A deuysyon of the fourth synow of the outer knobbe of the shoulde.
- 41.1 The hygher braunche of the sayde deuysyon.
- 42.1 The order of the springynge forth of the hygher braunche noted with 35. into the outer seate of the thombe the forspringe and the mydle springe.

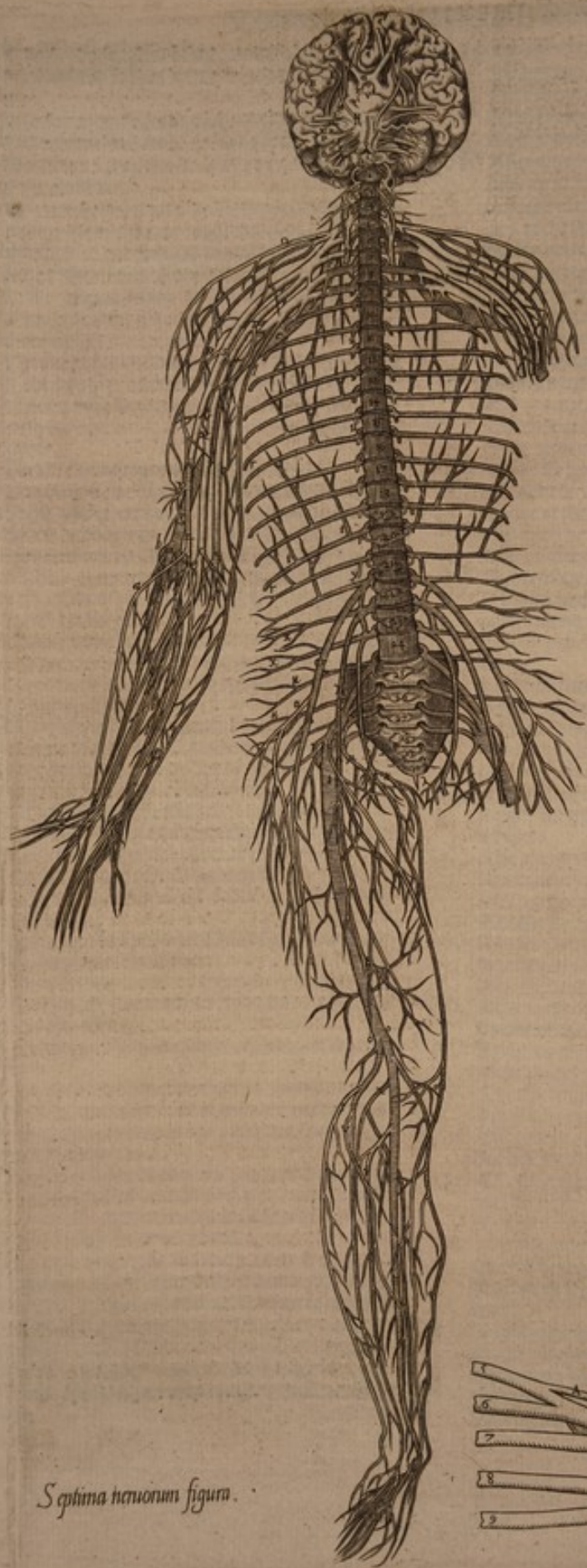
G. it. The

The table of the figures of synowes.

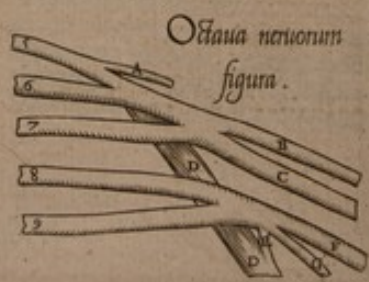
- 37.2. The lower braunche of the deuillon marked with 34. stretched furthe to the bygger bone of the cubyte.
- 38.2. Here are shewed springynge furth of the lower braunche marked with 27. grafte into the muscles byngynge theyr begynninge from the bitter knob of the shoulder.
- 39.4. 41.2. With these notes are noted braunches which springe forth of that lower braunche, whiche is broughte to the bygger bone of the cubyte, whiche the sayde lower braunche doeth offre and bring to the begynnynges of the muscles commynge downe from the bitter region of the bygger bone of the cubyte alonge the length therof.
- 42.2. The ende of the braunche whiche is stretched oute to the bygger bone of the cubyte marked with 37. and ponge springes, whiche the sayde braunche doeth deliuer to the ioynte of the wryste with the cubyte.
- 43.1.2. The fyfte synowe goynge into the arme.
- 43.1. The order of the thyrde and the fourth synowes of them whiche comye to the arme diffused on the muscles occupynge the insyde of the cubyte.
- 44.1. A braunche of the thyrde synowe putte furth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and afterwarde digested in to the insyde of the thombe, the former synger, and the middle synger.
- 45.1. A braunche of the fyfte synowe fastened to the bygger bone of the cubyte sendynge hys braunches to the inner seate of the lytle synger, the ryng synger, and the myddle synger.
- 46.1. A braunche of that braunche fastened to the bygger bone of the cubyte marked with 45. springynge furth to the bitter side of the lytle synger, the ringe synger, and the myddle synger.
- 47.1.2. The fyrte synowe, pertaynyng to the arme.
- 47.1. The ende of the fyrte synowe, endynge not farre from the knitteringe of the wryste to the cubyte.
- 48.48.1. Cycles runnyng furth from the fyrte synowe into the skynne, to whome the sayde fyrte synowe is broughte.
- 20.21. 22.23.24.1. Fiue payre of synowes commynge furth of the ioyntes of the loynes.
- 49.49.1. A braunche takynge his begynnyng from the twentieth payre, and he is led furthe with the arterie of fede to the testicle.
- 50.50.1. A procedinge of synowes by the muscles of the Abdomen.
- 51.1. Braunches from 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 hynder braunches of the synowes commynge furth of the tournynge ioyntes of the loynes. Forthermore, the small braunches, whiche in the fyrste figure belonge vnto these characters. 20.21.22. are they that increase the braunche of the fyrte payre of synowes, of the byarne stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes, and of the small braunches digested in the begynnyng of the fyrte muscle of mowynge the thighe. But the small braunches belongynge to 23. and 24. are they whiche are presented to the muscles of bowynge this parte of the backe.
- 25.26 27.28.29.30.1. Fyve payres of synowes of the houle bone, and the small braunches whiche are nexte these in numbze are they whiche are infolded about the neckes of the bladder, the Martir, and whiche lykwyse doe runne to the muscles of the arse.
- 53.1. A springynge furth of the fyrste payre of the houle 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 springynge furth of the twentieth and fyfte payre, goynge to the knobbe of the huckle bone, offerynge there his braunches to the muscles, and to the skyn of the buttockes. And hether doe pertayne also small braunches from the payre folowynge.
- 55.2. Here is a braunche of the springynge furth noted with 54. presented there to the muscle.
- 56.1.2. The ende of the marpe of the backe, fallynge here furth, vndeuided or without a felowe.
- 57.1. The fyrste synowe goynge vnder the thigh.
- 58.1. A braunche 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 creapynge into the legge.
- 61.1. A braunche of the seconde synowe of the legge, creapynge alonge the inner seate of the thighe and the skynne vnder the skynne vnto the heppth of the foote.
- 62.1. A distribution or deuillon of the braunche marked with 61. into the heigth of the foote.
- 63.1. Younge springes of the braunches marked with 61. worthy to be noted, digested into the skynne compassynge 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 thighe.
- 65.1. The principallest and chiefeest braunche of that portion whiche we haue noted with 64. grafte in the fyfte muscle of mowynge the thighe.
- 66.1. The thyrde synowe pertaynyng to the thighe.
- 67.1. A braunche of the thyrde synowe goynge to the legge, digested into the muscles occupynge the hole of the bone about the pryncipal members.
- 68.1. A braunche of the thyrde synowe led forth into the skynne of the thighe.
- 69.1. A portion of the thyrde synowe abydynge in the depth of the thighe, and infolded with muscles.
- 70.1. The chiefe braunche 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 springynge furth of the fourth synowe spred for the moste parte into the skynne of the hynder seate of the thigh.
- 73.1. Lytle braunches of the fourth synowe drawen out into the heades of the muscles, whose begynnyng dependeth from the appendaunce of the hypppe bone.
- 74.1. A braunche of the fourth synowe presented to a portion of the fourth muscle of mowynge the skynne, byngynge hys fyrte begynnyng from the bone of the thighe, runnyng furth strypte wape into the skynne, whiche is brought ouer or about the lower seate



2. Spina humana figura



Septima nervorum figura.



*Octava nervorum
figura.*

The table of the figures of synowes.

seate of the hynder region of the thighe, & the ioint of the knee.

- 5.1. Branches of the fourth synowe goynge into the legges, which are offered to the heades of the muscles bynyng the beginning fro the lower heades of the thighe.
- 5.2. A deuision of the fourth synow into two branches inequall of thickenes, whiche deuision is made betwene the lower heades of the thigh.
- 7.1. The thynner and vtter truncke of stocke of the sayde deuision.
- 9.1. A spryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke, goynge vnder the skynne compassinge aboute the outsyde of the synowe.
- 9.2. A spryngynge furth of the vtter truncke, stretched furth vnder the skyn, which skin compasseth about the former seate of the synowe.
- 9.3. The inner and the thicker truncke of stocke of the great deuision of the fourth synow.
- 1.1. A spryngynge furth of the inner truncke of stocke, spredde on the skynne, whiche couereth the hynder parte of the synowe.
- 1.2. The spryngynge furthe of the vtter truncke of stocke compassed of myngled wth the inner truncke.
- 1.3. A distribution of the inner truncke, in 8 lower seate of the foote.
- 1.4. A portion of the branche noted with .78. goinge to the vpper parte of the foote.
- 1.5. 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.
- 1.6. A branche of the inner truncke goinge to the vpper parte of the fore, depely hidiinge hym selfe in the meane whylle.

The declaracion of the seuenth figure of synowes, whiche sheweth the spryngynge furth of the seuenth payre of synowes, that are brought out of the brayne and the begynnyng of the marpe in the backe, and it also setteth furth the distribution and order of all that brynge their begynnyng from the marpe of the backe, beyng there conteyned, lyke as the declaracion of this fygure shal shew.



L A thys present fygure we haue in such maner drawen furthe the brayne wth his hynder parte called *Cerebellum*, and also the spryngynge furth of 8 brayne, as in the roote therof it appeareth, the scull beyng cutte of, whiche you maye well perceyue in beholdynge the hynder parte of the heade. And that the characters might the better be sette to and perceyued we haue drawen forth this figure as though it shoulde lacke the one of the armes or legges by cause the declaracion of them both are one.

Here is noted the roote of the brayne of the other syde, and sheweth his parte which hangeth for-

warde to the hyghest parte of the two nolethels, called of some men *mamillaris processus*. Sheweth that parte of the brayne that goeth vnder the large concavities and holownes of the skull, which consisteth at the syde of the holownes where the carnel is sette which doeth receaue the flegme of the brayne. And noteth principally the hynder seate of the brayne.

- D.1. Thys is the hynder selle of brayne called *Cerebellum*.
 - E. The ryght processe and goynge forth of the brayne, scrving to the instrument of synellng.
 - F. The spryngynge forth of the ryght synow of syght.
 - G. The goynge together of the synowes of syght.
 - H. The core 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 thicker roote of the thyrde payre.
 - M. The fourth payre.
 - N. The thynner roote of the fyfte payre.
 - O. The goodlyest and fayrest roote of the fyfte payre.
 - P. A thynne coueryng wherinto the fyfte payre is chie- fely dissolued to the instrument of hearyng.
 - Q. Spryngynge forth of the greater roote of 8 fyft payre, of which thys goeth out by 8 blynde 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 proceedinge or goynge furth of the synowes of thys se- uenth payre, norther we thinke it muche necessarie so to doe syth they are mooste dylgentlye sette furth in the seconde figure of synowes.
- V. The beginninge of the marpe in the backe, oute of the middle of the roote of the brayne.
 - O. The seate of the marpe of the backe, where it goeth out of the scull.
 - 1.2. These characters of numbres doe sette furthe and poynte to the seuen turnynge ioyntes of the necke, the twelue ioyntes of the breste, the fyue of the loy- nes, and the syxe of the holy bone, and also the thir- te payre of synowes, whiche sprynge oute of the marpe of the backe, the order and procedynge of the whiche synowes I haue sette forth by myne owne mynde with all dylgence and playnes in thys ta- ble as muche as maye be. But bycause thys place requirerh but a small declaracion with characters, we wyll not note all the branches of the synowes with their characters or letters.
 - P. The righte synowe of the mydyffe, 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 easie thyng to vnderstande thys declara- tion therof, yf you conferre the processe of synowes of the first figure vnto thys picture.
 - Q. A synowe commynge frome the firste payre and distributed into the skynne, coueryng the heygth of the shoulde, and afterwarde chiefllye vnto 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 bran- ches goynge furth into the former muscle of the bo- wers of the cubite.

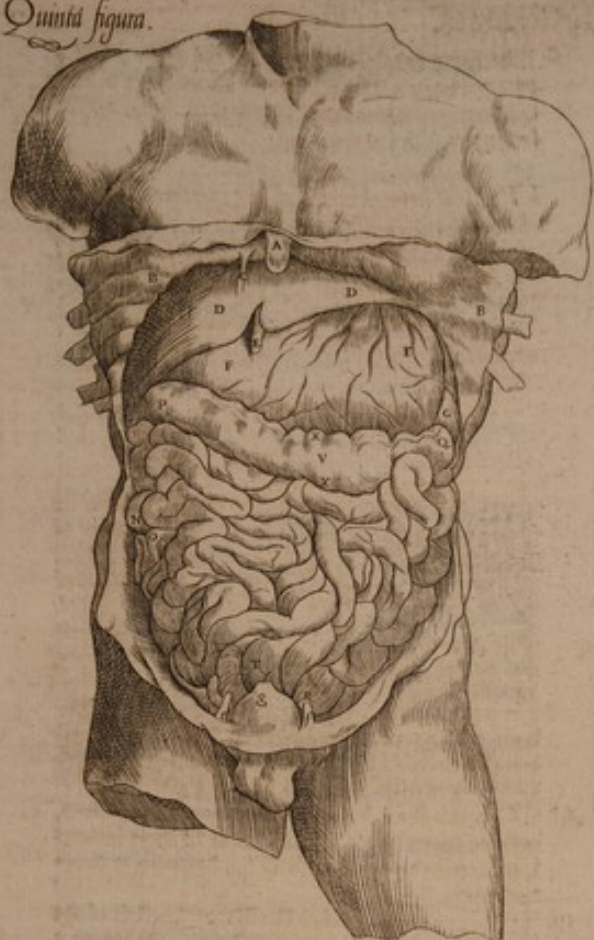
G. III. The

The table of the figures of synowes.

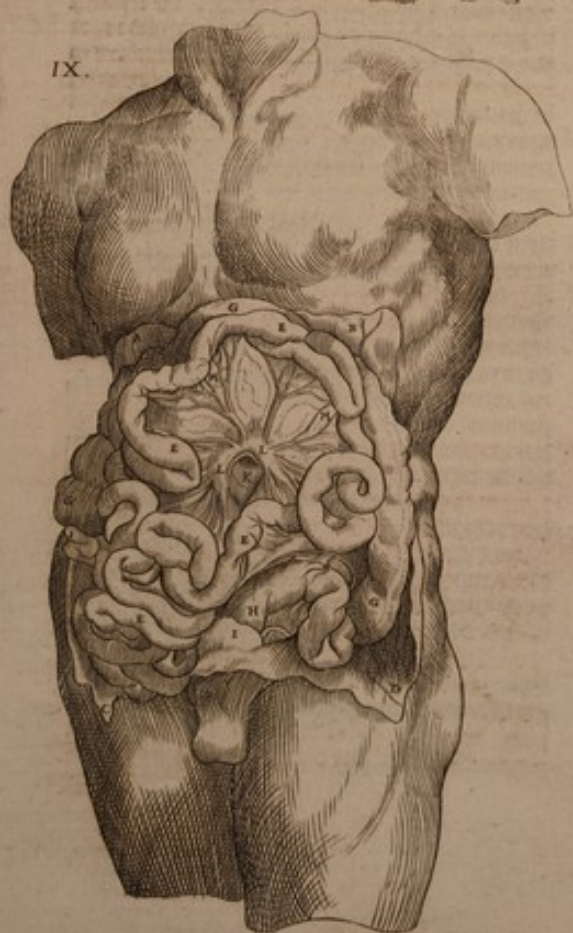
- 1 The thyde synowe of the arme with hys springing forth offered to the skynne, which couereth the former seate of the arme.
- 2 The springynge forth of the thyde synowe to the hinder muscle of the bowers of the cubyte.
- 3 Portion of the seconde synowe commynge to the thyde.
- 4 A braunche gorynge to the heade of the seconde longer muscle of the mouers of the lesse bone of the cubyte downwarde.
- 5 The distribution of the seconde into two inequal braunches.
- 6 The lesse braunche stretched forth the skynne alonge the lesse bone of the cubyte even vnto the thombe.
- 7 A thicker braunche deuided straye waye into two springynge forth, whose procedynge are here manifeste.
- 8 Successions of the thyde synowe, digested into the muscles occupynge the insyde of the cubyte.
- 9 A braunche of the thyde synowe stretched furthe to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and offerynge afterwarde his cyrcles and yonge springes to the thombe, the foysynger, and the myddle finger.
- 10 The fourth synowe of the arme. And the neather noteth braunches taken out of the muscles, whyche do stretch forth the cubyte.
- 11 A braunche of the fourth going to the inner skynne of the arme.
- 12 A braunche of the fourth, goynge to the vtter and hinder skynne of the arme.
- 13 A braunche of the fourth digested into the vtter skynne of the cubyte.
- 14 The principal distribution of the fourth, at the goinge in of the cubyte.
- 15 A braunche of the fourth stretched forth to the lesse bone of the cubyte, and bringynge his braunches to the inner seate of the thombe, the foysynger and the myddle finger.
- 16 A small braunche of the fourth stretched furth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and bringynge braunches to the muscles takinge their beginninge from hys inner syde, and endinge before the wyeste.
- 17 The fyfte synowe of the arme.
- 18 The procedynge of the fyfte synowe into muscles springynge from the inner knobbe of the bone of the arme.
- 19 A braunche of the fyfte payre retched forth to the bygger bone of the cubyte, and castynge a ryode his muscles to the inner seate of the lytle finger, to the ryng finger, and somtyme to the myddle finger.
- 20 Braunches of the sayd braunche, bowed backward to the vtter seate of the hande, and dyspensynge hys cyrcles to the vtter seate of the lytle finger, the ryng finger, and the myddle finger.
- 21 The syxte synowe of the arme, with the order and procedynge therof, taken only vnder the skynne. And as touchynge the beginninge and springynge forth of the synowes of the arme with the foldynge and knyttynge of them, they may easely be perceyued without karacters.
- 22 Here are the synowes betwene the rybbes, cutte off at that place where they coune forwarde with the rybbes.
- 23 Braunches brought into the hynder partes which are sene bare or without coueringes.
- 24 Synowes procedynge after the same order goinge to the muscles which are spied on the bones of the breste.
- 25 Here are shewed braunches of the syxte payre of synowes of the brayne, whyche doe encrease the braunche stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes.
- 26 Braunches of synowes procedynge forth of the turnynge ioyntes of the loynes, which are distributed to the muscles of the Abdomen, and of this seate, and also of the skynne.
- 27 A small synowe gorynge often to the testicle, and he is here cutte off.
- 28 Springynge forth goynge to the syxte muscle of the mouers of the thigh.
- 29 The fyfte synowe goynge to the thigh.
- 30 A springynge furth of the fyfte synowe goynge to the skynne.
- 31 A springynge forth of the fyfte synowe synowe by depe amonge the muscles.
- 32 The seconde synowe goynge to the thigh.
- 33 A yonge braunche of the seconde synowe runninge furth vnder the skin by the insyde of the thigh and the skynne vnto the vpper partes of the foote.
- 34 A springynge forth of the seconde synowe drawn out of the muscles which occupie the former seate of the thigh.
- 35 The thirde synowe of the thigh.
- 36 A springynge forth of the thyde infoldynge and wrappynge in the inner skynne of the thigh.
- 37 A springynge forth of the thyde goynge to the muscles.
- 38 The fourth synowe of the thigh, whose springynge forth is as well perceyued as the thre vpper moze.
- 39 The procedynge and order of the former braunches of the lower payres goynge forth from the holpe bone.
- 40 The extreme and vtermoste poynte of the maye in the backe.
- 41 The springynge furth of the fourth synowe goinge to the thigh, spredde at the heades of the muscles commynge forth from the appendaunce of the huppe bone.
- 42 Springynge of the fourth synowe, runninge forth into the latter or hynder skynne of the thigh, to the myddle parte of the length of the thigh.
- 43 A springynge forth chielpe goynge into the fourth muscle of the mouers of the skynne, and afterwarde digested into the hynder skynne of the thigh vnto the knee.
- 44 Braunches growynge forth into the muscles from the lower heades of the thigh.
- 45 A distribution of the fourth synowe into two trunkes or stockes, sheweth the lesse, and the bigger.
- 46 A springynge forth of the lesse trunkes goynge ouerly into the outter skynne of the skynne even to the toppe of the smale toe.
- 47 A braunche goynge to the lesse bone of the skynne amonge the muscles.
- 48 A smale braunche wrappynge in the former skynne of the skynne.
- 49 A braunche of the greater trunkes or stockes digested



Quinta figura.



IX.



VI.



VII.



VIII.



X.



The table of the figures of synowes.

ted in the thynne on the insyde of the synowe, vnto the greate toe.

* A bzaunche of the greater troncke of stocke retched forth to the hynder synowe of the cause of the legge.

* A bzaunche also of the greater troncke of stocke goinge through the lygament, and ioyning the hynder bone of the legge to the former in y place where the sayd two bones do open a soulder, and then rennyng forth to the hygher parte of the toes.

* The chiefe portion of parte of the greater troncke, goinge to the neather partes betwene the synowe bone and y heele, presentynge circles or bzaunches to euery one of the toes.

The declaration in the eyghte figure of the synowes perteynyng to all the hande.



Haue take in hand to expresse & set forth in this present figure ynfolding, which is vpon y first rpb in y 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 nynth payres, beyng brought from thence another waye then into the arme, euen as I dyd cutte them awaye frome the deade bodie, frome the whiche I toke this table. But that not withstandinge you maye not thinke to fynde this infoldinge in euerye man lyke, bycause in the Anatomie and dissection it appeareth of tymes other wise. Here foloweth the characters wherewith this figure is expresse and sette forth.

* These are the rootes of the payres whiche doe constitute the synowes, which goe vnder into the arme, in that parte cutte of where as they fell forth frome the turnynge ioyntes.

* And the synowes of the arme are cutte of in that same verie place where they begynne to fall into the arme.

* This is a porcion of the fyfte payre, from whence is brought a synow being nombred the first of them that go vnder into the arme.

* The seconde synowe.

* The thyrde synowe.

* The fourth synowe, whiche procedeth here frome the hynder seate of the goinge together of the fyfte payre and the syxte, and taketh also a portion from the hynder seate of the goinge together of the seuenth payre, & afterward creepng vnder the going together of the eyght & the nynth payre, doeth take also to it fro y goinge together of y bzaunche marked with E. And also fro what commixions & knytynge of goinge together of synowes: the other synowes doe procede it is well ynoughe knowne, yea, withoute anye characters, so that I doe sette but one karakter, yea, to those whiche doe goe to the arme.

* The fyfte synowe goinge into the arme.

* The syxte synowe goinge into the arme, but yf you wyl haue a moore perfecte knowledge of this infoldinge you maye beholde and consyder 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 by cause of the neyghbour head and nyghnes of the partes together, we wyl treate of the instrumentes seruyng to generation.

The declaration of the karacters of the fyrste figure.



As in this first figure is set forth so greate a portion of the bodie of a man as shall suffice to the declaration of the seate of Peritonium. And thus in this figure is exprest the former seate of Peritonium, whiche couereth all the former parte of the bealpe vnder the musles of Abdomen deliuered by the order of Anatomie or cutting from the eyght musles of y Abdomen, whiche Peritonium is in no parte cutte awaye.

* C. D. Wpth these karacters Peritonium is marked, and the endes therof are as it were w these letters lymined the wayng howe farre the Peritonium is stretched oute.

* E. F. A lyne procedynge from the sharpe gressell of the breste bone, procedynge and goinge to the topning together of the bone aboue the priue members, to the whiche the synowie thumes of the musles of the Abdomen descendynge and ascendynge slopwise, do growe verie faste.

* The Hauell whiche we vse to reserue in cuttinge (the musles of y Abdomen beyng cut awaye) vntill we haue conuenient season to make demonstration of the vessels of the sayde Hauell.

* G. The sede vessels on the left syde, as yet infolde & wrapped in their thynne tunicles and skyns, whiche they haue taken and borrowed of Peritonium.

* H. The sede vessels on the ryghte syde.

* I. A bayne and an arterie, whiche are thesye retched forth to the lower seate of the straghte musles of the abdomen, of the whiche here hangeth out also a portion.

* K. A bayne and an arterie, whiche brought forth vnder the bone of the breste fall forth into the former seate of the abdomen, chiefly broughte and presented to the straghte musles of the abdomen, and also wrappynge in all the hypermoore seate of the sayde abdomen, lyke as those whiche we marked wth, I. doe unfold & wrappe the lower seate whiche is nexte to the bone aboue the priue members.

* L. Bzaunches and baynes runnyng forth into the sydes of Peritonium whiche couereth the former parte of the bealpe vnder the musles of Abdomen, whiche baynes are broughte frome those baynes, whiche growe oute frome the bayne lac-

G.iii. bynge

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

being a ribbe or frome the holowe bayne lytle topnes where as hys stocke or stalke is gathered up to the topnes of the topnes.

M A portion of the ouerthwart muscle of the Abdomen, pulled from *Peritonium* and turned backward.

N Here is sene naked or bare the seate of the huckell bone, to the whiche the muscles of the Abdomen whych goe stopwyle and ouerthwarte are comitted. But syth I am minded in this present fygure, lyke as in all the other folowynge to open and shewe those instrumentes onely, whiche shalbe treated on in this matter whiche 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 whiche we entende to describe, shoulde the more promptly be sene lyke as in this fygure, is the lower seate of the breste, deliuered from the muscles of the Abdomen, and the begynnynge of the thyghes onely deliuered from the shyne, for as muche as in the tables before or here after in this tables folowynge all those thynges shalbe more largely entreated of.

*The declaration of the seconde fygure,
and of the karacters of the same.*

This seconde fygure foloweth in the order of effectio next after the first. For here is *Peritonium* so deliuered with a straye lyne frome the sharpe grystell of the breste bone, unto the bone aboute the priuie members that we haue not hurte any of the vessels of the Nauell, & afterwards the incision or cuttyng be made ouerthwarte from the lefte huckell bone to the ryght, the foure angles or corners of *Peritonium* are sene couered off from the former seate of the bodye to the vnder. Furthermore, here appeareth also to the eyes, a parte of the Nauell with hys vessels, which before were fastened to the sayde *Peritonium*. And moreover this presente fygure doeth shewe a portion of a pece of the lyuer, and the seate or place of the ventricule or malve, and the situation also of the caule broughte aboute the entrayles, whiche place the caule doeth occupye, whan it is drawen with the handes (in the cuttyng) toward the bone aboute the priuie members, as whan it is founde drawen agayne vpwarte toward the lefte syde (as it chaunceth oftentimes) and as it is sene in the fygure folowynge.

