

Bartholomaeus

Bartholomaeus Anglicus



BATMAN
vppon Bartholome,
his Booke
De Proprietatibus Rerum,
Newly corrected, enlarged and amended:
with such Additions as are requi-
site, vnto every feuerall
Booke:

*Taken (sooth of the most approved Authour, the like here
tofoze not translated in English).*

*Profitable for all Estates, as well for the benefite of
the Blind as the Bode.*
1 5 8 2.

LONDON
Imprinted by Thomas East, dwel-
ling by Pauls wharfe.

Stoppeth their brains that time: And in Summer, though there be great resolution of humours, there is great walling thereof and drying by passing heat of the Summer; and there is no great generation of humours: & is cause of Slope: and therefore they Sleep not in Summer, as they doe in Spring time, as Auicen saith. In Winter and in Winter humours be sad and fastened together by coloures of the aire, & compasseth them without. And therefore few humours be resolved in that time for passing cold that salueth the humours in the body, as he saith libro secundo. Aristotle saith of Swine, that Swine change not their sex, & the male hath more teeth then the female. Also libro 3. Aristotle saith, that the Boare leapech on a Soole after eight moneths, and the Sowes farroweth after one year, and whet the Soares gender, reth within the first year, it is full fertile. Also the Boare hath no blage, that if he gendereth first with one Soole, then his gendereth of the second Soole be fewer in number, & lesse of body: when a young Soole farroweth first, her pigs shall haue but small bodys: if the Soole be right fat, her milke is the more scarce after the farrowing: and pigges that be farrowed in Winter be best, and they that be farrowed in Summer be worst: and those that be gendered in youth, be better then those that be gendered in age. And the Boare when he is fat, may gender in euery time of the day, and of the night, and namelie early in the morning. Also libro 6. When a Soole farroweth, she giueth her first pigge the first teate: and when she desireth the deuce of teberis, she suffereth not the male to leape vpon her, untill her eares hang downeward. And Barly is full good meate for Swine, when they shall gender, & namelie if it be sodden. Also lib. 6. Swine haue thre manner euils, one is called Brancos, & is a pottume in the eare and in the iawe, & oft in the face, and the flesh about that place is corrupt, and the corruption passeth some and some into the flesh that is nigh thereto untill it come to the lungs, and suffeth then the spirit, & the Swine dieth, and this euil increaseth fo-

being. And Swine breeds, when they know first this euil, cutteth off his member, in y which this euil is in: and may not be healed without cutting. And Swine haue another euil, that is a p and beautie of head, and of this euil the most part of Swine die. Another euile that they haue, is flure of the thombe, & hath bruch any remedy, for it flajeth in the thoms. And when Swine be great, it hath them good to eate. Serpes and also bath- ing in hot water delighteth them. And they be let blood in the veine vnder the tongue. Also diuers meate salueth Swine, and some meate maketh them to swell, & some gendereth flesh, and some greace & fatnesse. And hogs both male and female haue liking to eate ahoynes: for if tempereth their flesh, but and Swines eate much thereof, it maketh them call they pigges, as it maketh those call they lambs. And many other things Aristotle telleth of them. Ranks before de Apris, & like after de Sur.

(*The flesh of wilde Swine is much better & wholesomer, because of their Air- ring in and fro, then is the flesh of the tame Swine.)

De Pediculo, cap. 88.

A Lice is called Pediculus, and is a worme of the skinned, and hath that name of Pedibus, the feete, as Ildore saith lib. 12. And greatest moze in the skinned with the face and with creeping, then his body with biting, and is gendered of right corrupt aire & hapoyous, that breate out betwene the skinned and the flesh by pores, as Constantine saith in Ystico. As he saith, lice and nits gender in the head or in the skinned, and come of purgation, which kinde calleth put, and maketh their fast betwene the flesh and skinned upon that place. And apophours say, that some lice gender of sanguine humour, and be red and great, and some of scumlike humours, and they be lesse & white, and some of cholericke humours, & be citrine, long, & swift, and sharpe: some of melancholike humour, and they be colouered as ashes, and be leane and slow in moving. And where great mul-

*Addid.

The disease
is not
the same
as the
one.

The disease
is not
the same
as the
one.

titude of Lice is in a body that is right full and corrupt, it is oft taken of general corruption, as of Morpheus, or of Lepros, as he saith. Against the greacing of lice, it walling, scumming, and medicinal cleansing of the head helpeth, for Constantine saith, quicke Saluer with ashes of wellolues, flapeth them, & namelie if they be gendered of hot humour, & both head burnt with oyle and vineger, & if they be gendered of cold humour, then helpeth Scaphisaga & Aucipigmentum, with oyle and vineger, & so both sea water, and water of salt Wellies, and as there be diuers kinde of heades, so in the be diuers manner of lice, as it saith in hogs, his loure is called Vira, and hath that name because he burneth, for where he biteth, the place burneth so, & blunnes arise there, as Ildore saith, lib. 12. And the leaner that a loure is, the sharper he biteth and greaseth.

*Addid.

