

5. The Javan rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*)

The Javan Rhinoceros was only very exceptionally exhibited in captivity. This list includes the records of 22 specimens. Even this small number could only be attained by including eight rhinos which were kept in their native Java in the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries, five rhinos that died soon after capture, and one that died on the way to Europe. Of the remaining eight specimens, only four survived their capture and transport to be exhibited in the zoological gardens of Adelaide, Calcutta and London.

The reason for this excessive rarity in captive collections is not immediately clear. Today, we think of the Javan rhinoceros as a species on the verge of extinction, with remnant populations in the Ujung Kulon National Park of Western Java, Indonesia (about 50 animals), and in the remote parts of Laos and Cambodia (Rookmaaker 1988, Schaller *et al.* 1990). However, the species used to be widely distributed from the Sunderbunds (Ganges delta) in Bangladesh, east through Myanmar and Thailand to Indochina, and south through Malaysia to the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Java. Up to at least the end of the last century, the Javan rhinoceros was regularly encountered in most of these regions. In the years between 1870 and 1890, animal dealers such as Jamrach of London and Hagenbeck of Hamburg, through their agents and contacts, brought large numbers of animals from southern and southeastern Asia to Europe. Operating from Calcutta and Singapore, the dealers received Indian rhinos from the northeastern states of India, and Sumatran rhinos from, in particular, Malaysia. At that time, the Javan rhinoceros could still be found in acceptable numbers in the Sunderbunds area near Calcutta and in several regions of Malaysia. The Sunderbunds with all its small islands and creeks may be a rather inaccessible habitat, but the same could be said of the rain forests where many other rhinos were caught. Perhaps, by chance, the Javan rhinoceros was seldom caught (existing in low numbers in inaccessible places), and dealers did not have enough incentive actively to search for them. In those days every rhinoceros was special in Europe, while there was always confusion

between the well-known Indian species and the closely related Javan one.

In this century, only two Javan rhinos have been captured. Recently, a proposal was made to catch a few specimens in Ujung Kulon in order to start a captive breeding programme (Nardelli 1987b). This idea did not receive much support. The species has never been able to breed in captivity and, therefore, the historical records cannot help in a decision about conservation measures.

Confusion between species

Confusion and misidentification have complicated the history of the Javan rhinoceros in captivity. Both the Indian and Javan species have a single horn and heavy folds in the skin, while their distribution borders, or overlaps in, Northeastern India. In the present list we have only accepted the rhinoceros as being Javan when there was positive evidence (photographs, drawings, preserved specimen) or irrefutable suggestion (animals caught on Java). It is likely that this has resulted in an underestimate, *i.e.*, that some Javan rhinoceroses have been delegated to the list of Indian rhinoceros, because there is no proof that they were in fact Javan. There is still plenty of scope for further investigations, which will possibly add a few more Javan rhinos to the list.

There was one authenticated *R. sondaicus*, which was exhibited throughout its life as an Indian rhinoceros, in Adelaide between 1886 and 1907. Fortunately, the animal's remains were preserved and this allowed the record to be set straight. In fact, there is just one specimen which caused debate during its lifetime: the rhinoceros exhibited in Berlin from 1874 (Fig. 27). It was thought that this was an *R. sondaicus*, but P.L. Sclater disagreed and called it Indian (the details of the debate have been summarized in the entry of this specimen in the chapter on *R. unicornis*). It seems that this issue was soon forgotten or thought to be unworthy of further investigation, because nobody took pains to look again when the animal died or even to ensure that the

