

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

1794

AUCTORE

GULIELMO HUNTER,

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



BIRMINGHAMIAE EXCUDEBAT JOANNES BASKERVILLE, MDCCLXXIV.

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,

1794

BY

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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T O T H E K I N G .

S I R,

THIS work had no other claim to the honour with which it is distinguished by YOUR MAJESTY, than as it illustrates one part of science hitherto imperfectly understood, and as it contains the foundation of another part of science, on which the lives and happiness of millions must depend. It gave me an heart-felt satisfaction, to observe how much this consideration recommended it to ROYAL PATRONAGE.

When respect, reverence, and gratitude rise to a certain degree, and the occasion is public and solemn, the freedom of language is restrained: and I should be guilty of an abuse of that gracious condescension, with which I am honoured, were I to attempt to express by words the sentiments of my heart. But, for the sake of those, who, placed at a distance from the ROYAL PRESENCE, may be more able to serve the public, than I have been, let me be permitted to say, that, although to acquire knowledge, and to communicate it to others, has been the pleasure, the business, and the ambition of my life; yet, since I have had the honour to be a servant in YOUR ROYAL HOUSE, I have felt an additional incitement to assiduity, being convinced that an unremitting endeavour to be useful to society, is the readiest, and the most certain way to the favour of our SOVEREIGN.

That the peculiar blessing of this country, the influence of a KING who sincerely wishes to encourage every improvement, a KING who takes a part with all his subjects in their happiness, and in their distress, may be long preserved to us, is the fervent prayer of,

S I R,

Y O U R M A J E S T Y ' S

most faithful Subject,

and most dutiful Servant,

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

P R O O E M I U M.

P R E F A C E.

QUOD omnes fere homines, in studiis scientiarum versati, diu inuoluntate desiderarunt, linguam scilicet per uniuersum terrarum orbem cognitam atque perceptam, id nobis ex parte aliqua suppetit tabularum aenearum sculpturarum, ad veras rerum formas exhibendas adprime accommodata. Imo huiusce artificii ea est utilitas, ut in naturae explicatione sepe numero plus valeat quam quaevis verborum copia, aut vis dicendi. Quodcumque enim oculo fideli inde subspectur (inspedit modo aliquis argumentum haud ignarus) animo consensim arripitur, memorizque alibi impressum haud profusus excidit. Lenior fermonis mora, et vis hebetior.

Proinde ex quo tempore hoc artificium usibus hominum communitate interuivuit, uia brevior facillorque patefacta est ad inventa quaelibet tum divulganda, tum conservanda; et rerum uisualium naturalium cognitio, ab exiguis profecta initiis, paulatim et usum increvit, ut scilicet huiusce, omnium ornatissimi, summum fere ornatumque jam tandem existerit.

Ceterarum artium incrementa, sequis saltem passibus, comitata est anatomia. Etenim non pauci recentiorum, uiri excellentis ingenii atque iudicii, labore plurimo, nec minori solertia, corporis humani tum fabricam tum oeconomiam peruestigauerunt. Ex his plurimi artem hanc graphicam ancillamentum sibi adhibuerunt; praecipueque inde reperitis fuis illustratis, effecerunt, ut ars anatomica, hominum generi, si qua alia, utilis et fructuosa, intellectu fuit facilius ferret, simul cultu iucundior.

Reflabat tamen pars una humani corporis, eaque siue structure siue refectionis, siue muneris officique ratione, primas tenens, a discipline huius professoribus non fatis explorata. Reflabat scilicet uterum humanus. Absit uero, ut uiris huius egregius uitio detur, quod rem quasi neglectam habuerint, cuius penitus perficiendae copia rara erat et infrequens. Paucissimi enim contingerit necesse est, ut tot cadavera fecerunt, quot ad conditionem utri gravidi, variis temporibus variam, peruestigandam, nedum demonstrandam, sufficerent. De aliis itaque filendū, ubi laudare nefas. Quod ad auctorem attinet, anno ille primū MDGCLL, felici usui est occasione id in humano corpore explorandi, quod in brutis jam olim quaesiverat. Mulier quaedam, graviditatis suae mensibus prope exactis, repentinam obiit mortem, graviditatis adhuc integrum, cultu susceptum est. Operi favit tempestas. Cera, uasis rite injecta, voto respondit. Repertus est pistor, uir ille in suo genere adprime solers. Partes quibus, multis coram adstantibus, exploratae sunt atque excussae, ut omnis rei ueritas firma fatis auctoritate comprobari posset atque stabili.

Sub his auspiciis, aliquot mensium spatio decurso, decem prima tabulae perfecte delineatae fuerant; partes ipsae identidem publice expolite; et ea quae de singulis animaduersa fuerant ac notata, palam dicta. Auctoris inde animum subit, se rem discipline huiusce fauoribus haud ingratis facturum, si historiam utri gravidam anatomice ederet, his decem tabulis illuminatam. Consilium placuit. Opus in manus artificum, maxima laude florentium, traditum est; et pecuniā collatitia a plurimis pro more praesentata.

Alterum interea cadaver in manus incidit, quod quidem, caeli licet tempestas minus jam anatomiae amica efferat, haud nullo in pretio habendum fuit; quandoquidem huic acceptae referuntur figure aliquot, ab hoc insitito haud alienae, dignaque adae uisae, quae operi, supplementum, adijcerentur. Dum autem super his operam nauabat sculptor, en tertium cadaver, quam opportuno? Etenim illud non modo quaedam, prius obscura, luci dedit, sed nouis etiam figuris adornandis materiam aptissimam subministravit.

Cum auctor huic se accingebat negotio, animo destinauit decem tabulas, modo dictas, in lucem proferre, iudicium quaeque iudicium fundamen, cui alia plura, de hac parte anatomie, postea adijcere ac superstruere sperabat, si quando per otium ipsi liceret hanc rem alius inuelligare.

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 sensible putrefaction had begun; the season of the year was favourable to dissection; the injection of the blood-vessels proved successful; a very able painter, in this way, was found; every part was examined in the most proper 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 these 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

refigare. Jam vero majora quaedam animo complecti, et etiam spem severo ausus est, fore ut opus aliquod exedificare possit, quod ad perfectionem abolitionemque propius perveniret. Previdit enim, in hac urbe, tanta hominum multitudinem referre, annorum aliquot spatio, occasione omnia ea quae ad gravidum uterum pertinent, observandi viro, quo agenti, haud fortasse defuturum; unde sibi facultas dari possit aliquid quasi systema condere, variaeque illas mutationes, singulis graviditatis mensibus proprias, figuris exprimere. Ejusmodi fieri est hoc opus: quod, longo tempore promissum, tandem aliquando in medium prodit. Ut id facere ad exitum perducere possit, moras trahere necesse fuit, praeter opinionem diuturnas. Quoties autem auctor secum reputat has moras operi minime infructuosas fuisse, abunde sentit, quae se consolentur.

Quod autem hoc argumentum illustrandi uni alicui mortali tam pulchra occasio toties obigerit, in causis fuerunt tum varii casus, tum amicum multorum gratissima subsidia. Tabularum harum ultima e manu artificis vix excoerere, cum datum fuit delineare embryonem mole minore, quam quem antea vidisse auctori unquam contigerat; et haud ita pridem conceptus in tuba fallopiana, res eam admirandissime egregie digna, figurarum numerum adauit. Haec figurae, et si qua alia, ejusdem argumenti, occurrunt, vel in tabula his adjiungenda, vel cum utriusque descriptione anatomica, quam auctor secum meditatur, data occasione, in publicum aliquando proferentur. Haecenus quidem ipsi id oti non concessum est, quod ad hanc operis partem abolvendam esset satis. Quod si casu aliquo improvise impeditus fuerit, quo minus id, quod cupiat, possit exequi, peritissimum sibi habet, haud defuturum aliquem, haec muneri obnoxiorem. Multi enim sunt, qui auctorem de his rebus publico differentem sepe sepius audierint; multi quos ille opinionis ac sententiae suae participes fecerit.

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

Fieri non potest, quin figura ista, quae fit ex fideli naturae imitatione, et ex rei unius contemplatione emasculet, in quibusdam sepe partibus indiffinita aut minus perfecta esse videatur. Altera autem, ex ingenio nata, quae autem non fit, nisi per laborem, et observationem et experientiam multiplicem, id uno intuitu videndum exhibet, quod fortasse non nisi ex rerum varietate colligendum fierat. Porro haec est ea, quae et meliorem ordinem, et compendium facilius, et majorem perspicacitatem admittit. Alteram quidem contemplans oculus, elegantia ac concinnitate naturae oblectatur; in altera, geometrici cuiusdam diagrammatis, accurati quidem exactique, sed non, sed inornati similitudinem agnoscit. Illa rem quamlibet spectatori, tanquam praesentem, subjicit, et dat percipere: haec tantummodo descriptis vice fungitur, remque delineatam in animi conspectu ponit. Prior autem posteriori in hoc praestat maxime, quod ea, quae revera visa sunt, exhibens, speciem quandam veritatis prae se fert; et fit propemodum aequae necesse fallere, ac illud ipsum quod assimulatur.

De hoc opere, quod naturae ipsius speciem proponit, alii fortasse aliud iudicium ferent. Nisi enim auctorem fallat vana spes sua atque opinio, multi sunt apud quos ille nec censetur operam intantum posuisse, nec inepte erogasse pecuniam; apud quos scilicet figurarum magnitudo, elegantia, ac varietas aliqua in laude ponentur. Contra, quae infructuosae fuisse videbitur. Contendunt scilicet operis hujus utilitatem ad plures potuisse pertinere, si figurae omnes in formam arduorem contractae fuissent; si sculptura manu minus delicata fuisset elaborata; si aliquot etiam figure, utpote aliis non ab similes, omnino omittentur.

Cum autem figure, de quibus agitur, ea mente atque consilio fingi soleant, ut ab iis, quantum fieri potest, explicetur tam vera natura partium (nempe carum habitu et structura) quam forma externa, postura, ac nexu; magnitudo illis aliquam concedatur necesse est; aliter enim partes, ut aiunt, *componentes* haud satis distincte delineari possunt. Quod si magnitudo rei propria sculpturae quodammodo apta fit ac conveniens, ea ipsa, utpote quae observata dignissima est, haud dubio eligenda est precipue. His de causis figurae omnes, quotquot hic proferuntur, ad justum naturae modum perfectae sunt, paucis tantum exceptis, quae in formam naturali angustiorum coguntur,

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 small 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 fallopian 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 shew, as much as possible, the true nature, that is, the peculiar habit and composition of parts, as well as the outward form, situation and connection 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 compliance. 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.

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

Idem etiam de causis constat hujuscemodi figuris deberi accuratorem quandam atque elegantiam. Profecto in pictura sepe fit, ut oculi levissima adumbratione oblectentur; maxime ubi vel ipsum tabule argumentum adeo pervulgatum est; ut ipsam tabulam excutitur, id, quodcumque desiderat, statim adimpleatur (sicuti is in tabulis, ubi hominum effigies, aut aliae res, pariter notae exhibentur) vel ubi partes rerum minutiores propter rem oculorum figuntur, ut ea in tabula geographica, quae accipit distantiam suam, parum cernuntur. Sed in anatomia, ut et in rei naturalis historia, argumentum tabulae spectatorum vel omnino esse incognitum totum, vel non satis exploratum; partemque minimam, pariter cum majoribus, studium diligentiamque requirit. Operam quidem dare, ut summa arte elaborentur: ea figurarum partes, per quas nihil, aut parum exploratum, nisi quod prius fit expressum, hominis esse vehementer et operam sua et pecunia abundantis. Harum igitur figurarum pars maxima ultra mediocritatem perfecta est; aliquot fumma explonatae atque artificio ornatae; leviora, vel ea quae prius fuerant ex parte illustrata, leviter tacta; et a vero quae fecunda vice profertur, lineis fere exterius adumbrata.

Cuilibet homini, qui iudicium sit paulo severius, in proclivi erit id auctori vitio dare, quod opus hoc haud satis iusto ordine proceperit, nec formam praefatis atque concinnam induat. Quod si ille difficultates, quomodo auctorem circumveniant, contemplatione fuerit complexus, conamina haec, quaecumque sint, animo magis aeque excipiet. In plurimis aliis operibus, ad rem anatomicae quae spectant, veniam sibi haud facile impetrat vel defectus aliquos ex parte, vel materies confuse permixtae disposita. Quis enim, si modo laborem pati decreverit, primum quidem exercitatione et experientia intimam argumenti sui cognitionem adipisci poterit; deinde autem operis cujusdam, perfecti videlicet omnibusque numeris absoluti, formam atque imaginem animo effingere; et denique ex variorum cadaverum contemplatione rem illustratam pro arbitrio suo ad exitum perducere.

Humani animi corporis uterum gravidum itaque fecare paucis datur. Pauci sunt, quibus in omni vite spatio, nisi semel, aut etiam fortassis iterum hoc fieri inditum. Ponamus quidem talem occasionem, faustam omnino atque felicem, cultori cupiam anatomiae esse oblatam; necesse est ut continuo et sine mora de ratione ille instituti suum aliquod certumque definiet; et ut eodemque tempore duco consilia, inter se non bene convenientia, prosequatur. Primum enim, ut ipse rem penitus perfectam habeat, et ut eodemque tempore duco consilia, inter se non bene convenientia, prosequatur. Primum necesse est; ita tenus infundenda est investigatio, ut artificii simul adstanti, praecipuas partes commode delineandi plena fit copia. Proinde vix fieri potest, quin consilium, optime susceptum, immutari oporteat, varisque rebus accommodari quae de improviso et praeter expectationem possint occurrere. Ut autem id rite perfici possit, opus est longi temporis mora; partes interea aeri exipiente, inter pinguedinem, obfusco plurimum detrimenti capient; praeterea si vir talis negotio exposito praesertim cui cure est, ne scilicet quidpiam, aut ex memoria de prompti, ipsi rei veritati inducatur, et ut nihil sibi locum habeat, nisi quod ex naturae ipsius observatione, et alia nulla intercedente, arreptum fuerit.

Si auctore opportunitates, hanc ornandi provinciam, sibi prospexit futurae, quot ipsi bona sua fortuna indulserit, figuras ille quidem aliquas emendatioris reddere poterit; alias alius melius accommodare, et ita earum feriem in minoram numerum cogere. Figuras quidem nonnullas, jam delineatas, duasque tabulas, a Galipore profertur perfectas, apud se prudens detinuit; ne operis scilicet mole atque impendium plus aeque increverent. Et profecto plures, eadem ratione inductus, detinuit, nisi ipse mentis subisset, longum fortasse fore tempus, priusquam aliquod figurarum systema, hoc suo minus imperfectum, in hanc finem exiturum. Potius igitur dumque in periculum incurrere, eo quod rem nimis copiose, quam quod parcius ac negligenter traiderit.

Operi, nimis jam magnitudinis, nimique sumptus, internam fetus anatomiam addicere, supervacaneum fore visum est; praesertim cum alii illo munere sunt functi; et cuilibet, id qui de integro meditatur, haec omnia cognoscendi atque traehendi haud facile defutura est occasio.

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 those 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 studied 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 out 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 figures would not 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 had been executed by others, and opportunities of studying it may be easily procured.

P R O O E M I U M.

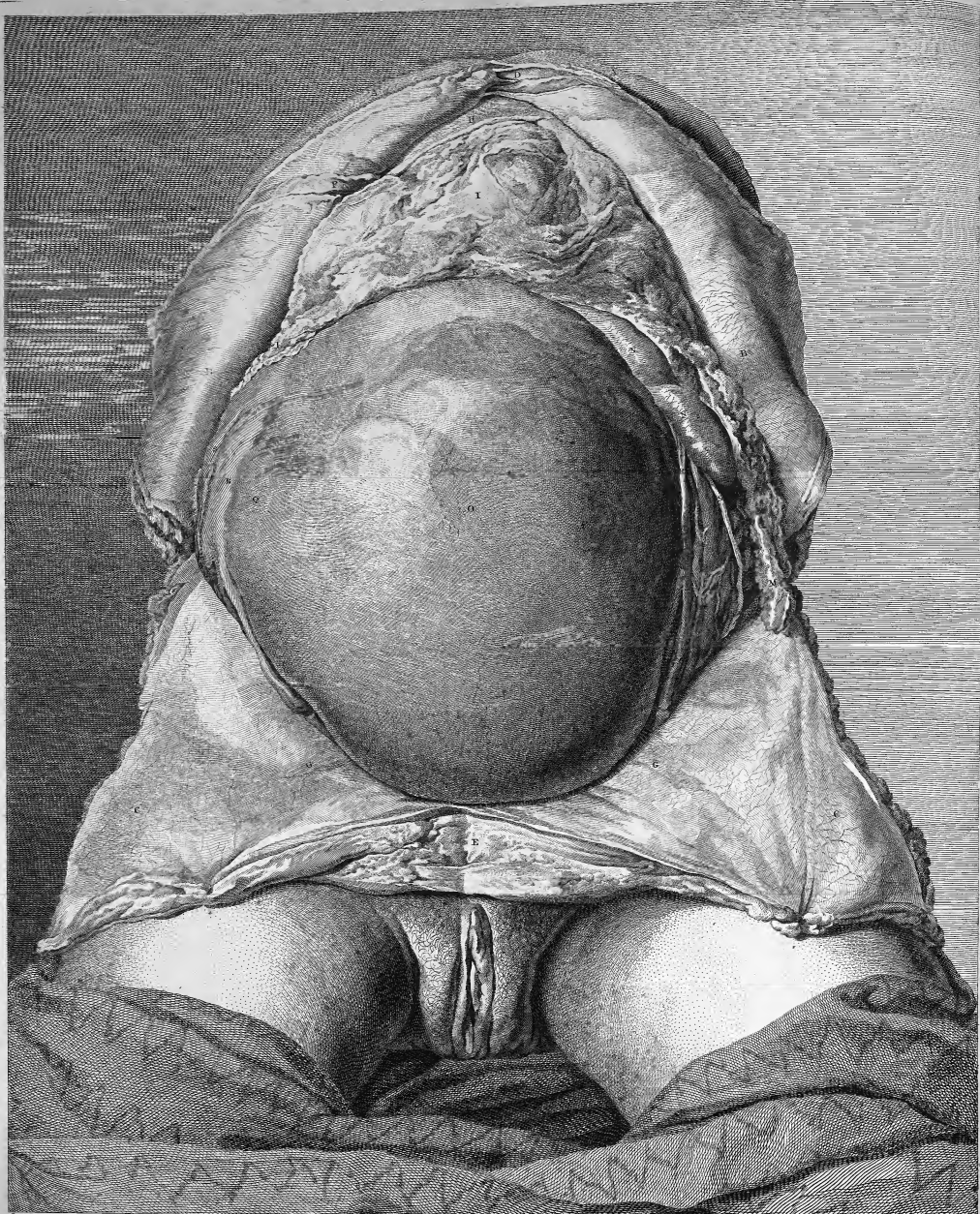
In artem typographicam sumptus, major solito factus est, non quidem solum ob elegantiam, qua opera celeberrimi artificis *Joannis Baskerville* ornantur omnia; sed præcipue chartæ, qua ille utitur, atramentumque ratione habita. Talis est enim chartæ hujusce lævor, atramentumque tam cito arefcit, ut folia, literis licet plenissima, tabule cujusque interpositæ nitorem integrum atque illæsum conservatura sint.

Ad summam, si auctori ea laus fuerit concessa, quod, in hac primaria parte humani corporis illustranda, neque operæ suæ, neque impensarum, neque temporis rationem habuerit, voti sane fit compos, nec aliud gratiæ sibi apponi postulat. Harum autem laudum in partem plurimum merito suo evocandus est frater auctoris solertissimus *Joannes Hunter*; nam in plurimis cadaveribus secandis partem ille laborum sustinuit: cujus quidem viri acumen et diligentia in hujusmodi perveigationibus adeo omnium sermone celebrantur, ut de illo si fileretur adjutore, operis ipsius pretio atque exultationi parum effet consultum. Artificibus etiam singulis, quorum ingenii atque industriæ monumenta hic extant, gratias agit quas habet maximas; præ cæteris autem viro optimo ac peritissimo artifice *Roberto Strange*, non modo quod in manu sua tabularum harum duas tanquam æternitati consecravit, sed etiam quod, ab incepto operis usque ad exitum, auctorem amicitia stabili atque incorrupta dignatus, vel consilium vel auxilium expetenti haud unquam defuerit.

P R E F A C E.

The additional expense of Mr. Baskerville'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 expense 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 future 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. *Deam præterea Tabula Mulierem exhibent, nono fere graviditatis mense exente, subito morte extractam. Uterus a venis cordi diversis coloris injectis distincte erant. In hac præterea contenta Abdominis, cuiusque membra dissectam inanis et reflexis, sub conspectum veniant. Rerumque ad hoc præterea sita, cadaver, ut superior. Inveni præterea paulo post datur, et viscera inde abdominalia clarius contemplanda obijcerentur.*

TABULA I.

PLATE I.

DECEM priores tabulae mulierem exhibent, nonne feræ graditudinis mense excurant, anno 1750, missa morte extinguant. Arteriae a venis, cera diversis coloribus injecta, distinctae erant. In hac prima, contenta abdominis, integumentis diffusim incisit et reflexit, sub conspectum venient. Respirationem et clavici sita cavetur, ut superior trunci pars haud paulo esset altior, et vifcera inde abdominis clarius contemplanda obijcerentur.

Femora et pudenda, utpote partes externae, eam, quam caetera, notationem non desiderant. Pudenda vero, in hoc cadavere, ut ex figura concipi potest, ams inter cutim intumuerunt.

A A Pars anterior thoracis infra mammae, qua truncus erat transeverſe diffusus, figuram a parte peritorio terminans.

B B Integumentis, muscularis, et peritonio decussim incisit, coram anguli duo superiores in marginem thoracis cartilagineo reflexi.

C C Eorundem anguli duo inferiores, in inguen, femur, et ossis ilium spinam anteriorem, utrinque reclinant. In angulis illis, ad marginem inferiorem medio femori oppositum, observare licet partem rugosam et tenens, qua filum adhibitum fuit, ac inente, ut, angulo detracto, et utriusque partes viciniae manifestis appareant.

D Incisionis longitudinalis, ad fœrobiculum cordis a mucrone cartilagineo eniformis ductæ, extremitas superior.

E Ejuſdem incisionis, ad symphyſim ossium pubis, extremitas inferior.

F Hepatis ligamentum falciſforme, super faciem interam musculorum abdominis, ad illius vifceris fissuram, magnum inter lobum et parvum, protensum.

G G Arteria et vena epigaſtrica, in utriusque musculorum angulis inferioribus trans peritoneum parte projectentes.

H Hepatis lobus finitior, in parte summa regionis epigaſtricae filus. Illus in superficie, arterie quaedam parve, ex substantia illius glandulosa excurrentes, et in peritoneum quo vestitur diffuse, delineantur.

I Omentum in regione epigaſtrica filum, intestinis tenuibus incumbens. Vasa quamvis cera vivido coloris impleta, ob partis adpæm cerni vix poterunt.

K Omenti pars inferior et media, ab utero antea elevata, quæ in plicaturas multas quam minimas contracta jacuit et compressa.

L Omentum a latere dextro, post partem eam uteri, qua incipit tuba dextra, defendens.

M Omentum quod in latere sinistro antea tubam fallopianam, &c. defendat, forſum positum, quo partes eæ in conspectum procedunt.

N N Duo intestinorum tenuium gyri, quorum utriusque, maxime autem inferior, omenti parte predicta tecti fuerant.

O Uterus, regionem totam umbilicalem et hypogaſtricam possidens. Superficies ejus vasorum ramulis tenuibus intertexta: horum pleraque venæ. Multa sanguine solummodo impleta, cadavere diutius asservato, paulatim evanuerunt. Situs uteri paulo obliquus, et ad latus dextrum. Umbilicus parte qua flat hæc liera aliquid altior fuit. Forma utri quodammodo irregularis; aliæ ejus partes alibi eminentiores. Id ex eo oritur, partim quod vifceribus vicinis incumbens, præsertim ad fundum, fæ ad eorum formam firmat; partim etiam quod contenta ejus formam irregularem præ se nulerant.

P Tumor ad latus finistrum uteri, in fœ licet parte cui media placenta interne adheret.

Q Uteri tumor in latere dextro, ubi factus natus jacebat, ubi etiam factum per substantiam ejus fatis ductæ fenestre licuit. Undem circum hæc partem uteri aliquid depressus, et facili inſtar aqua repleti, tactum afficit.

