


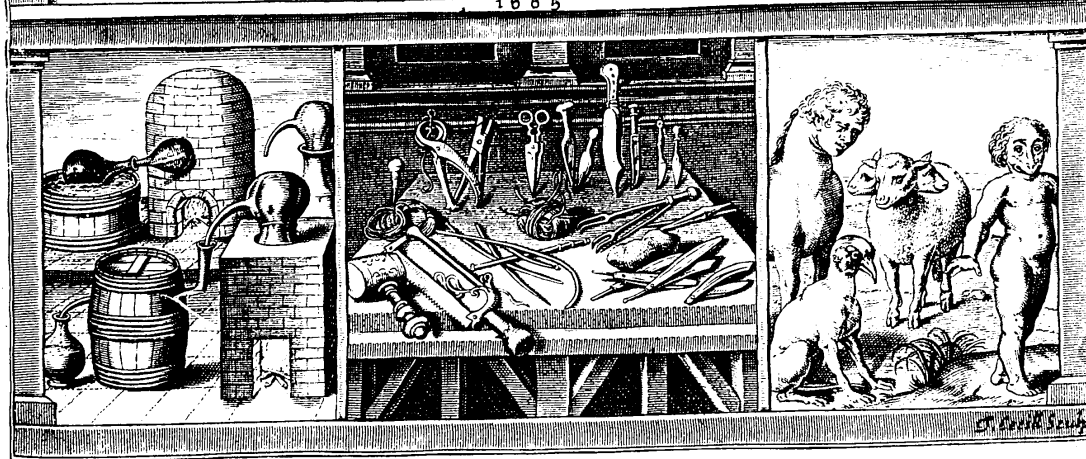
**THE
WORKES**
of that famous
**Chirurgion
Ambrose Parey**
*Translated out of
Latine and compared
with the French.*
by **Tho: Johnson.**

*Whereunto are added three Tractates
out of Adrianus Spigelius of the
Veines, Arteries, & Nerves,
with large Figures.*

Also a Table of the Bookes and Chapters.

London
Printed by E. C. and are to be sold
by John Clarke at Mercers Chappell
in Cheape side neare great Conduit.





which died of late, and when we, with the Physicians that were present, diligently sought for the cause of his death, we could impute it unto nothing else, then to the contumacious hardness of the gums, which was greater then was convenient for a child of that age; for therefore the teeth could not break forth, nor make a passage for themselves to come forth: of which our judgment this was the trial, that when we cut his gums with a knife, we found all his teeth appearing as it were in an arrate, ready to come forth, which if it had been done when he lived, doubtless he might have been preferred.

The end of the twentieth Book.



THE FIVE and TWENTIETH BOOK.

Of Monsters and Prodigies.

THE PREFACE.

What a Monster is.
What a Prodigie is.

Lib. a gen. anim.
cap. 4.

W E call Monsters, what things soever are brought forth contrary to the common decree and order of nature. So we term that infant monstrous, which is born with one arm alone, or with two heads. But we define Prodigies, those things which happen contrary to the whole course of nature, that is, altogether differing and dissenting from nature: as if a man should be delivered of a Snake, or a Dog. Of the first sort are thought all those in which any of those things which ought, and are accustomed to be, according to nature, is wanting, or doth abound; is changed, turned, covered or deformed, hurt, or not put in his right place: for sometimes some are born with more fingers than they should, other some but with one finger: some with those parts divided which should be joined, others with those parts joined which should be divided: some are born with the privities of both sexes, male and female. And Aristotle saw a Goat with a horn upon her knee. No living creature was ever born which wanted the Heart, but some have been seen wanting the spleen, others with two spleens; and some wanting one of its Reins. And none have been known to have wanted the whole Liver, although some have been found that had it not perfect and whole: and there have been those which wanted the Gall, when by nature they should have had it: and besides it hath been seen that the Liver, contrary to his natural site, hath lain on the left side, and the Spleen on the right. Some women also have had their privities closed, and not perforated: the membranous obstacle, which they call the Hymen, hindered. And men are sometimes born with their fundaments, ears, noses, and the rest of the passages shut, and accounted monstrous, nature erring from its intended scope. But to conclude, those Monsters are thought to partend some ill, which are much differing from their nature.

