

THE
LONDON ENCYCLOPÆDIA,

OR

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

SCIENCE, ART, LITERATURE, AND PRACTICAL MECHANICS,

COMPRISING A

POPULAR VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE.

ILLUSTRATED BY

NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS, A GENERAL ATLAS,

AND APPROPRIATE DIAGRAMS.

Sic oportet ad librum, presertim miscellanei generis, legendum accedere lectorem, ut sicut ad convivium conviva civiliu. Convivator anniditit omnibus satisfacere; et tamen si quid apponitur, quod hujus aut illius palato non respondeat, et hic et illic urbane dissimulant, et alia ferula probant, ne quid contristant convivatores. *Erasmus.*

A reader should sit down to a book, especially of the miscellaneous kind, as a well-behaved visitor does to a banquet. The master of the feast exerts himself to satisfy his guests; but if, after all his care and pains, something should appear on the table that does not suit this or that person's taste, they politely pass it over without notice, and commend other dishes, that they may not distress a kind host. *Translation.*

BY THE ORIGINAL EDITOR OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA,

ASSISTED BY EMINENT PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

IN TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.

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1829.

of philosophical genius was his meeting with Wolfe's *Metaphysics*: this excited his taste for science; but he wanted a guide. The clergyman with whom he lodged was ignorant; and the academical prelections were as yet above the reach of his comprehension. On the other hand a sociable turn of mind led him often into company, where he lost much time in frivolous amusements, yet without corrupting his morals. The learned Gesner rendered Sulzer's inclination to study triumphant over his passion for amusement. Animated by the counsels and example of this worthy man, he applied himself to philosophy and mathematics with great ardor, and resumed the pursuit of Grecian literature and the Oriental languages. The contemplation of nature became his favorite passion. An ecclesiastical settlement in a rural scene that exhibited happy objects and occasions for this delightful study began to render his days happy and useful; and he published in 1741 *Moral Contemplations of the Works of Nature*; and in 1742 an account of a journey he had made through the Alps; which showed his knowledge of natural history, and the sensibility with which he surveyed the beauties of nature, and the grandeur and goodness of its Author. He afterwards became private tutor to a young gentleman at Magdeburg. This procured him the acquaintance of Messrs. Maupertuis, Euler, and Sack, which opened to his merit the path of preferment, and advanced him successively to the place of mathematical professor in the King's College at Berlin in 1747, and to that of member of the Royal Academy in 1750. In this last quality he distinguished himself in a very eminent manner, enriched the class of speculative philosophy with a great number of excellent memoirs, and was justly considered as one of the first-rate metaphysicians in Germany. But his genius was not confined to this branch of science. His *Universal Theory of the Fine Arts* is a valuable production. A profound knowledge of the arts and sciences, and a perfect acquaintance with true taste, are eminently displayed in this work. The first volume was published in 1771, and the second in 1774. His *Remarks on the Philosophical Essays of the late Mr. Hume* is a work of real merit, which does justice to the acuteness, while it often detects the sophistry, of the British Bayle. The moral character of M. Sulzer was amiable and virtuous; and his virtues were animated by that sacred philosophy that forms the Christian, ennobles man, and is the only source of that heart-felt serenity and sedate fortitude which support humanity when every other object of confidence fails. His dying moments were calm, humble, and sublime. He had no enemy; and his friends were numerous, affectionate, and worthy of the tender returns he made them. Frederick the Great of Prussia distinguished him by repeated marks of munificence and favor, though he had never seen him before 1777. Sulzer died in 1779.

SUM, n. s. & v. a. } Lat. *summa*; Fr. *somme*.

SUM'LESS, *adj.* } The whole; many particulars aggregated; compendium; amount; height; completion; abridgment: to compute; comprise; comprehend: in falconry, to have full grown plumage: the adjective corresponds.

The high priest may sum the silver brought in.

2 Kings xxii.

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them! *Psalms* cxxix. 17.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole sum and body thereof. *Hooker*.

This, in effect, is the sum and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders which we have common with the church of Rome. *Id.*

You cast the event of war,
And summed the account of war.

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

I did send to you
For certain sums of gold, which you denied me.

Shakespeare.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless treasures.

Id. Henry V.

In sickness, time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather sum up the moments than divide the day. *Bacon*.

This having learned, thou hast attained the sum
Of wisdom. *Milton.*

So lovely fair!
That what seemed fair in all the world, seemed now
Mean, or in her summed up, in her contained. *Id.*
With prosperous wing full summed. *Id.*
A sumless journey of incorporeal speed. *Id.*

To conclude, by summing up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been; in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle*.

