

THE *Mason Warren*

WORKS

O F

AMBROSE PAREY,

Chyrurgeon to

HENRY II. FRANCIS II. CHARLES IX. and HENRY III.

Kings of France.

Wherein are Contained

An Introduction to CHIRURGERY in general:

A

Discourse of ANIMALS, and of the Excellency of MAN.

T H E

ANATOMY of MAN's BODY.

A

TREATISE of praternatural Tumors in general. Of their Cure in particular. Of Wounds in general. Of Wounds with their Cure in the particular parts of Man's Body. Of Wounds made by Gun-shot, and other destructive Engines. Of Contusions and Gangrenes. Of Ulcers and Fistulae. Of Bandage. Of Fractures and Dislocations. Of almost all praternatural Affections, whose Cure is performed by manual Operation. Of the Gout. Of the French Pox, with all its Symptoms. Of the Small Pox and Measles. Of Worms and Leprosie. Of Poisons, with the Cure of Wounds, made by the Biting of a mad Dog, and other Venomous Creatures. Of the Plague. Of artificial Supplying those things which by Nature or Accident are wanting. Of Monsters and Prodigies. The way of making Reports, and Embalming Dead Bodies.

ILLUSTRATED

With Variety of Figures, and the Cuts of the most useful Instruments in Chirurgery.

RECOMMENDED

By the Univerfity of *Paris* to all Students in Physick and Chirurgery, particularly such as Practised in Camps and the Sea.

L O N D O N:

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The Indian Elephants are bigger than the African.

Mauritania and *Aethiopia* and that part of *Africa* that is beyond the *Desarts* and *Syres*, 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 Buffles, with little hair upon it, but that which is, is ash-coloured, his head large, his neck short, his ears two handfuls 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 only, 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 handfuls 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 obtain 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.

Lib. 9. de Hist. anim. cap. 28.

It is not known how long an Elephant goes with young.

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

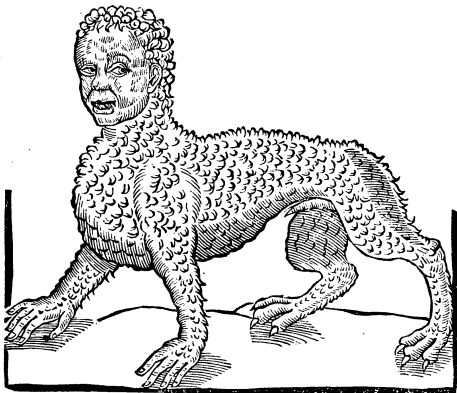
Their horns good against poison.

Tom. 1. lib. 7. cap. 10.

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 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 Tigre; 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 *Thanaeth*.

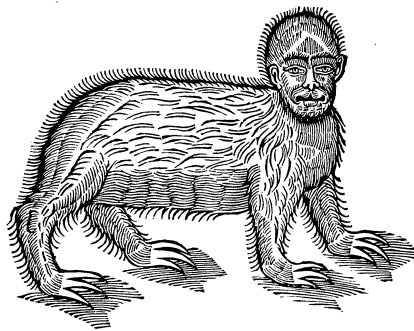
The Figure of a Beast called *Thanaeth*.



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

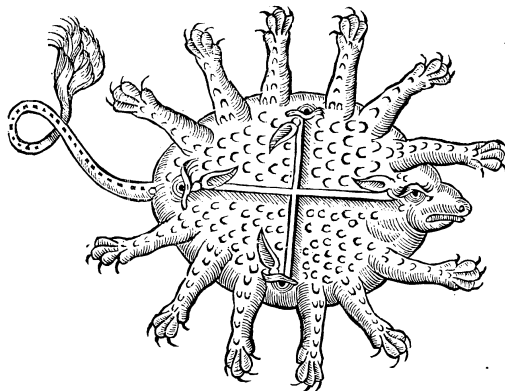
and sighs like to a man that is troubled and perplexed; it is of an ash-colour, hath the feet divided into three claws, four fingers long, and sharper than those of a Lion: it climbs Trees and lives there more frequently than upon the ground, the tail is no longer than the breadth of three fingers. It 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 many ears; yet hath he but one mouth, and one belly to contain his meat, but his round body is compassed 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 Balsom.



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*.

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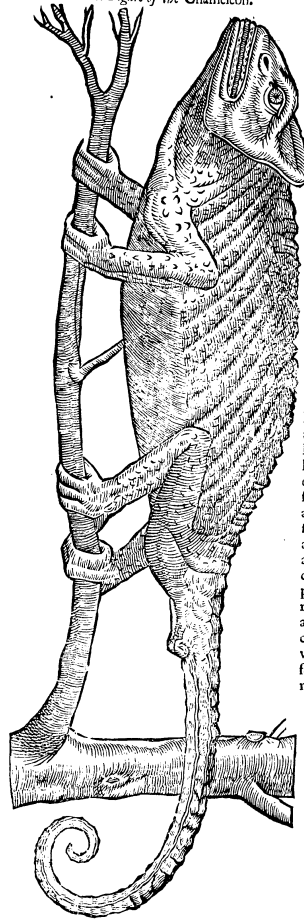
The

The Figure of the Rhinoceros.



The

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 firat 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 *Swine*, 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 *Tortois*, his body rough, he never thurs his eyes neither doth he look about by the moving of the apple, but by the turning of the whole eye. The pature of his colour is very wonderful, for he changeth it now and then in his eye and tail, and whole body besides; 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 glass, or else various humours diversly stirred up in him, according to the variety of his affectious, 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. *Methius* 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 *Goats milk*, and rubbed upon any part, fetcheth off hairs; his gall discaffeth 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 hotly affailing each other; Dragons, two Moons, Suns, and the like Monsters and Prodiges.

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