R R Ligamenta rotunda. Sinistrum, propter uteri firm obliquum, dextro longius. Exitus amborum, angulis inferioribus integumentorum &c. filo deductis, in conspectum veniebat. Quo strictura ibi videtur, nihil aliud eſt, quam peritonium in forma thecæ duplicato et protruso, ac ligamenta per passulum spatii quecunq; ab eo peritonæi proceſſu, funem spermaticum canis vel tauri comitante, gradum tranſiſſit.

S S Tubæ fallopianæ. In latere dextro, solum feræ tube principium cernere licet, parte reliqua post uterum descendente. In latere sinistro, tubæ media pars sola in conspectum venit; tegitur enim ejus principium intestino ibi posito; sinemque ejus, vel fibrillas, vasa spermatica occultant. Eæ vasa, in latere sinistro, satis aperte conspiciuntur; spatium illud totum inter ligamentum rotundum et tubam occupant; vas parvum arteria; magnum et adherens vena. Utraque ad uteri latus, in peritonæi duplicatione illa, quæ ligamentum latum appellatur, procedunt.

THE first 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 parts turned outwards; 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 edematous in the subject, as they appear in this figure.

A A The forepart of the chest, just below the breasts, where the trunk was cut through, and which therefore terminates the figure above.

B B The two upper angles of the integuments, muscles, and peritonæum, turned back over the cartilaginous margin of the chest.

C C The two inferior angles, turned down over the groin, thigh, and anterior spine 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 observed to be stretched and buckered, 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 costal cartilage.

E The lower end of the same incision carried down to the symphysis of the ossa pubis.

F The umbilical or falciſform ligament of the liver, which runs upwards, on the inside of the abdominal muscles, to the fissure between the great and the small lobe of that viscus.

G G The epigaſtric artery and vein, projecting through the peritonæum, upon each of the lower angles of the muscles.

H The small lobe of the liver, situated in the highest part of the epigaſtric region. Upon its surface are represented some small arteries, which emerge from the glandular substance, and are diffused in the peritonæum 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 pushed 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 begins.

M The omentum, in the left side, which came down before the fallopian tube, &c. and which was thrown a little aside, that those parts might be seen.

N N Two turns of the small intestines; both of which, but especially the lower, were covered by the above-mentioned part of the omentum.

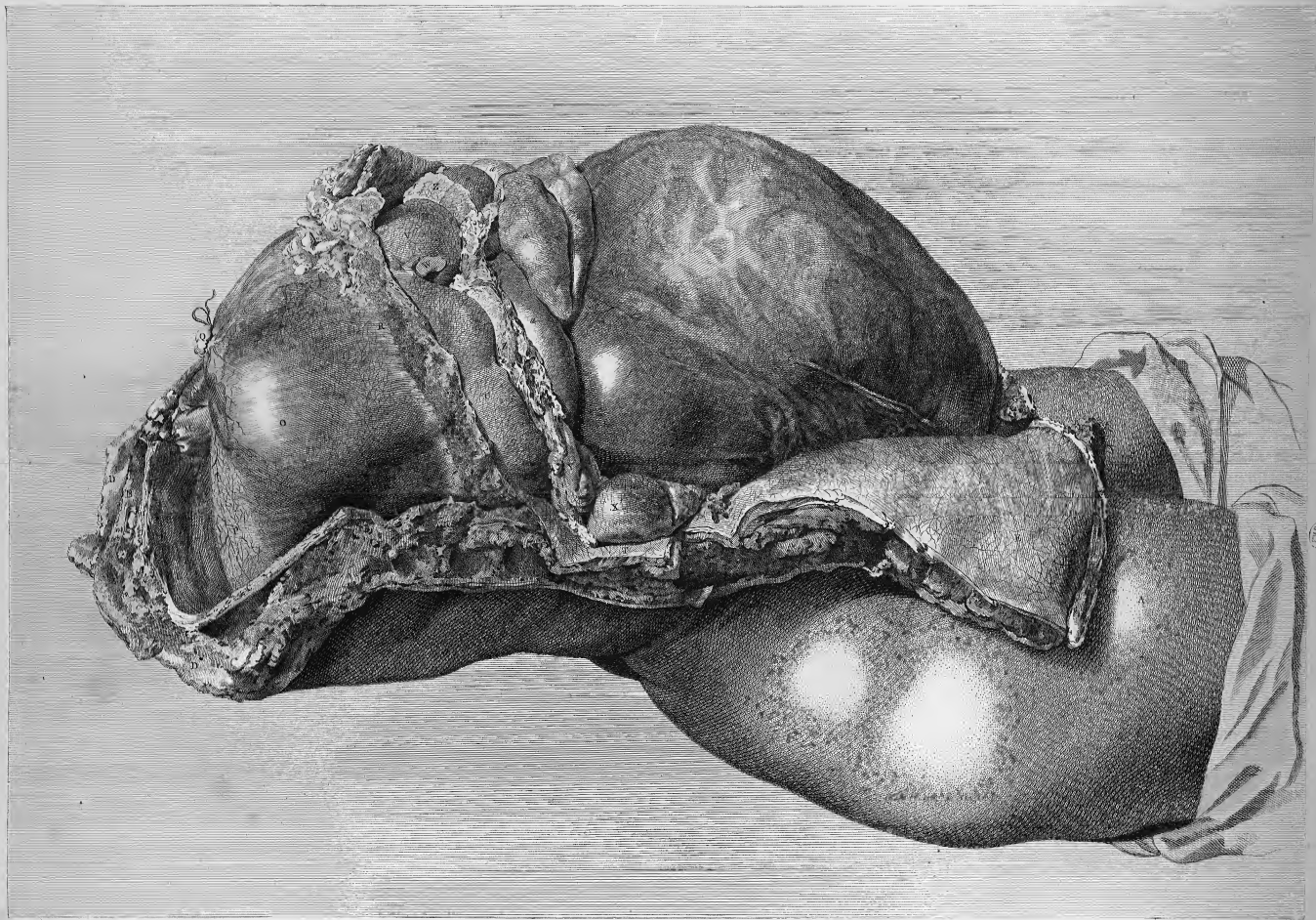
O The womb, possessing all the umbilical and hypogaſtric regions. Its surface is interspersed with a number of small vessels, the greatest part of which are veins. They were filled with blood only, and therefore gradually disappeared after the subject had been preserved some time. Its situation is a little oblique, and towards the right side. The navel 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; whence,

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 around this part the womb was somewhat depressed, and felt like a bag of water.

R R The round ligaments. The left is longer than the right, because of the oblique situation of the womb. The exit 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 sheath-like doubling and protrusion of the peritonæum attending those ligaments some little way; which differed only in degree from that process of the peritonæum, which accompanies the spermatic rope in a dog, or bull.

S S 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 fimbria being covered by the spermatic 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 fœtal 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 peritonæum called, the broad ligament.

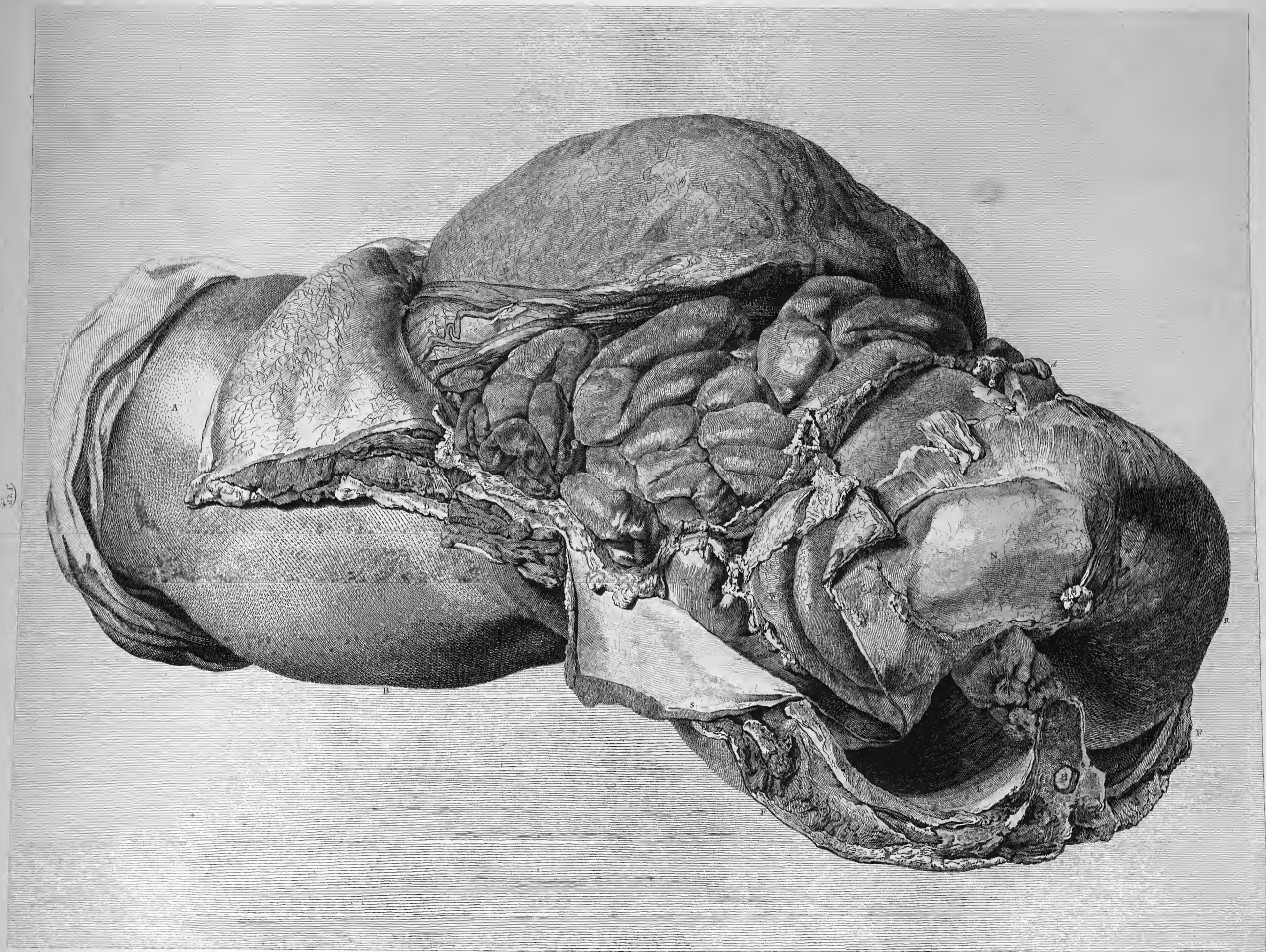


W. Reynolds delin.

TAB. II. *Conspicuum viscerum abdominalium a latere dextro, partibus continentibus Thoracis, et Hypochondrii, ac maxima omenti parte sublatis.*

J. Wandelaar sculpit.

Fels. Nov. 12. 1774. by D. Hunter.



J. P. Wynand delin.

TAB. III. *Visum eadem abdominalia a sinistro latere, unâ cum Diaphragmate iis superintenso. Facile apparet in delinenda hâc figurâ, conjectum oculi fuisse a parte lateris superiori obliquè deorsum, uterque quippe protuberans semper dextrum visui intercludit.*

J. M. G. v. d. Hoff sculp.

T A B U L A III.

P L A T E III.

PARTIS trunci inferioris prospectus; oculo scilicet a parte finisstri lateris superiori, oblique deorsum ita collineato, ut univēra vīscerum compages, una cum diaphragmate, in situ suo naturali appareat.

- A Femur finisstrum. Uteri prominentia femur dextrum oculo fibstrabit.
- B Clunīs finisstra.
- C Integumentorum et musculorum abdominis, lateris finisstri, angulus inferior in inguen et femur inverbis.
- D Integumentorum et musculorum abdominis scētio tranversa.
- EE Partium abdominis continentium scētio longitudinalis, ab ilium offe sursum ducta: Hac scētione, angulus superior partium continentium omnino auferatur, ut vīscera hypochondri finisstri in conspectu ponantur.
- FF Partium thoracis continentium posteriorum scētio tranversa.
- G Vertebra tranverse scētia.
- H Medulla spinalis.
- II Cavorum thoracis partes inferiores postice, quæ, pulmonibus sublatīs, vacuæ conspici possunt.
- KK Diaphragma superficem convexam hepatis complectens.
- L Cartilago mucronata, diaphragmati adhuc adherens.
- M Diaphragmatis ad latus dextrum convexitas magna; que in hoc cadavere, parte hinc constantia in latere finisstro elatior comparuit. Ibi etiam vasa nonnulla conspiciuntur; quorum majora, venæ scilicet phrenicæ, circa impleta vena à vena cava; hinc altius extantia.
- N Diaphragmatis superficies, qua pericardio annectitur, quæque cor susinet.
- O Vena cava, ubi per diaphragma transit, deligata.
- P Oesophagus supra diaphragma deligatus. Hunc cera injecta, dum per arterias fluebat, materia colorante amissa, in ventriculum transfrens, implet.
- Q Aorta, eodem modo, ubi corporis truncus tranverse fuerat scissus, supra diaphragma, deligata.
- OOesophagus et aorta, una cum spine prominentia, cavum fatissimum in diaphragmatis parte postica et superiori efficiunt.
- RSTU Diaphragma in hypochondrio finisstro recitum. Ex parte posteriori, labia (TU) ejusdem fissuræ in diaphragmate mutuo recedunt; et ex parte anteriori, anguli (RS) inverbi sunt, nempe ut vīscera hypochondri in finisstro in conspectum veniant.
- V Hepatis extremitas finisstra.
- W Ventriculi extremitas finisstra.
- XX Lienis margo anterior denticulatus.
- a Hepatis lobus dexter.
- b Ligamentum falciforme, fissuram hepatis intrans.
- c Hepatis lobi finisstri ea pars quæ in regione epigastrica sedem habet.
- ddd Omenti radix dextrosum de ventriculo et colo, hepar inter et intestina tenuia, descendens.
- eeff Omenti radix in hypochondrio finisstro ita disposita, ut cavum finum exhibeat. Ea pars, que masculipis omenti anteriorem partem facit (ee), quæque de ventriculo descendit, ventriculo jam et hepati incumbit replicata: omenti autem pars posterior, que colo connectitur (ff) ante intestina tenuia in proprio manet situ.
- gg Omenti radix, ventriculum inter et lienem.
- hh Omenti pars ad latus finisstrum, in situ suo naturali, tenuia inter intestina et peritoneum faciem internam transversalis abdominis integrens.
- iiii Intestineliorum tenuium gyri multo inferiores et frequentiores hinc in parte, quam eorum, que in latere dextro jacent; partim propter obliquitatem uteri, precipue autem quod in latere dextro hepatis moles minus spatii intestinis permittit.
- k Uterus. Tempore quo figura hæc delineabatur, pars uteri superior areferece corporea, unde vasa infarsca, magis conspicua sese exhibebant: minorum pleraque arteriæ sunt; majora omnia venæ.
- l Ligamentum rotundum.
- m Tuba.
- n Arteris spermaticæ ramus magnus, trans ligamentum latum ad uterum repens.
- oo Ramorum, venæ scilicet spermaticæ, majorum fasciculus, per ligamentum latum ad uterum ascendendum.

A View, from the left side and downwards, of the lower part of the trunk; so prepared, as to shew 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 buttock.
- C The lower flap of the integuments and abdominal muscles on the left side, turned down over the groin and thigh.
- DD The scētion of the integuments and muscles, made by the transverse incision of the belly.
- EE A longitudinal scētion 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 shew the viscera of the left hypochondrium.
- FF A transverse scētion of the posterior containing parts of the chest.
- G The body of the vertebra cut through.
- H The spinal marrow.
- I The lower posterior parts of the cavities of the chest, which are seen empty, the lungs being removed.
- EK The diaphragm, embracing the convex surface of the liver.
- L The eniform 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 wax 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 above the diaphragm, where the trunk of the body was cut through.
- OOesophagus 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, slit 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 shew 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 indented.
- 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 shew 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.
- hhh Part of the omentum in the left side, in its natural situation, between the small intestines and the peritoneum 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.
- l The smaller are chestry 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.

T A B U L A I V.

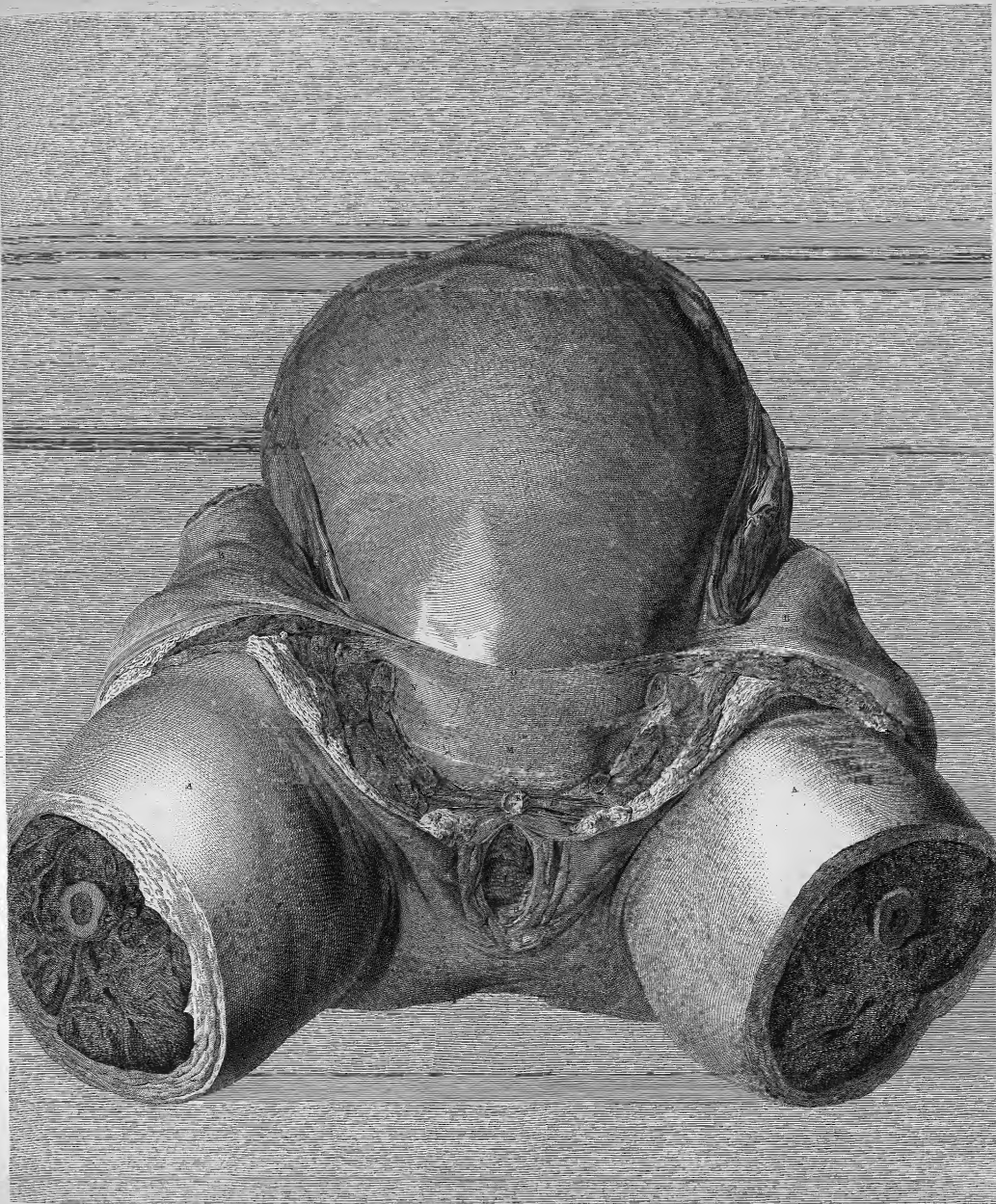
UTERUS, et contenta pelvis a parte anteriori: ossa pubis, cum integumentis, et superiori pudendorum parte, omnino fuerant abscissa, quo cervix uteri, et vesica simul urinaria ci praesentis, oculo incidenter.

- AA** Femora tranverse abscissa.
BB Musculorum abdominis, et peritonaei, anguli inferiores, in latera reflexi.
C Uterus; cuius in tota superficie, perque substantiam, vasa cera impleta, et exinde prominentia, conspiciuntur.
DD Os pubis utriusque supra foramen magnum ischii resectum.
EE Ischii processus parvus, eo in loco ubi offi pubis committitur resectus.
F Perinaeum.
GG Labia pudendi: horum pars superior, nymphae etiam, et clitoridis extremitas, abscinduntur.
HH Caruncula myrtiformis insignis.
I Vagina. In parte hujus introitus inferiore (nigriore scilicet in hac tabula), vagina cavum, tam retrosum quam sursum ducens, representatur. Ad litteram (I) conspiciuntur vaginae pars superior et anterior, quae cum vesica urinaria et urethra connectitur, quaeque a visceribus incumbenibus deprimuntur. Ad punctum etiam orificii hujusce, sulci, ovati, superius, urethrae extremitas prominens, meatusque urinarii orificium conspiciuntur.
K Clitoridis corpus transever sicilicet: in medio, duas arteriolas sere contiguas, scilicet in utroque corpore cavernoso unam, cernere licet.
LL Clitoridis crura et ereciores. Haec, ossibus pubis quibus annexuntur sublati, magis horizonti ad libellam, quam in situ suo naturali, respondentia jacent. Sejunctione autem ossium pelvis, nempe ut contenta ejus melius possint conspici, extenduntur.
M Vesicae urinae pars superior, simul utero, pone fito, et caput fetus continenti, simul ossibus pubis unitis, eam exadversum ambientibus, compressa.
NN Peritoneum reflexum, etaque cellulosa, latera integens pelvis, et ei uteri parti quam ossa pubis amplectuntur, circumjacens.
O Ex peritoneo et tela cellulosa resectis, margo, eo loco ubi de vesica urinaria ad faciem internam musculorum abdominis tegendam, supra ossa pubis, ascendunt.
PP Ligamenta rotunda, abdominis intra cavum.
QQ Ligamenta rotunda, eo in loco ubi ex abdomine recedentia sese in montis veneris lateribus sensim recondunt.
RR Musculi femoris, ossibus pubis exorti, relictis.

P L A T E I V.

A Fore-sicca 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 folds of the abdominal muscles and peritoneum turned aside.
C The womb. All over its surface the injected vessels are seen projecting through its substance.
DD The os pubis of each side cut through, above the foramen magnum ischii.
EE The small branch of the itchium which joins the os pubis, cut through.
F The perinaeum.
GG The labia pudendi. The upper part of those, the nymphae 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 surface, 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 point of this dark oval orifice, the tuberoso extremity of the urethra is seen, with the orifice of the meatus urinarius.
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 ereciores clitoridis. 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 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 peritoneum 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 peritoneum and cellular membrane, where these 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 insensibly lost in the sides of the mons veneris.
RR The muscles of the thigh, which spring from the ossa pubis, cut through.



J. C. Rymer sculp. delin.

R. Strange sculp.

TAB. IV. Uterus, et contenta Pelvis a parte anteriori, & supra pubis, cum integumentis, et superiori pudendorum parte, omnino fuerunt abscissa, quæ cervix uteri, et vesica simul urinaria ei præterea in visum incurserunt.

Pub. Nov. 12. 1774, by Dr. Hunter.



J. J. Wynne delin.

J. G. S. Sculp.

TAB. V. Alteri pars anterior et latera, cutis namq. et adherentia scissuris separata, et in sinistram latus effusa. Ad ea factus
 est incisus, ut pars membranae decurtat de. Presente, cum vas circumduci cori repleto, et superficie utri, cui adhererent,
 interna vellis exponerentur. Partis lateris designatus perenni superioris tubula, scilicet integus.

T A B U L A V.

P L A T E V.

UTERI pars anterior et dextra, cauta manu ab adhaerentibus secundinis separata, et in sinistrum latus reflexa. Id quoque factum est confilio, ut pars membrana decidua ac placentae, cum vasis extrudenda cera repleta, et superficies uteri cui adhaeserat intima, oculis exponeretur. Partes lineis designatas proxime sequens tabula exhibet integras. Priorem autem hic habet locum linearum de sequenti tabula explanatio, ne littere insculptae nimis illam obfcurarent.

