

The  
Writings of  
Paracelsus

in the  
Reynolds Historical  
Library

An Annotated Guide to Some Early Imprints  
of Published Works of the Swiss  
Physician, Philosopher,  
and Alchemist

Philippus Theophrastus Aureolus  
Bombastus von Hohenheim,



called Paracelsus  
(1493–1541)

Birmingham:  
The University of Alabama at Birmingham  
1993



### Paracelsus, the Man and His Times



Centuries have to their credit certain individual spirits who stand out conspicuously from among the mass of their fellow men, and who are in some cases exponents of thought which bears influence centuries after their own time. Paracelsus may be rightly judged just such an individual. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine the healing art as we know it today apart from the historical influence he brought to bear, for it was he who advocated experimentation in a day when medical knowledge had become bookbound and essentially a matter of received doctrine handed down from classical antiquity. In breaking with accepted medical views and traditions Paracelsus found that the costs were considerable, however, and the life of this great creative intellect was almost predictably filled with frustration, persecution, and a general lack of acceptance from the medical community as he wandered for much of his life across the face of Europe.

Apart from a few facts, such as the town of his birth and his father's name, descent, and profession, few of the features surrounding the history of Paracelsus passed down traditionally can be satisfactorily documented; but we might well regard ourselves as remiss should we fail to review at least some of the features—whether verifiable or not—that the intervening years have painted of the man. Born of the old Swabian noble family of Bombast (or Banbast) von Hohenheim, it was probably on May 1, 1493 or 1494 that Paracelsus first saw the light of day in Einsiedeln, Switzerland in a house which, according to tradition, stood near the Devil's Bridge spanning the Siehl River. He was destined to be an only child, and is known to have suffered from rickets. His father, Wilhelm von Hohenheim, was the illegitimate offspring of the noble German family whose name he bore, while his mother, Els (or Elsa) Ochsner, a bondswoman of the great Benedictine abbey of Einsiedeln and a member of an old family in the town, was the victim of a certain disposition towards mental depression which probably motivated her to take her own life when Paracelsus was

but nine years of age, casting herself into the Siehl from the Devil's Bridge.

Born as Paracelsus probably was on the feast of St. Philip, it has been suggested that the child was named after the Apostle by his father, a learned physician and medical practitioner who had aspirations for his offspring to follow him someday in the medical profession. It was for this reason that the father also chose to add to this the name of Theophrastus, in honor of the ancient physician Theophrastus of Eresos (370–286 B.C.), the pupil and friend of Aristotle. To this name it is said that the father also later added "Aureolus," an endearment occasioned by the boy's blond hair, most of which, according to likenesses of Paracelsus as an older man, he later ironically lost to a balding pate; but Aureolus was also the name of an alchemist in ancient times, and it is conceivable that Paracelsus adopted this name in connection with the alchemical interest in making gold. As for the name by which he is commonly known to history, Paracelsus, this was probably applied to him in his adult life either as a grecianization of the name Hohenheim, which signifies "mountain home," or as a construct signifying "greater than Celsus," the ancient Roman encyclopedist and writer on medicine. Yet another name was sometimes added: Eremita, signifying his place of origin at Einseideln, the town of the great Benedictine abbey of the monks, or "hermits."

It was in 1502, following the death of the child's mother, that Wilhelm von Hohenheim removed with the boy to Villach, in Carinthia, where the elder von Hohenheim taught in the mining school which formed a part of the mining operations held by the Fugger family, and where he also probably served as physician to the miners and smelters. This was to be the very first of the many wanderings which would later come to characterize the life of Paracelsus; but Villach nonetheless became for him the place he would remember as his "second fatherland." It was here that, while under his father's tutelage, he began to receive his education from teachers both religious and secular, studying Latin, logic, and rhetoric at the nearby Benedictine cloister of Lavant, where he took at least some of his lessons from Bishop Erhard himself. To his father however much credit is owed for having molded the boy's early learning, for it was he who awakened the child's awareness of the natural world about him, teaching him the rudiments of botany, chemistry, metallurgy, and medicine. It seems that the boy was generally averse to textbooks and to the rote learning typical of his day, and the resulting flaw in his formal education was to have consequences which would follow him throughout his career as he sought to engage in polemical exchanges with academicians and others during the course of his professional life.

