

A descriptive catalogue ... of Rackstrow's Museum: consisting of a large, and very valuable collection, of most curious anatomical figures, and real preparations ... with a great variety of natural and artificial curiosities. To be seen at no. 197 Fleet-Street ... London / [Benjamin Rackstrow].

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A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
(Giving a full EXPLANATION)
O F
Rackstrow's Museum :
CONSISTING OF
A large, and very valuable COLLECTION,
OF MOST CURIOUS
ANATOMICAL FIGURES,
And real PREPARATIONS:
A L S O
FIGURES resembling LIFE;
With a great Variety of
Natural and Artificial Curiosities.

TO BE SEEN
At No. 197, FLEET-STREET,
Between CHANCERY-LANE and TEMPLE-BAR,
L O N D O N.

M DCC LXXXII.

DESCRIPTIONS OF

(Giving a full EXPLANATION)

Rackliff's Museum :

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A large and valuable Collection

of

ANATOMICAL FIGURES

And real PREPARATIONS :

ALSO

FIGURES representing LIFE :

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TO BE SEEN

At No. 107, FLEET STREET,

between CHANCERY-LANE and FLEET-CHURCH

LONDON.

(M.DCC.LXXXI.)



THE Anatomical Collection.

C A S E, No. I.

A Corroded Preparation from the human Heart.

IT is the wax, which was thrown (when melted) into the cavities of the heart, and portions of the large blood-vessels; the substance of the heart and vessels being removed by means of spirits of salt, &c.

This shews that the heart is divided by a partition into two passages, right, and left; the right having been filled with green wax, the left with red.

The right passage receives the blood from every part of the body, by veins collected into two trunks; (E E marked on the wax which filled them*) from thence it is forced into an artery, (A) which conveys it to the lungs.

The left passage receives the blood from the lungs, by veins collected into four trunks; (F F F F) whence it is forced into an artery, (C) which conveys it to every part of the body.

This preparation also shews that each passage is composed of two cavities, (1. 2.) (1. 2.) those parts of the heart that form the cavities, (1. 1.) are called auricles,

* The same is to be understood of the rest of the letters and figures on this preparation.

which receive the blood from the veins ; and force it into the other parts of the heart, that form the cavities, (2. 2.) and are called ventricles ; which force it into the arteries.

CASE. No. 2.

A human Heart filled with wax, and dried ; shewing the beginnings of the large blood vessels, which convey, and return the blood, to and from every part of the body : also the blood-vessels (called coronary) which branch in its substance.

No. 3.

An exceeding elegant Preparation of a Boy, fourteen years of age ; the muscles and tendons are preserved, and dried in their natural situation ; likewise the heart in the chest, and the diaphragm, dividing the chest from the belly ; with the spleen, kidneys, ureters, and bladder : the other bowels are removed to shew the arteries and veins, innumera- bly branching, to and from every part. The arteries are filled with red wax, and the veins with yellow.—1. The heart in its natural situation, its basis connected to the back, and near to the center of the chest, by the great blood-vessels, &c. its apex, or point, projecting forwards and downwards, to the left side. 2. The great artery, (called the aorta) which conveys the blood to every part of the body ; it begins from the left ventricle of the heart, and going upwards a little, makes a quick curve, or bend, and passes down upon the left side of the vertebræ, (or back bones.) At the curve, it gives off three large branches, 3, 4, 5. the first of these soon divides into two principal ones, 6, 7.—6. The right carotid, conveys the blood up to the head. 7. The right subclavian conveys it to the arm. 4. The left carotid. 5. The left subclavian. From each subclavian goes off a principal branch, 8, 8, the interverte- brals ; which pass through the bones of the neck to the brain. 9. The trunk of the great artery, which, for some distance before its division, lies upon the fore part of the vertebræ of the loins. 10. The cœliac artery, branching to the stomach, liver, spleen, and pancreas. 11. The upper mesenteric artery, branching to the small intestines. 12, 12. The emulgent, branching to 13, 13, the kidneys. 14, 14. The spermatic. 15. The lower mesenteric, branching to the large intestines. 16, 16. The ureters, which convey the urine from the kidneys to 17, the bladder.—The great artery,

artery, near the last vertebræ of the loins, divides into two equal branches, 18, 18, the iliac arteries; which soon divide again into 19, 19, the external iliacs, branching to the thighs and legs; and 20, 20, the internal iliacs.—The blood is returned from the lower extremities by 21, 21, the iliac veins, uniting and forming 22, the lower vena cava, or trunk of the great vein, which lies upon the right side of the vertebræ of the loins. 23. The emulgent veins, returning the blood from the kidneys.—The blood is returned from the head by 24, 24, the internal jugular veins. 25, 25. The external jugular veins.—It is returned from the arms by 26, 26, the subclavian veins.—The jugulars, and subclavians, unite, and form one trunk, 27, the upper vena cava, which, with the lower, return the blood from every part of the body, to the right auricle of the heart.—Letter A, a similar preparation of a man's arm.

No. 4.

A Preparation of a Child two months old, shewing the great artery filled with wax; beginning at No. 1, it goes upwards a little, then makes a curve to go down the back, where (the heart being removed) it is marked 9; at the curve, it gives off large branches to the head, and arms, is continued down the back branching to all the bowels, then divides to the thighs and legs.

No. 5.

A similar preparation of a child about two years old; the skull opened to shew the membrane, called dura mater; and the cavities, in which the brain was contained.

No. 6.

The brain of a man, injected, and preserved in spirits.

No. 7.

Three casts of heads, representing a variety of sections of the human brain.

No. 8.

A cast of the human liver; ditto of the stomach and spleen.

No. 9.

A corroded preparation of a human kidney; the arteries were filled with red wax, the pelvis and ureter with yellow,
and

and the veins with green.—The arteries convey blood into the kidney, from which blood the urine is secreted, and conveyed, by small tubes, into the pelvis: from the pelvis it is conveyed by the ureter into the bladder: the veins return the remaining blood, from which the urine has been secreted.

No. 10.

A corroded preparation of a preternatural kidney, having two pelves with two ureters: the body from which this was taken had a natural kidney on the other side.

No. 11.