A, B, 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 cuttyng doeth here appeare manifest and open.

E The Nauell deliuered from *Peritonium*.

F A bayne reached oute frome the Nauell to the lyuer.

G A goping in of the bayne of the Nauell into the chyld or openinge of the lyuer.

H, I A portion of the lyuer appearynge oute of the gybbons or swell seate therof.

J The principall lygament of the kyrtters of the lyuer to the myddle, whiche consisteth toward the

ryght syde of the sharpe grystell, for that the breste which is sene at the lefte syde where is set, is the sharpe grystell of the breste bone.

K The ryghte arterie creppynge forth from the Nauell alonge the ryghte syde of the bottome of the bladder vnto the greete arterie.

L An arterie of the lefte syde brought from the nauell by the lefte syde of the bladder to the greete arterie.

M The waye by the which the vyne of the childe is purged frome the bottome of the bladder to the seconde cote, whiche wrappeth 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 whiche is neyther couered with the lyuer nor the caule. This seate appeareth for this cause the greater or larger bycause the ventricule whome we haue here sette furth was greatly puffed vp or fylled with wynde, lykewise as the bladder of this dead body was left vp somewhat hygher then accordynge to the naturall course aboute the bones of the priuie members in the higher parte therof.

The caule.

R A bayne and an arterie with a syuio also, brought furth to the ryghte seate at the lower partes of the ventricule.

S The vessels of the lefte syde, whiche embrace the lefte seate of the bottome of the ventricule.

T In this place the vessels of the ryghte syde are committed to those on the lefte, and therefore *R, S, & T* do 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 wyrtten *de partibus animalium* of the partes of beastes, doth make mention when he affirmeth that the caule doeth sprynge and depende from the myddle of the bealy.

X, X Spryngeynge forth the branches bothe of baynes and arteryes, broughte forth to the vpper pannicle of the caule, and compassed aboute with faite.

*The declaration of the thyrde fygure,
with the karacters of the same.*

The thirde fygure foloweth now accordynge to the order of administration of the Anatomye in the bodye, and sheweth the lower pannicle of the caule plucked aspe or towe from the vpper pannicle, and the vpper more also is stretched furth vpon the former partes of the breste, and on the ventricule. And afterwards the ventricule is sene drawen by violence fro hys seate and place vp to the breste that the nature of the lower pannicle of the caule myght conveniently be sene, whych you se as yet brought ouer the entrayles, but the caule gathered from thence vp to the lefte syde maye appeare to the cutters. Furthermore in this presente fygure the situation of the entrayles lyeth yet but troubled nor medled withal, lykewise as the splene whose parte is here also laped out before the eyes.

K.L.M.

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

L, **M**, and **O** by these letters are noted & same whiche is noted in the seconde fygure, for **L** noteth the ryght artery of the nauell, & **L** the lefte. **M** sheweth the waye by whome the vyne of the childe is caried into the second infoldyng, whych is here cut of lyke wyle as the arteryes. But **N** noteth the bladder, o sheweth the knyttyng together of *Peritonium* with the former parte of the bladder, and in thys figure we haue cutte awaye the angles or corners of *Peritonium*, whiche were marked in the seconde fygure with **A**, **B**, **C**, & **D**.

A 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.

B Thys swelling seate, is the ventricle covered with the vpper pannicle of the caule.

C The lower pannicle of the caule, whiche of some men is called *Ala*, & is to say & lower wyng, but the swelling parte, whereon the two **C** are wytten, is the gutte called *Colon* the arse gutte, where he is brought out & retched forth to the botome of the ventricle & vseth the neather pannicle of the caule in stede of *Mesenterium*.

Here the splene although it be covered with the canell sheweth hym selfe somewhat swelling 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 ventricle, and shoulde be noted with manye karacters, but bycause we woulde not blotte it wyth a numbre of karacters, we haue purposed in the nexte figure to sette them, where with small labour the reader or student maye easelye and without payne make the karacters, whiche are there sette to serue for bothe the figures where bothe the figures are set forth.

The declaration of the fourth fygure
with the karacters of the same.



L Thys fourth fygure is discribed the caule deliuered and naked fro those membris to whome it groweth, or rather from those where it taketh his begynnyng, beyng no parte therof taken away, hys whole construction, proportion of makynge, and chieflye the proceffe and order of the baynes, arteryes and synowes, in the glandulous or carnelly bodye also growynge vnto it, are here set forth. And here maye you learne in thys fygure, howe properlye and aptlye the caule is lykened to a sacke, to a bouget, or to the small nettes, whiche the fishers vse.

The circle of & caule, or his necke or opening place, where he taketh his begynnyng.

The former face or shap of the vpper pannicle of the caule.

The former face of the lower pannicle of the caule, but this here is not sene wholye as the former face of the vpper pannicle, bycause the seate onely of the lower pannicle is here sene, whiche is layde vnder the ventricle, and he belongeth to & entrayle called

Colon intestinum, the arse gutte, where the sayde gutte is stretched furth to the ventricle, the reste of the lower pannicle, is hydde vnder the vpper mote.

L, **M**, & **O** With these thre karacters set at the lefte syde of the lower pannicle of the caule, the construction of the maner of the makynge of the caule is declared.

For **H** noteth the thymme couerynge parte of & caule lackynge both baynes, arteryes, and fat. & sheweth the vessels, **B** & **C** is exprest the fatte growynge or fastened to the vessels. And as we haue bestowed these karacters in this parte of the caule, so no man doubteth but that they myght haue bene placed in euery place or parte of it.

I The stocke or stalk of *Vena porta*, where it cometh forth of the lyuer and is conterned in the lower pannicle of the caule and by it is stayed and borne vp.

M An arterye goynge to the holownes of the lyuer, & to the bladder of *Coler*, accompanied wyth the synowe whych cometh from the braunche of the synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the biayne on the left syde, and is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the ryght syde, and goeth to the holownes of the lyuer and the bladder of *Coler*.

N The begynnyng of the bayne of the lower necke or opening place of the ventricle, whych goeth principally to the hynder seate, hauping an arterye as a fellowe wyth it.

O 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 botome of the ventricle.

P Circles, younge styppes of those vessels whiche are reached forth to the ryght seate at the botome of the ventricle and doe wyappe in the bodye of the sayde ventricle.

Q Springynge forth of the sayde vessell, whiche are reached out to & right seate of & bottom of & ventricle are spred abrode on & vpper pannicle of & caule.

A bayne and an arterye stretched furthe to the entrayle or longe gutte called *Duodenum* and to the begynnyng of the hungrye gutte oftentimes admyttinge and receyvinge a small synowe vnto them.

R A deuision of *Vena porta* into two trunckes or stockes. And that we haue sette forth the baynes marked with **R** and **O**, somewhat higher here, then in the bare fygure of the thyrde treatyse of *Vena porta*, it is done for thys cause that the springynge furthe of these baynes doe in thys maner oftentimes varie and alter.

S The ryght or the greater trunckes or stockes of *Vena porta*, runnyng furthe into *Mesenterium* and into the entrayles.

A bayne runnyng furth withoute the companye of an arterye, into the hynder seate of the ventricle or malve.

A bayne with an arterye and a synowe spredde in the ryght seate of the lower pannicle of the caule, and comynge also in this parte to the entrayle called *Colon intestinum* the arse gut.

A bayne with an arterye also runnyng furth into the hynder partes of the ventricle, & afterwarde compassynge the vpper necke and opening place of the ventricle in maner of a crowne, but there is of thys bayne and arterye so muche exprest and

G. b.

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

set forth onely as it is susteyned and borne vp with the lower pannicle of the caule.

Here is sene an arterie of *Mesenterium* which is some what greater although it be a very small space vp-holden and borne vp with the nepper pannicle of the caule.

The truncke of the great arterie which beyng as it were wepyed in with the neather pannicle of the caule sendeth forth the hys branches to the ventricule, the lyuer, the bladder of coler and to the entrayle *Colon*, where the sayde gutte *Colon* is broughte forth to the ventricule, a then to the splene, and so occupeth the spowes that goe into these partes.

A bayne with an arterie also and a synowe goyng chiefely vnder the middle seate of the neather pannicle of the caule, offeringe also hys branches to the entrayle *Colon* *intestinum*, where he creepeth forth to the bottom of the ventricule.

A bayne hauing no arterie with him, which beyng thynne offereth a fewe small branches lyke to it selfe to the lesse seate of the nepper pannicle of the caule.

The order of processe of baynes, arteryes and synowes into the splene.

A bayne and an arterie also and a synowe retched forth to the lesse seate of the bottom of the ventricule.

A glandulous or karnellye bodie or substance growyng in the neather pannicle of the caule, which is commonly called *Brisaule* or *Dulcem* *marsum* or *Balam* or *Buccam* *saporitam*, & *Redol*. And we call it here in manye places of Englande the sweete bread.

A portion of the glandulous or karnellye bodie that groweth vnder the entrayle called *Duodenum*.

In the fyfte figure (by the order of cuttyng) folowynge the thyrde, the lyuer, the ventricule, and the entrayles, kepe still the proper seates, the caule neuer thelesse where he spronge furth frome the ventricule remainyng alwaies to the entrayle *Colon*, beyng vnterly cutte awaie, lesse it myghte fortune (beyng there lesse) to deyle or darken the seate of some of the organs there. Furthermore, that all thynges myghte the moore commodiously be layde before the eyes, we haue in the payntynge broke of the endes of some of the rybbes, bowynge them also backward with *Peritonium*, and with the myddysse wherunto they growe. And the bladder in this presente figure answereth to the bladder in the thyrde and the seconde figure. But because that the characters of this figure, beyng in order the fyfte, are for the mooste parte, all one with those in the two figures folowynge, that is to say: the syxt and seuenth, we haue thought it conuenient before the declaration of hys characters by selfe to shewe what thynges shalbe in them consigned.

In the syxt figure we haue onely declared the procedynge of thynne entrayles, reseruing a portion of the ventricule, of the entrayle *Colon* with also the blynde gutte, that this presente figure myghte the moore easely be adopted to the seuenth figure. And that

the begynnyng 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, chiefely with the fyfte figure doeth mooste clearely shewe the situation and goynge in of *Colon* aboute the thynne entrayles.

Ad in the seuenth are sette forth the Mapes of the blynde entrayle of *Colon*, and of the arle gutte, called *Intestinum* *rectum*, with also the ende of the small guttes and the muscles belongynge onely to the arle gutte.

The insinuation of the karacters of the fyfte, the syxt, and the seuenth, figures.

This insinuation of the karacters now folowynge, serueth both to the fyfte, the syxt and the seuenth figures, and ye shall knowe whiche karacters are proper to euery one of the figures by these 5, 6, & 7, and where as you see none of these notes adroyned to the letter, you shall receaue that description as common to all three.

The sharpe gristle of the breste bone.

S.S. This is *Peritonium* or *Symphach*, with also the broken rybbes, with the myddysse growynge vnto the bowed backwarde on the lyde.

C.S. The former ligament, where with the lyuer in man is gathered vp to the myddysse.

D.D.S. The greates seate of the outtyde or cornexite of the lyuer.

E.S. A small portion of a bayne graft in the lyuer from the nauell.

F.F.S. The former seate of the ventricule.

G.S. The lesse syde of the splene, or his partes leaninge toward the former partes of the bodie.

H.S. A portion of the ventricule, whiche constituteth the lower necke of the ventricule or the begynnyng of the entrayle, whiche we haue sayned here to be knytte or tyed with a stringe.

I.K.G. Parte of the entrayles, stretched forth betwene *I* and *K* beinge commonly called *Duodenum*.

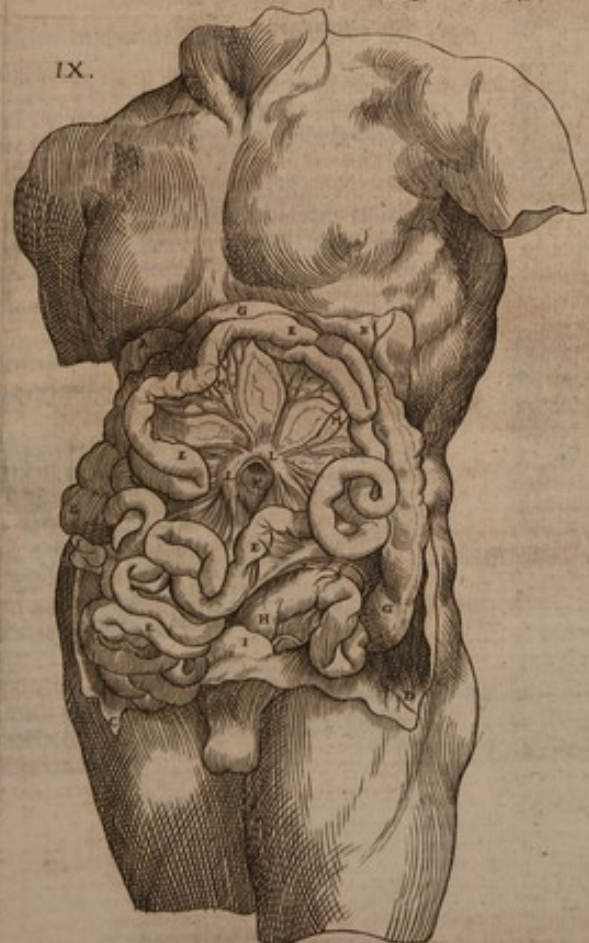
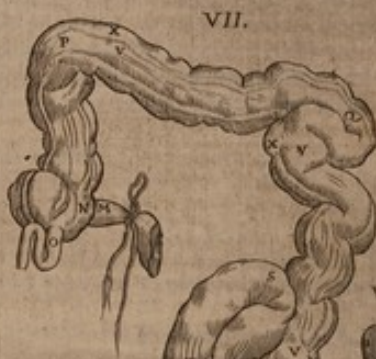
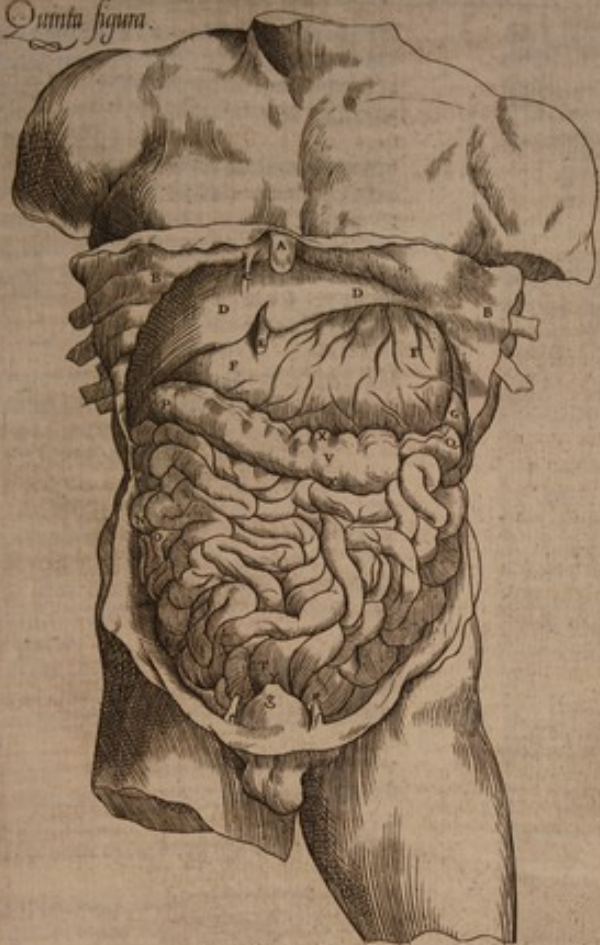
L.7. The begynnyng of the hungrye gutte and the seate of the thynne entrayles, where they begynne first to be ouerturued into the crooked infoldynge and to ryse vp forward.

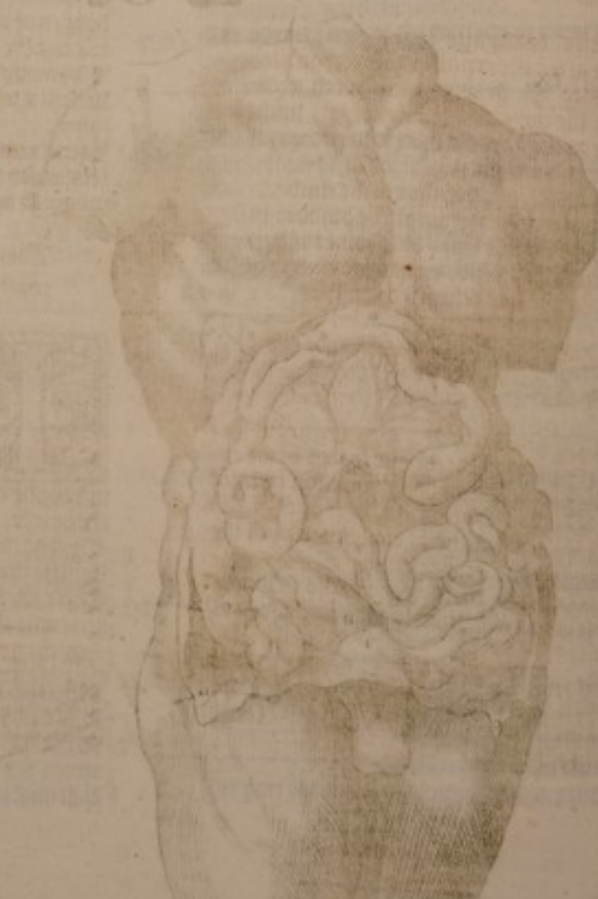
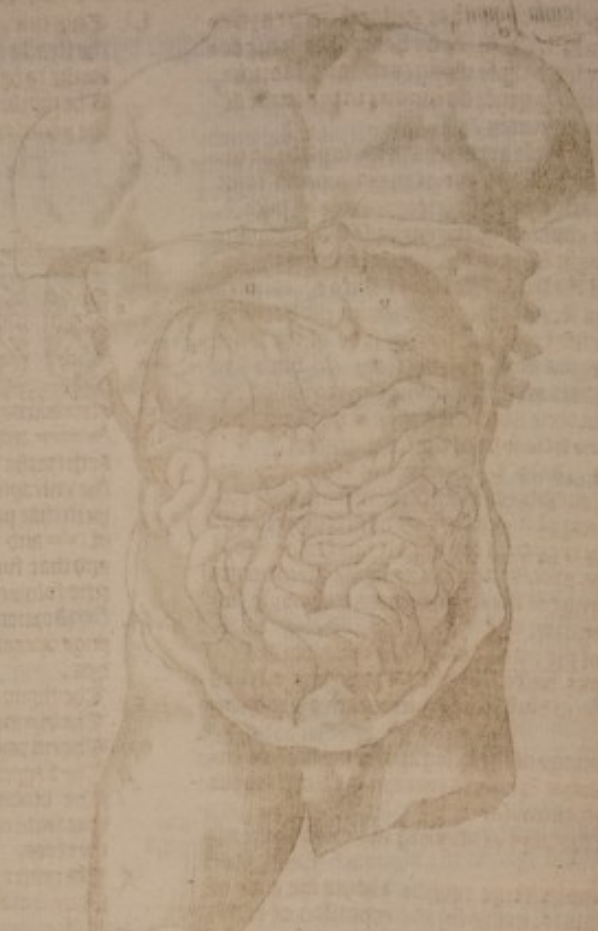
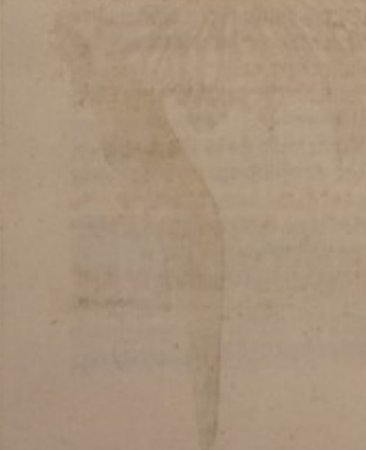
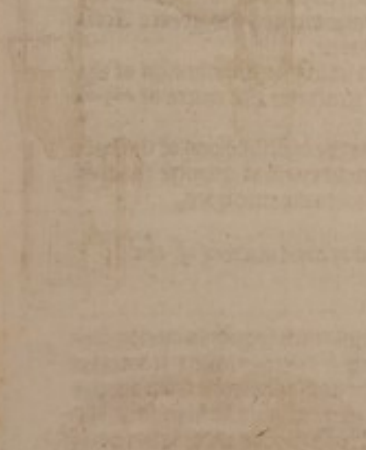
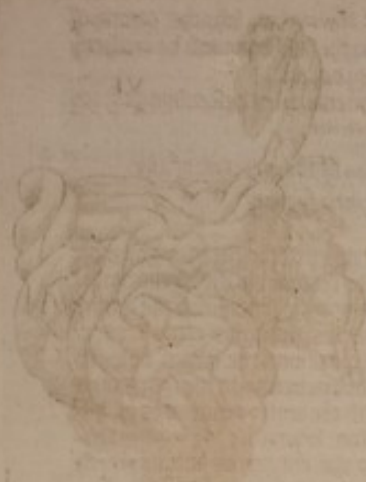
M.G.7. The ende of the small or the thynne entrayles. But in what seate the ende of the hungrye gutte or the begynnyng of the small guttes consisteth it is here verie difficult to delineate with in all the education goynge from *L* in the seuenth figure, and to *M* in the epyghte figure is shewed no manner of difference where we may disceuer the hungrye gut from the thynne entrayles.

N The begynnyng of the bygger entrayles swellyng furth.

O This entrayle we call the blynde gutte, not to contende, if anye man woulde geue this name to another part of these greates entrayles, nepper woulde

Quinta figura.





The tables of the organs of nouryng

If wylle any man to be ouer curious in the dyfference of names lesse there by he myghte haue occasion to neglecte those thynges in this fabrycke, which we with diligence do enquire in the construction of the other partes.

R, S, T, 5 7. With these karacters is consigned the entrayle *Colon*, but euerye one of them noteth some thyng ppyuatlye by hym selfe, from **N** vnto **P**, is noted the edurion of the entrayle *Colon*, goynge from the ryght seate of the kydnappe vnto the holowe syde of the lyuer, from **A, 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 **A, Q** vnto **R** is noted the edurion of *Colon* from the region of the splene, to the bone aboute the ppyue membris, proceeding by the lesse syde of the final guttes.

But **R**, vnto **S**, whyche is seene ppyuatlye, on the seuenth, is shewed the ascencion or crooked procedynge of *Colon*, where as he attempteth bywarde to the region of the nauell, but from **S** to **T**, is noted the procedynge of the sayde ascencion to the begynnyng of the strapte gutte, other wyse called the arte gutte.

The seate of the entrayle *Colon* put downwarde.
Bunches lyke halfe bowelles aparynge on this entrayle *Colon* in bothe the figures called commonlye celles.

The begynnyng of the arte gutte or the strapte entrayle, and what so euer is contayned vnder **T** is the sayde strapte entrayle.

Portion of the waye of carryng the coler to the entrayles.

A muscle amplectynge rounde aboute the ende of the strapte gutte, made for the expulsion of excrementes.

Two muscles drawynge together bywarde the strapte gutt after the expulsion of excrementes.

In this seate the strapte gutte doeth growe by meanes of the goynge betwene of hys musclous substance to the parde in men, and to the necke of the Matric in women.

Two arteries byynge peculyer to the childe.

By this karacter the bottom of the bladder is signified, lyke wyse as the waye by whome the vyne of the childe is expelled, which we haue sayned to be cut of, as we haue the late rehearsed arteries.

The declaration of the karacters of the eyghte figure.



And in this eyghte figure in the wynges furthe the coates of the entrayles, we haue expresse a parte of the strapte gutte, and of *Colon* also where as he is contynued with the sayde strapte gutte.

The firste cote of the entrayles, which is muche within, and it is confirmed onely with ouerthwarde circulars fibres.

The seconde cote of the entrayles, which is also informed with ouerthwarde fibres, but the moze neer he is to the strapte gutte, with the moze strait tunicles he is endewed.

This is a portion of *Mesenterium*, whyche cometh the strait entrayle to the holy bone and he reacheth furthe to hym hys thynde cote.

The thynde cote of the entrayles descendynge from the pannels of *Mesenterium*.

The declaration of the karacters of the nyynth figure.



That this pissett figure myght most aptlye set fourth the situation of *Mesenterium*, it conteyneth the thyme entrayles, brought together in euery place with the haddes 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 y^e 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 tiste foloweth after this in the order of cutting.

Portions of *Peritonium*, which the Abdomen beinge opened are bowed outwarde towarde the sydes.

The thymne entrayles.

The bynde gutte.

The entrayle called *Colon*.

The begynnyng of the strapte gutte.

The bladder to whome *Peritonium* groweth to, in that seate chieflye where he offereth to hym the other cote.

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 bodys of the tournynge ioyntes the greates Arterye and the holowe wayne.

A karnelly body now set in that distribution of the vesselles, which are grafte in the centre of *Mesenterium*.

Karnels caste 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.



This tenth figure is onely declared *Mesenterium* taken from the bodye and deliuered from all the partes growynge to hym saue onely from a portion of the lower pannel of the caule there where *Colon* is bounde by to the backe, where y^e it proceedeth by the neather seate of the ventricule.

This karacter **X** lyke as in the nyynth figure doth signifie the centre of *Mesenterium*.

These karacters also lyke wyse as in the nyynth figure note the karnellye or glandulous bodye, byynge the greatest part of all the body of *Mesenterium*.

Here are noted karnels set on those dissections, which now appoche to the entrayles.

With these karacters is circumscribed the part of *Mesenterium*.

G. bl.

The tables of the organs of nouryng.

Mesenterium knyttynge the thynne entrayles to the backe.

P. 2 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 kydney vnto the holownes of the lyuer.

Q. 2 Unto **R** noteth that parte of the lower pannicle of the caule, whiche committeth *Colon* to the backe in all that seate where it is stretched furthe alonge the bottom of the ventricle.

R. 2 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. 2 That whiche is included betwene **S** & **T** is parte of *Mesenterium*, byndynge the strapte entrayle to the backe.

T. 2 We haue gone aboute to expresse the nature of *Mesenterium*, in this seate we haue paynted it as it were one pannicle of him pulled awaye frome the other with the nayles, as **X** is wyrtten on the one and **Y**, on the other, and in the mydle of these pannicles runne furth the vessels of *Mesenterium*, and hys fat and kamels are also there containyd lykewyse as you maye see in the firste figure of women.

