

A N A T O M I A
UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI
TABULIS ILLUSTRATA.

AUCTORE

GULIELMO HUNTER,

SERENISSIMAE REGINAE CHARLOTTAE MEDICO EXTRAORDINARIO,
IN ACADEMIA REGALI ANATOMIAE PROFESSORE,
ET SOCIETATUM, REGIAE ET ANTIQUARIAE, SOCIO.

BIRMINGHAMIAE EXCUDERAT JOANNES BASKERVILLE, MDCCCLXXIV.

LONDINI PROSTANT APUD S. BAKER, T. CADELL, D. WILSON, G. NICOL, ET J. MURRAY.

T H E A N A T O M Y
OF THE
H U M A N G R A V I D U T E R U S
EXHIBITED IN FIGURES.

B Y

W I L L I A M H U N T E R,

PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN, PROFESSOR OF
ANATOMY IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, AND FELLOW OF THE
ROYAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

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PROOEMIUM.

QUOD omnes fere homines, in studiis scientiarum versati, sua multumque desiderant, linguam scilicet per universam terrarum orbem cognitam atque perceptam, id nobis ex parte aliqua suppeditat tabularum ænearum sculptura, ad veras rerum formas exhibendas adprimum accommodata. Imo hujusmodi artificii ea est utilitas, ut in nature explicatione sæpenumero plus valeat quam quævis verborum copia, aut vis dicendi. Quodcumque enim oculo fideli inde subicitur (speciet modo aliquis argumenti haud ignarus) animo confestim arripitur, memoriamque alie impressum haud profus excidit. Lentior sermone mora, et vis hebetior.

Proinde ex quo tempore hoc artificium usus hominum communiter infervit, via brevior facilioque patefacta est ad inventa quælibet tum divulganda, tum conservanda, et tunc simul naturalium cognitio, ab exiguis profecta initiis, paulatim eo usque increvit, ut seculi hujusmodi, omnium ornatissimi, summum fere ornamentum jam tandem existerent.

Cæterarum artium incrementa, æquos sibi passibus, comitata est anatomia. Etenim non pauci reconditorum, viri excellentis ingenii atque iudicii, labore plurimo, nec minori solertia, corporis humani tum fabricam tum œconomiam pervestigarunt. Ex his plurimi autem hanc graphicam ancillatorem sibi adhibuerunt; præcipueque inde reperiis suis feliciter illustratis, effecerunt, ut ars anatomica, hominum generi, si qua alia, utilis et fructuosa, intellectu simul facilius fieret, simul cultu jucundior.

Restabat tamen pars una humani corporis, eaque sive structura sive perlegantis, live muneris olivæque ratione, primas tenens, a disciplina hujus professoribus non satis explorata. Restabat scilicet uterus humanus. Abiit vero, ut viris hujusmodi egregiis vitio datur, quod rem quasi neglectam habuerint, cujus penitus perspicienda copia rara erat et infrequens. Paucissimi enim contigerit necesse est, ut ut cadavera fecerint, quot ad conditionem uteri gravidæ, variis temporibus variam, pervestigandam, neque demonstrandam, sufficerent. De aliis itaque silendum, ubi laudare nefas. Quod ad auctorem attinet, anno ille primam MDCCLII. felici usus est occasione ut in humano corpore explorandi, quod in brutis jam olim qualiverat. Mulier quædam, graviditatis suæ mensibus prope exactis, repentimam obierat mortem. Cadaver, adhuc integrum, cultro subiectum est. Operi levit tempestas. Cera, vas rite injecta, voto respondit. Repertus est pocior, vir ille in suo genere adprimum solers. Partes singule, multis eorum assstantibus, exploratae sunt atque excussæ, ut omnis rei veritas firma satis auctoritate comprobari posset atque stabili.

Sub his auspiciis, aliquot mensium spatio decurso, decem primæ tabulae perfectæ delineatae fuerant; partes ipsæ identidem publice exposita; et ea quæ de singulis animalverba fuerant ac notata, palam dicta. Auctoris inde animus subit, se rem discipline hujusmodi fautoribus haud ingratis facturum, si huiusmodi uteri gravidæ anatomiam ederet, his decem tabulis illuminatam. Consilium placuit. Opus in manus artificum, maxima laude florentium, traditum est; et pecunia collata a plurimis pro more representata.

Alterum interea cadaver in manus incidit, quod quidem, cæli licet tempestas minus jam anatomie amica esset, haud nullo in pretio habendum fuit; quandoquidem huic acceptæ referuntur figure aliquot, ab hoc instituto haud alienæ, dignæque adeo viti, quæ operi, supplementi loco, adicerentur. Dum autem super his operam stavit sculptor, ex tertium cadaver, quam opportune! Etenim illud non modo quedam, prius obscura, luci dedit, sed novis etiam figuris adornandis materiam aptissimam subministravit.

Cum auctor huic se accingebat negotio, animo destinavit decem tabulas, modo dictas, in lucem proferre, jactum quasi aliquod fundamentum, cui alia plura, de hac parte anatomie, postea adicere ac superstruere sperabat, si quando per otium ipsi liceret hanc rem aliis investigare.

PREFACE.

THE art of engraving supplies us, upon many occasions, with what has been the great desideratum of the lovers of science, an universal language. Nay, it conveys clearer ideas of most natural objects, than words can express; makes stronger impressions upon the mind; and to every person conversant with the subject, gives an immediate comprehension of what it represents.

From the time when this art came more generally into use, it has been much more easy both to communicate and to preserve discoveries and improvements; and natural knowledge has been gradually rising, till it is at length become the distinguishing characteristic of the most enlightened age of the world.

Anatomy has, at least, kept pace in improvement with the other branches of natural knowledge. Many of the moderns, through much labour and patience, as well as ingenuity and judgment, have thrown considerable lights upon the structure and operations of the human body; and they have particularly by engravings, made the study of that art, in which humanity is so much interested, both more easy and pleasant. Most of the principal parts of anatomy have, in this manner, been successfully illustrated.

One part however, and that the most curious, and certainly not the least important of all, the pregnant womb, had not been treated by anatomists with proportionable success. Let it not, however, be objected to them, that they neglected what in fact it was rarely in their power to cultivate. Few, or none of the anatomists, had met with a sufficient number of subjects, either for investigating, or for demonstrating the principal circumstances of utero-gestation in the human species. But let what cannot be proved, in others, be passed over in silence. With respect to the present undertaking, in the year 1751 the author met with the first favourable opportunity of examining, in the human species, what before he had been studying in brutes. A woman died suddenly, when very near the end of her pregnancy; the body was procured before any possible putrefaction had begun; the season of the year was favourable to dissection; the assistance of the blood vessels proved successful; a very able painter, in this way, was found; every part was examined in the most public manner, and the truth was thereby well authenticated.

In the course of some months, the drawings of the first ten plates were finished, and from time to time the subject was publicly exhibited, with such remarks as had occurred in the examination of the several parts. Many lovers of this study approved of the author's proposal to publish the anatomy of the gravid uterus, illustrated by those ten plates; the work was immediately put into the hands of our best artists; and subscriptions were received.

In the mean time a second subject was procured; which, though the weather happened to be very unfavourable, afforded a few supplemental figures, of importance enough to be taken into the work. And before the engravings were finished, a third subject occurred very opportunely, which cleared up some difficulties, and furnished some useful additional figures.

The original plan having been only to publish the first ten plates, as a ground-work for further improvements in this branch of anatomy, to be added whenever good opportunities should be offered, the author now began to entertain hopes of being able to give a much more complete work. He foresees that

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veligare. Jam vero majores quedam animo complexi, et etiam spem finire ausus est, fore ut opus aliquod excelsioris posset, quod ad perfectionem abduci, locumque proprium perveniret. Prævidit enim, in hac urbe, tanta hominum multitudine referta, annorum aliquot spatio, occasionem omnia ea que ad gravidum uterum pertinent, observandi viro, hoc agenti, haud fortasse defuturam: unde sibi licuitas dari posset aliquod quasi systema condere, variisque illas mutationes, singulis graviditatis mensibus proprias, figuris exprimere. Ejusmodi fere est hoc opus; quod, longo tempore promissum, tandem aliquando in medium producit. Ut id sine ad exitum perducere posset, moras trahere necesse fuit, præter opiniosam diuturnam. Quod autem auctor seculum reputat has moras operi minime infructuosas fuisse, abunde sentit, quo se consolentur.

Quod autem hoc argumentum illustrandi uni alicui mortali tam pulchra occasio toties obigeret, in causa fuerunt tum variis casus, tum amicorum multorum gratissima subsidia. Tabularum harum ultima cum arti vix excesserat, cum datum fuit delineare embryonem mole minore, quam quem antea visisse auctori unquam contigerat; et haud ita pridem conceptus in tuba fallopiana, res hæc animadvertione egregie digna, figurarum numerum adauget. Hæc figuræ, et si qua alia, ejusdem argumenti, occurrunt, vel in tabula his adicienda, vel cum uteri gravidæ descriptione anatomica, quam auctor locum meditantur, data occasione, in publicum aliquando profertur. Hactenus quidem ipsi id nec concessum est, quod ad hanc operis partem abolvendam esset satis. Quod si casu aliquo improvise impeditus fuerit, quo minus id, quod cupiat, possit exequi, persuasum sibi habet, haud defuturam aliquem, huic muneri obtulendo parem. Multi enim sunt, qui auctorem de his rebus publice differrentem sepe sepe audierint; multi quos ille opinio ac sententia suæ participes fecerit.

FIGURARUM fere anatomicarum duplex est et diversa ratio. Ab altera simplex rei imago, qualis oculo visa est, talis delineatur. Altera, una cum visa, etiam excogitata exhibet; nec tam ad oculum artificis, quam ad ingenium memoriamque accommodatur. Prioris generis exempla apud Græcos extant; posterioris apud Ægyptios.

Fieri non potest, quin figura illa, que fit ex fideli nature imitatione, et ex rei unius contemplatione enascatur, in quibusdam sepe partibus indistincta aut minus perfecta esse videatur. Altera autem, ex ingenio nata, que autem non fit, nisi per laborem, et observationem et experientiam multiplicem, id uno intuitu videndum exhibet, quod forsasse non nisi ex rerum varietate colligendum fuerat. Porro hæc est ea, que et meliorem ordinem, et compendium facilius, et majorem perspicacitatem admittit. Alteram quidem contemplans oculus, elegantia ac concinnitate nature oblectatur: in altera, geometrici tunc diagrammatis, accurati quidem exactique, sed modici, sed inornati similitudinem agnoscit. Illa rem quilibet spectatori, tanquam præsentem, subjicit, et dat percipere: hæc tantummodo describens vice fingitur, remque delineatam in animi conspectu ponit. Prior autem posteriori in hoc præstat maxime, quod ea, que revera visa sunt, exhibens, speciem quandam veritatis præ se fert; et sit propemodum æque nefas fallere, ac illud ipsum quod affumatur.

De hoc opere, quod nature ipsius speciem proponit, alii fortasse aliud judicium ferent. Nisi enim auctorem fallat vana spes sua sequi opinio, multi sunt apud quos ille nec censebitur operam multam posuisse, nec seipse erogasse pecuniam; apud quos scilicet figurarum magnitudo, elegantia, ac varietas aliqua in laude ponantur. Contra, non deerunt, quibus magna pars sumptus supervacante omni, que infructuosa fuisse videbitur. Concedunt scilicet operis hujus utilitatem ad plures potuisse pertinere, si figuræ omnes in humanam ætatem exacte fuissent; si sculptora manu minus delicata fuisset elaborata; si aliquot etiam figuræ, utpote alii non obliuiscere, omnino omittantur.

Cum autem figuræ, de quibus agitur, ea mente atque consilio fingi soleant, ut ab his, quantum fieri potest, explicetur tam vera nature partium (nempe earum habitudo et structura) quam forma externa, politura, ac nerva; magnitudo illis aliqua concedatur necesse est; aliter enim partes, ut alium, componentes haud satis distincte delineari possunt. Quod si magnitudo rei propriis sculptoræ quodammodo apta sit ac conveniens, ea ipsa, utpote que observata dignissima est, haud dubio eligenda est præcipue. His de causis figuræ omnes, quotquot hic præferantur, ad justum nature modum perfectæ sunt, paucis tantum exceptis, que in formam naturæ angustiores coguntur,

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that, in the course of some years, by diligence he might procure in this great city, so many opportunities of studying the gravid uterus, as to be enabled to make up a tolerable system; and to exhibit, by figures, all the principal changes that happen in the nine months of utero-gestation. Such is the work which, at length, is offered to the public. The execution of it has indeed taken up more time, than what was at first expected; but it gives the author no final satisfaction to reflect, that the delay of publication has contributed not a little to the value of the work.

That one person should have had so many opportunities of illustrating this subject, has been owing to fortunate circumstances, as well as to the assistance of many friends. Even since the last plate was finished, he had an opportunity of making a drawing of a younger embryo than he had before seen; and he has likewise made some figures from a very curious case, which he lately met with, namely a conception in the fallopiian tube. These, and whatever may hereafter occur, he will offer to the public upon some future occasion, probably in the way of a supplemental plate, or with the anatomical description of the gravid uterus, which he proposes to publish at full length. He has not hitherto had leisure to finish that part of the work. But if he should be prevented from doing it, by any unforeseen accident, it will be in the power of many gentlemen of the profession to do it for him, as he has constantly explained his observations on this subject in his public lectures.

ANATOMICAL figures are made in two very different ways; one is the simple portrait, in which the object is represented exactly as it was seen; the other is a representation of the object under such circumstances as were not actually seen, but conceived in the imagination. Bidloo has given us specimens of the first kind; Eustachius of the latter.

That figure which is a close representation of nature, and which is finished from a view of one subject, will often be, unavoidably, somewhat indistinct or defective in some parts; the other, being a figure of fancy, made up perhaps from a variety of studies after NATURE, may exhibit in one view, what could only be seen in several objects; and it admits of a better arrangement, of abridgement, and of greater precision. The one may have the elegance and harmony of the natural object; the other has commonly the hardness of a geometrical diagram: the one shows the object, or gives perception; the other only describes, or gives an idea of it. A very essential advantage of the first is, that as it represents what was actually seen, it carries the mark of truth, and becomes almost as infallible as the object itself.

With regard to this work, which is a faithful representation of what was actually seen, the judgement of the public will probably be divided. Many will approve of the labour and expense which have been bestowed upon it, and commend the largeness, elegance, and variety of the figures. Others will think that a great part of the expense might have been spared, and the work thereby rendered of more general use, if the figures had been made to a smaller scale, if the engraving had been less finished, and if some of the figures, which are very similar to others, had been omitted.

Anatomical figures being intended to show, as much as possible, the true nature, that is, the peculiar habit and composition of parts, as well as the outward form, situation and connexion of them, should certainly be large; otherwise the smaller component parts can not be distinctly represented; and if the natural size of the object be tolerably fit for an engraving, that must be of all others the very best, as it has the advantage of showing such an important circumstance. Upon these considerations, all the figures in this work were made of the natural size, except a few which were reduced in size, and one or two of minute objects which, on that account, were magnified.

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coguntur, nec non una atque altera ex rebus minutissimis, quas auctor idcirco ampliandas curavit.

Idem etiam de causis conflat hujuscemodi figuris debere accuratorem quandam atque elegantiam. Profecto in pictura sepe fit, ut oculi levissima adumbratione oblectentur; maxime ubi vel ipsam tabule argumentum adeo pervulgatum est, ut via imaginandi facile excusetur, id, quodcumque defuerit, statim adimpletur (sicuti in tabulis, ubi hominum effigies, aut aliae res, pariter notae, exhibentur) vel ubi partes rerum minutiores aciem pene oculorum fugiant, ut ea in tabula chorographica, quae, propter distantiam suam, parum cernuntur. Sed in anatomia, ut et in rei naturalis historia, argumentum tabulae spectatori vel omnino esse incognitum ponitur, vel non satis exploratum; partemque minime, pariter cum majoribus, studium diligentiamque requirit. Operam quidem dare, ut summa ante elaborentur ex figurarum partes, per quas nihil, aut parum experitur, nisi quod prius sit expressum, hominis esset vehementer et opera sua et pecunia abortientis. Harum igitur figurarum pars maxima ultra mediocritatem perfecta est; aliquot summa expositione atque artificio ornatae; leviores, vel ea quae prius fuerant aliqua ex parte illustrata, leviter tacta; ea vero quae secunda vice proferuntur, lineis fere exterioribus adumbratae.

Cuiuslibet homini, cui pulchritudo sit paulo severius, in proclivi erit id auctori vicio dare, quod opus hoc haud satis iusto ordine profecerit, nec formam pressam satis atque consuetam induat. Quod si ille difficultates, quotquot auctorem circumvenerint, contemplatione fuerit complexus, consumina luce, qualiacumque sint, animo magis aequo excipiet. In plurimis aliis operibus, ad rem anatomicam quae spectant, veniam sibi haud facile impetrat vel defectus aliqua ex parte, vel materies consule permittitque disposita. Quis enim, si modo laborem pati decreverit, priusquam quidem exercitatione et experientia intimam argumenti sui cognitionem adipisci poterit; deinde autem operis cupidam, perfecti usque omnibusque numeris absoluti, formam atque imaginem animo effingere; et denique ex variorum cadaverum contemplatione rem illustriam pro arbitrio suo ad exitum perducere.

Humani autem corporis uterum gravidum otiose fecere paucis datum est. Pauci sunt, quibus, in omni vitae spatio, nisi semel, aut etiam fortassis iterum hoc fuerit indulgendum. Ponamus quidem talem occasionem, faustam omnino atque felicem, cultori curiosi anatomiae esse oblatam; necesse est ut continuo et sine mora de ratione ille instituat sibi aliquid certumque delineet; et uno eodemque tempore duo consilia, inter se non bene convenientia, prosequatur. Primum enim, ut ipse rem penitus perspectam habeat, cadaver sua manu secet necesse est; ita tamen instituta est investigatio, ut artificio simul adflant, praecipuas partes commodè delineandi plena sit copia. Proinde vix fieri potest, quin consilium, optime susceptum, immutari oporteat, varisque rebus accomodari quae de improvviso et praeter expectationem possint occurrere. Ut autem id rite perfici possit, opus est longi temporis mora; partes interea aeri externo, inter pungendum, expolite plurimum detrimentum capient; praecipue si vir talis negotio obsecundo praesit cui cure est, ne fieri quidpiam, aut ex memoria deprompti, ipsi rei veritati inducatur, et ut nihil ibi locum habeat, nisi quod ex natura ipsius observatione, re alia nulla intercedente, acceptum fuerit.

Si auctor tot opportunitates, hanc ornandi provinciam, sibi prospexisset futuras, quot ipsi bona sua fortuna indidisset, figuras ille quidem aliquas emendatioris reddere potuisset; alias aliis melius accommodare, et ita raram selem in minorem numerum cogere. Figuras quidem nonnullas, iam delineatas, distasque tabulas, a sculptore prioribus perfectas, apud se prudens detinuit; ne operis scilicet moles atque impendium plus aequo crescerent. Ea profecto plures, eadem ratione inductas, detinuit, nisi ipsi mentem subisset, longum fuisse fore tempus, priusquam aliquod figurarum systema, hoc suo minus imperfectum, in lucem sit exiturum. Prius igitur duxit culpe in periculum mentire, eo quod rem nimis copiose, quam quod parcius ac negligenter tractaverit.

Operi, nimis jam magnitudinis, nimisque sumptus, internam fetus anatomiam adicere, supervacaneum fore visum est; praefertim cum alia isto munere sunt fusca; et cuiuslibet, id qui de iurego meditatatur, haec omnia cognoscendi atque tractandi haud facile defutura est occasio.

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For the reason already given it should seem obvious that anatomical figures ought to be likewise well finished. In many subjects of painting, indeed, the slight manner of producing an effect, without labour, is very agreeable, particularly when, either the subject is so well known, that a mere hint is enough to the imagination, which easily supplies all that is wanting; as, in designs where human figures, and other well known objects are introduced; or, when the smaller parts of objects are not to be seen distinctly, as the objects, especially the more distant ones, in a landscape. But in anatomy, as in natural history, the subject is supposed to be new, or only imperfectly known; and the smaller parts are to be studied with care, as well as the larger masses. In these parts of anatomical figures, indeed, which are mere repetitions, or nearly so, the labour and expense of finishing may well be saved. Accordingly in this work the greater part is tolerably well finished, some very highly and delicately; matters of less moment, or approaching to repetitions are executed in a slight manner; and what is merely a repetition, is commonly put down in bare out-lines.

Any judicious person, who examines this work with care, will naturally think that the plan might have been more regular and more compact; but it is presumed that he will be less dissatisfied with the authors best endeavours when he shall consider the difficulties which lie in the way, and render the subject almost unmanageable. In many other works of anatomy, imperfections, and particularly a want of method, are not readily excused. For, if the author will but take the pains, he may first of all make himself master of his subject by repeated dissections and experiments; he may, at his leisure, lay down a finished plan for a complete and regular work; and with his own convenience he may execute his plan from a variety of dead bodies.

But, opportunities of dissecting the human pregnant uterus at leisure, very rarely occur. Indeed, to most anatomists, if they have happened at all, it has been but once or twice in their whole lives. Upon such occasions therefore, even when attended with the most favourable circumstances, the anatomist must fix upon a plan, without loss of time, and at once carry on two schemes which are hardly compatible; that is to say, he must dissect for his own information, in the first place, and yet conduct the inquiry so as to have good drawings made of the principal appearances; and it is more than probable that he must alter any plan that he might have proposed, and adapt it to a variety of circumstances in the subject that could not be foreseen; and much time must be lost, and the parts must be considerably injured by long exposure to the air before the painter; especially if the work be conducted by an anatomist who will not allow the artist to paint from memory or imagination, but only from immediate observation.

If the author could have foreseen the numerous opportunities which have fallen to his share, he might have easily improved some of the figures; and by adapting them better to one another he might have completed the series in a smaller number. He has actually kept back several drawings which had been made, and two plates which had been engraved, that the work might not be overcharged; and would have withheld more, for that reason, if he had not thought that it would probably be long before a more perfect system of figures would be offered to the public. This consideration induced him to risk the being censured rather for having done too much, than too little.

In a work which was already become too large and expensive, it was thought proper to omit the internal anatomy of the child, especially as that part has been executed by others, and opportunities of studying it may be easily procured.

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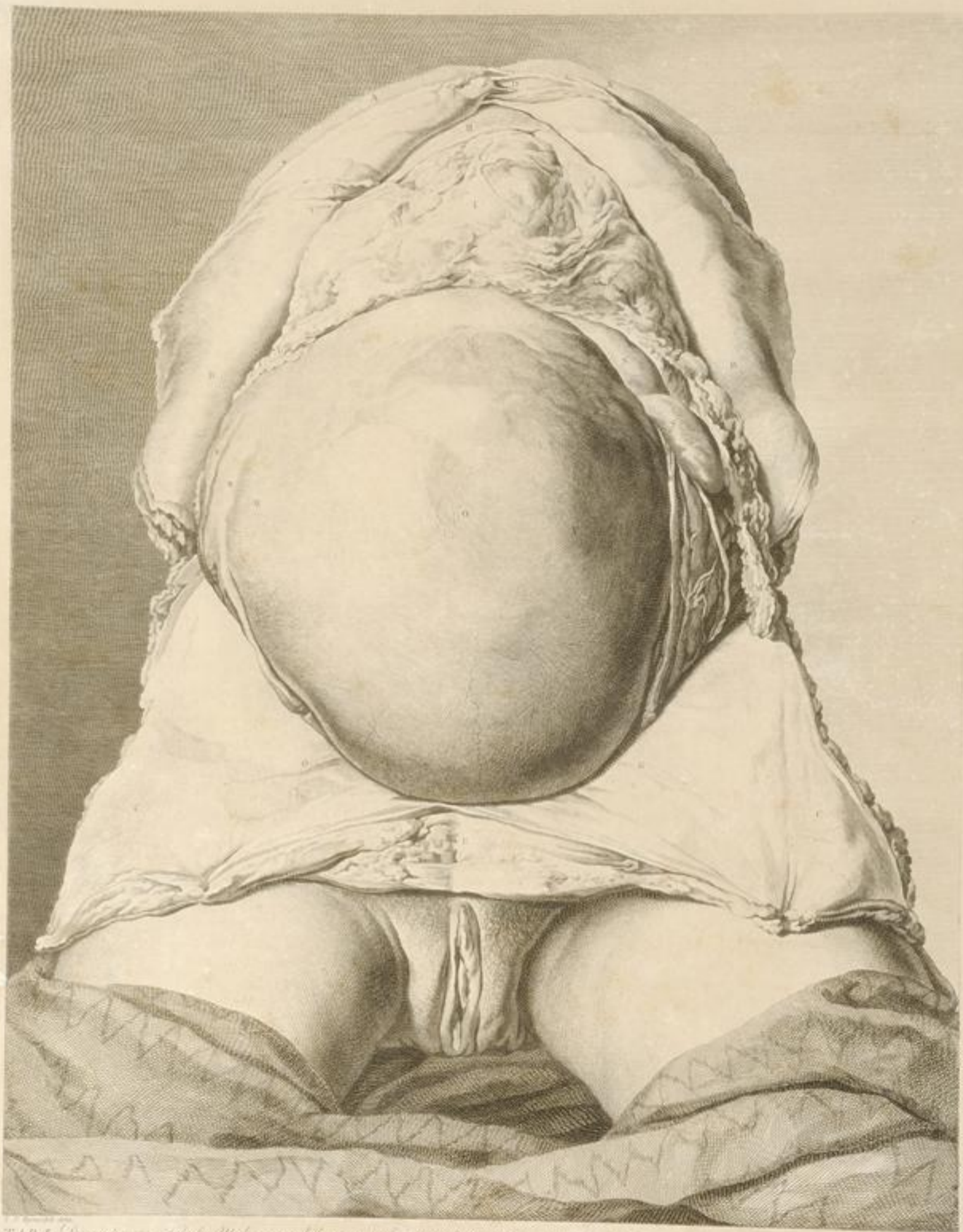
In istam typographicam sumptus, major solito factus est, non quidem solum ob elegantiam, qua opera celeberrimi artificis *Josua Bakerelli* curantur omnia; sed præcipue ob id, quia ille usus, strenuè ratione habita. Talis est enim charta hupolce levis, stramentanque tam citis arefcit, ut folia, licet licet plenissima, tabulae vobisq; interpositæ nitorem integrum atque illatum conservantur sint.

Ad summam, si auctori ex læta licuit concessa, quod, in hac præsertim parte humani corporis illustranda, neque operæ suæ, neque impensarum, neque temporis rationem habuerit, vix sane sit compos, nec aliud gratia sibi apponi possidet. Hæc autem laudum in partem plurimum merito suo evocandus est frater ætatis soberrimus *Josua Hunter*; nam in plurimis cadaveribus secundo partem ille laborum sustulit; cujus quidem vii acumen et diligentia in hujusmodi perveffigandibus adeo omnino ferissime celebrantur, ut de illi si licetis adjuvare, operis ipsius præstis atque exclamationi partem esse confidam. Artifices etiam singulis, quorum ingenia atque industria monumenta hic extant, gratias agi quis habet maximas; præ cæteris autem vix optimo ac peritissimo artifice *Roberto Strange*, non modo quod in manu sua tabularum harum duas tanquam ætæternæ confecerat, sed etiam quod, ab incepto operis usque ad exitum, sollicitum amicitia stabili atque inextremata dignatus, vel consilium vel auxilium expetenti hand unquam defecit.

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The additional expence of Mr. Bakerelli's art was not incurred for the sake of elegance alone; but principally for the advantage of his paper and ink, which render a leaf of his Press-Work an excellent preservative of the plates between which it is placed.

If it be allowed that the author has spared neither labour, nor time, nor expence in improving an important part of anatomy, this is all the merit which he can claim. In most of the dissections he was assisted by his brother Mr. John Hunter, whose accuracy in anatomical researches is so well known, that to omit this opportunity of thanking him for that assistance, would be in some measure to disregard the former reputation of the work itself. He owes likewise much to the ingenious artists who made the drawings and engravings; and particularly to Mr. Strange, not only for having by his hand secured a sort of immortality to two of the plates, but for having given his advice and assistance in every part with a steady and disinterested friendship.



*TAB. I. D. P. cum prope ad alio Mulierem exhibent, nono fere quadrato, hinc a dextera subita morte extenuata, hinc a sinistra deventi, ut
supra distante, et al. in hoc primo contenta. A dextera, subdignissima de, ad hunc in casu et opore, ad conspectum, cum ad hunc in casu et opore
ultra non, ad hunc in casu et opore, hinc a dextera subita morte extenuata, hinc a sinistra deventi, ut supra distante, et al. in hoc primo contenta.*

TABULA I.

DECEM priores tabulae mulierem exhibent, nona fere graviditatis mense excurrente, ann. 1750, subita morte extinctam. Arteriae a venis, cetera diverſi coloris injecta, diſtinctae erant. In hac prima, contenta abdominis, integumentis decuſſatione incifis et reflexis, ſub conſpectum veniant. Reliquarum eſt acclivi ſitu caſtaver, ut ſuperior trunci pars haud paulo eſſet elatior, et vifcera iule abdominis clariuſ contemplanda obſpicerentur.

Petiora et poſteriora, nſpote partes externae, tam, quam caeterae, notationem non deſiderant. Pudenda vero, in hoc caſu, ut ex figura concipi poteſt, aqua inter eunim immerſerunt.