As for his university training, Paracelsus had left his father in Villach around 1507 or 1509 to enter into a phase as a traveling student, visiting Spain, Portugal, the British Isles, Scandinavia, Russia, Greece, Egypt, and various other places as well. Although known to have *visited* a number of universities in several countries, he is known to have engaged in *actual studies* at Ferrara, in Italy. Whether he received his degree there (or for that matter from any other university) is uncertain; in fact, it has even been charged that he illicitly appropriated to himself the very title of Doctor. At any rate, his antipathy for the teaching methods and attitudes within

the universities often surfaced, and he constantly leveled attacks against whatever he found unsatisfactory in those institutions.

Returning to Villach from his studies, he remained but a short while with his father before settling in Salzburg in 1524 as a practicing physician. By 1526 he had removed to Strassburg, and it was while resident here that he received a summons from the famed printer and humanist Froben to come to Basel to treat his infected leg. The result of the cure which Paracelsus effected won for him great fame, and it was while staying in the household of Froben that Paracelsus made the acquaintance of a fellow houseguest of great renown, the Dutch humanist Erasmus. Named municipal physician and University instructor in medicine by the city council of Basel in 1527, Paracelsus lectured on internal medicine in Latin and on surgery in his native German, even boasting that he was the first ever so to have lectured in the German vernacular; and in challenging established medical opinion by pen and spoken word, he managed to arouse the ire of the medical faculty. What more could be expected when, as the students' traditional St. John's bonfire blazed brightly on Midsummer's Day in 1527, Paracelsus actually had some of the students cast the heavy volume of Avicenna's *Canon* into the flames, by which symbolic act he wished to purge the realm of medicine. It is small wonder that, following the death of his influential friend Froben in 1528, Paracelsus was ultimately obliged to flee the town of Basel.

From Colmar he wandered through Alsatia, Swabia, and Franconia, sojourning here and there, dressed now in rags and then at other times in sumptuous apparel, writing, researching, practicing medicine, and antagonizing various individuals through his pronouncements and writings. He wandered thence to Nuremberg, passing on to numerous places, among them St. Gall, Ulm, Augsburg, Munich, Neuburg on the Donau, and Austria, where he sojourned in Vienna from 1537 to 1538. Klagenfurt provided a safe haven from 1538 to 1540 when, already suffering from illness, he accepted the invitation of Ernst, Prince of Bavaria, to remove to Salzburg. It was here that he died on September 24, 1541, and it is here that his mortal remains yet lie.

The prevailing medieval dichotomous view of medicine as theory versus practice resulted in the view of the physician—the learned theorist—as a scholar; while the surgeon—the medical practitioner—was regarded as a mere artisan. This was a source of irritation to Paracelsus, and accounts for his being styled "Doctor of Both Medicines" in various of his writings. The hollowness of contemporary medical knowledge likewise never failed to provoke him, goading ever more his longstanding dispute with the established Galenic medicine of his day.

Both in doctrine and in practice Paracelsus addressed a great number of medical, philosophical, chemical, and even theological considerations, including the diseases of miners, the cure of venereal diseases, the cause of the plague, the proper medicines and how these are to be administered, and the salutary and restorative effects of mineral waters, to name but a few. Not only did he espouse certain medical notions quite in advance of their adoption in succeeding centuries, but he introduced the use of a number of elements and compounds into the chemical treatment of disease. Because of his reactionary and often unorthodox medical views he

was sometimes dubbed *Lutherus medicorum*, "the Luther of physicians," but unlike this contemporary, Paracelsus never renounced his affiliation with the Catholic Church, whatever his degree of personal orthodoxy may have been.

Most of his abundant writings lay unprinted during his lifetime owing to the reluctance of publishers to defy the official strictures placed by various local authorities upon his writings. Although he knew Latin, Paracelsus chose to pen his writings in vernacular sixteenth-century German, which was not altogether perfectly suited as a vehicle for the sort of writings he produced. His style is furthermore so marked by obscurity, verbosity, and inconsistencies of grammar and usage that one might regard his personal use of the language as idiolectual in the truest sense. These features account in no small measure for the fact that so few of his works have been translated into other languages.

It is hoped that the present publication, compiled at the commemoration of the probable quincentenary of Paracelsus's birth, may serve to perpetuate in some small way the many contributions he made to the furtherance of the noble art of healing and to a better understanding of man and his place in the universe about him.



