

A survey of the microcosme, or the anatomy of the bodies of man and woman : wherein the skin, veins, nerves, muscles, bones, sinews, and ligaments thereof are accurately delineated, and so disposed by pasting, as that each part of the said bodies, both inward and outward, are exactly represented. Useful for all doctors, chyrurgeons, statuaries, painters, &c.; / By Michael Spaher of Tyrol, and Remilinus. Englished by John Ireton, Chyrurgeon.

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Vol 6.

EB 42

To the Medical Society, Boston
from
The Rev. John Strachan, D.D.
Infield
Middletown

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Handwritten signature or initials

A SURVEY
OF THE
Societate Medica Medonensi
Donum OR THE *Rev. Jo. Strachan*
ANATOMY of the BODIES
OF
MAN and WOMAN

WHEREIN
The SKIN, VEINS, NERVES, MUSCLES, BONES, SINEWS,
and LIGAMENTS thereof are Accurately Delineated, and so disposed by Pasting, as that each
PART of the said BODIES, both inward and outward, are exactly Represented.

USEFUL FOR ALL
DOCTORS, CHYRURGEONS, STATUARIES,
PAINTERS, &c.

By MICHAEL SPAHER of Tyrol, and REMILINUS.

Englified by JOHN IRETON, Chyrurgeon.

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146

A View of Humane Bodies. And first the Figures B A on the left hand, Representing the Skin with its Vessels or Veins under it.

FIGURE A.

- a The outward inguinal Veins climbing outwardly the hinder part of the head, and inwardly entering the mouth.
- b A branch hereof to the cheek and nose.
- c The Forehead vein joined to the other of the other side.
- d The veins of the Temples.
- e The vein of the Ear.

- f Branches from the Axillary vein.
- g The Liver vein.
- h The middle vein, made of the branches of the head and liver veins.
- i Branches of the liver vein, dispersed through the palm of the hand.
- k The Muscle vein.
- l Veins reaching to the Breasts.
- m Small veins coming from the branches of the hollow vein.

- n The Saphena.
- o The head vein by the Thumb.
- p The Spleen vein by the little finger.
- q The outward branch of the Crural vein.
- r The Calf vein.
- s The Hip vein.

- t The Milt vein.
- u The outward Crural vein, made of the branch of the middle and Liver veins.
- v Circles of the muscle-vein.
- w The veins of the Shoulders.
- x A branch on the side of the Breast.
- y Divers branches from the Loin veins.
- z Veins coming from the outer branch of the hollow veins to the muscles

- aa A branch from the outer Crural vein to the Hip.
- ab Branches rising upward by the hinder part of the thigh.
- ac The inward Crural vein as in Fig. A. g.
- ad The inward Ham vein as in Fig. A. g.

- and skin of the Buttock.
- der blade.
- The bone of the arm, or Humerus.
- The lower bone of the cubit, or the Elbow.
- The upper bone of the Cubit, or Wrist.
- The wrist or Palm of the hand.
- The fingers.
- The Breast bone.
- The Cartilage, call'd Emphysis.
- The 7 true Ribs in the upper Rack bones of the Chest.
- The 5 false Ribs in the lower Spondils of the back.
- The Holy bone, made of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Bones.
- The extremity of the Holy bone, call'd Carpal, with its Cartilage.
- Bones opposite to the Holy bone.
- The Hunch bone, or Ilium.
- The Hip bone, or Coxal.
- The Shure bone, or Os pubis.
- The thigh.
- The great process of the thigh.
- The lesser process of the thigh.
- The Whirl bone of the Leg.
- The inward greater toe of the Leg.
- The outward lesser bone of the Leg, or the Anles, or process of the Leg, the innermost, the outermost, or the thick the Heel.
- The Boat bone, or Os navicular.
- The toes of the Foot.
- The outer Wrist, or sole of the Foot.
- The wrist made of 7 whorl, 4 have names, the joints of the Elbow and toes.
- Nature hath placed small bones (like as may be seen) call'd Mullets, or Seed bones.
- Of the Nerves.
- Sheweth the Nerves, deduced from the marrow of the Skull, with the and after brain.
- The length of the marrow (included within the rack bones, and the Holy bone) covered with membrane.
- Nerves prodia from thence, and pull through the bones, come out are cut off.
- The marrow within, as it is divided into flame.
- A Nerve boring its way in, and coming out, others, makes the G Nerve.
- The membrane (involuta the marrow) opened & laid on the sides.
- Nerves out of the rack bones of the Neck in first Spondils of the Chest, attaining the Hand, and call'd Brachialis.
- The first Nerve of the Arm, p the 4th Nerve, p the 6th.
- The Insetion nerves from the rack of the chest cut at the
- Nerves out of the

FIGURE E.

- t The vein of the hinder part of the Head vein.

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. Visto Prima.

The first Table in the first Visions, Fig. A. represents

- a The Head, aeb The hairy scalp.
- b The fore part of the Head.
- c The Crown of the Head.
- d The hinder part of the Head.
- e The Temples.
- f The Ear.
- g The Forehead, gfi The Face.
- h The Cheek, hll.
- i The Cheek-puff.
- j The upper lip, i The Chin.
- k The neck.
- l The hollow of the neck.
- m The Parel bones.
- n The Chest, or pit in the Chest.
- o The Fingers.
- p The Thumb.
- q The Fore finger.
- r The middle finger.
- s The Ring finger.
- t The Little finger.
- u The bending of the Arm.
- v The Trunk of the Body.
- w The whole Chest.
- x The Breast, xx The Ribs.
- y The breast or Pappi.
- z The Dugs or Nipples of the Breasts.
- a The Trench of the Heart.
- b This part is assisted for the mouth of the Stomach.
- c Axiis The lower belly.
- d The right Hypochondria, or pericordia. The outward Liver, Nominis applied to this place.
- e The left Hypochondria.
- f The Epigastrie, or upper part of the lower Belly.
- g The Navel, or root of the belly.
- h The Water-course.
- i The Flanks, b The Lesk.
- j The region of Mann and Womens privities.
- k The fore part of the Thigh, where Capping Glissis are applied to bring down Womens Carcass.
- l The White-bone of the Knee.
- m The Knee, n The Leg.
- o The instep, p The instep.
- q The outer Ankle.
- r/s x The Toes, or fingers of the foot.

FIGURE B.

- B The Navel, aa The white line.
- bb The oblique muscles descending to the lower belly.
- cc The Fibres of those descending muscles.
- dd The production of the tin of the belly.
- ee Muscles descending obliquely.
- ff The right muscles.
- fff The right Intersections.
- gg The piramidal muscles.
- hh The transverse muscles.
- ii The Glandules call'd Papanes.
- jj The second muscle of the Leg.
- kk The 8th muscle of the thigh.
- ll Part of the sixth muscle of the thigh. These 3 on the other side are marked with kkk.
- mm The first or longest bender of the Leg, Also i.
- nn The 4th extender of the Leg, or the right muscle.
- ooo The first extender of the Leg call'd Anterior, Also f.
- pp The 3d extender of the Leg, call'd Medius, Also m.
- qq The second extender of the Leg, or the muscle call'd Posterior, Also e.

