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THE

MALAYAN WORDS IN ENGLISH

BY

CHARLES PAYSON GURLEY SCOTT

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THE MALAYAN WORDS IN ENGLISH.

By CHARLES PAYSON GURLEY SCOTT.

Presented to the Society, April, 1896.

English etymologists hav many imperious calls upon their attention. Every language within the corners of the four winds hoists a signal as they sail by in their hurried circumnavigation, and it is no wonder if in their haste to reach home within the time set in their articles, they ar tempted to ignore many of these invitations to parley, or at most to cut the parley short, treating such outlying tongues merely as ports of call, to be seen and left within the waning of a winter's afternoon.

Even if time wer given, it too often happens that the means of finding out these remoter facts and of forming therefrom a judgment, ar not at hand, and can not be reacht.

And even if time and means ar granted, there is the difficulty to be overcome of learning, before the ship sails on, the details of many outlandish tongues, written often in outlandish characters, and ill provided with the critical apparatus which is so abundant for the principal Aryan and Semitic tongues.

Nevertheless, difficulties do not form a complete excuse; and the English etymologists who ar compeld, by their very office, to touch many things which they can not hope to adorn, to enter many fields which they can not hope to conquer, may yet go some way forward, and make some spoil for their pains. And indeed they do sometimes make spoil, with other pains than their own.

Of such an excursion, made along etymological lines, in a remote but large and important group of languages, this paper presents some results.

It deals with the words which hav come into the English language from the East-Indian or Malayan Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the sapi-utan, of the babirusa and the banteng, of the bruang and the dugong, of the siamang, the kahau, and the wauwau, of the maleo and the cassowary, and of that once mythic bird called the manucodiata, 'the bird of heaven' or paradise; the home of the kris and the gong; the

land of the myriad isles, the sea of lucid waters and rainbows in the deep—a region, if we ar to believe the purpl tales of travelers, like that where

"—the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
[Where] every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

Indeed, in one version, it is the same region ; for in Heber's hymn, in one edition (1827), the breezes "Blow soft o'er *Java's* isle" (Julian, *Dict. of hymnology*, 1892, p. 399).

More precisely, the paper deals with Malayan words in English; that is, with English words, or words which may be regarded as at least entitled to recognition in an English dictionary (if there is any longer any such thing as an English dictionary), that hav come, directly or indirectly, from Malayan sources. It is necessary to apply some tests, which will be indicated later, to determin what words shall be admitted under the name of English or of Malayan. In this paper I use "Malayan" in a general sense, linguistic and geographic, and confine "Malay" to the one language so cald, which, however, owing to its receptiv character, includes a great number of external "Malayan" words. It is hazardous to say of any "Malayan" word that it is original "Malay."

In the first process, that of collection, I hav been rather liberal. The notion of a liberal collection must always be agreeable to the theological mind, and I am fortunate, reading this paper at the seat of a famous seminary of theology, in being thus able to secure at the outset a pleased attention from at least a part of my audience. I can only hope that when I hand up the plate and retire to my pew, the cheerful face of expectation will not be clouded by more than the usual gloom.

I hav collected all the English, or nominally English, words I can find, which hav, or ar said to hav, or seem to hav, their origin in the Malay language or the Malayan group of languages. These English or nominally English words hav been gatherd out of general English literature, from books of exploration and travel, Hakluyt, Dampier, Hamilton, Forrest, Wallace, Bickmore, Forbes, Thomson, Bird, and others ; from translations of foreign books of travel, as Linschoten, and others included in the Hakluyt Society's series ; from works treating of the political and natural history of the Archipelago, as Marsden's *History of Sumatra*, Raffles's *History of Java*, Crawfurd's *History of the Indian Archipelago* and his *Descriptive dictionary of the Indian islands;* from political reports, commercial lists, etc., and of course from the English dictionaries, the Malay-English dictionaries, and such works as that of Colonel Yule. A list of the works most used is given further on.

To these English or nominally English words I hav annext other words or forms from other languages more or less involvd in the

same history. All ar supported by quotations, many or few, all dated and verified.

The words so collected I then undertook to etymologize, at the same time putting them into classes according to their ascertaind or probable status with respect to the English, and to the Malayan or other Oriental languages.

The English or nominally English words wer separated according to their actual standing in English, several tests, as of frequency of use, of acceptance in standard literature (I play that there is a standard literature), of independent use by divers authors, and of relativ interest, being applied to discriminate the words and lead to the final selection of the list which forms the main basis of this paper — namely, the English words, truly regarded as such, which hav their ultimate origin in the Malayan languages.

As the number of such words is considerable, and as they form an important element in the English language, it is worth while to make the attempt to ascertain and make known their true history and their actual relations.

And there is also a larger view. These words from the Far East which appear in English, appear also, most of them, in the other great languages of Europe, and ar a part of the universal vocabulary of civilization.

On the Malayan side my investigations hav been wholly etymological. Every word in my lists I hav sought to find and to trace through all the Malay dictionaries at my disposal—Marsden (1812), Elout, translation of Marsden (1825), Roorda van Eysinga (1825), Crawfurd (1852), Pijnappel (1863), with Klinkert's Supplement (1869), Favre (1875), Wall and Tuuk (1877–1884), Badings (1884), Swettenham (1881, 1887), Klinkert (1893), Clifford and Swettenham (A 1894, B 1895, the rest to come), and other works cited in the quotations. [Of the above named works, Elout (1825) and Badings (1884) ar but seldom cited, being of little independent value.] Then I sought the same or related words in dictionaries of the related or adjacent languages, as Achinese (Arriens 1880, Bikkers 1882, Langen 1889), Lampong (Helfrich 1891), Nias (Thompson and Weber 1887), Javanese (Roorda van Eysinga 1835, Groot and T. Roorda 1843, Favre 1870), Sundanese (Rigg 1862), Balinese (Eck 1876), Dayak (Hardeland 1859), Macassar (Matthes 1859), Bugis (Thomsen 1833), together with many minor glossaries and wordlists of the languages of the same and other parts of the Archipelago, including some regarded as 'dialects' of the general Malay, and some allied only as members of the broad Polynesian group.

The present paper is intended to contain only "nativ" Malayan words, that is, English words fairly entitled to be so regarded, which can be definitly traced to the Malay language as presented in Malay dictionaries, and can not be certainly traced further, *outside* of the Archipelago. The three tests ar (1) the word must be in English use, (2) it must be found in one or more

Malay dictionaries, (3) if not ultimately Malay, it must at least hav originated, so far as known, within the Malayan region. The words which answer these tests, with the proofs and illustrations as they stand in my manuscript, ar too numerous to be treated in this paper. I select those which ar of most importance or of most interest, and giv the full list at the end.

The plan of the paper is as follows: The articles ar arranged in the alphabetic order of the English forms. Each article consists of several divisions, coming always in the same order:

(1) The English form with a brief identifying definition, and with variant spellings, present or past, if any. In some cases, other European forms ar added.

(2) The Malay form, in the Malay character, with transliteration; and explanation of formation, if known.

(3) Form in other Malayan languages, if any.

(4) Citations from various Malay dictionaries, in chronologic order, showing the actual form and definition assigned.

(5) Citations for other Malayan languages, if any ar concernd.

(6) Citations from English works in chronologic order, showing the actual use of the word in English.

All Malay words, that is, all words enterd as real or nominal Malay words in Malay dictionaries, ar given, in the first instance, in the Malay character (which is Arabic with a few additional letters distinguisht by three dots), and also in English transliteration, according to the noble "Roman" system, to which I hav made the Dutch and French conform. It beats the Dutch and the French both. I note here that Dutch *tj* answers to English *ch*, the establisht infelicity for *tsh*, Malay in one letter چ chā. Favre uses for this the otherwise unused infelicity *x*. Dutch *dj* in like manner answers to English *j*, Malay ج jīm. Dutch *oe* answers to English *ū* or *u*, Malay و wāu. The rest is obvious.

For more precision, all Malay words as above defined, ar, in the Roman transliteration, whether English, Dutch, or French, printed in upright spaced letters.

Some of the Malayan languages, as Batak, Lampong, Javanese, Macassar, Bugis, and also the Tagala and Bisaya of the Philippine islands, hav peculiar alphabets of their own. The Sundanese appears sometimes in Javanese characters, sometimes, like the Achinese, in Malay. All ar also renderd, by Europeans, in the Roman character. I regret that it is impossible to reproduce these nativ characters here. They would greatly add to the unintelligibility of my pages. I can giv only the Roman transliteration. For the original characters, where they exist in the passages I quote, I substitute three dots (. . .), which will probably satisfy nearly everybody.

The dates put before the author's name and the title of the book, if not followd by a later date within curves after the title, mean that the quotation is taken from the identical edition of

the prefixt date. If a later date follows, after the title, the quotation is from the later edition so dated. In some of the minor wordlists quoted, taken from periodicals, the date and paging ar of course those of the periodical.

A date in my own text, within curves, following a Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, New Latin or English form in italics, is the date of the earliest quotation for that form, in Yule's collection of quotations, or in my own. It means only that the word is found at least as early as the date given. The actual first appearance of the word in the language mentiond, may hav been twenty, fifty, a hundred years earlier. Historical etymology without dates is mere babble. Any date, if true, is better than none.

The quotations ar all first-hand, unless markt otherwise. Those taken from Yule's indispensable collection ar markt (Y.). Some are due to the *Stanford dictionary* (S. D.); a few to the *New English dictionary* (N. E. D.), and the *Century dictionary* (C. D.).

In view of the near approach of the twentieth century, I hav modernized some of our sixteenth century spellings in order to make them worthy of the nineteenth before it is too late. In this I follow the advice of all English philologists; who advise well.

The following is a list of the principal works used in the preparation of this paper. It is confined almost wholly to dictionaries and wordlists of the languages of the Malayan Archipelago, in my own library. A few English works of special value, as Yule's Anglo-Indian glossary and Wallace's and Forbes's travels, ar included in the list. The titles of other works used will appear in the quotations.

The works ar listed in the alphabetic order of the authors' names. When cited, they ar preceded by the date as a constant part of the author-reference. The names of the works most often cited, ar in the quotations commonly reduced to date and author's name only, "1812 Marsden," "1875 Favre," etc., with the locus added.

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Archives pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire, des langues, de la géographie et de l'ethnographie de l'Asie orientale, rédigées par MM. Gustave Schlegel et Henri Cordier. Leyden, 1890 +. 8vo. See Schlegel.

Arriëns, P., *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst.* Amsterdam, 1880. 8vo, 8 + 94 p.

Badings, A. H. L., *Nieuw Hollandsch-Maleisch, Maleisch-Hollandsch woordenboek. Zoo gemakkelijk mogelijk ingericht ten dienste van Nederlanders, welke zich in Indië wenschen te vestigen.* 4th ed. Schoonhoven, 1884. 8vo, 394 p.

Bataviaasch genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen. *Verhandelingen:* Deel XXIX., 1862 (see Rigg). Deel XLV., 1891 (see Helfrich). See also Tijdschrift, etc.

Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk instituut voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. s' Gravenhage, 1853 +. (Amst. 1856–65). 8vo. See Cambier and Kern (1890).

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Bird, Isabella L., *The Golden Chersonese and the way thither.* London, 1883. 8vo, 16+379 p.

Blumentritt, Ferdinand, *Vocabulaire de locutions et de mots particuliers à l'espagnol des Philippines....traduit de l'allemand du XVIe jahresberichte der communal ober-realschule in Leitmeritz, par A. Hugot....* Paris, 1884. (*Extrait n° 12 du Bulletin de la Société académique indo-chinoise.* 2e série, t. II., mai 1882.) 8vo, 84 p.

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Cambier, J. P. C., *Rapport over Tidoreesch-Halmahera. Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera.* 1873. (In *Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. Uitgegeven door het Kon. instituut voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië.* 3e volgreeks VII., p. 265, 266. 's Gravenhage, 1873.

Clercq, F. S. A. de, *Het Maleisch der Molukken. Lijst der meest voorkomende vreemde en van het gewone maleisch verschillende woorden, zooals die gebruikt worden in de residentiën Manado, Ternate, Ambon met Banda en Timor Koepang, benevens pantoens, prozastukken en gedichten.* Batavia, 1876. Square 8vo, 96 p.

Clifford, Hugh, and Swettenham, Frank Athelstane, *A dictionary of the Malay language: Malay-English.* Part 1, the letter A. Taiping, Perak, 1894. 4to, 8+100 p. Part 2, the letter B. 1895, p. 101–308.

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Crawfurd, John, *A grammar and dictionary of the Malay language, with a preliminary dissertation.* In two volumes. Vol. I. *Grammar.* Vol. II. *Malay and English, and English and Malay dictionaries.* London, 1852. 8vo, vol. 1 : 291+84 p.; vol. 2 : 4+208+201 p.

Crawfurd, John, *A descriptive dictionary of the Indian islands and adjacent countries.* London, 1856. 8vo. 1+459 p.

Cust, Robert N., *A sketch of the modern languages of the East Indies.* London, 1878. 8vo, 198 p.

Devic, L. Marcel, *Dictionnaire étymologique des mots français d'origine orientale* (*arabe, persan, turc, hébreu, malais*). Paris, 1876. 8vo, 16+272+[2] p. [2d ed. in appendix to Littré, *Dictionnaire de la langue française.* Paris, 1877.]

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Eck, R. van, *Erste proeve van een Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek.* Utrecht, 1876. 8vo, [6]+260 p.

Eguilaz y Yanguas, D. Leopoldo de, *Glosario etimólogico de las palabras españolas* (*castellanas, catalanas, gallegas, mallorquinas, portuguesas, valencianas y bascongadas*) *de orígen oriental* (*árabe, hebreo, malayo, persa y turco*). Granada, 1886. 4to, 24+591 p.

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Ekris, A. van, *Woordenlijst van eenige dialecten der landtaal op de Ambonsche eilanden.* Rotterdam, 1864–65. 12mo. (In: ....p. 61–134.)

Elout, C. P. J., *Dictionnaire malai, hollandais et français; traduit du dictionnaire malai et anglais de Mr. W. Marsden.* Harlem, 1825. 4to, 21+[2]+604 p.

Elout, C. P. J., *Dictionnaire hollandais et malai, suivi d'un dictionnaire français et malai; d'après le dictionnaire anglais et malai de Mr. W. Marsden.* Harlem, 1826. 4to, 432 p.

Favre, P., *Dictionnaire javanais-français.* Vienna, 1870. royal 8vo, 8+546 p.

Favre, P., *Dictionnaire malais-français.* Vienna, 1875. 2 vols. royal 8vo, 26+916 and 877 p.

Favre, P., *Grammaire de la langue malaise.* Vienna, 1876. royal 8vo, 23+242 p.

Fokker, A. A., *Malay phonetics.* Leiden, 1895. 8vo, 99 p.

Forbes, Henry O., *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago, a narrative of travel and exploration from* 1878 *to* 1883. New York, 1885. 8vo, 19 + 536 p.

Grashuis, J. G., *Dr. Roorda van Eysinga's algemeen Hollandsch-Maleisch woordenboek, herzien en vermeerderd.* Leiden, 1878. Large 8vo, 16 + 1005 p.

Groot, A. D. Cornets de, *Javaansche spraakkunst, uitgegeven ....door J. F. C. Gericke....tweede verbeterde en vermeerderde uitgaaf, gevolgd door een leesboek tot oefening in de Javaansche taal, verzameld en uitgegeven door J. C. F. Gericke; op nieuw uitgegeven en voorzien van een nieuw woordenboek door T. Roorda....* Amsterdam, 1843. 8vo, 12+10+15+8+236+45+254 +[1] p.

Haex, David, *Dictionarium Malaico Latinum et Latino-Malaicum cum aliis quamplurimis quæ quarta pagina edocebit.* Opera & studio Davidis Haex. Romæ, 1631. 4to, 7+72+75 p.

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Marsden, William, *A dictionary of the Malayan language, in two parts, Malayan and English, and English and Malayan.* London, 1812. 4to, 16 + 589 p.

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Raffles, Thomas Stamford, *The history of Java.* London, 1817. 2 v. 4to, 48+479 p. and 8+288+[3]+260 p.

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Roorda van Eysinga. See Grashuis.

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Swettenham, Frank A., *Vocabulary of the English and Malay languages, with notes. Revised edition.* [1st ed. 1881.]
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Wall, H. von de, *Lijst van eenige in 't Maleisch gebruikelijke woorden van Sanskrit-oorsprong, waarvan die afstamming in de Maleische woordenboeken van Roorda van Eijsinga* (1825), *Elout* (*Marsden*, 1825), *Roorda van Eijsinga* (*manuscript*, 1847), *Crawfurd* (1852) *en Pijnappel* (1863) *niet aangetoond is.* (In: ....Batavia, 1867.)

Wall, H. von de, and Tuuk, H. N. van der, *Maleisch-Nederlandsch woordenboek op last van het gouvernement van Nederlandsch-Indië samengesteld door wijlen H. von de Wall, en, met weglating van al het overtollige, uitgegeven door H. N. van der Tuuk.* Batavia, 1877–1884. Deel I, 1877, 10+504 p. Deel II, 1880, 579 p. Deel III, 1884, 256 p.

Wallace, Alfred Russel, *The Malay Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the bird of paradise; a narrative of travel, with studies of man and nature.* London, 1869, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 24+478 p., and 524 p.; new ed. 1 vol. extra cr. 8vo, 1890, 17+515 p.

Walland, J., *Het eiland Engano* [including: *Eene woordenlijst van de taal, die op het noordelijk gedeelte van Engano gesproken wordt*, p. 116–124]. Batavia, 1863, 8vo, 32 p. (In: *Tijdschrift voor Indische taal-, land- en volkenkunde*, deel XIV.; p. 93 124. Batavia, 1863.)

Walland, J., *Het eiland Engano.* Batavia, 1863. 8vo, 10 p. In the same, p. 330–339.

Weber, E. A. T. See Thomas.

Yule, Henry, and Burnell, Arthur Coke. *Hobson-Jobson: being a glossary of Anglo-Indian colloquial words and phrases, and of kindred terms; etymological, historical, geographical and discursive.* London, 1886. 8vo, 48+870 p.

Abada, a rhinoceros, a word frequent in the Hakluyt period; also *abado*, and once *abath*. It is a transfer of Portuguese *abada* (*a.* 1598), Spanish *abada* (*a.* 1585), New Latin *abada* (1631). This is a mistaken form, arising probably by attraction of the vowel of the article *la* (*la bada* taken as *l'abada*), of what was also used in the proper form *bada*, Portuguese *bada* (1541), Spanish *bada* (1611), Italian *bada* (*c.* 1606), (not noted in English or New Latin). See the quotations in Yule. *Bada* seemd to be feminin, and hence was by some thought to be "the female Vnicorne."

The word is found in all the principal languages of the Malayan Archipelago. *Bada* is from Malay بادق bādaḳ, a rhinoceros. Achinese *badak*, *badĕk*, *baduĕh*, Batak *badak*, Lampong *badak*, Javanese *warak*, Sundanese *badak*, Balinese *warak*, Dayak *badak*, Macassar *bada*, Bugis *badak*. The final ق ḳ in Malay pronunciation is faint, and often silent. It does not appear in the Macassar form, from which, indeed, the Portuguese and Spanish *bada* may hav been derived. It is absent in the English rendering of several Malay names of places, as in *Ava*, Malay آوق Āwaḳ, *Batta* beside *Batak*, Malay باتق Bātaḳ, *Sulu*, *Sooloo*, Malay سولق Sūluḳ. So *Perak* ڤيرق Pēraḳ, *Dayak* دايق Dāyaḳ ar usually pronounced without the ḳ.

The pronunciation of the form *abada* must hav been, of course, a-bâ'da. An erroneous accentuation â'ba-da may hav been in use also; the form *abath* implies this. But the form *abda*, which if genuin, would prove the latter accentuation, is a mistake (see below).

Badac. Rinoceros. 1631 HAEX, p. 4.

بَادَقْ bādak the rhinoceros. Tandok bādak or chūla bādak the rhinoceros horn. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 31.

بادق bâdakh eenhoorn, rhinoceros. Bâdakh gâdjah rhinoceros met één hoorn. Bâdakh karbau rhinoceros met twee hoornen. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 36.

Badak (J. *warak*). The rhinoceros. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 14.

بادق badak, neushoorn; — gadjah, n. met één, — karbau n. met twee hoorns; lidah — cochenille-cactus. (Bat. id. Jav. *warak*. Mak. *badà*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 27.

بادق bādaḳ, le rhinocéros....Jav. . . . *wadak* [read . . . *warak*]. Sund. . . . *badak*. Bat. . . . *badak*. Mak. . . . *bada*. Day. *badak*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:164.

بادق bādaḳ, neushoorn: tjœla b., het hoorn van den neushoorn: līdah b. (neushoorntong), naam der cactusachtige gewassen, inz. van den cochenille-cactus.... 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:184.

Bâdak بادق a rhinoceros. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:7.

بادق badaḳ, rhinoceros, het neushoorndier; b. g a d j a h, die één en b. kĕr b a u, die twee neushorens heeft..... 1893 KLINKERT, p. 80.

B a d a k, rhinoceros; B a d a k g a d j a h, eenhoornige rhinoceros; B a d a k kĕr b a u, tweehoornige rhinoceros; T j o e l a b a d a k, hoorn van een rhinoceros; L i d a h b a d a k, opuntia cochinillifera, een heester, veel aangekweekt voor de cochenillecultuur. 1895 MAYER, p. 27.

Bādak, بادق. The rhinoceros....
1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, p. 106.

Badak neushoorn. 1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 160.

B a d a q rhinoceros, *badoe-ĕh.*
1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 8.

بادق *badēḳ*, neushoorn; rhinoceros; *soemboeh* —, de hoorn van den rhinoceros. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 26.

Badak (ook Ab[oengsch], v. H.), rhinoceros.
1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Holl. woordenlijst*, p. 33.

Warak, neushoorndier, renoceros. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Algemeen Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 641.

. . . [*warak*] N[goko et] K[rama], rhinoceros.
1870 FAVRE, *Dictionnaire javanais-français*, p. 290.

Badak, the rhinoceros, Rhinoceros Sumatrensis....
1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 29.

Warak rhinoceros. 1876 ECK, *Balineesch-Holl. wrdbk.*, p. 149.

Badak, d. Nashorn.
1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch.* p. 24.

Badak rhinoceros. 1885 AERNOUT, *Woordenlijstje der Tidoengsche taal*, p. 541.

. . . *Bâdá*, bep. *bâdaka*. 't Mal. b á d a k h rhinoceros.
1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 173.

Rhinoceros . . . *badak* b a d a k.
1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 20.

The English use appears, as in the case of many other strange animals then first heard of in the far East, and the far West, in the voyages and histories composed or translated in the later decades of the sixteenth century.

It is a very fertile country, with great stoare of prouisioun; there are elephants in great number and *abadas*, which is a kind of beast so big as two great buls, and hath vppon his snowt a little horne.
1588 R. PARKE, tr. Mendoza (orig. 1585), *Historie of the great and mightie kingdom of China*, etc. (Hakluyt soc., 1853), 2:311. (Y.)

We sent commodities to their king to barter for Amber-greese, and for the hornes of *Abath*, whereof the Kinge onely hath the traffique in his hands. Now this *Abath* is a beast which hath one horne only in her forehead, and is thought to be the female Vnicorne, and is highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soveraigne remedie against poyson. 1592 BARKER in Hakluyt (1807), 2:591. (Y.)

The *Abada*, or Rhinoceros is not in India, but only in Bengala and Patane. 1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages into ye easte & weste Indies*, p. 88 (Y.); repr. Hakluyt soc. (1885), 2:8.

Also in Bengala are found great numbers of the beasts which in Latine are called *Rhinocerotes*, and of the Portingalles *Abadas*.

1598 *Id.* p. 28 (Y.); repr. Hakluyt soc. (1885), 1:96.

Camboia lyeth Southward from thence, a great and populous Countrie, full of Elephants and *Abada's* (this Beaſt is the Rhinoceros).

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 387.

In Bengala are found great numbers of *Abadas* or *Rhinocerotes*, whoſe horn (growing up from his ſnowt,)....is good againſt poyſon, and is much accounted of throughout all India. 1613 *Id.* p. 400.

[This passage is quoted, with the unmarkt omission of some words (from "snowt" to " is good"), and with the reference "(1864) 2," in the N. E. D.: and the word *Abadas* is erroneously printed *Abdas*.]

See other quotations in Yule and the *Stanford dictionary;* and references in Pennant, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, 1771, p. 75.

Ailantus, a beautiful East Indian tree, *Ailantus glandulosa*, Desf., well known in European and American towns, where it is planted as a shade-tree. The name, which is also found as *ailanto*, is not commonly recognized as Malay, but that is its ultimate origin. It has been referd to the Chinese, to the Sanskrit, and to one of the languages of the Molucca islands; and in all of these languages it has been said to mean 'tree of heaven.' The reference to the Molucca islands is correct; but the final explanation lies in the Malay.

Ailantus is also speld, erroneously, *ailanthus*. It is from the New Latin *ailantus*, as used by Desfontaines (1786) in the erroneous form *ailanthus*, as the name of the genus.

Ailanthus glandulosa, Desf. in Mém. Acad. Sc. Par. 1786 (1789), 265, t. 8.—China. 1893 *Index Kewensis* 1:66.

The *Index Kewensis* mentions three other species, *A. excelsa*, *A. malabarica*, *A. moluccana*. The first and third of these specific names ar especially appropriate to the name *ailantus:* for the name comes from the Molucca islands, and the tree grows high.

The Molucca name does not appear, in the precise combination required, in the glossaries and wordlists accessible to me; but the European reflex, and the meaning and locality assigned, make it clear that the original Molucca name from which Desfontaines, or the author on whom he depended, probably one of the Dutch naturalists, took the word, was **ai lanit*, or **ai lanitol*, which could be interpreted, literally, as 'tree of heaven,' tho the real meaning, as we shall see, is something different. *Ai* is the most common form, in the Molucca region, with numerous variants, *aai*, *aya*, *ayo*, *aow*, *ow*, and *kai*, *kao*, *kau*, etc., of the general Malay word for 'tree' or 'wood', namely كايو kāyu. *Lanit*,

lanitol, with *laniol*, ar Moluccan forms of the general Malay word for 'sky,' لاڠت lāngit. The precise Malay combination كايو لاڠت *kāyu lāngit, the ultimate original of **ai lanit*, and so of the English *ailantus*, does not appear in the dictionaries; but its existence is implied in the 'dialectal' form mentiond, and is also indicated by the presence in French of *langit* as a synonym of *ailante*, ailantus. This *langit* must be a fragment of the full name *kāyu lāngit.

The name could be interpreted as 'tree of heaven,' if that is taken as 'tree of the heavens.' The exact meaning, if lāngit is to be taken in its most usual sense, is 'tree of the sky.' There is no Elysian poetry in this. It would merely imply a tree that rises high in the air, a very tall tree. And the nativ ailantus is said to grow very tall. But lāngit means also 'a canopy, an awning, a ceiling, a cover'; the reduplicated lāngit-lāngit also means 'a canopy'; and in view of the use of the ailantus as a shade-tree, it is probable that the name refers to that fact —that it means merely 'canopy-tree,' or, in substance, merely 'shade-tree.' So that the sarcastic allusions to the unheavenly odor of the blossoms of the "tree of heaven" arise from an erroneous etymology. There is no "tree of heaven."

For the principal forms of kāyu, see the quotations under Cajuputi in this paper. The Moluccan and other 'dialectal' forms of kāyu hav in great part lost the initial consonant, becoming *ayo*, *aya*, *ai*, *aai*, *oai*, etc.

Ai hout, boom (T. R. H. W. K. P. Kr. Ht. N. A.).
1864-65 A. Van Ekris, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 69.

Hout | Maba, Gotowassi *aai* | Boeli, Waijamli, Bitjoli *oai* | Ingli *aai*.
1873 Cambier, *Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera*, p. 1 (265).

Sago-boom | Maba, Gotowassi pipe *ayo* | Boeli, Waijamli-Bitjoli poepie *ayo* | Ingli pipi *aya*. 1873 Cambier, *Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera*, p. 1 (265).

Hout, | Maleisch kaijoe | Aroe-eilanden—Wokam *kai*, Oedjir *kai* | Keij-eilanden—Eli Ellat *kaijoe*, Oorspronk *ai*.
1864 Eijbergen, *Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Keij-eilanden*, p. 5 (563).

Kajoe *kaoe*. 1874 Jellesma, *Woordenlijst van de taal der Alifoeren op het eiland Boeroe*, p. 15.

Some Buruese words....tree, *kaun*.
1885 Forbes, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern archipelago*, p. 411.

Wallace (*Malay Archipelago*, 1869, ed. 1890, App. p. 490) gives the equivalents of káyu, wood, in 33 languages, or rather 33 localities, *kayu* in 4, *kaju* in 1, *kalu* in 2, *kalun* in 1, *kaya* in 1, *kao* in 3, *kai* in 1, *ai* or *a'i* in 9 (chiefly in and near Amboina), *aow* in 1, *ow* in 1, with other forms *gagi*, *gáh*, *gota*, etc.

The word lāngit is found in nearly all the languages of the Malayan group: Malay لاڠت lāngit, Achinese *langit*, Batak *langit*, Lampong *langik*, *langit*, Javanese *langit*, Sundanese *langit*, Balinese *langit*, Dayak *langit*, Macassar *langi*, Bugis *langi*, Bareē *jangi*, Sangi-Manganitu *lāngih*, Jilolo *langit*, *langat*, Tagala *langit*, Bisaya *langit*, Malagasi *lanitra*, the sky, the firmament. It is a general Polynesian word, Maori *rangi*, *raki*, Samoan *lagi*, Tahitian *rai*, Hawaiian *lani*, Tongan *lagi*, Rarotangan *rangi*, Marquesan *aki*, *ani*, etc. 'the sky, heaven.' See Tregear, *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, p. 392–394.

Langit. Aerem & vifibiles cælos denotat. Item conuexitatem, concamerationem, teſtudinem, quæ alicui imponitur exprimit.

1631 HAEX, p. 23.

لاڠت lāngit the sky, visible heavens, firmament. Būmi dan lāngit earth and sky....

1812 MARSDEN, p. 296.

لاڠت lângit de lucht, het uitſpanſel, de zigtbare hemel....

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 349.

لاڠت langit, uitspansel, hemel. (Bat. Day. *id.* Jav. *id.*, ook: wat boven drijft. Mak. *langì*.) Lalangit en langit-langit, verhemelte van doek boven een vertrek, of van den mond. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 203.

لاڠت lāngit, le ciel, le firmament....Jav. et Sund. . . . *langit*. Bat. . . . *langit*. Mak. et Bug. . . . *langi*. Day. *langit*, Tag. et Bis. . . . *langit*.

1875 FAVRE, 2:499.

لاڠت lāngit, uitspansel boven iets, bv. boven een ledikant; hemel, hemelgewelf.

1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:51.

لاڠيت *langit*, hemel, uitspansel.

1889 LANGEN. *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 234.

Langik, heuvel, uitspansel; *lalangik*, hemel van een bed; *langik-langik*, verhemelte. *Langit* = *langik*.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 83.

Langngit, A. hemel, firmament, uitspansel, gehemelte....

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 292.

. . . [*langit*] N. K. le plus haut, l'étendue, le firmament, le ciel....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 336.

Lang'it, the sky, the heavens. (Jav. Mal. idem.)

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 244.

Langit, de hemel, het uitspansel, de lucht....

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 164.

Langit, *batanglangit*, Himmel, Himmelsgewölbe....*Lalangit*, die Decke (eines Zimmers)....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 294.

. . . *lângi*, bep. *lângika*, uitspansel, firmament, hemel. Boeg. Sund. Mal. Jav. idem....

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 474.

Sky . . . *langi* langit.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis, and Malay lang.*, p. 2.

Jangi (T. K. N. *langi*), hemel, uitspansel. M. P. *langit.*
1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal* [Celebes], p. 28.
Hemels blaauw, *lāngih bīrŭh.*
1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijst*, p. 389.
Hemel | Maba, Gotowassi *langit* | Boeli, Waijamli, Bitjoli *langit* | Ingli *langat.*
1873 CAMBIER, *Beknopte woordenlijst van talen op Tidoreesch-Halmahera*, p. 1 (265).

The English use of *ailantus* or *ailanthus* began sixty years or more ago.

Ailanthus. An immense tree, a native of the interior of Coromandel.
1832 JAMES ROXBURGH, *Flora Indica* (1874), p. 386.
O'er me let a green *Ailanthus* grow....the Tree of Heaven.
1845 HIRST. *Poems*, 158. (N. E. D.)
Ailantus . . . (*ailanto*, tree of heaven, Sanscrit.) A genus of trees of lofty growth from China and the East Indies : Order, Terebinthaceæ.
1847 CRAIG.
Also in 1860 WORCESTER, 1864 WEBSTER, 1884 N. E. D. (where see other quotations), etc.
Ailánthus glandulòsus, Desf., called Tree of Heaven,—but whose blossoms, especially the staminate ones, are redolent of anything but "airs from heaven,"—is much planted as a shade tree, especially in towns, and is inclined to spread from seed....(Adv. from China.)
1867 GRAY, *Manual of the botany of the northern United States* (1889), p. 107.

Amuck, frenzied, a homicidal frenzy: the most famous of Malayan words in English, best known in the phrase *to run amuck.* It was formerly speld also *amock*, and is now often speld *amok*, in more exact transliteration of the Malay. At one time the Spanish form *amuco*, Portuguese *amouco*, New Latin **amucus* (plural **amuci*, *amuchi*, *amouchi*), wer in some English use. The second syllable has also become detacht as an independant word, *muck.* See below.

The Malay word is آمق āmuḳ, āmoḳ (pronounced â'muk, â'mok, or â'mu, â'mo); Lampong *amug*, Javanese *hamuk*, Sundanese *amuk*, Dayak *amok.* It means 'furious, frenzied, raging, attacking with blind frenzy'; as a noun, 'rage, homicidal frenzy, a course of indiscriminate murder'; as a verb, mengâmuḳ, 'to run amuck,' 'to make amok' (Dutch *amok maken*, or *amokken*).

Amòc. Est in vsu. Si quando quis non sanæ mentis, vel omnino desperatus, in interitum se præcipitat. Item significat opprimere, occidere, inuadere, oppugnare, &c.
1631 HAEX, p. 2.
امق āmuk, engaging furiously in battle; attacking with desperate resolution; rushing, in a state of frenzy, to the commission of indiscriminate murder; running a-muck. It is applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage....
1812 MARSDEN, p. 16.

Amuk (J). An a-muck; to run a-muck; to tilt, to run furiously and desperately at every one; to make a furious onset or charge in combat.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 5.

Amok, woede, razernij, moord in arren moede; Měngamok, in razende woede alles overhoop loopen of steken (ook van dieren), een verwoeden aanval doen, amok maken, in woede moorden, enz.; Pěngamok, de persoon die, of het dier, dat amok maakt; het amok-maken, enz.

1895 MAYER, p. 13.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 21; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 13; 1869 KLINKERT, p. 13; 1875 FAVRE, 1:108; 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:105; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887) 2:3; 1894 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 1:47; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 42.

'*Amoeg*, het in razernij rondloopen en zonder aanzien des persoons wonden. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 72.

