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A

CATALOGUE

And Particular

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OF THE

Human Anatomy

IN

WAX-WORK,

And ſeveral other

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I. 

GENERAL Scheme of the real Arteries of a human Body injected, where you may obſerve the Aorta, or great Artery proceeding from the left Cavity, or Ventricle of the Heart, and as it paſſes on, diſtributing Branches to all Parts of the Body; theſe Arteries have Names aſſigned them, according to the Parts they

they are ſent to. By this Scheme is demonſtrated the Courſe of the Blood, from the Heart even to the extreme minute Parts of the Body.

II. The Figure of an *Indian* in his proper Cloaths.

III. A great Pouch of a dropſical Woman.

IV. This Figure repreſents the Body of a Girl about Twelve Years of Age. On the right Side, the Skin is left on from Head to Foot; on the left Side, is a moſt curious Diſtribution of the Veins and Arteries, which are beautifully diſpers'd over the Bones in their natural Order, being taken from a Subject in which the ſame had been injected and traced with the Diſſecting-Knife. The Arteries are red, and carry the Blood from the Heart to all Parts of the Body; the Veins are blue, and return the Blood back from all Parts to the Heart. You there ſee the great Trunks of the Arteries coming off from the Breaſt and Belly, dividing themſelves into innumerable ſmall Branches, to convey the Blood from the Heart to the extreme Parts of the Body, for the Nouriſhment thereof; and for the Separation of all thoſe Juices wich are ſecreted from the Blood by the Glands, ſuch as Gall by the Liver, Sweat by the Glands of the Skin, Urine by the Kidneys, Spittle by the ſalivary Glands, *&c.* You ſee alſo, in this curious Ramification of the Blood-Veſſels, the blue Veſſels, which are Veins bringing back the Blood to the Heart, which, from many ſmall Branches, become large Trunks, running by the Sides of the Arteries,

Arteries, which are red, to diſtinguiſh them from the Veins. You may obſerve how much the Veins exceed the Arteries both in Bigneſs and Number, being nearly as Three to One. The Bones and Joints, with their proper Ligaments and Cartilages, are ſeen on this left Side, over which the Arteries and Veins are diſperſed in their proper Order. In the lower Cavity, you ſee the Bladder, with its Blood-Veſſels; the Pipes called the Ureters, which carry the Urine from the Kidneys into the Bladder. Under the Bladder lies the Womb, from the Bottom of which, on each Side, ariſes one Tube, which is called the Fallopian Tube, the broad jagged Ends of which, in the Time of Conception, bend themſelves upon, and cloſely embrace the Ovaries, which are Two in Number, one on each Side, faſtned to the lower Part of the Fallopian Tube by a Membrane; they are about the Bigneſs of a *Piſtachia* Nut, and upon the Surface of each of them, you may ſee a conſiderable Number of ſmall pellucid Bodies, about the Bigneſs of a Pin's Head, which are the Ova, or Eggs. The Semen of the Male paſſing through theſe Fallopian Tubes, impregnates one or more of theſe ſmall Eggs at the Time of Conception; and the Egg ſo impregnated breaks off from the Ovarie, like a Nut from its Shell, and paſſes through the Fallopian Tube into the Womb; for we obſerved that the broad jagged End of the Fallopian Tube, at the Time of Conception, cloſely embraces the Ovarie; tho' at other Times it does not touch it. You ſee alſo

