

A NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
ARTS and SCIENCES;
COMPREHENDING ALL
The Branches of Useful Knowledge,

WITH
ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS as well of the
various MACHINES, INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS, FIGURES,
and SCHEMES necessary for illustrating them,

AS OF
The Classes, Kinds, Preparations, and Uses of NATURAL
PRODUCTIONS, whether ANIMALS, VEGETABLES,
MINERALS, FOSSILS, or FLUIDS;

Together with
The KINGDOMS, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, and
other remarkable Places throughout the WORLD.

Illustrated with above Three Hundred COPPER-PLATES,
engraved by Mr. JEFFERYS, Geographer to His MAJESTY.

The Whole extracted from the Best AUTHORS in all Languages.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

The SECOND EDITION,
With many ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, and other IMPROVEMENTS.

Huc undique Gaza
Congeritur VIRG.

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tution is sanguineous they should all be avoided, and the part covered carefully with the bed-cloaths; but if there is a thick, cold, stagnating humour in the part, and a sense of cold, with a stricture of the pores, then frictions may be used with rough warm cloths, and afterwards cupping with scarifications. If the part becomes stiff and inflexible, with a numbness, which is called a pareisis, then take human or canine axungia, two ounces; balsam of Peru, and oil of cloves, each two drams; with which make a liniment for the part: this has been known to have a wonderful effect. Arbuthnot says that cream of tartar in water-gruel, taken for several days, will abate the pains and swellings considerably by its acidity, correcting the alkaline salts of the blood.

CHEYNE says, that the hot and inflammatory rheumatisms have all the symptoms of the gout, and, like it, change from place to place, and by over violent evacuations may be translated upon the noble organs.

RHEXIA, in botany, a genus of the octandria-monogynia class of plants, the corolla whereof consists of four roundish patent petals inserted into the calyx; the fruit is a roundish capsule, formed of four valves, containing four cells, and inclosed in the belly of the cup; the seeds are roundish and numerous.

RHEXIS, among oculists, denotes a rupture of the cornea of the eye. See the article EYE.

RHIME, in poetry. See RHYME.

RHINANTHUS, YELLOW-RATTLE, in botany, a genus of the didynamia-angiospermia class of plants, the corolla whereof is a ringent single petal; the tube is almost cylindric, and of the length of the cup; the limb is dehiscent, and compressed at the base; the upper lip is galeated, compressed, emarginated and narrow; the lower one is patulous, plane and semitrifid: the fruit is an orbiculated, erect, compressed, bilocular and bivalved capsule: the seeds are numerous and compressed.

RHINE, a great river rising in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and, running north, continues its course till it forms the lake of Constance; from whence it turns west, and having visited Basle, runs north, dividing Suabia from Alsatia; from thence it runs through the Palatinate, and receiving the Neckar, the Maine and the Moselle, continues its

course north by Mentz, &c. After entering the Netherlands at Skenkinchans, it is divided into several channels, the two largest whereof obtain the names of the Lech and the Waal, which running through the United-provinces discharge themselves into the German Sea, below Rotterdam.

RHINE lower circle consists of the Palatinate of the Rhine and the three ecclesiastical electorates, *viz.* those of Cologn, Mentz, and Triers.

RHINE upper circle consisted of the Landgraves of Alsatia and Hesse, comprehending the Wetteraw: but only Hesse can be accounted a part of Germany at present, France having united Alsace to that kingdom.

RHINEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine and electorate of Cologn, situated fifteen miles east of Gelder.

RHINEFIELD, the name of two towns of Germany, one whereof is situated in the circle of Suabia, on the Rhine, eight miles east of Basle; the other is the capital of the county of Rhinefield, situated in the circle of the Upper Rhine, sixteen miles north-west of Mentz.

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

RHINOBATUS, in ichthyology, a species of the raja, with only a single row of prickles in the middle of the back. See the article RAJA.

RHINOCEROS, in zoology, an order of the jumenta, having eleven fore-teeth in each jaw; there are no canine teeth; the nose is ornamented with a single or double horn, which is permanent. This, of all quadrupeds, approaches nearest to the elephant in size, the body being nearly as bulky, but the legs much shorter. A full grown rhinoceros is fourteen feet high, and the legs are so short with all this height, that the belly comes near the ground: the head is very large and oblong, of an irregular figure, broad at top and depressed towards the snout: the ears resemble those of a hog: the eyes are very small, and situated at a small distance from the extremity of the snout: on the upper part of the snout, near the extremity, stands the horn, growing to about two feet and a half in length, bent a little back, of a black colour, and vastly firm and hard: the skin is remarkably thick and hard, so that the

creature could not turn its body in any direction but for the joints and folds in it: the tail is short, and furnished with some long and extremely thick black hairs. See plate CCXXXII. fig. 2. which represents a young rhinoceros with a short obtuse horn; there being some species which have the horn much longer.

RHINOCEROS BIRD, a large bird about the size of the European raven, which it greatly resembles: it is so called from a true horn, which, rising from the root of the beak, bends upwards. See plate CCXXXII. fig. 6.

There are other two varieties of this horn brought from the East-Indies, all belonging to different species of hydrocorax. See HYDROCORAX.

RHIZOPHORA, in botany, a genus of the dodecandra-monogynia class of plants, called, by Plumier, mangles: the flower is erect, being composed of a single petal, divided into four segments; the seed is single, very long, and of a clavated figure, pointed at the end.

RHODES, the capital of an island of that name, situated in the Mediterranean-sea, in east long. 28° , and between 36° and 37° north lat.