- Tendon.
- The bender of the thumb.
- The bone of the Shoulder bared.
- The Short muscle of the cubit, or the second extender.
- The 1st extender of the cubit.
- The round incliner of the wand.
- Benders of the Wrist.
- A Ligament in the midst betwixt the elbow and the wand.
- The first supinator of the wand.
- The first Promoter of the wand, call'd Quadratus.
- The wormy muscles.
- Certain benders of the thumb.

Of the veins, Fig. C. 1.

- a The hollow vein.
- a The ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
- b The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
- c The roots of the Port vein.
- d The trunk of the port vein cut asunder.
- e The roots of the hollow vein in the Liver.
- f The midriff veins cut asunder.
- g The orifice of the hollow vein gaping into the Heart.
- h The Crown vein of the Heart.
- i The vein Arteria, or Nephros.
- j The Intercostal veins by the Arteria.
- k The division of the hollow vein into a subclavian trunk nether the Jugulum under the breast-bone.
- l The upper Intercostal vein by the sides.
- m The subclavian trunk tending into the Arm, call'd by some Axillary.
- n The descending Mammary vein into the right muscle of the Abdomen, xx in this Figure cut asunder to avoid cutting.
- o The upper Chest vein.
- p The lower Chest vein.
- q The external vein of the arm, call'd Cephalica.
- r The upper muscle descending Ascending, call'd by some Mammaria.
- s The Basilica in the right hand call'd Hepatica.
- xx Branches whereof the first coming from the head vein, and the 2d. from the Liver, joining together make the middle vein, or Median.
- zz A branch of the head vein by the little finger.
- aa A branch of the Liver vein, divided somewhat deeper.
- bb A branch of the Liver vein to the thumb.
- cc The inner Jugular vein.
- dd The external Jugular vein divided, whereof certain branches are employed to the face.
- ee The Fore-head vein.
- ff The branch of the Jugular, reaching to the Face.
- gg The 2d. and 3d. union of the inner Jugulars, with the sinus of the Brain.
- hh The first sinus of the brain.
- ii The fourth sinus or hollowness of the Brain.
- kk The subdivision of the outer Jugular.
- ll The third sinus of the brain.
- mm The second sinus of the brain.
- nn The fatty veins Arteria.

- em The kidney veins Emulgent.
- ek The loyn vein. Lumbalis.
- The upper muscle vein.
- nn Circles of the Emulgent, by the kidneys.
- o The Ureter proceeding from the kidney.
- pp The right and left Spermatric vein.
- q The middle muscle vein.
- r The division of the trunk of the hollow vein, descending at the 4th rack-bone of the loins into the Iliac branches. The holy veins.
- s The Iliac bifurcated into an outer marked s, and an inner marked t.
- u A propagation of the Iliac unites, with its branch in the progress or going forward.
- xxx The Epigastrics cut asunder.
- yy The small Sciaticque vein.
- z The Crural vein, here also the inward and outward muscle vein joins.
- a The Trunk of the Calf vein, and its division.
- b The outer branch of the Calf vein, whole under propagation goes towards the brace and its upper, to the Leg bone, and so mingled it felt with the circles of the Ham vein.
- c A branch of the Ham-vein, which wavereth the whole foot.
- d The great Sciaticque vein, (sprouting from the inward trunk of the Calf vein) about the muscle of the Calf of the Leg.
- e The Saphens spread over the top of the Foot, and is in its passage to the great Toe diversly divided.
- f The inward branch of the calf vein by the back part of the Leg.
- g The conjunction of the Ham-vein with the Calf vein.

Of the Arteries, Fig. C. 2.

- 1 The great Arterie.
- 2 The orifice of the great Arterie with the crown arterie gaping into the Ventricle of the Heart.
- 3 The ascending trunk.
- 4 The division of this trunk into a subclavian branches.
- 5 The upper Chest arterie from which the upper intercostal Arteries proceed.
- 6 The Mammary descending unto the Navel.
- 7 A branch of the Arterie attaining to the backward muscles of the neck.
- 8 The Scapular Arteries.
- 9 The lower Chest Arterie between and its inward branches reaching to the arm-pits but its outward is the shoulder-arterie.
- 10 The Axillary arterie.
- 11 Two branches of the axillary arterie.
- 12 The neck arterie which attaineth the skull through the process of the rack-bone.
- 13 The Carotis or Sleepy arterie.
- 14 The division of the Sleepy arterie.
- 15 The wonderful net in the forehead ventricles of the brain.

- 1 The trunk of the great arterie descending.
- 2 The lower intercostal arterie.
- 3 The original of the Celiac branches which is divided into right and left branches.
- 4 Certain Circles of the left branches, chiefly about the upper part of the Stomack.
- 5 Circles of the same branch to the Milt.
- 6 Circles of the right branch to the hollow part of the Liver and the neighbouring parts.
- 7 The right and left Seomack and Gall arterie.
- 8 The mesenteric arterie.
- 9 The Arteries of the midriff.
- 10 The fatty arterie.
- 11 The Arteries of the kidneys.
- 12 Certain branches of arterie in the kidneys.
- 13 The Spermatric arterie.
- 14 The bifurcation of the great arterie into two Iliac trunks.
- 15 The Arteries call'd Sacer, or Holy.
- 16 The subdivision of the Iliac trunk, where the lesser inner branch makes the Muscula inferior, but the outward runneth towards the foot and sprinkleth its branches therein.
- 17 The Hipgastrie arterie climbing upward joins its branches about the region of the Navel, with the arterie of the pappi.
- 18 The uterine Iliac or crural branch &c. The other branches not marked in this Figure retain the names of the veins set out in the former figure.

Figure D.

- This figure D is by the Graver unadvisedly cut from forwards, except the roots of the hollow and port veins (sprinkled through the Liver, which are plac'd as they ought).
- Further, This figure represents the Veins and Arteries as they are joined together throughout the whole Body.
- a The hollow vein.
- b The ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
- c The midriff veins.
- d The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
- e Branches of the Gate-vein dispersed through the Parenchyma of the Liver.
- f The trunk of the Gate-vein cut asunder.
- g Branches of the hollow vein in the Liver.
- h The fatty veins and arterie.
- i The Emulgent veins and arterie.
- j The Loyn veins and arterie.
- k The Ureter cut asunder.
- l The dilatation of the vessels in the Kidney.
- m The distribution of the vessels through the Kidney.
- n The Spermatric arterie and their original.
- o The Spermatric vein, which ariseth from the Emulgent at the letter g.
- p The original of the arterie which are led to the Testicles by the Miltenterie.
- Here cut asunder.