A preternatural double kidney, taken from the right side of a man, (about forty years of age) who had none in the left: it was perfectly free from disease, and had performed the office of two. No. 1. A portion of the aorta, with its division, into 2, 2, the iliac arteries; 3, 3, the emulgent arteries, which branched to the upper part of the kidney, and passed under 4, the vena cava, as in the natural way, to the kidney of the right side: but the emulgent arteries, 5, 5, which branched to the lower part, arose from the left side of the aorta, a little before it divides into the iliacs; and one principal branch 6, from the left iliac; they pass over the vena cava preternaturally, and appear as if the lower part of the kidney had once lain in the left side, and had been thrown over to the right. 7. The emulgent vein (which returns the blood from the upper part of the kidney) opens into the vena cava near the usual place; but 8, the emulgent vein that returns it from the lower part, opens into the vena cava, an inch and a half lower. 9. The ureter, which arises from 10, the pelvis of the upper part, and goes along the right side to the bladder. 11. The ureter, which arises from 12, the pelvis of the lower part, and crosses over the right iliac artery, and vein, going down the left side to the bladder.

No. 12 and 13.

Two corroded preparations from the kidneys of a leopard, in which the veins branch on the surface differently from the human.

No. 14.

An exceeding curious Figure, moulded (after death) from a woman, six months gone with child; in which the
circu-

circulation of the blood is imitated, by liquors (resembling the arterial and venous blood) flowing through glass vessels; whose figure, and situation, exactly correspond with the natural blood-vessels: also the motion of the blood, through the vessels of the navel-string of the child: likewise the action of the heart; with the motion of the lungs as in breathing. F, the right auricle of the heart. B, the right ventricle. G, the left auricle. D, the left ventricle. C, the ascending part of the aorta, or great artery. E, the upper vena cava, or trunk of the veins of the upper extremities. A, the pulmonary, or great artery of the lungs. H, H, the lungs. 1, 1, the carotid arteries. 2, 2, the subclavian arteries. 3, 3, the jugular veins. 4, 4, the subclavian veins. I, I, portions of the clavicles, or collar bones. K, K, the nerves going to the arms. L, the thyroid gland. M, the windpipe. N, the diaphragm, a muscle that divides the chest from the belly; and when in contraction, presses down the contents of the belly, thereby enlarging the dimensions of the chest, for the purpose of inspiration, or receiving the breath. O, the sword-like cartilage. P, the cartilages of the ribs. Q, a portion of the liver growing to the diaphragm, under which, E, the lower vena cava, passes, (in its way through the diaphragm to the right auricle of the heart) receiving the veins of the liver. R, a portion of the gullet, divided from the stomach. C, the descending trunk of the aorta. S, S, the emulgent arteries, conveying the blood to T, T, the kidneys. 5, 5, the emulgent veins, returning it to the vena cava. U, U, portions of the ureters, that convey the urine, from the kidneys, to Z, the bladder. V, V, the iliac arteries, that convey the blood to the lower extremities. 6, 6, the iliac veins returning it. W, a portion of the rectum. Y, the placenta growing to the inside of X, the womb. 7, 7, two arteries of the navel-string, that convey blood from the child to the placenta. 8, the vein of the navel-string, that returns it to the child.

No. 15.

A most ingenious and elaborate Figure, moulded from a woman, (that was dissected after execution, by removing the skin, and fat, from the muscles, or lean parts, which are the instruments of motion, also from the tendons, that connect the muscles to the bones, and from several

veral particular glands, &c.) and coloured exactly to nature : the natural swell of the muscles in contraction, their situation, and various arrangement of fibres, are most accurately represented. 1, the frontal muscle, that wrinkles the skin of the forehead, and draws the scalp forwards. 2, the temporal, that draws up the lower jaw. 3, an expansion of tendinous fibres, enclosing the temporal muscle, and giving origin to part of its fibres. 4, 4, the orbicular muscles, that shut the eye-lids. 5, 5, the elevators proper to the upper lip. 6, 6, the elevators of the angles of the mouth, therefore common to both lips. 7, 7, the zygomatic muscles, that act in laughter. 8, 8, buccinator muscles, which keep the food applied between the teeth, in chewing. 9, 9, depressors of the angles of the mouth. 10, 10, sphincter of the mouth, contracts the lips. 11, 11, depressors of the lower lip. 12, 12, portions of the lower jaw bone. 13, 13, the masseters, that pull up the lower jaw. 14, 14 the parotid glands, in which the saliva, or spittle, is formed from the blood. 15, 15, the ducts of the parotid glands, that convey the spittle into the mouth. 16, 16, the submaxillary glands, assisting the former. 17, 17, anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, which pull down the lower jaw, &c. 18, mylo hyoidæus, pulls up the bone of the tongue. 19, os hyoides, or bone of the tongue. 20, 20, sterno hyoidæus, pulls down the bone of the tongue, towards the breast bone. 21, 21, coraco hyoidæus, both acting, pull the bone of the tongue downwards, and backwards ; if one only acts, it draws it towards the shoulder. 22, 22, sterno thyreoidæus, pulls down the thyreoid cartilage towards the breast bone. 23, 23, sterno mastoidæus, both acting, draw the head downwards, and forwards ; when one acts, it draws the side of the head towards the breast bone. 24, a portion of the platisma myoides, which draws the angle of the mouth towards the shoulder. 25, 25, pectoral muscles, draw the arms upwards, forwards, and downwards, according to the different direction of their fibres. 26, 26, portions of the latissimi dorsi, that draw the arms downwards and backwards. 27, 27, portions of the subscapulares, that turn the arms inwards. 28, 28, deltoides, that raise the arms upwards, forwards, and backwards. 29, 29, biceps, bends the fore-arm towards the shoulder. 30, 30, coraco brachialis, assists the biceps. 31, 31, triceps straightens the fore-arm. 32, 32, brachæus, assists

assists the biceps. 33, 33, an expansion of tendinous fibres, from the tendon of the biceps, bracing the muscles of the fore-arm. 34, 34, supinator longus, turns up the palm of the hand. 35, 35, extensor carpi radialis, bends the hand backwards. 36, 36, indicator, points the fore-finger. 37, extensor digitorum communis, straightens the fingers. 38, extensor carpi ulnaris, bends the hand backwards. 40, flexor perforatus, bends the second joints of the fingers. 41, 42, 43, extensores primi, secundi, et tertii internodii pollicis, these straighten the joints of the thumb. 44, annular ligament, keeping the tendons down to the back of the wrist. 45, the ligament upon the inside of the carpus, under which the tendons pass to the fingers. 46, pronator teres, turns the palm of the hand downwards. 47, Flexor carpi radialis, bends the wrist inwards. 48, Palmaris longus, bends the hand inwards. 49, flexor tertii internodii pollicis, bends the last joint of the thumb. 50, pronator quadratus, turns the palm of the hand downwards. 51, two tendons of the extensors of the thumb. 52, abductor pollicis, draws the thumb outwards from the fingers. 53, flexor secundi internodii pollicis, bends the second joint of the thumb. 54, abductor pollicis ad minimum digitem, draws the thumb towards the little finger. 55, palmaris brevis, draws the skin of the outside of the hand towards the palm. 56, abductor minimi digiti, draws the little finger from the rest.