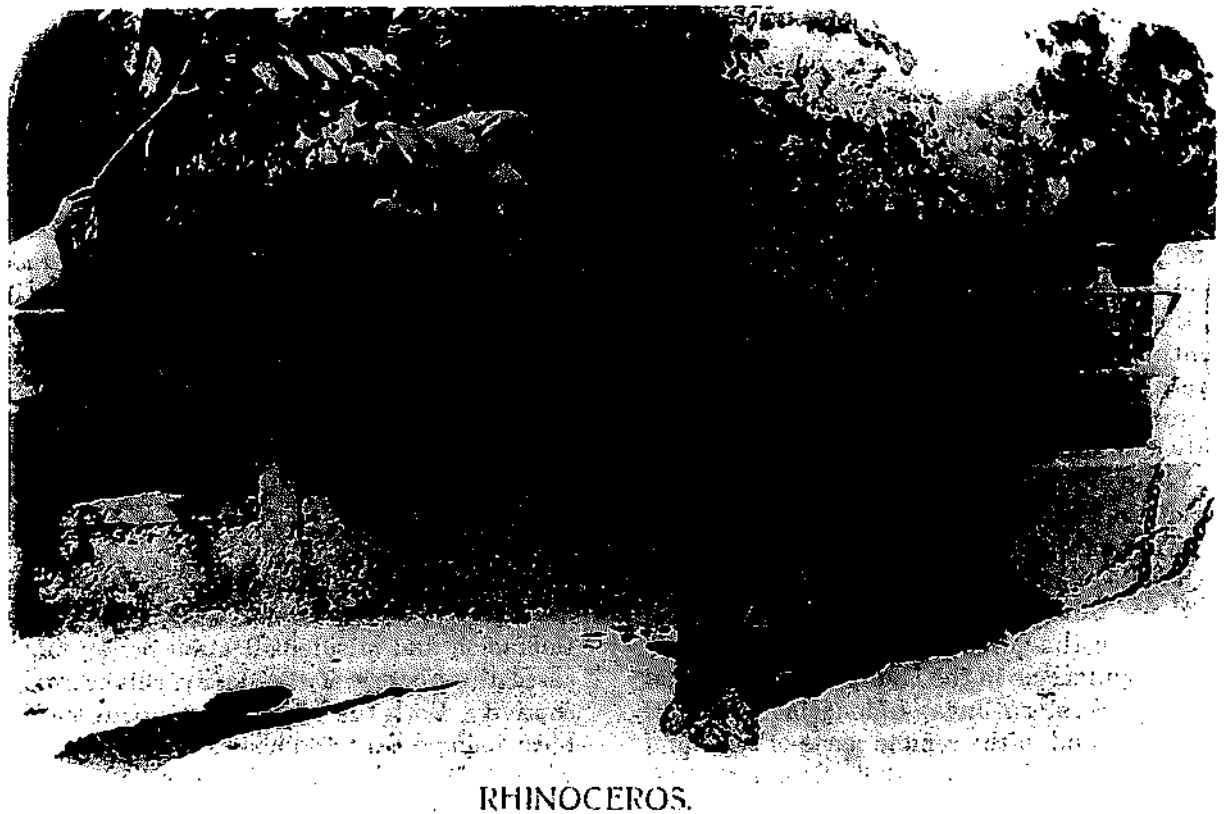


Fig. 68. Postcard of a Javan rhinoceros at an unknown zoo, probably in India around 1900.

remains were preserved in a national museum. Some of these issues can never be clarified to everybody's satisfaction without further evidence, which is usually simply not available.

There have been some recent suspicions that a presumed Indian rhinoceros was, in fact, Javan. Such claims are easily made, but they are very hard to refute or substantiate. Based on the literature, Reynolds (1961a) listed two such specimens in his list of the Javan rhinoceros: one in a zoo in Liverpool in 1836 and one in Venice around 1730-1740. The latter refers to a painting by Pietro Longhi from 1751 (Fig. 70), which in itself may not be very clear, but the same animal is known to have travelled throughout Europe from 1741 and was clearly Indian (*see*, Indian Rhinoceros: Europe, Travelling Menageries). The Liverpool rhinoceros is a more complicated case, but from all the available evidence set out in Rookmaaker (1993), it appears that the animal was in fact Indian (*see*, Indian Rhinoceros: Liverpool).

There are still a number of open questions. The rhinoceros shown at Amsterdam Zoo from 1864 to 1873, believed to be Indian, may have been depicted on a drawing (pub-

lished without direct reference to the specimen in the zoo) showing a Javan animal (Fig. 18). Secondly, there is a postcard in a private collection in London which was probably printed in India around 1900 (Fig. 68, earlier published by Edwards 1996b: 143). It shows a Javan rhinoceros in a zoo, but 'where and when' is still very much open to debate. Finally, a *R. sondaicus* skull preserved at the Manchester Museum is said to have belonged to a captive animal, but again there is no record of where the skull came from or when it reached the museum. It is quite probable, therefore, that there were more than 22 Javan rhinoceroses in captivity and further investigations may reveal some much needed evidence.

Longevity

The data on 18 Javan rhinos (80% of the total) are rather incomplete and do not give any clue as to the possible longevity in captivity. Three (2/1) animals lived between ten and 19 years in captivity, while one male reached just over 20 years (Table 23).

