

the Galenic doctrines."

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Either of these two, Servetus or Vesalius, might have been the one to topple Galen from his pedestal, for it seems to have been foreordained that ~~these two men were destined~~ ^{they were} to come in conflict with authority, but doctrines which Servetus chose to reform were ecclesiastical ones, and to his fellow prosector, Vesalius, he left the less dangerous Galenic doctrines, but even so he narrowly escaped the fate which befell Servetus.

The eldest of the three by a few years, Michael Servetus Villanovanus, the Spaniard, became the victim of the intolerance of his time, a fate which the youngest of the three had narrowly escaped. So when on Oct. 27 of 1553 John Calvin had Servetus burned at the stake together with the last of his writings in which his heresies were set forth, the Christianismi Restitutio (Venice, 1553) became nearly extinct. So far as is known, only two perfect copies survive. One of them is in the Imperial Library in Vienna. The other, said to be the very copy the public prosecutor used at the trial and believed to have been snatched from the flames, is now in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. The University Library at Edinburgh possesses a copy in which the first several pages are missing.