

Encyclopædia Britannica;

OR, A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS
LITERATURE;

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

Illustrated with nearly six hundred Engravings.

VOL. XII.



INDOCTI DISCANT; AMENT MEMINISSE PERIT.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by Andrew Bell, the Proprietor,
FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH;
AND FOR VERNOR, HOOD, AND SHARPE,
LONDON.

1810.

270 i . 77

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399. d. 97.

Maittaire. Tomi primi pars posterior (A.) In 1741 the work was closed at London, by *Annalium Typographicorum Tomus quintus et ultimus, indicem in tomos quatuor præcuntes complectens*; divided, like the two preceding volumes, into two parts. In the intermediate years, Mr Maittaire was diligently employed on various works of value. In 1713 he published by subscription *Opera et Fragmenta Veterum Poëtarum*, 1713, two volumes in folio: the title of some copies is dated 1721. In 1714, he was the editor of a Greek Testament, in 2 vols. The Latin writers, which he published separately, most of them with good indexes, came out in the following order: In 1713, *Christus Patiens*; *Justin*; *Lucretius*; *Phædrus*; *Sallust*; *Terence*. In 1715, *Catullus*; *Tibullus*; *Propertius*; *Cornelius Nepos*; *Florus*; *Horace*; *Juvenal*; *Ovid*, 3 vols; *Virgil*. In 1711, *Cæsar's Commentaries*; *Martial*; *Quintus Curtius*. In 1718 and 1725, *Velleius Paterculus*. In 1719, *Lucan*. In 1720, *Bonifonii Carmina*. In 1721 he published, *Batrachomyomachia, Græcè, ad veterum exemplarium fidem recusa*; *glossa Græca, variantibus lectionibus, versibus Latinis, commentariis et indicibus, illustrata*, 8vo. In 1722, *Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum versione Latina et notis*, 4to. In 1724 he compiled, at the request of Dr John Freind (at whose expence it was printed), an index to the works of *Aræteus*, to accompany the splendid folio edition of that author in 1723. In 1725 he published an excellent edition of *Anacreon* in 4to, of which no more than 100 copies were printed, and the few errata in each copy corrected by his own hand. A second edition of the like number was printed in 1741, with six copies on fine writing paper. In 1726 he published *Petri Petiti Medici Parisiensis in tres priores Arætei Cappadocis Libros Commentarii, nunc primum editi*, 4to. This learned commentary was found among the papers of Grævius. From 1728 to 1733 he was employed in publishing *Marmorum Arundelianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque Academia Oxoniensis donatorum, una cum Commentariis et Indice, editio secunda*, folio; to which an Appendix was printed in 1733. *Epistola D. Mich. Maittaire ad D. P. Des Maisseaux, in qua Indicis in Annales Typographicos methodus explicatur*, &c. is printed in "The Present State of the Republic of Letters," August 1733, p. 142. The life of Robert Stephens in Latin, revised and corrected by the author, with a new and complete list of his works, is prefixed to the improved edition of R. Stephens's *Thesaurus*, 4 vols in folio, in 1734. In 1736 appeared *Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ*, folio; being a commentary on two large copper tables discovered near Heraclea, in the bay of Tarentum. In 1738 were printed at the Hague *Græca Linguae Dialecti in Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasteriensis usum recogniti, opera Mich. Maittaire*. In 1739 he addressed to the empress of Russia a small Latin poem, under the title of *Carmen Epinicium Augustissimæ Rufforum Imperatrici sacrum*. His name not having been printed in the title page,

it is not so generally known that he was editor of Plutarch's *Apophthegmata*, 1741, 4to. The last publication of Mr Maittaire was a volume of poems in 4to, 1742, under the title of *Semilia, sive Poetica aliquot in argumentis varii generis tentamina*. Mr Maittaire died in 1747, aged 79. His valuable library, which had been 50 years collecting, was sold by auction by Messrs Cock and Langford, at the close of the same year, and the beginning of the following, taking up in all 44 nights. Mr Maittaire, it may be added, was patronized by the first earl of Oxford, both before and after that gentleman's elevation to the peerage, and continued a favourite with his son the second earl. He was also Latin tutor to Mr Stanhope, the earl of Chesterfield's favourite son.

MAIZE, or INDIAN CORN. See ZEA, BOTANY Index.

MAKI. See LEMUR, MAMMALIA Index.

MALABAR, the name given to a great part of the west coast of the peninsula of Hindostan on this side of the Ganges, extending from the kingdom of Baglala to Cape Comorin, or from the north extremity of the kingdom of Canara as far as Cape Comorin, and lying between 9° and 14° N. Lat. It is bounded by the mountains of Balagate on the east; by Deccan on the north; and on the west and south is washed by the Indian sea.

MALACA, in *Ancient Geography*, surnamed *Fæderatorum* by Pliny; a maritime town of Bætica: a Carthaginian colony according to Strabo; so called from *Malach*, signifying "salt;" a place noted for pickled or salted meat. Now *Malaga*, a port town of Granada in Spain. W. Long. 4. 45. N. Lat. 36. 40.

MALACCA, the most southerly part of the great peninsula beyond the Ganges, is about 600 miles in length, and contains a kingdom of the same name. It is bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the north; by the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the east; and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra, on the south-west. This country is more to the south than any other in the East Indies; and comprehends the towns and kingdoms of Patan, Pahan, Igohor, Pera, Queda, Borkelon, Ligor; and to the north the town and kingdom of Tanaffery, where the Portuguese formerly carried on a great trade. This last either does or did belong to the king of Siam. The people of Malacca are in general subject to the Dutch, who possess all the strong places on the coast, and compel them to trade on their own terms, excluding all other nations of Europe from having any commerce with the natives.