the

the Spermatic Arteries and Veins, ariſing from the great Artery and Vein, dividing themſelves into various Branches, and uniting again as they run down to the Ovarie. Theſe Spermatic Arteries carry the Blood to the Ovaries, and the Spermatic Veins carry back the Blood to the great Vein, after that a proper Liquor has been ſeparated from the Blood, brought to the Ovaries by the Spermatic Arteries. On the left Side is demonſtrated the Kidney, with its Artery called the Emulgent Artery; this Artery comes from the Aorta, or great Artery, and runs into the Body of the Kidney, where it divides itſelf into many ſmall Branches, for the Separation of the Urine from the Blood; after which Separation, the Blood is returned back by the Emulgent Vein, which runs by the Side of the Emulgent Artery to the great Vein called Vena Cava, to be ſent back to the Heart. Part of the great Guts are next demonſtrated, where you may ſee the Gut called Cæcum, and the Valve at the Beginning of the great Gut, called Colon, which hinders the Return of the Excrement into the ſmall Guts; the Arteries which carry the Blood to the Guts, with their ſmall Branches being beautifully diſperſed all over the Bowels, with their correſpondent Veins returning the Blood back again to the great Vein called Porta, which carrys the Blood to the Liver, for the Secretion of the Bile or Gall. The Gland called Pancreas, or Sweet-bread, is alſo ſeen, with its Duct running all along its Middle, which empties the white Liquor ſeparated by this Gland into the

Gut

Gut called Duodenum, a little below the Stomach, to promote the Separation of the Chyle from the Food. Near this you may obſerve the Stomach, with the Arteries and Veins curiouſly diſperſed over it. On the left Side the Stomach lies the Spleen, with the Arteries that carry the Blood to it, and the Veins that return the Blood from it into the large Vein called Vena Porta, which Vein receives the Blood likewiſe from the Veins of the Stomach, Bowels and Caul, and carrys it to the Liver, which you ſee lying in its proper Situation on the right Side, but extending itſelf alſo towards the left Side, and almoſt covering the Stomach by Reaſon of its Bigneſs. The Blood brought by this large Vein called Porta, enters the Liver on its concave Side, which Vein divides itſelf again into innumerable ſmall Branches, diſperſing themſelves through the whole Subſtance of the Liver, which is a very large Gland, compoſed of an infinite Number of ſmall Glands, which ſeparate that Liquor called Gall, or Bile, which is conveyed by ſmall Ducts from each ſmall Gland of the Liver, which Ducts unite themſelves into larger, as they carry the Gall or Bile, by them ſecreted, to the Gall-Bladder, Part of which Gall or Bile is lodged in the Gall-Bladder, to be preſſed out into the Gut called Duodenum, a little below the Stomach, by a proper Duct, which runs from the Gall-Bladder to the ſaid Duct; and Part of the ſaid Gall or Bile runs by a Duct, from the Liver directly into the ſame Gut; theſe Ducts join together and form one Duct a little before they enter the ſaid Gut.

You

You ſee the Gall-Bladder in its proper Situation. From the Bigneſs of the Liver, it is reaſonable to conclude, that above a Pint of Gall or Bile is ſecreted for the perfecting the Digeſtion of the Food, and Separation of the Chyle therefrom at every large Meal. When the Bile is obſtructed, it flows back again into the Blood, and occaſions the Jaundice. Juſt above the Liver you ſee that Muſcle which ſeparates the Cavity of the Abdomen, or Belly, from the Breaſt call'd Diaphragm. In the Cavity of the Breaſt appear the Heart and Lungs. The Side of the Neck being opened as far as the Ear, demonſtrates the Arteries carrying the Blood to the Brain and Muſcles of the Head, particularly thoſe large ones called the Carotid, and Vertebral Arteries; and the Veins bringing it back again, particularly thoſe called the Carotid Veins, which are very large, and the Jugular Veins, which run in many Branches on each Side the Neck. Likewiſe Two Glands, that ſeparate the Spittle, or Saliva from the Blood; one behind the Ear, called the Parotid, with its Duct paſſing over the Muſcle of the Cheek, called the Maſſeter, into the Mouth; the other, called the Maxillary Gland, whoſe Duct enters the Mouth under the Tongue. The Top of the Skull being opened, you have a fine View of the Brain, with its Blood-Veſſels.