- The division of the great arterie and hollow vein into branches.
- The Holy Veins and arterie.
- Or Sacer.
- The division of the right Iliac branch into an outward and inward branch.
- Muscula superior, or the upper muscle vein.
- The Epigastric vein and arterie, here cut asunder which about the Navel meets with the pap veins and arterie.
- Muscula inferior, or the lower muscle.
- The Calf vein divided into three branches, with its arterie descending even to the end of the Foot.
- The distribution of the Calf vein, 1 The great Sciaticque.
- Branches from the great Sciaticque vein, a The Ham vein.
- The Saphema, which is opened by the Ankle.
- A production of the Calf vein.
- The conjunction and union of the Ham and Calf veins.
- The mouth of the hollow vein gaping into the Heart.
- Branches from the vein Nephros.
- The hole of the great Arterie divided from the Heart.
- The descending trunk of the great arterie.
- The intercostal branches.
- The ascending trunk of the great arterie.
- The ascending hollow vein.
- The Mammary above which the outward Jugular is.
- The subclavian branch at a. Some call it Axillary.
- The chest veins and arterie.
- A branch along the side of the Chest (spent chiefly into the broad muscle).
- The Head vein, or Cephalica.
- The Basilica, or Liver vein.
- Branches forming the Median, whereof one is opened for the Head vein, the other for the Liver vein.
- The middle vein or median.
- A branch to the little finger.
- The division of the Liver branch or Basilica.
- A branch nourishing the skin.
- The inward Jugular, with the Sleepy arterie.
- The outward Jugular vein.
- The meeting together of the Jugulars.
- Propagations to the hinder most part of the Head.
- The sinus of the Dura mater.
- The fourth sinus of the Dura mater.
- The wonderful net out of the Sleepy arterie.

Of the Bones and Sinews, Fig. E.

- The forehead bone.
- The Yeak bone.
- The upper Jaw bone.
- The lower Jaw bone.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

- upper process of the shoulder blade.
- The bone of the arm, or Humerus.
- The lower bone of the cubit, or the Elbow.
- The upper bone of the Cubit, or Wrist.
- The wrist or Palm of the hand.
- The fingers.
- The Breast bone.
- The Cartilage, call'd Emphysis.
- The 7 true Ribs in the upper Rack bones of the Chest.
- The 5 false Ribs in the lower Spondils of the back.
- The Holy bone, made of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Bones.
- The extremity of the Holy bone, call'd Carpal, with its Cartilage.
- Bones opposite to the Holy bone.
- The Hunch bone, or Ilium.
- The Hip bone, or Coxal.
- The Shure bone, or Os pubis.
- The thigh.
- The great process of the thigh.
- The lesser process of the thigh.
- The Whirl bone of the Leg.
- The inward greater toe of the Leg.
- The outward lesser bone of the Leg, or the Anles, or process of the Leg, the innermost, the outermost, or the thick the Heel.
- The Boat bone, or Os navicular.
- The toes of the Foot.
- The outer Wrist, or sole of the Foot.
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- Nature hath placed small bones (like as may be seen) call'd Mullets, or Seed bones.
- Of the Nerves.
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- The first Nerve of the Arm, p the 4th Nerve, p the 6th.
- The Insetion nerves from the rack of the chest cut at the
- Nerves out of the

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. *Vista Prima.*

bones of the loins to the muscles of the paunch, out of which the 1st, second and 3d nerves of the knee. The fourth and thickest cranial nerve, proceeding from the coalition of the nerves out of the holy bone. The division of the 4th Cranial nerve into the hum nerves. The branches of its outward trunk. The inward branch of the same trunk under the skin, replenishing the Call of the leg. Another inward branch under the skin, creeping along the inside of the leg. The remainder of the nerves spent in the fore part of the foot.

Second Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents the woman.

The forehead. *b* The eye. The nose. The mouth shut with the upper and lower lip. The neck. The throat. The top of the shoulder. The arm. *i* The elbow. The Cubit. *j* The ell. The Wrist. The after-wrist or palm of the hand. *ss* The shoulder-blade. The back. *aggg* The spine of the back. *7* The arm-hole. The loins or region of the loins.

The place of the hipps where we apply remedies for Sciatica. The place of the holy bone. The place of the rump. The buttocks. The back part of the thigh. *h* The ham. The calf of the leg. The sole of the foot. The heel. The flow of the foot. *d* The sole of the foot. *ss* The transverse process of the first rib bone of the neck.

Figure B. The skull bared. *ss* Two pair of the muscles of the head, or the two Mastic. *ss* The first muscle of the called *Splenius*. The second muscle of the der blade called *Capitulum*. The Monks hood, or *capitulum*. The table muscle. The second muscle of the called *Deltoideus*. The muscle of the arm, *g* The greater round muscle. *g* The spine muscle. The muscle of the Cubit extender. The arm called *Scapular inferior*. The muscle called *g*. The extender, *Longus*. The third muscle of the Curo flexor muscle. The fourth muscle of the arm. The long muscle of the wand. The first bender of the wrist, upper extender of the composed of a double

The lower extender of the wrist. The transverse ligament of the hand. The first extender of the four fingers. The third extender of the four fingers. Their tendons. The second extender of the four fingers. *ss* To tendons. The first extender of the thumb.

6 The fourth, extender of the four fingers. *ss* The third muscle of the shoulder blades, called *rhomboides*. *7* The seventh muscle of the head, called *Mastoides*. *8* The fourth muscle of the shoulder blade, or the heaver. *9* The back law, or the fourth muscle of the chest. *10* The third muscle of the neck or transverse. *11* The muscles of the back, a little bunching out. *12* The fourth muscle of the arm, or *Latissimus*. *13* The first muscle of the thigh, or the first author of the buttocks. *14* The third bender of the leg, called *Semimembranosus*. *15* The fourth bender of the leg, called *Biceps*. *16* The fifth muscle of the leg, called *Semimembranosus*. *17* The second extender of the leg, or *Patella interna*. *18* The third extender of the leg, called *Patella externa*. *19* The cavity in which the Gravel vessels pass through. *20* Gastrocnemius internus, also in the figure *C*. *21* Gastrocnemius externus, also in the figure *C*. *22* The heel, also in the figure *C*. *23* The third bender of the toes, or the second.

Figure C.

CC The back law, or the 4th muscle of the chest. *ss* The lower back law, or 1st muscle of the chest. *bb* The first muscle of the head, or the splinters. *cc* The upper oblique muscles or fifth pair of the head. *dd* The lower oblique muscles, or the sixth pair. *ee* The greater right muscles, or the fifth pair. *ff* The transverse process of the first rib bone of the neck. *gg* The process of the second rackbone of the neck. *hh* The fourth muscle of the neck, called *Splenius*. *ii* The second muscle of the back, called *Longissimus*. *jj* The sixth muscle of the chest called *Sacralis minor*. *kk* The outward intercostal muscles. *ll* The ribs bared. *mm* Part of the oblique muscle of the paunch descending. *nn* Part of the muscles of the paunch. *oo* Part of the overthwart muscles. *pp* The first muscle of the back, called *Quadratus*, under which lies the third of the back, called *Sacro*, or holy. *qq* The 4th muscle of the back, or *Semispinalis*. *rr* The extender of the thigh, called *Gluteus minimus*. *ss* The back of the haunch bone bared. *tt* A membranous ligament occupying the perforation of the spine bone. *uu* The fleshy pouch adhering the comping muscle of the thigh. *vv* The muscle leading the thigh about, or the *Obturator externus*. *ww* Part of the third extender of the thigh. *xx* The second up-lifter of the thigh. *yy* The first bender of the thigh, called *Lumbalis*. *zz* *Oblique externus*, or the second extender of the leg. *aaa* The fifth extender of the thigh, called *Triceps*. *bbb* The fifth bender of the leg, called *Semimembranosus*.