Marion G. McGuinn, Curator  
Reynolds Historical Library

May 1, 1993

The references to "Sudhoff" contained within each entry cite corresponding entries within the following bibliography of the writings of Paracelsus:

Sudhoff, Karl. *Bibliographia Paracelsica: Besprechung der unter Hohenheims Names 1527-1895 erschienenen Druckschriften*. Graz: Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1958; [unveränderter Abdruck der 1894 im Verlag Georg Reimer, Berlin, erschienenen Ausgabe].

## The Writings

1553

LABYRINTHVVS | MEDICORVM ERRANTIVM, | D. THEOPHRASTI PA- | RACELSI. | CUM ADIVNCTIS. | [Woodcut likeness of Paracelsus measuring 9-1/2 x 7-1/2 cm., at head of which appears the motto "ALTERIVS NON SIT QVI SVVS ESSE POTEST." and the date 1552.] *Ingenij quisquis Theophrasti fila sequutus, | Tutus ab insidijs est Labyrinthe tuis.*

[=*The Labyrinth of Errant Physicians, by Theophrastus Paracelsus. Together with additions. Whoso hath followed the threads of Theophrastus's mind is safe from thy snares, O Labyrinth.*]

4to; A-L<sup>4</sup>; 19-1/2 cm.; roman.

Colophon, L4 verso: NORIBERGAE APVD VALENTI- | num Neuberum, impensis Bernhardi | Vischer. | ANNO | M. D. LIII.

The text is in Latin. No foliation having been provided by the printer, the leaves were subsequently numbered by hand in ink. Initials ornament the text, to which marginal notes in ink have been added in manuscript.

Bound with his *Modus pharmacandi* (1562), *Für Pestilentz* (1554), *Baderbüchlin* (1562), and *Spittal Buch* (1562).

The Labyrinth of Errant Physicians formed the tailpiece to his "Carinthian Trilogy," or Carinthian writings, which were compiled upon the occasion of his visit to that place in 1538. This tract was intended to vindicate the author of the many attacks which had befallen him, and in it he restates his doctrines yet and asserts his position contrary to the academic physicians.

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1554

Für Pestilentz. | Ain seer nützlich- | er vnnd bewerter Tractat, | der Christlichen gemayn zu nutz vnd wolfart, ausz | desz weitberüembten vnd hocherfarnen Doctoris Philippj | Theophrastj Paracelsj Buch gezogen. Welches Er, von | diser Khranckhait beschriben. Darin[n] vil vnnd manicherlay | Latwergen, Püelle, Wasser, Confect vnd Puluer, Sampt | anndern[n] Preseruatifen erfunden werden. Damit sich die | Gesunden in disen geschwinden leüffen der regieren- | den Pestilentz bewaren mügen: Auch, wie den | Khranckhen, so mit disem Gebrechen be- | hafft, soll geholffen werden [et]c. Disz | alles, nach ordnung jnnhalt vol- | gunds Registers, jn[n] sechs | Thayl: Vormals in Truckh nye kom | men: ver- | fertigt. | \* | Das Büchel zu der Christlichen gemayn. | Zu deinem nutz thue khauffen mich, | Dan[n] es wirdt nit gereuen dich. | 1554. | Getruckht in der Ertzbischoflichen Statt Saltzburg, durch Hansen bauman. | Mit Röm. Kö. May. Freyhait, in vier jarn[n] nit nach zutruckhen.

[=*For the Plague. A very useful and valued treatise for the profit and weal of Christendom, drawn from the book of the widely famed and highly experienced Doctor Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus, in which he hath set forth a description of this distemper. Wherein are found many*

and divers electuaries, pills, waters, mixtures, and powders, together with other preservatives. Therewith may the whole preserve themselves in these speedy winds of the prevailing plague. Likewise, the manner in which the sick beset by this malady are to be succored. This all completed in six parts, in order of contents, with index following. Never before published. The little book is for the Christian communion. For thy good buy me, for thou wilt not regret it. 1554. Printed in the Archiepiscopal city of Salzburg, by Hansen Bauman. With the license of the Roman Royal Majesty. Not to be reprinted in four years.]