V. This is the Figure of a Woman Nine Months gone with Child. Herein is demonſtrated, with the greateſt Accuracy and Judgment, more Parts of the Human Body than were ever exhibited before in any one Figure, being

being a Work of many Years. It is indeed a moſt amazing Piece of Art; for beſides the regular Proportions which are every where obſerved, the exact Care of copying Nature expreſſed in all Parts even to the minuteſt, together with the exceeding Beauty of the Whole, give a general Satisfaction to the Curious. You ſee the Breaſts turgid with Milk, and their Veins. Here are demonſtrated the Muſcles of the Body, taken from the Life. All the lean red fleſhy Parts of the Body are called Muſcles, which are diſtinguiſhed by different Names, according to the Parts they are faſtned to, the Motions they perform, or their Shape as they lie by one another, divided into diſtinct Portions of lean red Fleſh; theſe being faſtned to the Bones, perform all the Motions of the Body and Limbs. The Tendons are nothing elſe but the Ends of theſe Muſcles, which look white almoſt like a Nerve, and grow very ſmall. The Tendon, or End of the Muſcle, is generally many hundred Times ſmaller than the Muſcle itſelf, for the Convenience of taking up but a ſmall Space where it is faſtned to the Bone. Here is preſented to your View the Muſcles of moſt Parts of the Body, with their Tendons, *viz.* Thoſe of the Breaſt and Shoulder, the Muſcles that bend, extend and execute the Motions of the Arm, the Hand and the Fingers; ſome of the Muſcles of the Face, of the lower Jaw, of the Wind-pipe; the Muſcles that bend and extend the Thigh, the Leg and the Toes, as well as thoſe that perform the other Motions of thoſe Parts; the Tendons of all theſe Muſcles,

together with their Origins and Inſertions are ſo artfully copied from Nature, as to deceive the moſt knowing. At the Bend of the Arm, you ſee particularly the Tendon of the Muſcle call'd Biceps, which being pricked in bleeding, occaſions ſuch Pain and Inflamation, as often to endanger a Mortification of the Arm, without proper Care. On the right Side, you ſee the ſuperficial Muſcles, or thoſe that lie next to the Skin; on the left, thoſe that lie deeper under theſe. The Arteries (which are of a red Colour) are beautifully delineated according to Nature, as they carry the Blood from the Heart to the outward and extreme Parts of the Body, branching themſelves out into ſmall Twigs as they go further from the Heart, and running upon, or between the Muſcles, according to their natural Order. Particularly you ſee the great Artery called Aorta, ariſing from the left Side of the Heart, from which all the other Arteries of the whole Body proceed, as Branches from the Trunk of a Tree; alſo the Arteries which carry the Blood to the Brain, Head and Face; the Arteries of the Arm, Hand and Fingers, to their minute Branches; the Arteries that run down the Trunk of the Body, near the Back, which ſupply the Bowels, Kidneys, Womb, and all other Parts adjacent with Blood from the Heart. Laſtly, the Arteries that run down the Thigh on the Inſide (which make Wounds in that Part ſo dangerous) purſuing their Courſe down the Legs to the Extremity of the Toes. When any conſiderable Artery is opened, inſtead of a Vein, the Patient will

will ſoon die of bleeding, unleſs he is ſpeedily helped. By the Sides of the Arteries run the Veins, which are blue; theſe receive the Blood from the Ends of the Arteries; and as the Arteries grow ſmaller and ſmaller as they go farther from the Heart, ſo theſe grow bigger and bigger, by ſtill receiving more Branches as they approach nearer to the Heart, to bring back the Blood to the Heart, to be circulated thro' the Arteries again, as ſoon as it arrives there. Particularly you have a View of the Veins that bring back the Blood from the Head to the Heart; the largeſt called the internal Carotid Veins, and the Jugulars; the Veins of the Arm, as they ariſe from the Ends of the Arteries, and grow bigger and bigger as they paſs on to the Shoulder, in their Courſe to the Heart. In like Manner the Veins of the Toes, Feet and Legs, firſt ariſing ſmall from the End of the Arteries, and growing larger and larger as they run up the Legs and Thighs to carry back their Blood to the Heart. You ſee a conſiderable Number of the Nerves of the Body diſtributed in their proper Order. The Nerves are white round Bodies, which proceed out from the whiteſt and moſt ſolid Part of the Brain on its under ſide, called Medulla Oblongata, which being like a white round Pith, is continued from the Brain all down the Hollow of that Chain of Bones called the Back-bone, or Spine. Ten Pair of Nerves or Ten Nerves on each Side, come out of the Medulla Oblongata, whilſt it is in the Skull; and Thirty Pair more, or Thirty on each Side, proceed out from this Medulla

