

family tickets a guinea, which could be indicative of the size of families then. Four guide books from the 1830's have survived and they make most interesting reading. The first, dated May 1834, was packed with information as sound as I could write myself, which means the periodic lapses from fact seem all the more curious. It appears the visitor first came to a bird room, in which there was nothing that could not be found today in a rather better than average pet shop, and it was under this section that he was informed "Lovebirds.....are remarkable for their kindness and affection for each other; it is observed that the male generally perches on the right side of the female." I have kept four species of these delightful and diminutive Parrots, but this was news to me! The exhibits were numbered, and eight was the "Rhino Pavilion", the home of an Indian Rhinoceros, which was a startling revelation when it is borne in mind that fairly detailed records have been compiled concerning this species in confinement, but there is no mention of one at this institution during the twenty-odd years it operated. I wonder if it could have been the mysterious one mentioned at the beginning of this chapter - which has also contrived to escape being chronicled. There was a series of Dog Kennels (sic), the homes of a number of curiously dubbed canines - Alpine Mastiff, Italian Wolf Dog, Cuban Mastiff (I have heard of this variety before), Russian Greyhound and the "Wild Dog from the Himalaya Mountains" - which I strongly suspect was a Tibetan Mastiff, a large beast kept for guarding flocks and noted for its truculence and general lack of any sort of sense of humour. Eagle Rock sounded interesting as it was where "several of the more hardy British Eagles (which are the delicate ones, I cannot help wondering?) are confined on this piece of rockwork which was formerly the vivarium of Mr. Joshua Brooks (most fascinating, this, as he was a noted anatomist/naturalist who gave the Zoological Society of London (henceforth to be termed the Z.S.L.) its first Vulture, almost its first specimen in fact, in May 1826), at his residence at Blenheim Steps, on which he kept Eagles, Vultures, Jackals, etc.; on the breaking up of that estate he presented it to these gardens..... numbers of Eagles are yearly destroyed in Scotland by the shepherds, when the head and claws are kept to be presented to the factor at Mart-inmass or Whitsunday, for which the premium of five shillings is usually awarded."

Survey  
20th-11th  
Sundays

The big circular glass building already mentioned was originally a sort of carnivore house, and the first specimen mentioned therein was "An emasculated Lion. This is a most singular looking animal, and at first sight is generally supposed to be a Lioness, from the entire absence of all mane, which, together with the organs of voice, are totally wanting in this animal." Frankly these unfortunate castrated animals, now hardly ever seen, are unpleasant-looking in the extreme and always become excessively obese. There were also normal Lions, Asiatic Lions, a Tiger, Leopards in profusion, Ocelot, Caracal, African Civet, Spotted and Striped Hyenas, Palm Civet, Red and Brown Coatis and a Rhesus Monkey, so we can deduce that in high summer the heat and aroma in this glorified greenhouse must have been in a category all on its own! An unusual innovation was a complete list of the trees and shrubs which had been planted about the gardens - a total of one hundred and ninety four species, including some with such curious names that it is more than likely they were no more than sub-species which are no longer afforded that status, and talking of weird appellations - what are we to make of the "Ash-coloured Parrot"? I must admit I should have been in the dark concerning its identity had its scientific name not been provided - Psittacus erythacus, the well-known African Grey - while by the same means in the Monkey House I deduced that the "Black-faced Baboon" was the Drill, the "Short-tailed Baboon" the Rhesus Monkey (on the same page the species was given its proper name!), the "Varied Monkey" the Mona

Monkey and the "Coaita Monkey" seems to have been one of the Spider species: there were also some Ruffed Lemurs there, which was something of a surprise. The best mis-name of all though, a real collector's item in fact, was the "Adjutant or Gigantic Crane" with the scientific name Ardea dubia; as a multum in pavo of families for one species this little effort really does take some beating. The Adjutant or Marabout is a Stork and in no way related to the Cranes which are as different as they can be in just about every way apart from superficial resemblance while the generic name Ardea is, as I have already mentioned, that of the Herons, about which precisely the same can be said - so I think it will be agreed that two major boo-boos in half a dozen words is pretty good going by anyone's standards. And just as an irreverent afterthought - I wonder if dubia has anything to do with dubious!?