Hamoek. A. moord; verwoed blindlings moorden. Amok. *Negoro Botowi harang klĕbbŏn hamoek*, te Batavia ontstaat zelden amok....

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 135.

. . . [*hamuk*] N. K. furieux, un furieux, une attaque furieuse. . . . [*ngamuk*] attaquer avec fureur, attaquer avec courage; courir avec fureur pour tuer tous ceux qui se présentent....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 51.

Amuk, to fight furiously, to attack indiscriminately, to smash and destroy. Said of any animal unmanageable from rage....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 13.

Amok (zur Verstärkung oft *ampur* dahinter), wüthender, mörderischer Anfall. *Mamok*, *mamok mampur*, wüthend anfallen....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 8.

The corresponding word in Malagasi, *hamu* (*hamou*), means 'drunk'; a recognition of the fact which it took no Solomon to discover: "Luxuriosa res, vinum, et tumultuosa ebrietas" (Vulgate, Prov. 20:1); "strong drink is raging"; or, as in the revised version, "strong drink is a brawler." One who runs amuck is all these. The Malay version is mild. Amok is reserved for stronger occasions. In the Dutch presentation:

'Âjer 'angawr 'itûlah penjindir, dàn 'aràkh 'itûlah pengganggguw ['water of grape, that (is a) mocker, and arrack, that (is a) brawler'].

1821 'Elkitâb, 'ija 'îtu, sagala sûrat perdjandjî'an lâma dàn bahâruw tersâlin kapada bahâsa Malâjuw, Tjâlsi [Chelsea], p. 754.

The earliest mention of the word in European literature, so far as my quotations show, is in Spanish (*c.* 1516), where it appears as *amuco*, and is understood to mean the frenzied person himself.

There are some of them [the Javanese] who....go out into the streets, and kill as many persons as they meet....These are called *Amuco*.

c. 1516 BARBOSA, tr. Hakluyt soc. (1866), p. 194. (N. E. D.)

The corresponding Portuguese *amouco* is found :

That all those which were able to bear arms should make themselves *Amoucos*, that is to say, men resolved either to dye, or vanquish.

1663 COGAN, tr. Pinto's *Travels*, l. 199. (N. E. D.)

The Spanish or Portuguese form also appears as New Latin **amucus*, plural **amuci*, found speld *amouki*, *amouchi*.

There are also certaine people called *Amouchi*, otherwise *Chiavi*, which....going forth, kill every man they meete with, till some body (by killing them) make an end of their killing.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 425.

Those that run these are called *Amouki*, and the doing of it Running a Muck. 1696 OVINGTON, *A voyage to Suratt*, p. 237. (Y. p. 15.)

The word appears in the same sense, 'a frenzied man,' also in an English form, *amock*, *amok*.

To run amock is to get drunk with opium....to sally forth from the house, kill the person or persons supposed to have injured the *Amock*, and any other person that attempts to impede his passage.

1772 COOK, *Voyages* (1790), 1 :288. (N. E. D.)

At Batavia, if an officer take one of these *amoks*, or *mohawks*, as they have been called by an easy corruption, his reward is very considerable ; but if he kill them, nothing is added to his usual pay....

1798 S. H. WILCOCKE, tr. Stavorinus, *Voyage to the East Indies*, 1 :294. (Y.)

The Malay word having no precise grammatic label as adjectiv or noun, came into general English with no definit grammatic status, in the phrase "to run amuck," where *amuck*, tho properly a predicate adjectiv, has been regarded also as an adverb, analogous to "to run *atilt*," "to turn *aside*," etc., and as a noun. See preceding quotations.

Most commonly the word was divided, *a muck*, and taken as an adverbial phrase, with the preposition *a*, which was then sometimes joind to a second syllable with a hyphen, to run *a muck*, or *a-muck ;* as the adverbial phrase in *to fall a sleep* was written *a-sleep*, now *asleep*. Otherwise the word so divided was taken as a complementary accusativ, the article *a* with its noun *muck*—to run *a muck*, understood as 'to run a course of indiscriminate slaughter.'

Like a raging Indian....he runs *a mucke* (as they cal it there) stabbing every man he meets.

1672 MARVELL, *Rehearsal transprosed*, 1 :59. (N. E. D.)

And they (the Mohammedans) are hardly restrained from running *a muck* (which is to kill whoever they meet, till they be slain themselves) especially if they have been at Hodge, a Pilgrimage to Mecca.

1698 FRYER, *A new account of East India and Persia*, p. 91. (Y. p. 15. See other quots. in Y.)

Macassar is the most celebrated place in the East for "running *a muck*."
1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 134.

In fact he enjoyed the reputation of having run *a-mok* through every one of the Ten Commandments, which alone made him interesting.
1896 LOCKER-LAMPSON, *My confidences*. (In *The Athenæum*, April 11, 1896, p. 470.)

From "to run a muck," with *muck* regarded as a noun, came the separate use of *muck* in the sense of 'a course of frenzy.' Dryden is clear on this point. He "runs an *Indian muck*."

Frontless and satire-proof, he scours the streets
And runs an Indian *Muck* at all he meets.
1687 DRYDEN, *The hind and the panther*, l. 2477.

It is not to be controverted that these desperate acts of indiscriminate murder, called by us *mucks*, and by the natives mongamo [mengāmoḳ], do actually take place, and frequently too, in some parts of the east (in Java in particular).
1784 MARSDEN, *Hist. of Sumatra*, p. 239. (Y.)

They [the Javans] are little liable to those fits and starts of anger, or those sudden explosions of fury, which appear among northern nations. To this remark have been brought forward as exceptions, those acts of vengeance, proceeding from an irresistible phrenzy, called *mucks*, where the unhappy sufferer aims at indiscriminate destruction, till he himself is killed like a wild beast, whom it is impossible to take alive. It is a mistake, however, to attribute these acts of desperation to the Javans.
1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:250.

The spirit of revenge, with an impatience of restraint, and a repugnance to submit to insult, more or less felt by all the Indian islanders, give rise to those acts of desperate excess which are well known in Europe under the name of *mucks*.... A *muck* means generally an act of desperation, in which the individual or individuals devote their lives, with few or no chances of success, for the gratification of their revenge. ....The most frequent *mucks*, by far, are those in which the desperado assails indiscriminately friend and foe.
1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:66-67.

Amuck, or *amok*, is also found as a noun, 'a course of homicidal frenzy.'

One morning, as we were sitting at breakfast, Mr. Carter's servant informed us that there was an "*Amok*" in the village—in other words, that a man was "running a muck."
1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 134.

Hence it is simply said—they made "*amok*."
1869 *Id.*, p. 134.

The tale of the restless dread and suspense which held the whole community, when some mutineer, with the desperate spirit of *amok* in him, was at large, and the exciting efforts to effect and to elude capture, was a chapter which demanded little from the narrator's art to engage

my sympathies and my profound interest in this community, living its chequered life so far from the sympathies of the world.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 16.

It appears that "the desperate spirit of amok" is utilized sometimes as a social hint at a dance in Sumatra, much as a knife or a revolver at a dance in Kentucky.

His [Master of the Ceremonies] office is both a delicate and a difficult one. He must himself be of good position in the community, and be more or less a general favourite;....for the parents or the relatives of the higher-ranked of the dancers, feeling themselves insulted, have suddenly revenged themselves by *amok*—that mode of retribution which is to them the swiftest and most gratifying.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 148.

Amok is also used as an English verb, 'to run amuck.', So Dutch *amokken*.

The Magindinao Illanun lashed himself to desperation; flourishing his spear in one hand, and the other on the handle of his sword, he defied those collected about him: he danced his war-dance on the sand: his face became deadly pale: his wild eyes glared: he was ready to *amok*, to die, but not to die alone.

1842 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:309.

But hearing nothing for some time, we went out, and found there had been a false alarm, owing to a slave having run away, declaring he would "amok" because his master wanted to sell him.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 134. [Three more instances, p. 134, 134, 135.]

Babirusa, also speld *babirussa*, and, badly, *babiroussa*, and, worse, *babyrousa*, *babyroussa*, the so-cald "hog-deer" of the Malayan islands. New Latin *babirussa*, Sp. *babiruza*.

The Malay name is بابي روس bābī rūsa, meaning, not as usually translated, according to the order of the words, "hog-deer" or "pig-deer," but, according to Malay syntax, "hog (like) deer," that is "deer-hog": بابي bābī, hog, روس rūsa, deer.

Babbi. Porcus. 1631 HAEX, p. 4.

بابي bābī and باب bābi a hog, pig: pork. Bābī ūtan the wild hog. Bābī rūsa an animal of the hog kind with peculiar tusks resembling horns, from whence it is named the hog-deer. (See Valentyn, vol. iii. plate, fig. C.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 30.

Babi-rusa. The hog deer; literally, "the deer hog," *Babi-rusa alfurus*. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 14.

بابي babi, varken: —oetan, *sus verrucosus*, —tanah, *sus vittatus*, —roesa, hertzwijn, *sus babyrussa*....(Jav. *id.* tam varken. Bat. *id.* Mak. Boeg. *bawi.* Daj. *bawoi*). 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 26.

بابي bābi, cochon, porc.... —bābi rūsa, روس le sanglier ou cochon-cerf (*sus babi russa*). 1875 FAVRE, 2:166.

Also 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:178; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 76; 1895 MAYER, p. 27; 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:103. SWETTENHAM 1881 gives only rûsa bâbi (2:94).

The word bābī is in use throughout the Archipelago, in a great variety of forms: Malay بابي bābī, Lampong *baboi* (C.), Javanese and Sundanese *babi*, Balinese *bahwi* (C.), Madurese *babi* (C.), Biajuk *bawoi* (C.), Dayak *bawoi*, Macassar *bawi*, Bugis *bawi* (C.), Buru *fafu*, Aru and Ke islands *fawu*, *wawu*, *waf*, *fef*, Timor *fahi* (C.), Tetu (Timor) *fahi*, Kaladi (Timor) *pahi*, Rotti *bafi* (C.), Tagal (Philippine islands) *babuy*, *baboy*, all 'pig.' The forms markt "C." ar in Crawfurd's *History*, 1820, 2:144.

Babi, L. zwijn, varken. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 3.

. . . [*babi*] N. cochon, porc. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. Javanais-français*, p. 518.

Babi, a pig, a hog, a swine. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda Lang.*, p. 29.

Bawoi, Schwein.... 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 60.

Varken. Maleisch babi, Wokam *fawoe*, Oedjir *fèf*, Eli Ellat *wawoe*, Oorspronk *waf*. 1864 EIJBERGEN, *Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Keij-eilanden*, p. 567.

Babi, *fafoe*. 1874 JELLESMA, *Woordenlijst van de taal der Alifoeren op het eiland Boeroe*, p. 3.

Pig, Kaladi *pahi*, Tetu *fahi* [in Timor]. 1866 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 494.

Babirusa appears in English use in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The head of a *Babiroussa;* it hath two long Tushes on the lower jaw, and on the upper two Horns [the canine teeth] that come out a little above the Teeth and turn up towards the Eyes. 1673 RAY, *Observ. made in a journey through part of the Low Countries*, etc., p. 29. (S. D.)

See other quotations (1696, 1774, 1790) in the *Stanford dict.* and N. E. D., and references in PENNANT, *Synop. quadrupeds*, 1771, p. 73.

The wild pig seems to be of a species peculiar to the island; but a much more curious animal of this family is the *Babirusa* or Pig-deer, so named by the Malays from its long and slender legs, and curved

tusks resembling horns. This extraordinary creature resembles a pig in general appearance, but it does not dig with its snout, as it feeds on fallen fruits. The tusks of the lower jaw are very long and sharp, but the upper ones instead of growing downwards in the usual way are completely reversed, growing upwards out of bony sockets through the skin on each side of the snout, curving backwards to near the eyes, and in old animals often reaching eight or ten inches in length.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 211. (See also p. 213, 202, 299, 300.)

. . . the region in the S. E. of the Bay of Kajeli, where alone in Buru the singular Hog-deer (the *Babirusa*), which is known elsewhere only in Celebes, was to be found.... This singular animal uses its curious upturned and hooked teeth, the natives told me, to hold to the bottom of ponds by, when hard pressed by hunters.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 407 (Buru).

Balachan, *blachan*, also *balachong*, *blachang*, *blachong*, formerly also *balachaun*, *balachoung*, *ballichang*, a fish condiment of a very pronounced nature, the same as the Javanese trassi (*trāsi*). Malay بلاچن balāchan, bĕlāchan, Achinese *belāchan*, Sundanese *balāchang*, also spread into various dialects of Borneo, and other islands.

بلاچن balāchan caviare; small fish, prawns or shrimps, pounded in a mortar, and preserved with spices. Balāćhan īkan caviare of fish. Balāchan ūdang kechil, caviare of shrimps.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 44.

بلاچن bĕlatjan, toespijs bestaande uit gezouten en dan gestampte en gedroogde vischjes of dergelijke, 't Jav. mal. *trasi*.

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 38.

Klinkert is more emphatic:

بلاچن bĕlatjan, is geen toespijs, maar een dikke, bruine conserf van kleine vischen of garnalen, waarvan immer iets in de toespijzen, zooals kerrie, sambal, enz. gemengd wordt, om ze aangenaamer van smaak te maken. De stank er van is ondragelijk en het overmatig gebruik veroorzaakt verzwering van neus- en mond-holte.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 36.

بلاچن belāxan, du caviar, petits poissons ou chevrettes séchés au soleil, broyés dans un mortier et formant une conserve que l'on mêle au carry, aux épices etc., pour servir d'assaisonnement au riz. . . . Sund. . . . *balaxang*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:302.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 48; 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 20; 1887 LIM HIONG SENG, 1:57; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 112; 1895 MAYER, p. 42; 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:189, 250.

بلاچن *bĕlatjan* trassi, gezouten en fijn gestampte kleine garnalen, die met kerrie, sambal enz. worden vermengd.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 37.

Balachang, a superior variety of Délan or Trasi. It is of a yellowish colour and made of the choice of materials from which Délan is made....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 34.

Maleisch belatjan, Sampitsch *balatjan*, Katingansch *balatjan*, kaviaar (trassie).

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 12.

The composition is first described by Dampier:

Balachaun is a composition of a strong savour, yet a very delightsom dish to the natives of this country. To make it, they throw the mixture of shrimps and small fish into a sort of weak pickle, made with salt and water, and put it into a tight earthen vessel or jar. The pickle being thus weak, it keeps not the fish firm and hard, neither is it probably so designed, for the fish are never gutted. Therefore, in a short time they turn all to a mash in the vessel; and when they have lain thus a good while, so that the fish is reduced to a pap, they then draw off the liquor into fresh jars, and preserve it for use. The masht fish that remains behind is called *balachaun*, and the liquor poured off is called *nuke-mum*. The poor people eat the *balachaun* with their rice. 'Tis rank scented, yet the taste is not altogether unpleasant, but rather savory, after one is a little used to it. The *nuke-mum* is of a pale brown colour, inclining to grey, and pretty clear. It is also very savory, and used as a good sauce for fowls, not only by the natives, but also by many Europeans, who esteem it equal with soy.

1697–1709 DAMPIER, *Voyages*, 2:28. (1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:197.)

There is one mode of preparing and using fish, of so peculiar a nature, but so universally in use, that it is worth a detailed description. This preparation, called by the Malays *blachang*, and by the Javanese *trasi*, is a mass composed of small fish, chiefly prawns, which has been fermented, and then dried in the sun. This fetid preparation, so nauseous to a stranger, is the universal sauce of the Indian islanders, more general than soy with the Japanese. No food is deemed palatable without it.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:197.

Some fish, others manufacture *balachan*; some trust to their net, others to their stakes: and at this season salt is in great demand.

1842 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy's *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:305.

Then we had a slim repast of soda water and bananas . . . and the boatmen prepared an elaborate curry for themselves, with salt fish for its basis and for its tastiest condiment *blachang*— a Malay preparation much relished by European lovers of durian and decomposed cheese. It is made by trampling a mass of putrefying prawns and shrimps into a paste with bare feet. This is seasoned with salt. The smell is penetrating and lingering.

1883 BIRD, *Golden Chersonese*, p. 180.

See other quotations, 1784 MARSDEN, *Hist. of Sumatra* (1811), p. 57; 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:98; 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 195.

Banteng, also *banting*, the wild ox of Java, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, *Bos banteng*.

Malay بنتڠ banteng, banting, Javanese *banteng*, Sundanese *banteng*, Balinese *bantèng*, Dayak *banting*. The word is regarded as original in Javanese.

بنتڠ banting wild koebeest. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 52.

Banteng (Jav.). The wild bull and domestic kine of the same stock. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 16.

بنتڠ banting . . . III. het roode of lichtbruine runderras van de Padangsche bovenlanden, T. (Jav. *banteng*, en Daj. *banting*, wilde os, bos sundaïcus). 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 41.

بنتڠ [banting] . . . II. naam eener soort van wild rund. 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:266–7.

بنتڠ banteng, Jav. e. s. v. wild rund, zie sĕladang. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 122.

These ar the Javanese and other entries:

Bantĕng, A. woudstier, wilde os. *Banténg tawan kanin*, de gevangene wilde stier is gewond. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 9.

. . . [*banteng*] N. K. boeuf sauvage. 1870 FAVRE, *Dictionnaire javanais-français*, p. 492.

Banténg, the wild cattle, the wild bull. Found among the mountains, or in lonely forests in the Sunda districts. The bulls are handsome animals, sleek and black, with noble horns; the cows are inferior animals, and fawn-coloured. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 40.

Bantèng H. van *sampi*. [See SAPI-UTAN.] 1876 ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 195.

Banting, eine Art sehr wildes auf Borneo lebendes Rindvieh. 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 42.

The banteng has his share in English mention:

A wild ox is found in the forest of Java, the same which is found in the peninsula and Borneo, but which is wanting in Sumatra. This is the *banteng* of the Javanese and the *Bos sondaicus* of naturalists. The Dutch naturalists inform us that all attempts to tame it have been vain, as in the case of the buffalo of the American prairies. 1856 CRAWFURD, *Descriptive dict. of the Indian islands*, p. 172.

The most striking proof of such a junction is, that the great Mammalia of Java, the rhinoceros, the tiger, and the *Banteng* or wild ox, occur also in Siam and Burmah, and these would certainly not have been introduced by man. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 92.

Not much less than the rhinoceros is the *banting* or *Bos sundaicus*, to be found in all the uninhabited districts between 2000 and 7000 feet of elevation. 1881 *Encyc. Brit.*, 13:602, s. v. JAVA.

In the forests on the southern slopes of the Malawar and the Wayang [Java], the *banteng* (*Bos banteng*) lived in considerable herds. The full-grown animal has a magnificent head of horns.... No more bellicose and dangerous inhabitant of the forest than a wounded bull need hunter care to encounter. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 116.

See also Bickmore (1869), p. 72; and *Riverside nat. hist.* (1884–1888), 5:321.

Bohon upas, the poison-tree of the East Indies, of which fabulous stories wer told, and which thus became a favorit matter of allusion in literature and rhetoric.

The name also appears as *bohun upas* and *bon upas*. The initial *b* is a blunder. The proper form would be **pohon* or **puhun upas*; Malay اوڤس ڤوهن pōhon or pūhun ūpas, 'tree of poison'. See further under UPAS.

Pūhn ūpas, the poison-tree, arbor toxicaria Macassariensis, Thunb. [See full quot. under UPAS.] 1812 MARSDEN, p. 24.

اوڤس oepas, I. vergiftig plantensap, plantaardig vergift: pohon —, vergiftboom, inzond. *antiaris toxicaria* en *strychnos tieute*, Běroe-pas. (Jav. —. Mal. أيڤه *ipoch*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 20.

ڤوهن اوڤس pōhon ūpas, arbre dont le suc est un poison (*antiaris toxicaria* et aussi *strychnos tieute*). 1875 FAVRE, 1:31.

The following appears to be the first mention in English of the "Bohon upas":

The following description of the *Bohon Upas*, or Poison Tree, which grows in the Island of Java, and renders it unwholesome by its noxious vapours, has been procured for the *London Magazine*, from Mr. Heydinger, who was employed to translate it from the original Dutch, by the author, Mr. Foersch, who, we are informed, is at present abroad, in the capacity of surgeon on board an English vessel....

'In the year 1774, I was stationed at Batavia, as a surgeon, in the service of the Dutch East India Company. During my residence there I received several different accounts of the *Bohon-Upas*, and the violent effects of its poison.' [Etc., etc.]

1783 *London magazine*, Dec., p. 512–517. (Y. p. 731.)

From the fabulous narrativ thus introduced, the *Bohon Upas* and the simple *Upas* soon past into literary and oratoric allusion. See further under UPAS.

C'est au fond des sombres forêts de l'île de Java que la nature a caché le *pohun upas*, l'arbre le plus dangereux du règne végétal, pour le poison mortel qu'il renferme, et plus celèbre encore par les fables dont on l'a rendu le sujet.... 1808 (?) *Annales des voyages*, 1:69. (Y.)

Antiàris, Lesch. Antiar or Antschar, its Javanese name. Linn. 21, Or. 4, Nat. Or. Artocarpàceæ. This is the far-famed Upas poison-tree of Java—the *Boom* [*Boon?*] or *Bon Upas* of the Javanese.

1840 PAXTON, *Botan. dict.*, ed. Hereman (1868), p. 40.

The name is found used, by error, for the poison itself.

While the juice of some ["of the Artocarpus tribe"] is nutritive, that of others is highly poisonous. Thus *Antiaris toxicaria* is the source of the famous poison called *Bohun-Upas*, or Upas-Antiar, by the Javanese, and which is said to owe its properties to the presence of Strychnia.

1855 BALFOUR, *Manual of botany*, p. 519.

Emerson makes a characteristic use of the Bohon Upas; and many other writers mention it.

They [the English] stoutly carry into every nook and corner of the earth their turbulent sense; leaving no lie uncontradicted, no pretension unexamined. They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases; swing their hammock in the boughs of the *Bohon Upas;* taste every poison; buy every secret.

1856 EMERSON, *English traits*, ch. 8. (Wks. 1876, p. 103.)

Bruang, the Malayan bear, *Ursus* or *Helarctos malayanus*, cald also the honey-bear and the sun-bear.

The Malay name is بروڠ brūang, brūwang, bĕrūwang; Achinese *beruwang*, Batak *baruwang*, Sundanese *bruwang*, *baruang*, Dayak *bahuang*, Sampit (Borneo) *bahuang*, Macassar *baruwang*, Bugis *baruang*. According to Swettenham the word probably stands for *ber-rūang, from ber-, a verbal prefix, and rūang, a hole; meaning "the animal which lives in a hollow." Compare *cave-bear*.

Bear (ursus) برواڠ brūang. 1812 MARSDEN (*Eng.-Mal.*), p. 389.

[Not in the Malay-Eng. part.]

برواڠ beroewâng of broewang beer.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 45.

Bruwang (J.). A bear, Ursus malayanus of Horsfield.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 31.

بروڠ broewang, de Maleische beer. (Mak. *id.* Bat. een oude beer, die een ronden, witten kring om den snuit heeft.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 34.

Bruang برواڠ a bear. (Derived from ruang a hole. Ber-ruang, or bruang a hole-maker.) 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:19.

Also 1875 FAVRE, 2:291; 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:227; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 102; 1895 MAYER, p. 49; 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:221, 273.

برواڠ *bĕroewang*, de zwarte honigbeer.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 33.

Baruang, Poison. The bear of Sumatra and Borneo.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 42.

Bruwang, a bear. Not known on Java, except as brought from Sumatra or Borneo as a rarity. Ursus Malayanus.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 65.

Bahuang, Bär.—*Dengedengen bahuang*, etwas taub (so taub als ein Bär) sein. 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 30.

Beroewang, Sampitsch *bahoewang*, Katingansch *oenda*, beer.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 11.

Bear . . . *buruang* bruang.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. Eng. Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 20.

See also RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java* (1817), 2: App. 89.

The English use of the name is recent.

Here is also a small bear (*bruangh*) found elsewhere only in Borneo.

1883 *Encyc. Brit.*, 15:322, art. MALAY PENINSULA.

The genus *Helarctos*, meaning Sun Bear, strictly embraces but one species, *Helarctos malayanus*. The Malayan Bear or *Bruang*, is confined to the Indo-Malayan sub-region, that is, to the Malayan peninsula and the neighboring islands, Borneo, Sumatra and Java. It is much smaller than the Himalayan bear, not exceeding four feet and a half in length. 1888 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:371.

The *Bruang* has a smallish head and a short neck which is very strong, enabling it to tear up the great plantains . . . . When tamed it shows so much affection and has so many droll ways as to make it an amusing and prized pet. 1888 *Id.*, 5:372.

Bruh, a Malayan monkey, *Macacus nemestrinus*. Malay برو brū, bĕrū, also with the weak final *-ḳ*, برق bruḳ, bĕruḳ, broḳ; Achinese بروق *bĕroḳ*, Balinese *brug*, Sampit and Katingan *beruk*.

برق bruk and برو brū a large species of monkey with a tail; an ape. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 39.

برق burokh, eene apensoort gelijk aan een bairaan, met eenen rooden en kleinen ſtaart. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 44.

Bruk. Name of a species of ape. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 31.

برو berū, brū, v. برق berûk. 1875 FAVRE, 2:291.

برق berûk, brûk, nom d'une espèce de singe (magot, R. V.) (simius nemestrinus) (Pij.).... On trouve aussi برو brū.

1875 FAVRE, 2:292.

برق beroeḳ, naam eener soort van apen—de zoogenaamde lampongsche aap; *inuus nemestrinus*.... 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:222.

Brok برّوق a large monkey with a short tail, often trained to gather cocoanuts and duriens. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:19. (See also 1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 2:273.)

برّوق bĕroḳ, naam van een groot soort Lampongsche aap.
1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 33.

B'roeg, ben. van eene thans onbekende aapsoort.
1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 198.

Maleisch broek, Sampitsch *beroek*, Katingansch *beroek*, zeker soort van aap. 1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 11.

See also RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java* (1817), 2: App. 89.

The bruh is not so well known in English as his brethren the kahau, the siamang, and the orang-utan.

In length of tail *M[acacus] nemestrinus* and *M. rhesus* hold a median position. The former species, remarkable for the length of the legs and the thinness of the short tail, is of the two the more terrestrial. It is a native of the Malay Archipelago, and is the *Bruh* of the Malays. The coat is brownish washed with yellow, the hair on the crown longer, and forming a radiating tuft behind. *M. rhesus* is, on the other hand, a native of India.... The tail is proportionally longer, thicker, and does not have the pig-like twirl of that of the *bruh*.
1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:517.

Cajuput, also *cajeput*, *kajuput*, *kajeput*, *cajaput*, an East Indian tree, and an oil derived from it (and other trees).

Cajuput is more commonly, but less correctly, speld *cajeput*.

Cajeput, pronounced in the dictionaries "kaj'ē-put" or "kaj'e-pŭt," that is, cadzh'i-put, -pŭt, is, like the Portuguese *cajeput*, a copy of the French *cajeput*, a bad form of *cajuput*. *Cajuput* or *kajuput* is an adapted form of *cajuputi*, which is also found: see CAJUPUTI. The *j* is the Dutch spelling of what is in English *y*, and in *cajuputi*, at least, it should be pronounced as *y* (that is, like *j* in *hallelujah*). Webster (1890) gives *cajuput* with an alternative pronunciation rendering *j* as *y*.

(1) *Cajeput* or *Cajeput tree.*

Kayu-putih. The *cajeput* myrtle, *Melaleuca cajeputi*.
1852 CRAWFURD, p. 70.

Prominent for their straight and shapely pillar-like stems stand out the Lakka (Myristica iners), the Rasamala (Liquidambar altingiana), and the white-stemmed *Kajeput* trees (Melaleuca leucadendron), all of them rising with imposing columns, without a branch often for 80 and sometimes 100 feet. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 74.

The road led over numerous small hills, from the top of which we got many pretty peeps of Haruka and Ceram, through Gum-tree—the famous *Kajuput*—forest and Kussu-grass fields. 1885 *Id.*, p. 296.

(2) *Cajeput oil*, often reduced to *cajeput*. The Malay name is mīniak kāyu pūtih. But in Java *kāyu pūtih* is used also as the name of the oil (Rigg).

Cajeput, an oil brought from the East Indies resembling that of cardamons. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* (S. D.), p. 186.

The leaf of the smaller [Cayuputi trees], [affords] by distillation, the fragrant essential oil which has been used for medical purposes, sometimes internally as a powerful sudorific, but more frequently externally as an useful embrocation, under the ignorant and corrupt denomination of *Cajeput*. 1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1 : 513.

The leaves of *Melaleuca minor* (*Cajuputi* of some), a native of the Moluccas, yield the volatile oil of *Cajeput*. It is a very liquid oil, of a grass-green colour, having a pungent camphoraceous odour, and capable of dissolving caoutchouc. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic. 1855 BALFOUR, *Manual of botany* (3d ed.), p. 428.

Doors all shut
On hinges oil'd with *cajeput*.
a. 1845 HOOD, *To Mr. Malthus* (N. E. D.).

Its [Kajeli] great items of export are fish....and the famous *Kajuput oil*, distilled by the natives from the leaves of the gum trees (Melaleuca Kajuputi) which form a large part of the vegetation of the shores of the Bay. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 391.

Cajeput. The name of a fragrant essential oil produced especially in Celebes and the neighbouring island of Bouro.... The drug and tree were first described by Rumphius, who died 1693. (See Hanbury and Flückiger, p. 247.) 1886 YULE and BURNELL, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 109.

Cajuputi, also *cayuputi*, *kayuputi*, an East Indian tree, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, L. So in New Latin, *cajuputi*. Adanson used *caju-puti* as the generic name (1763, *Fam.* ii. 84); see *Index Kewensis* 1 : 372. *Cajuputi* should be pronounced as it is speld, Romanly câ-yu-pû'ti, not "kaj-joo-pyoo'ty." Spanish *cayaputi*, Dutch *kajoe-poeti*.

The Malay name is كايو ڤوتيه kāyu pūtih. It means 'white tree' or 'white wood.' The bark is white, like the bark of the birch. The name appears also in other languages, Javanese and Sundanese *kayu putih*, Macassar *kayu puti*. In Bali *kayu putih*, 'White Tree,' is the name of a village (1876 Eck, p. 80).

...Kāyū pūtih a species of tree which yields a medicinal oil, melaleuca-leucadendra, L. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 235.

...Kajoe poetih, e. s. v. boom, uit welks bladeren de aetherische olie, minjaḳ kajoe poetih, wordt getrokken.
1893 KLINKERT, p. 479.

Also 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 70; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 173; 1875 FAVRE, 1 : 231.

Kayu-putih, literally—white wood. The tree grows in the Moluccos; and on Java, the words *kayu-putih*, as in Europe, mean the essential oil derived from the tree. It is the *Cajeput* of Europe. *Melaleuca Cajeputi.*

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 211.

. . . *Kâyoe poeti*, soort van boom, Melaleuca Cajuputi, vooral bekend om zijn olie.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 35.

Kāyu is the general Malay term for 'wood' or 'tree':

1631 HAEX, p. 11.

Cayou. Lignum.

كايو kāyū wood, timber; a tree; an idiomatic term used in counting certain substances....

1812 MARSDEN, p. 251.

Kayu (J). Wood, timber; a tree; an idiomatic term in the enumeration of some objects, and equivalent to "a roll" or "piece" in English.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 70.

Also 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 173; 1875 FAVRE, 1:231; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:486; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 479; 1895 MAYER, p. 120; etc.

The word is found throughout the Archipelago; Achinese *kayih*, *kayée*, Batak *hayu*, Lampong *kayu*, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese *kayu*, Dayak *kayu*, Macassar *kayu*, Bugis *aju*, Sangi-Manganitu *kaluh*, Buru *kau*, Aru *kai*, Kei *kayu*, etc. In many of the eastern isles, as in Bugis, it is found without the initial consonant, *ayo*, *aya*, *ai*, *aai*, *aow*, *ow*, etc. In the Moluccan form *ai*, it has emerged in English use as the unrecognized first element of the word *ailantus*. See AILANTUS, where the decapitate Malayan forms ar given. The word also appears in the Philippine islands, Spanish *cáhuy*, Tagala and Bisaya *kahong*, and in Madagascar, Malagasi *hazu* (*hazou*), and throughout Polynesia, Fiji *kau*, Marquesan *kaau*, *akau*, Tongan *akau*, Tahitian *raau*, Maori *rakau*, etc. (See Tregear, *Maori-Polynesian compar. dict.*, 1891, p. 387–8.)

Kajoe hout *kajih*.

1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 45.

كايو *kajée*, hout. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 201.

Kajoe, boom, hout....[Many kinds of trees ar mentioned].

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 3–4.

. . . [*kayu*] N. . . . [*kajeng*] K. bois, arbre....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 163.

Kayu, wood, timber: sometimes used for a tree in general. *Kha* appears to be wood in Burmese. [A fanciful etym. follows.]

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 211.

Kaju, Holz, Baum . . . *Kajuan*, Gehölz (Wald)....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 204.

. . . *kâyoe*, b. *kayoewa*, vnw. *kayoengkoe*, hout....

1869 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 35.

Boomstam, m. *kālŭh*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijste*, p. 381.

Hout, o. *kālŭh*.

1860 *Id.*, p. 389.

Malay قوتة pūtih is the ordinary word for 'white.' It is found in many languages. I omit quotations.

In English use *cajuputi*, *cayuputi*, *kayuputi* all appear.

A remarkable example of this is afforded in the *Cayuputi* trees (Melaleuca leucadendron) of the Indian islands, which are gigantic myrtles. These trees are easily distinguished in the forest by the whiteness of their bark, which has some resemblance in structure and appearance to that of the birch. This white colour gives to the tree its commercial and vulgar name of *Kayu-puti*, which means literally "white wood."

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:513.

The far famed *Kayu Putih*.

1842 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative*, etc. (1848), 1:283.

There was a little brush and trees along the beach, and hills inland covered with high grass and *cajuputi* trees—my dread and abhorrence.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 295.

Next day we took a westward course through fields of tall Kussu grass dotted with *Kayu-puti* trees, and through swamps full of sago palms.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 394 (Buru).

So *cajuputi-oil*, *cayu-puti oil*, *kayu-puti oil*.

Cayu-puti oil.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 3:413, 414.

Rattans from Borneo, sandal-wood and bees'-wax from Flores and Timor, tripang from the Gulf of Carpentaria, *cajuputi-oil* from Bouru, wild nutmegs and mussoi-bark from New Guinea, are all to be found in the stores of the Chinese and Bugis merchants of Macassar.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 309.

Kayu-puti oil.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 249.

Campong, also *kampong*, a Malayan village, a district or quarter of a city, an inclosure; the source of the Anglo-Indian term COMPOUND, which see.

Malay كمڤغ kampong, kampung, 'an inclosure, district, village,' (see quotations); also adjectiv, 'collected, assembled, inclosed'; with verb formativs, 'to assemble'; Batak *tampung*, Lampong *kampung*, Javanese *kampong*, Sundanese *kampung*, Dayak *kampong*, Macassar *kampong*, Tagal *kampun*, 'an inclosure,' etc.; Malagasi *kamboună*, 'inclosed.'

Campon. Coniunctio, vel conuentus. Hinc viciniæ, & parua loca, campon etiam appellantur. 1631 HAEX, p. 11.