Oblongata, as it paſſes along in the Hollow of the aforeſaid Spine, from the Neck to the Oſſacrum, or Bottom of the Loins. This Medulla Oblongata, as it paſſes down the Back, is call'd, tho' improperly, the Spinal Marrow; for it has none of the Properties or Uſes of Marrow. The Nerves are the Organs of Feeling all over the Body; for the Forty Pair of Nerves we juſt mentioned are diſtributed like a fine Net-work over all Parts of the Body, both internal and external, ſo that you cannot put the Point of a Needle upon any Part of the Body without touching the minute Branch of ſome Nerve. I have ſaid this much in general about the Nerves, becauſe no Preparation or Figure whatſoever can thoroughly expreſs them, by Reaſon of the Delicacy of their Contexture, their Number, and the Difficulty of tracing them with a Diſſecting-Knife; eſpecially when Arteries and Veins are demonſtrated in the ſame Figure. In this Figure you ſee particularly the Nerves of the Arm, which paſſing from the Spine under the Arm-pits in Five Branches, run along the Inſide of the Arm, diſtributing ſmall Branches to all the Parts they paſs over; and growing ſmaller and ſmaller as they approach the Hand and Fingers, on each Side of which they run to the Top. That Nerve which you ſee running upon the Elbow, occaſions that ſharp tingling Pain which is felt ſometimes when that Part is ſtruck. In like Manner are exhibited to View ſeveral of the Nerves of the Neck, and of thoſe that run down the Thigh and Leg to the Toes; you may diſtinguiſh theſe from

the Arteries and Veins by their Whiteneſs, and from the Tendons of Muſcles by their Roundneſs; beſides, Tendons have always a Muſcle, or lean red Fleſh joining to them as a Part of them. The Cavity of the Belly being opened, preſents to your View the Womb, as it is extended at the Time of Labour, with all the Blood-Veſſels running upon it to their extreme Branches; alſo the Fallopian Tubes, with the Ovaries and Eggs as they appear at that Time. The Womb is laid open at Top, and therein you ſee the little Inhabitant endeavouring to quit his Priſon, and be releaſed. The Face of this little Infant is turned upwards, its Head reſts againſt the Bone, and one Hand is in the Paſſage. The natural Rope, or Navel-ſtring, with the various Contortions of the Arteries and Veins round each other, and their Connection to the Placenta, or After burden, are very well expreſſed; as are alſo the Two thin Members called Secundines, which immediately contain the Child and the Water round it; which Membrances break, at the Time of the Birth, to make Way for the Paſſage of the Child, which is forwarded by the flowing away of the Water therein contained. The Bladder appears in its natural Situation, with its Blood-Veſſels diſperſed over it. You ſee likewiſe in this Figure, Part of the ſmall Guts, and of the great Guts, with the Valve at the Beginning of the Colon, that hinders the Return of the Excrement upwards; alſo the ſtrait Gut, with its Fat, and the Hæmorrhoidal-Veſſels running on it. On the ſmall Guts, you may diſcern the