I appeal to the readers, whether the sum of what I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

SUMATRA, a large island in the eastern seas, obliquely divided by the equator into almost equal parts, is situated the most to the west of all the Sunda chain. Its northern point stretches into the Bay of Bengal; its south-west coast is exposed to the great Indian Ocean; towards the south-east it is separated by the Straits of Sunda from the island of Java; on the east by the China and Eastern Seas from Borneo and other islands; and on the north-east by the straits of Malacca from the Malay Peninsula. In length it may be estimated at 1050 miles, by 165 miles the average breadth. Among the eastern people generally, and the better informed of the natives, this island is known by the names of Pulo Purichu and Indalas; the origin of the name Sumatra is uncertain. By Marco Polo it is called Java Minor.

A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent, the range being in some parts double and triple; but, in general, much nearer the western than the eastern shore. Its distance from the sea on the former side is seldom more than twenty miles, but on the latter a level country intervenes of at least 150 miles in the broadest part. The height of these mountains is not sufficient to cause them to be covered with snow during any part of the year. The highest point visible from the sea is Mount Ophir, which is situated nearly under the equator, and is stated by Marsden to be 13,842 feet high. Many other points are also very elevated, and the summit of a volcano, south of Mount Ophir, is said,

by the same writer, to be 12,465 feet above the sea. Between these ridges there are extensive plains of considerable height, which render the air cool, and make them the most desirable parts of the island. They are consequently the best peopled, and the most cleared from woods, which, in other parts, cover both hill and valley with perpetual shade. Many large and beautiful lakes are interspersed amid these mountains, which greatly facilitate the intercourse between the adjacent districts. These are represented as of great extent, but of uncertain situation, as the accounts are merely derived from the natives, who have not the means of correctly determining their positions. One in the Lampong country, towards the southern extremity of the island, is navigated by large boats with sails, and is said to require a day and a night to cross it; but it is not said at what season. Few parts of the world, indeed, are better supplied with water. Numerous streams descend from the interior to the coasts, and water the intervening regions. From the proximity of the elevated tracts, those on the west are too small and rapid for the purposes of navigation, but those on the opposite side of the island, flowing through a much wider space, accumulate a great number of subsidiary streams, and acquire a more equable and gentle current before they reach the sea. They are therefore navigable for many miles from the coast; but the entrance of most of them is impeded by sand banks thrown up by the violent surf that continually beats against the shore. The same cause also compels many of them to run nearly parallel to the coast before they mingle their waters with the sea.

As to the *climate* of this island, Mr. Marsden observes, 'The heat of the air is by no means so intense as might be expected, in a country occupying the middle of the torrid zone. It is more temperate than in many regions within the tropics, the thermometer at the most sultry hour, which is about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuating between 82° and 85°. I do not recollect to have ever seen it higher than 86° in the shade, at Fort Marlborough; although at Natal, in lat. 34° N., it is not unfrequently at 87° and 88°. At sun-rise it is usually as low as 70°; the sensation of cold, however, is much greater than this would seem to indicate, as it occasions shivering and a chattering of the teeth; doubtless from the great relaxation of the body and openness of the pores in that climate; for the same temperature in England would be esteemed a considerable degree of warmth.' These observations on the state of the air apply only to the districts near the sea coast, where, from their comparatively low situation, and the greater compression of the atmosphere, the sun's rays operate more powerfully. Inland as the country ascends, the degree of heat decreases rapidly, insomuch that, beyond the first range of hills, the inhabitants find it expedient to light fires in the morning, and continue them till the day is advanced, for the purpose of warming themselves; a practice unknown in other parts of the island; and in the journal of lieutenant Dare's expedition it appears that, during one night's halt on the summit of a mountain, in the rainy season, he lost several of his