Table 23 Longevity of captive Javan rhinos dying in captivity

Sex	Place	Dates	Age		Total in days
			years	months	
Male	Adelaide	12 April 1886-4 February 1907	20	9.5	7603
Female	Calcutta/Calcutta	(?)1877-(?)1892	15		
Male	London	7 March 1874-23 January 1885	10	10	3975

Origin of imports

The Javan rhinos were captured in the following countries:

India	5
Java	9
Laos	2
Malaysia	2
Thailand	2
Unknown	2

Chronological list of all known specimens of *Rhinoceros sondaicus* in captivity

This list presents all known and likely specimens of the Javan Rhinoceros kept in captivity throughout the ages. The first column gives the status of the animal (W: imported from the wild). The second column gives the sex (M: male; F: female; no entry signifies sex unknown). The final column begins with year of arrival in the collection, followed where the collection is located, followed by a year and another collection in case of transfer. If the

Table 24. Collections where the Javan Rhinoceros has been exhibited (1647-1994), arranged by country in each continent:

Country	Total places	Year and place of first rhino
<i>Asia</i>		
Cambodia	1	- Angkor Vat
India	6	1875 Calcutta (dealer)
Indonesia	1	1647 Private
Malaysia	1	1905 Private
Thailand	1	1860 Private
Total: 5 countries, 10 collections. First import 1647 into Indonesia		
<i>Australia</i>	1	1886 Adelaide
Total: 1 country, 1 collection. First import in 1886		
<i>Europe</i>		
Austria	1	- Vienna
Germany	1	1877 Hagenbeck
UK	2	1874 London
Total: 3 countries, 4 collections. First import 1874 into UK		
<i>World Total</i>	9 countries, 15 collections	

Table 25. Population changes from 1600-1994 in the Javan rhinoceros. Numbers show total (male/female/sex unknown):

Period	Imported animals	Captive births	Deaths	Total animals at end of period
1600-1700	3 (0/1/2)		3 (0/1/2)	0
1700-1800	5 (0/2/3)		5 (0/2/3)	0
1800-1869	2 (0/0/2)		2 (0/0/2)	0
1870-1879	7 (2/2/3)		5 (1/1/3)	2 (1/1)
1880-1889	2 (1/0/1)		2 (1/0/1)	2 (1/1)
1890-1899	1 (0/1)		2 (0/2)	1 (1/0)
1900-1909	1 (1/0)		2 (2/0)	0
1930-1939	1 (0/0/1)		1 (0/0/1)	0
Total	22 (4/6/12)		22 (4/6/12)	

line ends with the name of a collection, the animal was presumed alive in 1995, while if the line ends with a year, the animal died in that year.

Status	Sex	History
W		1647 Java 1647
W		1648 Java: Mataram (?)
W	F	1661 Java: Batavia (?)
W		1720 Java: Batavia (?)
W		1740 Java: Batavia (?)
W	F	1786 Java: Ceribon 1786
W	F	1786 Java: Ceribon 1786
W		1799 Cape of Good Hope (Vienna) 1799
W		1816 Java: Surakarta 1821
W		1860 Bangkok 1860
W	M	1874 Java 1874 London 1885
W	M	1875 Calcutta: Rutledge 1875
W		1876 Calcutta: Jamrach 1876
W		1877 Hamburg: Hagenbeck (?)
W	F	1877 London: Jamrach 1877
W	F	1877 Calcutta: Wajid Ali 1887 Calcutta 1892
W		1877 Calcutta (?)
W	M	1886 Adelaide 1907
W		1886 Bangkok 1886
W	F	1897 Bangkok 1897
W	M	1905 Malaysia 1905 India (?)
W		1939 Bangkok 1939

List of specimens of *Rhinoceros sondaicus* in captivity

Adelaide, South Australia

Adelaide Zoo

M 1886 April 12 – 1907 February 4 †

In 1885-1886, R.E. Minchin, the zoo's director, visited Ceylon, Singapore, Thailand and Java, and he obtained 36 species of mammals. He purchased a rhinoceros in Singapore for £66. During its life, it was exhibited as an Indian rhinoceros. The traders alleged that it came from Borneo, but a single-horned rhinoceros is not known there. The records available in the zoo show a more likely provenance as the Malay Peninsula (Rix 1978: 12). The rhinoceros was about 1.5 years old on arrival in Adelaide. At the end of its life, the teeth were so worn that it could not properly masticate its food and it had to be fed bran mashes and similar foods (Rix 1978: 208, with picture taken in 1901 on p. 12). If it really died of 'old age', it must have been considerably older than 18 months when it arrived in Australia. The date of death is recorded in the Annual Report of



Fig. 69. Mounted hide of the Javan rhinoceros in Adelaide.

the South Australian Zoological and Acclimation Society for 1906/1907.