- AA Pars anterior thoracis infra mammam, qua truncus erat tranſverſe diſſectus, figuram a parte ſuperiori terminans.
- BB Integumentis, muſculis, et peritoneo decuſſatione incifis, eorum anguli duo ſuperiores in marginem thoracis cartilagineum reflexi.
- CC Eorundem anguli duo inferiores, in inguere, femore, et oſſis ilium ſpinam anteriorem, utriusque reclinati. In angulo illis, ad marginem inferiorem medio femori oppoſitum, obſervare licet partem rugoſam et tenſam, qua filum adhibitum fuit, ea mente, ut, angulo detracto, uterus et partes viciniae maniſeſtis appareant.
- D Inciſionis longitudinalis, ad forniculum cordis a matrone cartilaginea coniformis ductae, extremitas ſuperior.
- E Ejuſdem inciſionis, ad ſymphyla oſſium pubis, extremitas inferior.
- F Hepatis ligamentum falciſorme, ſuper faciem internam muſculoſum abdominis, ad oſſis viſceris ſilluram, magnum inter lobum et parvum, protenſum.
- GG Arteria et vena epigaſtrica, in utriusque muſculoſum angulis inferioribus trans peritoneum ſeſe projicientes.
- H Hepatis lobus ſinifter, in parte ſuntua regionis epigaſtricae ſitus, illius in ſuperficie, arteriae quaedam parvae, ex ſubſtantia illius glanduloſa exerantes, et in peritoneum quo velline diſſiſe, delineantur.
- I Omentum in regione epigaſtrica ſitum, inteſtini tenuis incumbens. Vaſa quaevis cetera vividi coloris impleta, ob parvam adpenam cerni vix poterunt.
- K Omenti pars inferior et media, ab utero antea elevata, quae in plicatorem multas quam minimas contracta jacuit et compreſſa.
- L Omentum a latere dextro, poſt partem eam uteri, qua incipit tuba dextra, deſcendens.
- M Omentum quod in latere ſinifro ante tubam fallopiam, &c. deſcenderat, ſecurum poſitum, quo partes eae in conſpectum jenderent.
- NN Duo inteſtinorum tenuium gyri, quorum utriusque, maxime antica inferior, omenti parte praedicta tecti fuerant.
- O Uterus, regionem totam umbilicalem et hypogaſtricam poſſidens. Superficie ejus vaſorum tenuis tenuibus intertexta: horum pleraque venae. Multa ſanguine ſolummodo impleta, caſu dextro diſtius aſſervato, paulatim evanuerunt. Situs uteri paulo obliquus, et ad latus dextrum. Umbilicus parte qua ſtat haec ſtera aliquanto altior ſit. Forma uteri quodammodo irregularis, aliae ejus partes aliiſ eminentiores. Id ex eo oritur, partim quod viſceribus vicinis incumbens, praefertim ad fundum, ſe ad cocum formam finierat, partim etiam quod contenta ejus formam irregularem praeferebant.
- P Tumor ad latus ſiniftrum uteri, in ea ſcilicet parte cui media placenta interna adhaereſcebat.
- Q Uteri tumor in latere dextro, ubi ſexus nates jacebant, ubi etiam ſectum per ſubſtantiam ejus ſatis diſtincte tactu ſentire licuit. Undique circum haec partem uteriſ aliquanto depreſſus, et ſeculi inſtar aqua repleti, tactum aſſociabat.
- RR Ligamenta rotunda. Siniftrum, propter uteri ſitum obliquum, dextro longius. Eorum amborum, angulis inferioribus integumentorum &c. filo deductis, in conſpectum veniebant. Quae ſtrictura ibi videtur, nihil aliud eſt, quam peritonei in forma thecae duplicatio et protrufio, ea ligamenta per pauculum ſpacia ſequens, quaeque ab eo peritonei proceſſu, funem ſpermaticum canis vel tauri conſtituit, graſſo tantum diſſert.
- SS Tubae fallopianae. In latere dextro, ſolum fere tubae principium cernere licet, parte reliqua poſt uterum deſcendente. In latere ſinifro, tubae media pars ſola in conſpectum venit; reliqua enim ejus principium intellio ibi poſito, ſinemque ejus, vel ſimbrias, vaſa ſpermatice occurrant. Ea vaſa, in latere ſinifro, ſatis aperte conſpiciuntur: ſpatium illud totum inter ligamentum rotundum et tubam occupant: vas parvum arteria, magnum ei adhaerens vena. Utraque ad uteri latas, in peritonei duplicatone illa, quae ligamentum latum appellatur, procedunt.

PLATE I.

THEſe ſeſt ten plates were made from the diſſection of a woman, who died ſuddenly, in the end of her ninth month of pregnancy, in the year 1750. The arteries and the veins were injected with wax of different colours. This plate repreſents the object, as it appeared when the abdomen was opened by a crucial inciſion, and the four angles of the containing parti turned inwards, the ſubject lying on its back, but ſo that the upper part of the trunk was conſiderably higher than the reſt. The thighs and pudenda require no explanation: the latter of theſe were elevated in the ſubject, as they appear in this figure.

- AA The forepart of the cheſt, juſt below the breaſts, where the trunk was cut through, and which therefore terminates the figure above.
- BB The two upper angles of the integuments, muſcles, and peritoneum, turned back over the cartilagenous margin of the cheſt.
- CC The two inferior angles, turned down over the groin, thigh, and anterior ſine of the os ilium, on each ſide. In each of theſe, at its lower edge and oppoſite to the middle of the thigh, a part may be diſcerned to be ſtretched and puckered, where a thread was fixed, which pulled the flap down, in order more fully to expoſe the womb and adjacent parts.
- D The upper end of the longitudinal inciſion, at the pit of the ſtomach, beginning juſt at the point of the cartilagenous ſacculus.
- E The lower end of the ſame inciſion carried down to the ſymphyla of the oſſis pubis.
- F The ſubſtantial or falciſorme ligament of the liver, which runs upwards, on the inſide of the abdominal muſcles, to the ſuture between the great and the ſmall lobe of that viſcus.
- GG The epigaſtric artery and vein, projecting through the peritoneum, upon each of the lower angles of the muſcles.
- H The ſmall lobe of the liver, ſituated in the higher part of the epigaſtric region. Upon its ſurface are repreſented ſome ſmall arteries, which emerge from the glandular ſubſtance, and are diſſeſed in the peritoneum that covers it.
- I The omentum, ſpread over the ſmall inteſtines in the epigaſtric region. The veſſels of this part, tho' injected, were hardly viſible, being obſcured by fat.
- K The lower and middle part of the omentum, which had been pulled up by the womb, and lay in numerous ſmall folds preſſed together.
- L The omentum, in the right ſide, paſſing a little way down behind that part of the womb from which the right tube begins.
- M The omentum, in the left ſide, which came down before the fallopian tube, &c. and which was thrown a little aſide, that theſe parts might be ſeen.
- NN Two turns of the ſmall inteſtines; both of which, but eſpecially the lower, were covered by the above mentioned part of the omentum.
- O The womb, poſſeſſing all the umbilical and hypogaſtric regions. Its ſurface is interſperſed with a number of ſmall veſſels, the greater part of which are veins. They were filled with blood only, and therefore gradually diſappeared after the ſubject had been preſerved ſome time. Its junction is a little oblique, and towards the right ſide. The neck was a little higher than the part upon which this letter is placed. The form of the womb is a little irregular, at ſome places projecting more than at others. This ſeemed partly owing to its being moulded upon the neighbouring bowels, particularly at its fundus; and partly to its contents, when it was.
- P A ſwelling towards the left ſide of the womb, where the middle of the placenta adhered; and
- Q A ſwelling on the right ſide of the womb, where the buttocks of the child lay; and where the child could be felt, pretty diſtinctly, through its ſubſtance. All round this part the womb was ſomewhat depreſſed, and felt like a bag of water.
- RR The round ligaments. The left is longer than the right, becauſe of the oblique ſituation of the womb. The ends of each was brought to view by drawing down the lower angles of the integuments, &c. with threads; and the appearance of a ſtricture there, was occaſioned by a ſmooth-like doubling and protrufion of the peritoneum attending thoſe ligaments juſt before they were; which differed only in degree from that proceſſus of the peritoneum, which accompanies the ſpermatice rope in a dog, or bull.
- SS The fallopian tubes. In the right ſide, little more than the beginning of the tube is ſeen, the reſt running down behind the womb. Of the left tube the middle part only is expoſed; its beginning at the womb being concealed by the gut which lies upon that part, and the end or limb being covered by the ſpermatice veſſels. Thoſe veſſels are pretty diſtinctly ſeen in the left ſide: they fill up all the ſpace between the round ligament and the tube: the ſmall veſſel is the artery, and the great, to which that clings, is the vein: both of them are paſſing up to the ſide of the womb, in that doubling of the peritoneum called, the broad ligament.

TABULA II.

CONSPECTUS viscerum abdominis a latere dextro, partibus continendis thoracis et hypochondrii, se mixta omni parte sublati.

- A A Femora, ubi transverse scissa, linteo cooperta.
- B Spina, supra diaphragma, transverse scissa.
- C Colla octave pars.
- D D Integumenta et muscoli, ad partem thoracis posteriorem, eo loco quo negligenter se junctus cras truncus, recessi.
- E Musculorum abdominis angulus inferior, in firmis, ut in procedente figura, desolutus.
- F Mons, ut dicitur, veneris pars, una cum muscolis abdominis, desoluta.
- G Ad sinistram latus pars huic respondet.
- H Thoracis margo, ad latus scrobiculi cordis sinistram, peritoneo et muscolis invertis, tectus.
- I Cartilago mucronata.
- K K Colla inferior, partemque ceterae continens scissione longi radialis separta, sicut ut, his qui scissionem et scrobiculum cordis intersperant remota, viscera hypochondrii dextri secula ostendant.
- L Pars ima atque posterior cavi dextri thoracis.
- M Aorta descendens, eo loco, quo valvula transverse scissam fuerat, deligata; nec non, colorata cera impleta.
- N Oesophagus ibidem deligatus.
- O Superficies superior convexa diaphragmatis, quae, pleura tectum, in situ suo naturali manet.
- P Diaphragmatis centrum tendinum pars, quae in dextro latere sita est.
- Q Venae cavae inferioris truncus, supra diaphragmatis superficiem deligatus.
- R R Pleurae scissa margo, loco quo solida sua superficie superiori diaphragmatis, faciem internam collatum colligata.
- S S Peritonei scissi margo, loco quo scissae a superficie diaphragmatis inferiori, membranae viscerum nota, ad faciem internam mesocolonum abdominis costam tenebat.
- Superficies inter margines pleurae (R R) et peritonei (S S) connecta est diaphragmatis ex facie interna collatum dicitur.
- T Facies interna muscoli transverse peritonei tecta.
- U Hepatis lobus magnus, vel dexter, in angulo crurum, ex adverso latere U, exiguam valvulam ostendit, quam vesicula fellea figurae suae apparetur, facie interna hepatis hic loci appedit.
- V Hepatis lobus parvus, in hypochondrium sinistram seculum extendit.
- W Ligamentum hepatis scissiforme, seu venae umbilicalis reliquiae, loco quo scissam hepatis intrat, recedens.
- X Colon ex caeco ad hepatis latus transiens.
- Y Y Colon, cum appendiculae suis ad hepatis sinistram cursum, hepatis inter et intestina tecta.
- Z Z Omentum principium vel radix, quae ex intervallo hepatis et intestinum tenuium nascitur.
- a a a a Bionem intestinum tenuium gyri aliqui, omentum paulo infra marginem hepatis scissam, in conspectum veniunt.
- b Uterus. In facie ejus externa, venae, aliquantulum obliquae, notare licet. Haec, cum cadaver primum apertum posset, cera estis inspicere, colon tamen dissimulabantur. Tempore autem quo tabula haec erat delineata, venae, parte jam aetasta, seculis magis projecabant, ut in figura quosdammodo se viderent ostentent.
- c Ligamentum rotundum in inguine descendens.
- d Tuba salpingiana, juxta faciem internam ossis ilium retroactam cursum.
- e Tuba extremas fimbriata, posse latus utero patens, hic paululum educta, nempe ut conspicatur. Ligamentum rotundum inter uterum et tubam, vasa spermatica, praeterquam venae, conspicuntur, ad partem uteri anteriorem, cui placenta adhererat, praecipue tendentia.
- f Uteri angulus prominens, loco quo fetus inter, utero modum adpresso, tactu sentire solet.
- N. B. Colla nodis lateris dexteri remota, illae quae ad latus erant sinistram, ex vi resiliendi, margines thoracis (H) et exinde cartilagineum ensiformem elevatum; unde facies ejus anterior in dextrum latus oblique tendebat.

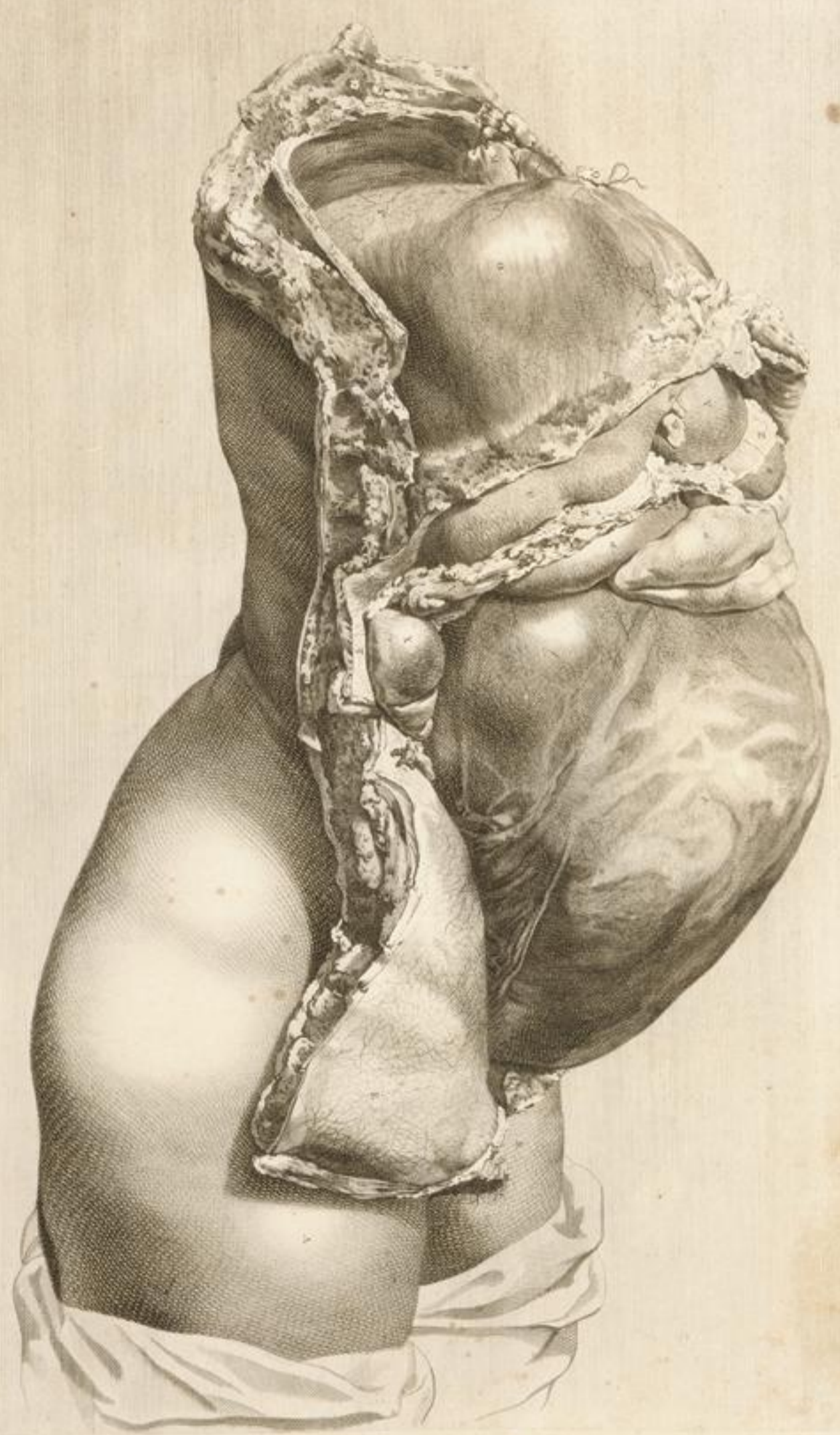
Figura haec nonnullis delineata uterum observari sensim sublevisse, quapropter ipse quam minutam cannula, uterum, spiritu vitulo injicendo, in pristinam figuram resiliere conatus sum.

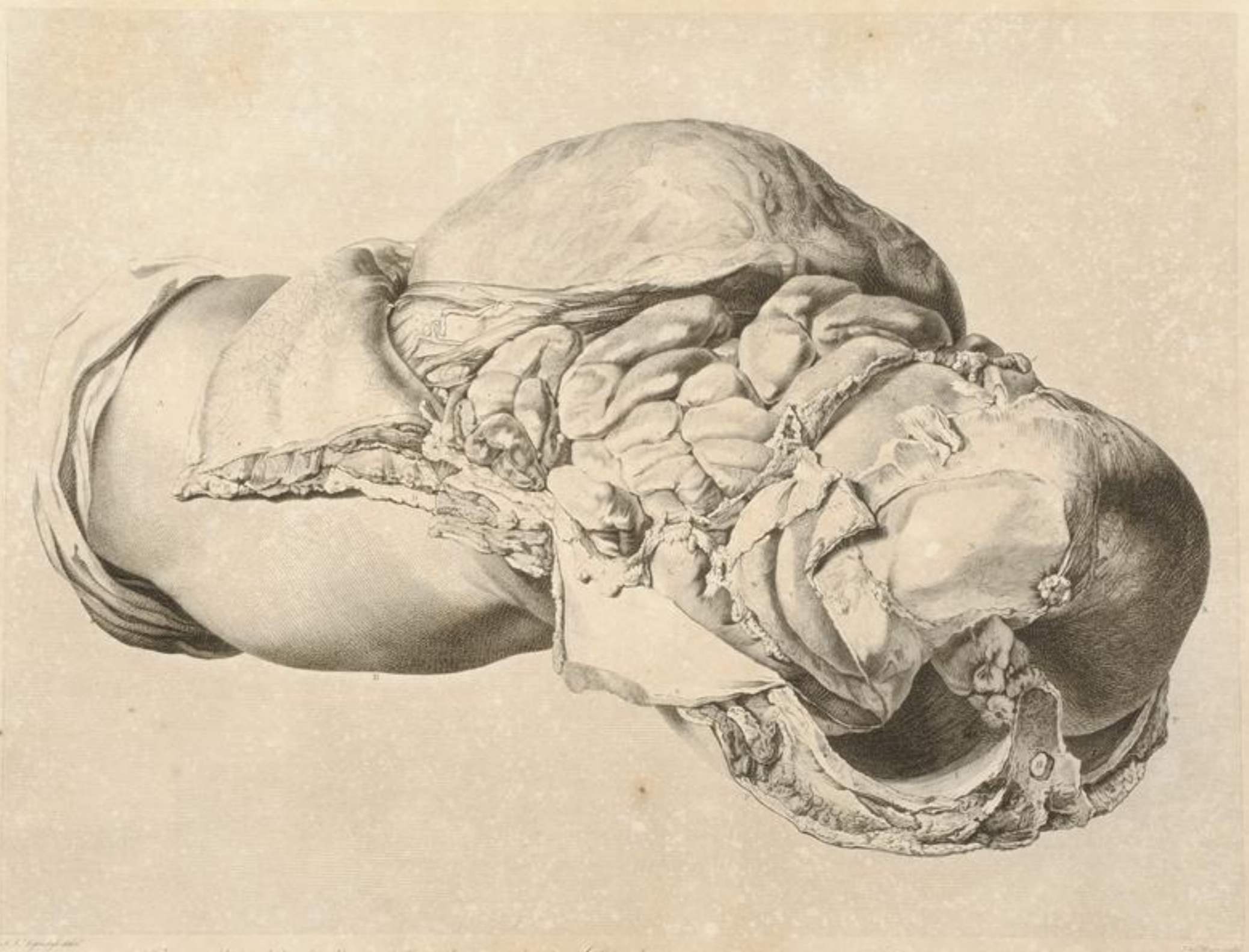
PLATE II.

A View of the same subject from the right side, after the upper abdominal flap, and the containing parts of the right hypochondrium had been removed, that the whole mass of the abdominal viscera might appear in its natural situation, the subject lying on its back.

- A A The thighs, covered with a cloth where they had been cut through.
- B The back-bone cut through above the diaphragm.
- C Part of the eighth rib.
- D D The integuments and muscles at the back part of the chest, cut nearly through in joining the trunk at that place.
- E The inferior flap of the abdominal muscles, &c. turned down over the thigh, as in the preceding figure.
- F Part of the mons veneris, turned aside with the abdominal muscles.
- G The respective part of the left side.
- H H The margin of the chest at the left side of the scrobiculus cordis, covered by the peritoneum and muscles, which was turned over it.
- I The upper cartilage.
- K K The lower ribs and other containing parts, cut down longitudinally, by which means all the parts, between this scission and the scrobiculus cordis were removed, that the viscera of the right hypochondrium might be exposed to view.
- L The posterior and lower part of the right cavity of the chest.
- M The trunk of the descending aorta, tied up where it was cut, and filled with wax.
- N The oesophagus, tied up at the same place.
- O The upper convex surface of the diaphragm, which remains, covered by the pleura, in its natural situation.
- P That part of the centrum tendinum of the diaphragm which is in the right side.
- Q The trunk of the lower vena tied, close to the upper surface of the diaphragm.
- R R The cut edge of the pleura, where it was reflected, from the upper surface of the diaphragm, to show the inside of the ribs.
- S S The cut edge of the peritoneum, where it was continued as an investing membrane, from the inferior surface of the diaphragm, to the inside of the abdominal muscles.
- T The surface which is seen between the edge of the pleura (R R) and that of the peritoneum (S S), at the attachment of the diaphragm cut off from the middle of the ribs.
- U The inside of the transverse muscle, covered with the peritoneum.
- V The great, or right, lobe of the liver; at the lower edge of which, over against the letter U, there is a small notch, formed by the concave bed of the gall bladder, which lies upon the inside of the liver at this place.
- W The small lobe of the liver, which stretches over into the left hypochondrium, and is therefore seen in perspective.
- X The suspensory ligament, or remains of the umbilical vein, cut off as it enters the fissure of the liver.
- Y Y The colon passing up from the caecum to the liver.
- Z Z The colon with its appendiculae ad hepaticam running towards the left side, between the liver and small guts.
- a a a a Some turns of these small intestines brought to view by cutting off the omentum a little below the edge of the liver.
- b The womb. Upon its surface we can trace, though obscurely, its veins. They, though veiled, were distinguishable only by their colour when the subject was first opened; but when this drawing was made, the part, having been some time in the air, had become a little dry, and the veins concealed, as they appear in the figure.
- c The round ligament running down to its passage into the groin.
- d The fallopian tube running backwards on the inside of the os ilium.
- e The fimbriated end of the tube, being behind the side of the womb, but drawn a little out, that it might be seen.
- Between the round ligament and the tube, are seen the spermatic vessels, especially the vein, which goes chiefly, or by their largest branches, to the forepart of the womb where the placenta adhered.
- f The prominent corner of the womb, where the buttocks or limbs of the child were distinctly felt before the part was opened.
- N. B. The false ribs of the right side having been removed, those of the left side, by their elasticity raised up the margin of the chest (H) and consequently the ensiform cartilage; the anterior surface of which was thereby turned obliquely to the right side.
- Just before this figure was made, I had observed that the womb had remarkably subsided, and therefore by the cannula of a very small trocar I expelled some spirits to raise it up, as nearly as I could guess, to the figure it had when the abdomen was first opened.

Tab. II. (Cognoscitur viscerum abdominum a lateri dextro, partibus continendis: Thorax et diaphragma.)





TAB. III. Viscera eadem abdominalia a sinistro latere, nisi cum Plethoragnate res superest, mox de apparet in delineanda hinc figura, conjunctum venter fuisse a parte lateris superiori et oblique descendere uterque quippe per tubum seu foramen diaphragmatis in cavum intercluditur.

T A B U L A III.

PARTIS trunci inferioris prospectus; oculo scilicet a parte sinistri lateris superiori, oblique deorsum ita collineato, ut universa viscera compages, una cum diaphragmate, in situ suo naturali appareret.

- A Femur sinistrum. Uteri prominentia femur dextrum oculo subtrahit.
- B Clavis sinistra.
- C Integumentorum et musculorum abdominis, lateris sinistri, angulus inferior in inguen et femur inversus.
- D Integumentorum et musculorum abdominis sectio transversa.
- EE Partium abdominis continentium sectio longitudinalis, ab ilium osse fissum ducta. Hac sectione, angulus superior partium continentium omnino auferitur, ut viscera hypochondri sinistri in conspectu ponantur.
- FF Partium thoracis continentium posteriorum sectio transversa.
- G Vertebrae transversae scilla.
- H Medulla spinalis.
- II Cavorum thoracis partes inferiores postice, quae, palmibus sublati, vacuae conspici possunt.
- KK Diaphragma superficiem convexam hepatis complectens.
- L Cartilago mucronata, diaphragmati adhuc adhaerens.
- M Diaphragmati ad latus dextrum convexitas magna, quae in hoc cadavere, parte hinc consentanea in latere sinistro elatior comparuit. Ibi citam vasa nonnulla conspiciuntur; quorum majora, venae scilicet phrenicae, circumpleta sunt a vena cava; hanc alius extantia.
- N Diaphragmati superficiem, quae pericardio annectitur, quaeque cor sustinet.
- O Vena cava, ubi per diaphragma transit, deligata.
- P Oesophagus supra diaphragma deligatus. Hunc cera injecta, dum per arteriam fluctat, materia coloris amilla, in ventriculum transiens, implevit.
- Q Aorta, eodem modo, ubi corporis truncus transverse fuerat fissus, supra diaphragma, deligata.
- Oesophagus et aorta, una cum spinae prominentia, cavum satis magnum in diaphragmati parte postica et superiori efficiunt.
- RSTU Diaphragma in hypochondrio sinistro rectum. Ex parte posteriori, labia (TU) ejusdem fissurae in diaphragmate mutuo recedunt; et ex parte anteriori, anguli (RS) inversi sunt, nempe ut viscera hypochondri sinistri in conspectum veniant.
- F Hepatis extremitas sinistra.
- W Ventriculi extremitas sinistra.
- XX Lienis margo anterior denticulatus.
 - a Hepatis lobus dexter.
 - b Ligamentum falciforme, fissuram hepatis intrans.
 - c Hepatis lobi sinistri ex parte quae in regione epigastrica foecum habet.
- ddd Omenti radix dextrorsam de ventriculo et oculo, hepar inter et intestina tenuia, descendens.
- eeff Omenti radix in hypochondrio sinistro ita disposita, ut cavum suum exhibeat. Ea pars, quae marispi omenti anteriorems partem facit (ee), quaeque de ventriculo descendit, ventriculo jam et hepati incumbit replicata; omenti autem pars posterior, quae colo connectitur (ff) ante intestina tenuia in proprio manet situ.
- gg Omenti radix, ventriculus inter et lienem.
- hh Omenti pars ad latus sinistrum, in situ suo naturali, tenuia inter intestina et peritonaeum faciem internam transversalis abdominis integens.
- iiii Intestinorum tenuium gyri multo inferiores et frequentiores hac in parte, quam eorum, quae in latere dextro jacent; partim propter obliquitatem uteri, praecipue autem quod in latere dextro hepatis moles minus spatii intestinis permittit.
 - k Uterus. Tempore quo figura haec delineabatur, pars uteri superior arefoere coeperat, unde vasa infarcta, magis conspicua sese exhibebant; minorum pleraque arteriae sunt; majora omnia venae.
 - l Ligamentum rotundum.
 - m Tuba.
 - n Arteriae spermaticae ramus magnus, trans ligamentum latum ad uterum repens.
 - oo Ramorum, venae scilicet spermaticae, majorum falciculus, per ligamentum latum ad uterum ascendens.

P L A T E III.

AView, from the left side and downwards, of the lower part of the trunk; so prepared, as to show the whole mass of the bowels, with the diaphragm, in their natural situation.

- A The left thigh. The right thigh is covered from our view by the projection of the womb.
- B The left clavicle.
- C The lower flap of the integuments and abdominal muscles on the left side, turned down over the groin and thigh.
- DD The section of the integuments and muscles, made by the transverse incision of the belly.
- EE A longitudinal section of the containing parts of the belly, carried upwards from the os ilium, or posterior extremity of the transverse incision, parallel to the spine; whereby the upper flap of the containing parts is entirely removed, to show the viscera of the left hypochondrium.
- FF A transverse section of the posterior containing parts of the chest.
- G The body of the vertebrae cut through.
- H The spinal marrow.
- II The lower posterior parts of the cavities of the chest, which are seen empty, the lungs being removed.
- KK The diaphragm, embracing the convex surface of the liver.
- L The inferior cartilage left adhering to the diaphragm.
- M The great convexity of the diaphragm in the right side, which in this subject was much higher than the analogous part in the left. Upon this part, some vessels are seen: the larger are the phrenic veins, which were filled with wine from the cava, and are therefore prominent.
- N The surface of the diaphragm, where the pericardium is united with it, and upon which the heart rests.
- O The vena cava tied, as it passes through the diaphragm.
- P The oesophagus, tied above the diaphragm. It was filled by the injection, which passed without the red colour, from the arteries into the stomach.
- Q The aorta, in the same manner tied about the diaphragm, where the trunk of the body was cut through.
- The oesophagus and aorta, as well as the projection of the spine, make a considerable notch upon the upper posterior part of the diaphragm.
- RSTU The diaphragm, set up in the left hypochondrium. At the posterior part, the lips of the fissure in the diaphragm (TU) recede from each other; and forwards, the corners (RS) are inverted, to show the viscera in the left hypochondrium: viz.,
- V The left extremity of the liver;
- WW The left, or great extremity of the stomach; and
- XX The spleen: its anterior edge is extended.
 - a The right, or great lobe of the liver.
 - b The falciform ligament, entering the fissure of the liver.
 - c That part of the small lobe of the liver which lies in the epigastric region.
- ddd The root of the omentum towards the right side, coming down from the stomach and colon, between the liver and the small intestines.
- eeff The root of the omentum in the left hypochondrium, so disposed as to show its cavity. What makes the anterior part of the pouch of the omentum (ee) which comes down from the bottom of the stomach, is turned up over the stomach and liver; and the posterior part of the omentum (ff) which is fixed to the colon is left, in its natural situation, before the small intestines.
- gg The root of the omentum, between the stomach and spleen.
- hh Part of the omentum in the left side, in its natural situation, between the small intestines and the peritonaeum which lines the transversalis muscle.
- iiii The convolutions of the small intestines, which are considerably lower and in greater quantity in this side than in the right: partly because of the obliquity of the womb, but chiefly because in that side the liver comes low down, and leaves little space for intestines.
 - k The womb: which had begun to dry at its upper part when this figure was taken; so that the injected vessels began to appear more remarkably. The smaller are chiefly arteries; the larger are all veins.
 - l The round ligament.
 - m The tube.
 - n A large branch of the spermatic artery going across the broad ligament to the womb.
 - oo A group of large veins from the spermatic, mounting in the broad ligament to the womb.

