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sinks into a refreshing sleep and the paroxysm is over.

In the pernicious form of malaria which occurs in the tropics and is always associated with the æstivo-autumnal parasite, the attack is sudden and violent, with intense cerebral disturbance, either delirium or coma. This form is generally fatal. The only remedy which can be relied on in this disease is quinine, which may be regarded as a specific. Large doses have sometimes to be given in the severer types of the affection. For the profound anæmia following long-continued infections, iron and arsenic are given. Consult: Osler, *Practice of Medicine* (New York, 1901); Scheube, *Diseases of Warm Countries* (London, 1903); in the latter book will be found a complete list of articles on recent discoveries in malaria. See AGUE; INTERMITTENT FEVER; MIASMA.

MALASPINA, mǎ'la-spé'ná, SABA. An Italian historian, chancellor under Pope John XXI. He was of the same stock as Ricordano Malaspina (c. 1200-81), the author of an *Istoria fiorentina*; and wrote *Res Siculæ*, dealing, from the side of the Guelphs, with the period between 1250 and 1276.

MALATESTA, mǎ'la-téé'tá. The name of an Italian family settled in the Romagna. The principal branch of the family ruled in Rimini, of which Malatesta de Verrucchio secured possession in 1295. He was an active Guelph partisan, as was his son and successor, Malatestino, who annexed Cesena in 1314. One of his brothers, Giovanni, was the husband of Francesca da Rimini, daughter of Guido da Polenta, the pathetic story of whose love for Giovanni's brother, Paolo, is told in Dante's *Inferno*. Malatestino's brother, Pandolfo I., succeeded him, and continued the traditional policy of his family, in supporting the Pope against the Ghibellines. During the Renaissance the family was among the most powerful in Italy. It was connected by marriage with the houses of Urbino and Montefeltro, and it had possession at one time of Bergamo and Brescia. Perhaps the most celebrated of this family is Gismondo, who died in 1468. He was a patron of artists and authors, the founder of a library at Rimini, and a skillful general, who fought for himself as well as for Venice, Naples, Siena, Florence, and Aragon. He made war upon the Pope and was excommunicated in 1460. He was a son-in-law of Francesco Sforza. The last Malatesta who was Lord of Rimini was Pandolfo IV., who sold Rimini to the Venetians in 1503.

MALATIA, mǎ'la-té'á. The capital of a sanjak and a garrison town in the Vilayet of Mamuret-ul-Aziz, Asiatic Turkey, situated at an altitude of 2900 feet, about 10 miles southwest of the Euphrates and about 90 miles northwest of Diarbekir (Map: Turkey in Asia, H 3). It is a well built town, with many new stone buildings erected since the earthquake of 1893; a fine khan, and extensive bazaars. Fruit culture constitutes the chief industry, and the town is of considerable commercial importance. There are a number of European and American missionary stations. Population, about 30,000, including over 3000 Armenians. During 1895 it was the scene of fearful atrocities, when about 3000 Armenian Christians were massacred. The ancient town of Malatia or Melitene, five miles to the northeast,

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at Eski-Shehr, now a mass of ruins, was the station of the twelfth legion in the time of Titus and was raised to the rank of a city by Trajan. It was in turn the capital of Armenia Secunda and Armenia Tertia.

MALAUUC, má-lou'ók. A language of commerce in Luzon. See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MĀLAVIKĀGNIMITRA, mǎ'la-vé-kāg'né-mé-trá. A Sanskrit drama of love and intrigue ascribed to Kalidasa. The leading characters are King Agnimitra and Malavika, an attendant of the Queen. In poetical quality the work is much inferior to the Sakuntala. It has been translated into German by Albrecht Weber (1856), into French by Foncaux (1877), and into English by Tawney (1875).

MALAY, má-lá' (INDIAN, OR EASTERN), ARCHIPELAGO. The largest system of island groups in the world, situated between Southeastern Asia and the Australian continent, separating the Pacific from the Indian Ocean, and extending 20 degrees north of the equator and about half that distance south of it. Exclusive of New Guinea, the archipelago has a total area of about 800,000 square miles, with an estimated population (1895) of 42,000,000. The principal groups are the Sunda Islands, including Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Timor, and the neighboring islands; Borneo and Celebes, with their dependent isles, to the north of the Sundas; the Philippines, northeast of Borneo, and the Moluccas, east of Celebes. The western or Dutch division of New Guinea is also reckoned a part of the Malay Archipelago. The Malay Archipelago is a great seat of volcanic activity. Nearly all of these islands are abundantly watered and covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to engage in trade in the archipelago, but the chief European nations to exploit the islands have been the Dutch and the Spanish, and the archipelago now practically belongs to the former, with the exception of the Philippines (which belong to the United States), the northern part of Borneo (which is British), and the British island of Singapore, and a part of the island of Timor (which is Portuguese). For details, see articles on the separate groups and islands. The name Indonesia is sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago.