4to; Aa-Bb<sup>4</sup> Cc<sup>2</sup> B-M<sup>4</sup>; [10], XXXXIII, [1] leaves: coat of arms; 19-1/2 cm.; black letter.

Colophon, M4 recto: Getruckht in der Erzbi- | schoflichen Statt Salzburg, durch | Hansen Bawman, von Rottenburg | auf der Tauber. | im[m] jar. | M. D. Liiij.

The title page is printed in red and black ink. Initials ornament the text, to which marginal notes in ink have been added in manuscript.

Bound with his *Labyrinthus medicorum errantium* (1553), *Modus pharmacandi* (1562), *Baderbüchlin* (1562), and *Spittal Buch* (1562).

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1562

Baderbüchlin. | Sechs köstliche Tra- | ctat, armen vnd reychen, nutzlich vnd | notwendig, von wasserbädern. Woher die | selbige warm, vnd andere wasser kalt, vnnd ausz was | vrsach sy sollicher gewaltiger kräfte, das jhr vr- | spru[n]g mit wachsender arth ausz der erdtglobe, gleich | wie die kreuter vnnd böwme von jhrem samen, mit | schönem bericht, wie menniglich jhrs brauchs sich be | helffen mag. Welchen kreuteren besunderbare bäder | zuergleiche[n]. Was krankheiten ein yeglichs angreif- | fe. Vorhin von niemands, mit sollichem fleysz vnnd | herrlichen grundt, vnderricht vnnd mit nutzbarkeit | an tag gegeben worden. Dann hierin steckt | der edel wasserschatz, die rechte Idro | mancia, beschriben. | Durch den hocheffarnen Herren | Theophrastum Paracelsum. | Mit fleysz vnd müe, Doctor Adams von Bodenstein, | zu einem guten neuwen jar publicirt. | \* | \* Ἀπέχου χαὶ ἀπέχου.\* | Gedruckt zu Mülhausen, im oberen El- | säsz, durch Peter Schmid. 1562.

[=Little Book on Baths. Six valuable treatises, useful and necessary for the poor and rich, on water baths. How that these are of cold and warm waters, and whence such strong virtues arise, taking their origin from the earth and springing forth in increasing manner, like unto herbs and trees springing forth from their seed; together with a fair report, how that every man may be of service to himself according to his need. Which distempers each water will address. Never before hath such profitable instruction been brought to light by anyone with such devotion and wondrous purpose. For herein is described, the noble treasury of waters, the true hydromancy. By the highly experienced Theophrastus Paracelsus. Published through the diligence and effort of Doctor Adam von Bodenstein, for a good new year. "I abstain and I endure." Printed at Mülhausen, in Upper Alsacia, by Peter Schmid, 1562.]

4to; A-H<sup>4</sup>; [31] leaves: ill.; 19-1/2 cm.; black letter.

Printer's device, H3 verso.

The title page is printed in red and black ink. No foliation is present. The text is embellished with initials and tailpiece ornaments, and is illustrated with woodcuts of baths appearing at the head of

some of the chapters.

Bound with his *Labyrinthus medicorum errantium* (1553), *Modus pharmacandi* (1562), *Für Pestilentz* (1554), and *Spittal Buch* (1562).

Paracelsus introduced mineral baths for the treatment of disease, and is furthermore generally regarded as the founder of modern balneology. He made a number of sound observations with respect to the action of spa or mineral waters on human health, as is evidenced in this work published originally in 1525.

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1562

MODUS PHAR- | macandi. In deme beschrieben | vnd gelehrt wirt was der Artzt in dem men- | schen zu Purgieren hab. Mit anzeigung wie | vilfeltiglich von vilen die durch miszuer- | stant mehe zum todt wede zum leben Pur- | giert haben, geirret ist. | Durch den Hocheffarnen Herren | THEOPHRASTVM PARACELSV, | beider Artzney Doctorn. | Mit Keiserlichem Priuilegio getrückt zu Cöllen | bei Jaspar Gennep. Im jar vnsers Herren, | M. D. LXII.

[=The Manner of Medicating. In which is described and taught what the physician must do for the purging of man. With notice how that oftentimes many, through their misunderstanding, have erred in purging rather more unto death than unto life. By the highly experienced Theophrastus Paracelsus, Doctor of Both Medicines. With Imperial license, printed at Cologne by Jaspar Gennep. In the year of Our Lord, 1562.]