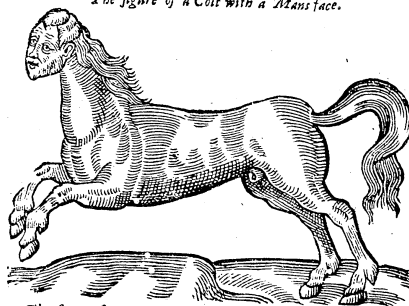
CHAP. I.

Of the causes of Monsters; and first of those Monsters which appear for the glory of God, and the punishment of mens wickedness.

T HERE are reckoned up many causes of Monsters, the first whereof is the glory of God: that his immense power may be manifest to those which are ignorant of it, by the sending of those things which happen contrary to nature: for thus our Saviour Christ answered the Disciples (asking whether he or his parents had offended, who being born blind, received his sight from him) that neither he nor his parents had committed any fault so great, but this so happened only that the glory and majesty of God should be divulged by that miracle, and such great works.

Another cause is, that God may either punish mens wickedness, or shew signs of punishment at hand, because parents sometimes lie and join themselves together without law and measure, or luxuriously and beastly, or at such times as they ought to forbear by the command of God and the Church, such monstrous, horrid and unnatural births do happen.

The figure of a Colt with a Mans face.



The figure of a winged Monster.



At Verona Anno Dom. 1254. a Mare foaled a colt with the perfect face of a Man, but all the rest of the body like an Horse: a little after that, the wars between the Florentines & Pisans began, by which all Italie was in a combustion.

About the time that Pope Julius the second raised up all Italie, and the greater part of Christendom, against Lewis the twelfth the King of France, in the year of our Lord 1512. (in which year, upon Easter day, near Ravenna was fought that mortal battel, in which the Popes forces were overthrowen) a monster was born in Ravenna, having a Horn upon the crown of his head, and besides, two wings, and one foot alone, most like to the feet of birds of prey, and in the knee thereof an eye, the privities of male and female, the rest of the body like a man, as you see by this figure.

The third cause is, an abundance of seed and overflowing matter. The fourth, the same in too little quantity, and deficient. The fifth, the force and efficacy of imagination. The sixth, the straightness of the womb. The seventh, the disorderly fire of the parts with child, and the position of the parts of the body. The eighth, a full strain or stroke, especially upon the belly of a woman with child. The ninth, hereditary diseases, or affects by any other accident. The tenth, the contention and mingling together of the seed. The eleventh, the craft and wickedness of the devil. There are some others which are accounted for monsters, because their original or essence full of admiration or do assume a certain prodigious form by the craft of some beguiling companions; therefore we will speak briefly of them in their place in this our treatise of monsters.

CHAP. II.

Of Monsters caused by too great abundance of seed.

S Eeing we have already handled the two former and truly final causes of monsters, we must now come to those which are material, corporeal and efficient causes, taking our beginning from that we call the too great abundance of the matter of seed. It is the opinion of those Philosophers which have written of monsters, that if at any time a creature bearing one or more than one, shall call forth more seed in copulation then is necessary to the generation of one body, it cannot be that only one should be begot of all that; therefore from thence either two or more must arise: whereby it cometh to pass, that these are rather judged wonders, because they happen seldom, and contrary to common custom. Superfluous parts happen by the same cause, but twins and many at one birth, contrary to nature's course, do chance, that is, by a larger effusion of seed then is required for the framing of that part, that so it exceeds either in number or else in greatness. So Austin tells that in his time in the east an infant was born having all the parts from the belly upwards double, but from thence downwards single and simple, for it had two heads, four eyes, two breasts, four hands, in all the rest like to another child: and it lived a litle while. Cassiodorus saith he saw two monsters in Italie, the one male, the other female, handsomely and beautifully made through all their bodies, except their heads, which were double; the male died within a few daies after it was born, but the female (whose shape is here delineated) lived twenty-five years.

H h h

years,

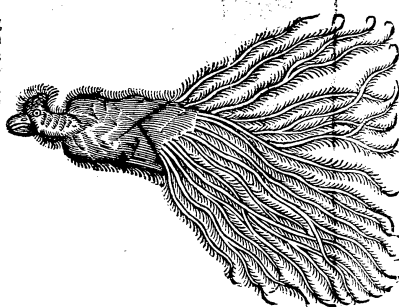
This whole *Skeleton* is seven foot long, and so many foot or more high from the feet to the beak; there are many other observable things in his composition, but I have thought fit to omit them for brevity sake.