1, 1, Obliquus externus, compresses the bowels. 2, 2, tendons of ditto. 3, 3, serratus major anticus, draws the scapula (or blade bone) forwards. 4, 4, Poparts ligament, extending from the Ilium, to the Pubis. 5, 5, sartorius, bends the legs inwards. 6, 6, rectus femoris, straightens the legs, (as does also the three following) 7, 7, Vastus internus. 8, 8, vastus externus. 9, a portion of the cruræus. 10, 10, membranofus, acts on the tendinous expansion, that covers the muscles of the thigh, so as to brace them. 11, part of the fascia, or tendinous expansion. 12, 12, portion of the iliacus internus, that bends the thigh. 13, 13, pectenalis, ditto. 14, 14, triceps, bends the thigh inwards. 15, 15, gracilis, bends the leg inwards. 16, semi-membranofus, bends the leg backwards. 17, semi-tendinosus, ditto. 18, biceps of the left thigh, ditto. 19, 19, tibialis anticus, bends the foot upwards. 20, 20, tendon of the tibialis posticus, which straightens the foot. 21, 21,

flexor perforans, bends the second joints of the toes. 22, 22, flexor pollicis longus, bends the last joint of the great toe. 23, 23, portions of the solæus. 24, 24, portions of the gastrocnemius. 25, 25, tendo Achillis, the two foregoing muscles, with this tendon, draw up the heel. 26, 26, abductor pollicis pedis, draws the great toe from the others. 27, 27, extensor pollicis longus, straightens the great toe. 28, 28, extensor pollicis, brevis. 29, 29, extensor, digitorum brevis. 31, 31, peronæus primus, 32, peronæus secundus, these straighten the foot. 33, 33, annular ligaments keeping the tendons down to the Instep, as they pass to the foot.

No. 16.

A Similar Figure, to the foregoing, of a Man. On this Figure, only those Muscles are numbered, that appear from a back view: all those of the front, and side views, being numbered on the foregoing figure. 1, 1, Occipital muscles, that draw the scalp backwards. 2, 2, Trapezius, which according to the different direction of the fibres, draws the Shoulders, upwards and backwards, directly backwards, and downwards and backwards. 3, 3, Deltoides, raises the arm upwards, backwards, and forwards. 4, 4, Triceps, straightens the fore-arm. 5, 5, Infra-spinatus, turns the arm outwards. 6, 6, Teres-major, draws the arm downwards. 7, the Rhomboides, of the left side, appearing in part; draws the basis of the Scapula, or blade-bone, backwards. 8, 8, Latissimus-dorsi, draws the arm downwards and backwards. 9, 9, Glutæus-maximus, draws the thigh backwards. 10, 10, Biceps bends the leg backwards. 11, 11, Semitendinosus, ditto. 12, 12, Semimembranosus, ditto. 13, 13, Gastrocnemius, draws up the heel.

No. 17.

An anatomical Representation (in wax) of the Urinary Bladder, and Penis of a Man. 1, the Penis divided by a transverse section, to represent its cavernous, and spongy texture. 4, the urinary passage. 3, is placed between the two Arteries, which branch through its substance, and supply it with blood; which generally circulates as freely through this, as other parts of the Body: but it frequently happens from various causes, that a larger quantity of blood, is thrown into the Penis by the Arteries, than the Veins are capable

pable, of returning in a given time; in consequence of this, the Penis begins to swell, and (as the Veins, which return the blood, are collected into large trunks along the upper part or back of the Penis, and pass between it and the Arch of the bones of the Pubis, to which it is firmly and closely connected by ligaments) the swelling compresses the Veins at this part, and in proportion to the compression, the return of the blood is prevented; and this compression is still more encreased (so as to cause, almost a total obstruction, to the return of the blood) by the action of two muscles, called Erectoris, which forcibly draw the Penis, in the swelled state, close to the bones; while more blood continues to be forced in by the arteries, till the strong ligamentous coats, which inclose the cavernous structure of the Penis, will yield to no further distention, and the Erection is complete. After this, when the above-mentioned causes cease to act, the blood is no longer thrown in, with a force sufficient to keep up the distention; and the Erectores muscles ceasing to act, the encreased quantity of blood passes off gradually by the Veins, till the Penis recovers its former state. 10, 10, portions of the tubes (called ureters) which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. 11, 11, the Testicles. 9, 9, portions of the Vasa deferentia, which convey the Seed, (a fluid, formed from the blood by the Testicles) to 8, 8, the vesiculæ feminales, or receptacles, which are situated under the bladder; and whence there are two openings into the urinary passage. Letter A, the Urinary passage, represented as if dissected from the Penis and Bladder. 16, 16, the Prostat Gland, in the middle of which is the Letter S, on the Caput Gallinaginis, near the two small orifices, through which the seed is thrown, into the urinary passage, from the Receptacles, which are here marked 17, 17.

No. 17. *

In a glass (preserved in spirits) are the real parts of generation of a Man, with the urinary bladder and ureters; the Penis is injected to the state of erection, and the spermatic vessels, vasa deferentia, vesiculæ feminales, prostat gland, &c. are displayed in their natural situation.

No. 18.

An anatomical Representation (in Wax) of the Urinary parts, and Parts of Generation of a Woman. 30,

