

VIVITVR IN
GENIO,
CAETERA MOR-
TIS ERVNT.

Exp. Ant. Sc. & Geog. D. Frisius
M. D. XL.

PETRI APIANI

COSMOGRAPHIA, PER GEMMAM

Friskiensem, apud Louaniam in Medicis et Mathematicis
institutiis, D. D. D. restituta a D. D. D. de eadem in ipsa
Gemma Petri libellis, quos sequitur pagina haec.



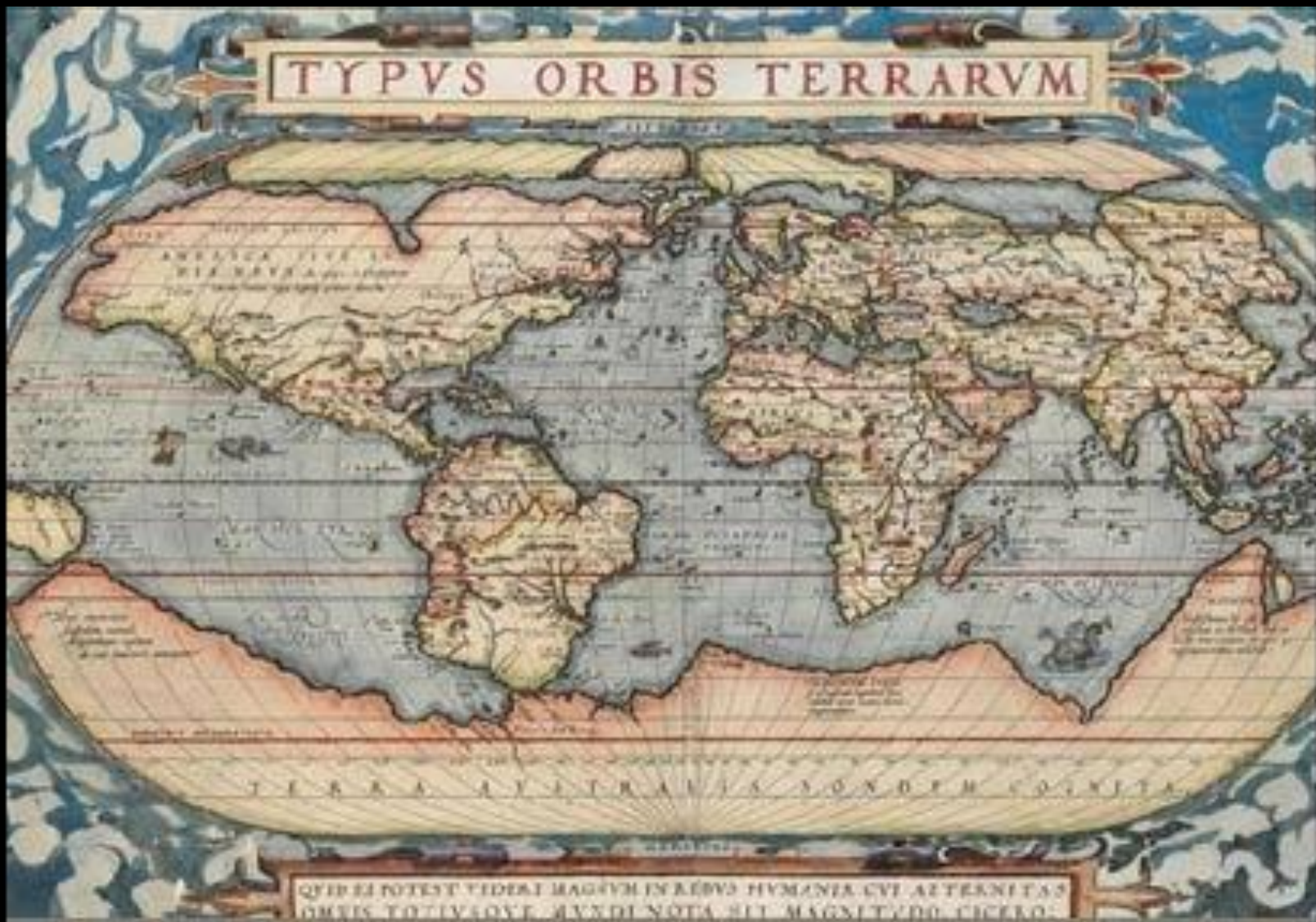
Venerunt Amaraeque viae in qua possunt Arnoldo Berchiano.



Gemma Frisius



Mercator Projection



Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570)

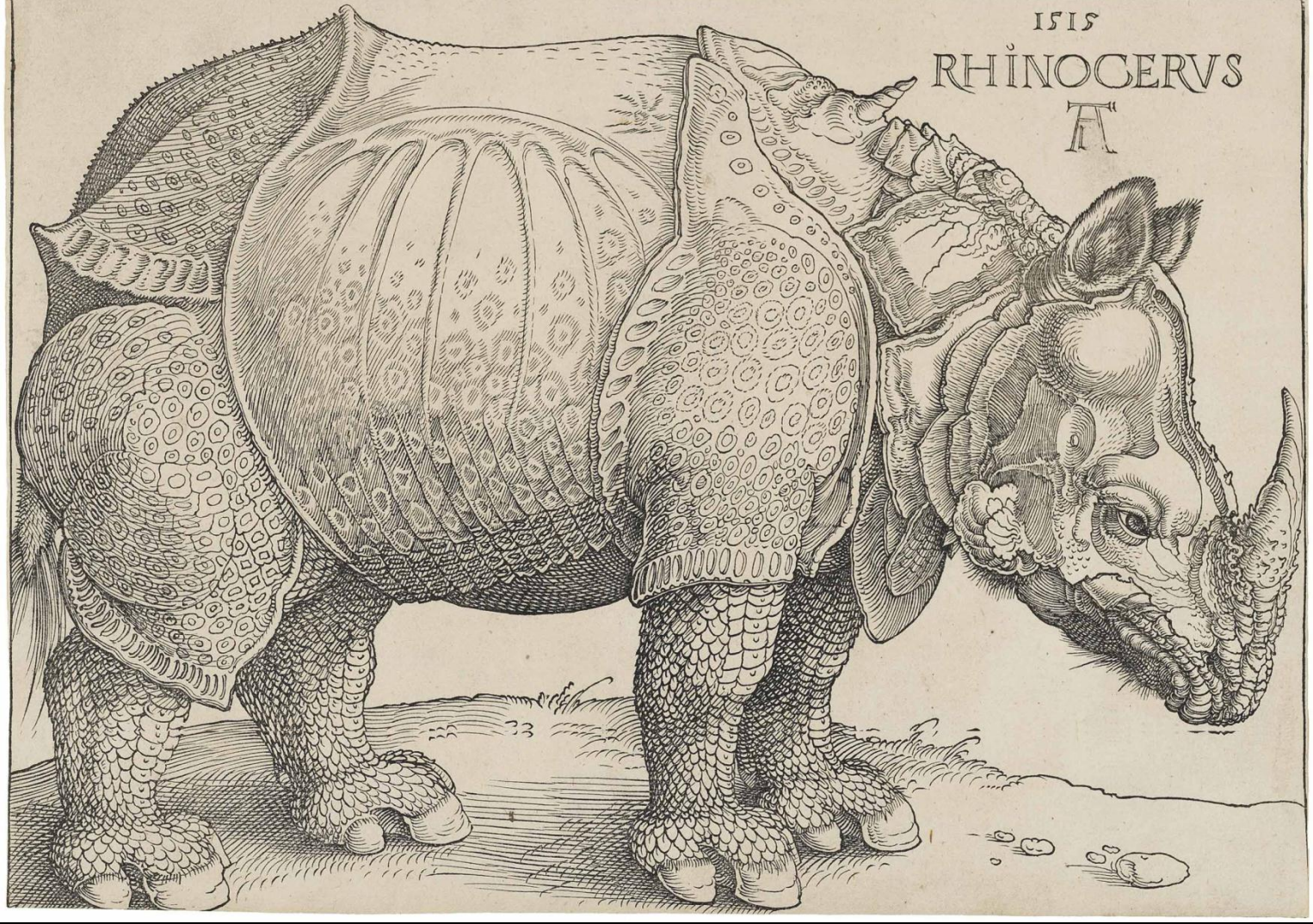


Sebastian Munster, *Cosmographia* (1544)



