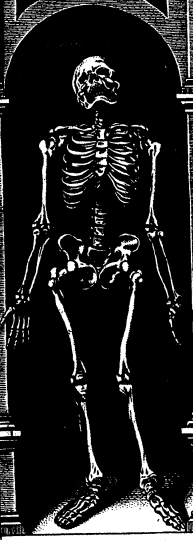




THE  
 WORKES  
 of that famous  
 Chirurgion  
 Ambrose Paréy  
 Translated out of  
 Latine and compared  
 with the French.  
 by  
 Th: Fownson.

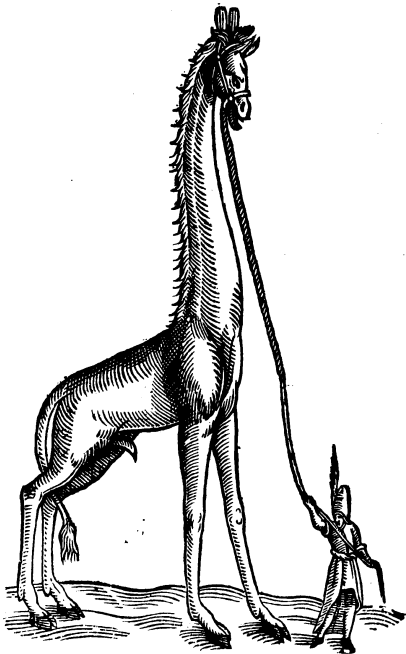


*Ne fallere vide, neu que sunt hæc a gluti.  
 Portat in exitium, non solori cum melentis.*

London,  
 Printed by Th: Cotes  
 and R. Young  
 Anno, 1634.



## The officies of a Giraffe.



Such as saile in the red sea alongst the coast of *Arabia*, meet with an Iland called by the *Arabians* *Cademota*; in that part thereof where the river *Plata* runnes, is found a wild beast, called by the barbarous inhabitants *Parassoupi*, being of the bignesse of a Mule, headed not unlike one, yet rough and haired like to a Beare, but not of so dark a colour, but inclining to yellow, with cloven feet like a Hart: hee hath two long hornes on her head, but not branched, somewhat resembling those so much magnified hornes of Unicornes. For the natives of the place, bitten by the venemous tooth of either beast or fish, are presently helped and recover by drinking the water wherein such hornes have beene infused for sixe or seven dayes space, as *Thevet* in his *Cosmography* reports.

In one of the Ilands of the *Moluccas*; there is found a Beast living both on land and water like as a Crocodile; it is called *Campuhreb*; it is of the bignesse of an Hart, it hath one horne in the forehead, moveable after the fashion of the nose of a Turkey-cocke: it is some three foot and an halfe long, and never thicker than a mans arme; his neck is covered over with haire of an ash colour, he hath two feet like to a gooses feet, wherewith he swims both in fresh and salt waters. His fore feet are like to a stags, hee

he lives upon fish. Many have perswaded themselves that this beast is a kind of Unicorn, and that therefore his horne should bee good against poysons. The King of the Iland loves to be called by the name of this beast; and so also other Kings take to themselves the names of the wilde beasts, fishes, or fruits, that are most precious and observable in their dominions, as *Thevet* reports.

*Mauritania* and *Ethiopia*, and that part of *Affricke* that is beyond the desarts and sytes, bring forth Elephants; but those of *India* are farre larger. Now although in the largenesse of their body they exceed all foure footed beasts, yet may they bee many things above the common nature of beasts. For they may be taught to doe Buffles, with little haire upon it, but that which is, is ash coloured, his head large, his necke short, his eares two handfulls broad, his nose or trunk very long, and hanging down almost to the ground, hollow like as a trumpet, the which heueth in stead of an hand, his mouth is not farre from his breast, not much unlike a swines, from the upper part whereof two large teeth thrust forth themselves, his legges are thicke and strong, not consisting of one bone as many formerly have falsely believed (for they kneele to admit their Rider, or to bee laden, and then rise up againe of themselves) his feet are round like a quoit some two or three hands breadth, and divided into five clefts. He hath a taile like a Buffle, but not very rough, some three hands breadth long, wherefore they would be much troubled with flies and waspes, but that nature hath recompensed the shortnes of their taitles by another way; for when they finde themselves molested, they contract their skin so strongly, that they suffocate and kill these little creatures taken in the wrinkles thereof; they overtake a man running by going onely, for his legges are proportionable to the rest of his body.