the Bladder. 28, the Kidneys. 29, the Ureters, which convey the Urine, from the kidneys, to the bladder.—The External parts are extended, to shew the Orifices of the different passages. 1, 1, the External Labia, or Lips. 6, 6, the Internal lips, called Nymphæ, proceeding from a small Body situated just above, called the Clitoris, and marked 2. it is an union of those two parts marked 3, 3, and called the Legs of the Clitoris, which grow, or are connected, to the Arch, formed by the bones of the Pubis of a Woman; in the same manner as the Penis does from the like bones in a Man. The Clitoris is very small in comparison to the Penis, and bends downwards; it has nearly a similar structure with that of the Penis, except that, there is no passage through it, it is subject to a similar distention of blood, but even in this state does not bend upwards, and probably conveys similar impressions, or affections, to a Woman, with those conveyed by the Penis to a Man. 10, the Orifice of the Urinary passage from the Bladder. 7, is placed in the passage, leading to the Womb, called the Vagina; round the entrance of this passage are four little knobs, two of them marked 9, 9, to represent the remains of the Hymen, or Maidenhead; which, in Virgins, is a thin Membrane, or fold of the internal skin; in form of a crescent, or half moon, with the ends, or horns, pointing upwards, and terminating near the orifice of the urinary passage; surrounding the entrance of the vagina, except at the upper part; rendering it narrow, and is torn in the first act of Coition. 36, the Anus, or Fundament. 12, the Womb; the passage leading to the womb is opened on the upper part, to shew the Os Tineæ, or mouth of the womb, marked 13. from the corners of the womb go off two Ligaments on each side, one marked 15, called the Round Ligament; the other, 14, called the Broad Ligament; on one Edge of each Broad Ligament, 21, 21, is a Tube (called Fallopian) communicating with the womb, and having an opening at its extremity, 22, 22. on the other Edge, 20, 20, are the Ovaria, or Female Testicles; in which the female seed is formed; which in time of conception, is here impregnated by the Male seed, (thrown into the womb in the act of coition) which is probably taken up by the absorbent vessels of the womb, and conveyed into the blood, and thence secreted in the Ovaria: soon after conception, the impregnated seed is separated from

from the ovarium, and taken up by the tube; which, by its extremity, grasps the ovarium, and, by its action, conveys it into the womb. The red vessels represent the Arteries, that supply these parts with blood; the Blue, the Veins that return the blood back.

No. 19.

In a glass (preserved in spirits) are the real Parts of Generation of a woman about thirty years of age; shewing the Outer Labia, or Lips; also the Inner, which meet at the upper part, and join the extremity of the Clitoris: a little below the Clitoris, is the Orifice of the urinary passage; the next Orifice is that of the passage leading to the womb; and which is here free from obstruction, there being no remains of the Hymen, or Maidenhead. The womb, with the passage leading to it, is opened on the lower surface; and bristles are put in the Tubes, which convey the seed, from the ovaria, into the womb.

No. 20.

In a Glass (preserved in Spirits) are the Real Parts of Generation of a young woman, a Virgin, about seventeen years of age: shewing the outer Lips; also the inner, which are here but small ridges on each side: the rising at the upper part is the Clitoris; the upper Orifice is of the urinary passage; the next Orifice is that of the passage leading to the womb; and which is here rendered small by the Maidenhead, that surrounds it, except at the upper part; and which is a thin membrane or fold of the inner skin, in form of a Crescent, or half moon, with the ends, or horns, pointing upwards, and terminating near the Orifice of the urinary passage. The Bones are taken away from one side, to expose the parts contained within; at the upper part is the urinary bladder, opened on one side, to shew its cavity; it is in the contracted state: the next is the passage leading to the womb, also opened on one side, to shew the mouth of the womb, at the upper part near the end of the passage: the womb, with the broad ligaments, consisting of the ovaria, and Fallopian Tubes, are situated behind the bladder; and behind these the large Intestine; which lies near the Bone, and passes to the Anus, or fundament.

The following described Figures are coloured to Nature, and moulded from Women, who have died undelivered (occasioned by extraordinary and preternatural Cases) shewing various positions of the child in the womb, at nine months, and other periods of pregnancy, &c.

No. 21.

Letter A represents the womb of a Woman, who died of a fever, when about five months gone with child. 2, part of the Vagina, or passage leading to the womb; opened to shew, 3, the Os Tineæ, or mouth of the womb. 4, 4, round Ligaments. 5, 5, broad Ligaments, spread out to shew, 6, 6, the Fallopian Tubes, with the Fimbriæ at their extremities. 7, 7, Ovaria. The spermatic Arteries, and Veins, appear as distended with blood. 8, the Urinary Bladder, in its contracted state. 9, the beginning of the Urinary passage, from the bladder.

Letter B, A second view of the same womb, as opened. 10, the Child presenting with the head downward. 11, 11, cut edge of the womb. 12, Navel-string. 13, Placenta, or After-birth. Letter C, a third view of the under part of the same womb, shewing the Arteries, and Veins, as when injected.

No. 22.

The Figure of a Woman, who died of a fever, when about six months gone with child; the Belly opened by a cross incision; the skin, fat, and abdominal muscles are turned back; shewing, 1, the Child, in the womb, presenting with the head downwards. 2, Navel-string. 3, Placenta. 4, 4, cut edge of the womb. 5, 5, Fallopian Tubes. 6, 6, Ovaria. 7, Stomach. 8, Liver. 9, 9, Intestines. 10, Sword-like Cartilage. 11, Omentum, or Caul.

No. 23.

The Figure of a Woman, who died of a fever in the sixth month of her pregnancy, with three children in the womb; One presenting with the head as in time of labour.

No. 24.

The Figure of a Woman, who died of the Small Pox, when about seven months gone with child. 1, the Womb. 2, 2, Round Ligaments. 3, 3, Fallopian Tubes. 4, Ovarium.

rium. 5, 5, Intestines, distended with air. 6, 6, Omentum.

No. 25.

A second View of the Womb, of the same Woman, as when taken out of the body, and opened; shewing the Child presenting with the head downwards. 1, the cut edge of the Womb. 2, Placenta. 3, Navel-string.

No. 26.

The Figure of a Woman, nine months gone with Child, who died undelivered; shewing the womb opened. 1, the Child presenting with the back forwards, the head downwards, and face towards the Os sacrum, or back of the Pelvis. 2, 2, 2, Cut Edge of the Womb. 3, Placenta. 4, Navel-string. 5, Fallopian Tube. 6, Ovarium. 7, 7, Transverse Arch of the Colon. 8, 8, Omentum. 9, the Bones of the Pubis laid bare. 10, Posterior part of the Vagina. The Placenta grew near the upper part of the womb, and the Navel-string was continued from it along the fore-part of the body of the Child, first over one shoulder, and across the back of the neck, then over the other shoulder to the Navel; confining the child to the womb, that it could not be expelled from thence, but with the Placenta and Membranes separating, and coming away all together; which is sometimes the case, when Nature, with the common assistance, is sufficient; at other times the aid of a very skilful Midwife is necessary.

No. 27.

The Figure of a Woman nine months gone with child, who died undelivered, in similar circumstances with the foregoing. 1, the middle part of the womb convulsively contracted on the Child. 2, Bladder distended with urine. 3, 3, Round Ligaments. 4, 4, Colon, and Omentum. 5, Stomach. 6, Liver.

No. 28.

