

The JACKAL and ADIVE*.

WE are uncertain whether these two names denote animals of different species. We only know, that the jackal is larger, fiercer, and more difficult to tame than the adive †; but that, in every other article, the resemblance is perfect. Hence the adive may be only the jackal rendered smaller, feebler, and more gentle than the wild race, by being tamed and kept in a domestic state; for the adive is to the jackal

* Dog of the form of a wolf, but much less. The colour is a bright yellow; Pennant's *Synops. of Zand.* p. 158.

Chacal, Jackal, the name of this animal in the Levant. It has likewise received the following denominations from different authors: *Adil; Esola. Tulki; Olsarius. Sicalle; Le Bran, Addibo; P. Vincent Marie. Chical; Hagelquist. Sical; Pallas. Squilachi; Bohn. Zocalla; Spau and Wüchler. Sischal, Schachal, Siechhal, Sincali; Koemfser. Jacard; Dehn. Deeb; Shoro. Jaquaparel, in Bengal, and Nari in Madaira, according to other travellers.*

Adil, an animal between a wolf and a dog, which the modern Greeks call *Squilachi*, and believe to be the *chryseus* or *lupus aureus* of the ancient Greeks; *Olf. de Esola, p. 163.*

Lupus aureus; Koemfser, Auserit. Rustic. p. 413. fig. p. 407. ff. 3. Raii Synops. Zand. p. 174. Klein, Zand. p. 70.

Vulpes Indim Orientalis; Palastin. Mss. p. 452.

Canis flavus; Brisson, Zand. p. 171.

Canis aureus, lupus aureus dillus; Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 59.

† I have read, in some of our French chronicles, that, in the reign of Charles IX. many of the court ladies kept adives, instead of lap-dogs.

nearly what the lap-dog, or small water-dog, is to the shepherd's dog. However, as this fact is exemplified in a few instances only; as the species of the jackal is not, in general, domestic, like that of the dog; and, as differences so great seldom happen among free species; we are inclined to believe that the jackal and adive are really two distinct species. The wolf, the fox, the jackal, and the dog, though they approach very near each other, constitute four different species. In the dog-kind, the varieties are extremely numerous. Most of these originate from their domestic condition, to which they have been very early reduced. Man has multiplied the races of this species by mixing the great and the small, the beautiful and the ugly, the long and the short haired, &c. But, independent of these races produced by man, there are several varieties which seem to derive their origin from the climate. The English bull-dog, the Danish dog, the spaniel, the Turkish dog, the Siberian dog, &c. have received their denominations from the countries which produced them; and they appear to differ from each other more than the jackal does from the adive. Hence the jackals may have undergone several changes from the influence of different climates; and this idea corresponds with the facts we have collected. From the writings of travellers it appears, that the jackals every where vary in size; that in

Armenia,

Armenia, Cilicia, Persia, and in all that part of Asia called the *Levant*, where this species is very numerous, troublesome, and noxious, they are commonly as large as our foxes*, only their legs

* The jacard or adive is as large as a middle-sized dog, and resembles the fox in its tail, and the wolf in its muzzle. They are reared in houses; but their natural disposition is to conceal themselves, during the day, in the earth, from which they go out in the night only to search for food. They go in packs, put the men to flight, and devour the children. Their cries are plaintive, and a person is apt to mistake the noise they make for that of children of different ages mingled together. The dogs hunt and drive these animals from the habitations of men; *Voyage de Delon*, p. 109. — In Persia there is a species of fox called *Schacal*, which the natives commonly denominate *Talki*. They are extremely numerous, and nearly of the size of European foxes. The back and sides are covered with a kind of coarse wool and long stiff hairs. The belly is white as snow, the ears black as jet, and the tail is smaller than that of our foxes. We heard them *roaring during the night* around the village where we had put up, and were much troubled with their mournful and incessant cries, which resembled the voices of men in distress; *Voyage d'Olivarius*, p. 531. — The *addibo* (*adive*) resembles the wolf in figure, hair, and tail. But it is smaller, and even less than the fox. It is an extremely voracious, but a stupid animal. In the night it roams about, and remains in its hole during the day. In the dusk of the evening, nothing else is to be seen in the field. These animals approach travellers, and stop to reconnoitre them, without any appearance of fear. They enter the houses and churches, where they tear and devour every thing they can find. Whatever is made of leather is a favourite morsel. The adive yelps like a fox; and when one cries, all the rest reply. This instinct of crying all together seems not to be voluntary, but to proceed from pure necessity; for, when one of them enters into a house to steal, and hears the cries of his companions at a distance, he cannot refrain from crying also, and by this means detects himself; *Voyage de P. Fr. Vincent Marie*, ch. 13. — A *chacali* was kept for ten months in a house where