Leonhardt Fuchs,
De Historia Stirpium
1542

Nach Christus gepurt. 1513. Jar. 2di. j. May. Hat man dem großmichtigen König von Portugal. Emanuel gen Lyfobona pracht auß India/ ein sollich lebendig Thier. Das nennen sie Rhinocerus. Das ist hie mit aller seiner gestalt Abcondertset. Es hat ein farb wie ein gesprenckelte Schildkrot. Vnd ist vñ dicken Schalen vberlegt fast fest. Vnd ist in der groß als der Hellsandte Aber nydertrechtiger von paynen/ vnd fast werhafftig. Es hat ein scharff stark Horn vorn auff der nase/ Das begyndt es albeg zu werzen wo es bey staynen ist. Das dösfig Thier ist des Hellsfangs todt feyndt. Der Hellsfandte fürcht es fast vbel/ dann wo es In ankumbe/ so laufft Im das Thier mit dem Kopff zwischen dye fordem payn vnd reyst den Hellsfandte vnden am pauch auff vñ erwürge Im/ des mag er sich nit erwern. Dann das Thier ist also gewapent/ das Im der Hellsfandte nichts kan thün. Sie sagen auch das der Rhinocerus Schmell/ Fraydig vnd Listig sey.



Durer's
Rhinoceros

Conrad Gesner, *Historia Animalium* (1551-1558)

4

GVLIELMI
RONDELETII
 DOCTORIS MEDICI

ET MEDICINAE IN SCHOLA
 MONSPELIENSI PROFESSORIS RE-
 CTI.

Libri de Piscibus Marinis, in quibus
 veræ Piscium effigies expressæ sunt.

*Quæ in tota Piscium historia continentur, indicat
 Elenchus pagina nona & decima.*

Postremo accesserunt Indices necessarij.



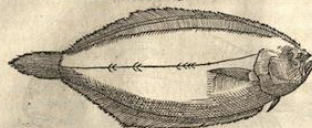
LUGDUNI,
 Apud Matthiam Bonhomme.

M. D. LIIII.

Cum Privilegio Regis ad duodecim annos.

DE PISCIBVS

De Arnoglossò.



CAPUT XIII.

ARNOGLOSSVS lævis siue Arnoglossus simpli-
 citer ea buglosi species à nobis vocatur, quæ squamis
 carere videtur, prostrisq; lævis esse. Nam vt planta-
 gini herbe à figura vel foliorum leuitate, arnoglossi,
 id est, agnate linguæ nomen positum est, ita species
 hæc arnoglossus à leuitate vel figura rectè nominabitur, quæ à no-
 stris *peperie* vocatur. Est reuera ex buglossorum genere, quod corpo-
 ris habitus, figuraque indicat. A cæteris differt, quod multis squamis
 tenuissimis, & statim deciduis integatur, vt meritò lævis dici possit,
 tenuisque tantum cute opertus esse videatur. Corpore est valde gra-
 cili, pellucido, candido. Carne est tenera, delicata, palmi magnitudi-
 nem nunquam attingit. Statim atque ignem vidit coctus est, quem-
 admodum aphyæ. Sunt qui hæc buglosi speciem tantiam esse existi-
 maerunt, hæc tantum moti coëctura, quod tanta, plectra & buglof-
 sum similia sunt autore Speusippo LIB. II. similia. Sed hæc senten-
 tia facile conuelliur Aristotelis autoritate, qui tantæ pinnae duas
 duntaxat tribuit, cum hæc species quatuor habeat, duas ad bran-
 chias, duas alias quæ corpus sepiunt, quemadmodum in bugllo.

*Tab. ad 155.
 arnoglossi.*

De Solca parua siue lingua.

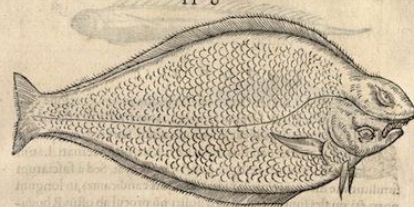


CAPUT XV.

ANC Buglosi parui speciem diminutiuo nomine
 linguam appellamus, quod sit buglossorū omnium,
 quæ à linguæ figura nomen traxerunt, minima. Neq;
 debet exilitate aliquis maiorum fecerum esse. Cæ-
 tera enim nota à buglossis omnibus discernitur. Est enim

enim piscis planus buglossis reliquis specie quidem similis, sed fem-
 per paruus, dodrantalem magnitudinem nunquam excedens. Linea
 quæ corpus dirimit, spinamque firmat vel tuctur, ex squamis con-
 texta est longè eminentioribus quam in toto corpore, dempta ea par-
 te quæ circa maxillam inferiorem est. Durior est carne quam bu-
 glossus lævis, glutinosique nonnihil habet. Lævis rarus est piscis, & ob
 corporis tenuitatem vilis. Solent enim magni corpulentique pisces
 probari, parui verò reici, nisi ex Aphyarum sint genere, vt vna cum
 spinis edantur. Exigui alij quibus eximende sunt spinæ molesti.

De Hippoglossò.

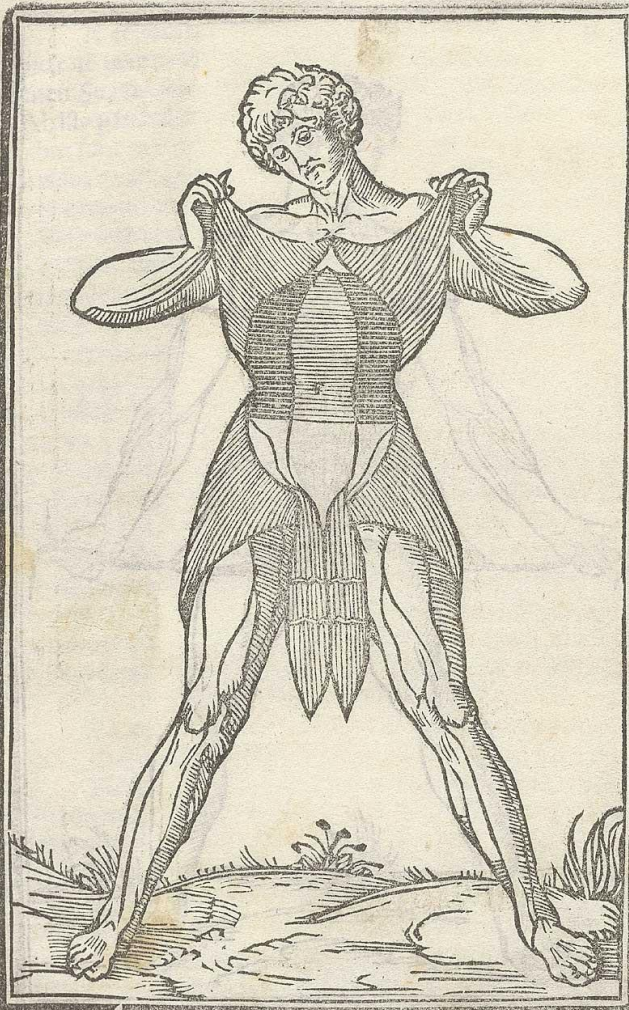


CAPUT XVI.