Represents a second view of the same woman, with the womb opened; the Bones of the Pubis and Ischium laid bare, exposing the Posterior and inner part of the Vagina. 1, 1, Cut edge of the womb. 2, Child presenting with the head downwards, the face towards the side of the Pelvis, and the Belly forwards. 3, Navel-string passing from the Navel

Navel of the Child, over one shoulder, across the back of the neck, then over the other shoulder, along the fore part of the body, and between the legs to the Placenta, which grew to the upper part of the womb. 4. the Arm of the Child, greatly compressed by the contraction of the womb.

No. 29.

The Figure of a Woman nine months gone with Child, who died undelivered, occasioned by a flooding, or bleeding from the womb, where the placenta began to separate, (previous to the birth of the Child, which presented with the breech downwards) having grown close to the side of the mouth of the womb. 1, the womb. 2, round Ligament. 3, Fallopian Tube. 4, 4, Omentum. 5, portion of Colon.

No. 30.

A Figure representing a second view of the foregoing. The womb is opened by cross incisions, making (1, 1, 1, 1,) four angles, which are peeled from the Membranes, that surround the Child; and are turned back. 2, 2, Membranes. 3, External surface of part of the Placenta.

No. 31.

A Figure representing a third view of the above. 1, 1, 1, 1, the Membranes opened, and turned back. 2, Child presenting with the breech downwards. 3, portion of the Navel-string. 4, part of the internal surface of the Placenta.

No. 32.

The Figure of a Woman nine months gone with twins. 1, 1, 1, cut edge of the Womb. 2, one child presenting with the head downwards. 3, the other child presenting with the feet downwards. 4, 4, Navel-strings. 5, part of the Placenta. 6, upper part of the urinary Bladder. 7, portion of the Stomach. 8, portion of the Liver. 9, 9, 9, Colon. 10, part of the small Intestines.

No. 33.

The Figure of a Woman nine months gone with Twins, who was delivered of one child, but the other child presenting with one Arm, and the Head not coming into the passage, but being bent towards the other Arm, could not be born in that cross, and doubled position: at the same time

time the Placenta beginning to separate from the womb, a Flooding came on, which occasioned her death. An able Midwife might perhaps have saved this woman, and child, by returning the Arm into the womb, immediately after its presentation; and either bringing the head forwards, if practicable; or by turning the head to the upper part, or fundus, of the womb: and bringing the feet forwards. 1, 1, Cut edge of the Womb. 2, the Child in the position, as above described. 3, 3, the double Placentæ. 4, 4, the Navel-strings. This Figure also represents a view of, 5, the Heart, and 6, 6, the Lungs. 7, part of the Diaphragm. 8, Stomach. 9, Liver.

No. 34.

The Figure of a Woman who died undelivered, when nine months gone with Child; occasioned by the womb bursting: being a very extraordinary case. She was opened after death; when the Child, which was a large one, and had a large watery head, was found to be out of the womb, lying on the Intestines, in the Cavity of the Belly. 1, the Ruptured womb shrunk, and contracted from the Child.

Diseased Wombs.

No. 35.

The Figure of an Elderly Woman, who died of a diseased Womb, which was very much enlarged, and become a solid substance, being in a Schirrous, or Cancerous state.

No. 36.

Represents a Cancerous Womb of another Woman, which was so much enlarged as to occupy the whole forepart of the Belly.

No. 37.

In a Glass, preserved in spirits, is the womb of a Woman, with the Vagina, and External parts. In the cavity of the womb a small fleshy excrescence had grown; and on the outside of the womb a large and very hard schirrous tumour, with several smaller ones.

Children Still-born, preserved in Spirits.

No. 38.

A Large full-sized Female Child, at nine months after Conception; measuring one foot nine inches in Length, and six inches across the Shoulders; which died in the Birth; and was the cause of a tedious lingering Labour to the Mother, who was rather elderly; and This was her first Child; notwithstanding which, she recovered very well, and though it happened in this Case that the Child died, yet Children of this size are frequently born alive and continue to live: A portion of the Navel-string remains, which separates from a Living Child a few days after Birth; generally in about six or seven days, but sometimes more, or less.

No. 39.

A Male Child, with the Navel-string (undivided) Placenta, and Membranes, all together, born dead, between eight and nine months after Conception; occasioned by the Mother catching the Small-Pox, which appeared on her the day after her Delivery; and on the ninth She died of the same.

Miscarriages, or Abortions.

Pregnant Women are liable, from various causes and circumstances, to part with their Burthen, at any period within the nine months of their Pregnancy.

The Burthen consists of, the Placenta, Membranes, Navel-string, and Child, with a watery Liquor: The Placenta and Membranes, form a complete Case, containing the Embryo, or Child; with the Navel-string, (which connects the Child to the inside of the Placenta) and the watery Liquor.

When the Burthen is complete and entire, it's form is an oval, and therefore called the Ovum; It completely fills the cavity of the womb, and it's outer surface grows to all the inner surface of the cavity of the womb, yet this connection is but slight and tender, to admit of the separation in time of delivery.

In

In the Glass Case, (Lettered A,) is a most curious collection of Real Ova, from Women, who have miscarried; beautifully preserved in spirits: shewing at one view a regular series, or Gradation; in which, the Embryo, or Child, is seen, from the size of a small pin's head, to the perfect state.

Monstrous Births, from Women.

No. 40.

In a Glass preserved in Spirits, is a Female Child, born between six and seven months after conception, having no neck, the face looking directly upwards; no skull, but instead, a membranous bag, containing the Brain, and hanging down the back; the Ears are placed behind the shoulders, and the hair grows down the back; The Body has been opened both before and behind, to shew the bowels; and the back bone is laid bare, which is broad and flat, wanting those parts that form the ridge, or spinal processes.

In the Glass Case A, is a Cast of this Monster, as before it was opened, and coloured to nature.

Also the Cast of another Monster, (the Real One is at present in the possession of a Physician in town) which had neither thighs nor legs, but the Body, as it were, lengthened, and tapering down to a point; no parts of either sex, nor anus; This child was born between eight and nine months after conception.

No. 41.

In a Glass, preserved in spirits, is the Real Ovum from a Woman, which miscarried between two and three months after conception; the ovum is opened, and the Child let out hanging by the Navel-string, which has neither arms nor legs; and the head and body are very imperfectly formed.

No. 42.

In a Glass Case A, is a Child, of about seven months after conception, wanting the skull and brain.

From Beasts.

No. 43.

A Two-headed Calf, near the full size.

No. 44.

A Kitten with two lower jaws, and two tongues.

No. 45.

A Puppy having only one Eye, which is in the middle of the forehead; without either Nose or Mouth; and yet well formed in every other respect.