TABULA IV.

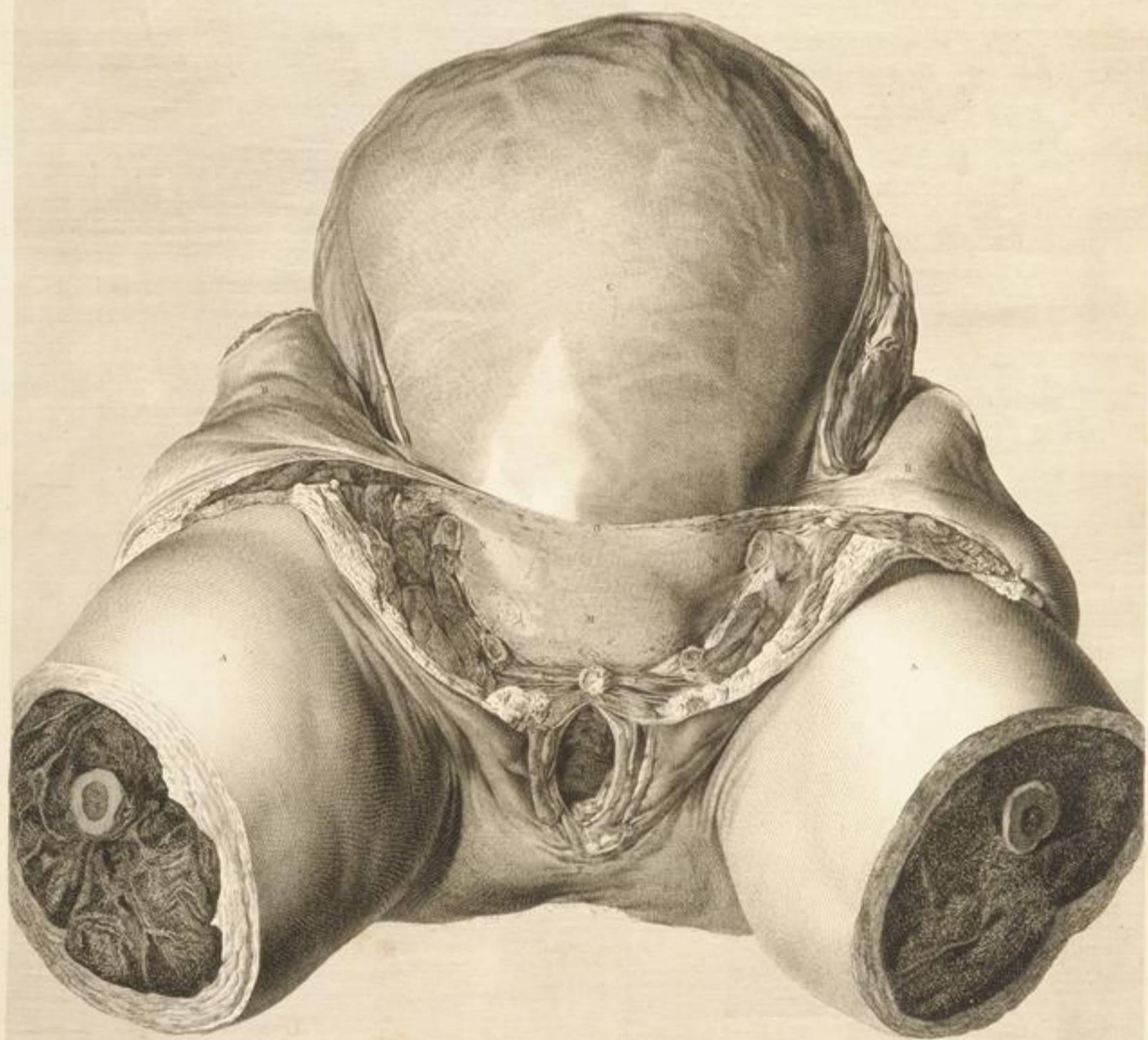
UTERUS, et contenta pelvis a parte anteriori: ossa pubis, cum integumentis, et superiori pudendorum parte, omnino luantur abscissa, quo cervix uteri, et vesica simul uterino ei preterea, oculo insisterent.

- AA Femora transverse abscissa.
 BB Musculorum abdominis, et peritonæi, anguli inferiores, in latera reflecti.
 C Uterus; cujus in tota superficie, perque substantiam, vasa cæca impleta, et ex parte prominenda, conspiciuntur.
 DD Os pubis utriusque supra foramen magnum ischiæ reflectum.
 EE Ischiæ proccellus parvus, eo in loco ubi ossi pubis committitur reflectus.
 F Perinæum.
 GG Labia pudendi: horum pars superior, nymphæ etiam, et clitoridis extremitas, abscidua.
 HH Caruncula myrtiformis insignis.
 I Vagina. In parte hujus introitus inferiori (nigriore scilicet in hac tabula), vaginae cavum, tam remotum quam lincam ducens, reprofundatur. Ad lincam (I) conspicitur vaginae pars superior et anterior, quæ cum vesica urinaria et urethra committitur, quæque a visceribus incumbenibus deprimatur. Ad punctum cum orifici hujusce, fucæ, ovati, superius, urethrae extremitas prominens, metastique urinariæ vesiculae conspicuntur.
 K Clitoridis corpus transverse discidium: in medio, duas arteriolas fere contiguas, scilicet in utroque corpore cavernosâ unam, cernere licet.
 LL Clitoridis crura et erectiones. Hæc, ossibus pubis quibus annectuntur subdatis, magis horizontali ad libellam, quam in situ suo naturali, respondentia jacent. Separatione autem ossium pelvis, nempe ut contenta eorum melius possint conspici, extenduntur.
 M Vesicæ urinariæ pars superior, simul utero, pone sita, et caput factus continentis, simul ossibus pubis unius, cum exadversum ambirentibus, compressa.
 NN Peritonæum reflexum, utraque cellulari, latera invadens pelvis, et ei uteri parti eorum ossi pubis amplectuntur, circumjacens.
 O Ex peritonæo et tela cellulari reflectis, margo, eo loco ubi de vesicâ urinaria ad faciem internam musculorum abdominis tegendum, supra ossi pubis, ascendens.
 PP Ligamenta rotunda, abdominis intra crura.
 QQ Ligamenta rotunda, eo in loco ubi ex abdomine recedentia sese in mentis veneris lateribus sensim resorbunt.
 RR Musculi femoris, ossibus pubis eorum, relicti.

PLATE IV.

A Fore-view of the womb, and of the contents of the pelvis; the ossa pubis, with the muscles and integuments which cover them, being removed.

- AA The thighs cut through.
 BB The lower angles, or flaps of the abdominal muscles and peritonæum turned aside.
 C The womb. All over its surface the vessels are seen projecting through its substance.
 DD The os pubis of each side cut through, above the foramen magnum ischiæ.
 EE The small branch of the ischiæ which joins the os pubis, cut through.
 F The perinæum.
 GG The labia pudendi. The upper part of these, the nymphæ and the extremity of the clitoris are cut off.
 H A large caruncula myrtiformis.
 I The vagina. At the lower part of this passage, the deeper black part of the passage, in this figure, represents the cavity of the vagina leading backwards as well as upwards: and where this letter (I) stands, is seen the upper or anterior part of the vagina which is united to the bladder and urethra, and which is pressed downwards by the viscera that lie over it. At the upper part of this dark oval orifice, the tuberosity extremity of the urethra is seen, with the orifice of the ureters urinariæ.
 K The body of the clitoris cut through; in the middle of which two small arteries are seen almost contiguous, viz. one in each corpus cavernosum.
 LL The crura and erections of the clitoris. These lie more horizontally than in the natural state, the ossa pubis, &c. which support them, being removed: and they are stretched or lengthened, from the bones of the pelvis being drawn a little asunder that the contents might be better seen.
 M The upper part of the bladder, which was compressed between the womb containing the child's head, which lay behind it, and the united ossa pubis which had embraced it forwards.
 NN The reflected peritonæum and cellular membrane, which lines the sides of the pelvis, surrounding that part of the womb which was embraced by the ossa pubis.
 O The cut edge of the peritonæum and cellular membrane, where they ascend from the bladder to line the abdominal muscles above the ossa pubis.
 PP The round ligaments within the cavity of the abdomen.
 QQ The round ligaments after they have passed out of the abdomen, where they are sensibly left in the sides of the mentis veneris.
 RR The muscles of the thigh, which spring from the ossa pubis, cut through.



TAB. IV. Uterus, et contenta. Pelvis a parte anteriori, ossa pubis, cum integumentis, et superiori pudendorum parte, omnino fuerant abscessa, quæ cervix uteri, et vesica simul urinaria et proctusa in visum incurrerent.



A. G. Goussier del.
W. Chesnut sculp.
TAB. V. Altera pars interior et basalis, vasis maxime et adhaerentibus, secundum separatam et in sinistram latam reflectam. Ad hoc factum
 est, ut pars membranae decussatae et Placenta, cum vasis secundum coram repletis et superficies altera, cum adhaerentibus,
 interna vasis exponerentur. Pars huius designatae proximo operam tabula scilicet integras.

TABULA V.

UTERI pars anterior et dextra, cuncta manu ab adherentibus fecundinis separata, et in sinistram latus reflexa. Id eo factum est consilio, ut pars membranae deciduae ac placentae, cum vasis eandem cetera repletis, et superficies uteri cui adhererant interna, oculis exponerentur. Partes lineis designatas proxime sequens tabula exhibet integras. Proventum autem hic habet locum lineatum de sequenti tabula explanatio, ne laere insculptae nimis illum obsecrarent.

- AA Femorum superiora.
- BB De angulis inferioribus partium continentium abdominis, quod superest, in ossa ilium reflexum. Anguli utrinque, peritoneo vasis distillatio integuntur; quod vero, ex parte, praesertim in latere sinistro, ad cursum vasorum epigastricorum retegendum, excidebatur.
- CC Ossa pubis supra foramina ischium transverse scissa.
- DD Ischium processus ascendentes transverse scissi.
- EE Ossa haec pelvis, symphyli pubis sublata, laxa evaserunt; et in latere sinistro, ad descendium uteri in cavum pelvis magis illustrandam, extorsion fuerunt evulsa.
- FF Arteriae inguinales.
- GG Venae inguinales.
- HH Arteriae epigastricae.
- III Venae epigastricae.
- I Arteria obturatoria sinistra lateris, epigastricae scilicet ramus.
- KKK Ligamenta rotunda ex abdomine ad exteriora vasorum epigastricorum descendens.
- LL Sectio integumentorum et musculorum, in utroque inguine, facta nimis, dum partes pelvis anteriores continentis amovebantur.
- M Perineum.
- NN Labiorum pudendi partes inter.
- O Hymenis reliquiae.
- P Vagina.
- QQ Clitoridis crura.
- R Urethra ex parte superiori in longum diffusa et expansa.
- SSSS Vesica urinaria, anteriorem inferioris extremitatis uteri portum ambians.
- T Vesicae urinariae cavum, partem ejus anteriorem ab urethra sursum incidendo, oculis subiectum.
- UU Uteri extremitas parva vel inferior, in cavo pelvis posita. Ea pars, quae circumdata fuerat margine pelvis, latis evidenter confecta fuit: quam super uterus statim eminentior evasit, quippe partes quae facilius coluam cum ibi ampledebatur.
- VVV Uteri facies exterior.
- X Vasorum spermaticorum in latere sinistro chorus.
- YY Uteri substantia, ad dextram latus, ab fundo penitus dissecta. In hac sectione vasa resecta occurrunt; quod autem ad figuram attinet inordinata, quippe cera friabili adimpleta. Venae colora sunt lucidioris ac grandis; exiorem arteriae, atque fuscae; fundum versus uteri utraque immotes quomodo in parte inferiori, ubi a lateribus uteri ad placentam transibunt. Uteri crassitudo cum magnitudine vasorum his in locis proportionis legem quodammodo servat.
- ZZ Decidua, sive membrana exterior, ramulis venarum ab facie interna uteri ad eam transcurrens distillata.
- a Hic decidua vasis resecta et opaca, cuncta manu sublata fuit. Nulla hic loci, vel in chorio, vel in amnio, venarum, ex injectione cere, species fuit. Altera enim pars per alteram adeo perlucet, ut focus cutem distillatam cernere liceret.
- bb Externae superficiei placentae portio, hic cera extra vasa uteri effusa, illic vasa ipsa cetera impleta, a facie interna uteri ad eam transcurrens interlineata.
- c Arteria cera rubri coloris impleta, quae ab utero abrupta fuit, et, semel circumvolata, in placentam se immisit.
- dd Ejus partis uteri, quae deciduam (ZZ) antea obtexerat, facies interna. In hac superficie venae quae per deciduam tumos laos distollerunt, abrupte conspicuntur.
- ee Ejus partis uteri quae placentam (bb) obtexerat facies interna. Haec quidem superficies cera extra vasa effusa specimen praese tulit. Quae autem aspectu primo, extra vasa effusa videbatur, re vera, venarum complanatarum, cum anastomosis frequentioribus, ex utero ad placentam peroblique transcurrens, cera adimpleta, species fuit. Cujus quod loquitur fit specimen.
- f In substantia uteri vena.
- g Epulsem vena in placentam continuatio.
- h Uteri facies interna hic cavata, et venae dimidium, quae cutis peroblique transibat, formans.

PLATE V.

THE first view of the opened womb. Its substance is cut through on the right side and turned to the left; by which means part of the decidua and of the placenta, as well as the inside of that portion of the womb, are exposed in the injected state. All the parts represented in cut-lines are seen finished in the next plate. The explanation is given here, that the other might not be obscured with engraved letters.

- AA The upper part of the thighs.
- BB Part of the lower corners of the containing parts of the abdomen turned down over the ossa ilium. They are covered by the vascular peritoneum; which (on the left side especially) was partly cut away, to show the course of the epigastric vessels.
- CC The ossa pubis cut through above the foramina ischium.
- DD The ascending processes of the ischia cut through.
- EE These bones of the pelvis became loose, from the loss of the symphyli at the pubes; and on the left side they were drawn outwards, to show more fully the descent of the womb into the cavity of the pelvis.
- FF The inguinal arteries.
- GG The inguinal veins.
- HH The epigastric arteries.
- I The obturator artery of the left side, a branch of the epigastric.
- KKK The round ligaments descending from the abdomen upon the outside of the epigastric vessels.
- LL The section of the integuments and muscles in each groin, which was made in removing the anterior containing parts of the pelvis.
- M The perineum.
- NN The lower extremities of the labia pudendi.
- O The remains of the hymen.
- P The vagina.
- QQ The crura clitoridis.
- R The urethra slit on its upper part, through its whole length, and spread out.
- SSSS The bladder spread round the forepart of the lower end of the womb.
- T The cavity of the bladder exposed by an incision through its forepart from the urethra upwards.
- UU The small or lower extremity of the womb, lodged in the cavity of the pelvis. There was a manifest constriction upon that part of it which was surrounded by the brim of the pelvis; above which the womb fixed out immediately, being there embraced by more yielding parts.
- VVV The outside of the body and fundus of the womb.
- X The cluster of spermatic vessels of the left side.
- YY The substance of the womb cut quite through, from the fundus downwards on the right side. In this section the cut vessels bear an irregular figure, which was occasioned by the crumbling of the wax with which they were filled. The veins are of a light colour, and large; the arteries dark, and small in proportion. At the upper part of the womb, both of them are small in comparison with what they are lower down, where they were passing from the sides of the womb to the placenta; and the thickness of the womb bears some proportion to the size of its vessels in these different places.
- ZZ The external membrane, or decidua, full of small branching veins which passed into it from the internal surface of the womb.
- a At this place the vascular and opaque decidua was carefully removed: there was no appearance of injected veins upon the chorion, or in the amnion; both of which were so transparent, that the child's skin could be seen distinctly through them.
- bb A portion of the external surface of the placenta, interspersed partly with extravasated wax, from the venal system of the womb, and partly with injected veins, passing into it from the anterior surface of the womb.
- c An artery filled with red wax, which was broken off from the womb. It made one circumvolution, and plunged into the placenta.
- dd The inner surface of that part of the womb which was in contact with the decidua (ZZ). Upon this surface the veins are seen broken off, which dispersed their branches through the decidua.
- ee The inside of that part of the womb which covered the placenta (bb). Upon this surface there was indeed some extravasated wax. But the greatest part of what seemed, at first sight, to be extravasation, proved to be injected veins, of a flattened figure with numerous anastomoses, passing from the womb to the placenta in a very slanting direction. The following instance may serve as a specimen.
- f A vein in the substance of the uterus.
- g The same vein continued into the placenta.
- h The inner surface of the womb hollowed, and forming half of the vein, which passed here in a very slanting direction.

TABULA VI.

FOETUS in utero prout a natura positus.

Omnes hujus figure partes, utro et in quæ in eo continentur exceptis, eadem fere sunt cum his, quæ in tabula præcedenti lineis exterioribus, literisque jamjam explanatæ sunt. In hoc tantum discrepant, nimirum hic vesicæ uterinæ pars superior omnino sublata est, ad foetus caput in parte uteri inferiori exhibendum. Uteri et secundinum pars anterior, una cum placenta, omnino sublata est. Funis umbilicalis est diffusus, deligatus, et in marginem uteri rectè sinistram reflexus. Ad fundum uteri membranis involuentebus extra in marginem uteri quo melius possint conspici insertæ sunt. Caput foetus in uteri parte inferiori, in pelvis scilicet cavo, ponitur; corpus ejus præcipue in latere dextro jacet. Pedes obliquæ, vel ad lineam diagonalem appropinquans; unde partes posteriores antrosum sunt et ad matris latus dextrum; partes anteriores retrosum et ad latus sinistram verte. Pes dexter inter femur sinistram et ubi occurrit. Corpus, uti in foetibus sæpe utero exsulis plerumque fit, mucro albo pinguisculo lanatus; scilicet hic mucro, ad dorsi partem superioris, ex rugis in corpore lictis, motuque suo lineis interfectis, oculis subigitur. Representatur quoque parti eodem modo quo primum occurbat, ne quidem vel digiti articulo demulso, partem aliquam magis illustrandi, aut tabulam elegantem reddendi gratia.

PLATE VI

THIS represents the child in the womb, in its natural situation.

All the parts of this figure, except the womb, and its contents, are nearly the same as those represented by cut-lines in the fifth plate, where they are lettered and explained. The only difference is, that here all the upper part of the bladder is cut away, in order to show the situation of the child's head in the lower part of the womb. All the forepart, both of the womb and of the secundines, (which included the placenta) is removed. The navel-string is cut, tied, and turned to the left side, over the edge of the womb. At the fundus the covering membranes are likewise turned over the edge of the womb, that they might be more apparent. The head of the child is lodged in the lower part of the womb, or in the cavity of the pelvis; and its body lies principally on the right side. Its position is diagonal or oblique: so that its posterior parts are turned forwards and to the right side of the mother, and its foreparts are directed backwards and to the left side. Its right foot appears between its left thigh and leg. Its body was covered with a white, greasy mucus, which is commonly seen on children at their birth. This is represented at the upper part of its back, where it was interjected with lines, from the wrinkles and motion of the child's body. Every part is represented just as it was found; not so much as one joint of a finger having been viewed to show any part more distinctly, or to give a more picturesque effect.



*TAB. VI. Fœtus in utero, prout a natura positus, rescissis omnino parte uteri anteriori,
ac Placenta, et membris.*

T A B U L A VII.

SUBLATO fœtu, partes uteri conspicitur intus et posticus, membranis suis adhuc vestitus. Partes lineis adumbratè in præcedenti tabula se ad plenum dedere.

- A** Partis uteri projectio versus interna. Hæc nata est a spina, valis magnis, et præcipue ex aorta, quæ hic loci in arterias duas iliacas se dividit. Pars projecta, cadaveris sui supinato adacta, superiorum et posticam uteri partem in cava duo lateralia retroflexum dividit. Cavum dextrum, propter obliquitatem hujus uteri, sinistro majus fuit, et maximam partem continuit.
- BB** Partes duæ eodem modo projectæ, scilicet ob projectionem muscularum psoar, vasaque iliacorum. Obliquæ hæc jugæ, uteri cava superiora lateralia ab inferiore arxgo, in pelve posito, fecerunt; in parte hujus ima posteriore ocula subsistunt.
- C** Os tinxæ, paulo ad laus dextrum versus. Uterus in statu laxo, rugoso, uti foetu vacuus apparebat, representatur. Partes totius internis membranis suis vestitus. Per eas venæ cava impletæ, tales quales in hac figura, distinctè se videndas exhibuerunt.

P L A T E VII.

- A** Fore-view of the cavity of the womb, as it appeared when the child was taken out, and the investing membranes left adhering. The parts which are expressed by cut-lines are nearly the same as in plate V. and VI. the first of which may be consulted for the explanation.
- A** An internal projection of the womb, occasioned by the spine and great vessels, especially the aorta which divides at this place into the two iliac arteries. This projection, which is increased by the supine position of the subject, divides the upper part of the womb backwards into two lateral cavities. The right cavity, from the obliquity of the womb in this case, was larger than the left, and contained the greatest part of the child.
- BB** Two similar projections occasioned, in the same manner, by the projection of the psoæ muscles; and of the iliac vessels. These oblique ridges divide the upper lateral cavities of the womb, from the arxgo lineæ, cavity which is situated in the pelvis; at the lower posterior part of which is seen
- C** The os tinxæ, in this case a little on the right side. The womb is represented in the loose rugous state, as it appeared when empty, and its whole internal surface is covered by the membranes. Through these the injected veins were distinctly seen, as they appear in this figure.



TAB. VII. *Tabulae. Intra partem alteri conspicitur interior et positionis musculorum. nisi adhuc vestitus.*
Exterius hinc adhaerens praecedenti tabulae se ad plenum dedit.



TAB. VIII. Partes innubate post impregnatum uterum, sicut, utero ipso solo, nisi amoto, et in puerula decolata. Ova pubis, &c. prout fuerant observata. Confec. TAB. IV.

TABULA VIII.

PARTES proximæ post gravidam uterum sitæ: utero ipso sede sua amoto, et in podicula devoluta. Ossa pubis k: prius fuerant abscessa, ut in tabula quarta.

Femora, præterque cætera lineæ adumbratæ, in tabula quinta jam jam explanatæ, cernere licet.

- AAA Uterus.
- BBB Intestina tenuia quæ simul uteri arce circumjacebant.
- CCCC Intestinarum tenuium (cum mesenterio DDD) gyri, qui, post uterum, in laevæ sinistram, spinam inter et os ilium, supraque partem oblique promissam, e musculo scilicet psoa et vasa iliaca formatam, jacebant.
- E Intestini illi pars inferior, (caput mesenterium F) uterum inter et hanc aorta decurrens ad
- G Transmissorem suam in caecos.
- HHH Cecum in cellas cornigatum propter ligamenta carnosa per longitudinalium ejus tendina.
- I Cæci ligamentum anterius.
- K Appendix cæci vermiformis.
- L Cecum in colon continuatum.
- M Colon cum omentis, loco in vasa solum et sinistrum habebat abscessa, lineis adumbratum.
- N Sinistri lateris colon, post intestina tenuia in faciem internam ossa ilium descendens.
- OO Colon vasa iliaca transiens, et in pelvis cavum decurrens rectum continuo appellatum. Id suspensum cernitur de parte extrema mesocoli, supra vasa iliaca sinistra expansi. Hoc in loco intestinum contractum fuit, et alpe involutum.
- PP In cavo sacri, musculi toti priores gyri.
- Q Trunci tenæ caræ extremas, quæ hic in iliaca se dividit.
- R Vertebrae lumborum infimæ facies anteriores.
- S Substantia, ligamenti natura pendita, vertebrae inter proximè distans et sacri partem summam.
- T Ossa sacri summi lateres anteriores.
- U Vena sacra.
- Partes quæ literis Q, R, S, T, U, notantur, per peritonæum illis incumbens conspicuntur.
- V Ureter dexter vasa iliaca transiens, et in pelvis laevæ decurrens.
- W Arteria dextere iliace truncus.
- X Vena dextere iliace truncus.
- Y Psoa dexter.
- Z Arteria iliace externa.
- a Vena iliace externa.
- Uti partes, quæ literis P, W, T, Z, et a notantur, in conspectum veniunt, peritonæum illas obtegens fuerit pericillam, membranæque cellulosa quæ circumjacet cultura anatomica subita.
- b Vena iliaca interna.
- c Ureter sinister per membranam cellulosam post peritonæum, et ante arteriam iliacam, ad pelvis transfertur. Quo hic in conspectum prodiret, peritonæum eâ mesocoli pars inferior fuerant percissa, paululum etiam membranæ cellulose sublatum.
- dd Vasa spermatica dextri lateris post cæcum, peritonæo testæ, descendenda.
- ee Eadem vasa ad terminum superiorum ligamenti latæ, in uterum, tubam, et ovarium se distendenda.
- ff Tubæ dextere pars.
- g Ovarii dextri pars.
- h Sinistri lateris vasa spermatica.
- i Tubæ sinistra.
- k Ovarium sinistrum.

PLATE VIII.

A View of the parts which lay immediately behind the womb, and which were in contact with it. They were brought to view by turning down the empty womb over the podendum; the ossa pubis, &c. having been removed, as in the preceding figures.

The thighs and other parts expressed by cut-lines, are nearly in the same state as in plate V, where the explanation is given.

- AAA The womb.
- BBBB The small intestines which lay around, and in contact with the upper part of the womb.
- CCCC The left turns of the small intestines (and DDD the mesentery) which lay behind the womb in the left side, between the spine and os ilium, and about the oblique ridge formed by the psoa and iliac vessels.
- E The lower part of the musculum ileos, and (F) its mesentery. It passed between the womb and the bifurcation of the aorta to
- G Its termination in the caecum, where it was covered externally with an appendicular epiploica.
- HHH The caecum, corrugated into cells by its longitudinal fleshy bands, or ligaments.
- I The anterior band or ligament of the caecum.
- K The appendix cæci vermiformis.
- L The continuation of the caecum into the colon.
- M The colon and omentum, represented in cut-lines, where this intestine mounts upwards, and to the left, under the liver.
- N The colon in the left side, coming down, from behind the small intestines, upon the inside of the os ilium.
- OO The colon passing over the iliac vessels into the cavity of the pelvis, where its continuation is called rectum. It is here supported by the extremity of the mesocolon which is expanded over the left iliac vessels. At this part the gut was contracted, and involved in fat.
- PP The left turns of the rectum in the hollow of the sacrum.
- Q The extremity of the trunk of the vena cava, which divides at this place into the iliac veins.
- R The forepart of the lowest vertebrae of the loins.
- S The ligamentous substance between the last mentioned vertebra and the upper part of the sacrum.
- T The forepart of the uppermost bone of the sacrum.
- U The vena sacra.
- The parts which are marked Q, R, S, T, U, are seen through the peritonæum that covers them.
- V The right ureter, passing over the iliac vessels into the side of the pelvis.
- W The common trunk of the right iliac artery.
- X The common trunk of the right iliac vein.
- Y The right psoa muscle.
- Z The external iliac artery.
- a The external iliac vein.
- The parts marked V, W, X, Z, and a, were brought to view by fixing the peritonæum which covered them, and dissolving away the cellular membrane at that place.
- b The internal iliac vein.
- c The left ureter passing in the cellular membrane behind the peritonæum, and before the iliac artery, to the pelvis. This was brought to view, by making a long slit in the peritonæum, and lacerating part of the mesocolon, and taking away a small quantity of the cellular membrane.
- dd The spermatic vessels of the right side, coming down from behind the caecum and covered by the peritonæum.
- ee The same vessels at the upper end of the broad ligament, dissolving themselves into the womb, tube, and ovary.
- ff Part of the right tube.
- g Part of the right ovary.
- h The spermatic vessels of the left side.
- i The left tube.
- k The left ovary.

T A B U L A IX.

PELVIS a latere ad plenum conspecta, una cum contentis epus, partibusque contiguis; per medium scilicet divisa, ut ossium flexura, et hinc partium internarum oculo facilius exhiberi possent. Imperfecta est hæc figura ad pubem, extrosum pariter atque intus. Partes quæ hic deficient, cultro separate sunt, dum cadaver ad aliquas tabularum præcedentium pingendas paratur. Defectum autem abunde suppeditat tab. XXII, in hunc finem delineata.