- A A** Femorur superiora.
- B B** De angulis inferioribus partium continentium abdominis, quod superius, in ossa ilium reflexum. Anguli utriusque, peritonaeo vasis distinctio integuntur; quod vero, ex parte, praefertim in latere sinistro, ad cursum vasorum epigastricorum retegendum, excidebantur.
- C C** Ossa pubis supra foramina ischium transtervere sciffa.
- D D** Ischium processus ascendentes transtervere sciffi.
- Ossa haec pelvis, symphyssi pubis subulata, laxa evaserunt; et in latere sinistro, ad descensum uteri in cavum pelvis magis illustrandum, extorsionem fuerunt evalla.
- E E** Arteriae inguinales.
- F F** Venae inguinales.
- G G** Arteriae epigastricae.
- H H** Venae epigastricae.
- I** Arteria obturatoria sinistri lateris, epigastricae scilicet ramus.
- K K K** Ligamenta rotunda ex abdomine ad exteriora vasorum epigastricorum descendencia.
- L L** Sectio integumentorum et musculorum, in utroque inguine, facta minimum, dum partes pelvis anteriores continentes amovebantur.
- M** Perinaeum.
- N N** Labiorum pudendi partes imae.
- O** Hymenis reliquiae.
- P** Vagina.
- Q Q** Clitoridis crura.
- R** Uterus ex parte superiori in longum diffusus et expansus.
- S S S S** Vesica urinaria, anteriorum inferiorum extremitatis uteri portioem ambiciens.
- T** Vesicae urinae cavum, partem eius anteriorem ab urethrae foramine incidendo, oculis subspectum.
- U U** Uteri extremitas parva vel inferior, in cavo pelvis posita. Ea partes quae circumdata fuerat margine pelvis, satis evidenter confusa fuit: quam super uteris fatum emincionem evasit, quippe partes quae facilius cedunt cum ibi amplectebantur.
- V V V** Uteri facies exterior.
- X** Vasorum spermaticorum in latere sinistro chorur.
- Y Y** Uteri substantia, ad dextrum latus, ab fundo penitus dissecta. In hac sectione vasa resecta occurrunt; quod autem ad figuram attinet inordinata, quippe cerea friabiliter adimpleta. Venae coloris fumi lucidioris ac grandes; exiliores arteriae, atque sutae: fundum versus uteri utraque minores quam in parte inferiori, ubi a lateribus uteri ad placentam transibant. Uteri crassitudo cum magnitudine vasorum his in locis proportionis rationem quodammodo servat.
- Z Z** Decidua, five membrana exterior, ramulis venarum ab facie interna uteri ad eam transeuntium distincta.
- a** Hic decidua vasis resecta et opaca, cauta manu subulata fuit. Nulla hic loci, vel in chorio, vel in amnio, venarum, ac injectione cereae, species fuit. Altera enim pars per alteram adeo perleucebat, ut foetus cutem distinde cernere liceret.
- b b** Exteriorae superficiei placentae portio, hic cerea extra venas uteri effusa, illic venis ipsiis cerea impleta, a facie interna uteri ad eam transeuntibus intertrahenda.
- c** Arteria cerea rubri coloris impleta, quae ab utero abrupta fuit, et, semel circumvoluta, in placentam se immisit.
- d d** Ejus partis uteri, quae deciduum (Z Z) antea obtexerat, facies interna. In hac superficiei venae quae per deciduum ramos suos diffuderunt, abruptae conspiciuntur.
- e e** Ejus partis uteri quae placentam (b b) obtexerat facies interna. Haec quidem superficies cerea extra vasa effusa speciem praefere fert. Quae autem aspectu primo, extra vasa effusa videbatur, re nulla, venarum complanatarum cum anastomosis frequentioribus, ex utero ad placentam perbolicque transeuntium, cerea adimpletarum, species fuit. Cuius quod sequitur fit specimen.
- f** In substantia uteri vena.
- g** Ejusdem venae in placentam continuatio.
- h** Uteri facies interna hic cavata, et venae dimidium, quae curvo perbolicque transibat, formans.

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 this plate are seen finished in the next plate. The explanation is given here, that the other might not be obscured with engraved letters.

- A A** The upper part of the thighs.
- B B** Part of the lower corners of the containing parts of the abdomen turned down over the ossa ilium. They are covered by the vascular peritonaeum; which (in the left side especially) was partly cut away, to show the course of the epigastric vessels.
- C C** The ossa pubis cut through above the foramina ischium.
- D D** The ascending processes of the ischia cut through.
- These bones of the pelvis became loose, from the loss of the symphyssis 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.
- E E** The inguinal arteries.
- F F** The inguinal veins.
- G G** The epigastric arteries.
- H H** The epigastric veins.
- I** The obturator artery of the left side, a branch of the epigastric.
- K K K** The round ligaments descending from the abdomen upon the outside of the epigastric vessels.
- L L** The section of the integuments and muscles in each groin, which was made in removing the anterior containing parts of the pelvis.
- M** The perinaeum.
- N N** The lower extremities of the labia pudendi.
- O** The remains of the hymen.
- P** The vagina.
- Q Q** The crura clitoridis.
- R** The urethra, slit on its upper part, through its whole length, and spread out.
- S S S S** 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.
- U U** 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 swelled out immediately, being there embraced by more yielding parts.
- V V V** The outside of the body and fundus of the womb.
- X** The cuticle of spermatic vessels of the left side.
- Y Y** The substance of the womb cut 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.
- Z Z** 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.
- b b** A portion of the external surface of the placenta, interspersed partly with extravasated wax, from the usual system of the womb, and partly with injected veins, passing into it from the interior 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.
- d d** The inner surface of that part of the womb which was in contact with the decidua (Z Z). Upon this surface the veins are seen broken off, which dispersed their branches through the decidua.
- e e** The inside of that part of the womb which covered the placenta (b b). 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.

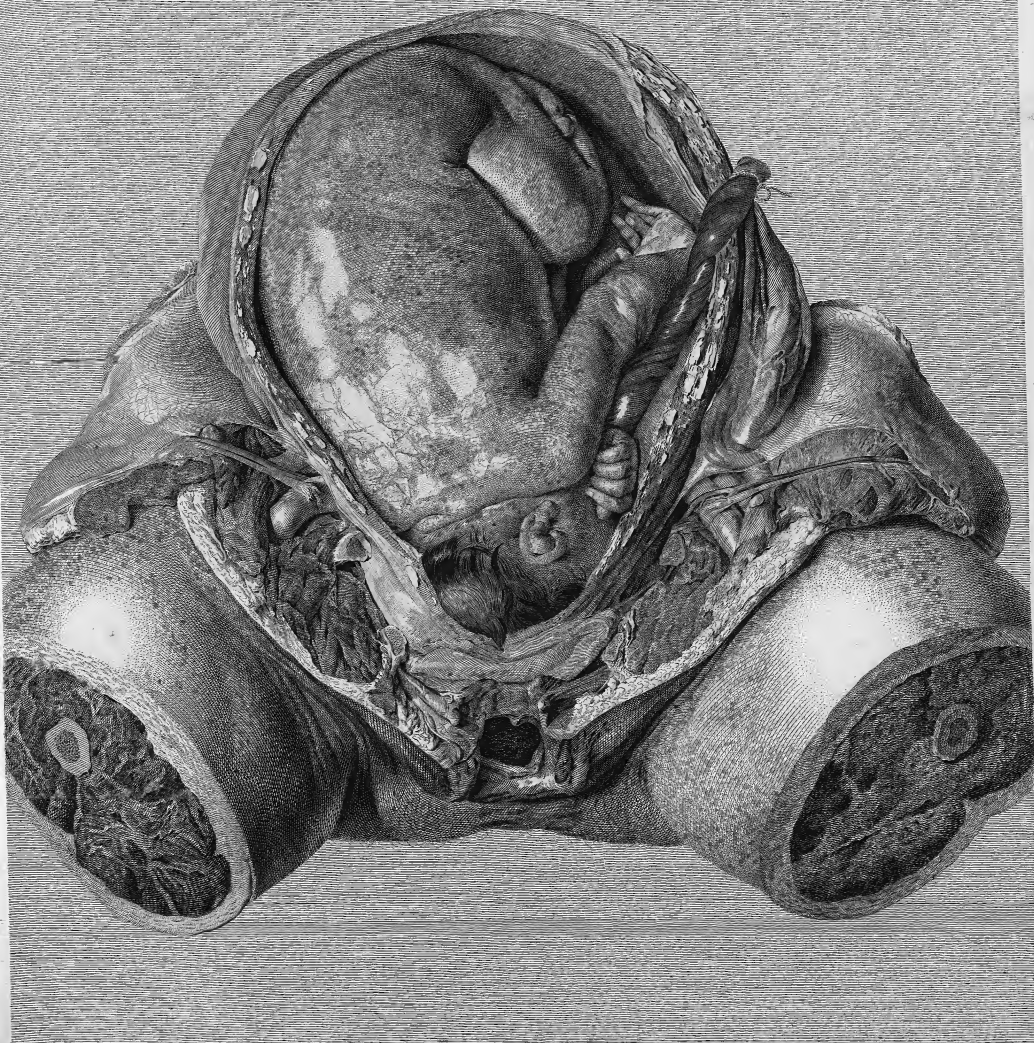
FŒTUS in utero præut a natura positus.

Omnes hujus figuræ partes, utero et iis quæ in eo continentur exceptis, eadem sere sunt cum iis, quæ, in tabula præcedenti lineis exterioribus, literisque jamjam explanatæ sunt. In hoc tantum discrepant, nimirum hic velitzæ urinate pars superior omnino sublata est, ad fœtus caput in parte uteri inferiori exhibendum. Uteri et fecundarum pars anterior, una cum placenta, omnino sublata est. Funis umbilicalis est diffusus, deligatus, et in marginem uteri resecti finistrorsum reflexus. Ad fundum uteri membranæ investientes etiam in marginem uteri quo melius possint conspici inverse sunt. Caput fœtus in uteri parte inferiori, in pelvis scilicet cavo, ponitur; corpus ejus præcipue in latere dextro jacet. Positio obliqua, vel ad lineam diagonalem appropinquans, unde partes posteriores antrosum sunt et ad matris latus dextrum; partes anteriores retrorsum et ad latus sinistrum versæ. Pes dexter inter femur sinistrum et tibiam occurrit. Corpus, uti infantibus denuo utero exclusis plerumque fit, mucò albo pinguiculis sedatum; scilicet hic mucus, ad dorsum partem superiorem, ex rugis in corpore fœtus, motuque suo lineis intersecta, oculis subjicitur. Representatur quæque pars eodem modo quo primùm occurreat, ne quidem vel digiti articulo deturbato, partem aliquam magis illustrandam, aut tabulam elegantiore 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 out-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 shew the situation of the child's head in the lower part of the womb. All the forepart, both of the womb and of the fecundines, (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 investing 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 in 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 interlined 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 moved to shew any part more distinctly, or to give a more picturesque effect.



J. N. Knyff delin.^t
TAB. VI. Fœtus in utero, prout a natura positus, rescissis omnino parte uteri anteriori,
ac Placenta, ei adherente.

H. Strange sculp.



S. J. Barraud Sculpit.

TAB. VII. *Sillato: Foetus parvus utero conspicitur intus et posticus, membranis suis adhuc viscus.*
Partes hinc, adumbrate procedunt tabulae ad plerumq. dedere.

S. J. Barraud Sculpit.

TABULA VII.

SUBLATO fœtu, paries uteri conspicitur intimus et posticus, membranis suis adhuc vestitus. Partes lineis adumbratæ in præcedenti tabula se ad plenum dederunt.

A Partis uteri projectio versus interna. Hæc nata est a spina, vas magnis, et præcipue ex aorta, quæ hic loci in arterias duas iliacas se dividit. Pars projecta, cadaveris situ supinato aduincta, superiorem et posticam uteri partem in cava duo lateralia retrorsum dividit. Cavum dextrum, propter obliquitatem hujus uteri, sinistro majus fuit, et maximam fœtus partem continuit.

B B Partes duæ eodem modo projectæ, scilicet ob projectionem musculorum psoæ, vasorumque iliacorum. Obliqua hæc juga, uteri cava superiora lateralia ab inferiore azygo, in pelve posito, fecerunt; in parte hujus ima posteriore ocellis subjicitur.

C Os tince, paulo ad laus dextrum versum. Uterus in flatu laxo, rugoso, uti fœtu vacuus apparebat, representatur. Partes totus internus membranis suis vestitus. Per eas venæ cera implete, tales quales in hac figura, distincte se videndas exhibuerunt.

PLATE 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 encreased 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.

B B 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 azygos lower cavity which is situated in the pelvis; at the lower posterior part of which is seen

C The os tince, 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.

T A B U L A V I I I .

PARTES proximæ post gravidum uterum sitæ; utero ipso sede sua amoto, et in pudenda devolutæ. Offa pubis &c. prius fuerant abscissa, ut in tabula quarta.

Femora; partemque cæteræ lineis adumbratas, in tabula quinta jam jam explanata, cernere licet.

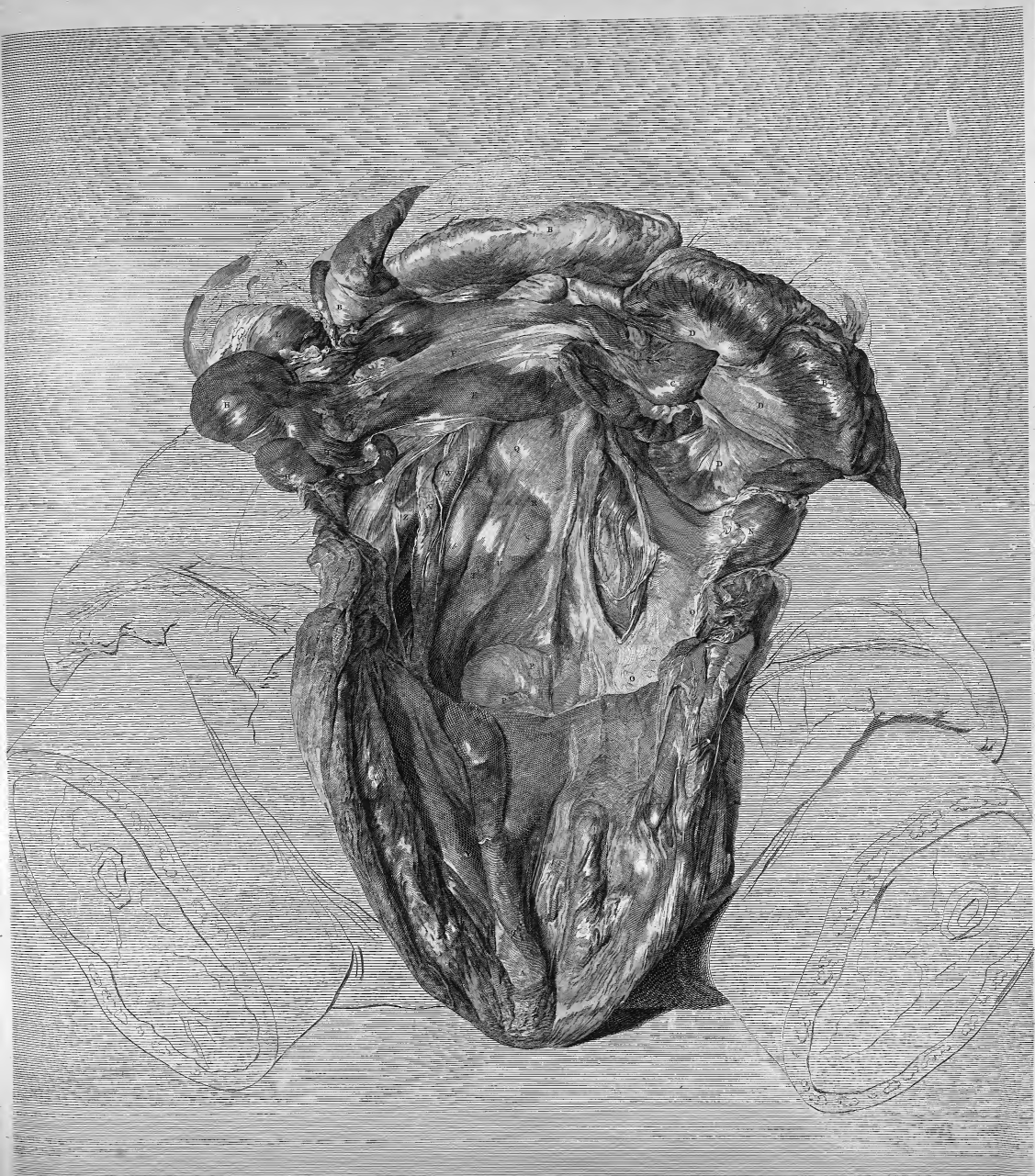
- AAA Uterus.
 BBBB Intestina tenuia que fundo uteri ardè circumjacebant.
 CCCC Intestinorum tenuium (cum mesenterio DDD) gyri, qui, post uterum, in latere sinistro, spinam inter et os ilium, supraque partem oblique prominentem, e mesocolo feliciter plosa et vasis iliacis formatam, jacebant.
 E Intestini ilei pars inferior, (cujus mesenterium F) uterum inter et furcam aortæ decurrens ad
 G Terminationem suam in cæco.
 HHH Cæcum in cellas corrugatum propter ligamenta carnosa per longitudinem ejus tendentia.
 I Cæci ligamentum anterioris.
 K Appendix cæci vermiformis.
 L Cæcum in colon continuatum.
 M Colon cum omento, loco in quo sursum et sinistrorsum sub hepatis ascendit, lineis adumbratum.
 N Sinistri lateris colon, post intestina tenuia in faciem internam offis 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 coarctatum fuit, et adipè involutum.
 PP In cavo facis, intestini recti priores gyri.
 Q Trunci venæ cavae extremitates, quæ hic in iliacas se dividit.
 R Vertebæ lumborum infimæ facies anterior.
 S Substantia, ligamenti natura prædita, vertebrae inter proximè dictam et sacri partem summam.
 T Offis sacri summi facies anterior.
 U Vena sacra.
 Partes que literis Q, R, S, T, U, notantur, per peritoneum illis incumbens conspiciuntur.
 V Ureter dexter vasa iliaca transiens, et in pelvis laus decurrens.
 W Arteriae dextræ iliacæ truncus.
 X Venæ dextræ iliacæ truncus.
 Y Plosa dexter.
 Z Arteria iliaca externa.
 a Vena iliaca externa.
 Ut partes, que literis F, W, Y, Z, et a notantur, in conspectum venient, peritoneum illas obtegens fuerat percussum, membranaque cellulosa quæ circumjacebat cultro anatomico sublata.
 b Vena iliaca interna.
 c Ureter sinister per membranam cellulosam post peritoneum, et ante arteriam iliacam, ad pelvim transiens. Quo hic in conspectum prodiret, peritoneum et mesocoli pars inferior fuerant percussa, paululum etiam membranae cellulosa sublata.
 dd Vasa spermatica dextræ lateris post cæcum, peritoneo tecta, descendentia.
 ee Eadem vasa ad terminum superiorum ligamenti lateri, in uterum, tubam, et ovarium se diffundentia.
 ff Tubæ dextræ pars.
 g Ovarii dextræ pars.
 h Sinistri lateris vasa spermatica.
 i Tuba sinistra.
 k Ovarium sinistrum.

P L A T E V I I I .

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 pudendum; the ossa pubis, &c. having been removed, as in the preceding figures.

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

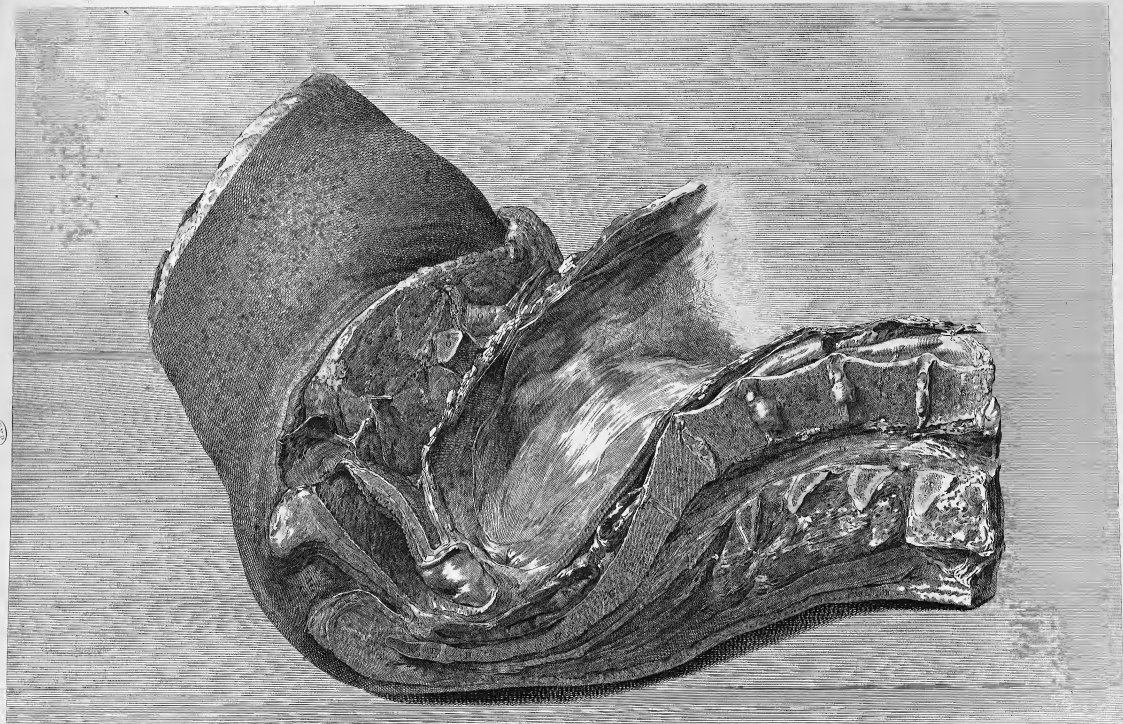
- AAA The womb.
 BBBB The small intestines which lay around, and in contact with the upper part of the womb.
 CCCC Those turns of the small intestines (and DDD the mesentery) which lay behind the womb in the left side, between the spine and os ilium; and above the oblique ridge formed by the plosa and iliac vessels.
 E The lower part of the intestine ileon, and (F) its mesentery. It passed between the womb and the bifurcation of the aorta to
 G Its termination in the cæcum, where it was covered externally with an appendicula epiploica.
 HHH The cæcum, corrugated into cells by its longitudinal fleshy bands, or ligaments.
 I The anterior band or ligament of the cæcum.
 K The appendix cæci vermiformis.
 L The continuation of the cæcum into the colon.
 M The colon and omentum represented in out-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 suspended 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 which is expanded over the left iliac vessels.
 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 vertebra 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 peritoneum 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 plosa 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 sitting the peritoneum which covered them, and dissecting away the cellular membrane at that place.
 b The internal iliac vein.
 c The left ureter passing in the cellular membrane behind the peritoneum, and before the iliac artery, to the pelvis. This was brought to view, by making a long slit in the peritoneum, and lower 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 cæcum and covered by the peritoneum.
 ee The same vessels at the upper end of the broad ligament, diffusing 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.



TAB. VIII. Partes immutatae post conjugatum uterum sine utero quo solo sui amoto, et in partem devolato. Offi pubis, &c. prius fuerant abscessa. Confer TAB. IV.

F. J. Weyrauch delin.

C. Boyssier sculp.



J. J. Pigeon del. sculp.

TAB. IX. *Truncus a vertice per moxam spissam diviso, hac figura representat, pectus, quae contenta, uti suo naturali, cum aliquo et femoris dextri et lumborum parte.*
Quod hic deficit circa pubem, ad delineandas praecedentes tabulas, mancom et mutilam, abunde supplebit Tabula 22^a.

J. J. Pigeon sculp.

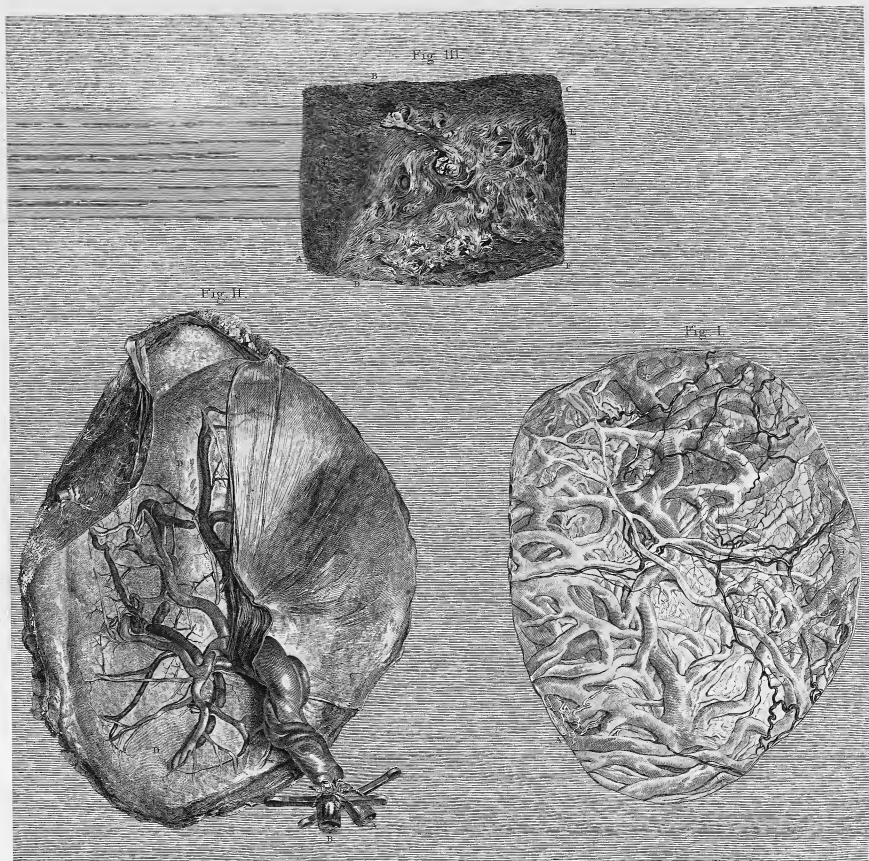
T A B U L A IX.