No. 46.

A Pig, with a head resembling the Human: there were twelve well-formed Pigs brought forth with this.

From Birds.

No. 47.

A Two-headed Duckling.

No. 48.

A Duckling with four legs.

Placentæ, or After-births.

No. 49.

A most beautiful Corroded Preparation of a Placenta, representing the two Arteries of the Navel-string (coloured red) which convey blood from the Child, to the Placenta, and branch through its substance; also the Veins (coloured yellow) which collect into one trunk (the vein of the Navel-string) and return the blood to the Child.

No. 50.

Ditto, of a remarkable thick one.

No. 51.

Ditto, of a very broad one, representing the vessels of the surface, that grew to the womb, turned upwards. In this, the Arteries are coloured red, the Veins blue.

No. 52.

No. 52.

Ditto, unravelled, (by macerating with water) and preserved in Spirits.

No. 53.

Two Double-placentæ, Injected, and Dried.

Skeletons.

No. 54.

A very fine Large Skeleton of a Man, (six feet high) who had thirteen ribs on each side, (the general number is twelve, both in Male and Female) the two upper ribs did not articulate, or join, with the Sternum, or breast-bone: they always do when there are but twelve.

No. 55.

An exceeding fine Skeleton of a Woman: they were the Bones of Mary Edmonson, who was executed in the year 1759, for the Murder of her Aunt, Sufanna Walker. The Principal difference between the Male and Female Skeleton is to be observed, by comparing the Capacity formed by the bones of the Pelvis of the One, with that of the Other; which is considerably larger in the Female, (for the purpose of Child-bearing) than in the Male, even when the Male is larger in every other respect.

No. 56.

The Skeleton of a Child, which had five fingers, without a thumb, on one hand; with a double thumb on the other.

No. 57.

The Skeleton of a Fœtus, or Child, about six months after Conception.

No. 58.

A very curious Skeleton of a large Baboon, brought from Tartary; the Teeth are remarkably large in comparison to the

the size of the Animal: the Tusks being equal to those of a Lion. This Animal had a Vermilion-coloured streak down the middle of the face, and light blue Cheeks, with hands very like the Human.

No. 59.

Skeletons of various kinds of Monkeys.

No. 60.

Skeleton of a Large Dog.

No. 61.

Ditto of an Italian Greyhound.

No. 62.

Ditto of a Leopard.

No. 63.

Ditto of a Hyæna.

No. 64.

Ditto of a Rhinoceros.

No. 65.

Ditto of two large Cocks.

No. 66.

Ditto of a Stork.

No. 67.

Ditto of a Swan.

No. 68.

Ditto of a Pigeon.

No. 69.

Ditto of an Ostrich.

No. 70.

Ditto of an Eagle.

No. 71.

The Astonishing Skeleton of a Sperma-Ceti Whale, measuring seventy-two feet in length: The Skull alone measuring fifteen feet in length, and is supposed to weigh three Tons: This great weight of bone is probably buoyed up in the Sea, by a vast quantity of fat, or oil, contained in

in the Cellular Membrane between the Skin of the Head and the upper surface of the Skull: From this Oil, and also from that which surrounds the body, the Substance, called Sperma-Ceti, is extracted. This kind of Whale has One Row of sharp-pointed teeth along each side of the Lower-Jaw, but none in the upper; with these 'tis probable, he can devour Fish of a considerable size.

The Elastic Substance, called Whale-bone, is no part of the above-described Whale; but of another kind, called the Whale bone-Whale; which having no teeth, is provided with this substance instead; and feeds on a kind of Shrimps, and other small fish, which abound in the Greenland Sea, so much that a small quantity of water cannot be taken up without numbers in it: This Elastic Substance forms the net, or snare, by which the small fry is taken: and in the following manner. It grows by a great number of slips, from each side of the roof of the mouth, all along from the fore, to the back part, something resembling the teeth of a comb: from the inner edges of these slips, there grows a large quantity of hair, exactly like horse-hair. When the Whale takes in a mouthful of water containing these small fish, he expands this Apparatus; then by contracting it and closing his mouth, he entangles the fish with the Hair, and strains the water from them, by forcing it out through the Blow-hole; (a passage from the mouth through the hind part of the head) by which he also breathes: The swallow of this Whale is said to be very small, which is most likely the case; as his food does not seem to require a large one. The Sperma-Ceti-Whale has also a Blow-hole, but more particularly for the purpose of Breathing.

No. 72.

The Lower Jaw-bones of a Whale-bone-Whale, which, from their shape, have been mistaken for ribs, by many people.

No. 73.

An Ancient Mummy, in the original case, or coffin, brought from Egypt; being the real body of an Egyptian, preserved

preserved since death near four thousand years; and interpreted by the learned in the Hieroglyphics, which appear on the coffin, to be the Remains of Pharaoh's Daughter, aged 37 years. These Hieroglyphics are the Pictures of Utensils, Birds, and other Animals; and were made use of in the first method of writing, before characters, or letters were invented. On the middle of the coffin is a Picture of the Goddess Isis, worshipped by the Egyptians; on the shoulders are Pictures of Hawks Busts, emblems of their God Osiris; and down the sides, are emblems of several other Idols. The coffin is made of a thick wood, called Sycamore, not so subject to rot as other wood; it is covered without and within with a preservative, which is probably a composition of pitch, wax, gums, &c. It is made in two parts, which were originally joined; securely inclosing the body from the air. When the coffin was broke open, the Body was found in the preserved state whole, and finely decorated and painted with Hieroglyphics, which appeared quite fresh. In those Mummies which have been pulled to pieces, all the real Human Bones have been found remaining entire; next to these the remains of the dried flesh, neatly bound and wrapped with a vast quantity of linnen rollers. The particular Art has been lost many years. These Mummies have been found in a vast piece of ground like a Burying-place, near Sakora, a village in the neighbourhood of Cairo in Egypt, in which are found several Pyramids, and where, under ground, in square Rooms or Pits, in several Niches, these Bodies have been preserved for thousands of years, dressed and adorned in various manners.

A Fine Print representing three Views of the above-described Mummy, may be purchased at This Museum.

No. 74.

A Mummy of a small Child, taken out of the coffin, and inclosed under a glass.

The COLLECTION of NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL RARITIES ; consisting of preserved Animals, and parts of Animals ; Birds and Fishes, &c. Dried, and in Spirits.

IN the Glass-Case (lettered A,) is a Collection of Rare and Curious Animals, Lizards, Snakes, Insects, Fishes, &c. neatly preserved in spirits, with their names affixed,

No. 75.

