

THE
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OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

Arts, Sciences, and Literature.

BY

ABRAHAM REES, D.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. *S. Amer. Soc.*

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF

EMINENT PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS,
BY THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.

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1819.

the 11th year of the French era, amounted to 2,837,063 fr. and its expences, administrative, judiciary, and for public instruction, amounted to 354,279 fr. Its capital is Colmar, and it is composed of Upper Alsace, Sundtgaut, Porentruy, and a part of the bishopric of Bâle. The soil is in some parts moderately fertile, and in others yields all sorts of grain, wine, and pastures. It has mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal, with mineral springs.

RHINE, *Confederation of the*, now abolished. See CONFEDERATION, &c.

RHINE and Moselle, one of the thirteen departments of that region of France called the Reunited country, bounded on the N. by the department of the Roer, on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Saone, and on the W. by the departments of the Sarre and the Roer; situated in N. lat. $50^{\circ} 15'$, and formed of a part of the electorate of Treves, S. of Roer, and on the left hand of the Rhine. Its territorial extent is 4860 kilometres, or 290 square leagues, and the number of inhabitants is 203,290. It is divided into three circles or districts, including 30 cantons, and 675 communes. The districts are Coblenz, containing 69,900 inhabitants; Bonn, 70,508; and Simmern, 62,882. According to Hassenfratz, its extent in French leagues is 25 in length, and 12 in breadth: it contains 3 circles, and 30 cantons, and a population of 372,000 persons. Its contributions to the land-tax, &c. in the year 11, amounted to 1,717,463 fr.; and its expences, administrative, judiciary, and for public instruction, were 239,883 fr. 33 cents. The capital of this department is Coblenz. Several tracts in it are hilly and wooded; and others, though but indifferently fertile, produce considerable crops of grain, flax, hemp, wine, fruits, and pastures. It has mines of iron, quarries of marble, stone, &c.

RHINE, in *Ichthyology*, a name given by Aristotle, Apian, and most of the Greek writers, to that species of the squalus, which we usually call the *squatina*: the *squatus* of Isidore and Pliny. Artedi has distinguished this from all the other species of the squalus, by the having no pinna ani, and the mouth in the extremity of the snout. See SQUALUS.

RHINE-GRAVE, in Germany, a count palatine of the Rhine. See GRAVE and PALATINE.

RHINE-LAND ROD, in *Fortification*, &c. a measure of two fathom, or twelve feet, used by the Dutch and German engineers, &c.

RHINENCHYTES, in *Surgery*, a syringe for the nose.

RHINFELS, in *Geography*, a town and fortress of Germany, in the county of Katzenelnbogen, near St. Goar.

RHINGAU, or **RHEINGAU**, a tract of country along the Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, extending from Baccharach to Mentz, celebrated for its excellent wine.

RHINGAU, in *Ichthyology*, the name given by some authors to the lavaretus, a small fish caught in the German lakes, and sent in pickle into many parts of the world.

RHINHEIM, in *Geography*. See REINHEIM.

RHINIUM, in *Botany*, a name given by Schreber, in his Genera, 701, to the *Tigarea* of Aublet, Lamarck Illustr. t. 826; but in his addenda, 833, referred to TETRACERA; see that article hereafter.

RHINOBATOS, in *Ichthyology*, the name of a flat cartilaginous fish, of the *squatina* or monk-fish kind, but differing from it in this, that the body is proportionably longer, and the head is more pointed; and the mouth is a great way below the end of the snout, and placed under the head. It is from three to four feet long, and is common in the Mediterranean, and brought to market in some parts of

Naples. This is a species of ray in the Linnæan system. See RAIA.

RHINOCEROS, in *Zoology*, a genus of the class Mammalia and order Bruta, of which the generic character is, horn solid, perennial, conic, placed on the nose, not adhering to the bone. There are two

Species.

UNICORNIS; One-horned Rhinoceros. The one horn of this animal marks the species. It inhabits marshy places between the tropics; lives on thorns and spinous plants; it may be tamed, and becomes mild, but when enraged it will overturn trees with its violence; its sight is weak, but its hearing and smell are very acute.

In the year 1739 we had a young rhinoceros with one horn shewn in England, of which Dr. Parsons has given a very accurate account in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 470. p. 523, &c. or Abridg. vol. ix. p. 94, &c.

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 swallowed 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 in this young animal did not rise above an inch high from its tough basis (though in full grown animals it is sometimes three feet and a half long), and was black and smooth at the top, but ragged downwards; and the determination of its growth is backward, 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.

