

41 X 7.18

THE
WORKS
Of that Famous CHIRURGEON
AMBROSE PAREY,
Translated out of *Latin*, and compared with the *French*,
BY
T. H. JOHNSON:
Together with
THREE TRACTATES
Concerning the
Veins, Arteries, and Nerves:
Exemplified with large Anatomical Figures.
Translated out of ADRIANUS SPIGELIUS.

*Ne fallare vide, neu qua sunt parta saluti,
Veritat in exitium, non solers cura medentis.*



LONDON,
Printed by *Mary Clark*, and are to be sold by *John Clark* at *Mercers Chappel*
at the Lower End of *Cheapside*. MDCLXXXVIII.

and toothed like a Saw, and of such length and thicknes as we formerly mentioned. I keep it yet as a monstrous thing.

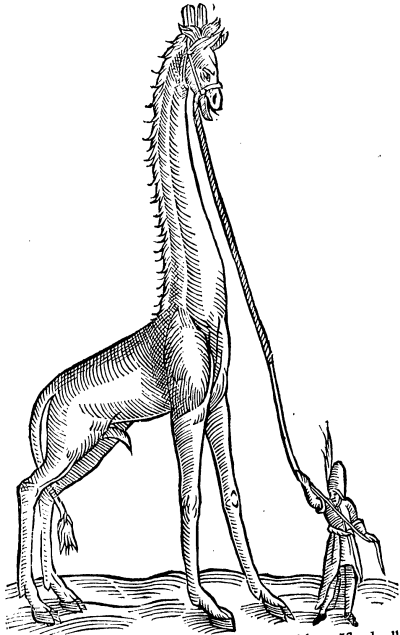
Theset. cap. 11.
lib. 4.

Theset writes, that in the Island *Zootera* there is frequently found a certain wild Beast called *Hulphalis*, of the bigness of an Ethiopian Monkey. It is a very monstrous Creature, but in nothing more than that it is thought to live upon the air only; the skin as if it were dried in grain, is of a fearful colour, yet it is in some places spotted and variegated: it hath a round head like to a bowl, with feet round, broad, and wanting hurtful nails. The Moors kill it and use to eat the flesh of it, being first bruised, that so it may be the more tender.

Theset. tom. 1.
lib. 11. cap. 13.

In the Realm of *Comota*, of *Abob*, of *Benga*, and other Mountains of *Cangipa*, *Plimatiq*, and *Catagan*, which are in the inner *India*, beyond the River of *Ganges*, some five degrees beyond the Tropick of *Cancer*, is found a Beast, which the Western Germans call *Giraff*. This Beast in head, ears, and cloven feet, is not much unlike our Doe; it hath a very slender neck, but is some six foot long, and there are few Beasts that exceeds him in the length of their legs: his tail is round, but reacheth no farther then his hams, his skin is exceeding beautiful, yet somewhat rough, having hair thereon somewhat longer than a Cow, it is spotted and variegated in some places with spots of a middle colour between white and chestnut, so as Leopards are: for which cause by some Greck Historians it is called *Cameleopardalis*: it is so wild before it be taken, that with the good-will it will not so much as be seen. Therefore it inhabits and lives onely in desert and secret places, unknown to the rest of the Beasts of that Region; the presently flies away at the sight of a man, yet he is taken at length, for that he is not very speedy in running away: once taken he is as easily and speedily tamed as any wild Beast whatsoever. He hath above his crown two straight horns covered with hairs and of a foot length. When as he holds up his head and neck, he is as high as a Lance. He feeds upon Herbs, and Leaves, and Boughs, of Trees; yea, he is also delighted with bread.

The Effigies of a Giraffa.

