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the W. or left bank of the Rhine were divided in 1798; and which were finally ceded to the French republic by the treaties of Luneville and Amiens. It comprehends the late duchy of Deux Ponts and part of the late palatinate. (See § 6.) MENTZ is the capital.

(6.) RHINE AND NAHE, a *ci-devant* department of the French republic, one of the *six* into which the territories on the left bank of the Rhine were first divided, in 1797. It comprehended part of the *ci-devant* electorate of Mentz; and included the territory of Bacharach, as far as Oppenheim, Simmern, Schornberg, Kreutznach, Weldence, Kirn, &c. Mentz was the capital. It is now included in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. See § 5.

(7.) RHINE, LOWER, a circle of the empire of Germany, bounded by those of Westphalia, the Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Suabia; and by the *ci-devant* duchy of Luxemburg and Franconia. Its real extent was never exactly determined; but, in conjunction with the circle of the Upper Rhine, (See N° 10.) the whole was estimated to contain 960 German square miles. Before the late revolutionary war, it contained the *ci-devant* electorates of Mentz, Treves and Cologne; the Palatinate of the Rhine, and the late bishopric of Worms. The elector of Mentz was the director. But the whole of these territories, that lie on the left or W. bank of the Rhine, were annexed to the French republic in Dec. 1797; and included in the departments of the Roer, the Sarre, the Rhine and Moselle, and Mont Tonnerre; and they now accordingly form a part of the overgrown French empire. Those parts of this circle, that lie on the right or E. bank of the Rhine, form a part of the indemnities settled by Bonaparte in August 1802.

(8.) RHINE, LOWER, a department of the French empire, bounded on the N. by those of the Moselle, and the Rhine and Moselle, or *ci-devant* duchy of Deux Ponts and late Palatinate; on the E. by the Rhine; on the S. by the department of the Upper Rhine; and on the W. by those of the Vosges, the Meurthe, and the Moselle. It is 70 miles long from N. to S. and 22 broad at a medium. It comprehends the N. part of Alsace, or *ci-devant* province of Lower Alsace. STRASBURG is the capital. See ALSACE.

(9.) RHINE, PALATINATE OF THE. See PALATINATE.

(10.) RHINE, UPPER, a circle of the German empire, bounded by those of the Lower Rhine, Upper and Lower Saxony, Suabia, and Franconia; and by that part of France formerly called Alsace, now the department of the Upper Rhine, and the late duchy of Lorraine, now the departments of the Meuse, Moselle, and Vosges. The lower part of this circle includes the territories of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rhinefeldt, and Hesse-Homburg; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanau, Herburg, Wied, Westerburg, and Waldeck; with the abbeys of Fulde and Hirschfeld; the imperial towns of Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar; the late bishopric of Spire, and *ci-devant* duchy of Deux Ponts. The directors were, the late bishop of Worms, and count of Sponeheim. But the city and part of the bishopric of Spire, with the

late duchy of Deux Ponts, and some other parts of this circle on the W. bank of the Rhine, were annexed to the French republic in 1797, and included in the departments of the Rhine and Moselle and Mont Tonnerre; and hence now form part of the French empire.

(11.) RHINE, UPPER, a department of France, bounded on the N. by that of the Lower Rhine, (N° 8.) E. by the river Rhine; S. by the Helvetic canton of Soleure; SW. and W. by the departments of Doubs, Upper Saone, and Vosges. It comprehends the S. part of Alsace, or *ci-devant* province of Upper Alsace. (See ALSACE.) It is 50 miles long from N. to S. and 27 broad from E. to W. COLMAR is the capital.

RHINEBERG, a town of the French empire, in the department of the Roer, and late electorate of Cologne. It is seated on the Rhine. Lon. 6. 39. E. Lat. 51. 39. N.

(1.) RHINECK, a town of the French empire, in the dep. of the Roer, late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 53. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

(2.) RHINECK. See RHINECK.

RHINEFELDT, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia. See RHINEFELDEN. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars; and was taken by the French, Oct. 22, 1794. Lon. 7. 53. E. Lat. 47. 46. N.

RHINEFELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county so named. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, both in regard to strength and situation. It is near St Goar, and built on a craggy rock. It commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass pay a considerable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance. Lon. 5. 43. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

RHINEGAU, or) a beautiful district of the
RHINEGAW, } French empire, in the *ci-devant* electorate of Mentz, situated on the Rhine, about 3 miles from the city of Mentz, and so populous that it looks like one entire town, intermixed with gardens and vineyards.

RHINELAND, or RHINLAND, a name given to a part of South Holland, which lies on both sides of the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town. It is now included in the department of the Delft.

RHINE-SABERN, or) a town of the French em-
RHINE-SAVERN, } pire, in the dep. of the Rhine and Moselle, and late bishopric of Spire, with a castle; on the W. bank of the Rhine; 15 miles S. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 49. 4. N.

RHINISBERG. See REINSBERG.

RHINLAND. See RHINELAND.

(1.) * RHINOCEROS. *n. f.* [*rhin* and *rhinos*; *rhinoceros*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East Indies, armed with a horn on his nose.—

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger. *Shak.*
—Shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast; as, to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacbam.*

(II.) RHINOCEROS, in zoology, a genus of quadrupeds belonging to the order of beſtuz. The name is entirely Greek; but these animals were totally unknown to the ancient Greeks. Aristotle takes no notice of them, nor any other Greek writer

writer till Strabo, nor Roman till Pliny. It is probable they did not frequent that part of India into which Alexander had penetrated, since it was near 300 years after it, that Pompey brought them to Europe. From this time till the days of Heliodorus, they were frequently exhibited in the Roman spectacles, and have often been transported into Europe in more modern times; but they were long very ill represented, and very imperfectly described, till some that arrived in London in 1739 and 1741 were inspected; by which the errors and caprices of former writers were detected. There are two species: viz.

1. RHINOCEROS BICORNIS was long known in Europe, merely by the double horns which were preserved in various cabinets. Dr Sparman, in his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, killed two of these animals, which he dissected and very minutely describes. The horns, he says, in the live animal are so mobile and loose, that when it walks carefully along, one may see them waggle about, and hear them clash and clatter against each other. Mr Bruce says, that the horns are extremely sensible. In the *Phil. Transf.* for 1793, we have a description of the double-horned rhinoceros of Sumatra, by Mr Bell, surgeon in the service of the East India Company at Bencoolen; (See *Plate CCXCVI.*) It was a male; the height at the shoulder was 4 feet 4 inches; at the sacrum nearly the same; from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail 8 feet 3 inches.—From the appearance of its teeth and bones it was but young, and probably not near its full size. The shape was much like that of the dog. The general colour was a brownish ash; under the belly, between the legs and folds of the skin, a dirty flesh-colour. The head much resembled that of the single horned rhinoceros; the eyes were small, of a brown colour; the *membrana nictitans* thick and strong; the skin surrounding the eyes was wrinkled; the nostrils were wide; the upper lip was pointed, and hanging over the under. “There were six molars, or grinders, on each side of the upper and lower jaw, becoming gradually larger backward, particularly in the upper; two teeth in the front of each jaw; the tongue was quite smooth; the ears were small and pointed, lined and edged with short black hair, and situated like those of the single-horned rhinoceros. The horns were black, the larger was placed immediately above the nose, pointing upwards, and was bent a little back; it was about nine inches long. The small horn was four inches long, of a pyramidal shape, flattened a little, and placed above the eyes, rather a little more forward, standing in a line with the larger horn, immediately above it. They were both firmly attached to the skull, nor was there any appearance of joint or muscles to move them. The neck was thick and short, the skin on the under side thrown into folds, and these folds again wrinkled. The body was bulky and round, and from the shoulder ran a line, or fold, as in the single-horned rhinoceros, though it was but faintly marked. There were several other folds and wrinkles on the body and legs; and the whole gave rather the appearance of softness: the legs were thick, short, and remarkably strong; the feet armed with three distinct hoofs, of a blackish