Lacteals,

Lacteals, or white Veſſels, that carry the Chyle, or digeſted Milk of the Food into the Blood, running like white Threads upon the Guts and Meſſentery. You may obſerve the Womb in this State of Extention, reaches up as high as the Liver on the right Side, and as high as the Spleen on the Side; which with the Stomach, appear in their natural Situation, Size and Colour with their Blood-Veſſels. On the left Side towards the Back, you may ſee the Kidney, with its Blood-Veſſels. The Breaſt-bone is lifted up, to give you a Sight of the Heart and Lungs. That Part of the right Side of the Heart wich looks blue, is called the right Auricle of the Heart, and anſwers to another oppoſite to it, called the left. The large red Veſſel that comes out from the right Ventricle, or Hollow of the right Side of the Heart, is called the Pulmonary Artery; it carrys all the Blood into the Lungs, to be circulated through the Lungs, and receive ſomething from the Air before it is ſent to other Parts of the Body. From the Lungs, the Blood runs into the left Hollow of the Heart, called its left Ventricle, and is thence tranſmitted through that great red Veſſel coming out of the left Side of the Heart, called the Aorta, or great Artery, which carrys the Blood to all Parts of the Body, dividing itſelf into Branches of a ſuitable Bigneſs as it paſſes along. All the red Branches or Arteries, even to the minuteſt, are Branches of this great Artery; and the blue Veſſels, which run by the Sides of theſe Arteries, are the Veins that carry back the Blood to the

Heart

Heart again, as we obſerved above. The Pericardium, or Membrane that covers the Heart, is repreſented laid open; the Diaphragm is the Muſcle that ſeparates the Cavity of the Breaſt from that of the Belly; the Neck being laid open, gives you a fine View of the Blood-Veſſels before deſcribed. The Glands that ſeparate the Spittle, you ſee in their proper Situation; that behind the Ear ſends its Duct over the Maſſeter-muſcle before it penetrates the Mouth, ſo that the Secretion of the Spittle is promoted by the Action of Chewing. The other is called the Maxillary Gland, lying near the under Jaw. About the Middle of the Neck, upon the Wine-pipe, lies a Gland called the Thyroid Gland. Under the Arm-pits are the Axillary Glands, which are of the Lymphatic Kind; and on the left Groin, is that called the Inguinal Gland. The Skull being opened, you ſee the Brain divided into Two Hemiſpheres, with its Blood-Veſſels running upon it.

VI. In this Head are demonſtrated the Arteries, or red Veſſels, that carry the Blood up to the Head from the Heart; the foremoſt near the Wine-pipe are called the Carotid Arteries; Thoſe backwarder, near the Pith of the Backbone, the Cervical, or Vertebral Arteries. The ſmall one upon the Temple, is called the Temporal Artery, which is ſometimes opened in Apoplexies, and other Diſorders of the Head. The Veins, or blue Veſſels bring back the Blood from the Head to the Heart; the large ones are called the Carotid Veins, and the

ſmaller

ſmaller ones above are called the Jugulars. You ſee likewiſe the Wind-pipe, and the Thyroid Gland upon it, with the Gullet, or Paſſage for the Food lying behind it. And behind that appears the Medulla Oblongata, or Spinalis, being the Pith of the Back-bone; from whence ſpring the Nerves, Ten Pair before it leaves the Skull, and Thirty Pair in its Courſe from the Brain, as it runs down the Spine, or the Cavity of that Chain of Bones that reaches from the Head to the Oſſacrum, or Bottom of the Loins. Likewiſe you have exhibited the Muſcles that perform the Motion of the Neck, the lower Jaw, and Head, and the Temporal Muſcle, with the Parotid Gland, which is one of thoſe that ſeparate or ſecrete the Spittle from the Blood. It lies a little below the Ear, and ſends its Duct with the Spittle ſo ſeparated, or ſecreted, from the Blood through the Cheek about the Middle into the Mouth, to moiſten the Food in Chewing, and to fit it for Digeſtion.

VII. Some Preparations from real Bodies.

F I N I S.