party from the severity of the weather, whilst the thermometer was not lower than 40°. The atmosphere is in common more cloudy than in Europe, which is sensibly perceived, from the unfrequency of clear star-light nights. This may proceed from the great rarefaction of the air occasioning the clouds to descend lower, and become more opaque, or merely from the stronger heat exhaling from the land and sea a thicker and more plentiful vapor. The fog, called *kabut* by the natives, which is observed to rise every morning among the distant hills, is dense to a surprising degree; the extremities of it, even when near at hand, being perfectly defined; and it is seldom observed to disperse till about three hours after sun-rise. Thunder and lightning are so common here that they scarcely attract the attention of persons who have been long resident: but during the north-west monsoon the explosions are extremely violent. The sky frequently seems on fire, and the agitation of the ground resembles a slight earthquake. In the opposite monsoon the lightning is more constant, but the coruscations are less vivid, and the thunder more feeble. Some variation takes place in the monsoon in the different parts of the archipelago, as well as on the opposite coasts of the Indian peninsula. On the west side of Sumatra, and south of the equator, the south-east monsoon, or dry season, commences in May, and declines in September. The wind sets in from the opposite quarter in November, and the heavy rains cease in March. Variable wind and weather occupy the intermediate periods. In both this and the other countries within the tropics, the land and sea breezes alternately prevail, and contribute together towards mitigating the intensity of the solar rays.

The *soil* is in general a black mould upon a substratum of red clay, which produces an exuberance of vegetation; and what would be one of the most productive countries on the globe, if properly cultivated, naturally becomes an impervious forest. Rice is the staple product of agriculture, and the crops are often very abundant. According to the historian of Sumatra the return is frequently a hundred-fold. Nearly all the vegetables and animals of the torrid zone are to be found in this island, which also abounds in minerals and fossil treasures. It has in all ages been noted for its gold, besides which there are copper, iron, tin, and sulphur, saltpetre, and coals, with other fossils. Petrifications, and all the substances ejected by volcanoes, are also met with, and coral reefs are formed in many places off the coast. The English settlement at Bencoolen, or Fort Marlborough, is near the western shore, in 3° of S. lat. Belonging to the residency at Bencoolen are a number of districts chiefly inhabited by the tribe of Sumatrans called *Rejang*, who are a peaceable and inoffensive race. These tracts are devoted to the growth of pepper, of which they yield about 1000 tons annually. The culture of the clove and nutmeg has also been introduced.

Acheen, or Achin, the most celebrated native kingdom of the island, occupies the north-west extremity of the island: See *ACHEEN*. It is the only one whose political importance has been thought sufficient to render its transactions the

subject of general history. Acheen the capital is situated on a plain near the banks of a river, about a league from the sea.

Among the productions of Sumatra which are regarded as articles of commerce, the most abundant, and formerly the most important, was pepper, of which the East India Company used to export large quantities, but it is now reduced to one solitary cargo annually of the value of about £15,000. The white pepper is made by bleaching the grains of the common sort, by which it is deprived of its exterior pellicle. This article takes little damage by submersion in sea water. On the capture of the Moluccas, in 1796, nutmeg and clove plants were introduced, and have since rapidly increased. There are now, according to major Hamilton, above 20,000 nutmeg trees in full bearing, capable of yielding annually 200,000 lbs. and 56,000 lbs. of mace. Among the most valuable productions of the island is camphor, for which Sumatra and Borneo have been celebrated from the earliest times. The tree is sometimes fifteen feet in circumference, the camphor being found in a concrete state in the natural fissures and crevices of the wood. The natives cut down a great many trees at random before they find one that contains a sufficient quantity to repay their labor, although always assisted in their research by a professional conjurer, whose skill must be chiefly employed in concealing or accounting for his own mistakes. The whole quantity brought for sale rarely exceeds fifty peculs (133½ lbs. each). The trade is chiefly in the hands of the Acheenese, who buy the article from the Batta people, and dispose of it to the Europeans and Chinese. The Japan camphor is of a very inferior quality.

Benzoin, or benjamin, is found almost exclusively in the Batta country. The best is sent to Europe, and the inferior sort is exported to Arabia, Persia, and some parts of Hindostan, where it is burned to perfume their temples and private houses. From England it is re-exported to the Roman Catholic and Mahometan countries, to be used as incense. It is also employed in medicine as a styptic. Cassia is also produced and exported, and rattans furnish annually many cargoes. The annual and the shrub cotton are cultivated by the natives, but only in sufficient quantities to supply their own wants. The silk cotton is a most beautiful raw material, but owing to the shortness and brittleness of the staple is unfit for the reel and the loom, and is only applied to the unworthy purposes of stuffing pillows and mattresses. The coffee tree is universally planted, but the berry is not of a good quality, probably owing to the want of skill in the management. Among the other articles of commerce are dammer, a species of turpentine or resin; dragons' blood, a drug obtained from a large species of rattan; gambir, a juice extracted from the leaves of a plant of the same name. Lignum aloe, or agila wood, highly prized in the east for its fragrant scent while burning.

