ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c. — Continued.

Nervous System, p. 882.

1. Brain; 2. cerebellum; 3. lower, or little brain; 4. spinal marrow; 5. facial nerve; 6. spinal plexus; formed by the union of several nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow; 7. internal cutaneous nerve of the arm; 8. neural nerve of the arm; 9. cutaneous or other nerve; 10. spinal plexus; giving rise to the principal nerve of the inferior members; 11. intercostal nerves; 12. external pectoral nerves; 13. peroneal nerve; 14. radial and muscular cutaneous nerve of the arm; 15. external intercostal nerve.

Thorax, p. 1277.

1. Spinal cord; 2. intercostal muscles; 3. chest muscles; 4. thoracic muscles; 5. clavicle; 6. rib; 7. sternum, or breast-bone; 8. diaphragm; 9. ribs; 10. base of diaphragm.

Lungs, p. 794.

1. larynx; 2. trachea; 3. bronchial divisions; 4. one of the lungs; 5. bronchial ramifications.

Phrenology, p. 982.


ANTiquities.—Dress, Utensils, &c.


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Vertebræ in Man, p. 1471.

1. Atlas, or vertebrae supporting the head; 2. sacrum; 3. coccyx; 4. neural vertebra.

Teeth, p. 1532.

1. a.; 2. incisors; 3. canine; 4. bicuspid; 5. molar.


Sarcus, p. 497.
CARPENTRY, JOINERY, AND MASONRY.

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Hippa, p. 623.
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Pagurian, or Hermit Crab, p. 838.
Palinurus, p. 946.
HERALDRY.
COLORS AND TINCTURES DESCRIBED BY LINES, DOTS, &c.

Beside these Tinctures, there are nine Roundels, or Roundlets, used in Heraldry, the names of which are sufficient, in blazoning, to denote their color without expressing the same. They are as follows:

- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts
- Beasts

* Some heraldists describe this by horizontal, in place of perpendicular, with diagonal lines.


Hatchment, p. 510.


ICHTHYLOGY—Continued.

Moon-fish, p. 857.

Minnow, p. 841.

Mullet, p. 866.

Saw-fish, p. 1174.

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Shad, p. 1211.

Oph, or King fish, p. 913.

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Long-nosed Skate, p. 1237.

Sly Silurus, p. 1231.

Pike, p. 986.

Pollock, p. 1008.

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Porpoise, p. 1034.

Smelt, p. 1247.

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DEW under various conditions.

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Pictorial Illustrations for Paleontology.

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THE MECHANICAL POWERS.

VARIous FORMs OF THE LEVER, PULLEY, WHEEL AND AXLE, INCLINED PLANE, WEDGE, AND SCREW.

EXPLANATION.

Bones of the Head, Trunk, Legs, and Arms.

1. Os frontis — Frontal bone.
2. Parietal bone.
3. Temporal bone.
5. Os male — Cheek bone.
7. Superior maxillary — Upper jaw bone.
8. Orbit.
10. Condylus process of lower jaw.
11. Angle of lower jaw.
12. Synactheses of lower jaw.
13. Four lower cervical vertebra (7 in all).
14. Two upper and two lower dorsal vertebras (12 in all).
15. Lumbar vertebras (5 in number).
16. Os sacrum, { — False vertebras.
17. Os coecgis, \}
18. Cartilages of ribs.
20. First bone of sternal, \{ — Breast bones.
22. Cartilages of sternum.
23. Clavicles — Collar bone.
24. Coracoid process of scapula — Shoulder blade.
25. Arcus of scapula.
26. Venter of scapula, anterior surface.
27. Head of os humeri — Arm bone.
29. Condyles of os humeri.
30. Head of radius — Outer bone of forearm.
31. Body of radius.
32. Ulna — Inner bone of forearm.
33. Carpal ends of radius and ulna.
34. Venter of ilium.
35. Anterior superior process of ilium.
36. Anterior inferior process of ilium.
37. Symphysis pubis.
38. Tuberosity of ischium.
40. Foramen ovale.
41. Head of os femoris — Femur or thigh bone.
42. Neck of os femoris.
43. Trochanter major of os femoris.
44. Body of os femoris.
45. Condyle of os femoris.
46. Patella — Knee pan.
47. Head of tibia — Thick bone on anterior and inner side of leg.
49. Base of tibia.
50. Fibula — Thin bone on external side of leg.

Front View of Right Hand and Wrist (Fig. 2).

1. Scaphoid bone.
2. Semilunar bone.
3. Cuneiform bone.
4. Plaform bone.
5. Os trapezium.
6. Os trapezoides.
7. Os magnum.
8. Trapezioid bone.
10. First row of phalanges of thumb and fingers.
12. Third row of phalanges of thumb and fingers.

Front View of Right Foot (Fig. 3).