Its remains were preserved in the South Australian Museum, Adelaide (No. M.1570), where they were studied by Finlayson (1950). The mounted hide is only 135 cm high, while the skull is the smallest known for the Javan rhinoceros. Finlayson confirmed that the animal was actually a typical example of *Rhinoceros sondaicus*. The same conclusion was reached by Groves (1982: 255, Table 2), based on characteristics of the skull. A photograph of the mounted specimen was published by Groves (1971, fig. 9). See Fig. 69.

Bangkok, Thailand

Various collections

1860 April 5

Blyth (1862: 168) referred to a note by Dr. Bradley in the 'Siamese Calender' for 5th April 1860, that a "rhinoceros was brought to the city from the north. Though a great curiosity, it was little thought after, because a prevalent notion that his way had been heralded by the cholera, and that the effluvia from his body was almost sure to give that disease." The species of the animal and the length of its life (probably short) are not mentioned.

1886

A single-horned rhinoceros was brought alive to Bangkok from a place near Krabin [probably Krabi], Southern Thailand. It lived 'for some time' (Loch 1937: 134, Rookmaaker & Reynolds 1985: 154).

F 1897

Flower (1900: 367) recorded that a young female *Rhinoceros sondaicus* was presented to the Siamese Museum on 10th February 1897, "which I am told had been brought from the Laos country, and had died on reaching Bangkok".

1939

A rhinoceros caught in Northern Laos was taken alive to Bangkok. It had only one horn. Its death is not recorded (Cheminaud 1939: 83, Reynolds 1961a: 31).



Fig. 70. Pietro Longhi's painting of the 'Dutch rhinoceros' in Venice in 1751, sometimes regarded as an *R. sondaicus*.

Calcutta, West Bengal, India

1. Alipore Zoological Gardens

1877 November 17 - (?)

A list of animals residing in Calcutta Zoo in 1877/1878 lists a juvenile specimen of *R. sondaicus* arriving on this date (Anonymous 1878: 30). Sanyal (1892: 134) stated that a young Javan rhino died from inflammation of the lungs within 24 hours of developing the first symptoms, which may refer to the present specimen. The extent of its life is not known, but it must have died or left before 1883, when Anderson (1883: 77) stated the absence of rhinos in the park.

The collection of the Indian Museum in Calcutta once had the skull of a young male 'donated by Zoological Gardens' (W.L. Sclater 1891: 203, No. r). As this specimen was not listed by Blyth (1863), the skull must have arrived at the museum after the publication of his catalogue, i.e., between 1863 and 1891. It is no longer present in the museum (Groves and Chakraborty 1983).

F 1887 - 1892 (?)

This specimen was part of the private collection of the 'late' King of Oudh (Wajid Ali Shah) in Calcutta (see below, No. 4), where it had lived for about ten years, according to Sanyal (1892: 131). Flower (1931: 203) said that it lived a total of 14 years in captivity, but this must be based on Sanyal's observations. Therefore, the animal could have lived longer.

2. Jamrach (animal dealer)

1876 May

Sclater (1876b) exhibited in London the hide of a young rhinoceros belonging to W. Jamrach. He said that the animal had been captured in the Sunderbunds (in the present Bangladesh) in May 1876. It arrived safely in Calcutta, but died there within 24 hours. There is no record of the disposition of the remains.

3. Rutledge (animal dealer)

M 1875 November - 1875 December 2 †

The members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal came together on 1st December 1875, having been promised to be shown a living example of the Javan rhinoceros. However, the animal was sick. A footnote to the published proceedings of the Society states that the rhinoceros died the following day (Wood-Mason 1875). There is no certainty, but it might be assumed that this is the same specimen the skull of which was presented to the Indian Museum in 1875 by Mr. W. Rutledge (animal dealer in Calcutta) (W.L. Sclater 1891: 203, No. j). This juvenile male skull is still in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, No. 19378 (Groves and Chakraborty 1983: 254-255).

4. King of Oudh, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

When the kingdom of Oudh was annexed to the British crown in 1856, Wajid Ali Shah was taken to Calcutta and 'imprisoned'. He mainly stayed in a house in Metiabruz in the Garden Reach area of Calcutta until his death in 1887. He had a collection of wild animals.

F 1877 - 1887

This animal arrived at the zoological gardens in Calcutta in 1887, after having been for "about ten years in the menagerie of the late King of Oudh" (Sanyal 1892: 131). The origin of the animal is not recorded.



Fig. 71. Rhinoceros carrying a god in a Siamese book of drawings, ca. 1880.