4to; [2] A-H<sup>4</sup>; [2], XXXI, [1] leaves; 19-1/2 cm.; black letter.

Colophon, L4 verso: Gedruckt zu Cöllenn bei Jaspar Gennep, Mit | Keiserlicher Freiheit nit nach zutrucken, auff | eyn Peen von zeben marck löngs golts, | vnd verlust der büecher. [et]c.

The title page is printed in red and black ink. Initials ornament the text, to which marginal notes in red ink have been added in manuscript.

Bound with his *Labyrinthus medicorum errantium* (1553), *Für Pestilentz* (1554), *Baderbüchlin* (1562), and *Spittal Buch* (1562).

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1562

Spittal Buch. | Durch den hochgeleer | ten Herren, Theophrastum von Ho- | henheim, beider artzney Doctore[m] geordnet. | Vnnd yetzt, Gott zu lob vnnd allen Menschen nutz, | rechtschaffen. Durch den, rechter ordenlicher kunst, | liebenden Herren, Adamen von Bodenstein, | Philosophen vnnd der artzney | Doctorn in druck geben. | Freundtlicher lieber läser, wende das blatt | herumb, so erfahrst du, was dises Büchlins inhalt ist, | wird dich gewiszlich solchen grossen Schatz, mit klei- | nem geldt zukauffen, nicht gereuhen. | \* | \* Ἀπέχου χαὶ ἀπέχου.\* | Gedruckt zu Mülhau- | sen, im oberen Elsäs, durch | Peter Schmid. | ANNO M. D. LXII.

[=Hospital Book. Set in Order by the Very Learned Theophrastus von Hohenheim, Doctor of Both Medicines. And now, to the praise of God and the use of all men, complete, and now published by the lover of true and proper skill, Adam von Bodenstein, philosopher and Doctor of Physick. Dear friendly reader, turn the page, and thou wilt discover the contents of this little book; and thou wilt not regret the purchase, at so little cost, of such a certain great treasure. "I abstain and I endure."

Printed at Mülhausen, in Upper Alsatia, by Peter Schmid, in the Year 1562.]

4to; A-K<sup>4</sup> L<sup>2</sup>; 19-1/2 cm.; black letter, roman, italic.

Colophon, L1 verso: Gedruckt zu Mülhausen, im oberen Elsäs, durch | Peter Schmid.

Printer's device, L2 recto.

The title page is printed in red and black ink. No foliation is present. Initials and ornaments embellish the text, to which marginal notes in red and black ink have been added in manuscript.

Bound with his *Labyrinthus medicorum errantium* (1553), *Modus pharmacandi* (1562), *Für Pestilentz* (1554), and *Baderbüchlin* (1562).

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1593

LA GRAND | CHIRVRGIE DE | PHILIPPE AOREOLE | THEOPHRASTE PARACELSE | grand Medecin & Philosophe entre | les Alemans, | TRADVITE EN FRANCOIS, DE LA | version Latine de Iosquin d'Alhem Medecin d'Ostofranc, | Et illustrée d'amples annotations, auèc figures de certains instrumens propres pour remettre les membres rompus, & les | contenir estans remis en forte qu'on les puisse visiter chacun | iour, sans que l'os se desplace. | Par M. Claude Dariot Medecin à Beaune. | PLVS | Vn discours de la goutte & causes d'icelle, avec sa guerison. | Item III. Triactez de la preparation des medicamens, avec vne table | pour l'intelligence du temps propre au recueil, composition & garde | des herbes, fruits & semences. | Nouuellement mis en lumiere par ledit DARIOT. | [Woodcut ornament showing a moth and a crab above the word MATVRA, these set within an ornamental frame] | A LYON, | POVR ANTOINE DE HARSY. | M. D. XCIII. | Auec Priuilege du Roy.

[=The Great Chirurgery of Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus, great physician and philosopher amongst the Germans. Translated into French from the Latin version of Josquin d'Alhem, physician of Ostofranc, and illustrated with abundant notes, together with figures of certain instruments proper for setting broken members, and for maintaining them once they have been set, such that they may be examined every day without displacement of the bone. By Monsieur Claude Dariot, physician at Beaune. Together with, A discourse on the gout and the causes of the same, with its treatment. Item III, Treatise on the preparation of medicaments, with a table for determining the time proper for the gathering, mixing, and preservation of herbs, fruits, and seeds. Newly published by the editor Dariot. Lyons: For Antoine De Harsy, 1593. With the royal privilege.]

