Anatomists of this period concentrated on individual organs or organ systems, and new color print technologies made a profound contribution to anatomical instruction in general. Some anatomists, such as Sömmerring and Camper, were able artists and did their own drawings, working as partners and teachers with the engravers. Henry Gray’s anatomy handbook, designed to be affordable to students, is the culmination of the illustrated anatomical text.

Between 1860 and 1948, new printing technologies led to even more detailed images, bringing about novelty anatomical teaching materials such as the volvelles of Ralph Segal. Veterinary medicine also made innovative use of newer graphic technologies to raise illustration in their instructional material to a higher level, as can be seen in the books of Schmaltz, Freeman, and Heneaux.