HIPPOGLOSSVM vocamus buglosi speciem,
 quam Galli *fletan* appellant, quod fluitando natet, vt
 opinor. Huius nomen nullus apud Aristot. Plin. Op-
 pianum requirit: veteribus enim incognitus fuit, O-
 ceani tantum accolis notus. Quare huic pro ipsius na-
 tura nouum nomen imposuimus, quod faciendū esse censeat Plato &
 Galen. Hippoglossum igitur à nobis vocatur, quod buglossa omnia
 magnitudine superet. Greci enim rei magnitudinem indicant *βου-
 κων* particulis, vt in *βουκων*, *βουκων*, *βουκων*. Sic hippoglossum dici-
 mus à magnitudine non à similitudine cū hippoglossi herba. Quod
 autem buglosi species sit hippoglossum nostrū, nemo est qui non fla-
 tim primo aspectu iudicet: oblongo enim cōtra dōs, est corpore, al-
 tera parte candido, altera nigricante, in qua oculi siti sunt. Ore est cō-
 torto, dentibus munito cithari modo, quibus buglosi carent. Pinnae
 corpus ambiunt, vt breuiter dicam. Buglossus est cetaceus. Vidimus
 enim hippoglossum quatuor cubitos longū. Carne est dura sed sua-
 uis, ad rhombi naturā proximè accedente. Ossa spongiosa habet, qui-

Guillaume Rondelet,
 Libri de Piscibus Marinis
 (1554-1555)

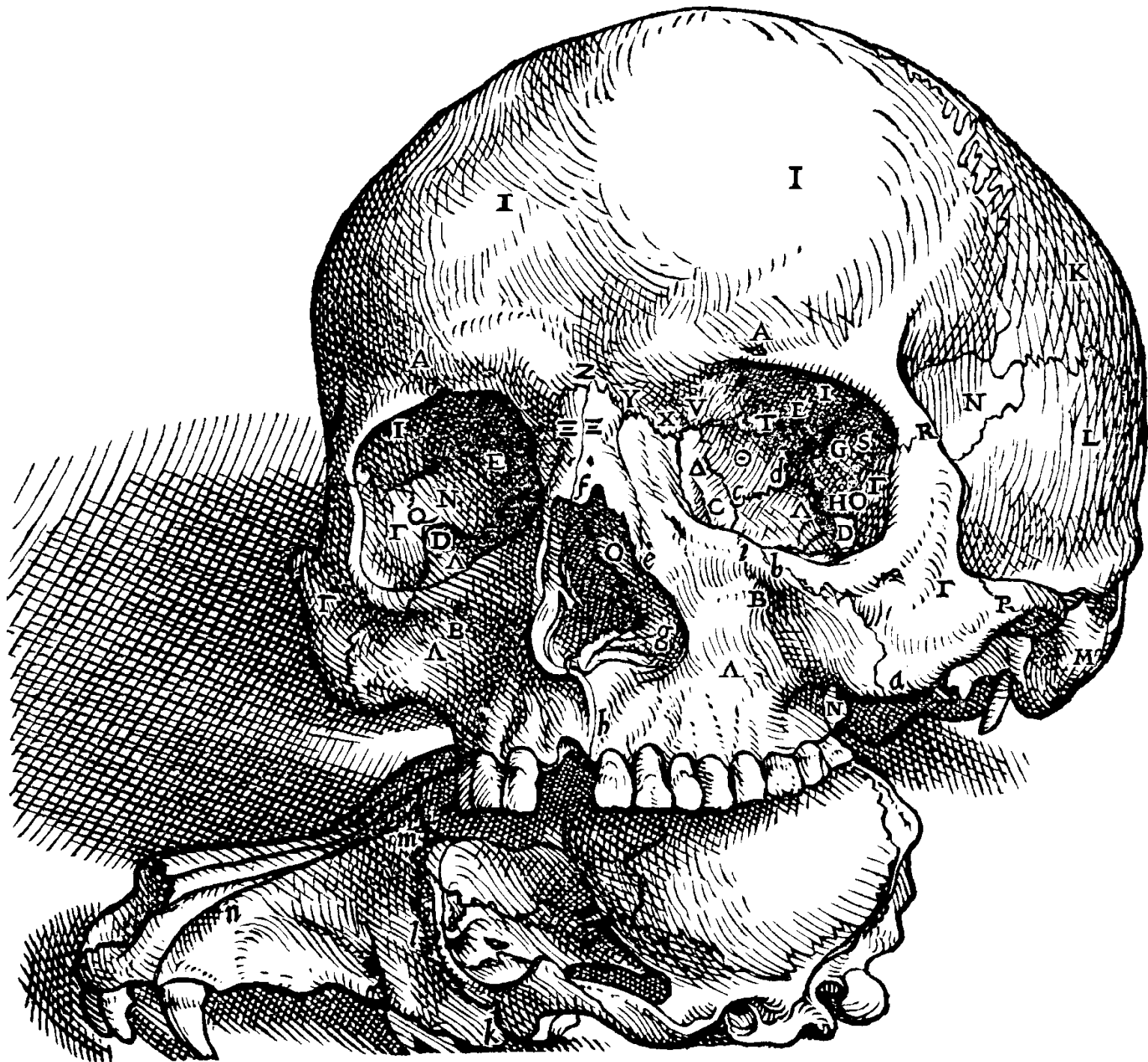
VENTRIS INFERIORIS



¶ Habet in
 hac figura
 duos muscu-
 los lato/su-
 pra quos erāt
 musculi longi
 ⁊ obliqui/ qui
 nūc sunt eleua-
 ti ab eis/ vt vi-
 des/ ⁊ istorū
 musculorū lati-
 tudinaliū pe-
 carnea est a la-
 teribus / pars
 vero eorū ner-
 uea .s. cordae
 eorū sunt in me-
 dio ventris/ ⁊
 sūt ex duabus
 pelliculis com-
 positae. s. secū-
 dum sub ⁊ su-
 pra/ ⁊ sunt ali-
 ligatae cū pā-
 niculo siphacis
 ⁊ isti musculi
 sunt magis in
 superiōi parte
 huius ventris
 q̄ in inferiori
 vt uides/ vt
 melius expel-
 lant inferius
 quod in inte-
 stino est.