كمڤغ kampong an inclosure, a place surrounded with a paling; a fenced or fortified village; a quarter, district, or suburb of a city; a collection of buildings. . . . 1812 MARSDEN, p. 267.

كمڤڠ kampong, eene buurt of menigte huizen, die alle door eenen algemeenen of ieder derzelve door eenen bijzonderen heining omgeven wordt. Eene wijk, buurt of kwartier in eene ſtad. Een omheind ſtuk land, eene befloten plaats, afheining; buurt, wijk....

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 320.

Also 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 66; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 182; 1875 FAVRE, 1: 345; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:543; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:45; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 539.

Kampoeng, I. erf, wijk, aanplant; II. vereeniging van gezinnen (*soembaj*). 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 2.

Kampung, a village; is properly Malay....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 194.

Hardeland does not giv a Dayak *kampong*, 'an inclosure,' but he givs the adjectiv *kampeng* 'closed', 'obstructed' (as a door, a river, and figurativly, the heart or mind), with numerous derivativs.

Kampeng, versperrt [etc.].

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 222.

. . . *kâmpong*, Mal. een kampong, een omheinde plaats.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 7.

In Malagasi the word (*kamboună*) has only the original sense 'collected', 'enclosed' (1896 Marre, p. 32).

Campong, *kampong* is common in English books of Eastern travel.

His *campong* was at Singi.

1844 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative*, etc. (1848), 1:371.

I obtained the use of a good-sized house in the *Campong* Sirani (or Christian village). 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 256.

Like all the cities and larger settlements in the Dutch possessions, Amboina is divided into a native *kampong* or quarter, a Chinese *kampong*, and a quarter where foreigners reside.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 132.

There are Malay *campongs* (villages) scattered over the island, made up of a few rude bamboo huts, and two or three clusters of fruit-trees.

1875 THOMSON, *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China*, p. 18.

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached "campongs," while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.

1878 CUST, *Sketch of the mod. languages of the East Indies*, p. 132.

The great coco-groves are by no means solitary, for they contain the *kampongs*, or small raised villages of the Malays.... In the neighborhood of Malacca these *kampongs* are scattered through the perpetual twilight of the forest....

1883 MISS BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 137.

[*Kampong* also on pp. 139, 140, 296, 319, etc.]

In addition to the true natives of the town [Telok-betong in Sumatra], there was a large *campong* of Chinese, a few Arabs, with a considerable fluctuating population of traders from Borneo and Celebes, and other islands of the Archipelago.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 126. (*Kampong*, p. 197.)

Cassowary, a large bird related to the emu and the ostrich. This name came into English use early in the seventeenth century, and went through various spellings, *cassawary* (1673), *cassawarway* (1611), *cassawaraway* (1630), *cassiowary* (1690), *cassuary*, also with a Latinized termination *cassawaris* (1705), and sometimes *cassoware* (1651), and (as a poetic truncation) *cassowar* (1800 Southey); also in other languages, French *casoar*, Spanish *casuáres* (1705 Stevens), *casobar*, *casoar* (1878 Dominguez), *casuel* ("cassiowary, large bird of prey"! 1879 Meadows), Portuguese *casuar* (Michaelis), Italian *casuario*, Dutch *casuaris*, *kasuaris*, German *cossebàres* (1672 in Yule), *kasuaris* (1682 in Yule), *casuar*, *kasuar* (1848); Swedish and Danish *kasuar*, Russian *kazuárŭ*, New Latin *casoaris* (1631 Bontius), *casuarius*.

The word *cassowary* has been generally referd to a Malayan origin, but the statements have been more or less inexact. Bontius (1631) says the bird, which he calls *emu*, is "vulgo Casoaris," that is, as he implies, the nativ name in Ceram is *casoaris*. Other statements followd; see forms and dates cited. From these earlier European mentions, the nativ name has been variously inferd and stated.

Worcester (1860) givs Malay *cassuwaris*. "Webster" (1864) givs "Hindost. *kassuwaris*." Littré (1877) givs Malay *cassuwaris*. Skeat (1879) quotes Littré for *kassuwaris*. Yule (1886) givs Malay *kasavārī* or *kasuārī*. The earlier forms cited as nominal English, Spanish, German, or Dutch, ar of course all intended to reflect the Malayan name.

The correct European reflex would be *casuwari*, *casuari*, or *kasuwari*, *kasuari*. The Malay word is كسواري kasuwāri, less exactly transliterated kasuāri. But it is worthy of note that no Malay dictionary records the word until the year 1863. No form kasuwāri or one like it appears in Marsden (1812) or in Roorda van Eysinga (1825). Nor is kasúwāri in Crawfurd (1852). The first entry of kasuwāri in a Malay dictionary appears to be in Pijnappel (1863), where it is not given in alphabetic place, but is mentiond as an earlier form of suwāri (soewari). In Macassar the word is recorded, as *kasuwāri*, in 1859.

سواري soewari, de casuaris (van een vorm kasoewari).

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 143.

Klinkert, in his Supplement to Pijnappel (1869), takes no notice of either form.

The next dictionary entry, like Pijnappel's, is indirect, in the name *pōhon kasuāri,* 'cassowary tree' (1864–5 Van Ekris). See under CASUARINA. Then there ar entries in 1875 Favre, 1880 Wall and Tuuk, 1895 Mayer.

كسوارى kasuwāri, ›kasuāri, le casoar (*struthio casuarius*). ادالة بارغ كسوارى adā-lah bārang kasuāri, il y avait des casoars (H. Ab. 74). [No cognate forms cited.] 1875 FAVRE, 1:382.

خَسُوَارِ [chasoewāri] of soewāri, kasuaris (vogel).
1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:78.

كسواري kasoewari, de casuaris. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 522.

Kasoewari, casuaris. 1895 MAYER, p. 126.

. . . *kasoewâri*, bep. *kasoewarîya*, Casuaris.
1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 66.

Beside the name kasuwāri, there is an other name suwāri, first mentiond so far as the quotations show, by Crawfurd, 1852. This appears also in Pijnappel 1863 (soewari), in Favre 1875 (suāri), and Wall 1880 (soewāri); and it is also recorded in Macassar (1859), as *sowāri.*

The two forms kasuwāri and suwāri ar no doubt connected. Compare kapūyū and pūyū, a quail; lingking and kelingking, a fruit, the lichi. The office of the apparent prefix ka- is not clear. It does not seem to be the prefix ka- as used in connection with the suffix -aṅ, to form certain verbal nouns or participles.

Suwāri appears in most of the dictionaries from Crawfurd (1852) down:

Suwari. The cassawary or emeu, *Struthio cassuarius.*
1852 CRAWFURD, p. 178.

Cassiowary, Suwari.
1852 CRAWFURD, *Eng. and Malay dict.*, p. 25.

سواري soewari, de casuaris (van.een vorm *kasoewari*).
1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 143.

سوارى suāri=كسوارى kasuāri. 1875 FAVRE, 2:640.

سوارى soewāri, z. chasoewāri. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:296.

سواري soewari, zie kasoewari.
1893 KLINKERT, p. 406. [Not in 1895 Mayer.]

. . . *sowâri*, = *kasoewâri*, casuaris.
1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 608.

The bird is mentiond, under a name now current as *emu*, in the following passage:

In Banda and other Ilands, the bird called *Emia* or *Eme*, is admirable. It is foure foot high, somewhat resembling an Ostrich, but hauing three clawes on the feet, and the same exceeding strong: it hath two wings rather to helpe it running, then seruiceable for flight: the legges great and long.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 430.

The first English mention of the name *cassowary* appears to refer to a bird brought to England :

St. James his Ginny Hens, the *Cassawarway* moreover. (*Note by Coryat.* An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker, that will carry no coales, but eat them as whot you will.)

1611 PEACHAM, in *Paneg. verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. l. 3 r° (1776). (S. D.)

A *Cassawaries* or Emeus Egg.

1673 J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. (S. D.)

(See other quotations in S. D. and N. E. D.)

The *Cassawaris* is about the bignéss of a large Virginia Turkey. His head is the same as a Turkey's; and he has a long stiff hairy Beard upon his Breast before, like a Turkey.

1705 FUNNEL, in Dampier's *Voyages*, 4:266 (1729). (Y.)

Cassawary, or Emeu, a large Fowl, with Feathers resembling Camels-Hair.

1708 and 1715 KERSEY.

Another large and extraordinary bird is the *Cassowary*. which inhabits the island of Ceram only. It is a stout and strong bird, standing five or six feet high, and covered with long coarse black hair-like feathers. The head is ornamented with a large horny casque or helmet, and the bare skin of the neck is conspicuous with bright blue and red colours. The wings are quite absent, and are replaced by a group of horny black spines like blunt porcupine quills.... This bird is the helmeted *cassowary* (Casuarius galeatus) of naturalists, and was for a long time the only species known.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890) p. 305.

See also 1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 5:6, p. 67, 73 (Jodrell); 1856 CRAWFURD, *Descriptive dict.*, p. 84; 1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 150; 1889 WALLACE, *Darwinism*, p. 115.

The unreflecting voracity of the bird appears in the quotation in which he eats coals "as whot as you will." In the "experience," or at least in the travels, of a warlike German, quoted by Yule (1644–1659) he, the cassowary, swallowd 50 bullets, of a size not stated. According to a popular rime, the cassowaries of Timbuctoo, which ar ignored by the leading ornithologists, make light of a still heavier diet:

If I were a *cassowary*,
Far away in Timbuctoo,
I would eat a missionary,
Hat and boots and hymn-book, too.

a. 1880 *Auctor incert.*, *loc. non cit.*

Casuarina, an East Indian and Australian tree.

It is an Anglicized form of New Latin *casuarina* (Linnaeus, *Amoen. Acad.*, 1759, iv. 143, cited in *Index Kewensis*, 1893, 1: 457; Adanson, *Fam.* ii. 481, 1763, cited l. c.), a genus of trees of which many species ar named.

This appears to be based on a Malayan name associating the tree with the cassowary. In Van Ekris 1864 the Malay name pōhon kasuāri 'cassowary tree' is given as the synonym of several names of the tree in the Amboina region,—*laweur, leweur, hueur, kweule, leahua* An other Malay name is ئ ĕrū or ئ rū (1893 Klinkert, p. 14). In Bareë (central Celebes) the tree is named *ogu.*

Laweur, zekere boom (pohon kasuari) (P.)—*leweur* (H. W. K.)—*hueur* (T. R.)—*kweule* (A.)—*leahua* (Kr.).

1864–65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 107.

Ogû (T. *ogû*), casuarisboom.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal*, p. 47.

Casuarina, kas-u-a-rin'a, s. (from the supposed likeness of the branches to the plumes of the Cassowary). A genus of plants, constituting the type and only genus of the order Casuarinaceæ. 1847 CRAIG.

The *Cassuarinas* [in Timur], especially, remind the observer of the Australian vegetation.

1856 CRAWFURD, *Dict. of the Indian islands*, p. 433.

Surrounding Elie House, near Colombo, in which I resided, were a number of tall *casuarinas* and India-rubber trees, whose branches almost touched the lattices of the window of the room in which I usually sat. These were the favorite resort of the tree-snakes, and in the early morning the numbers which clung to them were sometimes quite remarkable.

1861 TENNENT, *Sketches of the nat. hist. of Ceylon*, p. 305.

It was lovely in the white moonlight with the curving shadows of palms on the dewy grass, the grace of the drooping *casuarinas*, the shining water, and the long drift of surf.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 275.

Cockatoo, an East Indian parrot. The word has had many forms in English, *cockatoe, cokatoe, kokatu, kakatou, cockatooa,* and corruptly *cockatoon, cocadore, crockadore, jacatoo,* etc. Other European forms ar French *cacatoès, kakatoès, cacatois,* Spanish *cacatua,* Portuguese *cacatou,* Dutch *kakatoe, kaketoe, kakato,* German *kakadu,* Swedish *kakadu, cacatu,* etc.

The Malay word is ككتو kakatūwa, kakatūa, ككتوا kakatūwā, ككتوه kakatūha; Javanese *kokotuwo,* Achinese *kakatuwa,* Sundanese *kakatuwa;* in the Amboina region *lakatua,* or without the terminal syllables, *laka, laki, laa,* also with only the terminal syllables, reduplicated, *tau-tau.*

The name is imitativ of the parrot's utterance. This is indicated not only by the common belief (see the English quotations dated 1662, 1705, and 1884–8), but by the 'dialectal' forms, and by the existence of other similar imitativ names for parrots, as Malay ككي kekē, كيكك kēkek, Sunda *ēkēk*, a parroquet, Bugis *chakölek*, a cockatoo, Maori *kaka*, a parrot, *kakapo*, the owl-parrot.

An other notion is that the bird derives its name from the Malay kakatūwa, 'a vise or grip'; but this is obviously a transfer from the name of the bird, in allusion to the grip of its claws or its beak. Compare *crane*, *crow*, *cock*, *goose*, English names of implements transferd from names of birds.

Wall and Tuuk declare that kakatūwa, which they write also in a form corresponding to kakatūha, is a compound of kāka and tūha (tūah), meaning, I suppose, 'old brother' or 'deeply colord brother'! This is not convincing.

ككتوا kakatoewâ een vogel van de papagaaijensoort.

1825 Roorda van Eysinga, p. 314.

Kakatuwah. A cockatoo. 1852 Crawfurd, p. 65.

ككتوا kakatoea, kakatoe. 1863 Pijnappel, p. 179.

ككتو kakatūwa, kakatūa, le kakatoes, oiseau du genre perroquet. . . . Sund. . . . *kakatuwa*. 1875 Favre, 1:302.

ككتوة I. kakatœ̄hạ en kakatœ̄wạ, of kakatœ̄wạ en kakatœ̄wạ [sic]—smst. van kākạ en tœ̄ha enz.,—naam eener soort van grooten, witten papagaai, kakatoe, kaketoe. II. kakatœ̄wạ en kaka tœ̄wạh, batav., nijptang en kaketoe.—B.

1880 Wall and Tuuk, 2:524.

Kaka*h* tua....kaka*h*tua.

1887 Lim Hiong Seng, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, p. 128, 149.

Also 1881 Swettenham (1887) 2:44; 1893 Klinkert, p. 526; 1895 Mayer, p. 120.

The name appears in Sundanese *kakatuwa*, Achinese *kakatuwa*, *kakaktua*. In the Amboina islands it is *lakatua*, *laka*, *laki*, *laa*, and *tautau*.

Kakatuwa, a cockatoo; used as applied to parrots imported from countries beyond Java, as the parrots of the Moluccos.

1862 Rigg, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 187.

ككتوا *kakatoewa*, een groote witte papagaai.

1889 Langen, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 208.

Laka, witte kakatoea (R. Kr.)—*lakatua* (T. H. W. K. P.)—*tau* ꦠ [=*tautau*] (P.)—*laki* (A.)—*laa* (Ht.).

1864-65 A. van Ekris, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*. p. 104.

The cockatoo enterd English, according to the first quotation, with an evil reputation and a worse etymology.

Sparrowes, Robbins, Herons, (white and beautifull) *Cacatoes* (Birds like Parrots, fierce, and indomitable: and may properly be so called from the Greeke *Κακὸν ὠόν* proceeding from an euill egge).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT, *Travels*, p. 212. (S. D., p. 254.)

Some rarities of naturall things, but nothing extraordinary save the skin of a jaccall, a rarely colour'd *jacatoo* or prodigious parrot....

1654 EVELYN, *Diary*, July 11. (Y., p. 175.)

An infinite number of Parrots, whereof there are several kinds.... Some are all white, or of a Pearl colour, having on their Crowns a tuft of Feathers of a Carnation red, and they are called *Kahatou*, from that word which in their chattering they pronounce very distinctly.

1662 J. DAVIES, tr. Mandelslo (1669), 1:26. (S. D.)

The *Crockadore* is a Bird of various Sizes, some being as big as a Hen, and others no bigger than a Pidgeon. They are in all Parts exactly of the shape of a Parrot. . . . When they fly wild up and down the Woods they will call *Crockadore, Crockadore;* for which reason they go by that name. 1705 FUNNEL, in Dampier, *Voyages*, 4:265–6. (Y. p. 174.)

See other quotations in Yule and S. D., 1638, 1698, 1719, 1750, 1775; also 1840 BROOKE (1848), 1:53.

Small white *cockatoos* were abundant, and their loud screams, conspicuous white colour, and pretty yellow crests, rendered them a very important feature in the landscape. This [Lombock] is the most westerly point on the globe where any of the family are to be found.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 119, 120.

Cockatoos [in the Aru islands]. [Their habits described at length.]

1869 WALLACE, *Id.* (1890), p. 341–343.

The true cockatoos belong to the genus *Cacatua* or *Plictolophus*. With two exceptions, the fifteen species are white.... They make very interesting pets, crying now "cockatoo," now "pretty cocky," or screaming with a voice far from musical.

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 4:353–354.

Compound, an inclosure, a yard.

This is an Anglo-Indian sophistication of the Anglo-Indian *campong*, representing the Malay word كمڤغ kampong, kampung, in early mention (1631 Haex) also written campon. The sophistication is like that which appears in *godown*, sometimes, *godon*, for *godong*, *gadong*, a Malayan word which is excluded from this paper as being of Indian origin. The other proposed etymologies of *compound* (see Yule, p. 186–8) ar not tenable. For the Malay form, see under CAMPONG, which is now establisht in English use.

It is a curious coincidence that the Malay word which means literally 'brought together,' 'assembled,' has acquired an English form which assimilates it to a word which means 'put together.'

There [at Pollicull near Madapollam] the Dutch have a Factory of a large *Compounde*, where they dye much blew cloth, having above 300 jars set in the ground for that work; also they make many of their best paintings there.

1679 *Fort St. George Consns.* (on Tour), April 14. In *Notes and extracts*, Madras, 1871. (Y., p. 782.)

The houses [at Madras] are usually surrounded by a field or *compound*, with a few trees or shrubs, but it is with incredible pains that flowers or fruit are raised.

1812 MARIA GRAHAM, *Journal of a residence in India*, p. 124. (Y.)

See other quotations (1696, 1772, 1781, 1788, etc.) in Yule, p. 186, 782.

At the entrance to the Rajah's *compound*....I was startled by suddenly coming on a tall pole with a fringed triangle near its summit.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 472–473.

Coracora, a Malayan galley. Also *kora-kora* (1869 Wallace), *corocoro* (1774 Forrest) (= G. *korrekorre* 1659, in Yule); also (2) *caracora* (as New Latin, 1606, 1613), (3) *caracore* (1784), (4) *caracole*, *caracolle* (1622 Cocks, 1606 Middleton), and *karkollen* (a mere Dutch spelling) (1613 Purchas); (5) *caracoa* (from Spanish *caracoa*). The most correct form is *coracora*, derived, through the Portuguese *coracora*, *corocora*, from the Malay ۴ كور kōra-kōra or كركور kora-kōra, kura-kūra, Macassar *kōrra-kōrra*, a kind of galley (see the quotations).

....Kōra-kōra, a large rowing boat or praw used by the people of the eastern islands. (See plates in Forrest's Voyage to N. Guinea.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 273.

Kura-kura. Name of a large kind of sailing vessel.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 82.

كور koera.... II. koera-koera, soort van oorlogspraauwen in de Molukken. (Liever kòra-kòra. Port. *carraca?*)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 186.

۴ كور ou mieux كركور kura-kūra et kora-kōra, nom de certains *prāhus* de guerre dans les îles Moluques. Ce mot vient prob. du Port. *caraca*, une caraque. Mak. . . . *kora-kora*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:294.

Also 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:561; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 554.

....1° *kôra*.... 2° *kôrra-kôrra*, bep. *kôrra-korrâya*, soort van vaartuigen, vroeger, vooral bij de honggi-togten in de Molukko's gebruikt.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 43.

The origin of the Malay kōra-kōra or kura-kūra has been variously stated.

(1) In one view it is a transferd use of the Malay ۴ كور kūra-kūra, also ككور ku-kūra, a tortoise. The allusion would be,

one would suppose, either to the pace or to the shape; but the vessel is described as a "barque à marche rapide" (see quotation 1882 under CARACOA below), and nothing is said of its likeness in shape to a tortoise. It would seem more likely that the tortoise was named from the boat; but the words appear to be independent. The word for the tortoise is mentiond in all the dictionaries.

(2) In an other view the Malay kōra-kōra, kura-kūra, a vessel, is from the Arabic قرقور *qurqūr, qorqūr, ḳurḳūr*, plural *qarāqīr, ḳarāḳīr*, a large merchant vessel.

قرقور *qurqûr*, pl. *qarâqîr*, large long ship.
1884 STEINGASS, *Arabic-Eng. dict.*, p. 852.

According to Arabic scholars, this Arabic term is not nativ, but was borrowd at an early date, from the Greek κέρκουρος (whence Lat. *cercūrus, cercȳrus*), a kind of vessel invented by the Cyprians. The Greek name itself is perhaps ultimately of Semitic origin (18.. Fraenkel, *Fremdwörter*, p. 217; 1895 Lewy, *Die semitischen fremdwörter im Griechischen*, p. 152). The Arabic word, in the plural *qarāqīr*, is asserted, by most writers, to be the source of the Romance word, Spanish *carraca*, Italian *caracca*, French *caraque*, whence the English *carrack, carrick* of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but this view is without warrant.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, we may assume kōra-kōra to be nativ Malayan.

I giv the English and other European quotations in the order of the five forms above discriminated.

(1) *Coracora, kora-kora, corocoro.*

A *corocoro* is a vessel generally fitted with outriggers, having a high arched stem and stern, like the points of a half moon.... The Dutch have fleets of them at Amboyna, which they employ as guardacostas.
1774 FORREST, *Voyage to New Guinea*, 23. (Y. p. 122.)

The boat was one of the kind called "*Kora-kora*," quite open, very low, and about four tons burthen. It had outriggers of bamboo about five feet off each side, which supported a bamboo platform extending the whole length of the vessel. On the extreme outside of this sat the twenty rowers, while within was a convenient passage fore and aft. The middle portion of the boat was covered with a thatch-house, in which baggage and passengers are stowed; the gunwale was not more than a foot above water, and from the great top and side weight, and general clumsiness, these boats are dangerous in heavy weather, and are not unfrequently lost.
1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 266.

I add two French statements:

"The Malay *kora-kora* is a great row-boat; still in use in the Moluccas. Many measure 100 feet long and 10 wide. Some have as many as 90 rowers." 18.. tr. MARRE, *Kata-Kata Malayou*, 87. (Y.)

Le sculpture des *korokoros* malais . . . annonce autant d'intelligence que de goût. 18 . . RIENZI, *Océanie*, 1:84. (Devic, p. 84.)

(2) *Caracora:*

. . . Nave conscensâ, quam linguâ patriâ *caracora* nuncupant. Navigii genus est oblongum; et angustum, triremis instar, velis simul et remis impellitur. 1606 JARRIC, *Thesaurus*, 1:192. (Y.)

They exercife Sea-fights in their *Caracoræ*, or Galeots, with great Dexteritie. 1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 453.

(3) *Caracore:*

Caracores are light vessels used by the natives of Borneo....and by the Dutch as guarda costas in those latitudes.

1794 *Rigging and seamanship*, 1:240. (N. E. D.)

(4) *Caracole, caracolle* (*karkollen*).

The foremost of these Galleys or *Caracolles* recovered our Shippe, wherein was the King of Tarnata.

1606 *Last East-Indian voyage to Bantam and the Maluco islands*, E 2. (Y. p. 122.)

They haue [in Amboina] Gallies after their manner, formed like Dragons, which they row very fwiftly: they call them *Karkollen*.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 453.

7 or 8 *carecoles* (or boates). 1622 R. COCKS, *Diary* (1883), 1:279. (S.D.)

(5) *Caracoa.*

Caracoa is a Spanish form, a modification of the Malay kōrakōra.

Caracóa, a fort of large Indian Boat.

1706 STEVENS, *Spanish and Eng. dict.*

Les Phillipines nomment ces batimens *caracoas*. C'est vne espèce de petite galère à rames et à voiles.

1711 in *Lettres édifiantes et curieuses* (1780-83), 4:27. (Y.)

Caracoa (la).—Barque à marche rapide qui se construit principalement dans le Sud de l'archipel.

1882 BLUMENTRITT, *Vocab. de l'espagnol des Phillippines*, tr. Hugot (1884), p. 22.

Yule enters *caracoa* as a nominal English word, but I hav found no true English examples. *Caracoa* occurs 17 times in one of the Hakluyt society's publications, an edition, publisht in 1855, of "The last East-Indian voyage" (1606), but there is no telling whether *caracoa* occurs even once in the original (a quotation with *caracolles* is given above, from Yule). The editor indeed says that in editing the text, he has brutally mutilated the orthography, has starcht and irond the punctuation, and has destroyd the proper names, substituting other names out of his own head. His exact words ar:

In editing the text, I have modernized the orthography and punctuation, and have restored the proper names to uniformity.

1855 ——, *The voyage of Sir Henry Middleton to Bantam and the Maluco islands* (Hakluyt soc. 1855), Advertisement, p. viii.

And in a note to his first mention of *caracoa* in the text, he says :

The word occurs near twenty times, and is variously spelt. I have given it the Spanish form. 1855 *Id.*, p. 34, note.

Yet there is no statement in the preface or on the title-page that the text was intended for kindergarten use.

Cuscus, an East Indian opossum. Sometimes Frenchified *couscous ;* Dutch *coescoes*, F. *couscous*, N. L. *cuscus ;* from Malay كسكس kuskus كوسكس kūskus, in Amboina *kusu*, in Manado *kusé*, in Timor *kui*.

كوسكس *kūskus* an animal of the opossum tribe ; didelphis orientalis. (See Valentyn, vol. iii., p. 272, and pl. fig. D.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 274.

Kuskus. Name of a didelphine animal, Didelphis orientalis. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 83.

كسكس koeskoes, soort van buideldier, didelphys, in de Molukken. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 178.

كسكس kuskus, nom d'un animal de la famille des marsupiaux (didelphe), dans les Moluques. 1875 FAVRE, 1 :382.

Koei. T[imor], een buideldier, coescoes. (A[mbon] *koesoe ;* M[anado] *koesé.*) 1876 CLERQ, *Het Maleisch der Molukken*, p. 28.

Cuscus was made familiar in English by Wallace and Forbes, but it is found earlier.

Cuscus maculatus.... This species, which is named *Coescoes* at the Moluccas, according to Valentyn, varies much in its colouring. At Wagiou....the natives call it *Schamscham.* 1839 *Penny Cyclo.*, 14 :460a.

The naked-tailed and strictly prehensile *Couscous* of the Moluccas. 1839 *Id.*, 460b.

Just as we had cleared away and packed up for the night, a strange beast was brought, which had been shot by the natives. It resembled in size, and in its white woolly covering, a small fat lamb, but had short legs, hand-like feet with large claws, and a long prehensile tail. It was a *Cuscus* (C. maculatus), one of the curious marsupial animals of the Papuan region. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 350. [Also mentiond on pp. 104, 223, 301 and 324.]

The Marsupial species of *Cuscus* [italics in original] also, of which we have obtained three species, have interested us. They are very plenti-

ful, and at this season [May 21] the females all seem to have a little one in their pouch. One of these was a tiny creature about two inches long, quite hidden in its pouch, fixed by its lips formed into a simple round orifice to its mother's teat. They are much eaten by the natives, by whom they are caught in nooses set in the trees, or by artifice. In moonlight nights creeping stealthily to the foot of a tree where they have observed one sleeping, taking care not to lift their heads so that the light flash in their eyes, they imitate at short intervals its cry, by placing the fingers in the nose; the *Cuscus* descends, and is fallen on by the watchers below. The python is their greatest enemy, and devours large numbers of them as they cling to the branches during the day in a semi-torpid condition.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, pp. 291, 292. [Amboina.]

Dugong, a large sirenian of the Eastern seas, *Halicore dugong*, also known in two other species, *H. tabernaculi*, of the Red Sea, and *H. australis*, of the Australian waters. It is allied to the American manatee.

The form *dugong* follows the French and New Latin *dugong* of Cuvier, *dugon* of Buffon, a blunder for *duyong*. The Malay word is دويغ dūyong, dūyung, دويوڠ dūyōng; Achinese *duyun*, Javanese *duyung*, Macassar *ruyung*, Bugis *rujung*, Amboina *rukun*. In Bugis the name is applied to the dolphin.

دويوڠ dūyōng a very large sea-animal of the order of mammalia, vulgarly called the sea-cow, and by naturalists, the *dugong* (from the Malayan word), which has given occasion to the stories of mermaids in the tropical seas. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 138.

دويوڠ doejông een groot zeedier, gewoonlijk de zeekoe genaamd. Humba pôn ter-kedjut-lah me-lichat doejông jang âmat befar doedokh di pantej, ik verfchrikte op het zien van eene zeer groote zeekoe, welke op het ftrand zat.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 165.

D·uyung (J). The lamantin or dugong. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 45.

دويوڠ doejoeng, eene soort van zeekoe, halicore doejong. Bĕr-doejoeng-doejoeng, waggelen als eene zeekoe. (Jav. *doejoeng*. Mak. *roejoeng*. Boeg. *roedjoeng*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 113.

دويغ dūyung, nom d'un animal marin (vache marine M. Pij.). Jav. . . . *duyung*. Mak. . . . *ruyung* et Bug. . . . *rujung* dauphin.

1875 FAVRE, 1:859.

Also 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:126; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 312; 1895 MAYER, p. 90.

Lĕloemba zeekoe. *Doejoen* zeevarken.

1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 159.

[These entries should be transposed, as to the Dutch words.]

دويون *doejoen*, de zeekoe.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 114.

Halicone dajong [sic] *doejong*.

1891 VORDERMAN, *Bijdrage tot de kennis van het Billiton-Maleisch*, p. 392.

In Macassar it is *rūyung*, and its tears hav the property of calling the ladies' attention to one's merits:

. . . *roeyoeng*, soort van dolfijn, Boegin *roedjoeng*, idem. De tranen van dezen visch opgevangen, en daaraan het vermogen toegeschreven, om het hart eener schoone aan zich te verbinden.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 453.

Rukun, zekere visch (Ml. doejong) (T. R. Kr.)

1864–65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst . . . Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 336.

In the first English mention of the animal which I hav noted, the name is not given:

They haue no Kine, but a Fifh of like lineaments, which they take in their Nets. 1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 436.

Pennant calls it the "Indian walrus":

Indian [Walrus]. Le *Dugon* de Buffon . . . W[alrus] with two fhort canine teeth, or tufks, placed in the upper jaw . . . [etc.] . . . It is faid by one [traveller], that it goes upon land to feed on the green mofs, and that it is called in the Philippines, the *Dugung*.* [Note: *De Buffon xiii. 377, the note.] 1771 PENNANT, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, p. 338.

It was probably aquatic, like the *Dugong* and Manatee.

1845 C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. 5: p. 82. (S. D., p. 339.)

Dugong. The Halicore dugong of naturalists is an inhabitant of the shallow seas of the Archipelago, but it is not numerous, or at least is not often caught by the fishermen. It is the duyong of the Malays, which naturalists mistaking a *j* or *y* for a *g*, have corrupted into *dugong*. During my residence in Singapore, a few were taken in the neighboring shallow seas, and I can testify that the flesh of this herbivorous mammifer is greatly superior to that of the green turtle.

1856 CRAWFURD, *Descriptive dict. of the Indian islands*, p. 125.

Tennent mentions the dugong as frequenting the shores of Ceylon, and discourses pleasantly of the mermaid myths for which the dugong is supposed to be responsible. He quotes Megasthenes, Aelian, and Valentyn.

Of this family, one of the most remarkable animals on the coast is the *dugong*, a phytophagous cetacean, numbers of which are attracted to the inlets, from the bay of Calpentyn to Adam's Bridge, by the still water, and the abundance of marine algæ in these parts of the gulf. . . .

1861 TENNENT, *Sketches of the nat. hist. of Ceylon*, p. 68. (See the whole account, p. 68–73.)

The mermaid, of the genus Halicore, connects the inhabitants of the land and water. This *Duyong*, described as a creature seven or eight feet long, with a head like that of an elephant deprived of its proboscis, and the body and tail of a fish, frequents the Sumatran and Malayan shores, and its flesh is held in great estimation at the tables of sultans and rajahs. 1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 9.

Once the *dugongs* were very numerous. The early traveller, Leguat, tells of seeing schools of several hundred, grazing like sheep on the sea-wéeds a few fathoms deep, in the Mascarine islands. The flesh is regarded as a special delicacy, and the Malay king claims, as royal property, all that are taken in his domains. The flesh of the young is compared to pork, beef, and veal; but the old *dugongs* are tougher and not so highly prized. 1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:211.

See also 1869 BICKMORE, p. 244; 1883 *Encyc. Brit.*, 15:390; 1885 FORBES, p. 313; 1886 YULE, p. 254.

Durian, a rich East Indian fruit; also the tree on which it grows, *Durio zibethinus*. Also speld *durion*, *durien*, *durean*, *dorian*, *duroyen*; Dutch *doerian*, French *dourian*, Italian *duriano* (*c.* 1440), Middle Latin *durianus* (*c.* 1440), N. L. *durio*(*n-*); representing Malay دريين durīan, literally 'thorny (fruit)' formd with the suffix *-an*, from دوري dūrī, a thorn, spine. The fruit has a thick rind set with short stout spines. It is in Achinese *durian*, *dĕriĕn*, Lampong *deriyan*, Javanese *duren*, Amboina *torian*, *tolian*, *turen*, *tureno*, *torane*.

دريين durīan a rich fruit much prized by the natives, but to which the European palate does not readily accommodate itself; durio zibethinus, L. It takes its name from its prickly coat. (Vid. دوري dūrī).
1812 MARSDEN, p. 132.

دوري dūrī a thorn, spine, prickle.... دريين durī-an a fruit (so called from its prickly coat), durio zibethinus, L. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 137.

دريين doeriejan eene groote vrucht waarvan de pitten gegeten e.. door de inboorlingen voor zeer aangenaam gehouden worden, hebbende eenen onaangenamen geur, die voor vele Europeërs onverdragelijk is.
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 157.

دورى dūri, épine, piquant, pointe.... دريُن durī-an, nom d'un fruit ainsi nommé parce qu'il est hérissé d'épines, le durian (durio zibethinus).... هنتو — *durī-an hantu*, داون — *durī-an dāun*, deux espèces de dourian. Jav. . . . *ri*, épine, . . . *durén*, le dourian. Bat. . . . *duri*, épine. 1875 FAVRE, 1:864-5.

. . . Dœrījan (gew. uitspraak derriyan), naam eener, voor velen, inz. Europeanen, walgelijke, doch door de ind. volken hooggeschatte

vrucht—*durio zibethinus;* de boom; soorten: d. dāoen; d. tenggājoen; d. tembāga, met geel vleesch.

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:122.

Also 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 43; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 112; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:29; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 299, 310; 1895 MAYER, p. 91.

Doerian, doerian. 1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 154.

دريين *dĕriĕn*, de doerianvrucht.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 110.

Dĕrijan, doerian.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 59.

. . . [*duren*] (nom d'un fruit épineux) le dourian malais.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 176.

Doerèn naam van de bekende doerian-vrucht.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 82.

Turen, zekere boomvrucht (Ml. durian) (T. R. Kr. H. W.)—*torian* (K.)—*tolian* (P.)—*tureno* (Ht. N.)—*torane* (A.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst.... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 128.