The sides of the under-jaw in this creature stand very wide asunder, slanting outward to the lower edge, and backward to the neck; the edges turn outwards from this structure of the bones, and the head necessarily looks very large. The rhinoceros has four cutting teeth, one on each corner

RHINOCEROS.

corner of each jaw, and six grinders in each; the first remote from the cutting teeth. 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 is 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 lip serves, in many purposes, to the same end as the trunk of that other unwieldy 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; the neck is very short; the shoulders are thick and heavy; the body is thick, and juts out at the sides, and has a hollow in the back; the belly hangs low; the legs are short, thick, and strong; the hoofs are divided into three parts, each pointing forward; the tail is slender, flattened at the end, and covered on the sides with very stiff thick black hairs; the skin is naked, rough or tuberculated, lying about the neck in vast folds; there is another fold from the shoulders to the fore-legs, and another from the hind part of the back to the thighs. The skin is thick, and seems almost impenetrable, inasmuch that it will turn the edge of a scymitar, and resist a musket-ball; 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 on 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. Those animals that have been brought to Europe have been young and small; but, according to Bontius, they equal the elephant in the bulk of their bodies, though they are lower, on account of the shortness of their legs. They inhabit Bengal, Siam, Cochinchina, Quangsi in China, and the isles of Java and Sumatra. They are fond of shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places; and are fond of wallowing in the mud like the hog. The rhinoceros is a solitary animal, brings one young at a time; is quiet and inoffensive, but furious when provoked; very swift and dangerous; and, though dull of sight, has a most exquisite smell. It grunts like a hog. The flesh of this animal is eaten. The skin, flesh, hoofs, teeth, and dung itself, are used in India medicinally. The horns are in great repute as an antidote

against poison, especially those of the virgin female, called abbada; cups of which are said to communicate virtue to the liquor poured into them. Redi, who has been very sagacious in discovering the falsity of many of the pretended medicines taken from animals, yet gives us, on the testimony of his own experience, an account of some very remarkable virtues in the parts of the rhinoceros. The blood, he assures us, is excellent in colics and in dysenteries. The decoction of the skin, he assures us, is a grand stomachic antidote; and the horns are very valuable and alexipharmic.

This animal is the unicorn of scripture, and the Indian ass of Aristotle, who says it has but one horn.

BICORNIS; Two-horned Rhinoceros. This species inhabits Africa, but, according to Pallas, the bones of it are found buried in the north of Russia. Its flesh resembles that of a hog; the viscera those of a horse; the second horn is shorter, and placed over the first; it has no gall-bladder, and no fore-teeth; the skin is without folds, granulated, and of a deep ashen-grey; between the legs it is smooth, and flesh-coloured; in other parts there are a few bristles, but they are most numerous about the ears and end of the tail. This animal inhabits Africa only; and seems, in its manners, to agree with the former. The mischief it does is more the effect of a senseless impulse than of rage; for, though its sight is bad, its senses of hearing and smelling are exquisite, so that the least noise or scent puts it in motion; and in running to the spot from which the alarm proceeds, it overturns and tramples on animals, or any thing else which it meets with in its way, but never stays or returns to renew the charge. There is a variety, but not often seen, that has three horns; the third being an excrescence on one of the others.

Mr. Bruce's description of the manner of feeding, as well as of some other particulars relative to the two-horned rhinoceros, seems highly worthy of notice. He informs us, that "besides the trees capable of most resistance, there are, in the vast forests within the rains, trees of a softer consistence, and of a very succulent quality, which seem to be destined for his principal food. For the purpose of gaining the highest branches of these, his upper lip is capable of being lengthened out, so as to increase his power of laying hold with this, in the same manner as the elephant does with his trunk. With this lip, and the assistance of his tongue, he pulls down the upper branches which have most leaves, and these he devours first. Having stripped the tree of its branches, he does not therefore abandon it; but, placing his snout as low in the trunk as he finds his horns will enter, he rips up the body of the tree, and reduces it to thin pieces, like so many laths; and when he has thus prepared it, he embraces as much of it as he can in his monstrous jaws, and twists it round with as much ease as an ox would do a root of celery, or any such pot-herb or garden-stuff.