B

Berengario da Carpi,
 1460-1530



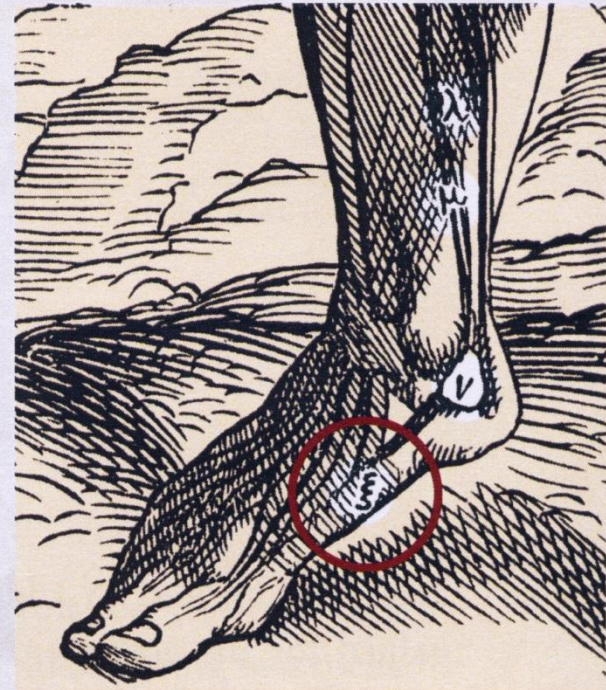
1543



1555

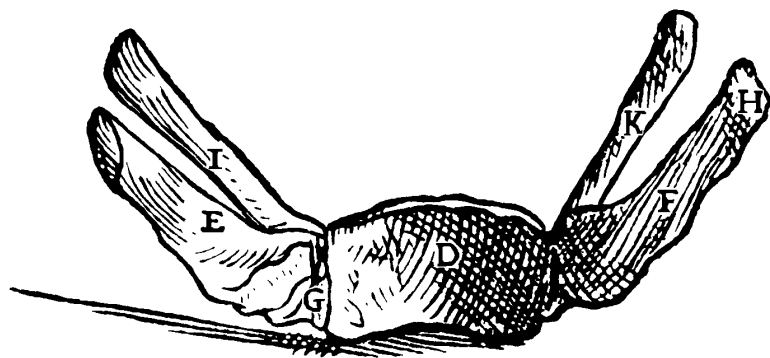
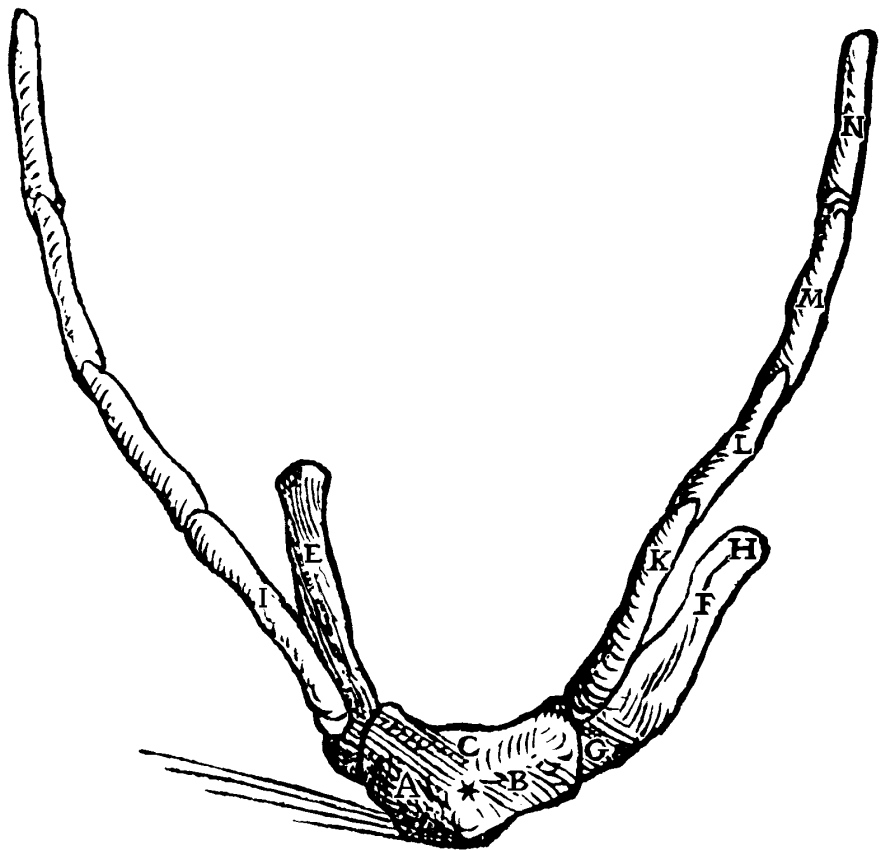