- A** Femur dextrum a parte interiori.
- BBBB** Lumborum vertebrae quatuor inferiores. Has inter cernitur substantia ligamentosa, estans, inæqualis, circa mediam præsertim ubi mollissima est, et facile tumescit, si quando secunda fuerit, et in aqua macerata.
- CCCC** Vertebrae eandem processus spinales.
- D** Vertebrae lumborum canalis, in quo reliquæ quedam caudæ equine, oblique licet, conspiciuntur.
- E E** Musculorum lumbos excidentium partes inferiores.
- F** Lumborum membrana adiposa et cutis.
- GGG** Sacri ossa tria superiora.
- HH** Sacri ossa duo inferiora, primamque coccygis, firmiter coacta.
- I** Coccygis os secundum, quod, ope mediæ cartilaginis, ad primum facile movetur.
- K** Coccygis ossa duo inferiora in unum coacta, pariterque ad secundum mobilitate præsertim.
- L** Sacri spina. — **M** Sacri canalis.
- N** Musculorum abdominis et inæguamentorum anguli inferioris pars, in ossa illius spina reflexa.
- O** Vena inguinalis magna epigastrica emittens, quam etiam arteris ejusdem nominis comitantur.
- P** Femoris musculi, ex osse pubis orti, quoque in osse eo se jungendo fuerant perfracti.
- Q** Os pubis supra foramen magnum diffusum.
- R** Idem os, tibi ramo parvo ilchi commissum, diffusum. In loco quo litera **P** occurrit, linea punctis adumbrata representatur partis ejus ossis pubis, quæ abscissa fuerat, figura. Nota * illam lineam adumbratam symphyse ostendit.
- S** Pars carnosa anum inter et os coccygis.
- T** Anus omnino apertus.
- U** Recti pars inferior hac sectione exposita. In hac figura videtur, intestinum idem ab ano sursum progrediens oculo dum persequeris, id se retrorsum deflexisse, nempe ut ad faciem internam ossis coccygis veniret.
- V** Hic rectum ad latus sinistrum se deflexit, solamque membranam suam celluloseam in hac sectione circumære licebat.
- WW** Rectum sectione apertum, ubi ante coccygis os primum, sacrique ossa tria inferiora, decurrerat.
- X** Hic rectum omnino in latus dextrum jacebat, nec id aperuit fissura.
- Y** Rectum diffusum, ubi de latere dextro ad os secundum sacri decurrerat, et in flexuram colli signatam eorum suum tendebat.
- Z** Vena cava. — **a** Arteria iliaca dextra.
- 1** In hoc loco vena iliaca fissilis fuerat diffusilla, cetera autem, quæ supra fuerat, in pectore, jam delapsa, vena hæc hæc hæc in conspectum dedit.
- 2** Femur scilicet.
- 3** Labii dextri, ad partem inferiorem, facies interna.
- 4** Nympha dextra, ad partem inferiorem, facies interna.
- 5** Coarctatio, hymenive reliquæ, ubi incipit vagina.
- 6** Mæstris uterini extremitas. — **7** Vaginae cavum.
- 8** In hoc loco vagina et rectum sunt coacta. Rectum vaginæ diffusum.
- 9** Vaginae pars anterior, cum urethra et vesica urinaria coarctata.
- 10** Os uteri in vagina, ad os coccygis vergens.
- 11** Quamvis in hoc cadavere fundus uteri dextrorsum inclinatus fuerat, os uteri tamen adeo ad dextrum se tendebat, ut cultro ammicum hæc partes locantem fugeret.
- mm** Ad os sinistru, uteri et vaginae substantia coacta.
- nn** Uteri in duas partes æquales facti margini posteriori.
- oo** Uteri scilicet pars anterior. Scissio hæc æquasque per medium uteri se habebat, sed ad latus dextrum hinc paululum; uterum in figura præcedentes commode possent delineari, cadaver hoc modo necesse habuit disponere.
- p** Os uteri intus. — **q** Uteri partes internæ membranæ suis velis.
- r** Fundus uteri in hac figura non representatur, tum quoniam ad a propellita ratione alienum dicitur, tum quoniam uterum adeo flaccidum et tenerum, temporis erat, ut in sui hæc naturali, ad æthiurum et alium pulcrit, minime potuerit resistere.
- s** Membranae, tempore quo tabula hæc delineabatur, ipse se ab utero fere punctis se junxerant. In parte superioris, decidua, ubi se ab utero receperat, vasa abundavit; juxta os uteri, vix ullum horum videri velignum apparuit.
- t** Mæstris uteri.
- u** Vesica urinaria pars inferior, uteri cervicem inter et vaginae partem superiorem sita. Omnis vesicae portio post symphyse pubis sua junctionem abscissa fuerat. Melius autem nihil vitium est, figuram vel curvam dare, quam aliquid ingenio excogitatum pingere.

P L A T E IX.

A Full side view of the pelvis with its contents, and adjacent parts, cut down through the middle, to show the turns of the bones, and the situation of the internal parts. This figure is imperfect at the pubes, both externally and internally, the defective parts having been cut away, in preparing the subject for some of the preceding figures. But what is wanting in these, may be seen in plate XXII, which was intended as a supplement to this.

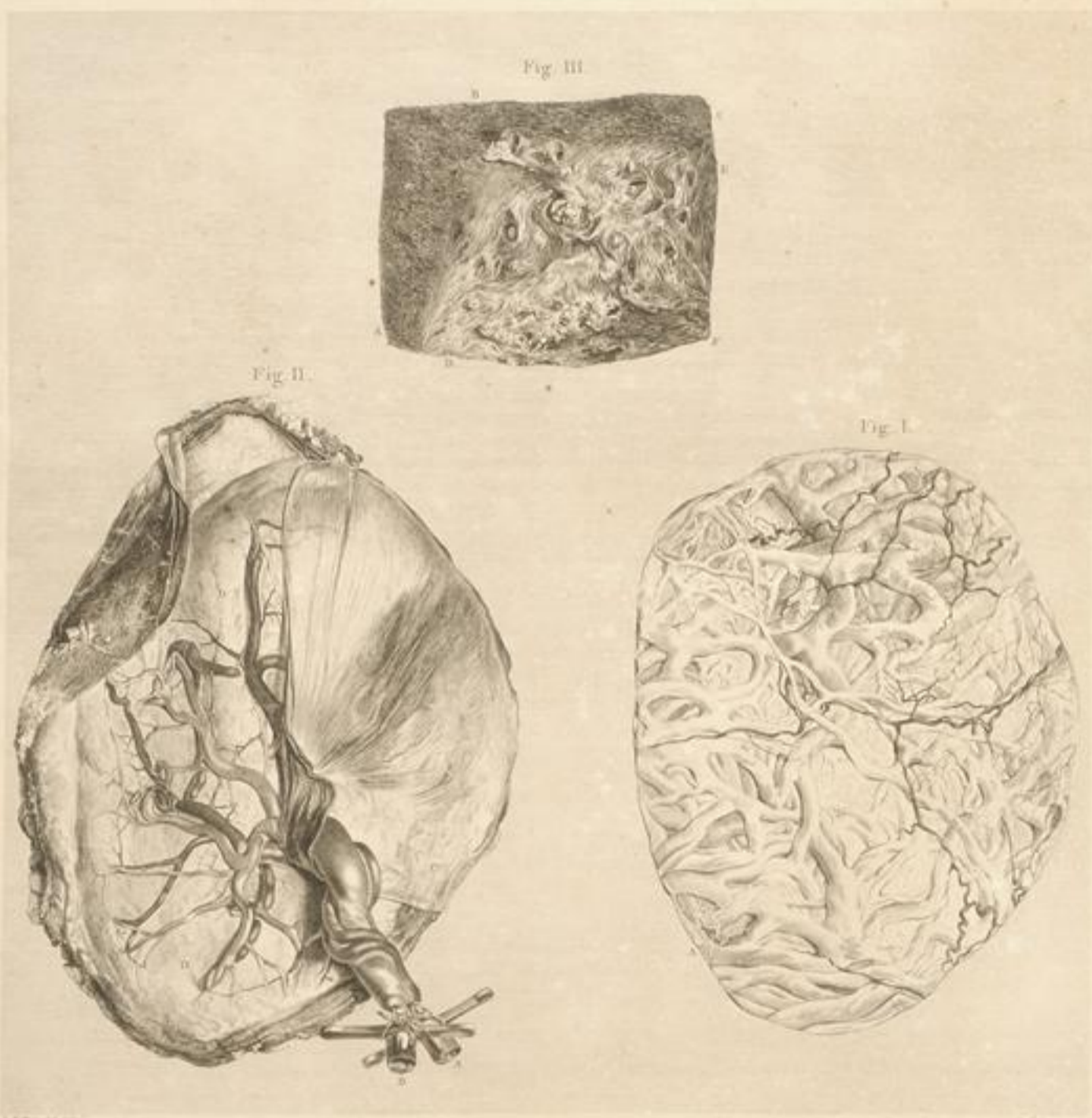
- A** The inside of the right thigh.
- BBBB** The bodies of the four lowermost lumbar vertebrae. Between these the ligamentous substance is represented prominent, and unequal, especially near the centre, where they are softest and most disposed to swell when soaked in water, and cut through.
- CCCC** The spinal processes of the same vertebrae.
- D** The canal of the lumbar vertebrae in which some remains of the cauda equina is indistinctly seen.
- EE** The lower part of the extending muscles of the loins.
- F** The adipose membrane and skin of the loins.
- GGG** The three superior component bones of the os sacrum.
- HH** The two lowermost bones of the sacrum, and the first of the coccyx, firmly ankylosed.
- I** The second bone of the coccyx, movable on the first by means of an intermediate cartilage.
- K** The two last bones of the coccyx, grown into one, and movable on the second bone by the intervention of a cartilage.
- L** The spine of the sacrum. — **M** The spinal canal in the sacrum.
- N** Part of the lower flap of the abdominal muscles and integuments, turned over the spine of the os ilium.
- O** The great inguinal vein, sending off the epigastric, which is accompanied with the artery of the same name.
- P** The muscles of the thigh which arise from the os pubis, and which were cut through when that bone was removed.
- Q** The os pubis cut through about the foramen magnum.
- R** The same bone cut through at its conjunction with the small branch of the ischium. Where the letter **P** stands, is represented, in dotted out-lines, the figure of that part of the os pubis which was cut off, and the mark * is upon the symphysis in the same out-lines.
- S** The fleshy part between the os coccygis and the anus.
- T** The anus considerably opened.
- U** The lower part of the rectum laid open by the section. In tracing the gut from the anus upwards, we see from this figure that it takes a bend backwards, to get at the inside of the os coccygis.
- V** Here the rectum made a turn to the left side, and its surrounding cellular membrane only was seen in the section.
- WW** The rectum laid open by the section, where it runs before the first bone of the coccyx, and the three lowermost pieces of the sacrum.
- X** Here the rectum lay entirely in the right side, and was not opened by the section.
- Y** The rectum cut through, by the section, where it passes from the right side, across the second bone of the sacrum, and was continued into the sigmoid flexure of the colon.
- Z** The vena cava. — **a** The right iliac artery.
- 1** Here the left iliac vein was cut through; but the bundle with which it was filled had fallen out, and the vein was seen indistinctly.
- 2** The fissure of the perineum.
- 3** The inside of the inner part of the right labium.
- 4** The inside of the lower part of the right nymphæ.
- 5** The fissures at the beginning of the vagina, or remains of the hymen.
- 6** The extremity of the mæstris uterini. — **7** The cavity of the vagina.
- 8** The compound substance of the vagina and rectum, the parts of which is considerably thickened.
- 9** The junction of the vagina united with the urethra and bladder.
- 10** The mouth of the womb in the vagina, directed towards the os coccygis. Though the bottom of the womb, in this case, was directed towards the right side, its mouth lay so much on the right side, that it was not touched in making the middle section of all the parts.
- mm** The substance of the womb and vagina thickened, at the os uteri.
- nn** The edge of the fissured womb backwards.
- oo** The edge of the womb forwards. This section was not in the middle, but was slightly on the right side. It had been made to prepare the subject for some of the preceding figures.
- p** The mouth of the womb internally.
- q** The inside of the womb lined with the membranes. The bottom of the womb is not represented in this figure, both because it was not very material here, and because it was become so flaccid and tender, that it could not be well kept out, in its natural situation, before the painter. The membrane was almost entirely separated from the womb, when this figure was made. In the upper part the decidua was full of small veins, even where it parted off itself from the womb; but near the mouth of the womb, hardly any such vessels appeared.
- r** The mæstris uterini.
- u** The lower part of the bladder, placed between the neck of the womb and the upper part of the vagina. The upper part of the bladder, which was situated behind the symphysis of the pubes, had been cut away before this section was made; and we chuse to leave the figure imperfect, rather than venture to delineate from fancy.



W. Cheselden del.

TAB. IX. *Sectionis auctoris per anulum. Effigiem diversae huius figurae representat, quae sunt, quaeque sunt, sive naturali, sive aliquot periculis distincta loca, quae sunt.*
Quae hic depicta sunt, ad demonstrandum, quae sunt, quaeque sunt, quaeque sunt, quaeque sunt, quaeque sunt, quaeque sunt.

J. Wandelaar fecit.



TAB. X. Fig. I. *Uterus post partum, uterum, prout se præbet, cum omni sacco, ab utero separato, qualem fore se
 ferunt in loco, ubi Placenta utero adheret. Fig. II. *Uterus internus, Placenta, supra, et infra per funiculum umbilicalem, et
 Fig. III. *Ab utero matris, tota post partum extracta, exhibet partem superiorem, internam uteri.***

TABULA X.

FIG. I.

UTERI pars anterior et externa, prout se videndam præbuit, omnino siccata, exhibens faciem vasorum uterinorum, qualem illa præ se ferunt, eo loci ubi placenta utero adhæret.

Venaæ cæca flava impicta, ab arteriis, magnitudine, colore luciditate, anastomosis pluribus, facile distinguuntur. Arteriæ enim, minores, pauciores, flexuosæ, coloris magis luridi hic loci sunt. Arteriæ omnes convolutæ; pauciores autem videlicet, quia multo citius ramuli, cæca flava, venis prius injecta, impicti fuerunt. Hujus exemplum unum est ad litteram A.

Vena profundius sita, per uterum siccatam cernere non licuit; indistincte igitur, nulloque ordine, ita uti vixit, delineantur.

FIG. II.

Facies interna placenta, cujus vasa per funiculum umbilicalem cæca sunt repleta.

- A. Cannula ænea in arteriam uterinam umbilicalem inserta, per quam utraque arteria cæca vixit impicta.
- B. In vena cannula, per quam cæca saccula illi injecta sunt.
- CC. Ammon, in parte quadam placenta, locus relictus.
- DD. Placenta, qua ammon sublatum est, superficies interna chorionis cooperta. Hoc in loco rami primi vasorum umbilicalem conspicuntur. Arteriæ colore lucidiori facile possunt distinguere.

Hæc arteriæ quidem lucidiores, ut in figura, apparebant; tunicis scilicet earum pellucidis colore cæca injecta vixidem lucidiorum transmississimis. In funiculo autem umbilicali aliter se res habet; quippe vena, in medio posita, undique glutinosa tunica sublatum sui intertia; unde cæca cannula ad locum propius accedens vixi est.

- E. Decidua jam in margine placenta relictæ, isque faciem ejus internam reflexa; nempe ut superficies ejus externæ, utero que adhæserat, vasis parvis (cæca flava per venas uteri impictis) referta, possit exhiberi.

Placenta cæca flava ubique turgida, que substantiam ejus cellulofam adeo implevit, ut in facie interna ubique per chorion transiret. Cæca ubique quasi in grana alba, quod inde cæca naturalis impleverat, indicium certum exhibens: si enim placenta, vasis effusa implexisset, in massis molles, irregulares formatas, se ad conspectum dedisset. Cæca in hanc spongiosam, sive cellulofam partem, injecta, placenta crassitudo naturali duplo major evaserat.

FIG. III.

Mulieris, die secundo post partum extinctæ, uteri superficiem internam præbuit.

Decem his tabulis jam delineatis, res statim in lucem edere proposui; et simul hancce tertiam figuram, quasi supplementum, addere, utpote solum quod tunc temporis potui. Discrimen exhibet inter superficiem uteri (A, B, C) cui membranae adhæserant, et superficiem (D, E, F) cui placenta se insererat; illam quidem levem et ovium formæ; hanc autem orificiis magnis venarum repletam. Ubi primum hæc orificia sub examen venerant, omnia gravis coagulati sanguinis referta comperi, in cavum uteri nonnulla extruissis. Utero vero aliquamdiu in aqua macerato, coagula hæc magis albida evaserunt; nonnulla existerunt; et aliqua etiam extracta sunt, ut venarum orificia clarius monstrari possent. Ita se res habuit, cum figura hæc delineabatur.

PLATE X.

FIG. I.

A View of the inside of the forepart of the womb, as it appeared when quite dry; exhibiting a specimen of the uterine vessels, at the part where the placenta adhered.

The veins were filled with yellow wax, and are readily distinguished by the largeness, light colour, and frequent anastomoses, from the arteries, which are here smaller, less numerous, serpentine, and of a darker colour. The arteries were all convoluted; but they did not appear to be so numerous, because many of the branches were filled with the yellow wax, which had been thrown into the veins. This is seen, in one instance, at the letter A.

The deeper seated veins could not be distinctly seen through the dried substance of the womb, and are therefore represented with the same obscurity and confusion which appeared in the object itself.

FIG. II.

The inside of the placenta, which was injected by the umbilical vessels after it was taken out of the womb.

- A. A brass pipe tied into one of the umbilical arteries, by which the two arteries were filled with green wax.
- B. A pipe in the vein, by which it was filled with blue wax.
- CC. The ammon left loose upon one part of the placenta.
- DD. The internal surface of the placenta, where the ammon was removed, covered by a continuation of the chorion: upon this are seen the first branches of the umbilical vessels. The arteries are sufficiently distinguishable by their lighter colour.

They appeared so from being filled with a lighter coloured green wax, and from the transparency of their coats; but on the usual firing it was the contrary; because the vein, being the most central, was covered with a greater thickness of the glutinous substance of the firing, and therefore did not allow the darker coloured blue wax to be so well seen.

- E. Part of the decidua left at the edge, and turned over the inside of the placenta, so as to show its outer surface (which had adhered to the womb) full of small vessels, injected with yellow wax from the uterine veins.

The body of the placenta was uniformly filled with the yellow wax. This had so completely filled all the cellular substance of the placenta that upon the inside it appeared every where through the chorion. And the wax was every where manifestly granulated: so that if had plainly filled natural cavities: for if it had filled the substance of the placenta by common extravasation, it would have formed itself into irregular and large masses. Even the injection of the spongy or cellular part, the placenta had acquired at least double its natural thickness.

FIG. III.

Apertion of the internal surface of the womb, from a woman who died two days after delivery.

When these six plates were finished, I intended to have published them immediately; and this third figure was added, as the only supplement which I could give at that time. It shows the difference between the surface of the womb (A, B, C) where the membrane had adhered, and that surface (D, E, F) to which the placenta had been fixed. The first was much more smooth and uniform; the latter was full of large venous orifices. At the first examination, all these orifices were found filled up with plugs of coagulated blood, which projected some way into the cavity of the womb. The part being steeped some time in water, they became white, and many of them fell out, or were pulled out, to show the orifices of the veins more clearly. In this plate the drawing was made.

TABULA XI.

A B alia muliere, nono graviditatis mense hæmorrhagia uterina e medio sublata. Conspiciunt uterum, et ossa pubis juxta naturam sita. Vasa, injecta cera, turgida; quæque ad partem inferiorem et cervicem uteri dignoscuntur esse amplissima, arguunt placenta parti illi adhæsisse.

- A Fundi uteri pars media et summa.
- B Uteri pars quæ scilicet in cadavere fuit ex adverso umbilici.
- C Symphysis ossium pubis.
- D Membrana adiposa ad fundum vesicæ urinariæ.
- EE Os pubis utriusque, ad locum fere quo ossi ilium committitur, percussas.
- FF Utriusque ossis ilicii ramus parvus, ad locum quo ossi pubis adjungitur, percussas.
- GGG Contenta pelvis omnia, antrostrum ossibus pubis obtecta.
- H Infra hanc literam meatus urinarii ostium.
- I Ab hac litera sursum ad meatum urinariam vaginae principium; infraque hanc literam aditus ad rectum.
- K Strato intimo ani sphincteris circumscriptus. Labia pudendi, perineum et anus hic non habent locum; in situ enim suo relicta erant in cadavere, quippe illud externe mutilum et deforme reddere non liceret.
- LL Tubæ.
- MM Fimbriæ.
- NN Ligamenta rotunda.
- O Ovarii pars.
- PP Vasorum spermaticorum utriusque ad uterum ascendentium fasciculus.
- QQ Vasa hypogastrica, in latere uteri, ad conjunctionem cum spermaticis ascendentiis.
- R Uteri venæ magnæ in loco cui placenta interne adhærebat.

PLATE XI.

FROM a second subject, viz. a woman who died of a flooding in the sixth month of pregnancy. It represents a fore-view of the womb, with the ossa pubis in the natural situation. The situation of the large vessels, which were injected, shows, that the placenta was attached forwards, and to the lower part of the womb.

- A The middle and highest part of the bottom of the womb.
- B That part of the womb which, as it lay in the dead body, was directly opposite to the navel.
- C The symphysis of the ossa pubis.
- D The adipose membrane upon the fundus of the bladder.
- EE The os pubis of each side, cut through near its union with the os ilium.
- FF The small branch of each os ilicis, cut through near its conjunction with the os pubis.
- GGG The whole contents of the pelvis covered forwards by the ossa pubis.
- H Immediately below this letter is seen the orifice of the meatus urinarius.
- I From this letter upwards to the meatus urinarius is seen the beginning of the vagina; and immediately below this letter I is seen the passage into the rectum, surrounded by
- K The inner stratum of the sphincter ani. The Labia, perineum and anus were left in the body, that it might not be disfigured externally.
- LL The tubes.
- MM The fimbriæ.
- NN The round ligaments.
- O Part of the ovarium.
- PP The group of spermatic vessels, on each side, approaching the womb.
- QQ The hypogastric vessels mounting upon the sides of the womb to join the spermatic.
- R The great veins of the womb in that place to which, internally, the placenta was attached.



*TAB. XI. uterum mulieris, utero graviditatis mensis haemorrhagia uterina, et medio sublato, conspicitur
altius, et infra pubem, iuxta naturam uteri. Vasa injecta, ceteri tunc, quae ad partem inferiorem et
virescentem uteri disposcuntur, ipse amplissima, aequant. Phlegmata parti illi subscissa.*



TAB. XII. ut caetera, quae praecedens, muliere, exhibet apertam placenta a parte posteriori uterum cum vagina, quae alius fetus, parteque inferiori Placenta sub rotis capite indicantur. Placenta videlicet respectu uteri interni accretiva, cohaere sub finem graviditatis dilata, fatali modo divisione expansa est.

T A B U L A XII.

- A** B eadem, qua præcedens, muliere, exhibet apertum plane a parte postica uterum cum vagina, quo fimo foetus, partique inferior placente, sub fixis capite, indicantur. Placenta scilicet ostio uteri interno accreverat, eoque sub finem graviditatis dilatata, separata est: unde hæmorrhagia, et mors.
- AA** Tubæ fallopianæ.
B Ovarium sinistrum: cujus ad extremitatem inferiorem videtur est.
C Corpus luteum extans.
D Ovarium dextrum.
E Vasiferum spermaticorum ad uterum ascendens fasciculus.
FFF Substantia uteri lævis.
G Vaginae per incisionem apertæ et expansæ facies interna.
III Os uteri.
I Placentæ partis inferioris facies externa, in lobos parva, quæ quondam cervici et ori uteri interne adhæserat: tempore autem parturienti instante, partium illarum dilatazione sejuncta fuerat, unde necessario hæmorrhagia.
KK Membrana de margine placente exsentes, capsulique formæ partem inferiorem amplectentes, pericillæ. Spatium, quod inter cervicem uteri partem inferiorem, et secundas, vacuum occurrit, in cadavere sanguine coagulato repletum comperi.
 Situs partisque formæ explanatione non egent.

P L A T E XII.

- F** R O M the same subject, a view of the womb and vagina fully opened on the back part, to show the situation of the child, and of the lower part of the placenta at the inside of the neck of the womb, under the child's head, and detached from the womb; the occasion of the fatal hæmorrhage.
- AA** The fallopian tubes.
B The left ovarium, at the lower end of which is seen.
C The projecting corpus luteum.
D The right ovarium.
E The group of spermatic vessels approaching the sides of the womb.
FFF The texture of the substance of the womb.
G The inside of the vagina, which is laid open by a longitudinal incision, and spread out.
III The mouth of the womb.
I The external lobulated surface of the lower part of the placenta; which had originally stuck to the inside of the neck and mouth of the womb; but as parturition approached, the dilatation of these parts occasioned a separation, which was necessarily followed by an hæmorrhage.
KK The membranes cut through where they were coming out from the border of the placenta, and including the most depending part of the child's head. The vacant space which is seen between the inside of the neck of the womb, and the secundas, was full of clotted blood in the dead body. The situation, and the several parts of the child require no explanation.

TABULA XIII.

- A** Tertio cadavere, nono graviditatis mense. Uteri conspectus ab anteriori, cum vagina et vesica urinaria. Pariete hujus anteriori, cum secundis ei adherentibus, inciso, et in fundum ejus reclinato, situs fetus erecti conspicitur. Vasa uteri, cetera prius injecta, turgida fuerunt.
- A** Vesica urinaria in situ suo naturali, respectu habito ad uterum.
- B** Vaginae pars superior et externa, quae sub symphyli ossium pubis jacet, quaeque ibi cum urethra connectitur.
- C** Vaginae cavum in conspectu positum, cum labia partisque aliae externae fuerant abscissa, quo specimen hoc e cadavere exprimitur.
- DD** Vasa spermatica, ad uteri latera ascendens.
- EE** Tubae; quarum extremitates, seu sinubus, sub racemo vasorum spermaticorum, occultantur.
- F** In uteri latere dextro, vena magna, ab anastomosi venarum hypogastricarum scilicet et spermaticarum, ortum suum ducens.
- GG** Ligamenta rotunda.
- HH** Uteri pars anterior, cum portione placentae quae ei adhereret, incisa, et in fundum uteri reclinata, ut fetus in conspectum prodiret.
- III** Uteri substantiae, et membranarum investientium, sectio.
- KK** Eadem sectio per placentae substantiam ducta, quae uteri parti anteriori in latere dextro adhererat. Ex figura inversa latus dextrum sinistrum fit.
- L** Funis umbilicalis, a fetu ad placentam transiens.

PLATE XIII.

- FROM** a third subject, in the ninth month of pregnancy. A fore-view of the womb (with the vagina and vesica urinaria) in which all the enclosing parts were cut through, and turned up, to show the situation of the child, with its head upwards. The vessels of the womb had been previously injected.
- A** The bladder, in its natural situation with respect to the womb.
- B** The upper and external part of the vagina, which lies under the symphysis of the ossa pubis, and where the urethra is united with it.
- C** The cavity of the vagina exposed, where the labia and other external parts had been cut off, in taking this part from the dead body.
- DD** The spermatic vessels, passing up towards the sides of the womb.
- EE** The tubes, of which the extremities, or sinubus, are concealed behind the group of spermatic vessels.
- F** The great vein on the right side of the womb, formed by the anastomosing hypogastric and spermatic veins.
- GG** The round ligaments.
- HH** The forepart of the womb, with that part of the placenta which adhered to it, cut up, and turned back near the fundus of the womb, to bring the child in view.
- III** The section of the substance of the womb, and of the investing membranes.
- KK** The same section carried through the substance of the placenta, which, in this case, was fixed to the forepart and right side (which is the left in this inverted figure) of the womb.
- L** The navel-string passing from the child to the placenta.



TAB. XIII. A tertio calidore, nono gravitatis mense. - Aperto Utero (Vagina et Vesica urinaria integra) mox subiecto, uno cum anteriori Uteri pariete secundario, et adhaerentibus, et in fundo Uteri relictis, situs Fetus (qui hic erectus est) conspicitur. Vesicae Uteri cetero erant repletae.



TAB. XIV. A quarto Cubavere, novo studem graviditatis mense Fasciculi fibrarum
muscularium, in parte interna uteri, triplici figura exhibentur.

T A B U L A XIV.

A Quoties cadavere, nono isdem graviditatis mense. Fasciculi fibrarum muscularium, in parte interna uteri, triplici ligata exhibentur.

Hac parte uteri per aliquot dies in aqua macerata, decidua jam tenera abstergebatur.

F I G. I.

Uteri lateris, et in latum paululum reclinati, facies posterior interna.

- A Uteri os relaxatum; supra quod, paulo obliquius haec, cervicis rugae, numerosam adistat dispositae, circumstant.
- BB Uteri pars angusta, margine pelvis antea circumscissa.
- CC Seta in orificio utriusque tubae; quoniam circum fasciculi fibrarum ad musculos pertinentium, in orbes, eodem centro terminati, se disponant.
- D Hic fasciculi, in orbem dispositi, uterum circumgunt.
- E Uteri fundi pars media, qua ordines hi duo fibrarum, tubas circumgunt, inter se coeunt, sive se invicem contingunt.
- F Interstitium triangulare, tres inter ordines fibrarum praedictarum, ubi minus inter se coeunt, diversumque ordinem et cursum tenent.

F I G. II.

Eandem uteri, forma minuta, conspectus a latere.

- A Uteri os.
- B Seta in orificio tubae.
- C Filiculi, sine ordine dispositi, brevissimi, latem internam fascicularum, qui in circuitum flexuosus, obtegunt.

F I G. III.

Eandem uteri partis anterioris facies interna.

- A Os uteri, supra quod rugae anteriores, in ramos abeuntes, se in conspectum dant.
- B Superfici cui placenta adhaeserat pars media, ubi fibrae fasciae sine ullo ordine formabant; quoniam inter, ventrum orificia, in placenta partem spongiosam cursum tenentem, passim occurrunt. Ad cervicem uteri, fibrae muscularae, in fasciculos collectae, nihil conspicuntur.

P L A T E XIV.

FROM a fourth subject, at nine months. This shows the disposition of the muscular fasciculi on the inside of the womb, in three different views.

The part was steeped in water some days, whereby the decidua was made tender, and then brought off.

F I G. I.

The inner surface of the posterior part of the womb, turned a little to one side.

- A The relaxed mouth of the womb, over which are faintly seen the branching rugae of the neck of the womb.
- BB The narrow part of the womb, which was embraced by the brim of the pelvis.
- CC A bristle put into the orifice of each tube, round which the fasciculi of muscular fibres are ranged into concentric circles.
- D The fasciculi going circularly round the body of the womb.
- E The middle of the fundus of the womb, where the two orders of circular fibres, which surround the tubes, meet, or become irregularly tangent.
- F The triangular interstice between the three orders of circular fibres, where they are all blended, and take a variety of direction.

F I G. II.

A side view of the same womb, in miniature.

- A The mouth of the womb.
- B A bristle in the orifice of the tube.
- C An irregular situation of fibres, upon the inside of the circular fasciculi.

F I G. III.

The inner surface of the anterior part of the same womb.

- A The mouth of the womb; over which are seen the anterior branching rugae.
- B The centre of the surface to which the placenta adhered, where the fibres formed irregular, intercrossing bands; in the interstices of which were the orifices of the veins which went into the spongy part of the placenta.
- C At the cervix no distinct muscular fibres appear on the internal surface of the womb.

T A B U L A X V.

A Quinto cadavere, nono etiam gestationis mense, systema arteriosum uteri quinquoplici figura expressum. Mulier hac, post partum nequiquam difficilem, in animi deliquium incidit, causa quidem adstante lateste: horis autem duabus a partu nondum lapsis, illam mors abtulit. Arteriae cetera rubri coloris impletae.

F I G. I.