The eleuenth figure foloweth in **Q** order of cutting the whole fygures put before, and it hath in the fygures *Peritonium* cutte awaye, with also the caule taken awaye, and we haue here broken certayne ribbes whereby the holownes of the lyuer myghte the more commodiously be declared. For here is sene the vniuersall holownes of the lyuer with also the foyme therof. And afterwarde appeare the neckes of the ventricle. And we haue putte downe on the lefte syde as well the entrayles as the ventricle, that a parte of *Mesenterium* myghte be sene, and the procedynge of *Vena porta* with hym, and afterwarde the insertion of the waye of coler into the entrayles, and if there be any other thing, which we shal here after sette furth with karacters in order by theim selues it shal be strapte waye expresse with suche thynges, also as the twelwe table shal shewe vnto vs.

The twelue 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.



As this present declaration of karacters is had common bothe to the eleuenth and twelwe fygures for this cause **Q** we wold haue consigned the holowe seate of the lyuer with manie karacters with the whiche he is occupied in the twelwe table, but that we should in the abundance of so many karacters haue defyled the declaration therof. And by the apposition of these karacters, and **2** you shall knowe when we speake of the eleuenth and when we speake of the twelwe, for **1** betoweneth 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. 2 A portion of *Peritonium* with the euerction or turning ouer of the rybbes.

I. 2 The holowe syde of the lyuer.

L. 2 A small portion of the knobbe seate or backe syde of the lyuer.

M. 2 The section of the lyuer wherein the bayne is first grafte that nouryseth the childe.

N. 2 Chappes or cranpes, impressions, or lytle wertes sene in the holownes of the lyuer nigh to the springynge furth of *Vena porta*, but the hygher or lette **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* cometh furth. And frome **M** to **N** is noted a hoole whiche sendeth thowhe the bayne of the nauell vnto the seate marked with **N**.

O. 2 A lygamente knyttynge vp here the lefte parte of the lyuer to the myddle, whiche leueth or endeth as it were into a sharpe angle.

P. 2 The holownes of the lyuer bynynge here cutte and geuyng place to the stomacke where he is continued with the vpper necke of the ventricle.

Q. 2 The ventricle.

R. 2 The vpper necke of the ventricle or the ende of the stomacke, with also the baynes arteryes and synowes amplectinge the sayde necke.

S. 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, bynynge in hym graft, and here after to be marked with **S**.

T. 2 A synowe brought forth from the synowes in folowynge the necke of the ventricle, and graft in the cauite of the lyuer.

Y. 2 The bladder of coler, this is sene in both these present fygures. But I haue priuately marked with this 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 characters folowynge, you shall haue the true knowledge both of the processe herof, and also of the partes adiacent here vnto.

X. 2 The waye of the bladder of coler, led forth by the body, of the lyuer, betwene the braches of *Vena porta* and also of the holowe bayne.

Y. 2 A springynge forth of *Vena porta*, diffused in the substance of the lyuer.

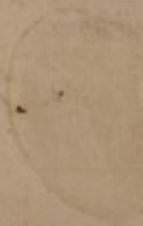
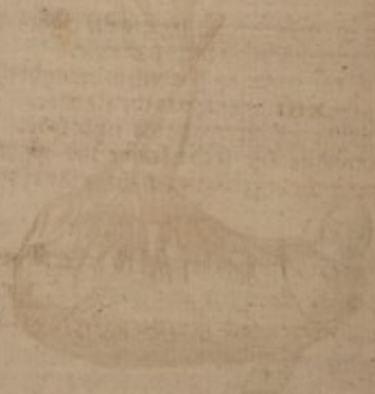
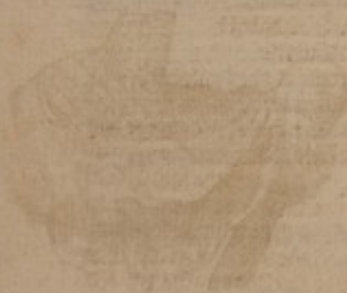
Z. 2 A springynge forth of the holowe bayne, digested also in the substance of the lyuer.

I wold here expresse and set forth the sytuacion of the vessels in the substance of the lyuer, that is to saye, howe and after what maner they are set vnder the braches of the braches of *Vena porta* springynge 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.

2. 2 The running together of the wayes of the bladder of coler whych runnynges and meetynge together are digested in the bodye of the lyuer.

The





The tables of the organs of nouryng.

2. The necke of the lytle bladder of coler whereto the waie that is brought from the lyuer and marked with *a* is grafte and made to serue.

3. The way of the lytle bladder of coler, grafte into the entrayle *Duodenum* and thys letter *S* vnto *d* in the twelfth table of figure sheweth the entrayle *Duodenum* whiche is the longe gutte, whiche we haue deupled and sette open in the lower seate, lest the infection of his way noted with *c* shoulde be hydde and not sene.

4. An arterie digested into the holownes of the lyuer and the vesselle of coler.

5. A mal sinowe common to the lyuer and the vesselle of coler, being brought furth frome a braunche of the lyte payre of synowes of the bpayne, whiche is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the right side.

6. Thynne springnges forth of *Vena porta* running forth into the vesselle of coler.

7. The stocke or stalk of *Vena porta*.

8. The glandulous or karnellye bodye whiche groweth to the entrayle *Duodenum*, and beareth vp the vessels whiche are brought vnto it.

9. This is *Mesenterium*, but euerye one of these karacters by them selfe doeth shewe somewhat properly, 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 ruler to the firste distribution of the vessels into the *Mesenterium*. But *m* sheweth that parte of *Mesenterium* to whiche the entrayle *Colon*, the arse gutte in all that parte or place is committed where frome the seate or place of the ryghte kyndaye it pectapneth vnto the holownes of *lyuer*. For the entrayle *Colon* is here taken awaye frome *Mesenterium*, that therby the centre of *Mesenterium* might the more aptly be set forth.

10. A bpayne whiche stretched forth downwarde vnder the hynder seate of the strapte gutte and geueth furth the bpaynes to the sayd strapte gut.

11. Here is also sene the vpper parte of the bottome of the bladder.

12. That which is swelleth forth here is the right kyndaye couered yet with hys fatte pammicle.

13. The waie of the bpayne by *h* which is brought the bpayne frome the right kyndaye to the bladder.

14. The seede bpayne and arterie on the right syde.

15. A vessell carryinge the seede frome the ryghte testicle towards the begynnyng of the necke of the bladder.

16. The thyrteenth figure expresseth the former face of the whole ventricle and stomacke, with the vaynes, arteries and synowes, grafte on the sayde ventricle.

17. The fourteenth figure shewynge the hynder face or parte of the whole ventricle and stomacke.

18. A declaration of the karacters of the thyrteenth and fourteenth figures.



The karacters whiche be in this declaration to be opened are common and doe serue to bothe the figures, not withstandinge they belonge sometyne to the one specially, and sometyne to the other specially, and therefore we will note these karacters whiche are common with these numbres 1 and 2, where as 1 appoynteth to the thyrteenth, and 2 to the fourteenth onely.

1. Parte of the stomacke pectapnyng to the *Falues*, yea, and to the ampletude & largenes of *h* mouth, whiche is here sene cut from the *Falues*.

2. Frome *A* vnto *B* is noted the strapte procedynge of the stomacke by the myddle of the turninge topntes of the necke, to the seate of the four vpper topntes of the breste.

3. From *B* vnto *C* is shewed the procedynge of the stomacke into the ryghte syde somewhat declynynge or gorynge downwarde vpon the lyfte and some of the other folowynge the turninge topntes of the breste.

4. From *C* to *D* is sette forth the procedynge of the stomacke frome the ryght seate towards the lefte clymmyng vp aboue the great arterie, & then going by the myddysse into the vpper necke of the ventricle to be marked hereafter with *G*.

5. These letters shewen two karnels called of *h* *Whistlions* *Amigdale* or *Tonsilla*, whiche are ngybe vnto the vpper ende of *h* stomacke vnder the holownes of the mouth.

6. A glandulous or karnellye bodye growynge often tymes to the stomacke, where as he setteth on the bodye of the fyfte turninge topnte of the breste.

7. The vpper necke of the ventricle.

8. The neather necke of the ventricle.

9. The vpper parte of the ventricle.

10. The lower parte or bottome of the ventricle.

11. The former seate of the ventricle.

12. The hynder seate of the ventricle, yet euerye one of the karacters signifie somewhat specially and seuerallye by them selues, for *O* noteth the impression whiche the ventricle demaundeth or requereth in that seate where he resteth on the turninge topntes, & sheweth the parte swellynge forth on the lefte syde, and *N* the parte that swelleth forth on the ryghte syde.

13. The entrayle *Duodenum* the longe gutte, whiche we haue here ymagined and fayned to be cut of at the begynnyng of the hungrye gut.

14. The waie of the bladder of coler attemptyng hys insertion into the entrayle *Duodenum*.

15. Thys karacter is sene in the inner seate of the foresayd entrayle notyng the insertion and graftynge of hys waie whiche we shewed euen nowe with *Q*.

16. A karnellye bodye growynge vnder the entrayle *Duodenum*, ypholdynge the vessels broughte furth to the sayde entrayle.

17. A braunche of the righte synowe of the lyte payre of synowes of the bpayne, led furth to the stomacke and there distributed with a manyfolde order into his vpper necke or open place therof.

18. The lefte synowe.

19. A springynge forth of the lefte synowe, runnyng forth

The tables of the organs of nouryng.

forth by the hygher seate of the ventricle 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 ventricle as we are wonte to name it for the moze playne erudition and doctrine.

B, C The seconde bayne coming to the ventricle, which lacketh his arterye to accompanie it.

D, E The thirde bayne of the ventricle, with his felowe the arterye, and also a synowe stretched forth by the ryghte region of the bottome of the ventricle.

F, G The fourth bayne of the ventricle, hauinge an arterye to hys felowe compassyng aboute, the vpper necke of the ventricle after the maner of a garlande.

H, I Branches of the sayde bayne and arterye, whiche procede by the hygher seate of the ventricle vnto his lower necke.

K, L The fift bayne with hys felowe the arterye, and with a synowe, crepping forth to the left seate of the bottome of the ventricle.

M, N, O Other baynes and arteryes springyng furthe frome those vessels, whiche are graffe in the Splene.

The fystenth figure.



In the fystenth figure we haue described the ventricle from the stomacke, and the entayles, and we haue turned the myde outwarde, that the inner syde containyng the meate and drynke myghte be sene.

A A circular swelling of the ventricle lyke to a rounde circle sene in that seate where the stomacke toucheth with the ventricle, or where the higher necke or openinge place therof consisteth.

B A rounde knobbe or swelling appearing at the lower mouth of the ventricle.

The sixtenth figure.



A D The sixtenth figure teacheth the order of procedyng with the nombe and nature of the coates of the ventricle, so well as we coude in a nyte wyse by ymage or picture expresse it.

B The thyrde cote of the ventricle springeth forth fro *Peritonium*, and it is here for the most parte pulled a waye from the ventricle.

C The seconde cote of the ventricle somewhat lesse, taken from the ventricle then is the thyrde.

D The firste and the inner moze cote of the ventricle, deliuered in thys parte frome hys two vpper coates.

The declaration of the karacters of the seuententh figure.



In this seuententh figure sheweth the gibbosite and hynder seate of the liuer, with also a portion of the stocke of the holowe bayne.

A The vpper parte of the gibbosite or swellinge knobbe of the liuer.

B, C The neather region of the gibbosite or swellinge of the liuer and of his hynder seate.

D The seate of the holowe bayne, where it goeth thorow the myddylle reaching to it his branches.

E In thys space betwene is noted the seate, where the stocke of the holowe bayne groweth to the hynder seate of the liuer.

F A portion of the chiefe bande whiche fasteneth the liuer to the myddylle.

G A lygament kuptyng together a parte of the liuer, stretched muche on the left syde to the myddylle.

H A portion of *Vena porta*.

I The bought where the liuer geueth place to the stomacke, where he is continued to the left necke of the stomacke.

The eyghteenth figure whiche sheweth the splene on euery syde, whose sytuacion and greatenes after hys proportion, the nyntenth figure hereafter nexte folowyng shall shewe at these letters. **O, P.**



A The firste of the eyghteenth figure expresseth the splene on the former syde, with a portion also of the caule, or the partes of the vpper and neather thyn coverynges of the same.

B For **A** sheweth the left syde of the splene, but the ryghte syde and the myddle seate of it are covered with the caule.

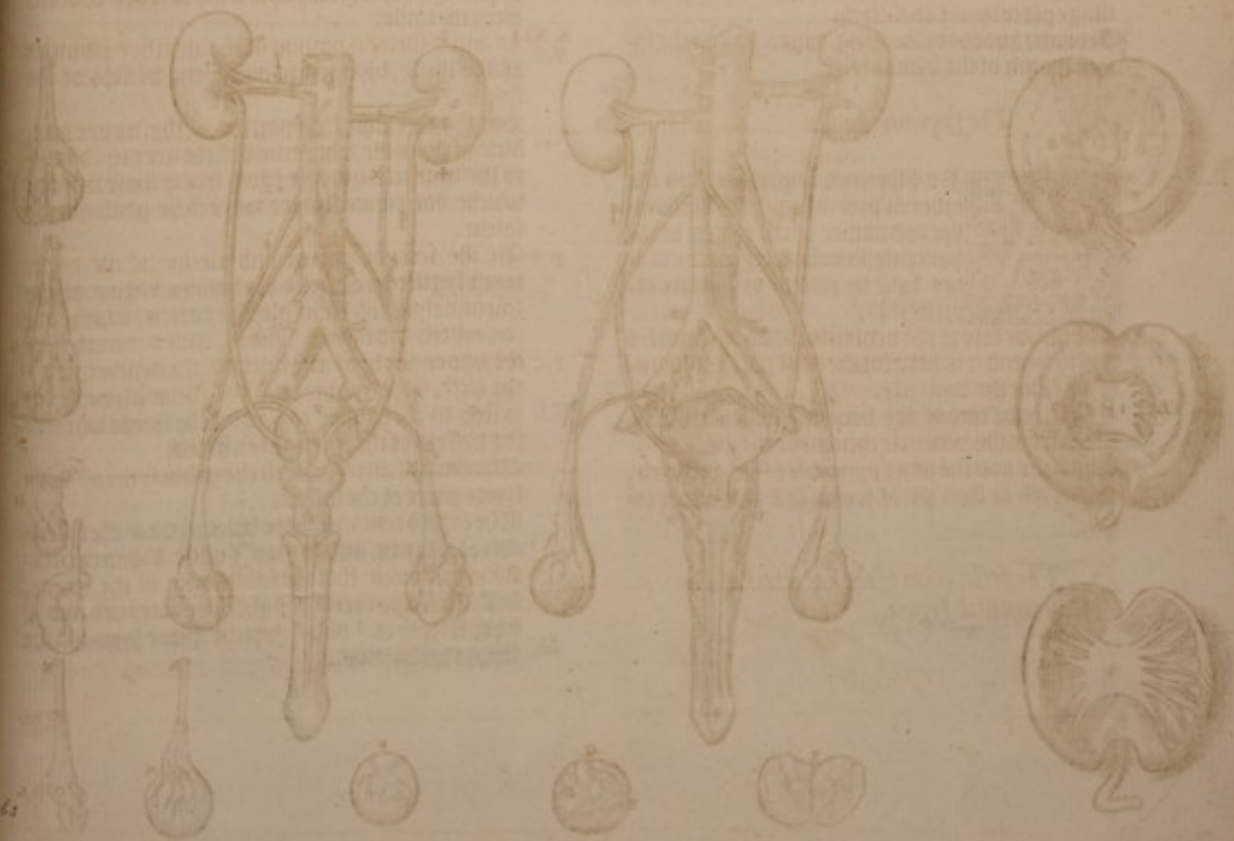
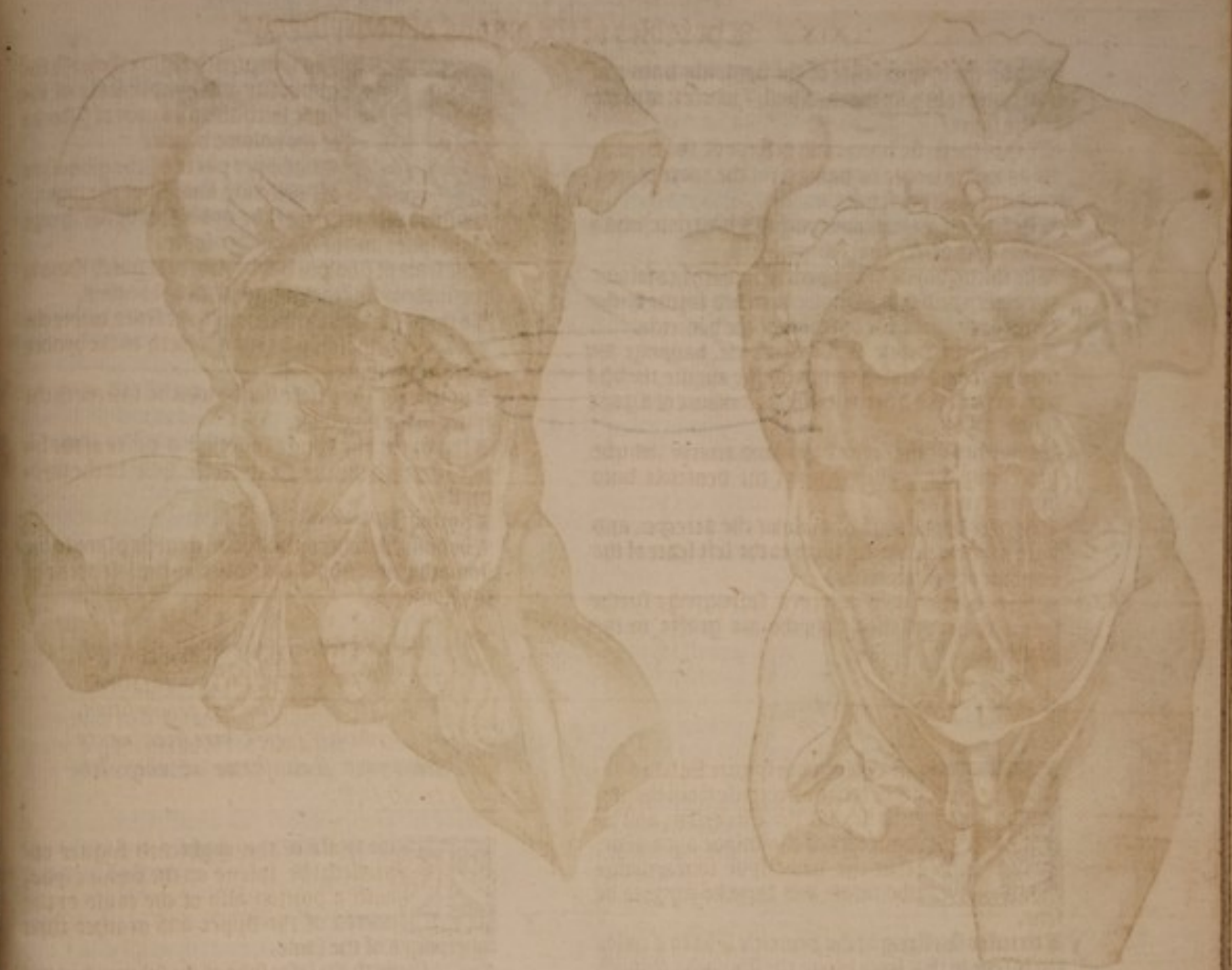
C and **D** shewe a portion of the neather pannicle of the caule, byrnyng downe the vessels of the splene.

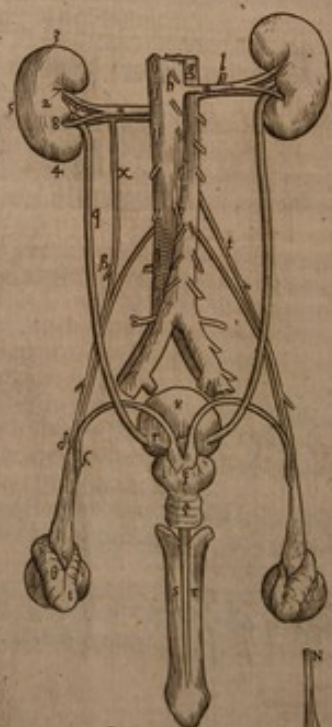
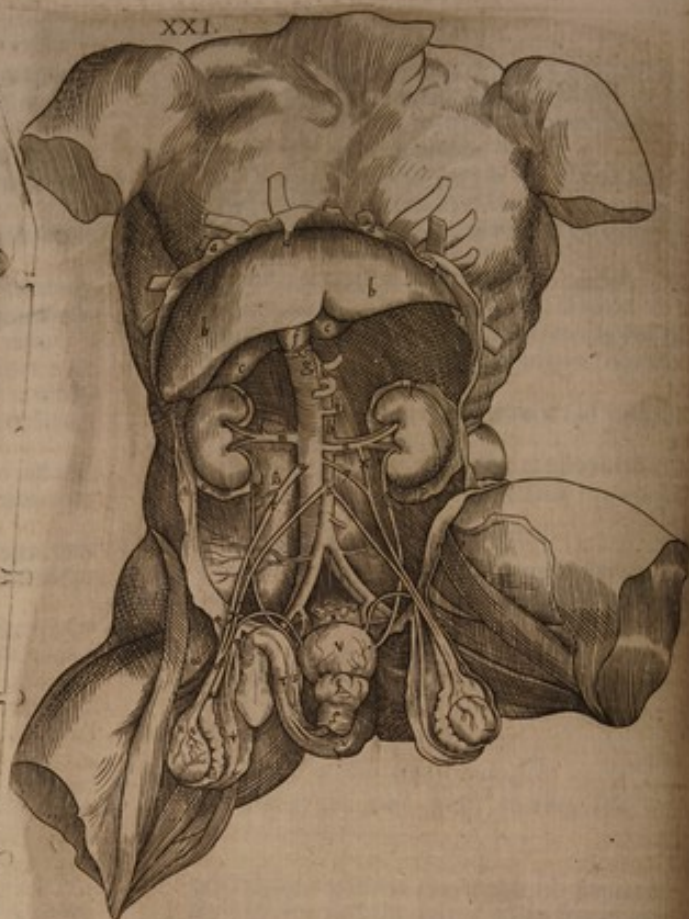
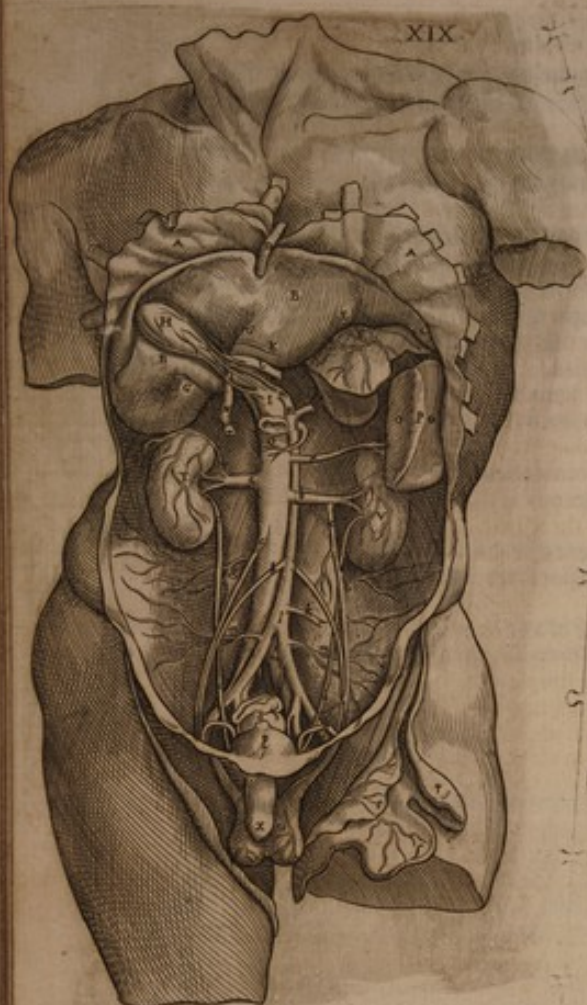
E But **C** and **D** signifie a portion of the vpper pannicle of the caule, where the vessels are carryed to the ventricle, goyng forth frome those vessels, whiche doe runne straye waye to be graffe in the splene.

F In the seconde ymage and picture of the eyghteenth figure is expresse the holowe region of the splene, deliuered from all the partes, whiche are committed and toynd vnto it. And **D** noteth here the vpper seate of the splene, the neather, and the left, the ryghte, and **H** shewe a lyne, which is sene in the holowe region of the splene whereto the vessels of the splene are affixed.

The thirde picture sheweth the gibbosite and swellinge parte of the splene.

The fourth containeth the holowe syde of the splene there set forth. And to thys I haue added two sections or wytes, that the substance of the splene, with the shape therof myghte be perceyued, and I haue sette here **I** and **K** whiche shewe vnto you the sayde two sections.





The tables of the organs of noturynge.

The nyntenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



Hys presente figure after the order of cuttingge succedeth the eleuenth, for from thys we have taken and cutte oute all the bowels, beinge onely lefte a portion of the ventricle, whiche sheweth the seate of the necke of the vpper openinge of the ventricle. And besyde that thys figure doeth declare byuerle other partes, as you shal fynde here after in the openinge of these karacters.

1. A portion of the myddylle compassed and touned agayne vpwarde with certayne of the rybbes.
2. The holowe syde of the lyuer.
3. A lymment of the lyuer by the which his lefte syde is fastened to the myddylle.
4. A portion of the lyuer bayne led forth by the navel 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, beinge sette a lytle from K, and where thys bayne is first digested rightely into the substance of the lyuer.
5. In this seate the lyuer hath a bought, where it getteth place to the stomacke, going vnder by the myddylle to the higher necke of the ventricle.
6. The vpper mouth of the ventricle and a portion of the same.
7. Lines of impressions and swellnges in the holownes of the lyuer, where he putteth forth part of the bayne to be sene.
8. The final bladder of coler.
9. The body of the stocke of *Vena porta* is here cut awaye, but also sheweth two small baynes ledde forth to the bladder.
10. A synowe of the lyuer sprunge forth frome those whiche bewayne the higher mouth of the ventricle.
11. An arterye beinge common bothe to the lyuer, and to the bladder of coler.
12. A synow taking his beginninge from the springing forth of the lyttle payre of synowes of the bayne, which is stretched forth to the rootes of the rybbes on the righte syde, and this synowe here is also common to the lyuer and the bladder of coler.
13. The waye of openinge of the bladder of coler pertaininge to the bowels is here cutte of whiche pertaininge to the entrayles.
14. The former and holowe region of the splene.
15. The lyne of the splene to whom the vessels thereof are implanted.
16. The holowe bayne.
17. The greates arterye.
18. Rootes of arteryes runnyng forth into the ventricle, the lyuer, the splene, the caule, into the *mesenterium* and at the laste into the bowels.
19. The righte hydnap bewayne aboute with hys fat coate.
20. The lefte hydnap infolded and wrapped by hym in his fatte coate.
21. A bayne stretched and syed abrode in the fat coate

of the lefte hydnap.

