

A

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swelling, as in the other species, neither is it attended with a fever. It is, also, a less fixed pain, and accompanied with irregular symptoms; sometimes it affects one limb, and sometimes another; sometimes it only attacks the internal parts and causes sickness, which goes off again upon the return of the pain in the external parts. In this manner the patient is alternately afflicted, and the disease proves of long duration, like those distempers which are esteemed most chronic. It principally attacks the female sex, and men of weak constitutions; so that I should have concluded it ought to be referred to the tribe of hysterical disorders, had not repeated experience taught me, that it would not yield at all to hysterical remedies.

Such, likewise, as have gone through a long course of the Peruvian bark, are subject to this disease, which, by the way, is the only ill effect I have ever observed from the use of this medicine. But, however it be, this disease, whether it proceeds from this or any other cause, is easily conquered by the use of the following remedies, which I should have concealed, had I not preferred the good of mankind to any private interest:

Take of the conserve of garden scurvy-grass, two ounces; conserve of wood-forrel, an ounce; compound powder of arum, six drachms; syrup of oranges, enough to make the whole into an electuary; two drachms of which is to be taken three times a day, for a month, drinking after it three ounces of the following distilled water:

Take of garden scurvy-grass, eight handfuls; of water-cresses, brook-lime, sage, and mint, each four handfuls; the peel of six oranges; nutmegs bruised, half an ounce; infuse them in six quarts of rum, and draw off only three quarts for use, in a common still.

RHINOCEROS, in zoology, the name of a genus of quadrupeds; so called from an horn growing on their nose.

Of this genus there are only two known species. 1. The Rhinoceros with only one horn on its nose; and, 2. The Rhinoceros with two horns.

In the year 1739 we had a young Rhinoceros shewn in England, of which Dr. Parsons has given a very accurate account in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The creature fed on rice, sugar, and hay; his keeper used to mix the rice and sugar in the following manner: seven pounds of rice and three pounds of sugar made the provision for one day; he eat this at three meals; and besides this, he eat about a truss of hay every week, and a large quantity of greens that were brought to him, at different times, and of which he seemed more fond than of dried food. He drank often, and always was observed to swallow a large quantity of water at a time.

He appeared very peaceable in his temper, and bore to be handled on any part of his body, with great patience, except when he was hungry; but he was then always outrageous, as also when he was struck. His most violent passions, even on the last occasion, were however always immediately appeased by giving him victuals.

Notwithstanding the lumpish aspect, and heavy make of this creature, he would jump about very nimbly in his fits of passion, and often leap to a great height; and one common mark of his fury was the striking his head against the walls, or any thing else that was in the way, and this he would do with terrible violence. He was very apt to fall into these passions in a morning before his rice and sugar were given him, and from the whole he appeared quite untractable, and seemed able, in his passions, to have run so fast, as that a man on foot could not have escaped him.

This creature was two years old, and did not exceed a young heifer in height, but was remarkably broad and thick. His head was very large; and the hinder part of it, near the ears, remarkably elevated above the rest of the face, which was flat and sunk down, in a remarkable manner in the middle, rising again towards the origin of the horn, but in a much smaller degree. The horn stands upon the nose of the animal as upon a sort of hill; and when the skeleton of the head is seen, that part of the skull on which the horn is fixed, is found to rise into a blunt cone, to answer to a cavity in the basis of the horn, which is very hard and solid; in other respects having no manner of hollow or core, like those of other quadrupeds. The horn in this young animal did not rise above an inch high from its tough basis, and was black and smooth at the top, but ragged downwards; and the determination of its growth is backwards, not straight up; this is very evidently seen in the horns of old Rhinoceroses, which are always curved in a considerable degree that way. If we consider the proportion of this animal's size to the length of its horn, and thence carry the proportion to that between the large horns we see in the museums of the curious, we must suppose the animal of a very stupendous size, when at its full growth. *Phil. Transf.* N^o. 470.

The sides of the under jaw, in this creature, stand very wide asunder, slanting outwards to the lower edge, and backwards to the neck; the edges turn outwards from this structure of the bones, and the head necessarily looks very large. That part of the head which reaches from the fore-part of the horn to the upper lip may be called the nose; this is very thick and bulky, and has a kind of circular sweep down towards the

nostrils; on all this part there are a great number of rugæ or wrinkles.

