

SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS



HISTORIAE MEDICINAE

## VI Meeting of the International Society for the History of Medicine

### PROGRAMME BOOK



Barcelona (Spain) 7-10 September 2011

*From 1541-1548 he lived in Vienne, where he practiced medicine under the pseudonym Miguel de Villanueva. On June 19, 1549, he adopted the French citizenship. Two years later, he was elected Prior of the Confraternity of St. Luke, where he was responsible of the supervision of the apothecaries and medical care. He was also elected medical Prior of the city of Vienne, position he held from October 18, 1550 to October 18, 1552. During that time, he was also part of the Municipal Council. Until his death in 1553, Servet coordinated in Vienne the hospital care to indigent patients.*

## **OP-48**    **NUEVOS HALLAZGOS SOBRE LA BIOGRAFIA DE MIGUEL DE VILLANUEVA (MIGUEL SERVET)**

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Se aportan nuevos hallazgos sobre la vida de Miguel de Villanueva (Miguel Servet). Por vez primera se aportan datos visuales sobre su vida, desconocidos para la mayoría de los servetólogos, como es el extenso documento de la naturalización de Miguel de Villanueva, hasta ahora nunca ofrecido en ilustración y que se creía perdido (22 documentos), desde Saint-Olive (Faverge) en el siglo pasado y donde se declara nativo de Tudela de Navarra en varias ocasiones, cotejado en Grenoble.

Así mismo la matriculación francesa parisina de Miguel de Villanueva, que lo vincula a Zaragoza como residencia, nunca reproducido antes. También se discute el documento del decano de Medicina parisino Tagault, donde se lee documentación paterna.

Al mismo tiempo se destaca que no consta filiación paterna de Anton Serveto y Miguel en Sijena; y se muestra documentación de su tía, Beatriz, con la vinculación converso de la familia Zaporta. Estos datos dan lugar a otra explicación sobre su nacimiento y vida tan diferente del resto de su familia.

### **NEW FINDINGS ON THE LIFE OF MIGUEL DE VILLANUEVA (MIGUEL SERVET)**

*We present here new findings on the life of Miguel de Villanueva (Miguel Servet). For the first time we provide visual information about his life, information unknown to most Servet scholars: his long document of naturalization, that was believed lost (22 pages) from Saint-Olive (Faverge). In this document, collated in Grenoble, Villanueva declares himself native of Tudela (Navarra).*

*We also present here his French registration, in Paris, that says that Villanueva had resided in Zaragoza before leaving Spain. This document has not been shown before. We discuss as well a document written by Tagault, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, with references to Miguel de Villanueva's father.*

*However, there is no actual documentary evidence of affiliation between Anton Serveto and Miguel in Sijena. Other documents belonging to Miguel de Villanueva's aunt, Beatriz, prove that a branch of Miguel's family (the Zaportas) descended from Jewish conversos. These data give rise to another explanation of Miguel de Villanueva's birth and life, so different from the rest of his family.*

## **OP-49** NUEVOS HALLAZGOS SOBRE LA OBRA DE MIGUEL DE VILLANUEVA (MIGUEL SERVET)

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Algunos servetólogos han dudado de la autenticidad de la Biblia de 1545 comentada por Miguel Servet o Miguel de Villanueva (1511-1553) y así lo manifiestan recientemente. Otros aportan informaciones erróneas por no haberlas cotejado. Aportamos en esta comunicación dicha obra, clasificada como *fantasma* o *inexistente*, en seis volúmenes más índice, impresa por Trechsel y editada por Vincent, de acuerdo con los contratos de 1540, con comentarios de Robert Estienne y Erasmo con las referencias a Cicerón y Ovidio. También se aportaron obras traducidas y versificadas en castellano, varias con ilustraciones de Hans Holbein el Joven, por Miguel de Villanueva del latín que se sabían por contratos impresas por Frellon.