22. A bayne commyng to the fatte cote of the righte hydnap.
23. A bayne and an arterye byngyng to the righte hydnap bloud lyke vnto whaye.
24. A bayne and an arterye put forth to lefte hydnap, and they are called commonly the mychynge baynes in lyke maner as the baynes belongyng to the righte hydnap.
25. The waye that conueyeth the vyne from the righte hydnap to the bladder.
26. The waye that carryeth the vyne from the left hydnap into the bladder.
27. The seide bayne commyng to the lefte testicle.
28. The seide bayne commyng of the righte testicle.
29. Circles commyng from the seide bayne where as they are committed to *Peritonium*, and dispersed and derpyed into the sayd *Peritonium* in the gorgeage forth towarde the testicles.
30. The arterye of seide goyng to the righte testicle.
31. The arterye of seide belongyng onely to the lefte testicle.
32. The roote of an arterye runnyng forth to the lower seate of the *mesenterium*, to the entrayle *Colon*, the arse gut and to the straye gut.
33. The ascendyng vpper 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 trunckes or stockes.
34. The principall baynes and arteryes of them which come with sundrye toyntes frome the greates vessels and are offered to the fleshe of the loines and to *Peritonium*.
35. Branches of the greates arterye commyng to the hooles of the holy bone.
36. A parte of the straye entrayle, deliuered from *Colon* and knytte betwene with a bande accordyng to the vse of cuttingge.
37. The bladder or receptacle of the vyne.
38. A portion of the vessels conueyng the seide from the testicle to the parde, where it is wythed ouer agayne downwarde by the bone aboute the priu members to the beginninge of the necke of the bladder.
39. The skynne, whiche clothed the parde.
40. The skynne, whiche conteyned the stones called commonly *Scorpius*.
41. A parte of the fleshye pannicle, whiche compassed aboute the testicles in lyke maner as the skynne called *Scorpius*.
42. A cote descended there from *Peritonium*, where he getteth waye to the sayde vessels, and thys is the bitter cote of the testicle of them which we numbre to be peculyer to eche of the testicles by him selfe.
43. A portion of the parde beinge vncouered.

The .xx. figure, whiche containeth three speciall severall tables solo wyng one the other together after the order of cuttingge shewyng exactly the situation of the reynes, with the beginninges of the wayes of vyne. And here solo with the declaration of the karacters.

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

The declaration of the karacters of the one and twentyeth figure.



Ad the fyrst of these tables hath a deap cutte brought by hys gybbons or swelling parte, alonge the length of the kydney, so depe that it goeth into the seconde cauite therof, being as yet no portion of the substance of the kydney taken awape, and signifieth the former parte of the ryght kydney, where as signifieth the hynder parte, and shewe the chyynes or openinges of the braunches of the fyrste bought of the kydney or of hys thymie couerpyng bodpe, where those braunches come together. For the braunches are here necessarily deuyded by section where they go on wythin the other together, and a betokeneth the body of the fyrst bought, or the thymie couerpyng body in whome the vayne and the arterie of the kydney do ende.

This small hole is the begynnyng of the wape of vyne.

A part of the wape of vyne, and vpon thys thymie couerpyng bodpe, marked wyth A and a cospeth the secōde bought of h kydney, whose inner syde which is nexte to the thymie couerpyng bodpe, apareth in thys section onely, for the partes therof whiche 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 compasse rounde about wyth an instrument called in latyne *Specillum*, brought forth vnder, and you can not perceiue it. And the sayde inclosure or hedge is in thys present section sene deuyded into two partes, the former and the hynder, for noteth his lower parte, and 3 hys hynder parte.

All thynges in the seconde figure, are common with thys afore rehearsed, save onely that almoste the whole substance of the kydney constitutyng the sayde hedge, is taken awape rounde about with a knife, neyther coulde we anpe other wyle 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, because we haue taken awape the hedge which deuyded this bought on his outerside. And therefore a, b, and c note euen the same thynges here as they byd in the fyrst table, but the circle broughte betwene a and b sheweth the secōde bought of the kydney.

She weth the former parte of the secōde bought or of hys thymie couerpyng bodpe where this parte is deuyded into braunches.

She weth the hynder parte of the thymie couerpyng bodpe, so that a and c together, note the thymie couerpyng bodpe or the fyrste bought of the kydney and with c is set forth the begynnyng of the wape of vyne.

The thirde small table sheweth all the braunches of the fyrste bought or thymie couerpyng bodpe for the substance of the kydney, whiche groweth to the hyghest braunches of his bought is cleane take awape and these maye be sufficientely sene without anpe further busynes with karacters.



The one and twentyeth figure sheweth in the order of cuttyng the nyntenth. For in thys are sene certayne endes of rybbes broken and touned 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 begynnynges and procedynges of the vaynes and arteryes of seede, and we haue here sayned a braunche to be sprouge forth pruatlye from the stocke of the holowe vayne, whiche is committed and mixte together with the lefte seede vayne. Furthermore, here is cutte of *Peritonium* where as it getteth way to p seede vessels, in the cote also deuyded 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 moreover the bones aboute the priuie members are so deuyded a sunder and sene here so touned out, that you may see muche space betwene the, and that the bladder with the karnelle bodpe belonging onely to the necke of the bladder with the muscles therof and the bodies of the priuie members with their procedynges maye be sene also. And for what cause we haue clearely taken awape the skynne from the ryght thymie, and somwhat also from the lefte, I suppose no man do doubt.

A parte of *Peritonium* with a portion of the myddysse, returned vpwarde and outwarde with the broken rybbes.

The gybbospte or swellinge of the lyuer.

The holowe seate of the lyuer.

The principall ylgamente of the lyuer constitutyng at the right syde of the sharpe grystell, here plucked awape for a great part therof from the former seate of the lyuer.

A ylgament or bande committed to the lyuer part of the lyuer (which is stretched forth to the left syde,) to the myddysse.

A portion of *Peritonium* wyth an arterie also and synowes goyng to the lyuer, and the wape whych goeth from the bladder of coler to the bowels, is here knyt by wyth a bande and afterwarde cut of.

The stocke of the holowe vayne.

The trunk or stocke of the great arterie stretched downewarde to the back bone.

The begynnyng of the vayne goyng into the fatte cote of the lefte kydnay.

The rootes of the arteries runnyng forth into the bowels, and offeryng braunches to the ventricle, the lyuer, the bladder of coler, the spleene, and last of all into the caule.

The begynnyng of the vayne whych goeth to the fatte incolder of the right kydnay.

A vayne and an arterie commyng to the right kydnay.

A vayne and also an arterie bringyng forth certayne

The tables of the organs of nourishment.

same whereth bloude to the left hypnape.

The fatte infolder of the righte hypnape deliuered from the former seate of the hypnape.

The fatte infolder of the lefte hypnape plucked also of from the former seate of the sayd hypnape and fastened yet to *Peritonium*, from whence he byngeth his begynnyng.

Bothe the lefte and the righte waye by the whiche the vyne is caried from the reynes into the bladder is here marked with *γ*.

The seede bayne comming to the right testicle.

The begynnyng of the seede bayne goinge to the right testicle, which hangeth forth after the maner of a rounde knobbe.

The seede bayne stretched forth to the lefte testicle.

A small bayne descendyng from the stocke of *Vena cava* called in englyshe the holowe bayne, and is vnted to the left seede bayne, and also this small bayne is seldeome sene, yet because in other figures the left bayne is sette forth without this, and that in this place it doeth shadowe or darcken nouryng, we haue thoughte it beste here to expresse this bayne also.

The begynnyng of the arterie of seede.

Small braunches whiche the seede baynes do put forth there to *Peritonium*, where as they beynge knyt vnto *Peritonium* do go downward to the bones aboute the pteuie membes.

The righte seede baynes and also the arterie, descendyng and ascendyng by *Peritonium* aboute the regio of the bone aboute *γ* priuie membes, a the hip bone, carryng forth with them the seede from the testicles to the vessels whiche we shall strapte waye marke with *α*, and *κ*.

A communion or goinge together of the seede baynes with the arterie, and the begynnyng of the bodye whiche I consi- tere and lyken to the Mape of the braded bodyes or baynes called *Variety*.

The infection of that foresayde bodye (lyke to the baynes *Variety*) into the testicle.

The testicle couered with this innermoste infolder.

The begynnyng of the vessel of carryng the seede from the testicle.

The seate, where the vessel carryng the seede is tourned vpwarde by the lower seate of the testicle, and begynneth to goe away fro the testicle growng no more vnto it.

Here the vessels of carryng forth the seede, sheweth nowe no more anye kynde of conuolution or folow- dyng in and out, but is led forth agayne vpwarde rounde lyke a spowle.

The bladder beyng the receptacle of vyne.

A hamellye bodye growng to the begynnyng of the necke of the bladder, and recepyng the infection of the vessels carryng forth the seede.

A cucular muscle compassyng aboute the necke of the bladder lyke a cyrcle.

Two bodyes constitutyng the parde, whose lefte bodye is deliuered from this begynnyng, whiche is brought fro *γ* left bone aboute *γ* priuie membes, but the right bodye is yet fastened to this begyn-

nyng in the ryght bone aboute the priuie mem- bes. Ferthermore, here is sene the figure and ly- kenes of our letter *α* whiche the weakenes and ly- telnes of the parde doeth make wyth the blad- der.

The procedyng and order of the baynes, arteryes and synowes, goyng to the parde so commodious- ly expresse as we coulde in anye wise in such figures perfoyme it.

The firste and bitter peculiar infolder and wrap- per of the testicle comming forth frome *Peritonium*, where as we haue wyrtten *φ*, and where *κ* is pla- ced is noted that seate of his infolder, where this groweth to the lowest parte of the testicle.

The testicle growng to the muscles in the fore- sayde infolder.

The seuenth muscle of mouyng the thighe offer- eth it selfe here to be sene, where he is broughte downward vpon the hyp bone.

A portion of the strapte gutte, whiche we vse to leue in the body while the other entrayles are taking a- waye, and vpon this portion of the strapte entrayle is also perfectly sene the distribution of the holowe bayne and the greete arterie aboute the region of place of the holy bone.

Here foloweth the two and twentyeth
figure with the declaration of hys ka-
racters.



The two and twentyeth figure whiche hath manye particuler and fe- uerall figures or tables, as well as this before, whiche is the one & twentyeth table in order, do make chiefly to the beholdinge and vnder- standing of the instrumentes of generation in man. Ferthermore, in this two and twentyeth figure are principallie two tables, wherof for good consi- derations 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 hypnapes, the bladder, with the instrumentes of seede, and the portions also of the holowe bayne, and of the artery 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 blad- der with his necke, or the waye whiche is common bothe to the seede and vyne, where as in the lefte they yet remayne whole as we shall moze largelye shewe in the explication of the karacters, as soone as we haue expresse and opened the picture of sy- gures, which 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.

In these two tables is sette forth the righte testi- cle on the former face or parte, but somewhat moze in the lefte syde, yet the vpper moze marked with *A* differreth from the neyther moze marked with *B*, in that that it sheweth the situacio of the vessel (whiche carryeth forth the seede) not troubled but as it

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.

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 vprward by the former parte of the testicle) nor growing any longer to the testicle toward after or thrust downe out of his place toward *B* left syde & the insertion or goinge of the bayne & artery of leade to the testicle might be *B* better sene. But these shalbe made more manifeste by the apposition of the characters, which are common and doe serue to both the figures marked with *A* & *B*.

- C* The bayne and arterye of seede there cut of where as they nowe fallynge downe from the ampletude and largenes are foulden and myngled one wthyn the other of *Peritonium* and begynne to fashion the braded bodye, whiche we call *Varicosum* or the rounde toppe of this bodye called *Varicosum* whiche is lykened to the spire of a steple.
- D* The roote or foundation of this bodye called *Varicosum*, or the seate where the bayne and artery of seede are grafted into the testicle, and doe caste abroade their branches into the inner infolder of the testicle, and into the substance also of the sayde testicle.
- E* The begynnyng of the vessell of carrynge forth the seede from the testicle.
- F* The reflexion and turning ouer agayne of the vessell which beareth forth the seede, by the lower seate of the testicle.
- G* A portion of the vessell whiche beareth furthe the seede vprynge vprward, and the parte thereof where the sayde vessell ceaseth to growe any longer to the testicle.
- H* This presente shape sheweth a portion of the vessell of carrynge forth the seede, whiche byd growe to the inner infolder of the testicle, and here also are perceyued the small hooles and sharpnes, whiche be sene in the seate of hys vessell after the section, whiche also byd growe to that infolder.
- I* And in this shape is *B* sayd 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 gybbons or swellinge forth, whiche groweth not to the infolder of the testicle.
- L* The testicle from whos *B* vessell which carrieth forth the seede is cut away, but *B* sayde testicle with hys innermost infolder and with the sayd bradyd body called *Varicosum* doeth yet remayne.
- M* This noteth those same, as the figure marked with *L* byd, but as that noted the former face of the testicle, so doeth this the hinder, & the two notes following are common to them both.
- N* The firste conuexion together of the bayne and arterye of seede, or the toppe of the bodye *Varicosum*.
- O* The roote or foundation of that bodye *Varicosum*, whiche is as it were braded, 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 braded body *Varicosum* shewynge hys vppermost region into the whiche the sayde *Corpus Varicosum* is

implanted, for there appeareth hooles in this place of the branches of the bradyd bodye called *Varicosum* whiche branches as *I* sayde before are implanted in the testicle.

- Q* In this figure we haue cutte awaye 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 backward, & the procedynges myghte shewe them selues, whiche procedynges come from the branches, whiche doe as it were weaue in the sayde infolder pertaynyng 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, whiche 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 characters, which now folow after are peculyer & proper to *B* two greater and principall figures of this two and twentieth table.
- 1* By this note of numbze is shewed the former regi-
on of the kydnape.
- 2* The hinder region of the kydnape.
- 3* The vpper region of the kydnape.
- 4* The lower region of the kydnape.
- 5* The outer syde of the kydnape.
- 6* The inner syde of the kydnape, in whome *6*, *7*, and *8*, shewe the holownes or bought of this syde. But *6*, sheweth properly the knobbe in the said concavite, holownes or boult.
- 7*, and *8*, shewe the angules and impressions of hys bought or concavite.
- 9* The stocke of the holowe bayne there cut of, where the lyuer bendyng downwarde came ouer hym.
- a* A trunkke of the greates arterye cutte awaye there where it is first carped vnder the myddysse into the ampletude and largenes of *Peritonium*.
- k* Rootes of arteryes whiche are digested into *Me-
senterium*, and into the lower pannicle of the caule.
- l* The begynnyng of a bayne goynge into the far cote of the right kydnape.
- m* The bayne and an arterye that byngeth downe *B* whare the bloude into the right kydnape.
- n* A bayne and an arterye bynnyng whare the bloud to the left kydnape.
- o* The begynnyng of a bayne rynnynge forth into the far cote of the left kydnape.
- p* Wapes carrynge downe the vryne from the reynes into the ampletude and largenes of the bladder.
- q* The insercion made into the bladder, of the wapes which doo beare forth the vryne into the bladder, & 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 vryne coueryng processe are set to gouerne those neckes or openynge place of the sayd wapes. And in the left figure the seate is shewed where these wapes are first applaned to the bladder.
- r* The right seede bayne.
- s* A lytle knob, or the begynnyng of the leade bayne swellinge forth on the right syde.

The tables of the organs of nourythyng.



Ad in this first figure is set forth the trinke or stocke of a womans bodye layde on the ground, whose Peritonium, is opened wth the muscles of the Abdomen, and turned o-
uer towarde the insyde, accordyng to the vse of cutting, &

afterwarde we haue cut awaye al the bowels or entrayles from Mesenterium, the straye entrayle being yet lefte in the body, wth also the whole Mesenteria, whose pannicles we haue here somewhat taken awaye and set a portion from the other that the nature of Mesenterium myght come to syght, but this present figure is for this cause principallye declared and set forth, that it myght so shewe the positio of the matrix or wombe, and the bladder, as in this woman it is sene, no parte of the sayd matrix or wombe being moued. For here is as yet no pannicle pluckt awaye from the matrix or wombe, but that al thynges are here yet wholly sene lyke wyse 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 bered and kylled with long syknesses, and become moste leanest, then they shewe no kynde of procelle of vessels, onles the pannicles or thymie couerpynges be separated a sonder.

A, B, C, D. The inner face or parte of the former seate of Peritonium.

E, E. A parte of Mesenterium knyttyng the thymie intrayles to the backe.

F, F. Here is noted another pannicle of Mesenterium, plucked from the other whych we haue marked wth G.

G, G. and G. But bothe the pannicles doe shewe the order of the vessels of Mesenterium, and order of the karnelles putte betwene the distributions of the vessels.

H, H. In this part of Mesenterium the entrayle Colon was committed & set to, where it was next to the straiter gut,

I. And in this parte of Mesenterium, dyd conspyte and stande the begynnyng of the intrayle Colon, or thys continuans wth the thymie entrayles, and also the blynde gut.

K. The straye gutte beinge there cutte of where Colon dyd ende, whiche seate or place is ryghte agaynst the place of the knyttinge together of the holy bone with the lowest turnyng toyne of the loynes.

L. The former seate of the bottome of the Matrix, frome whence is nothyng perceyued plucked awaye.

M. The right stone or testicle in a woman.

N. The lefte stone of a woman, and the former part of this is here entirely sene, although there be of the ryght but a small portion perceyued and it is for this cause that we haue in suche maner set forth the ryght stone, for bothe the testicles are covered with a pannicle, whiche pannicle byngeth downe the seede vessels of a woman, whiche doe spryngge fro Peritonium, but we haue vncouered the lefte testicle of that pannicle with the hande onelye without anye knyfe, leauynge the ryght as you see. For this pannicle doeth not growe to the former seate of the testicle in any part therof, but lyeth there onelye.

O. A pannicle spryngge and growynge forth frome
D.iii. the

The seede bayne going to the left testicle.
The beginnynges of the arteryes of seede comming from the stocke of the greate arterye.

The rootes of circles or small branches whiche the seede baynes doe cast forth to Peritonium, where as they are committed to it by the region of the loynes.

The topnyng together or comition of the bayne and arterye of seede, and the begynnyng of the brayd bodye called Corpus varicosum.

The insertio and grafting in of the bayne and arterye of seede to the testicle or the roote of the brayd bodye.

The testicle being yet couered with his innermost infolder.

The beginnyng of the vessell, whiche carryeth the seede to the testicle.

The comynge downe of the vessell carryng the seede alonge the hynder region of the testicle.

The place where the vessell of carryng the seede is broughte bpwarde agayne by the lower partes of the testicle, neather groweth it anye longer to the testicle, as he dyd from x by 3 to 1.

The seate of the vessell of carryng forth the seede, where it first goeth bpwarde in maner of a synowe without anye reuolution or rounde compasse.

In this seate the vessell of carryng forth the seede bowed ouer agayne to the hynder region of the bayne and arterye of seede, goeth into the largenes of Peritonium.

The topnyng together of the ryght vessell of carryng forth the seede, wth the left: because of the begynnyng of the necke of the bladder.

The bladder whiche is in the ryght figure special-lye or onelye opened shewynge hys concauite or holownes.

A glandulous or karnellye bodye recepyng the insertion of the vessels carryng forth the seede, and in the ryghte figure it is cutte of with a longe section or slette vntyll the largenes of the wape of byrne.

The largenes or holownes of the necke of the bladder in whome the vessels of carryng forth the seede attempte their insertion.

A muscle goinge aboute the necke of the bladder haupng the rule and gouernance of the expulsion of byrne.

Two instrumentes chiefely constitutyng the parde.

Baynes and arteryes goynge to the parde and the necke of the bladder.

Here is noted a seate or place common to the wape of byrne and the seede, whiche is sene more larger in the reste of hys procelle in the glandyll or heade of the parde.

The fyrste figure of the partes of women
wth the declarayon of the karnelles
of the same.

the ryghte seate of *Peritonium*, and committingte the ryghte testicle with the feede vessells on thys syde, and those vessells, whiche infolde the hygher seate of the *Matrux* to the backe, conteynnye together the *Matrux* or wombe, and afterward with the panyple of the other syde constitutyng the seconde cote of the *Matrux*.

¶ These were in the foresayde pannicle ruine for the fleshye fibres or thynne skynnes constituting the ryghte muscle of the Matrice or wombe.

With these characters the pannicle of the left syde
is noted, whiche is correspondent and lyke to that
pannicle, whiche the foresayde 00 dyd poynte to
be.

R^s The former parte of the necke of the Matric, con-
nected as yet, betwene R and S with that cote whiche
the partes of Peritonium offer vnto it, whiche bying
forth vessels vnto it, and from it, and doo knitte it
to Peritonium, but the space being betwene R and S do-
eth shewe the largenes of the necke of the Matric.
And the wyndckles, whiche are sene here are they
whiche the necke of the Matric fallynge into it
selfe not stretched forth agayne doeth shewe in the
cuttyng.

7. The bladder whose hynder parte is here chieflýe
seene, for we haue so caste oure eye in the declara-
tion and settinge forth of thys fygure as though we
woulde principally beholde in the bodye being
prostrate and layed alonge the hynder seate of the
bladder, whiche looketh towards the Patrit.

For if ye will suppose and ymagine thys bo-
dye of a woman to be set bryghte as that whyche
nexte foloweth, ye shoulde thinke otherwys then
the thyng is, that the bottoyme of the Matric is set
fouth muche hygher then the bladder.

¶ This is a portion of the nauel, deliuered in 8 cuts
tyng from Peritonium, and tourned over together
with the vessels scrupinge properly to the childe.

x. A portion of a bayne gorynge from the navel to the lyuer.

7 A waye goinge frome the hyghest seate or place of
the bottome of the bladder pertaininge vnto the
naryll, and bypynge frome thence the vyne of
the chyldre, betwene his seconde and 3 innermost in-
foldes.

Shew two arteryes creeping forth byther from the
nauel, by þ sides of the bladder, & graft in or con-
nued in thys place, to the branches of the greate
arterye going principallie to the hooles of the bo-
nes about the pæup members.

The declaration of the seconde figure
of the membres of Women, and of the
karacters of the same.



Whatte here taken awaye the skyn
fro the right teate of thys presēt li-
gure, that the nature of the teates
myght asurghē as maye be, be set
before the eyes, and afterwarde
we haue cutte awaye the ventricles
with the bowels and also *desferiens* and the splene

leauynge the strapte entrayle in thys place bnned
bled with, as well as we dyd in the fygure before.
And mozeouer, we haue as it were taken awaye
from the bittermoste cote whiche *Peritonium* gaue
to it, cuttinge awaye also al the paimtles, that the
vessells carpyng furth the substance and matter
of seede to the stones, and also the vessells carpyng
awaye the seede from thence to the matrix shoulde
apeare and be sene. Also we haue tourned ouer the
bladder downwarde on the lefte syde, lyke wyse
bryngynge the waye or conducte, whiche beareth
forth the vyrie to it from the rygth kydnappe, that
the infection of the wapes of bearynge forth the
vyrie to the bladder myghte apeare, and that the
bladder shoulde not let the inspection or syghte of
the Matrix or wombe. Laste of al we haue cutte a-
way from thys fygure a portion of the bones aboue
the pzeuwe membez that the neckes of the Ma-
trix and of the bladder myghte the moze commodi-
ously be sene.

AA Waynes runnyng furth oftentymes to the teates,
from those wayes whiche are offered to the shippe,
which is brought over the heyght of the shoulder.

Waynes springynge frome those baynes, whiche
are led forth by the acme hoole to the hande.

C The principall body of the teate,

D, D Karmelles and fatnes sprede abroad euery where
on the karmelly body marked with C.

E, F, G, H The hinder outsyde of insyde of þe former leate
of Peritonium outward. For the former regio of Periton-
ium is here bowled bpwarde and downewarde to-
warde the syde.

Portions of vaynes and also arteries creptinge
forth downwarde vnder the breste bone from the
throate.

L The gybolyte or swellinge seate of the lyuer.

M The holowe parte of the lyuer is here also somewhat sene.

N A small portion or peece of the bayne goinge from
the nauell to the luer.

0 The Stoeke of *Vena porta* is here cut awaye wpyth the
vessels brought vnto it.

¶ The holowe bayne.

The greate arterye.

R The rootes of the arteryes goinge to the ventricles, the liver, the spleen, the caule, and to the bowelles.

^s The begynnyng of a bayne infoldinge the fat cote
of the lefte kydnye.

The vayne and arterye, whiche bringeth the whays
isse humour to the right kydnye.

The vaine and arterye which bryngeth þe wharfish
humour to the left kydnye.

X The beginning of a wayne going in to the fat cote
of the right kyduape.

Y The former seate of the ryght kydnape.

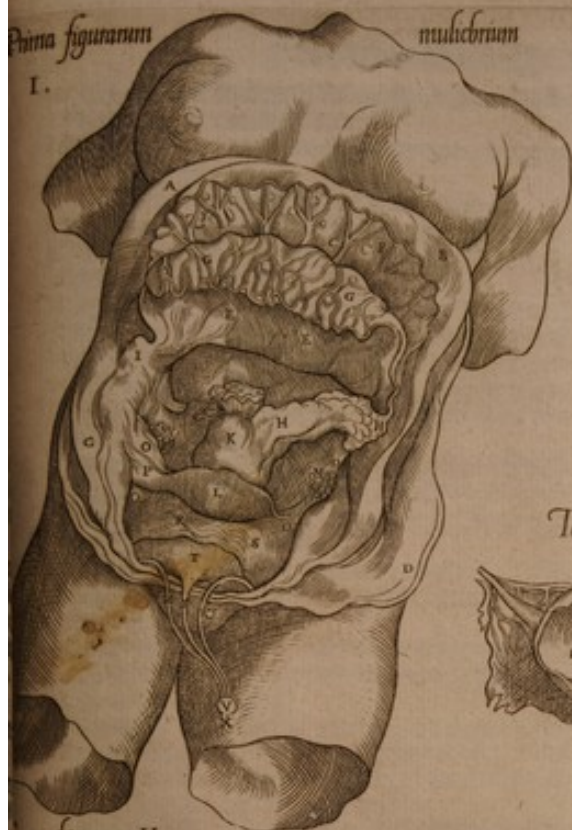
2 The former seat of the leste kyndare.

The duct that carries the urine from the right kidney into the bladder, but at the same time more is broken away, but the portion that is left of this way and is continued to the bladder marked with ϵ .