Figure D. The skull. The temple bone, called *Spheniformis*. The fore part of the head. The space between the nostrils. The lower jaw bone. The orb of the eye. The 30 rack bones of the spine. The shoulder blades. The bone of the arm, called *Brachialis*. The wand. The ell, or cubit. The after wrist or *Mita carpi*. The wrist, or brachiale. The true and false ribs. The holy bone. The hip bones. The hunch bones. The huckle bones of the shate bones, which cannot here be demonstrated. The thigh bone. The shin bone, or bone of the leg. The brace bone. The metacarpal or after-wrist of the foot.

The third Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents, The belly of a woman great with child, near about the time of her deliverance. The nipples of breasts. The privities opened. The woman's wand. The shivy crumles. The orifice of the womb or hole of the clift. The mount of Venus. Hymen, a membrane, the lock of Virginity.

Figure B. The breast. The breast flayed. The greater glandule to the breasts. Diverse lesser glandules. Veins through these glandules. *Figure C.* The spoon of the heart. The ribs bared. The stomach. The liver. The guts. The stare bones. A cartilage growing between the stare bones. The bladder of urine. The umbilick vessels. The womb great with child, with the after birth which we have opened or dissected. The fore part of the neck of the womb. The thickness of the womb. The hollown of the womb.

Part of the second extenders of the leg. The seat of the bone of the thigh bared. The muscles moving the leg obliquely, called *Patellares*. The first brace muscle, or second bender of the foot. The four wormy muscles. The backside of the shoulder blade bared. The four muscles of the blade, or heaver. The third ligament of the shoulder joint. Part of the Monks hood. The upper *Sapapalar*. The greater round. The shorter inclinet of the wand. The second extender of the thumb. A lig. men. betwixt the ell and the wand. The bone-b-and muscles. *Figure D.* The cake of the womb in the *Chorion*. The outside of the *Chorion*. The inside of the *Chorion*. The collection of the umbilical vessels. The outside of the Amnios. The inside of the Amnios. The umbilical vessels. The knot in the umbilical vessels. The infant bowed together, and sitting in the womb. The fifth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents, An Embryo of twelve daies. The umbilical vessels cut asunder. Their entrance at the navil. *Of the eye.* The sixth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents, The eye. The greater or inner corner of the eye, where are the weeping caruncles, and the two holes, or passages. The lesser or external angle of the eye. The white of the eye. The moveable ey lid, or the upper ey lid. The immovable ey lid, or the lower ey lid. The apple of the eye, with the rainbow. The corne, or cornea. The hairs of the eye lids. The hollown of the upper ey lid. The hollown of the under ey lid. The right muscles of the eye. The fat between these muscles. The optic nerves cut asunder. The meeting together of the optic nerves. The other letters are explained in the first Table. *Figure B.* The utmost coat, called *A. naps*. The vessels of this coat. The hairy processes. *Figure C.* The horny coat, called *cornea*. The several vessels dispersed through the coat. The apple, the black, or window of the eye. The rainbow, or crown in the eye. *Figure D.* The grapy coat, called *hiva*. The hole in the grapy coat, where the apple is. *Figure E.* The upper optic nerve stretched out. The under optic nerve clothed in his membranes. *Figure F.* The thin Meninx clothing the nerve. The Chrifalline humor. The ciliar ligament. The glassy humor. *Figure G.* What the former Figures have shewed each part, this explaineth and setleth down together. The Chrifalline humor. The glassy humor. The watry humor. The utmost coat, called *adesta*. The shady part of the horny coat. The brighter part of the horny coat. The grapy coat. The netlike coat, called *Ritina*. The fat between the muscles. The optic nerve clothed with both the membranes. The two right muscles. The other two right muscles. The oblique muscles. *Of the Ear.* The seventh Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents, The ear. The outward Ear. The circumference of the ear, called *Helix*. The interior fowling of the ear, called *Antelix*. The boat of the outward ear. The he-gut, in this part there grow hairs. The cavity of the ear, which is next unto the hole of hearing, called *Austarium*. The lap of the ear. The part opposite hereto. *Figure B.* The stony bone. The appendix of the temple bone, called *Stylis*. The hole of hearing. The drum head. The small membrane of the drum head, unto which the three bones of the organ of hearing, as the hammer, the anvil, the stirrup and the bony ring are set about. The cavity of the tympane or drum head. A muscle in the tympane or drum head. Three little burrows, or holes of the two cavities. The labyrinth, in which are divers chambers. The snailshell in the stony bone. The cavities dissected of the stony bone. *The eighth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The snailshell with the labyrinth. *The ninth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The three bones of the organ of hearing joyned together, and shewed on the contrary side. *The tenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The three bones of hearing taken asunder, the first called the hammer, the second the Anvil, the third the stirrup. *The eleventh Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The mescery. The center of the mescery, where the vessels are tied to the rim of the scilly. A glandulous body set for security under the distribution of the vessels. Divers glandules placed in the mescery. The lower membrane of the ball. A part of the mescery tying the right guts to the back. *The twelfth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,* The mouth spard open that the inward cavity and chops may be seen. The cheek puff. The nose. The palate. The teeth. The Gargaren. The after tongue. The gullet. The tongue, beneath which may farther be seen. The bone *Hyoides* on the forehead. The cavity of the foretrench where under the tongue lies the notable veins called *Ravioz*. The cartilage of the rough artery. The recurrent nerves. The strings of the sixth pair, which joyned together, make the recurrent nerve. The nerves of the first pair. The venal artery. The arterial vein. A passage from the arterial vein and the great artery. The ascending trunk of the great artery, out of which the subclavian branches do arise. The descending trunk of the great artery. The sleepy artery. Branches of the rough artery cut asunder. The hollow vein. The great artery, or *Aorta magna*. The hole of the hollow vein into the artery. The right ear of the heart. The left ear. The right side of the heart. *Figure B.* The heart cut overthwart. The left ventricle of the heart. The right ventricle of the heart. The internal substance of the heart. *Figure C.* The heart cut according to its length. The right ventricle. The left ventricle. *Figure D.* The left side of the heart. The vessels from the crown vessels. The great artery. The arterial vein. The venal artery. The hollow vein. Here a part of the substance of the heart being taken away the left ventricle of the heart appeareth these following letters signifying. The three pointed blood gates placed about the great artery. Fleshy porrions, to which the ties of the bloodgates are bound. The ins of the bloodgates. The internal cavity of the heart. The bloodgates *Sigmoidei* added to the venal artery. *Figure E.* The inside of the purse of the heart. The veins of the purse of the heart. The thirteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. The overthwart partition, or the midriff. The membrane or nervous part of the midriff. The fleshy part of the midriff. The perforation of the midriff, where through the great artery and the branch *Arteries* are transmitted. The right perforation through which the hollow vein ascendeth. The left perforation giving way to the gullet. Two fleshy originals. Vessels through the *Diaphragma*. *The fourteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The tongue. The cartilage of the after-tongue. The upper hole of the gullet dissected. The ligament encompassing the throat. *Of the Throat.* The fifteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. The bone *Hyoides*. The process of the bone *Hyoides*. A cartilaginous height, where the bone *Hyoides* and the shield grille are fastened. The cartilage of the after tongue. The inside of the shield grille. The overgrille. The hinder part of the ring-grille. Membranes like *retes*, filling and shutting together the ring of the muscles of the throat. The muscles of the *Larynx*, or shurtle. *The sixteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The upper side of the muscle of the *Larynx*. The lower side thereof. *The seventeenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The ring grille. The circular region below the ring grille. The ring grille on the side. The internal cavity of the ring grille. *The eighteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The overgrille. A One part thereof. The other part thereof. *The nineteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The shield grille. His upper process. His lower process. His bosome, into which the after-tongue is joyned. His outward face. *The twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The face of the after tongue regarding the palate. The tip of the after-tongue. *The one and twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The benders of the four fingers. The prumendons of the benders of the four fingers cut asunder. The communion of thoses. The first bender of the wrist. *The two and twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.* The first bender of the toes. The tendon of the great bender of the toes divided. The communion of the tendons. The second bender of the toes. *FINIS.*