Cambodia*Angkor-Vat, 12th-13th century*

In the East wing of the Northern gallery of this famous temple complex, there is a bas-relief showing a rhinoceros carrying Agni, the Hindu god of fire (Stönper 1925, Brentjes 1978: 157-158). The rhinoceros has one horn on its nose, but otherwise the depiction is not very clear. A similar representation of the rhinoceros was found in a book of drawings illustrating Hindu mythology, made in Thailand around 1880 (see Fig. 71). The animal in this latter illustration was identified as a *Rhinoceros sondaicus* by Brentjes (1978), which would also be expected considering the presence of that species in Thailand and Cambodia. The fact that the rhinoceros was chosen to carry the god may indicate that these animals had some similar use to the people living in Cambodia in those days, or that the artist had seen them in a captive situation. Beyond this indication, we can only speculate.



Fig. 72. Rhinoceroses from a 17th-century Indian manuscript.

Hamburg, Germany

Carl Hagenbeck (animal dealer)

ca. 1877 – 1879

Hagenbeck (1914: 277) said that he once had had a specimen of the true *Rhinoceros sondaicus*: “erhielt ich gegen Ende des siebziger Jahre auch das echte Javanische Nashorn” [“towards the end of the 1870s I received a genuine Javan rhinoceros”]. Its disposition is uncertain.

Some additional information has come to light in the USA. The *New York Clipper* was a weekly newspaper that reported on the American entertainment business. It was at its height of popularity in the thirty years following 1870, being gradually replaced by *The Billboard* from Cincinnati, Ohio. Each issue of the *Clipper*, as well as the later *Billboard*, had a section about circuses, and often about zoos.

The German Hagenbeck company had dif-

ferent American agents over the years. In 1882, one such agent was George Bunnell of New York City, who resided at the corner of Broadway and 9th Street. The *New York Clipper* for 27 May 1882 (p. 167) included this notice: “I am now the special representative of Carl Hagenbeck for the sale of wild animals, etc., at prices as cheap as at his Zoological Gardens, Hamburg, and lower than any house in America.” He continued that, “Among those on hand” were “large two-horned rhinoceroses, one Java rhinoceros, second in Europe.” ‘On hand’ would probably have meant that it was available in Hamburg, in case American buyers were not forthcoming. Although Hagenbeck stated the presence of the Javan rhinoceros at the end of the 1870s, his book was written sometime later, and his remark may not be inconsistent with its being offered for sale in 1882.

This account reminds me of that rather curious note published in *Der Zoologische Garten* in 1879 stating that a ‘rhinoceros aus Java’ caused havoc on board the vessel ‘Colon’ on its way from New York to San Francisco (Reynolds 1961a: 32). I believe that Richard Reynolds proved beyond doubt that this happened in 1877 and that the rhinoceros was African (Rookmaaker and Reynolds 1985: 136-137). One wonders how the journalists who recorded the story in the first place could invent that the animal was ‘Javan’. Perhaps Hagenbeck’s specimen was in fact sold to some unknown collection in the USA. If this could be proved, it would have been the only animal of this species ever to have been present in the New World.

India

Various collections

17th century

During the time of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir, artists created many miniatures depicting the Emperor hunting wild animals. One of these, illustrated in Ettinghausen (1950, pl. 33) shows two rhinoceroses, one of which is attacking an elephant. Brentjes (1969) suggested that these rhinos had the characteristics of the Javan species. As it is unlikely that *Rhinoceros sondaicus* ever occurred in the western part of India, these would have to be imported animals, or animals hunted in the area of the present Bangladesh, which formed