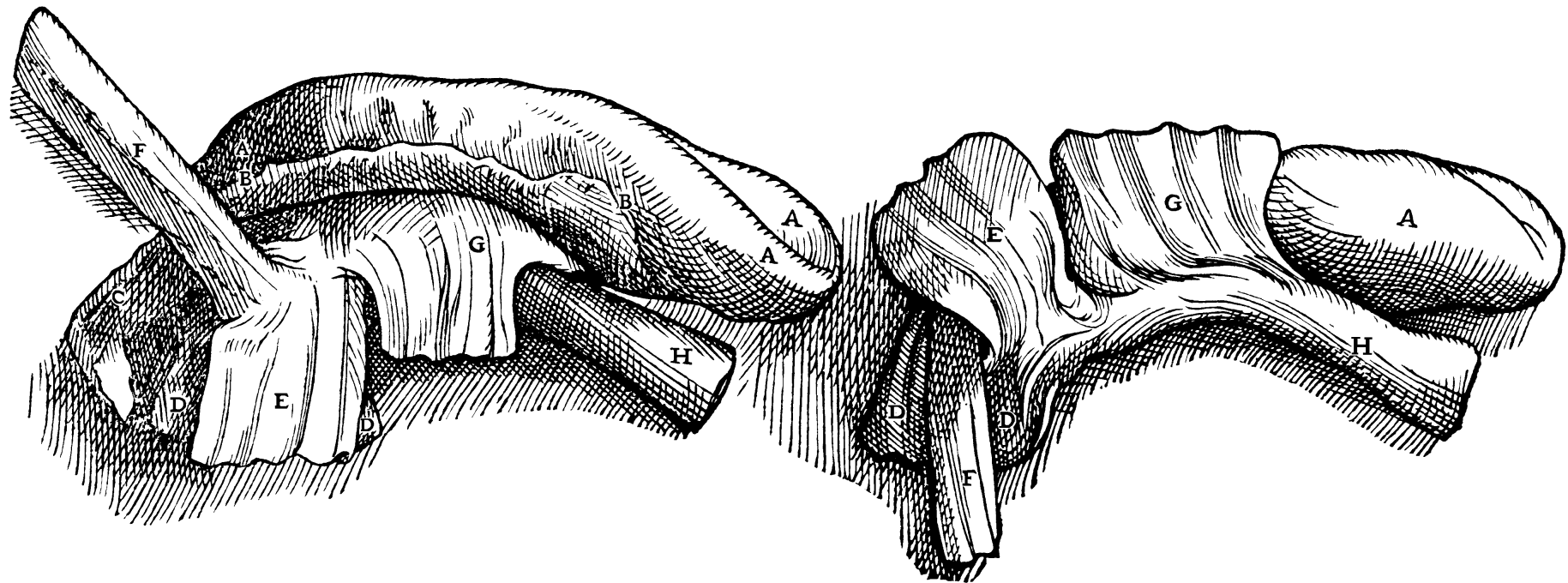
2013



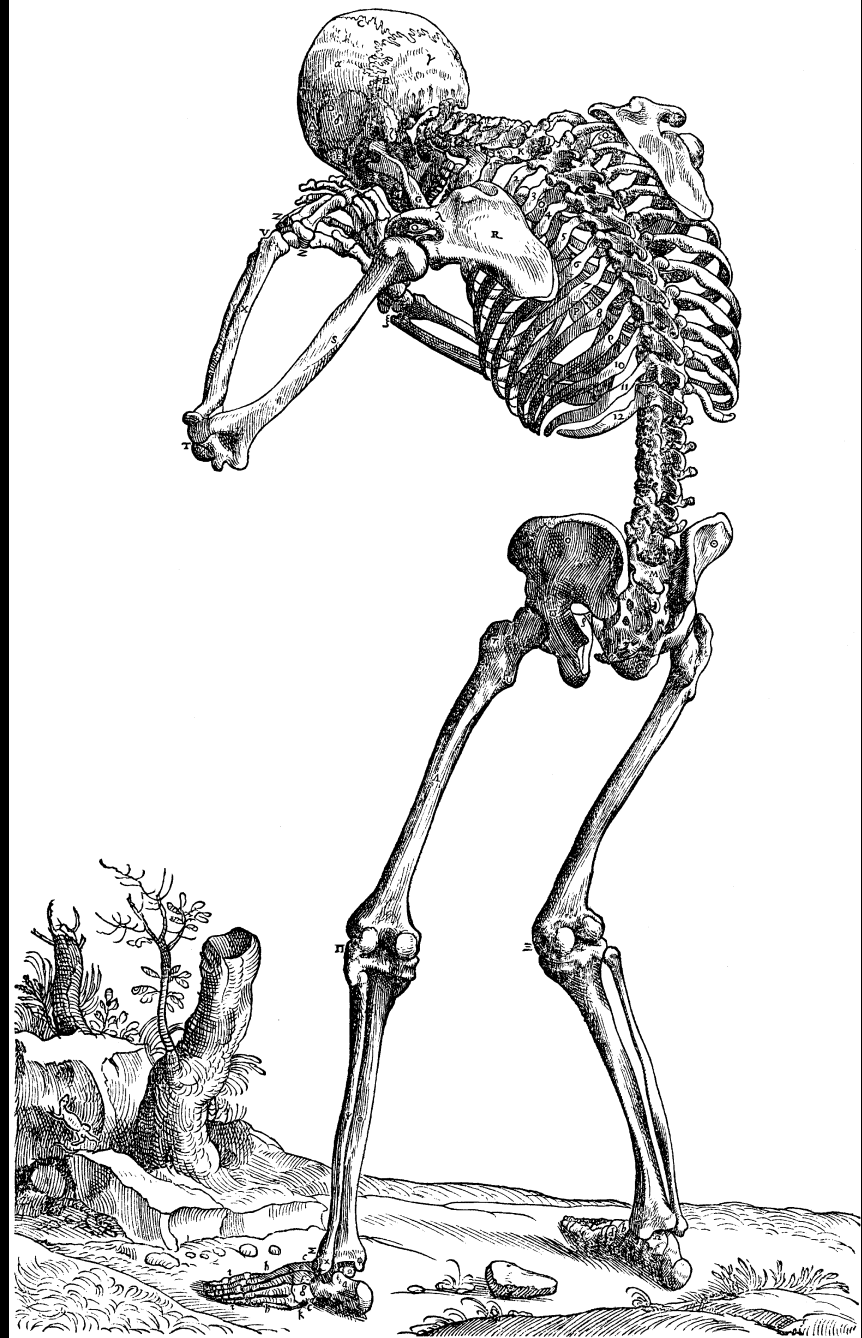
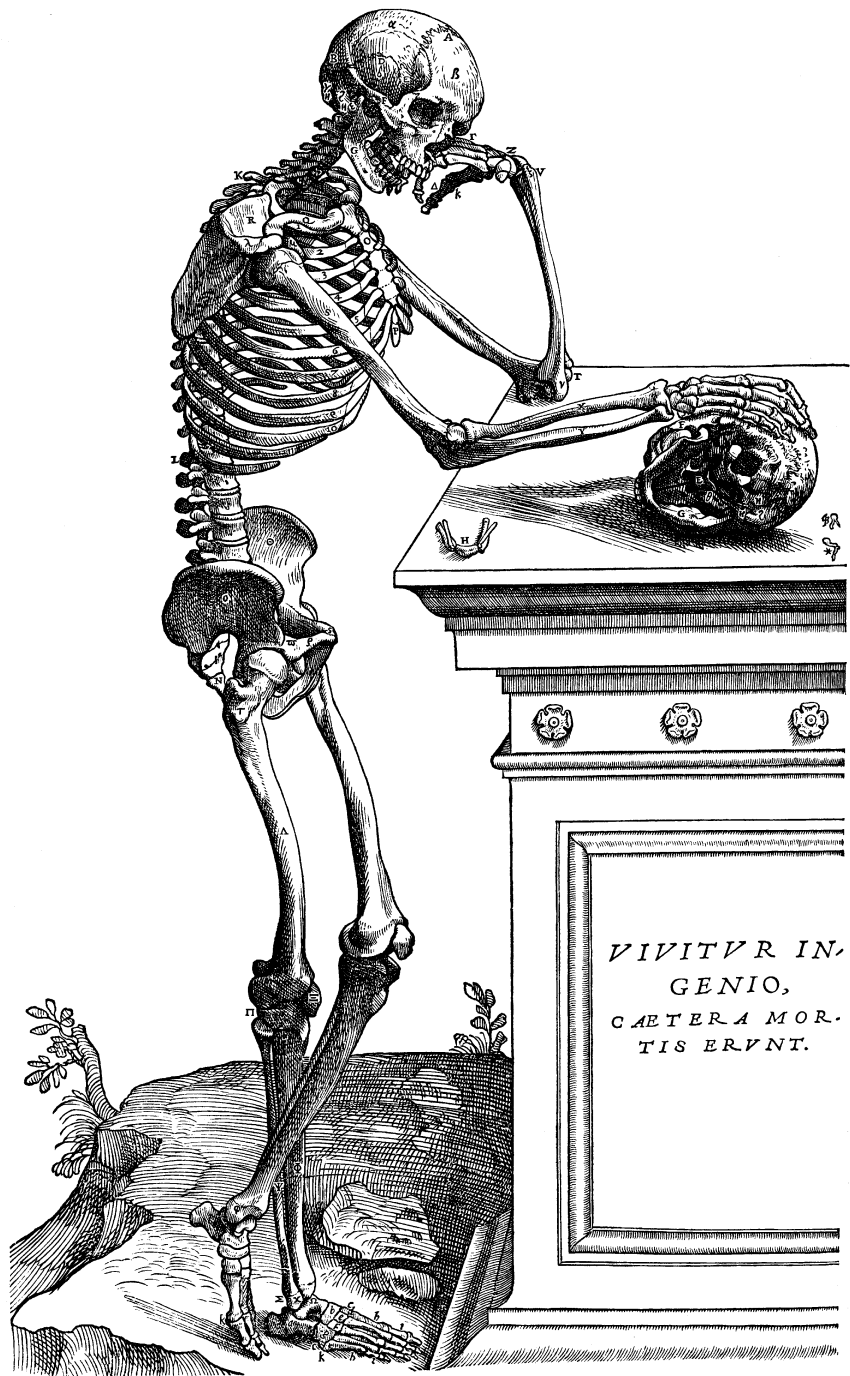