The description of the bird of Paradise.

* Whosoever desires to know more of this bird, let him read *Clavus* in the *Aurum ad lib.* 5 cap. 100. 101.

Jerom Cardanus in his books *De subtilitate*, writes, that in the Island of the *Moluccas* you may sometimes find lying upon the ground, or take up in the waters, a dead bird called a *Manucodonta*, that is in Hebrew, the bird of God; it is never seen alive. It lives aloft in the air, it is like a Swallow in body and beak, yet distinguished with divers colored feathers: for those on the top of the head are of a golden colour, those of the neck like to a Mallard, but the tail and wings like Peacocks; it wants feet: Wherefore if it become weary with flying, or desire sleep, it hangs up the body by twining the feathers about some bough of a tree. It passeth through the air, wherein it must remain as long as it lives, with great celerity, and lives by the air and dew only. The cock hath a cavity depicted in the back, wherein the hen laies and sits upon her eggs. I saw one at Paris which was presented to King *Charles* the ninth.

The effigies of a Manucodonta, or bird Paradise.



Tom. 1. lib. 1. cap. 11.

We have read in *Theophrastus* Cosmography, that he saw a bird in *America*, which in that country speech is called *Toucan*, in this very monstrous and deformed, for that the beak in length and thickness, exceeds the bigness of the rest of the body: it feeds on pepper, as the black-birds and fellows with us do upon Ivie-berries, which are not less hot then pepper.

A certain Gentleman of *Provence* brought a bird of this kind from that country, to present it to King *Charles* the ninth, but dying in the way he could not present it alive. Wherefore the King wished the *Marshall de Retz* to give her to me, that I might take forth her bowels and embalm her, that she might be kept amongst the Kings rarities. I did what I could, yet not long after she rotted: she resembled a crow in body and feathers, but had a yellowish beak, clear, smooth, and toothed like a saw, and of such length and thickness as we formerly mentioned, I keep it yet as a certain monstrous thing.

Tom. 1. cap. 11. lib. 4.

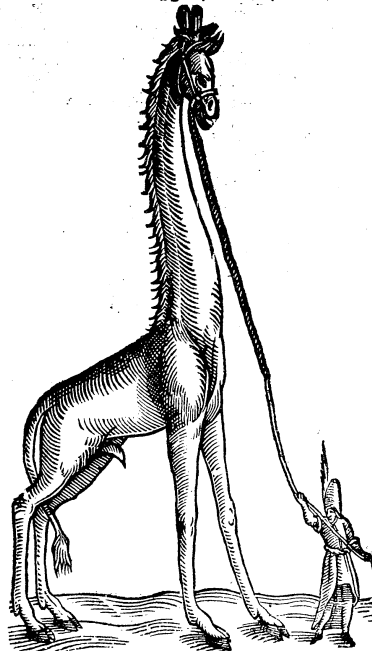
Theophrastus writes, that in the Island *Zocotera* there is frequently found a certain wilde beast called *Hulphalis*, of the bigness of an Ethiopian Monky. It is a very monstrous creature, but in nothing more then that it is thought to live upon the air only: the skin, as if it were died in grain, is of a scarlet 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.

Theophrastus tom. 1. lib. 11. cap. 13.

In the Realm of *Camora*, of *Ahh*, of *Benga*, and other mountains of *Gangipa*, *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 exceed him in the length of their legs: his tail is round, but reacheth no further then his hams, his skin is exceeding beautiful, yet somewhat rough, having hair thereon somewhat longer then a Cow, it is spotted and variegated in some places with spots of a middle colour, between white and chequins, so as Leopards are: for which cause by some Greek Historians it is called *Camelopardalis*: it is so wilde before it be taken, that with the good-will it will not so much as be seen. Therefore it inhabits & lives only in desert and secret places, unknown to the rest of the beasts of that region; she 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 wilde 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 the leaves and boughs of trees; yea, he is also delighted with bread.