They feed upon the leaves and fruits of trees, neither is any tree so strong or well rooted, which they cannot throw downe and breake. They grow to bee sixteene handfulls high, wherefore such as ride upon an Elephant are as much troubled as if they went to sea. They are of so unbridled a nature, that they cannot endure any head-stall or reines, therefore you must suffer them to take the course and way they please. Yet doe they obey their country men without any great trouble; for they seeme after some sort to understand their speech, wherefore they are easily governed by their knowne voices and words. They throw down a man that angers them, first taking him up with their Trunke and lifting him aloft, and then letting him fall, they tread him under foot, and leave him not before he bee dead. *Aristotle* writes that Elephants generate not before they be twenty yeeres old: they know not adultery, neither touch they any female but one, from which they also diligently abstain when they know she hath once conceived. It cannot be knowne how long they goe with young; the reason is for that their copulation is not seen, for they never do it but in secret. The females bring forth resting upon their hinde legges, and with paine like women, they lick their young, and these presently see and goe, and sucke with their mouths, and not with their Trunkes. You may see Elephants teeth of a monstrous and stupendious bignesse, at *Venice*, *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Paris*; they terme it Ivory, and it is used for Cabinets, Harps, Combes, and other such like uses.

The Indian Elephants are bigger than the African.

How they keep eyes from them

Lib. 2. de Hist. anim. cap. 17.

It is not known how long an Elephant goes with young

The figure of an Elephant.



Wec

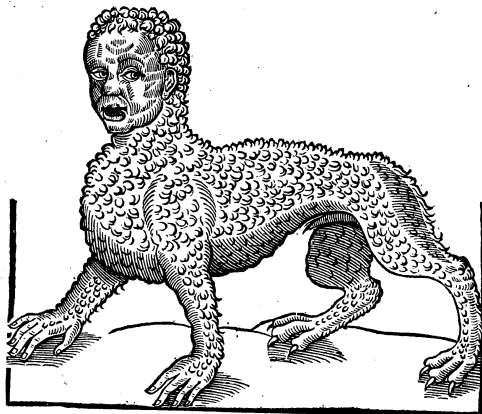
We have read in *Thevet*, that in *Florida* there are great Bulls, called in that country tongue *Beantrol*, they have horns of a foot long, a bunch on their backe like a Camell, their haire long and yellow, the taile of a Lion; there is scarce any creature more fierce or wild, for it can never be tamed unlesse it be taken from the dam. The Salvages use their Hides against the cold, and their horns as an Antidote against

Tom. 2. lib. 23. cap. 2.

Their horns good against poysons. Tom. 1. lib. 6. cap. 10.

The same author affirms that whilest he sayled in the red sea, hee saw a monster in the hands of certaine Indian merchants, which in bignesse and shape of his limbs was not unlike a Tiger, yet had the face of a man, but a very flat nose: besides, his fore feet were like a mans hands, but the hinde like the feet of a Tiger, hee had no taile, he was of a dun colour: to conclude, in head, eares, necke, and face it resembled a man, but in the blackish and curled haire, a More; for the other parts they were like a Tiger; they called it *Thanaath*.

The figure of a beast called Thanaath.



This following monster is so strange that it will scarce bee believed, but by those that have seene it: it is bred in *America*, and by the Salvages called *Haitt*, of the bignesse of a Monkey, with a great belly, almost touching the ground, and the head and face of a child: being taken, it mournes and sighes like to a man that is troubled and perplex; it is of an aithe colour, hath the feet divided into three claws, foure fingers long, and sharper than those of a Lion: it climbs trees, and lives there more frequently than upon the ground, the taile is no longer than the breadth of three fingers. It is strange and almost monstrous that these kinde of creatures have never bin seene to feed upon or eat any thing: for the salvages have kept them long in their houses to make triall thereof, wherefore they thinke them to live by the aire.

Rit

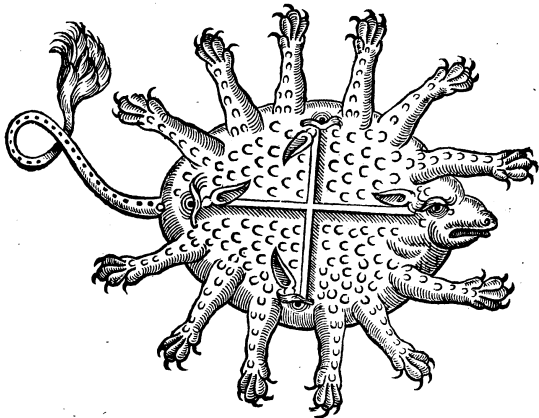
the

The figure of a beast called *Haiti*.



I have taken this following monster out of *Leo's African history*; it is very deformed, being round after the manner of a *Tortoise*, two yellow lines crossing each other at right angles, divide his backe, at every end of which he hath one eye, and also one eare, so that such a creature may see on every side with his foure eyes, as also heare by his so many eares: yet hath hee but one mouth, and one belly to containe his meat; but his round body is encompassed with many feet, by whose helpe he can go any way he please without turning of his body, his taile is something long and very hairy at the end. The inhabitants affirme that his blood is more effectual in healing of wounds than any balsome.