(*A loure is a loathsome hermin, yet was he king our Pharao and Hero, to the great terrour of the enemies of God: there be many that haue the loure euil, and cannot be cured, which cometh of the flure of the reins and stagnia.)

De Pulice, cap. 89.

A Flea is a little worme, and great with men most, and is called Pollex, and hath that name of pulis, power, for it is namelie fed with power, as Ildore saith, libro 12. And is a little worme of wonderful lightnesse, and leapech & bopech perill with leaping, and not with running, and wareth slowe, and caplety in colde time, & in Summer time it wareth nimble & swift. And though it be not accounted among beasts that be gendered, and known among beastes by breeding of male & female, yet he multiplyeth his owne kinde by breeding of sexes: for they haue certaine parts in themselves, and of that commition or comming of sexes, many fleas do come of one flea. And the flea is bred white, and changech as it were subeincte into blacke coloure, and desireth blood, and biteth and pearreth therefore, and singeth the flesh that he sitteth on, and sucketh the

thinnest parte of humours that be betwene the skinned and the flesh, and maketh in that parte of the body, in the which he sucketh, a blouie token, and doth let them that wold sleep with sharpe biting, and spareth not kings, but a little fleas greaseth them, if he touch their flesh. And to fleas Clostrum is venim, and so be leanes of the wilde figge tree, as Constantine saith. And Colocintida, a worme that is like to a wilde Asp, helpeth against fleas, if it be damped and medled with water, and sponged in the place there as many fleas be: and so both Clostrum leanes, for as it is said, they die by smell & fauour of worme wood; and by softnesse of leaping, they be the worse to take, & they bite full force against raine.

(*A hound kept house by doth fleas, and lagging next to stabies of horses: call the house yine breedeth fleas, his dung falling vpon his taile, by doth fleas, his flesh, & his eyes.)

De Rinocerote, ca. 90.

Rinoceron in Graeke, is to meanie, an horne in the nose, and Monoceron is an Unicorne, and is a fierce & cruell beast, and hath that name, because he hath in the middle of the forehead an horne of foure foot long, and that horne is so sharpe and so strong, that he thoweth downe all or pearreth all that he reaseth on, as Ildore saith, libro 12. And this beast fighteth ofte with the Elephant, and woundeth and killeth him in the thombe, and thoweth him downe to the grounde. And the Unicorne is so strong, that he is not taken with might of hunters. But men that wite of the kinde of things, suppose that a maide is sette there as he shall come, and she openeth her legge, and the Unicorne leapech theron his head, & leaseth all his force, & flapeth in that wile: and is taken as a beast without weapon, & slaine with parts of hunters. Hucvique Ildorus, libro 12.

Gregory super Job in Moribus saith eth hereto, that Rinocero the Unicorne is a wilde beast by kinde, and maye not

*Addid.

The Rinocerot is one, and the Unicorn another.

titude

bc

be taken in no wise: and if it happen that he be taken in any wise, he may not be kept in any manner: for he is so impatient and so angry, that he dieth anon. 1. 1. 3. ca. 21. Plinius speaketh of the unicorn and saith, that he hath an horn in the middle of the forehead above the nose, and is enemy to the Elephants, and froathly and shield his horn against stones, and sharpeth it, and maketh it ready to fight in that wise. And in the fighting he assaileth the Elephant on the womb; for he knoweth that that is the soft place of the Elephants body. His length is as it were the length of an horse: but his legs be much more thoster, and his colour is bay. And so he meaneth, libro 8. cap. 22. There be many kinds of unicorns, for some be Rinoceron, and some Monoceron and Egloceron. And as he saith, Monoceron is a wilde beast shapen like to the horse in body, and to the Hart in head, and in the feet to the Elephant, and in the taile to the Boare, and hath heavy scaling, and an horn growing in the middle of the forehead of two cubites long. And they denie that this beast may be taken alive. And Egloceron is a manner of Unicorn, that is called Capricornus in latine, and hath that name of Egla, that is a Goat, & Ceros that is an horne: And is little a beast like to a kid, with an horne that is full sharpe in the middle of the forehead. Also Plinius saith there, that in India be one horned Oxen, with white speckes and bones, and with thick hooves as horses have. And in India be some one horned Ases, as Aristotle, Avicenna, and Plinius say. And be called one horned Ases, because they have one horn in the forehead, between the eares, and be called Asini Indici, Ases of India, and the other part of their bodies be like to the bodies of wilde Ases, and such an Asse is called Monoceros, and is fierce bold and fiercer then other unicorns, and hath this name Monoceros, of Monos, that is one, and Ceros, that is an horne. And this wilde Rinoceron is declined, he Rinoceron, ge. hatus Rinoceronis. Also Monoceron is declined, Monoceron, is. Also the Asse Rinoceros, & Monoceros, and is then declined Rinoceros,

Rinoceroth, in the Genitive case, and so of other.

(The Rinoceros in Aethiopia, a perpetuall enemy to the Elephant, but is not so high as the Elephant, armed our with shells in stead of haire, so nothing can easily pierce the same: euen so is the little beast, called of the Africans Tacton, of Geline Zibet, in fo. 20. at the end of his booke of birdes, &c. Which armed case I haue to thein.)