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lived

legs are shorter, and their colour is a brilliant yellow; from which circumstances they have been called the *yellow* or *golden wolf*. In Barbary, the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the other provinces of Africa and Asia, this species seems to have undergone several variations. In these warm countries, they are large; their hair is rather of a brownish red than of a fine yellow, and some of them are of different colours *. The species of the jackal is diffused

OVER

I lived some time. This animal has so great a resemblance to the fox in size, figure, and colour, that most travellers are at first deceived with it. The greatest difference between them is in the head, the chacal having a head like a shepherd's dog with a long muzzle, and in the hair, which is coarser like that of the wolf. Its colour is also similar to that of the wolf; and it sends forth a stench, which infects every thing it touches. — This animal is extremely bold and voracious. — He is not afraid to enter the houses. — When he meets a man, instead of flying instantly, like other animals, he looks at him with as much boldness as if he meant to brave him, and then runs off. He is very mischievous, and always apt to bite, whenever care is taken to soften him by caresses, or by giving him food. The tree formerly mentioned, though taken when very young, and reared with as much attention as a favourite dog, was never rendered perfectly tame; He allowed nobody to touch him, and bit every person indiscriminately. He could never be prevented from leaping on the table, and carrying off every thing he could lay hold of. All the country of Nazolia is crowded with these chacals. During the night, they make a hideous noise round the villages, not only by barking like dogs, but by a certain sharp cry which is peculiar to them; *Voyage de D'Arnaud*, tom. iv. p. 29.

* The jackal which the subjects of the King of Comaria, near Acra, brought us, was as large as a sheep; but its legs

were

over all Asia, from Armenia as far as Malabar *, and is likewise found in Arabia, Bar-

were taller. Its hair was short and spotted, and its paws prodigiously thick in proportion to its body. — Its head was also very thick, flat, and broad, and each of its teeth exceeded an inch in length. — Its feet are armed with prodigiously strong claws; *Voyage de Béhém, p. 331.*

* In Bengal there are wild dogs, called *Jacquerahs*, or *barouing dogs*, whose hair is red. During the night, they go along the banks of the Ganges barking in a hideous manner. Their voices and their cries are so various and confused, that a man cannot hear himself speak. They turn not aside when the Moors pass near them. — These animals are common in almost all the East India islands; *Voyage d'Ange de Bienville, prem. part. p. 178.* — In Madeira there is a kind of wild dog, or rather fox, which the Indians call *Nari*, and the Portuguese *Adiba*. — When I travelled in the night, I heard these animals howling perpetually; *Lettres d'Alphonse, recueil xii. p. 98.* — In Guzarat, there is a species of wild dog called jackals; *Relation de Mardeloffe, apud Oltar, tom. ii. p. 234.* — In the Malabar country, I saw a great number of jackals or jackals. I saw them also in the woods of Caylon. They resemble the fox, particularly in the tail. — They are extremely fond of human flesh. — They followed our army, and tore up the dead from their graves. — In the night, we often heard the dismal cries of these animals, which resembled those of enraged dogs. — They cry alternately, as if they answered each other; *Recueil des Voyages de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, tom. vi. p. 980.* — All the country of Calicut is likewise infested with foxes, (*Jackals*.) which come during the night into the town, and roam about like dogs. In the gardens and highways, no other noise is to be heard; *Voyage de Fr. Pyrrard, tom. i. p. 427.* — The shechale is a kind of wild dog. — They are so numerous in the environs of Surat, that we could not hear one another, on account of the great noise they made, crying distinctly *caa, caa, caa*, which approaches to the barking of a dog. This animal is fond of dead bodies. — They are likewise frequent in the deserts of Arabia, along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, and in Egypt; *Voyage de la Bouleie le Gues, p. 254.*

bary *, Mauritania, Guiney †, and the Cape of Good Hope. It seems to be destined to supply that of the wolf ‡, which is wanting, or at least is extremely rare, in all warm countries.

However, as the jackals and adives are found in the same countries, as the species could not be degraded by continuing long in a domestic

* The deep is of a darker colour than the fox, though note the same bigness. It yelps every night about the gardens and villages, feeding, as the dabbah does, upon roots, fruits, and carrion. Mr. Ray supposes it to be the *lupus aureus* of the ancients; though what Oppian describes by that name is larger, and of a much fiercer nature; *Snow's Travels*, p. 174.

