

and physicists attacked the problem of analyzing animal + human movements. These studies form the real beginning of our modern understanding of kinesiology. Outstanding among these pioneers in this field were two physiologists, Descartes, French and Von Haller, Swiss; one anatomist and physician, Galilei, Italian; and one physicist, Borelli, Italian.

But the 19th century brought still greater contributions. The basic facts of neuromuscular functioning were added to previous research by the Weber brothers, Sherrington and Helmholtz. ^{Experimental work} Through successive decades reaffirmed the soundness of many of these theories of nervous stimulation and inhibition, and muscular reaction.

Then came such scientists as Braune, Fischer, Duchenne and Marey, who studied the problems of muscle