See also RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java* (1817), 2: app. 100.

The durian is mentiond by Italian writers as early as the middle of the fifteenth century. See Yule.

The English mentions begin in the latter end of the sixteenth century, and, as usual, in translations of Spanish and Dutch writers.

There is one that is called in the Malacca tongue *durion*, and is so good that I have heard it affirmed by manie that have gone about the worlde, that it doth exceede in savour all others that ever they had seene or tasted.... Some do say that have seene it that it seemeth to be that wherewith Adam did transgresse, being carried away by the singular savour.

1588 PARKE, tr. Mendoza, *Historie of the great and mightie kingdom of China* (etc.), (Hakluyt soc., 1853) 2:318. (Y. p. 256.)

See other quotations 1598, 1662, 1665, 1727, 1855, 1878, in YULE and D.

The highest rank among the indigenous fruits, in the opinion of the natives, is given to the *Durian* (Durio Zibethinus), not at all excepting even the Mangustin, but most of strangers, from its peculiar and offensive odour, have at first a violent aversion to it.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:419.

The Mangosteen, Lansat, Rambutan, Jack, Jambou, and Blimbing, are all abundant; but most abundant and most esteemed is the *Durian*, a fruit about which very little is known in England, but which both by natives and Europeans in the Malay Archipelago is reckoned superior to all others. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 56.

The *Durian* grows on a large and lofty forest tree, somewhat resembling an elm in its general character, but with a more smooth and

scaly bark. The fruit is round or slightly oval, about the size of a large cocoanut, of a green colour, and covered all over with short stout spines, the bases of which touch each other, and are consequently somewhat hexagonal, while the points are very strong and sharp. It is so completely armed, that if the stalk is broken off it is a difficult matter to lift one from the ground. The outer rind is so thick and tough, that from whatever height it may fall it is never broken.

1869 *Id.*, p. 57.

If I had to fix on two only, as representing the perfection of the two classes, I should certainly choose the *Durian* and the Orange as the king and queen of fruits. 1869 *Id.*, p. 58. (Also p. 41, 107, 236.)

From Muara-Rupit I proceeded to Surulangun, along a good road following the Rawas river, under a continuous shade of tall *Durian trees* from thirty-five to forty feet high—a growth of ten years. The road was carpeted throughout its length with their flowers, which were dropping off in vast numbers. In the flowering time it was a most pleasant shady road; but later in the season the chance of a fruit now and then descending on one's head would be less agreeable.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 240.

Mr. Wallace draws from the fall of the durian an uncomplacent moral:

Poets and moralists, judging from our English trees and fruits, have thought that small fruits always grow on lofty trees, so that their fall should be harmless to man, while the large ones trailed on the ground. Two of the largest and heaviest fruits known, however, the Brazil-nut fruit (Bertholletia) and Durian, grow on lofty forest trees, from which they fall as soon as ripe, and often wound or kill the native inhabitants. From this we may learn two things: first, not to draw general conclusions from a very partial view of nature; and secondly, that trees and fruits, no less than the varied productions of the animal kingdom, do not appear to be organized with exclusive reference to the use and convenience of man. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 58.

But perhaps the falling durian and Brazil-nut ar a crude effort of Nature, looking toward an extinction of savagery. If the savages would not dodge! So ineffectiv ar the "intentions" of Nature. The weighted fruits of the tropics and the stones of the towers of Siloam continue to fall, upon the just and the unjust. When gravity dispenses justice, the just must dodge, or be crusht.

Gecko, a sprightly lizard of interesting nature and domestic habits. Also speld *gecco*, *gekko*; French *gecko*, German *gecko*, Dutch *gekko*.

Malay گيكق gēkoḳ (Favre), gekok (Pijnappel), gekko (Marsden 1812, who says he has not found the Malayan orthog-

raphy). The final ق ḳ is faint, and is omitted in the European form, as it was in *abada* for *bada*, Malay بادق bādaḳ, and as it is in *bruh* from Malay brū for bruḳ, in *Ava* for Awaḳ, in *Batta* for Bataḳ, and so on. See ABADA and BRUH.

The Malay گيکق gēkoḳ is one of several different Malay names for the same animal, all within a small area of variation, and all evidently of an imitativ nature, suggestiv of the creature's peculiar cry. The other forms ar kēku, kēkuh, kēko, gaguh, gagoh, gago, gōkē, kōkē, tōkē, také, takeḳ; in Lampong *gĕgag*, Katingan (Borneo) *kekĕ*.

Tōkē, také, takeḳ, ar reflected in an occasional English form TOKAY. From one of these forms, or from an Indian or other name of similar form because of imitativ nature, wer drawn two forms which appear in English use of the eighteenth century, *chacco* and *jacco*.

گکه gaguh a large species of house-lizard which makes a very loud and peculiar noise; (also named kēku, gekko, gago, gōkē, and tōkē). 1812 MARSDEN, p. 286.

Lizard . . . (great, noisy, house-) گکه gaguh. (It, or other species nearly like it, is also named kēkuh, gekko, gago, gōkē, and tōkē, the Malayan orthography of which words has not occurred.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 483.

گوکي gokej, (gekko) huishaagdis die een bijzonder geluid geeft. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 345.

گچکه gagoh, een groote huishaagdis, die om deszelfs geluid kéjko, gekko, gago, gôkej en tôkej genoemd wordt. 1825 *Id.*, p. 339.

گيکق gekok, bijname van de tokei, om het geluid dat zij maakt. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 202.

گيکق gekoḳ, klanknaabootsend woord, door de Europeanen gebruikt om het beest aan te duiden, dat in 't MAL. en JAV. tĕkeḳ heet. Een hagedis, die aldus roept. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 219.

گيکق gēkoḳ, le gecko, petit lézard ainsi nommé par imitation de son cri. On le nomme aussi en Mal. توکی tōke. 1875 FAVRE, 1:402.

The form gōke is also well establisht.

گوکي goké, koké, and toké [read ō in each form] a species of lizard that haunts old buildings, and makes a loud and peculiar noise. (Vid. گکه gaguh.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 292.

گوکي gokej, (gekko) huishaagdis die een bijzonder geluid geeft. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 345.

Goke. A name for the tokay, or noisy lizard; v. Tâkeh [read Tâkek]. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 51.

تُوكِي tōke, gōke, bat[aksch] (bal[ineesch] *toeké*, T.), groote hagedis, gekko. (B.)

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:425.

تُوكِي gōke, z. tōko [read tōke]. 1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:40.

The form *kekė́* appears in the Bornean dialect of Katingan:

Maleisch tjitjak, Sampitsch *tasakh*, Katingansch *kėkė́*, hagedis.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 27.

Maleisch tjitjak, Sampitsch *tasakh*, Katingansch *djonjoe kėkė̀*, hagedis.

1872 *Id.*, p. 29.

In the Lampong language it is *gĕgag*.

Gĕgag, gekko. 1891 HELFRICH, *Proeve van een Lampongsch-Hollandsche woordenlijst*, p. 16.

An other name for this lizard, or some of its varieties is چيچهٴ chīchah or چيچك chīchak, or چچق chĕchaḳ, Achinese *chichaḳ*, Javanese *chĕchak*, Balinese *chĕchĕk*, Sundanese *chakchak*, Lampong *kichak*, probably also imitativ. There are similar Indian names. In Marathi *chukchūk* is the cry of the lizard (1847 Molesworth, p. 409). In quotations below (1864, 1883), the Indian gecko says "*chuck, chuck, chuck;*" in an other (1861), "*chic, chic, chit.*"

The gecko became known first as a venomous and malicious creature. The later accounts make it a harmless, cheerful little reptil, with interesting habits, as the quotations show:

Of all animals the *gekko* is the most notorious for its powers of mischief; yet we are told by those who load it with that calumny, that it is very friendly to man; and, though supplied with the most deadly virulence, is yet never known to bite.

1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 7:142 (in Jodrell, 1820).

Tennent givs an interesting account of the geckoes of Ceylon:

The most familiar and attractive of the lizard class are the *Geckoes*, that frequent the sitting-rooms, and being furnished with pads to each toe, they are enabled to ascend perpendicular walls and adhere to glass and ceilings. Being nocturnal in their habits, the pupil of the eye, instead of being circular as in the diurnal species, is linear and vertical like that of the cat. As soon as evening arrives, the *geckoes* are to be seen in every house in keen and crafty pursuit of their prey; emerging from the chinks and recesses where they conceal themselves during the day, to search for insects that then retire to settle for the night. In a boudoir where the ladies of my family spent their evenings, one of these familiar and amusing little creatures had its hiding-place behind a gilt picture frame. Punctually as the candles were lighted, it made its appearance on the wall to be fed with its accustomed crumbs; and

if neglected, it reiterated it[s] sharp, quick call of *chic, chic, chit*, till attended to. . . . 1861 TENNENT, *Sketches of nat. hist. of Ceylon*, p. 281–2.

We saw several sorts of lizards, of which the only dangerous one was that called by the Egyptians *Gecko*.

1792 HERON, tr. Niebuhr, *Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East*, 2:332.

[That in the Arabic of Egypt this lizard is called *Gecko* is asserted only by Heron, not by Niebuhr; and is apparently an error due to a misunderstanding of Forskål, *Descript. Animalium*, 1775, p. 13. ED.]

Gekko, n. A species of salamander. [With quot. from Goldsmith 1774, above.] 1820 JODRELL, *Philology on* (sic) *the English language*. [Marked with a star, as a new entry. I find no earlier dictionary entry.]

The *Gecko* occasionally utters a curious cry, which has been compared to that peculiar clucking sound employed by riders to stimulate their horses, and in some species the cry is very distinct, and said to resemble the word "Geck-o," the last syllable being given smartly and sharply. On account of this cry, the Geckos are variously called Spitters, Postilions and Claquers.

18 . . WOOD, *New illustrated nat. hist.*, p. 504.

(See also *Riverside nat. hist.* (1885), 3:406.)

This was one of those little house lizards called *geckos*, which have pellets at the end of their toes. They are not repulsive brutes like the garden lizard, and I am always on good terms with them. They have full liberty to make use of my house, for which they seem grateful, and say *chuck, chuck, chuck*.

1883 *Tribes on my frontier*, p. 38. (Y. p. 280.)

The form *chacco* apparently arose from some Indian reflection of the Malayan name, or from a confusion with the other name *chichak* (compare Sundanese *chakchak*).

Chaccos, as Cuckoos, receive their Names from the Noise they make. They are much like Lizards but larger.

1711 LOCKYER, *An account of the trade in India*, p. 84. (Y. p. 280.)

Jacco, found but once, and then speld *jackoa*, appears to be an other phase of *chacco*.

They have one dangerous little Animal called a *Jackoa*, in shape almost like a Lizard. It is very malicious . . . and wherever the Liquor lights on an Animal Body, it presently cankers the Flesh.

1727 A. HAMILTON, *A new account of the East Indies*, 2:131. (Y. p. 280.)

Gingham, a cotton fabric woven of dyed yarn, in stripes, checks, and other figures.

The origin of this word has been much debated, and has remaind undetermind. It has been derived from *Guingamp*, a town in France where ginghams were alleged to be made; from an unidentified North Indian *ginghām;* from a Tamil word, *kiṇḍan;* and from a Javanese word *ginggang*, to which no etymologic sense, or a wrong one, has been assigned. It has even been sought in Egypt; and in the air.

The word is Malayan; it is found in Malay, Achinese, Lampong, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Macassar, in the precise sense of 'gingham.' Its etymologic meaning is 'striped.' It is probably original in Javanese.

The European forms ar English *gingham, ghingham*, French *guingan* (1770), *guingamp*, Sp. *guinga, guingon*, Port. *guingão* (1602), It. *gingano* (*c.* 1567), *ghingano* (18 . .), *guingano* (1796), also *gingamo* (from Eng.), Dutch *gingam* (from Eng.), *gingas, gingang, ginggang*, Ger. Dan. Sw. *gingang.*

It is in Malay كڠڬڠ ginggang, Achinese *ginggang*, Lampong *ginggang*, Javanese *ginggang*, Sundanese *ginggang*, Balinese *gènggang*, Dayak *ginggang, genggang*, Macassar *ginggang*, a striped or checkerd cotton fabric known to Europeans in the east as 'gingham.' As an adjectiv, the word means, both in Malay and in Javanese, where it seems to be original, 'striped.' The full expression is kāin ginggang, 'striped cloth' (Grashuis).

The Tamil "*kiṇḍan*, a kind of coarse cotton cloth striped or checquered" (quoted in Yule) can not be the source of the European forms, nor, I think, of the Malayan forms. It must be an independent word, or a perversion of the Malayan term.

كڠڬڠ ginggang, soort van stof, gingang. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 195.

كڠڬڠ ginggang, geruit hessen- of kielengoed. Op R[iouw] tjélé doch ginggang wordt ook verstaan. (Jav. *id.*)
1869 KLINKERT, p. 212.

كڠڬڠ ginggang, nom d'une sorte d'étoffe, du guingamp. (Jav. et Sund. . . . *ginggang.* Mak. . . . *ginggang.*) 1875 FAVRE, 1:424.

Gingas, gingan, o. eene oostersche stof, kain ginggang.
1878 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, ed. Grashuis, p. 259.

كڠڬڠ ginggang, zekere gestreepte stoffe, ginggang.
1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:18.

Ginggang, *plang*, rayée, striped.
1882 BIKKERS, *Malay, Achinese, Fr. and Eng. vocab.*, p. 33.

Ginggang, gestreept, b. n. (als stoffen). 1884 BADINGS, p. 264.

كڠڬڠ ginggang, e. s. v. gestreepte stof, geruit of gestreept kielengoed, = tjele. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 579.

چيلي tjele, e. s. v. geruit lijnwaad, = ginggang.
1893 KLINKERT, p. 281.

Ginggang, geestreept, geruit, gestreepte stof. 1895 MAYER, p. 106.

The forms outside of Malay ar enterd as follows :

كيڠڬڠ *ginggang*, geruit goed.
1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 232.

Ginggang, geruit goed. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-H. w'lijst*, p. 18.

Ginggang, A. gestreept. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Jav.* etc., p. 107.

. . . [*ginggang*] N. K. s'écarter ; chanceler. (aussi, nom d'une sorte de toile), guingamp. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 486.

"*Ginggang*, a sort of striped or checquered East Indian *lijnwand*."
1876 JANSZ, *Jav. dict.* (Tr. in Y.)

Ginggang, Gingham, a variety of coloured cloth with pattern in stripes. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 131.

Gènggang ben. van eene kainstof.
1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 190.

Genggang, i. q. *ginggang*. [But *ginggang* has been accidentally omitted.] 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 132.

. . . *ginggang*, soort van gestreept, of ook wel geruit Oost-Indisch lijnwaad, ginggang. Mal. en Jav. idem.
1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 68.

In the Spanish of the Philippine Islands it is *guingon*.

Guingon (el).—Espèce d'étoffe de coton, ordinairement bleue.
1882 BLUMENTRITT, p. 38.

European mentions of gingham begin about the middle of the sixteenth century. Italian, Portuguese and Dutch instances ar given by Yule. The English use begins with the seventeenth century.

Captain Cock is of opinion that the *ginghams* both white and browne, which yow sent will prove a good commodity in the Kinge of Shashma-his cuntry, who is a Kinge of certaine of the most westermost ilandes of Japon . . . and hath conquered the islandes called the Leques.
1615 *Letter* app. to Cock's *Diary*, 2 :272. (Y.)

The trade of Fort St. David's consists in longcloths of different colours, sallamporees, morees, dimities, *ginghams*, and saccotoons.
1781 CARRACCIOLI, *Life of Clive*, 1 :5. (Y.)

Even the *gingham* waistcoats, which striped or plain have so long stood their ground, must, I hear, ultimately give way to the stronger kerseymere. 1793 HUGH BOYD, *Indian Observer*, 77. (Y.)

Gingham. A kind of striped cotton cloth.
1828 WEBSTER, *Amer. dict. of the Eng. lang.*

Such is the simple form in which the word appears, for the first time, in an English dictionary ; but now ginghams of all sorts constitute a part of the happiness of millions of English and American homes. Let me make the ginghams of a nation, and I care not who writes its songs.

[For the rest of this article, see volume xviii.]

PART II.

[From Volume xviii., pages 49–124.]

Gong, a well-known instrument of sound. It is commonly regarded as Chinese; but the name and thing ar of Malayan origin.

The European forms ar, English *gong*, formerly also *ghong* (1698), sometimes in the Spanish form *gongo* (1613), French *gong*, Spanish *gongo*, Dutch *gong*, *gonggong*, German *gong*, *gonggong*, *gonggon*, Swedish *gong*, *gonggong*, Danish *gongon*. The reduplicated forms ar explaind in a later paragraph.

In Malayan there ar two forms, which I shall set forth separately, gong and agong.

(1) Malay گوڠ gōng, gong, gūng, or, with the vowel unindicated, گڠ gong, gung; in Achinese *gung*, Javanese *gong*, Sundanese *go-ong*, Balinese *gong*, Macassar *gong*, Bareë (central Celebes) *gongi*, Tara, Moma, Bara *gongi*, a gong; Dayak *geng*, *gong*, the sound of the gong (itself cald *garantong*).

گوڠ gōng a sonorous instrument. (Vid. اگوڠ agōng.)
1812 MARSDEN, p. 291.

گوڠ gong, een fchel, fpeeltuig, metalen bekken.
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 345.

Gong (J). A gong. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 51.

گوڠ goeng. V. اگوڠ ĕgoeng. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 200.

گڠ gùng, nom d'un instrument de musique fait d'une plaque de métal, un gong .... On trouve aussi اڭڠ egùng et گوڠ gūng. Jav. .... *gong* et ... *egong*. Sund. .... *goong*. Bat. .... *ogung*. Mak. ... *gong*. Day. *geng*. Tag. et Bis. .... *agong*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:423.

Gong گوڠ a gong. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:33.

Gong, bekken, o. (metalen muziekinstrument).
1884 BADINGS, p. 266.

گڠ gong (vgl. اگڠ, T.), groot koperen bekken met opstaande eenigszins naar binnen hellende randen en eene verhevenheid in 't midden, waarop met een' elastieken kluppel geslagen wordt. Het geeft een' vollen en zwaren toon en dient tot muziekinstrument en tot het geven van seinen: g. tjāboel, de oorlogs-gong.
1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:17.

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* For Part I., see Vol. xvii., pp. 93–144.

گغ gong, e. s. v. groot metalen bekken of ketel, behoorende tot de inlandsche muziek-instrumenten ; gong raja, de groote gong ; g. tjaboel, de oorlogsgong. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 579.

Gong, groot koperen bekken met een knop in het midden behoorende tot de inlandsche muziekinstrumenten. 1895 MAYER, p. 108.

Gŏng, A. metalen bekkens die hangende met eenen elastieken klopper of hamer bespeeld wordende, eenen welluidenden en roerenden toon geven. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p.116.

. . . [*gong*] ou . . . [*hĕgong*] N. K. nom d'un instrument de musique . . . [*ngĕgongngi*], frapper sur un gong pour le faire résonner. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 485.

Go-ong, a Gong, a circular musical instrument made of brass and beaten with a soft mallet. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 133.

Hĕgong en *gong* naam van een muzijkinstrument. 1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 28.

. . . *gong*, naam van een muzijk-instrument, een groot koperen bekken, dat loshangend met een' elastieken hamer geslagen wordt. Mal. en Jav. idem. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch wrdnbk.*, p. 68.

Gongi (T. [Tara] K. [Moma] N. [Bara] *gongi*), groot koperen bekken, gebruikt op de prauwen om daarop te slaan bij aankomst en vertrek. Een kleiner soort heet *kakula*. Het woord is 't Mal. gong. 1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal gesproken door de Alfoeren van Centraal Celebes*, p. 24.

(2) Malay اگوغ agōng, agong, agūng (or ĕgōng, ĕgong, ĕgūng), otherwise اگغ agong, agung (or ĕgong, ĕgung) ; in Batak *ogung*, Javanese *hĕgong* (pronounced and often transliterated *ĕgong*), Balinese *hĕgong*, Tagal and Bisaya *agong*.

Between the two forms gong and agong there is no distinction in meaning or use ; but gong is the more common form. Even when اگوغ agong is written, gong is often pronounced ; as in English all write *about* and many say *bout*.

Parallel to gong and agong ar the Malay jong and ajong, the origin of the English *junk*. See JUNK.

اگوغ agōng or gōng the gong, a sonorous instrument of metal, struck with a sort of hammer, and used both as a bell and an instrument of music. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 12.

اگغ âgong of gong een luidruchtig metalen ſpeeltuig dat met eene ſoort van hamer geſlagen wordt. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 16.

اگوغ ĕgoeng, de gong, een bekend muziek-instrument. (Jav. *ĕgong*, Bat. *ogoeng*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 9.

اگغ egùng = گغ gùng. 1875 FAVRE, 1:51.

اڠ ĕgong = gong, het bekende muziek-instrument.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 30.

Agông, CH., اڠوڠ. A gong, a metal instrument, played by means of a drum-stick. (See Gong, گوڠ, which is the more common form.)

1894 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 1:21.

. . . [*hĕgong*] v. . . . [*gong*].

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 59.

Hĕgong en *gong* naam van een muzijkinstrument.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 28.

The naime gong, agong is considerd to be imitativ or suggestiv of the sound which the instrument produces. The Sunda form *go-ong* shows imitativ vocal play. In Dayak *gong*, *geng*, is applied to the sound of the gong, which is itself cald *garantong*. The word is also an adjectiv, meaning 'sonorous.' (1859 Hardeland, p. 131, 132.) So the Malagasi *gonga*, answering to the Malay word, is applied to the clang of two sonorous things struck together.

Le mot malgache *gonga* exprime généralement le son, le bruit produit par le choc de deux objets sonores l'un contre l'autre.

1896 MARRE, *Vocabulaire des principales racines malaises et javanaises de la langue malgache*, p. 28.

The imitativ intent appears clearly in the numerous words in Malayan and other languages which contain the syllable *gong* or *ging* reduplicated, and sometimes varied.

Haex, a name which is venerable in the annals of Malayan lexicography, givs a Malay word gonggong, speld by him gongong, meaning the barking of dogs. So Sundanese *gonggong* beside *gogog*, to bark like a dog (1862 Rigg, p. 133, 132).

Djalac, vel gongong. Latratus canum. 1631 HAEX, p. 15.
Gongong, vel dialac. Latratus canum. 1631 *Id.*, p. 19.

There is a Malay word كڠكوڠ ginggōng, كڠكڠ ginggong, Achinese *gĕnggong*, Javanese *ganggong*, Balinese *gènggong*, Macassar *genggong*, a mouth-harp, jew's-harp. In Lampong *ginggung* is a kind of wooden gong made of bamboo.

كڠكوڠ ginggōng, the jew's-harp; a rattle for children.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 286.

كڠكڠ ginggong, nom d'une sorte de trompe ou de guimbarde. Selon Kl[inkert] un petit instrument en bambou, que l'on tient entre les dents, et qui produit les sons *ging-gong*. Jav. . . . *ganggong*, nom d'une sorte de flûte (jouet des enfants). Mak. . . . *génggong*, nom d'une flûte.

1875 FAVRE, 1:424.

Ginggong, Sampitsche *garieding*, Katingansch *pahoentong*, mondtrompettje.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 171.

كيڠكوڠ gĕnggong, een mondharmonica.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 233.

Gènggong, moeltromp, mondharp, die met de vingers bespeeld wordt.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 190.

Ginggoeng, bamboezen instrumentje; dat men tusschen de standen steekt en waarmede men de geluiden *ginggoeng* voortbringt.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 18.

Bowdich (1819) mentions an African instrument of music called a *gong-gong*. It is probably the same as what is elsewhere renderd *gom-gom:* namely a kind of "horse-fiddle," described in the quotations following. See also *gum-gum*, in Yule, p. 308.

The *gong-gongs* and drums were beat all around us.

1819 BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, 1:7:136. (S. D.

One of the Hottentot Instruments of Musick is common to several Negro Nations, and is call'd, both by Negroes and Hottentots, *Gom Gom*....is a Bow of Iron, or Olive Wood, strung with twisted Sheep-Gut or Sinews.

1731 MEDLEY, tr. Kolben's *Cape Good Hope*, 1:271. (S. D.)

....Ordered his *Gom-gom* to be brought in. This instrument was a wooden bow, the ends of which were confined by a dried and hollow gut, into which the captain blew, scraping upon it at the same time with an old fiddle-stick. 1776 J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 49. (S. D.)

It is probably from a vague association of *gong* with these reduplicated forms in various outlandish languages, that we ar to explain the reduplicated form of *gong* in Dutch *gonggong*, German *gonggong*, *gonggon*, Swedish *gonggong*, Danish *gongon*.

The alloy of copper of which gongs ar made is cald in Malay *gangsa*, Javanese *gongsa*, Sundanese *gangsa*, Balinese *gangså*. In Bali the instrument itself is cald by the same name. In Malay and Lampong *gangsa* means also a large copper dish. This word is Indian; but it may be imitativ.

. . . [*gongsa*], N. K. une sorte de métal de cloche.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 486.

Gangsa, the metal of which Gongs or Go-ongs are made, and of which copper is the chief ingredient. Bronze. Also filings of such metal which is given to people as a slow poison, said to take effect upon the throat and causes at least loss of voice. The husky cough caused by this poison. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 121.

Gangså het metaal, waarvan de gamellan instrumenten gemaakt worden, een soort van klokkemetaal; ook ben. van een muziekinstrument, dat in de hand gedragen en zoo bespeeld wordt.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 190.

Gangsa, groot presenteerblad van geel koper.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 15.

The word *gong* is often said to be Chinese. Clifford and Swettenham so mark it; but no one seems to be able to point out the Chinese original. Schlegel does not mention the word in his list of "Chinese loan-words in Malay" (1890). Williams (1856 and 1874) has no Chinese word like it. There are no words in the "Mandarin" and Canton dialects having initial *g*. The ordinary Chinese word for 'gong' is *lo* (1874 Williams, p. 551). In the Chinese of Ning-po the word for 'gong' is *dong-lo'* (1876 Morrison, p. 202). Here *dong* may be imitativ, like gong.

In the first English quotation, the word is *gongo*.

> In the morning before day the Generall did strike his *Gongo*, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell. [This was in Africa, near Benguela.]
>
> *c.* 1590 *Advent. of Andrew Battel*, in Purchas, 2:970. (Y. p. 295.)

> In the Sultan's Mosque [at Mindanao] there is a great Drum with but one Head, called a *Gong;* which is instead of a Clock. This *Gong* is beaten at 12 a Clock, at 3, 6, and 9. 1686 DAMPIER, i. 333. (Y.)

> They have no Watches nor Hour-Glasses, but measure Time by the dropping of Water out of a Brass Bason, which holds a *Ghong*, or less than half an Hour: when they strike once distinctly, to tell them it's the First *Ghong*, which is renewed at the Second *Ghong* for Two, and so Three at the End of it till they come to Eight.
>
> 1698 FRYER, *New account of East India and Persia* (1672–1681). (Y.)

Southey thought the gong sounded, as he wrote, like thunder:

> The heavy *Gong* is heard,
> That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear.
>
> 1800 SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, 9:190.

> And the *gong*, that seems, with its thunders dread,
> To stun the living, and waken the dead.
>
> 1810 SOUTHEY, *Curse of Kehama*, 148.

Gong enters the English dictionaries first in 1818, in Todd's edition of Johnson. Crawfurd describes the gong as he saw it in its own home. Wallace mentions a wooden gong.

> Next to the drum may be mentioned the well known instruments called *Gongs*. The word, which is correctly written gung, is common to all the dialects of the Archipelago, and its source may be considered to be the vernacular language of Java; if, indeed, it was not originally borrowed from the Chinese. The *gong* is a composition of copper, zinc, and tin, in proportions which have not been determined. Some of them are of enormous size, being occasionally from three to four feet in diameter. They have a nob in the centre, which is struck with a mallet covered at top with cloth or elastic gum. They are usually suspended from a rich frame, and the tone which they produce is the deepest and richest that can be imagined.
>
> 1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:335–6.

At each mile there are little guard-houses, where a policeman is stationed: and there is a wooden *gong*, which by means of concerted signals may be made to convey information over the country with great rapidity. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 76.

It is a pleasing reflection to a lover of progress to see how this humble savage instrument of noise has been added to the appliances of modern culture, and how the name unchanged, and the thing variously adapted, hav become, in hotels and railway-stations, on fire-engines, ambulances, trolley-cars and bicycles, familiar to the ears of millions who hear the increasing noises of advancing civilization, and ar glad.

Gutta, a gum or resin, especially gutta-percha. Also *guttah*, French *gutte*, New Latin *gutta*, probably assimilated to Latin *gutta*, a drop. The more exact English and New Latin form would be **getta* or **gatta*. The Malay word is ڬيتاه gĕtah, gatah (transliterated by Marsden, secondly, guttah; by Wall, gĕttah), gum, resin, sap, juice. It is in Achinese *getah*, Batak *gota*, Nias *gito*, Javanese *getah*, Sundanese *getah*, Balinese *getah*, Dayak *gita*, Sampit (Borneo) *getah*, Katingan (Borneo) *gita*, Macassar *gâtta*, Bugis *göta*, Tagal and Bisaya *gata*.

ڬاتاه gatah or guttah gum, balsam. Gatah kāyū gummy, glutinous, or milky exudations from trees; bird-lime. Gatah gambīr the inspissated juice of the leaves of the gambīr plant, or dāūn gâtah gambīr. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 283.

Gâtah. The sap of plants whether fluid, viscid, or concrete; gum; resin; bird-lime; inspissated extract. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 50.

ڬيتاه gĕtah, plantensap hetzij vloeibar of niet; gom van boomen. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 194.

Gŭtta, India-rubber. 1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:80.

ڬيتاه getah, plantengom, vogellijm: g. pĕrtja guttapercha; g. karet, gomelastiek; g. kambodja, guttegom;...Voorts g. soendi, g. gĕrih en g. taban, drie soorten van guttapercha; g. poetih. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 573.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 337; 1875 FAVRE, 1:426; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:32; 1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:9; 1895 MAYER, p. 105.

ڬيتاه *gĕtah*, plantengom, plantensap. Soorten van de gom zijn:—*balam*, gomelastiek;—*rambong*, de zoogenaamde getah pertja;—*djĕrĕnang*, drakenbloed. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 223.

Gitō.—Getah.—Plantensap. *Gitō godoe.*—Getah balam.—Gom. 1887 THOMPSON and WEBER, *Niasch-maleisch-nederl. wrdnbk.*, p. 61.

Gĕtah, A. gom, *Gĕtah kadjeng* boomgom. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch....wrdnbk.*, p. 103

Getah, gum, sap, the milky or gummy exudation from trees when the bark is cut. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 129.

Gĕtah, het sap uit boomen. 1876 R. VAN ECK. *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 182.

Gita, Harz, kleberiger Saft (der Bäume).
1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 134.

Maleisch getah, Sampitsch *getah*, Katingansch *gita*, gom, lijm, balsem. 1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 71.

. . . *gâtta*, bep. *gattâya*,='t Mal. كتّ, gom, lijm. B. *gâtta*....
1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 72.

Gum . . . *göta* getah.
1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. Eng. Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 25.

Bird-line [*read* lime] . . . *götah* getah. 1833 *Id.*, p. 24.

Sap . . . *göta* getah. 1833 *Id.*, p. 26.

Gutta has no wide use as an English word, but it is occasionally found. It is technical in chemistry.

The word which we incorrectly write *Gutta* ought to be written *Gătah*, which, in the Malay language, is a common name for any gum, exudation, or inspissated juice of a plant.
1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:405,

Pârcha. Name of the forest tree which yields some of the *guttah* of commerce. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 136.

Gĕtah كتّ *gutta*, sap, gum. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:32.

They catch birds by means of bird-lime made of *gutta*, by horse-hair nooses, and by imitating their call.
1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 300. (Also on p. 7, 14, 111.)

Gutta-percha, a well-known gum, of manifold economic uses. The word came into English use soon after its first mention in 1842 or 1843, and had become familiar before 1848. It soon spread into the other languages of Europe: French *gutta-percha*, Spanish *gutapercha*, Portuguese *gutta percha*, Italian *gutta perca*, Dutch *gutta-percha*, *gutta-perga*, German *gutta-percha*, Swedish *gutta-percha*, Danish *gutta-perka*. In French, Dutch, and Swedish the *ch* is mistakenly pronounced as *c* or *k*; in Italian and Danish it is so written—a reasonable inference from an unreasonable orthography.

The Malay name is كتّه ڤرچ getah percha, or كتّه ڤرچه getah perchah. It means 'gum of percha.' For *gutta*, see the preceding article. Percha is given as the name of the tree, *Isonandra gutta* (Hooker 1847), from which the gum, or a similar gum, was obtaind; but the present gutta-percha of commerce is said to be all or mostly obtaind from other trees, and is cald by the nativs accordingly, getah tāban, getah rambong, getah sundi, getah gerih, etc. Other names

exist in the other dialects. But I hav no room for the botanic and commercial details. Ἐτυμολογῶ. See the English quotations below and the references there added.

Before the quotations for getah percha ar given, something must be said of percha. It does not appear in the earlier dictionaries, but it is enterd by Crawfurd (1852) and later lexicographers as the name of the tree which produces the gum.

Pârcha. Name of the forest tree which yields some of the guttah of commerce. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 136.

قرچه pĕrtjah, I. Soort van boom, die de gĕtah-pĕrtjah levert. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 156.

قرچ pĕrtja....II. Soort van boom, die de guttaperga (gĕtah pĕrtja) en een soort van olie levert. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 166.

قرچه perxah, nom de l'arbre qui produit la gomme nommée *gutta percha*. — تنه getàh perxah, nom de cette gomme. 1875 FAVRE, 2:124.

قرچ I. pẹrtjạ, naam van een' boom die eene voortreffelijke soort van elastieke gom (gẹttah) oplevert, waarom de Europeanen ook dergelijke gommen van andere boomen met den algemeenen naam van, gẹttạ pẹrtja bestempeld hebben; pœlau p., het eiland Sumatra. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:407.

Gŭtta, gutta-percha; sap. [Note:] From Malay gutta, sap; and purcha, the particular tree from which it is procured. 1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:79.

Pĕrtja, Isonandra gutta, Hassk. nat. fam. der Sapotaceae, groote boom, die de bekende Gĕtah-pĕrtja levert. 1895 MAYER, p. 196.

There is some easy recipience here, but the statement looks like a piece of verity. It sorts with other names of gummiferous trees of the Malayan Archipelago, where gummiferous trees abound.

But getah percha has been otherwise explaind as meaning 'gum of Sumatra,' there being an other word قرچ Percha, a name of Sumatra (as well as a third word قرچ percha, a rag, a remnant). Sumatra is also cald قولو قرچ Pūlau Percha, 'island of Percha.' This appears in what is given in Worcester (1860) as the Malay name for gutta-percha, namely "Gutta-Pulo-Percha," that is getah pūlau Percha. *Pulo* is Javanese, pūlau Malay. Tiedtke (1872), in a glossary of Bornean dialects, givs the Malay name of gutta-percha as getah maloe pertja; but there is no word maloe (*malu), in any applicable sense, in the Malay dictionaries. Can it be an error for poelau (pūlau)?