- Facies uteri interni, quo praesertim loco placenta adhaerens.
- A** Pars media superior, cui placenta adhaerens, in fundi parte postica, et paulo ad latus sinistrum sita.
 - B B** Arteria convoluta quatuordecim, quarum extremitates, quo loco per deciduam ad placenta decurrunt, rursus sum.
 - C C C** Ostia venarum uteri (vulgo sinus appellata) quae per deciduam ad placenta decurrunt: haec multo plura quam quae in figura representantur; minima praesertim innumera. Ex venarum illarum cursu, uteri folliculi superficiei paralleli, vix non prorsus nulli, ostia vix possunt conspici. Earum igitur basium distantiarum maxima pars delineatur, nimirum ut undulos infectis, magis conspicue evadent, et curvas etiam eorum obliquas, nec non ostia ramorum inter se circumdant, in conspectum venient.
 - D** Uteri superficiei parte cui membranae adhaerent. Vasa hujus partis, omnia quam minima. Pars etiam ipsa levior, quam ea cui placenta se immiserat. Facies deciduae externa, praesertim quantum similitudinem per se ferbat.
 - E** Uteri interna lamella pars, ostio anatomico subdita, et reclinata, ea mensuratur, ut conspicitur.
 - F** Uteri fibrarum fasciculi, quarum maxima pars circulos conficiunt.
 - G** Ostia uteri dilatata margini, veticulis glandulosis distincta.
 - H** Cervicis uteri, ad partem posticam, rugae pennatae, quae vulgo valvulae appellantur.
 - I** Vaginae interna pars.

F I G. II.

- Arteria partem uteri ejusdem anteriorem praesertim. Uteri facies externa jam sicca fuerat, et inde pellucida adeo facta, ut arteriae in conspectum distinde venirent, pariter ac si in superficie externa dispersae fuissent. Nervus hic duodecim fuit pollices longus: unde facile patet, quantum mole contrahatur in hac figura; quantum etiam in figura tenuisset, quae ad eandem normam delineatur. Pars haec dum arebat, in longitudinem quousque latitudinem magis distensa fuit: quapropter uterum, in hac, et in figura proxime sequenti, longior est quam ex natura.
- A** Perinae resecti margini, cui loci, quo, ab utero ad vesicam urinariam reflectitur.
 - B B** Tube.
 - C** Ovarium sinistrum. — **D** Ovarium dextrum. Vid. fig. V.
 - E E** Ligamenta rotunda; quarum in sinistro est arteria magna flexuosa, ab ramo spermatica, per anastomosis communia cum hypogastrica, transmissa: in dextero aliquot sunt minores.
 - F** Truncus arteriae sinistrae hypogastricae, ad cervicem uteri lateralem descendens.
 - G** Truncus arteriae sinistrae spermaticae, in ligamento sui duplicationem transeuntis.
- Arteriarum distributionem in utero explanare haud opus est. Curvas enim earum flexuosae, anastomosisque plurae, per se satis patent.

F I G. III.

- Eandem exhibet uterum a parte postica visum.
- B B** C. D. E. E. Vid. fig. II. — **F** Arteria hypogastrica dextra.
 - G G** Arteria spermatica ad ligamenta lata excurrentes.
 - H H** In ea parte uteri cui placenta adhaerens arteria flexuosa consistit. Si aetas in hac figura, eam in in figura praecedenti conferamus, eas multo majores, magisque convolutas esse, in latera eo uteri, cui placenta adhaerens, tenere licebit. In utero gravido, visus sanguinis maxime in placenta designat.

F I G. IV.

- Fundum exhibet uteri, parte postica sursum versa.
- B B** Tube. — **D** Ovarium sinistrum.
 - C** Ovarium dextrum. — **H H** Vid. fig. III.

F I G. V.

- Ovarium dextrum ex tuba ejusdem uteri.
- A** Tuba. — **B** Tuba ligamentum, mesenterio quodammodo respondens.
 - C C** Tubae ostium externum, fimbriis folia referentibus circumdatum.
 - D** Fimbriae a latere utroque ostii tubae, per ligamentum, ad ovarii extremitatem externam, continuatae.
 - E E** Ovario jam aperto, arteria flexuosa, per substantiam ejus ipsa, conspicitur.
 - F F** Haec in parte corporis luteum, per medium divisum, in ovarii substantia terminat. Nulla conspicitur vasa in centro, quod colore est albida. Circa centrum illud undiqueque, substantia ejus veticulis abundat.

P L A T E X V.

F I F E figures, from a fifth subject at the full time, to explain the arterial system of the pregnant womb. This woman, immediately after a natural labour, grew faint, as was said, without an apparent cause; and died within the space of two hours. The arteries were impelled with red wax.

F I G. I.

- The womb, inserted.
- A** The centre of the surface to which the placenta had been fixed; which was at the back part of the fundus, and a little on the left side.
 - B B** Immensely convoluted arteries, with broken extremities, where they had passed through the decidua into the placenta.
 - C C C** The vessels of this uterine vein, commonly called fimbriae, which had passed through the decidua to the placenta. These vessels were much more numerous than they are represented in this figure. The smaller especially were innumerable. The passage, or direction of these veins, was almost parallel to the surface of the womb; so that their vessels were scarce perceptible, without being inflated. Most of them are represented in this face; both that they may be more distinct, by having a little shade, and that their oblique direction, and the vessels of their communication, or anastomosing branches, may be seen.
 - D** Part of the surface of the womb where the membranes had adhered. This was furnished with very small vessels only, and was much smoother than that part to which the placenta had adhered. In every respect it was like the outer surface of the decidua.
 - E** Part of the inner lamella of the womb, raised by dissection, and turned to one side, to show.
 - F** The spiracular fibres of the womb, most of which, at this place, were nearly circular.
 - G** The border, formed by the dilated mouth of the womb, and folded with gelatinous vessels.
 - H** The branching rugae, commonly called valves, at the posterior part of the neck of the womb.
 - I** Part of the inserted vagina.

F I G. II.

- A first view of the inside of the same womb, after it was dried, and became so transparent, that the arteries could be seen distinctly, as if they had been dispersed on its outer surface. The vessel was twelve inches long; from which it will be understood, how much the foetus is reduced, in this, as well as in the third and fourth figures, which are delineated in the same proportion. In drying, the preparation was unavoidably more stretched in its length, than in its width; whence, in this, and in the following figure, the womb is more oblong, than it is naturally.
- A** The edge of the cut peritoneum, where it was reflected from the womb to the bladder.
 - B B** The tube. — **C** The left ovary.
 - D** The right ovary. See fig. V.
 - E E** The round ligaments. In the left there is one large serpentine artery, just down from an anastomosing branch of the spermatic end of the hypogastric; in the right there are several small arteries.
 - F** The trunk of the left hypogastric artery, anastomosing upon the side of the neck of the womb.
 - G** The trunk of the left spermatic artery, passing into the duplicature of the broad ligament.
- The distribution of the arteries upon the womb requires no explanation. Their serpentine course, and frequent anastomosis are apparent.

F I G. III.

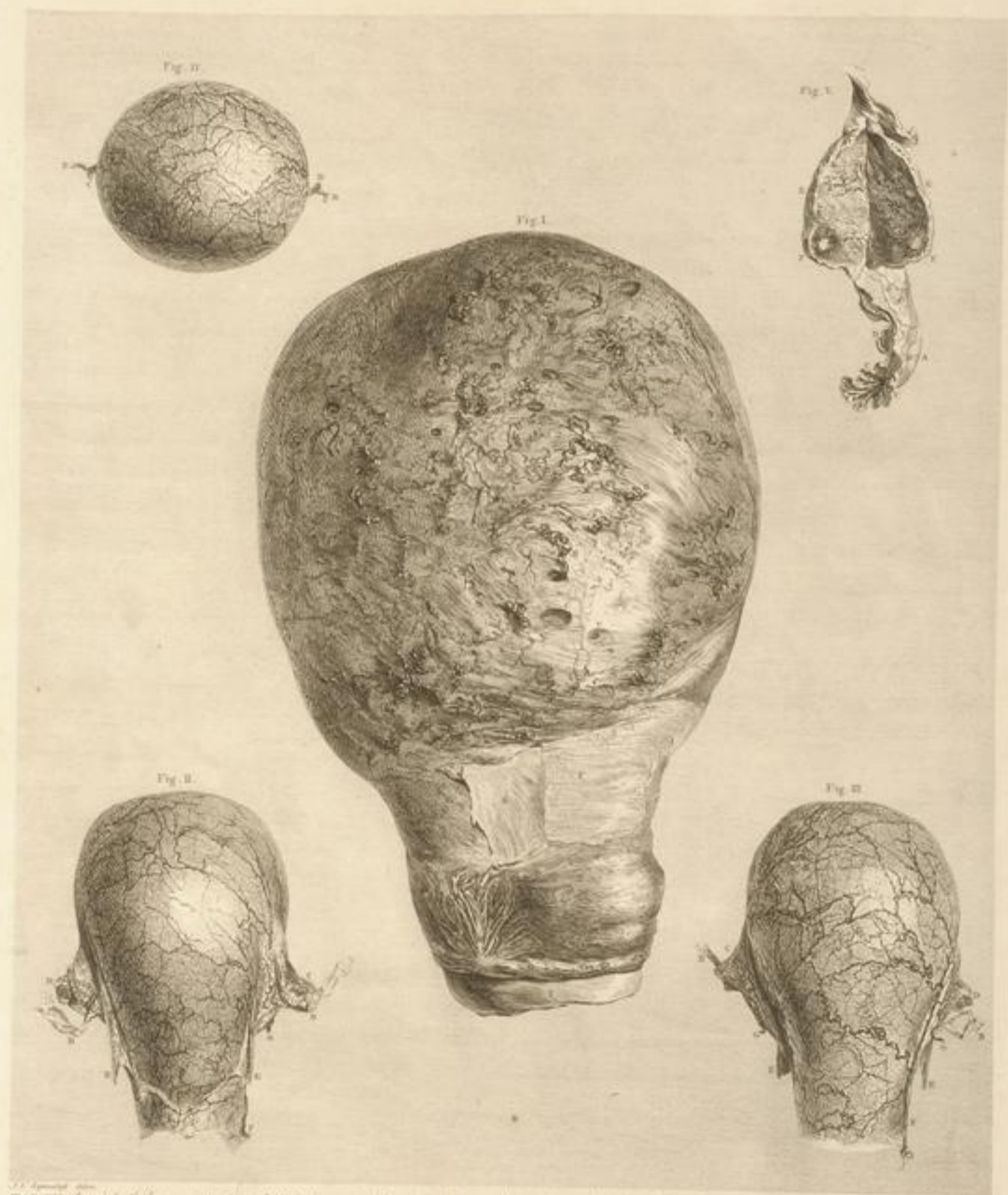
- A back view of the same subject. **B B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, **E**. See fig. II.
- F** The right hypogastric artery.
 - G G** The spermatic arteries passing into the broad ligaments.
 - H H** The twisted serpentine arteries in that part of the womb where the placenta adhered.
- By comparing the arteries in this figure, with those in the preceding, we see that they are much larger, and more convoluted, in that side of the womb to which the placenta is fixed; the great current of blood being towards the placenta.

F I G. IV.

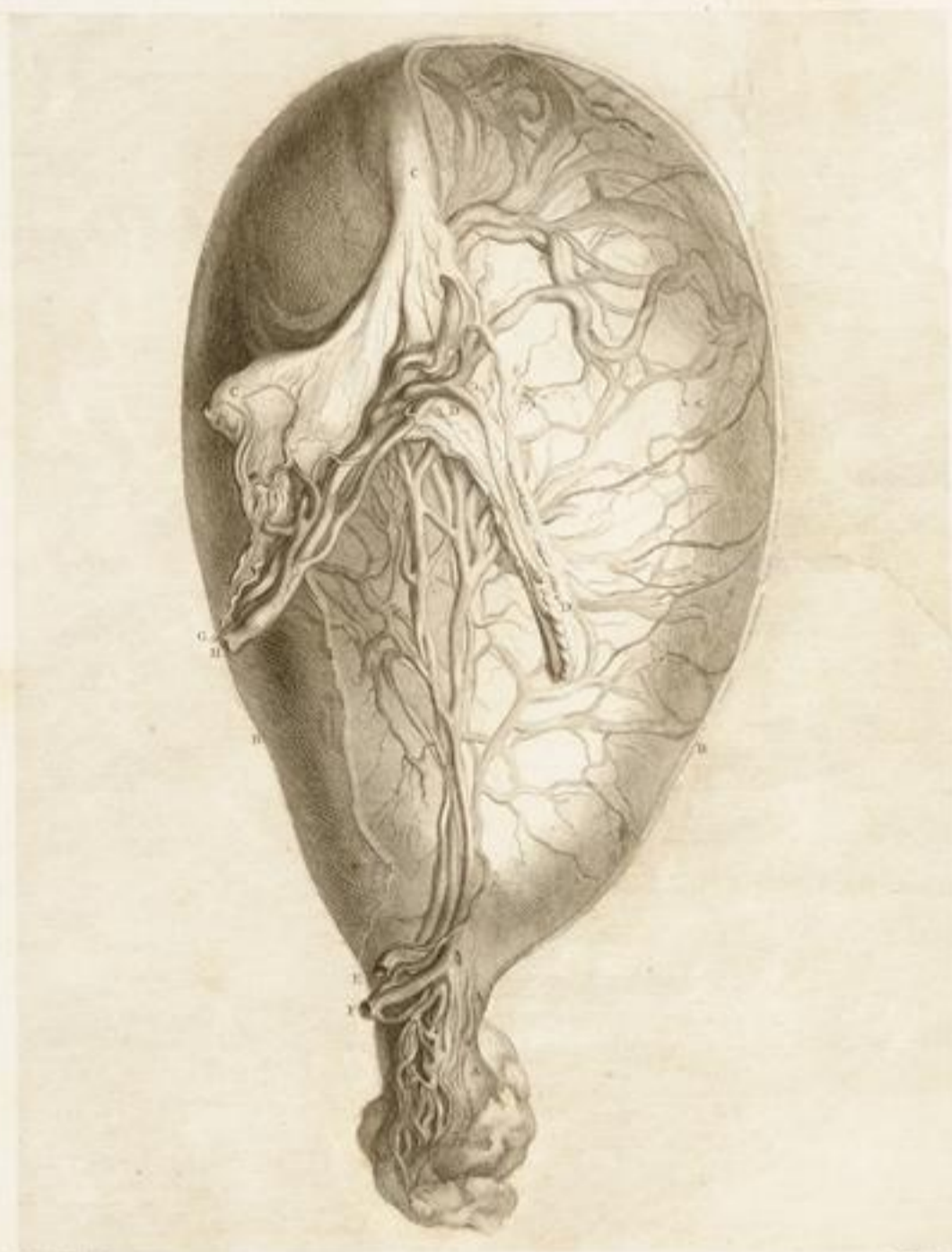
- A full view of the fundus of the same womb, the back part being upwards.
- B B** The tube. — **D** The left ovary.
 - C** The right ovary. — **H H** See fig. III.

F I G. V.

- The right ovary and tube of the same womb.
- A** The tube. — **B** The ligament of the tube, analogous to the mesentery.
 - C C** The external orifice of the tube, surrounded by fimbriae-like funtulae.
 - D** The fundus continued from each side of the orifice of the tube, all along the ligament, between that and the outer end of the ovary.
 - E E** The ovary cut open, with serpentine arteries interspersed through its substance.
 - F F** Here, in the substance of the ovary, the corpus luteum is seen, split through the middle. No vessels appear at its centre, which is of a white complexion; but all around that centre, its substance is very vascular.



TAB. XV. *Uterus, nonnisi cum gestatione, nonnisi systema arteriarum illius quadruplici specie aperitur. Fig. I. Hinc illi mucus, qui per os uteri
 cum Placenta adhæret. Fig. II. Uterus partem illius anteriorem præsentans. Fig. III. Cordis per partem posteriorem distributio. Fig. IV. Cordis præsentans
 partem illius. Fig. V. Corpus Uterum in Corpore per medium ducere, & Fœtus. Tab. Galleana.*



*TAB. XVI. A scato Cadavere octavo mense. Ultima a latere dextro visus, atque in
 supra veni preparatus, et suspensus anatomico deinde latro, ut videretur ad eum accipere
 utriusque primae ramificationes quam clarissime apparent.*

T A B U L A XVI.

A Sexto cadavere, octavo mense, uterus a latere dextro visus, atque ita injecta cera preperans, et scalpello anatomico demulatus, ut vasorum ad eum accessus, eorumque primæ ramificationes quam clarissime appareant. A parte postica, adhuc peritonæo levi coopertus est uterus. In parte autem anteriori, qua placenta interne adharebat, stratum externum uteri subtilitate cultro anatomico sublatum fuit.

AA Cervicis uteri, nullo modo dilatati, facies exterior. Os uteri hære inferiori *A* oppositum: ab qua parte deorsum, pars vaginæ, adipè secta, relinquatur.

BB In uteri superficie stratum, ubi margine pelvis antea fuit circumdatus.

CC Tuba; postquam ovarium oblatebat.

DD Ligamentum rotundum, cultro anatomico dissectum; nimirum ut vena, ex parte inferiore tortuosa, bisque arteriæ convolvatur, ex vasis spermaticis omnes rami ducentes, in conspectum veniant.

E Arteria hypogastrica.

F Vena hypogastrica.

Vasa hæc ramos quam plurimos ad vaginam dimittunt, et per latus uteri ascendunt, nimirum ut per anastomosis cum spermaticis suis propriis cœant. Partem utriusque trunci, administratione insulsiæ necessario destructam, ingenium pictoris supplevit.

G Arteria spermatica.

H Vena spermatica.

Vasa hæc dum ad uterum accedunt, ramos quam plurimos, antrosum ad tubam, et retrosum ad ovarium mittunt; deinde, ad uteri latus adventantia, per anastomosis cum hypogastricis cœant. Rami præcipui utriusque, hæc, ad fundi uteri partem anteriorem, cui placenta adharebat, cursum tenent.

II Periumel, pollicem uteri superficiem regentis, margo.

P L A T E XVI.

F FROM a sixth subject, at eight months. A full view, from the right side, of the womb, so injected and dissected, as to show the approach, and first general branchings of the uterine vessels. The back part of the womb is still covered by the smooth peritonæum; but at the fore part, to which the placenta adhered internally, the outer stratum of the substance of the womb was removed by dissection.

AA The outside of the neck of the womb, which was not in the least dilated. The os uteri was opposite to the lower letter *A*; from which downwards, there is a part of the vagina left, covered with fat.

BB A stricture on the womb, where it was surrounded by the brim of the pelvis.

CC The tube; behind which the ovary lay concealed.

DD The round ligament dissected, to show a vein in its middle (twisted at the inferior part) and two convoluted arteries, all from the spermatic vessels.

E The hypogastric artery.

F The hypogastric vein.

These vessels send down numerous branches to the vagina, and mount upon the side of the womb, to anastomose with the respective spermatics. By fixing pipes, for the injection, and tying up these vessels, a part of each trunk was lost, and then supplied by fancy.

G The spermatic artery.

H The spermatic vein.

These vessels, in their approach to the womb, send up numerous branches, forwards to the tube, and backwards to the ovary; then, passing to the side of the fundus uteri, they anastomose with the hypogastric. The principal branches of both, in this case, go to the fore part of the fundus uteri, where the placenta was attached.

II The edge of the peritonæum which covers the posterior surface of the womb.

T A B U L A XVII.

IDEM uterus a fronte. Primo, sive extimo substantiæ strato sublato, vasorum distributio majorum, eorumque versus placentam (quæ hic parîi anteriori et fundo uteri adhererat) progressus, melius conspicuntur.

- A Vaginæ extremitas summa, incisive aperta.
 B Uteri orificium contractum.
 C Uteri cervix nondum dilatata.
 DD Ligamenta rotunda.
 EE Tubæ: ovaris posse absconditis.
 FF Fasciculus vasorum spermaticorum, ad latus uteri ascendentium.
 GG Fasciculus vasorum hypogastricorum, ad latus cervicis uteri accedentium.
 III Trunci vasorum spermaticorum et hypogastricorum, ex anastomosi communes, ad uteri latera decurrentium. In fundi parte anteriori, arteriæ et venæ, cursum versus placentam tenentes, conspicuntur: vala minora, rotundiora, magisque convoluta, arteriæ sunt; majora, et planiora, venæ.

P L A T E XVII.

FROM the same subject. A direct fore-view of the womb, after the outer stratum of its substance had been dissolved off, to shew the distribution of the larger arterial vessels in their way to the placenta: which, in this case, adhered to the fore-part and fundus of the womb.

- A The upper extremity of the vagina laid open.
 B The orifice of the womb, contracted.
 C The neck of the womb, not stretched.
 DD The round ligaments.
 EE The tubes: the ovaries being concealed behind them.
 FF The group of spermatic vessels, mounting up towards the sides of the fundus of the womb.
 GG The group of hypogastric vessels, coming to the side of the neck of the womb.
 III The common, or anastomosing trunks of the spermatic and hypogastric vessels, running along the sides of the womb. On all the fore-part of the fundus are seen the arteries and veins, passing towards the placenta: the smaller, rounder, and convoluted vessels are the arteries; the larger and flattened vessels are the veins.



TAB. XVII. Adem thoracis a fronte. Pleurae sive cutaneae substantiae strato sublato, vasorum amplicum distributio utriusque visceris. Pleuratum (quo hic parte anteriori et fundo thoracis adheret) profundius molius conspicitur.



*TAB. XVIII. Eiusdem Uteri Fundus, eodem modo preparatus, ut amplius numerum vasorum,
Venarum praesertim Placenta ex adverso objectarum, sequentes inter se commiscere
contemplanda praestaret*

T A B U L A XVIII.

EJUSDEM uteri fundus, eodem modo preparatus, ut amplissimum vasorum, venarum praeterquam, placenta ex adverso objectarum, crebrius inter se commulsum contemplandis profleret.

- AA* Sectio per fundum uteri transverse ducta, inter
AA B Uteri parietem posteriorem, in situ suo naturali, (scilicet, peritonaeo levi coopertum) et
AA C Uteri parietem anteriorem, ubi fixum substantiae epio extremum sublatum est, ut vasa, ex adverso placenta sita, conspici possent. Vasa majora et planiora, ut in figura precedenti, vasa sunt.
DD Tubae. Post, sive infra eas, ovaria illiusmodi sum habebant, qui illa conspici non sineret.
EE Ligamenta rotunda, deorsum, paulo ante tubas, cursum tenentia.

In hoc cadavere, uteri paries anteriori posteriori tumidior fuit; ita ut si uterus a vertice deorsum per tubas transficillus fuisset, pars anterior, aliter major extitisset. Re vera tamen, inter eas differentiam hanc tantum fuit, quantum in hac tabula videtur; quippe uterus, paulo oblique oculo se offerens, plus superficiali anteriori, quam posteriori, exhibebat.

P L A T E XVIII.

FROM the same subject. The very fundus, or upper part of the womb, which was previously dissected to show in the preceding figure as well as in this, the plexus of large vessels, especially the veins, opposite to the placenta.

- AA* The transverse section across the fundus of the womb, between
AA B The posterior side of the womb left in its natural state; that is, covered with the smooth peritonaeum, and
AA C The anterior side of the womb at its fundus, the outer stratum of its substance being removed, to show the vessels opposite to the placenta. The larger and more flattened vessels, as in the preceding figure, are veins.
DD The tubes. The ovaries lay behind; that is, below them in this attitude, and farther from the eye of the spectator, so as to be hidden.
EE The round ligaments, going downwards, a little before the tubes. In this case, the anterior side of the womb made a greater swelling, or was more stretched than the posterior: so that if the womb had been vertically cut down through the two tubes, the anterior portion would have been larger than the other. Yet the difference was not so considerable, as may be imagined from a view of this figure, because the object was placed a little obliquely to the eye, which threw less in view of the anterior, than of the posterior surface.

T A B U L A XIX.

IDEM uterus; ejus facie anteriori incisa, et in fundum revoluta, illexo secundis, per quas caput foetus, obscurius licet, cernitur. Hic igitur visus sese offert cum superficies externa placenta, dimidiata quidem, tum pars superficiei internae uteri, ei respondens, una cum vasibus quae inter uterum et placentam intercedunt. Partes uteri exteriores lineis solummodo expressae sunt.

- A Vaginae extremitas superior incisione aperta.
 B Uteri orificium contractum.
 C Uteri cervix nondum dilatata.
 DD Ligamenta rotunda.
 EE Tubae; ovaria, pone in situ, oculum fugiunt.
 FF Vasa spermatica.
 GG Vasa hypogastrica.
 HHH Uteri substantia incisa.
 III Uteri paries anterior a secundis separatus, et supra fundum uteri reflexus.
 K Chorion, amnion tegens. Per membranas illas pellucidas foetus caput conspicitur.
 LLL Decidua, qua uteri parieti interno adhaeret. Vasa quaedam parva, in eam ex utero transmissa, conspicuntur.
 MMM Uteri superficiei interna, parvi hinc deciduae respondens.
 NN Superficies externa partis illius placenta quae ab utero avulsa fuit.
 OO Superficies uteri interior huic respondens.
 PP In uteri superficiei interna arteriae convolutae, quae ad placentam antea transierant, jam vero disruptae, dum uterus a placenta separabatur.
 QQ Arteriae in placenta superficiei illi respondentes.
 RR Venae ex placenta substantia excurrentes; in ea scilicet parte superficiei ejus disruptae, quae ad uterum transibant.
 SS Venae in facie uteri interna, venis proximè dictis respondentes.
 T In angulo, superficiei externam placenta inter et superficiei internam inverfam uteri, arteria convoluta, ab utero in placenta continuata, conspicitur.
 V Vena, arteriam proximè dictam juxta posita, et illi respondens, ex placenta in uterum continuata.

P L A T E XIX.

FROM the same subject. A fore-view of the womb. Its substance is cut through and turned up over the fundus, to show a part of the membranes, through which the child's head is obscurely seen, and about half of the placenta; together with the corresponding internal surface of the womb, and the vessels passing between the womb and the placenta. The external parts of the womb are represented in cut-lines only.

- A The upper extremity of the vagina laid open.
 B The orifice of the womb, contracted.
 C The neck of the womb, not stretched.
 DD The round ligaments.
 EE The tubes; the ovaries concealed behind them.
 FF The spermatic vessels.
 GG The hypogastric vessels.
 HHH The substance of the womb, cut through.
 III The fore-part of the womb raised up from the fundus, and turned over the fundus.
 K The chorion covering the amnion; through which transparent membranes the child's head is seen.
 LLL The decidua where it adhered to the inner surface of the womb, in which are seen some small vessels sent into it from the womb.
 MMM The corresponding inner surface of the womb.
 NN The outer surface of that part of the placenta from which the womb was separated.
 OO The corresponding internal surface of the womb.
 PP Convoluted arteries upon the inner surface of the womb, which had passed to the placenta, and were broken through in separating the womb.
 QQ The corresponding arteries on the surface of the placenta.
 RR Veins emerging from the substance of the placenta, and broken through at its surface, where they were passing into the womb.
 SS The corresponding veins on the inside of the womb.
 T In the angle between the outer surface of the placenta, and the inverted inner surface of the womb, is here seen a convoluted artery, continued from the womb into the placenta.
 V A corresponding vein, near that artery, continued from the placenta to the womb.



T. A. B. XX. - Idem denovo Uterus, sed emittitur apertus, ut Factum in situ naturali extendat. Circa Fundum, quaquaversus, substantia tum Placenta quae in Uteri, incisit, conspicitur.

TABULA XX.

IDEM deusio uteris, sed omnino apertus, ut foetum in situ naturali ostendat. Circa fundum quaquaversus substantia tam placentae quam uteri incisae conspicitur.

Uteri partes exteriores, lineis leviter adumbrate, eadem sunt, quae in precedenti figura, et in tabula decima septima ad plenum sunt expressae.

- AAA Utero per medium diviso, dimidii inferioris substantiae sectio, ad eam partem scilicet qua membranae adhaerebant.
- BBB Uteri dimidii superioris substantiae sectio, ad partem qua placenta adhaerebat.
- CCC Placentae sectio; illius cava spongiosa cera flava, ex uteri arteriis, et cera rubra, ex venis impleta sunt.
- DDD Gyri nonnulli funis umbilicalis, brachia inter et crura foetus positi.
- EE Sectio uteri superimposita funis umbilicalis extremitas, ad partem illam placentae, quae foetum praecipuebat, excisa. Foetus iconem explanare supervacuum foret.

PLATE XX.

FROM the same subject. A fore-view of the womb, fully opened, to show the child in its natural situation. All around, at the fundus, the substance of the placenta, as well as that of the womb itself, is seen cut through.

The external parts of the womb, slightly sketched in out-lines, are the same as in the preceding plate, and were fully expressed in plate XVII.

- AAA The section of the substance of the lower half of the womb, where the membranous part of the foetines adhered.
- BBB The section of the substance of the upper part of the womb, where the placenta adhered.
- CCC The section of the placenta: the spongy cavities of which contained both some of the yellow wax, from the arteries of the womb, and of the red wax, from the veins.
- DDD Some turns of the navel string, lying between the arms and the legs of the child.
- EE The end of the navel string laid over the section of the womb. It was cut off from its attachment at that part of the placenta which lay before the child. The parts of the child require no explanation.



TAB. XXI. - A. Septimo cadavere. Septimo graviditatis mense. Aperte cuneiformi incisione utero, & extrinsece rite circumscripto, per membranas, tubum continentis, fœtus ipse apud insertans conspicitur, hincque partes molles levis distincte sunt.

T A B U L A XXI.

A Septimo cadavere, septimo graviditatis mense. Aperto cruciformi incisione utero, et reclinatis rite cornubus, per membranas foetum continentes, foetus ipse aquis innatans conspicitur. Reliquae partes nullis lineis distinctae sunt.

- AA* Femora.
B Mons veneris, ad partem qua abdominis incisio longitudinalis definit.
C Scrobiculus cordis, qua abdominis incisio incipit.
DDDD Partium continentium abdominis anguli quatuor reflexi, ut viscera plene pateant.
EE Omentum, in latere dextro abdominis.
FF Colon, ad latus sinistrum abdominis transiens.
GGG Intestina tenuia, uteri latus sinistrum versus, quoniam gyri tenuis, tempore quo cadaver primo apertum fuit, ante uterum jacebant.
HHHH Uteri, cruciformi incisione aperti, anguli quatuor, a secundis subtus positus liberati et reflexi, ut contenta eorum in conspectum prodirent.
I Uteri superficiei intimae pars exigua, cui placenta adhaeserat, minus quidem complanata, magis autem sanguine imbuta quam pars illa quae membranis vestita fuerat.
K Lobi parvi placenta superficiei parti proxime dictae respondens.
L Membrae liquorum amnii continentes, quae ad partem uteri inferiorem, propter cadaveris declivem situm, foetus partes superiores a conspectu fere tollunt; ad haudum autem uteri subdentes, foetus partes laterales distolunt in conspectum locant.
M In hoc angulo, uterum inter et secundas, pictor id exprimere voluit, quod in cadavere satis manifestum fuit, scilicet, uteri et secundarum substantiam inter se mutuo continuatam: dum autem hanc partem separabimus, tenera illa intermedia membrana, decidua, in duas lamellas abit; quarum haec utero, illa chorio adhaerebat.