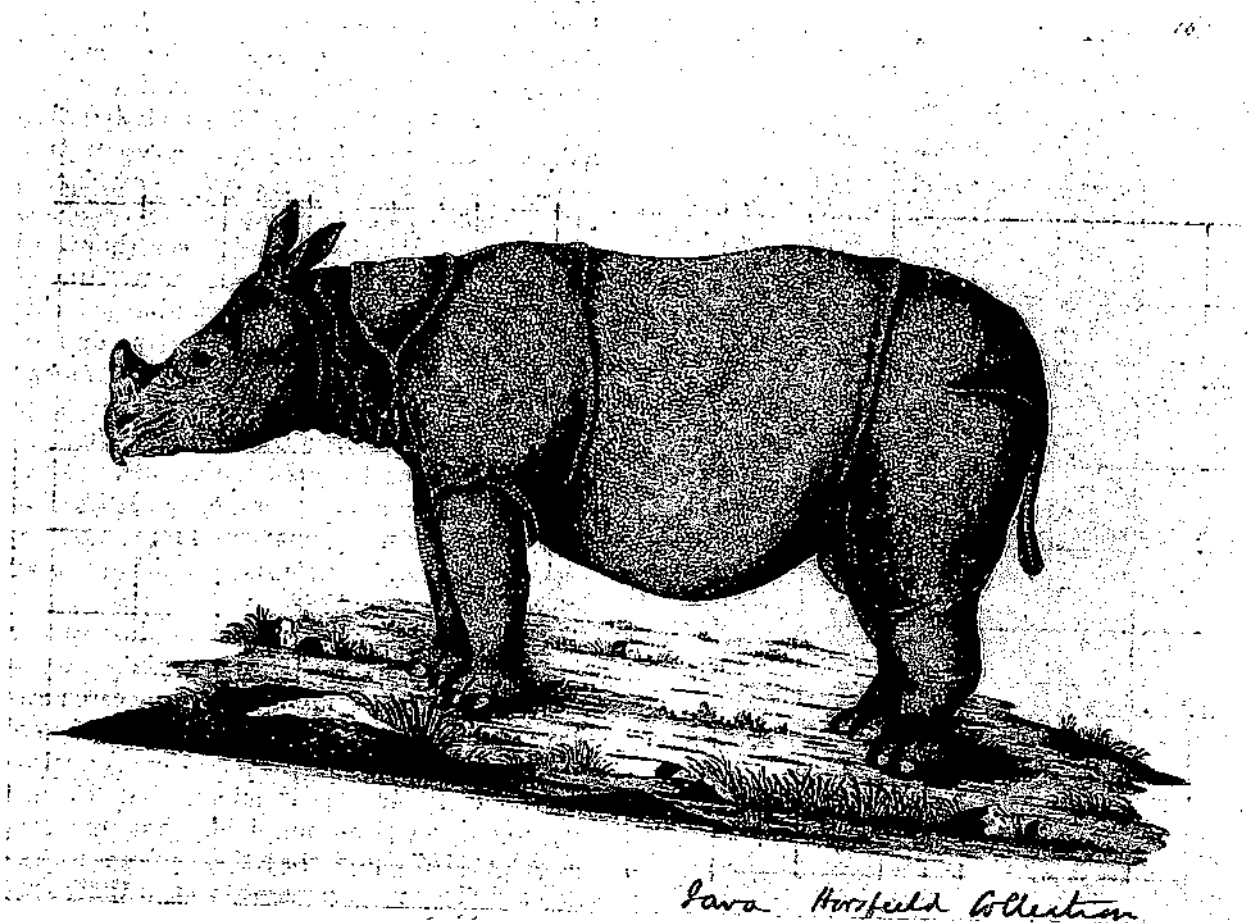


Fig. 73. Horsfield captured a rhinoceros on Java in 1816.

part of Jahangir's empire. It is, of course, quite possible that such rhinos were caught in the Sunderbunds or such nearby areas and transported to hunting sites in other parts of India. However, other miniatures are much less defined. Further study is needed before it can be accepted that, in the days of the Mughal emperors, Javan rhinoceroses were kept in captivity. See Fig. 72.

ca. 1900

There is a postcard in the collection of John Edwards, London, printed in Bombay around the turn of the century (illustrated by Edwards 1996b: 143), clearly showing an example of the Javan rhinoceros, with a nice horn, inside a zoo enclosure. There is no clue as to where this photograph was taken. Several Indian zoos such as Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Calcutta had rhinoceroses in their collections during the last century. With the exception of the Javan rhinos in Calcutta, these are listed under *R. unicornis*, as there is no solid evi-

dence that they belonged to the Javan species.

It is stated below (Malaysia, Dindings) that in September 1905 a young male Javan rhinoceros was caught in Malaysia and traded via Singapore to India. Thereafter, we lose track of this animal too, but it could be the same one as that on this interesting postcard. See Fig. 68.

Java, Indonesia

Various collections

1647

Merklein ([1663] 1930: 13) reported that, in 1647, a young rhinoceros was captured on Java after it had been wounded. It refused to eat and died after a few days.