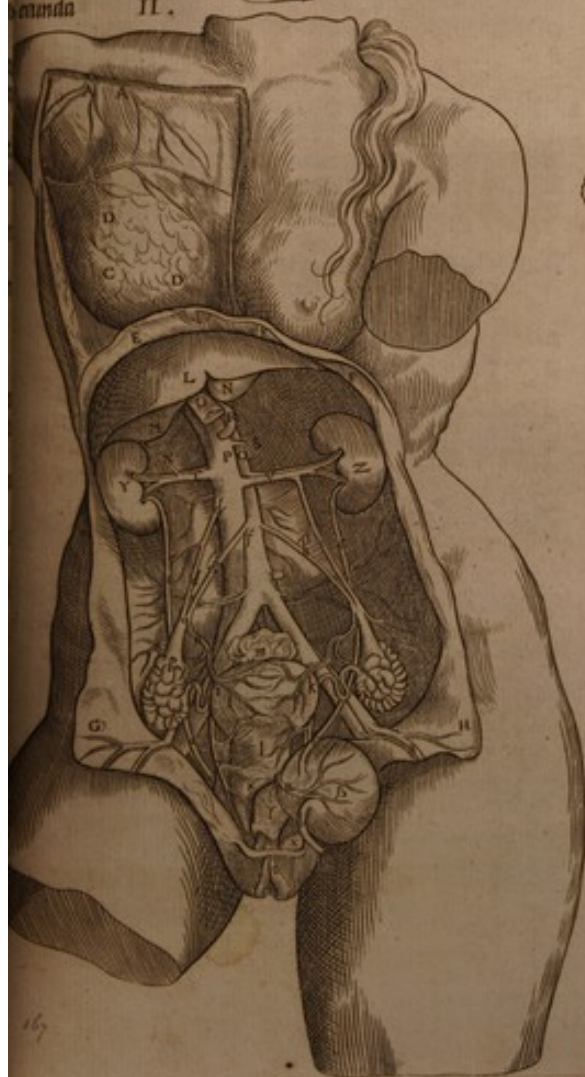
3. The way that carperth forth the vyne from the left
kynape into the bladder.

Prima figurarum
I.

mulierium



Secunda II.



Tertia

III.



Quarta

IIII.



Quinta

V.



Sexta

VI.



Septima VII.



Octava

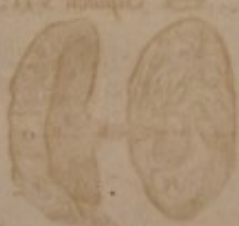
VIII.



Nona

IX.





The tables of the organs of nouryng.

1. The waye that carryeth forth the vyne from the left hydnape into the bladder.
2. The ryght seede vyne whose begynnyng is hygher doeth shewe.
3. The seede vyne goynge to the left testicle.
4. The springynge 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 Matrice, and sheweth the ryght bluntye angle or corner of the sayde bottome where sheweth the lesse, but sheweth the region or place of the Matrice where the mouth of hys bottome consisteth, and where hys necke begynneth.
8. This is the straye gut. And is I may the lesse burden bothe the sydes of thys figure with manie letters. I will at thys presente affixe the characters but on the one syde onely.
9. A portion of the vyne and arterye of seede, whiche doe goe to the vpper seate of the bottome of the wombe.
10. Portions of the vyne and arterye of seede goynge to the testicle, and there toyngynge and goynge together and constituting.
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 ioyned to the testicle.
12. From that sayde bodye suche vessels runne forth into the tunicles committynge and toyngynge the testicle to Peritonium.
13. The former face or parte of the testicle.
14. The begynnyng of the vessel, whych beareth forth the seede from the testicle into the Matrice.
15. The bodyynge and toyngynge ouer agayne of the vessel whiche beareth forth the seede, whiche toyngynge 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 foldynge in the lower seate of the bottome of the Matrice or wombe, and the necke also of the same.
19. A vyne commynge from those vessels to the bladder, whiche vessels doe folde and wynde in the necke of the Matrice, and this character also noteth the insertion of the wayes of the vyne.
20. The hynder 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 Matrice.
23. Small skynnyng portions of fleashe of the necke of the mouth or openynge of the wombe or Matrice, and the smal hillocks of the Matrice with the mouth or openynge of the necke thereof nede here no speciall declaration with characters.
24. The roote of the arterye going into the lowest part of Mesenterium.
25. Vessels which do ascende a ryse hyward to the muscles of the Abdomen from the waynes and arteries whiche doe goe into the legges.

The declaration of the characters of the thyrde figure of women.



Thys presente figure sheweth the Matrice or wombe with the thyrne couerynge, whiche doe wynde it to Peritonium, cutte forth from the bodye and the necke thereof is here so folded together and turned ouer the mouth or openynge of the bottome of the Matrice doth here manifestly shewe it selfe. And we haue lykewyse so opened the bottome and the necke of the bladder, that the holownes of the same with the insertion of the wayes of vyne are here manifestlye sene.

- A. The former face of the bottome of the Matrice, beinge not yett vncouered of anye pannicle.
- B. The necke of the Matrice.
- C. A parte of the bottome of the Matrice, swellynge forth into the vpper seate of the necke of the Matrice in maner of a karnell.
- D. The mouth of the bottome of the Matrice.
- E. A pannicle knyttynge the Matrice to Peritonium, and conteynynge his vessels.
- F. The left testicle of the Matrice.
- G. The vyne and arterye of seede.
- H. Portion of the seede vyne and arterye commynge to the vpper seate of the bottome of the matrix.
- I. A portion of the seede vyne 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 wayes of the vyne.
- N. Here hangeth forth a lytle peece of the wayes of the vyne.

The declaration of the characters of the fourth table of women.



All braynches runnyng furthe into the pannicle where they are committed and ioyned to Peritonium.

- A. A portion of the vyne and arterye goynge into the testicle, fallynge to the vpper seate of the bottome of the matrix.
- B. The commynge and goynge together of the seede vyne and arterye that is lyke the spire of a steple, whiche we lyken to the braded waynes called Variet.
- C. The left testicle.
- D. The vessel carryng forth the seede from the testicle into the matrix.
- E. The bluntye angle or corner of the bottome of the matrix in whome the vessel that carryeth 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 begynnyng 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 nouryngenge.

into the necke of the matrix, and there endeth.

• Those are vessels infoldyng the neather seate of the bottome of the matrix and also hys necke.

• The swellng bymmes at the mouth of the necke of the matrix.

• The wayes that byng the byme from the raynes in the bladder.

*The declaration of the karacters of the
fyste, the syxte, the seuenth and eyghte
figures.*



• I haue deuised thys fyste table of the wombe or matrix containyng a male chyld on the former syde, with a longe section or cutte, and another whiche are ouerthwarte wthte 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.

• The inner syde of the sayde infolder of the matrix, whiche before the section was brought aboute and couered with the infolders of the chyld.

• The vter syde of the matrix, and the hygher & noteth the toppe or the ryghte angle or corner of the matrix brought forth bywarde & toward the ryght syde, more then toward the left, because it is a man chyld which is in the wombe.

• The fyste or the vtermoste infolder of the chyld.

• The seconde infolder of the chyld is here also a great parte sene.

• A parte of the necke of the matrix, to whome in the other syde, we haue left growyng to it a bayne and an arterye, whiche is principallie distributed into the lower seate of the bottome of the matrix.

• Here is also yet left the ryghte testicle, that the sytuation of it might be sene & perceyued in women byng 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.

• The seconde infolder of the chyld, which for so much as it is transparent in maner of a paurle, it suffere the chyld be wapt within this chyld infolder, in it somewhat to be sene.

• In the seuenth table we haue deuised the vter and the seconde infolder of the chyld, with a longe section or cutte, and we haue here expelld and shewd forth the bothe the sayde infolders taken awaye from the thirde infolder, and the thirde infolder also yet whole.

• The thirde or the inmoste infolder of the chyld, whiche because it is so thynne that one maye easely see through it, the forme of the chyld lyng therein.

• Somewhat sheweth hym selfe to the eyes.

• The procedyng or order of baynes and arteryes goyng to the nauill from in the fyste infolder of the chyld.

• The seconde infolder of the chyld.

• And so shewe hys insyde, where sheweth hys vter syde.

• The fyste infolder of the chyld where noteth the outsyde, and the insyde, but the procedyng and order of the vessels by the secode 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 lyng by the wonderfull popyndence of nature, not as the common opinion of the vulgare sort of wyters affirmeth, but as you may here see in these figures, and so doeth it lie in the myddes of the wombe, for it is most vntreue that the chyld doeth lie 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 toynynge of anye toynite of hym therein then is here expelld.

• 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 goyng forth of the vessels of the nauell, whiche is betwene the nauell and the toynynge together of the vessels with the thirde infolder, whiche is also brought furthe with a greate space betwene the shewyng in the meane whyle certayne (as it were) knottes or swellnges accordyng to the numbre of the which knottes more or lesse, medicines folpshlye doe prophete cyther many or few chyldren to the woman, whiche of the learned men is taken but for a verie fantasie, and worthye of reprehention. And moreouer, when the chyld cometh forth (as it chaunceth sometymes) haunyng that aboute hys necke they saye that it is that same chyldes destynie to be hanged, with manye other folpsh conceytes rather to be laughed at then to be beleued.

*The declaration of the karacters of the
nynth figure of women.*



• Ad the nynth figure sheweth the Matrix cut furth of the body, beinge of that bygnes as it was sene tak 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 concavite and holowe boughte within the same myghte be perceyued, and the theke substance also of bothe the coates of the Matrix in women when they be not with

The tables of the organs of the hearte.

- with childe.
- SS. The concauite and holowe bowt of the bottome of the matrix.
 - CC A lyne somewhat after the manner of a seam called in Latyne *Scutum*, whiche doeth belonge to the place wherein the testicle doe lye, whiche swelleth somewhat forth into the boughthe of the bottome of the Matrix.
 - DD The thynkeness of the inner & proper cote of the bottome of the Matrix.
 - EE A portion of the innermore bottome of the Matrix swellinge forth downe warde from the higher seate of the Matrix into the holownesse and boughthe of the bottome.
 - FF The beginninge of the necke or the opening place of the bottome of the matrix.
 - GG The seconde or uttermore infolder of the bottome of the matrix descended from *Peritonium*.
 - HH Here we haue reserved a portion on bothe the sydes of the thynne coueringes, descended from *Peritonium* and containyng the matrix.
 - II Here is also sene the substance of the necke of the matrix, because the cuttyng wherewith we deuyded the bottome of the matrix was begonne at thys place.
 - LL 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 considered therof, they maye be sufficiently knowen wythoute derectiō of characters.

After these there foloweth the description of the Hearte, wyth hys instrumentes seruyng vnto hym wyth hys figures and wyth the declaration of hys characters.

The declaration of the characters of the first figure.



Thys presente figure sheweth to greate a parte of a man (lyenge on hys backe) from hys left syde, as we thynke to be sufficiente to expresse the seate of the breste, and we haue taken awaye the skynne after the manner 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 deliuered the bones of the rybbes with the breste bone from the grystels. And the bones of the rybbes being broken, like as we vse in cutting, we haue drawen vpwarde the grystels of the rybbes toward the ryghte syde, that the ampletude and largenes of the brest with the pannicles whiche doe compass aboute the sayde largenes, and the louniges with the reste there contained, myght appere to the eyes, which shal all be opened & declared by the characters now folowynge.

Here are shewed the grystels of the rybbes on the left syde with the breste bone, whiche are drawen vpwarde toward the right syde.

The muscles betwene the rybbes, whiche doe oc-

cuppe and fill the spaces betwene the grystels.

CC The bones of the rybbes beinge separated from the grystels.

DD The muscles, whiche are betwene the rybbes fyllynge the spaces betwene the bones.

EE The canell bope is sene here bare, & as yet reserved in his seate.

FF The order and procedynge of the vaynes, arteries, and synowes, creapyng forth into the arme hooke.

GG The bitter throte vayne, appeareth here to the cutters as soone as the skynne is taken away.

HH The left pannicle, whiche doeth de upde betwene the amplitude of the breste, the left outsyde therof beinge here sene, whiche L, M, N, and O doe appoynte.

II The mydyffe sene here on that syde, where it beholdeth and loketh to the left syde of the holownes of the breste.

KK The seate where the left of the pannicles, whiche doe deupde the breste groweth to the mydyffe.

LL Thys knobbpe seate hangeth so greatlye forth toward the left syde bycause of the heart, for that beinge comprehended, with hys infolder, among the pannicles deuiding the brest is stretched forth into the left syde muche more then into the ryght. And for thys occasion and cause principallie of thys knobbpe we haue expresse thys present figure rather out of the left side then the ryght.

MM A vayne reached forth to the left syde of the breste bone, and offeryng diuers banches to the left pannicle deuyding the breste.

NN An arterie ledde forth to the left syde of the breste bone, offeryng his banches lyke wise as the vayne marked wyth M to the left pannicle deuyding the breste.

OO Banches brought forth from the vayne and arterie, whiche doe come fro the region of the throte by the left syde of the breste bone to the region of the Abdomen.

PP The left synowe of the mydyffe, growynge in the gorgynge forth therof to the outsyde of the pannicle which you see, which doeth compass and as it were hedge in the breste.

QQ A vayne in men runnyng forth downward chieselye from the region of the throte wyth a synowe of the mydyffe & deuyng hys smal banches to the pannicle hedginge betwene the breste.

RR A parte of the louniges occupynge the left concauite 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 swellynge 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 deuideth 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 characters.

D. 61.

The tables of the organs of the hearte.



The seconde figure, whiche we haue feined to be set vp right 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 hedge the brest betwene lpytting it vpwarde that we myghte beholde the inner syde thereof, and that the nature of the pannicles whych do deuide the breste betwene, myght be in this figure more diligently exprest then it was in the fyrst figure.

- A, A** The insyde of the breste bones wth the gristels of the rybbes committed vnto it, or the insyde beholding the concauitie 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 carryng forth as they procede and goe forthe manye small braynches beside diuers other braynches.
- D, E** Two arteries accompanynge the foresayde baynes vnto the region of the nauill goynge in no place to the skynne as the baynes do.
- F** Cartels sette on the throte or forepart of the necke vnder the highest seate of the breste bone, there placed of Nature to the safelge distribution of the vessels.
- G, G** A parte of the ryghte pannicle of them whiche deuide the breste, whiche grewe to the ryght syde of the breste bone.
- H** The ryght parte of the sayde pannicle of deuiding the breste or hys syde beholdinge the lounge.
- I, I** A parte of the lefte pannicles deuidynge 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 lounge.
- L, L** Here is shewed the space betwene the two pannicles deuidynge the breste, there sene where the sayd pannicles are contopned to the breste bone of a man.
- M, M** This region swellng forth, sheweth the situation of the hearte, for the hearte wth hys infolder is set and placed vnmoued betwene the two pannicles whych do hedge the breste.
- N, O** The gyborts or swelling parte of the lounge is here shewed, or the seat or place which is nexte to the rybbes. As yetther haue we bowed backwarde towarde the sydes, the partes of the lounge from anye where but **N** and **O**, shewe two fibres of the ryghte syde of the lounge 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 wth **S** and afterwarde from the sharpenes of the gristels, whiche are not ioyned to the breste bone.
- T, T** The skynne beyng turned ouer downwarde from

the former seate of the breste is sene at that syde where it was brought aboute with muscles.

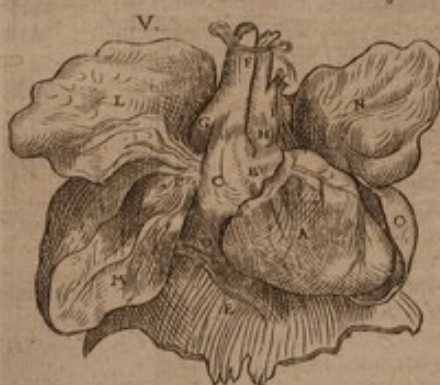
The thyrde figure wth the declaration of hys karacters.



Or so muche as the two figures before doe shewe aboundantlye the situation of the lounge and the heart, we haue here sette forth this present figure wth all the other folowynge, as it were plucked out of the holownes of the breste, lest yf we should haue sette forth and drawen to euery figure the trunk or stocke of the bodye we should haue burred our selues to muche and in bayne. And this thyrde figure therefore conteyneth the hearte clothed with his infolder, with the lounge 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 clmyng vpwarde, and the greates arterie referynge to greates a portion of the vessels of the hearte, as is brought 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 great arterie and the artereall bayne, goynge awaye frome those vessels in all the space betwene **B** and **C** euen lyke as he goeth from the hearte.
- C** For **C** sheweth the seate or the region of the roote of the hearte.
- D, E, F** The former seate of the infolder of the hearte, expresting 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 heart can scarcely be sene through it.
- H** Parte of the mydyffe.
- I** The lounge of the mydyffe.
- L, M, N, O** The lounge otherwyse called the lyghtes, & euery character also by hym selfe signifieth a thyn skynne a laye of the lounge.
- The fourth figure wth the declaration of hys karacters.
- A** Ad this fourth figure sheweth the infolder of the hearte deuided, and we haue vncouered the hearte, and his vessels on the former syde from his infolder, the hearte remainyng still vnmoued.
- A** The seate where the infolder of the hearte is continued wth hys vessels on the roote of the hearte.
- B, S** The infolder of the hearte bowed backwarde frome the

Prima



VIII.



XII.



XIII.



XI.



X.





The tables of the organs of the hearte.

the former seate of the hearte toward the sydes.

The former seate of the hearte, and ^c and ^d shewe his roote, where ^e sheweth his poynte.

The holowe bayne.

The artervall bayne.

The greate arterye. But the beyrnall arterye onles the hearte be bowed and brought toward the ryght syde (like as the syxte fygyre doeth shewe) it can in no parte be sene.

The ryght eare of the hearte.

The toppe of the lefte eare of the hearte.

These are the baynes and arteryes descendynge from the vessels bewrapping the roote of the hearte, and brought hether forward from the hinder seate of the hearte and from his lefte syde.

O. P. By these are shewed the thynne skynnes of lappes of the louniges.

A parte of the myddysse.

The fyfte fygyre wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



Ad ^h fyfte fygyre sheweth the hearte in the liggys clearly deliuered fro hys infolder, and turned on the left syde, that the continuance of the holowe bayne to the roote of the hearte myghte be layed before the eyes.

The ryghte syde of the hearte, with the great region of his hynder seate.

The right eare of the hearte.

The holowe bayne, where as it openeth into the hearte, or springeth from the hearte.

A portion of the holowe bayne goynge throughe the myddysse.

A parte of the myddysse.

A portion of the holowe bayne going to the former parte of the necke.

The begynnynge of the bayne whych lacketh a felowe.

The roote of the greate arterye.

The stocke of the greate arterye goynge downward to the backe bone.

This is a portion of the left synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the bryne, from the whiche the table folowynge, sheweth the small synowe of the hearte to be deriued.

N. O. There are noted the fibres and thynne skynnes of the louniges.

Here is sene a certayne procedynge of the vessels goynge into the louniges.

The syxte fygyre wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



Bys syxte fygyre setteth forth the hearte so turned ouer toward the right syde, as the nexte table before shewed it bowed toward the lefte syde. And lykewyse as that figure shewed the continuance of the holowe bayne to the roote of the hearte, so doeth this

table shewe the bayrnall arterye, and the lefte eare of the hearte. And also the smal synowe of the hearte, whose leadynge forth to be the better sene, we haue lefte annexed to this fygyre certayne springynge forth of the greate arterye and the sharpe arterye, wyth also certayne portions of the synowes of the syxte payre of the bryne.

A, S, C The lefte syde of the hearte, and the greate region of hys hynder seate.

D Baynes and arteryes infoldynge the roote of the hearte.

E, F Baynes and arteryes lead forth downwarde from the vessels compassynge about the roote of the hearte.

F The left eare of the hearte.

G The beyrnall arterye.

H, H Springynge forth of the arteriall bayne, runnyng out into the lefte parte of the louniges, & those that are borne forth to the ryghte parte can not here be sene, because the roote of them, crepeth forth vnder the hearte at the begynnynge straight waye of the vessel therof toward the ryght syde of the louniges.

I The begynnynge of the arteriall bayne.

K Parte of the arteriall bayne, goynge 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 arterye goynge to lefte armerchoole.

R A portion of the great arterye goynge to the throte or former parte of the necke.

S The ryght parte of the portion of the greate arterye goynge also to the former parte of the necke.

T From whome the arterye of the armerchoole on the ryghte syde marked with T is deriued and made.

V, X The arteryes of slepe.

Y The stocke of the sharpe arterye.

Z The ryghte synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the bryne.

a Small braunches, which the synowe marked with a spredeth forth to the constitution and makinge of the synowe whych retourneth backe on the ryghte syde.

b The right returnynge synowe.

c The lefte synowe of the syxte payre of synowes of the bryne.

d A circle or a smal braunche of the sayde lefte synow, offered the left parte of the louniges.

f Small braunches of the left synowe marked with f from whome the lefte returnynge synowe is constituted and made.

g The left returnynge synowe.

h A small synowe led forth a longe the beyrnall arterye and goynge into the center of myddes of the roote of the hearte.

i, k, m The letters shewe the fibres of thynne skynnes of the louniges.

n The myddysse.

The tables of the organs of the hearte.

*The seventh figure with the declaration
of the karacters.*



Ihe seventh figure sheweth the heart, deliuered fro the largenes & the mydyffe, whole ryghte ventricule is sene opened with one sytte, broughte from the former seate of the mouth of the holowe bayne, vnto the poynte of the hearte, that there by the sayd mouth, with the pannels therof myghte come to sight & afterwarde that the inner syde of the ryghte care of the hearte myght be layed before the eyes, we haue deuyled it to be rounde the insyde outwarde.

- A** Part of the holowe bayne gorynge through the mydyffe.
- B** Part of the holowe bayne gorynge to the throte of former part of the necke.
- C.C.C.** The mouth of the holow bayne going into the ryghte bought of the hearte.
- D.E.** These are the neckes and openynges of the partes of the holowe bayne, ascendyng and descenyng.
- F.** The ryghte care of the hearte tourned inwarde shewyng hys inequall and thynne skynne outsyde.
- G.** The beginninge of the bayne called the coronall or coronall bayne.
- H.H.H.** Circle swellynge forth in the mouth of the holowe bayne.
- K.L.M.** The pannels set before in the mouth of the holowe bayne.
- N.N.** Fibres of thynne skynnes brought downward from the neather of the smal pannels of the mouth of the holowe bayne, to the sydes of the right ventricule and the sharpe poynte of the heart.
- O.O.** Here are shewed fleshly partes, whiche doe compass the forsayde thynne skynnes, and they are set forth lyke rounde figures or swellynge forth.
- P.** Thys holowelle of the ryghte ventricule, goeth toward the necke or mouth of the arterpall bayne.
- Q.R.** A grossnes of a substance, whiche doeth constitute the right ventricule of the heart.

*The eighth figure with the declaration
of hys karacters.*



As the eighth figure doeth in this poynte byfferre frome thys figure sette before 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 pannels myghte be sene.

- A** portion of the holowe bayne going to the former region of the necke.
- The stocke of the great arterpe.**
- The mouth of the great arterpe, but epyther of the**

karacters doe poynte epyther of thepm to a seuerall hool of the braynches, into the whiche braynches the stocke of the arterpall bayne is sytte deuyded.

- F.F.G.** The pannels sette at the mouth of the arterpall bayne.
- H.H.** The bounde or hedge of the ventricule of the heart, or the left side of the ryghte ventricule of the hearte, and thus haue you here in syghte all the whole ampletude and largenes of the ryght ventricule of the hearte.
- I.** One of the pannels that grewe to the necke of the holowe bayne.
- K** Here hangeth the ryghte care of the heart, yet turned in, and bowed againe with the substance of the heart nexte vnto it.

*The ninth figure with the demonstra-
cion of hys karacters.*



As the ninth figure sheweth the hearte in like maner as it was shewed before in the two tables precedinge thys. But that here is a section or sytte 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 pannels there appearinge, whiche are sette before the sayd mouth or openyng place of the venall arterpe. The left care of the hearte bepage the insyde outwarde, that it myghte shewe forth to the reader the inner syde therof.

- A** The stocke of the great arterpe.
- B** A portion of the arterpall bayne.
- C.C.** The mouth or openyng place of the venall arterpe.
- D.D.** A circle swellynge forth in the mouth of the venall arterpe.
- E.F.** The two pannels sette before the mouth of the arterpall bayne.
- G.G.** Certayne fibres or thynne skynnes stretched forth downward frome the lower seate of the sayde pannels to the sydes of the left ventricule of the hearte.
- H.H.** A fleshly substance of the hearte, embrasinge and compassyng those fibres and thynne skynnes whiche we marked with **G.G.**
- I.** The left care 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 clynmeth vp to the mouth of the great arterpe, whose pannels 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 tables of the organs of the hearte.



Here from the righte and higher seate of the left ventricle of the hearte, we haue broughte a section euen to the ampletude and largenes of the greates arterie, that the mouth thereof beinge stretched open, the thre pannicles sette before it myghte shewe them selues.

The mouth of the great arterie.

The thre pannicles sette before the mouth of the great arterie. But of these thre (as it happeneth often tymes in the cutting) the one is cut a sundrie by the myddle, and of eyther syde one of hys partes is sene, and it is that, whiche we haue marked with s.

Here are the beginninges of the two arteries called coronall or coronal arteries.

Here appeareth a portion of the coronal bayne & the coronall arterie.

The mouth of the arterypall bayne.

Two pannicles sette to the mouth of the arterypall bayne.

The left eare of the hearte turned inward.

Fibres or thynne skynnes from the lower seate of the sayd pannicles porteynyng to the sydes of the left ventricles of the heart.

The fleshie substance of the hearte, which doeth encrease and compasse the sayde fibres or thynne skynnes.

A portion of the arterypall bayne.

The thynkeness of the substance of the hearte, is here shewed, where it doeth fasten and make the left ventricle of the heart.

The hedge of the ventricles of the heart, which goeth rounde aboute thence.

Here at the roote of the greates arterie is sene the harde or as it were crustellie substance of the heart, which is called of the professors and maisters of Anatomye by the name of a bone.

The eleuenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



And the eleuenth figure sheweth the hearte by an ouertwarte cutte that the thynkeness of the substance of the heart, alonge his ventricles myght come to syght.

A parte of the holowe bayne.

The right eare of the hearte.

The stocke of the great arterie.

The venall artery.

The left eare of the hearte to whome hangeth a portion of the venall arterie. And these karacters do shewe the roote of the hearte.

The poynte of the hearte.

The right ventricle of the hearte.

The left ventricle of the hearte.

The hedge of the ventricles of the hearte.

The twelfth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



At the twelue figure the former seate of the louniges, from the whiche seate the hearte was cut away, is sette forth, and is muche lyke to the lowest place and parte of an Oxefote, whiche is nexte to the grounde.

A parte of the stomacke whereby the meate is carried into the ventricle.

The sharpe arterie.

The arterypall bayne.

The venall arterie.

Four fibres or thyn skynnes or lappes of plounges. But G and H shewe speciallye the seate of the louniges, agreynge to the gibbositye and swellinge parte of the myddysse, beholdinge the ampletude of the breste.

The myddysse.

The thyrteenth figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



The thyrteenth figure sheweth the hynder seate of the louniges plucked furth of the breste.

A portion of the sharpe arterie, is here sene on the backeside.

Four fibres or lappes of the louniges expresseynge the upper region after the shape of an Oxefote.

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 caracters, we thinke it here convenient to admonyshe 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, straye waye folowe the nyth, the tenth, the eleueth and the twelfth, and therefore 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 seueith and the eyght you shall fynde in the fourth pagyne of the sayd figures. And you shall fynde the nyth and the tenth, the eleueth & the twelfth set all in order in the fyrst pagyne of the aforesayd capitall figures. The thyrtyne 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, 25 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 wth thyr figures myght be

be sene and looked on wth one syghte at once, the whiche waye of thys settynge these pagines forth bothe the order and the numbre are bothe p[ro]p[ri]e-
ble and also playne to be sene.

The first figure wth the declaration
of hys karacters.