Pero en un congreso médico se debe citar el denominado *Manuscrito de la Complutense*, (c. 1538-1539): cientos de notas médicas sobre un Dioscorides de Ruel, paleográficamente cotejado con el *Manuscrito de París* (1546); el Dioscorides de Frellon (1543, primera edición) y su continuación el *Dispensarium* (Frellon 1543, primera edición) o recetario con 224 nuevas recetas (en varias de ellas figuran referencias a Silvyus o Jacques Dubois), diferentes de las de Lespleigney y Chappuyss laboriosamente encontradas. El *Dioscorides de Mattioli y Servet* (Arnoullet, 1554) única edición como edición homenaje con Frellon, Rouille Vincent y Arnoullet como editores, cuando había fallecido ya Miguel, y por último la *Opera Omnia de Galeno* (1548-1551) impresa por Jean Frellon, única edición francesa de la luntinas en la que el "mayor galenista de París", nuestro Miguel de Villanueva, matiza a Vesalio, Cayo, Cornario... etc. En todas estas obras excepto en el Manuscrito y la Biblia de 1545 aparece Jean Frellon, impresor y amigo con el que tenía contrato Miguel para obras.

Muy importante fue la primera condena a muerte (de las tres que tuvo) por la universidad de París en 1538 (atenuada finalmente); ya que no volvió a aparecer en portadas desde esas fechas en primeras ediciones y debemos recurrir a contratos con impresores como Trechsel o Frellon o estudios de cotejo paleográfico de letra. Miguel de Villanueva con estas obras, además de la *Explicación universal de los jarabes* o *La apología contra Leonardo Fuchs*, ya conocidas debería de figurar como un gran galenista o farmacólogo.

### **NEW FINDINGS ON THE WORKS OF MIGUEL DE VILLANUEVA (MIGUEL SERVET)**

*Some Servet scholars have doubted the authenticity of the Bible of 1545 commented by Miguel Servet or Miguel de Villanueva (1511-1553). Other scholars provide erroneous information. In this communication we present this work, classified as non-existent or ghost, in six volumes plus index, edited by Vincent and printed by Trechsel, according to the contracts of 1540, with comments by Robert Estienne and Erasmus with references to Cicero and Ovid. We also present here several works, some of them with illustrations by Hans Holbein the Younger, translated from Latin and versified in Castilian by Miguel de Villanueva, and printed by Frellon.*

*But in a medical conference we should mention the so-called Manuscripto de la Complutense, (c. 1538-1539) that consists of hundreds of medical notes on Ruel's version of Dioscorides De Materia Medica, palaeographically collated with the Manuscripto de París (1546); the Dioscorides of Frellon (1543, first edition) and the Dispensarium (Frellon 1543, first edition) or inventory with 224 new preparations (in several of them there are references to Silvyus or Jacques Dubois), different to the preparations of Lespleigney and Chappuyss, that were laboriously found. We should also mention the Dioscorides of Mattioli and Servet (Arnoullet, 1554), homage edition with one edition only, edited by Frellon, Rouille Vincent y Arnoullet and printed after Villanueva's death. Finally, we should mention the Opera Omnia de Galeno (1548-1551), printed by Jean Frellon, only French edition of the Iuntinas, where the "greatest galenist in Paris", Miguel de Villanueva, discusses Vesalius, Caius, Cornario, etc. In all these works, except in the Manuscript and the Bible of 1545 there's a mention to Jean Frellon, publisher and friend who had a contract to publish Villanueva's works.*

*His first death sentence (of the three he received), ruled in 1538 by the University of Paris (and finally dimmed) was very important. After that, Villanueva would no longer appear on the covers of first editions, so we must turn to the contracts with publishers like Trechsel or Frellon, or to palaeographic analysis. For these works, besides the Explicación universal de los jarabes (Universal explanation of the syrups) or La apología contra Leonardo Fuchs (The Apology against Leonard Fuchs), already known, Miguel de Villanueva should be remembered as a great galenist or pharmacologist.*

## **OP-50 HUNGARIAN PHYSICIAN KIS-WITZAY (1746-1810) AND CHINESE MEDICINE**

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Hungarian physician Kis-Witzay graduated from medical school in Trnava (today in Slovakia) in 1773. He spent his whole life and worked in Kosice, his native town (today in Slovakia). The only work he wrote is Dissertation *De lingua ut signo in morbis*, (*On tongue as a sign in diseases*). In the first chapter the author deals with the harmony and balance disturbances of the human body parts. Various types of tongue appearances (dry, rough, white, black, red, yellow and green) are presented. The last chapter introduces a part of the book *Specimen medicinae sinicae sive opuscula medica ad mentem Sinensium* (1682), the most important primary source of information on Chinese medicine, published by Andreas Cleyer in Frankfurt. Kis-Witzay admits a certain unfamiliarity with Chinese medicine and its terminology, and therefore cites the text word for word. The author makes no attempt to combine views of western medicine with Chinese views.