The forests contain an inexhaustible store and endless variety of timber trees, many sorts of which are capable of being applied to ship-

building; but the teak does not appear to be indigenous to the island, although it flourishes to the northward and southward, in Pegu and Java. The other remarkable trees are the poon, so named from a Malay word, which signifies wood in general, and is preferred for masts and spars. The camphor wood is used for carpenters' purposes. The iron wood so named on account of its hardness. The marbau, used as beams for ships and houses. The pinaga, valuable as crooked timber from frames and knees. The ebony; the kayu gadis, a wood possessing the flavor and qualities of sassafras; the rangi, supposed to be the manchineel tree of the West Indies, has a resemblance to mahogany. Of the various sorts of trees producing dammer, some are also valuable as timber, and here also is found the spreading banyan tree of Hindostan.

In the central parts of the island gold is procured, and Menancabow has always been esteemed the richest in this metal. In the districts inland from Padang, which is the principal mart, it is collected from mines, and from the channels of rivers; pieces of gold have also occasionally been found, weighing nine ounces and upwards. Probably only one-half of all the gold procured reaches the hands of Europeans; yet it is asserted, on good authority, that from 10,000 to 12,000 ounces have been annually received at Padang alone, at Nalaboo 2000, at Natal 800, and at Mocomoco 600. The merchants carry the gold from the interior to the sea coast, where they barter it for iron and iron working tools, opium, and the fine piece goods of Madras and Bengal. When bought at the settlements, it used formerly to be purchased at the rate of £3 5s. per ounce, but afterwards rose to £3 18s., which would yield no profit on exportation to Europe. In many parts of the country it is employed instead of coin, every man carrying a small pair of scales about with him. At Acheen small thin gold coins were formerly struck, but the coinage has been abandoned in modern times. Silver is not known as a production of Sumatra. Tin is a considerable article of trade, the mines of which are situated on the island of Banca. Iron ore is dug on Sumatra, but not in large quantities, the consumption of the natives being supplied with English and Swedish bar iron. Sulphur is procured from the volcanoes, and yellow arsenic is an article of traffic. In the country of Kuttaun are extensive caves, from the soil of which saltpetre is extracted; and from similar caverns the edible bird nests are procured for the China market, where also the biche de mer is sent, and is there employed as a seasoning. At Batavia the last article sells for forty-five dollars per pecul of 133½ lbs. The other exports are bees' wax, gum lac, and ivory. Elephants were formerly exported from Acheen to the Coromandel coast, in vessels built on purpose, but this trade has long declined.

The most general articles of import, says Mr. Hamilton, are the following. From the coast of Coromandel various cotton goods, such as long cloth, blue and white chintzes, colored handkerchiefs, and also salt. From Bengal muslins, striped and plain; and several kinds of cotton

goods, as bafaca, cocoes, humtrums, &c., tafetas and some other silks, and opium in considerable quantities. From the western coast of India various cotton goods, mostly of a coarse fabric. From China coarse porcelain, iron pans in sets of different sizes, tobacco shred very fine, gold threads, fans, and a number of small articles. From Celebes (known here by the name of its chief provinces, Macassar, Buggess, and Mandar), Java, Bally, Ceram, and other eastern islands, the rough striped cotton cloth, commonly called Buggess clouting, the universal body dress of the natives; creeses, and other weapons; silken creese belts, tudongs, or hats, small pieces of ordnance, commonly of brass, called rantaka, spices, salt of a large grain, and sometimes rice, chiefly from Bali. From Europe are imported silver, iron, steel, lead, cutlery, various sorts of hardware, brass wire, and broad cloths, especially scarlet.

The beautiful gold and silver filagree work of Sumatra has long been celebrated and admired, and is a matter of still greater curiosity from the extreme coarseness of the tools employed in the manufacture. From a piece of old iron hoop the wire drawing instrument is made, a hammer head stuck in a block serves for an anvil; and a pair of compasses is seen composed of two old nails tied together at one end. The gold is fused in a piece of a rice pot; in general they use no bellows, but blow the fire with their mouths through a joint of bamboo. If the quantity of gold to be melted be considerable, three or four persons sit around their furnace, which is an old iron pot, and blow altogether. But little skill is shown by the natives in forging iron. They make nails, although seldom used in building. They are ignorant of the use of the saw, except where it has been introduced by the Europeans. Painting and drawing they are strangers to; in carving they are fanciful, and their designs grotesque, and always out of nature. Silk and cotton cloths manufactured by themselves are worn by the natives in all parts of the country. Their looms and weaving apparatus are extremely defective. They manufacture different kinds of earthenware of a coarse fabric; and extract the cocoa nut oil, which is in general use. Gunpowder is manufactured in various parts of the island, but less in the southern provinces than among the people of Menacabow, the Battas, and the Acheenese, whose frequent wars demand large supplies. The powder is very imperfectly granulated, being often hastily prepared in small quantities for immediate use. Salt is mostly supplied by cargoes imported, but they also manufacture it themselves by a very tedious process.