The next guide was produced in November of the same year, and in the small bird room were also "Boas and Pythons.....very few of this genus are poisonous" (none are in fact); there were male and female Asiatic Elephants in a new house, but there is no mention of the Rhino, and exhibit eight, his erstwhile home, was described as a Repository and contained an impressive array of mainly rather small species. There were also paddocks for Deer, Zebras and Antelopes, Bear dens and a "Mandrill or Blue-faced Satyr (oddly enough there is still nothing to prevent anyone making up some darned silly name and inflicting it on any animal he likes).....a species of this animal found in Ceylon (in fact this brightly-coloured Baboon is confined to a rather restricted area of West Africa) often attains the height of Man." Don't you believe it!

In May 1839 there was, I was interested and surprised to learn, a Bush Cow, " - hitherto the only evidence of its existence was a portion of a skull brought into the country by Captain Clapperton." (Clapperton was quite a noted African explorer). This is a small form of the Cape Buffalo, rich reddish-brown in colour and found in West and Central Africa; this must have been the first one to be seen in Europe. There were also "Naked Buffaloes" with the sub-specific name seminudus, which to me sounds a bit of a Crossism, although the information that they "appear to be a variety of the domestic Buffalo of Egypt with no hair in summer" sounds quite reasonable. There were Polar Bears as well (which, with the Exeter 'Change specimen and another very early one at Regent's Park, makes sheer utter nonsense of the claim Carl Hagenbeck was to make that his father was responsible for bringing the first one to Europe in 1852: in any case the species is found in the European arctic), but the information that they like "swinging from side to side with a continuous and equable vibration" merely shows they were indulging in what is now known as rhythmical movement and were therefore unfortunately suffering from some form of stress. A Tapir had been added to the collection "the Hippopotamus of Linnaeus (oh well, we live and learn).. easily tamed and at Cayenne are allowed to walk at liberty through the streets, going into the neighbouring woods and returning in the evening.

It is now May 1842, and curious indeed are the Snakes to be seen here, as in addition to an Anaconda there is also a Water Boa - a decidedly strange state of affairs as the latter is an alternate name for the former - while to make matters worse a "Great Boa from Ceylon" is exhibited as well: there is simply no such species, and one is rather tempted to muse back to the odd information purveyed about Snakes which emanated from the Tower of London. It was stated in this edition, incidentally, that a Pelican kept by the Emperor Maximilian had lived for more than eighty years - had it, by Jove? No less than two hundred and two tree species were now growing there, including such botanical novelties as the Gooseberry-leaved Hawthorn, the Knotty-rooted Elm, the Sir E. Wager's Maple,

1984

## The First Liverpool Zoological Garden

(1832-1863)

Today, as we look at Liverpool and see a city in decline and bearing more than a fair share of social problems, it is perhaps rather difficult to believe that it was once known as the Gateway to the World and enjoyed great prosperity as a port and trading centre. It is even stranger to learn that it was once what might be termed the zoological garden centre of the country, as over the last hundred and fifty years some half dozen public collections have opened their gates there - something no other English city or town can boast - while the animal dealers and importers who flourished near the docks made the place one of the great animal clearing houses of the world. All that has gone now, and the institutions that brought together and cared for colourful, interesting and curious creatures from the grassy plains of East Africa, the verdant forests of Honduras and the gleaming ramparts of the Himalayas have been completely forgotten - until one begins to disturb old files, with the helpful co-operation of Janet Smith of the Liverpool Record Office. One of these places, the first to be opened in fact, sounded very good indeed - the collection was extensive and varied, the guide book suggests that at least one person there knew what he was talking about, it showed the first Javan Rhinoceros to reach Europe alive, and bred the first Ligers to be seen in Great Britain, if not the world - so let us take closer look at it.