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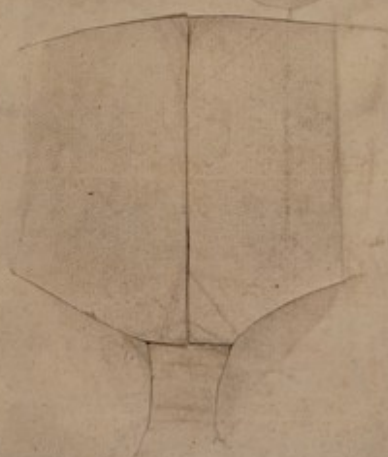
The belly of a woman great with child, near about the time of her deliverance. The nipples of breasts. The privities opened. The woman's wand. The shivy crumles. The orifice of the womb or hole of the clift. The mount of Venus. Hymen, a membrane, the lock of Virginity. *Figure B.* The breast. The breast flayed. The greater glandule to the breasts. Diverse lesser glandules. Veins through these glandules. *Figure C.* The spoon of the heart. The ribs bared. The stomach. The liver. The guts. The stare bones. A cartilage growing between the stare bones. The bladder of urine. The umbilick vessels. The womb great with child, with the after birth which we have opened or dissected. The fore part of the neck of the womb. The thickness of the womb. The hollown of the womb.

Part of the second extenders of the leg. The seat of the bone of the thigh bared. The muscles moving the leg obliquely, called *Patellares*. The first brace muscle, or second bender of the foot. The four wormy muscles. The backside of the shoulder blade bared. The four muscles of the blade, or heaver. The third ligament of the shoulder joint. Part of the Monks hood. The upper *Sapapalar*. The greater round. The shorter inclinet of the wand. The second extender of the thumb. A lig. men. betwixt the ell and the wand. The bone-b-and muscles. *Figure D.* The skull. The temple bone, called *Spheniformis*. The fore part of the head. The space between the nostrils. The lower jaw bone. The orb of the eye. The 30 rack bones of the spine. The shoulder blades. The bone of the arm, called *Brachialis*. The wand. The ell, or cubit. The after wrist or *Mita carpi*. The wrist, or brachiale. The true and false ribs. The holy bone. The hip bones. The hunch bones. The huckle bones of the shate bones, which cannot here be demonstrated. The thigh bone. The shin bone, or bone of the leg. The brace bone. The metacarpal or after-wrist of the foot.

The third Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents, The belly of a woman great with child, near about the time of her deliverance. The nipples of breasts. The privities opened. The woman's wand. The shivy crumles. The orifice of the womb or hole of the clift. The mount of Venus. Hymen, a membrane, the lock of Virginity. *Figure B.* The breast. The breast flayed. The greater glandule to the breasts. Diverse lesser glandules. Veins through these glandules. *Figure C.* The spoon of the heart. The ribs bared. The stomach. The liver. The guts. The stare bones. A cartilage growing between the stare bones. The bladder of urine. The umbilick vessels. The womb great with child, with the after birth which we have opened or dissected. The fore part of the neck of the womb. The thickness of the womb. The hollown of the womb.

Part of the second extenders of the leg. The seat of the bone of the thigh bared. The muscles moving the leg obliquely, called *Patellares*. The first brace muscle, or second bender of the foot. The four wormy muscles. The backside







The first Table, or Facies, in the second Vision. Figure A. represents,

- a The forehead vein.
- b The vein of the temples.
- c The head vein, or uttermost of the Cubit.
- d The Basilic, or liver vein.
- e The middle vein.
- Observe that this vein e, is sometimes (but unrightly) opened for the middle vein: also ordaining to open the lower branch *Salvatoris*, from the vein d here, and at the little finger.
- f The *Salvatoris*, or milk vein.
- g The head vein in the hand.
- h The upper vein, called *Thiazis*.
- i The inner leg vein. Also f.
- j The Sciatic vein.
- k The vein of the ankle, called *Saphena*, also A.
- l The vein upon the great toe commonly called the head vein.
- m The vein of the little finger.
- n The valves growing to the sides of the veins, make these knots here to be observed.
- o The mass member, or Priapus.
- p The hair of the privities.
- q The mass yard.
- r The prepuce or upper skin of the yard.
- s The nut of the yard.
- t The testicles in their purse.

Figure B.

- a b c d The rim of the belly.
- e The upper part of the membrane of the rim diffused.
- f The white line.
- g The navel.
- h The productions of the rim of the belly.
- i Veins and arteries from the mammaries.
- j Veins and arteries from the epigastrium.
- k Branches of veins sprinkled in the sides of the rim.

Figure C.

- C The midriff.

Figure D.

- D The forepart of the stomach.
- a The gut *Distensum*.
- b The common passage of the gall.
- See more in the third Vision and the tenth Table.

Figure E.

- E The liver.
- a a a a a The body of the liver.
- b The bladder of gall.
- c A portion of the umbilical vein.

Figure F.

- F The navel.
- g The surface of the midriff, compassed with the *Pleura*.
- h The umbilical vein of the navel.
- i The umbilical arteries.
- j A ligament of the bladder, called *Arachus*.
- k The bladder of urin.
- l The bladder of seed, or glandulous body which retains the laboured seed.

Figure G.

- G The upper membrane of the skull.
- a a a a Vessels covered with fat.

Figure H.

- H The guts.
- i The seat, here the muscles of the fundus.
- j The gut *ileum*, or small gut.
- k The empty gut, or *Jejunum*.
- l The blind gut, or *Cecum*.
- m The colick gut, or *Colon*.
- n The right gut, or *Sigmoid*.
- See more in the third Vision Table five, and Table thirteen.

Figure I.