Maleisch getah maloe pertjah, Sampitsch *getah njatoh*, Katingansch *gita njatoh*, gutta percha. 1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 71.

At any rate percha does not appear to be known apart from the gum of whose name it forms a factor.

Gâtah-pârcha. The inspissated juice of the pârcha tree, Isonandra gutta of Sir William Hooker; the guttah-percha of commerce.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 50.

گتة gĕtah plantensap, hetzij vloeibar of niet; gom van boomen;—pertjah, gom van den pertjah-boom, gutta-percha;—kambodja, guttegom. (Bat. *gota.*)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 194.

گتة getàh, gomme, matière gluante qui découle de quelques arbres, glu. — getàh perxah, gomme de l'arbre nommé percha, le gutta-percha. — getàh kembōja, gomme-gutte. — getàh gambir, le suc épaissi qui provient du gambir....

1875 FAVRE, 1:426.

Also gętta pęrtja, 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:407; gĕtah pertja, 1893 KLINKERT, p. 454 and 573; gĕtah pĕrtjah, 1895 MAYER, p. 105.

The name *gĕtah percha* has past into Sundanese:

Gĕtah Percha, known only as a foreign product on Java. It is the gum of the Isonandra Gutta. Getah Percha is found on Sumatra, Borneo and adjacent isles. It is found, apparently as the gum of various trees, of which the Balam or Isonandra is the most prominent.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 129.

Gutta-percha was first brought to English and European notice in 1843, or, according to an other statement quoted by Yule, "a year or two" before that date. In 1847 Captain Mundy, Rajah Brooke's friend, speaks of it at length, as of recent introduction but already in great use:

The principal products of the north-west coast of Borneo are sago, pepper, rice, bees'wax, camphor, birds' nests, tortoise-shell, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, coal and other mineral and vegetable productions, such as *gutta percha*, vegetable wax, timber of first quality, oils, ebony wood, &c.... *Gutta percha* is a remarkable example of the rapidity with which a really useful invention becomes of importance to the English public. A year ago it was almost unknown, but now its peculiar properties are daily being made more available in some new branch of the useful or ornamental arts. The history of its introduction should urge the new colonists of Labuan to push with energy their researches into the as yet almost untrodden path of Bornean botany.

Dr. Oxley, of Singapore, has furnished the most complete description which has yet been published of the tree, and the manner in which its gum is collected by the natives. He describes the tree as being sixty or seventy feet in height, and two or three feet in diameter at the base; it is most commonly found in alluvial tracts, at the foot of the hills.... *Gutta percha* is not affected by boiling alcohol, but is readily dissolved

in boiling spirits of turpentine.... It is already extensively used in England for soles of boots and shoes, and for driving bands in machinery; it bids fair also to supersede all other materials in the manufacture of picture frames and other ornamental mouldings.

1847 MUNDY, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 2 : 342–345.

By 1856 gutta percha was wrapping electric cables in the English and Irish channels, and the Mediterranean and Black seas:

Their most remarkable and valuable product is the *guttah-percha*, a few years ago used only for Malay horsewhips and knife-handles, but by the help of which the English and Irish channels, the Mediterranean and the Euxine, are now crossed by the electric telegraph. It was from the Peninsula, in fact, that this article was first made known to Europeans, more than three centuries after the country had been frequented by them. This was in 1843, and in justice to my relative, the late Dr. William Montgomerie, I am bound to mention that he first made the discovery, and was rewarded for it by the gold medal of the Society of Arts. 1856 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Islands*, p. 255.

See also 1855 BALFOUR, *Manual of bot.*, p. 158; 1860 WORCESTER; 1868 COLLINGWOOD (in Yule); 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 365; 1886 YULE, p. 309 and 804.

Junco, an early form of the word JUNK, being directly from the Spanish and Portuguese *junco*, which is from the Malayan word: see JUNK.

The Spanish form *junco* is found in the 16th century.

Júnco, a kinde of boate vfed in China.

1623 MINSHEU, *Dict. in Sp. and Eng.*

Júnco, a Rufh. There is alfo a fort of a Boat in the Eaft Indies, call'd by this Name. 1705 STEVENS, *Span. and Eng. dict.*

Junco (el).—Jonque chinoise.

1882 BLUMENTRITT, *Vocab. de....l'espagnol des Philippines*, tr. Hugot (1884), p. 43.

Such ships as they haue to saile long voiages be called *Iuncos*.

1589 R. PARKE, tr. Mendoza, *Hist. Chin.* (1853), 1 : 148. (S. D.)

By this Negro we were advertised of a small Barke of some thirtie tunnes (which the Moors call a *Iunco*).

1591 BARKER'S *Acc. of Lancaster's voyage* (Hakluyt Soc. 18 . .), 2 : 589. (Y. p. 361.)

A shippe of China (such as they call *Iunckos*) laden with Silver and Golde. 1598 Tr. LINSCHOTEN'S *voyages* (1885), 2 : 253. (S. D.)

The Italian form **giunco*, in the plural *giunchi*, misrenderd *ciunche*, appears once in an English context:

From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought in shyps and barkes made without any iren tooles, and tyed together with cordes of date trees: with rounde sayles likewise made with the smaule twigges of the branches of date trees weaved together. These barks they call *Ciunche.*
1555 R. EDEN, *Voyages*, fol. 215 v°. (S. D.)

Junk, a large Eastern ship, especially a Chinese ship. Also formerly *junck*, *jounk*, *jonque*, and JUNCO, q. v.; French *jonque*, Spanish and Portuguese *junco*, Catalan *jonch*, Italian *giunco*, *giunca*, Venetian *zonco*, Dutch *jonk*, German *junke*, *jonke*, Swedish *jonk*, Danish *jonke*, Russian *zhonka*, late M. L. **juncus*, plural *junci*, *junchi*; a modification, probably first in Spanish or Portuguese, and apparently by vague conformity with the form of L. *juncus*, a rush (to which in fact the name, by a false etymology, was by some referd), of what would properly hav been Sp. and Pg. **jungo*, M. L. **jungus*, the word being derived (perhaps at second hand) from the Malay. The Malay word, indeed, like the original of GONG, appears in two forms, a monosyllabic jong or jung, and a dissyllabic ajong or ajung.

(1) Malay جوڠ jōng, jong, jūng, جڠ jong, jung, Achinese *jung*, Lampong *jung*, Javanese *jong*, Sundanese *jong*, Balinese *jong*, Macassar *jŏngko*. The Macassar form looks as if it might be the precise original of the Spanish and Portuguese *junco*; but the reverse is true.

Jong (J). A ship or large vessel, a junk; v. Ajong.
1852 CRAWFURD, p. 61.

جوڠ djoeng. V. اجوڠ [ĕdjoeng]. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 90.

جوڠ jūng = اجڠ ejùng. 1875 FAVRE, 1:580.

جڠ djoeng—pers. جُنْك [jung]—groot chineesch of indisch vaartuig. De kleine vaartuigen, waarmede de jongens spelen, heeten allen djoeng (z. edjoeng). 1880 WALL and TUUK, 1:468.

Djong, jonk (chin. vaartuig), vr. 1884 BADINGS, p. 260.

جڠ djoeng, I. jonk, groot chineesch vaartuig. Ook de scheepjes als kinderspeelgoed worden zoo genoemd. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 235.

Djoeng, een chineesch vaartuig, jonk. 1895 MAYER, p. 88.

جوڠ djong. een chineesche jonk.
1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 86.

Djoeng, vaartuig.
1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 69.

. . . [*jong*] N. K. une tache noire sur la peau: (et aussi, nom d'une ancienne voiture, et d'une barque chinoise).
1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 414.

Jong, a chinese junk; a ship. (Jav. . . . *Jong*, idem.)
1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 177.

Djong. Zie *hĕdjong.*

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 252.

. . . *djôngko*, bep. *djongkôwa*, soort van Chineesch vaartuig : jonk.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 403.

(2) Malay اجوغ ajōng, ajong, ajūng, اجغ ajong, ajung, Balinese hĕjong, Dayak ajong. The form ajong is to jong as agong to gong (see GONG). Perhaps both ajong and agong ar the result of the tendency to dissyllabism which characterizes the Malayan languages. Jong is the prevalent form. According to Clifford and Swettenham (1894), the Malay word, though usually written ajong, is always pronounced, in colloquial speech, jong.

أجوغ ajōng a Chinese vessel commonly termed a junk. Ships or vessels in general. A species of shell-fish. Ajōng sārat a loaded junk. [Etc.]

1812 MARSDEN, p. 2.

[Marsden does not giv *jong.*]

اجوغ adjong Sineesch vaartuig, jonk.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 4.

[R. van E. does not giv *djong.*]

Ajong (J). A ship, or large vessel; v. Jong. This is the word which Europeans have corrupted into junk and applied to the large vessels of the Chinese.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 3.

اجوغ ĕdjoeng, jonk, groot schip. (Perz. جنك).

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 2.

اجغ ĕdjoeng, een chineesch vaartuig.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 1.

اجغ ejùng, jonque, grand navire chinois.... Selon Pij[nappel] ce mot serait le même que le persan جنك *jung;* mais dans cette langue il signifie : guerre, combat, et paraît plutôt être le chinois 戍 *jon* armes.

On trouve ordinairement ce mot écrit اجوغ *ejūng.*

1875 FAVRE, 1 :65–66.

اجوغ ejūng, v. اجغ ejùng.

1875 *Id.*, 1 :64.

اجغ ĕdjong, zie djoeng.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 5.

Ajong اجوغ A Chinese junk, the Chinese vessels usually seen in Malayan waters, a ship, a vessel.... Note: Though usually written with an initial *a*, ا, this word is always pronounced Jong, جوغ, in the colloquial language.

1894 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, 1 :27.

In the old and ceremonial language of Bali, *hĕjong* answers to the general word *prāhu.* See PRAU.

Hĕdjong. 1. K[awi] en H[of-]t[aal] van *prahoe.* 2. K[awi] = *pajoeng* ['umbrella'].

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch wdnbk.*, p. 36.

P'rahoe L[aag-Bal.] (bahitâ en hĕdjong H[oog-Bal.]) een inlandsch vaartuig, boot, schuit.... 1876 *Id.*, p. 226.

Adjong, (bas. Sang[iang], = *banama*). Schiff. *Malang-kusan adjong*, das Schiff absegeln lassen.—Männlicher Name.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 2.

An other Malay name for the junk is *wongkang*, Sundanese *wangkang*, Macassar *wangkang*. This is Chinese.

Wŏngkang وغكغ, a junk. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:127.

Wangkang, a chinese ship, a junk.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 528.

. . . *wângkang*, Chinesche jonk.

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 538.

In the following anecdote told by Wallace, the "Jong," mentiond by some nativs of the Aru islands as the proper name of "the great ship" which "is always in the great sea," is an echo of the Malay and Javanese name for 'junk.'

And so I was set down as a conjurer, and was unable to repel the charge. But the conjurer was completely puzzled by the next question: "What," said the old man, "is the great ship, where the Bugis and Chinamen go to sell their things? It is always in the great sea—its name is *Jong;* tell us all about it." In vain I inquired what they knew about it; they knew nothing but that it was called "Jong," and was always in the sea, and was a very great ship, and concluded with, "Perhaps that is your country?"

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 352. (Aru islands.)

The word has often been derived from the Chinese, the Chinese word being variously given as *chw'an*, *chw'en*, *chu'en*, *tsw'an* (G. *tschuen*, F. *tchouen*). Williams, in his great *Syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language* (1874), givs (p. 120), as the eighth article under the "syllable" *chw'en*, the word *chw'an*, "a ship, boat, bark, junk," with other senses and numerous phrases. At the head of the syllable "*chw'en*" (p. 119) he givs, as variant pronunciations of that syllable, "in Canton, *ch'ün*, *shün*, *shun*, and *shun;* in Swatow, *chw'an*, *chun*, *hun*, and *ch'un;* in Amoy, *chw'an*, *ch'an*, *swan*, and *ch'un;* in Fuhchau, *sung*, *ch'iòng*, *chw'a*, *chw'ang*, *tiòng*, and *chw'òng*," with other forms. Some of the forms ascribed to Fuhchau, *chw'ong*, *ch'iòng*, etc., certainly resemble the Malay jong, but which of these or the others ar used in the sense of jong is not stated. In Williams's *Tonic dictionary* of the Canton dialect (1856), under the syllable *shün*, appears *chu'en* in that sense.

船 . . . *Chw'an.* A ship, boat, bark, junk, or whatever carries people on the water; a sort of apothecary's mortar; a long tea-saucer; to follow the stream; to drift, as a boat. [Many phrases follow.]

1874 WILLIAMS, *Syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language*, p. 120.

Shün | 舩 . . . *Chu'en.* A ship, a junk, a vessel, a revenue cutter, a bark; a saucer; collar of a coat; a sort of mortar....

1856 WILLIAMS, *Tonic dictionary of the Chinese language in the Canton dialect*, p. 459.

Ship, *'chwên.* 1864 SUMMERS, *Rudiments of the Chinese lang.*, p. 143.

舩 shün, a ship, a vessel, a junk; a saucer; a mortar.... [Many phrases follow.] 1871 LOBSCHEID, *Chinese and Eng. dict.*, p. 409.

Junco. Barco usado en la isla de Sumatra. De جنك *chonc* [jonc], chino, *tschuen*, que vale lo mismo. V. Aben Batuta IV, 239.

1886 EGUILAZ Y YANGUAS, *Glosario etimológico de las palabras españolas....de origen oriental*, p. 434.

In Morrison's vocabulary of the Ningpo dialect of Chinese, 'ship' is renderd by *jün*, exprest by a character pronounced differently. Whether even *jün* is connected with the Malay jung, jong, and if so, which is the original, ar questions not for me to decide.

Ship, *jün* 船 (*ih-tsah*); merchant—, *sông-jün'* 商—

1876 MORRISON, *An Anglo-Chinese vocab. of the Ningpo dialect*, p. 425.

There is one Malay name for a boat which probably does come from one of the Chinese forms cited, namely, Malay چونيا chūnīā, a flat-bottomd boat.

چونيا Chūnīā, a kind of boat, flat-bottomed and without a keel, introduced by the Chinese. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 121.

The word came so early in European mention (*c.* 1331) that it was not at first recognized as of eastern origin. It was supposed to be derived from the Latin *juncus*, a reed or rush. Yule says:

Dobner, the original editor of Marignolli, in the last century, says of the word (*junkos*): "This word I cannot find in any medieval glossary. Most probably we are to understand vessels of platted reeds (*a* juncis *texta*) which several authors relate to be used in India." It is notable that the same erroneous suggestion is made by Amerigo Vespucci in his curious letter to one of the Medici, giving an account of the voyage of Da Gama, whose squadron he had met at C. Verde on its way home.

1886 YULE, p. 360.

So America has been named after a false etymologist! But he was not the only famous man whose etymologies are "a juncis texta"—made of many rushes, and not worth one.

JUNK....This is one of the oldest words in the Europeo-Indian vocabulary. It occurs in the travels of Friar Odorico, written down in 1331,

and a few years later in the rambling reminiscences of John de' Marignolli. The great Catalan World-map of 1375 gives a sketch of one of those ships with their sails of bamboo matting, and calls them *Inchi*, no doubt a clerical error for *Iũchi*. [*Iunchi*, plural of **Iuncus*.]

1886 YULE, p. 360.

[See the quotations, dated 1551 ("Ciunche"), 1589 ("Iuncos"), 1591 ("Iunco"), 1598 ("Iunckos"), under JUNCO. Littré quotes the "Old Catalan *incho*" without question.]

And doubtless they had made havock of them all, had they not presently been relieved by two Arabian *Junks* (for so their small ill-built ships are named)....

1616 TERRY, *Voyage to East India* (ed. 1665, repr. 1777), p. 342. (Y.)

An hundred Prawes and *Iunkes*.

1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 1:2:43.

Bacon distinguishes between junks and "tall ships":

China also, and the great Atlantis (that you call America), which have now but *Iunks* and Canoas, abounded then in tall Ships.

1627 (1658) BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 12. (S. D.)

See other quotations in Yule, S. D., etc. Modern quotations ar innumerable.

Kahau, a long-nosed and long-taild simian of Borneo, cald also the proboscis-monkey.

Malay كاهو kāhau, so cald, it is said, from its cry. We hav an other Malayan monkey named from its utterance, the Wau-wau. See WAUWAU. See also BRUH, and other Malayan monkeys there mentiond.

كاهو kahau a species of long-tailed monkey, variously coloured. (Bat. Trans. vol. iii.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 251.

كاهو kâhau eene foort van apen met lange ſtaarten, hebbende verſchillende kleuren.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 302.

The imitativ nature of the name is indicated by the fact that in Dayak *kahau* means 'call':

Kahau, das Rufen: das gerufen werden, sein....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 202.

I find no entry of *kahau* as a Dayak name for the monkey; but *kahio* is a Dayak name for the orang-utan (1859 Hardeland, p. 203).

The appearances of *kahau* as an English word ar satisfactorily frequent. Simians hav their day again.

Another very remarkable kind [of *Semnopithecus*] is found in Borneo. It is *S. nasalis* (the *kahau*, or proboscis monkey), and, as its name im-

plies, it has an exceedingly long nose. In the young state, the nose is much smaller relatively, and is bent upwards. No similar structure was known to exist in any other ape whatever until quite recently.

1878 *Encyc. Brit.*, 2 : 151.

See also *Riverside nat. hist.* (1884–88), 5 : 522 ; WOOD, *New illustrated nat. hist.*, p. 12 ; WEBSTER (1864), etc.

Ketchup, also *catchup* (1690), *catsup* (1730), a well-known name for various kinds of sauces.

The etymology of *ketchup* has hitherto been obscure, and the correct form undetermind. The implication in Johnson's definition of *catsup* as "a kind of Indian pickles" is that the word is Indian, that is, East Indian, and it is stated in various dictionaries to be "East Indian." Indeed the first English mention of the word (1690) defines "catchup" as "a high East India sauce."

Two different statements, referring the word to a definit language, ar on record.

According to a statement quoted by Latham from Brande and Cox, the source is an alleged Japanese "kitjap," the name of "some similar condiment." But no Japanese *kitjap* can be found; indeed *kitjap* is an impossible form in that language. The statement may hav arisen from the fact that an other name for a similar condiment well known in the East, is Japanese; namely *soy*. See further below.

An other suggestion is that *ketchup* is from a Chinese source; but nothing like proof is offerd. [The suggestion is discust by the late Professor Terrien de Lacouperie, in a paper printed in the *Babylonian and oriental record*, November 1889, to which Professor Jackson kindly directed my attention after I read this paper and pointed out the origin of the word in Malay, as set forth below. Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie finds no evidence for the asserted Chinese origin but concludes :

> My impression is that the word may have a Chinese origin, but not from China. It may have come from Australasia or the Malay peninsula, where the Chinese colonists of southern China are so numerous. The expression may have been made there, with a local acceptation unknown in the mother country.

1889 TERRIEN DE LACOUPERIE, in the *Babylonian and oriental record*, vol. 3, no. 12, Nov., p. 284–286.]

It does not appear from what source the form *kitjap*, which is cited in Brande and Cox as "Japanese," and in Latham as "Oriental," and elsewhere as "East Indian," found its way into the round of English mention; but it is clear that *kitjap* is a Dutch spelling, and the presumption is that it represents a nativ word of some part of the Dutch East Indies. Any one familiar with the form and nature of words in Malay, would recognize the form of *kitjap*, that is *kichap*, as characteristic of that language. As a matter of fact the word is found in Malay, namely,

كيچڤ kēchap, kīchap, in Dutch transliteration ketjap. It is found also in Lampong, *kichap*, and in Sundanese, *kechap*.

The following ar the quotations for the Malay kēchap, kīchap, as enterd in Malay dictionaries. It will be seen that they ar all recent.

Kétjap, sôja, o. [=onzijdig]. 1884 BADINGS, p. 284.

Kichap, Tau-iu,* sauce. [Note:] *Chinese.
1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:57.

كيچڤ ketjap, de Japansche soya. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 563.

Ketjap, inlandsche soja, soja. 1895 MAYER, p. 137.

But an earlier mention of the Malay kēchap occurs in the following (1876), where it is said that the word is not known in the Malay as spoken in the Moluccas.

Soi. M[anado], A[mbon], Holl. *soja;* kétjap is niet bekend.
1876 CLERCQ, *Het Maleisch der Molukken*, p. 53.

Beside these five professedly Malay entries, I find two extra-Malay, but in the general sense Malayan entries, showing the word in the languages of Lampong and Sunda. But I hav no dout it is merely the Malay word taken into these tongues.

The Lampong entry is brief. It defines the word as 'soy.'

Kitjap, soja.
1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 11.

The Sundanese entry (1862) is the earliest I hav found:

Kéchap, Catchup, a dark coloured sauce prepared by the Chinese.
1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 212.

This may imply that the name itself is of Chinese origin; but that is not said by Rigg. *Junk* is an other Malayan word commonly associated with the Chinese, but with no proved source in the Chinese language. Either might be from a provincial or extra-territorial Chinese source not yet traced.

No one, except Rigg (1862), seems to hav noticed that this word kēchap is the same as the English *ketchup;* but the form and the sense make it clear. Ketjap is defined by Klinkert as "the Japanese soy"; by Mayer as "the nativ soy," meaning, I take it, 'the nativ preparation answering to the Japanese article called *soy*.' What is soy? The word is from the Japanese. It exists in the Malay of the Molucca islands as soi (1876 Clercq as quoted). The Japanese word is *shō-yu*, "a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans" (1867 Hepburn). The Chinese form, in the Mandarin, is *sh'-yiu* (1874 Williams) or *shi-yu* (1872 Doolittle), Canton *shi-yau* (1870 Chalmers, 1856 Williams), Ningpo *tsiang-yiu* (1876 Morrison). The Chinese forms ar probably original. *Tsiang-yiu*, I am told, answers phonetically to *shō-yu*.

Shōyu, . . . 醬油, *n.* Soy, a kind of sauce made of fermented wheat and beans. 1867 HEPBURN, *Japanese and Eng. dict.*, p. 422.

. . . *Shi.* Salted eatables, as beans, oysters, olives, which are afterwards dried and used as relishes; *tau shí* salted beans; *shí yau* soy; *mín shí* salted flour and beans used in cooking; *lám shí* stoned and pickled olives; *tau shí kéung* salted beans and ginger—a relish.

1856 WILLIAMS, *Tonic dict. of the Chinese lang. in the Canton dialect*, p. 438.

Shi-yau [Cantonese dial.].

1870 J. CHALMERS, *Eng. and Cantonese dict.* 3d ed., p. 69. (T. de L. in *B. and O. Record*, Nov. 1889, p. 284.)

Shi-yu [Mandarin dial.].

1872 J. DOOLITTLE, *Vocab. of the Chinese lang.*, 1 : 272. (Id.)

Soy, *tsiang'-yiu* 醬油.

1876 MORRISON, *Anglo-Chinese vocab. of the Ningpo dialect*, p. 442.

The Chinese prepare from the *gédelé* a species of *soy*, somewhat inferior to that brought from Japan. 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1 : 98.

The word kēchap, whatever its origin, is in every respect in accord with Malay analogies. It looks just like a nativ. Indeed, there ar several other words of similar form, among which, wer kēchap, as a name for soy, more firmly establisht, one might reasonably seek its origin. There is, in the first place, a word كچڤ kĕchap, مڠچڤ mĕngĕchap, which means 'to smack with the lips,' 'to taste with the lips or tongue'; كچڤن kĕchapan, 'a taste, smack.' I omit the references.

This kĕchap, 'to smack with the lips,' appears to stand in some relation with the word kachup, 'a kiss,' mengachup-i, 'give a kiss.' So many unprejudiced observers hav testified to the great similarity between the two actions, that the connection can not be denied. The English *smack* may be heard in support of this observation. I omit illustrations.

There is an other word kĕchap, 'to wink,' which may perhaps without undue subtlety be brought into relation with 'smack,' and so with the tasting or "sampling" of things that appear on brief reflection to hav an approved quality.

The first English mention of the word *ketchup* which I hav noted is one quoted from a "canting" dictionary assignd to the date 1690, by others to "about 1699." Of course it was never a "cant" word. It was and is a common mistake for compilers of dictionaries of "cant" and "slang" to include in their collection stray words of any kind, foreign, provincial, or archaic, not familiar to them or to "the general reader."

Catchup, a high East-India Sauce.

1690 (*c.* 1699?) "E. B., gent." *New dict. of terms, ancient and modern, of the canting crew in its several tribes of gipsies, beggers, thieves, cheats &c., with an addition of proverbs and phrases.* [Quot. from N. E. D. Title from *Bibliographical list*, ed. Skeat and Nodal, Eng. dial. soc., 1877, p. 159.]

And, for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, *catsup*, and caveer.

1730 SWIFT, *Panegyric on the Dean.*

Bailey, that industrious compiler, tho he mist the word in his "Universal etymological dictionary" (1721 and 1727 and many later issues), secured it, no dout because he found it in what he appropriated, in his "Dictionarium domesticum, being a new and compleat houshold dictionary for the use both of city and country" (1736). Under "Catchup" he givs two recipes. I quote the first in full:

Catchup that will keep good 20 Years. Take 2 quarts of ſtrong ſtale beer, and half a pound of anchovies, waſh them clean, cloves and mace of each a quarter of an ounce, of pepper half a quarter of an ounce, a race or 2 of ginger, half a pound of ſhallots, and a pint of flap mushrooms well boil'd and pickl'd. Boil all theſe over a ſlow fire; till one half is conſum'd, then run it through a flannel-bag; let it ſtand till it is quite cold, then put it up in a bottle and ſtop it cloſe. One ſpoonful of this to a pint of melted butter, gives both taſte and colour above all other ingredients; and gives the moſt agreeable reliſh to fiſh ſauce. It is eſteem'd by many, to exceed what is brought from India.

1736 BAILEY, *Dictionarium domesticum.*

Catchup of Mushrooms. Fill a ſtewpan full of the large flap muſhrooms....[etc.] 1736 *Id.*

Under "mushrooms" and in paragraphs following, "ketchup" is mentiond several times:

Mushrooms are produc'd plentifully in the fields in September, and therefore this is the properest time to provide them for making of *ketchup* and mushroom gravy.... 1736 *Id.*, s. v. *mushrooms* (1st par.).

Catsup, n. s. A kind of Indian pickles, imitated by pickled mushrooms. 1755 JOHNSON.

CATSUP, kat'sh-up. s. A kind of pickle. 1780 SHERIDAN.

See also 1800 Mason (1883), *Suppl. to Johnson's dict.*; 1818 Todd; 1828 Webster, etc.

It will be noticed that Sheridan (so Latham later) givs *catsup* the pronunciation of *catchup*, which he does not enter. He omits also *ketchup*.

The right form is *ketchup*. *Catchup*, tho givn by some dictionaries as the "correct" form, is a mistake, and *catsup* is quite wrong.

Kris, also *kriss*, *criss*, *crise*, *cryse*, *creese*, *crease*, *cress*, a Malayan dagger.

The word is familiar in English literature, in romance and poetry, where it is now usually speld *creese*. In travels it is

made more 'nativ'-looking, *kris* or *kriss*. There is something so nice and savage about *k*.

The word is found in other European languages, French *criss*, Dutch *kris*, Swedish *kris*, etc.

The word is in Malay written either with a long vowel, indicated, كريس krīs or karīs, kĕrīs, or with a short vowel, not indicated, كرس kris or karis, kĕris; sometimes transliterated kres. It is found throughout the whole Archipelago. The dagger is a tropical fruit, tho not unknown in what ar cald the temperate zones. The other forms ar Achinese كريس *krīs*, *kĕrīs*, Batak *horis*, Lampong *kĕris*, Javanese *kris*, *keris*, Sundanese *kris*, Balinese *keris*, *k'ris* (alternativ to *kadūtan*), Dayak *karis*, Macassar *kurisi*, Sangi-Manganitu *kīrise*, Tagal *kalis*, Bisaya *kalis*.

The word is said to be original in Javanese. I suppose it would be hard to prove it so, or to prove it not so. Yule suggests that it is identical with the Hindustani *kirich*, a straight sword, and says "perhaps Turki *kīlīch* is the original." The Turki *kīlīch* I do not find in Shaw's vocabulary (1880) or in Vambéry (1878). The Hindustani "كرچ *kirch* or *kirich*" is markt by Shakespear (1817) as "perhaps from Malay كريس krīs" (p. 592). And indeed why should not the Malays be allowd to hav some words of their own, even to lend? Or is "the cursed Malayan creese" Malayan only in use?

كريس krīs or كرس kris a dagger, poignard, kris or creese.
1812 MARSDEN, p. 258.

كرس kris a weapon. (Vid. كريس krīs.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 256.

كريس kries of kris pook, ponjaard, (kris).
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 310.

كرس kris een ponjaard. (zie *kries*.) 1825 *Id.*, p. 308.

Kris (J). A dagger, a poniard, a dirk, a kris; v. kâris and kres.
1852 CRAWFURD, p. 80.

Kres (J). A kris, a dagger; v. kris and kâris. 1852 *Id.*, p. 80.

Kâris (J). A kris, a dagger; v. kris. 1852 *Id.*, p. 75.

كرس keris, kris, criss, poignard....Jav. et Sund. . . . *keris* et . . . *kris*. Bat. . . . *horis*. Mak. *kurisi*. Tag. et Bis. . . . *kalis*.
1875 FAVRE, 1:366.

Also in 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 177; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:505; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:53; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 515; 1895 MAYER, p. 136.

Krîs | *krîs* | couteau (natif) | knife (native).
1882 BIKKERS, *Malay, Achinese, French, and Eng. vocab.*, p. 51.

كريس *keris*, kris, een soort van dolk. Soorten van krissen zijn: [etc.]
1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 207.

Lampung *kăris.*

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2:170 (Vocab.).
Kĕris (ook Ab[oengsch], v. H.); een wapen....

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 9.
. . . [*kris*] et . . . [*kĕris*], N. un criss, sorte de poignard dont se servent les insulaires de l'archipel indien.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-francais*, p. 137.
Kris, the well known Malay weapon or dagger of this name.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 230.
Kĕris V[oorname taal] van *kadoetan....Kadoet* de gordel van voren; *ngadoet* in den gordel steken; *kadoetan* L[age taal] (*k'ris* V.) eene kris.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 62, 65.
Madura *kris.*

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2:170 (Vocab.).

Hardeland thus describes the Dayak kris:

Karis, eine Art Dolch; das Messer 10–15 Zoll lang, zweischneidig, breit am Griffe, spitz auslaufend; das Messer entweder grade (*sapukal*), oder mehrfach gekrümmt (*parong*); der von feinem Holze oder Knochen gemachte Griff ist gewöhnlich schön geschnitzt, z. B. als ein Schlangenkopf, etc.; er wird nur als Zierrath getragen....

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 241.
Maleisch kris, Sampitsch *kris*, Katingansch *karis*, dolk, kris.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 64.
Kris, vr. (dolk) *kīrise.*

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijstje*, p. 392.
Timuri *kris*, Rotti *kris.*

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2:170 (Vocab.).
Cális. Espada, ó acero.

1854 SERRANO, *Dicc. de términos comunes tagalo-castellano*, p. 27.

The word often occurs in the Hakluyt voyages speld *crise, cryse, crese*, etc.

The custom is that whenever the King [of Java] doth die....the wives of the said King....every one with a dagger in her hand (which dagger they call a *crese*, and is as sharp as a razor) stab themselves to the heart.

1586–88 CAVENDISH, in *Hakluyt* iv. 337. (Y.) (See other quots. in Y.).
....Their weapons, which they call Chiffe [read *Criffe*].

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 426.
....Thither they goe all, and turning their faces Eastward, stabbe themselues with a *Crise* or Dagger to the heart. 1613 *Id.*, p. 456.

The Malays and Javanese make the kris in innumerable shapes, all warranted to kill, and adorn them with a pleasing exuberance of fancy, and with pious care. So we adorn our swords and pistols and guns. It has ever been the sweet office of Art to mitigate the asperities of Murder by improving and beautifying its weapons; and, in our Western civilization, at least, no one,

however poor, need go without a beautiful implement of slaughter. But in the Far East, as in the West, these apparent contemplations of death ar often for ornament, rather than for utility.

The extraordinary demand for the dagger or *kris* has given rise to a subdivision of labour in its fabrication, unknown to any other employment. The manufacture of the blade, of the handle, and of the scabbard, are each distinct occupations. The shape of the *kris* varies with every tribe, nay, in every district of the same country; and there is according to taste and fancy, an endless variety, even among the same people. The burthensome exuberance of the Javanese language furnishes us with fifty-four distinct names for as many varieties of the *kris*, specifying, that twenty-one are with straight, and thirty-three with waving, or serpentine blades!

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:190.

Spears, cannon, and *krises*, are frequently particularized by names.

1820 *Id.*, 2:349, note.

Raffles, in his *History of Java* (1817), givs two plates of Javan krises, showing more than forty styles.

We went first to the house of the Chinese Bandar, or chief merchant; where we found a number of natives well dressed, and all conspicuously armed with *krisses*, displaying their large handles of ivory or gold, or beautifully grained and polished wood.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 116.

All wore the *kris*, or Malay crooked dagger, on the beauty and value of which they greatly pride themselves. 1869 *Id.*, p. 132.

The Malay weapons consist of the celebrated *kris*, with its flame-shaped wavy blade; the sword, regarded, however, more as an ornament... 1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 24.

Mr. Ferney has also given me a *kris*. When I showed it to Omar this morning, he passed it across his face and smelt it, and then said, "This *kris* good—has ate a man."

1883 *Id.*, p. 229. (See also Forbes, p. 66 and 224.

From the noun *kris, kriss*, etc., was early formd the verb *kris, kriss, criss, crease;* Pg. **crisar* in derivativ *crisada*, a blow with a kris.

This Boyhog we tortured not, because of his confession, but *crysed* him. 1604 Scot's *Discourse of Iava*, in Purchas, 1:175. (Y. p. 213.)

.... A Dutch officer .... snatched his kris from the scabbard. Martopuro perceiving this, attempted to make his escape, but was seized and *krised* on the spot.

1812 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 2:348.

All the natives recommend Mr. Carter to have him "*krissed*" on the spot; "for if you don't," said they, "he will rob you again."

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 133. (Also p. 137.)

Lorikeet, a bird of the parrot kind, resembling the lory.

Lorikeet is partly Malayan, partly Latin and partly Spanish, the last two elements being added by English hands. It is formd from *lory* (which is explaind below) by adding the syllable *-keet* from *parrakeet.*

Lorikeet....Baird. 1860 WORCESTER.

Six different kinds of woodpeckers and four kingfishers were found here, the fine hornbill, Buceros lunatus, more than four feet long, and the pretty little *lorikeet*, Loriculus pusillus, scarcely more than as many inches. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 83. (Also p. 146, 275.)

Lory, a bird of the parrot kind, found in the Molucca islands; also used, at times, as a general name for 'parrot.'

The word is found in English in two pronunciations, (1) speld *lory*, also probably somewhere **lori*, pronounced lō'*ri*; (2) speld *loory*, *lury*, *luri*, pronounced lū'*ri* (not liū'*ri*). The second form is nearer to the original Malay.