It was about 1832 - the year which also saw the passing of the first Reform Bill - that a man with the decidedly military name of Thomas Atkins who owned a travelling menagerie began to look for a suitable site where he could settle down and house his collection in a more permanent manner, besides adding to it and throwing the place open to the public. He had recently visited the very new London Zoological Garden and was sufficiently impressed to feel that he would like to do a similar thing. Time and fate brought him to the Liverpool area and there, on the West Derby Road, he found a series of disused and flooded claypits owned by one James Plumpton who was only too eager to sell what he considered to be a useless piece of land, and here over £2,000 was laid out in getting it into something like order - lawns were turfed, trees and shrubs planted and one of the water-filled pits was fenced round as a home for waterfowl. Then must have followed a frantic whirl of house, paddock and cage building, as only a year later a handbill stated "Strangers and Visitors to Liverpool, and the Inhabitants generally, are respectfully informed, that these gardens are now open daily, from Seven in the Morning (who would have turned up at this hour I cannot imagine) till Dusk. This establishment is the first of its kind formed in this kingdom, except the London Gardens, and combines unprecedented attractions for the Naturalist, the Botanist, and the general Visitor, and is situated within half an hour's walk of the Exchange. It extends over about ten acres of ground, tastefully laid out in walks, lawns and shrubberies, and planted with forest trees, shrubs and flowers of all descriptions...." Local historians might be interested to learn that the area around Boaler Street is the site of this once fascinating place.

Guide books to zoological gardens were decided rarities in 1838, but this year saw the publication of an excellent one for Liverpool; it is packed with sound unsensational information about most of the species listed and in each case the scientific name is given, so we'll turn back its pages through time....

The first exhibits the visitor saw were waterfowl and wading birds in profusion, including White Pelicans (with getting on for a thousand words of interesting information about the species), Black and White Swans (the latter being described as the Red-billed Domes-  
tic Swan), Barnacle Geese (presented by Lord Derby), Egyptian Geese (from the same noble donor), Snow Geese, Orinoco Geese (which are in fact members of the Shelduck family), Chinese Geese (a domesticated form of the wild Swan Goose), Common Gulls, European Herons, White and Black Storks and Spoonbills. Nearby were the Bear Pits, where could be seen a rarity, the Spectacled Bear from the Andes, which must have been the only one then in the country, if not Europe, along with a Sloth Bear (presented by Captain Harding of the ship Bounty Hall), Brown and American Black Bears and a Polar Bear. Of the latter, we are given the surprising information that during the female's hibernation period the extremity of the last bowel is blocked by a piece of hard wadding, known in Scandinavia as the trappen, which is voided on wakening the following spring. From this area could be obtained a panoramic view of the entire gardens, which suggests they must have been set on hilly or at least sloping ground; the next enclosure on the book's suggested route was a pool and rockery for a wide range of Ducks, while near at hand was a large enclosure for what must have been a most interesting collection of foreign Sheep and Goats with, in most cases, the names of their donors - which brings up two points. The first concerns this sort of exhibit, which has now almost disappeared from the zoological garden scene, as only very rarely do we now see the more unlikely-looking domestic Sheep and Goats of other lands in collections: during the late 1940's those of Manchester and Edinburgh each had a Fat-tailed Sheep (the latter, named Willy, being an ex-Army mascot) and twenty or so years ago Chester had a small flock of Somali Sheep, but offhand I cannot recall any others. Anyone who has travelled through the Middle East or Africa will know of the wide range of shapes, sizes and colours among animals of this sort - long coats, short coats, curling horns, spiraled horns, two horns fused together to make one, long pendulous ears like bananas, hardly any ears at all (in Tunisia I have seen Goats with rudimentary tab-like ears), great fat tails and a very broad spectrum of often rich hues - so it may well be asked why these creatures, which are easy to obtain, house and feed, are not more popular exhibits now. The brief answer is that they used to be very popular indeed, and justifiably so, but different shipping methods have largely put paid to their mode of arrival here, as most of those which came our way were odd survivors from those taken on board sailing ships as a ready source of milk and meat before the days of refrigeration, thus bringing about the second point which is not so easy to explain away. These, and a great many other animals seen in the earlier zoological gardens, were presentations from sea captains - in fact in all seriousness this seems to have been a major source of supply - but over the years this custom seems largely to have died out. Walruses, Polar Bears, Snowy Owls, Leopards, Monkeys and a great many other creatures came this way to gardens large and small, but not any more, for reasons not immediately clear, as although quarantine laws are now far more stringent a lot of what used to come in this way are not liable to detention under these restrictions. The next building was known as the Lama (sic) House, and although Llamas seemed conspicuous by their absence, it must have been an interesting place with its Adjutant Storks, Sambar Deer, Zebus and "a variety of Buffaloes", which sounds a little startling, while nearby was a cage for a pair of Coatis which had been presented by Captain W.S. Turner of the Frederick Huth. Near here was a large circular Menagerie, the old-type carnivore house then regarded as essential in any collection worthy of the name, which was inhabited by Tigers (one of the book's few errors asserts they are good climbers),