- I The trunk of the gate-vein.
- a The splenic branch.
- b The mesenterick branch.
- c The milk.
- d d The sweet-bread, or *Pancreas*.
- e The mesentery with his veins freed from the guts, and what else is joyned to him in the body.

Figure K.

- K The cavity of the lower belly.
- a The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
- b The descending trunk of the great artery.
- c The fatty veins out of the trunk.
- d The kidney vein and artery.
- e The fatty vein out of the kidney vein.
- f The kidneys or kidneys.
- g The ureters.
- h The loyn veins and arteries.
- i The upper muscle vein and artery.
- j The division of that vein and artery, into the iliac branches.
- k The holy veins and arteries.
- l A division of the iliac branch into an outward, and an inward.
- m The right Spermatic veins out of the trunk of the hollow vein.
- n The left Spermatic veins out of the Emulgent.
- o The Spermatic arteries.
- p The continuity of the Spermatic veins and arteries, so sliding by the productions of the rim into the purse of the testicles.
- q The muscles of the testicles, called *Cremasters*.
- r The spiry bidden vessel, called *Parsimon*, made of the wonderful implication of the veins and arteries.
- s The testicles.
- t The *Paragaster Epididymis*, a crumpled vessel.
- x A leading vessel of the seed.
- y The reflection of this vessel.
- z The Mann yard.
- See more in the Table of the second Vision; these parts exempted from the body.

Figure N.

- N The great artery going out of the heart aloft, cut.
- a The vein *Arctos* cut off.
- b The hollow vein aloft cut off, which passing through the midriff, is marked in the lower belly with e, and about the liver (from which it is here fed with some root torn out, marked with h r, which letters betoken a following.
- c The roots of the hollow vein torn out, which otherwise grow in the *Parsimon* of the liver.
- d The same hollow vein separated from the liver, whose one trunk climbeth, the other descendeth.
- e A branch of the *Arctos* in the left side.
- f Branches of the *Arctos*, reflected, which are led to the ribs.

Figure O.

- O The rack-bones.
- a a a a The ribs.
- b The trench of the heart, or pit, or spoon.
- c c c c c The intercostal muscles.
- d The upper part of the breast bone, to which the collar bones are brought and fastened, or articulated.
- e The glandules placed at the hollow of the neck higher.
- f The surface of the midriff, compassed with the *Pleura*.
- g A portion of the *Mediastinum* torn away, by which you may see the cavity of the breast within.
- See further in the first Vision, Table 12.

Figure L.

- L The purse of the heart, called *Pericardium*.
- a The mediastinum torn from the breast bone, and lying upon the purse of the heart.
- b The ascending hollow vein.
- c The ascending great artery.
- d The descending great artery.
- e The division of the ascending trunk at the Jugulum.
- f The original of the vein *Arctos*, out of the hollow vein.
- g The left subclavian branch.
- h The right subclavian branch; here it beginneth to be called the *Axiillary*, or vein of the arm-holes.
- i The jugular with the sleepy arteries.
- j The upper *Axiillary* branch.
- k The lower *Axiillary* branch.
- l The arterial vein and his beginning out of the heart.
- m The venal artery coming from the heart.
- n The spreading of these through the lungs.
- o The descending trunk of the great artery.
- p The implantation and entrance of the hollow vein into the heart.
- q The descending branch of the hollow vein.

Figure M.

- M The rough artery, or weason pipe.
- a b c d e f The head of the rough artery, or top of the throatle.
- g The after-tongue, as g, his cleft.
- h The shield gristle.
- i The pipe of the rough artery.
- j The glandules, or almonds.
- k The semi-circular gristle, between which the membranous ligaments.
- l The division of the rough artery, and its branches unto the lobes of the lungs.
- m Circles of the rough arteries through the lungs.
- n The back side of the after-tongue shutteth the cleft.
- o The hinder part of the throatle.
- p The cavity of the shield gristle.
- q The ring gristle.
- r A membranous ligament, filling the circle of the crop.
- s The muscles of the crop.
- x x x The upper right lobe of the lungs.
- y y y The lower left lobe of the lungs.
- z The space between the globe, where they seem to be disjoyned.
- N The great artery going out of the heart aloft, cut.
- a The vein *Arctos* cut off.
- b The hollow vein aloft cut off, which passing through the midriff, is marked in the lower belly with e, and about the liver (from which it is here fed with some root torn out, marked with h r, which letters betoken a following.
- c The roots of the hollow vein torn out, which otherwise grow in the *Parsimon* of the liver.
- d The same hollow vein separated from the liver, whose one trunk climbeth, the other descendeth.
- e A branch of the *Arctos* in the left side.
- f Branches of the *Arctos*, reflected, which are led to the ribs.

- a A line of the hard membrane made by the coronal suture.
- b The skull, from which the upper part is taken away, by the help of a saw.
- c Vessels through the soft membrane.
- d The upper part of the brain, still covered with the soft membrane with its anastomosis.
- e The brain turned to the sides.
- f The callous body.
- g The process of the *Dura mater*, resembling a sythe.
- h The after-brain.

Figure C.

- C The inward marrow, the substance of the brain, from which the upper part, so well on the right as on the left side is taken away.
- a The bark of the brain investing its marrow.
- b The callous body.
- c The arch, in the middle of which a partition distinguishing the former ventricles of the brain.
- d d d The former ventricles of the brain.
- e The upper part of the former ventricles of the brain.
- f A vessel from the 4th arter, lying under the Arch, which goes into the 3d ventricle.
- g The lower part of the former ventricles of the brain.
- h Arteries from the sleepy arteries making the thumb, or *Plexus Choroideus*.
- i Small veins through the ventricles of the brain.
- j Yet a part of the former right ventricle.
- k The third ventricle of the brain, of which the former passage goeth to the basion, the hindermost into the fourth ventricle.
- l The sides at the third ventricle of the brain.
- m The testicles of the brain.
- n The pinal glandule, or the yard of the brain.
- o The buttocks of the brain.
- p The fourth ventricle of the brain.
- q The spinal marrow.
- r Portions of the marrow from which the after-brain is cut off.

Figure D.

- D a b c The inner and lower surface of the skull.
- D The greatest hole of the nouse-bone, by which the spinal marrow descendeth.
- a The two hindmost fillets of the skull.
- b Divers features in the base of the skull.
- c Divers holes in the base of the skull, for the ascent and descent of the vessels.
- e The cavity in the wedge-bone, in which the flegmatic glandule resteth.
- f The wedge-bone.
- g The spongy bone, or five.
- h The partition of the spongy bone.
- i Small holes and cavities in the spongy bone.
- The third Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the wonderful net.
- a b c d e The wonderful net.
- f The flegmatic glandule.
- g The arteries going under the brain, making the wonderful net.
- h Other branches, unto which propagations of the net are committred.
- The fourth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Of the head veins and arteries.
- a The internal Jugular.