1. Superior articulating surface of astragalus.
2. Anterior portion of astragalus.
3. Os calcis — Heel bone.
5. Scaphoid bone.
6. Tuberosity of scaphoid bone.
7. Internal cuneiform bone.
8. Middle cuneiform bone.
10. Cuboid bone.
11. Metatarsal bones.
12. First row of phalanges of toes.
14. Third row of phalanges.
Side View of Full Figure (Fig. 5).

1. Ophthalmic frontalis — Used to raise the eyebrows, wrinkle the skin of the forehead, and move the scalp backward and forward.
2. Temporalis — Helps to elevate the lower jaw.
3. Orbicularis palpebrarum — Closes the eyelids.
4. Masseter — Helps to elevate the lower jaw and move it forward.
5. Sternocleido-mastoides — A pair of muscles which together form the side of the neck, one acting by itself is able to turn the head, and the other pair, act on the opposite side.
6. Trapezius — The trapezius muscles, acting together, draw the head directly backward; one of them, acting alone, inclines the head to the corresponding side; the superior part of the trapezius raises the point of the shoulder.
7. Platysma myoides — Assists in depressing the angle of the mouth.
8. Deltoides — Raises the arm, and aids in carrying it backward and forward.
10. Brachialis anterior — Antagonist of the two former; when the forearm is bent, the triceps, by drawing in the extremity of the ulna, is able to extend it on the humerus, and thus bring both parts of the limb into a right line.
11. Supinator radii longus — A flexor of the forearm.
12. Extensor muscles of the thumb.
13. Extensor muscles of the wrist.
14. Pectoralis major — Constrictor with teres major (situate at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder) these muscles lower the arm when it has been elevated, press the arm closely to the side, and pectoralis major will by itself carry the arm along the side and front of the chest.
15. Serratus magnus — Assists in advancing the scapula and elevating the shoulder.
16. Obliquus externus abdominis — Co-operates with the other rectus abdominis in its action, and abdominal muscles in supporting the abdominal viscera.
17. Gluteus medius — The gluteus medius is a bone inserted on the thigh, and is the primary muscle of the thigh.
18. Gluteus maximus — A bone inserted on the thigh, and is the primary muscle of the thigh.
19. Tensor vaginae femoris — Renders the fascia tense, and turns the limb inward.
20. Vastus externus — Contributes to extend the leg upon the thigh.
21. Biceps brachii — Assists in bending the leg on the thigh, and in turning the limb slightly inward and outward.
22. Gastrocnemius — Along with the soleus this muscle forms the calf of the leg; they jointly draw on the heel bone, lifting it from the ground, and cause the foot to represent an inclined plane.
23. Tibialis anticus — Co-operates with 31 in bending the foot on the leg; acting separately, each gives a slight inclination toward the corresponding side.
24. Extensor communis digitorum — Aids in extending the toes, and in bending the foot upon the leg.
27. Peroneus brevis — Acts together in drawing the foot back.
28. Adductor minimi digitii — Bends the little toe, and separates it from the others.
29. Extensor pollicis proprius — Extensor of the great toe.
30. Flexor communis digitorum — Bends the toes toward the sole of the foot.
31. Tendo Achills — Formed by fusion of tendonous expansions of 25 and 26; the strongest tendon in the body.

Front View of Right Arm (Fig. 6).

1. Deltoids. See 8 of previous section.
2. Pectoralis major. See 18 of previous section.
3. Coraco brachialis — Smallest muscle of upper arm; assists in moving the arm forward and upward.
4. Biceps brachii. See 9 of previous section.
5. Brachialis internus — Part of brachialis anticus; see 10 of previous section.
6. Triceps extensor cubiti. See 11 of previous section.
7. Pronator radii teres — Turns the palm of the hand downward, and aids in bending the forearm on the arm.
8. Supinator radii longus — Acts as antagonist to pronator of the hand (7), turning the palm upward, it also is a flexor of the flexor carpi radialis.
9. Flexor carpi radialis — Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the olecranon.
10. Flexor pollicis longus — Acts as antagonist to pronator of the hand, turning the palm upward, it also is a flexor of the flexor carpi radialis.
11. Flexor digitorum communis — Acts as antagonist to pronator of the hand, turning the palm upward, it also is a flexor of the flexor carpi radialis.
12. Flexor carpi ulnaris — Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the olecranon.
13. Abductor pollicis longus — One of the adductors of the hand.
14. Adductor pollicis brevis — One of the adductors of the hand.
15. Abductor pollicis brevis — Bends the thumb upon the index.
16. Adductor pollicis brevis — Bends the thumb upon the index.
17. Gracilis — Acts along with adductor muscles of the thigh.

Front View of Right Leg (Fig. 4).