† In Guiney, and still more commonly in the countries of Acra and Acambou, there is a very cruel animal, which our people call *Jackel*.—In the night, they come under the very walls of the fort we have in Acra, in order to carry off from the stables, hogs, sheep, &c.; *Voyage de Buzman*, p. 249, 331.—The wild dogs of Congo, called *Mobbia*, are mortal enemies to all kinds of quadrupeds. They differ little from our hounds. They go in packs of thirty, forty, and sometimes in greater numbers.—They attack all kinds of animals, and their number generally ensures them of success. They never assail men; *Voyage du P. Zuchet, cité par Kalm*, p. 293.—The wild dog of the Cape of Good Hope resembles those of Congo described by P. Zuchet, &c.; *Descriptions du Cap de Bonne Espérance, par Kalm, part. III. p. 48*.—At the Cape there is an animal which approaches the fox. Gesner and others call it the *Crest Fox*. The Europeans of the Cape give it the name of *Jackel*, and the Hottentots that of *Zedie* or *Koolis*; *Id. ib.* p. 62.

‡ I remarked, that there are no wolves in Hyrcania, nor in the other provinces of Persia; but that we every where meet with the *chacal*, whose cry is frightful. It is particularly fond of dead bodies, which it tears out of the graves; *Voyage de Chardin, tom. II. p. 29*.

state,

state, and as there is always a considerable difference both in the size and dispositions of these animals, we shall regard them as distinct species, till it be proved by facts that they intermix and produce together. Our conjecture concerning the difference of these two species is the better founded, as it seems to accord with the opinion of the ancients. Aristotle, after mentioning the wolf, the fox, and the hyæna, gives some obscure intimations with regard to two other animals of the same genus, the one under the name of the *panther*, and the other under that of *thos*. The translators of Aristotle have rendered *panther* by *lupus canarius*, and *thos* by *lupus cervarius*. From this interpretation, it is obvious, that they considered the panther and thos to be animals of the same species. But I demonstrated, under the article *Lynx*, that the *lupus cervarius* of the Latins is not the *thos* of the Greeks. This *lupus cervarius* is the same with the *chaus* of Pliny, and with our *lynx*, which has not a single character that agrees with the *thos*. Homer, when celebrating the prowess of Ajax, who alone attacked a band of Trojans, in the midst of whom Ulysses found himself engaged, after being wounded, compares him to a lion, who suddenly falls upon a troop of *thos* collected round a stag at bay, disperses, and pursues them, as mean and dastardly animals. The commentator of Homer interprets the word *thos* by *panther*, which, he says, is a kind of weak, timid

timid wolf. Thus the thos and panther have been regarded as the same animal by several ancient Greeks. But Aristotle appears to have distinguished them, though he has not assigned to them different characters: 'The internal parts of the *thos*,' says he, 'are similar to those of the wolf * . . . They copulate like dogs †, and produce two, three, or four young, which are born blind. The body and tail of the *thos* are longer than those of the dog; but, though the former is not so tall, he is extremely nimble, and leaps to a great distance. . . . The lion and *thos* are enemies ‡, because they both feed upon flesh, and must, therefore, dispute about their prey. . . . The *thos* loves men §, and never attacks them; neither does he seem to be much afraid of them. He fights with the dog and the lion. For this reason the lion and *thos* are never seen in the same places. The smallest *thos* are the best. There are two species of them, and some extend them to three.' Aristotle says no more on the subject of the *thos*, and he says still less concerning the panther. It is mentioned only in one passage, namely, in the 3d chapter of the 16th book of his history of animals: 'The panther produces four young, which are blind

* Aristot. Hist. Anim. lib. ii. cap. xvii.

† Idem, lib. vi. cap. xxxv.

‡ Idem, lib. ix. cap. i.

§ Idem, lib. ix. cap. xlv.

'at birth, like the young wolves.' From comparing these passages with that of Homer, and those of other Greek authors, it appears to be almost certain, that the *thos* of Aristotle is the large jackal, and that the panther is the small jackal, or adive. We see that he admits the existence of two species of *thos*; that he mentions the panther but once, and when treating of the *thos*: It is therefore probable, that this panther is the small kind of *thos*; and this probability becomes almost a certainty from the testimony of Oppian *, who ranks the panther among the number of small animals, such as the cats and dormice.

Hence the *thos* is the jackal, and the panther the adive: And, whether they constitute two species, or but one, it is certain, that all the ancients have said, with regard to the *thos* and panther, applies to the jackal and adive, and to no other animals. If we have remained unacquainted with the true meaning of these names till now, it must be ascribed to the ignorance of the translators, and of our modern naturalists.

Though the species of the wolf approaches near to that of the dog, yet the jackal is interposed between them. *The jackal or adive*, as Belon remarks, *is an animal between a wolf and a dog*. With the ferocity of the wolf, he possesses a portion of the familiarity of the dog.