"When pursued, and in fear, he possesses an astonishing degree of swiftness, considering his size, the apparent unwieldiness of his body, his great weight before, and the shortness of his legs. He is long, and has a kind of trot, which, after a few minutes, increases in a great proportion, and takes in a great distance; but this is to be understood with a degree of moderation. It is not true, that in a plain he beats the horse in swiftness. I have passed him with ease, and seen many worse mounted do the same; and though it is certainly true that a horse can very seldom come up with him, this is owing to his cunning, but not his swiftness. He makes constantly from wood to wood, and forces himself into the thickest part of them. The trees that are dry are broke down, like as with a cannon-shot, and fall behind him,

him, and on his side, in all directions. Others that are more pliable, greener, or fuller of sap, are bent back by his weight, and the velocity of his motions; and, after he has passed, restoring themselves like a green branch to their natural position, they sweep the incautious pursuer and his horse from the ground, and dash them in pieces against the surrounding trees.

“The eyes of the rhinoceros are very small, and he seldom turns his head, and therefore sees nothing but what is before him. To this he owes his death, and never escapes, if there is so much plain as to enable the horse to get before him. His pride and fury then make him lay aside all thoughts of escaping, but by victory over his enemy. He stands for a moment at bay; then, at a start, runs straight forward at the horse, like the wild boar, whom, in his manner of action, he very much resembles. The horse easily avoids him, by turning short to a side; and this is the fatal instant: the naked man, with the sword, drops from behind the principal horseman, and, unseen by the rhinoceros, who is seeking his enemy, the horse, he gives him a stroke across the tendon of the heel, which renders him incapable of further flight or resistance.

“In speaking of the great quantity of food necessary to support this enormous mass, we must likewise consider the vast quantity of water which he needs. No country but that of the Shangalla, which he possesses, deluged with six months' rain, and full of large and deep basins, made in the living rock, and shaded by dark woods from evaporation, or watered by large and deep rivers, which never fall low or to a state of dryness, can supply the vast draughts of this monstrous creature. But it is not for drinking alone that he frequents wet and marshy places: large, fierce, and strong as he is, he must submit to prepare himself against the weakest of all adversaries. The great consumption he constantly makes of food and water necessarily confine him to certain limited spaces; for it is not every place that can maintain him. He cannot emigrate, or seek his defence among the sands of Atbara.”

The rhinoceros with two horns was the species described by Martial, under the name of *rhinoceros cornu gemino*, who relates its combat with the bear.

“Namque gravem gemino cornu sic extulit ursum,
Jactat ut impositas taurus in astra pilas.”

Spect. Epig. 22.

The Romans, who procured their rhinoceroses from Africa, represent them with double horns. That figured in the Prenestine pavement, and that in a coin of Domitian, have two horns; that which Pausanias describes (ix. 9.) under the name of Ethiopian bull, had one horn in the nose, and another lesser higher up; and Cosmas Ægyptius (tom. ii. 334.), who travelled into Æthiopia, in the reign of Justinian, also attributes to it the same number. Augustus introduced a rhinoceros (probably of this kind) into the shows, on occasion of his triumph over Cleopatra. Dion Cassius, lib. ii. Phil. Transf. abr. vol. ix. ubi supra. Id. vol. lvi. p. 32, &c.

M. Geoffroy of France thinks there are, or at least have been, no less than five different species of the rhinoceros; viz. 1. The rhinoceros africanus, cornu gemino of Camper, who has given a figure of the skull in the Petersburg Transactions for 1777. 2. The species found fossil in Siberia, which M. Geoffroy contends is different from the common two-horned rhinoceros, though of that division of the genus. 3. That of which the skull is figured by Camper, and described by him in a letter to Dr. Pallas, in the Petersburg Transactions. This is a single-horned species, and has been often confounded with the common rhinoceros.

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4. The common single-horned Asiatic rhinoceros. And, 5. The Sumatran rhinoceros, described by Mr. Bell in the Phil. Transf. of the Royal Society of London.

RHINOCEROS *Avis*, in *Ornithology*, the rhinoceros-bird, a name given by authors to a species of Indian raven, called by others *corvus Indicus cornutus*; the beak of which is frequently brought over into Europe. This, in the Linnæan system, is a species of *Buceros*; which see.

It is a very ugly bird, and of a very rank smell. It much exceeds the European raven in bigness, and its head and neck are very thick. Its eyes are very large, and its beak of a very remarkable figure, having a large and thick horn-like protuberance on its upper part. The whole beak is bent like a bow, not hooked at the end like the beaks of the hawk, &c. It is of a yellowish-white below, and on the upper part towards the head is of a fine gay red, and the rest of a yellowish-white; the upper chap is serrated. The horn grows out from the head with this, and runs along it, and bends up at its extremity; its upper and under part are red, its middle yellow. The bird feeds on carrion.