1. Gluteus medius. See 20 of first section.
2. Vastus externus. See 22 of first section.
3. Vastus internus. See 21 of first section.
4. Tensor fasciae latae. See 25 of first section.
5. Adductorlongus. One of the adductors of the thigh.
6. Sartorius — Bends the leg upon the thigh, and aids in bending the foot upon the thigh.
MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Side View of Full Figure (Fig. 5).

1. Oculiopontis - Helps to elevate the lower jaw.
2. Temporales - Helps to elevate the lower jaw.
3. Orbicularis palpebrarum - Helps to elevate the lower jaw.
4. Masseter - Helps to elevate the lower jaw and move it forward.
5. Sterno-cleido-mastoideus - A pair of muscles which together move the head and, therefore, the chin, to the opposite side.
6. Trapezius - The trapezius muscles, acting together, draw the head directly backward; one of them, acting alone, inclines the head to the side and, without the other, raises the point of the shoulder.
7. Platysma - Helps to depress the angle of the mouth.
8. Deltoideus - Raises the arm, and aids in carrying it backward and forward.
10. Brachialis anticus - Antagonist of the two former; it is a fold in the elbow, is able to extend the humerus, and thus bring both parts of the limb into a right line.
11. Supinator radii longus - A flexor of the forearm.
12. Extensor muscles of the thumb.
13. Extensor muscles of the wrist.
14. Extensor muscles of the forearm.
15. Pectoralis major - Conjointly with teres major (situate at the shoulder), these muscles lower the arm when it has been elevated, press the arm close to the side, and, in addition, will if they act alone carry the arm along the side and front of the chest.
16. Serratus magnus - Aids in advancing the scapula and elevating the shoulder.
17. Obligus externus abdominis - Co-operate with the other.
18. Rectus abdominis - A large muscle in the abdomen, supporting the abdominal visera.
19. Gluteus medius - The gluteus medius is inserted on the thigh.
20. Gluteus maximus - A bone and pelvis: 21. By the direction of its fibers, is fitted to draw the thigh bone backward, whilst it turns the whole limb outward if it is kept extended.
21. Tensor vaginae rernoris - Renders the fascia tense, and turns the limb inward.
22. Vastus externus - Aids in extending the leg upon the thigh.
23. Biceps brachii - Acts together in bending the leg on the thigh, and in turning the limb slightly inward and outward.
24. Gastrocnemius - Along with the soleus, it forms the calf of the leg; they jointly draw on the heel bone, lifting it from the ground, and cause the foot to represent an inclined plane.
25. Tendons communis digitorum - Aids in extending the toes, and in bending the foot upon the leg.
27. Peroneus longus - Acts together in drawing the foot back.
29. Peroneus tertius - A tendon of the foot, on the leg, co-operating with 23.
30. Abductor minimi digitii - Bends the little toe, and separates it from the others.
31. Extensor pollicis proprius - Extensor of the great toe.
32. Flexor communis digitorum - Bends the toes toward the sole of the foot.
33. Tendons Achillis - Formed by junction of tendinous expansions of 23 and 25; the strongest tendon in the body.

Front View of Right Arm (Fig. 6).

1. Deltoideus - See 8 of previous section.
2. Pectoralis major - See 15 of previous section.
3. Coraco brachialis - The largest muscle of the upper arm; assists in moving the arm forward and upward.
4. Biceps brachii - See 9 of previous section.
5. Brachialis internus - A part of the biceps anticus; see 10 of previous section.
6. Triceps brachii - See 11 of previous section.
7. Pronator radii teres - Turns the palm of the hand downward, and aids in bending the forearm on the arm.
8. Serratus major - Aids in moving the arm forward and upward.
9. Flexor carpi radialis - Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the foot.
10. Flexor carpi ulnaris - Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the forearm.
11. Flexor digitorum communis - Bends the fingers on the palm, and assists in bending the hand on the arm.
12. Flexor pollicis brevis - Bends the wrist, and becomes a flexor of the forearm.
13. Abductor pollicis longus - One of the adductors of the thumb.
14. Adductor pollicis brevis - One of the adductors of the thumb.
15. Adductor pollicis longus - One of the adductors of the thumb.
16. Gracilis - A small cutaneous muscle connected with the muscles of the little finger.
17. Reclurus femoris - Extends the leg upon the thigh; the rectus femoris, 18. Vastus externus, 19. Vastus internus, and sartorius (6) help to maintain the erect position of the body.
20. Biceps brachii - See 21 of first section.
21. Insertion of ligament of patella into tibia.
22. Tendons communis digitorum - See 22 of first section.
23. Flexor pollicis longus - See 23 of first section.
24. Peroneus longus - See 24 of first section.
25. Peroneus brevis - See 25 of first section.
26. Peroneus tertius - See 26 of first section.
27. Tendons Achillis - See 27 of first section.
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Original Egyptian Hieroglyphic

Phoenician Letters

Coptic Letters

Catholic Letters
### Remarkable Alphabets

#### The Syrian

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AND

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