De Rana, cap. 91.

The frogge is called Rana, and hath that name of noise and crying of his voice, for he cryeth gruely, and maketh much noise in the marres where he is bred, as Isidore saith, libro. 12. cap. 1. cetero, of Geline Zibet, in fo. 20. at the end of his booke of birdes, &c. Which armed case I haue to thein.)

De Rana, cap. 91.

The frogge is called Rana, and hath that name of noise and crying of his voice, for he cryeth gruely, and maketh much noise in the marres where he is bred, as Isidore saith, libro. 12. cap. 1. cetero, of Geline Zibet, in fo. 20. at the end of his booke of birdes, &c. Which armed case I haue to thein.)

And there is a manner frog that maketh an hoarse still and dumble, if he cometh in his mouth: But many men deny this, as Isidore saith, libro. 12. And libro quarto, Aristotle saith, that the frogge hath his owne tongue, & the further part of the tongue is next to his mouth, as though it were bound thereto, as the better part of the tongue of a fish, though the hinder part and inner of the tongue be loose and slacke toward the water: and therefore the frog hath his owne voice, and that voice is called Coax, and maketh not that voice but onely in water: And properly the male in time of love, when he crieth for the female. For every beast that hath voice crieth in time of love, and the frogge multiplieth his voice when he doth his matter: I haue some deale in the water, and striketh the upper iawes, for by the strength of stretching of the two iawes, his eyes stand

*Addit.

as a Candle, and namelie by night: for he gendereth more by night then by day, and all fish neareth and feareth his sound, except the frogge, as he saith li. 7. when he is first shapen in water, the frogge seemeth all dead, with a manner of being, hanging as it were a taile, & afterward is spread abroad in the manner of a womb, & then the taile is away, & then groweth fast: and he is shapen & turned into a foure footed beast. All frogge, except the Toad, and Rubets, moue more, and passe by leaping more then by going, for the olde Rubets leapt but slow. When the frogge is watry and mooueth, crying, and hume, with a great womb, and speckles there vnder, and is venenous, and abominable therefore: to men, and most hated, and both in water & in land be lieth.

De Salamandra, ca. 92.

Salamandra, as Isidore saith, libro. 10. cap. 67. is like to the Ot in shape, & is neuer seen but in great raine, & creepeth in faire weather, and his song is crying: and he quencketh the fire that he toucheth, as he doth, & water froze: and out of his mouth cometh white matter, & if that matter touch a mans body, the haire shall fall, & what it toucheth is corrupt and infected, and turneth into foule colour. Also Salamandra is a manner kind of an Ot of a lizard, and is a pestilent beast, most venenous. For as Plinius saith, libro. 29. cap. 4. Salamandra infecteth fruit of Trees, and corrupteth water, so that he that eateth of drinketh thereof, is slayne anon. And if his spirite touch the foot, it infecteth and corrupteth all the mans body, and though he be so venenous, yet some beasts eat him in stead of meate. Of all beasts, onely the Salamandra lieth in fire, as he saith, & quencketh the fire. And a certain kind of Salamandra hath rough skin and hairy, as the skin of the sea Seale: of the which I haue be sometime giues made to the use of kings: The which giues when they be full olde be so vaine: and the fire harmelesse without them purged, and as it were re-

med: and of that I haue be tongues & horns made in lampes & in lanternes, that be neuer corrupt with burning of fire. I haue before in A. de Auringo diuersitate, & there thou shalt finde of this worme.

(Salamander, a beast in figure like a lizard, full of spotted: being in fire it quencketh it, and is not burned.)

De sanguifuga, ca. 93.

Water larche is called sanguifuga, and is a water worme, & hath that name for he leueth and sucketh blood, & lieth in a waite upon them that drink, and when he falleth to the saies, & cleaueth to any place, he sucketh & drinketh blood, and when he hath drunk our much, he casteth it out againe, and sucketh newe blood yet againe, as Isidore saith, libro. 12. and is a worme with some part of a line colour, distinguished with some deale red streakes, & is soft of body cunning, and pleasant, and his mouth is thicke conereth, and in his mouth is a pipe, with the which he sucketh blood: and he sitteth vpon venimous things, and therefore when he shall be set to a member because of medicine, first he shall be in: as in nettles and in salt, & is thereby compell to cast out of his body, if he haue taken any venimous thing in warme water. And in hot time he applieth & letteth himselfe some to a member for to lache. A horse larch.

De Stellione, cap. 94.

The lizard is called Stellio, & hath that name of his owne colour, for it is a little beast painted on the back with shining specks, as it were Stars. Ouid speaking of him, & saith, he hath a name according to his colour, for he hath diuers shining specks in the body. & thine as Stars, as Isidore saith, libro. 12. And he is same and hairy, as the skin of the sea Seale: of the which I haue be sometime giues made to the use of kings: The which giues when they be full olde be so vaine: and the fire harmelesse without them purged, and as it were re-

*Addit.