

History of Anatomy

275 BCE Herophilus teaches anatomy, Alexandria, Egypt; performs dissections of human bodies.

ca. 150 Galen dissects apes, monkeys, cows, dogs; writes treatises on human anatomy.

ca. 600-1100 Knowledge of Greek anatomical treatises lost to Western Europeans, but retained in Byzantium and the Islamic world. Islamic scholars translate Greek anatomical treatises into Arabic.

1100s-1500s Galen's anatomical treatises translated from Arabic into Latin, later from the Greek originals.

1235 First European medical school founded at Salerno, Italy; human bodies are publicly dissected.

1316 Mondino de'Liuzzi stages public dissections, Bologna, Italy; writes *Anatomia*.

1450s Moveable type invented; Gutenberg Bible printed (1455). Copperplate engraving invented.

1490 Anatomical theater opens in Padua, Italy.

1491 First illustrated printed medical book published in Venice, Johannes de Ketham, *Fasciculus medicinae*.

ca. 1500-1540 Earliest printed illustrated anatomies.

1510 Leonardo da Vinci dissects human beings, makes anatomical drawings.

1543 First profusely illustrated printed anatomy, Vesalius' *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*.

1670s-1690s Schwammerdam, Ruysch and others start making anatomical specimens and museums.

Bidloo starts movement toward greater anatomical realism.

First art academies founded; anatomy is a key part of the curriculum.

1600-1900 Anatomy plays an important role in medical education and research.

Technologies of Anatomical Representation

Next Section : Anatomical Dreamtime