colour, which surrounded half the foot, one in front, the others on each side.—The soles of the feet were convex, of a light colour, and the cuticle on them not thicker than that on the foot of a man who is used to walking; the testicles hardly appeared externally; the penis was bent backward and opened about 18 inches below the anus. The whole skin of the animal is rough, and covered very thinly with short black hair. The animal had not that appearance of armour which is observed in the single horned rhinoceros. Since I dissected the male, I have had an opportunity of examining a female, which was more of a lead colour: it was younger than the male, and had not so many folds or wrinkles in its skin; of course it had still less the appearance of armour. The only external mark which distinguishes it from the male is the vagina, which is close to the anus; whereas in the male the opening for the penis is 18 inches below the anus.” From the difference between this account and Sparman’s, which in some particulars is considerable, and from the difference of shape, we are disposed to think them varieties. For further particulars we refer to Buffon, vol. vi. p. 92—117; Sparman’s *Voyage to the Cape*, vol. ii. chap. 12.; and Bruce’s *Travels*, vol. iv. p. 296, &c. and *Appendix*, p. 85, &c.

2. RHINOCEROS UNICORNIS, the length, says Buffon, from the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail, is at least 12 feet, and the circumference of the body is nearly the same. Their food in a natural state is thistles and thorny shrubs, which they prefer to the soft pasture of meadows; but they are fond of the sugar cane, and eat grain of all kinds. A tame one brought to London from Bengal, in 1739, was fed with rice, sugar, hay, and herbs, to the amount of near L.1000 Ster. “This rhinoceros,” (says Buffon,) “at the age of two years, was not taller than a young cow that has never produced. But his body was very long and very thick. His head was disproportionately large. From the ears to the horn there is a concavity, the two extremities of which, namely the upper end of the muzzle, and the part near the ears, are considerably raised. The horn, which was not yet above an inch high, was black, smooth at the top, but full of wrinkles directed backward at the base. The nostrils are situated very low, being not above an inch from the opening of the mouth. The under lip is pretty similar to that of the ox; but the upper lip has a greater resemblance to that of the horse, with this advantageous difference, that the rhinoceros can lengthen this lip, move it from side to side, roll it about a staff, and seize with it any object he wishes to carry to his mouth. The tongue of this young rhinoceros was soft, like that of a calf. His eyes had no vivacity: In figure they resembled those of the hog, and were situated lower, or nearer the nostrils, than in any other quadruped. His ears are large, thin at the extremities, and contracted at their origin by a kind of annular rugosity. The neck is very short, and surrounded with two large folds of skin. The shoulders are very thick, and at their juncture there is another fold of skin, which descends upon the fore legs. The body of this young rhinoceros

was very thick, and pretty much resembled that of a cow about to bring forth. Between the body and crupper there is another fold, which descends upon the hind legs. Lastly, another fold transversely surrounds the inferior part of the crupper, at some distance from the tail. The belly was large, and hung near the ground, particularly its middle part. The legs are round, thick, strong, and their joint bended backwards. This joint, which, when the animal lies, is covered with a remarkable fold of the skin, appears when he stands. The tail is thin, and proportionally short; that of the rhinoceros so often mentioned, exceeded not 16 or 17 inches in length. It turns a little thicker at the extremity, which is garnished with some short, thick, hard hairs. The form of the penis is very extraordinary. It is contained in a prepuce or sheath like that of the horse; and the first thing that appears in the time of erection is a second prepuce, of a flesh colour, from which there issues a hollow tube, in the form of a funnel cut and bordered somewhat like a flower-de-luce, and constitutes the glans and extremity of the penis. This anomalous glans is of a paler flesh-colour than the second prepuce. In the most vigorous erection, the penis extends not above eight inches out of the body; and it is easily procured by rubbing the animal with a handful of straw when he lies at his ease. The direction of this organ is not straight, but bended backward. Hence he throws out his urine behind; and from this circumstance, it may be inferred that the male covers not the female, but that they unite with their cruppers to each other. The female organs are situated like those of the cow; and she exactly resembles the male in figure and grossness of body. The skin is everywhere covered more or less with incrustations in the form of galls or tuberosities, which are pretty small on the top of the neck and back, but become larger on the sides. The largest are on the shoulders and crupper, are still pretty large on the thighs and legs, upon which they are spread all round, and even on the feet. But between the folds the skin is penetrable, delicate, and as soft to the touch as silk, while the external part of the fold is equally hard with the rest. This tender skin between the folds is of a light flesh-colour; and the skin of the belly is nearly of the same colour and consistence. These galls or tuberosities should not be compared, as some authors have done, to scales. They are only simple indurations of the skin, without any regularity in their figure or symmetry in their respective positions. The flexibility of the skin in the folds enables the rhinoceros to move with facility his head, neck, and members. The whole body, except at the joints, is inflexible, and resembles a coat of mail. Dr Parsons remarks, that this animal listened with a deep and long continued attention to any kind of noise; and that, though he was sleeping, eating, or obeying any other pressing demands of nature, he raised his head, and listened till the noise ceased." These animals never assemble or march together in troops like elephants. Being of a more solitary and savage disposition, they are more difficult to hunt and to overcome. They never attack men, however, except when they are pro-