Among the modern political divisions of the island, the principal are the empire of Menacabow and the Malays; in the next place, the Acheenese; then the Battas, the Rejangs, and next to them the people of Lampong. The chain of islands which extends in a line nearly parallel to the western coast, at the distance of little more than a degree, are inhabited by a race, or races of people, apparently from the same original stock as those of the interior of Sumatra. Their genuineness of character has been preserved to a

remarkable degree, whilst the islands on the eastern side are uniformly peopled with Malays. Until about 100 years ago the southern coast of Sumatra, as far as the Urei River, was dependent on the king of Bantam in Java, whose lieutenant came yearly to Bencoolen, or Sillebar, to collect pepper, and fill up the vacancies. Almost all the forms of government throughout Sumatra are a mixture of the feudal and patriarchal; but the system of government among the people near the sea coast is much influenced by the power of the Europeans. The districts over which the East India Company's influence extends are preserved in a state of uninterrupted peace, and, were it not for this coercion, every village would be in a state of perpetual hostility with its neighbour. The form of government among the Rejangs applies generally to the Orang ulu, or inhabitants of the interior. Among the hills and woods property in land depends upon occupancy, unless where fruit trees have been planted; and, as there is seldom any determined boundary between neighbouring villages, such marks are rarely disturbed.

The Sumatran laws are properly a set of long established customs handed down to them from their ancestors, the authority for which is founded in usage and general consent. The law which renders all the members of a family reciprocally bound for each other's debts, forms a strong connexion among them. When a man dies, his effects descend to his children in equal shares. The Sumatran code admits of a pecuniary compensation for murder, on which account their laws take no cognisance of the distinction between a wilful murder and what we term manslaughter. Corporeal punishment of any kind is rare. The place of the greatest solemnity for administering an oath is the burying ground of their ancestors; and they have certain reliques, or swearing apparatus, which they produce on important occasions. These generally consist of an old broken creese, a broken gun barrel, some copper bullets, or any thing else to which chance or caprice has annexed the idea of extraordinary virtue. These they generally dip in water, which the person who swears drinks off, after pronouncing a form of words. At Manna the relique most venerated is a gun barrel, which, when produced to be sworn on, is carried to the spot wrapt up in silk, and under an umbrella. The Sumatran impressed with the idea of invincible powers, but not of his own immortality, regards with awe the supposed instruments of their agency, and swears on creeses, bullets, and gun barrels, weapons of personal destruction.

Slavery is established in this island, as it is universally throughout the east; yet but few instances occur of the country people actually having slaves, although they are common in the Malayan or sea-port towns. At Bencoolen the East India Company have a body of negro slaves. These hold the natives of the island in great contempt, have an antipathy to them, and enjoy any occasion of doing them mischief; the Sumatrans, on the other hand, consider the negroes merely as devils half humanised.

The *inhabitants* are rather below the middle size; their limbs are, for the most part, slight,

but well shaped, and are particularly small at the wrists and ancles. The women follow the preposterous custom of flattening the noses and compressing the skulls of children newly born, and also pull out the ears of the infants to make them stand at an angle with the head. The males destroy their beards, and keep their chins remarkably smooth. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a tawny or copper color. The females of the upper classes, not exposed to the rays of the sun, approach to a degree of fairness. Persons of superior rank encourage the growth of their hand nails to an extraordinary length; the hands of the natives generally, and even those of the half breed, are always cold. The inland natives are superior in size and strength to the Malays on the coast, and possess also fairer complexions. Among the hills the inhabitants are subject to monstrous wens, or goitres on the throat. Both sexes have the extraordinary custom of filing and disfiguring their teeth, which are naturally very white and beautiful, from the simplicity of their food. Many, particularly the women of the Lampong country, have their teeth rubbed down even with their gums; others have them formed into points, while some file off no more than the outer extremities, and then blacken them with the empyreumatic oil of the cocoa nut shell. The great men set their teeth in gold, by casing with a plate of that metal the under row; which ornament, contrasted with the black dye, has by candle light a very splendid effect. It is sometimes indented to the shape of their teeth, but more usually is quite plain, and it is not removed either to sleep or eat. The original clothing of the Sumatrans is the same with that found by navigators among the South Sea Islands, and in Europe generally called Otahaitan cloth. It is still used among the Rejangs as their working dress, but the country people now conform to the costume of the Malays.