RHINOCEROS, in the *History of Insects*, a species of beetle, so called, because it has a kind of horn upon its head.

RHINOCOLURA, or RHINOCORURA, in *Ancient Geography*, a town of Syria, 22 miles from Raphia, and which formed a kind of boundary between Syria and Egypt. Strabo attributes it to Phœnicia; and Pliny calls the sea, on a strait of which this place is situated, the “Sea of Phœnicia.” Diodorus Siculus says, that this town, situated on the confines of Egypt and Syria, near the sea, was destitute of all the conveniences of life; that its water was bitter and noxious, and that it was surrounded with salt marshes. It was in the vicinity of this place that the Israelites were nourished with quails.

RHINOMACER, in *Entomology*, a genus of insects of the order Coleoptera. The generic character is, antennæ setaceous, seated on the snout; it has four feelers, growing thicker towards the end; the last joint is truncate. There are three species, none of which are found in this country.

Species.

CURCULIODES. This is grey and downy; the antennæ and legs are black. It inhabits Italy. It resembles a curculio. The antennæ are setaceous and black, and as long as the thorax; the last joint is sharp; the snout is flat, and impressed in the middle.

ATTELABOIDES. This is piceous-downy; the antennæ and legs are testaceous. It is found in divers parts of Sweden. The snout is elevated and projected; the body is cinereous.

CÆRULEUS. This species is of a blueish colour, and it is subvillous; the base of the antennæ and legs are yellow. It inhabits Calabria, and has been thought to be a species of the *Attelabus*; which see.

RHINOPTES, a word used by the ancients to express a person, who, from an ulcer in the great canthus of the eye, laying open the passages to the nose, can see through his nostril.

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

RHINSBERG. See REINSBERG.

RHINSBERGERS, in *Ecclesiastical History*. See COLLEGIANS.

RHIPÆI MONTES, in *Ancient Geography*. See RIPHÆAN Mountains.

RHIPSALIS, in *Botany*, Gærtn. t. 28. (See CACTUS, sp. 25.) It is curious to observe how the representation of the fructification of this plant, in Miller's Illustration of the Linnæan system, is made to answer to the generic character of *Cassythia*, for which it had been erroneously taken.

RHIPTASMOS, a word used by the ancients to express

press a restlessness and frequent tossing about, a very common symptom in fevers.

RHISOPHAGI, in *Ancient Geography*, a people of Ethiopia, in the vicinity of the isle of Meroe, upon the banks of the rivers Astaboras and Altapas, according to Diodorus Siculus.

RHISPIA, a town of the Higher Pannonia, at a distance from the Danube, and situated between Savaria and Vincendria. Ptolemy.

RHISUS, a town of Greece, on the coast of Thessaly, according to Strabo and Steph. Byz. Pliny mentions a town of this name in Magnesia.

RHITHYMNA, a town situated on the northern coast of the isle of Crete. Ptolemy.

RHITIA, a town of Africa, in Mauritania Cæsariensis; placed by Ptolemy in the interior of the country between Arina and Victoria.

RHITTIUM, a town of Lower Pannonia, upon the banks of the Danube, between Acumincum Legio and Taururum, according to Ptolemy.

RHIUM, a promontory on the N.E. part of Achaia: it formed with Anti-Rhium, another promontory opposite to it, and more northerly, the strait by which the Ionian sea communicated with the gulf of Corinth.—Also, a town of the Peloponnesus, in Messenia, upon the gulf of Thuriates, opposite to the promontory Tanarus, according to Strabo.—Also, a promontory on the E. side of the island of Corfa, between mount Rhætius and the town Urcipium. Ptolemy.

RHIUSIAVA, a town of Germany, on the banks of the Danube, between Aræ Flavix and Alcimænis. Ptolemy.