Several Large Calculi or Stones, extracted by Surgical Operations from the Urinary Bladders of different people.

No. 76.

An Extraordinary Large and Curious Gall-stone (with a few smaller ones) being the largest of forty-seven stones, which completely filled and stuffed up the Gall-Bladder of an Elderly Man, from whom they were taken after death : The Remainder of the Number were made a present of. With the above, are two stones taken from the Gall-Bladder of another Man.

No. 77.

A Large and Fine Brain-Stone, so called from its surface being convoluted something like the Brain. It is a Natural Production, and a kind of coral ; growing on rocks by the sea-side.

No. 78.

The Real Hide of a Rhinoceros, finely preserved ; representing that curious Animal as Alive. The Rhinoceros is generally accounted the next four-footed Beast in largeness of size to the Elephant ; has A Horn rising from the upper part of the nose or snout, where No Other known

D

Animal

Animal hath it; the snout is pliable ending in a point, which it can turn upwards, downwards, and sideways, and seems formed to turn up the earth in order to its feeding on the roots of plants; the Eyes are small and placed low on each side of the head; has large Ears, which stand upright, on the upper part of the head; the whole Animal is covered with a very thick rough chapped skin of an Ash-colour, not pliable, except in the Plaits and Folds of such parts as are necessary to give the Animal motion, which fall one over another backwards; and these folds, it is said, harbour Centipedes, Scorpions, small Snakes, and other animals; there are large rising knobs on the skin of the legs, and hind-quarters, which receive its weight when lying down; there are three hoofs on the fore-part of each foot; It has no hair excepting a few black ones at the end of the tail, and some thinly scattered on the Ears. This One was brought from the East-Indies.

Near the above-described, is placed, A very fine Large Horn of a full-grown Rhinoceros; round the Base or Bottom of which there is a considerable quantity of short stubbed Hair.—Next to this is placed the Bone of the Horn of another, which though short, has a large Base, and is not so sharp-pointed at the Top as the Horn itself.

No. 79.

An Armadillo, a four-footed animal from the Brazils, with a snout like a Hog; is covered with scales like armour, and feeds on roots, sugar-canes, and poultry.

No. 80.

A Porcupine, the body is covered with Quills, which It raises in its defence; the nose is blunt with large nostrils in form of slits; its upper lip is divided like that of a hare, with whiskers like those of a cat; its eyes are small, the ears are very like those of the Human, and the legs are short; It makes a grunting noise something like that of a Hog.

No. 81.

A most beautiful Representation of the Head and Neck of an Antelope, with the real Horns affixed, which are very Large and Fine.—The Antelope partakes of the Goat
and

and Deer kinds ; is remarkable for having fine Eyes : They are so swift that Falcons are trained for the purpose of catching them, which by fixing on their heads, and blinding them with their wings, render them easily overtaken by their Pursuers.

No. 82.

A fine representation of the Head and Neck of a Lioness, with the Mouth wide open ; moulded from one that died in the Tower.

No. 83.

An extraordinary beautiful Bird-of-Paradise, in fine preservation ; brought from the Island of Ceylon, in the East-Indies ; remarkable for the beautiful colours, and Delicacy of its Feathers ; and for the two Long Wire-like Feathers which project from between the Wings.

No. 84.

A beautiful Drake, from Carolina ; well preserved.

No. 85.

A Young Shark, (called the Blue-Shark) near seven feet in length, finely preserved ; and with the assistance of Glass Eyes appears as alive.

No. 86.

A Sword-Fish, near the full size ; remarkably curious for the Sword-like-bone, which projects in a straight line with the body from its Head, and is a continuation of the upper jaw * ; Also for the Largeness of its Eyes.

No. 87.

A Needle-Fish, very curious for its hard scaly coat, and the length and sharpness of its jaws, in which there is a row of teeth.

No. 88.

A Fish, called a Sturgeon, having a singular scaly coat.

* Among the Fish preserved in spirits, (in a glass-case, A) is another kind of Sword-Fish, in which the Sword projects from the lower-jaw.

No. 89.

A Remora, or Sucking-Fish, having a curious Apparatus under the lower-jaw, by which It fastens itself to different things.

No. 90.

A Globe-Fish, curious for its shape, and prickly-coat.

No. 91.

Two Crocodiles, from the River Nile in Egypt. They are amphibious voracious Animals, in shape resembling Efts and Lizards; living partly in Rivers and partly on the Land by the side of them; are covered with very hard scales, scarcely to be wounded; have four short legs; and a long thick tail, gradually tapering from the body; are very swift but not easily turning themselves; have long jaws, with a row of sharp-pointed teeth closing between each other; and a wide swallow: They grow to the size of thirty feet in length, and upwards: This animal is described in the forty-first chapter of Job, under the name of the Leviathan.

No. 91.*

A very fine large Skull of that wonderful Animal the River-Horse, (or Hippopotamus, from the Greek words, Ippos, a Horse, and, Potamos, a River,) mentioned in the fortieth chapter of Job, under the name of Behemoth; a four-footed amphibious animal, (next in size to the Rhinoceros) found in the River Nile, and other large Rivers and Lakes of Africa, sometimes swimming with his head above water, sometimes walking at the bottom under water, and often coming on land, where they have been caught, by digging large pits for them to fall into.

No. 92.

The Skull, and Back-Shell, of an extraordinary Large Turtle.

No. 93.

The Skull of a Porpoise-Fish.

No. 94.

No. 94.

The Skull of a large Sea-Bull, with the surprising Tusks, by which they lay hold of the Ice, or any thing they mean to ascend. They inhabit the Greenland-Seas.

No. 95.

The Bone of the Penis of the Sea-Bull.

No. 96.

The Bone which projects from the head of the Saw-Fish, in the same manner as the Sword does from the Sword-Fish.

No. 96.*

A most curious Skull of the Barbaroussa from the East-Indies, a kind of wild Hog, having four surprising long Tusks, two from the lower jaw, and two from the upper, these last pierce the upper lip, on each side of the nose, and rise circular to the forehead, resembling horns; he is longer-legged, and of a more slender make than any of the rest of the hog species, and feeds on grass and leaves of trees.

No. 97.

The Tusk of a Narwal-Whale, commonly called, the Horn of the Unicorn-Fish. The Young of this kind are always provided with two of these Tusks, but generally shed One, and retain the Other; yet Old Ones have been caught with two full-sized Tusks; They project in a straight line with the body of the Fish, from two sockets in the fore part of the upper-jaw.

No. 98.