Lions, Leopards, Jungle Cat (presented by Captain Garnock of the Bombay Packet), Jaguar (presented by Mr. Gill, Surgeon, Seel Street), Pumas, Ratel or Honey Badger, several species of Mongoose, a Dasyure (most interesting, as this rare spotted marsupial, the so-called Australian Native Cat, has never been common in confinement) and Striped Hyenas. Most fascinating of all, though, were two "Lion Tigers" or, as they would be called today, Ligers - those massive and beautiful hybrids produced by crossing a Lion with a Tigress, and which resemble huge Lionesses with faint brown stripes and spots. These had been born in the gardens on Saturday 19th July 1833, and as far as I can gather were the first recorded ones of their kind in the world, while it is noteworthy that the name by which they were then known was bestowed on them by William IV. It would have been interesting to have seen the male parent, by the way, as he was the result of a mating between the Barbary and Senegal sub-species of the Lion; the first, now probably extinct, is/was a huge and magnificently full-maned creature, while the latter is the smallest form and bears a decidedly "scraggy" mane. I should have liked to see which side of the parentage was dominant.

From here a path led to the Aviary, a "splendid and commodious" building devoted chiefly to Parrots, although as was so often the case in those days before the advent of reptile and/or small mammal houses, it was also home to various of these latter two groups. In addition to an excellent collection of Macaws and Cockatoos, there were Amazon Parrots, Lories, African Greys, Parrakeets and Hanging Parrots - the latter so-called on account of their hanging upside down to sleep, for all the world like feathered Bats. One species housed there has defied my powers of identification, the "Buff-fronted Parrakeet", a pair of which was presented by Captain Weston of the brig Jamaica, as today no bird is known by that name and, Sod's Law being what it is, this is just about the only creature in the entire volume without its scientific name! It is some small comfort to reflect that I am not the only one who does not know this species, as apparently J.M. Forshaw, perhaps the world's leading authority on Parrots, doesn't either - at least it is not dealt with in his monumental work on these lovely birds. There were also British birds here, a variety of Doves (these seem to have been rather more popular in zoological gardens then than now) and a King Vulture, or as it was rather oddly described, the King of the Vultures. Small mammals included Red and Grey Squirrels, Opossums, Marmosets and Squirrel Monkeys, while among the reptiles were Boas, an Alligator presented by Captain Bangs of the Denmark and a number of Iguanas from Captains Douglas and Hutton of the brigs Burrell and Diligent. Adjoining the Aviary was a small enclosure for Tortoises; no details are given as to their species, but again most of their donors were sons of the sea. Passing a cave and enclosure for Crested Porcupines the visitor arrived at the Monkey House, wherein was a Drill from Captain Dick of the good ship Elizabeth, a pair of Barbary Apes (which are not really Apes at all), Patas Monkeys, Callithrix Monkeys from West Africa (their name is straight Greek for "beautiful hair"), Chinese Monkeys (there is no species by this name, but their description is that of the Bonnet Monkey from Southern India), Entellus Monkey (this is one of the Langurs, leaf-eating creatures notoriously difficult to keep in confinement), Moustached Monkeys, Mangabeys, Mona Monkeys, various Baboons and something called the Marmondia which, to judge by its scientific name, was one of the Spider Monkeys - perhaps the same species the Surrey Zoological Garden chose to dub the Coaita. There is a very lengthy list acknowledging their pres-enters, with no prizes offered for guessing the calling most of them followed. On a hillock above this house was an "Eyry", a small build- ing devoted to "carnivorous and nocturnal birds" such as an "African Black Eagle" which might have been of either the Bateleur or Verraux's species (Captain Cooper, "Gannett"), European Eagle Owl (Captain White,