- b The sleepy artery arising with the Jugular.
- c The first vein in the first bosome, from which branches to the neighbouring parts.
- d The first artery in the first bosome.
- e The forward second vein in the sinus.
- f The backward third vein in the sinus.
- g A distribution of the third vein and artery.
- h A branch of the first vein and artery, into the muscles of the neck, cut off.
- i The second artery in the sinus, or bosome.
- j The third artery, here entering the skull, and is divided.
- k The first sinus of the hard membrane.
- l The second sinus of the hard membrane.
- m The 4th sinus, (being made of the confluence of the other three) hidden.
- n The third sinus of the hard membrane.
- o Branches scattered to the left part of the membrane, here cut off.
- p Branches sprinkled to the right part of the membrane.
- q The fourth sinus led along by the sythe.
- r Circles from this leading, going upwards.
- s The upper branch of the fourth sinus, the lower also above, which being parted in two, sendeth the one sprout fore out to the thumb, the other after out, to the after-brain.
- t A notable vessel, into which the fourth sinus endeth.
- u The parting of this vessel in two.
- v Branches of the 3d artery, which on the left side goe to the soft membrane, and on the right side, to the right ventricle of the brain.
- w The wonderful net.
- x A branch of the 3d artery to the buttocks of the brain.
- y A branch to the eyes.

Figure E.

- A The hollow part of the liver.
- a The bladder of the gall opened.
- b Three valves of the neck of the bladder.
- c The passage of gall opened.
- d The confluence of the neck of the bladder, with the passage of gall, making one chisme.
- e Small branches, leading the purer gall into the bladder.
- f The umbilical vein.
- g The trunk of the gate-vein ascender.
- h Part of the hollow vein.
- i The inner substance of the liver, being out in the middle, where likewise are the holes of the roots of the hollow and gate-vein cut open.
- j The flat side of the liver.
- k A portion of the hollow vein.
- l The midriff veins.
- m A ligament by which the liver is fastned unto the midriff.
- The sixth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- a The bladder of gall like as it is situated in the hollow part of the liver.
- b A cavity, unto which the valves do cleave.
- c The neck of the bladder of gall.
- d The passage of gall.
- e The common way of the passage of gall, and the neck of the bladder.
- f The gate of the stomach. Or *Pylorus*.

- The gut *Duodenum*.
- b The same opened that the insertion of the common passage of gall might appear.
- i The artery through the liver and bladder.
- k A nerve for the liver and bladder.
- l The *Cystique* twins.
- m Branches or ways of the gall.

Figure F.

- The seventh Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- a The mammary veins and arteries descending.
- b The Epigastlick veins and arteries ascending.
- c c c The concurrence of the extremities of these vessels.
- The eighth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- a The Balon lifted up.
- b The flegmatic glandule.
- c c c c Four passages to the letting out of flegme.
- The ninth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z Are exprelled in the same manner, as aforesaid, in the first Table and Figure K.
- z The bladder of urine.
- a The feed bladders opened.
- b The entrance of the ureters.
- c The vessels of the yard.
- d The common passage to the feed and urine opened.

Figure G.

- The tenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the womb, with its neck turned upwards.
- a The whole womb.
- b The neck of the womb folded in itself, and drawn upwards.
- c A part of the bottom womb, like unto the nut of the yard, swelling into the upper part of the neck of the womb, in the middle whereof the orifice appeareth.
- d The neck of the womb.

Figure H.

- The eleventh Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Stretch out the Ramification of the hollow and gate-vein through the liver.
- a b c The hollow vein.
- d The ascending trunk.
- e The descending trunk.
- f d d d Roots of the hollow vein, through the substance of the liver.
- g g g g Roots of the gate-vein, through the hollow part of the liver.
- h An inoculation of the roots of both the veins.
- i The trunk of the gate-vein cut asunder, which in the third Vision, and the fourth Table, is marked with a, and is there farther described.

Figure I.

- The twelfth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

- The thirteenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Stretch the left ventricle of the heart, opened about the great artery.
- a The great artery cut asunder, beneath the which the arterial vein, and by the which the crown arteries.
- b The orifice of the great artery, or its original from the heart.
- c c c Three valves in the artery, called *Signoides*.
- d The partition of the heart.
- e Two floodgates of the venal arteries.
- f The left ear turned inwards.
- g d c b The cavity of the left ventricle.
- h The fibres of the valves here reflected.
- i The external substance of the heart, shutting up the left ventricle.

Figure J.

- The fourteenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Stretch the right ventricle of the heart, opened by the arterial vein.
- a Portion of the great artery.
- b Portion of the hollow vein.
- c The valves of the hollow vein.
- d The fibres or filaments.
- e Small holes of the branches into the arterial vein.
- f The three valves, called *Signoides*.
- g The partition of the heart.

Figure K.

- The fifteenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Stretch the heart freed from its purse, and dissected in the middle.
- a The ascending trunk of the great artery.
- b The left axillary artery.
- c The ascending trunk of the great artery, above which lies the hollow vein.
- d The right ear.
- e The arterial vein opened.
- f A hole gaping into the hollow vein, with its valve in infants it is open, but in Men grown to years 'tis grown together.
- g The outside of the heart.
- h c c Pecces of the heart.
- i The insides of the heart.
- j k k The cavity of the ventricles of the heart.

Figure L.

- The sixteenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure M.

- The seventeenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure N.

- The eighteenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure O.

- The nineteenth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure P.

- The twentieth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure Q.

- The twenty-first Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure R.

- The twenty-second Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure S.

- The twenty-third Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure T.

- The twenty-fourth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure U.

- The twenty-fifth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure V.

- The twenty-sixth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure W.

- The twenty-seventh Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure X.

- The twenty-eighth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure Y.

- The twenty-ninth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure Z.

- The thirtieth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AA.

- The thirty-first Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AB.

- The thirty-second Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AC.

- The thirty-third Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AD.

- The thirty-fourth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AE.

- The thirty-fifth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AF.

- The thirty-sixth Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

Figure AG.

- The thirty-seventh Table, or Facies, in the second Vision.
- Expliciteth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
- b The backside of the bladder of urin.
- c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
- d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
- e The Glandule prostate.
- f The two bodies of the yard.
- g The sph

A Dissection of the Body of a Woman. *Visio Tertia.*

The first Table, or Facio, in the third Visio. Figure A. represents.

- a The forehead vein.
- b The vein of the temples.
- c The head vein.
- d The liver vein.
- e The common middle vein, or heart vein.
- Observe that this vein is often times, (but that untruly) opened for the middle vein, also ordaining to open the lower branch *Sch. uatilis*, from the vein d, here and at the little finger.
- f The *Sevotille*, or vein of the milt.
- g The head vein in the hand.
- h The outer leg vein, called *Tibiae*.
- i The inner vein of the leg, *Tibiae interior*.
- j The sciatick veins.
- k The vein of the ankle, called *Syphna*, also A.
- l The vein upon the great toe, commonly the head vein.
- m The vein of the little finger.
- n The floodgates of the veins growing to their sides, make that these knots here are to be cared for.
- o The hair of the privities.
- p The office of the womb, or privities.
- q The flit.
- r The Womens yard, or *Clitoris*.
- pp The little hillocks on both sides the flit.
- Fig. B. The rim of the Belly.
- Fig. C. The Middriff.
- Fig. D. The Stomack.
- Fig. E. The Liver.
- Fig. F. The Bladder.
- Fig. G. The Gall.
- Fig. H. The Guts.
- Fig. I. The Gate-vein.
- Fig. K. The cavity of the lower Belly.
- Fig. L. The Heart.
- Fig. M. The rough Arterie.
- Fig. N. The great Arterie.
- Fig. O. The rack Bones.
- K The cavity of the lower Belly.
- Op The Womb.
- p The bottom of the Womb.
- pp The neck of the Womb.
- mm The Spermatick veins and arteries.
- n A branch of the Spermatick, attaining the rim of the belly.
- rr The lower branches of the Womb creeping to its neck.
- ff Vessels from the Spermaticks to the neck of the Womb.
- t The trumpet, or leading vessel of the seed.
- u Vessels unto this trumpet or leading vessel.
- x The flones, or testicles.
- yy The lower ties of the Womb, or hanging muscles of the Womb ending in the privities.