The dusuns, or villages for the inhabitants, are so few that they are not entitled to the name of towns, are always situated on the banks of a river or lake, for the convenience of bathing and of transporting goods. Their buildings are of wood and bamboos, covered with palm leaves. The frames of the houses rest on stout wooden pillars, about six or eight feet in height, and are ascended to by a piece of stout bamboo cut into notches. Detached buildings in the country are raised ten or twelve feet from the ground, as security against tigers. The furniture is extremely simple, and neither knives nor forks are required, as in eating they take up the rice and other victuals between the thumb and fingers, and throw it into the mouth by the action of the thumb. The art of medicine here consists almost entirely in the application of simples. Every old man and woman is a physician, and their rewards depend on their success, but they generally procure a small sum in advance, under the pretext of purchasing charms. In fevers, during the paroxysm, they pour over the patient a quantity of very cold water, which afterwards brings on a copious perspiration. The venereal disease, although common in the Malay bazars, is little known in the interior.

On the sea-coast the Malay language is intermixed with the Batta and other original languages. The Malays fix the length of the year at 354 days, or twelve lunar months of twenty-nine days and a half each; the original Sumatrans count their years from the number of their crops of grain. They are fond of music, and have many instruments, mostly borrowed from the Chinese. The Malays of Sumatra use the Arabic character, and have incorporated a great many Arabic, and also Portuguese words, in their language. The other principal languages of Sumatra are the Batta, the Rejang, and the Lampong; the difference between them being chiefly marked by their being expressed in distinct written characters. They write on the inner bark of a tree, and on bamboos, and form their lines from their left hand towards the right. The native Sumatran of the interior differs in some respects from the Malay of the coast, being mild, peaceable, and forbearing, unless when roused by violent provocation. He is temperate and sober, his diet being mostly vegetable, and his only beverage water. Their hospitality is very great with very simple manners; and they are in general, except among the chiefs, devoid of the Malay cunning and chicanery. On the other hand they are litigious, indolent, and addicted to gaming, dishonest in their dealings with strangers, which they consider as no moral defect, regardless of truth, mean, servile; and, though cleanly in their persons, filthy in their apparel, which they never wash. They are careless and improvident of the future, and make no advances in improving their condition. The Macassars and Bugesses, who come annually from Celebes in their prows to trade at Sumatra, are looked up to by the Sumatrans and Malays as their superiors in manners. They also derive part of the respect paid to them from the richness of their cargoes, and the spirit with which they spend the produce in gaming, cock fighting, and smoking opium. Through every rank of the people there prevails a strong propensity to gaming, and to cock-fighting they are still more passionately addicted. The artificial spur used resembles the blade of a scimitar, and proves a more destructive weapon than the European spur. The Malay breed of cocks are much esteemed by connoisseurs who have had an opportunity of trying them. In some places they match quails in the manner of cocks, which fight with great inveteracy, and endeavour to seize each other by the tongue.

The Sumatrans generally, but more particularly the Malays, are much addicted to the custom of smoking opium. The poppy which produces it not growing on the island, it is annually imported from Bengal in considerable quantities, in chests of 140 lbs. each, and on the west coast about 20,000 lbs. are used annually. It is mixed up with tobacco into the form of pills about the size of a pea, which quantity is consumed at one whiff. The smoke is never emitted by the mouth, but usually receives vent through the nostrils, and sometimes by adepts through the passages of the ears and eyes. Although so much opium is smoked in this island, the practice of running a muck (called by the natives mangamok) is by no means fre-

quent. It is remarkable that at Batavia, where the criminals when taken alive are broken on the wheel with every aggravation of cruelty, mucks often occur; while at Bencoolen, where they are executed in the easiest manner, the offence is extremely rare. On the west coast the Malays have been so long accustomed to the mild government of the British, that their manners and habits are considerably improved; while on the east coast they continue ferocious, sanguinary, and treacherous. The original Sumatran vessel for boiling rice, and which is still used for that purpose, is a joint of green bamboo. By the time the rice is dressed, the utensil is nearly destroyed by the fire; but it resists the flame so long as there is no moisture within. Although the natives subsist in a great measure on vegetable food, they are not restrained by any prejudice of caste from other aliments; and accordingly, at their entertainments, the flesh of the buffalo, the goat, and fowls, are served up. Their dishes are almost all dressed as curries, and their flesh meat is cooked immediately after it is killed, which is still warm. Sago, although common, is not in such general use as among the more eastern islands, where it is employed as a substitute for rice. When these articles of subsistence fail, the Sumatran finds others in the woods; hence famines in the island are never attended with any very destructive consequences.