RHIW-ABON, or **RUABON**, in *Geography*, a market-town in the cwmwd of Maelor Gymraeg, cantref of Uwck-Nant, (now called the hundred of Bromfield,) county of Denbigh, North Wales, is situated on rising ground, at the distance of four miles S.S.W. from the town of Wrexham. The market-day here is Monday, weekly; besides which, there are fairs on the last Friday in February, the 22d of May, and the 20th of November. The petty sessions for the Ruabon division of the hundred are held in this town. The church is an ancient structure, but is in good repair, and contains several monumental erections. One, to the memory of the first sir Watkin Williams Wynne, displays a figure of the deceased in a loose robe. On one side is a figure of his son, and on the other that of his daughter, both in kneeling postures. This monument was erected by Rysbrack. Near it stand those of the late sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart., and his lady; both of them the workmanship of Nollekens, and worthy of his chaite and classic chisel. The latter exhibits lady Wynne in the character of Hope, standing, and reclining her arm on an urn; the whole being placed upon a pedestal, made in the shape of a Roman altar. The other principal monuments commemorate Henry Wynne, esq., tenth son of sir John Wynne of Gwidir, who died in 1671; sir John Wynne of Wynstay, and his wife Jane; and another sir John Wynne, son of the above, with his wife, the heiress of Watstay. In a chapel, on the south side of the communion table, is likewise an altar tomb, supporting the recumbent figures of a man in armour, and a female habited in a mantle. From an inscription round the edge of the entablature, it appears that these represent John ap Ehs Eyton, esq., who died in 1526, and Elizabeth Caffley, his wife, who died in 1524.

Rhiw-Abon is noted as the birth-place of Dr. David Powell, who translated into English the History of Wales, written by Caradoc of Llancarfan, with the Continuation by Humphrey Llwyd; and who likewise first edited the works of Giraldus Cambrensis, and published a treatise, en-

titled “De Britannica Historia recte intelligenda.” He died in 1590. This parish is very extensive, and contains five townships. The town consists, according to the population returns of 1811, of 263 houses, and 1137 inhabitants. The parish abounds with collieries, the produce of which is conveyed to different parts of the country, by means of the Ellesmere canal, which passes near the town, and forms a junction with the canals that penetrate Wales on the one side, and communicate with the Grand Trunk Navigation on the other. Adjoining Rhiw-Abon is Wynstay-hall, the seat of sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. The house is large, but, owing to the heterogeneous and patched character of its architecture, it possesses little elegance of external appearance. The apartments in the interior, however, are grand and spacious, and contain several good portraits of the Wynnes, the Williamses, and the Seymours, painted by Vandyke, sir Godfrey Kneller, and other eminent artists. Close to the house is a building, originally fitted up as a theatre, but now appropriated for an annual agricultural meeting, auxiliary to the society at Wrexham. A show of cattle takes place on the occasion of each meeting, at which premiums are adjudged for the best specimen of every species of stock, and also for other husbandry improvements. This estate was anciently the residence of Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor, lord of Bromfield, and founder of Valle-Crucis abbey. From the circumstance of the ancient rampire, called Watt’s Dyke, running through the park, it was long denominated Watstay-park, in allusion thereto. It extends above eight miles in circumference, and is ornamented with plantations, a fine lake, and various buildings. Among the objects of the last mentioned kind is a column, 100 feet high, built of free stone, from a design by the late Mr. Wyatt. It was erected as a tribute of maternal affection, in memory of sir Watkin Williams Wynne, father to the present baronet. In another part of the grounds is a tower, or rotunda, intended to commemorate the heroes of the Cambrian legion, who fell in the cause of loyalty, under sir Watkin, during the late rebellion in Ireland. The spot on which this tower is situated commands an extensive view of mountains, woods, and the meanderings of the Dee. The valley, watered by that river here, displays the most picturesque and romantic scenery, whose beauties peculiarly excited the admiration of the celebrated lord Lyttelton. The turnpike-road from Rhiw-Abon to Oswestry, which crosses this valley, is formed for nearly two miles on the embankment of Offa’s Dyke. It is here ten feet high, and broad enough for two carriages to run abreast. Near this road is a remarkable tumulus, supposed to be the burying-place of some chieftain slain in a battle, fought in this neighbourhood, about the year 1161, between Owain Cyfeiliog, prince of Powys, and the English, and terminated in favour of the ancient Britons. This victory gave rise to the beautiful poem, called “Hirlas Owain,” or the Drinking-Horn of Owain, composed by the prince himself; which, according to Mr. Pennant, ranks with the best Pindaric ode of the Grecian school. About three miles northward from Rhiw-Abon is Erdigg, or Erddig, the seat of Simon Yorke, esq. The house, which has been lately modernized, contains some valuable paintings; and the library is the depository of many curious Welsh MSS., including the Seabright collection. The grounds are laid out with much taste, but the efforts of art are too apparent. The continuation of Watt’s Dyke extends across these grounds, running along one side of a bank between the two vallies, by which the domain is bounded. Not far from hence are the fragments of a cemented wall, and various foundations of buildings, surrounded by a triple intrenchment of a pentagonal form.