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MALAYALIM, mǎ'la-yá'lim. Inhabitants of the Malabar coast of Southwestern India, and sometimes called Malabars. They form one of the civilized peoples of Dravidian stock. They have a written language, the alphabet being derived from Hindu sources. The Malayalam language is thought to have been originally an offshoot of Tamil, but ranks now as an independent tongue, with a literature of its own.

Both language and literature, as is the case with all the civilized Dravidian peoples, are being and have been considerably influenced by the modern and old Aryan dialects about them. The Malayalim, who number six or seven millions, have been converted to Hinduism, and a few to Christianity. The first great work in Malayalam is the epic *Ramacharita*, dating from the fourteenth century. A collection of 1000 Malayalam proverbs was published at Mangalore in 1868. Consult: Cust, *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies* (London, 1878); Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages* (2d ed., London, 1875). See DRAVIDIANS.

MALAYAN PEOPLES. An ethnic term, diversely employed by various authorities. Some, who reject the claims of the Malayan or brown race to rank as a separate division of mankind, on the ground that its Asian or Mongolian affinities are both too recent and too apparent, recognize a 'Malayic stock,' composed of a western or Malayan and an eastern or Polynesian group. (See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.) By this theory the ancient Malays, presumed to be yellowish-brown in complexion, small-statured and short-skulled, are connected with the Indo-Chinese peoples of continental Asia. Others, who also decline to see in the Malayan race one of the primal human stocks, consider the Malay type distinctly Mongoloid. An 'Oceanic Mongol group' is postulated which includes all the peoples of Malaysia and the islands of the Pacific who are not Negritos, Papuans, or Indonesians (q.v.). The population of Malaysia may be divided into four great ethnic groups, Malays, Indonesians, Negritos, and Papuans, while the archipelagoes of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific were peopled by three distinct races of Malayan linguistic affinities. The Indonesians and Malays do not differ greatly from each other, and the former have been regarded by some as proto-Malays. Certain writers, in view of the fact that dolichocephalic head-forms occur quite commonly among the existing peoples of the East Indies, restrict the term Indonesian to the dolichocephalic variety of man found in this region. They would apply the term Malay or proto-Malay only to the brachycephalic non-Negrito, non-Papuan, and non-Melanesian variety. According to this theory, before the dispersion over this area of the Orang Malayu, or Malays proper, most of the islands of the Malay Archipelago were inhabited by tribes representing various degrees of intermixture of these two races, while, neglecting migrations from the Asiatic continent, the last thousand years have witnessed nothing more than similar mixtures in varying degrees. The reasons for separating the so-called Indonesians from the Malayan or Malayo-Polynesian stock are not, however, convincing, and there is considerable justification for following the suggestion of the linguistic unity of the Malayo-Polynesian peoples and recognizing a somatic kinship of all the aborigines of Malaysia, together with the Malays of the Malay Peninsula and the Malays of Madagascar and the natives of Oceanica, except the Negritos, Papuan-Melanesians, and kindred peoples. Besides their use in this broad sense the terms Malay and Malayan are also employed to designate in particular the 'Malays proper' of the Malay Peninsula, the Menangkabau region of Sumatra, and certain other parts of some of the larger islands,

and their representatives scattered in small numbers practically all over the archipelago. There is also probably a considerable Malayan or proto-Malayan element in certain regions of the coast of Farther India, the Chinese littoral, and Southern Japan. There may also be a large Malayan element in Japan and even in Korea, due to immigration in the wake of the Kuro-Siwo current from the East Indies, by way of the Philippines, Formosa, and Loo-choo. Some writers go so far as to attribute the difference between the Chinese and the Japanese largely to the fact of this Malay cross in the latter.