The

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* *Cademota*; in that part thereof where the river *Plata* runs, is found a wilde beast, called by the barbarous inhabitants *Parassopis*, 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 dayes space, as *Theophrastus* in his Cosmography reports.

In one of the Islands of the *Moluccas* there is found a beast living both on land and water like as a *Crocodilus*; it is called *Campurch*, it is of the bigness of an Hart, it hath one horn in the forehead, moveable after the fashion of the nose of a Turkey-cock: it is some three foot and a half long, and never thicker then 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 in salt waters. His fore-feet are like to a flogs, he lives upon fish. Many have persuaded themselves that this beast is a kinde of Unicorn, and that therefore his horn should be good against poysons. 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 wilde beasts, fishes, or fruits, that are most precious and observable in their dominions, as *Theophrastus* reports.

Mauritania and *Ethiopia*, and that part of *Africk* that is beyond the deserts and Syrrus, 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 then 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 is 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

The Indian Elephants are bigger then the African.

How they keep
flies from
them.

have fallily beleived (for they kneel to admit their Rider, or to be laden, and then rise up again of themselves) his feet are round like a quoir some two or three hands breadth, and divided into five clefts. He hath a tail like a Budle, but not very rough, some three hands breadth long; wherefore they would be much troubled with flies and waips, but that nature hath recompensed the shortness of their tails 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 over-take a man running by going only, for his legs are proportionable to the rest of his body.

The figure of an Elephant.



We

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 so to 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 once, from which they also diligently abstain when they know she 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. The females bring forth reiting 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 trunk. 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.

Elig de hist
anim. cap. 18.

It is not
known how
long an Ele-
phant goes
with young.

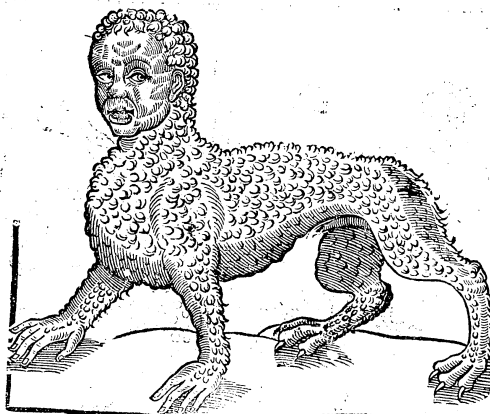
We have read in Theophrastus, that in Florida there are great Bulls, called in that country tongue *Beastrol*; they have horns of a foot long, a bunch on their backs like a Camel, their hair long and yellow, the tail of a Lion; there is scarce any creature more fierce or wilde, for it can never be tamed, unless it be taken from the dam. The Salvages use their hides against the cold, and their horns as an Antidote against poyson.

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

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

The same author affirms that whilst he layed 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 *Thanaath*.

The figure of a beast called Thanaath.



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 mounes and sighs like to a man that is troubled and perplex; it is of an ashy-colour, hath the feet divided into three claws, four fingers long, and sharper then those of a Lion: it climbs trees, and lives there more frequently then upon the ground, the tail is no longer then the breadth of three fingers. It is strange and almost monstrous that these kinde 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,

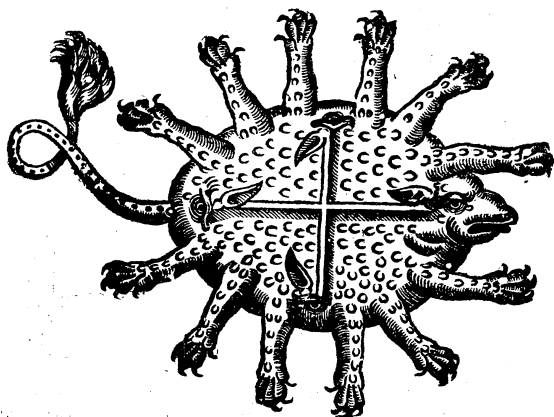
The

The figure of the be-ſt called Hait.



I have taken this following monster out of *Le's* African history; it is very deformed, being round after the manner of a Tortoise: too 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 heare by his so many 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 balsom.

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, *Pompy* was the first that shewed one at *Rome*.

Plin. l. 8. c. 29.

The

The figure of the Rhinoceros.



The