The nostrils are situated very low, in the same direction with the opening of the mouth, and not more than an inch from it; and when viewed in a fore-view, the whole nose, from the top of the horn to the verge of the lower lip, is shaped like a bell. The under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse, and he uses it as that creature does, to gather up hay from the rack, or grass from the ground; but with this superior advantage, that this creature has a power of extending this lip to six or seven inches in length from the nose, and there drawing it to a point; with this lip, thus extended, the creature is able to grasp a stick, or any small substance, and hold it extremely fast; and this power of prolonging the lips serves, in many purposes, to the same end as the trunk of that other unweildy animal the elephant.

The tongue of the Rhinoceros is said to be so rough as to be able to rub a man's flesh off from the bones; but in this young subject it was so soft, that it resembled that of a calf. It may possibly grow harder with age; but the story of its effects seems of a piece with the many other false marvels reported of this animal. The eyes are dull and sleepy, much like those of a hog in shape; he seldom opens them entirely; and it is to be observed, that they are situated nearer the nose than those of any other known quadruped. The ears are broad and thin towards the top, much like those of a hog; but they arise each from a narrow round base, with some wrinkles on it, which issues out of a sinus as it were surrounded with a fleshy fold. The neck is very short, and has two folds or wrinkles, wholly surrounding it, only that the anterior one is broken underneath; and has a flap hanging from it so deep, that it would contain a man's hand; from the middle of the posterior plica of the neck, there arises another, which passing backward, is lost before it reaches the body. The shoulders are thick and heavy, and have each a fold passing downwards. The body is very large and thick, and stands out at the sides like that of a cow with calf. The legs are very thick and strong; they are round, and somewhat smaller downwards than in the upper part; and when the creature stands upright, they bend inwards at the knee, so that they are nothing like straight. In some quadrupeds the fetlock bends to the weight of the animal, but in this creature there is no appearance of any such bending, so that he seems to stand upon four stumps, especially when viewed behind. He has three hoofs upon each foot forward, but the back part is a great mass of flesh, rough like the rest of the skin; and the sole of the foot is very plump and callous in the surface, but easily yielding to the pressure from the softness of the subjacent flesh. Its shape is like that of a heart, with a blunt apex before, and a broad base behind. The tail is very small in proportion to the size of the animal, not exceeding seventeen or eighteen inches in length, and but thin or slender; it is very rough, and has a kind of twist or stricture towards the extremities, ending in a flat mass; this gave occasion to some authors to compare the whole tail to a spatula; on the sides of this flat part, there grew a few short, but very thick and strong black hairs, but these grow much longer in the more advanced state of the creature; and are not round, like other hairs, but flat, like small pieces of whalebone. The creature has no other hair about it, except a very small quantity at the edge of the ears. See two views of this creature, *Plate XL. fig. 5, 6.*

The penis of the male Rhinoceros is of a very remarkable structure, being inclosed in two cases. The female differs in nothing from the male except in the pudenda which are shaped like those of a cow.

The skin of the Rhinoceros is thick, and seems almost impenetrable; it feels like a piece of board of half an inch thick. It is covered in all parts, more or less, with a sort of incrustations resembling scales. These are small on the neck, and largest of all in the shoulders and hips; between the folds of this thick skin, the cuticle, which is left bare, is soft, and easily penetrable. The scabby incrustations of the skin have been called scales, by some writers; but this is a very wrong term, for they have nothing of the nature of scales, nor any thing of regularity in them.

The creature is of the retromingent, and therefore probably of the retrogenerative kind; the penis, when erect, is not more than nine, or at the utmost ten inches long, and is curved backwards at the end. This was the description of the Rhinoceros shewn in England at this time, and of all the others that have been seen in this part of the world, as to the general characters; but though these creatures which we have seen, have but one horn, it is very certain that there is a species of Rhinoceros which has two. Martial has mentioned a Rhinoceros, as shewn in the amphitheatre at Rome, which had two horns; but his commentators, supposing the copies erroneous, have been at great pains to alter it, so as to make it express what they had seen or heard of, that is, a Rhinoceros only with one horn; but it appears from almost indisputable testimony, that there not only is in nature such a Rhinoceros with two horns, but that such were shewn in the public sports at Rome, and therefore the text seems to have been very right, and the commentators in the wrong. The creatures we have