The natives are in general good speakers, the gift of oratory seeming natural to them. A Sumatran ever scrupulously abstains from pronouncing his own name, not from any motive of superstition, but merely as a punctilio in manners: and it occasions him infinite embarrassment when a stranger, unacquainted with their customs, requires it of him. As soon as he recovers from his confusion, he solicits the interposition of his neighbour. They can seldom give an accurate account of their age; but, so far as can be inferred from observation, not a great proportion of the men attain the age of fifty, and sixty is accounted a long life.

If by *religion* is meant a public or private form of worship of any kind, and of prayers, processions, meetings; offerings, images, or priests, are all or any of them necessary to constitute it; the Rejangs, that race of Sumatrans with which we are most acquainted, are totally without religion, and cannot with propriety be even termed pagans, if that phrase is understood to convey the idea of mistaken worship. They neither worship God, devil, nor idol. They are not, however, without superstitious beliefs of many kinds; and have a confused notion, though perhaps derived from their intercourse with other people, of some superior beings, who have the power of rendering themselves visible and invisible at pleasure. These they call *orang alus*, fine or impalpable beings, and regard them as possessing the faculty of doing them good or evil. They also call them *maleikat* and *jin*, which are the angels and evil spirits of the Arabians, and the idea was probably borrowed at the same time with the name. They have no word in their language to express the person of God except the 'Allah tala' of the Malays, corrupted by them to 'Ulah talo.' The Sumatrans, where

untinctured with Mahometanism, do not appear to have any notion of a future state. Where Mahometanism prevails boys are circumcised between the sixth and tenth year.

The superstition which has the strongest influence on their minds, and which approaches the nearest to a species of religion, is that which leads them to venerate, almost to the point of worshipping, the tombs and manes of their deceased ancestors. They have an imperfect notion of a metempsychosis, but not in any degree systematic, nor considered as an article of religious faith. They seem to think in general that tigers are actuated by the spirits of deceased men, and speak of them with a degree of awe. They relate stories also of a place in the interior country, where the tigers have a court, and maintain a regular form of government, and have their houses thatched with women's hair. The Sumatrans are also firmly persuaded, that various particular persons are what they term *betuah* (sacred, impassive, invulnerable and not liable to accident); and this quality they extend to things inanimate, such as ships and boats.

Few attempts have ever been made by missionaries, or others, to convert the inhabitants of this island to Christianity. Of the many thousands baptised in the Eastern Isles by the celebrated Francis Xavier, in the sixteenth century, not one of their descendants are now found to retain a ray of the light imparted to them. As it was novelty only, and not conviction, that induced the original converts to embrace a new faith, the impression lasted no longer than the sentiment which recommended it, and disappeared as rapidly as the missionary. Under the influence, however, of the Spanish government at Manila, and of the Dutch at Batavia, there are many native Christians educated as such from their childhood. The neglect of missions to Sumatra is one of the causes that the interior of the country is so little known. From various sources of information, sufficiently distinct from each other, the conclusion may be drawn, that the Mahometan religion had not made any considerable progress in the interior of Sumatra earlier than the fourteenth century. The province of Menancabow, although situated inland, is by far the most completely converted, the inhabitants being wholly Mahometans. Perhaps it is less surprising that this one kingdom should have been completely converted than that so many districts should remain to this day without any religion whatever. Every thing conspires to induce the Sumatran to embrace a system of belief, and scheme of instruction, in which there is nothing repugnant to prejudices already imbibed; he relinquishes no favorite ancient worship to adopt a new, and is manifestly a gainer by the exchange.

SUMBHAWA, a large island of the eastern seas, situated between 8° and 9° S. lat., separated from Lombhook by the Straits of Allas; in length it may be estimated at 180 miles, by forty the average breadth. It is deeply indented near the middle, by an extensive bay, which almost divides it into two portions.