P L A T E IX.

PELVIS a latere ad plenum confecta, una cum contentis ejus, partibusque contiguis; per medium scilicet divisa, ut ossium flexurae, et fibrae partium internarum oculo facilius exhiberi possent. Imperfecta est hae figura ad pubem, extrosum pariter atque introsum. Partes quae hic desunt, cubo separate sunt, dum cadaver ad aliquas tabularum praecedentium pingendas parabatur. Defectum autem abunde supplebit tab. XXII, in hunc finem delineata.

- A** Femur dextrum a parte interiori.
- BBB** Lumborum vertebrae quatuor inferiores. Has inter cernitur substantia ligamentosa, extans, inaequalis, circa medium praesertim ubi mollissimam est, et facile tumescit, si quando secunda fuerit, et in aqua macerata.
- CCC** Vertebrae earundem processus spinales.
- D** Vertebrae lumborum canalis, in quo reliquiae quaedam caudae equinae, obscurae licet, conspiciuntur.
- EE** Mufculorum lumbos extendentium partes inferiores.
- F** Lumborum membrana adiposa et cutis.
- GGG** Sacri ossa tria superiora.
- HH** Sacri ossa duo inferiora, primumque coccygis, firmiter coaerata.
- I** Coccygis os secundum, quod, ope mediae cartilaginis, ad primum facile movetur.
- K** Coccygis ossa duo inferiora in unum coaerata, parique ad secundum mobilitate praedita.
- L** Sacri spinae. — *M* Sacri canalis.
- N** Mufculorum abdominis et ingerimentorum anguli inferioris pars, in ossis ilium spinam reflexa.
- O** Vena inguinalis magna epigastricam emittens, quam etiam arteria ejusdem nominis comitatur.
- P** Femoris mufculi, ex offe pubis orti, quique in offe se conjungendo fuerant percussii.
- Q** Os pubis supra foramen magnum diffusum.
- R** Idem os, ubi nunc parvo siccitatis committitur, diffusum.
- In loco quo litera **P** occurrit, lineis punctis adumbratae representantur partes ejus ossis pubis, quae abscissa fuerat, figura *Noa* * iidem lineis adumbratam symphysem offendit.
- S** Pars carnofa anus inter et os coccygis.
- T** Anus omnino apertus.
- U** Recti pars anterior hae sectione exposita. In haec figura videtur, intestinum idem ab ano furum progrediens oculum dum persequitur, id se retrosum declinare, nempe ut ad faciem internam ossis coccygis veniat.
- V** Hic rectum ad laevum sinistram se deflectit, solumque membranam suam cellulofam in hac sectione cernere licebat.
- WW** Rectum sectione apertum, ubi ante coccygis os primum, facieque ossa tria inferiora, decrebrat.
- X** Hic rectum omnino in latere dextro iacbat, nec id aperiri scissura.
- Y** Rectum diffusum, ubi de latere dextro ad os secundum facti decurrebat, et in flexuram coli signoidem cursum finem tenebat.
- Z** Vena cava. — *a* Arteria iliaca dextra.
- a** In hoc loco vena iliaca sinistra fuerat diffisilla; cetera autem, quae injecta fuerat, ut porpae fibratae, jam delapsa, vasa haerit fastidiosa et in conspectum delit.
- b** Perinaei sedio.
- c** Labii dextri, ad partem inferiorem, facies interna.
- d** Nymphae dexterae, ad partem inferiorem, facies interna.
- e** Coarctatio, hymenaeae reliquiae, ubi incipit vagina.
- f** Meatus urinarius extremus. — *h* *Vaginae* cavum.
- g** In hoc loco vagina et rectum tantum coaerata. Rectum vagina densius.
- h** Vaginae pars anterior, cum urethra et vesica urinaria conjuncta.
- i** Os uteri in vagina, ad os coccygis vergens.
- ll** Quamvis in hoc cadavere fundus uteri dexterrimum inclinatus fuerat, os uteri tamen adeo ad dextrum se tenebat, ut cultrum anatomicum has partes fecantem fugeret.
- mm** Ad os tince, uteri et vaginae substantia coaerata.
- nn** Uteri in duas partes aequales scilicet mango pfectior.
- oo** Uteri scilicet pars anterior. Scilicet hae nequaquam per medium uteri se habebat, sed ad laevum dextrum haud paululum; itenui ut figure praecedentes commodè possent delineari, cadaver hoc modo necesse habui disponere.
- p** Os uteri intus. — *g* Uteri partes internae membranosis suis velutis.
- p** Fundus uteri in haec figura non representatur; tum quoniam illud a propofita ratione alienum duxi, tum quoniam uterus adeo laxidus et tener tunc temporis erat, ut in situ suo naturalis, ad arbitrium et usum pictoris, minime poterit retineri.
- r** Membranae, tempore quo tabula hae delineabatur, ipsae se ab utero fere profertus sejunxerant. In parte superiori, decidua, ubi os uteri auferre receperat, venulis abundavit; iuxta os uteri, vix horum vaforum vellegium apparuit.
- r** Meatus urinae.
- f** Vesicae urinaeae pars inferior, uteri cervicem inter et vaginae partem superiorem sita. Omnia vesicae portio post symphysem pubis sita jamdudum abscissa fuerat. Melius autem vili viliu est, figuram vel curvam dare, quam aliquid ingenio exogitatum pingere.

- 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.
- BBB** The bodies of the four lowermost lumbar vertebrae.
- BBB** Between these the ligamentous substance are represented prominent, and unequal, especially near the centre, where they are softest and most disposed to swell when soaked in water, and cut through.
- CCC** 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 adjoins 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 unycted.
- I** The second bone of the coccyx, moveable on the first by means of an intermediate cartilage.
- K** The two last bones of the coccyx grown into one, and moveable 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 arose from the os pubis, and which were cut through when that bone was removed.
- Q** The os pubis cut through above the foramen magnum.
- R** The same bone cut through at its junction with the small branch of the iliochium.
- 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 intirely in the right side, and was not opened by the section.
- Y** The rectum cut through, by the section, where it passed 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.
- a** Here the left iliac vein was cut through; but the brittle wax with which it was filled had fallen out, and the vein was seen indistinctly.
- b** The section of the perineum.
- c** The inside of the lower part of the right labium.
- d** The inside of the lower part of the right nymphae.
- e** The structure at the beginning of the vagina, or remains of the hymen.
- f** The extremity of the meatus urinarius. — *h* Is the cavity of the vagina.
- g** The compound substance of the vagina and rectum, the latter of which is considerably the thicker.
- h** The forepart of the vagina united with the urethra and bladder.
- ll** The mouth of the womb in the vagina, directed towards the os coccygis.
- mm** Through 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.
- nn** The substance of the womb and vagina blended, at the os tince.
- oo** The edge of the thickened womb backwards.
- oo** The edge of the womb forwards. This section was not in the middle, but considerably 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.
- r** 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 up, in its natural situation, before the picture.
- r** The membranes were almost entirely separated from the womb, of themselves, 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 meatus urinae.
- r** 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 chof to leave the figure imperfect, rather than venture to delineate from fancy.

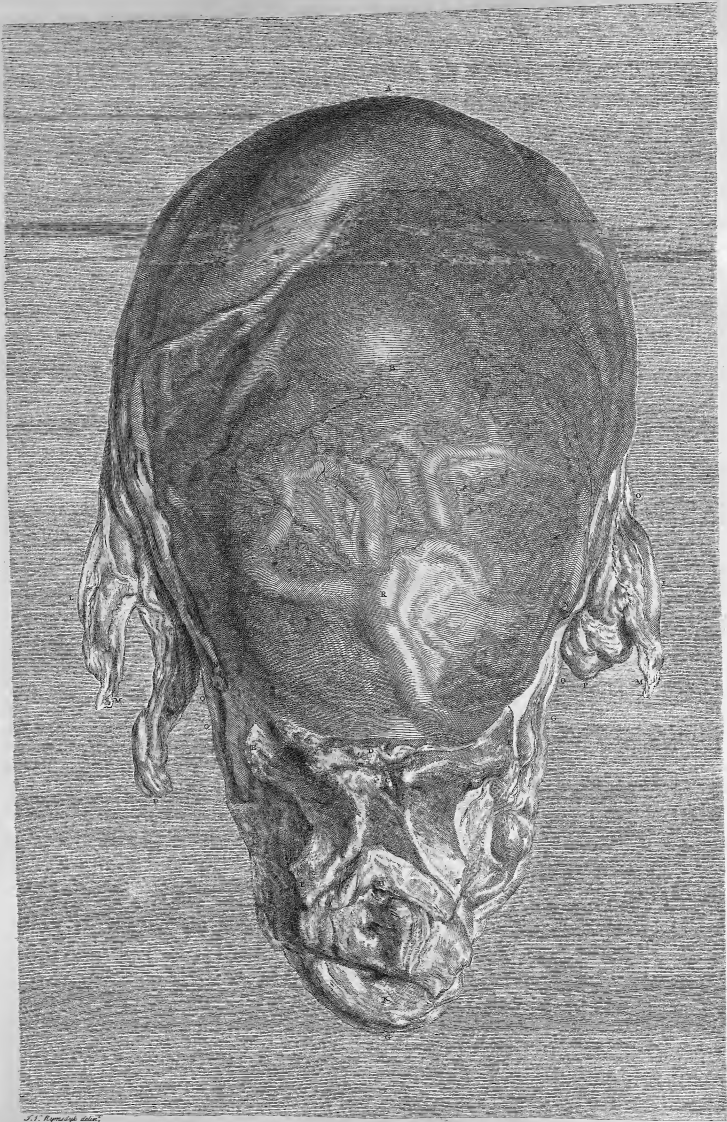


J. P. Weyrauch sculp.

F. C. Goussier del.

TAB. X. Fig. I. Uteri pars anterior et externa, prout se præbuit omnino siccata, exhibens faciem vasorum uterinorum, qualem ferè se ferunt eo loco, ubi Placenta utero adhæret. Fig. II. Facies interna Placentæ, cujus vasa per funiculum umbilicalem cerni sunt repleta. Fig. III. Ab alia muliere huius post partum extincti, exhibet partem superficiem internam uteri.





J. J. Wynne delin.

R. Meunier sculp.

TAB. XI. ab alia muliere, nono graviditatis mense hæmorrhagiâ uterina e medio sublata. Conspicitur
uterus, et osia pubis juxta naturam sita. Vasa injecta cori turgida, quæque ad partem inferiorem et
cervicem uteri digresserunt, esse ampheforma, arguunt. Placentam parti illi adhæsisse.

TABULA XI.

A B alia muliere, nono graviditatis mense hæmorrhagia uterina e medio sublata. Conspicitur uterus, et ossa pubis juxta naturam sita. Vasa, injecta cera, turgida; quæque ad partem inferiorem et cervicem uteri dignoscantur esse amplissima, arguunt placentam parti illi adhæssisse.

- A** Fundi uteri pars media et summa.
B Uteri pars quæ scilicet in cadavere fuit ex adverso umbilici.
C Symphyfis ossium pubis.
D Membrana adiposa ad fundum vesicæ urinariæ.
EE Os pubis utrinque, ad locum fere quo ossi ilium committitur, percussum.
FF Utrinque ossis ischiî ramus parvus, ad locum quo ossi pubis adjungitur, percussus.
GGG Contenta pelvis omnia, antrorsum ossibus pubis obstructa.
H Infra hanc literam meatus urinarii orificium.
I Ab hac litera sursum ad meatum urinarium vaginæ principium; infraque hanc literam aditus ad rectum
K Strato intimo ani sphincteris circumtectus.
 Labia pudendi, perinæum et anus hic non habent locum; in situ enim suo relicta erant in cadavere, quippe illud externe mutilum et deforme reddere non liceret.
LL Tube.
MM Fimbriæ.
NN Ligamenta rotunda.
O Ovarii pars.
PP Vasorum spermaticorum utrinque ad uterum ascendentium fasciculus.
QQ Vasa hypogastrica, in latere uteri, ad conjunctionem cum spermaticis ascendentia.
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 ninth 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, shews, 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 symphyfis 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 ischiî, 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, perinæum and anus were left in the body, that it might not be disfigured outwardly.
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.

TABULA XII.

A B eadem, qua præcedens, muliere, exhibet apertum plane a parte postica uterum cum vagina, quo finis fetus, parsque inferior placente, sub focus capite, indicarentur. Placenta scilicet orificio uteri interno accreverat, eoque sub finem graviditatis dilatato, separata est: unde hæmorrhagia, et mors.

- AA** Tube fallopiane.
B Ovarium finistrum; cujus ad extremitatem inferiorem videre est
C Corpus luteum extans.
D Ovarium dextrum.
E Vasorum spermaticorum ad uterum ascendentium fasciculus.
FFF Substantiæ uteri sectio.
G Vaginæ per incisionem apertæ et expansæ facies interna.
HH Os uteri.
I Placente partis inferioris facies externa, in lobos partita, quæ quondam cervici et ori uteri interne adhæserat; tempore autem parturienti instante, partium illarum dilatatione sejuncta fuerat, unde necessario hæmorrhagia.
KK Membrane de margine placente exeuntes, capitique focus partem inferiorem amplectentes, percissæ. Spatium, quod inter cervicis uteri partem inferiorem, et secundas, vacuum occurrit, in cadavere sanguine coagulato repletum comperi.
 Situs partelque focus explanatione non egent.

PLATE XII.

FROM the same subject, a view of the womb and vagina fully opened on the back part, to shew the situation of the child, and of the lower part of the placenta at the inside of the mouth of the womb, under the child's head, and detached from the womb; the occasion of the fatal hæmorrhage.

- AA** The fallopiian 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 section of the substance of the womb.
G The inside of the vagina, which is laid open by a longitudinal incision, and spread out.
HH 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 enclosing 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 secundines, was full of clotted blood in the dead body.
 The situation, and the several parts of the child require no explanation.



J. Wandelaar del.

TAB. XII. ab eadem, quæ præcedens, muliere, exhibet apertum plani a parte posteriori uterum cum vagina,
 quò situs Fœtus, parique inferior Placentæ sub Fœtus capite indicantur. Placentæ scilicet orificio
 utero interno accrevit, eo quæ sub finem graviditatis dilatato, fatali inde divisione separata est.

Plac. Nov. 12. 1777, by Dr. Hunter.



TAB. XIII. A tertio cadavere, nono graviditatis mense. . . Aperto Utero (Vagina et Vesica urinaria integris) incisis scilicet, una cum anteriori Uteri parte, secundinis, et in fundum Uteri reclinatis, situs Vetus (qui hic erectus est) conspicitur. Vasa Uteri cori erant repleta.

Publ. Nov. 1812. 177. by Dr. Hancock.

T A B U L A X I I I .

A Tertio cadavere, nono graviditatis menſe. Uteri conſpectus ab anteriori, cum vagina et veſica urinaria. Pariete huius anteriori, cum ſecundis ei adherentibus, incifo, et in fundum eius reclinato, fitus fetus erecti conſpicitur. Vaſa uteri, cetera prius injeſta, turgida fuerunt.

A Veſica urinaria in ſitu ſuo naturali, reſpectu habito ad uterum.

B Vaginæ pars ſuperior et extima, quæ ſub ſymphyli oſſium pubis jacet, quæque ibi cum urethra connectitur.

C Vaginæ cavum in conſpectu poſitum, cum labia partefque alia externe fuerant abſciſſæ, quo ſpecimen hoc e cadavere examinaretur.

DD Vaſa ſpermatice, ad uteri latera aſcendentia.

EE Tube; quarum extremitates, ſeu ſimbriæ, ſub racemo vaſorum ſpermaticeorum, occultantur.

F In uteri latere dextro, vena magna, ab anatoſomofi venarum hypogaſtrice ſcilicet et ſpermatice, ortum ſuum ducens.

GG Ligamenta rotunda.

HH Uteri pars anterior, cum portione placenta quæ ei adhererat, incifa, et in fundum uteri reclinata, ut fetus in conſpectum prodiret.

III Uteri ſubſtantie, et membranarum inveſtientium, ſectio.

KK Eadem ſectio per placenta ſubſtantiam duſta, quæ uteri parti anteriori in latere dextro adhererat. Ex figura inverſa latus dextrum ſiniſtrum fit.

L Funis umbilici, a fetu ad placentaſ tranſiens.

P L A T E X I I I .

F R O M 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 incloſing 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 injeſted.

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 ſymphylis 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 ſpermatice veſſels, paſſing up towards the ſides of the womb.

EE The tubes, of which the extremities, or ſimbriæ, are concealed behind the group of ſpermatice veſels.

F The great vein on the right ſide of the womb, formed by the anatoſomofiſ hypogaſtric and ſpermatice 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 over the fundus of the womb, to bring the child to view.

III The ſectiõ of the ſubſtance of the womb, and of the inveſting membranes.

KK The ſame ſectiõ 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.

T A B U L A XIV.

A Quarto cadavere, nono itidem graviditatis mense. Fasciculi fibrarum muscularium, in parte interna uteri, triplici figura exhibentur.

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

F I G. I.

Uteri inverſi, et in latus paululum reclinati, facies poſterior interna.

- A** Uteri os relaxatum; ſupra quod, paulo obſcurius licet, cervicis rugæ, ramorum adinſtar diſpoſitæ, cernuntur.
B B Uteri pars anguſta, margine pelvis antea circumſcripta.
C C Seta in oriſicio utriuſque tube; quam circum faſciculi fibrarum ad muſculos pertinentium, in orbes, eodem centro terminatos, ſe diſponunt.
D Hic faſciculi, in orbem diſpoſiti, uterum cingunt.
E Uteri fundi pars media, qua ordines hi duo fibrarum, tubas cingentium, inter ſe cœunt, ſive ſe invicem contingunt.
F Interſtitium triangulare, tres inter ordines fibrarum prædicatorum, ubi mutuo inter ſe cœunt, diverſumque ordinem et curſum tenent.

F I G. II.

Ejuſdem uteri, forma minuta, conſpectus a latere.

- A** Uteri os.
B Seta in oriſicio tube.
C Fibrarum, ſine ordine diſpoſitarum, ſtratam, faciem internam faſciculorum, qui in circulum ſectuntur, obtegentes.

F I G. III.

Ejuſdem uteri partis anterioris facies interna.

- A** Os uteri; ſupra quod rugæ anteriores, in ramos abeuntes, ſe in conſpectum dant.
B Superficiæ cui placenta adheſerat pars media, ubi fibræ faſcias ſine illo ordine formabant; quas inter, venarum oriſicia, in placente partem ſpongioſam curſum tenentium, paſſim occurrunt.
 Ad cervicem uteri, fibræ muſculoſæ, in faſciculos collectæ, nul- læ conſpiciuntur.

P L A T E XIV.

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

The part was ſteeped in water ſome days, whereby the decidua was made tender, and then bruſhed 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 rugæ of the neck of the womb.
B B The narrow part of the womb, which was embraced by the brim of the pelvis.
C C A bristles put into the oriſice 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 reciprocally tangents.
F The triangular interſice between the three orders of circular fibres, where they are all blended, and take a variety of directions.

F I G. II.

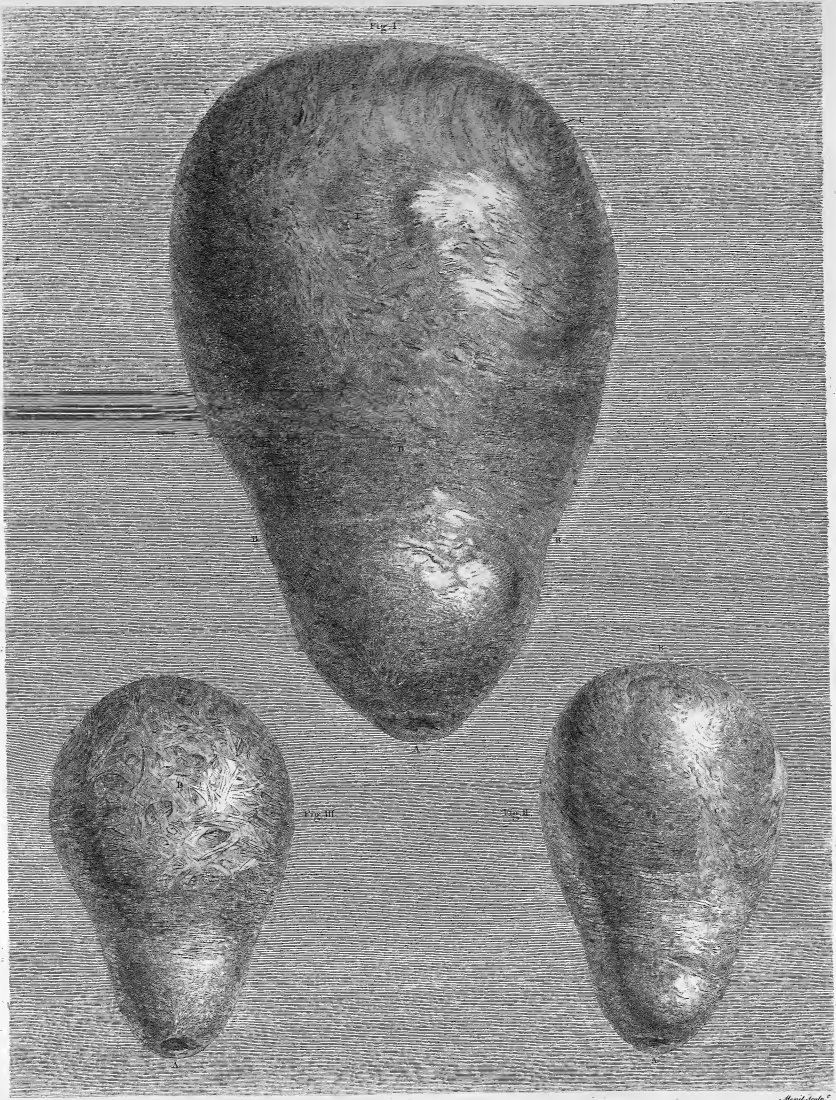
A ſide view of the ſame womb, in miniature.