In French the word is found written *lauri* (1705), that is **lori*; and *loury*, that is **louri* = Eng. *lury*, *luri.*

The source is Malay لوري or لور lūrī, lūri, Javanese *luri*, Sundanese *luri*, Sangi-Manganitu *lūrin*, and this لوري lūrī, lūri, is a dialectal form of the more familiar Malay نوري nūrī, nūri, whence the now obsolete English form *nory*, *nury.* See NORY.

لوري lūrī a bird of the parrot kind. (Vid. نوري nūrī.)
1812 MARSDEN, p. 310.

لوري loerie eene foort van papegaaijen. (Zie *noerie.*)
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 361.

لوري loeri, = noeri.
1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 212. (Sim. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 638.)

لورى lūri = نورى *nūri.* 1875 FAVRE, 2:541.

لور lœ̄ri of nœ̄ri, batav., roode papagaai.—(B.)
1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:94.

Loerri, A. gekleurde papegaai.
1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 312.

. . . [*luri*] N. K....perroquet.
1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 316.

Luri, a beautiful, red, middle-sized parrot brought from the Moluccos. (Another name used at Batavia is *Nori.*)
1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 261.

Papegaai, m. *lūrin.*
1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijstje*, p. 401.

The Spanish *loro*, Portuguese *louro*, a parrot, is probably an adaptation of **lori*, accommodated to Sp. *loro*, Port. *louro*, dun, yellow. See the quotation from Stevens.

Lóro, m. dun coloured. Alſo a parret.

1623 MINSHEU, *Dict. in Span. and Eng.*, p. 160.

Lóro, Dun-colour'd; alſo a Parrot. But more particularly a ſort of Parrot all Green, except only the Tips of the Wings and Head, which are Yellow. But uſ'd for any Parrot.

1705 STEVENS, *Span. and Eng. dict.*

Lory appears in English use long after *nory*. See NORY.

The large kind, which are of the size of a raven, are called maccaws; the next size are simply called parrots; those, which are entirely white, are called *lories;* and the lesser size of all are called parrakeets.

1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 5:273. (Jodrell 1820.)

'Twas Camdeo riding on his *lory*,
'Twas the immortal Youth of Love.

1809 SOUTHEY, *Curse of Kehama*, 10:19.

نوري nūrī, the *lury*, a beautiful bird of the parrot kind brought from the Moluccas.... 1812 MARSDEN, p. 350.

Gay, sparkling *loories*, such as gleam between
The crimson blossoms of the coral-tree
In the warm isles of India's sunny sea.

1817 MOORE, *Lalla Rookh* (1868), p. 61.

Soon after I arrived, a tree, as large as our oak, became filled with great scarlet flowers, and in the early morning flocks of red *luris* (*Eos rubra*, Gml.) and other parrakeets, with blue heads, red and green breasts, and the feathers on the under side of the wings of a light red and brilliant yellow (*Trichoglossus cyanogrammus*, Wagl.), would come to feed on them. 1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 259. (Also p. 242, 256.)

The most remarkable [birds] were the fine crimson *lory*, Eos rubra—a brush-tongued parroquet of a vivid crimson colour, which was very abundant. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 228.

I here saw for the first time the rare black *lory* from New Guinea, Chalcopsitta atra. 1869 *Id.*, p. 230. (Also p. 253, 275. See also Forbes, p. 126; Yule, p. 398.)

Maleo, a remarkable bird of Celebes and the Molucca islands, a megapode ('big-foot') or mound-builder.

I do not find the word in the regular Malay dictionaries, but a Malay form m a u l e o is cited in Ekris's vocabulary of the languages of the Amboina islands, and a form m o l é o in Clercq's vocabulary of 'The Malayan of the Moluccas,' who ascribes to Amboina a form **muléu* (in his Dutchified spelling *moeléoe*). Valentyn (1726) cites "malleoe," that is **malleu*, **maleu*, and

"moeleoe" that is **muleu*, as a nativ name in Amboina (Newton). Ekris cites an Alfurese form *madeun*. In the Banks' islands, far to the east, it is *malau*. Other forms in and near the Molucca islands, as given by Ekris, ar *muma*, *memai*, *momal*. It is possible that these ar related to mauleo, moleo. A little thing like this does not shock the phonetic sense in the happy eastern seas. In Timor the name is *kes*. In the Philippine islands the bird was cald *tabon*, a name which has appeard several times in English context, but is excluded from the present paper.

The word is apparently to be regarded as nominally Malay, taken up into the liberal vocabulary of that Eastern English from a nativ name in Celebes or the Moluccas.

Muma, strandvogel die zijn eijeren in 't zand begraaft (Ml. mauleo) (T. R. Kr. H. W. K.)—*memai* (P.)—*madeun* (A.)—*momal* (Ht. N.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst .... Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 312.

Moléo M[anado], de bekende vogel, Megacephalon rubripes (A[mbon] moeléoe; zie *kès*). 1876 CLERCQ, *Het Maleisch der Molukken*, p. 38.

Boeroeng kès. T[imor], de moleo (zie dat woord). 1876 *Id.*, p. 28.

One traveler in the Archipelago has understood the name as "malayu," as if it meant literally 'Malay':

I was specially anxious to get a specimen of the *malayu*, as the Malays strangely name a bird, the *Megapodius Forsteni*, which is allied to the hen. The common name for these birds is "mound-builders," from their peculiar habit of scratching together great heaps of sand and sticks, which are frequently twenty or twenty-five feet in diameter, and five feet high. These great hillocks are their nests, and here they deposit their eggs. 1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 287.

The maleo first becomes conspicuous in English in Wallace's classical work.

Among these [birds] were the rare forest Kingfisher (Crittura cyanotis), a small new species of Megapodius, and one specimen of the large and interesting *Maleo* (Megacephalon rubripes), to obtain which was one of my chief reasons for visiting this district [in Celebes].

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 202.

It is in this loose, hot black sand that those singular birds the "*Maleos*" deposit their eggs. 1869 *Id.*, p. 203.

The feet of the *Maleo* are not nearly so large or strong in proportion as in these birds [Megapodii and Talegalli], while its claws are short and straight instead of being long and much curved. 1869 *Id.*, p. 204.

The curious helmeted *Maleo* (Megalocephalon rubripes) is quite isolated, having its nearest (but still distant) allies in the Brush-turkeys of Australia and New Guinea. 1869 *Id.*, p. 210.

They [the Megapodii of the Moluccas] are allied to the "Maleo" of Celebes, of which an account has already been given, but they differ

in habits, most of these birds frequenting the scrubby jungles along the sea-shore, where the soil is sandy, and there is a considerable quantity of *débris*, consisting of sticks, shells, seaweed, leaves, &c.

1869 *Id.*, p. 304. (Other instances p. 202, 203, 205.)

.... *Maleos*, whose terra-cotta eggs are eagerly hunted for by the natives as a table luxury. 1885 FORBES. *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 295.

The interesting bird known as *Megacephalon maleo* is a native of Celebes, and is confined to the littoral parts of the island. It abounds in the forests, and feeds on fruits, descending to the sea-beach in the months of August and September to deposit its eggs. ....The *maleo* is a handsome bird, the upper parts and tail being glossy black, and the under parts rosy white.... 1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 4 : 231.

A remarkable megapod is found in all the groups, if not of more than one species, at any rate with different habits. At Savo, where without any attempt at domestication they have become private property, they lay in a carefully divided and appropriated patch of sand, and come out of the bush, as the natives say, twice a day to lay and look after their eggs. In the Banks' Islands and the New Hebrides they lay their eggs in the hollow of a decayed tree or in a heap of rubbish they have scratched together. In the Banks' Islands these birds are called *malau*, as they are *maleo* in Celebes.

1891 CODRINGTON, *The Melanesians; studies in their anthropology and folk-lore*, p. 17, 18.

In 1726 Valentyn published his elaborate work on the East Indies, wherein (deel iii. bk. v., p. 320) he very correctly describes the Megapode of Amboina under the name of "Malleloe" [read "Malleoe"; in Dict. 1893 "Moeleoe or Malleoe"], and also a larger kind found in Celebes, so as to shew he had in the course of his long residence in the Dutch settlements become personally acquainted with both.

1893 NEWTON, in *Encyc. Brit.*, 15 : 827, note; also 1893 NEWTON and GADOW, *Dict. of birds*, p. 540, note.

Maleo, see MEGAPODE.

1893 NEWTON and GADOW, *Dict. of birds*, p. 530.

The Malayan maleo is probably connected with the name of an Australian megapode, which is said to be "commonly known in England as the Mallee-bird." (1883 Newton, in *Encyc. Brit.*, 15 : 827; 1893 *Dict. of birds*, p. 530.)

Mamuque, a strange wild fowl which our forefathers, the stouter-hearted of them, read about in Sylvester's pitiless translation of the painful Du Bartas. I postpone the quotations until the origin of the name has been disclosed.

Sylvester's *mamuque* is from the French *mamuque*, in Cotgrave *mammuque*, accepted as the name of a bird thus described by that worthy lexicographer:

Mammuque: f. A winglesse bird, of an vnknowne beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, & so light a

body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds ; some call her the bird of Paradice, but erroniously ; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this.

1611 COTGRAVE.

This interesting description is repeated unchanged in the later editions, 1650, 1660, 1673. The scientific gravity of the concluding words, showing wherein the "mammuque" differs from the "bird of Paradice," could not be surpast at the present day. The myth is explaind under MANUCODIATA.

The French *mamuque* is a scribal error, apparently establisht in use, for **manuque*, which represents the Italian *manuche*, the name of this bird in Florio (1598) and earlier.

The Italian form *manuche* arose (perhaps as a plural of **manuca ?*) from a misunderstanding of some form of the full name, which also appeard as *manucodiata* (taken perhaps as **manuca diata?*).

Manuche, a fine colored bird in India, which neuer toucheth the ground but when he is dead. 1598 FLORIO.

Manúche, a fine-coloured bird in India which neuer toucheth the ground but when he is dead. | *Manucodiáta*, the Paradise-bird, which is said to haue no feete. 1611 FLORIO.

Manucodiáta, *Manúche*, a fine coloured bird in India, which is said neuer to touch the ground, but when he is dead, and to have no feet, called the Paradise-bird. 1659 FLORIO, ed. Torriano.

Manuche, vne sorte d'oiseau qui meurt aussi tost qu'il touche la terre. 1660 DUEZ, *Dittionario italiano & francese*, p. 513.

Sylvester, following Du Bartas, describes the phenix and other rare birds. Then he brings in the strangest bird of all :

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) **Mamuques*[1]
(VVond'rous indeed, if Sea, or Earth, or Sky,
Saw ever wonder, swim, or goe, or fly)
None knowes their nest, none knowes the dam that breeds them :
Food-less they liue ; for, th' Aire alonely feeds them :
VVingles they fly ; and yet their flight extends,
Till with their flight, their vnknow'n lives-date ends.

[1] [Marg. **With vs cald Birds of Paradise.*]

1598 SYLVESTER, *Du Bartas his diuine weekes and workes* (1613), p. 135.

The poet thought Wisdom soard like a "mamuque" :

Last, Wisdom coms, with sober countenance :
To th' euer-Bowrs her oft a-lóft t' aduance,
The light *Mamuques* wing-les wings she has :
Her gesture cool, as comly-graue her pase.

1598 *Id.*, p. 559.

In the course of the seventeenth century the bird began to fly low, and then the story faded away. See MANUCODIATA. It was a fable; but it is not every fable that ends in a bird of Paradise.

Manucodiata, a bird of paradise. This word is found in English works of the seventeenth century. It is a transfer from the Italian and New Latin *manucodiata*, which is an ingenious Latin masking of the original Malay name, مانق ديوات mānuḳ dēwāta. It means 'bird of the gods' or 'bird of heaven.' It has been renderd also "celestial bird" (Marsden), "holie Bird" (Purchas), and "God's bird" (Wallace), but is commonly renderd after the New Latin of the Dutch Orientalists, "bird of paradise" or "paradise-bird." The two terms of the name ar explaind below. The second term is Sanskrit. Other Malayan names of the bird ar mentiond below in due order.

The following ar the quotations for mānuḳ dēwāta.

Manuk dēwāta the bird of paradise (in the language of the Molucca islands, being by the Malays more usually termed būrong sūpan or the elegant bird). 1812 MARSDEN, p. 140.

مانق mānuk (Eastern islands) bird; fowl. Mānuk dēwāta the bird of paradise, or būrong sūpan. 1812 *Id.*, p. 318.

Manuk-dewata (J and S). The bird of paradise; literally, "the bird of the gods." 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 97.

مانق mānuḳ, oiseau. ديوات — mānuḳ dēwāta, l'oiseau de paradis. 1875 FAVRE, 2:332.

(See also 1:849 s. v. dēwāta, quoted below.)

The name mānuḳ dēwāta is found also in Balinese, *manuk dèwatâ.*

Manoek gevogelte in 't algemeen; kip, hoen, haan;... — *dèwatâ* de paradijsvogel.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 168.

The Malay مانق mānuḳ 'bird,' 'fowl,' appears in nearly all the languages of the Archipelago. It is nativ in the eastern islands and in Polynesia. The forms ar Batak *manuk*, Achinese *manok*, Lampong *manuk*, Javanese *manuk* (Favre, *Dict. malais*, 1875, but not in Favre, *Dict. javanais*, 1870, nor in Roorda van Eysinga 1835), Sundanese *manuk* (Favre 1875, but not in Rigg 1862), Balinese *manuk*, Dayak *manok*, Bareë (Borneo) *manuk*, *manu*, Bugis *manok*, Buton *manumanu*, Menado *manu*, Sulu *manuk*, Buru *manut*, Amboina *manu*, *manuol*, Alfurese *manu* and *pam*, Tagala *manok*, Bisaya *manuk*, etc. See the quotations below, and a list, including additional forms *manoko*, *manúi*, *manúti*, *manok*, *mano*, *manúe*, *manúo*, *manuwan*, *malok*, and *namo*, in Wallace, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 471; also *manufoik*, *manhui* in Forbes, p. 491.

The common Polynesian form is *manu*. The like and other forms exist in the Melanesian and Micronesian languages. A long list is given in Tregear's *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, 1891, p. 208, 209.

ماذق mānuk (Eastern islands) bird ; fowl....1812 MARSDEN, p. 318.

ماذق mānuḳ oiseau . . . Jav. et Sund. . . . *manuk*. Bat. . . . *manuk*, poule, volaille. Tag. et Bis. . . . *manok*. 1875 FAVRE, 2 : 332.

Also 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 368 ; 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 97 ; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 218, etc.

Manu (T. K. N. *manu* ; L. *manuk*), kip, haan. NB. In de meeste M.P. talen *manuk*, *manu*, 'vogel, kip.'

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareëtaal*, p. 44.

Manu, vogel, kip (T. R. Kr. H. W. K. P. A.) — *manuol* (Ht. N.).

1864 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 307.

Boeroeng, *pani*. 1874 JELLESMA, *Woordenlijst van de taal der Alifoeren op het eiland Boeroe*, p. 5.

The other common Malay name of the bird, بورغ ديوات būrung dēwāta, 'bird of the gods,' appears also in Achinese, *burung diwata*. Būrung is the regular Malay name for 'bird.'

Bourong. Auis, bourong diwata Auis paradisea.

1631 HAEX, *Dictionarium Malaico-Latinum*, p. 10.

Auis....bourong. Auis paradisea. Di wata [read bourong diwata]. 1631 HAEX, *Dictionarium Latino-Malaicum*, p. 9.

Burung-dewata. Bird of paradise ; lit. "bird of the gods."

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 33.

بورغ boeroeng, vogel ;.... — dewata of — soepan, paradijs-vogel. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 46.

بورغ būrung, oiseau....ديوات — būrung dēwāta ou سوڤو — būrung sōpo, l'oiseau de paradis. 1875 FAVRE, 2 : 228.

Also 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1 : 285 ; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 314.

ديواتا *diwata*, een soort van godin ; *boeroeng diwata*, paradijsvogel.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 116.

The Malay name būrung dēwāta is reflected in Pigafetta's account as *bolon dinata* [*diuata* = *divata*]. (Hakluyt soc. 1874, p. 143. Y.)

The word dēwāta, which occurs in the two names mentiond, is found in most of the languages of the Archipelago, in the senses 'divinity,' 'deity,' 'a god,' 'the gods,' Malay ديوات dēwāta, Achinese *diwata*, Batak *dêbata*, Javanese *dewata*, Sundanese *dewata*, Balinese *dêwatâ*, Macassar *rêwata*, Bugis *dêwata*, Sangi-Manganitu *dŭwatah*. It is one of the conspicuous Hindu words in Malayan : Singhalese *dewata* (1830 CLOUGH, p.

286), Hindustani دیوتا देवता *devtā* (*deo'ta*, Fallon) a god, a divinity (1817 SHAKESPEAR, p. 409; 1879 FALLON, p. 669), from Sanskrit देवता *devátā*, divinity, a divinity, a god or idol (1891 CAPPELLER, p. 236), from देव *devá*, a god.

دیوات dēwāta, Hind. देवता, a term likewise applied to the above celestial beings [dēwa], but with this distinction, that the appellation of dēwa belongs to their personal nature, and dēwāta to their divine character, and accordingly the invocations and prayers (at least in Malayan poetry) are always addressed to them under the latter name...

1812 MARSDEN, *Dict. of the Malayan lang.*, p. 140.

دیوات dēwāta (S. देवता *dēvatā*), condition divine, divinité, déité, les dieux.... — مانق *mānuḳ dēwāta*, l'oiseau de paradis. Jav. et Sund. . . . *dèwata*. Bat. . . . *débata*. Mak. . . . *réwata*. Bug. . . . *dèwata*.

1875 FAVRE, 1:849.

Dewa, godheid, hindoe-godheid . . . Dewata (ook Djawata) = Dewa.

1895 MAYER, p. 74.

. . . [*dewa*] N. K. un dieu, une divinité, essence divine.... . . . [*dewata*] et . . . [*jawata*] une divinité du second ordre.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 182.

Déwata, a heathen god, a deity; sometimes a demon. *Dewata*, C[lough] 286, a god, a deity, any divine person.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 106.

. . . *rewâta*, bep. *rewatâya*, vnw. *rewatângkoe*, God, beschermengel, beschermgeest. Boeg. *dewâta* idem, Mal. en Jav. *dewâta*, Sanskr. *dêwatâ* en *dêwatya*, een godheid van den tweeden rang....

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 463.

God, m. *dŭwātah*.

1860 RIEDEL, *Sangi-Manganitusch woordenlijstje*, p. 387.

A third Malay name occurs in the commercial language بورڠ مات būrung māti, 'dead bird.' Most Malays see the bird of heaven only when it is dead. They buy and sell it dead; but they do not wear dead birds on their heads when they go to church. They ar not civilized.

Paradijsvogel | Maleisch boerong mati | Wokam *fanèn* | Oedjir *fanan* | Eli Ellat *manok woeloenoe* | Oorspronk *subsoeijar*.

1864 EIJBERGEN, *Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Keij- eilanden*, p. 565.

These are now all known in the Malay Archipelago as "Burong mati," or dead birds, indicating that the Malay traders never saw them alive. 1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 420.

A geographic name būrong Papūa, 'bird of Papua' (New Guinea and adjacent islands), occurs. I notice also with two Amboina names, *manu mahu* ('foreign bird') and *salawan*. There ar other Malayan names which I must pass by.

. . . Bũrong papũa....birds of Paradise. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 118.
Manu mahu, paradijsvogel (Ml. burong papua)—*salawan* (T. R. K.).
1864–65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 308.

Of the European forms of the word, the Italian *manucodiata* appeard in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

The Italians call it *Manu codiatas*....
1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, p. 35. (See Eng. quotations.)
Manucodiáta, the Paradise-bird, which is said to have no feete.
1611 FLORIO. [Not in ed. 1598.]
[This entry immediately follows the entry "Manuche", for which see MAMUQUE.]
Manucodiáta, *Manúche*, a fine coloured bird in India....[etc.: see under MAMUQUE.] 1659 FLORIO, ed. Torriano.
Manucodiata, l'vcello di Dio, l'oiseau de paradis.
1660 DUEZ, *Dittionario italiano & francese*, p. 513.

The word appears in Spanish apparently only as a recent reflection of scientific nomenclature.

Manucodiato, ta, adj. *Ornit.* Parecido al manucudio. *Manucodiatos*, s. m. pl. Familia de aves silvanas, cuyo tipo es el génere manucodio.
1878 DOMINGUEZ, *Diccionario nacional ....de la lengua española*, p. 1142.

In Portuguese *manucodiata* has an extended use, being applied to a bird of the Brazils and to a constellation of the southern sky.

Manucodiáta, s. f. the bird of Paradise, a rare bird. *Manucodiata* (in the Brazils), a sort of bird called *jubiru guaca*, by the natives. *Manucodiata*, a southern constellation of eleven stars. It has been but lately discovered. 1861 VIEYRA, *Dict. of the Eng. and Port. lang.* (Lisbon), 2:461. (Sim. 1893 Michaelis.)

In English text the word is first cited as Italian:

In these Ilands [Moluccas] onlie is found the bird, which the Portingales call *Passaros de Sol*, that is Fowle of the Sunne, the Italians call it *Manu codiatas*, and the Latinists, *Paradiseas*, and by us called Paradice birdes, for ye beauty of their feathers which passe al other birds: these birds are never seene alive, but being dead they are found vpon the Iland; they flie, as it is said, alwaies into the Sunne, and kéepe themselues continually in the ayre....for they haue neither féet nor wings, but onely head and bodie, and the most part tayle....
1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages* (Hakluyt soc. 1885), 1:118.
The Birds of Paradise (saith this Author) haue two feet, as well as other Birds; but as soone as they are taken, they are cut off, with a great part of their body, whereof a little is left with the head and necke, which being hardned and dried in the Sunne, seeme to be so

bred. The Moores made the Ilanders beleeue that they came out of Paradise, and therefore call them *Manucodiata*, or holie Birds, and haue them in religious accompt: They are very beautifull, with variety of fethers and colours. 1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 452.

Cockeram did not fail to include this remarkable bird in his menagerie of wonders, along with the "Griffin, a foure-footed Bird, being very fierce," the "Harpies, monstrous deuouring Birds," and the "Phœnix, the rarest bird in the world."

Manucadite, the Bird of Paradise. 1626 COCKERAM, *The English dictionarie; or, an interpreter of hard English words*, third part.

The male and female *Manucordiatae*, the male having a hollow in the back, in which 'tis reported the female both layes and hatches her eggs. 1645 EVELYN, *Diary*, Feb. 4. (Y.)

As for the story of the *Manucodiata* or Bird of Paradise, which in the former Age was generally received and accepted for true, even by the Learned, it is now discovered to be a fable, and rejected and exploded by all men [i. e. that it has no feet].

1691 RAY, *Wisdom of God manifested in the works of the creation* (1692), pt. 2:147. (Y.)

Paradisæa, in zoology, a name used by some authors for the bird *manucodiata*. 1728-81 CHAMBERS, *Cyclopædia*. (Jodrell 1820.)

See other quotations in Jodrell, s. v.

To *manucodiata* is ultimately due the word *manucode*, a book-name for a group of birds of paradise which some would separate from the family. See Newton, in *Encyc. Brit.* (1883), 15:504; *Dict. of birds*, p. 534–5.

Mias, the orang-utan of Borneo.

The word *mias*, as the nativ name in one region of Borneo for the animal long known in English as the orang-utan or orang-outang, seems to hav enterd into English use for the first time in the "Journal" of James Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, as cited below. The "Journal" was publisht in 1848. The passages quoted wer written in 1840. Beyond a few casual mentions of *mias*, apparently based on Brooke's use (1856 Crawfurd, 1862 Rigg, quoted below), I find no other use of *mias* in English until Wallace, in 1869, in his work "The Malay Archipelago" gave it a permanent standing in literature.

It is clear from Brooke's general way of writing nativ words, that he meant *mias* to be pronounced according to English analogies, that is, to rime with *bias*. I inferd from Wallace's work that he used *mias* to represent the same pronunciation; and he has recently favord me with a note confirming this inference.

Mias then is pronounced mai'as, and answers to a Malayan or Bornean form which would be strictly transliterated *maias* or *mayas*. I find in my Malay or Malayan dictionaries just one

entry of this form, namely, Malay مايس māias or māyas, in Dutch manner mājas, given as a word used on the north coast of Borneo, equivalent to the better-known term māwas used elsewhere as shown below.

مايس mājas, N. kust Borneo: māwas (ōrang ōetan).—(T[uuk].)
1884 WALL and TUUK, 3:118.

This maias is but a Malay reflex of the Dayak name, of which I find mention in two vocabularies printed in an important compilation concerning Sarawak and British North Borneo, which has just been publisht, after all these pages ar in type, and nearly all closed to additions. It will be seen that one entry givs the nominal English form also as *maias:*

Monkey (orang-utan), Dayak *maias.*
1861 CHALMERS, *Vocab. of Eng. and Sarawak Dayaks*, in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 1896, 2: App. p. 144.

Malay (colloquial) maias, English *maias*, Kanowit *kujuh*, Kyan *hirang utan*, Bintulu *maias.*
a. 1887 H. B. LOW, *Vocabularies*, in Roth, *op. cit.*, 2: App. p. 63.

In Hardeland's Dayak dictionary (1859) no form like *maias* or *mias* or *māwas* appears. The name there given for the orang-utan is *kahio* (p. 203). A smaller species is cald *kalawet* (p. 213).

Crawfurd (1852) givs "miyas" as "the Bornean name of the orang-utan," and Favre (1875) givs in the list of forms under māwas the "Dayak *mias.*" But I suspect Crawfurd's miyas and Favre's mias to be spurious forms, due to inadvertence in reversing the English *mias* of Brooke into the nativ original.

Māias or māyas, as the Dayak name on the north coast of Borneo, may be a purely local name not related to any other term, or it may be, as Tuuk assumes, an other form of the widely known term māwas, which is found in all the recent Malay dictionaries, but not before 1863.

ماوس mawas, de orang-oetan. (Bat[aksch] id.)
1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 218.

ماوس māwas, l'orang-outang. دو ايكر ماوس يڠ دنماءى اولهٔ اورڠ ڤوتهٔ اورڠ هوتن dūa īkor māwas yang di-namā-i ūleh ōrang pūtih ōrang hūtan, deux mawas que les Européens nomment orang-outang (H. Ab. 85). Bat. . . . *mawas.* Day. *mias.*
1875 FAVRE, 2:323.

Also 1884 WALL and TUUK 3:117; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 657.
Mâ'wa or mâ'was (the ape usually called "orang-utan").
1895 FOKKER, *Malay phonetics*, p. 60.

Beside the form māwas there is an other form cited, māwa. (See last quotation; 1884 Wall and Tuuk, 3:117.)

In Achin the orang-utan is cald *manos.* We may allow the variation.

مانوس *manos*, de orang oetan.
1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 253.

There is a different word mīā, miyā, ميا, applied to an other species of ape, or used as a general name. It occurs as mea in Haex (1631), and runs through all the dictionaries.

The history of *mias* in English use begins, as I hav said, with the "Journal" of Rajah Brooke, in the portion written in 1840. The quotations follow. It is to be noted that Brooke's "Journal" is discontinuous and fragmentary, and often refers, in a casual and familiar way, to words and things which hav not before been mentiond and ar nowhere explaind.

Brooke's first mention of *mias* is in the following quotation, where the word is abruptly introduced as a synonym for what is previously cald (p. 213, 218) *orang-outang:*

While lazily awaiting the report of our Dyaks who were detached in search of the *mias*, we fell in with a party of Balows.
1840 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:220.

In the next mention, and in one further on (p. 226), the word is used unchanged as a plural:

After our interview with the Balow other *mias* were discovered.
1840 *Id.*, p. 221.

They fell the isolated tree, and the *mias*, confused, entangled, is beset by his pursuers, noosed, forked down, and made captive.
1840 *Id.*, p. 226.

I further learn from the natives that at the full of the moon the *mias* roams a great deal, but at the time of new moon they are sluggish, and remain stationary in their nests....In the fruit season, which here commences about November, the *mias* are found close round the habitations of men, but at other seasons they retire more into the forest, and, from the appearance of their teeth, they must live on hard-rinded fruits.
1840 *Id.*, p. 226. (Other instances on p. 225, 227, 229.)

Brooke speaks of "two distinct species" of the mias, the *mias pappan*, which he also calls simply *pappan*, and the **mias rembi*, which he calls only *rembi*. As with *mias*, he uses the terms without previous explanation, as if they wer well known.

It must be borne in mind, however, that I have not seen the largest *mias pappan*. 1840 *Id.*, p. 225.

The *mias*, both *pappan* and *rembi* (I assume the distinction), have nests or houses in the trees formed by twisted leaves and twigs, and resembling a rook's nest in everything but size. 1840 *Id.*, p. 226.

The next mention of *mias*, in an English context, which I hav noted, is in Crawfurd's gazetteer of the Archipelago (1856), p. 315. It probably refers to Brooke's use.

The next is in Rigg (1862), p. 328, who takes it from Brooke.

It was Mr. Wallace, as I hav said, who gave *mias* a standing in English. He met the mias, beast and word, on the Simunjon river, not far from Sarawak, on the northwest coast of Borneo, on the 21st of March, 1855. I cite his first mention of the word, and some other instances.

In all these objects I succeeded beyond my expectations, and will now give some account of my experience in hunting the Orang-utan, or "*Mias*" as it is called by the natives [of Borneo]; and as this name is short, and easily pronounced, I shall generally use it in preference to Simia satyrus, or Orang-utan.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 30–31.

And he was a giant, his head and body being full as large as a man's. He was of the kind called by the Dyaks "*Mias* Chappan," or "*Mias* Pappan," which has the skin of the face broadened out to a ridge or fold at each side. 1869 *Id.*, p. 37.

The very day after my arrival in this place, I was so fortunate as to shoot another adult male of the small Orang, the *Mias-kassir* of the Dyaks. 1869 *Id.*, p. 42.

In the Sádong, where I observed it, the *Mias* is only found where the country is low, level, and swampy, and at the same time covered with a lofty virgin forest. 1869 *Id.*, p. 44.

It is a singular and very interesting sight to watch a *Mias* making his way leisurely through the forest. He walks deliberately along some of the larger branches, in the semi-erect attitude which the great length of his arms and the shortness of his legs cause him naturally to assume; and the disproportion between these limbs is increased by his walking on his knuckles, not on the palm of the hand, as we should do. 1869 *Id.*, p. 45.

He said: "The *Mias* has no enemies; no animals dare attack it but the crocodile and the python. He always kills the crocodile by main strength, standing upon it, pulling open its jaws, and ripping up its throat." 1869 *Id.*, p. 47. (Other instances on every page from 31 to 46.)

Johore....it is in its wild forests and inland mountains that we meet with a type of man by far the most primitive that these regions have to show. These are the Jacoons, who, like the Orang-utan, or *Mias* of Borneo, are reported to dwell in trees:

1875 THOMSON, *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China*, p. 78.

The familiar name for the ape [*orang-utan*] is of Malay origin, and means 'wild man of the woods,' but to the Dyaks the orang is known as the *Mias*. 1884–88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:523.

The term *Mias*, which is the Dyak name for the Orang utan of the Malays, in that part of Borneo to the N. E. of the Sarawak River (where it is most abundant and best known) is pronounced exactly as the English terms *bias* and *lias*. 1896 WALLACE, *Letter*, July 10.

Nory, a parrot of the Eastern islands cald also, and now exclusivly, *lory*, from an other form of the same original Malayan word. See Lory.

The form *nory*, in the spelling *nori* (in plural *noris*), **nury*, **noory*, *newry* (with plural *newries*), and once *noyra*, in plural *noyras*, appears in English records in the latter end of the sixteenth century, much earlier than *lory*, but it has hitherto faild of due entry in English dictionaries. It comes through Portuguese, Italian, or New Latin. The New Latin **norus*, in accusativ plural *noros*, is found before the middle of the fifteenth century (*c.* 1430); New Latin also *noyra* (1601); Port. **nura*, pl. *nure* (1516 Barbosa), *noyra* (15 . .), *nore* (1878 Vieyra); Italian *nuro* (1598); Dutch *noeri*.

The Malay original is نوري nūrī, nūri, written sometimes نور nūri. It is also transcribed nori (1631, 1833, 1882, etc.). The English forms **nury*, **noory*, *newry* rest on nūrī; the forms *nory*, *nori*, on nori, which is rather the Javanese form. The related forms ar Achinese *nuri* (Langen), *nori* (Dias), Javanese *nori*, Balinese *nori*, Bugis *nori*, Macassar *nori*, also *nuri*; beside the forms named under Lory, namely, Malay لوري lūri, Jav. and Sund. *luri*, Sangi-Manganitu *lurin*. Raffles and Favre cite a Sundanese *nori*, but Rigg givs only *luri*.

Nori. Psittacus. 1631 Haex, *Dictionarium Malaico-Latinum*, p. 31.

Psittacus. Nori. 1631 Haex, *Dictionarium Latino-Malaicum*, p. 55.

نوري nūrī the lury, a beautiful bird of the parrot kind brought from the Moluccas. Būrong nūrī īang pandei ber-kāta-kāta a lury expert at talking. Hakāyat būrong nūri the tales of a parrot. 1812 Marsden, p. 350.

نوري noerie de loerie, een fraaije vogel.
1825 Roorda van Eysinga, p. 401.

Nuri (J. *nori*). The loory parrot: a parrot. 1852 Crawfurd, p. 121.

نوري noeri, eene papegaai-soort uit de Molukken, de lorrie.
1863 Pijnappel, p. 226.

نورى nūri, perroquet des îles Moluques; et aussi, perroquet en général....Jav. et Sund. . . . *nori* et . . . *luri*. Mak. . . . *nuri* et . . .*nori*.
1875 Favre, 1:904.

Bûrong nuri بورغ نورى a parrot. 1881 Swettenham (1887), 2:23.

[*Nūri* alone, and *Luri*, not in.]

نور nœ̄ri, naam eener soort van papegaai.
1884 Wall and Tuuk, 3:217.

نورى noeri, papegaai. 1893 Klinkert, p. 688.

Noeri (Boeroeng noeri), de roode papegaai.
1895 Mayer, p. 175.

Nori [D.] nori. 1879 Dias, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 158.

نورى noeri, een soort van papegaai.
1889 Langen, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 273.

Bikkers 1882 givs no Achinese equivalent to what he enters as Malay norî.

Noerri, A. roode papegaai. 1835 Roorda van Eysinga, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 450.

The form "noerri" corresponds to "loerri," p. 312 (see Lory). The correct Javanese form is *nori*.

. . . [*nori*] N. K. perroquet. 1870 Favre, *Dict. jav.-français*, p. 73.
Red parrot | Maláyu núri | Javan — Jáwa *nóri*. Sunda *nóri* | Madurese — Madúra *nóre*, Sumenáp *mûri* | Bali *nóri* | Lampung *núghi*. 1817 Raffles, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. p. 90.
. . . *nôri*, bep. *norîya*, eene loeri, soort van papegaai. Jav. idem, Mal., Sund. noeri. — *Nôri-Sêrang*, noeri van Ceram; *noeri-Papoewa*, noeri van Papoewa; *noeri-Toedôre*, noeri van Tidore; *noeri-Taranâti*, noeri van Ternate: en *noeri-Bâtjang*, noeri van Batchian, soorten van noeri. 1859 Matthes, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 376.
. . . *noeri*, bep. *noerîya=nôri*. 1859 *Id. ib.*
Parrot . . . *nuri*, nori. 1833 [Thomsen], *Vocab. Eng. Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 24.