Royal Society Coat of Arms

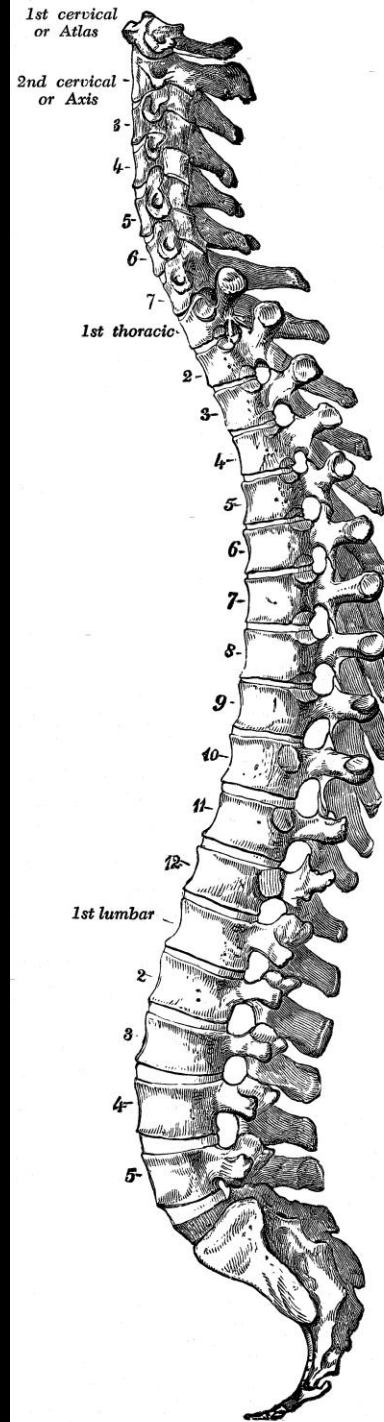
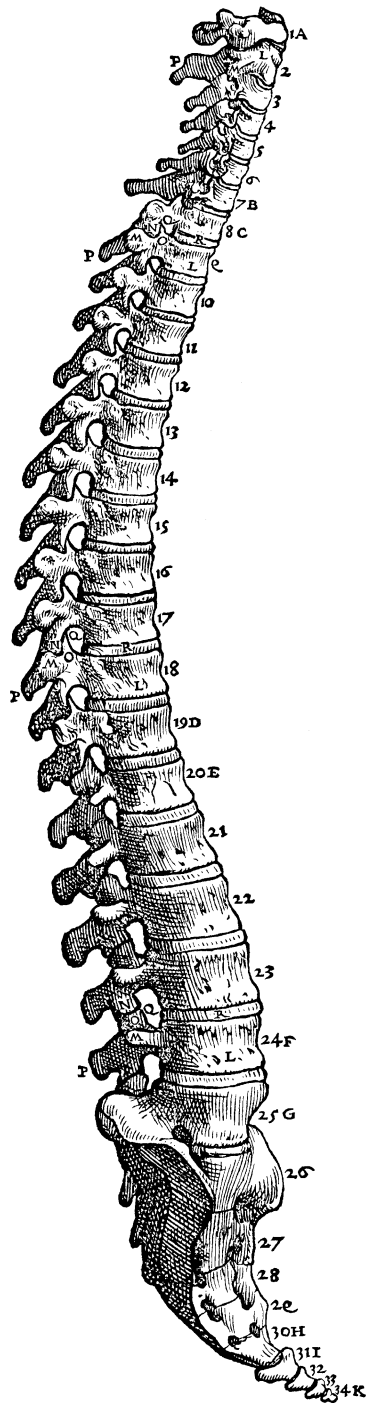