Blood as good  
as balsome.



*Phil. lib. 8.  
cap. 39.*

It is strange that the *Rhinoceros* should be a born enemy to the *Elephant*; wherefore he whets his horne, which growes upon his nose, upon the rocks, and so prepares himselfe for fight, wherein he chiefly assailes the belly, as that which he knowes to be the softest: he is as long as an *Elephant*, but his legs are much shorter, he is of the colour of *box*, yet somewhat spotted. *Pompey* was the first that shewed one at *Rome*.

The

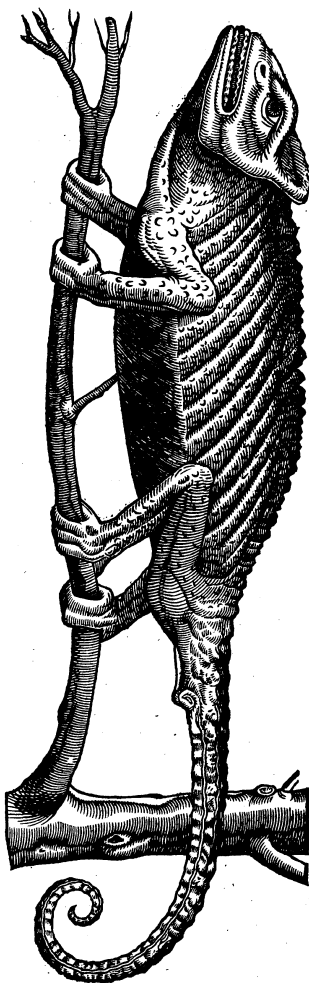
The effgies of a *Rhinoceros*.



Rrrr 2

Africa

The figure of a Chameleon.



Plin. lib. 8.  
cap. 33.

Arif. lib. 2. hist.  
anim. cap. 21.

The strange  
nature of the  
colour of the  
Chameleon.

Africa produceth the Chameleon, yet is it more frequent in India: he is in shape and greatnesse like a Lizard, but that his legs are straight, and higher, his sides are joynd to the belly as in fish, & his backe stands up after the same manner, his nose stands out not much unlike a swines, his taile is long, and endeth sharpe, and hee foulds it up in a round, like a serpent, his nailes are crooked, his pace slow like as the Tortoise, his body rough, hee never shuts his eyes, neither doth hee looke about by the moving of the apple, but by the turning of the whole eye. The nature of his colour is very wonderfull, for he changeth it now and then in his eyes and whole body beside; and hee alwaies assimilates that which he is next to, unlesse it be red or white. His skin is very thinn, and his body cleare; therefore the one of these two, either the colour of the neighbouring things in so great subtilty of his cleare skinne, easily shines as in a glasse; or else various humors diversly stirred up in him, according to the variety of his affections, represent divers colours in his skinne, as a Turkey-cocke doth in those fleshy excrescences under his throat, and upon his head: hee is pale when he is dead. *Matbiolus* writes that the right eye taken from a living Chameleon takes away the white spots which are upon the horny coat of the eye; his body being beaten, and mixed with Goats milke, and rubbed upon any part, fetcheth off haire; his gall disscuffeth the Cataracts of the eye.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of celestiall Monsters.

**R**Eadventure it hath not bin strange that monsters have beene generated upon the earth and in the Sea: but for monsters to appeare in heaven, and in the upper region of the aire, exceeds all admiration. Yet have wee often read it written by the antients, that the face of heaven hath beene deformed, by bearded, tailed; and haired Comets; by meteors representing burning Torches, and lamps, pillars, darts, shields, troupes of clouds, hostilely assailing each other, Dragons, two Moones, Sunnes, and the like monsters and prodigies.

Antiquity hath not seene any thing more prodigious than that Comet which appeared with bloody haire in *Wesphale*, upon the ninth day of *October*, 1528. for it was so horrible and fearefull a spectacle, that divers died with feare, and many fell into grievous diseases; going from the East to the South, it endured no longer than one hower and a quarter: in the toppe thereof was seene a bending arme holding a great sword in a threatening hand, at the end thereof appeared three starres, but that over which the point of the sword directly hanged was more bright and cleare than the rest: on each side of this Comet were seene many speares, swords, and other kinds of weapons died with blood, which were intermixt with mens heads, having long and terrible haire and beards, as you may see in the following figure.

A Comet with  
bloody haire.

The figure of a fearefull Comet.



Also there have beene seene great and thicke barres of Iron to have fallen from heaven, which have presently beene turned into swords and rapists. At *Singolia* in the borders of *Hungaria*, a stone fell from heaven with a great noise, the seventh day of *September*, *anno Dom.* 1514. it weighed two hundred and fifty pound: the Citizens hanged it up with a great iron chaine put through it, in the midst of the Church

RIT. 3

of