The Malayan peoples present all varieties of savagery, barbarism, and civilization, from the rude tribes of the interior of some of the islands to the more or less cultivated Malays of the coast, the Javanese, and the civilized peoples of the Philippines. The migration which led to the settlement of the Malays in Madagascar, called Malagasy or Hovas, took place apparently before the spread of Hindu influence in the East Indies, to which was in great measure due the religious and political stimulus that created so many kingdoms in Sumatra, Java, with the adjacent smaller islands, and Borneo, and touched even the Philippine Islands on one hand and New Guinea on the other. There have evidently been several waves of proto-Malay and Malay influence in this area. One of the most notable is that which bore the creed of Islam as far as the Moros of the southern Philippine Islands, and raised it upon the ruins of both the Hindu and the Buddhistic faiths in Sumatra and Java. The influence of India in Sumatra seems to have been less than in Java, where exist the remains of the great temple of Boro Budor and other evidences of Indo-Malay culture. In the little island of Bali a form of Hinduism survives to this day. In parts of Sumatra, Borneo, and Formosa very primitive types of Malayan life and culture are still to be found.

All over the Malayan area the languages of this family show a more or less close kinship with the standard Malay of Menangkabau, which is in many respects the least complicated dialect of the group. The relations of some of the Formosan and Bornean dialects to the Malayan stock are not yet very clear. Some authorities would attribute the affinity of the Polynesian languages with the Malayan to a late spread of Malayan peoples and not to an original separation from a common Malayo-Polynesian source, but the latter view is to be preferred on present evidence. None of the Polynesians proper (except the civilized peoples) possess written alphabets, but among the Malayan peoples a variety of them occur. The Malays proper, like the Philippine Moros, use Arabo-Persian alphabets that came with Islam. Among the civilized peoples of the Philippines, as the Tagals and Visayans, the alphabets in use since the thirteenth century seem to be of Indian origin, and the same statement holds regarding those of certain peoples of Celebes. The Javanese and several of the Sumatran peoples have alphabets of Hindu or Arabic origin. The literary culture of the Malayan peoples is in some sections quite advanced, particularly in Java, where the sacred books are preserved in the Kavi (q.v.) or ancient Javanese language. In Java, too, the puppet-show and the primitive drama are at home. The Macassars of Celebes have also de-

veloped their literary instinct to a considerable extent. The literature of the civilized tribes of the Philippines is quite large, several thousand books and pamphlets having been printed in the native dialects. The Malay proper has become a sort of *lingua franca* for the whole Malay Archipelago, and has a literature of its own.

Among the Malaysans agriculture varies from the rudest tillage of the savage tribes to the highly developed system of the Battas. It is characteristic of the uneven temperament of the Malayan stock that anthropophagy in a curious form (the eating of criminals) lingered so long among a people otherwise so far above the average as the Battas. Head-hunting, once common among the wilder tribes in large regions of the archipelago, is dying out, even in Borneo and Formosa. Widespread among Malayan peoples is the custom of betel-chewing, the use of the *sumpitan*, or blow-gun, and of the *kris*, or dagger. Pile dwellings (see LAKE DWELLINGS) often occur even on dry land. Of interest to the sociologist are the customs of teknonymy, clan-exogamy, patriarchy, and the co-existence of family and individual property. The utilization of iron by the Malayan peoples is one of the marked features of their native culture.

The Malayan peoples have shown considerable genius in the direction of art and literature, and have produced a number of great men. Some of the native rajas and sultans of Sumatra and Java have been men of much ability. The Tagals, Visayans, Ilocans, and other peoples of the Philippines have produced men of letters and science like Rizal, painters like Luna, statesmen like Mabini, popular leaders like Aguinaldo, and lawyers like Arellano, who would take high rank among any race or people. The Malaysans, moreover, are not a decadent or a disappearing race, as the large increases in the population of Java and the Philippines show. Their character has generally been rated rather low by Occidental observers, but the deceit, untrustworthiness, unevenness, treachery, and other bad qualities attributed to them have been much exaggerated and the depth of feeling, honor, and moral and intellectual possibilities correspondingly underestimated.