4to; 4 A-I<sup>4</sup> K-T<sup>4</sup> V<sup>3</sup> A-Cc<sup>4</sup> Dd<sup>2</sup> A-I<sup>4</sup> K-N<sup>4</sup>; 14, 301, [9], [51], 207 p.: ill.; 23 cm.; roman, italic.

The title page has been remounted. The text is embellished with initials and head- and tailpiece ornaments.

Dariot's *Discours de la goutte* (1603) and *Trois discours de la preparation des medicamens* (1603) are provided with separate title pages and separate pagination.

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1605

Chirurgische | Bücher vnd Schrifften, desz | Edelen, Hochgelehrten vnd | Bewehrten PHILOSOPHI | vnd MEDICI, |

PHILIPPI THEO- | PHRASTI Bombast, von Hohenheim, | PARACELSI genandt: | Jetzt auff's New ausz den Originalen, | vnd Theophrasti eygenen Handschriften, so | viel derselben zubekomen gewesen, auff's trewlichst | vnd vleissigest wider an tag geben: | Auch vm[m] mehrer richtigkeit vnd Ordnung willen, | allen Leib vnd Wundärztzen, wie auch Männiglichen, zu | hohem Nutz vn[d] Verstandt, in vier vnderschiedliche Theil, | deren Begriff vnd Ordnung nach den Vorreden | zufinden, verfasst: | Sambt einem Appendice etlicher nutzlicher Tra- | ctat, vnd volkommenen Registren. | Durch, | JOHANNEM HUSERUM BRISGOIUM, | Churfürstlichen Cölnischen Raht vnd Medicum. | Straszburg, | In verlegung Latzari Zetzners, Buchhändlers. | Anno M. DC. V.

[=Chirurgical Books and Writings of the noble, highly learned, and esteemed philosopher and physician Philippus Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim, Paracelsus. Whereunto have now been newly added many of the same from the originals, and from the manuscripts of Theophrastus himself, most faithfully and diligently brought once again to light; and organized, for the sake of greater correctness and order, unto the high use and understanding of all physicians and chirurgeons, as well as of every man, into four distinct parts, whose comprehension and order are to be discovered following the prefaces. Together with an appendix containing several useful treatises, and a complete index. By Johann Huser, of Breisgau, electoral councillor of Cologne, and physician. Strassburg, Published by Lazar Zetzner, bookseller. In the year 1605.]

Fol. );<sup>8</sup> A-L<sup>6</sup> M-N<sup>4</sup> O-Dd<sup>6</sup> Ee<sup>8</sup> Ff-Vu<sup>6</sup> Xx<sup>8</sup> Yy-Ooo<sup>6</sup> Ppp<sup>4</sup> Qqq-Aaaa<sup>6</sup> Bbbb<sup>8</sup>; [16], 680, [42], 115, [7] p.: ill., port.; 34 cm.; black letter.

The title page is set within a richly ornamented woodcut border containing a likeness of Paracelsus at the head, the standing figures of Vergil at left and Hermes Trismegistos at right, and the bust of a figure labeled "Scientia Immutabilis" at the foot. The initials "CM" and "L + F" appear within the border. The text is ornamented with initials, and the vellum binding is contemporary with the publication.

The first leaf in gatherings O, Ff, Yy bears in each case no page number. The third part is paginated separately.

The second, third, and fourth parts have separate title pages, as follows:

Chirurgischer | Bücher vnd Schrifften desz | Edelen, Hochgelehrten vnd | Bewährten PHILOSOPHI vnd MEDICI, | PHILIPPI THEOPHRASTI | Bombast von Hohenheim, PARACELSI genandt, | Anderer Theil. | Jetzt auff's New, ausz den Originalen vnd Theophrasti eygenen | Handschriften, so viel derselben zu bekommen gewesen, auff's trewlichst | vnd vleissigest, wider an tag geben, | Durch | JOHANNEM HUSERUM BRISGOIUM, | Churfürstlichen Cölnischen Raht vnd Medicum. | Die Bücher, welche in disem Ursprung Tomo zusammen verfasst seind, | handlen alle von Ursprung, Ursach vnd Herkomen, [et]c. auch Heylung der | Frantzosen. Deren Catalogus auff folgendem Blat verzeichnet. | [woodcut ornament showing the bust of a figure labeled "Scientia Immutabilis" set within a richly ornamented frame] | Straszburg, | In Verlegung Lazari Zetzners Buchhändlers. | Anno M. DC. V.