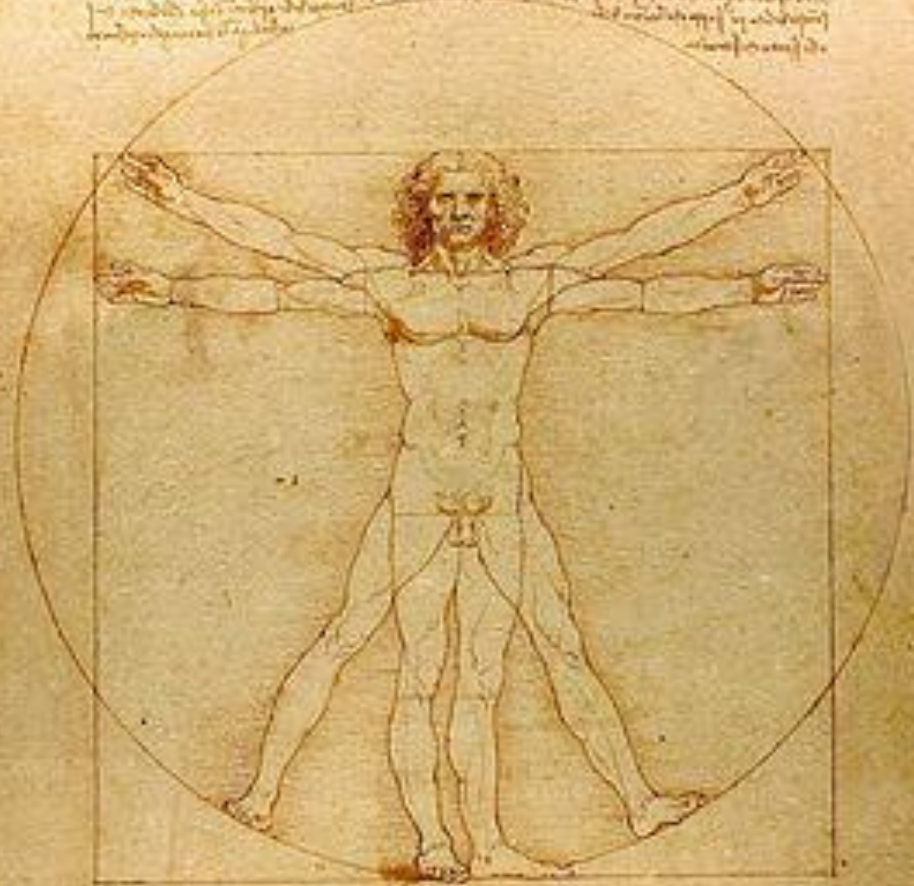
Vesalius' Illustration Of the Spine



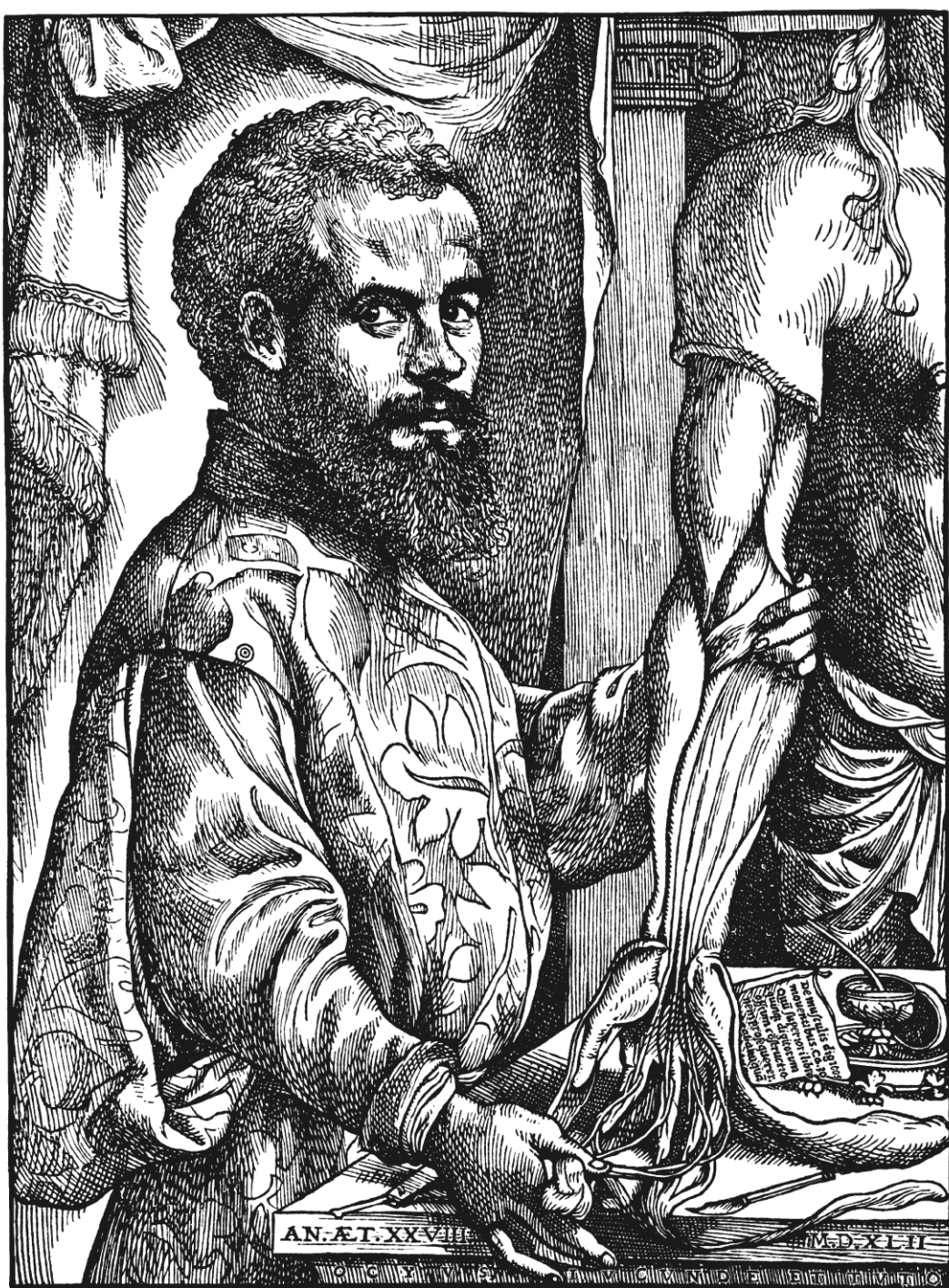
The spine In an early edition of Grey's Anatomy