voked, when they are very furious and formidable; but as they see only before them, and not very sharply, and as they turn with great difficulty, they may be easily avoided. The skin of these animals is so extremely hard as to resist sabres, lances, javelins, and even musket balls, the only penetrable parts being the belly, the eyes, and about the ears. Hence the hunters generally attack them when they lie down to sleep.—Their flesh is considered as excellent by the Indians and Africans, but especially by the Hottentots; and if they were trained when young, they might be rendered domestic, in which case they would multiply more easily than the elephant. They inhabit Bengal, Siam, Cochin-China, Quangi in China, the isles of Java and Sumatra, Congo, Angola, Ethiopia, and the country as low as the Cape. They love shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places. They wallow in the mire like hogs, and thus give shelter in the folds of their skins to scorpions, centipedes, and other insects. Buffon and Edwards deny this; but it is generally thought to be true. They bring forth only one young at a time, about which they are very solicitous. Their skin, flesh, hoofs, teeth, and even dung, are used in India medicinally. The horn, especially that of a virgin rhinoceros, is considered as an antidote against poison. This species is supposed to be *Oryx* or *Indian Ass* of Aristotle; and the *bos unicornis* or *fera monoceros* of Pliny. Many writers also consider it as the *UNICORN* of Scripture. Mr Bruce supports this opinion by many learned arguments.

(III.) RHINOCEROS BRAD. See BUCCROS.

RHINOCOLURA, an ancient town of Syria on the borders of Palestine and Egypt. *Liv.* 45. c. 11.

RHINOW, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on the Rhine: 20 miles N. of Brandenburg.

RHINSBERG. See REINSBERG.

RHION, a promontory of Achaia, opposite to Antirrhium in Ætolia, at the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf, now called the DARDANELLES or LEPANTO.

RHIPHA, or? an ancient town of Arcadia.

RHIPHÆ, *Stat. Theb.* 4. 286.

RHIPHÆI MONTES. See RIPHÆAN.

RHITYMNA. See RETHIMO.

RHIUM. See RHION.

RHIZINIUM, an ancient town of Illyricum. *Liv.* xlv. c. 26.

RHIZOBALUS, in botany; a genus of the tetragynia order, belonging to the polyandria class of plants; and in the natural method, ranking under the 23d order, *Trihilata*. The calyx is monophyllous, fleshy, and downy; the corolla consists of five petals, which are round, concave, fleshy, and much larger than the calyx; the stamina are very numerous, filiform, and longer than the corolla; the styli are 4, filiform, and of the length of the stamina; the pericarpium has four drupeæ, kidney-shaped, compressed with a fleshy substance inside, and in the middle a flat large nut containing a kidney-shaped kernel. Of this there is only one species,

RHIZOBALUS PERIA. The nut is sold in the shops as American nuts; they are flat, tuberculated,