P L A T E XXI.

FROM a seventh foetus, at seven months. The womb opened by a crucial incision, and the four corners carefully separated, and turned aside from the secundines, so as to show the child, and waters, through the enclosing membranes.
 The adjacent parts of the foetus are represented in out-lines.

- AA* The thigh.
B The mons veneris, where the longitudinal incision of the abdomen terminates.
C The pit of the stomach, where the longitudinal incision of the abdomen begins.
DDDD The four angles of the containing parts of the abdomen, inverted, to expose the bowels.
EE The omentum, in the right side of the abdomen.
FF The colon passing towards the left side of the abdomen.
GGG The small intestines on the left side of the womb; some turns of which, when the body was first opened, lay before the womb.
HHHH The four angles of the womb, (which was opened by a crucial incision) separated from the subjacent secundines, and inverted, to expose the contents.
I A small part of the inner surface of the womb to which the placenta had adhered, more unequal and more bloody than what had been lined by the membranes.
K The corresponding parts of a small lobe, or extremity of the placenta.
L The membranes containing the liquor amnii, which, at the lower part of the womb, from the declivity of the object, cover the upper parts of the child from our view; and towards the fundus uteri collapse so as to show the parts of the fetus not indistinctly.
M In this angle between the womb and secundines, the artist endeavoured to express what was very apparent in the object, viz. the continuity of the substance of the womb and of the secundines; in parting which, the tender connecting medium, the decidua, separated into two layers, one of which clung to the womb, and the other to the chorion.

T A B U L A XXII.

IDEM cadaver. Contenta pelvis, quae sunt disposita sunt, ex duplici parte figura: in altera, lineis nullis expressa, vaginam integram videt; in altera, magis elaborata, dextro vaginæ lateri dissecti et devoluti, os uteri in conspectum producit.

- A Femoris sinistri facies interna.
 B Nares sinistrae.
 C Abdominis pars anterior.
 D Mons veneris.
 E Labium sinistrum.
 F Labii dextri pars.
 GGG Gaudet et membrum adiposum, scilicet, in confilio facta, ut in latere dextro, partes continentis pelvis removerentur.
 H Os sacri superficies cartilaginea, quae os illud dextro commissa fuerat.
 II Os pubis dextrum, prope symphysis, transeveris scissum.
 KK In pelvis parte postica, musculi externi scissi.
 LL Musculi in facie osis pubis externa etiam scissi.
 M Clavus cruris dextrum, ubi dicitur, quod hic labium est, remanebat.
 N Vagina sphincter.
 O Musculus transversalis perineus.
 P Ani sphincter.
 Q Tumor ex utero in cruri pelvis parte superiori.
 R Vesica urinaria, fere vacua, parte anteriori inter et latere superioris vaginae compressa.
 SS Litere sequentes ad lineas adumbratas spectant.
 Vagina facta externa sicut sua naturali valvula unitam inter et
 TT Rectum.
 PP Musculi, levator ani scilicet et coccygeus lateris dextri, cuius summitas a pelvis contentis separati, et in superficie rectam devoluti.
 Litere sequentes ad figuram magis elaboratam spectant.
 XX Totum vaginæ labium ex uteri cervicis et vesicae urinariae cervicis et in rectum devoluta, ut os uteri in conspectum producat.
 Y Os uteri labium anterior.
 Z Eiusdem labium posterius.
 Vagina ad hunc modum aperta, ut uteri, sinistram adumbratae huius jure a latere sinistram, dextrorsum propendebat.

P L A T E XXII.

FROM the same subject, showing the situation of the contents of the pelvis. In the figure which is expressed by cut lines, the vagina is whole; but in the more finished figure, its right side is cut out, and turned down to show the mouth of the womb.

- A The inside of the left thigh.
 B The left naris.
 C The anterior part of the abdomen.
 D The mons veneris.
 E The left labium.
 F Part of the right labium.
 GGG The fellow of the fat and adipose substance, which was made to remove the containing parts, on the right side of the pelvis.
 H The cartilaginous part of the sacrum, by which it was joined to the right os ilium.
 II The right os pubis, cut through near the symphysis.
 KK The external muscles, on the back part of the pelvis, cut through.
 LL The muscles which lie on the outside of the os pubis, cut through.
 M The right crus clavus, where it was fixed to the os ilium, which is removed.
 N The sphincter vaginae.
 O The transverse muscle of the perineum.
 P The sphincter ani.
 Q The swelling formed by the womb, in the upper part of the cavity of the pelvis.
 R The bladder, almost empty, compressed between the anterior part of the womb and the upper side of the vagina.
 SS The following letters refer only to the figure of cut lines, viz.
 SS The mouth of the vagina in its natural situation between the bladder and rectum.
 TT The rectum.
 PP The levator ani and coccygeus muscles of the right side, by dissection turned down from the contents of the pelvis over the cut surface.
 The following letters relate only to the more finished figure, viz.
 XX The whole substance of the vagina, on the right side, cut from the neck of the womb and bladder, and turned down over the rectum, to show the mouth of the womb.
 Y The anterior lip of the os uteri.
 Z The posterior lip of the same.
 Vagina when the vagina was thus opened, the lateral support being removed, the os uteri pushed out towards the right side.



W. Cheselden del.
 TAB. XXII. Idem Uterus Contractus. Pelvis, quo situ disposita sunt, ut duplici parte figuris
 In illa elaboratione, dexter Vagina latere depicta & devoluta. Uteri in conspectum perhibet.



*TAB. XXIII. Petronio Cudaver, sexto gestationis mense. Uteri ac membranarum parti
 anteriori sublatis, exhibetur: factus cum parte Placentae et Trunculi umbilicalis.
 Uteri Vasa vera impleri erant.*

TABULA XXIII.

OCTAVUM cadaver, sexto gestationis mense. Uteri ac membranarum parte anteriori sublata, exhibetur fœtus cum parte placente et funiculi umbilicalis. Uteri vasa cœra impleta fuerant.

- A Vesica urinaria, respectu habito ad uterum, in situ suo naturali: modice distenditur, et ramis quibusdam majoribus venarum hypogastricarum circumtegitur.
- B Vagine partis posticæ facies interna.
- CC Vasa hypogastrica ad cervicem uteri decurrentia et ramos ad vesicam urinariam et vaginam transmittentia.
- DD Vasa spermatica, duplicationem ligamenti lati intrantia.
- EE Tube.
- FF Fimbriæ.
- GG Ligamenti lati lamella posterior: anterior culro anatomico sublata fuerat, ut vasa spermatica, ad fundum uteri ascendente, oculo plenius occurrerent.
- HH Ligamenta rotunda. In fœultro, arteria præcipua, convoluta, a spermatica descendens conspicitur.
- III Uteri substantiæ totius et membranarum sectio, qua uteri et fecundationis paries anterior, ad os uteri consenta exhibenda, sublata fuerat.
- K Funis umbilicalis, prope locum ubi in placenta definit. Placenta uteri parti posticæ, versus fundum, adheret. Funis umbilicalis, primo descendit, super humerum sinistrum, deinde sursum, prope corpus infantis, ad finem suum in placenta transibit.

PLATE XXIII.

FROM the eighth subject, at six months. A fore-view of the womb, which was opened; the anterior part, both of the womb and of the membranes, having been cut away, and the liquor amnii taken out to show the fetus, with a part of the placenta and of the navel-string.

- A The bladder, in its situation with respect to the womb. It is moderately distended, and is covered with some large branches of the hypogastric veins.
- B The inside of the posterior part of the vagina.
- CC The hypogastric vessels, going into the neck of the womb, and sending branches to the bladder and vagina.
- DD The spermatic vessels, going into the duplicatures of the broad ligament.
- EE The tubes.
- FF The fimbriæ.
- GG The posterior lamella of the broad ligament: the anterior had been removed by dissection, to give a clearer view of the spermatic vessels, in their ascent to the fundus of the womb.
- HH The round ligaments. In the left is seen a large convoluted artery, coming down from the spermatic.
- III The section of the whole substance of the womb, and of the membranes, by which the forepart of the womb and of the foetus was removed, to expose their contents.
- K The navel-string, near its termination in the placenta. The placenta adhered to the posterior part of the womb, towards the fundus. The navel-string passed first downwards, over the left shoulder, and then upwards, behind the body of the child, to its termination at the placenta.

TABULA XXIV.

A B eodem cadavere.

FIG. I.

Placenta uteri fundo et parti postice adherescens; substantia ejus spongiosa, injecta per vasa uterina cera, turgescit.
 Placentæ partes lineis adumbrate, in tabula præcedenti ad placentam suam expolite.

A Vesica urinaria.
 B Vagina.
 CC Vasa hypogastrica.
 DD Vasa spermatica.
 EE Tubæ.
 FF Fimbriæ.
 GG Ligamenta lata.
 HH Ligamenta rotunda.
 III Uteri et membranarum incisio.
 K Funicus umbilicalis.
 LL Placenta utero adherescens.

Nulla pars cere, in vasa uterina injecta, ad ramos vasorum insertam quæ funem umbilicalem constituit, transierat: vasa illa sanguinem solummodo continentis, obscure designata erant, ubi ex fune umbilicali in faciem internam placente se immittunt. Cellule autem in placente parte spongiosa, omnia eodem modo cera, vel circule in venas uteri injectæ, vel rubra in arterias infusa, turgescunt. Hanc rem indicat figura secunda.

M Membrana ex margine placente exiens, et utrumque involvens.

Placentæ margo hic paulo elevatior est, et magis conspicuus, Edibantia ejus spongiosa cere distenta.

FIG. II.

Partis aliqua placente transverse facta, ut substantia ejus spongiosa apparet, eisdemque cera adimpleta crassando.

A Placenta superficialis interna.
 B Placenta superficialis externa.
 C Membranam posticula, ex margine placente, cera injecta turgescens, et in figuram rotundiorē adacta, exiens.

Cere circule, primum per venas uteri injectæ, maxima pars ad superficiem ejus internam propulsa fuerat; ceteraque rubra, postea per arterias injecta, in partibus exterioribus rellabat; per totam autem ejus substantiam, colores hi duo plus minusve commixti sunt.

FIG. III.

Arterias exhibet illius partis membrane deciduæ, quæ parietem uteri anteriorem involverat.

FIG. IV.

Venas ejusdem partis deciduæ.
 Figuræ hæc duæ separatim, aliquis ne fieret confusio, delineatæ sunt.

PLATE XXIV.

FROM the same subject.

FIG. I.

The placenta, adhering to the fundus and back part of the womb: its spongy substance is filled by the injection of the uterine vessels.
 Most of the parts in cut-lines were more fully represented and explained in the preceding plate.

A The urinary bladder.
 B The vagina.
 CC The hypogastric vessels.
 DD The spermatic vessels.
 EE The tubes.
 FF The fimbriæ.
 GG The broad ligaments.
 HH The round ligaments.
 III The section of the womb and membranes.
 K The naval string.
 LL The placenta, adhering to the womb.

None of the wax, injected into the vessels of the womb, had passed into the branches of those vessels which compose the naval string; and as they contained only pure blood, they were not distinctly marked, where they spread, from the naval string, over the internal surface of the placenta. But the cells, or interstices in the spongy part of the placenta, were universally loaded with wax; either the blue, which was injected into the veins of the womb, or the red, which was thrown into the arteries. This is illustrated by Fig. II.

M The membrane, coming out from the edge of the placenta, and investing the womb all around.
 The edge of the placenta, in this case, was much more elevated and distinct, its spongy substance being distended.

FIG. II.

A section of half of the placenta, principally to shew what thickness it had acquired, by its spongy cavities being filled with wax.

A Its internal surface.
 B Its external surface.
 C A small portion of the membranes, going off from the edge of the placenta, which was thickened, and rounded, by the injected wax.
 Most of the blue wax, which was first injected by the veins of the womb, was driven on towards the internal surface; and the red wax, which was afterwards injected by the arteries, was lodged principally in the outer parts; but the two colours were, more or less, blended through the whole.

FIG. III.

The decidua, from the fore-part of the same womb, with the consolidated uterine arteries, which are dispersed through it.

FIG. IV.

The same part of the decidua, with the uterine veins, which ramify through it.
 These two figures were drawn separately, to avoid confusion.



TAB. XXIV. . Ab eodem Casu est. Fig. I. Placenta, Prælo et postea illi parti adhaerens, substantia ipsa
 spongiosa expulsa per vasa uterina acè turgens. Fig. II. Sectio aliqua Placenta transversum secta, ut substantia
 ipsa spongiosa appareat, postquam vasa adhaerente crassitas. Fig. III. Arteriae. Fig. IV. Venae illius partis
 membranae Ductus, quae partem illam anteriorem investunt.



TAB. XXV. . Venium cadaver, quinto mense. Apertus omnino Uterus, ac Fetus inde exemptus, quo subtilius
 judicium feratur de Fetus ipse, de partibus quæ secum inveniunt comparatis et demeritis, nec non de conditione
 Cervicis Uterina quæ sub hoc tempore obtinet.

J. J. Wandelaar del.

W. Wandelaar sculp.

TABULA XXV.

NONUM cadaver, quinto mense. Apertus omnino uterus, ac foetus inde exemptus; quo subtilis judicium feratur de formis ipsi, de partibus ejus secum invicem comparatis et dimensis, nec non de conditione cervicis uterinae quae sub hoc tempore obtinet.

Foetus ipse, funisque umbilicalis illustratione non egent.

- AAA** Vulnus per membranas factum, quo foetus eximitur; unde internae faciei placentae pars, circa lineam funis umbilicalis, cernitur.
- BBB** Amnion et chorion collapsa, et decidua reflexa (quae nondum cepit deciduae ipsi adherescere) externae cooperta.
- CC** Tubae.
- DD** Ligamenta lata.
Literas sequentes alteri figurae separatim insculptas invenies.
- E** Decidua, omnem illam partem uteri, quam placenta non occupaverat, invellens.
- FFFF** Substantia cervicis uteri, ab altero latere ad alterum secta.
- G** Pars superior, angustior, et levior interioris cervicis uteri, ubi decidua manifeste continuata fuit in membranam ejus internam.
- H** Pars inferior, latior, et rugosa, eisdem.
- I** Facies interna posterioris labii oris uterini, vesiculis, glutine repletis, bullata.
- K** Facies interna viciniae partis vaginae.
- LL** Portiunculae hae duae membranarum fluitantium, exhibent, imperfecte quidem, partes duas cuticulae vaginam invellentis, quae in cadavere, de quo agitur, distincte admodum, separabatur usque ad ipsam oris uteri prominentiam.

PLATE XXV.

FROM the ninth subject, in the fifth month. The womb fully opened, and the fetus taken out, to show the exact dimensions and proportions of the child, and the state of the cervix uteri at this period of utero-gestation.

The child and its Navel-string require no explanation.

- AAA** The opening made in the membranes for the extraction of the child, through which is seen the inside of the placenta around the termination of the navel-string.
- BBB** The collapsed amnion and chorion, covered externally with the decidua reflexa, which had not as yet contracted an adhesion to the decidua.
- CC** The tubes.
- DD** The broad ligaments.
The following letters are engraven on a separate figure in cut-lines.
- E** The decidua, lining that part of the womb where the placenta did not adhere to it.
- FFFF** The portion, from side to side, of the substance of the cervix uteri.
- G** The upper, narrower, and smoother part of the passage in the cervix uteri, where the decidua was evidently continued down into the inner membrane of that passage.
- H** The lower, wider, and rugous part of that passage.
- I** The inside of the posterior lip of the os uteri, studded with small bags of gelly.
- K** The inside of the adjacent part of the vagina.
- LL** The two small pieces of floating membranes, represent, though very imperfectly, two portions of the cuticular lining of the vagina, which, in this subject, was separated distinctly and evidently as far up as the projection of the os uteri.

TABULA XXVI.

DECIMUM cadaver, quinto graviditatis mense. Exhibetur status uteri retroverti.

FIG. I.

Apertam cruciata incisione abdomen, contractiori autem forma exhibitum, cum vesica urinaria praefer moram distenta.

- A Incisio longitudinalis a fimbriis cordis incipiens.
- B Qua ad moventem venam defluens.
- CC Partium convulsentium anguli superiores, super hypochondria reflexi.
- DD Anguli inferiores utriusque, super spinam ossis iliaci reflexi.
- E Vesica urinaria, uti vasa sanguinolenta distenta, ut fimbriae ejus ad dimidium spatii, undulatum inter et fimbriatum cordis, porrigeretur.

FIG. II.

Vesica urinaria, forma pariter minutiori, per medium divisa, et ad imam partem aperta, ut situs oris uterini, hic praeter naturam sursum spectantis, apparet.

- AA Pars dimidia vesicae super spinam ossis iliaci utriusque reflexa.
 - B Incisio, a vesicae ductu, qua vesica utero aperta fuit, situs anterior.
 - C Unus testis immensus circumdatus, qui in conspectum prodis ad epistemon ferebat.
- Quas inter has litteras B, C, vesicae pars ima tumore, qui uterum pelvis occupavit, elevata fuit: hic quoque, facta cruciata incisione parva, later et paulo ante fuit incisum, ut uteri in conspectum venire, posse sciam, ut in hac figura, et paulo etiam quam pars superior lymphaticis vasis pubis.

FIG. III.

Contexta pelvis omnia a parte pollice: inter quae, uterus retrovertitur maximum locum habet.

- A Reflexus, ubi in curvam pelvis transiit, deligatum.
- BBB Margines pollicem inclinat vesicae a vesicae ductu.
- CC Rectum, uterum inter et ossa, lacum et coecum, compressum.
- DD Peritonaeum, quod, ad fimbriam nulli intellus lateri, pelvis involvitur, ut calicem, hanc partem inter et uterum immittit, elevatum.
- EEE Pars perimetri, parti modo deligatae respondens, ad dextram nulli immittit lateri, pericula, et utero ejus F. hepatis.
- G Unus facies uterini, reflexum vesicae.
- H Testis alienatus ab utero fundis, qui scilicet ad partem pelvis inferam demissa fuerit.
- I Ovarium ante tubum positum.

FIG. IV.

Uteri positione, ac deciduae parte sublatis, fetus per pellucidam membranam, chorion nempe et amnion, conspiciatur.

- A Os uteri, fovea versus. Circum undique conspicimus partem vaginam coniugatum immota.
 - B B Unus sublatae deciduae.
 - C Facies externa partu alicuius deciduae. Membranae hae densa, opaca, et atrata parte, injecta ab aere toto impleta, abundant.
 - D Facies interna alia partu membranae ejusdem. Qua parte sublata fuerit decidua, per chorion pellucidum et amnion conspicitur lateri, cupis caput dependet, et collum hinc undulatum circumcingunt.
- Liquor albus super chorion leviter admixtus, valorem tenuem, que inde in deciduam transiit, reliqua reperiuntur.
- Cum hae tabula delineantur, liquor cum sanguine coactis infectus fuerat. Membranam uterum pellucidam facies convexa figuram fimbriatam, hinc quidem cum aetate fimbriae lateri eminentis, dedit. Tubum et ovarium figuram hinc tabula infera supervacuum dedit.

PLATE XXVI.

FROM the tenth subject, in the fifth month, showing the circumstances of a retroverted womb.

FIG. I.

Shown, in miniature, the abdomen fully opened by a cruciate incision, and the bladder enormously distended.

- A The beginning of the longitudinal incision at the pit of the stomach.
- B Its termination in the veins venous.
- CC The upper angles of the convulsent parts, turned over the hypochondria.
- DD The lower angles, each turned over the spine of the os iliacum.
- E The bladder, so distended with bloody urine, that its fimbriae reached half way between the navel and the pit of the stomach.

FIG. II.

Drawn in miniature, in the same scale, shows the bladder cut down through its middle, and opened, at its lower part, to show the situation of the os uteri.

- AA Half of the bladder, on each side, turned over the spine of the os iliacum.
 - B The anterior extremity of the vertical incision by which the bladder was opened.
 - C One testis, of the testis which was seen at the posterior end of the same incision.
- Between these two letters, B, C, the depending part of the bladder was raised up by a humor which possessed the whole cavity of the pelvis: and here, a small cruciate incision having been made, between, and a little before the ends of the uterus, the os uteri was seen, as in this figure, situated behind, and a little higher than the upper part of the lymphatics of the ossa pubis.

FIG. III.

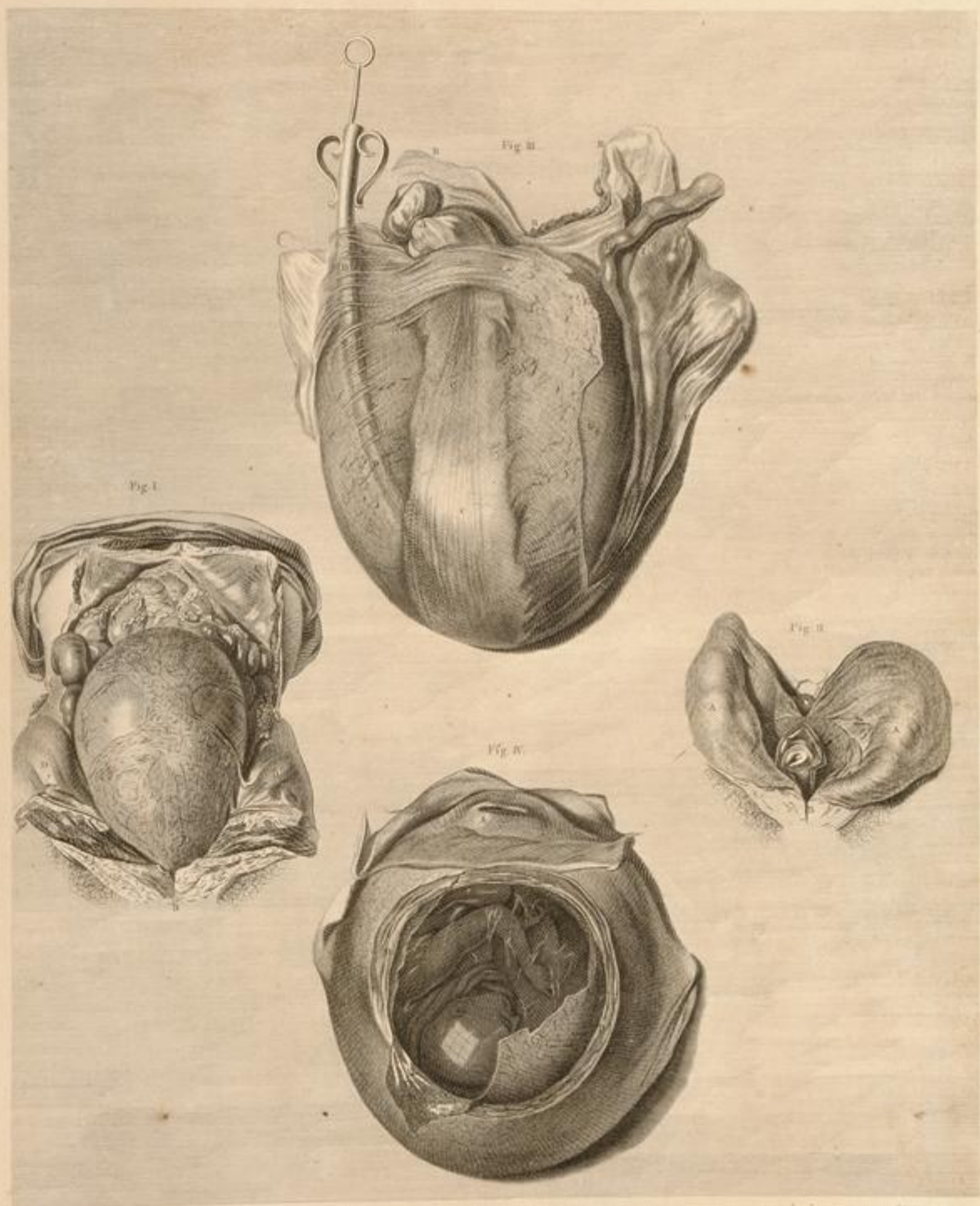
A back view of the whole contents of the pelvis, consisting principally of the retroverted womb.

- A The rectum test, where it passed down into the cavity of the pelvis.
- BBB The posterior edges of the vertical fimbriae of the bladder.
- CC The rectum, where it was pressed and flattened, between the womb and the testis and os coecum.
- DD The peritonaeum, which lined the pelvis on the left side of the rectum, raised up by a large calicem, situated between it and the womb.
- EEF The corresponding part of the peritonaeum on the right side of the rectum, fit down, and the edge V turned off.
- G The interior surface of the womb, turned backwards.
- H The tube, coming up from the fundus uteri, which was turned down, into the lower part of the cavity of the pelvis.
- I The ovarium, placed before the tube.

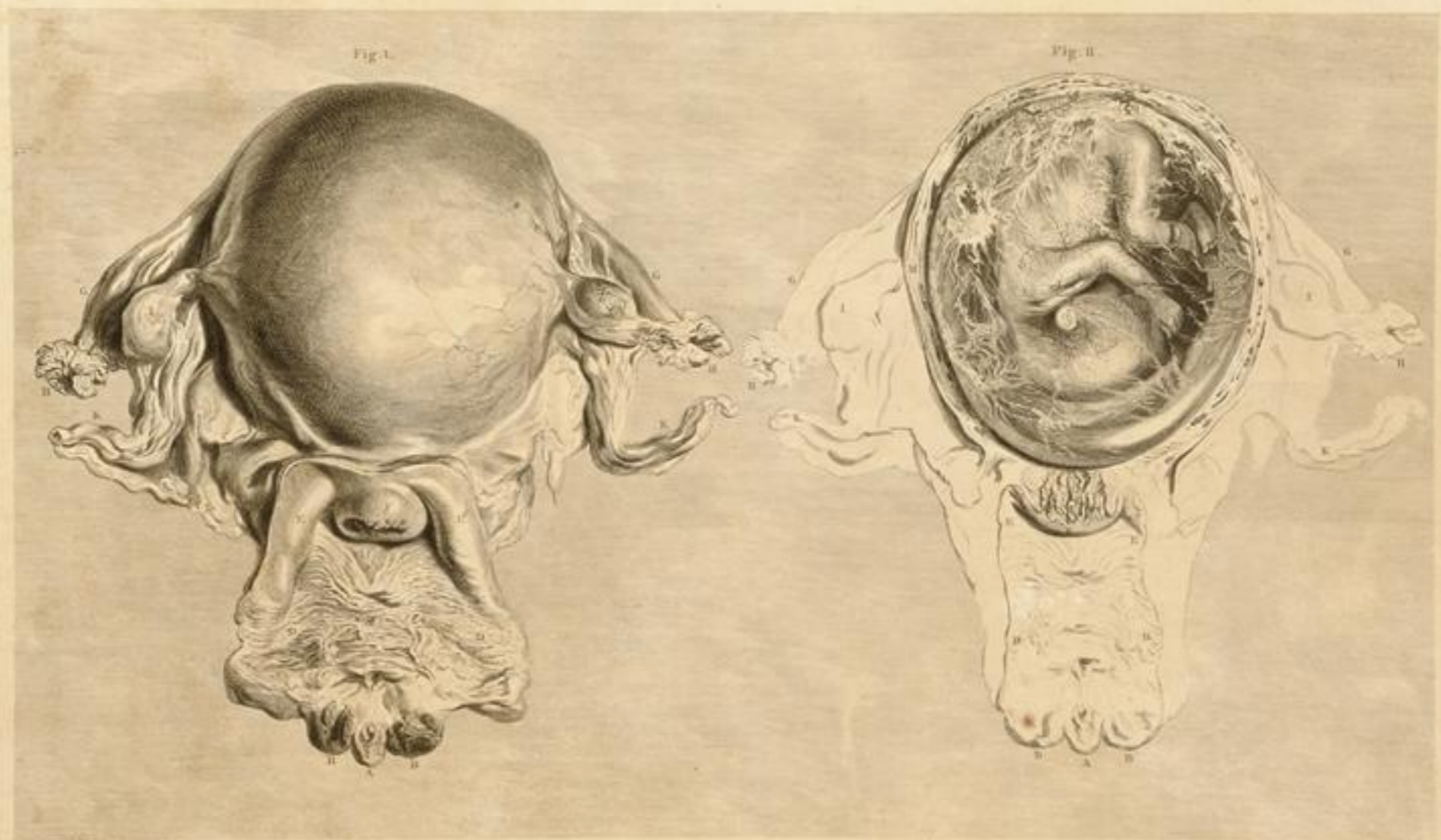
FIG. IV.

The womb opened, to show the fœtoides and their contents.

- A The os uteri, turned upwards. All around it, is seen the edge of the adjacent parts of the vagina.
 - B B The fimbriae of the womb, cut through.
 - C The external surface of part of the decidua. This membrane was thick and opaque, and full of small white, which were injected from the womb.
 - D The internal surface of another part of the same membrane. Where the decidua was removed, through the transparent chorion, and amnion, it seen the fetus, with its head depending, and the limbs raised in such.
- The white, loose lines on the chorion are the remains of the filamentous vessels, which pass from it into the decidua.
- The liquor amnii was become bloody, in transpiration, when this figure was drawn: and the convex surface of the transparent membrane, reflected a distinct miniature picture, of the window which gave light.
- It was thought unnecessary to introduce the tubes and ovaria.



TAB. XXVI Praemium cadaver, quinto graviditatis mense. Exhibetur status Uteri retroversae Fig. I. Apertum discipati incisione. Abdomen, sed contractiore forma exhibetur, cum Uteri uterinae propter hanc discedit. Fig. II. Uterus uterinae forma pariter minutiori, per medianam divisa et ad omnem partem aperta, ut situs Uteri uterini hoc propter naturam suam spectentur apparet. Fig. III. Contenta Pelvis omnia a parte posteriori. Fig. IV. Alteri portione in Praedictae parte sublata, status per pellucidam membranam, Chorion nempe et Amnion conspicitur.



TAB. XXVII. Mulierum Cadaver, mense quinto incise. Fig. I. Uterus cum appendicibus suis à tergo visus; Vagina secundum longitudinem incisa, Cervix et Vix uterini status apparet. Fig. II. Uteri omnino aperti, membrana Placentae Reflexa, Chorion investitum, cum cute translucente, et Cervix uterini facies interna.

T A B U L A XXVII.

