

Narrator: The Four Seasons, Spring. Spring is represented by an infant emerging from the womb and three other male figures. A boy seven months old, a boy three years and a boy 14, suggesting various stages of childhood. The mythological figure, wearing a helmet and seated on the far right with its back to the viewer, has a possible association with a goddess Minerva. Her age is seven years. The sun and the moon are in the upper left and right corners respectively, a position they occupy in all four of the prints. The figures are framed by calendrical and zodiacal arches displaying information related to the time of year represented. Directly beneath are a pair of swallows carrying a banner announcing the season, Ver. Flowering trees flank the figures, on the left an almond and on the right a mulberry. Behind the branches of these trees are the faces of the North and South winds. As in all the prints, pennants, banderoles and the leaves of the trees are inscribed in Latin or Greek with Proverbs and Hippocratic aphorisms and biblical or neoclassical texts. At the bottom of the print are a wide variety of plants and flowers corresponding to the season. In the background, a lush landscape is populated with animals: Cow, stag, rabbit, pig, fox and sheep. The geographic map beneath the newborn on the left is missing and presumed to have represented Europe. The celestial map is of the Northern Hemisphere. The two older boys each carry a flask, but the contents of only one is identified. It is marked phlegma or phlegm for one of Galen's four humors, each of which is associated with one of the seasons. Flaps open in various areas of the print to reveal anatomical details of specific parts of the human body. (computer mouse clicking) Arches. Counting from the top down, the arches record the stellar phases, signs of the zodiac, calendar scale, three types of months and the motion of the moon for the season. (computer mouse clicking) Sun. Sun conceals side views of eye anatomy. (computer mouse clicks) Exterior view of eyeball with muscles and flap of conjunctiva. (computer mouse clicks) Blood vessels on exterior of eyeball and optic nerve. (computer mouse clicks) Anterior and posterior chambers on the left, handwriting visible of previous flap on the right. (computer mouse clicking) Interior cavity of eye with flap of ciliary muscles. (computer mouse clicks) Ciliary muscles folded back. (computer mouse clicking) Moon. The phase of the moon is incorrectly shown as the waning crescent and should have been reversed with the waxing crescent in Autumnus. (computer mouse clicks) Blood vessels of the globe. (computer mouse clicks) Cornea with eyes surrounded by rectus and oblique muscles. (computer mouse clicks) Blood vessels and sclera on same level as Iris and pupil. (computer mouse clicks) Lens surrounded by ciliary zonules which hold it in place. Underside of previous flap shows iris. (computer mouse clicks) Retina and optic disk. (computer mouse clicks) Choroid. (computer mouse clicking) Swallows. Swallows, generally considered a symbol of rebirth, herald a return of Spring. (computer mouse clicking) Almond. The almond, which has an association in Christian tradition with the Virgin, blossoms early but bears its fruit very late. (computer mouse clicking) Mulberry. Mulberry blossoms are the last to appear but its fruit is the first to be eaten. This tree is associated in classical mythology with Minerva. (computer mouse clicking) South wind. Auster, the South wind, brings a variety of illnesses among them a heavy head and general lassitude. (computer mouse clicking) Aquilo, the North wind brings illnesses such as coughs and sore throats. (computer mouse clicking) Infant. The geographic map of Europe is missing from its position beneath the infant. (computer mouse clicking) Unclosed skull plate or fontanelle of newborn. (computer mouse clicks) Toothless gums. (computer mouse clicks) Abdominal viscera with umbilical vessels and urachus. (computer mouse clicks) Fallopian tubes entering top of uterus. (computer mouse clicks) Uterus in cross-section.

(computer mouse clicks) Double flaps disclose vagina. (computer mouse clicking) Boy, three years. (computer mouse clicking) Chin flap. (computer mouse clicks) Dentition. (computer mouse clicking) Boy, 14 years. The difference between the age of the central male figure and that of the female mythological figure is seven years. The same time span between the sexes remains constant in all four prints. (computer mouse clicking) Boy, seven months. (computer mouse clicking) Chin flap. (computer mouse clicks) Dentition. (computer mouse clicking) Mythological figure. (computer mouse clicking) Chin flap (computer mouse clicks) Dentition. (computer mouse clicking) Celestial map. The celestial map of the Northern Hemisphere, centered on the Northern Ecliptical pole, shows few new constellations since Ptolemy. (computer mouse clicking) Skull opened to reveal arteries and veins on dura mater of brain. (computer mouse clicks) Falx cerebri, sickle-shaped vertically oriented connective tissue, separates two hemispheres of the brain. (computer mouse clicks) Horizontal section through brain showing lateral ventricles. (computer mouse clicks) Horizontal section through basal ganglia, which is positioned above small flaps for third ventricle and thalamus. (computer mouse clicks) Third ventricle. (computer mouse clicks) Thalamus. (computer mouse clicks) Inferior section showing more ventricles. (computer mouse clicks) Base of brain looking up with arterial circle of Willis above, base of brain looking down with eyes connected to optic nerve, below. (computer mouse clicks) Dura mater covering base of skull. (computer mouse clicks) Dura mater stripped showing base of skull. (computer mouse clicking) Base of skull with jawbone and teeth. (computer mouse clicking)