"Grace"); pair of Castrels (Kestrels?) and a Great Horned Owl, while nearby, reached by crossing a bridge, was a much larger building known as the Eaglery, the home of rather bigger birds. Here could be seen the Cinerous Vulture, the White-tailed Sea Eagle, the Golden Eagle and the Common Eagle, whatever that might have been but it was presented by the "Gentlemen of the Liverpool Royal Institution"; there was also a Sociable Vulture from South Africa, a Condor, a pair of Griffon Vultures (Captain Aires, "Ariadne") and a pair of Turkey Vultures which were a gift from no less a personage than Audubon, the renowned American animal artist. Beyond a lake, probably the one mentioned at the beginning, which was haunted by swarms of Ducks of many species, stood a small Menagerie in which a most interesting collection could be viewed; this included a Striped Hyena, a Leopardess, a pair of Jackals, an Virginian Opossum, a Brazilian Fox (probably the Azara's Dog, which is not really a Dog at all), the European Fox, Coypus (Captain Cook, "Sarah Burket"), a Grey Mongoose (Captain Stroydon, "Caledonia"), a Zibet (Mr. Hewitt, Chief Officer, "Bland") - which must have been the big Indian Civet, to go by its scientific name - and Agoutis; thrown in for good measure was a Persian Cat, too. The visitor next found the Pheasantry, housing the Golden, Silver and Common species, along with Helmeted Curassows, the Red Curassow (Captain Burnet, "Montezuma"), Guans (Pheasant-like birds from South America), American and Common Partridges, Quail and a pair of Gallinules, which are rather like large Waterhens, after which he reached the Elephant House. If he were not suffering from mental indigestion after all he had seen, here he would duly admire Rajah and Poodah - "it may be as well to remark that this is the first instance in Europe of a male and female Elephant living amicably together" (in fact I do not think it was) - and a Dromedary or one-humped Camel but by far and away, from our point of view, the greatest treasure in this house, or indeed the collection, was a real live Javan Rhinoceros. Now this is much the rarest of the five species making up this weighty family, in fact as far as we know only nine examples have ever been seen in confinement, the last one dying in Adelaide about 1906, and today we believe that only around forty altogether exist on a reserve in western Java, yet the Liverpool Zoological Garden did not realise it possessed such a rarity and firmly believed it to be the much commoner and larger Indian Rhinoceros. This is how it was described in the guide, when it was about seven years old, having been brought from India by Captain Pope of the Duke of Northumberland, and it was left to the eminent American authority on the Asiatic Rhinos, Dr. R.J. Reynolds of Atlanta, Georgia, to discover, well over a century later, its true identity. This remarkable man, who has amassed an incredible amount of data on every individual of the three Asiatic species known to have been kept in confinement since the seventeenth century, and with whom I am happy to have corresponded and even helped in a small degree, states that it came to Liverpool in 1836 and that it also travelled all over England and Scotland with a mobile menagerie, but unfortunately he does not make it clear whether this was before or after its sojourn by the Mersey. He goes on to say that it stood four feet eight inches at the highest part of the back, and that his researches have lead him to believe this is the species which settles down best and becomes tamest in confinement. What happened to this animal, which was probably never correctly identified during its lifetime, seems something of a mystery, but I cannot help feeling that somewhere, today, at least some of its mortal remains may be preserved.

The tour of the gardens ended in a large and newly erected building which must have been a sort of ungulate house, as it was home to quite a wide variety of Deer and Antelopes, including a Nylghai, a Wildebeest, a pair of Dorcas Gazelles (Dorcas was the Greek word for Gazelle), Virginian Deer (Captain M'Pherson of the Johnson), Zebus (with the curious gem of information that "They may be sought for when not in the dens marked with their respective names"), Axis Deer, Sambar Deer, a hybrid between a Zebra and a Donkey, a pair of Red Kangaroos with young (Captain Cummin, "Cabotia") and a pair of Llamas.