UNDECIMUM cadaver, mense quinto incunte. Dux figuræ. Arteriae et venae cetera diverſi coloris impletæ ſunt.

F I G. I.

Uterus a tergo viſus, una cum vagina eo conſilio inciſa, ut ſtatis cervicis oriſque uteri oculo objiceretur.

- A Clitoris.
- BB Nymphae.
- C Proxime hanc ſupra lacram, oriſcium urethrae conſpicitur.
- DD Vaginae pars extrema inferior, rugis aſpera.
- EE Ejuſdem pars extrema ſuperior, altera levior, præcipue a parte poſtice.
- F Uteri oriſcium, in terminum vaginae ſuperiorem ſe projiciens.
- GG Tubae.
- HH Fimbriae.
- II Ovaria.
- KK Valorum ſpermaticorum faſciculus, per ligamenta lata, ad ovaria, tubas, et fundum uteri aſcendentium.

F I G. II.

Utero omnino aperto, membranæ decidua reflexa, chorio ſuper extenſa (per quas membranæ ſantum videtur) et cervicis oriſque uterini facies interna appaent.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, H, II, KK, vide fig. I.
 - L Cervicis uteri facies interna rugoſa, per gluten pellucidum cernitur.
 - MM Subſtantia tam uteri quam deciduae perſeſſa.
 - NN Decidua reflexa, membranæ pellucidæ inveſtiens, alba, opaca, ſtrata, diſſenti adeo tenuata, ut in locis plurimis ſere pellucida videretur: deciduae, quæ hanc obtegebat, adhaereſcere nondum ceperat.
 - O Arteria convoluta, per deciduam reflexam, a margine placentaë excurrentis.
 - P Vena huius ſimilis.
- Vafa fetus ſub cute reperta, ſanguine adeo diſtincte adimpleta ſunt, ut proſpecto valorum cadaveris, cetera injecta torquentium, imaginem præ ſe ferrent.
- Fons umbilicalis pars altera fetus collum ambiat, talem ſiſtens altera.

P L A T E XXVII.

TWO figures from the eleventh ſubject, in the beginning of the fifth month. The uterus and veins were injected with wax of different colours.

F I G. I.

A back-view of the womb, with the vagina ſit up to ſhow the ſtate of the cervix and os uteri.

- A The clitoris.
- BB The nymphæ.
- C Immediately over this letter is the oriſſice of the urethra.
- DD The lower end of the vagina, which is rugous.
- EE The upper end, which is more ſmooth, eſpecially behind.
- F The oriſſice of the womb, projecting into the upper end of the vagina.
- GG The tubes.
- HH The fimbriae.
- II The ovaries.
- KK The bundle of ſpermatic veſſels, paſſing up, in the broad ligaments, to the ovaries, tubes, and fundus of the womb.

F I G. II.

The ſame womb fully opened, ſhewing the decidua reflexa upon the chorion, (through which the child appears,) and the ſide of the neck and oriſſice of the womb.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, KK, ſee fig. I.
 - L The rugous ſide of the neck of the womb, ſeen through the transparent cement.
 - MM The ſubſtance, both of the womb and of the decidua, cut through.
 - NN The decidua reflexa, covering the transparent membranes, in white and opaque ſtrix. It was become ſo thin, by extension, as to be rendered almoſt transparent in many places. It had not as yet contracted an adheſion with the decidua which covered it.
 - O A convoluted artery, branching through the decidua reflexa, from the edge of the placenta.
 - P A vein of the ſame kind.
- The cutaneous veſſels of the child were as diſtinctly filled with blood, as if they had been injected.
- One vein of the navel ſtring was round the child's neck, and another was twiſted round the left ankle.

T A B U L A XXVIII.

F I G. I.

IDEM uterus quem exhibet figura secunda tabulae praecedentis, sed inversus (i. e. fundo decliviori) ut, contentis suis pondere a cervice sanctam versus declivitas, margo placentae clarius distinguatur; ac decidua, quae ibidem ab interno uteri pariete in externam chorii superficiem reflexa, nomen deciduae reflexae affinit, melius conspicitur.

Partes hinc adumbrate in tabula praecedenti modo, exposte sunt atque explanatae: scilicet *A, B, C, D, D, E, E, F, G, G, H, H, I, I, et K, K*, in figura prima; atque *L, et M, M* in figura secunda.

NNN Decidua crassa, faciem internam uteri, ubi placenta non adhaerebat, investiens.

OOO Placentae marginis, ubi lamina interna deciduae a facie interna uteri, ad faciem membrarum externam, inflexa fuit atque continuata; quo in loco efficitur

PP Deciduae reflexam, eo magis attenuatam, quo longius a margine placentae distat.

Q Hic patet, deciduam non eodem modo, quo caeterae membranae, trans aditum in cervicem uteri se portasse; sed per paululum spaci intra hunc aditum, more investientis membranae, esse continuatam; tandemque seorsum exivisse, aut cum glutine illo, quod vice cimenti fungitur, esse cohaesam.

F I G. II.

Ejundem uteri faciem internam, qualis apparuit, placenta jam separata.

A, B, C, D, D, E, E, F, G, G, H, H, I, I, K, K. Vide tabulae praecedentis figuram primam.

L, M, M. Vide ejundem tabulae figuram secundam.

NNN Pars deciduae, undique circa placentae marginem, etiamnam utero intus adherens.

O Centrum superficiei orbiculatae, in uteri parte anteriori, cui placenta hoc in cadavere adhaerebat. Haec arteriae venisque abundabat, quae scilicet utero ac placenta communes fuerant, quibusque necessario perit, deas has partes dum separabam. Arteriae quidem parvae erant, convolutae, colorisque magis lucidi, ut ad litteram *P*; venae autem peremptae speciem molarum fucarum, vel foraminum, magnitudinis haud exiguae, praeseferant, ut ad litteram *Q*.

Linea irregularis quae superficiem hanc scabrae, cui placenta adhaerebat, ambit, extremum marginem placentae a membranis abscille designat; eadem etiam indicat locum quo deciduae lamina interna reflexa fuerat, circum undique, in faciem chorii externam.

P L A T E XXVIII.

F I G. I.

THE womb, from the same subject, turned upside down, that the weight of its contents might carry them towards the fundus; is shewn the border of the placenta, where the decidua is reflected from the inside of the womb, to the outside of the abortion, at which last place it makes the decidua reflexa.

The parts represented in our lines were seen and explained in the preceding plate, viz. *A, B, C, D, D, E, E, F, G, G, H, H, I, I, and K, K*, in the first figure, and *L, M, M*, in the second.

NNN The thick decidua, lining the inside of the womb, where the placenta was not attached.

OOO The edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua was continued, by inflexion, from the inside of the womb to the outside of the membranes; at which last place it continues

PP The decidua reflexa, which becomes thinner, in proportion as it is farther distant from the edge of the placenta.

Q Here it was evident that the decidua was not, like the other membranes, extended across the passage in the neck of the womb, but was continued a little way down that passage, and there inseparably left, or blended with the glutinous cement.

F I G. II.

The inside of the same womb, after the placenta had been separated.

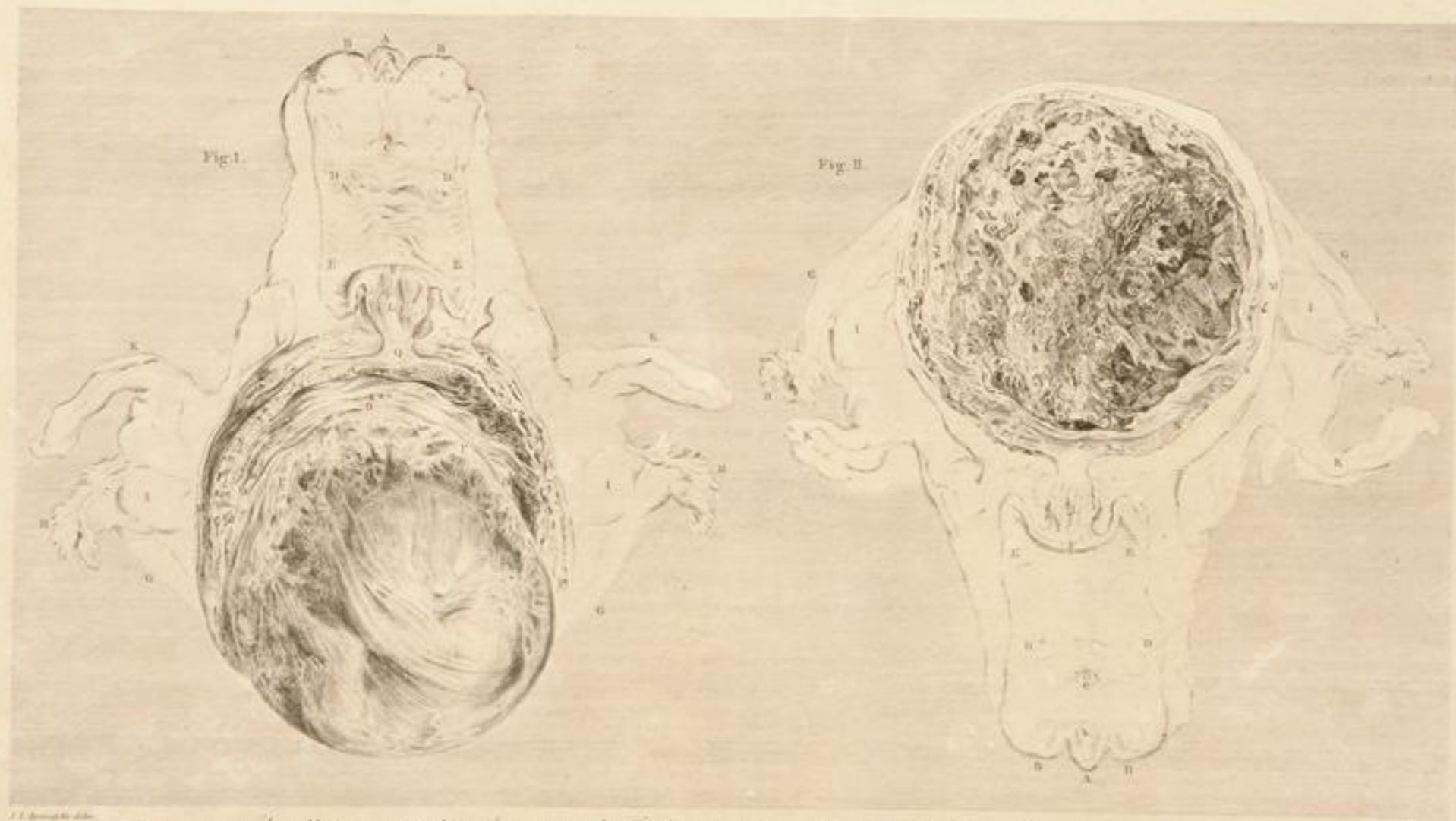
A, B, C, D, D, E, E, F, G, G, H, H, I, I, K, K. See the first figure of the preceding plate.

L, M, M. See the second figure of the preceding plate.

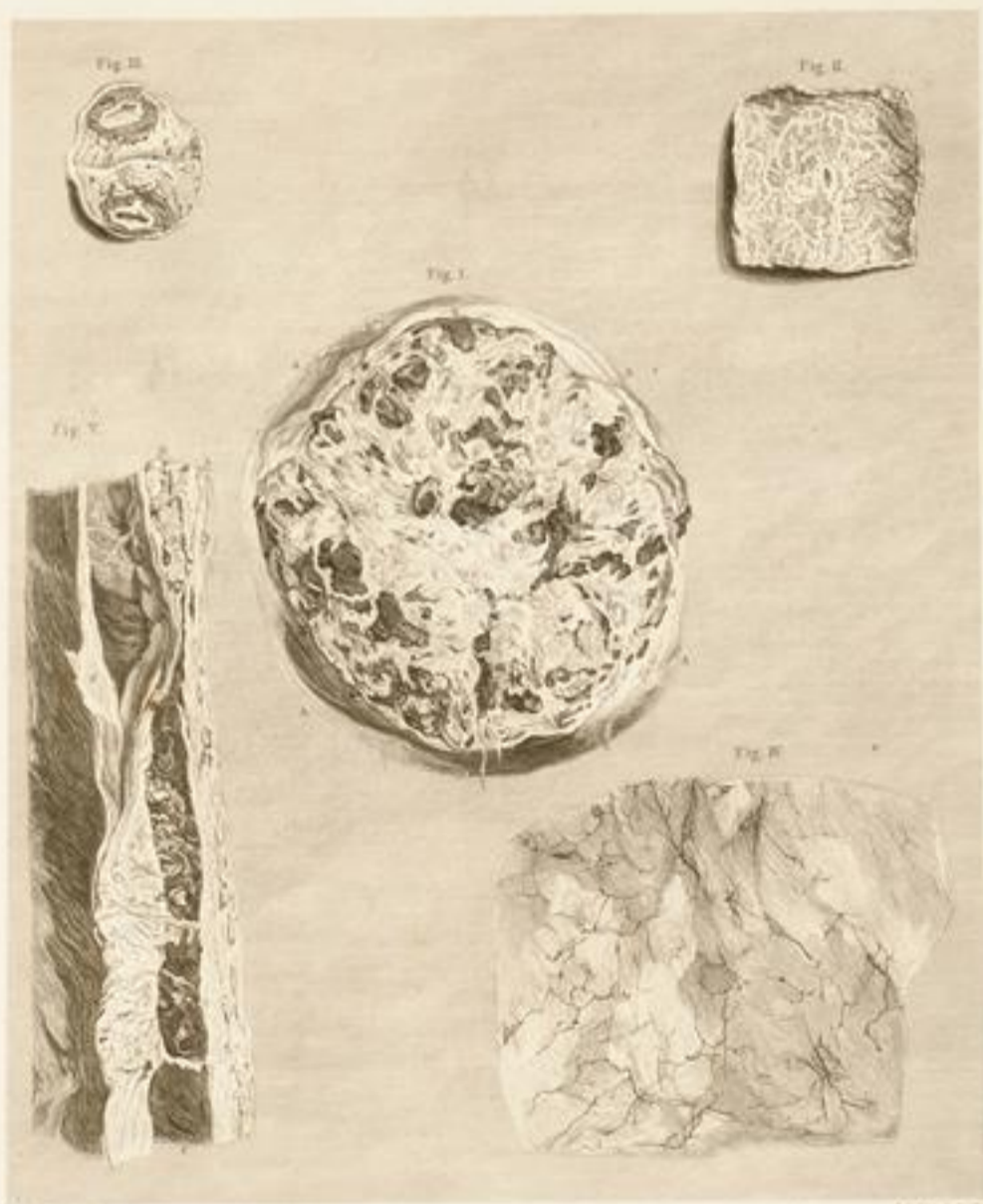
NNN Part of the decidua all around the edge of the placenta, left adhering to the inside of the womb.

O The centre of the circular surface at the forepart of the womb, to which the placenta, in this case, adhered. It was full of arteries and veins, which had passed between the womb and placenta, and which we broke through in separating these two parts: the arteries were small, and convoluted, and of a lighter colour, as at the letter *P*; the broken veins had the appearance of dark spots, or holes, of some considerable size, as at the letter *Q*.

The irregular line, which surrounds this rough surface to which the placenta adhered, points out the extreme border of the placenta, which was cut off from the membranes, and where the inner layer of the decidua, all around, was reflected upon the outer surface of the chorion.



TAB. XXIII. Fig. I. Idem Uterus quem exhibet supra secunda Tabula precedenti, sed inversus (i.e. fundo dexteriori) ut contentis suo pondere a Cervice
 Fundum uteris devolutis, in quo Placenta charius distinguitur, ac Decidua, que ab eodem ab interno Uteri pariete in externam chori superficiem reflata,
 nomen Deciduae Reflexae assumit, melius conspicitur. Fig. II. Truncus ipsidem uteri interna parietis, Placenta se exhibuit, circa illa irregularis
 asperam, et inaequalem superficiem circumscriptam, extremos indosat Placentae limites, ubi Decidua ab Utero circumquaque in Chorion fuerit reflecta.



TAB. XXX. *Quinque figuras exhibet, quarum tres priores ut videtur sunt, Venter Fig. I. Uterum
 non conceptum Fig. II. Pars Placentae utero adhuc amplius, Fig. III. Ovarium cum Corpore luto
 Fig. IV. Pars Placentae utero adhuc, Fig. V. Pars Placentae cum Corpore luto.*

TABULA XXIX.

TRES figuræ ad idem exemplar depictæ: quibus adjuvuntur duæ aliæ, tanquam appendices.

FIG. I.

Ovum utero exemptum, faciem placente externam representans, lacinaque marginem ejus undique ambiens, membrane scilicet deciduæ reflexæ dilaceratæ reliquias. Hæc figura cum figura secunda præcedentis tabulæ congruit, faciem ovi exhibens, quod illi utero intus adhaererat.

AAA Decidua reflexa, undique a margine placente, ad chorion intergendam, exiens.

BB Limbus, marginem placente circum-ambiens, ortus scilicet ex sectione deciduæ reflexæ, ubi illa separata fuit a decidua, aut, si ita loqui mavis, a facie uteri interna.

Circulus, limbo illo circumdatus, faciem externam placente exhibet, quæ utero adhaererat. Has partes dum separabamus, arteriæ venæque plurimæ dilaceratæ sunt, quarum pars altera utero adnexa est, altera placenti. Arteriæ quidem, ut in figura præcedenti, parvæ, convolutæ, et colore sunt lucidiori, ut ad literas CCC; venas autem maculae latæ ac fuscæ representant, ut ad literam D.

FIG. II.

Partis membrane deciduæ facies interna, ope vitæ optici amplior visa, ut textura ejus propria, cribrum haud male referens, explicari posset.

FIG. III.

Ovarium, corpusque luteum percussa. Corpus luteum, etiam ad hoc tempus, cavatum esse manifeste apparet.

FIG. IV.

Figura addita.

Pars aliqua membrane deciduæ, pertinentis ad partum legitimum, mensibus scilicet novem sic exactis.

FIG. V.

Alia figura addita.

Portio aliqua uteri et secundarum, nono mense, ita disposita, ut earum partium strata diversâ dilinçie conspiciantur. Arteriis cera rubra, venis flava est injecta.

AAA Uteri substantia discissa.

BB Placenta ei adhaerens, prope marginem percussa.

CC Decidua ea in parte utero adhaerens.

DD Decidua in illa parte ab uteri facie interna elevata, chorioque adhaerens.

E Chorion, supra faciem internam placente continuatum, ubi separari non potest.

F Amnion elevatum a chorio, cui non, nisi per gluten aliquod molliissimum, adhaeret.

PLATE XXIX.

THREE figures from the same subject, and two supplemental.

FIG. I.

The ovum taken out of the womb, shewing the external surface of the placenta, and the ragged edge all round, where the decidua reflexa was torn through. This figure corresponds with the second figure in the preceding plate, shewing the surface of the ovum which was attached to the inside of that womb.

AAA The decidua reflexa going off, all round, from the edge of the placenta, to cover the chorion.

BBB The edge, formed all round the brim or border of the placenta, by cutting the decidua reflexa where it came off from the decidua, or, in other words, from the inside of the womb.

The round surface, enclosed by that edge, is the outer surface of the placenta, which had adhered to the womb. In separating these two parts, many arteries and veins were torn through, one part of each remaining with the womb, and the other with the placenta. The arteries, as in the preceding figure, are small, convoluted, and of a lighter colour, as at the letters CCC; the veins make broad dark spots, as at the letter D.

FIG. II.

The internal surface of a portion of the decidua, considerably magnified, to shew its peculiar cribriform or lace-like appearance.

FIG. III.

The ovarium and corpus luteum cut through; the latter of these, even at this time, had an apparent cavity.

FIG. IV.

A supplemental figure.

A portion of the decidua, from a common delivery at nine months; its vessels filled with red blood.

FIG. V.

Another supplemental figure.

Part of the womb and secundines, at nine months, so disposed as to exhibit distinctly the different strata of these parts. The arteries had been injected with red wax; the veins with yellow.

AAA The substance of the womb cut through.

BB The adhering placenta cut through, near its edge.

CC The decidua, at that part left adhering to the inside of the womb.

DD The decidua, at that part raised from the inside of the womb, and adhering to the chorion.

E The chorion, which is continued upwards over the inside of the placenta, where it cannot be separated.

F The amnion, raised up from the chorion, to which it adhered by a tender jelly only.

T A B U L A X X X .

A Duodecimo cadavere, quarto mense decurrente. Uterus a parte antica apertus, vasa cœra repleta. Præcipue hæc notanda occurrunt, superficies placentæ externa; vasa ex utero se immergentia in placentam; cervicis uteri externa, qualis facies, fit, et, respectu ad vesicam urinariam urethramque habitò, quem finem obtineat.

Placenta superficies, sectione uteri substantiæ circumdata, adeo refert præcedentem, scilicet fig. I. in explanatione minime indigeat.

- AA Vasa spermatica.
 BB Fimbriae, sive tubanum partes extremæ.
 CC Ovaria. Harum sinistrum corpore lævo omnimò auctum fuit.
 DD Ligamenta rotunda.
 E Cervix uteri contracta.
 F Facies interna portiois illius vesicæ, quæ vaginæ subjecta adheret. Utroque in latere, et hæc lævæ paulò superior, terminat ostium urethræ.
 G Urethra univèrsa omnimò aperta.

P L A T E X X X .

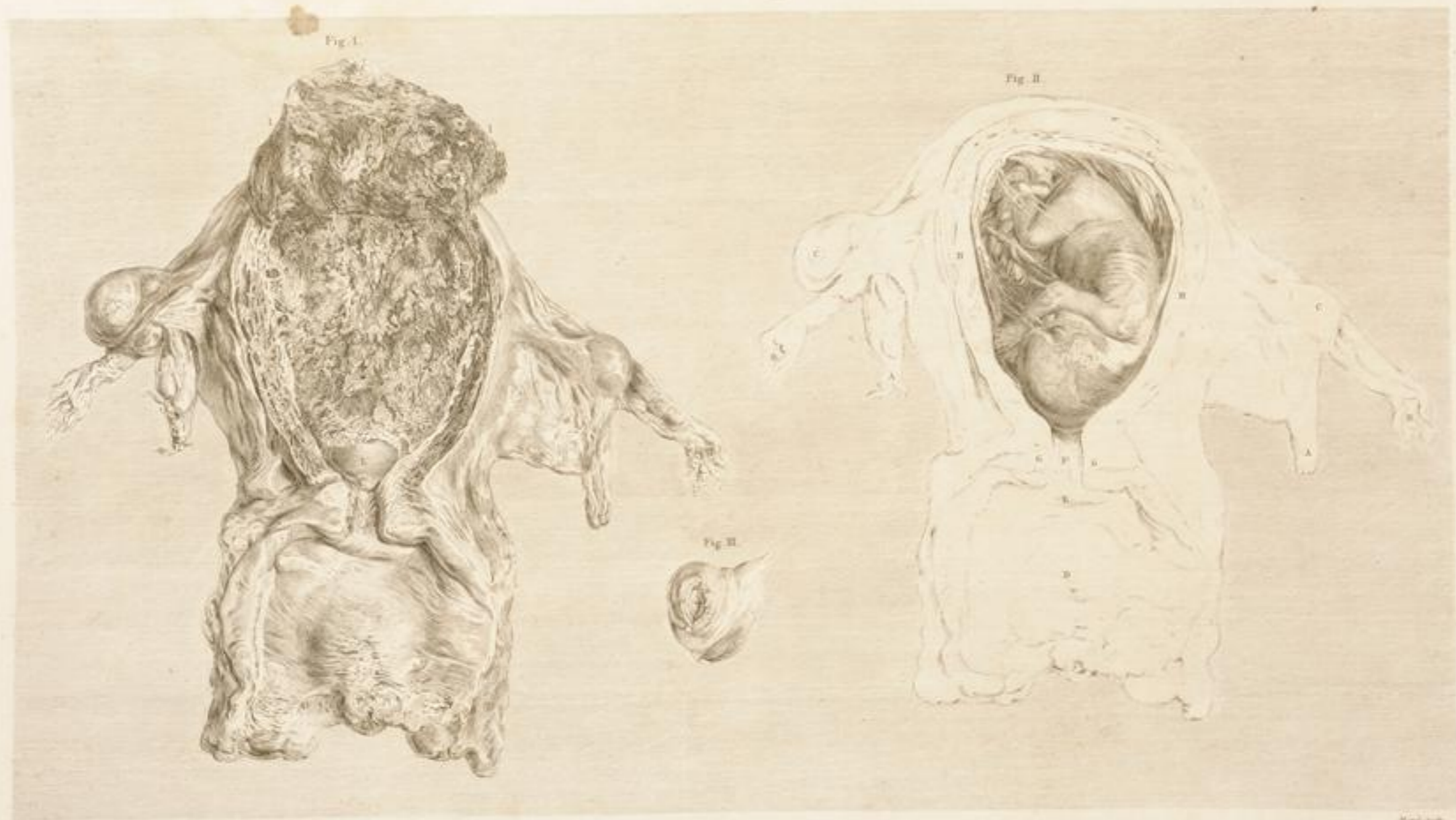
FROM the twelfth subject, in the fourth month, shews the injected womb, opened on its fore part, to give a full view of the external surface of the placenta, with the vessels passing into it from the womb. It shews likewise the state of the cervix uteri externally, and its relation to the bladder and urethra.

The surface of the placenta, surrounded by the section of the substance of the womb, is so much like that of the first figure in the preceding plate, that it requires no explanation.

- AA The spermatic vessels.
 BB The fimbriae, or ends of the tubes.
 CC The ovaria. The left was enlarged by the corpus luteum.
 DD The round ligaments.
 E The cervix uteri, in a contracted state.
 F The inside of that portion of the bladder which adheres to the subjacent vagina. On each side, and a little higher than this letter, is seen the orifice of the ureter.
 G The urethra opened in its whole length.



TAB. XXX. Adulterum Cadaver, quatuor mense decurrente. Uterus a parte anteriori apertus, cuius cavi repleto.
 Principes hinc uteruli occurrunt, hinc uteruli. Placenta externa, Vasa in Alveolam ex Utero se immergentia,
 Cervicis uteri externa: tunc, quibus ad et respectu ad Uterum uterini in Uterumque habito, quoniam uterum dicitur.



TAB. XXXI. Trés figures de cadavre. Fig. I. Uterus a parte posteriori ita apertus, ut Fœtus Membranae Decidua externa, ac status Cervicis uterine visi exponantur. Fig. II. Parte posteriori Uteri, membranarumque Deciduae sublata, Fœtus ipse per pellucidam membranam apparet. Fig. III. Ovarium apertum Corporis Lutei cavam ostendit.

T A B U L A XXXI.

T R E S figure ab eodem cadavere.

F I G. I.

Uterus a parte postica ita apertus, ut facies membranæ deciduæ externa, ac status cervicis uterine visui exponantur.

Litteras tabulæ huic explanandæ accomodatas omnes præter II, K et L, in figura secunda videas.

- AA Vasa spermatica.
 BB Fimbriæ.
 CC Ovaria.
 D Vagina universa, quaqua in longum extenditur, omnino aperta.
 E Os uteri in vaginam se protendens.
 F Via rugosa, per cervicem uteri ducens, unde gluten illud consolidans jam exciderat.
 GG Sectio substantiæ cervicis uteri.
 HH Sectio substantiæ uteri, unde
 II Pars posterior totius substantiæ uteri de decidua sublata et in fundum uteri revoluta cernitur.
 K Decidua, adhuc membranis adhærens, superficiem suam scabram externam exhibens, unde uterus fuerat separatus. Membrana hæc vasis, cera impletis, venis maxima de parte, abundavit. Plurimis autem in locis, cera, vasis effusa, hæc visu indistincta reddiderunt.
 L Membranæ pellucidæ, amnion scilicet et chorion, decidua reflexa tenuissima et pellucida obtegit, in aditum cervicis uteri, ubi decidua ipsa deficit, viam sibi facientes.

F I G. II.

Idem uterus; postquam scilicet inversa pars uteri fuerat abscissa, et decidua ablata, ea mente ut fœtus, in liquore amnii natans, per pellucidam membranam appareret.

Decidua reflexa hic adeo tenuis fuit, ut, nisi ad marginem placentæ, vix percipi posset.

Fœtus, cujus crura fune umbilicali circum-vincta sunt, per se satis est manifestus.

F I G. III.

Corpus luteum ovario in sinistro percissum, ut appareat quale sit ejus cavum, sub hoc tempore gestationis. Qualem se habeat cicatricula illa, in externa facie corporis lutei ovarii sinistri, ibi cernitur, ubi stat littera C, in figuris prima et secunda.

P L A T E XXXI.

T H R E E figures, from the same subject.

F I G. I.

A back-view of the womb, so opened as to expose the outer surface of the decidua, and to shew the state of the neck of the womb.

The letters for explanation, except II, K, and L, are seen in fig. II.

- AA The spermatic vessels.
 BB The fimbriæ.
 CC The ovaries.
 D The vagina laid open in its whole length.
 E The os uteri protuberating into the vagina.
 F The rugous passage through the neck of the womb, from which the viscous cement had, by this time, fallen out.
 GG The section of the substance of the cervix uteri.
 HH The section of the substance of the womb; whence
 II The posterior part of the whole substance of the womb, raised up from the decidua, and turned over the fundus of the womb.
 K The decidua left upon the membranes, shewing its scabrous outer surface from which the womb was separated. It was crowded with injected vessels, especially veins; and in many places the wax was extravasated, which occasioned indistinctness.
 L The transparent membranes, viz. amnion and chorion, covered with a very thin and transparent decidua reflexa, passing down into the passage of the cervix uteri, where the decidua is wanting.

F I G. II.

The same object, after the inverted portion of the womb had been cut off, and the decidua removed, to shew the fœtus, in the liquor amnii, through the transparent membrane.

The decidua reflexa in this subject was so thin, that it was scarcely perceptible, except near the edge of the placenta.

The fœtus, with the navel-string round its legs, requires no explanation.

F I G. III.

The corpus luteum, in the left ovary, cut through, to shew its cavity at this period. The appearance of the cicatricula, upon the outside of the corpus luteum in the left ovary, is seen where the letter C stands in the first and second figures.

T A B U L A XXXII.

FIGURÆ duæ, a decimo tertio cadavere, tertio mense profusæ exiit.

FIG. I.

Uterus a parte antica apertus, unde fixus cervicisque uteri status in conspectum procedunt.