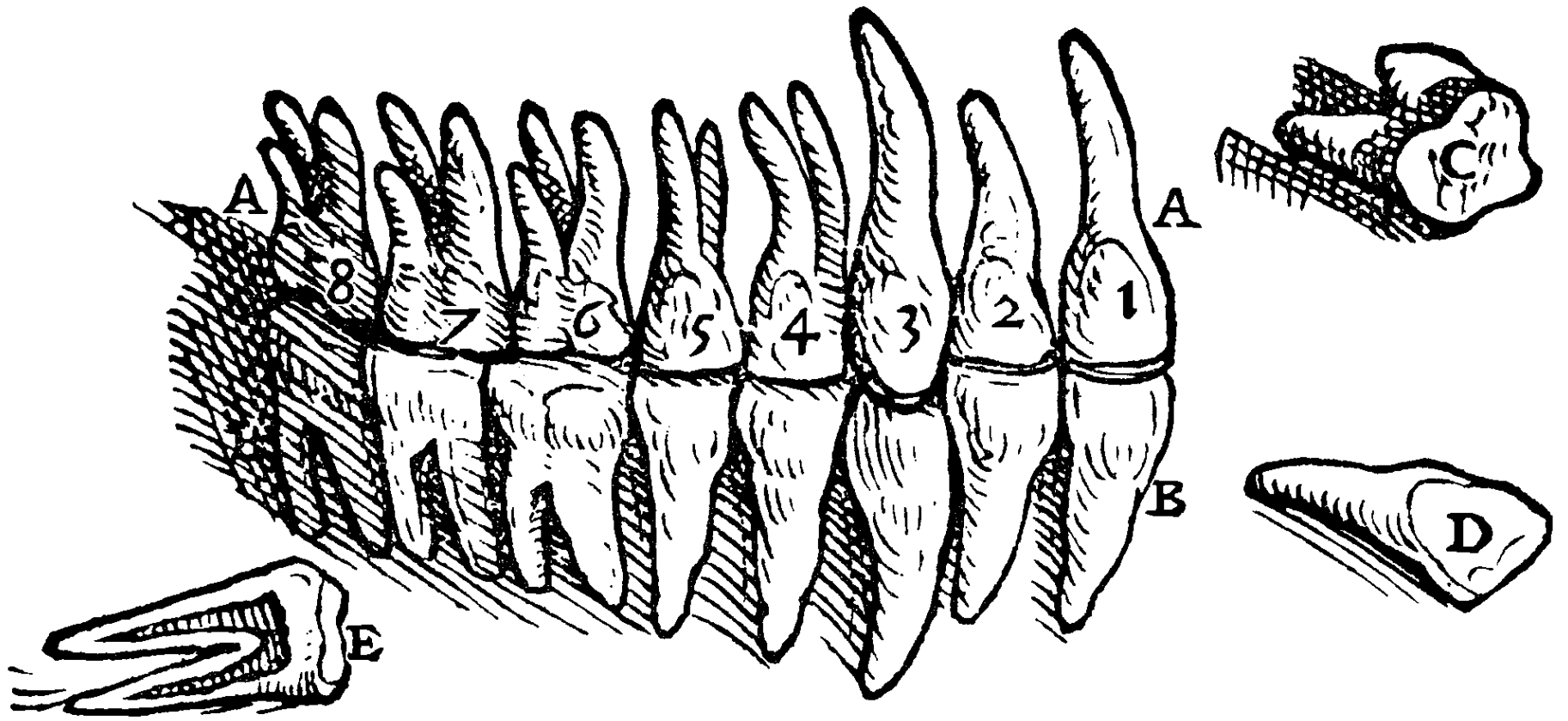


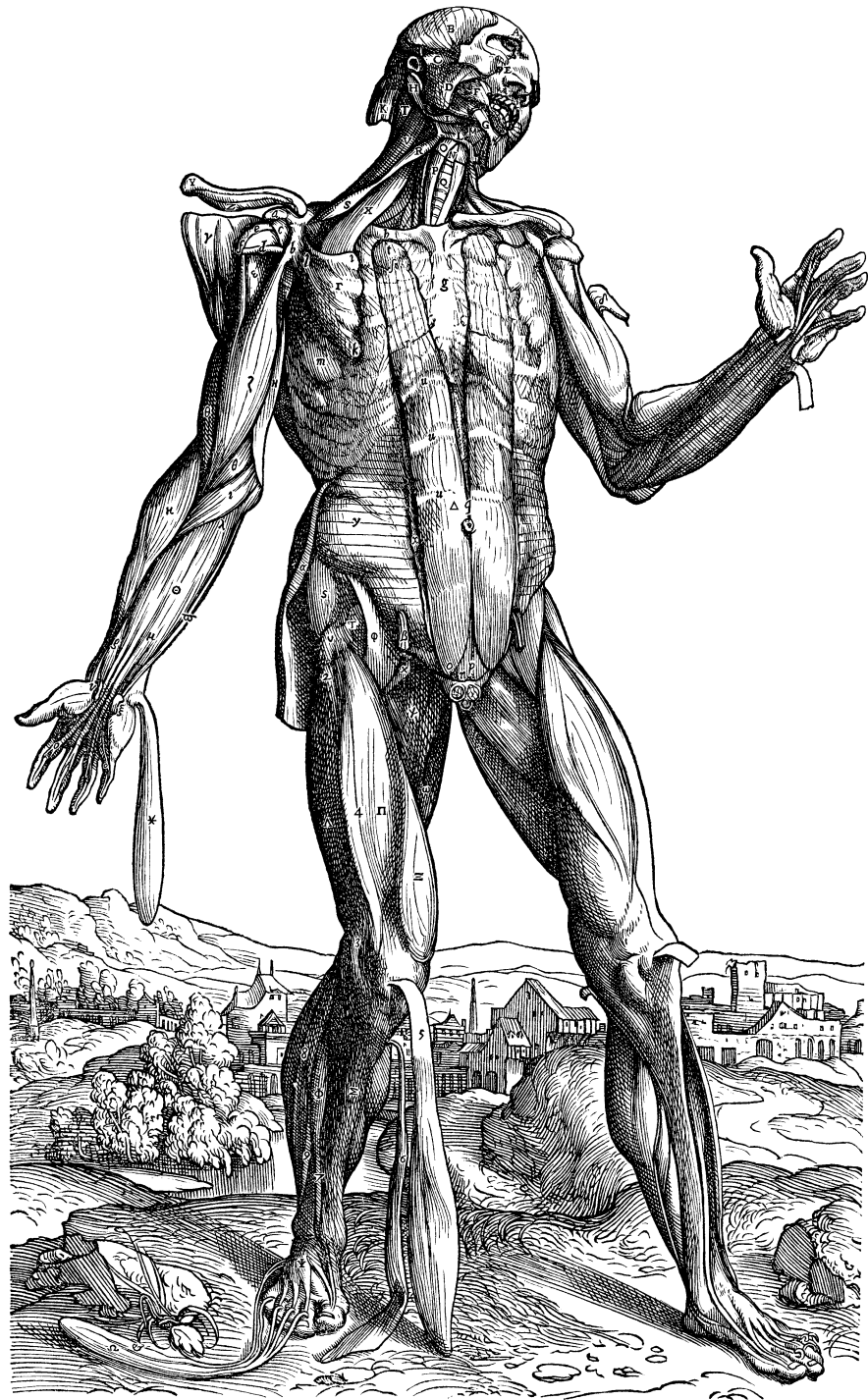
Handwritten text in Italian, likely a preface or introduction to the drawing, discussing the proportions of the human body.



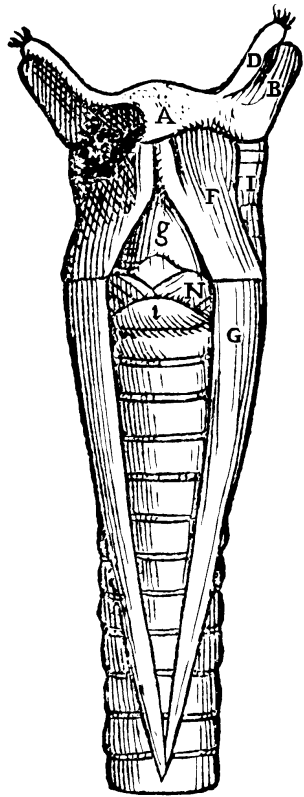
Handwritten text in Italian, likely a continuation of the preface or a detailed explanation of the proportions shown in the drawing.



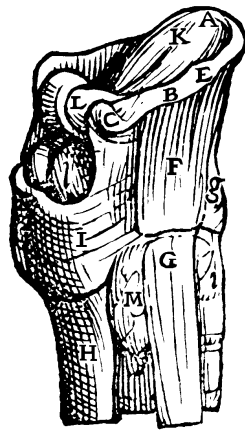




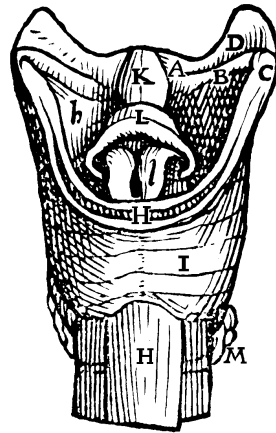
PRIMA.



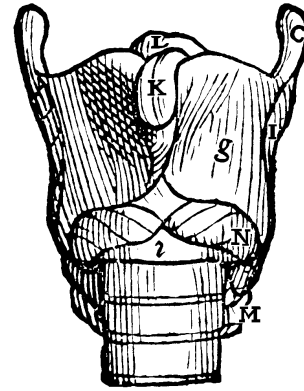
II.



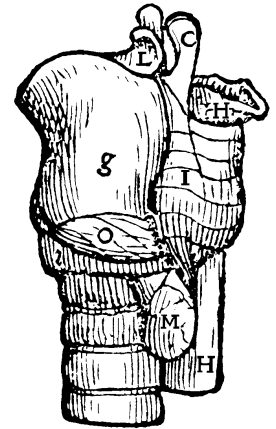
III.



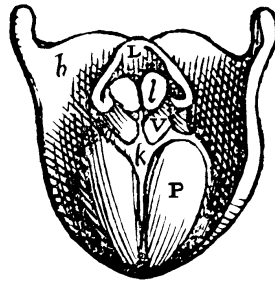
IIII.



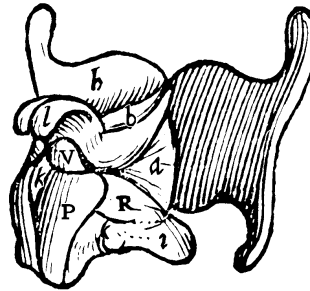
V.



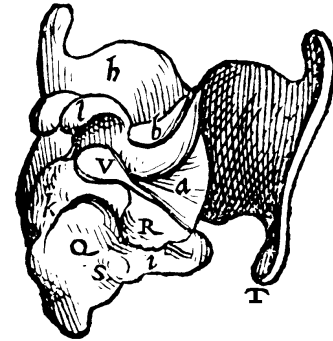
VI.



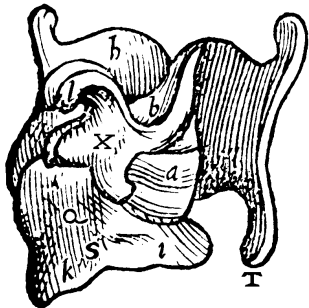
VII.



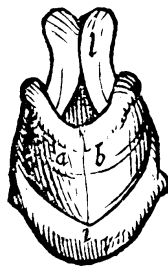
VIII.



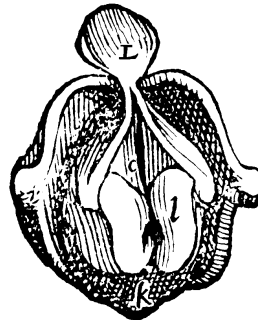
IX.



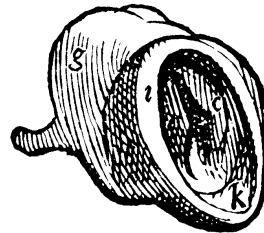
X.



XI.



XII.



XIII.