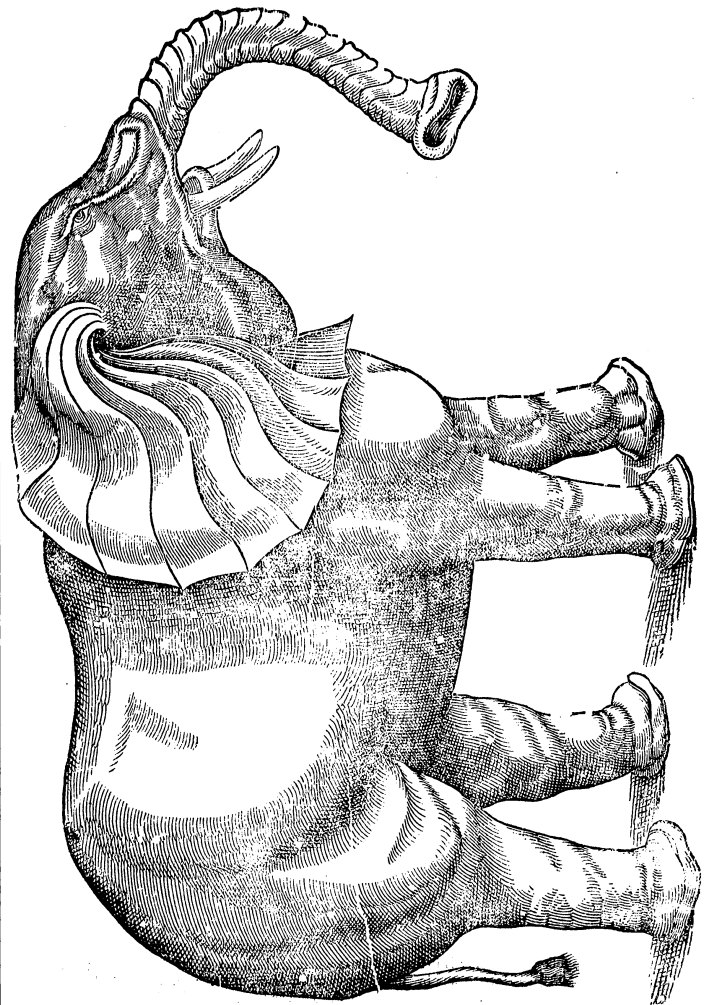


Such as sail in the Red-sea along the Coast of *Arabia*, meet with an Island called by the Arabians *Cadema*: in that part thereof where the River *Plata* runs, is found a wild Beast called by the barbarous Inhabitants *Parassoupi*, being of the bigness of a Mule, headed not unlike one, yet rough and haired like to a Bear, but not of so dark a colour, but inclining to yellow, with cloven feet like a Hart: she hath two long horns on her head, but not branched, somewhat resembling those so much magnified horns of Unicorns. For the Natives of the place, bitten by the venomous tooth of either Beast or Fish, are presently helped and recovered by drinking the water wherein such horns have been infused for six or seven days space, as *Theset* in his Cosmography reports.

In

In one of the Islands of the *Moluccas* there is found a Beast living both on Land and Water like as a *Crocodile*; it is called *Campureb*, it is of the bigness of an Hart, it hath one horn in the fore-head moveable after the fashion of the nose of a Turkey-cock: it is some three foot and a half long, and never thicker than a mans arm; his neck is covered over with 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, he lives upon fish. Many have persuaded themselves that this beast is a kind of Unicorn, and that therefore his horn should be good against poisons. The King of the Island loves to be called by the name of this Beast; and so also other Kings take to themselves the names of the wild Beasts, Fishes, or Fruits, that are most precious and observable in their dominions, as *Theset* reports.

The Figure of an Elephant.



Man-

The Indian Elephants are bigger than the African. *Mauritania* and *Aethiopia* and that part of *Africa* that is beyond the *Desarts* and *Syrtes*, bring forth Elephants; but those of *India* are far larger. Now although in the largeness of their body they exceed all four-footed Beasts, yet may they be more speedily and easily tamed than other Beasts. For they may be taught to do many things above the common nature of Beasts. Their skin is somewhat like to a Buffle, with little hair upon it, but that which is, is ash-coloured, his head large, his neck short, his ears two handfulls broad, his nose or trunk very long, and hanging down almost to the ground, hollow like as a Trumpet, the which he useth in stead of an hand, his mouth is not far from his breast, not much unlike a Swines, from the upper part whereof two large teeth thrust forth themselves, his legs are thick and strong, not consisting of one bone as many formerly have falsely believed (for they kneel to admit their Rider, or to be laden, and then rise up again of themselves) his feet are round like a Quoit some two or three hands breadth, and divided into five clefts. He hath a tail like a Buffle, but not very rough, some three hands breadth long; wherefore they would be much troubled with Flies and Wasps, but that Nature hath recompensed the shortness of their tails by another way; for when they find 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 legs are proportionable to the rest of his body.