The first figure of the heade, expresseth the heade of man in suche sort, as it myghte coueniently shew the bzayne of the sayd heade, beyng of the mapsters of Anatomye taken from the necke, and from the neyther Jawe. And further-
more, we haue taken awaye rounde aboute wth a sawe so muche of the skull, as is accustomed in the cuttynge to be taken awaye to the beholdynge of al thinges contayned within, in the ampletude & largenes therof. And you maye well perceiue yf you loke on the two and twentieth figure of the heade, howe muche is there taken awaye, for that figure expresseth the inner syde of that parte of the skull whiche was taken from the reste of the heade. And therfore, like as thys present figure in p[ro]p[er] of section doeth goe before, all the other figures, whiche doe folowe one an other, so haue we with good reason named this to be the firste table, whiche sheweth the harde pannicle of the bzayne, beyng yet neyther cutte, nor perished, nor wounded, howe be it, we haue plucked oute the boordes of the pannicle, whiche are stretched forth by the seamme of the heade to fashion the sayd pannicle, whiche because it doeth gyrdle bp rounde aboute the skull, the Greecians call it *Pericranion*. And wth these fibres of thynne skynnes the smal vessels also are broken, whiche bringe broughte throughte by the small ho-
les of the skull, are ridged to serue bothe to the harde pannicle, and to that wherewith the skull is compassed aboute. But of the two cyrcles and riu-
dels, whiche are sene to goe aboute the figure, the skynne and the pannicles whiche are vnder it do constitute the neathermore cyrcle or roundel, and the cyrcle whiche you see to be the higher is the skull, but all thinges comprehended on contayned within this spherical figure, doe shewe the harde pannicle of the bzayne, whiche is declared and opened wth the karacters sene in the figure all to-
gether. Neuerthelesse, euerye one of these karac-
ters by them selve doe here after shewe seuerallye what they doe shewe and poynte vnto vs.

A. The right syde of the harde pannicle of the bzayne, or parte of the pannicle, whiche compasseth aboute the right region of the bzayne.

B. The lefte syde of the harde pannicle of the bzayne.

C.C.C. The thynne concauite or boughte of the harde pan-
nicle whiche is sedde forth all along the longe shede
or parte of the heade, and here in no parte opened,
but shewynge his higher ribbe as it is naueallye
whole swelling forth after the maner of the fourth
parte of a cyrcle.

D. Two gorges forth of p[ro]cedynge sette one a-

gainsse the other, runnyng forth after the maner
of baynes into the harde pannicle of the bzayne a-
longe the whole syde therof.

E. The byngynge furth of the harde pannicle of the
bzayne, into whom is receaued the sytze bayne go-
ynge into the skull.

F.F.F. By these karacters are shewed smal baynes, com-
myng from the harde pannicle of the bzayne, by
the small hooles of the skull to the skynne of the
head, and putte through the pannicles compassing
and gyrdynge by the skynne rounde aboute, of the
whiche baynes the more numbre and the greater are
sene in p[ro]p[er] place, where standeth looking in a darke
place.

G.G.G. Small portions of fibres of thynne skynnes go-
ynge forth from the harde pannicle by the seamme of
the crowne of the head to the constitution and ma-
kyng of the pannicle, whiche compasseth and as it
were gyrdeth by the skull.

H.H. Small portions of fibres to whome that parte
of the seamme of the heade called *Sagialis* maketh
waye.

I.I. These karacters also, lurken in the shadowe of the
hynder parte of the heade, shewynge the seate from
whom the fibres are brought forth by the seamme
lyke thys Greke letter A to the constitution of the
infolde of the skull.

K. One of those knobbes, whiche often tymes growe
vnto the vnequall boughtes of the skull, whiche are
sene for the moste parte bygh vnto the topynge to-
gether of the sagittall seamme with the seamme of the
croune.

The heade wherby we haue sette forth this firste
figure 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 cut-
tynge yf at anye tyme the bone of the foreheade not
far from the browes, is sawed a sunder.

The seconde figure of the heade wth
the declaration of hys karacters.



This presente figure folowynge in
the order of cuttynge next after the
firste, sheweth the thynne concauite
or holownes of the harde pannicle
(whome the firste figure had mar-
ked with *Pericranion*) made open
with a longe section or cutte, broughte by the lon-
gitude and length of the heade. Furthermore, we
haue brought forth two sections or cuttes alonge p[ro]-
length of p[ro] head vnto the sydes of this thynne con-
cauite or boughte that is to saye, epyther of them on
both sydes to one of the boughtes, which preached
through p[ro] hard pannicle only, a deuinded p[ro]duces of p[ro]
harde pannicle fro p[ro] part of the pannicle, whiche doth
separate the right parte of the bzayne, from the left,
and in p[ro] figure folowynge is marked wth P. Be-
syde the thre sections now rehearsed, we haue also
made on epyther syde another, whiche goynge to the
croune

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

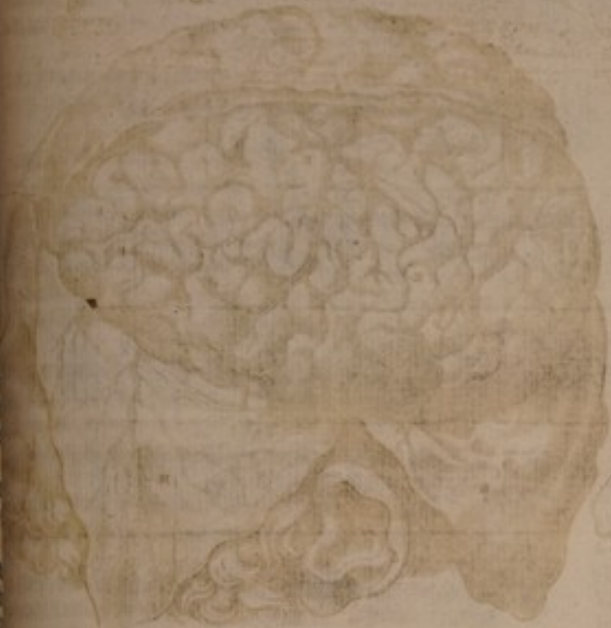
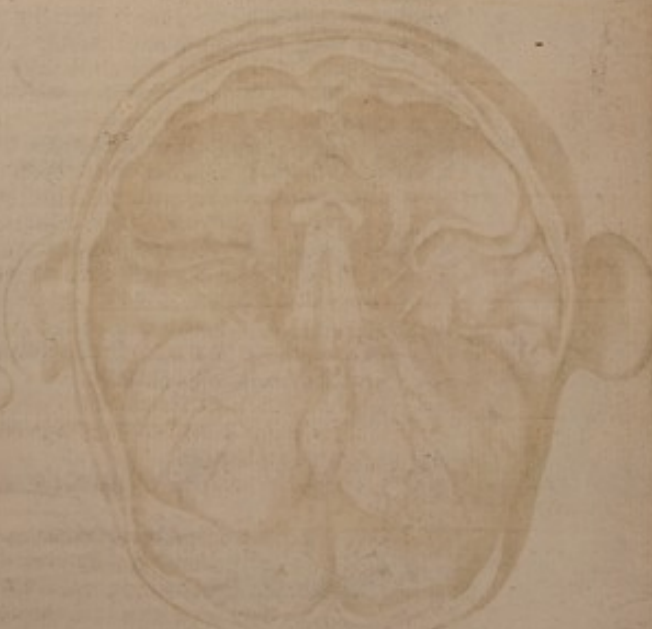


Fig. 5.

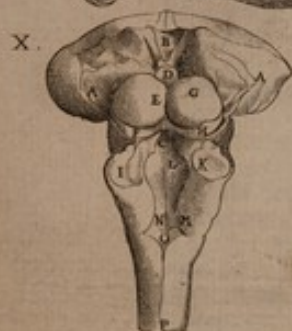
Fig. 6.



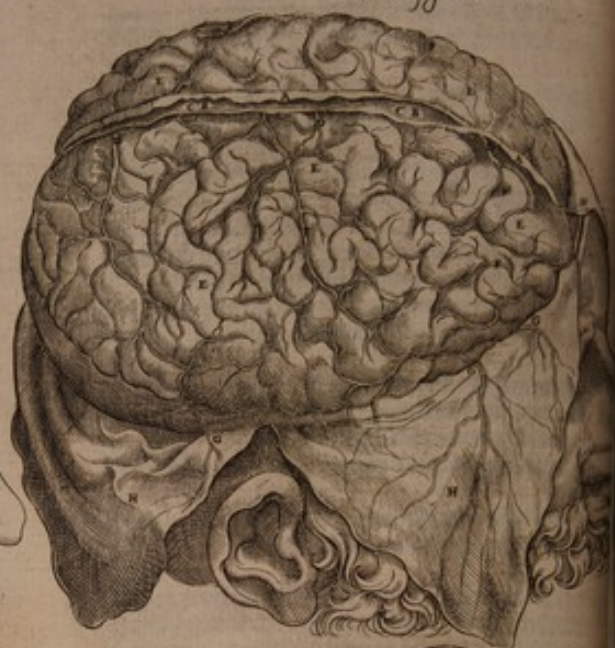
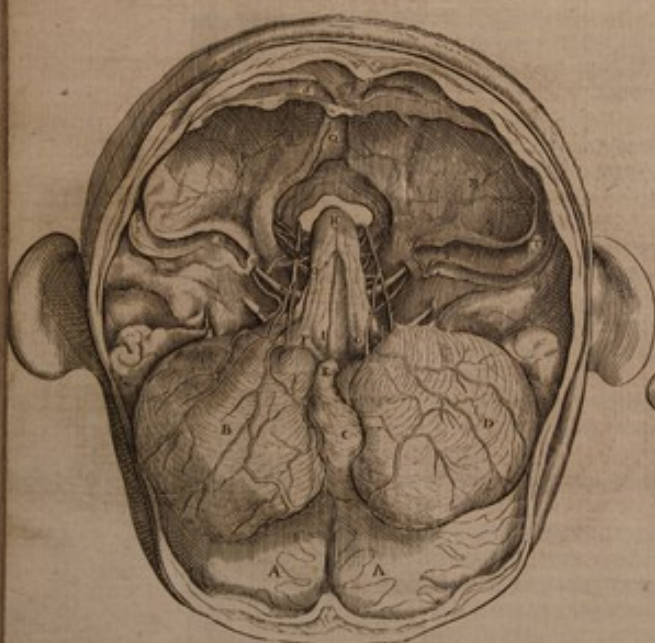
Prima figura.

Prima pagina figurarum capitalium.

Secunda figura.



IX.



XI.



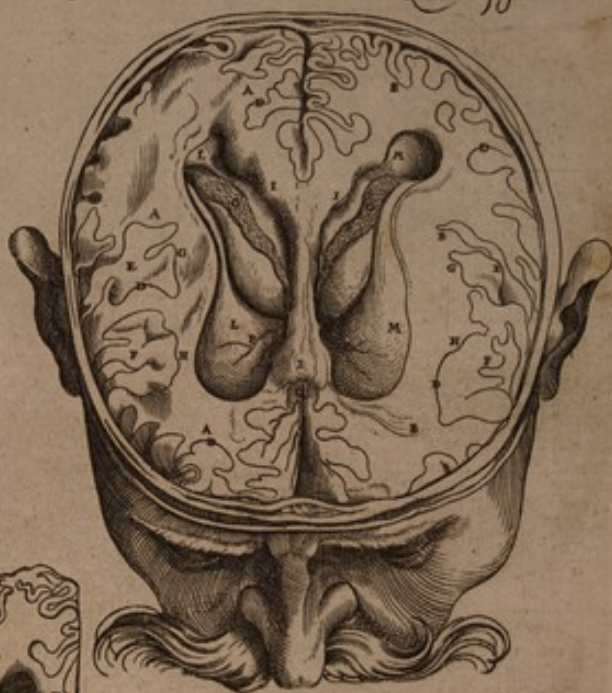
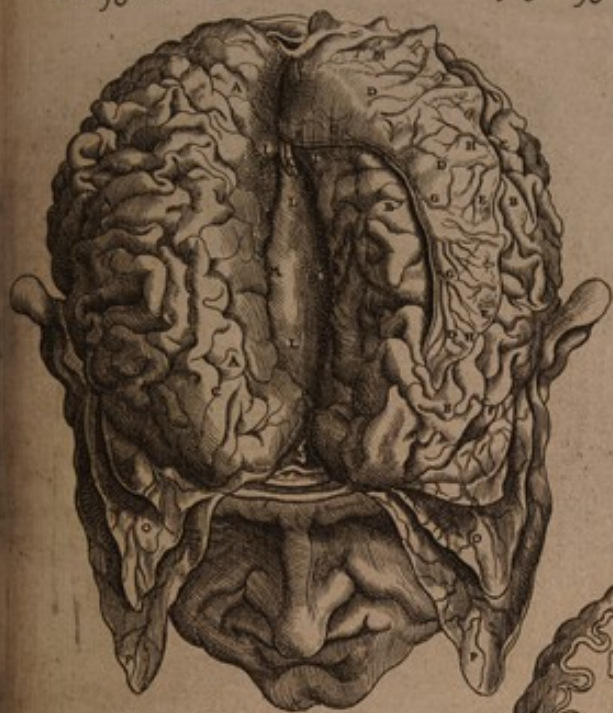
XII.



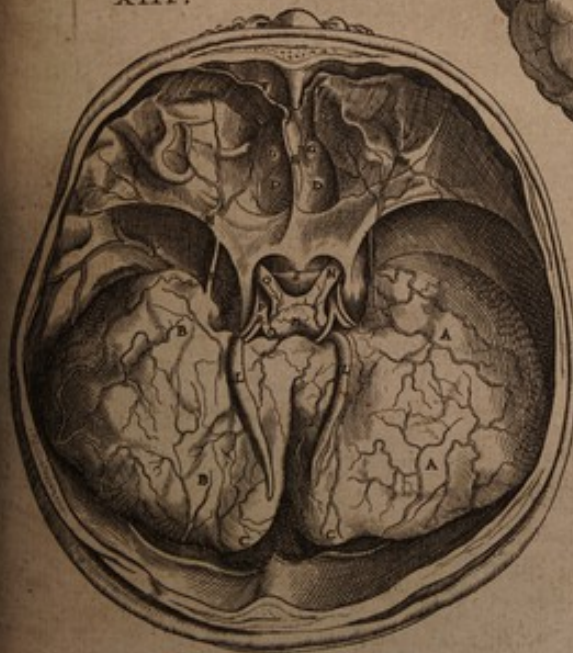
Tertia figura.

Secunda pagina figurarum capitalium.

Quarta figura.

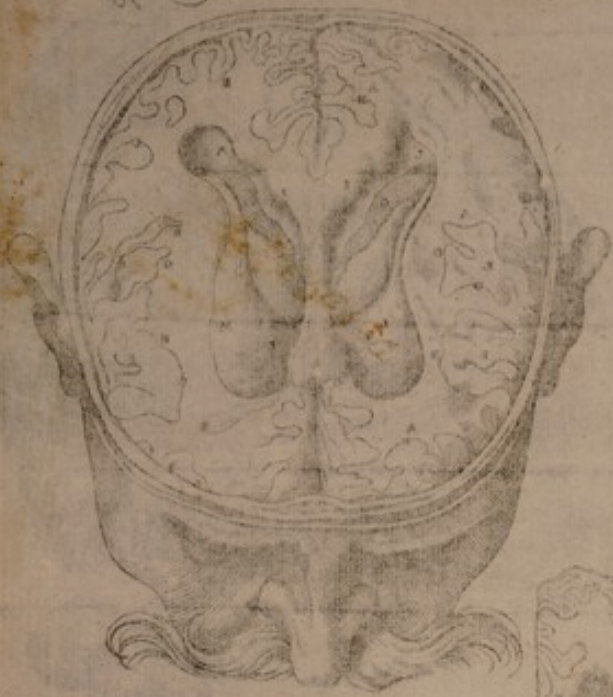


XIII.



XIII.





XIII

XIV





XIII

XVI

XVII

XIX

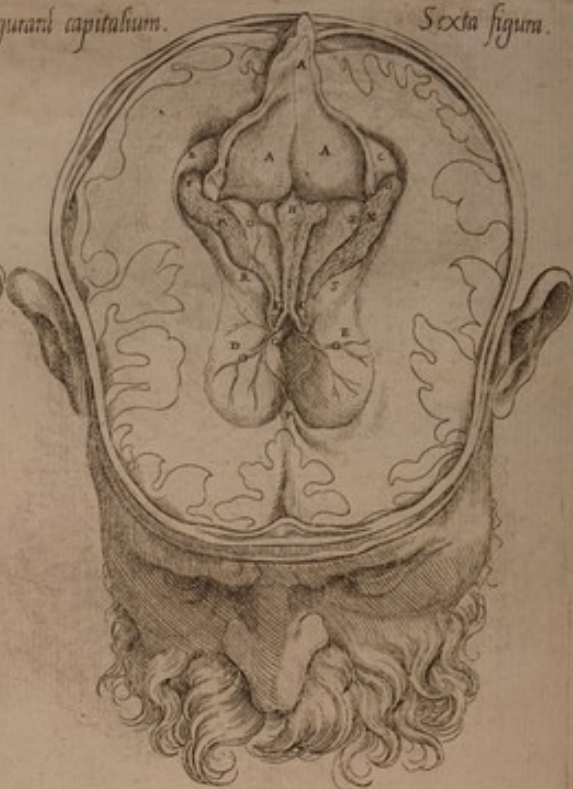


Quinta figura.

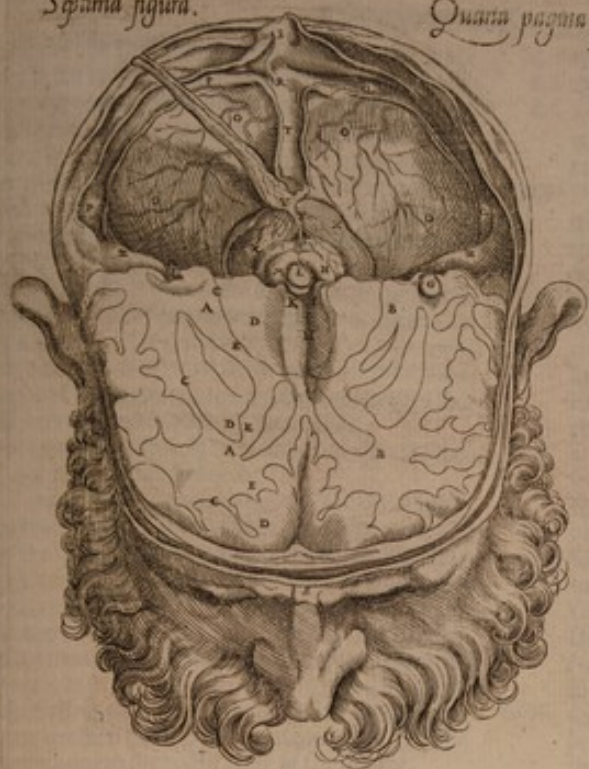


Tertia pagina figurant capitulum.

Sexta figura.



Septima figura.



Quarta pagina figurarū capitulum.

Octava figura



XXIII.



XXI.



XXII.



XXIII.





The tables of the Brayne.

crooke of the heade frome the eare, deupde al so the harde pannicle onely that it maye afterwarde the moore conuenientlye be taken from the thynne pannicle of the brayne and be turned downwarde as you se it here done. And here is sene also the thynne pannicle of the brayne, beyng nothyng perished, which is broughte aboute the brayne, uerie vnto it shewynge the procedynge of the vessels therof in the region, beinge yet bare.

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 cometh to the skull, and is here deuyded by the myddle.

B. Here is openlye sene the holownes of the thyrde bought of the harde pannicle.

C. The mouthes or openynge 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 goinge into parte of the thynne pannicle, whiche is bewrapped aboute the lefte seate of the brayne, but the mouthes or openynge descended from the ryghte syde are not here sene, yet the begynnynges of the vessels are sene marked with **D** and **D**, whiche are growen forth vnto the thynne pannicle whiche intwappeth the ryghte seate of the brayne.

E. The thynne pannicle coueringe the brayne.

F. Proceedynge or vesselles runnyng forthe, in the thynne pannicles alonge the procedynge of the infolders of the brayne.

G. Here noted sprynges forth frome the procedynge whiche doe runne oute by the sydes of the harde pannicles marked in the fyrste fygure with certayne of thys letter **D** goinge into the thynne pannicle.

H. Portions of the harde pannicle, pluckt away from the thynne pannicle and bowed downwarde.

*The thyrde fygure of the heade wyth
the declaration of hys karacters.*



In thys presente fygure, from the whole part of the brayne consistyng aboute $\frac{1}{2}$ section, which we do make rounde about the skull 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 bonny 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 beyng in the seconde fygure reserved 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 hygher seate of the brayne or werthe bodie myghte accordynge offer it selfe here to be sene.

A. The ryght part of the brayne.

B. The lefte parte of the brayne.

C. Here euerye where are shewed the foldynge together of the brayne wyth the compassynge and turnynge or wyndynge in and out therof.

D. A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne, which 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. When we speake doe goe aboute in the cuttynge to bynne awaye the ryghte parte of the brayne from the lefte, then are those vessels broken, by the wyndynge 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 brayne runnyng 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 sprunge forth from the fourth bought of the harde pannicle in the former seate or parte.

G. Spryngynge forth of the procedynge marked before with **E** runnyng forth somewhat vpward into the sayd part of the harde pannicle.

H. Small braynes whiche are sprunge 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. 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 werthe or harde bodie. And they are here taken awaye and the thynne pannicle also.

K. The begynnyng of the vessel whiche descended frome the ende of the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle, and runnyng forth vnder that bodie of the brayne, whiche we lyken to a baute or a chamber builded 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 vtter intwapper of the childe.

L. The werthe or harde & brayne bodie of the brayne.

M. Boughtes or holownes sene at bothe the sydes of the harde and brayne bodie in the brayne, the whiche boughtes we can in no wyse expresse other wyse here then we haue nowe done, for so muche as they are verie strait, and they shewe for the moste parte verie narrowe or strait openynge lyke vnto chynks or chynnes.

N. A portion of the parte of the harde pannicle, going 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 or portion byd growe vnto the hedge or inclosynge, whiche deuydeth the boughte of the instrumentes of smellynge to the procedynge of the ryghte bone

J.iii. of

The tables of the Brayne.

of the heade:

- 00 A portion of the thynne pannicle taken awaye from the brayne.
 22 A portion of the harde pannicle of the brayne.

The fourth fygure with the demonstra-
 tion of hys karacters.



In this fourth fygure we have cut awaye all the partes of the harde and thynne pannicles, whiche were sene in the thirde fygures, and afterwarde we have also taken awaye by the order of cuttinge the righte and the left portion of the brayne in such sorte that the ventricles of the brayne begynne nowe to shewe them selues. For first of al we haue brought a longe cutte or scitte, by the righte syde of the brayne or harde bodie, where the boughte doeth stande marked in the thirde fygure with the other *M*, whiche beinge brought by the right ventricule of the brayne, hath taken awaye that portion of the righte parte of the brayne, whiche was had aboute the section cut, where we deuided and cut a sunder the skull rounde about with a sawe. And sythe that we haue done the same also lyke wyse on the left syde, we haue so placed here the left parte of the brayne on the right syde, that it somewhat sheweth also the vpper moze seate of the left ventricule, the brayne and harde bodie beinge yet reserved in the heade.

- L, A, A* The right parte of the brayne beinge left in the skull.
S, S, S The left parte.
C, C, C The left portion of the brayne, whiche taken awaye after the order of cuttinge lyeth here vpper righte.
D, D, D Lynes shewinge partelye the crowked wayes and runnynges in and out of the brayne, and partelye the diuerse colour of the substance of the brayne. For what fouer consisteth without the lynes is as it were pelowe, and somewhat moore lyke the colour of ashes. And what fouer is sene within is cleare, whyle, as at *E* and *F* the right and the left parte of the brayne, is pelowe, but *G* and *H* shewe playnlye whyle, some tyme beinge here and there staped with redde peyntes.
I, I The brayne or harde bodie of the brayne sette cleare on both sydes from the brayne, wherto other wise it is topned and cleaueth.
K, K A small portion of the brayne or harde bodie, yet cleaunge to the left parte of the brayne that is take awaye.
L, L The right ventricule of the brayne.
M, M The left ventricule of the brayne.
N, N A portion of the vpper seate of the left ventricule.
O, O A cuttinge together or knyttynge of the brayne called *Plexus Reiformis*, not muche vnlke the shape of the vtermooste infolder of the chyld, the whiche the Grectians name *Choroides*.
P, P Thynne baynes after the maner of spider thredes growynge in this place to the substance of the

right and left 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 secoude bythe of a woman.

- Q* Small baynes runnyng forthe here, from the aboue rehearsed vessels, vnder the former seate of the brayne or harde bodie, into the thynne pannicle of the brayne offeringe them selues runnyng vncertaynelye with no certayne order in the cuttinge, lyke as those baynes before noted with *P*.

The fyfth fygure with the declaration
 of hys karacters.



This presente fygure in so muche as appertayneth to the portion of the brayne left in the skull doeth in no parte varye, and it hath this only proper vnto it selfe here, & we haue thys delpuered the brayne or harde bodie in the former seate thereof from the brayne, and afterwarde beinge lyfted vp, we haue tourned it backwarde toward the hynder partes, pluckinge awaye the hedge or inclosure of the right and left ventricles, and puttinge before the eyes the vpper face of the bodie buylded lyke a vaulte or an arche.

- A, B, A* *A, A, A*. And also *B, B, B*, and then afterwarde *D, D, D*, and *E* to *Q* and *F* and *G* and *H* signifye euen the same here as they dyd in the fourth fygure, and in lyke maner doe *L, L, M, M, O, P* and *Q* signifye the same here as they dyd there.
R, R, R With these karacters is noted the neather or lower parte of the outsyde of the brayne and harde bodie for it is remoued from hys seate and tourned ouer into the hynder partes.
S, T, X The vpper parte or outsyde of the bodie made like a furnes 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.
X, X The lower parte of the hedge or inclosure goinge betwene the right and the left ventricule cleaued to that bodie, whiche lyke a vaulte or an arche.
Y, Y The vpper parte of that hedge or inclosure afore sayde continuynge with the brayne or harde bodie, for thys inclosure coulde none other wyse be set forth then as you doe nowe it broken.
 There was also an other fygure ordeyned in the whiche two handes as we vse in cuttinge dyd somewhat holde vp that brayne or harde bodie not yet delpuered in hys former seate, that the hedge or inclosure beyage yet whole myghte be sette before the eyes, but syth it appeareth not so kyndelye and naturallie in that fygure, as it dyd in the section and cuttinge, I haue sette forth that fygure that thys payne shoulde not therewith be occupied without profyte.

The sixte fygure with the declaration
 of hys karacters.

The

The tables of the Brayne.



Ihys figure in so much as pertapeth to the portion of the Brayne lefte in the skull answereth and is lyke also to the fourth, and it differeth also from the fyfte in this poynte that we haue deliuered the bodye, which is lyke a vaulte in hys former seate, from the substance of the Brayne, tournynge it bywarde toward the hinder partes, that his lower face or parte therof 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 fouldynges or knyttynge, whiche the olde wyters dyd lyken to the after byrth in a woman.