The earliest mention of the nory, in a European language, is in Poggio, whose statement, as given by Conti and recently translated, is as follows:

In Bandan three kinds of parrot are found, some with red feathers and a yellow beak, and some parti-coloured which are called *Nori*, that is brilliant.
c. 1430 Conti, tr. in *India in the XVI. Cent.* (18 . .), p. 17. (Y.)

The last words, in Poggio's original Latin, are: "quos *Noros* appellant hoc est lucidos," showing that Conti connected the word with the Pers. *nūr*="lux." 1886 Yule and Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 398.

The word appears in Italian dictionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as *nuro*. So Florio:

Nuro, a bird in Samatra like a poppingiay, but of fairer colour, and fpeaketh more plaine. 1598 Florio.

In his next edition, perhaps by accident, but perhaps in consequence of the hatred for definit statement which characterized the time, he omits the mention of place, and flies his bird all in the vast and wandering air. Parrots might "speak plain," but not the "resolute John Florio."

Núro, a birde of a fairer colour then a Poping-iay and fpeaketh more plaine. 1611 Florio.
Núro, a bird of fairer colour than a Popiniaye, and speaketh more plainly. 1659 Florio, ed. Torriano.
Nore, sm. a sort of parrot. 1878 Vieyra, *Novo dicc. portatil das linguas Portugueza e Ingleza*, 1:534.

The first English mention, is, as usual, in a translation from an other language.

There are hogs also with hornes, and parats which prattle much which they call *noris*.

1601 tr. Galvano (1555), *Account of the Discoveries of the World* (Hakluyt (1807), 4:424). (Y. p. 398.)

As for fowles, they haue abundance of Parrots, & *Noyras*, more pleasing in beautie, speech and other delights then the Parrot, but cannot be brought out of that countrey aliue.

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, pp. 429–430.

....Cockatooas and *Newries* from Bantam.

1698 FRYER, *New account of East India and Persia*, p. 116. (Y.)

Brought ashore from the Resolution....a *Newry* and four yards of broad cloth for a present to the Havildar.

1698 In WHEELER, *Madras in the olden time* (1861), 1:333. (Y.)

Ongka. See UNGKA.

Orang, the same as ORANG-UTAN, which see.

Orang is a purely English reduction of the proper term *orang-utan*, arising from a vague notion that *orang-* in this term is the essential element.

Finally in regard to the geographical distribution of the higher quadrumana, I would contrast the peculiarly limited range of *orangs* and chimpanzees with the cosmopolitan character of mankind. The two species of *orang*, pithecus, are confined to Borneo, and Sumatra; the two species of chimpanzee, troglodytes, are limited to an intertropical tract of the western part of Africa.

18 . . OWEN, *On the gorilla*, p. 52 (in Latham 1882, s. v. "*orang* or *órang útan*").

This mode of progression was, however, very unusual, and is more characteristic of the Hylobates than of the *Orang*.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 31. (An other ex. p. 38.)

It may be safely stated, however, that the *Orang* never walks erect, unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead or when attacked. Representations of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

1869 *Id.*, p. 46.

On the whole, therefore, I think it will be allowed, that up to this time we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of *Orangs* in Borneo more than 4 feet 2 inches high.

1869 *Id.*, p. 49.

The height of the *orang's* cerebrum in front is greater in proportion than in either the chimpanzee or the gorilla.

1889 WALLACE, *Darwinism*, p. 452.

Orang-utan, the celebrated ape of Borneo and Sumatra, *Simia satyrus*.

This pleasing creature, without any effort on his part, has made a name for himself throughout the world. He has been known in English since the seventeenth century as *orang-outang*,

orang-otang, *ourang-outang*, *ouran-outang*, *oran-outang*, and now more accurately, *orang-utan*, and has recently vindicated his more local name MIAS, which has been set forth in a previous article. He appears under his old name in all the great languages of Europe; French *orang-outang*, and, mostly from English or French, Spanish *orang-utan*, *orang-outang*, Portuguese *orang-otango*, Catalan *orangutá*, Italian *orangotan*, Dutch *orang-œtan*, German *orang-utang*, Swedish and Danish *orangutang*, Russian *orangutangŭ*, etc. The form *orang-outang* for *orang-outan*, *-utan* shows the English tendency to make compound names of outland origin rime within themselves, if the parts hav any suggestiv similarity.

The original Malay form of the name is اورغ اوتن ōrang ūtan, or اورغ هوتن ōrang hūtan, man of the woods' or 'of the forest' or 'of the bush' or 'of the wilderness,' that is 'bush-man'; or, giving ūtan an adjectiv force, 'wild man.' The term is in common Malay use in its literal sense to designate a human being who livs in the woods, a wild man, a savage. Indeed it means just the same thing as *savage*—Latin *silvaticus*, sc. *homo*, 'man of the woods.'

The special application to the silvan and arboreal anthropoid is not to be regarded as poetic or scientific. It is no doubt merely a simple "nativ" name. The Malays who saw these creatures thought they wer real "wild men," and cald them so. It is a long way from this nativ simplicity to the lately attaind scientific satisfaction reflected in the almost synonymous name "anthropoid."

But this particular application of ōrang ūtan to the ape does not appear to be, or ever to hav been, familiar to the Malays generally. Crawfurd (1852) and Swettenham (1887) omit it, Pijnappel says it is "Low Malay," and Klinkert (1893) denies the use entirely. This uncertainty is explaind by the limited area in which the animal exists within even nativ observation. Mr. Wallace could find no nativs in Sumatra who "had ever heard of such an animal," and no "Dutch officials who knew anything about it." Then the name came to European knowledge more than two hundred and sixty years ago; in which time probably more than one Malay name has faded out of general use or wholly disappeard, and many other things hav happend.

Orang ūtan, the wild man, a species of ape.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 22.

Orang ūtan, the wild man, or man of the woods; a name given to different species of the ape. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 364.

هوتن hoetan en oetan woud, bosch, wildernis ... Orang oetan een boschmensch, iemand die in de natuurstaat leeft, zoo als sommige volken in de woeste streken van Trangganoe welke ôrang oetan genaamd worden; ôrang oetan noemt men den aap, die veel naar den mensch gelijkt en op Borneo gevonden wordt.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 411.

Orang-ūtan is not in Crawfurd 1852 in this sense ('ape'), but he uses it in his definition of *miyas*. See MIAS.

اورغ orang, mensch . . . — oetan, een wilde; in 't laag-mal. = mawas, eene bekende soort van aap. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 19.

اورغ ōrang, homme, personne, gens.... هوتن — ōrang hūtan, un sauvage, un orang-outang. 1875 FAVRE, 1:36.

هوتن hūtan, bois, forêt: inculte, sauvage. . . . — اورغ ōrang hūtan, l'homme sauvage, ou l'homme des bois, l'orang-outang. 1875 FAVRE, 1:179.

اورغ ōrang, persoon; individu (ook van dieren); mensch . . . o. œtan, boschmensch; wilde; zekere bekende apensoort (z. mawas, T). 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:139.

Orang utan, Orang-utan. [Note:] A large monkey resembling man. 1887 LIM HIONG SENG, *Manual of the Malay colloquial*, 1:128.

Orang-oetan, een boschenmensch, wilde, ook benaming van een groote apensoort. 1895 MAYER, p. 183.

Some dictionaries enter ōrang-ūtan only in its literal use.

Orâng-utan. A wild man, a savage; a rustic, a clown; literally, "man of the woods or forest." 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 122.

Ôrang ûtan اورغ اوتن wild tribes. 1881 SWETTENHAM, 2:76.

هوتن hoetan, bosch, wildernis; wild; orang hoetan, een wilde, boschbewoner. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 705.

اورغ orang, persoon, individu, man, mensch . . . orang hoetan, een wilde boschbewoner, doch geen soort van aap. 1893 *Id.*, p. 58.

The name ōrang ūtan is found, as a foreign term, in Sundanese:

Orang utan, words which in Malay imply, "wild man of the woods" —Simia Satyrus, is the name of a large monkey found on Borneo, and only seen in Java as a curiosity. On the north coast of Borneo they are called *Mias*. 1862 RIGG, p. 328.

[See full quot. under MIAS.]

The earliest European mention of the name *orang-utan*, occurs, in the spelling *ourang-outang*, in the New Latin of Bontius (1631). He mentions the belief of the "Javans," meaning rather the Malays, that the orang-utans can talk, but that they will not talk, lest they should be compeld to work. Sagacious creatures! yet short of that Occidental wisdom which prompts many men to talk, and thereby avoid work.

Loqui vero eos easque posse Iavani aiunt, sed non velle, ne ad labores cogantur; ridicule mehercules. Nomen ei induunt *Ourang Outang*, quod hominem silvae significat.

1631 BONTIUS, *Hist. nat. et med.*, v. cap. 32, p. 85. (Y. p. 491.

The earliest English use I hav noted is in 1699.

Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris: or the Anatomy of a Pygmie compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man....

1699 E. TYSON [title].

Dr. Tyson's Anatomy of the *Orang-Outang*, or Pygmie.

1701 RAY, *Creation*, 2:232. (S. D.)

You look like a cousin-german of *Ourang Outang*.

1748 SMOLLETT, *Roderick Random*, ch. 14 (wks. 1811, 1:76). (S. D.)

I have one slave more, who was given me in a present by the Sultan of Pontiana.... This Gentleman is Lord Monboddo's genuine *Orang-outang*, which in the Malay language signifies literally wild man.... Some people think seriously that the *oran-outang* was the original patriarch and progenitor of the whole Malay race.

1811 LORD MINTO, *Diary in India*, p. 268-9. (Y.)

See other quotations, 1727, 1783, 1801, etc., in Yule.

We had not proceeded, however, above ten minutes before an *orang-outang* was descried seated amid the branches of a high tree on the banks of the stream.

1840 BROOKE, *Journal*, in Mundy, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:218. (Also 1:213.)

Of course Wallace, the eminent author of "The Malay Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the bird of paradise," has much to say of this important man of the woods, though, as before said, he prefers to call him *mias*.

One of my chief objects in coming to stay at Simunjon was to see the *Orang-utan* (or great man-like ape of Borneo) in his native haunts, to study his habits, and obtain good specimens of the different varieties and species of both sexes, and of the adult and young animals.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 30.

The *Orang-utan* is known to inhabit Sumatra and Borneo, and there is every reason to believe that it is confined to these great islands, in the former of which, however, it seems to be much more rare. In Borneo it has a wide range, inhabiting many districts on the south-west, south-east, north-east, and north-west coasts, but appears to be chiefly confined to the low and swampy forests. 1869 *Id.*, p. 44.

As the *Orang-utan* is known to inhabit Sumatra, and was in fact first discovered there, I made many inquiries about it; but none of the natives had ever heard of such an animal, nor could I find any of the Dutch officials who knew anything about it. 1869 *Id.*, p. 103.

Ban-manas, n. m. A wild man of the woods (*jaṅglī-ādmī*); an orangoutang. 1879 FALLON, *Hind.-Eng. dict.*, p. 271.

Pangolin, the scaly ant-eater, *Manis*, of various species.

It is also written, more correctly, but less often, *pengolin*. The proper English form would be **pengoling*, pronounced peng-

gō'ling. The form *pangolin* follows the French *pangolin* of Buffon.

The Malay word is ڤڠكولغ peng-gōling, transcribed also pĕng-gūling; Katingan *pengiling*. It means 'roller,' or, more literally, 'roll-up.' The word is formd from gōling, roll, wrap, with the denominativ prefix pe-, which takes before *g* the form peng-. The form "*pangūlang*," in Yule (1886) and Webster (1890) is erroneous.

ڤڠكولغ peng-gōling a roller; that which rolls up, or, on which a thing is rolled up. (Vid. كولغ gōling.) The pangolin, an animal which has its name from the faculty of rolling itself up: of these the Malays distinguish two kinds, the peng-gōling rambut or hairy (myrmophaga), and the peng-gōling sīsik or scaly, called properly تڠكيليغ tanggīlīng (manis). 1812 MARSDEN, p. 225.

ڤڠكولغ peng-gôling een roller . . . Een dier dat zich oprolt. Peng-gôling rambot de harige pangolin (myrmophaga). Peng-gôling siesikh de fchubbige pengolin, gewoonlijk tang-gieling genaamd. 1815 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 271.

Pângguling (guling). A roller; the pangolin or ant-eater, Manis javanica; v. Tânggiling and Trânggiling. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 134.

ڤڠكولغ peng-gūling, qui roule ou sert à rouler, nom d'un squamifère (*manis javanicus*), ainsi nommé à cause de la manière dont il se roule. v. تڠكيلغ tang-gīling. 1875 FAVRE, 1:420.

Maleisch peng-goeling, Sampitsch *tengiling*, Katingansch *pengiling*, rol, een soort van dier, geschubde miereneter. 1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 54.

Compare Lampong *peng-gūlang*, echo ('what is rolled back').

Penggoelang, echo. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch...wrdnlijst*, p. 25.

English use begins with Pennant and Goldsmith.

Le *Pangolin* de Buffon X. 180, tab. xxiv. . . . M[anis]:... Inhabits the iflands of India, and that of Formofa. The Indians call it *Pangoelling*; and the Chinefe, *Chin Chion Seick*.

Feeds on lizards and infects: turns up the ground with its nofe: walks with its claws bent under its feet: grows very fat: is efteemed very delicate eating: makes no noife, only a fnorting. 1771 PENNANT, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, p. 329.

The *pangolin*, which has been usually called the scaly lizard, Mr. Buffon very judiciously restores to that denomination, by which it is

known in the countries where it is found. The *pangolin*, which is a native of the torrid climates of the ancient continent, is of all other animals the best protected from external injury by nature; it is about three or four feet long, or taking in the tail from six to eight.

1774 GOLDSMITH, *Hist. of the earth* (1790), 4:118, 119. (Jodrell, 1820.)

On the *pangolin* of Bahar . . . This fingular animal, which M. Buffon defcribes by the name of Pangolin, is well known in Europe fince the publication of his Natural History and Goldsmith's elegant abridgement of it....[A description follows, with a cut of "the Vajracita."]

1789 SIR W. JONES, *Works* (1807), 4:356.

A fine young manis or *pangolin*. *a.* 1794 *Id.*, 2:305.

V. Edentata. *Pengolin.*—Of the *Edentata* the only example in Ceylon is the scaly ant-eater, called by the Singhalese, *Caballaya*, but usually known by its Malay name of *Pengolin*, a word indicative of its faculty, when alarmed, of "rolling itself up" into a compact ball, by bending its head towards its stomach, arching its back into a circle, and securing all by a powerful fold of its mail-covered tail....Of two specimens which I kept alive at different times, one about two feet in length, from the vicinity of Kandy, was a gentle and affectionate creature, which, after wandering over the house in search of ants, would attract attention to its wants by climbing up my knee, laying hold of my leg with its prehensile tail. The other, more than double that length, was caught in the jungle near Chilaw, and brought to me in Colombo.

1860 TENNENT, *Sketches of the natural hist. of Ceylon*, p. 46, 47.

Of the habits of the *pengolin* I found that very little was known by the natives, who regard it with aversion, one name given to it being the "Negombo devil."

1860 *Id.*, p. 48.

. . . *Lin.* Strong, fierce, enduring; a name for the *pangolin*, and perhaps this character imitates the last syllable of its Javanese name *pangiling*. 1874 WILLIAMS, *Syllabic dict. of the Chinese lang.*, p. 541.

Civet-cats were very abundant; and the nocturnal scaly ant-eater or *pangolin* (Manis) was pretty often captured in the evening, while clumsily climbing on the trees, licking up with amazing rapidity streams of ants, which are its sole food—an interesting form especially to the embryologist and the genealogist, who find in its structures surviving "marks of ancientness," which have greatly helped to unravel the mammalian pedigree.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 115.

Pomali, a Malayan name for the custom of superstitious interdict commonly known by the Polynesian term *tabu*.

The more correct spelling would be rather *pamali* or *pemali*. The Malay form is ڤمالي pĕmāli, pamāli, 'forbidden, interdicted, unlawful, tabu.' It is found in many forms: Achinese *pĕmaloi*, Bat. *hubali* (Kruyt), *kĕmali* (Pijnappel), Sundanese *pamali*, Balinese *pĕmali*, Dayak *pali*, Macassar *kassipalli*, Bugis

pemali, Bareë (Celebes) *pali*, *kapali*, Sangir *pělli*. See other forms below. The "root" appears to be *pali*.

Pâmali. An evil omen, a portent; ominous, portentous, inauspicious. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 130.

Pâmali (BAT). Bad, vicious, corrupt. This word is probably the same with the last. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 130.

ڤماليِ *pĕmali*, verboden, ongeoorloofd. (Boëg. *id.* Daj. *pali*. Bat. *kĕmali*. Mak. *kasipalli*.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 161.

ڤماليِ *pĕmali*, soms gebruikt in vereeniging met pantang. Zie ald....Pantang; — dan larangan, onthoudingen en verboden dingen: bĕrpantang, Hang T[oewah]. Pantang pĕmali, verboden en ongeoorloofd. Sj. Ibr. b. Chas. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 172.

ڤمالى pĕmāli, illicite, défendu....Mak. . . . *kasipalli*. Day. *pali*. 1875 FAVRE, 2:111.

ڤمالى pĕmali, wat eenig kwaad ten gevolge heeft, hetzij eene handeling, of het nalaten eener handeling; sāla p., huiduitslag, ten gevolge van nadeelige invloeden, waaraan men zich heeft blootgesteld, waaronder ook gerekend wordt het nuttigen van nadeelige spijzen of dranken. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:430.

ڤماليِ pĕmali, door het gebruik verboden, ongoorloofd, onder verbod liggend. Soms in vereeniging met pantang, zie ald. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 469.

Pĕmali, verboden, ongeoorloofd, onder verbod liggend, wat als ongeoorloofd en onheilaanbrengend verboden is. 1895 MAYER, p. 192.

ڤمالوى *pĕmaloi*, verboden, ongeoorloofd. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 186.

Pamali, forbidden by some moral feeling of wrong. Prohibited as unlucky. An interdict often superstitious, but respected for fear of incurring the displeasure of God or of some overruling power. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 338.

Pĕmali de vloek, die op eenig werk rust, verricht op een dag waarop zulks verboden is; *pĕmalihan* door straf van boven bezocht worden. 1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 241.

Pali, unerlaubt, verboten, unglückbringend; was man nicht thun, essen, etc. mag, weil man sich sonst Unglück zuziehen würde.... *Pamali*, der oft, alles für unerlaubt halt, etc.... 1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 402.

. . . *Kassipâlli*, bep. *kassipallîya*, =’t Boeg. *pemâli*, =’t Arab. مكروه gebezigd van iedere daad, die naar de heerschende denkbeelden onder de Inlanders verkeerd is, en gewoonlijk nadeelige gevolgen na zich sleept. Zoo noemen zij bijvoorb. *kassipâlli*: het vertrappen van eten, het loopen in de zon op het midden van den dag, het dooden van eenig dier in een huis waar een kind is van beneden de 40 dagen. (Tar.) 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 65.

Pali....Kapali, ongeoorloofd, verboden: *morapopâlika*, iets verbieden, als ongeoorloofd aangeven; *rapopalika*, verboden zijn van iets. NB. Sang. *pělli*, Day. *pali*, Mak. *palli*, Bug. *pemali*, Mal. Sund. pamali. Bat. *hubali*. 1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareëtaal*, p. 51.

A custom of such a nature as tabu would reach the most ignorant and childish minds; and the words associated with it would all the more easily suffer alteration. All these varied forms occur within the Amboina group of islands:

Mamori, gewijd (Ml. pamali)—*momori* (H. W. K.) — *momoli* (P.) — *momodi* (A.) — *tamori* (T. R.) — *ori* (Kr.).

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 306.

Taking these forms together, in the series *pamali*, *pemali*, *pomali*, *momoli*, *momodi*, *momori*, *mamori*, *tamori*, *ori*, and noting the initial relations p:m, and p:t, and the medial relations p:m, p:b, it is difficult to resist the comparison of the form *tamori* with the Polynesian *tabu*, *tapu*, of which other forms ar *tambu*, *tabui*, *tobui*, and *kapu*. See the forms in Tregear, *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary* (1891), p. 472, 473.

Wallace mentions the custom of pomali in Timor, and Forbes in Buru.

A prevalent custom [in Timor] is the "pomali," exactly equivalent to the "taboo" of the Pacific islanders, and equally respected. It is used on the commonest occasions, and a few palm leaves stuck outside a garden as a sign of the "pomali" will preserve its produce from thieves as effectually as the threatening notice of man-traps, spring guns, or a savage dog, would do with us.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 149.

The custom of "tabu," called here [in Timor] "pomáli," is very general, fruit trees, houses, crops, and property of all kinds being protected from depredation by this ceremony, the reverence for which is very great. 1869 *Id.*, p. 451.

Just at the summit I came on a curious *Pomali* sign set up in the forest to protect probably some part of it from depredation. Its exact meaning I could not find out. [A description follows.]

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 400.

Their most dreaded and respected oath is made, holding the sharp top of a sago palm leaf in the hand, on the sacred knife and spear taken from the Matakau; for they believe in the power of these *pomali*-weapons to harm them at any unguarded moment. 1885 *Id.*, p. 395 (Buru).

I was not permitted to go into their fields, as strangers and coast people are tabooed, for fear of some evil befalling their *poomalied* [sic] seeds. 1885 *Id.*, p. 403 (Buru).

In Malay Archipelago the custom of *pomali* in many respects resembles *tapu*.

1891 TREGEAR, *Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, p. 473.

Prau, a boat of the Malayan Archipelago.

The word has been in English use, with reference to Malayan waters, for 300 years, in many forms, partly intended for Malay,

and partly copied from the Spanish and Portuguese transliterations.

The English forms hav been *prau* (properly pronounced as written, in two syllables, prâ'u, but in English as one syllable, prau, riming nearly with *cow*), *praw*, and with the same pronunciation, *prow*, which was, however, also taken to rime with *crow*, and so was written also *proe;* while an other form reproduced the Spanish and Portuguese termination *-ao* as *-oa*, namely *proa* (compare *Curaçoa* for *Curaçao*, *Krakatoa* for *Krakatau*).

An other form, after the Spanish, was *parao*. In the present century the form *prahu*, in more exact transliteration of the Malay, is used beside *prau*.

The Malay form is ڤراهو prāhu, pĕrāhu, or with omission of the faint h, prāu, pĕrāu. The final vowel is sometimes omitted in writing, ڤراه prāhu, pĕrāhu. It is the common name for 'a boat' throughout the Archipelago; Achinese *prahu*, Javanese *prahu*, *parahu*, Sundanese *prahu*, Balinese *p'rahu*, *pedahu*, Dayak *prahu*, *prau*, *paraú*, Sampit *prahu*, Tidunga *padau*. There is a Chinese *pilau*, *pilu*, from the Malayan; whence again Malay pilau and pilang.

The word prau appears to be original in Malayan; but there ar similar words in Indian dialects which hav suggested a borrowing at one end or the other. Rigg cites the Singhalese "*parūwa*, a flat bottomed boat" (p. 380), and Yule the Malayālam "*pāṛu*, a boat" (p. 555).

ڤراه prāu a navigating vessel. (Vid. ڤرهو praū.)

1812 MARSDEN, p. 217.

ڤرهو praū and ڤراه prāu a general term for all vessels between the sampan or canoe, and the kapal or square rigged vessel; by Europeans it is usually applied to the کونتڠ kūnting, rigged with the lāyer tanja or oblique sail. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 222.

ڤراه prâuh, eene praauw. Indisch vaartuig. (zie prahu [not in.])

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 259.

Prau (J). A boat or ship. It is the generic name for any kind of vessel; the castle at chess. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 143.

ڤراهو pĕrahoe, inlandsch vaartuig, vaartuig in het algemeen; p. bandoeng, groot vaartuig met slechts één groot vierkant zeil, en gebruikt tusschen de verschillende eilanden tot vervoer van brandhout, houtskool enz. met een laadruimte van 7 à 8 kojan. Zie verder voor de bijzondere soorten van prauwen op het bepalende woord.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 454.

Pĕrahoe (ook Prahoe of Peraoe), inlandsch vaartuig, prauw.

1895 MAYER, p. 194.

Also in 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 156; 1875 FAVRE, 2:112; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:406; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:88.

Prahoe prauw *prahoe*.

1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 83.

ڤرهو *prahoe*, prauw, vaartuig in 't algemeen.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 182. . . . [*prahu*] et . . . [*parahu*] N. barque, bateau, navire, bâtiment....

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 349. *Prahu*, a boat, a ship,—a general term for all vessels afloat.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 380. Boat, barge . . . | Sunda *paráhu* | Madurese — Madúra *práho*, Súmenap *párau* | Báli *prau*, *práhu* | Lampung *peghâhu*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. 109. *P'rahoe* L[aag-Bal.] (bahitå en hedjong H[oog-Bal.]) een inlandsch vaartuig, boot, schuit....

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 226. *Pĕdahoe* een klein inlandsch vaartuigje waarvan men op binnenwateren gebruik maakt.

1876 *Id.*, p. 260. *Prau*, *paraú*, *prahu*, der Name für alle Arten *kleiner* Schiffe.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 441. *Padaoe*, prauw.

1885 AERNOUT, *Een woordenlijstje der Tidoengsche taal*, p. 547. Maleisch prahoe Sampitsch *prahoe* Katingansch *aloer*, een vaartuig.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst*, p. 51. ڤيلو pilau, Chin. uitspraak van pĕrahoe, Dul.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 490. ڤيلڠ pilang, e. s. v. platbodemd vaartuig; zie pilau.

1893 *Id.*, p. 489.

The word first appeard in European use in the Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian form *parao*. The Spanish form *parao* is in familiar use in the Philippine islands :

Parao (el).—Barque marine des indigènes, espèce de brick (Buzeta, II, p. 141), de 1 à 44 tonneaux, peut-être *Praue ?*

1882 BLUMENTRITT, *Vocab. de...l'espagnol des Philippines*, tr. Hugot (1884), p. 60.

From the Portuguese the form *parao* was taken into English, in an early translation :

Next daye....there came in two little *Paraos*.

1582 N. L[ITCHFIELD], tr. Castañeda [1551–1561], *The first booke of the historie of the discoverie and conquest of the East Indias*, fol. 62v. (Y.)

The word also appeard in Portuguese as *parò* (1606). From this, or from *parao*, came the English form *paro*, which had some run :

We left our boats or *Paroes*. 1599 HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, 2: 1: 258. (S. D.)

A little *Paro*, which is to say, a voyage Barke.

1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, 1: 10: 1725. (S. D.)

The most common form during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was *praw* (pronounced prau, and probably often prō, riming with *raw*), also written *prow* (pronounced like *praw*, namely prau, but also, no dout, prō, riming with *crow*) and *proe* (after the last pronunciation mentiond).

An howre after this comming a board of the hollanders came a *prawe* or a canow from Bantam. 1606 *Middleton's voyage*, c. 3 (v). (Y.)

An hundred *Prawes* and Iunkes.

1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, 1:2:43. (S. D.)

The King sent a small *Prow*. 1625 *Id.*, 1:3:239. (S. D.)

They [the Dutch] have *Proes* of a particular neatness and curiosity. We call them Half-moon *Proes*, for they turn up so much at each end from the water that they much resemble a Half-moon with the horns upwards. 1729 DAMPIER, *Voyages*, 2:1:5. (C. D.)

The next morning while we were at anchor, a Malay *prow*, with about thirty men on board, mounted with swivels, was discovered at no great distance from us. 1835 WARRINER, *Cruise of the U. S. frigate Potomac*, 1831–34, p. 71.

See other quotations in Yule and the *Stanford dictionary*.

From the form *prow* or *proe*, associated with the Spanish and occasional English form *parao* on the one hand, and perhaps on the other hand with the different word *prow*, Spanish *proa* (L. *prora*), the bow of a vessel, arose the English form *proa*, which has been the accidentally "preferd" form in nineteenth-century dictionaries.

Próa, s. (Malay.) Boat of the Indian archipelago and parts of the Pacific; the most characteristic being that of the Marianne Islands, of which the lee-side is straight or longitudinal, while the windward is furnished with a sort of outrigging, which serves as a balance or a float. 1882 LATHAM.

Most travelers in the Eastern seas, and all precise writers, of the present century, use the precise Malay form *prau*, some with still greater precision *prahu*. *Prao* is also found.

The Chinese also have many brigs, besides their peculiar description of vessels called junks, as well as native-built *práhus*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:203.

No *práhu* or vessel was to carry any greater quantity of gunpowder and shot.... 1817 *Id.*, 1:218.

The large trading *praos* of the Macassars and Bugis, called pade-wakan.... 1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 3:427.

The *prahus* of the two rivers met at a given point.... The combined fleet is moderately stated at 201 *prahus*.

1844 BROOKE, *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:364. (Also 1:152, etc.)

There were also a few square-rigged trading vessels, and twenty or thirty native *praus* of various sizes.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 162.

. . . I could really do so now, had I but courage to trust myself for a thousand miles' voyage in a Bugis *prau*, and for six or seven months among lawless traders and ferocious savages. 1869 *Id.*, p. 309.

Large Palembang *praus*, bright in scarlet or blue decorations, began to be met in little fleets, being laboriously poled up stream close under the banks out of the current.

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 256.

If the women are not thus employed they are away by *prahu*, accompanied by some of the younger men, to fetch the necessary stores from their gardens. 1885 *Id.*, p. 314.

See also 1855 WILSON, *Gloss. of judicial and revenue terms*, p. 425; 1869 BICKMORE, p. 249; 1875 THOMSON, p. 54, etc.

Rattan, a well-known East Indian palm, of the genus *Calamus* and allied genera; also, and usually, the 'canes' or strips made from the stem of the palm, used for innumerable purposes.

The word is also speld *ratan*. The spelling *rattan* is more common, and is preferd perhaps as more exactly intimating the clear pronunciation of the first vowel—răʺ-tănʹ or răt-tănʹ, not ra-tănʹ.

The accentuation appears to be due to the French. Other forms in English have been *rattoon* (implying an earlier form in French or English, **raton*), a word now differentiated; also *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*. *Rotan* represents precisely the Malay form; *rotang*, *rottang* follow the French *rotang*. The Dutch, Danish, and Swedish forms are *rotting*, apparently after the French *rotin* (which may be from the English *rotan*). The Spanish form is *rota*. It appears in an obsolete English reflex, *rota*.

The Malay form is روتن rōtan, Batak *hotang*, Javanese *rotan*, Kawi *latung*, Macassar *raukang*, Amboina *lotan*. It is explaind as a contraction of *rautan, 'that which is pared and trimd,' from rāut, Macassar *rāuk*, Bugis *dāu*, 'pare, trim with a knife.' The allusion is to the prepared form in which the rattan is used. The English word *strip*, 'a slender prepared piece of wood,' has an analogous etymology. The mode of cutting and stripping is described by Crawfurd, *Hist.* (1820), 3:423. See also quotations from Klinkert (1893) and Matthes (1859), below.

روتن rōtan the rattan cane, calamus rotang, L. [Etc.]

1812 MARSDEN, p. 152.

Rotan. The rattan, *Calamus rotang*. The root is probably the verb rawut, "to pare and trim," and the meaning, therefore, is, "the object pared and trimmed." In the Hortus Bogoriensis seven species of the rattan are described, with five that are doubtful.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 154.

روتن rotan, rotting, rottingriet (voor raoetan, zie raoet. Mak. *raoekang.* Bat. *hotang.*) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 124.

روتن rōtan, le rotang, le rotin. Les malais en connaissent un grand nombre de variétés..:. Jav. . . . *rotan.* Bat. . . . *hotang.* Mak. . . . *raukang.* 1875 FAVRE, 2:441.

روتن rōtan (samentrekking van raoetan van raoet; even zoo in 't mak. *raoekang* van *raoeq*, T.), naam eener rietsoort, die wij gew. rotting noemen—calamus rotang. mẹrōtan, rotting inzamelen, rotting snijden, in dien zin. 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:189.

روتن rotan, van raoet-an, zie raoet, rotting, rottingriet; soorten zijn [etc., etc.]. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 342.

راوت raoet; mĕraoet, met een klein mes, pisau raoet, iets bewerken, de ruwe kanten afsnijden, iets besnijden; hiervan is afgeleid rotan, eigenl. raoetan, dat wat op die wijze besneden wordt of is; mĕraoet-raïh, de rotan besnijden door ze naar zich toe te halen tusschen twee scherpe messen door. 1893 KLINKERT, p. 321.

Also in 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 179; 1869 KLINKERT, p. 122; 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:93; 1895 MAYER, p. 214.

. . . [*rotan*] le rotin : canne, bâton.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 109.

. . . [*latung*] Kw. [Kawi] rotang. 1870 *Id.*, p. 321.

. . . . . 3. *râoe*, eene rotting afschrappen, of afschaven, door die gedurig langs het lemmet van een groot mes, welks scherpe zijde geheel van onderen is, heen te halen. Boeg. *dâoe*, idem . . . *Raoekang*, rotting die op bovengemelde wijze afgeschrapt is; bindrotting. *Raoekang-rômang*, soort van bindrotting....

1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 466.

The Malays call it Rotan.... The Javanese call it *Pănjalin*, the Sundas *Kwoe*, the Bugis *Raokăng* and the people of Ternati *Uri*.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of Indian Archipelago*, 1:446.

Bugis *raokang*, Macassar *raokang*. 1820 *Id.*, 2:159.

Lotan, rotting, ook rottingplant. (T. R.)

1864-65 A. VAN EKRIS, *Woordenlijst....Ambonsche eilanden*, p. 302.

In the earliest English mention, the form is *rota*, representing the Spanish *rota* for **rotan*. In occurs in a translation from the Dutch :

There is another sorte of the same réeds which they call *Rota :* these are thinne like twigges of Willow for baskets.

1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages* (Hakluyt soc. 1885), 1:97.

The normal form *rotan* hardly occurs in English except as a more or less obvious citation of the Malay word. *Rotang* occurs occasionally.

جرنغ jaránang and jarnang dragon's blood, a resinous drug procured from a species of *rotan* or rattan-cane. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 102.

In the forests there is a great profusion of woody lianas, *rotangs*, and cissus varieties. 1881 *Encyc. Brit.*, 13:602, art. JAVA.

The form *rattan*, less often *ratan*, has been in use since the 17th century.

He was....disrobed of his bravery, and being clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with *rattans*.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT, *Travels* (1667), p. 90. (S. D.)

....the Materials Wood and Plaister, beautified without with folding Windows, made of Wood and latticed with *Rattans*....

1698 FRYER, *New account of East India*, p. 27. (Y.)

Rata'n, n. f. An Indian cane. 1755 JOHNSON.

The *Rattan* (Calamus Rotang, L.) may be considered as one of the most useful of the indigenous plants of the Indian islands.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of Indian Archipelago*, 1:445.

Among the more characteristic forms of this flora are the *rattans*—climbing palms of the genus Calamus, and a great variety of tall as well as stemless palms.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 107. [See also p. 205.]

The chief feature of this forest was the abundance of *rattan* palms, hanging from the trees, and turning and twisting about on the ground, often in inextricable confusion. 1869 *Id.*, p. 206.

Rotan, Rotang. See RATTAN.

Sapi, the Malayan ox. Malay ساڤي sāpi, 'ox, bull, cow, cattle, especially wild cattle.'