How they keep Flies from them.

They feed upon the leaves and fruits of Trees, neither is any tree so strong and well rooted, which they cannot throw down and break. They grow to be sixteen handfulls high; wherefore such as ride upon an Elephant are much troubled as if they went to Sea. They are of so unbridled a nature, that they cannot endure any head-stall or reins; therefore you must suffer them to take the course and way they please. Yet do they obey their Country-men without any great trouble, for they seem after some sort to understand their Speech, wherefore they are easily governed by their known voices and words. They throw down a man that angers them, first taking him up with their trunk and lifting him aloft, and then letting him fall, they tread him under foot, and leave him not before he be dead. *Aristotle* writes that Elephants generate not before they be twenty years old: they know not adultery, neither touch they any female but one, from which they also diligently abstain when they know the hath once conceived. It cannot be known how long they go with young; the reason is for that their copulation is not seen, for they never do it but in secret. Their females bring forth resting upon their hind legs, and with pain like Women; they lick their young, and these presently see and go, and suck with their mouths, and not with their trunks. You may see Elephants teeth of a monstrous and stupendous bigness, at *Venice*, *Rome*, *Naples*, and *Paris*; they term it Ivory, and it is used for Cabinets, Harps, Combs, and other such like uses.

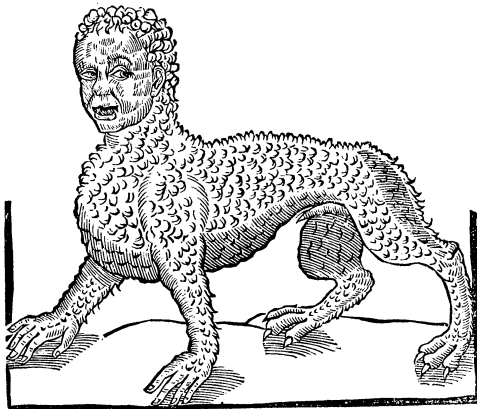
Tom. 2. lib. 27. cap. 2.

Their horns good against poison. Tom. 1. lib. 2. cap. 10.

We have read in *Thebes*, that in *Florida* there are great Bulls, called in that Country *Tongue Beasts*, they have horns of a foot long, a bunch on their backs like a Camel, their hair long and yellow, the tail of a Lion; there is scarce any Creature more fierce or wild, for it can never be tamed, unless it be taken from the dam. The Salvages use their hides against the cold, and their horns as an antidote against poison.

The same Author affirms, that whilst he sailed in the Red Sea, he saw a Monster in the hands of a certain Indian Merchant, which in the bigness 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 hind like the feet of a Tiger; he had no tail, he was of a dun colour: to conclude, in head, ears, neck, and face it resembled a man, but in the blackish and curled hair, a Moor: for the other parts they were like a Tiger; they called it *Thanath*.

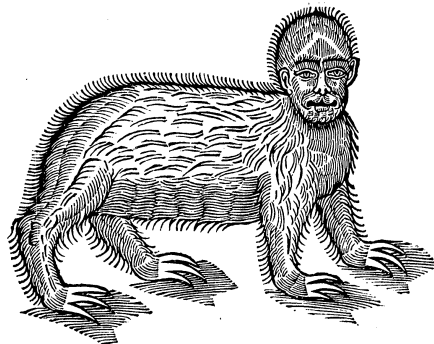
The Figure of a Beast called *Thanath*.



This following Monster is so strange that it will scarce be believed, but by those that have seen it: it is bred in *America*, and by the Salvages called *Haiti*, of the bigness of a Monkey, with a great belly, almost touching the ground and the head and face of a child: being taken it mourns and