Chirurgischer | Bücher vnd Schrifften desz | Edelen, Hochgelehrten vnd | Bewährten PHILOSOPHI vnd MEDICI, | PHILIPPI THEOPHRASTI | Bombast von Hohenheim, PARACELSI genandt, |

[=The Whole Works, medical, chemical, chirurgial, of Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast von Hohenheim, most celebrated physician and philosopher, and chief among chemists, contained within three volumes. A very recent edition, thoroughly corrected, and most accurately compared with the German and Latin copies. Enriched with various treatises and lesser works sought out on either side with the greatest diligence, as is indicated in the first preface of the volume; and furnished with very precise indices. Volume the First, embracing the medical works. Geneva: At the Expense of Joannes Antonius, & Samuel De Tourne, 1658. With the Privilege.]

AVREOLI | PHILIPPI THEOPHRASTI | PARACELSI | BOMBAST AB HOHENHEIM | MEDICI ET PHILOSOPHI CELEBERRIMI, | *Chemicorumque* PRINCIPIS, | *Operum* | VOLVMEN SECVNDVM | OPERA CHEMICA ET PHILOSOPHICA | Complectens, | PRÆFATIONE, LIBRORVM ELENCHO | & INDICE generali instructum. | [woodcut ornament consisting of the motto "Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris." upon an escutcheon set within a pair of entwined snakes] | GENEVÆ | Sumptibus Ioan. Antonij, & Samuelis De Tourne. | M. DC. LIIX. | CVM PRIVILEGIO.

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[=Volume the Second of the works of Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast von Hohenheim, most celebrated physician and philosopher, and chief among chemists, embracing the chemical and philosophical works, furnished with a preface, a critical inquiry of books, and a general index. Geneva: At the expense of Joannes Antonius, and Samuel De Tourne, 1658. With the privilege.]

AVR. PHILIP. THEOP. | PARACELSI | BOMBAST AB HOHENHEIM, | MEDICI ET PHILOSOPHI CELEBERRIMI, | *Chemicorumque* PRINCIPIS, | VOLVMEN TERTIVM, | CHIRVRGICA OPERA COMPLECTENS, | Duabus Sectionibus distincta, | QVARVM PRIOR CHIRVRGIAM MAGNAM, | *Posterior verò Bertheoneam siue* CHIRVRGIAM | MINOREM cum Libris adiectis continet. | EXTAT IN VTRAMQVE PRÆFATIO, | singulæ Librorum ELENCHO & IDICE | generali sunt instructæ. | [woodcut ornament consisting of the motto "Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris." upon an escutcheon set within a pair of entwined snakes] | GENEVÆ | Sumptibus Ioan. Antonij, & Samuelis De Tourne. | M. DC. LIIX. | CVM PRIVILEGIO.

Sudhoff 383\*

[=Volume the Third, embracing the chirurgial works of Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombast von Hohenheim, most celebrated physician and philosopher, chief among chemists. Divided into two sections, the first containing the great surgery, and the latter the Bertheonea, or lesser surgery, together with books. A preface is to be found in both, and each one of the books is provided with a critical inquiry and a general index. Geneva: At the expense of Joannes Antonii, and Samuel De Tourne, 1658. With the privilege.]

Fol.; 3 v. in 2: port.; 34 cm.; roman, italic.

A portrait engraved by François Chauveau after the painting (falsely?) ascribed to Tintoretto forms the frontispiece to volume one.

Volumes two and three are contained within the second physical volume, but each of the three volumes is separately paginated. The text is printed in two columns, and is embellished with initials, headpieces, and ornaments.

BIRMINGHAMIÆ IN ALABAMA TYPIS  
Universitatis Alabamensis, anno quin-  
gesimo nativitatis Paracelsi  
imprimebatur.

ANNO

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MCM. XC. III.