RHODIOLA, or RHODIA, in botany, a genus of the polygamia-dioecia class of plants, which produces two kinds of flowers, *viz.* hermaphrodite and female ones; both which are composed of four petals, only much longer in the hermaphrodite than in the female flowers: the fruit consists of four corniculated capsules, containing numerous roundish seeds.

RHODIUM LIGNUM, RHODIAN WOOD, in botany, the same with aspalathus. See the article ASPALATHUS.

Jamaica affords a wood, called, by the people there, rose-wood; which, though not the rhodium of the shops, has nevertheless much of its smell: it is described by Sir Hans Sloane to be a tree growing to twenty or more feet in height, and thick enough to afford the largest segments we ever meet with of it; and possibly an adulteration of the true rhodium with this wood may be the true cause why the rhodium is not allowed to be the root, but a species of cytisus, as Hoffman affirms.

The flowers of the Jamaica rose-wood are small and white, consisting of three petals, and standing in clusters: the fruit is a berry of the size of a pepper-corn; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated.

RHODODENDRUM, in botany, a genus

of the decandra-monogynia class of plants, the calyx of which is a permanent perianthium, divided into five segments; the corolla is a wheel-shaped, funnel-shaped, single petal: the fruit is an oval angular capsule, containing five cells, in which are a great many very small seeds.

RHODON, in pharmacy, an appellation given to several compositions, on account of roses being the chief ingredient in them; as the diarrhodon, rhodofaccharum, &c. See DIARRHODON and ROSE.

RHOMBOIDES, in geometry, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but is neither equilateral nor equiangular; as the figure N O P Q, plate CCXXXII. fig. 5.

RHOMBOIDES, in anatomy, a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy muscle, situated between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi; so called from its figure. Its general use is to draw, backward and upward, the subspinal portion of the basis scapulae.

RHOMBOIDIA, in natural history, the name of a genus of spars, given them from their being of a rhomboidal form. They owe this figure to an admixture of particles of iron, and consist of six planes. Of this genus there are only two known species. 1. A white, thin one, with very thin crusts; and, 2. A whitish brown thick one, with thicker crusts. These are both found in the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and in other places where there are iron-ores.

RHOMBUS, in geometry, an oblique-angled parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the opposite ones being obtuse, and the other two acute, as A B C D, plate CCXXXII. fig. 4.

To find the area of a rhombus, upon C D, assumed as a base, let fall the perpendicular A e, which is the altitude of the figure; then multiply the base by the altitude, the product will be the area.

RHOMEUS, the PEARL FISH, in ichthiology, a species of pleuronectes, with the eyes on the left side: it is a moderately large species, but is not so thick and fleshy as the turbot, nor is its flesh so well tasted. See the articles PLEURONECTES and TURBOT.

RHONE, one of the largest rivers in France, which rising in one of the Alps of Switzerland, passes through the lake of Geneva, visits that city, and then runs south-west to Lyons, where joining

Fig. 1. RETORTS.

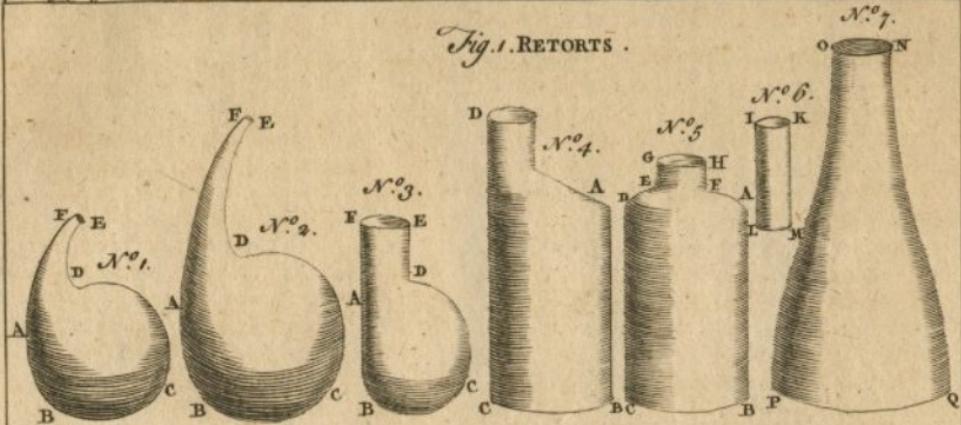


Fig. 2. The RHINOCEROS.



Fig. 3. RETROGRADATION

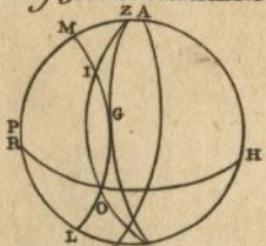


Fig. 7. RHUMB.

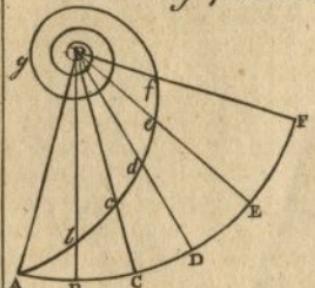


Fig. 4. RHOMBUS

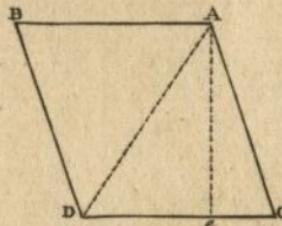


Fig. 8. RIBBAN.



Fig. 5. RHOMBOIDES.

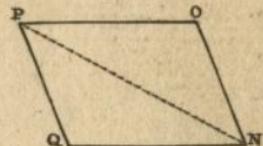


Fig. 6. The RHINOCEROS-BIRD