As to the origin of the Malays, some authorities suppose that they have come from the southeastern part of Asia through the Malay Peninsula, whence they spread over the Indo-Pacific world. According to this theory their first occupation of Sumatra and Java dates from between one and two thousand years before the Christian Era, and the expansion of the Malays could not have been much later than the Aryan conquest of India. Others consider the Malays proper to be of comparatively recent origin, and attribute the diffusion of the Malayo-Polynesian speech to a period long before the dispersion of the Sumatran peoples, who gave their name to the Eastern Archipelago. The best view is that the Malayan stock is either a modified form of a great human race native to this area, or is of continental origin and of Mongoloid affinities, developed in certain directions in its insular habitat. The discovery in 1891 by Dubois of the remains of the *Pithecanthropus erectus* at Trinil in Java (a so-called 'missing link') adds to the interesting problems of the Malayan area. The Malayan stock is of very great value to the ethnologist by reason of the numerous and manifold cultures that have influenced it,

as Hindu, Chinese, Arab, Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish, English, American, Japanese, from which have resulted important social, religious, political, and linguistic complications. In the northern part of the archipelago intermixture with a primitive Negrito element, Aëtas (q.v.) of Luzon, has occurred to some extent, while in the east Papuan-Melanesian elements are discernible. Spanish relations with Mexico have caused even some American Indian blood to mingle with that of the natives of part of Mindanao. The Malaysans have made their influence felt from Madagascar to Easter Island, and from Japan and Hawaii to New Zealand. Consult: Marsden, *History of Sumatra* (London, 1811); Raffles, *History of Java* (London, 1817); Crawford, *History of the Indian Archipelago* (Edinburgh, 1820); Brumund and Von Hoewell, *Altertümer des ostindischen Archipels* (Berlin, 1865); Wallace, *Malay Archipelago* (1895); Bastian, *Indonesien* (Berlin, 1884-94); Groenvelt, *Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca, Compiled from Chinese Sources* (Batavia, 1876); Meyer, *Bilderschriften des ostindischen Archipels und der Südsee* (Leipzig, 1881); id., *Alterthümer des ostindischen Archipels* (Dresden, 1884); Rosenberg, *Der malayische Archipel* (Leipzig, 1878); Forbes, *A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago* (London, 1878); Stratz, *Anthropologische Studien aus Insulindien* (Amsterdam, 1890); Steven, *Materialien Zur Kenntniss der wilden Stämme auf der Halbinsel Malakka* (Berlin, 1892); Martin, *Reisen in den Molukken* (Leyden, 1894); Van der Lith and Span, *Encyclopædie van Nederlandsche-Indie* (Gravenhage, 1896); Hagen, *Anthropologischer Atlas ostasiatischer Völker* (Wiesbaden, 1898); Skeat, *Malay Magic* (London, 1900); id., *Fables and Folk-Tales from an Eastern Forest* (Cambridge, 1901). See JAVA, paragraph *Ethnology*; PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; POLYNESIANS; SUMATRA.

MALAYAN SUBREGION. In zoögeography, a faunal district of the Oriental region (q.v.), comprising the Malay Peninsula south of Tenasserim, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and all the archipelago west and north of Lombok and Celebes, as far as and including the Philippines. It intercalates with the Indian and Chinese subregions along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and is known in some books as 'Indo-Malayan.' Its southeastern boundary (Wallace's line), at the Straits of Macassar, is curiously distinct from that of the Australian region, although the two are separated only by narrow waters. An explanation of this will be found in the article *DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS*, illustrated by maps. This is almost entirely a region of tropical and forested islands, and its animals are those most typical of the Oriental fauna—that is, organisms suited to uniform but not extreme heat, plenty of moisture, and approximately uniform meteorological conditions throughout the year. One result of this is an interesting similarity between its faunal characteristics and those of equatorial Africa on the one side and of the Amazonian region on the other. The tapirs and trogons of South America, and the African anthropoid apes and hornbills, are curiously paralleled by similar Malayan species absent elsewhere. A noteworthy resemblance also exists between the Malayan and Malagasy regions. Two very conspicuous groups exclusively

found in this subregion are the birds of paradise and the orang-utan—the last recalling the fact that Java was the home of *Pithecanthropus* (q.v.), which, with other considerations, has led many ethnologists to believe that mankind developed its species in this part of the world. See **ORIENTAL REGION**.

MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. An ethnological term, based originally upon linguistic relations, designating the brown or Malayan race, with reference to its western or Malayan and its eastern or Polynesian division. See **MALAYAN PEOPLES**; **POLYNESIANS**.