1648/1654

Rijklof van Goens (1619-1682) led five ambassadors of the Dutch East India Company to

the King of Mataram between 1648 and 1654. He reported on his observations in his *Javaense Reyse*, published in 1666. Mataram is located near Yogyakarta in south central Java. In the country near the court, the King had "ongelooffelijcke groote diergaerden daer hy tot sijn vermaeck ende de jaght besloten hout ettelijcke duysenden herten, rhinocers, wilde koebeesten, ende uytnemende groote stieren.." ["unbelievably large animal enclosures where he keeps, to entertain and to hunt, several thousands of deer, rhinoceroses, wild banteng and remarkably large bulls.."] (Van Goens 1995: 29).

F 1661

A female was shown in Batavia in 1661 (Van der Chijs 1889: 289).

ca. 1720

A tame rhinoceros was seen in Batavia in the 1720s (Sody 1959: 130 following Valentijn, *Nieuw en oud Oostindien*, 1726).

1740

Schwarz (1751: 51) visited the bird and animal garden of the General in Batavia in 1740 and recorded that he saw a rhinoceros.

F 1786 September 19 – 1786 October 12 †

F 1786 September 19 – 1786 October 17 †
Johan Arnold Stützer (1763-1821) from Sweden, arrived in Java in 1785. He made several trips through Western Java in 1786 and 1787. He hunted rhinoceroses and other animals in the forests near Cirebon. On 19th September 1786, at a place called Tagal Panjang, Stützer captured both an adult female, after it had been wounded, and its baby (the size of a hog). The mother died in the forest on 12th October 1786. Stützer tried to transport the young rhinoceros to Cirebon, to ship it to Batavia. It was carried in a cage constructed of bamboo. A rope around the neck caused an inflammation during the journey, and the young rhinoceros died on 17th October 1786 before reaching the town (Hoadley and Svanberg 1991: 120 ff.).

1816 – 1821 †

Horsfield (1823) recorded a rhinoceros which was captured in the Province of Keddu in 1815 or 1816. It was transported to the Residency at Magellan and from there on a cart to Surakarta. It was kept in a semi-domesticated state near the entrance of the Royal Residence



Fig. 74. London's Javan rhinoceros from 1874-1885, photographed by T. Dixon in 1884.

at Surakarta, probably from the end of 1816 or the beginning of 1817. It was removed from the palace later (due to unpleasant odours) and it died in a nearby village in 1821. The animal was illustrated on a black-and-white plate by Horsfield (1823) after a drawing prepared by William Daniell (reproduced in Rookmaaker 1983a, fig. 9; Bastin 1990: 72). See Fig. 73.

M 1874

This male imported to London Zoo in March 1874 had earlier been exhibited 'for some time' at a tea-garden near Batavia.