And the karacters of this figure folowe after this maner.

A. The bodye made lyke vnto a vaulte, is here sene in the lower parte of the out syde where it constituteth the higher seate of the thyrde ventricle.

B. A portion of the bodye which is fashioned lyke a vaulte or arche in the ryghte ventricle byngynge hys begynnynge from the substance of the Brayne.

C. A portion of the bodye lyke a vaulte bothe in the shape and vse also therof, which 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 by higher into the ryghte ventricle by the lower and hinder seate of the ryghte ventricle from a braunche of the ryghte sopozall or slepye artery, which perforth throughe the harde pannicle of the Brayne.

G. An artery runnyng by into the left ventricle of the Brayne.

H. A vessel byngynge his begynnynge 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 or holownes common bothe to the ryghte and the left 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**, commynge to the right ventricle of the Brayne.

L. The one part or portion of the diuision of the sayd vessel, commynge 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 artery marked with **F**, and the portion of the vessel marked with **H**, and of that which is marked with **K**.

N. That insouler called *Plexus*, which occupieth the left 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 which are marked with **K** & **L**.

P. From the vessels or baynes which are here offered to the substance of the Brayne, proceede certayne smal braunches this waye out of the amplitude of

the head into the thyrde pannicle of the Brayne. A waye or openynge place oute of the boughte and holownesse whiche is common to the ryghte and left ventricles or from the thyrde ventricle of the Brayne goinge ryghte downwarde toward the basyn, which receauynge the flegmatike humours of the Brayne, carlieth 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 flegmatike humoure to the mouth of the wayes aforesaid marked with **Q**.

The seventh figure with the declaration of hys karacters.



Ad this presente figure baryeth muche from the thre figures nexte before. For that parte of the substance of the Brayne, which in the was lefte, is in this taken awaye, whiche also dyd set forth the seate of the ryght and left ventricles in those figures to be sene. And mozeouer, all that parte adioynng to the lesser Brayne called *Cerebellum*, is here also cut awaye, that the portion of the harde pannicle might be sene, which goeth betwene the Brayne and the lesser Brayne called *Cerebellum*. Mozeouer, the boughtes of the harde pannicle in it consistynge are here opened by certayne sections or cuttynges made with the former point of the knife. And we haue 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 bealpe, & is here lyfted by out of the thyrde ventricle of the Brayne, & pluckt awaye from the inwappynge or fouldynges, which are lyke the second byrth, 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, with the wayes and openynges also of the sayde boughtes.

A. The ryghte parte of the substance of the Brayne, lefte yet within the skull.

B. The left parte of the substance of the Brayne reserved yet in the skull.

C. These which ye doe see here euery where answer and are lyke to those which the thre figures before dyd lyke wyse shewe, but bycause such lynnes, or diuersyte of substance of the Brayne, doe onely there conspise 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 apertynng in the roote is not farre from the thyrde pannicle, the lynnes also are sene in the sayde roote. And that also that is here amonge the lynnes sheweth the pelowe or pale substance of the Brayne, lyke as the seates and places marked with **D**, **E**, **F**, and all that which consisteth without the lynnes, is

The

The tables of the Biayne.

the whyte and thynge substance of the biayne
marked here with **EE** and **E**.

F This is a portion of the fopozall or streppe arterie, creeping forth alonge the lower and strapter seate of the ryght ventricle bywarde to the constitution of the inwapper or infolder called *Plexus*, whyche 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 rebely fynde and perceyue howe the ryght ventricle of the biayne as well as **E** left, is broughte downwarde in to the former partes from his hinder seate streighter and streyghter in maner of a boyme, by the substance of the biayne, for here where we haue taken away moore of the substance of the biayne, then in the syrte, a portion of thys presente arterie noted with **F**, declyneth moore forwarde then **F** in the syrte, whyche doeth note there also the same portion of **F** arterie, where as it nowe climmeth vp to the hinder seate of the ventricle. And **F** and **G** shew it moore playnly in the eyghte fygure, in the whyche because of the procedyng of thys ventricle to shew it moore playnly, we haue taken away moore yet of the substance of the biayne then in thys table, whyche is the seuenth.

G A portion of the fopozall arterie, creeping forth bywarde alonge the lower and hinder seate of the left ventricle in lyke maner as the arterie marked with **F**.

H The lowest seate of the thyrde ventricle, and that it shoulde the moore playnly and easely be seene, we haue sette it forth somewhat full or as it were stretched forth.

I A waie strapte downwarde goinge from the thyrde ventricle of the biayne, carryinge forth the flegmaticke humoure of the biayne, to the bacyne ordeyned for the recepyng of the same.

K A way goinge out of **E** thirde ventricle of the biayne, betwixte the testicles and bottocks of the biayne, pertaynyng to the boughte or holownes, whyche is common to the *Cerebellum* and the marie of the backe.

L A harnell not muche vnlyke a pyne apple, and the sustentacle and holder vp of the vessels, which goe frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle to the biayne.

M, N Thys parte of the biayne we call also the testicles and the bottocks of the biayne, beyng here yet covered with a thynne pannicle.

O, O The procedyng of a portion of the harde pannicle of the biayne, which is set betwene **E** biayne & *Cerebellum*, & those procedynges whyche come to this lyke as they were baynes, doe spyrng forth partely from the fyrste and seconde boughtes of the harde pannicle, and partely from the fourth bought.

P, P The ryght or the lyfte bought or holownes of the harde pannicle of the biayne.

Q, Q The lefte or seconde boughte of the harde pannicle of the biayne.

R The metyng or goyng together of the fyrst and seconde bought of the harde pannicle, which many of **E** Grekes call *Lenon* that is to save a wine presse.

S The begynnyng of **E** thirde bought of **E** hard pannicle.

T The fourth bought of the hard 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 biayne, and it is here tourned ouer from hys seate toward the backe partes.

X, X In thys seate the lytle biayne called *Cerebellum*, is shewed being not covered with the harde pannicle of the biayne.

Y The goinge forth of the baynes, from the fourth bought of the harde pannicle of the biayne, into the thynne pannicle, where with *Cerebellum* and the testicles of the biayne are covered.

Z, Z The seate of the harde pannicle, where it groweth vnto the bone beinge hardest of all the bones of the bodie, and containeth within it the instrumentes of hearinge. For we haue taken away the biayne in this place, **E** this part of the scull myght be seene.

The eyghte fygure of the heade with the declaration of hys karacters.



At thys presente fygure varietie frome the seuenth in thys, that we haue here cutte away moore of the biayne, and that we haue in thys deuyded the testicles with a longe section, that the waie whyche goeth from the thyrde ventricle into the fourth myght be seene. And mozeouer, here is a portion of **E** harde pannicle, whyche is broughte aboute the lytle biayne *Cerebellum* cutte away, and turned toward the backe partes. And for so muche as thys presente fygure hath many thynges in it that the seuenth had here in **A** and **B** and **C** and **D** and **E** and **F** and **G** and **H** apoynte the same thynges as they dyd in the seuenth. But the arteryes marked with **F** and **G** doe declyne & leane here so muche moore forwarde than they doe in the seuenth. As the biayne toward his roote in the seuenth fygure was taken away moore then in the syrte.

I The way also noted in the syrte fygure with **L**, whyche is boyme strapte downe, and it carieth forth the flegme to the bacyne.

K The waie ordeyned to carpe forth the flegme, whyche is some tyme broughte frome that waie, that cometh frome the thyrde ventricle, betwene the testicles into the fourth ventricle.

L Lesse that **L** shoulde here be vnterly 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: Therfore we haue put **L** at the former parte of *Cerebellum* to note the hooole and waie, whyche is carped frome the thyrde ventricle into the fourth, whyche hooole coulde in no wyse be expresse yf **L** were placed in it.

M We haue yet here lesse the harnell, whyche appeared lyke a pyne apple, and is made the sustentacle or holder vp of the vessels, comyng frome the fourth boughte of the harde pannicle into the ventricles of the biayne.

N, O, P With these foure karacters, that bodie is shewed, whyche before the section is all one, and in the seuenth fygure is marked with **M** and **N**, and it

The tables of the Brayne.

wherefore deuyded after the vse and order of section. And *N* and *O* shewe the seates and places of hys bodie, the whiche seates are called by the name of testicles.

But *P* and *Q* note those seates, whiche we for the mooste parte cal *Nates* or buttockes.

R This 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 Spynnynges furthe of vessels infoldynge the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum*, brought forth to those arteryes, whiche doe climme and ascende vpwarde by the hynder partes of the ventricles of the right and the lefte brayne, to make and shape the inwrap pers, 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 byd deuyde the upper seate of *Cerebellum* from the brayne.

X Here are noted certayne spynnynges forth of the vessels betwappynge the sayd portion of the harde pannicle, runnynges forth into the thynne pannicle that clothyeth the sayde *Cerebellum*.

Y 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 brayne in whome the instrumentes of hearpyng are conteyned.

The nyynth figure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.

In this figure the same portion of the brayne is reserved as it was in the epyghte figure, but this present figure beinge layde vpon the face, hathe that parte of the harde pannicle cutte a waye, whiche deuydeth the brayne 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 doth 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 playnlye set forth.

A A portion of the brayne, yet leste in the amplitude and largenes of the skull, yet reserved here in hys place.

B With these thre karacters is shewed the hynder brayne called *Cerebellum*, turned ouer downward out of hys place, beinge yet styll infolded & wrapped in the thynne pannicle, and growynge to the marpe of the backe. But *P* signifieth pituitie and specialy the epyghte seate of *Cerebellum*, lyke to the holownes or boughtes of the scull noted wyth *P*, and *O*. Wherewith the lefte, whiche is set to that seate of the skull whercon *R* is placed, and wyth *C* the myddle

parte of *Cerebellum* is noted not muche vnlyke to a woyme, constitutyng and makynge with his endes those procedynges, whiche the olde phisitions compared and byd 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 proceses whiche are lyke vnto a woyme, called in Latyne *Vermiformis processus*.

F, G, H A parte of the marpe of the backe yet abydynge in the skull, *F* and *G*, shewe the seates of this parte of the marpe of the backe, to the whiche groweth *Cerebellum*, but *H* signifieth the seate of the marpe of the backe, fallinge furth from the amplitude of the skull.

The boughte or holowe parte of the marpe of the backe not muche vnlyke to the poynte of a pennic wherwith 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 brayne.

K Vessels or goynges forth mooste lyke vnto baynes, going this way fro those vessels into *Cerebellum*, whiche are dyroncke by into the first and seconde boughtes of the harde pannicle. And as these goynges forth are verpe often and thicke, so lyke wyse doe they not all spynge furth with lyke order and procedynge.

L And this waye also is a procedynge lyke vnto baynes goinge into the thynne pannicle of *Cerebellum* from those vessels, whiche in this parte doe weaue betwene the harde pannicle of the brayne.

M The fyrst payre of synowes of the brayne.

N The sixte payre of synowes of the brayne.

O The seuenth payre of synowes of the brayne, and here maye well be sene with howe manie small braynches the two laste payres of the synowes of the brayne doe bynne thei begynnynge 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 brayne doeth answere, for *P* beinge sette on *Cerebellum* agreeth vnto *S* where *Q* answereth to *C*, and to *D*.

S, S, S The ryght or the first boughte of the harde pannicle, is here opened wyth the poynte of a knyfe.

T, T, T The lefte or the seconde bought of the harde pannicle, and the procedynges of those boughtes are in none of the figures of the brayne, set forth so playnly to the eyes, as in this present figure.

The tenth figure of the heade wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



As in this figure we haue exprest and sette forth that portion of the brayne, that byngeth forth the begynnynge of the marpe of the backe and afterwarde the *Cerebellum* is taken sawaye from the parte of the marpe of the backe whiche is here sene with the resticles of the brayne, the buttockes, and karneall that hathe the shape of a pyne aple. And laste of all here is expresse the boughte of the marpe of the backe, whiche wyth the boughte of the *Cerebellum*

J. B. doct.

The tables of the Brayne.

doeth forme and shap the fourth ventricle.

A Parte of the brayne byrugginge furth the marpe of the backe.

B A waye goynge frome the thyrde ventricle of the brayne into the fourth vnder the bottokes of the brayne, whose ende goynge into the fourth ventricle, we haue marked with **C**.

C The karnell of the brayne, the whiche mapsters of Anatomye lyken to a pyne apple.

H, F, G H. wyth these karacters the testicles and bottokes of the brayne are noted. For it appeareth that the mapsters of Anatomye because of the lyne, whiche is sene betwene **F** and **F** and betwene **G** and **H** that they haue made a difference betwene the higher swellynge or knobbe marked wyth **F** and **F** frome the lower whiche are noted wyth **F** and **G**, namynge the hygger with the name of the testicles, because the karnell lyeth vpon them after the manner of the yarde. And they haue called the neather more the bottokes, because the ende of the waye whiche goeth frome the thyrde ventricle into the fourth whiche ende is marked wyth **C** maye be compared in lyknes to the bydringe place of the excrementes of the bodie called the arsehole.

I, K Two seates or places in the whiche the beginninge of the marpe of the backe doeth growe to *Cerebellum*.

L, M, N **O** The holownes of the beginninge of the marpe of the backe, constitutyng and makynge another parte of the fourth ventricle, and lykened of Hierophilus to the holownes of a penne, whiche we doe dyppe into the ynke when we wyte. For this seate marked wyth **L** answereth to the holowe parte of the penne whiche in wytyng is nexte to the former synger of the wyter, but **M** and **N** are assembled and lykened to those angles and corners which consist at the sydes of the holownes of the penne, and **O** expressith the poynte of the penne wherewith we doe fashyon 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 toyntes of the backe.

The eleventh figure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



P A thys figure, the hynder brayne called *Cerebellum* is taken away from the skull and from the marpe of the backe, and lyeth here wyde vpyward shewynge the lower seate thereof where it beholdeth and loketh to the marpe of the backe, and therefore it sheweth the seates and places wherein it is continued and ioyned to the marpe of the backe, and it sheweth also the boughte whiche doeth make another portion of the fourth ventricle or holownes, whiche is commo 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 pcedynge forth, whiche are lyke to a boorne myghte come in sighte and be sene.

A The right parte of *Cerebellum*, deliuered frome the

thynne pannicle clothyng the thyrde *Cerebellum*, and euerye part thereof, is here sette forth vnto the red of that pannicle.

B The lefte parte of *Cerebellum*.

C, C The myddle parte of *Cerebellum*, a thys capitol letter **C** noteth the former region of thys parte. And this small letter **c** sheweth the hyndermore.

D, A The endes or leaynges of the myddle parte of *Cerebellum* of whome thys **D** noteth the former, and **A** the hyndermore parte.

E The bought of the *Cerebellum*, which with the bought of the marpe of the backe constituteth the ventricle whiche we cal the fourth entrayle of the brayne.

G, C 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 another *Cerebellum*.

I The hynder ende of the myddle part of *Cerebellum* cutt of also from the sayde *Cerebellum*.

The twelfth figure of the head wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



A In thys figure the head is expresse 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 enclipe lefte, whiche in the ryghte and mynth figures was hyther to reserued. 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 proceses of the brayne whiche are lyke to the shap 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 kepte to the harde pannicle of the brayne, where it is brought aboute the ryght bone of the head.

A The right parte of the brayne.

B The left parte of the brayne, yet betwaxte aboute with the thynne pannicle, lykenge as the ryghte parte.

C The ryghte instrument of smellynge, yet kepte in his seate and place.

D The lefte instrumente of smellynge, turned ouer with the brayne into the backe partes.

E A bought of holownes wherof the lefte instrument of smellynge lyeth, and here is shewed that place of the harde pannicle, whiche because of swellynge is pearced through in thys place with manye small hooles, as it is founde in the cuttyng.

F The sytte waye of them, whiche doe go to the scal 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 Brayne.

brayne, which deuideth the right part of the brayne from the left.

I. The brayne beyng in all places lyke and accordyng to largenes of place which is made holow for it. And here at the regio of the bone of the forehead it is correspondant to the pittes & holes made & graued for it, and it hangeth forth with lyghte knobbes lyke tomas teates called of many men *Mamillaris processus*.

K. The fyfte brayne, whiche goeth to the scull, to whom the hole, which is growen into the seconde paye of synowes getteth waye. **L.** lyke as the karacters for lowynge, lutteth in the shadowe of the holownes of the hynder parte of the heade, and is not muche to be regarded, for it sheweth but the bought of the scull, to the whiche bought the ryght parte of *Cerebellum* is agreeable.

N. Sheweth the seate beholdinge the myddle parte of *Cerebellum*.

O. The bought in whome the left part of *Cerebellum* is placed.

P. Sheweth the ryghte or firste boughte of the harde pannicle.

Q. And **R.** the thyrde, where **S.** sheweth the seconde or left bought.

The thyrteenth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



I. Hys figure doeth lye all together on the hynder parte of the heade, and all the substance of the brayne, whiche was therein left, hangeth beyng tourned downe into the hynder partes, that the goinge together of the synowes of syght, with the instrumentes of smellynge, and the greatest braunches of the sopozall arterye, myghte come to syght.

A. The ryghte parte of the brayne, beyng yet wraped about, wyth the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

B. The left parte of the brayne.

C. The knobbes of the brayne, whiche for the similitude and lyknes that they haue with the teates, are called *Mamillaris processus cerebri*.

D. The boughtes or holownes ordeined to the instrumentes of smellynge.

E. A hedge deuydinge betwene the boughtes ordeined to the instrumentes of smellynge.

F. The boughtes of the scull to the whiche the smellynge knobbes of the brayne lyke teates, marked with **C** and **C** doe agree and serue.

G. On bothe sydes is noted the syxte brayne of them which doe go into the scull.

H. The fyfte brayne of them whiche goe into the scull.

I. Here is noted a vessell correspondant to the brayne, whiche vessell runneth furth into the thynne pannicle of the brayne, from those vessells which do consist in the harde pannicle.

K. The beginninge of those goinges forth that procede by the syde of the harde pannicle, as though it were a brayne committed to an arterye, and these goinges forth are marked in the firste figure with many of this letter **D**.

L. The instrumentes of smellynge and the brayne also are here pulled away downwarde from the harde pannicle.

M. The goinge together of the synowes of syght.

N. The synowe of syght goinge to the right eye.

O. The synowe of syght goinge to the left eye, accompanied with a smal brayne lyke wyse as the ryghte, and broughte forth from those vesselles whiche knytte there together the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

P. A braunche of the sopozall or sleppe arterye pearcyng throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne vnto the syde of the karnell whiche receaueth the flegmatike humours of the brayne.

Q. A braunche of the arterye noted wyth **P** commynge to the right ventricle of the brayne.

R. A springynge forth of the arterye noted wyth **P** here springynge forth hys circles into the thynne pannicle of the brayne.

S. Here is sene a portion of the basyne whiche receaueth the flegme from the brayne.

The fourteenth figure wyth the declaration of hys karacters.



E. Ere the heade lyeth leanyng on hys lefte care, shewynge forth the roote of the inner amplitude or largenes of the scull, compassed and gerded about with the harde pannicle of the brayne. And also as muche of the brayne, and of the marpe of the backe yet hyther to is reserved as sufficeth to beholde the payes of the synowes of the brayne. Furthermore, we haue cutte awaye the springynge furth and the toynynge together of the synowes of the syght lesse the basyne, whiche receaueth the flegme of the brayne shoulde be there wyth hydde from oure syght.

A. A small portion of the brayne, with the beginninge of the marpe of the backe.

B. The synowes of syght sene here onely on that parte where they goe forth of the amplitude and largenes of the scull.

C. The basyne receauynge the flegme of the brayne.

D. Here is the waye seruinge to the basyne, whiche byngeth downe the flegmatyke humoure of the brayne for the thyrde ventricle beyng noted in the seuenth and eyght figure with **I**.

E. A braunche of the ryght sopozall arterye pearcyng throughe the harde pannicle on the right syde of the karnell where the flegme of the brayne is taken vp.

F. A braunche of the left sopozall arterye pearcyng throughe the harde pannicle of the brayne, nigh vnto the left syde of the foresayd karnell.

G. The seconde paye of synowes of the brayne.

H. The slenderer roote of the thyrde paye of synowes of the brayne.

I. The thicker and greater roote of the thyrde paye of synowes of the brayne.

K. The fourth paye of synowes of the brayne boundyn vpon the greater and grosser roote of the thyrde paye of synowes of the brayne.

L. The lesser roote of the fyfte paye of synowes of the

J. B. L.

The tables of the Brayne.

the brayne, knowen to verpe febe of all the profes-
sors of Anatomye.

- M** The fiste payre of synowes of the brayne, or the
greater toothe of the fyfte payre.
N The beginning and small braynches of the fyrst
payre of synowes of the brayne.
O The begynnynge and smal braynches of the se-
uenth payre of synowes of the brayne. And yf 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 fyfteenth 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 panicle
of the brayne, which is had aboute
the middle of the bone like a wedge
wyth the instrumentes nowe to be
declared. For it were but a folle to sette forth the
whole heade because of these parcels.

- A** Portions of the synowes of sight.
B The arterye of the lefte syde, whiche pearcyng
through here the harde panicle, is distributed partly
into the thynne panicle of the brayne, and partly also
into the right ventricle of the sayde brayne.
C The arterye of the right syde.
D Here hangeth forth the basyne being gathered to-
gether, which receaueth by the flegmatike humoure
of the brayne, droppeinge downe oute of the thyrde
ventricle.
E A hoole where to the ende of the basyne made after
the maner of a funnell, goeth vnto the karnell, whi-
che ende of the brayne receaueth the flegme of the
brayne.
G Portions of the seconde payre of synowes of the
brayne.

The sixteenth fygure of the heade wyth
the declaration of hys karacters.



In thys fygure we haue sette
forth the karnell bare or naked,
where the flegme of the brayne is
receaued, and also the basyne or his
funnell, whych doeth conuaye forth
to thys place the sayde flegme, whi-
che basyne or funnell doeth here hange furthe
weakele or withoute strength, or as it were flag-
gyng. And we haue here expresse frome the sydes
of portions of the topozal arteryes, which are hol-
den to shape or fashion the nexte inwapper called
plexus retiformis in suche maner and forme as it
appeared to vs in the cuttyng. And as these
portions of arteryes doe after dyuerse fashions
appeare to the cutters, so we haue also dyuerse dis-
scribed and sette them forth.

- A** The karnell takynge in the flegme of the brayne.
B The basyne or funnell, carryng forth the sayd flegme
vpon the foresayde karnell.
C A portion of the arteryes, whiche are bozne forthe
forthysse, alonge the procedynge of their hooles

in the bone of the skull.

- D** A braynche of the lefte arterye runnyng furth
to the lefte syde of the harde panicle.
E A portion of the lefte arterye, passynge forth by his
proper hoole, and commynge vnto the amplitude and
largenes of the nostrils.
F In this seate we haue described a diuerse order of
arterye, and the ryght noteeth the arterye brought
furth in suche a sorte, that it is not here deuyded,
lyke as the lefte. Wherewith thys arterye parted in-
to two braynches, whiche strapte way comyn bothe
agayne together in one.
G Portions of arteryes creepynge through the harde
panicle of the brayne, and distributed partelye in
to the ventricles of the brayne, and partelye into the
thin panicle brought aboute the rote of the brayne.
H A braynche of an arterye fallynge oute of the brayne
panne, by the hoole of the seconde payre of synowes
of the brayne, and goynge to the synowe of sight
and afterwarde to the eye.

The seuententh fygure of the head wyth the
declaration of hys karacters.



- In thys fygure we haue sette forth
the inwapper called Plexus, as it
ought to be, that it might agre with
the descripcions of Gale in hys boke
entitled of the vse of the partes.
And therefore, let **A** and **B** signifie
the arteryes goryng vnder the skull, beyng after-
warde sparsed and spredd abroade into the inwap-
per called Plexus mirabilis, that is to saye the wonder-
full inwapper.
But **C** and **D** note the braynches into whom the
gynge furth of the sayde Plexus are gathered to-
gether, and whiche are lyke to them in the greatnes
of those arteryes, whych arteryes we shewed with
E and **F**. And **G** noteeth the karnell receauynge the flegme
of the brayne.

The eyghtenth fygure of the heade wyth the
declaration of hys karacters.



In this present fygure we haue set
furth the procedynge of arteryes
consyng vnder the harde pan-
icle of the brayne, and creepynge
to the syde of the karnell whiche re-
ceaueth the flegme of the brayne,
as we haue founde them in cuttyng 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** signifieeth in thys fygure that karnell
so often spoken of. And **B** and **C** apoynte the seate
of the arteryes where they goe firste into the skull,

The nyntenth fygure wyth the declara-
tion of hys karacters.

The figures of the eye, which is the instrument of sight.

In this small figure we have described the basyne sette by syghte as a cuppe where by the flegme of the bryne doeth distill into the carnell whiche is vnderneath it. And afterwarde we haue sette forth here four wayes, whiche beare furth the flegme from the carnell by the hooles, whiche are nexte the carnell. And sheweth the carnell into whome the flegme is mistyled, & the basyne whiche waye it is brought. But C D E and F are sette on the wayes ordeyned to the moore easie goynge furthe of the flegme whiche cometh to this place. Furthermore besyde these figures belongynge chieflie to the knowledg of those thynges contained in the amplitude and largeness of the bryne panne, yea, the fyrste and the seconde figures also of synowes doe very much serue a helpe, whereof we haue here also sette forth the fyrste, whiche is in numbze the twentiethe, whiche because we haue opened it at length in the treatise of synowes, we thynke it here superfluous agayne thereof to make repeticion, therfore requirynge moze sufficient or plenteous instruction herein you maye at your pleasure thither resorte or repaire for the same. And although the 21. 22. 23 and 24 figures make not verie muche for this presente purpose, ye shall yet vnderstande them for this cause to be added. The one and twentiethe chieflie and the two and twentiethe, that they myghte shewe the seate, the place, or the vaulte, or houle whiche doeth embrace and compass on euery syde the body of the bryne, or wynde aboute it. And therfore the one & twentiethe 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 twentiethe figure is here taken awaye after that fashon, as we are wonte to doe when we vse to deuynge and parte the skull with a sawe: when we goe aboute to shewe the whole fashon and framynge of the bryne. In the two and twentiethe figure I shall shewe the reste of the inner parte of the bryne panne, whiche was not sene in the one and twentiethe, you shall not neede here to loke after a curious declaration of the characters, whiche shalbe done moze commodiously in another place.

The declaration of the characters, which are founde in the figures of the eyes.

The fyrst figure expresseth the one halfe or part of the eye, whiche is deuyned with one cutte or sette 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 deuyned in longewyse that parte or syde outwarde, whiche growe nexte to the other parte from the whiche the halfe was cutte awaye. And after this maner we were also wonte to poynte and sette forth the heauens with the foure

elementes on a playne or smoothe grounde of table.