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

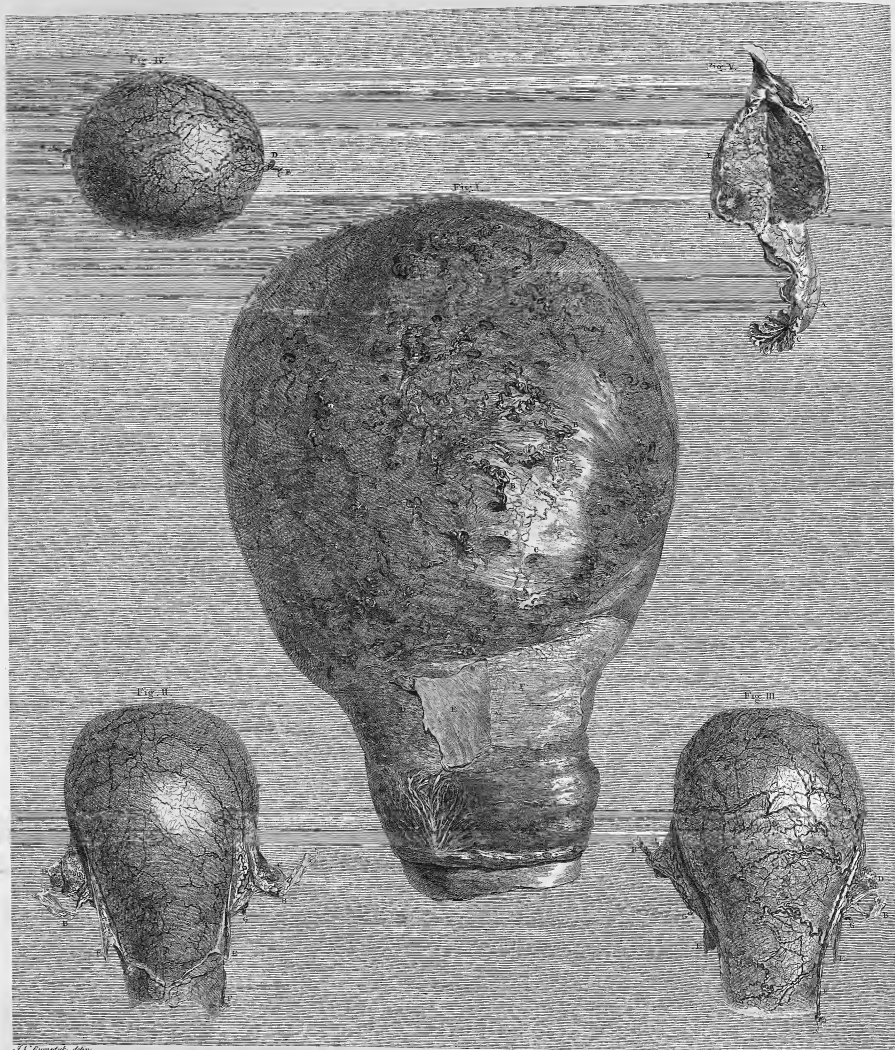
F I G. III.

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

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



TAB. XIV. A quarto Cadavere, nono itidem graviditatis mense. Fasciculi fibrarum
 muscularium, in parte internâ uteri, triplici figura exhibentur.



J. J. Wynand delin.

F. de Wit sculp.

TAB. XV. *Il quinto Cadavere, verso l'anno Gestativo mese. Sistema arteriosum Uteri quatuorplex figura expressum. Fig. I. Facies Uteri interna, quae praesertim loco Placentae adhaerent. Fig. II. Arteria parte in Uteri anteriorem perrepans. Fig. III. Calcem per partem posteriorem distributio. Fig. IV. Eodem. Trunculum permans. Fig. V. Corpus luteum in Ovario per medium diviso, & Fallopiano Tubo. Trunculum.*

TABULA XV.

A Quinto cadavere, nono etiam gestationis mense, systema arteriosum uteri quintuplici figura expressum.
 Mulier hæc, post partum nequitiam diffillem, in animi deliquium incidit, causa quidem adhaerens latente; horis autem duabus a partu nondum lapsis, illam mors abluhit. Arteriae cera rubri coloris impletae.

F I G. I.

- A** Facies uteri inversi, quo præsertim loco placenta adhaeret.
- A** Pars media superficiali, cui placenta adhaeret, in fundi parte posita, et paulo ad laevam sinistram sita.
- BB** Arteriae convolutae quamplurimae, quarum extremitates, quo loco per deciduum ad placenta decurrunt, ruptae sunt.
- CC** Orificia venarum uteri (vulgo sinus appellata) quae per deciduum ad placenta decurrunt: hæc multo plura quam quae in figura representantur; minora præsertim innumera. Ex venarum illarum cursu, uteri scilicet superficiali parallelo, aere non prius inflato, orificia vix possunt conspici. Earum igitur statum dilatare maxima pars delineatur, nimirum ut umbra inferius, magis conspicue evadent, et cursus etiam eorum obliquus, nec non orificia ramorum utriusque coeuntium, in conspectum ventrum.
- D** Uteri superficiali parti cum membrana adhaerent. Vasa hujus partis, omnia quam minima. Pars etiam ipsa laevior, quam ea cui Placenta se immiserat. Faciei deciduae externae perfectam quandam similitudinem præ se ferbat.
- E** Uteri internae lamellae pars, culto anatomico subulata, et reclinata, ea mente, ut conspiceretur.
- F** Uteri fibrarum fasciculi, quorum maxima pars circulos conficiunt.
- G** Oris uteri dilatati marginem, veticulis glutinosi distinctum.
- H** Cervicis uteri, ad partem posticam, rugae pennatae, quae vulgo valvulae appellantur.
- I** Vaginae inversae pars.

F I G. II.

- Arteriae partem uteri ejusdem anteriorem perrepantes. Uteri facies externa jam sicuta fuerat, et inde pellucida adæ facta, ut arteriae in conspectum distincte venirent, pariter ac si in superficie unica dispersae fuissent. Uterus hic duodecim fatis pollices longus: unde facile patet, quantum mole contractus sit in hac figura; quantum etiam in figura tertia et quarta, quae ad eandem normam delineatur. Pars hæc dum arefuit, in longitudinem quam latitudinem magis distensa fuit; quapropter uteris, in hac, et in figura proxime sequenti, longior est quam ex natura.
- A** Peritonei resecti margo, eo loco, quo, ab utero ad vesicam urinariam reflectitur.
 - BB** Tube.
 - C** Ovarium sinistrum. — **D** Ovarium dextrum. Vid. fig. V.
 - EE** Ligamenta rotunda; quorum in sinistro est arteria magna flexuosa, ad normam spermaticæ, per anastomosis conjunctæ cum hypogastricâ, transmissivæ: in dextro aliqui sunt minores.
 - F** Truncus arteriae sinistrae hypogastricæ, ad cervicis uteri laevam ascendentis.
 - G** Truncus arteriae sinistrae spermaticæ, in ligamenti lati duplicationem transeuntis.
- Arteriarum distributionem in utero explanare haud opus est. Cursus enim eorum flexuoso, anastomoseque plurimæ, per se satis patent.

F I G. III.

- Eundem exhibet uterum a parte postica visum.
- BB** **C** **D** **EE**. Vid. fig. II. — **F** Arteria hypogastricæ dextra.
 - GG** Arteria spermaticæ ad ligamenta lata excurrentes.
 - HH** In ea parte uteri cui placenta adhaeret arteriae flexuose confertæ. Si arteriae in hac figura, cum sit in figura præcedenti contractus, eas multo majores, magisque convolutas esse, in latere eo uteri, cui placenta adhaeret, cernere licet. In utero gravido, cursus sanguinis maxime in placenta diriguntur.

F I G. IV.

- Fundum exhibet uteri, parte postica sursum versâ.
- BB** Tube. — **D** Ovarium sinistrum.
 - C** Ovarium dextrum. — **HH** Vid. fig. III.

F I G. V.

- Ovarium dextrum et tuba ejusdem uteri.
- A** Tuba. — **B** Tube ligamentum, mesenterio quodammodo respondens.
 - CC** Tube officium externum, sumptris folia referentibus circumdatum.
 - D** Fimbriae a latere utero officii tubae, per ligamentum, ad ovarii extremitatem externam, continuatae.
 - EE** Ovario jam aperto, arteriae flexuosae, per substantiam ejus sparsæ, conspicuuntur.
 - FF** Haec in parte corpus luteum, per medium divisum, in ovarii substantiam cernitur. Nulla conspicitur vasa in centro, quod colore est albidum. Circa centrum illud undiqueque, substantia ejus vasculis abundat.

PLATE XV.

FIVE 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 injected with red wax.

F I G. I.

- A** 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.
- BB** Irregularly convoluted arteries, with broken extremities, where they had passed through the decidua into the placenta.
- CCC** The orifices of those uterine veins, commonly called sinuses, which had passed through the decidua to the placenta. These orifices 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 orifices were scarce perceptible, without being inflated. Most of them are represented in that state; both that they may be more distinct, by having a little shade, and that their oblique direction, and the orifices of their communications, 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 be seen.
- F** The fasciculated 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 fringed with gelatinous vessels.
- H** The branching rugæ commonly called valves, at the posterior part of the neck of the womb.
- I** Part of the inverted vagina.

F I G. II.

- A fore-view of the outside of the same womb, after it was dried, and become so transparent, that the arteries could be seen distinctly, as if they had been dispersed on its outer surface. The object was twelve inches long; from which it will be understood, how much the fetus is reduced, in this, as well as in the third and fourth figures, which are delineated to 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.
 - BB** The tubes. — **C** The left ovary.
 - D** The right ovary. See fig. V.
 - EE** The round ligaments. In the left there is one large serpentine artery, sent down from an anastomosing branch of the spermatic and of the hypogastric: in the right there are several small arteries.
 - F** The trunk of the left hypogastric artery, mounting upon the side of the neck of the womb.
 - G** The trunk of the left spermatic artery, passing into the duplication of the broad ligament.
- The distribution of the arteries upon the womb requires no explanation. Their serpentine course, and frequent anastomoses are apparent.

F I G. III.

- A back-view of the same subject. **BB** **C** **D** **EE**. See fig. II.
- F** The right hypogastric artery.
 - GG** The spermatic arteries passing into the broad ligaments.
 - HH** The crowded serpentine sinuses 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.
- BB** The tubes. — **D** The left ovary.
 - C** The right ovary. — **HH** 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.
 - CC** The external orifice of the tube, surrounded by foliæ-like fimbriae.
 - D** The fimbriae continued from each side of the orifice of the tube, all along the ligament, between that and the outer end of the ovary.
 - EE** The ovary cut open, with serpentine arteries interspersed through its substance.
 - FF** 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.

T A B U L A XVI.

A Sexto cadavere, octavo mense, uterus a latere dextro visus, atque ita injecta cera preparatus, et scapello anatomico demondatus, ut vasorum ad eum accessus, eorumque primæ ramificationes quam clarissime apparent. A parte postica, adhuc peritoneo lævi cooperitus est uterus. In parte autem anteriori, qua placenta interne adhererat, stratum externum uteri substantiæ culto anatomico sublatum fuit.

AA Cervicis uteri, nullo modo dilatati, facies exterior. Os uteri literæ inferiori *A* oppositum; ab qua parte deorsum, pars vagina, adipe teña, relinquitur.

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

CC Tuba; post quam ovarium oblitescerebat.

DD Ligamentum rotundum, culto anatomico dissectum; nimirum ut vena, ex parte inferiore tortuosa, binæque arteriæ convolutæ, ex vasibus spermaticis omnem ortum ducentes, in conspectum venirent.

E Arteria hypogastrica.

F Vena hypogastrica.

Vasa hæc ramos quam plurimos ad vaginam dimitunt, et per latus uteri ascendunt, nimirum ut per anastomosi cum spermaticis suis propriis cœant. Partem utriusque trunci, administratione insistoria necessario destrudam, ingenium pictoris supplevit.

G Arteria spermatica.

H Vena spermatica.

Vasa hæc dum ad uterum accedunt, ramos quam plurimos, antrotrorsum ad tubam, et retrorsum ad ovarium mittunt; deinde, ad uteri latus adventantia, per anastomosi cum hypogastricis cœunt. Rami precipui utriusque, hic, ad fundi uteri partem anteriorem, cui placenta adhererat, cursum tenent.

II Peritonei, posticam uteri superficiem tegentis, margo.

P L A T E XVI.

FROM a sixth subject, at eight months. A full view, from the right side, of the womb, so injected and dissected, as to shew the approach, and first general branchings of the uterine vessels. The back-part of the womb is still covered by the smooth peritoneum; 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 shew 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.

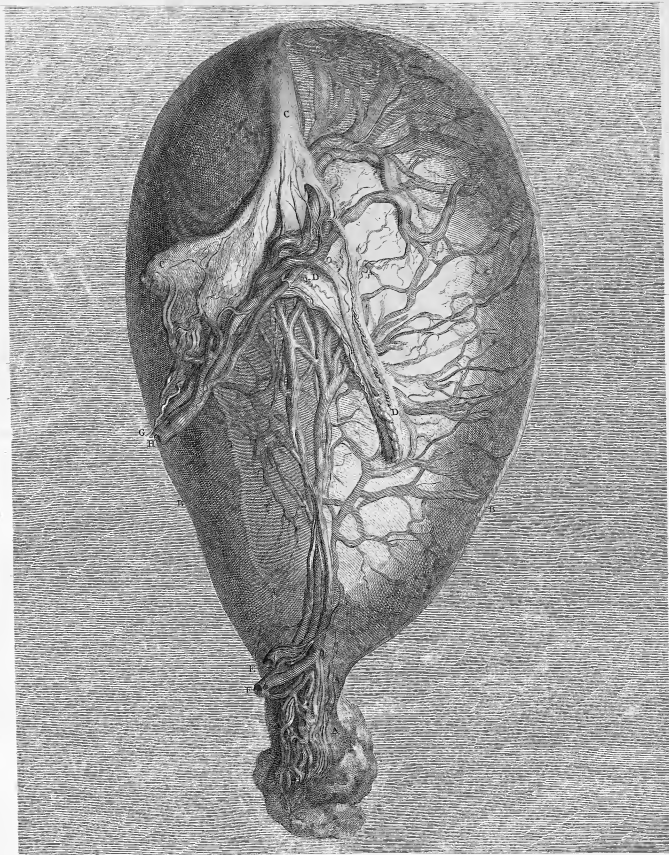
These vessels send down numerous branches to the vagina, and mount upon the side of the womb, to anastomose with the respective spermatics. By fixing pipes, for the injection, and tying up these vessels, a part of each trunk was lost, and then supplied by fancy.

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 peritoneum which covers the posterior surface of the womb.



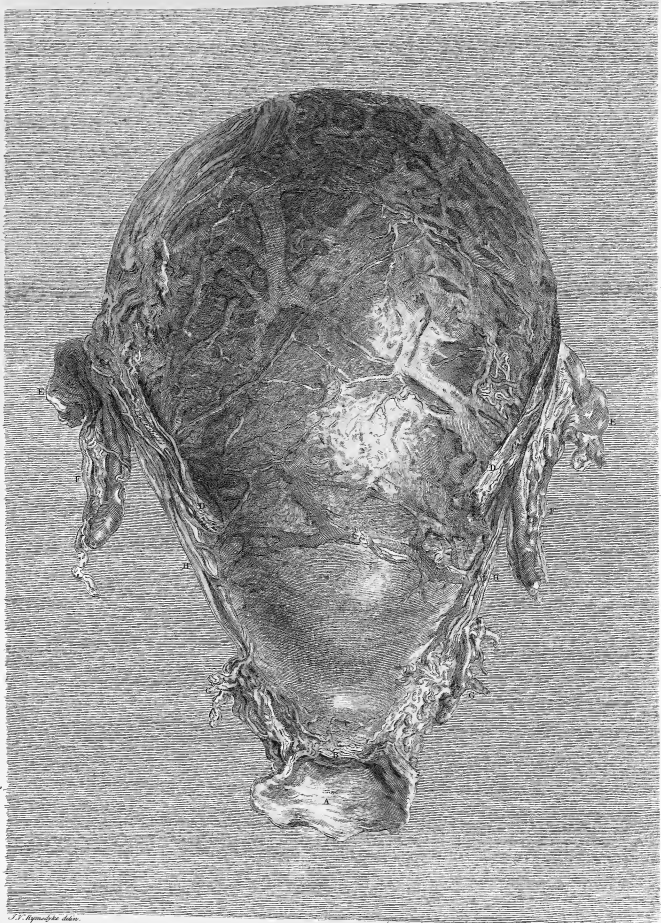
C. Leavell delin.

W. Marshall sculp.

*TAB. XVI. A sexto Cadavere, octavo mense. Uterus a latere dextro visus, atque ita
 injecta cera perforatus, et scalpello anatomico denudatus, ut vasorum ad eum accessus,
 eorumque primae ramificationes quàm clarissimè apparerent.*

(17)

Pub. Nov. 12. 1774, by Dr. Hunter.



J. J. Wandelaar delin.

M. J. de Meijer sculp.

TAB. XVII. Uterus a fronte. Primo sive externo strato sublato, vasorum am-
 pliorum distributio, eorumque versus Placentam (quae huc parti anteriori et fundo Uteri adhaeret)
 progressus melius conspiciuntur.



TABULA XVII.

IDEM uterus a fronte. Primo, five extimo substantiæ strato subilato, vasorum distributio majorum, eorumque versus placentam (quæ hic partî anteriori et fundo uterî adharebat) progressus, melius conspicuntur.

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

PLATE XVII.

FROM the same subject. A direct fore-view of the womb, after the outer stratum of its substance had been dissected off, to show the distribution of the larger uterine 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.
HH 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.

TABULA XVIII.

EJUSDEM uteri fundus, eodem modo preparatus, ut amplissimorum vasorum, venarum præsertim, placentæ ex adverso objectarum, crebrè inter se commissuræ contemplandæ profuerant.

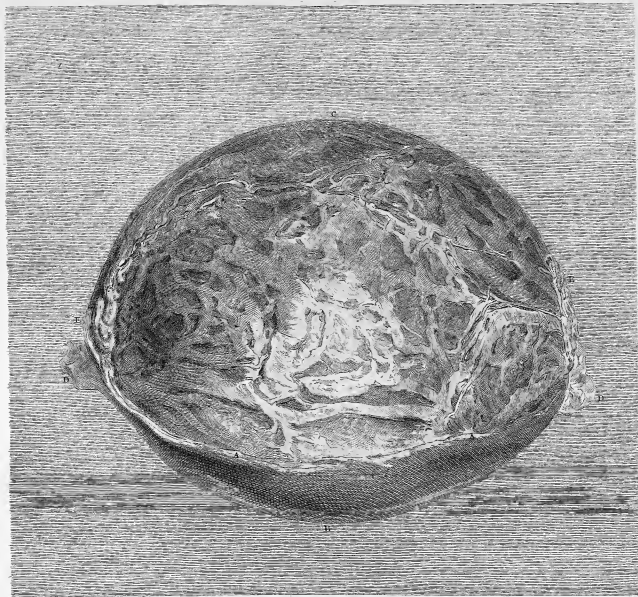
- AA* Scēio perfundum uteri transverse ducta; inter
AAB Uteri parietem posteriorem, in statu suo naturali, (scilicet, peritoneo lævi cooperum) et
AAC Uteri parietem anteriorem, ubi stratum substantiæ ejus extimum sublatum est, ut vasa, ex adverso placentæ sita, conspici possent. Vasa majora et planiora, ut in figura præcedenti, venæ sunt.
DD Tubæ. Post, sive infra eas, ovaria istiusmodi situm habebant, qui illa conspici non sineret.
EE Ligamenta rotunda, deorsum, paulo ante tubas, cursum tenentia.

In hoc cadavere, uteri paries anterior posteriori tumidior fuit; ita ut si uterus a vertice deorsum per tubas transmissus fuisset, pars anterior, altera major extitisset. Re vera tamen, inter eas discrimen haud tantum fuit, quantum in hac tabula videtur; quippe uterus, paulo oblique oculo se offerens, plus superficiei anterioris, quam posterioris, exhibebat.

PLATE XVIII.

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

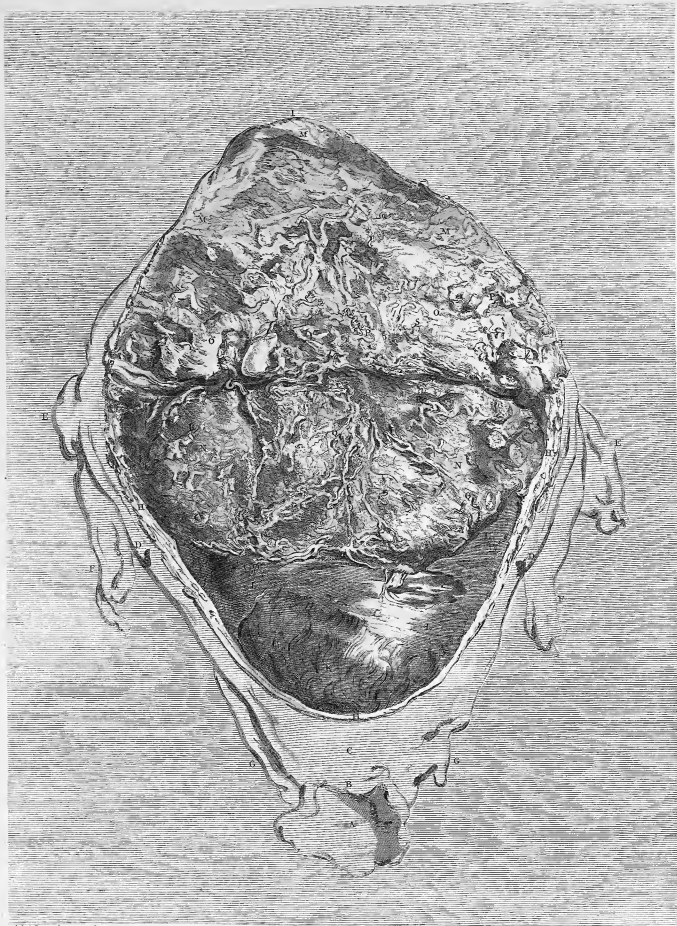
- AA* The transverse section across the fundus of the womb, between
AAB The posterior side of the womb left in its natural state; that is, covered with the smooth peritoneum, and
AAC The anterior side of the womb at its fundus, the outer stratum of its substance being removed, to shew the vessels opposite 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 thence took in more of the anterior, than of the posterior surface.



J. P. Apud. delin.

M. H. Sculpit.

*TAB. XVIII. Eiusdem Uteri Fundus, eodem modo preparatus, ut amplissimorum vasorum,
Venarum præsertim, Placente ex adverso objectarum, frequentes inter se commisuræ
contemplandæ præstarent.*



J. Van Nieuwenhoff delin.

J. F. Gronovius sculp.

TAB. XIX. *Adem Uterus, ejus facie anteriori incisa et in Fundum revolutis illius secundus, per
 quas caput Fetus, obscurius licet, videtur. Sic igitur visi sese offerit cum Superficie externa Placentae
 set demulatae, tam pars superficiei interna uteri, ei respondens, una cum vasis quae inter Uterum et
 Placentam intercedunt. Partes Uteri exteriores solum linearum ductibus expressa sunt.*

T A B U L A X I X .

IDEM: uterus; ejus facie anteriori incisa et in fundum revoluta, illis secundis, per quas caput foetus, obscurius licet, cernitur. Hic igitur visui sese offert cum superficies externa placente, dimidiatae quidem, tum pars superficiei internae uteri, ei respondens, una cum vasis quae inter uterum et placenta 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 rounda.
EE Tubae; ovaria, pone eis sita, oculum fugiunt.
FF Vasa spermatica.
GG Vasa hypogastrica.
HHH Uteri substantia incisa.
III Uteri partes 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 intimo adhaerebat. Vasa quaedam parva, in eam ex utero transmissa, conspicuntur.
MMM Uteri superficiei interna, parti huic deciduae respondens.
NN Superficies externa partis illius placente quae ab utero avulsae fuit.
OO Superficies uteri interior huic respondens.
PP In uteri superficiei interna arteriae convolute, quae ad placenta antea transierant, jam vero diruptae, dum uterus a placenta separabatur.
QQ Arteriae in placente superficiei illis respondentes.
RR Venae ex placente substantia excurrentes; in ea scilicet parte superficiei ejus diruptae, qua ad uterum transibant.
SS Venae in facie uteri interna, venis proxime dictis respondentes.
T In angulo, superficiei externam placente inter et superficiei internam inverfam uteri, arteria convoluta, ab utero in placenta continuata, conspicitur.
V Vena, arteriam proxime dictam juxta posita, et illi respondens, ex placenta in uterum continuata.

P L A T E X I X .

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 out-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 secundines, 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.

TABULA XX.

IDEM denuo uterus, sed omnino apertus, ut fœtum in situ naturali ostendat. Circa fundum quaeverfus substantia tam placentæ quam uteri incisâ conspicitur.

Uteri partes exteriores, lineis leviter adumbrate, eædem sunt, quæ in præcedenti figura, et in tabula decima septima ad plenum sunt expressæ.

AAA Utero per mediam diviso, dimidii inferioris substantiæ sectio, ad eam partem scilicet qua membranæ adhærebant.

BBB Uteri dimidii superioris substantiæ sectio, ad partem qua placenta adhærebat.

CCC Placentæ 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 fœtus positi.

EE Sectioni uteri superimposita funis umbilicalis extremitas, ad partem illam placentæ, quæ fœtum præjacebat, excisa. Fœtus 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 secundines adhered.