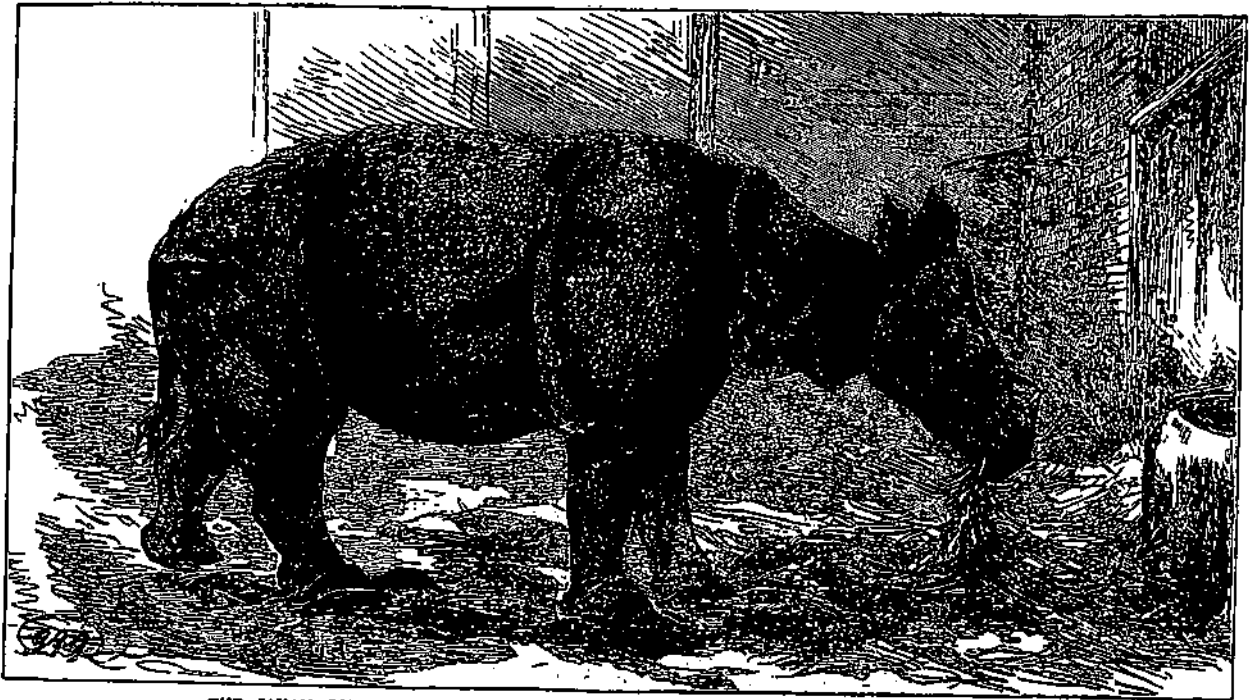
London, UK

1. Zoological Society of London

M 1874 March 7 – 1885 January 23 †

This animal was purchased from Messrs Cross and Jamrach for £800. It was obtained in Batavia, "and had been previously for some time in captivity in some tea-garden near the city" (Sclater 1876a: 649). The date of arrival is given as 7th March in Sclater (1874), 1st March in Sclater (1876a). The Daily Occurrence Books of the Zoo confirm that 7th March is the correct date.

Kourist (1969, 1976: 107) published two photographs taken by T. Dixon around 1884 (see Rookmaaker 1982: 6). Edwards (1996a: 126) showed a stereoscopic photograph by Frederick York taken around 1875, and a photograph by T.J. Dixon from 1884. Sclater (1876a, pl. XCVI) illustrated it on a coloured engraving after a watercolour by J. Wolf painted in 1874. Two



THE JAVAN RHINOCEROS ("RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS") AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Fig. 75. Javan rhinoceros in London, from *The Graphic* of 24th May 1874.

other engravings can be found in contemporary magazines: the *Illustrated London News* of 1874 (after a drawing by Bouverie Goddard) and the *Graphic* of 24th May 1874 (see Figs. 74,75).

The animal was dissected by Beddard and Treves (1887), who thereby provided some of the few anatomical details of the species. It was freezing at the time of the animal's death, and they intended to continue with an investigation of the muscles and nerves, but "the frost, however, broke, and the carcass commenced to decay." It seems rather remarkable that the osteological remains (skull and skeleton) were not preserved. They are not in the Natural History Museum, London. It is a matter of conjecture whether its skull is in fact the one preserved in the Manchester Museum, recorded by Cave (1985) and mentioned under 'Manchester' in the chapter on the Indian rhinoceros.

2. Jamrach (animal dealer)

F 1877

Sclater reported at a meeting of the Zoological Society on 6th March 1877 that Jamrach had imported a young *Rhinoceros sondaicus* alive from the Sunderbunds. It had no horn and stood about three feet high. It lived little

more than six months, probably in Jamrach's establishment. Garrod (1877) studied its hide and skull.

Malaysia

Dindings

M 1905 September

In September 1905, a three-quarters grown male rhinoceros, with a horn of about 2.5-3 inches in length, was caught in a pit-trap in the Dindings, Straits Settlements (O'Hara 1907). It was transported to Penang, and sold to a merchant in Singapore for \$500. O'Hara made further enquiries, "and found out that it had been exported from Singapore to Madras and sold for Rs 1500." O'Hara could not establish whether this was in fact true. No further evidence from India has become available.

It is possible that this is the animal shown on the postcard owned by John Edwards in London (see India). The postcard is not dated, but looks to be from the turn of the century, but 1908-1912 would still be within the bounds of possibility. Unfortunately, this still does not help to identify where the animal was kept, as there is no further evidence.



Fig. 76. Hide of a young Javan rhinoceros sent from the Cape of Good Hope in 1799, preserved at the Natural History Museum in Vienna.

Sumatra, Indonesia

In a footnote to Sody's text (1959: 167), Erna Mohr mentioned that there was a rumour of two young Javan rhinoceroses having been caught in Sumatra in 1959. This statement must refer to the two Sumatran rhinos captured for Ryhiner in that year (see *D. sumatrensis*, Sumatra).

Vienna, Austria

Schönbrunner Tiergarten

M 1799

Around 1799, a young Javan rhinoceros was shipped by Georg Scholl from the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa to Vienna. It died on the way. It is not clear how this animal had been obtained, but it seems likely that it somehow had been sent from the East and bought in Cape Town. The remains were given to the Natural History Museum in Vienna in 1801,

where they are still preserved today (Antonius 1937, fig. 6). According to the museum records, it was a 14-month-old male (NMW 8198/St.319). See Fig. 76.