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PLATES. VOL. V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

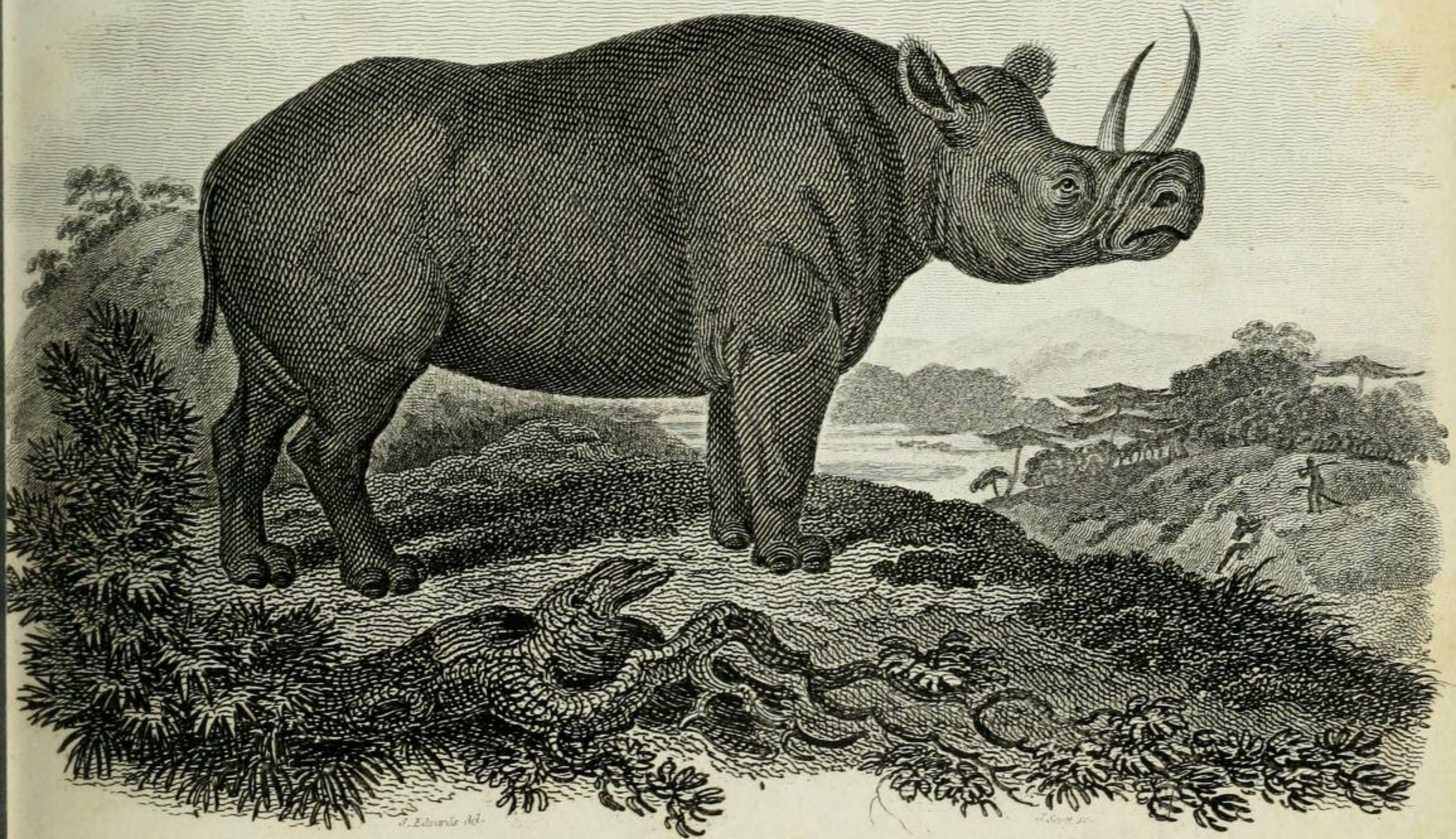
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Rhinoceros unicornis. One horned Rhinoceros.



Rhinoceros bicornis. Two horned Rhinoceros.

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