1838  
guide book

X

I was fortunate enough to locate another guide book, this time dated 1841, and it is fascinating to note the differences and developments over the intervening three years. For instance, the Striped Hyenas had bred (which would be regarded as pretty good going even today) and were on exhibition with their Bulldog foster mother, while other newcomers in the Menagerie were Ocelots and Margays, two lovely small Cat species from South America, and it is not generally known that the popular term "moggy" for a domestic Cat is derived from the latter species' name. In the Aviary was a Vasa Parrot from Madagascar, a slenderly built dark grey species which I always consider to be the only member of the family to look even remotely like its far distant relations, the Cuckoos, although I cannot induce anyone else to agree with me, and there were Mynahs too, the first recording I have of this family in England. Also new in this house was a pair of Lemurs, although there is no clue as to their species. The Monkey House now boasted a Mandrill and I was surprised and delighted to note that the Entellus was still going strong, as in those days its biological requirements in confinement were by no means fully understood. There was a pair of Wolves, with an enormous amount of information about the species, including statistics showing the numbers of domestic animals killed by it in Russia during 1823, while for the Polar Bear there was an incredible screed which in parts reads something like a religious tract; " - Yet, cold and repulsive, may we not say awfully impressive, as are the dreary solitudes of these dismal wilds, it would appear almost as if God could not form anything that had not an impress of His own glorious and benign goodness, and He has according endowed this solitary inhabitant of the howling north and intensity of affection - which is unsurpassed by that of the most sentient being on the wide earth's surface." As a practising Christian I do not quote this passage in any way disparagingly, but just try telling this to anyone who has had experience of this creature in its homeland! It then goes on to say that in confinement it can be fed wholly on vegetable matter, which is sheer utter rubbish - that is, of course, if you don't want the thing to die years before its time from anaemia..... The hand of time had removed the Spectacled Bear, or perhaps it had been sold, but the Javan Rhinoceros was still gracing the scene and was sharing its house with a pair of Water Buffaloes, while new in what I call the ungulate house was an Ostrich and an example of the now extinct Quagga. Newcomers among the smaller fry were a Peccary, Arctic Fox, Java Hare (whatever that might be), Civets, Gennets, hybrids between Pheasants and domestic poultry (a more common cross than might be imagined), Agoutis, Cormorants and Rattlesnakes.

1841 X  
That was the oldest guide I have been able to find, and from then on little appears to have been recorded of this bold venture, although tragedy struck in 1848 when the male Elephant, which during the eleven years it had been there had grown into a remarkably fine animal, the most impressive of its kind in Europe, some said, killed a keeper. Apparently he had been responsible for the death of another some time before, but it had been regarded as an accident. This time drastic action was called for - over-reaction, as the trendies would say, in fact - and two six-pounder cannons were brought from the Albert Docks, loaded and trained on the Elephant House - just in case. Then the culprit was given two ounces of potassium cyanide and twenty five grains of aconite in his food, but when this had no effect (incredibly, it is possible to give overdoses of poison which do not produce the desired results, which could have been the case here) a squad of soldiers from the 52nd Regiment was called in and ordered to open fire. Thirty bullets were required to finish the job.....

-1863

It now becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible, to follow the progress of the Liverpool Zoological Garden's march to success or perdition, but it appears to have gone downhill steadily after the 1850's, and although I have been unable to discover the date of Atkin's death it could well have started its decline with this sad event, as so frequently has been the case with once worthwhile things. In the early days only well behaved and "fashionable" persons were admitted to the gardens, and anyone conducting himself in disorderly fashion would quickly find himself outside the gate, but with the advent of a drinking booth in or about 1857 an entirely different type of clientel found its way in, and within a very few years the place had gained such an unfortunate reputation that respectable people chose not to go near it. In 1863 it closed down, but what the collection had been like during those dismal closing years is anyone's guess; presumably there was a sale of stock, but I can locate no details. As far as I am concerned, though, it will always have an air of immortality concerning a certain Rhinoceros which was born in a tangle of verdant Javanese undergrowth and died in some unknown part of a cloudy northern isle.



