

The era of Saracen learning extends to the end of the 13th century, when the empire, which was already showing signs of decay, was overthrown by the Ottoman. The Turks, despising learning, destroyed all the schools and abolished every kind of study in Bagdad, and from this time Europe again became the seat of the little learning that survived. There, the study of the Greek authors was encouraged, and a taste for literature and art was rapidly developed. The University of Bologna now begins to attract notice as a school of literature, medicine and law; in the 13th century it had over 10,000 students in attendance on its classes. In the early part of the 14th century, the chair of Medicine, which included anatomy, was filled by Mondino di Luzzi, called the Restorer of Anatomy; his is the first name of note in anatomy following Galen's. Mondino, in 1315, was fortunate enough to get Royal permission to dissect the body of an unclaimed female subject, the first human subject which had been legally dissected for more than a thousand years. One can well imagine the excitement which must have existed in the old University when it was announced that on a certain day a human body was to be publicly dissected. With what feelings of awe even students and physicians, who had never witnessed such a desecration of the dead, must have regarded the sight, and how such a mutilation of the sacred bodies of the dead would have aroused the animosities and prejudices, not only of the common people, but even the most highly cultured. Mondino himself was not entirely free from these prejudices and superstitions, since he declined to open the head and examine the brain in fear of committing mortal sin. (*Fisher.*)

Martianus, physician to Frederick II. of Naples, induced that monarch to grant permission to allow a public lecture on the actual subject at least once in five years. All the physicians and surgeons in the neighborhood were commanded by Frederick to attend these demonstrations. At these lectures the professor sat on a high chair, with the subject in front of him, and surrounded by his pupils. He demonstrated the various structures as they were laid bare with a huge broad-bladed knife or razor by the barber who was employed for that purpose. An engrav-