MALAY PENINSULA, or MALACCA. A long, narrow peninsula projecting in a southeasterly direction from the southeastern part of Asia, beginning about latitude 13° 30' N., and terminating in latitude 1° 22' N. It is bounded by the China Sea on the east and the Indian Ocean on the west, and is separated from Sumatra by the Straits of Malacca (Map: French Indo-China, D 6). It is about 850 miles long, and its width varies from 45 miles at the Isthmus of Kra to upward of 200 miles at Perak. The peninsula is formed by the southern extension of the mountain ranges that are the water parting between the basins of the Salwin and Menam rivers. The highest elevation is 8000 feet. The granite and sandstone mountain backbone is not continuous, but is broken into several fragments; and the plains, east and west of the mountains, are cut up into areas, large or small, by broad river valleys, in which comparatively small streams carry the drainage to the sea, some of them being navigable for short distances.

The climate is hot and exceedingly unhealthful for foreigners, malaria being a common disease. The health conditions of the towns important in commerce have been much improved by sanitary measures. The port of Malacca, for example, once regarded as the grave of Europeans, is now fairly salubrious. The vegetation is rich and varied, and the forests which still cover nearly the entire peninsula are full of palms, as many as 42 varieties being known to exist. The fauna of the peninsula is not unlike that of Borneo and Sumatra, but it has in addition some species unknown in those islands, as the royal tiger, the elephant, deer, and rhinoceros, of which there are two kinds. The peninsula is very rich in minerals, especially tin, which is mined to a very large extent, the greater part of the world's tin coming from this region. Silver and gold are also found, the export of the latter from the State of Pahang for 1898 amounting to 22,160 ounces. The principal agricultural products are raw sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, and tea.

Politically the peninsula is divided between Siam and Great Britain. To the former belong the provinces of Quedah, Patani, Kelantan, Trengganu, and some others, occupying the northeastern and middle portions of the peninsula. The southern half of the rich Province of Tenasserim, Burma, forms the northwestern part of the peninsula. The Straits Settlements, consisting of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, with the provinces of Wellesley and the Dingdings, constitute a Crown colony of Great Britain, while the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, with its amalgamated States, and Pahang, together with the native State of Johore, are under the protection of Great

Britain. The total area of the peninsula is estimated at about 100,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,500,000, consisting for the greater part of Malays and Siamese, with a small number of Negritos, Chinese, and Europeans. The commerce of the peninsula is greatly promoted by the fact that the Straits of Malacca are the gateway between the Far East and the Occident. The vessels of over fifty regular steamship lines are constantly passing through the straits, stopping at Singapore. For details, see articles on **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**; **SINGAPORE**; **PAHANG**; **PERAK**; **BURMA**, etc.

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MALAYS. The term applied to a particular group or section of the Malayo-Polynesian race, found in its approximate purity in the peninsula bearing this name, and the Menangkabau region of Sumatra. Soon after their arrival, the Malays proper intermingled to a certain extent with their predecessors. Into the peninsula they brought a relatively high culture. The Malays of the interior are in all respects more fixed in type than those of the coast. With the exception of the degenerate population of the seaports, the Malay gives abundant evidence that he has behind him a somewhat high culture, with which are associated a varied artistic skill and the expressions of a well-developed language and literature. The better part of the Malays, represented by the forest-dwellers, as contrasted with the inhabitants of the towns, are not only men well up in their special crafts, but very companionable, and fond of their homes and families. Their loyalty to their native chiefs, their honesty, and their sense of personal honor are marked. See **MALAYAN PEOPLES**.

MALAY STATES, FEDERATED. See **FEDERATED MALAY STATES**.

MALBONE, mäl-bôn', EDWARD GREENE (1777-1807). An American portrait painter, born at Newport, R. I. In 1800 he accompanied Washington Allston to Charleston, S. C., and the next year went to Europe. At London he met Benjamin West, president of the Royal Society, who recognized his ability and even urged him to make London his permanent residence. Malbone, however, returned to Charleston, and subsequently practiced his art with success in several American cities, devoting himself particularly to miniatures. His best picture is "The Hours," in which the present, past, and future are represented by female figures. This work, which was bought from the Malbone heirs for \$1200, is now in the Providence Athenæum.

MALBROOK, mäl-bruk', or **MALBROUGH**. A French satirical song, written about the Duke of Marlborough. It is known also by the