123. *Bald Eagle.*

*F. Leucocephalus, Linn.*

It inhabits North America, and is continually occupied in fishing. It appears occasionally in the North of Europe.

124. *Pair of Condors.*

*Sarcorhamphus Gryphus, Dumeril.* Vulture *Gryphus.*

Concerning this bird there appears to have been many great exaggerations circulated. Acosta, Garcilasso, and Demarchasis assert that it is eighteen feet across the wings extended; that the beak is so strong as to pierce the body of a Cow, and that two of them are able to devour it. The Indians assert that they will carry off a deer, or a young Calf, in their talons, as an Eagle would a Hare or a Rabbit. The accounts given of its wonderful powers and great rapacity, seem to be in a great measure erroneous. It is evidently incapable of carrying any prey in its claws, and its habits and disposition show that it assimilates to other Vultures which feed on carrion. It inhabits the highest mountains in South America, and principally the heights of the Andes. P. Feuille asserts that he shot at one at Ilo, in Peru, with swan shot, which would not penetrate its feathers; he fired again with ball, hit it under the throat, and killed it; he measured the wings from tip to tip, and found them twelve feet three inches. It is supposed that the great bird called the *Roc*, described by Arabian writers, and so much exaggerated by fable, is but a species of the Condor.

The Male specimen is about six years old, and measures nine feet between the extremities of the wings when extended, and is considered the finest in the kingdom.

125. *White Tailed Eagle.*126. *Pair of Griffin Vultures.*

Are natives of the greater part of Europe and of Asia, and inhabit, during the summer, the more elevated regions of the two continents, building their nest in the rocks and among inaccessible precipices; in the winter they migrate to warmer and more temperate climes. Their habits are precisely those of the rest of the group to which they belong.

127. *Pair of Turkey Vultures.*

*Cathartes aura, Illig.*

They feed upon carrion, but never attack living animals, except they perceive them helpless or unable to defend themselves. Natives of America.

128. *Variety of Pea Fowl.*129. *Variety of Eagles.*

On leaving the Eaglery, by taking the path on the right, the visitor enters the newly enclosed ground which leads to a Den, containing

130. *A Pair of Wolves.*

*Canis Lupus.*

The wolf is found in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and in the cold parts of America. From Britain they have long been extirpated. The last heard of in Scotland was in 1680, and the last killed in Ireland was destroyed in 1716. Their usual food is living quadrupeds, though when hard pressed they will feed on carrion. They roam in great herds, and are sometimes found to be formidable antagonists. In Russia, in the Government of Livonia alone, the following animals were destroyed by Wolves in 1823:—

Horses.....	1,641	Sheep .....	15,182	Swine .....	4,190
Powls .....	1,243	Lambs .....	726	Sucking Pigs..	312
Horned Cattle.	1,807	Goats .....	5,545	Dogs .....	703
Calves .....	733	Kids .....	783	Geese.....	673

In some respects the Wolf resembles the dog. Sir Edward Parry relates that, during one of his Arctic voyages, a troop of thirteen wolves approached so near to the ships that they would have been destroyed, had not a doubt existed as to whether they were dogs belonging to the Esquimaux. The voyagers were, however, relieved from the uncertainty, by the ravenous animals breaking into one of the snow-houses, and carrying off some of the dogs which were confined there, but evidently not without a struggle, for the roof of the hut was bespattered with blood. The wolf sometimes lures a dog into his power by fawning and gambolling round his victim, who imagining the creature to be one of his own kind, suffers him to frisk, until his enemy sees a fit opportunity for seizing upon him and bearing him away to his lair. Sir Edward Parry saw this stratagem employed upon a fine Newfoundland dog, which would have been lost but for the endeavours of the crew, by whom he was promptly rescued. Between the Dog and the Wolf there appears a natural enmity, and the two creatures seldom meet each other, if at all, on equal terms, without a conquest ensuing. If the Wolf be the victor, he devours his opponent; but if the Dog overcomes, he leaves the carcass untouched. The Wolf is said always to seize his enemy by the throat, and then having pulled him to the ground, tears out his entrails, and devours in the first instance, the vital parts, such as the lungs, &c. His bite is most severe, and he generally tears away the piece of flesh into which he fastens his fangs. When Wolves have once tasted human flesh, they are said to become more ferocious, yet they will not attack a man until dying with famine. In the year 1819, no less than nineteen persons fell victims to the jaws of this ferocious beast in a very confined district round the Gulf of Bothnia,