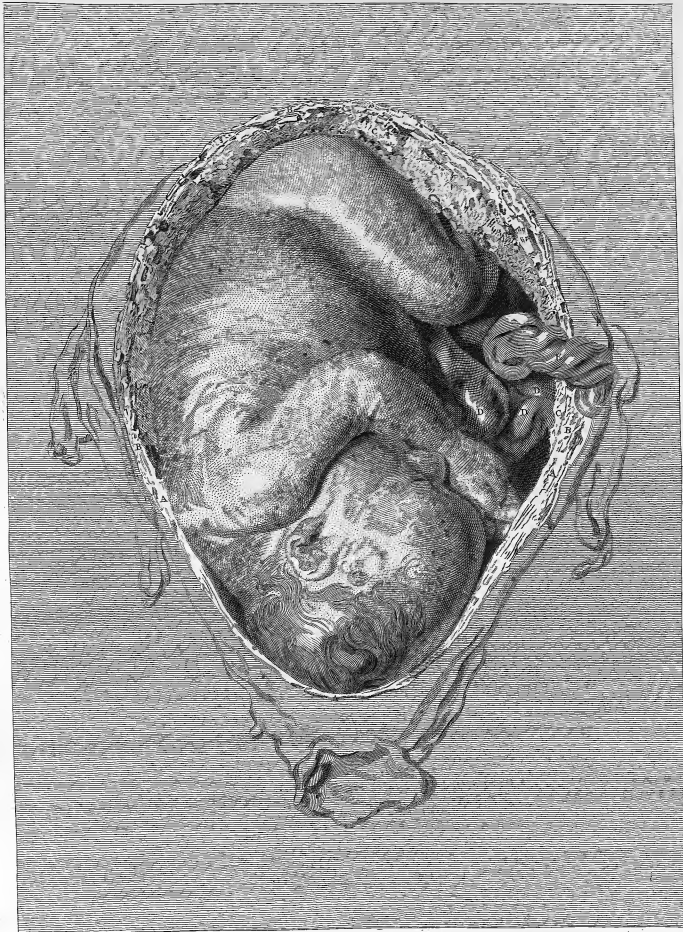
BBB The section of the substance of the upper part of the womb, where the placenta adhered.

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.



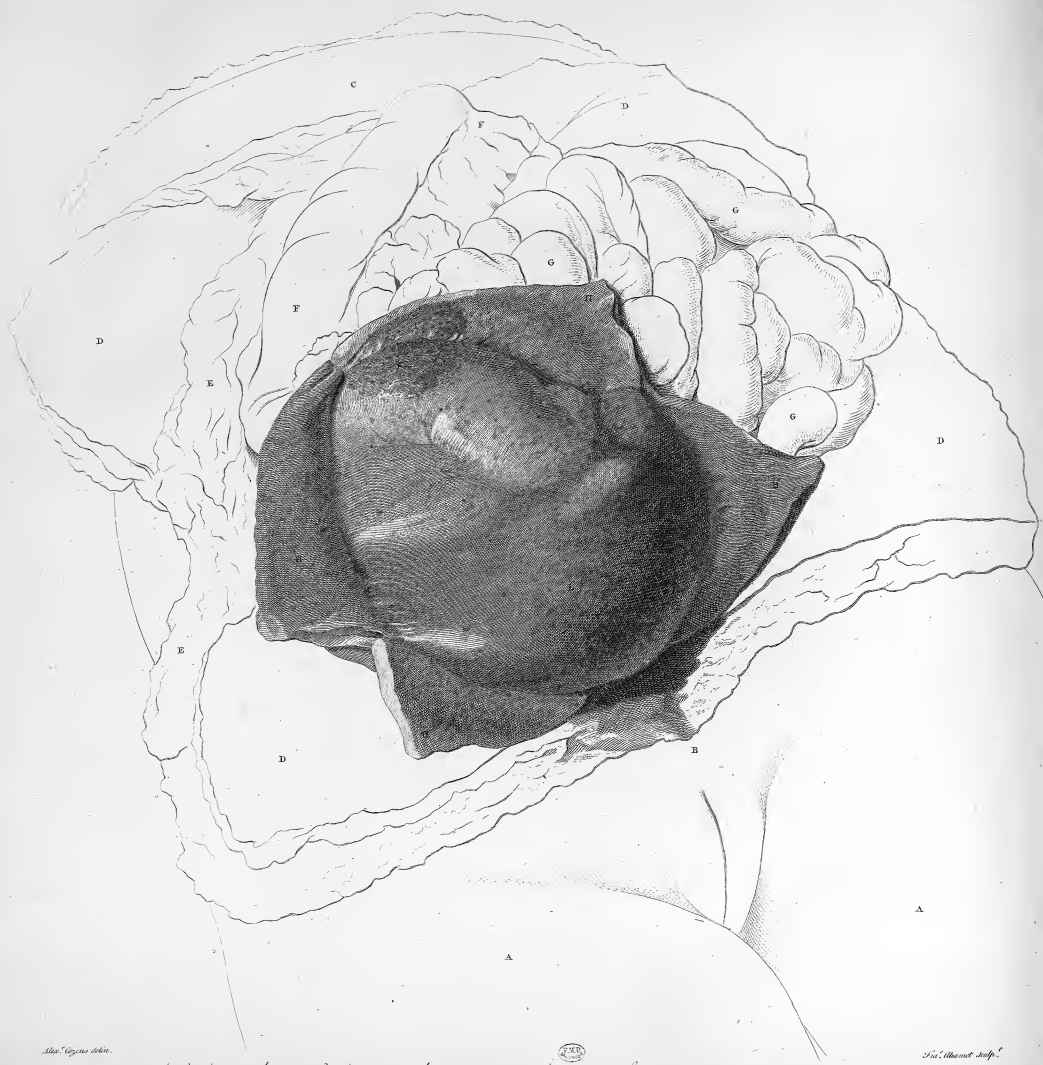
J. W. Wandelaar delit.

W. D. Keyser fecit.

T A B. XX. . . Uteri denovo Uterus, sed omnino apertus, ut Fixum in situ naturali ostendat. Circa Fundum quaquaversus substantia, tam Placentae quam Uteri, incisa conspicitur



Publ. Nov. 1772, by D. H. Koster.



Alm. Geyser delin.

TAB. XVI. *A. Septimo cadavere, Septimo graviditatis mense. Aperto craciformi incisione illa, & reclinatis rite cornibus, per membranas Fallopii continentes Fetus ipse aquis innotans conspicitur. Reliquae partes nullis lineis distinctae sunt.*

Sci. Mus. delin.

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 innatus conspicitur. Reliquae partes nudis lineis distinctae sunt.

- AA** Femora.
B Mons veneris, ad partem qua abdominis incisio longitudinalina definit.
C Scrobiculus cordis, qua abdominis incisio incipit.
DDDD Partium continentium abdominis anguli quatuor reflexi, ut viscera plene paterent.
EE Omentum, in latere dextro abdominis.
FF Colon, ad latus sinistrum abdominis transfrens.
GGG Intestina tenuia, uteri latus sinistrum versus, quorum gyri nulli, 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 ejus in conspectum prodirent.
I Uteri superficiei intimae pars exigua, cui placenta adhaererat, minus quidem complanata, magis autem sanguine imbuta quam pars illa quae membranis velata fuerat.
K Lobi parvi placentae superficiei parti proximae distae respondens.
L Membranae liquorem amnii continentes, quae ad partem uteri inferiorem, propter cadaveris declivem situm, foetus partes superiores e conspectu fere tollunt; ad fundum autem uteri subsidentes, foetus partes fati distincte in conspectu locant.
M In hoc angulo, uterum inter et secundas, pictor id exprimere voluit, quod in cadavere fati manifestum fuit, scilicet, uteri et secundarum substantiam inter se mutuo continuatam; dum autem hanc partem separabamus, tenera illa internectens membrana, decidua, in duas lamellas abiit; quarum haec utero, illa chorion adhaerebat.

P L A T E XXI.

FROM a seventh subject, 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 shew the child, and waters, through the enclosing membranes.
 The adjacent parts of the subject are represented in out-lines.

- AA** The thighs.
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 surface 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 shew the parts of the foetus 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 cling to the womb, and the other to the chorion.

T A B U L A XXII.

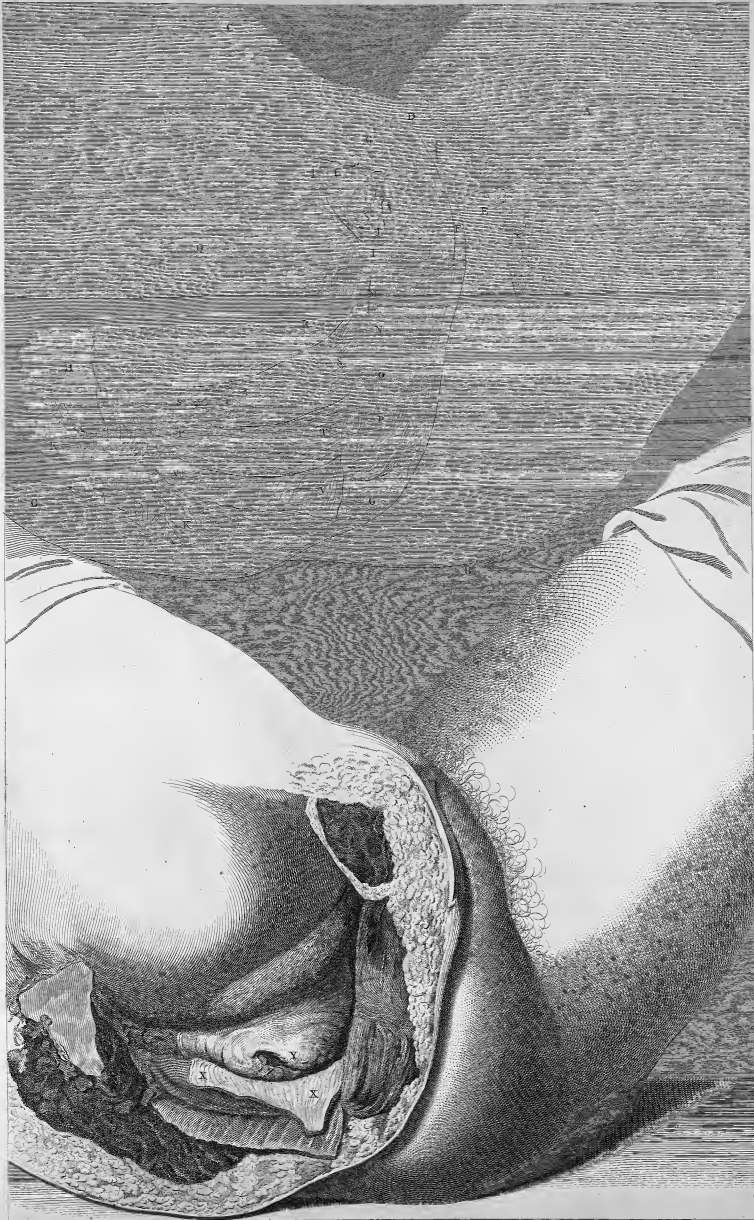
IDEM cadaver. Contenta pelvis, quo situ disposita sunt, ex duplici patet figura: in altera, lineis nudis expressa, vaginam integram vides; in altera, magis elaborata, dextro vaginæ latere dissecto et devoluto, os uteri in conspectum prodit.

- A** Femoris sinistri facies interna.
B Nates sinistra.
C Abdominis pars anterior.
D Mons veneris.
E Labium sinistrum.
F Labii dextri pars.
GGG Cutis et membranae adiposæ sectio, eo consilio facta, ut in latere dextro, partes continentes pelvis removerentur.
H Offis sacri superficies cartilaginea, qua ossi illum dextro commissa fuerat.
II Os Pubis dextrum, prope symphyis, transverse scissum.
KK In pelvis parte postica, musculi externi secti.
LL Musculi in facie ossis pubis externa etiam secti.
M Clitoridis crus dextrum, ubi ischio, quod hic sublatum est, connectebatur.
N Vaginæ sphincter.
O Musculus transversalis perineæ.
P Ani sphincter.
Q Tumor ex utero in cavi pelvis parte superiori.
R Vesica urinaria, fere vacua, parte anteriori uteri et latere superioris vaginæ compressa.
 Literæ sequentes ad lineas adumbratas spectant.
SS Vaginæ facies externa situ suo naturali vesicam urinariam inter et
TT Rectum.
VV Musculi, levator ani scilicet et coccygens lateris dextri, cultro anatomico a pelvis contentis separati, et in superficiem rectam devoluti.
 Literæ sequentes ad figuram magis elaboratam spectant.
XX Totius vaginæ substantia ex uteri cervicæ et vesicæ urinariæ excisæ et in rectum devoluta, ut os uteri in conspectum prodiret.
Y Oris uteri labium anterius.
Z Eiusdem labium posterius.
 Vagina ad hunc modum aperta, os uteri, nimirum adminiculo suo jam a latere sublato, dextrorsum propendebat.

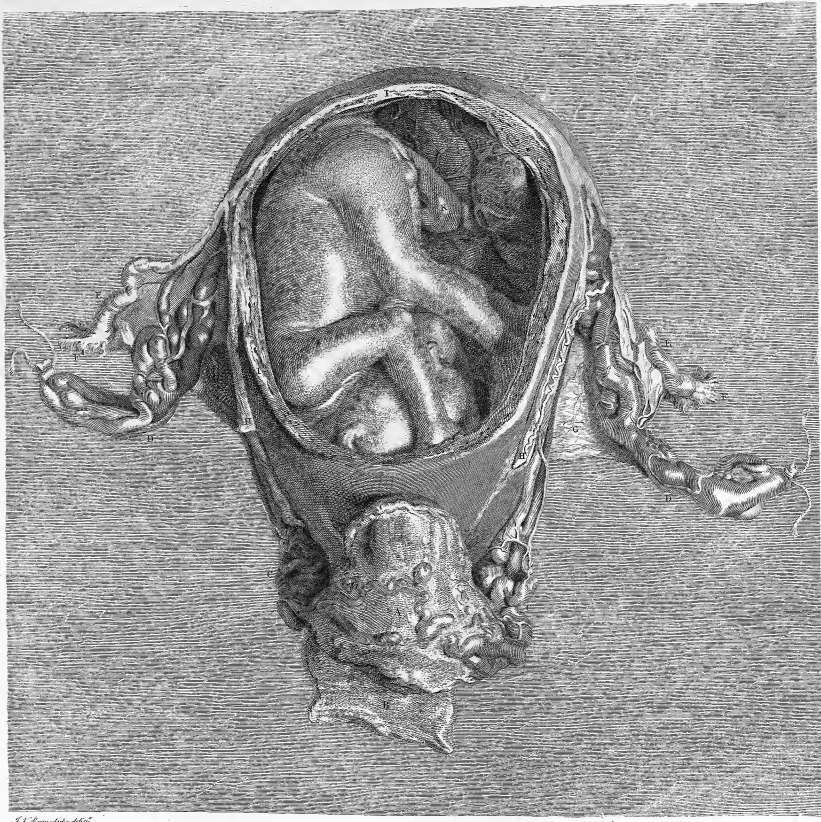
P L A T E XXII.

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

- A** The inside of the left thigh.
B The left nates.
C The anterior part of the abdomen.
D The mons veneris.
E The left labium.
F Part of the right labium.
GGG The section of the skin and adipose substance, which was made to remove the containing parts, on the right side of the pelvis.
H The cartilaginous surface of the sacrum, by which it was joined to the right os ilium.
II The right os pubis, cut through near the symphyis.
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 clitoridis, where it was fixed to the ischium, which is removed.
N The sphincter vaginæ.
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.
 The following letters refer only to the figure of out-lines, viz.
SS The outside of the vagina in its natural situation between the bladder and rectum.
TT The rectum.
VV The levator ani and coccygens 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, in the right side, cut from the neck of the womb and bladder, and turned down over the rectum, to shew the orifice of the womb.
Y The anterior lip of the orifice.
Z The posterior lip of the same.
 When the vagina was thus opened, the lateral support being removed, the os uteri pushed out towards the right side.



TAB. XXII. *Ille* Cadaver. Contenta Pelvis, quo sita disposita sunt, ex duplici patet figura. *In illa elaboratori, dextro Virgine latere dissecto & devoluta, Os Uteri in conspectum prodit.*
Publ. Nov. 15. 1772, by Dr. Hunter.



J. H. Weyland fecit

M. G. G. del.

TAB. XXIII. Octavum Cadaver, Sexto Gestationis mense. Uteri ac membranarum parte anteriori sublata, exhibetur Fœtus cum parte Placentæ et Funiculi umbilicalis..

Uteri Vasa, cerâ impleta erant.



Pub. Nov. 18. 1771, by Dr. Hunter.

TABULA XXIII.

OCTAVUM cadaver, sexto gestationis mense. Uteri ac membranarum parte anteriori subflata, exhibetur fœtus cum parte placentæ et funiculi umbilicalis. Uteri vasa cæca impleta fuerant.

- A** Vesica urinaria, respectu habito ad uterum, in situ suo naturali; modice distenditur, et ramis quibusdam majoribus venarum hypogastricarum circumtegitur.
- B** Vaginæ 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** Tubæ.
- FF** Fimbriæ.
- GG** Ligamenti lati lamella posterior: anterior cultro anatomico subflata fuerat, ut vasa spermatica, ad fundum uteri ascendentia, oculo plenius occurrerent.
- HH** Ligamenta rotunda. In sinistro, arteria præcipua, convoluta, a spermatica descendens conspicitur.
- III** Uteri substantiæ totius et membranarum sectio, qua uteri et secundarum paries anterior, ad eorum contenta exhibenda, subflatus fuerat.
- K** Funis umbilicalis, prope locum ubi in placenta definit.
Placenta uteri parti posticæ, versus fundum, adhærebat. Funis umbilicalis, primo deorsum, super humerum sinistrum, deinde sursum, pone corpus infantis, ad finem suum in placenta transibat.

PLATE XXIII.

FROM the eighth subject, at six months. A fore-view of the womb, which was injected; the anterior part, both of the womb and of the membranes, having been cut away, and the liquor amnii taken out to shew 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 duplicature 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 secundines 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 posticæ adharefcens; substantia ejus spongiosa, injecta per vasa uterina cera, turgescit.

Placerae partes lineis adumbratæ, in tabula præcedenti ad plenum sunt expositæ.

- A Vesica urinaria.
- B Vagina.
- CC Vasa hypogastrica.
- DD Vasa spermatica.
- E E Tubæ.
- FF Fimbriæ.
- GG Ligamenta lata.
- HH Ligamenta rotunda.
- III Uteri et membranarum sectio.
- K Funis umbilicalis.
- LL Placenta utero adharefcens.

Nulla pars cere, in vasa uterina injectæ, ad ramos vasorum illo-
rum que funem umbilicalem constituunt, transferat; vasa illa
sanguinem solummodo continentia, obscure designata erant, ubi
ex fune umbilicali in faciem internam placente se immittent.
Cellule autem in placente parte spongiosa, omnes eodem modo
cera, vel cerulea in venas uteri injectæ, vel rubra in arterias infu-
sa, turgescunt. Hanc rem indicat figura secunda.

M Membranæ ex margine placente exeuntes, et uterum undique
investientes.

Placente margo hic paulo clatior est, et magis conspicuus, sub-
stantia ejus spongiosa cera distensa.

FIG. II.

Portio aliqua placente transverse secta, ut substantia ejus spon-
giosa appareret, ejusdemque cera adimpletæ crassitudo.

- A Placente superficies interna.
 - B Placente superficies externa.
 - C Membranarum portiuncula, ex margine placente, cera injecta
turgescens, et in figuram rotundiorè aduactæ, exiens.
- Cera cerulea, primùm per venas uteri injectæ, maxima pars ad
superficiem ejus internam propulsa fuerat; ceraque rubra, postea
per arterias injecta, in partibus exterioribus reflat; per totam
autem ejus substantiam, colores hi duo plus minusve commixti
sunt.

FIG. III.

Arterias exhibet illius partis membranæ deciduæ, quæ parietem
uteri anteriorem investiverat.

FIG. IV.

Venæ ejusdem partis deciduæ.

Figure hæ duæ separatim, aliqua ne ferret 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 out-lines were more fully represented and explain-
ed 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 navel-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 navel-string; and as
they contained only some blood, they were not distinctly marked, where
they spread, from the navel-string, over the internal surface of the pla-
centa. 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 ar-
teries. This is illustrated by Fig. II.

M The membranes, coming out from the edge of the placenta, and in-
vesting 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 pla-
centa, 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.

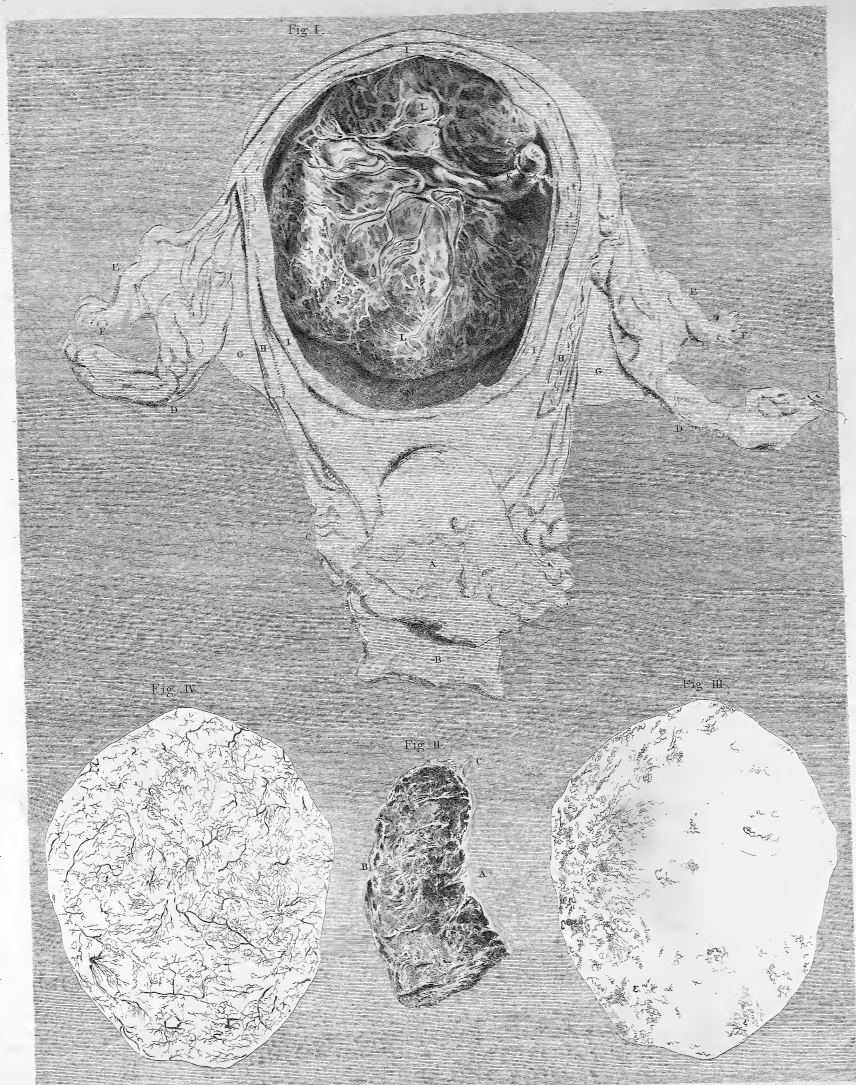
FIG. III.

The decidua, from the fore-part of the same womb, with the convo-
luted 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.



J. V. Wandelaar delin.
TAB. XXIV. *Ab eodem Cadavere. Fig. I. Placenta Fundo et postice Uteri parti adhaerens, Substantia ejus*
spongiosa injecta per vasa uterina cera turgescit. Fig. II. Probo aliqua Placenta transversim secta, ut substantia
ejus spongiosa appareat, ejusdemque cere adimpleta crassities. Fig. III. Sedit. Arterias. Fig. IV. Venas illius partis
membrana Dividit, quo partem Uteri anteriorem involvit.



TAB. XXV. *Novum cadaver, quinto mense. Apertus omnino Uterus, ac Fetus inde exemptus, quo subtilius
 judicium feratur de Fatu ipso, de partibus ejus secum invicem comparatis et demensis, nec non de conditione
 Cervicis Uterinae quae sub hoc tempus obtinet.*

S. S. de quibusdam dicitur.

Merck sculp.

TABULA XXV.

NONUM cadaver, quinto mense. Apertus omnino uterus, ac fetus inde exemptus; quo subtilius iudicium feratur de fetu ipso, de partibus ejus secum invicem comparatis et dimensio, nec non de conditione cervicis uterinæ quæ sub hoc tempore obtinet.

Fetus ipse, funisque umbilicalis illustratione non egent.

- AAA** Vulnus per membranas factum, quo fetus eximiretur; unde internæ faciei placentæ pars, circa finem funis umbilicalis, cernitur.
- BBB** Amnion et chorion collapsa, et decidua reflexa (quæ nondum cæperat deciduæ ipsi adhærescere) externæ cooperta.
- CC** Tube.
- DD** Ligamenta lata.
- E** Literas sequentes alteri figure separatim insculptas invenies.
- E** Decidua, omnem illam partem uteri, quam placenta non occupaverat, investiens.
- FFFF** Substantia cervicis uteri, ab altero latere ad alterum secta.
- G** Pars superior, angustior, et lævior introitus cervicis uteri, ubi decidua manifeste continuata fuit in membranam ejus internam.
- H** Pars inferior, lævior, et rugosa, ejuſdem.
- I** Facies interna posterioris labii oris uterini, vesiculis, glutine repletis, bullata.
- K** Facies interna vicinæ partis vaginæ.
- LL** Portioncule hæc duæ membranarum fluitantium, exhibent, imperfecte quidem, partes duas cuticulæ vaginæ investientis, quæ in cadavere, de quo agitur, distinctè admodum, separabatur utque ad ipsam oris uteri prominentiam.

PLATE XXV.

FROM the ninth subjèct, in the fifth month. The womb fully opened, and the fetus taken out; to shew 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.
- E** The following letters are engraved on a separate figure in out-lines.
- E** The decidua, lining that part of the womb where the placenta did not adhere to it.
- FFFF** The section, from side to side, of the substance of the cervix uteri.
- G** The upper, narrower, and smaller 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 subjèct, was separated distinctly and evidently as far up as the projection of the os uteri.

T A B U L A XXVI.

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

F I G. I.

- Apertum cruciali incisione abdomen, contractiori autem forma exhibitum, cum vesica urinaria præter moram distenta.
- A Incisio longitudinalis a scrobiculo cordis incipiens:
 - B Qua ad montem veneris desinens.
 - CC Partium contentium anguli superioris, super hypochondria reflexi.
 - DD Anguli inferioris utriusque, supra spinam ossis ilium reflexi.
 - E Vesica urinaria, ita urina sanguinolenta distenta, ut fundus ejus ad dimidium spatii, umbilicum inter et scrobiculum cordis, porrigeretur.

F I G. II.

- Vesica urinaria, forma pariter minoriori, per medium divisa, et ad imam partem aperta, ut fluit oris uterini, hic præter naturam firmum speciosius, apparcat.
- AA Pars dimidia vesicæ super spinam ossis ilium utriusque reflexa.
 - B Incisionis, a vertice ductæ, qua vesica urinae aperta fuit, finis anterior.
 - C Unus recti intestini circuitus, qui in conspectum prodiit ad ejusdem finem posteriorem.
- Duas inter hæc literas B, C, vesicæ pars ima tumore, qui universum pelvim occupavit, elevata fuit: hic quoque, facta cruciali incisione parva, inter et paulo ante fines uterinum, os uteri in conspectum venit, pone fuit, ut in hac figura, et paulo elatius quam pars superior symphyseos ossium pubis.

F I G. III.

- Contenta pelvis omnia a parte postica; inter quæ, uterus retroverfus maximum locum habet.
- A Rectum, ubi in cavum pelvis transibat, deligatum.
 - BBB Margines posteriores sceliosis vesicæ a vertice ductæ.
 - CC Rectum, uterum inter et ossa, sacrum et coccygis, compressum.
 - DD Peritoneum, quoad, ad finitum recti intestini laus, pelvim investiverat, opæ catheteris, hæc partem inter et uterum immixti, elevatum.
 - EEE Pars peritonæi, parti modo descriptæ respondens, ad dextram recti intestini laus, pericellia, et margo ejus F sepositus.
 - G Uteri facies anterior, retroversum versa.
 - H Tuba ascendens ab utero fundo, qui scilicet ad partem pelvis infimam devoluta fuerat.
 - I Ovarium ante tubam positum.

F I G. IV.

- Uteri portione, ac decidua parte sublatis, fœtus per pellicudas membranas, chorion nempe et amnion, conspicitur.
- A Os uteri factus versus. Circum undique conspicitur partium vaginæ contiguarum interiora.
 - BB Uteri substantia divisa.
 - C Facies externa parti alicujus deciduæ. Membrana hæc densa, opaca, et arteriis parvis, injecta ab utero cæca impleta, abundavit.
 - D Facies interna aliâs partis membranz ejusdem. Qua parte ablata fuerat decidua, per chorion pellucidam et amnion conspicitur fœtus, cujus caput dependet, et collum hunc umbilicalem circum-cingitur.
- Linæ albe super chorion inter adumbranz, vasorum tenuium, quæ inde in deciduam transeunt, reliquias representant.
- Cum hæc tabula delineabatur, liquor amnii sanguine exundante infectus fuerat. Membranz autem pellucidarum facies convexa figuram fœtus illudilicam, forma quidem contractam, fenestraz lucem admissit, dedit. Tubarum et ovariorum figuram hæc tabule inferere supervacuum duxi.

P L A T E XXVI.

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

F I G. I.

- Shewn, in miniature, the abdomen fully opened by a crucial incision, and the bladder enormously distended.
- A The beginning of the longitudinal incision at the pit of the stomach.
 - B Its termination in the mons veneris.
 - CC The upper angles of the containing parts, turned over the hypochondria.
 - DD The lower angles: each turned over the spine of the os ilium.
 - E The bladder, so distended with bloody urine, that its fundus reached half way between the navel and the pit of the stomach.

F I G. II.

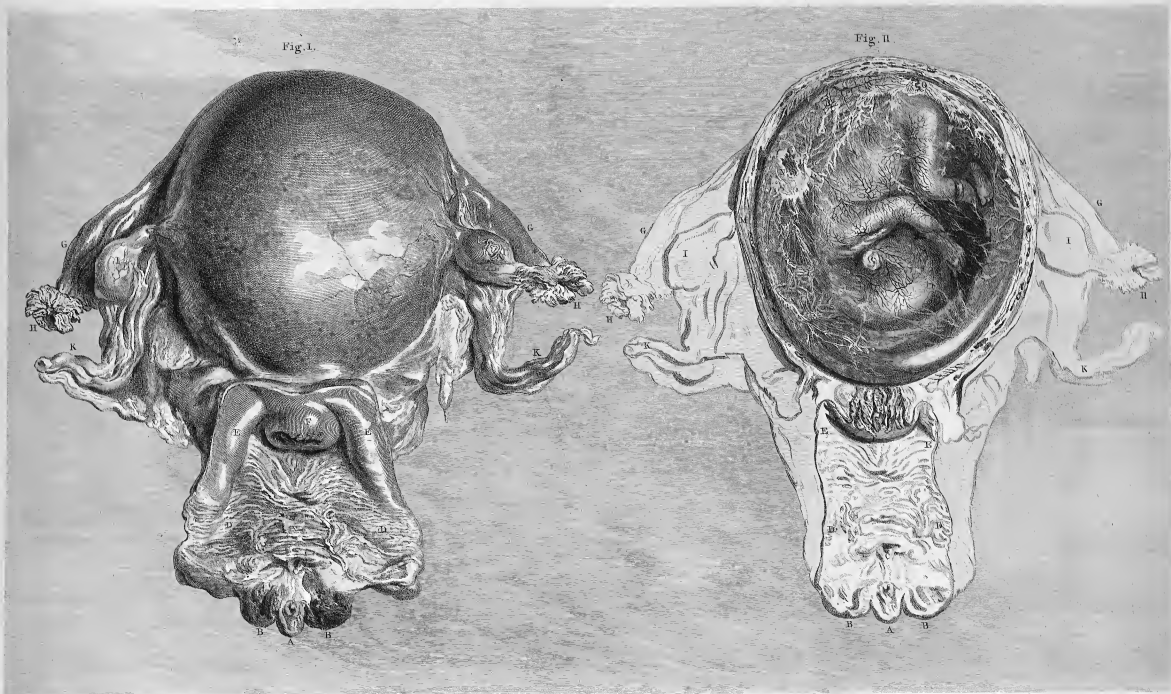
- Drawn in miniature to the same scale, shews the bladder cut down through its middle, and opened, at its lower part, to shew the situation of the os uteri.
- AA Half of the bladder, on each side, turned over the spine of the os ilium.
 - B The anterior extremity of the vertical incision by which the bladder was opened.
 - C One turn of the rectum 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 tumor which possessed the whole cavity of the pelvis: and here, a small crucial incision having been made, between, and a little before the ends of the ureters, the os uteri was seen, as in this figure, situated behind, and a little higher than the upper part of the symphysis of the ossa pubis.

F I G. III.

- A back-view of the whole contents of the pelvis, consisting principally of the retroverted womb.
- A The rectum tied, where it passed down into the cavity of the pelvis.
 - BBB The posterior edges of the vertical fission of the bladder.
 - CC The rectum, where it was pressed and flattened, between the womb and the sacrum and os coccygis.
 - DD The peritoneum, which lined the pelvis on the left side of the rectum, raised up by a large catheter, introduced between it and the womb.
 - EEF The corresponding part of the peritoneum on the right side of the rectum, fit down, and the edge F turned off.
 - G The anterior 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.

F I G. IV.

- The os uteri, opened, to shew the secundines and their contents.
- A The os uteri, turned upwards. All around it, is seen the inside of the adjacent parts of the vagina.
 - B B The substance of the womb, cut through.
 - C The external surface of part of the decidua. This membrane was thick and opaque, and full of small arteries, 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 seem'd the fœtus, with its head depending, and the funis round its neck.
- 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, by transfusion, 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.



J. F. Goussier delin.

P. C. Simon delin.

TAB. XXVII. *Undecimum* Cadaver, mense quinto inente. Fig. I. Uterus cum appendicibus suis à tergo visus, *Virginis* secundum longitudinem incisa, Cervicis et Oris uterini status apparet. Fig. II. Utero omnino aperto, membrana Decidua, Reflexa, Chorion investiens, cornitex cum Fœtu translucente, et Cervicis Orisque uterini facies interna.

Publ. Nov. 12. 1774, by Dr. Hunter.

T A B U L A XXVII.

UNDECIMUM cadaver, menſe quinto incunte. Duæ figuræ. Arteriæ et venæ cera diverſi coloris impletæ ſunt.

F I G. I.

Uterus a tergo viſus, una cum vagina eo confilio incifa, ut flatus cervicis oriſque uteri oculo objiciretur.

- A Clitoris.
 BB Nymphæ.
 C Proxime hanc ſupra litteram, oriſciculum urethre conſpicitur.
 DD Vaginæ pars extrema inferior, rugis aſpera.
 EE Ejusdem pars extrema ſuperior, altera levior, præcipue a parte poſtica.
 F Uteri oriſciculum, in terminum vaginæ ſuperiorem ſe projiciens.
 GG Tubæ.
 HH Fimbriæ.
 II Ovaria.
 KK Vaſorum ſpermatiorum faſciculus, per ligamenta lata, ad ovaria, tubas, et fundum uteri aſcendentium.

F I G. II.

Utero omnino aperto, membrana decidua reflexa, chorio ſuper extenſa (per quas membranas fetum videtas) et cervicis oriſque uterini facies interna apparent.

- 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 deciduæ perſiſſa.
 NN Decidua reflexa, membranas pellucidas inveſtiens, alba, opaca, friata, diſtenta adeo tenuata, ut in locis plurimis ſere pellucida videretur: deciduæ, quæ hanc obtegebat, adhæreſcere nonnumquam ceperat.
 O Arteria convoluta, per deciduam reflexam, a margine placentæ excurrans.
 P Vena huic ſimilis.
 Vaſa fetus ſub cute repentia, ſanguine adeo diſtincte adimpleta ſunt, ut proſecto vapore cadaveris, cera injecta turgentium, imaginem præ ſe ferrent.
 Funis umbilicalis pars altera fetus collum ambibat, talem finitrum altera.

P L A T E XXVII.

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

F I G. I.

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

- A The clitoris.
 B The nymphæ.
 C Immediately over this letter is the oriſcile 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 oriſcile of the womb, projecting into the upper end of the vagina.
 GG The tubes.
 HH The fimbriæ.
 II The ovaries.
 KK The bundle of ſpermatick 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 inſide of the neck and oriſcile of the womb.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, KK, ſee fig. I.
 L The rugous inſide 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 extention, 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 placentæ.
 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 turn of the navel-ſtring was round the child's neck, and another was twiſted round the left ankle.

TABULA XXVIII.

FIG. I.

IDEM uterus quem exhibet figura secunda tabule precedentis, sed inversus (i. e. fundo decliviori); ut, contentis suo pondere a cervice fundum versus devolutis, magis placente clarius distingatur; ac decidua, quæ ibidem ab interno utero pariete in externam chorii superficiem reflexa, nomen deciduae reflexæ assumit, melius conspicitur.

Partes lineis adumbrate in tabula precedenti modo expositæ sunt atque explanatæ: scilicet *A, B, C, D, D, E, E, F, G, G, H, H, I, I, et K, K*, in figura prima; atque *L* et *MM* in figura secunda.

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

OOO Placentæ margo, ubi lamina interna decidua a facie interna uteri, ad faciem membranarum externam, inflexa fuit atque continuata; quo in loco efficit

PP Deciduiam reflexam, eo magis attenuatam, quo longius a margine placente distat.

Q Hic patuit, deciduiam non eodem modo, quo ceteræ membranae, trans aditum in cervice uteri se porrexisset; sed per paululum spatii intra hunc aditum, more investientis membranae, esse continuatam; tandemque sensim evanuisse, aut cum glutine illo, quod vice cæmenti fungitur, esse confusam.

FIG. II.

Ejusdem uteri facies interna, qualis apparuit, placenta jam separata.

A, B, B, C, D, D, E, E, F, G, G, H, H, I, I, K, K, Vide tabule precedentis figuram primam.

L, M, M, Vide ejusdem tabule figuram secundam.

NNN Pars decidua, undique circa placente marginem, etiamnum utero intus adherescens.

O Centrum superficiei orbiculatæ, in uteri parte anteriori, cui placenta hoc in cadavere adherescbat. Hæc arteriis venisque abundabat, quæ scilicet utero ac placente communes fuerant, quasque necessario perit, duas has partes dum separabam. Arteriæ quidem parvæ erant, convolutæ, colorisque magis lucidi, ut ad litteram *P*; venæ autem perruptæ speciem macularum fulscentium, vel foraminum, magnitudinis haud exiguæ, præ se ferebant, ut ad litteram *Q*.

Linea inæqualis quæ superficiem hanc scabram, cui placenta adherescbat, ambit, extremum marginem placente a membranis abscisse designat; eadem etiam indicat locum quo decidua lamina interna reflexa fuerat, circum undique, in faciem chorii externam.

PLATE XXVIII.

FIG. I.

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

The parts represented in out-lines were seen and explained in the preceding plate, viz. *A, B, 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 constitutes

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 insensibly lost, or blended with the glutinous cement.

FIG. II.

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

A, B, 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.

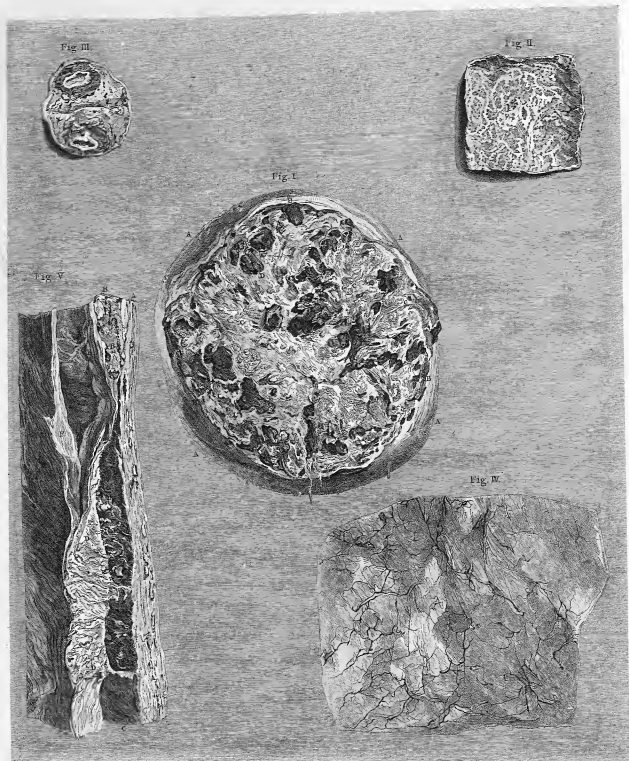
NNN Part of the decidua all around the edge of the placenta, left adhering to the inside of the womb.

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.



L. C. Remondini sculp.
 TAB. XIV. Fig. I. *Idem Uterus quem exhibet figura secunda Tabulae precedentis, sed inversus (i.e. fundo decliviori) ut contentis suo pondere a Cervicis*
fundam rursus devolutis, marginis Placentae clarus distinguitur, ac Decidua, quae ibidem ab interno Uteri pariete in exteriorem Chorion superficiem reflexa,
nomen Deciduae Reflexae assumit, melius conspicitur. Fig. II. Facies ejusdem Uteri interna, prout avulsae Placentae se exhibuit. Sine illa irregularis -
asperum et inaequalem superficiem circumscriptens, extremos indicat Placentae limites, ubi Decidua ab Utero circumquaque in Chorion fuerat reflecta.



J. G. Wandelaar delin.

J. C. Goussier sculp.

TAB. XXX. Quingue figuras exhibet, quarum tres priores ex eodem sunt Cadavere. Fig. I. Ovarium illud exemptum. Fig. II. Pars Deciduae vitro adhibito amplificata. Fig. III. Ovarium cum Corpore luto. Fig. IV. Portio membranaceum nono mense. Fig. V. Pars Uteri et Placentae cum membranis.

TABULA XXIX.

TRES figure ad idem exemplar depictæ; quibus adjunguntur duæ aliæ, tanquam appendices.

F I G. I.

Ovum utero exemptum, faciem placente externam representans, laciniaque marginem ejus undique ambientem, membrane scilicet deciduæ reflexæ dilaceratæ reliquias. Hæc figura cum figura secunda præcedentis tabule cognuit, faciem ovi exhibens, quod isti utero intus adhaererat.

AAA Decidua reflexa, undique a margine placente, ad chorion integendum, 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 adcreverat. Has partes dum separabamus, arteriæ venæque plurimæ dilaceratæ sunt, quarum pars altera utero adnexa est, altera placente. Arteriæ quidem, ut in figura præcedenti, parvæ, convolutæ, et colore fuit lucidiori, ut ad literas *CCC*; venas autem maculæ latæ ac fuscæ representant, ut ad literam *D*.

F I G. II.

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

F I G. III.

Ovarium, corpusque luteum perficiffa. Corpus luteum, etiam ad hoc temporis, cavatum esse manifeste apparuit.

F I G. IV.

Figura addita.

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

F I G. V.

Alia figura addita.

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

AAA Uteri substantia difficiffa.

BB Placenta ei adhaerens, prope marginem perficiffa.

CC Decidua ea in parte utero adhaerens.

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

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

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

PLATE XXIX.

THREE figures from the same subject, and two supplemental.

F I G. 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, covered by that edge, is the outer surface of the placenta, which had adhered to the womb. In separating those 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*.

F I G. II.

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

F I G. III.

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

F I G. IV.

A supplemental figure.

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

F I G. V.

Another supplemental figure.

Part of the womb and secundines, at nine months, so disposed as to exhibit distinctly the different strata of those 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 gelly only.

T A B U L A X X X .

A Duodecimo cadavere, quarto mense decurrente. Uterus a parte antica apertus, vasis cera repletis. Præcipue hic notanda occurrunt, superficies placentæ externa; vasa ex utero se immergentia in placentam; cervicis uteri externa, qualis facies, fit, et, respectu ad vesicam urinariam urethramque habito, quem situm obtineat.

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

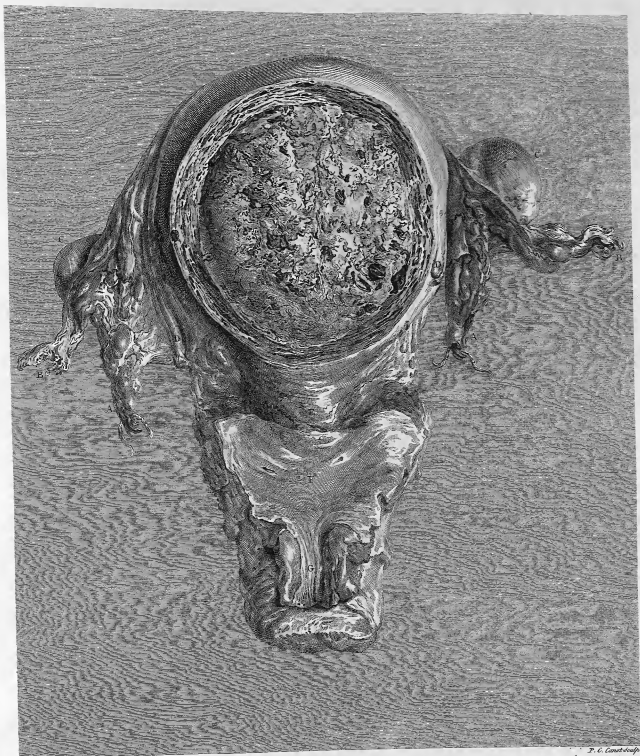
- AA* Vasa spermatica.
- BB* Fimbriæ, five tubarum partes extremæ.
- CC* Ovaria. Horum sinistrum corpore luteo nonnihil auctum fuit.
- DD* Ligamenta rotunda.
- E* Cervix uteri contracta.
- F* Facies interna portiois istius vesicæ, quæ vaginæ subiecta adheret. Uroque in latere, et hac litera paulo superius, cernitur orificium urethræ.
- G* Urethra universa omnino 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.

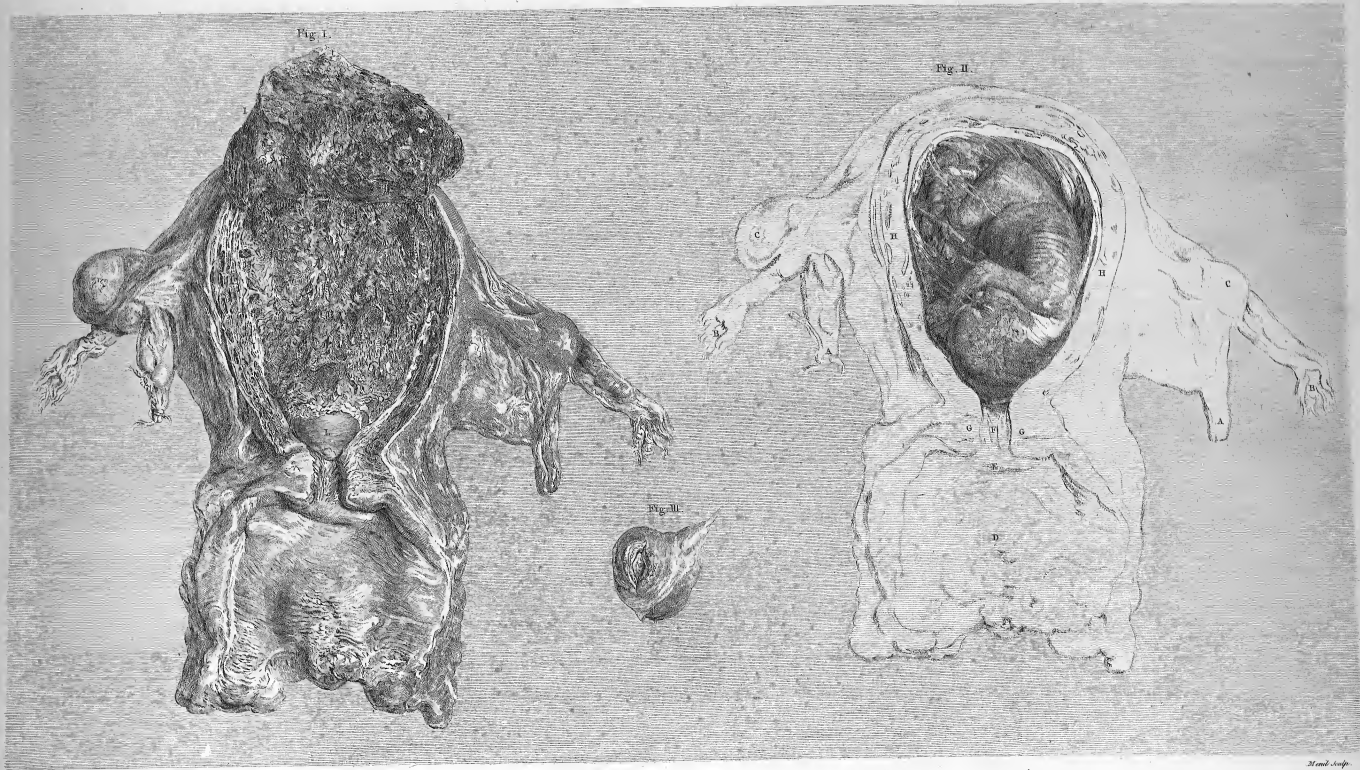
- AA* The spermatic vessels.
- BB* The fimbriæ, or ends of the tubes.
- CC* The ovaria. The left was enlarged by the corpus luteum.
- DD* The round ligaments.
- E* The cervix uteri, in a contracted state.
- F* The inside of that portion of the bladder which adheres to the subjacent vagina. On each side,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



J. P. Simon delin.

J. G. Camille sculp.

TAB. XXX. *A duodecimo Cadavere, quarto mense decurrente: Uterus a parte antica apertus, vasis cordi repletis. Praecipue hic notanda occurrunt, Superficies Placentae externae; Vasa in Placentam ex Utero se immergentia; Cervicis uteri externae facies, quales sit, et respectu ad Vesicam Urinariam Urethraeque habitus, quem situm obtineat.*



TAB. XXXI. *Tres figure ab eodem Cadavere. Fig. I. Uterus a parte posteriori ita apertus, ut Facies Membrance Decidue externa, ac status Cervicis uterine visui exponantur.*
 Fig. II. *Parte posteriori Uteri, membranaeque Decidue sublatis, Fœtus ipse per pellucidas membranas apparet.* Fig. III. *Ovarium apertum Corporis Latici canuum ostendit.*

T A B U L A XXXI.

TRES figuræ ab eodem cadavere.

F I G. I.

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

Literas tabulæ huic explanandæ accomodatas omnes præter

II, K et L, in figura secunda videas.

AA Vasa spermatica.

BB Fimbriæ.

CC Ovaria.

D Vagina univèrsa, 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 exiderat.

GG Sectio substantiæ cervicis uteri.

HH Sectio substantiæ uteri, unde

II Pars posterior totius substantiæ uteri de decidua sublatâ et in fundum uteri revoluta cernitur.

K Decidua, adhuc membranâ adhærens, superficiem suam scabram externam exhibens, unde uterus fuerat separatus. Membrana hæc vasâ, cera impletis, venis maxima de parte, abundavit. Plurimis autem in locis, cera, vasâ effusa, hæc visû indistinctâ reddiderunt.

L Membrana pellucidâ, amnion scilicet et chorion, decidua reflexa tenuissima et pellucidâ obtectæ, in aditum cervicis uteri, ubi decidua ipsa deficit, viam sibi faciætes.

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 pellucidâs membranas 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 factus est manifestus.

F I G. III.

Corpus luteum ovario in sinistro percussum, 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 litera C, in figuris prima et secunda.

P L A T E XXXI.

THREE 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, pushing 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 membranes.

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 profusus exacto.

F I G. I.

- Uterus a parte antica apertus, unde fetus cervicisque uteri status in conspectum cervicis.
- AA Ligamenta lata.
 - BB Ligamenta rotunda.
 - CC Tube.
 - 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 venirent.
 - K Membrane pericissæ.
 - L Faciæ internæ uteri pars.
 - M Pars ista deciduæ, que inde separata fuit. Prope hanc literam cernitur foramen quoddam, (locus nimirum ubi decidua desit) viæ quæ per cervicem uteri ducit, exadversum situm.
 - N Decidua reflexa, nec non chorion et amnion, pericissâ.
 - O Placenta parti posteriori uteri adhærensens.
- Fœtus, cum collo sine umbilicali bis circumdato, abunde patet.

F I G. II.

- Uteri, placentæ et membranarum secundum longitudinem sectio, cum fœtu juxta-sito, funiculo autem umbilicali nondum diducto.
- AA Vaginæ faciës interna.
 - BB Os uteri pericissum.
 - CC Cervix uteri pericissâ.
 - DE Via quæ per cervicem ducit, cujus, in parte posteriori E, rugæ penniformes conspiciuntur.
 - FFF Sectio fundi uteri, ubi conceptus sedem habebat.
 - GG Sectio placentæ, quæ retrorsum adhæserat, ubi uterus, de quo agitur, præter morem crassus visus est.
 - HH Placentæ superficies interna, amnio et chorio obtecta.
 - I Uteri superficiei interioris pars.
 - K Pars parva deciduæ, inde separata.
 - LL Deciduæ faciës interna, sive cavum ipsam inter et deciduam reflexam.
 - M Angulus prope marginem placentæ, ubi deciduæ lamella interior super chorion reflectitur, nempe ad deciduam reflexam faciendam.
 - N Deciduæ reflexæ faciës externa; sive cavum, membranam illam inter et deciduam.
 - O Margines lævi deciduæ reflexæ et chorii, quæ inter se intime connectuntur.
 - P Margo annii fœtus.

P L A T E XXXII.

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

F I G. I.

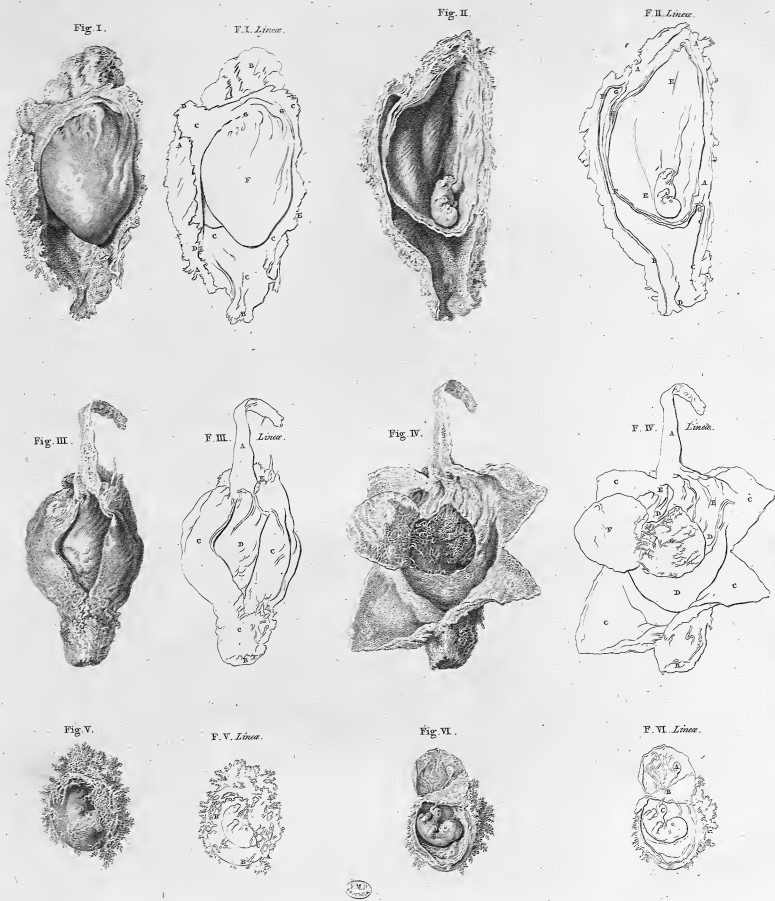
- A fore-view of the womb opened, to shew the child, and the state of the cervix uteri.*
- AA *The broad ligaments.*
 - BB *The round ligaments.*
 - CC *The tubes.*
 - DD *The fimbriæ.*
 - EE *The ovaries.*
 - F *The vagina laid open.*
 - G *The posterior lip of the os uteri.*
 - HH *The passage through the cervix uteri.*
 - III *The section of the substance of the womb, where an oval piece was taken out to shew 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 fœtus, with two turns of the navel-string round its neck, requires no explanation.*

F I G. 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.*
 - FFF *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 outside 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. *Dua a decimo tertio Cadavere Figuræ, tertio mense elapso.* Fig. I. Uterus a parte anteriori patefactus, Fœtum cum Cervice Uterinâ contemplandum obijcit. Fig. II. Idem Uterus secundum longitudinem, cum Placenta et membranis, divisus, adjucente etiam Fœtu, ac per funiculum umbilicalem adjuuncto.



J. W. Woodhouse delin.

J. Woodhouse Sculp.

TAB. XXXIII. *Una tria abortu perditis, sex figuris expressa.* Fig. I. *Conceptus novem circiter hebdomadarum, cu parte que tota mem-*
branis est oculis oblectis. Fig. II. *Spandem totis secundum longitudinem.* Fig. III. *Conceptus alter post octo fore hebdomadas.* Fig. IV.

Idem Conceptus ad examen paulo cariosus reversus. Fig. V. *Chorion nudum, i. e. ab ambiente Decidua capsulatum.*

Fig. VI. *Idem Conceptus apertus.*

Publ. Nov. 12. 1857. by Dr. Hunter.

TABULA XXXIII.

OVa tria abortiva, sex figuris expressa.

F I G. I.

Ovum nonae circiter hebdomadae abortivum, ab ista scilicet parte que membranae est adspicuum. Decidua laceraata est, et aliquantulum revoluta, ut decidua reflexa levis et opaca in conspectum prodierit.

- AA** Decidua ab utero separatae facies externa scabra.
- B** Facies externa portuinculae cuiusdam placenta, cujus reliqua pars sedem suam exadversum habebat.
- CCCC** Deciduae-facies interna cribriformis, que primis mensibus graviditatis membranis inclusis non adherescit.
- DDDD** Deciduae margo laceraatus, qui in marginem *EEE* membranae ejusdem cursum suum tenentur.
- F** Decidua reflexa per faciem externam chorii diffusa.
- GC** Angulus partis reflexae, ad marginem flicet placenta, ubi lamella interior deciduae in chorion reflexitur, simili fere modo quo lamella interior pericardii reflexitur ad superficiem externam cordis obtegendam.
- H** Extrema pars deciduae ad cervicem uteri.

F I G. II.

Ejusdem sectio a vertice ad imam 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** Anni cavum, in quo fuerit, ope funiculi tenuissimi umbilicalis, a facie interna placenta suspenditur.
- F** Sectio trium membranaum, flicet amnii, chorii et deciduae reflexae, quae non solum sunt contiguae, sed et sibi invicem adhaerent.
- GC** Angulus ad marginem placenta, ubi lamella interior deciduae in faciem externam chorii reflexitur.
- H** Hic tres istae membranae paululum sejunguntur, ut situs earum, respectu habito ad placenta, manifestius appareat.

F I G. III.

Ovum octo circiter hebdomadam abortivum. Pars quaedam exigua deciduae excisita est, et sursum reflexa, ut cavum inter eam et ceteras membranas emeretur.

- A** Decidua pars ubi excisita.
- B** Conceptus pars ubi deest decidua, exadversum flicet aditui per uteri cervicem duenti.
- CCC** Deciduae superficies externa.
- D** Decidua reflexa obtegens chorion et amnion, quae membranae se protendentes cavum deciduae adimplent.
- E** Partis superioris placenta facies externa.

F I G. IV.

Idem ovum, decidua jam inclinata decussatim aperta, angulis quatuor revolutis deciduae reflexae portione rotunda cultro sublatâ et devoluta, nempe ut vascularia in superficie externa chorii in conspectum prodierint.

- A, B.** Vide fig. III.
- CCCC** Facies interna quatuor angulorum in quos decidua cruciali 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 obuniet.
- F** Deciduae reflexae portio rotunda, ex facie externa chorii cultro anatomico sublata et devoluta.
- G** Chorion cum vasâ suis hirsutis expofitum. Vasa ista deciduae reflexae adhererebant, et eorum nonnulla una cum membrana illa abscissa sunt.

F I G. V.

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

- AAA** Valorum hirsutorum rami majores et frequentiores, ex quadam parte superficiem internam chorii emergentes, et cum decidua, vel parte uterina, ad placenta consistentiam se communicantes.
- BB** Partii ex portio que postea membrana uniformis et pellicula evadit; vasâ pactoribus, subtilioribus, fluitantibus, quae in decidua reflexa evanescent, abundat: per eam conspicitur embryo.
- C** Vesicula umbilicalis in facie externa amnii per chorion conspecta: filum exalbidum [reliquae arteriae et venae] ab ea ad umbilicum embryonis transit.

F I G. VI.

Idem ovum apertum. Membranis antea parti infidentibus a placenta abscissis et reflexis, distinte conspicitur embryo.

- A** Vesicula umbilicalis, ex qua
- BB** Reliquae arteriae et venae, hiloalio bunc, ad umbilicum embryonis transeunt. Intestinum gyri quidam in principio funis umbilicalis includuntur.

PLATE XXXIII.

SIX figures of three different abortions.

F I G. I.

An abortion, of about nine weeks, seen on that side which is membranous. The decidua is torn, and turned somewhat aside, to shew 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 laceraated 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.
- GC** 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.

F I G. 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 section of the three membranes, which are not only contiguous, but adhere to one another, viz. the amnion, the chorion and the decidua reflexa.
- GC** 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 three these membranes are a little separated, to shew their course at the placenta.

F I G. III.

An abortion of about eight weeks. A small strap of the decidua is cut out, and turned up, to shew 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.
- F** The outside of the upper part of the placenta.

F I G. 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 shew the loose vessels on the outside of the chorion.

- A, B.** See fig. III.
- CCCC** The inflex 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 interior 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 spongy vessels, laid bare. These vessels adhered firmly to the decidua reflexa, and parts of them were cut off with that membrane.

F I G. 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 secundum.

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

F I G. 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 whitish thread, pass to C, the navel of the embryo, with some turns of the intestines lodged in the beginning of the navel string.

F I G. I.

O VUM, scilicet chorion, cum omnibus ejus contentis, quantum, ut licet conjicere, circiter hebdomadam. Literæ, atque usitate, ad dignoscendas partes, minime desiderantur. Maculæ que maxime fuscæ sunt, sanguinis coagulati reliquias parvas representant. In medio, globi infusi, conjungitur amnion, per quod fetus indistinctè apparet. Ovum ipsum hæud parvulum mole fusi complanatum expansissimum fuit, coram pignore in patella dum jacebat.

F I G. II.

Idem ovum præparatum, magna fatis parte chorii abscissa, amnioque cum fetu incluso, ut partes circi umbilicum ejus conspicuerent, in latius reflexo, viri opitio ope, ut partes minoris magis distinde possent conspici, amplificatum fuit. Vasa hirsuta fluitantia, ex facie externa chorii exstantia, per se factis patent.

- A A Spatium inter chorion et amnion. Hoc referunt æter gelatina tenax, adeo pellucida ut vix cerni possent; unde arteriæ venæque ramose, sanguine rubro impletae, in facie interna placentæ distinde per se conspiciebantur.
- B Amnion liquore pellucido colorisque experte, purissima veluti aqua fontana, distendebatur; per quem fetus partes minoris apparebant.
- C Vescicula umbilicalis humore distensa: neque amnio illa, neque chorio connexa fuit; gelatina autem tenera circumdata, umbilico fetus per arteriam et venam, quasi per pediculum, adhaere; quibus quidem vasita tanta inter se vicinias fuit, ut vas unum sanguine rubro impletum, et ramus in vesiculam umbilicalem solem emittens, viderentur. Caput fetus truncus ejus longius fuit; brachia et crura non nisi perpauculum emicuant; viresco abdominis nondum fuerant velata; pars coram magis fusca hepar ferebat; umbilicus non nisi ovum, fetus faciei interna chorii et amnii, que eo loco contiguit æter, medio abdomine, adnectebatur.

F I G. III.

Ovum integrum, quartæ hebdomadæ, ut licet conjicere. Ovi pars superior, latior et plana, facculus fuit, textura tener, per deciduum folium formatus: huic ad angulos superiores foramen dentatum utrinque fuit, ubi tubas intrasse conjicere licet; et ad ovi partem inferiorem portio crassa angulique ex membris omnibus contentisque eorum consistit.

F I G. IV.

Ejusdem ovi, sectione a vertice ad imam dudum aperta, facies interna. Ovum totum adhuc fundi uteri formam triangularem retinebat. Pars lata superior, deciduum faciem internam leviorern, cribro similem, offendent; et pars angulosa inferior, omnium membrorum sectionem cavumque in conspectu ponit. Forus primordia omnium soluta fuerant. Amnion a chorio separatum fuit, et in cavo ejus fluitabat. Ex duobus ab eodem centro circulis albis, interior est chorii folio; cujus in facie externa stratum spongiosum, cui vasa ex chorio se immittunt, cernitur: circulus albus exterior, ad partem inferiorem, deciduum, placentam obtegendum, et ad partem superiorem deciduum reflexam representat.

F I G. V.

Ovum integrum tertiam circiter hebdomadam.

- A A Seta in cavum ovi triplex per foramen ad utrumque angulum superiorem, quod folliculi tube fallopianæ extremitatem esse conjicere licet.
- B B Eadem setæ per foramen magis exvntes ad angulum inferiorem, quod cervici uteri exadversum esse ponimus.
- C Hydatidis, mollis admodum exitus, per deciduum sese projiciens, et filamenta gracilia ramosa ex superficie fusa emittens: chorion esse, vix dubitandum.

F I G. VI.

- Idem ovum, maxima parte parietis anterioris excissa.
- A A, B B, C. Vide fig. V.
- Manifestum est deciduum, hocce in ovo, membranam fusi densam, texture glutinosæ, que toti cavo triangulati fundi uteri, sanguinem velamentum, adhaerens; constabat etiam tubas in facie ejus interna fuisse terminatas; chorion inter duplicem ejus membranam fusi fuisse, vel subsistens ejus circumdata; parique duplicem cum incremento chorii, procedente uteri gestatione, cavum deciduum passu cum incremento chorii, procedente uteri gestatione, cavum deciduum cordasæ, lamellam ejus inferiorem (sive deciduum circumdata) distendens, donec tandem, delto cavo, lamella alba interna facie interiori decidui fuisse congnua. Progressu hie, de quo supra, mississimis, placentis involutæ, si proximæ his figure inter se conferantur, ordine eorum inverso, primo facti notant, deinde octavam, et postremo septimam.

F I G. VII.

Status ovi (qualem scilicet animo licet concipere) in utero ætate præcedenti, ubi chorion, deciduum reflexa obediunt, per plerimum spatium in cavum decidui porrigitur.

- A A Deciduum fœdulo, ubi certo temporis progressu, lamellam externam duplicem membrana, spongiosam vel rubrum chorion vix diste, confectæ.
- B In hoc loco, deciduum partem placentæ, uterinam didam confectæ.
- C Amnii cavum.—D Cuvum, vel spatium, amnion inter et chorion.
- E Cavum decidui, vel spatium membranam illam inter et deciduum reflexam.
- F F Tubæ in faciem internam decidui sese aperientes.
- G Cervix uteri nullam partem ovi continens.

F I G. VIII, et IX.

Dux hæ figure, in hoc fere solo ab aliis differunt; nimirum chorii in deciduo cavum projectio eo minor est, quo ovum ætate minus.

F I G. I.

A Conception, viz. the chorion with all its contents, supposed to be about five weeks. The parts will be understood without letters of reference. Some of the darkest spots represent the little remnants of clotted blood. In the middle the amnion is seen like a round hole through which the fetus appears indistinctly. The white object was considerably flattened and spread out; by its own weight, as it lay in a little dish before the painter.

F I G. II.

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

The fleshy floating vessels, which shoot from the outer surface of the chorion, require no explanation.

- A A 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 as transparent and void of colour as the clearest water; 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 chorion, nor the chorion; surrounded with the tender jelly; connected, as by a pedicle, to the navel of the fetus by an artery and a vein; which lay so close together, as to appear like one vessel filled with red blood, and discharging its branches on the vesicula umbilicalis alone.

The head of the fetus was longer than the trunk: the arms and legs had shot out but a little way; the abdominal viscera were not covered: the darker part of the fetus was the red liver: there being no navel-string, the fetus was attached at its abdomen to the inside of the amnion and of the chorion, which were contiguous at that place.

F I G. III.

An entire conception supposed to be in the fourth week. The broad and flat upper part of the object was a bag of a tender texture, formed of 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 object, consisted of all the membranes and their contents.

F I G. IV.

The inside of the same object, laid open by a vertical section. The whole conception retained still the triangular shape of the fundus uteri. The broad upper part flexus the smoother and cribriform internal surface of the decidua; and the narrow part below shows the section and cavity of all the membranes. The rudiments of the fetus were distinct. The amnion had separated from, and lay loose in the cavity of the chorion. Of the two, concentric, white circles, the interior is the section of the chorion; upon the outside of which is seen the stratum of spongy substance into which the vessels shoot from the chorion. The outer white circle represents, at its lower part, the decidua covering the placenta; and, at its upper part, the decidua reflexa.

F I G. V.

A complete conception, of about three weeks.

- A A A bristle 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 fallopian tube.
- B B The same bristles coming out through a larger hole at the lower angle, supposed to be opposite to the cervix uteri.
- C A small hydatide, protruding through the substance of the decidua, which had slender branching filaments shooting from the surface, supposed to be the chorion.

F I G. VI.

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

- A A, B B, C. See fig. V.
- It is plainly appears that, the decidua, in this case, was a thick membrane of a gelatinous texture which had lined and adhered to the whole triangular cavity of the fundus uteri; that, the tubes terminated on its internal surface; that, the chorion was lodged in its duplicature, or was furrowed with its folds; and that, in proportion as the chorion would have been extended, in the progress of gestation, it would have encroached upon the cavity of the decidua, breaking its interior lamella (or decidua reflexa) till at length the cavity being obliterated, the interior lamella would have come into contact with the inside of the decidua. This progressive change will be more clearly understood by comparing the three following figures in the inverted order, viz. IX, VIII, and VII.

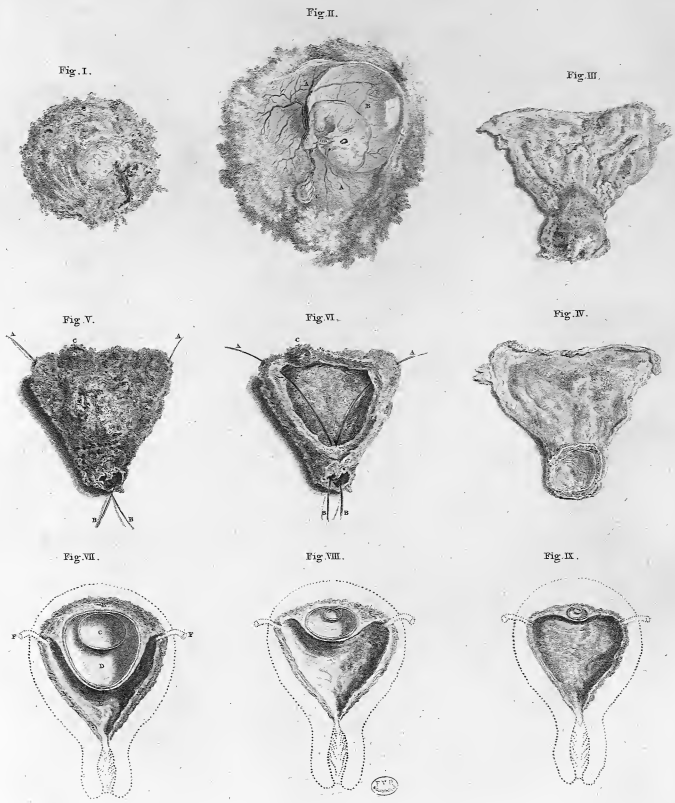
F I G. VII.

The more advanced state of a supposal conception in the womb; when the chorion, covered by the decidua reflexa, is situated in a great way into the cavity of the decidua.

- A A The section of the decidua where, in progress of time, it would constitute the external lamella of the double membrane which has been commonly named the frœny or false chorion.
- B Here the decidua complies the uterine 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, or the space between that membrane and the decidua reflexa.
- F The tubes, opening upon the inside of the decidua.
- G The cervix uteri, constituting no part of the conception.

F I G. VIII, and IX.

These two figures differ from the preceding almost in this respect alone, that the projection of the chorion into the cavity of the decidua is less in proportion as the conception is younger.



TAB. XXXIV. Fig. I. *Conceptus, quinta circiter hebdomade, nempe Chorion cum omnibus suis contentis.* Fig. II. *Idem conceptus, conspicillo simplificato, Choriâ parte anteriori exciso, et lunois Embryonem continente in latus reflexo.* Fig. III. *Conceptus integro, quartæ circiter Hebdomadis.* Fig. IV. *Partis ejusdem interioris, sectione a vertice ad imam ductâ, patefactæ.* Fig. V. *Conceptus integro, circa tertiam Hebdomadem.* Fig. VI. *Idem, parte anteriori sublata.* Fig. VII VIII IX. *Figure quædam fetus Uteri, in gravidâ, secundum longitudinem dissecti, ut quis diversus, in primis Gravidiatâ Hebdomadâ, status, qualis mihi videbatur, circumsceret.*