The other letters have the same signification with these: expressed in the first Table, or Facio; in the second Visio Figure K.

The second Table, or Facio, in the third Visio. Figure A. represents.

- b f k The outward and lower surface of the Skull.
 - a The hole of the *Occiput* or hinder part of the head.
 - b The heads of the novie bone articulated, with the two first rack-bones of the neck.
 - c e The process *Synoides*, or bodkin.
 - d The cavity of the temples for the articulation of the lower jaw.
 - e The Prominence of the upper jaw by the temples.
 - f The yolk bone.
 - g The novie bone.
 - h The process like unto Bats wings.
 - i The Pallate.
 - k k The teeth of the upper jaw.
- Figure B.*
- a b The brain turned inward and covered with the *Dura mater*.
 - A The tendence of the flagmatick glandule, under the Turkey saddle.
 - a a The *Dura mater* or hard membrane.
 - b b Vessels sprinkled through the *Dura mater*.
- Figure C.*
- a c k e The brain turned inward, freed from the *Dura mater*.
 - C The meeting together of the optic nerves.
 - a a The brain with his Convulsions as yet whole.
 - b b The coats of the Eye from the membranes, into which the optic nerve is displayed.
 - c e The Mammillary processes.
 - d d d The original of the optic nerves out of the spinal marrow.
 - e e The spinal marrow.
 - f A branch or nerves yet seeming to be a peculiar nerve, and haply taken for the 8th nerve of the brain.
 - g The motive nerves of the Eye.
 - h The three pair of nerves, or the lesser root of the three pair.
 - i A little branch of the fourth pair into the coat of the Palate, or rather rising from the third nerve.
 - k The fourth pair of nerves, or the greater root of the third pair.
 - l The nerve of hearing stretched out in the cavity of the stony bone, or the fifth nerve, or the fifth pair.
 - m The sixth pair of nerves.
 - n The seventh pair of nerves.
 - o The after-brain.
 - p The *Flexa Choroides* or complication of vessels in the forward ventricles of the brain.

- g g g The cavity of the right ventricle, which is therefore opened that his magnitude might appear, but on the other side the left ventricle is shut up.

The third Table, or Facio, in the third Visio. Figure D.

- D i l m The inward and outward surface of the Skull.
 - D i i The cavity of the bone of the *sinciput*.
 - k The cavity of the novie bone.
 - l The sinus or bosome, of which there are divers, and in which the veins do flow.
 - m The cavity of the forehead bone.
 - n n The skaly cavities as it were between the bones of the skull.
 - o o The thickness of the bone of the skull.
- The third Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.*
- a b The inside of the Womb dissected.
 - a The right bosome.
 - c The left bosome.
 - e e The thickness of the coat of the womb.
 - d The inward orifice of the womb.
 - e A portion of the binding membranes of the womb.
 - f The neck of the womb.
 - g The neck of the bladder.

The fourth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a The trunk of the gate vein.
- b The *Cystic* vein.
- c The right Stomach vein.
- d The bifurcation of the gate-vein's trunk.
- e The great Gaffrick-vein from this.
- f The crown vein of the stomach.
- g The right Kell vein.
- h The hinder Kell vein, whose branches are
- i The right.
- m The left.
- n n The Splenick branches distributed through the milt.
- o The short or venal vessel.
- p The left stomach and Kell vein.
- q The middriff branch.
- r The right stomach and Kell vein.
- s The gut-vein.
- t The divarication of the mesenterick branch, from which
- u u The Meserick veins, and from
- x His left, or the left Mesenterick vein.
- yy x x The inward Emrod vein, which runneth by the end of the Collick gut, under the right gut to the fundament.

The fifth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a The end of the small guts, here cut asunder and bound.
- b The blind gut, Or *Cecum*.
- c c c The collick gut, Or *Colon*.
- d e The right gut, Or *Sigmoid*.

Here the Mans yard and the womb of the Woman are bound or fastened.

The sixth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a b e d f The after-brain lying upward, from which the marrow is separated.
- a The right part of the *Cerebrum*, or after-brain.
- b The left part of the after-brain.
- c d The middle of the after-brain.
- e e Portions of the after-brain, unto which the marrowlike growth.
- f The flick of the after-brain, which with the sinus of the marrow make the fourth ventricle.

The seventh Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a The brain.
- b The thinnings of the brain, or swelling.
- c The after-brain.
- d The marrow cut asunder, where it beginneth to fall into the rack bones, and is called *Spinal*.
- e The Mammillary processes serving the fence of smelling.

The eighth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a The optic nerves, or first pair of nerves.
- b The coat in which this nerve is dilated.
- c The two pair of moovers of the Eyes.
- d k l m The third pair, or the lesser root of the third pair.

The ninth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A propagation of the third pair serving the skin and muscles.
- b Another propagation in the upper jaw.
- c Another propagation spending it self into the temporal muscle.

The tenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a Another propagation to the coat of the nostrils.
- b The fourth pair, or the lesser root of the third pair.
- c A propagation of this somewhat written.
- d A propagation of the same to the gums, and another to the upper teeth.
- e Another to the under jaw whose circles reach unto the teeth.

The eleventh Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a The spending of the nerves of the fourth pair into the coats of the tongue and palat.
- b The fifth pair or the auditory nerve.
- c 23 Branches of the fifth pair.
- d Attaining the face, may here rightly be taken for the eighth pair.
- e The second upper branch joining with the first nerve.
- f The third lower branch joining with the first nerve.
- g The sixth pair of nerves here a propagation of the seventh pair (which attaineth the upper part of the throat) cut asunder.

The twelfth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the hollow vein whence ariseth the *Arteria*.

The thirteenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The fourteenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The fifteenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The sixteenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The seventeenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The eighteenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The nineteenth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twentieth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-first Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-second Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-third Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-fourth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-fifth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-sixth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-seventh Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-eighth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The twenty-ninth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirtieth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-first Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-second Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-third Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-fourth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-fifth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-sixth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-seventh Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-eighth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The thirty-ninth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The fortieth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-first Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-second Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-third Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-fourth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-fifth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-sixth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-seventh Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-eighth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

The forty-ninth Table, or Facio, in the third Visio.

- a A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrement into the smaller guts.

F I N I S.