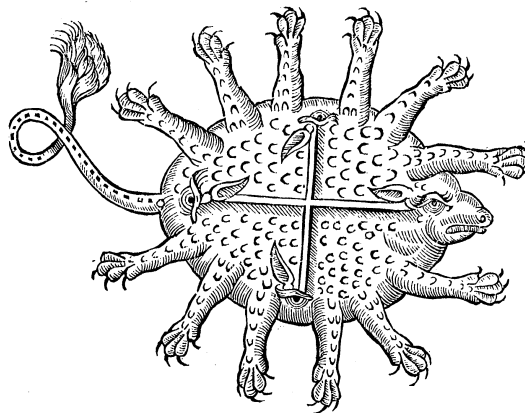
and sighs like to a man that is troubled and perplex; it is of an ash-colour, hath the feet divided into three claws, four fingers long, and sharper than those of a Lion: it climbs Trees and lives there more frequently than upon the ground, the tail is no longer than the breadth of three fingers. It is strange and almost monstrous that these kind of Creatures have never been seen to feed upon or eat any thing: for the Salvages have kept them long in their houses to make trial thereof, wherefore they think them to live by the Air.

The Figure of the 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 back; at every end of which he hath one eye, and also one ear, so that such a creature may see on every side with his four eyes, as also hear by his four ears; yet hath he but one mouth, and one belly to contain his meat, but his round body is encompassed with many feet, by whose help he can go any way he please without turning of his body, his tail is something long and very hairy at the end. The inhabitants affirm, that his blood is more effectual in healing of wounds than any balsam.

Blood as good as Balsam.



It is strange that the *Rhinoceros* should be a born Enemy to the Elephant; wherefore he whets his horn, which grows upon his nose, upon the Rocks, and so prepares himself for fight, wherein he chiefly assails the belly, as that which he knows 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*.

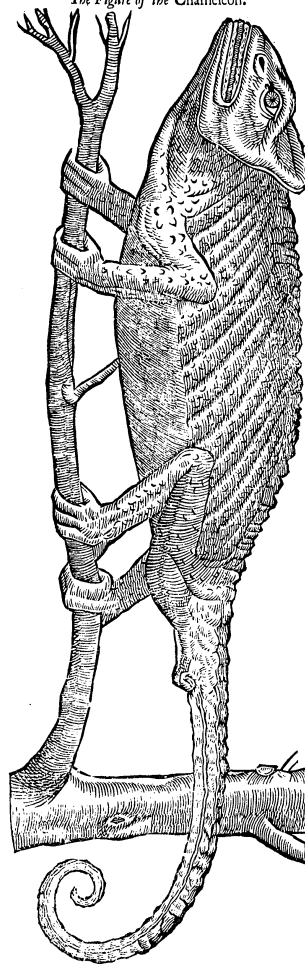
Hhh

The

The Figure of the Rhinoceros.



The Figure of the Chamelcon.



Africa produceth the *Chamelcon*, yet is it more frequent in *India*: he is in shape and greatness like a Lizard, but that his legs are frait and higher, his sides are joined to the belly as in Fish, and his back stands up after the same manner, his nose stands out not much unlike a Swines, his tail is long, and endeth sharp, and he folds it up in a round, like a Serpent, his nails are crooked, his pace slow, like as the Tortoise, his body rough, he never shuts his eyes, neither doth he look about by the moving of the apple, but by the turning of the whole eye. The nature of his colour is very wonderful, for he changeth it now and then in his eye and tail, and whole body beside; and he always assimilates that which he is next to, unless it be red or white. His skin is very thin, and his body clear; therefore the one of these two, either the colour of the neighbouring things in so great subtilty of his clear skin, easily thines as in a glas; or else various humours diversly stirred up in him, according to the variety of his affections, represent divers colours in his skin, as a Turkey-cock doth in those fleshy excrescences under his throat, and under his head: he is pale when he is dead. *Mathiolus* writes that the right eye taken from a living Chamelcon takes away the white spots which are about the thorny coat of the eyes; his body being beaten, and mixed with Coats milk, and rubbed upon any part, fetcheth off hairs; his gall disscuffeth the Cataracts of the eye.

The strange nature of the colour of the Chamelcon.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Celestial Monsters.

Peradventure it hath not been strange that Monsters have been generated upon the Earth, and in the Sea: but for monsters to appear in Heaven, and in the upper Region of the Air, exceeds all admiration. Yet have we often read it written by the Ancients, that the Face of Heaven hath been deformed, by bearded, tailed, and haired Comets; by Meteors representing burning Torches and Lamps, Pillars, Darts, Shields, Troops of Clouds hostilely assailing each other; Dragons, two Moons, Suns, and the like Monsters and Prodigious.