- AA Ligamenta lata.
 - BB Ligamenta rotunda.
 - CC Tubæ.
 - DD Fimbriæ.
 - EE Ovaria.
 - F Vagina omnino aperta.
 - G Oris uterini labium posterius.
 - HH Via per cervicem uterinam.
 - III Sectio substantiæ uteri, portione quadam ovali excisa, ut contenta ejus sub examen veniret.
 - K Membranz perforata.
 - L Facies interna uteri pars.
 - M Pars illa deciduæ, quæ inde separata fuit. Prope hanc litteram cernitur foramen quoddam, (locus nimirum ubi decidua deest) viæ quæ per cervicem uteri ducit, exaltoribus suis.
 - N Decidua reflexa, nec non chorion et amnion, perforata.
 - O Placenta parti posteriori uteri adhærens.
- Fœtus, cum collo hanc umbilicali bis circumdato, abunde patet.

FIG. II.

Uteri, placenz et membranz secundum longitudinem sectio, cum lieta juxta sito, funiculus natus umbilicali natus diducto.

- AA Vaginz facies interna.
- BB Os uteri perforatum.
- CC Cervix uteri perforata.
- DE Via quæ per cervicem ducit, cupis, in parte posteriori K, rugæ penniformes conspiciuntur.
- FFFF Sectio fundi uteri, ubi conceptus solum habebat.
- GG Sectio placenz, quæ retrosum adhæret, ubi uterus, de quo agitur, præter morem crassus videtur.
- HH Placenta superficies interna, amnion et chorion oblecta.
- I Uteri superficies interna pars.
- K Pars parva deciduæ, inde separata.
- LL Decidua facies interna, sive cavum ipsam inter et deciduam reflexam.
- M Angulus prope marginem placenz, ubi deciduæ lamella interna super chorion reflectitur, nempe ad deciduam reflexam faciens.
- N Decidua reflexe facies externa; sive cavum, membranz illam inter et deciduam.
- O Margines loci deciduæ reflexe et chorion, quæ inter se inuicem connectuntur.
- P Margo amnion fœtus.

PLATE XXXII.

TWO figures from the thirteenth subject, at full three months.

FIG. I.

A fore-view of the womb opened, to show the child, and the state of the cervix uteri.

- AA The broad ligaments.
- BB The round ligaments.
- CC The tubes.
- DD The fimbriæ.
- EE The ovaries.
- F The vagina laid open.
- G The posterior lip of the os uteri.
- HH The passage through the cervix uteri.
- III The section of the substance of the womb, where an oval piece was taken out to show its contents.
- K The membranes cut through.
- L Part of the internal surface of the womb.
- M That part of the decidua which was separated from it. Near this letter is the hole, or deficiency of the decidua opposite to the passage through the cervix uteri.
- N The decidua reflexa, chorion and amnion cut through.
- O The placenta, adhering to the posterior part of the womb. The fetus, with two turns of the navel-string round its neck, requires no explanation.

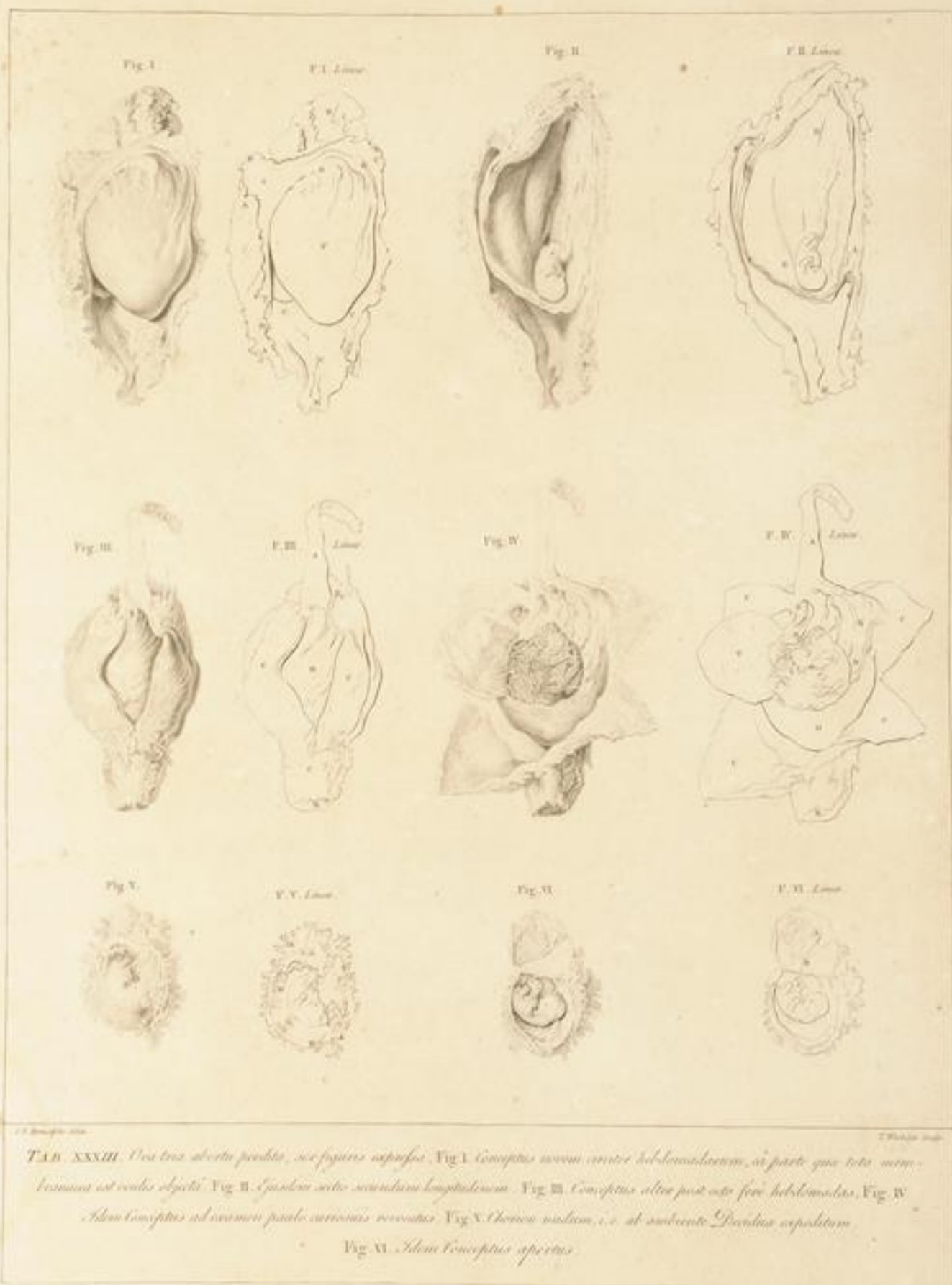
FIG. II.

A longitudinal section of the womb, placenta and membranes; with the child near it, but still attached by the navel-string.

- AA The inside of the vagina.
- BB The os uteri cut through.
- CC The cervix uteri cut through.
- DE The passage through the cervix; in the posterior part of which E, the penniform rugæ are conspicuous.
- FFFF The section of the fundus uteri, in which the conception was lodged.
- GG The section of the placenta, which adhered backwards, where this womb was remarkably thick.
- HH The internal surface of the placenta, covered with the amnion and chorion.
- I Part of the inner surface of the womb.
- K A small part of the decidua separated from that inside of the womb.
- LL The internal surface of the decidua, or the cavity between the decidua and decidua reflexa.
- M The angle, near the edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua is turned over the chorion to form the decidua reflexa.
- N The inside of the decidua reflexa; or the cavity between that membrane and the decidua.
- O The cut edges of the decidua reflexa and chorion, which are intimately connected.
- P The cut edge of the amnion.



TAB. XXXII. Quæ a decimo tertio, & ultimum, ætate, tertio mense, depictæ. Fig. I. Uterus a parte anteriore patefactus, factum cum Cervicæ. Uterus contemplandus aperit. Fig. II. Solum Uterus secundum longitudinem cum Placenta et membranis, dicens adpiscante dextræ. Facta, ut per funiculum umbilicalem adpiscante.



TABULA XXXIII.

OVA tria abortiva, sex figuris expressa.

FIG. I.

Ovum nonne circiter hebdomadarum abortivum, ab illa scilicet parte que membranacea est adspicium. Decidua lacerata est, et aliquantulum revoluta, ut decidua reflexa laevis et opaca in conspectum prodiret.

- AA Decidua ab utero separate facies externa scabra.
- B Facies externa portuunculae cujusdam placenta, cujus reliqua pars sedens suam exabortivum habebat.
- CCCC Deciduae facies interna cribuliformis, que primis mensibus graviditatis membranarum inclusa non adhaerebat.
- DDDD Deciduae margo laceratus, qui in marginem EEE membranae ejusdem cursum suum tenuerat.
- F Decidua reflexa per faciem externam chorii diffusa.
- GG Angulus partis reflexae, ad marginem scilicet placenta, ubi lamella interior deciduae in chorion reflectitur, simili fere modo quo lamella interior pericardii reflectitur ad superficiem externam cordis obtegendam.
- H Extrema pars deciduae ad cervicem uteri.

FIG. II.

Ejusdem sectio a vertice ad limum usque.

- AAA Sectio placenta, quam superficiem superiori et posteriori uteri adhaerisse supponendum est.
- BB Deciduae partis anterioris sectio.
- CC Deciduae partis posterioris sectio.
- D Pars extrema deciduae ad cervicem uteri.
- EE Amnii cavum, in quo fetus, ope funiculi tenuissimi umbilicalis, a facie interna placenta suspenditur.
- F Sectio trium membrorum, scilicet amnii, chorii et deciduae reflexae, que non solum sunt contigua, sed et sibi invicem adhaerescunt.
- GG Angulus ad marginem placenta, ubi lamella interior deciduae in faciem externam chorii reflectitur.
- H Hic tres illae membranae postquam conjunguntur, ut fere earum, respectu habito ad placenta, manifestum apparat.

FIG. III.

Ovum octo circiter hebdomadarum abortivum. Pars quaedam exigua deciduae excissa est, et fuscum reflexa, ut cavum inter eam et ceteras membranas cerneretur.

- A Deciduae pars exigua excissa.
- B Conceptus pars ubi deest decidua, excisum scilicet aditum per uteri cervicem docent.
- CCC Deciduae superficies externa.
- D Decidua reflexa obtegens chorion et amnion, que membranae se protendentes cavum deciduae adimplet.
- E Partis superioris placenta facies externa.

FIG. IV.

Idem ovum, decidua jam incisione decussata aperta, angulis quatuor revolutis decubaturque reflexae portione rotunda cultro sublata et devoluta, nempe ut valvula in superficie externa chorii in conspectum prodiret.

- A, B, Vide fig. III.
- CCCC Facies interna quatuor angulorum in quos decidua cruciata incisione fuerat divisa.
- DDD Decidua reflexa ceteras membranas involvens.
- EE Angulus ad placenta marginem, ubi lamella interior deciduae protenditur supra faciem externam chorii, nomenque deciduae reflexae obtinet.
- F Deciduae reflexae portio rotunda, ex facie externa chorii cultro anatomico sublata et devoluta.
- G Chorion cum vasis suis hirsuto expositum. Vasa ista deciduae reflexae arcu adhaerebant, et eorum nonnulla una cum membrana illa abscissa sunt.

FIG. V.

Ovum eodem fere tempore abortu separatum, conflans ex chorio solo, cum vasis et contentis ejus; quippe decidua, vel pars secundarum uterina, in utero remanebat.

- AAA Vasa nonnulla ramorum majores et frequentiores, ex quadam parte superficiei externa chorii emergentes, et tum decidua, vel parte uterina, ad placenta consociendam se consocientes.
- BB Chorii ea portio que postea membrana uniformis et pellucida evadit; vasa paucioribus, subtilioribus, finitioribus, que in decidua reflexa evadunt, abundat; per eam conspicitur embryo.
- C Vesicula umbilicalis in facie externa amnii per chorion conspecta: idem exalbidum (reliqua arteria et vena) ab ea vel umbilicum embryonis transeat.

FIG. VI.

Idem ovum apertum. Membranae antice parti infidentibus a placenta abscissa et reflexa, distincte conspiciuntur embryo.

- A Vesicula umbilicalis, ex qua
- BB Reliqua arteria et vena, sicut in similes, ad umbilicum embryonis transeunt. Intestinum gyri quidam in principio laxis umbilicalis includuntur.

PLATE XXXIII.

SIX figures of three different abortions.

FIG. I.

An abortion, of about nine weeks, seen on that side which is membranous. The decidua is torn, and turned somewhat aside, to show the smooth and opaque decidua reflexa.

- AA The rough, external surface of the decidua, which exfoliated from the womb.
- B The outside of a small portion of the placenta, the rest of which was situated on the back part of this object.
- CCCC The internal cribriform surface of the decidua, which, in the first months of pregnancy, does not adhere to the membranes which it encloses.
- DDDD The lacerated edge of the decidua which had been continued into the edge EEE of the same membrane.
- F The decidua reflexa spread over the outside of the chorion.
- GG The angle of reflection at the edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua is turned over the chorion; much in the same manner as the inner lamella of the pericardium is reflected, to cover the outer surface of the heart.
- H The termination of the decidua at the cervix uteri.

FIG. II.

A vertical section of the same.

- AAA The section of the placenta; which, we must suppose, had adhered to the upper and back part of the womb.
- BB The section of the anterior portion of the decidua.
- CC The section of the posterior portion of the decidua.
- D The termination of the decidua at the cervix uteri.
- EE The cavity of the amnion, in which the embryo hangs by a slender navel string, from the inside of the placenta.
- F The junction of the three membranes, which are not only contiguous, but adhere to one another, viz. the amnion, the chorion and the decidua reflexa.
- GG The angle, at the edge of the placenta where the inner layer of the decidua is reflected over the outside of the chorion.
- H Here these three membranes are a little separated, to show their course at the placenta.

FIG. III.

An abortion of about eight weeks. A small strip of the decidua is cut out, and turned up, to show the cavity between it and the other membranes.

- A The cut slip of the decidua.
- B The part of the conception where there is no decidua, viz. opposite to the passage through the cervix uteri.
- CCC The external surface of the decidua.
- D The decidua reflexa covering the chorion and amnion, which project and fill up the cavity of the decidua.
- E The inside of the upper part of the placenta.

FIG. IV.

The same, when the decidua had been opened by a crucial incision, and the four angles had been turned off, and then a round piece of the decidua reflexa dissected off, and turned to one side, to show the large vessels on the outside of the chorion.

- A, B, See fig. III.
- CCCC The inside of the four angles or flaps into which the decidua was reduced by a crucial incision.
- DDD The decidua reflexa, covering the other membranes.
- EE The angle, at the edge of the placenta where the exterior lamella of the decidua is continued over the outside of the chorion, forming the decidua reflexa.
- F A round portion of the decidua reflexa dissected from the outside of the chorion and turned aside.
- G The chorion, with its jagged vessels, laid bare. These vessels adhered firmly to the decidua reflexa, and parts of them were cut off with that membrane.

FIG. V.

An abortion of the same age, consisting of the chorion only, with its vessels and contents; that is, without the decidua, or uterine part of the secundines.

- AAA The larger and more rounded branches of the jagged vessels which float from the external surface of one part of the chorion, to mix with the decidua, or uterine part, in form the placenta.
- BB That portion of the chorion which afterwards becomes the uniform transparent membrane. It is covered with fewer and more delicate feeding vessels, which left themselves in the decidua reflexa. The embryo is seen through it.
- C The vesicula umbilicalis on the outside of the amnion, seen through the chorion; with a white thread, (the remains of an artery and vein) leading from it, towards the navel of the embryo.

FIG. VI.

The same opened. The membranes, which were at the fore-part, being cut from the placenta, and turned up, the embryo is distinctly seen.

- A The vesicula umbilicalis, from which B, the remains of an artery and vein, in the form of a white thread, pass to C, the navel of the embryo, with some turns of the intestines lodged in the beginning of the navel string.

TABULA XXXIV.

FIG. I.

OVUM, scilicet chorion, cum amnio et eplo constrictis, quatuor, ut
sunt consueverunt, circiter hebdomadam. Littera, amplexus utraque, ad
dissolvendum partem, minime desiderantur. Maculae quae maxime laevae
sunt, sanguinis coagulati reliquias parvas repraesentant. In medio, globi
saepe, conspicimus amnion, per quod factum insidit apparet. Ovum
ipsum laevae postquam mole sua complanatum expulsioreque sua, coram
piscine in parva domi jactat.

FIG. II.

Idem ovum perpartum, magna facta parte chorii abscissa, amnioque
cum laevae incluso, ut partes circa umbilicum eplo conspicuerentur, in laevae
reflexa, cuius optici ope, ut partes minores magis distinde possent con-
spici, amplificatum fuit. Vasa hirsuta fluitantia, ex laevae exteriori chorii
exteriori, per se laevae patent.

AA Spatium inter chorion et amnion. Hic refertum erat gelatina tenera,
adhaerentia ut via cerni possit, unde arteria vixitque ramisole, lan-
guine rubro impleta, in laevae interiori placenta distinde per ope con-
spicibatur.

F Amnion, liquore pellucido colorisque experte, parvissima veluti aqua
foetata, distendebatur; per spatium factis parvis minutis apparebant.

C Vescula umbilicalis humore distenta; neque annuilla, neque chorion
concreta sunt; placentae autem tenera, convoluta, umbilico facta per
arteriam et venam, quibus per pediculum, adhaerens, quibus quidem vasa
tena inter se connecta sunt, ut vas unum sanguine rubro impletum, et
tamen in vesicula umbilicali laevae laevae emittens, videretur. Caput
fetus trunco eplo longius fuit; brachia et crura non nisi perpartum
emittentur; videra abdominalis nondum haerent veluti; pars eorum
magis laevae bepar fuit: laevae umbilici nondum erat, laevae laevae interiori
chorio et amnio, quae ex laevae vixitque erat, medio abdomine, adhibe-
bant.

FIG. III.

Ovum integrum, quarta hebdomada, ut licet consueverit. Ovi partem
superiorem, laevae et planam, laevae fuit, restans tenera, per deciduam laevae
formata: hinc ad angulum superiores foramen duntaxat, amplexus fuit,
ubi tubus laevae consueverit flexus, et ad ovi partem inferiorem per ope
traheae angulique ex membranis omnibus contentisque eorum consistit.

FIG. IV.

Eplo ovi, scilicet a vertice ad os dextra aperti, laevae interiori.
Ovum totum adhuc laevae ovi laevae vixitque relictum.

Partes laevae superioris, decidua laevae interiori laevae, crilio laevae,
distende, et pars angulosa inferiori, omnium membranarum laevae
concretae in conspectu ponit. Fetus parvissima laevae laevae fuit.
Amnion a chorio laevae laevae, et in crura eplo flexus. Ex laevae ab
eodem crura circulo alba, interiori est chorio, laevae; caput in laevae
exteriori fuit, spongiosum, cui vasa ex chorio se ammittunt, cernunt;
circulo alba exteriori, ad partem inferiorem, deciduam, placentam ab-
negentem, et ad partem superiorem deciduam reflexam repraesentat.

FIG. V.

Ovum integrum tertiam circiter hebdomadam.

AA Seta in cavitate ovi cruxula per foramen ad sinistram angulum superiorem,
quod scilicet tubae fallopianae terminatum esse consueverit laevae.

BB Eadem seta per foramen majus vixitque ad angulum inferiorem,
quod cervicis uteri exordium esse possunt.

C Hydatix, molli admodum consistit, per deciduam sele projecta, et fila-
mentis gracilibus ramisole ex superficie sua emittens: chorion esse, via du-
bitandum.

FIG. VI.

Idem ovum, membra parte parvissima interiori ex parte.

AA, BB, C Vidi fig. V.

Membrum est decidua, laevae in ovi, membranarum laevae laevae, restans
gelatinosa, qua non raro interpartum laevae uteri, sanguine vixitque, adhuc
tenet; vixitque enim vixit in laevae ope exteriori laevae vixitque; chorion autem
deplacet eplo membranarum laevae laevae, vel insidit eplo circundatum; partem
palla cum incrementum chorii, procedens utriusque gelatinae, chorion decidua
interdixit, laevae eplo laevae (hinc insiditque reflexam) distende, laevae
vixitque, delecto crura, laevae hinc interiori laevae laevae fuit vixitque.
Progreffus hinc, de eplo eplo, membranis placentae vixitque, hinc placentae hinc
eplo laevae se constituant, molli vixitque interiori, parvissima laevae, distende
adhaerens, et placentae laevae.

FIG. VII.

Membrum est spatium inter laevae laevae (in crura eplo prorefferentia,
vixitque chorion, decidua reflexa adhaerens, per placentam spatium in crura decidua
prorefferentia).

AA Decidua reflexa, ubi crura vixitque prorefferentia, laevae laevae distende
membranae, spongiosae vel vixitque chorion vixitque distende, vixitque.

B In laevae laevae, decidua partem placentae, vixitque distende vixitque.

C Amnion, chorion. — **D** Chorion, vel spatium, amnion inter et chorion.

E Cavitas deciduae, vel spatium membranarum illarum inter et deciduam reflexam.

FF Tubus in laevae interiori decidua sele projectus.

G Cervix uteri molli parte ovi vixitque.

FIG. VIII, et IX.

Dux haec figurae, in laevae laevae ab vixitque distende, vixitque chorion in laevae
laevae crura projecta ex vixitque est, quo vixitque vixitque.

PLATE XXXIV.

FIG. I.

A Conception, viz. the chorion with all its contents, supposed to be about
four weeks. The parts will be understood without letters of reference. Some
of the darkish spots represent the little remnants of clotted blood. In the middle
of the amnion, is seen like a round hole, through which the fetus appears radi-
cally. The whole shell was considerably flattened and spread out, by its own
weight, as it lay on a little dish before the painter.

FIG. II.

The same conception, prepared by cutting away a considerable part of the
chorion, and turning aside the amnion with the smallest force, that the parts
about the neck might be seen. It is considerably magnified, to show the small
parts more distinctly.

The jagged branching vessels, which flow from the outer surface of the chorion,
require no explanation.

AA The space between the chorion and amnion. This was filled with a tender
jelly, so transparent as to be almost invisible; whence, the branching arteries and
veins, filled with red blood, upon the inside of the placenta, were distinctly seen
through it.

B The amnion distended with a liquor so transparent and weak of colour as the
circumstances; through which the minute parts of the fetus were distinctly
seen.

C The vesicula umbilicalis, distended with a fluid. It was neither attached
to the amnion nor the chorion, pervaded with the tender jelly; connected,
as by a pedicle, to the neck of the fetus by an artery and a vein, which lay so
close together, so as to appear like one vessel filled with red blood, and differing
in thickness on the vesicula umbilicalis alone.

The head of the fetus was longer than the trunk; the arms and legs had
just out but a little way; the abdominal viscera were not covered; the darker
part of the neck was the red liver; there being no nourishing, the fetus was sit-
uated at its abdomen in the inside of the amnion and of the chorion, which
were contiguous at that place.

FIG. III.

An entire conception supposed to be in the fourth week. The broad and flat
upper part of the shell was a bag of a tender liquor, formed by the decidua
only, with a ragged perforation at each of the two upper angles, where the
tubes were supposed to have entered; and the thick and narrow portion, at the
lower part of the shell, consisted of all the membranes and their contents.

FIG. IV.

The inside of the same shell, laid open by a vertical fissure. The whole con-
ception remained still the triangular shape of the fundus uteri. The broad up-
per part shows the junction and correspondence internal surface of the decidua;
and the narrow part below shows the junction and cavity of all the membranes. The
remnants of the fetus were distinct. The amnion had separated from, and
lay loose in the cavity of the chorion. Of the two, conversely, white vessels, the
arteries in the fissure of the chorion; upon the inside of which is seen the
remnants of spongy substance, into which the vessels flow from the chorion. The
outer white circle represents, at its lower part, the decidua covering the pla-
centa; and, at its upper part, the decidua reflexa.

FIG. V.

A complete conception, of about three weeks.

AA A vessel passed into the cavity of the conception, through a hole at each of the
upper angles, which was supposed to be the termination of the fallopiian tube.

BB The same vessel coming out through a larger hole at the lower angle, sup-
posed to be applied to the cervix uteri.

C A small hydatid, protruding through the substance of the decidua, which had
former branching filaments joining from the surface, supposed to be the cho-
rion.

FIG. VI.

The same conception, after a considerable portion of its free part had been cut out.

AA, BB, C See fig. V.
It plainly appears that the decidua, in the right, was a thick membrane (of a gelatinous
texture), which had lined and adhered to the whole triangular cavity of the fundus uteri;
that, the tube terminated on its internal surface; that, the chorion was lodged in its depth;
and, in some instances with its substance; and that, in proportion as the chorion would
have been extended, or the progress of gelation, it would have increased upon the cavity of
the decidua, stretching its surface lamella (or decidua reflexa) till at length the cavity
being obliterated, that entire lamella would have come into contact with the sides of the
decidua. This progressive change will be more clearly understood by comparing the three fol-
lowing figures in the several plates, viz. IX, VIII, and VII.

FIG. VII.

The more advanced state of a supposed conception in the womb, when the chorion, covered
by the decidua reflexa, is detached a great way out into the cavity of the decidua.

AA The fissure of the decidua, where, in point of time, it would exclude the external la-
mella of the decidua membrane which has been commonly named the spongy or jelly chorion.

B How the decidua contracts the narrow part of the placenta.

C The cavity of the amnion. — **D** The cavity or space between the amnion and chorion.

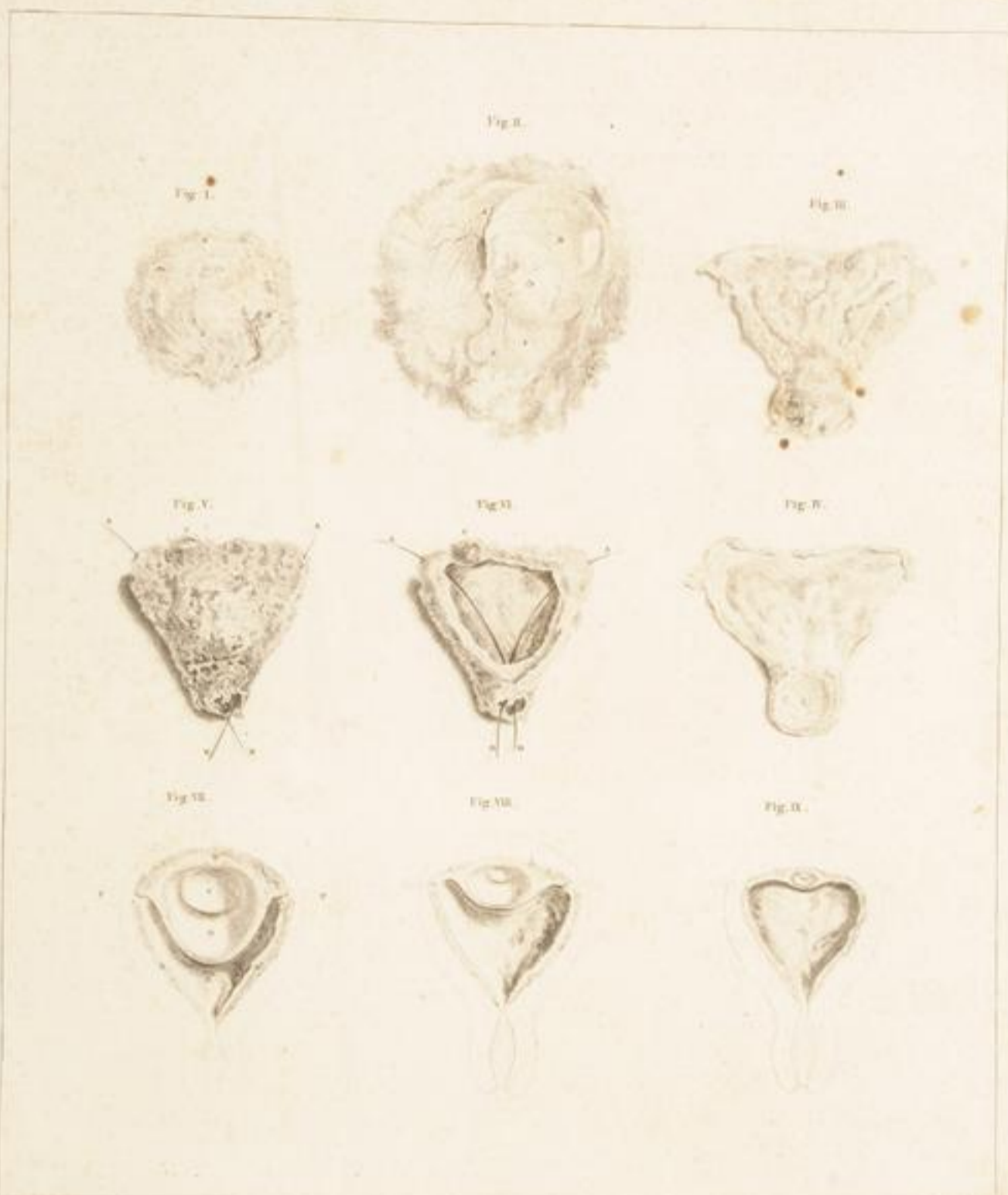
E The cavity of the decidua, in the space between the membranes and the decidua reflexa.

FF The tube, coming upon the inside of the decidua.

G The cervix uteri, containing in part of the conception.

FIG. VIII, and IX.

These two figures differ from the preceding almost in the exact state, that the prorefferentia
of the chorion into the cavity of the decidua is left in proportion as the conception is
young.



TAB. XXXIV. Fig. I. *Conceptus parvus vixisse habetur, utique chorion cum vinctis suis contentis.* Fig. II. *Alio conceptu, cuius*
quidam amplius, chorion parte anteriori avulso, et thalamo embryonem continenti in latas effuso. Fig. III. *Conceptus integer, quatuor*
arteriis, Hæmorrhoidalibus. Fig. IV. *Pectus quoddam externum, sectione a cortice ad vasum ductu, patefacto.* Fig. V. *Conceptus integer cum*
arteriis Hæmorrhoidalibus. Fig. VI. *Alio parte anteriori avulso.* Fig. VII. VIII. IX. *Figuræ duabus fere illis, in gravidis, secundum longi-*
tudinem diffractis, ut ipse decessus in primis graviditatibus Hæmorrhoidalibus, status quatuor mibi videretur, inventissent.