- A The cristalline humoure.
 - B A cote or tunicle inwrapping or brought about the former seate of the cristalline humoure, and it is so cleare that we maye see through it, lyke the thinnest 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 nettle, whiche the substance of the synowe of sight when it is resolved doeth constitute.
 - F A portion of the thyn pannicle of the bryne, brought aboute the synowe of sight.
 - G *Vita 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 tounne.
 - H In this seate or place the sayde cote lyke the cote of a grape, is thrust together backwarde, neyther toucheth it the honye or shrynge cote whiche is brought about it on the vnter syde.
 - I A houle where *Vita tunica* is pearted, or the bal of the eye.
 - K A cote takynge hys begynnynge frome the sayde *Vita*, 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 bryne foundynge aboute the synowe of sight.
 - M The harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whom the harde pannicle of the bryne doeth constitute.
 - N A parte of that harde tunicle or cote of the eye, whiche is sene shynynge through lyke a lanternne honye.
 - O The waterye humoure. And the neathermoze sheweth the seate in the whiche the suspens of water doe often tymes come furth.
 - P Muscles whiche do moue the eyes.
 - Q The cleaupnge 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 conferre 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 expresse and sette forth to the proportion of this fyrste figure.

Eyghtene figures folowynge alin order after the fyrste, with the declaration of their karacters.

The seconde figure expresseth the cristalline humoure only on the former syde in suche sorte as it shoulde appeare to hym whiche woulde beholde and looke on directiue when it is sette cleare of all the partes, whiche doe compass it aboute.

The thyrde figure sheweth the cristalline humoure shewynge it selfe in that seate or place where it is looked on, whā a man beholdeth it on the one side.

The figures of the eye, which is the instrument of sight.

A wylse. But **A** noteth the seate or sharpenes to whynne the cote of the eye, which is lyke to the heeres of the eye liddes, and is to be declared in the eleuenth and twelfth figures, doeth growe to the cristalline humour.

The fourth figure sheweth the glasse or vitreal humour, so set forth or grauen, lyke as it should be sene in the vitter parte of the eye, when the cristalline humour is taken from it, yf it myghte be sene here, as it is in the eye it selfe. For this letter **S** sheweth the holdenes therof in the which the myddle parte of the cristalline humour was set.

The fifth figure sheweth the vitreal humour after the same sorte as the fourth byd, but that the cristalline humour noted with **T**, doeth yet as it were swynge in it.

The syxte figure sheweth the vitreal humour on the syde, with the cristalline humour also, which cristalline humour marked with **V** doeth appear as it were swynge in the sayde glasse humour.

The seventh figure so expresseth the waterpe humour out of the syde, lyke as it consisteth in the **X** eye, and it couereth yet the former seate or place of the cristalline humour, for this letter **X** set in this **T** figure noteth the cristalline humour, and **T** noteth that seate or place of the waterpe humor, wherein is contayned parte of the cote called **V**, the eye beinge whole, which doeth go awaye and is a sunder from the honye cote.

The eighth figure sheweth furth together, both the glasse or vitreal humour noted with **A**, and the waterpe humour also marked with **S**, so differinge or sette a sunder frome 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 this tunicle consistinge and beinge betwene those humours is noted with **C**.

The ninth figure sheweth the cote, which goeth aboute and inuolubeth the former seate of the cristalline humour, and is verpe cleare and transparent here, deliuered from the sayde humour.

The tenth figure sheweth the cristalline humour on the syde beinge yet couered with that tunicle or thynne cote that the ninth figure expresseth, and here **A** sheweth the tunicle, and **S** sheweth the hynder parte of the cristalline humour, not compassed aboute with that tunicle, but yet swynge in the vitreal humour, as it doeth when the eye is whole.

The eleuenth figure signifieth the former or hynder parte of the cote, which the cote called **V**, byingeth forth, which is lykened to heeres of the eye liddes. But this groweth forth frome the cote called **V** to the cypile, which is marked with

B, beinge graffen in and growynge to the cypile. **S** lyne humour, which is noted with **ff**.

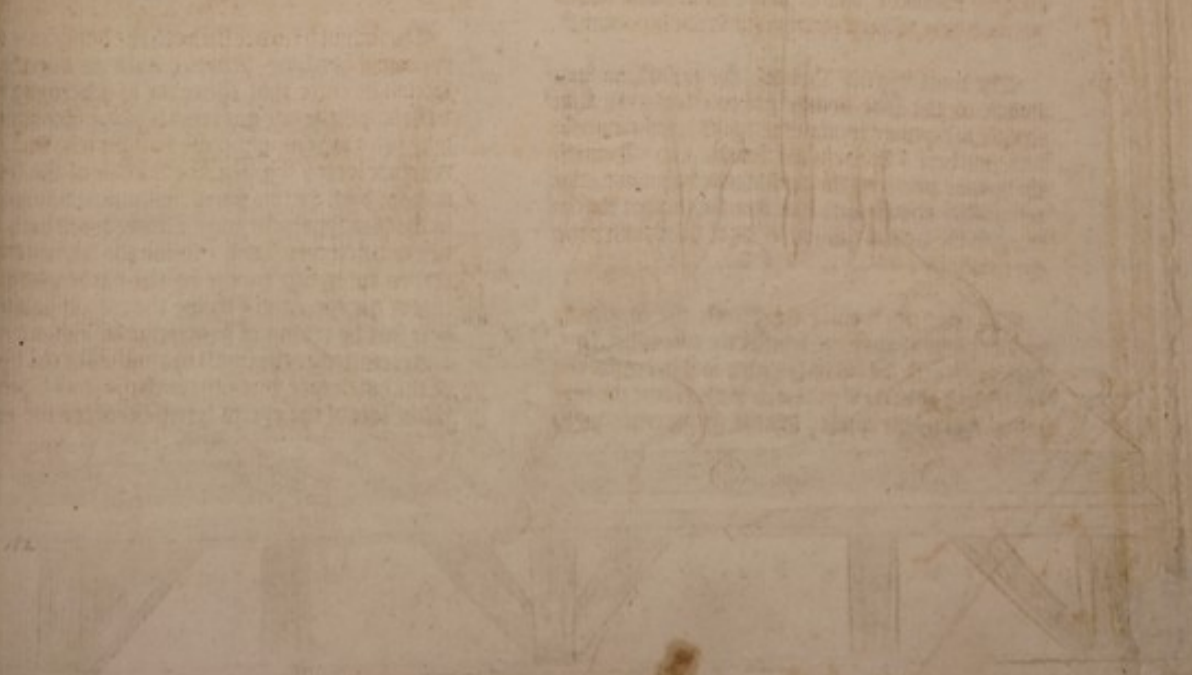
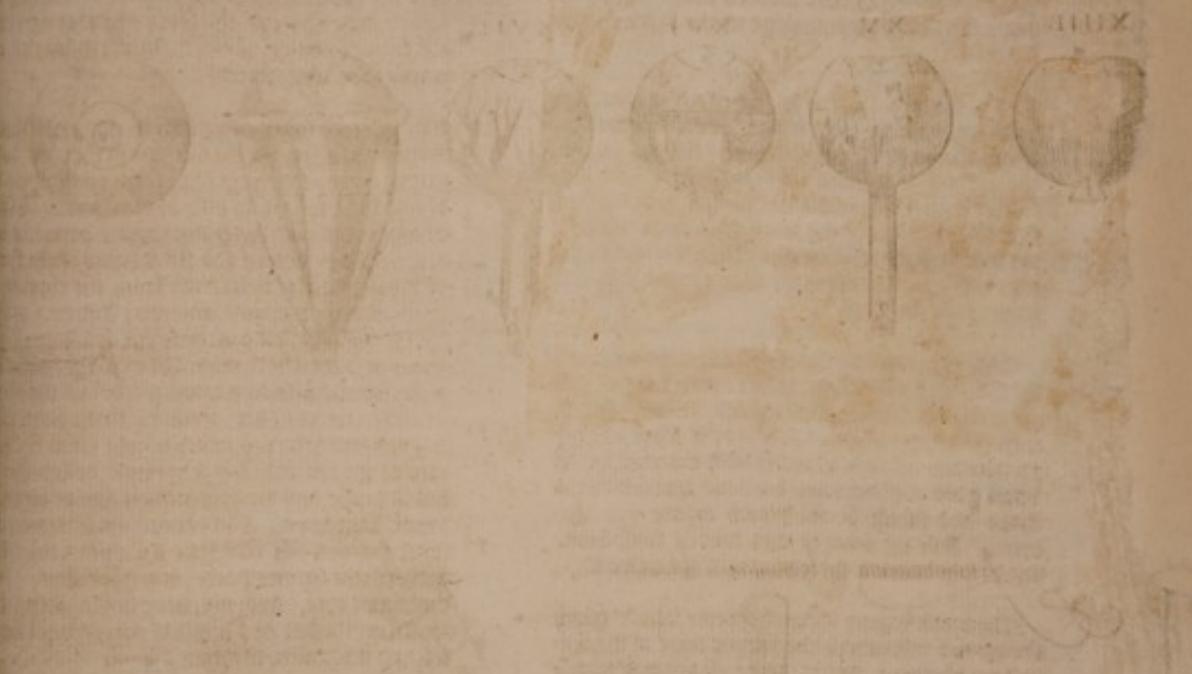
The twelfth figure contayneth the cote that the eleuenth shewed, beinge yet broughte about wryth the vitreal or glasse humour, and growynge styll to the cristalline humour, for **B** and **S** note the cote, where as **A** noteth the cristalline humour.

The thirteenth figure sheweth the cote which the conynge maysters of Anatomye doe compare and lyken to a nette, and this is also declared and sette forth on the syde with the substance of the synowe of sighte, noted with **E**, and is deliuered from the harde and thynne pannicles of the bryne.

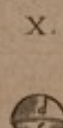
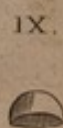
The fourteenth figure sheweth the fashion of the inner face or syde of the cote called **V**, for it is here sette forth tourned ouer the insyde out, as we be to doe in oure Anatomye and cuttyng, and so **I** noteth a small portion of the cote into the which cote the substance of the synowe of sighte is dissolved, and **M** noteth the seate or place whereunto the former region of **V** is thruste inwarde or towards the backer partes.

The fyfteenth figure conteyneth and expresseth the shape and fashion of the outsyde of the cote, which is lyke a grape, beinge sette toth on the syde thereof, and the substance also of the synowe of sighte which is couered with the thynne pannicle of the bryne. For **N** noteth the substance of the synowe of the sighte, here deliuered from the thynne pannicle wherewith it was couered. And **by** is noted the thynne pannicle coueryng the substance of the synowe of sighte there made bare fro the harde pannicle, which also byd in wrap 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 **V** otherwise called the cote lyke a grape, and are here broken awaye by the order of Anatomye. And **Q** note the seate where the sayde **V** or cote lyke a grape is thruste together in the former parte, and goeth awaye frome the honye cote, apoynteth the hoole, which doeth constitute the bal or **P** apple of the eye, wherewith we see, and it is called in latyne *Pupilla*.

The sixteenth figure sheweth the harde cote of the eye out of hys syde, deuided with an ouerthware section or cutte that the order of procedyng of the vessels, which doe goe from it to the cote which is lyke to a grape myght come to sight & be sene. And therefore sette / signifieth the synowe of the sighte, cutte of with the two pannicles which do inuolap in the sayd synowe beinge accompanied with baynes and arteryes, and **S** shewe the baynes and arteryes runnyng furthe by the harde pannicle of cote of the eye, and **A** shewe the cote lyke a grape here sene by reason of **P** cuttyng of the harde cote, and receauynge the small braynches 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 of **A**



Principia oculorum figu.



Anatomicorum instrumentorum delineatio.



The figures of the eye, which is the instrument of sight.

of a hohne, and is sene verpe cleare oꝝ thynnyng through, & the houle of the balke of the eye both an-
swer to the place marked wyth.

The seuententh figure setteth forth to be sene on the syde, the outsyde of the sayde cote of the eye, whole and naked wythoute anye couerynge, and a great portion also of the spow of sight, in the whiche portion a noteth the substance therof, and the thynne pannicle wherewith it is compassed, and the harde pannicle of the byayne, and a barnes and arceyves he pyngge compayne with the spow of the syghte. Furthermoze x and y signifye the same here as they dyd in the syxteenth.

The eyghtenth figure expresth on the syde, the eye deliuered from the eye lyddes, and taken oute of hys seate in the skull, and with him also the muscles not yet taken awaye a tunder. And a signifieth the spow of sight, z and z the muscles mouyng the eye, x and x the fastenynge oꝝ cleauynge cote of the eye, s the greater circle of the eye lyke to a rayne bowe, where the pannicle cleauynge to it doth ende and groweth mooste faste to the hohne cote. But a shall note the seate oꝝ place of the lesser circle, whiche is agaynst the balke of the eye.

The nyntenth figure expresth the former seate of the whole eye, onely deliuered from the eye lyddes, and a sheweth here a lytle pece of flesh, set in the greater angle oꝝ corner of s seate of the eye. But a and afterwarde a shewe euen the same here as in the figure next afore pꝛoceedyng. But yf anye man thynke it requyite and good to make the declaration of the eye from his outwarde partes let him in vertynge the order of figures, take the nyntenth in the place of the seconde, and the eygh-
teenth in place of the thyrde, and so furth. Ye maye haue moze knowledge here in the fyrste boke in the chapter of the eyes.

Of the instrumentes belongynge to the cutters in their Anatomies or cuttynges.

The declaration of the karacters of the figure of the instrumentes of Anatomye.

Ad in this present figure we haue deuyed a boꝝde lyynge vpon a table, whiche boꝝde we vse conuenientlye in cuttyng open of lyuelye thynges. And mozeouer to this boꝝde we haue made all thynges fitte that can serue for anye man in cuttyng, yea,

and for al the whole course of Anatomye. And that you may with the lesse labour haue the knowledge of euery thyng by it selfe, we haue sette to euery thyng oꝝ instrument his seuerall karacters and the declaration of the same.

A The table whereon are layde al the sayde tooles oꝝ instrumentes whiche are here to be declared.

B The boꝝde whiche is meete for the offyce and worke of cuttyng in lyuelye thynges.

C Diverse and sundrye hooles into the which hooles we doe put cordes and stringes to tye oꝝ holde the sayd lyuynge beastes, when we binde their thyghes and armes.

D Suche rynges as you at the sydes of the boꝝde may see, are ordeyned for the handes and fete of the sayd beastes.

E To this ryng we bynde with a lytle chapne the upper oꝝ higher Jawe, & neathermoze beinge stil loose, that the heade maye be kepte ste dfaste and not mouynge, and thus in the meane whyle neyther the voyce, nor the takynge breathe shoulde be lette oꝝ hyndred by reason of the bandes.

F Diverse and sundrye kyndes of rasours by the which rasours lyeth a sponge.

G Small knyues fashioned lyke vnto penknyues.

H A common kniue, suche as we occuppe at the table.

I A greete oꝝ a stronge kniue.

K Knyues made of boꝝe.

L Hooches.

M Diverse smal strypte and longe instrumentes, with also a pype, oꝝ holowe toole.

N Croked needles with great thyrde, suche as we doe bynde vpon the bonndels of letters withal.

O Smaller needles whiche we doe vse in sewynge vpon of woundes.

P A sawe.

Q A payre of cissors.

R A mallet of woodde.

S Reedes ordeyned to blowe into the lyghtes and lounges and certayne other partes.

T A thyrde oꝝ wire of latyne whiche seruethe in byndynge the bones.

V A bodkyn ordeyned to make holes in the bones.

X Diverse pyon bodkyns.

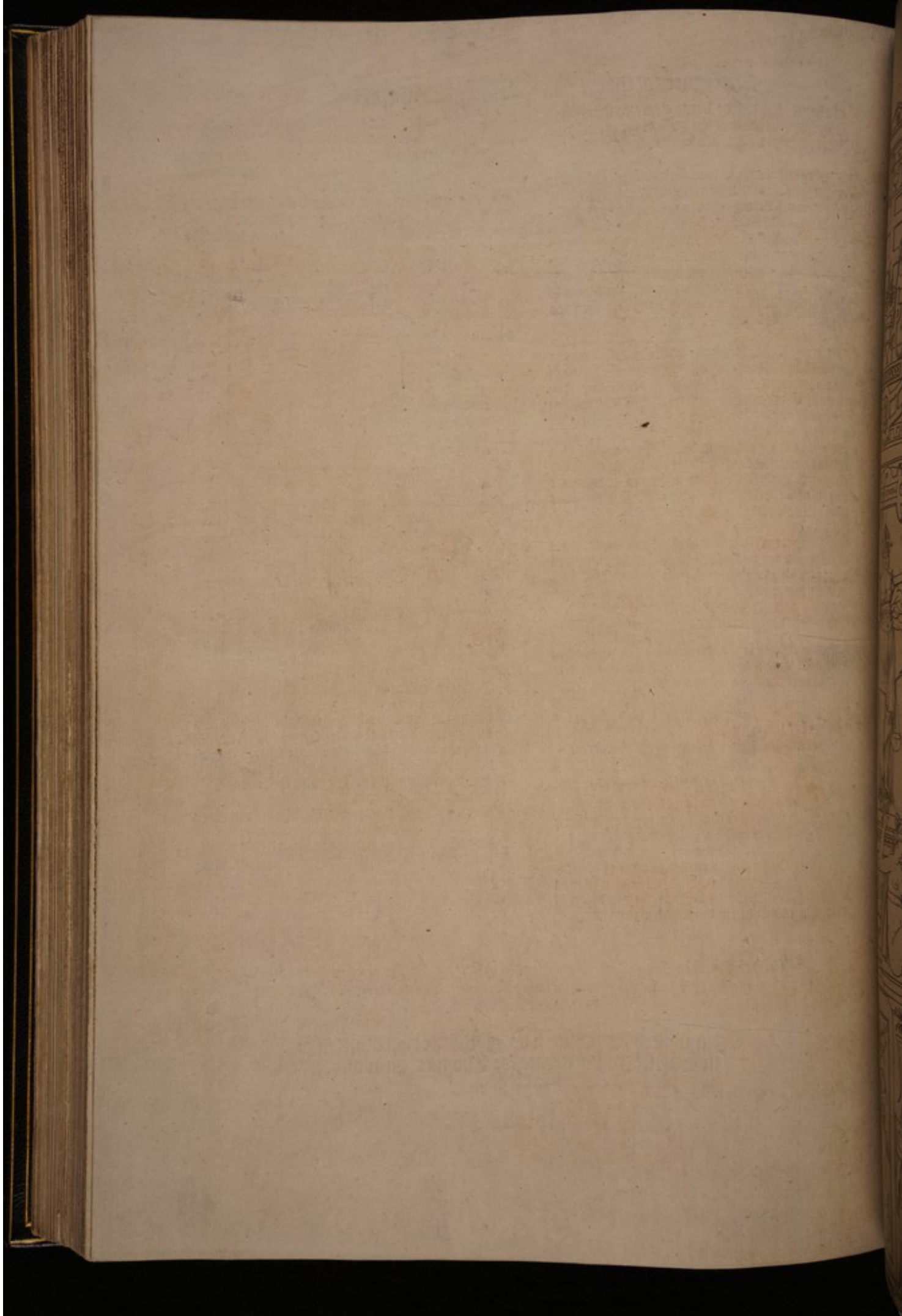
Y A payre of pincers ordeyned to bowe, wythe oꝝ turne the endes of the thyrdes oꝝ latyne wyres.

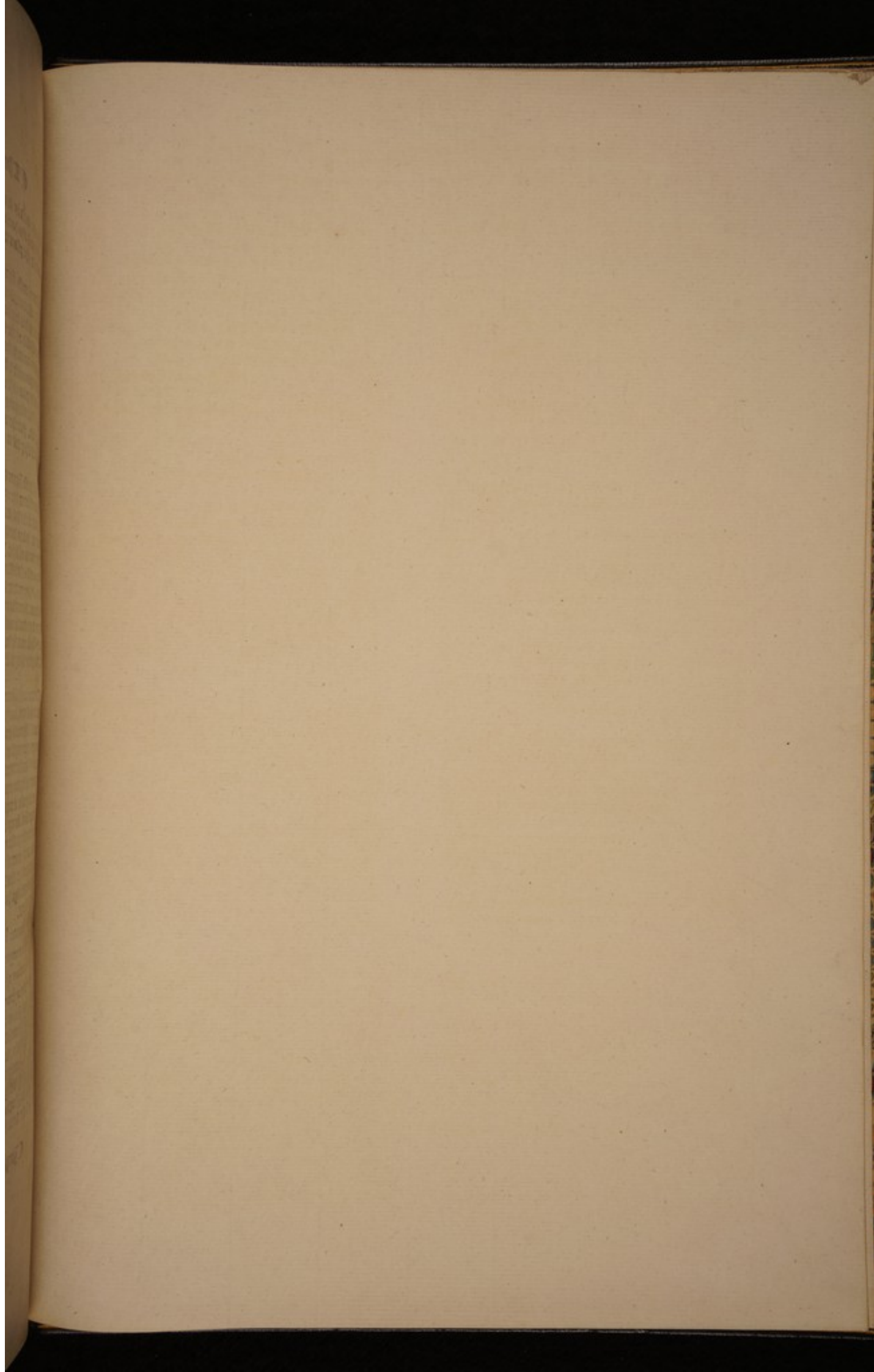
Z Pincers wherewith we nyppe a sunder that whiche is left of the thyrde, whiche doeth solue oꝝ bynde the bones together.

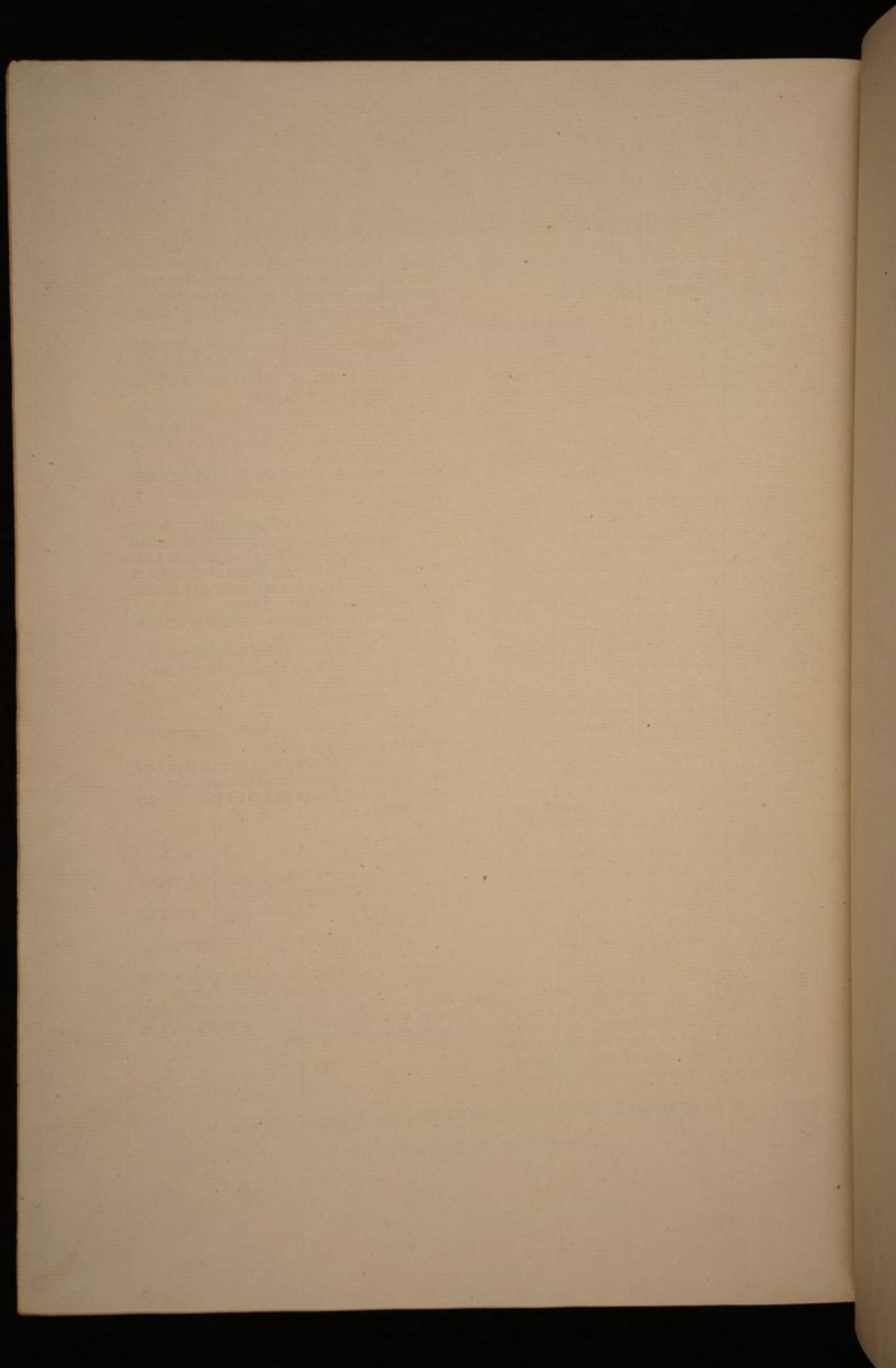
FINIS.

*Dei optimi, maximi, benignitatis acceptum feratur oportet, quidquid in proximi commodum va-
litateq; ad solius dei gloriam, in hoc opere innumeris purgando mendis, operæ
sumptum collocatumq; esse videatur.*

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aceo



