

A
UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING
GAZETTEER:

80-3
CONTAINING

TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND OTHER INFORMATION, OF ALL
THE MORE IMPORTANT PLACES IN THE KNOWN WORLD,
FROM THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

BY THOMAS BALDWIN,

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL OTHER GENTLEMEN

THIRD EDITION.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND ADDITIONAL NAMES.

ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP,

Exhibiting the Canals and Railroads of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA:
LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

1846.
a.m.

MĀ-LAC/-CA a t. of S. Asia, the cap. of a small colony of the same name, belonging to Great Britain, is situated on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but since the foundation of Singapore, in 1819, it has sunk into comparative insignificance. Lat. $2^{\circ} 10' N.$, Lon. $102^{\circ} 5' E.$ Pop. in 1822, 12,000. (P. C.)

MALACCA, STRAIT OF, is situated between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra. Its breadth in some places is less than 30 m.; its whole length is about 600 m.

MAL/-A-GĀ or **māl/-ā-gā** (Anc. Mal'aca), the principal seaport of the Spanish prov. of Granada, situated on a bay in the Mediterranean, with a fine harbour. From the earliest ages, under all the nations who have possessed it, this place has been renowned for its commerce; and at present it is the only flourishing city in Andalusia. (P. C.) Lat. $36^{\circ} 43' N.$, Lon. $4^{\circ} 25' W.$ Pop. stated at 52,000. (B.)

MALAIASIA, **mal-a/-she-a**, (Fr. Malaisie, **mā'-lā'-ze'**), or the **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**, called also the **INDIAN**, and sometimes the **EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO**, the most western and most important of the three great divisions of Oceanica, is situated between $12^{\circ} S.$ and $21^{\circ} N.$ Lat., and 95° and $133^{\circ} E.$ Lon. It comprehends the Philippine and Molucca groups, the large islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and a multitude of smaller islands. The line which separates Malaisia from Polynesia, runs W. of Papua and E. of Gilolo, Mysol, and Ceram. (See **OCEANICA**.) Malaisia derives its name from the circumstance that the inhabitants, for the most part, belong to the great Malay race.—Adj. **MALAI-SIAN**, **mal-a/-she-an**.

MALAY PENINSULA, called also the **PENINSULA OF MALACCA** or **MALAYA** (**mal-ā/-yā**), a long and narrow territory in Chin India, forming the most southern part of the continent of Asia, situated between $1^{\circ} 15'$ and about $12^{\circ} N.$ Lat., and 98° and $104^{\circ} 20' E.$ Lon. It is about 800 m. long, with a breadth varying from 50 to above 180 m. Area estimated at 80,000 sq. m. The soil appears to be, in general, not distinguished for fertility; but the mineral wealth of this region is remarkable. Gold is found in all the rivers, and is also obtained from mines in quantities sufficient to justify the name of Chersonesus Aurea, or the "golden peninsula," which the ancients gave to this country. Tin is also found in abundance. The inhabitants of the peninsula are Siamese and Malays; the former occupy that portion which is N. of the 5th or 6th degree of N. Lat., and the Malays the remainder.—Adj. **MAL-AY/-AN** and **MAL-AY'**; inhab. **MALAY**.

The **MALAYS**, according to Blumenbach, constitute the fourth grand division of the human race. In form they are short and robust. The medium height of the men may be 5 ft. 2 inches; that of the women 4 ft. 11 inches. The face is round, the mouth wide, and the teeth, in general, remarkably fine. These people have great mental activity, and eagerly apply themselves to commerce and navigation. (P. C.) Some of them appear to have made considerable advancement in civilization, and to be well acquainted with agriculture and the mechanic arts. They have also made some progress in medicine and in music. The Malays are spread not only over the islands of the Malay Archipelago, Madagascar, and the southern part of the Asiatic continent, but appear also to be found even in the remotest parts of Polynesia.