The Jaws of the Tiger-Shark; having eight rows of teeth, as sharp, at the points and edges, as knives; which It can raise or depress at will.

No. 99.

The Jaws of another kind of Shark, very different from the former.

No. 100.

No. 100.

The Skull of a Rhinoceros.

No. 101.

The Beak of a Bird, called the Pelican.

No. 102.

The Legs and Feet of the Cassowary Bird.

No. 103.

A Large King-Crab.

No. 104.

A pair of Snow-Shoes, made use of by the Laplanders to walk on the surface of the snow.

No. 105.

A quiver of Indian Arrows.

* * Besides the Above-mentioned, there are many other Curiosities, Rarities, &c.

The COLLECTION of FIGURES *resembling*
L I F E.

A GRAND Figure of His Late Majesty, George the Second; in his Parliament Robes, standing on an elevated platform, under a rich canopy; near which, is a Representation of the Crown.

A Bust of His Present Majesty, King George the Third.

A Figure of the present Prince of Wales, when an Infant.

A Bust

A Bust of the Late Marquis of Granby, moulded from his own face.

A Bust of Oliver Cromwell.

A Figure of a Gentleman, contemplating the Skeleton of the Whale.

A Group of Figures, representing Mother Shipton telling A Young Lady and Child their Fortunes.

A Figure of the Late Mr. Bamford; the Staffordshire Giant; seven feet two inches high: moulded from him when alive.

A Figure of the Late Mr. Coan; the Norfolk Dwarf; moulded from him when alive: he was six and thirty years of age when he died; measured three feet three inches high, and was perfectly straight and well proportioned.

A Figure of a Chinese Mandarin, with the Real Dress.

A Figure of a Gigantic Infant, according to his Dimensions at the age of Eleven months.

A Large Collection of Busts of particular Persons moulded from their own faces.

F I N I S.

A Bust of the Late Marquis of Granby, seated in his own dress.

A Bust of Oliver Cromwell.

A Figure of a Gentleman, contemplating the situation of the Wharfe.

A Group of Figures representing Mother Earth, a young Lady, and Child, their Follies.

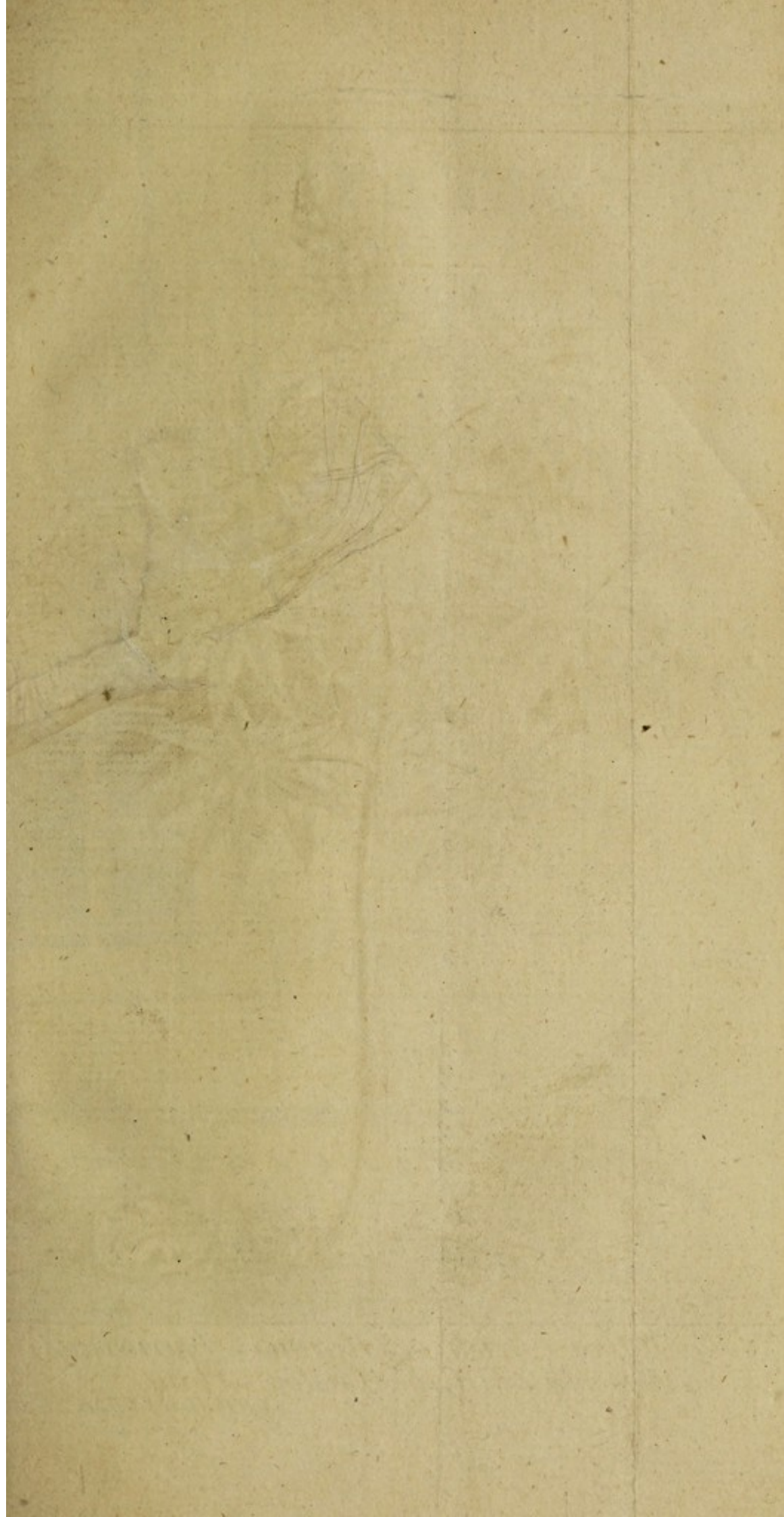
A Figure of the late Mr. Pennant; the Poetess Anne; and last the Father high; moulded from nature when alive.

A Figure of the late Mr. Cress; the Noble Duke; moulded from him when alive; he was six and thirty years of age when he died; measured three feet three inches high and was perfectly straight and well proportioned.

A Figure of a Chinese Mandarin, with the Real Dress.

A Figure of a Chinese Infant, according to his Dimensions at the age of eleven months.

A Large Collection of Busts of particular Persons moulded from their own faces.





*The Palma Christi, or Ricinus Americanus,
commonly call'd, the Castor Plant.*
—ut Palma florebit. Psal: