

**Vésale, André / Calcar, Jan Steven van (auteur des planches) / Stirling Maxwell, William (auteur de la notice).
Andreae Vesalii Tabulae Anatomicae Sex. Six Anatomical Tables Of Andrew Vesalius. Venetiis Imprimebat B. Vitalis, Venetus, sumptibus Ioannis Stephani Calcarensis M-D-XXXVIII.**

Londres: privately printed for sir William Stirling Maxwell, 1874.

Cote : 2012



From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.



August 11th, 09.

Dear Colleague,

I have asked Sir John Stirling Maxwell to send to the Library a reprint which his father had made in 1874 of the rare "Tabulae Sex" of Vesalius. Only two copies of the original exist, one in the San Marco Library, and the other in possession of the Stirling Maxwells.

I have very pleasant memories of my visit to your library. Do let me know should you ever be in England, it would be a great pleasure to see you here.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Osler.
(to be sent)

[S. 11111 - 1901]



With
J. & J.
Keighton's
Respectful
Compliments.

40
St. Peter-st. Golden-sq.
Regent-st. London W.

Sent by order of
Sir John Stirling Maxwell





2012

LONDON: PRIVATELY PRINTED for SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL.
M.D.C.C.C.L.X.I.V.





C O N T E N T S.

	LEAVES
<p>Presentation Page,</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Border from Jo. Weigel; <i>Habitus præcipuorum populorum; Trachtenbuch, &c.</i>; Nürnberg, 1577, last leaf.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p>
<p>Title-page,</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Border of And. Vesalii <i>De humani corporis fabrica, Libri VII.</i> Basilæ, 1543, fol. and also used in the <i>Epitome</i>. Beneath the title Vesalius is seen lecturing on the dead body of a woman to a miscellaneous audience. Although this title bears the monogram Φ, which has been supposed to be the initials of the printer, John Oporinus, there can be little doubt that it is the work of John Stephan of Calcar, who executed the designs for the woodcuts of the volume, and that with these it was sent from Venice. In the second edition of 1555 it was replaced by a copy, by a very inferior artist, who has made some strange alterations, as for example, by placing a scythe instead of a staff in the hand of the skeleton, and adding a goat to the dog which the youth in the foreground is holding. This fac-simile is taken from the Title-page of the fine copy of the <i>Epitome</i>, 1543, on vellum, in the British Museum.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2</p>
<p>Contents,</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3</p>
<p>Portrait of Andrew Vesalius,</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">This fine woodcut, also by John Stephan of Calcar, is in the <i>De hum. corp. fabrica</i>, 1543 and 1555; the <i>Epitome</i>, 1543, leaf 11; and in And. Vesalii <i>Epistola ad Joach. Roolants rationem vidualumque proficiendi radicis Chyna docti quo usque invictissimus Carolus V. Imperator nunc est pertractans</i>; Basilæ ex off. I. Oporini, 1546, p. 11. This fac-simile is taken from the fine impression in the <i>Epitome</i>, on vellum, in the British Museum.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Of most of the engraved portraits of Vesalius this woodcut seems to have been the original; as for example of that by Philip Galle, in <i>Virorum doctorum et disciplinæ benevolentium effigies xliii.</i>; Antverpiæ, 1572, 4^o sheet C 3; by L. de Bry (in which he holds a fork in his right hand) in <i>Icones Virorum illustrium</i>; Francoforti, 1597-8, 4 parts, 4^o iv. p. 314; and by A. S. P. in the <i>Museum Historicum et Physicum Ioan. Imperialis</i>; Venetiis, apud Juntas, 1640, 4^o p. 54. It has been copied on copper by J. Wandelaar for And. Vesalii <i>Opera Omnia</i>; Lugd. Bat. 1725, fol. and the head and bust in the fine and spirited portrait by Ch. Onghena, prefixed to <i>Étude sur And. Vesale par Ad. Burgræve</i>; Gand, 1840, 4^o. The original picture, ascribed to Titian, but possibly by John Stephan, formerly in the collection of Dr. William Hunter, is now in the University of Glasgow.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">The signature of Vesalius is from the autograph letter of which a fac-simile is given in Burgræve's <i>Études</i>.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">In the College of Physicians there is a portrait of Vesalius, of which a print by W. Holl is in Pettigrew's <i>Medical Portrait Gallery</i>; London, 1840, 4 vols. 4^o vol. ii. The print, ascribing the original to John de Calcar, gives Vesalius a long and straight instead of a somewhat turned-up nose, and bears no resemblance to John Stephan's woodcut, or to the picture at Glasgow.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">4</p>
<p>Notice of the Life of Andrew Vesalius; and of his TABULÆ ANATOMICÆ,</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">5 & 6</p>
<p>AND. VESALII TABULÆ ANATOMICÆ, VENETIIS, M-D-XXXVIII.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">I. { Dedicatio D. Narcisso Parthenopeo, } { Jecur Sanguificationis Officina...Generationis Organa, }</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">II. Venæ Cavæ Jecoris <i>KOLAZ</i>...Descriptio,</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">III. Arteria Magna <i>AOPTH</i>.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">IV. Humani Corporis Ossa parte anteriori expressa,</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">V. Lateralis <i>ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΥ</i> figura Designatio,</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">VI. <i>ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΝ</i> a tergo delineatum,</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">7-12</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12</p>





And. Vesalius.



ANDREW VESALIUS was born at Bruxelles on the 31st of December, 1514. The name of the family was originally Wittings, but for some generations the name of its native place, Wesele, a small town in Cleve, had been used instead of it, and expressed in the language of canting heraldry in their arms *sable, three weasels (weasel) argent*. His father, Andrew, was apothecary to Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Savoy, Governess of the Low Countries; his grandfather, Everard, was an eminent physician and mathematician; and his great grandfather, John, was physician to the Emperor Maximilian I. Young Andrew Vesalius, having received a classical education at Louvain University, studied medicine and surgery first at Montpellier and afterwards at Paris, whence he returned to Louvain. He has himself recorded the difficulties he had to encounter in procuring subjects for dissection, and the shifts to which he was put to obtain a human skeleton. From a gibbet near Louvain he and a fellow student

abstracted part of a malefactor, whose bones had been picked clean by birds and bleached in the sun; but the head and trunk, being secured by an iron chain, resisted their efforts. Vesalius therefore remained out alone after the gates were shut, and passed the night in releasing the felon from his shackles. He then buried his booty in a convenient spot, whence he and his companion brought it home piecemeal as occasion served. When the skeleton was at last set up, they gave out that they had brought it from Paris. The zeal and labours of the young student were crowned with deserved success. In his twenty-fourth year Vesalius was already a celebrated teacher of anatomy. After having taught that science at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa, he became, in his twenty-eighth year, the author of the first book which presented a systematic view of the fabric of the human frame, and the earliest treatise on the subject which still retains its reputation. This great work, on which he had laboured for three years, was published at Basel, by John Oporinus, printer and professor of Greek, in June 1543. Vesalius was soon after invited to enter the service of his sovereign the Emperor Charles V. and in the train of that monarch he saw the campaigns of 1544 in Cleve and France, and the war of Germany in 1546 and 1547 on the Danube and the Elbe. When the Emperor abdicated, in 1555, Vesalius was transferred to the household of Philip II. who sent him, in 1559, to Paris to attend Henry II. when dying of the splinter of Montgomery's lance. He arrived there, however, after the king was dead. In 1560 he followed Philip to Spain, and was one of the medical men in attendance on Don Carlos on occasion of his dangerous fall in 1562. According to a story, improbable in itself and supported only by hearsay evidence, he fell into trouble at Madrid, both with his professional brethren and with the Holy Office. One of his patients, a Spanish gentleman, dying of some obscure disease, Vesalius obtained leave from the family to open the body, and during the investigation, so runs the tale, the exposed heart of the corpse was observed by the bystanders to beat. The luckless anatomist was denounced to the Inquisition as guilty of manslaughter and impiety. By the favour of the king the affair was compromised, it was said, on condition of exile and a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The only part of the story which appears to be true is the pilgrimage undertaken by Vesalius in fulfilment of a vow made during a dangerous illness. He left Madrid in the early spring of 1564, lending considerable sums of money at a high rate of interest to several young nobles of the Netherlands who engaged to repay him on his return home. Travelling to Venice by way of Perpignan, he was there delayed by a litigation with the Spanish custom house, in which the saving of a small bribe cost him a fortnight and fifty crowns. From Venice he sailed to Cyprus with Jacopo Malatesta, commander of the Venetian forces in that island: and afterwards passed into the Holy Land. He was recalled from Jerusalem on receiving from the Venetian Senate an appointment to the professorship of Anatomy at Padua. Of his unhappy and premature death there are two accounts. One is that he was shipwrecked on the shore of Zante, and died of exhaustion and exposure; the other, that he was too parsimonious to provide himself with a sufficient stock of provisions for the voyage, and too proud to beg from his fellow passengers, and that although he was at last relieved by a German gentleman on board, he died of the effects of long fasting soon after reaching Zante. A humble funeral and a tombstone in the church of Our Lady was provided by a compassionate goldsmith to whom he was known.

To Vesalius belongs the glory of having first given to man a systematic, comprehensive, and accurate view of that human body which is the temple of his soul. Along with his great work "*De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*," Basileæ, 1543, folio; consisting of 6 unnumbered and 659 numbered leaves and 13 leaves of index, and profusely illustrated with woodcuts of rare excellence, there issued about the same time from the same press of Johann Herpst or Oporinus, an abstract or introduction entitled "*De humani corporis fabricæ liberum septem Epitome*," folio, consisting of 14 leaves, and also finely illustrated. The spirited portrait which adorns both bears the date AN. ETAT. XXVIII. MEXLIII. and the motto *ocvvs yvucvns κτ τυρo*. The *Fabrica* was dedicated to the Emperor Charles V.; the *Epitome* to his son Philip, Prince of Spain.

Of the *Fabrica* there is a copy on vellum in the library of the University of Louvain. A noble vellum copy of the *Epitome* is in the library of the British Museum, and is perhaps the copy that was sold for £.8 12s. 6d. at the sale of the books of Dr. Richard Mead, in 1755. A fine portrait of Vesalius, ascribed to Titian, and apparently copied in the woodcut above mentioned, was in the collection of Dr. William Hunter, and now, with his other treasures of art and literature, has passed to the University of Glasgow. The Anatomy was printed a second time at Basel by the same printer in 1555, in a bolder type but with the same woodcuts, excepting the title-page, which was replaced by an inaccurate copy by an inferior hand. This second edition consists of 6 unnumbered leaves, pp. 824, and 30 leaves of index, colophon, and printer's device. Of these beautiful volumes, after narrating the circumstances of their publication and the pains bestowed upon them by the author, the learned Dutch editors of 1725, Boerhaave and Albinus, close their account in these words:—"Thus quickly did Vesalius accomplish his incomparable work on anatomy, which will never perish, but will be esteemed for all time of all similar books the most illustrious." "If the first study of man should be himself," says Puerl, "Vesalius has nobly accomplished his duty. In the human body he made discoveries at least as important to mankind as those which led Columbus to the other side of the globe." While the Anatomy of Vesalius is thus remarkable as a monument of genius, industry, and enormous obstacles successfully surmounted, its wealth of exquisite woodcuts places it in the foremost rank of the artistic books of the sixteenth century.

It is natural that Vesalius should enjoy the admiration of the men of his own science, who are able to appreciate the magnitude of the stride which it made towards perfection under his guidance, and of artists to whom, he being dead, his goodly folios yet speak, through their still

¹ The chief modern authority for the life of Vesalius is the Preface to the fine edition of his works by Henr. Boerhaave and R. S. Albinus, *And. Vesalii Opera Omnia*, Lugd. Bat. 1725; 2 vols. fol. If these learned editors had not admitted the story of the heart beating in the opened body it would hardly have been worth notice. Although they point out strong reasons for rejecting it, they perhaps thought it too notorious to be passed over in silence. It certainly was current soon after the death of the anatomist, for it is found in a letter by Hubert Langquet, dated Paris, 1 Jan. 1565, and addressed to Gaspar Ponce, quoted by Melchior Adam in the *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*; Hadellberg, 1620, 8° p. 133, and also cited in the notes to De Thou; *Thunni Historia*; Lond. 1731-3, 7 vols. fol. vi. appendix, vi. pp. 26-27. I do not find the letter in Langquet's *Epistole Selectæ*, Hæle, 1699, 4° though there is one to Ponce dated 6 April, 1560. A different version of the story, making the subject a woman who was supposed to have died of suffocation of the matrix, is told by Ambrose Paré; *Œuvres*, Paris, 1598, fol. Lib. xxiv. cap. lviii. p. 576, and Paris, 3 vols. 8° 1840-2, ii. p. 725. The incredibility of either tale is shown by Ad. Burggrave; *Éclaircis sur André Vesale*; Gand, 1841, 8° pp. 38-41. But Dr. T. J. Pettigrew, in the *Medical Portrait Gallery*, London, 1861, 4 vols. 4° art. Vesalius, vol. II. after citing Langquet's words says, "there is truth in the account to excite suspicion, from the extent to which dissection must necessarily be made before the heart could be exposed. Yet the possibility of the muscular fibres of this organ acting by their principle of irritability, a principle unknown in the time of Vesalius, remaining even after vitality had quitted the body, may tend to sanction the statement" (p. 5). In his notice of the death of Vesalius, De Thou ascribes it to the privation and exposure suffered in the shipwreck; *Histor. Lib. xxiv. 7 vols. London, 1713-4. l. p. 702, or Histoire*, 16 vols. 4° Londres (Paris), 1734. iv. p. 623. His friend, Charles de Lectoux, on reading this notice wrote to the historian the other version, he having been at Madrid in 1564, just after Vesalius set forth on his pilgrimage; he mentions the loans made by the anatomist and his costly parsimony; and says he quitted the Spanish capital to fulfil a vow, giving at his authority Charles Tinnac, President of the Council of the Netherlands. Amongst recent popular notices of Vesalius are the *Anatomy in long clothes*, by Prof. H. Morley, in *Fraser's Magazine*, Nov. 1853, vol. xlviii. pp. 570-590, and the *Vesalius in the Zoo*, C. Kingsley's *Health and Education*, London, 1874, pp. 295-311.

² Brunet erroneously calls it the *Fabrica*; *Manuel de Libraire*, 1856-7, v. col. 1231. In the *Catalogue Librorum R. Mead, M.D. qui postobit vesaliæ sub hære*, 18 Nov. 1754 et 7 April, 1755. Part 2. p. 219, No. 41, Vesali's *Epitome* appears amongst the books on vellum and brought £.8 12s. 6d. The other books of Vesalius occur P. i. p. 66, 492, *De hom. corp. fab.* 1543, morocco, gilt edges, sold for 5s. 6d.; 491, the edition of 1555, for £.3 3s.; 494, *Œpera*, Lugd. Bat. 1725, £.1 14s.; and 495, *De kann. corp. fab. Epitome*, Amsterdani, 1643, fol. 11.

³ *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de Chirurgie*, par A. Portal; Paris, 1770-75; 6 vols. 8° l. p. 39.

NOTICE OF ANDREW VESALIUS. 6

un surpassed illustrations. But as Erasmus himself scarcely regarded monks and friars of all colours with more scorn than the surgeon of Charles V. or liked better to improve an opportunity of lashing their vices and their ignorance, it was hardly to be expected that in the mouths of any of the monastic fraternity his praise should be found. Yet the Capuchins of Bruxelles, who built their convent on the site of a house in the High Street, at Bruxelles which had been occupied by the great anatomist, showed their discrimination and their magnanimity in dating their letters *Ex ædibus Vesalianis*.

The *Six Anatomical Tables* which I have here reproduced, were the first attempts made by Vesalius to illustrate and popularise his science. Issued in single leaves for the use of his students at Padua, they soon found their way over the Alps, and were extensively pirated in Germany. The author records the fact and his consequent annoyance in the interesting letter of the 9th September, 1542, to Oporinus, prefixed to his great work. This letter gives so much information as to these unauthorized reprints, now perhaps as rare as the originals, and is so biographically important as illustrating the character of Vesalius, that a portion of it may be here translated. Advising Oporinus that the wood blocks to be used in the *De humani corporis fabrica* and the *Epitome* had been sent off from Venice, he enjoins him to take great care that the printing of the cuts shall agree with the artist's proofs which accompany the blocks. "Every detail must be distinctly visible, so that each cut may have the effect of a picture." He feels sure that he is in safe hands, and that, the paper being good, strong, and of equal thickness throughout, and the workmen skilful, the impressions obtained at Basel will equal those executed at Venice. After narrating the arrangements he had made for obtaining Venetian Imperial and French privileges for the work, he proceeds thus:—"But these privileges are often not worth the paper they cover, as I know but too well, from what happened to my *Anatomical Tables* published at Venice three years ago, the value of the decrees of sovereigns issued to printers and booksellers who swarm everywhere and have marred my works in putting them forth under pompous titles. In the edition of Augsburg the letter which I have written to Narcissus Vertumnus, that model of physicians of our time, and first physician to the Emperor and king of Naples, has been suppressed and replaced by the preface of a German habbler who, unworthily decrying Avicenna and the Arabic authors, ranks me with the abridged Galens and, to cheat the buyer, pretends that I have put into six tables what in Galen fills thirty books. Moreover, he affirms that in his German translation he has used Greek and Latin terms, whereas he has not only suppressed these but has likewise omitted all that he could not translate and nearly all that gave value to my *Tables*; to say nothing of his wretched copies of the Venetian prints. He who has pirated them at Cöln has done still worse than his fellow of Augsburg; and although some anonymous scribe has written in praise of the printer that his plates are better than mine, they are in truth merely clumsy copies of rough sketches of my own which I had communicated to some of my friends during the progress of the work. At Paris they have copied the three first plates very well, but the others they have omitted, perhaps because they were difficult to engrave, though it was these first three which students could have best dispensed with. Worst of all, so far as science is concerned, at Strasburg, another plagiarist, whom Fuchs greatly blamed, thought fit to contract the size of the plates, which can hardly be too large, to daub them with ugly colouring, and to surround them with a text borrowed from that of the Augsburg edition, but put forth as his own. Envyng this man's fame, another is publishing a book, compiled from all quarters and illustrated with prints taken from books printed at Marburg and Frankfort. Indeed I would gladly put up with and even welcome [the cost entailed on me by] the divine and happy Italian wits [whose works] deserve an appreciation from the doctors in Germany different from that which they have received from those who know them only as reproduced by the miserable slaves of sordid printers who, seizing upon any writing from which a little profit can be wrung, abridge it without discernment, or alter it, or merely copy it, and publish it under their own names as something new, and as if it were not protected by any privilege". I write these things to you, as you may understand, not thinking that they apply to your press, but to signify how willingly I would transmit my wood-blocks to any diligent printer, whoever he may be, and communicate to him any works of mine for the good of literature, rather than see a blockhead, whom I will do my best to frustrate, imitating the prints which I have prepared with so much labour for the benefit of science, and his vile copies passing into men's hands with some turgid title prefixed, and some injurious abridgement of my history of the human body appended. Such are the chief reasons why I have prepared these wood-blocks at my own expense; and now again and again I urge you to take care that they shall be exactly and clearly printed."

It was probably a set of these *Tables* which Vesalius commemorates in his Dedication of the *De humani corporis fabrica* to the Emperor Charles V. as having had the honour of being examined by His Majesty with great attention and approbation when shewn to him by the author's father.

"Narcissus of Parthenope," "model of physicians of our time," as Vesalius calls him, to whom the *Tables* are dedicated, was Narciso Verdanno, first physician to the crown of Naples in 1520, and in 1524 first physician and councillor to the Emperor. He is commemorated by Toppi as one of the Neapolitans distinguished for their learning.

John Stephan, of Calcar, the designer and perhaps engraver of the woodcuts of the *Tables* and of the *De humani corporis fabrica* and the *Epitome*, was born at Calcar, in the Duchy of Cleve, about 1500, and died at Naples in 1546. A pupil of Titian, he is said to have acquired Titian's style so exactly that his pictures were often ascribed to the great Venetian master. Vasari, who knew him well at Naples in 1545, calls him an artist of great genius and promise, and says that he painted in the true Italian manner, and that no one could suspect that his works had been executed by a Fleming, praise which Vesalius seems to have anticipated by classing him, although a native of his own Low Germany, with the "divine and happy wits of Italy." An interesting volume, sold amongst the prints and drawings of Dr. Mead in 1755, is described in the Catalogue as "Vesalius's Original Anatomical Drawings, neatly bound in red morocco and gilt;" and it produced £.27 16s. 6d. It may have comprised the original designs by John Stephan.

The copy of the *Tabula Anatomica*, now in my possession, from which these facsimiles have been made for me by Mr. Carl von Bouel, formerly belonged to the late Mr. Rudolph Weigel, the well known Art-publisher of Leipzig. In his *Kunst Catalog*, Part 24, it is No. 18,707, with the price of 60 Thalers appended. These *Tables* have been noticed by Morelli and by Fiorillo in their books on the Arts of Design. They are still more fully described and the three skeletons are copied on a small scale in the work of Dr. Ludwig Choulant on *The History of Anatomical Design*, which was nearly completed before he could obtain access to a set, that belonging to Mr. Weigel. The Dutch editors of 1725 mention them in the list of the works of Vesalius; but they assign them to a wrong date, 1530, and can hardly have seen them or they would have included them in their splendid edition of his writings; if Brunet had ever had them in his hand he would not have fallen into the error of confounding their woodcuts with those of the *De humani corporis fabrica*. As no copy exists in the Library of the British Museum, in any of the medical libraries of this country, in the public libraries of Holland, or in the imperial and royal libraries at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, or Florence; and as after diligent enquiries I have been able to hear of but one other copy, that in the library of St. Mark, at Venice, I have thought that a small re-impression might be welcome to lovers of literary curiosities.

The present impression consists of thirty copies, one on vellum, one on parchment, and twenty-eight on paper.



Keek. 31st October, 1874.

¹ Pöschel; *Hist. de l'Anat.* i. 36. Burggrave, *Études*, p. 36. note. ² This sentence is somewhat obscure, and I am not sure that I have conveyed more than its general sense. ³ *De humani corporis fabrica*; 1545; sheet 4. ⁴ *Biblioteca Neapolitana* di Nic. Toppi; Napoli, 1698, fol. p. 218. ⁵ Vasari, *Vite di Pittori*; Firenze, xv. vols. sm. 8^{vo} 1847; xiii. p. 120. ⁶ *Catalogue of the Prints and Drawings of the late Dr. Mead*, sold on 13th January and 13 following evenings, London, 1755, 8^{vo} p. 16, No. 68. It was sold on 20th January, 1755. ⁷ J. Morelli; *Narrativa d'opere di disegno nella prima metà del secolo XVI. esistenti in Padova, &c.*; Bassano, 1860, 8^{vo} p. 232; and F. D. Fumella, *Geschichte der wissenschaftlichen Kunst*, Göttingen, 1796-1802; 3 vols. 8^{vo} ii. p. 82. ⁸ *Geschichte und Bibliographie der Anatomischen Abbildung nach ihrer Beziehung auf wissenschaftliche Wissenschaft* von Hildebrand Kuest, von Dr. Ludwig Choulant; Leipzig, (R. Weigel), 1852. 4^{to} pp. 45 and 190-193. ⁹ *Manuel de Librairie*, 1860-5, v. col. 1151. He seems to have led into this error by M. Ambroise Firmin Didot, who devotes a considerable space in his *Essai sur la Gravure sur Bois*, prefixed to his edition of the *Œuvres Antiques et Modernes* of Cesare Vecellio; Paris, 1829, 8^{vo} pp. 91, 92, to an account of the Anatomy of Vesalius and its woodcuts, and who has translated part of the letter to Oporinus of 9th September, 1542.



**PRAESTANTISSIMO CLARISSIMOQUE VIRO DOMINO
D. NARCISSO PARTHENOPEO, CAESARIAE MAIESTATIS MEDICO PRIMARIO.**

Domino suo ex paterno, Andreae VVesalii Bruxellensis S. D.



Non ita pridem, Narcisse doctissime, quum Parauū ad medicine chirurgicae lectionem delectus, inflammationis curacionem pertractarem, diui Hippocratis & Galeni de reuulsiōe ac deriuatiōe sententiam explicaturus, uenas obiter in charta delineauī, ita ratus quid per nosse Hippocrates intellexisset facile posse demonstrari. Nostri namque quantum hac tempore, ea dictio dissentionum acque contentionum, etiam inter et uditos, de uena secunda concitauerit, dum alii fibrarum consensum ac reclinationem, alii aliud nescio quid, indicalle Hippocratem affirmant. Verum illa uenarum delineatio tantoperē medicis profectibus studio siquē omnibus arrisit, ut arteriarum quoque & neruorum descriptionem, à me obnixē contenderent. Quia uerò ad meam pertinebat profectiōnem Anatomicam ad ministratio, ipsi deesse non debui, potissimum quum scirem eiusmodi lineamenta, his qui secanti adfuisse, non mediocre commodum allatura. A liis siquidem aut partium corporis, aut simplicium pharmacorum cognitionem ex solis picturis, seu formulis uelle assequi, ut arduum, sic quoque uanum ac impossibile omnino aut bitorsis ad memoriam rerum confirmandam apprimē conducere, necno negauerit. Ceterum cum plurimi hęc frustra imitari conarentur, rem prelo cōmissi, atque illis tabellis, aliis adiunximus, quibus meum *επιδησιον* super in studioforum gratiam constructum, Ioannes Stephanus, insignis nostri seculi pictor, tribus partibus appositissimē expressit, magno sane usu eorum, qui non modo honestum, aut pulchrum, sed etiam uile ac necessarium iudicant summi opificis soleritiam artificumque contemptari, & domicilium suad amice (ut Plato ait) inuoluptate. Præterea singulis partibus, quāquam id in presenti negotio non admodum ex sententia confici potuit, sua nomina asscriptissimū, barbaris, quæ etiam peritiores in pluri morum libris subinde remorari solent, minimē prætermisiss. Quod autem ad rei ueritatem atinet, nullum hic apicem ductum puta, quem Parauū studiosi in huius anni confectione, à me demonstratum non auertebantur : ut inserim fileam de Parisiis præceptoribus meis longe doctissimis & Louanensibus medicis, apud quos non semel Anatomicen publicē admittitruai. Porro ut nouus hic noster conatus, alicuius patrocinio commendator in lucem auspiciam prodiret & ancipitem iudiciorum aleam securius experiat, celebratū illum nominis tui nuncupa re uisum, quod præter incomparabilem uariarum linguarum cognitionem, eximiam quandam singularēque Anatomis, sicuti etiam medicis & philosophis, scientiam adeptus sis : adeo ut merito apud nationes omnes, tanquam præcipuum peritissimorum medicorum & literatorum hominum, decus ac ornamentum ab eruditissimis quibusque prædicis : deinde quod inter clarissimos uiros ea polles animi prudentia, integritate, mira erga omnes naturæ manifestudine & gratia : ut **CAROLVS QVINTVS** Inuictissimus Romanorum Imperator semper Augustus, acerrimus ingeniorum stimulator, non saxe dumtaxat sanctis tueque, aut amisse recuperandæ præcipuum tibi locum concederetur : etiam te uniuersis Regni Hispaniæ ac Neapolitanis medicis pharmacopolarumque officinis, in florente etiam uate tua, ceu fidiissimum censorem pfecterit, conpluribusque honoribus & muneribus, inter tot præclaros aliquos uiros, amplissimē illustrauerit. Suscipe itaque Vir ornatissime hoc chartaceum munusculum, ea humanitate, qua me quondam excepisti, dum non exiguis beneuolentis signis, animum erga me tuum peculiariter declarasti, quod si gratum tibi ac studiosis fore intellexero, aliquando maiora adiciam. Vale Parauū Calc. Apri. An. saluis. M.D.LXXXVIII.

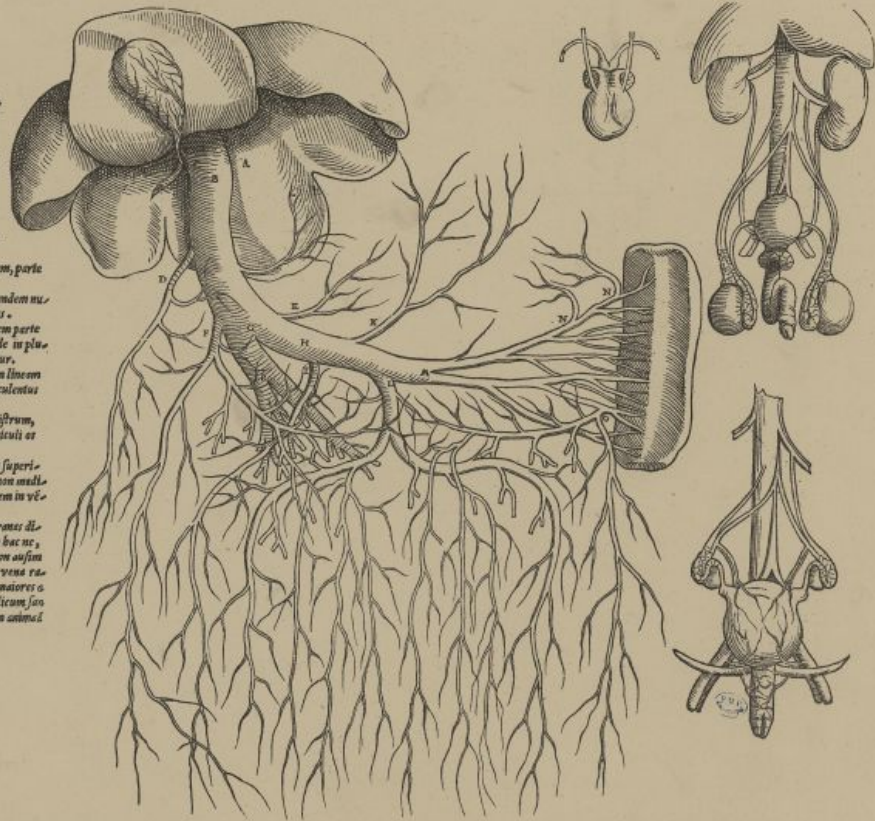
**IECVR SANGVIFICATIONIS
OFFICINA, PERVENAM PORTAM, QVAE GRAECIS**

*σπυγγαία, Arabibus uero *νεφρον* uel *νεφροειδης* appellatur, ex uentriculo ex intestini chylum trahit, ac in lienem melancholicum succum expurgat.*

**GENERATIONIS ORGA
NA, SUPERIVS VIRI, INFERIVS MULIERIS.**

Tertia figura femur defecantium uel eorum implantationem refert.

- A Cava, seu sinus iecoris.
- B Vena porta, iecori manū.
- C Ramuli in sinu uel uesicula.
- D Ad pancreas et cæcum, seu duodenum intestinum.
- E Ad dextrum gibbi uentriculi.
- F Ad dextrum fundi uentriculi et superiorem omenti membranam.
- G Portæ bifurcatio maxima.
- H Per omenti inferiorem membranam et pancreas delata, uel diffunditur.
- I In omenti membranam inferiorem, parte dextra.
- K Per uentriculi cava, sicuti et tandem numerosè propaginibus amplectens.
- L In membranam omenti inferiorem parte media, quæ primum in duas, deinde in plurimas exiguas uenulas diuiscitur.
- M Melancholicum ductus, per rectum lineam lienis sinu implantatur : hac fusculentus sanguis in lienem transitur.
- N Viraque ad uentriculi gibbi sinistram, et secunda satis obsecrè ad uentriculi os procedit.
- O In sinistram fundi uentriculi, et superiorem omenti membranam : hac non mediocrem excrementi lienis portionem in uentriculum excrem putascrim.
- P Numerose inter miseri membranas distribute in intestino : ex uiride ob hoc uenam licent, hyporrhoides sunt non assem certo affirmare. Nam ex uiride uena ramus in com parte plinet, et etiā maiores a porta uenae per portam melancholicam sanguinem expurgari, sicuti alium uenam d uentri, apparet.



GALENVS VENAE PORTAE RAMOS PRAECIPVOS SEPTEM ENVMERAT.

VENÆ CAVÆ, IECORARIÆ, KOIΛHΣ, הַאֲוֵרֹת הַחֵלֶקֶת NABVB DESCRIPTIO, QVA SANGVIS OMNIUM PARTIVM NVTRIMENTVM PER VNIERSVM CORPVS DISPNDI TVR.

- A Venæ post aures, & ad tempora.
- B Ad nares, frontem & superiorem maxillam.
- C Ad linguam, laryngem, faucis & palatum.
- D Intere, iugulares, Apoplethica, Profunda.
- E Iugulares externæ, Gutturæ, quas etiam Apoplethicas vocant.
- F Ad collis musculis posteriores.
- G Per transversas vertebrarum cervicis processus, in spinalem medullam & cerebrum excurrunt.
- K Ad iugularem gibbum & loca costernina.
- L Humeralis, cubiti exterior, Cepholica, Capitis.
- M Ad arterias pectoris & mamillas.
- N Ad musculis thoracis superiores.

Quemadmodum iugularis interna, ac ea quæ per transversas vertebrarum cervicis processus propagatur, in cerebrum eiusq; membranas & ventriculos excurrunt, hic delineari nequit.

Hæc venæ in glandis bifurcatio, nonnisi paulo inferiori apparet, sic ut ab altero ramo exillari, quem admodum modò humeralis deduci videtur. Præterea pectoris venæ quæ ad mamillas quoque diffunduntur ab exillari bus interdum propagatæ apparent. Adde externas etiâ iugulares subinde geminas vringue in collò conspicui.

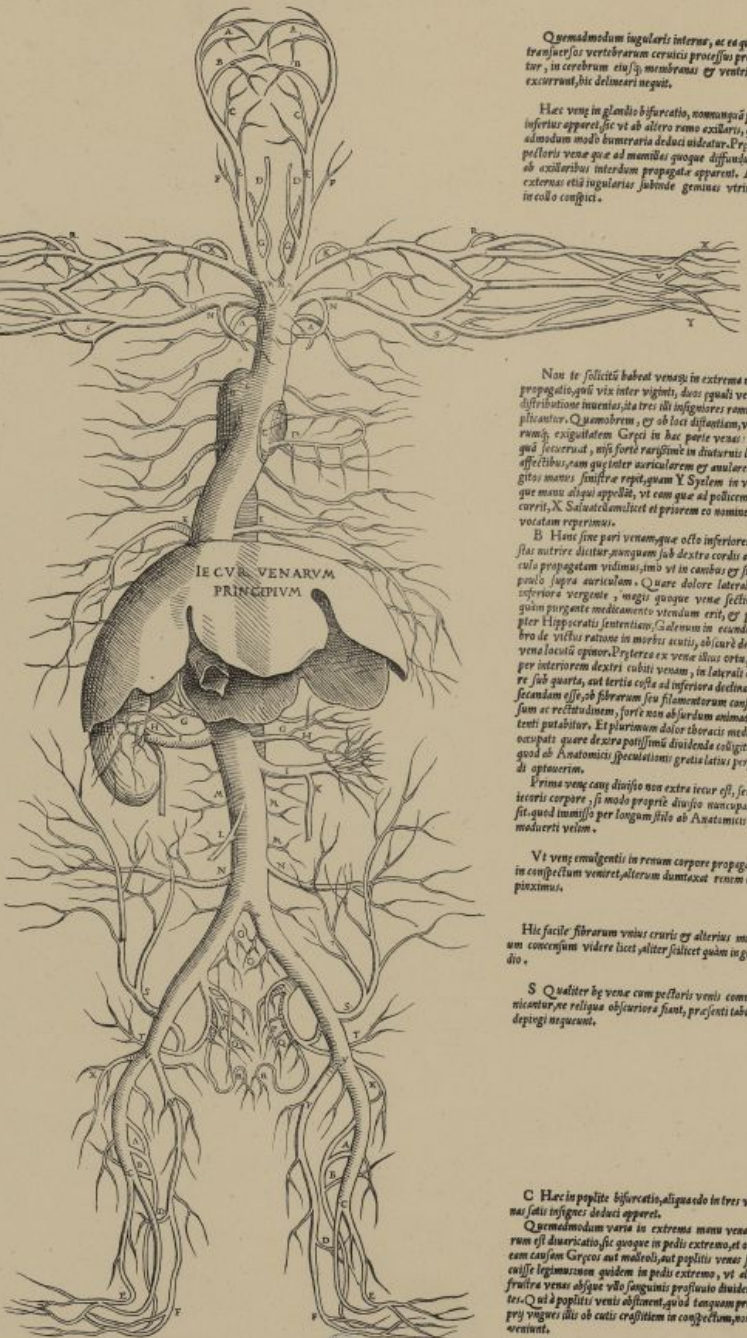
- O Axillaris, cubiti interior: dextra iecoris, sinistralicis dicitur, Basilica.
- P Ramus ab humerali ad medium.
- Q Ramus ad axillari ad medium.
- R Ad cubiti articulum ab humerali.
- S Ad cubiti articulum ab axillari.
- T Media, communis, Mediana, Nigra, Funis brachij, Mæter. Hæc interdum ad cubiti articulum incipit, & aliquando paulo inferiori.
- V Varia in extrema manu venarum propagatio.
- A Ad superiores: gutturæ costæ, nonnunquam tres.
- B Ad octo inferiores: costæ, Græci ad septem hæc est parti experti dicta. Cõsidera ex dextra parte venæ seu hanc produci.
- C Porto canæ in dextram cædo sinam produclla.
- D Cerviculis vena squariva vocatæ, quæ interdum gemina, quædammodum coronatæ arteriæ apparet. Vnde transversæ venæ, quæ aliquando tres videntur.

- G Ad spine musculoræ loca lenti vicinis.
- H Ad renum alijq; membranam.
- I Sanguinem serofum in venis deferentes Emulgentes appellatæ.
- K Semen alijsimilia, quæ interdum ramulam à canæ assumit, qui vna cum ipsa coll.
- L Seminalis vena dextra.
- M Ad singulas lumborum vertebras.

- N Ad lumborum musculor, & transversos obliquosq; abdominis.
- O Ad ossis sacri foramina.
- P Ad rectum intestinum & loca circumiacentia.
- Q Ad vesicam & uterum.
- R Ad præsem, seu vulvæ collum & fundum.
- S Ad pubem, & transversos abdominis musculor, & magna huius parti ad rectæ muscu (a) produclla cum pectoris venis caui.
- T Ad coxandria exteriori musculor.
- V Per femur in extremum usque pedem.
- X Ad coxandria articulum & exteriora femoris.
- Y Per interiora femoris, sub cute in extremum usque pedem excurrunt.

- A Hi duo rami in mâteri vena ad femoris medium cunâ poplitæ venam conflantur.
- B A poplitæ vena in exterioram femoris cutem.
- C In poplitæ latissimâ distillat.
- D Ad jaræ cutem, in qua venæ & in poplitæ venis va ricei obscuri sicut.

- E Exterioram molleculam perreptam, & in exterioram pedis partem diffusâ: Schiatica, quid excreta medicor appellatæ.
- F Interioram molleculam perreptam: & deinde pedis interiori, Martis vena quid veteri molle obigen au faciet dicta, Siphona.



Non se falsitâ habet venosâ in extrema manu propagatæ, quæ vix inter viginti, duos equali venarû distributione inveniunt, ita tres illi insigniores non impleantur. Quomobrem, & ob loci distantiam, venarum exiguam Græci in hac parte venas: an quâ se verent, nisi forte rarissimè in diuturni licenti affectibus, cum que inter auricularem & axillarem digito movet, sinistre repeti, quam Y System in vringue manu aliqui appellat, ut cum que ad pollicem excurrunt, X. Saluâtem illis et priorem eo nomine etiâ vocatam repræsentent.

Hæc sine pari venæ, que octo inferiores costas nutrire dicitur, pinguiam sub dextra cordis auriculo propagatam vidimus, imò ut in canibus & similibus paulo supra auriculam. Quare dolore laterali ad inferiora vergente, magis quoque venæ scilicet, quàm purgante medicamento vinculum erit, & præsertim Hippocratis sententiam, Qualem in eandem libro de vitis ratione in morbis acutis, obcurd de hac vena latius opinor. Præterea ex vena illius orta, semper interioram dextra cubiti venam, in laterali dolore sub quarta, aut tertia costæ ad inferiora declinantem, fecundam esse, ab fibrarum seu filamentorum consensum ac rectitudinem, forte non ab iordum animalium tenti potabitur. Et plurimum dolor thoracis medium occupati quare de extra partissimâ dividenda colligitur, quod ab Anatomicis specialissimi gratis latius perpendi optauerim.

Prima venæ canij distinctio non extra iecur est, sed in iecoris corpore, si modo propriè distinctio nuncupanda sit, quod immisso per longum filo ab Anatomicis unimoderati verim.

Vi venæ emulgentis in renum corpore propagatio in conspectum ventris, alterum duntaxat renum depiximus.

Hic facile fibrarum vnius cruris & alterius, vniâ unum conuersionem videre licet, aliter scilicet quàm in glandio.

S Qualiter hæc venæ cum pectoris venis communiuntur, ne reliquis obscuriora fiant, præficti tabula depingi nequimus.

C Hæc in poplitæ bifurcatio, aliquando in tres venas, latius insignes deduci apparet. Quemadmodum varia in extrema manu venarum est diuerficatio, sic quoque in pedis extremo, et ob eam causam Græci aut molleculæ, aut poplitæ venas, si canis legitimum quidem in pedis extremo, ut ob frustra venas obique vno sanguinis profusulo dividunt. Quæ si ad poplitæ venis oblitent, quid sanguinem propriè vringue illi ob cutis crassitiam in conspectum, non veniant.

ALIQVI VENÆ CAVÆ RAMOS INSIGNIORES CENTVM ET SEXAGINTA OCTO POSVERVNT.

ARTERIA MAGNA, AOPHT, הנביי HAORTI EX SINISTRO CORDIS SINU ORIENS, ET VITALEM SPIRITVM TOTI CORPORI DEFERENS, NATV.
KALORVM ET CALOREM PER CONTRACTIONEM ET DILATATIONEM TEMPERANS.

- A Plexus choriformis in cerebri anterioribus ventriculis ex arterijs et venis constitutum.
- B Plexus reticularis ad cerebri basim, Rete mirabile quo vitalis spiritus ad animalis preparatur.
- C Post aures, et ad tempora, et faciem arterijs.
- D Ad linguam, oropharynx et faucis.
- E Arterij quoque id est, Soporarij, Apepleticj, Subleticj, et rari bauridamini.
- F Ad transversas vertebrae cervicis processus ad cerebrum usque excurrentes.



Sinistram carotidem, aliquando ab ea que in sinistram brachium fertur, deductam videmus, sicut etiam ambas pectori, ab ea que in dextram manum propagatur diuiculas reperimus.

- G Ad pectoris et membris, que cum illis que in rectis musculis sunt, communicantur.
- H Ad humeri musculos et gibba scapularu.
- I Ad superciliales musculos et membra.
- K Sub axillari vena in brachium excurrit.
- L Ad cubiti articulum vtriusque vna.
- M In interna parte manus, et ramulus ad partem exteriorem pollicis.
- N Ad superiores thoracis costas.
- O Divisio maxima, cuius maior ramus ad inferiorem corporis partem diffunditur, et quo mox in singulas costas propagare disierit.
- P Vena cava in dextram cordis sinum aperta.
- Q Arteria venalis in sinistram sinum acriam ex pulmonibus defertur.
- R Vena arterialis ex dextro sinu sanguinem pulmonibus communicat.
- S Septi transversj arterij, satis insignes.
- T In thenis sunt, pro videri ratione maximj.
- V Ad icterici cauum, et bili vesicam.
- X Ad ventriculorum, et omentum.
- Y In mesenterium parte superiori.
- A Ad vena, Emulgentes dicitur, vena ipsi miteri.
- B Arterij feminales, vtriusque vna.
- C Per mesenterium ad intestina usque diffusa.
- D Ad lumborum vertebrae, musculos abdomini transfertur et obliquos.
- F Ad foramina ossu sacri, que rursus rursus pro vena humerobolibus male demonstrare solent.
- G Ad vesica in viris ad penem, in mulieribus ad vulvofundum et collum.
- H Arterij per quas fetus spiritus in utero communiatur, que utrumque in maiores truncos implantate conjunguntur.
- I Ad rectos abdominis musculos, cum pectoris arterijs coniunctis, per quas utero cum matris communitio est.
- K Ad coxendicis articulum, et femoris exteriorem regionem.
- L In papille bifur catio in alto latens.
- M Ad anteriorem pedis partem latitans.
- N Exteriorem pedis partem (sicut profunda) perreperimus, a quibus minimi rami in pedis interioriorem partem excurrunt, ramulum lacrima manifestum ad exteriora pollicis diffundunt.

Arterij magis inaequalis divisio, aliquando cordi vicinissima visitur, aliquando vero omnibus a corde paulula remota, quemadmodum hic deoecimus.

Coronales arterij sui ortu demantrari proferri tabula sequuntur, latitudo enim post membranasque spiritalium ex magna arteria in cor referri prohibentes.

Arterij que in icterici sinum, ventriculorum, omentum et mesenterium diffunduntur, quemadmodum hic, fortissimum radices interdu tres, et aliquando (sicut in hominibus variis) vnam. Verum semper quemadmodum ad hunc modum in transversis ferri inveniuntur.

Seminales arterij vtriusque, postquam primu animu uerri, semper ab arterijs magis corpore, alter scilicet quam vena, femininis enatae inveniunt, sicut etiam sinistram femi certissimo deesse reperimus.

Hanc arteriam ad medium tibiae usque indubitanter ferri aliquando obseruamus.

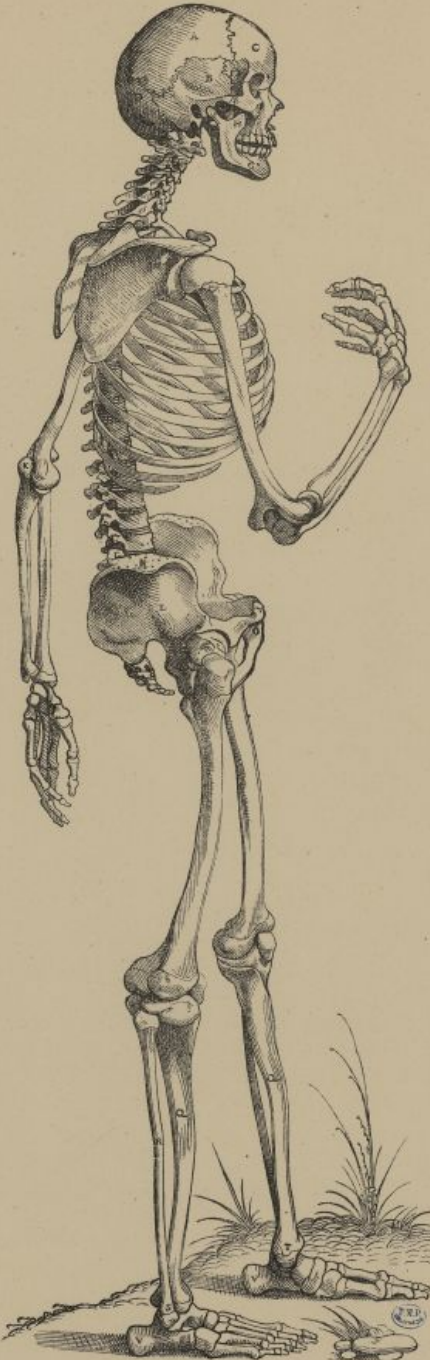
Hic in extrema pede ac malleolo, sicut etiam in extrema manu et terrarum distributio, subinde variari consuevit. Verum quemadmodum superius nobis apparuit, hic detrahimus.

NOTAT V DIGNAE ARTERIAE MAGNAE SOBOLES CENTVM ET QVADRAGINTA SEPTEM APPARENT

LATERALIS ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΥ FIGVRÆ DESIGNATIO.

Ossa quatuor, calvaria, capituli ossi, duo per hanc hominibus, Ossa...

- A Ossa duo... B Ossa duo... C Ossa duo... D Ossa duo... E Ossa duo... F Ossa duo... G Ossa duo... H Ossa duo... I Ossa duo... K Ossa duo... L Ossa duo... M Ossa duo...



- Q Tibia... R Fibula... S Tibia... V Ossa duo...

DISTICHON OSSIVM NVMERVM COMPLECTENS. Adde quatuor dentibus caninum senisque molaribus. Quamvis multiplices condantur esse, semel.