At the extremity of the Path is the Den of

131. *The Sloth Bear.*

*Prochilus labiatus, Ill.*

Presented by Captain Harding, of the ship *Bounty Hall*.

A native of India. They are there usually exhibited for the sake of their antics, by the Indian jugglers. It there burrows in the ground. It is covered with black shaggy hair of great length, its lips are thin and

From Liverpool Zoological Garden's guide book for 1841. The screeds of information are perfectly sound, apart from the dates of the last British Wolves. The species became extinct in Scotland in 1743, and in Ireland as late as c.1780.

Courtesy: Liverpool City Library.

1884.



LIVERPOOL  
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

STRANGERS and Visitors in Liverpool, and the Inhabitants generally, are respectfully informed, that these Gardens are now open daily, from Seven in the Morning till Dusk.

This Establishment is the first of the kind formed in this kingdom, except the London Gardens, and combines unprecedented attractions for the *Naturalist*, the *Botanist*, and the general Visitor, and is situated within half-an-hour's walk of the Exchange. It extends over about ten acres of ground, tastefully laid out in walks, lawns, and shrubberies, and planted with forest trees, shrubs, and flowers of all descriptions.

Interspersed through the grounds are the

**GRAND MENAGERIE,**

containing the larger Carnivorous Animals, including LIONS, LION-TIGERS, TIGERS, PANTHERS, LEOPARDS, PUMAS, WOLVES, HYÆNAS, SLOTHS, &c. &c.; a large Stable and Paddock, occupied by

**THE RHINOCEROS;**

Three ELEPHANTS, one Male and two Females;

*An Elegant AVIARY,*

With a Choice Collection of Small BIRDS;

An AERIE, for EAGLES, CONDORS, VULTURES, and other Birds of prey; an Extensive

BEAR-PIT,

Occupied by several Specimens of the Ursine Tribe;

*A PHEASANTRY;*

MONKEY-HOUSE, HUTS, ROCKERIES, and LAWNS for GOATS; specimens of Foreign SHEEP and DEER; Stables and Enclosures for ZEBRAS, the TAPIR, KANGAROO, OSTRICHES, the BRAHMIN BULL, the GNU, &c. &c.; together with

PONDS for PELICANS, SWANS,

And other AQUATIC BIRDS.

Mr. ATKINS, the Proprietor, is continually adding to his Stock of WILD BEASTS, BIRDS, &c. &c. and he here pledges himself to spare neither pains nor expense to merit a continuance of that patronage, which has been bestowed on the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, by a liberal and discerning Public.

A full MILITARY BAND performs at the Gardens three times a week, during the season.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.** £. s. d.

Annual Ticket for a Single Subscriber.....	1	1	0
Ditto for a Family, not exceeding Five Persons.....	3	3	0
Every additional Member of a Family above Four.....	0	7	0
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Subscribers' Tickets not Transferable.



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Two other Stables occupied by a choice variety of QUADRUPEDS.

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**A Pheasantry; Monkey-house;**

HUTS; ROCKERIES; LAWNS for GOATS, and specimens of Foreign SHEEP and DEER; Stables and Enclosures for ZEBRAS, the TAPIR, KANGAROO, OSTRICHES, EMEWS, the CASSOWARY, the Brahmin BULL, the GNU, NYLGHAU'S, LLAMAS. A variety of TORTOISES, &c. &c.; together with Ponds for

Pelicans, Cranes, Black & White Swans,  
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Zoological Garden advertising - 1834 and 1841 style.

Courtesy: Liverpool City Library.