This island contains the petty states of Bima, Dompou, Tambora, Sangar, Papikat, and Sumb-

hawa. Their chiefs were either the allies of, or under the protection of the Dutch East India Company; and were all sufficiently obedient, except the last, which was refractory, being instigated thereto by the Macassars and Wadjorese of Celebes, who resort in great numbers to this island, especially the latter. Country ships here procure articles of trade for the China market; and, in 1778, sapan wood to the amount of 580,000 lbs. weight was exported from this island, and sold in Holland. The Dutch trade to Sumbhawa was under the superintendance of the Macassar residency.

Bima is at the east end of Sumbhawa, and comprehends under its jurisdiction the Straits of Sapy, the whole of Manjeray, and the island of Goonong Api. The Bima language extends over the east part of Sumbhawa, and the western portion of the Island of Ende, denominated Floris by the early Portuguese navigators. The dialect of Sumbhawa, which prevails in the districts not subject to the sultan of Bima, is of a more mixed character than that of Bima. Neither the latter, nor the Sumbhawa, have any peculiar character, but use indifferently the Buggess or Malay characters. Stavorinus and Notes, Leyden, Hamilton.

SUMBHOONAUTH, a town and temple in the Ghoorkhali territories, in Nepaul, in lat. 27° 33' N., long. 85° 38' E. The temple is a very ancient edifice, having been erected when Nepaul was subject to the Tibet race, who, having been expelled by the Newars, obtained the name of Khat Bhootas (or Bhootas of Catmandoo), which they preserve: at present they occupy the Kutchar mountains. The possession of the temple is claimed by the Delai lama (the sovereign pontiff of Lehassa), as a dependency on his spirituality. Upon the rupture which took place some years ago between the Tibetians and Nepaul, the lama's vicar was obliged to evacuate the sanctuary, which was afterwards held on the part of the Deb rajah of Bootan. The temple principally visited by the Bootias and Bahauras is on the terrace of a hill, and is distinguished at a great distance by its spires covered with plates of copper, highly gilt. It is chiefly celebrated for its perpetual fire, the priests asserting that the flame of the two largest lamp wicks have been preserved from time immemorial.

SUMBHULPOOR, or SAMBHALPURA, a town and district in the province of Gundwana, situated between the twenty-first and twenty-second parallels of N. lat. This territory takes its name from the capital, but the rajah is styled Rajah Autaraghur, or the rajah of eighteen forts. It is bounded on the west by the district of Ruttunpoor and Boora Shumbur; to the east by Bimbera, Landacoli, and Boad; to the south by Patna and Coondon; and on the north by Gangpoor and Sirgoojah. The air is very unwholesome, owing to the quantity of jungle. The soil in the valleys is a rich loam, in which grain or pulse thrive; and in the mountains gold and diamonds are found. The natives, in washing the sand of the rills that descend from them, procure considerable quantities of gold. The diamonds are found about thirteen miles beyond Sumbhulpoor, near the junction of the Hebe

with the Mahanuddy. At this place, after the rains, the natives find the diamonds in the red earth of the river Hebe. The matrix is a clay, which appears burned red, nearly to the degree bricks usually are.

SUMMARY, *adj. & n. s.* } *Fr. sommaire*; or
SUMMARILY, *adv.* } from Sum. Short; brief; compendious: a compendium or abstract: the adverb corresponding.

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire.

Hooker.

We are enforced from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to show in articles.

Shakspeare. Henry IV.

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary.

Ayliffe.

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*

The judge

Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading;
She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SUMMER, *n. s., v. n., &* } Saxon *sumen*;
SUMMERHOUSE, *n. s.* [*v. a.*] } Belg. *somer*; Goth. *sumar*. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice: to pass the summer: to keep warm: a summerhouse is a garden apartment used chiefly in summer.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour.

Judges iii. 20.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Isaiah* xviii. 6.

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*
Maids well *summered*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakspeare.*

I'd rather live

With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom.

Id. Henry IV.

In all the liveries decked of *summer's* pride.

Milton.

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn.

Mortimer.

The dazzling roofs.

Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

With here a fountain, never to be played,
And there a *summerhouse* that knows no shade. *Id.*

Child of the sun,

See sultry *summer* comes.

Thomson.

SUMMER, *n. s.* (*Trabs summaria*). The principal beams of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wolton.*

SUMMER, one of the quarters of the year, when the year is divided into four quarters, or one-half when the year is divided only into summer and winter. In the former case, summer is the quarter during which, in northern climates, the sun passes through the signs Cancer, Leo, Virgo, or from the time of the greatest