The Malays are governed by feudal laws. A chief, who has the title of *king* or *sultan*, issues his commands to his great vassals, who have other vassals in subjection to them in a similar manner. A small part of the nation live independent, under the title of *oranicai* or *noble*.

(A) The awkwardness of this title has induced many collectors to dispose of their first volume, as thinking it superseded by the second edition: but this is by no means the case; the volume of 1719 being equally necessary to complete the set as that of 1733, which is a revision of all the former volumes. The whole work when properly bound, consists, *ad libitum*, either of five volumes or of nine.

Malacca. *Me,* and sell their services to those who pay them best; while the body of the nation is composed of slaves, and live in perpetual servitude.

The generality of these people are restless, fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, colonies, desperate enterprises, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and their bravery; whilst they are universally considered by those with whom they have intercourse, as the most treacherous, ferocious people on earth. This ferocity, which the Malays qualify under the name of *courage*, is so well known to the European companies who have settlements in the Indies, that they have universally agreed in prohibiting the captains of their ships who may put into the Malay islands, from taking on board any seamen from that nation, except in the greatest distress, and then on no account to exceed two or three. It is not in the least uncommon for an handful of these horrid savages suddenly to embark, attack a vessel by surprise, massacre the people, and make themselves masters of her. Malay *batteaux*, with 24 or 30 men, have been known to board European ships of 30 or 40 guns, in order to take possession of them, and murder with their poniards great part of the crew. Those who are not slaves go always armed: they would think themselves disgraced if they went abroad without their poniards, which they call *crii*. As their lives are a perpetual round of agitation and tumult, they cannot endure the long flowing garments in use among the other Asiatics. Their habits are exactly adapted to their shapes, and loaded with a multitude of buttons, which fasten them close to their bodies.

The country possessed by the Malays is in general very fertile. It abounds with odoriferous woods, such as the aloes, the sandal, and cassia. The ground is covered with flowers of the greatest fragrance, of which there is a perpetual succession throughout the year. There are abundance of mines of the most precious metals, said to be richer even than those of Brazil or Peru, and in some places are mines of diamonds. The sea also abounds with excellent fish, together with ambergris, pearls, and those delicate birds-nests so much in request in China, formed in the rocks with the spawn of fishes and the foam of the sea, by a species of small-sized swallow peculiar to those seas. These are of such an exquisite flavour, that the Chinese for a long time purchased them for their weight in gold, and still buy them at an excessive price. See *Birds-Nest*.

Notwithstanding all this plenty, however, the Malays are miserable. The culture of the lands, abandoned to slaves, is fallen into contempt. These wretched labourers, dragged incessantly from their rustic employments by their restless masters, who delight in war and maritime enterprises, have never time or resolution to give the necessary attention to the labouring of their grounds; of consequence the lands for the most part are uncultivated, and produce no kind of grain for the subsistence of the inhabitants. The sago tree indeed supplies in part the defect of grain. It is a species of the palm tree, which grows naturally in the woods to the height of about 20 or 30 feet; its circumference being sometimes from five to six. Its ligneous bark is about an inch in thickness, and covers a multitude of long fibres, which being interwoven one with another

envelope a mass of a gummy kind of meal. As soon as this tree is ripe, a whitish dust, which transpires through the pores of the leaves, and adheres to their extremities, indicates that the trees are in a state of maturity. The Malays then cut them down near the root, and divide them into several sections, which they split into quarters: they then scoop out the mass of mealy substance, which is enveloped by and adheres to the fibres; they dilute it in pure water, and then pass it through a straining bag of fine cloth, in order to separate it from the fibres. When this paste has lost part of its moisture by evaporation, the Malays throw it into a kind of earthen vessel of different shapes, where they allow it to dry and harden. This paste is wholesome nourishing food, and preserves for many years.

MALACCA, the capital of the country of the same name, is situated in a flat country close to the sea. The walls and fortifications are founded on a solid rock, and are carried up to a great height; the lower part of them is washed by the sea at every tide, and on the land side is a wide canal or ditch, cut from the sea to the river, which makes it an island. In 1641 it was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, since which time it has continued in their possession. In this city there are a great many broad streets; but they are very badly paved. The houses are tolerably well built, and some of them have gardens behind or on one side. The inhabitants consist of a few Dutch, many Malayans, Moors, Chinese, and other Indians, who are kept in awe by a fortress, which is separated from the city by a river, and by good walls and bastions, as well as by strong gates, and a drawbridge, that is on the eastern side. The city is well situated for trade and navigation. E. Long. 102. 2. N. Lat. 2. 12.

MALACHI, or the prophecy of **MALACHI**, a canonical book of the Old Testament, and the last of the 12 lesser prophets. Malachi prophesied about 300 years before Christ, reproving the Jews for their wickedness after their return from Babylon, charging them with rebellion, sacrilege, adultery, profaneness, and infidelity; and condemning the priests for being scandalously careless in their ministry; at the same time not forgetting to encourage the pious few, who, in that corrupt age, maintained their integrity. This prophet distinctly points at the Messiah, who was suddenly to come to his temple, and to be introduced by Elijah the prophet, that is, John the Baptist, who came in the spirit and power of Elias or Elijah.

MALACIA, in *Medicine*, is a languishing disorder incident to pregnant women, in which they long sometimes for one kind of food and sometimes for another, and eat it with extraordinary greediness.

MALACOPTERYGEOUS, in *Ichthyology*, an appellation given to fishes having the rays of their fins bony at the extremities, but not pointed, like those of acanthopterygeous fishes.

MALACOSTOMOUS FISHES, those destitute of teeth in the jaws; called in English *leather-mouthed*, as the tench, carp, bream, &c.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a place of considerable commerce. The advantage