* Oppian. de Venatione, lib. ii.

His voice is a howling, mixed with barks and groans *. He is more clamorous than the dog, and more voracious than the wolf. He never goes alone, but always in packs of twenty, thirty, or forty. They assemble every evening for the purposes of war, and of hunting. They feed upon small animals, and render themselves formidable to the larger species by their numbers. They attack every kind of cattle and poultry almost in the sight of men. They enter with insolence and boldness into the sheepfolds, the stables, and the cow-houses; and, when they find nothing better, they devour the leather of the harnessing, boots, and shoes, and carry off what they have not time to swallow. When live prey fails them, they dig up the bodies of men from their graves. The inha-

* It is of a fine yellow colour, smaller than a wolf, goes always in packs, and yelps during the whole night. . . . It is so voracious, and so complete a thief, that it carries off not only what is good to eat, but hats, shoes, bridles, and every thing it can lay hold of; *Olf. de Beles, p. 163.*—Jackal pene omnem orientem inhabitat; bestia astuta, audax, et feracissima est. . . . Interdum circa mortuos latet, noctu pervigil et vagus est: Catervatim prædatum excerpit in rura et pagos. . . . Ullatum nocte edunt execrabilem ejulatui humano non dissimilem, quæ interdum vox latrantium quasi casum interstrepit: Unique inclamanti omnes acclamant, quocunque vocem e longinquo audiunt; *Koenigstor, Anawit, Exotic pag. 413.*—About the canal of the Black Sea, there are many fosses or wild dogs, which resemble foxes, particularly in their muzzle. It is thought that they are engendered between wolves and dogs. In the evening and night they make frightful howlings. . . . They are very mischievous, and as dangerous as wolves; *Voyage de Cornail le Brun, p. 36.*

bitants

bitants are obliged to stick the earth of their sepulchres full of large spines, in order to prevent these animals from scraping and digging; for a thickness of several feet of earth is not sufficient to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose *. They go in packs, accompany this exhumation with mournful cries, and, when once accustomed to human bodies, they never fail to frequent the church-yards, to follow armies, and to attend the caravans. They may be considered as the ravens among quadrupeds. The most putrid flesh does not disgust them. Their appetite is so perpetual and so vehement, that the driest leather, skins, tallow, and even the ordure of animals, are equally welcome to them. The hyæna has the same taste for putrid flesh: It likewise digs dead bodies out of their graves; and, from this practice, these animals, though very different from each other, have often been confounded. The hyæna is a solitary, silent, savage animal, which, though much stronger than the jackal, is less troublesome, and contents

* The adives are very fond of putrid bodies, and particularly of human bodies. When the Christians inter any person in the fields, they make a very deep pit: But even this precaution is insufficient, unless the earth be beat hard, and mixed with bones and spines, which wound the animals, and prevent them from digging farther. In the Arabian language, the name *adive* signifies a wolf. Its figure, its hair, and its voracity, are analogous to this name; but its size, its familiarity, and its stupidity, convey a different idea of it; *Voyage de P. Fr. Vincent Mariti, t. 200.*

itself

itself with devouring the dead, without disturbing the living. But all travellers complain of the cries, the robberies, and the gluttony of the jackal *, which unites the impudence of the dog with the dastardliness of the wolf, and, participating of the nature of each, seems to be an odious creature, composed of all the bad qualities of both.

S U P P L E M E N T.

I Here give the figure of a jackal, which seems to be the finall jackal or *adive*. The drawing was sent to me from England, under the simple denomination of *jackal*. Mr. Bruce assures me, that the species here represented is common in

* Jackals are in so great plenty about the gardens, that they pass in numbers, like a pack of hounds in full cry, every evening, giving not only disturbance by their noise, but making free with the poultry, and other provisions, if very good care is not taken to keep them out of their reach: *Russel's Natural History of Aleppo*. — Around Mount Caucasus there are many jackals. This animal resembles the fox. He digs dead bodies out of their graves, and devours animals and carrion. In the East, the dead are interred without coffins, or clothes of any kind. I have often seen large stones rolled upon graves, to prevent these animals from devouring the bodies. Mingrelia is infested with jackals. They frequently surround the houses, and make dreadful howlings: But, what is worse, they make great havoc among the cattle and horses; *Voyage de Ghardaie*, p. 76. *Asiatick*.

Barbary,

Plate CXXII.



JACKAL-ADIVE.

Barbary, where it is called *thaleb*; and, as the figure has no resemblance to the description we have given of the jackal, I am persuaded that it is the *adive*, or small jackal, which differs from the large kind both in figure and in manners; for the small species may be tamed, and kept in a domestic state; and I never heard that the large jackal was ever rendered domestic.