Sapi is found also as sampi (from Balinese): Lampong *sapi*, Javanese and Sundanese *sapi*, Balinese *sampi*, Dayak *sapi*, Bugis *sapi* and *chapi*, Macassar *chapi*, Bareë *chapi*, *japi*.

Sapi. Taurus, vel vacca. 1631 HAEX, p. 40.

ساڤي sāpī, سڤي sapī, and سمڤي sampī, cattle, kine, oxen; beef. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 158.

Sapi ساڤي wild cattle. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:99.

Sampi (of Sapi), rund, koe.... 1895 MAYER, p. 218.

Sapi also in 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 161; 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 127; 1869 KLINKERT, p. 126; 1875 FAVRE, 2:602; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:280.

Sapi, I. (Ab[oengsch], v. H.), rund.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 100.

Sapi, L. koe, os.

1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Jav. en Nederd. woordenboek*, p. 547.

Sapi, a cow, a bull. The cow kind. Bos taurus. *Nyo-o sapi*, to keep cows. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 428.

Sampi, L. (*bantèng* H.) runddier : runderen ; — *loewâ* eene koe ; *ma-sampi-sampijan* een kinderspel.

1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 137.

Bull or cow . . . Madurese — Madura *sápe*, Súmenap *sápi*.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2 : App. 88.

Sapi, Kuh, Ochse ; (sind in Borneo nicht heimisch).

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 510.

. . . *tjâpi*, bep. *tyapîya*, rund, os, koe. Sund., Mal. en Jav. *sâpi*, id. — *Âná-tjâpi*, kalf. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 385.

. . . *sâpi*, Sund., Mal. en Jav.=*tjâpi*, rund.... 1859 *Id.*, p. 554.

Cow . . . *Sapi* sapi, lŭmbu. 1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 22.

Diàpi of *tjàpi*, koe. NB. Mak. Bug. *tjapi*, Mal. Jav. Sund. *sapi*.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal*, p. 18.

The English use of *sapi* is limited. It is better known in *sapi-utan*, as enterd below.

The leather is made by the natives from hides of the *sapi*, or cattle of Madura, the only kind seen here in Surabaya.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 60.

The coffee-tree is raised on this island, but the land is best adapted for pasturage of the *sapi*, which is similar in its habits to our own neat-cattle. 1869 *Id.*, p. 72.

The canes are cut in the field and bound into bundles, each containing twenty-five. They are then hauled to the factory in clumsy, two-wheeled carts called pedatis, with a yoke of *sapis*. 1869 *Id.*, p. 68.

(Also p. 246 ; picture opp. p. 68.)

Sapi-utan, the wild ox of Celebes and of some adjacent islands.

Malay ساڤي اوتن sāpī ūtan, 'ox, of the woods,' 'wild ox' ; ساڤي sāpī, 'ox, bull, cow, cattle, especially wild cattle' (see SAPI) ; اوتن ūtan, 'woods, forest, wilderness' ; the same element as that seen in ORANG-UTAN, q. v.

Sapi ūtan, 'wild cattle,' appears to be no technical name, but merely a general appellation among the Malays of the regions where the animals are found. It is noteworthy that the name sāpi ūtan is not given in any of the Malay dictionaries named in my list.

I inquired about skulls, and soon obtained . . . a fine one of the rare and curious "Sapi-utan" (Anoa depressicornis) : Of this animal I had seen two living specimens at Menado, and was surprised at their great

resemblance to small cattle, or still more to the Eland of South Africa. Their Malay name signifies "forest ox," and they differ from very small high-bred oxen principally by the low-hanging dewlap, and straight pointed horns which slope back over the neck.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 202.

On the way they caught a young *Sapi-utan* and five wild pigs. Of the former I preserved the head. This animal is entirely confined to the remote mountain forests of Celebes and one or two adjacent islands, which form part of the same group. In the adults the head is black, with a white mark over each eye, one on each cheek, and another on the throat. The horns are very smooth and sharp when young, but become thicker and ridged at the bottom with age. Most naturalists consider this curious animal to be a small ox, but from the character of the horns, the fine coat of hair and the descending dewlap, it seemed closely to approach the antelopes. 1869 *Id.*, p. 202. (Also p. 211.)

There dwells the *sapi utung* or "wild ox," probably not indigenous, but descended from the tame *sapi* introduced from Java and Madura.

1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 325.

All the natives assert that this monster sometimes attacks the wild ox, *sapi-utang*, though none of them have ever seen such a dreadful combat. 1869 *Id.*, p. 333-4.

Siamang, a Malayan ape, *Hylobates syndactylus*. French *siamang*, New Latin *siamanga;* from Malay سيامڠ sīāmang, siyāmang; Achinese *siambang*, Lampong *samang*.

سيامڠ siāmang, a species of black monkey, with long arms, the gibbon of Buffon. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 195.

Siyamang. Name of a species of monkey. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 174.

سيامڠ sijamang, soort van aap, *hylobates syndactylus*. 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 147.

سيامڠ sijamang, soort van grooten aap met langen staart. Ook: eene soort van plant. 1869 KLINKERT, p. 154.

Siâmang سيامڠ a baboon. In Pêrak there is a legend which tells of a battle between the Siâmang and the Unka, the result being that the former species are only found on the left bank of the river and the latter only on the right. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:104.

Siyâ'mañ (a species of monkey). 1895 FOKKER, *Malay phonetics*, p. 79.

Also in 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 230; 1875 FAVRE, 2:619; 1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:311; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 471.

سيمبڠ siambang, een soort van langarmigen aap. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 164.

Samang (ook Ab[oengsch], v. H.), de sijamang. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 100.

The siamang has in recent years obtaind his due share of English notice.

A very curious ape, the *Siamang*, was also rather abundant, but it is much less bold than the monkeys, keeping to the virgin forests and avoiding villages. This species is allied to the little long-armed apes of the genus Hylobates, but is considerably larger, and differs from them by having the two first fingers of the feet united together, nearly to the end, whence its Latin name, *Siamanga syndactyla*.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 103. [An other ex. p. 103.]

One well-marked species, the largest of the genus, is the *siamang* (H[ylobates] syndactylus) of Sumatra, which is remarkable as being the ape with the best developed chin and widest breast-bone. It has also the second and third toes united by skin down to the last joint of each. 1878 *Encyc. Brit.*, 2:150.

An untamed *siamang* which lives on the roof, but has mustered up courage to-day to come down into the verandah, has jumped like a demon on the retriever's back, and, riding astride, is beating him with a ruler. 1883 BIRD, *Golden Chersonese*, p. 309.

Every now and then a curve of the road brought me on a colony of *Siamang* apes (Siamanga syndactyla), some of them hanging by one arm to a dead branch of a high-fruiting tree with eighty unobstructed feet between them and the ground, making the woods resound with their loud barking howls. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 129.

The *Siamang* comes next in size to the Orang-utan, which is the largest of the great apes living in this part of the world, and which is found elsewhere only in the Malacca peninsula, the Orang-utan being confined to Sumatra and Borneo. 1885 *Id.*, p. 129.

The *Siamang* is a very powerful animal when full grown, and has long jet-black glancing hair. In height it stands little over three feet three or four inches, but the stretch of its arms across the chest measures no less than five feet five to six inches, endowing it with a great power of rapid progression among the branches of the trees. Its singular cry is produced by its inflating, through a valve from the windpipe, a large sac extending to its lips and cheeks, situated below the skin of the throat, then suddenly expelling the enclosed air in greater or less jets, so as to produce the singular modulations of its voice.

1885 *Id.*, p. 129. (Also p. 226.)

Sumpit, a blowpipe, the same as SUMPITAN, q. v.; also one of the darts or small arrows discharged from the blowpipe.

The regular Malay term for the Malayan blowpipe, and the one by which it is chiefly known in English, is sumpĭtan, as given below; but sumpit also occurs in the same sense. In Achinese it is *sumpit* or *setumpit*. In Borneo and Celebes *sumpit*, with many variations, is the prevalent name. It is explaind as 'a

narrow thing,' from the Malay سمڤيت sumpit, sempit, 'narrow,' which answers to Javanese *supit*, Dayak *sipit*, Malagasi *sumpitră*, 'narrow.'

Sompit. Siphon.

1831 HAEX, p. 43.

سمڤت sompit eene fpuit. Sompit-kan fpuiten.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 215.

سمڤت soempit, blaaspijp; mẹnjoempit (ken, T.), blazen kogeltjes of pijltjes doer eene pijp naâr iets.

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:280.

سومڤيت *soempit* of *sĕtoempit*, blaasroer.

1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 159.

Sipet, ein Blasrohr (eine Waffe der Dajacken, wodurch sie vergiftete Pfeile schiessen; gewöhnlich ist oben noch eine Lanzenspitze daran); das in einem Strahle aussprützen.... *Simpet* (transitiv oder intransitiv), *manjipet*, *hasipet dengan* (nur transitiv), durch ein, mit einem Blasrohre schiessen.... *Sampetan*, das durch ein Blasrohr schiessen. *Manjampetan*, durch ein Blasrohr schiessen.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 530.

Sumpitan, or blowpipe for arrows, Dayak *sipōt*.

1861 CHALMERS, *Vocab. of Eng. and Sarawak Dyaks* (in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 1896, 2: App. p. 152).

Sea Dyak *sumpit*, *nyumpit*, a blow-pipe, to shoot with the blow-pipe.

1896 ROTH, *Sea Dyak*, *Malay and Eng. vocab.* (*ib.*, 2: App. p. 37).

Blow-pipe, Iranun *sumpit*....Bulud Opie *saput*....Kian Dyaks *umput*, Punan Dyaks *upit*, Melano Dyaks *niput*, Bakutan Dyaks *upit*, Land Dyaks *sipot*, Balau Dyaks, *sumpit*.

1896 SWETTENHAM, *Vocabularies* (*ib.*, 2: App. p. 159).

Malay sumpitan blow-tube, Kanowit *sepul*, Kyan *humput*, Bintulu *sepot*, Punan *upit*. 1896 LOW, *Vocabularies* (*ib.*, 2: App. p. 86).

. . . 6° *sappoe*, bep. *sâppoeka*, blaasroer, Boegin. idem. Mal. soempietan, idem. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 555.

Sopu, blaasroer; *ana sopu*, de pijltjes. Mak. *sappụ*, Bug. *sĕppụ*, Bent. *supu*, Sang. *sẹ̆pụ*, Dano, Bul. *sĕput*, Tag. *sumpit*, Bis. *songpit*. Vgl. de Jav. afleidingen van den stam *pĕt*, *pit*, *put*, *pot*.

1894 KRUYT, *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-taal*, p. 65.

Crawfurd givs a verb sumpit, but this is rather the "root" of the actual verb meniumpit.

Sumpit. To discharge anything from the mouth by a forcible expiration, to perflate. 1852 CRAWFURD, *Malay and Eng. dict.*, p. 176.

Sumpit, to blow small arrows, headed with a bit of cotton, through a hollow bambu cane, with which to kill birds.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 463.

The boring of a *sumpit* by a skilful hand is performed in a day. The instrument used is a cold iron rod, one end of which is chisel-pointed and the other round.

1849 BURNS, *Jour. Ind. arch.*, 3:142 (in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo* (1896), 2:185).

In "Sarawak" (p. 330) Sir Hugh Low was, I think, the first traveller to call attention to the fact that the little iron hook fastened at the outlet end of the *sumpit* is a "sight." 1896 ROTH, *ib.*, 2:184.

Sumpit in the sense of 'dart' or 'arrow,' appears to be a mistake made, or followd, by Captain Mundy in the quotations given. The Malay سمڤت sumpit does not mean 'dart' or 'arrow.'

Every Dyak house, of large dimensions, is a fortress in itself.... The inhabitants blew showers of *sumpits* into our boats as they passed, wounding several men.... To spare their houses after they had attacked us with their poisoned darts, would have been construed by them to a fear of landing amongst them. 1846 MUNDY, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 2:226.

Several of our men were wounded by the *sumpits;* however, the arrows, on being drawn out, left a very small incision, which a kind messmate instantly sucked, and the poison (a black substance made from the upas tree) was extracted. These arrows are nine inches long, of tough wood, not thicker than moderate sized wire, very neatly made, and generally barbed with sharpened fish bones. At twenty yards' distance, the barb meeting the bare skin, would bury half the arrow in the flesh, but would not penetrate cloth at the distance of forty yards; the extreme range may be eighty or ninety yards.... The quiver for these arrows is really curious, beautifully made from the large bamboo, and besides the darts usually contain[s] a variety of amulets or charms in the shape of pebbles, bones, and odd pieces of wood, with the skins of monkeys. 1846 *Id.*, 2:226–7.

Sumpitan, a naïve engin of war, being a long pipe or tube from which arrows ar blown by the breath; a kind of savage pea-shooter, with arrows for peas.

Also, in the first recorded example, *sempitan;* Dutch *soempitan;* from Malay سمڤيتن sumpītan, Sundanese *sumpitan*, a pipe (as described), properly 'a narrow thing,' from سمڤت sumpit, 'narrow, strait'; see SUMPIT.

سمڤيتن sumpītan a long narrow tube, through which the natives of several of the eastern islands blow a kind of arrow, which is sometimes poisoned. مميڤت meniumpit to shoot through such a tube. Pergīlah īya meniumpit būrong he went out to shoot birds. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 183.

سمڤت sompit eene ſpuit. Sompit-kan ſpuiten. Sompiet-an een blaaspijp, lange en naauwe pijp waardoor men pijltjes of erwten blaast om menſchen of dieren te wonden of te dooden; de pijltjes

welke de inlanders van ſommige eilanden door zoodanige pijpen blazen zijn veelal vergiftigd en veroorzaken gevaarlijke wonden. Menjompit door middel van zoodanige pijp ſchieten....

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 215.

Sumpitan. A pipe or tube for discharging missiles by blowing with the mouth. 1852 CRAWFURD, *Malay and Eng. dict.*, p. 176.

سمڤت sĕmpit, naauw, eng. . . . Sĕmpitan, lang roer met een naauw gat om pijlen door te blazen. Mĕnjĕmpit, een soempitan gebruiken...(Jav. *soepit*, id. Daj. *sipet*, blaasroer).

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 140.

سمڤت sumpit étroit, circonscrit, renfermé . . . سمڤيتن sumpītan, tuyau long et étroit, sarbacane. 1875 FAVRE, 2:729.

Soempitan, blaasroer, blaaspijp, lett. het nauwachtige; mĕnjoempit, iets met een blaasroer schieten, b. v. een vogel.

1893 KLINKERT, p. 395.

Sumpitan, the instrument used for blowing arrows. A blow-pipe. This instrument was formerly used extensive[ly] in ancient Java, as it now even [even now] exists, in common use, among the rude inhabitants of Borneo and Celebes. In Java it is, now a days, only a child's plaything. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 463.

Blow-pipe....Dusun *soputan*....Sulus *sumpitan*....

1896 SWETTENHAM, *Vocabularies* (in Roth, *Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*, 2: App. p. 159).

The sumpitan is described and pictured, and quotations ar given, in the extensiv work of Mr. H. Ling Roth last cited, (2: 184-188). The poisons used and their sources ar also described (2: 188–201).

The English quotations for *sumpitan* begin with Herbert (1638).

And (in Makasser) which is no lesse infernall, the men use long canes or truncks (cald *Sempitans*), out of which they can (and use it) blow a little pricking quill, which if it draw the lest drop of blood from any part of the body, it makes him (though the strongest man living) die immediately; some venoms operate in an houre, others in a moment, the veynes and body (by the virulence of the poyson) corrupting and rotting presently, to any man's terrour and amazement, and feare to live where such abominations predominate.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT, *Travels*, p. 329. (Y. p. 729.)

This tribe of Kayans is moreover described as being much more expert with the *sumpitan* than other Dyaks; their usual mode of warfare being rather to lie in wait for their enemy in the jungle, or to track him through the bush. To the *sumpitan* a spear is attached. The arrows are contained in a bamboo case hung at their side, and at the bottom of this quiver is the poison of the upas. The arrow is a thin piece of wood, sharp-pointed, and inserted in a socket, made of the pith of a tree, which fits the tube of the blow-pipe. They carry a

small calabash for these arrow-heads, and on going into action prepare a sufficient number, and fresh dip the points in the poison, as its deadly influence does not continue long. When they face an enemy, the box at the side is open; and, whether advancing or retreating, they fire the poisoned missiles with great rapidity and precision: some hold four spare arrows between the fingers of the hand which grasps the *sumpitan*, whilst others take their side-case.

1841 BROOKE, *Journal*, in *Narrative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 1:260–1.

In advancing, the *sumpitan* is carried at the mouth and elevated, and they will discharge at least five arrows to one compared with a musket. Beyond a distance of twenty yards they do not shoot with certainty from the lightness of the arrow, but I have frequently seen them practice at the above-named range, and they usually struck near the centre of the crown, none of the arrows being more than an inch or two from each other. On a calm day, the utmost range may be a hundred yards. The poison is considered deadly by the Kayans, but the Malays do not agree in this belief. My own impression is that the consequences resulting from a wound are greatly exaggerated, though if the poison be fresh, death may occasionally ensue: but decidedly, when it has been exposed for any time to the air it loses its virulence.

1841 *Id.*, 1:261.

All the tribes who use the *sumpitan*, from their peculiar mode of fighting, and the dread of the weapon, are called Nata Hutan, or "Wood devils." Besides the *sumpitan* they also wear the "Ilang," or sword.... 1841 *Id.*, 1:262. (Also, 1:164.)

In the work cited, opposit p. 261, there is a picture of a "Dyak blowing the sumpitan." His cheeks ar puft out and his hair streams in the wind. Two heads hang from his girdle.

The length of the longest *sumpitan* I saw was between seven and eight feet, and much resembled the cherry-stick pipes of Turkey. The beauty and straightness of the bore is remarkable, and in order to give the greatest velocity to the arrow, the head of it is made to fit exactly to the size of the tube, and is formed of a sort of pith, or of very soft wood. 1846 MUNDY, *Journal*, in *Narative of events in Borneo and Celebes* (1848), 2:227.

It was at one of the positions, where the Dyaks were assembled in force, that a volley of musketry passing over our heads, and striking the water beyond our oars, showed us we were in the neighborhood of more dangerous weapons than the native *sumpitan*. 1846 *Id.*, 2:228.

Their [the Samangs'] weapon is the *sumpitan*, a blow-gun, from which poisoned arrows are expelled.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 16.

Sumpitan is referd to by Yule (p. 726), but it is not enterd. It is in the S. D.

Swallow, the sea-slug, cald also tripang, bêche de mer, holothurion.

The word is written also *swalloe.* It represents the Malay سوال suwāla, سوالا suwālā, according to Crawfurd a Bugis word ; Lampong *suwala*, Sundanese *sawala.*

As the swallow is the sea-slug, we might reasonably look to see it in a true marine form **sea-swallow ;* and Roorda van Eysinga (1825) actually produces this queer fowl, in the Dutch form *zeezwaluw*, 'sea-swallow,' a bird of a very different feather from the bird of the air so cald.

سوالا suālā the sea-slug, swalloe, tripan, holothurion.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 189.

سوال soewâla, zeezwaluw, tripan.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 222.

Suwala (Bu). The swalloe, tripang, or sea-slug, *Holothurion.*

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 178.

سوالا soewala, eene soort van tripang. (Volg. C. Boeg.)

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 143.

سوال *suwāla*, sorte de tripan. v. تريڤڠ *tripang.*

1875 FAVRE, 2:641.

سوال soewālå, men[angkabausch]: ṭeripang (soend. *sawala*). (T.)

1880 WALL and TUUK, 2:297.

Soewala tripang.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenlijst*, p. 110.

Sawala, the sea-slug or tripang of commerce, when alive in the sea. When dried for market, it is called Tripang. Holothurion.

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 434.

I have been told by several Buggesses that they sail in their Paduakans to the northern parts of New Holland . . . to gather *Swallow* (Biche de Mer), which they sell to the annual China junk at Macassar.

1783 FORREST, *Voyage to Mergui*, p. 83. (Y:)

Swalloe. 1812 MARSDEN [see above].

Swalloe. 1852 CRAWFURD [see above].

Swallow, Swalloe. The old trade-name of the sea-slug, or *Tripang*, q. v. It is a corruption of the Bugi (Makassar) name of the creature *Suwālā* (see Crawfurd's Malay Dict.). 1886 YULE and BURNELL, p. 671.

Tokay, a name not often seen in English books, for the Malayan gecko. It is in fact at the last analysis the same as *gecko*, both names being different attempts to imitate the lizard's peculiar cry. See GECKO.

Tokay is an English spelling of the Malay تۏكي tōkē, also written تۏكق tōkeḳ, and تكق tĕkeḳ, with the final ḳ often silent (compare under ABADA) ; Javanese *tĕkek*, in Sunda *tokė*, Bali *tukė*, Bugis and Macassar *tokė*. This name is an imitativ variant of گۏكي gōkē, which is a variant of گيكق gēkoḳ, *گيكو gēkō, gekko, whence the English *gecko*. See vol. xvii. p. 140.

توكي tōkē and توكق tōkek, a large and noisy species of lizard. (Vid. توكي gokē.) 1812 MARSDEN, p. 90.

توكي tokej een groote en geluidgevende haagdis (volgens zijn ſtem, gekko genaamd). 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 95.

Tâkek (J). The *tokay*, or noisy house lizard. [*Tōkek not entered.] 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 186.

توكي tokei, soort van groote hagedis, gekko. (Jav. tèkek. Mak. Boeg. tokè.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 76.

توكي tōké, le lézard, le gecko. On trouve aussi توكق tōkek, and تكي tokē. Jav. . . . *tekek*. Sund. . . . *toké*. Mak. et Bugis . . . *toké*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:685.

توكك tōkek.... II. naam eener soort van hagedis, wonende in huizen en op boomen, waar zij van tijd tot tijd en schel geluid laat hooren; z. tękek. 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:424.

تكك tękek, naam eener groote soort van hagedis....

1877 *Id.*, 1:380.

Tokek (of Tĕkek), gekko, groote soort hagedis. 1895 MAYER, p. 268.

Tóke^{k}, a large house-lizard making this sound. 1895 FOKKER, *Malay phonetics*, p. 94.

Tĕkĕk, A. gekko. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 598.

. . . [*tĕkek*], nom d'un gros lézard. 1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 201.

Toké, a large description of house lizard, called in Malay Géko. Both words being taken from the peculiar loud cry of the animal. A large one is six inches long in body with a tail of five inches more. The animal is nearly five inches in circumference round the belly, bites hard, and is speckled with various colours. It walks and runs along the ceiling of a room as easy as on a flat table, the paws being peculiarly formed for that purpose. 1852 RIGG, *Dict. of Sunda lang.*, p. 501.

Toeké, 1. een soort van groote hagedis; 2. ben. van een soort van varen. 1876 R. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 97.

. . . *tôké*, bep. *tôkeka*, soort van groote hagedis, gekko. Boeg. idem, Mal. *tôkej*, Jav. *tĕkek*. 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 269.

Of the English form *tokay* I find but few examples. Even *gecko*, it will hav been seen, seldom occurs in English use with reference to the Malayan lizards.

Goke. A name for the *tokay*, or noisy lizard; v. Tâkeh. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 51.

Among these trees I was surprised to hear the noise, or more properly, words, "*Tokay! Tokay!*" and my servant at once explained that that was the way a kind of lizard "talked" in his land. So snugly do these animals hide away among the green leaves that it was several days before I could satisfy myself that I had secured a specimen of this speaking quadruped. 1869 BICKMORE, *Travels in the East Indian Archipelago*, p. 37.

Trassi, a condiment in general use in Java and surrounding regions. It consists of prawns or shrimps, and small fish, and other things, associated without regard to race, color, or previous condition, pickled, dried, crusht, prest, or otherwise prepared, and allowd to become mellow; making a composition of great strength and olfactory efficacy. It is the Javanese equivalent of the Malay balāchan. See BALACHAN.

It is common in Malay, تراسي trāsi, tĕrāsi, from Javanese *trasi.*

Trasi (Jav.). A condiment of bruised and pickled prawns and other small fish, the blachan of the Malays. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 195.

*تراس tẹrāsi, batav. (jav., T.) = bẹlātjan.
1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:349.

تراسي tĕrasi, Jav. e. s. v. vischgelei, = bĕlatjan, zie ald.
1893 KLINKERT, p. 168.

Tĕrasi, fijne garnalen of visch fijngestampt en daarna gedroogd, toespijs bij de rijsttafel voornaamelijk in Sambĕl gebruikt.
1895 MAYER, p. 250.

The following ar from Javanese dictionaries:

Trasi, gestoten, vermalen garnalen of andere visch met zout vermengd. *Tras bloero*, roode trasi, zeer geliefkoosde kost van de javanrn [sic]. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch....woordenboek*, p. 635.

. . . [*trasi*] N. . . . [*trahos*] K. espèce de poisson de mer, préparé avec des épices et pilé très-menu, pour être servi avec le riz.
1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 197.

Raffles describes the process of manufacture of this strong meat as mildly as if he wer speaking of cheese:

Trási or *bláchang* is prepared in many situations along the northern coast, but is mostly required for the consumption of the interior. It is prepared from prawns or shrimps, and extensive fisheries for the purpose are established in many parts of the coast. The shrimps being taken are strewed with salt, and exposed to the sun till dry; they are then pounded in wooden morfars, dressed, and formed into masses resembling large cheeses; in this state they constitute an article of trade, and are distributed through the country. The putrescent fluid

remaining after the expression strongly impregnated with the odour of the shrimps, is evaporated to the consistence of a jelly, and affords a favourite sauce called *pétis*. An inferior kind of *trási* is prepared from small fish, and, when made into the form of small balls, is called *blények*. *Trási blúro* is of a reddish colour, and much esteemed at the native capitals. 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:98, 99.

A vile odour which permeates the whole air within a wide area of the market-place, is apt to be attributed to these piles of fish; but it really proceeds from another compound sold in round black balls, called *trassi*. 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 60. [Java.]

The author goes on to tell his personal experience with trassi (p. 60, 61).

Trepang. See TRIPANG.

Tripang, the sea slug, cald also SWALLOW, q. v., and *bêche de mer*.

Also speld *trepang* and *tripan;* French *tripan*, Dutch and German *tripang;* from Malay تريڤڠ trīpang, tĕrīpang. Sundanese *tripang*, Macassar *taripang*, Bugis *taripang*. It is collected chiefly for Chinese consumption.

Trīpang is not in Marsden 1812, nor in Roorda van Eysinga 1825.

Tripang. The bech de mer, Holothurion; v. Suwala. 1852 CRAWFURD, p. 195.

تريڤڠ tripang tripang, holothuria edulis. (Mak. Boeg. *id.*) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 62.

تريڤڠ trîpang, tripan (holothuria edulis), dont on fait une grand consommation en Chine. Sund. . . . *tripang*. Mak. et Bugis. . . . *taripang*. 1875 FAVRE, 1:805.

تريڤڠ tẹrīpang of gāmat, zeeëchel, zeeworm -- holothurion. Komt gedroogd in den handel en wordt, inz. door de Chineezen, als eene lekkernij gegeten; soorten: t. bœ̄toh keling, kleine soort: t. kōlong, groote soort, in diep water, waarvan de naam. 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:357.

Also in 1878 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, ed. Grashuis, p. 832; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 172.

Tripang, Holothurion, a black sea-slug, collected and dried for the China market; called also *Sawala*, when alive in the sea. 1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 503.

. . . *tarîpang*, tripang, soort van visch. Boeg. idem. Van dezen visch vindt men onderscheidene soorten. De voornaamste heeten aldus.... [20 sorts ar named.] 1859 MATTHES, *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 336.

The earliest English uses show *tripan, trepang;* but *tripang* is the correct form.

سوالا suālā, the sea-slug, swalloe, *tripan*, holothurion.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 189.

There are two kinds of *trepang*. 1814 FLINDERS, *Voy.*, 2:231. (S. D.)

Bich de mar is well known to be a dried sea slug, used in the dishes of the Chinese: it is known among the Malayan Islands by the name of *tripang*, and collected on the shores of nearly all the islands of the Archipelago. It usually sells in China at from ten to fifty dollars per *pikul*, according to its quality, but being an article still more perishable than the birds'-nests, and very bulky and offensive, it seldom composes the cargoes of European vessels. 1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 1:208.

His name was Baderoon, and as he was unmarried and had been used to a roving life, having been several voyages to North Australia to catch *trepang* or "bêche de mer," I was in hopes of being able to keep him.

1869 WALLACE, *Malay Archipelago* (1890), p. 165.

Pearls, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise-shell, find their way to Europe, while edible birds' nests and "*tripang*" or sea-slug are obtained by shiploads for the gastronomic enjoyment of the Chinese.

1869 *Id.*, p. 309.

Living in a trader's house everything is brought to me as well as to the rest—bundles of smoked *tripang*, or bêche de mer, looking like sausages which have been rolled in mud and then thrown up the chimney. 1869 *Id.*, p. 329. (Also BICKMORE, p. 101–2; FORBES, p. 299.)

Ungka, a tailless ape of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula.

The word is found also, in what English use it has, written *unka*, *ongka*, and, erroneously, as *unga*, *oungha*. The normalized English form *unka* is perhaps preferable.

The Malay term is اوڠکا ūngkā, اوڠك ōngka, more commonly written without the *wau*, اڠکا angkā, angka, اڠك ongka, ungka, اڠکه ungkah. Favre enters an other form اڠکو engkū, probably the same animal.

اوڠکا ūngkā or اڠکا angka, a species of monkey described as having no tail, walking erect, and extremely swift.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 23.

اڠکا angkâ eene soort van apen. (zie oengkâ).

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 13.

اوڠك oengka of *angka* zekere aap hebbende geen' staart, gaande regt op. 1825 *Id.*, p. 28.

Angka (Ben). Name of a species of monkey.

1852 CRAWFORD, p. 8.

اوڠك oengka, soort van aap, *hylobates agilis.*

1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 20.

اڠك ongka, nom d'un singe sans queue (hylobates agilis).... On trouve ordinairement ce mot écrit اوڠك *ōngka.* 1875 FAVRE, 1 : 51.

اڠكه ungkah, nom d'une sorte de singes (Kl.). v. اڠك *ongka.*
1875 *Id.*, 1 : 52.

اڠكو engku, sorte de singes, prob. pour اڠك ongka.
1875 *Id.*, 1 : 53.

اڠك ongka, naam eener soort van grijze apen, zonder staart en met zeer lange armen—*hylobates concolor; simia longimana.*
1877 WALL and TUUK, 1 : 56.

Ungka اوڠكا a monkey—the "Wah-Wah."
1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2 : 125.

اڠك ongka, e. s. v. grijzen aap, zonder staart en met zeer lange armen, *hylobates concolor.* 1893 KLINKERT, p. 21.

In the following dictionary entry, the word is used in English context, in the Anglicized spelling *unka*:

Siâmang سيامڠ a baboon. In Pêrak there is a legend which tells of a battle between the Siâmang and the *Unka*, the result being that the former species are only found on the left bank of the river and the latter only on the right. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2 : 105.

The black and white *unka.* 1883 *Encyc. Brit.*, 15 : 322.

Forbes uses the Dutch and French spelling *ongka.*

The Siamang and the *Ongka* (Hyalobates variegatus), an allied but smaller ape, are the most interesting of the Quadramana to be met with in this region, the Orang-utan not being found so far in the south.
1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 156.

Two recent English dictionaries identify the ungka with the siamang; but at home the ungka is a different being.

Upas, a vegetable poison famous for its supposed extraordinary qualities; also the tree supposed to produce this poison, the celebrated "bohon-upas" of rhetorical allusion. See BOHON-UPAS.

The facts and the fictions about upas the poison, and upas the poison-tree, more properly cald the *upas-tree* or the *bohon-upas*, appear in the citations below and in those under the word last mentiond.

The Malay word اوڤس ūpas means simply 'poison.' It commonly refers to vegetable poisons, because such ar more common. It is Javanese *hupas*, Sundanese *upas*, Balinese *hupas*, poison. In the Lampong language *upas* means 'sickness.'

Oupas. Venenum, quo aliquid inungitur. Bisa virus inaquatum vt nihil appareat. Cris wrangan toxicum, cum certa specie virulentiæ.
1631 HAEX, p. 32.

اوڤس ūpas a milky juice extracted from certain vegetables, operating, when mixed with the blood, as a most deadly poison, concerning the effects of which many exaggerated stories have been related. (Vid. Hist. of Sumatra, ed. 3, p. 110.) Pūhn ūpas the poison-tree, arbor toxicaria Macassariensis, Thunb. Krīs ber-ūpas a poisoned weapon. Upas ber-ūlam rachūn vegetable mixed with mineral poison.
1812 MARSDEN, p. 24.

اوڤس oepas, gif, vergif uit zekere planten, dat als doodelijk beschouwd wordt.
1825 ROORDA VAN EYSLNGA, p. 28.

Upas (J). Poison, venom, bane.
1852 CRAWFURD, p. 203.

اوڤس oepas, vergiftig plantensap, plantaardig vergift: pohon —, vergiftboom, inzond. *antiaris toxicaria* en *strychnos tieute*. Běroepas. (Jav. — Mal. ايڤه ipoeh.)
1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 20.

اوڤس ūpas, suc vénéneux de certaines plantes, poison végétal. — ڤوهن pōhon ūpas, arbre dont le suc est un poison (*antiaris toxicaria* et aussi *strychnos tieute*).... Jav. et Sund. . . . *upas*.
1875 FAVRE, 1:31.

اوڤس ōpas (=īpoh), naam van een' boom—arbor toxicaria Macassariensis—welks sap zeer vergiftig is en gebruikt wordt, om pijlen, inz. pijltjes voor blaasroeren te vergiftigen; het vergif zelf; planten-vergif in 't alg.; pijltjes met ōpas vergiftigd; — *ō. bīdji, naam eener vergiftige plant—sophora. (R.)
1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:145.

Ûpas اوڤس, a milky juice extracted from the Îpoh tree.
1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:126.

Also 1884. BADINGS, p. 307; 1893 KLINKERT, p. 61; 1895 MAYER, p. 180.

Hoepas, A. venijn, vergif, bijzonder uit het plantenrijk. *Kĕnno hoepas*, door vergif aangetast. *Hoepas nĕgoro bali mandhi*, het vergif van Bali is doodelijk.
1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 184.

. . . [*hupas*], poison, vénin.
1870 FAVRE, *Dict. jav.-français*, p. 43.

Upas, venom, poison. Any noxious juice either vegetal or animal. *Upas orai*, the poisonous spittle of a Snake. The secretory matter which is contained in its poison-bag.
1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 521.

Hœpas plantaardig vergif; giftig.
1876 .. VAN ECK, *Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 34.

'*Oepas*, ziekte. 1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Holl. woordenlijst*, p. 80.

The Malay name for "the poison-tree," or any poison-tree, is ڤوهن اوڤس pōhun ūpas, pūhun ūpas, represented in English by BOHON UPAS. The names of two poison-trees, the

Javanese *anchar* (Malay also انچر anchar) and *chetik*, appear, occasionally, in English books. They ar omitted from this paper.

The Sundanese name for the poison-tree is *bulo ongko* (Rigg, p. 70).

From the fabulous account of the poison-tree, the *bohon-upas*, given to the world a hundred years ago, a part of which is quoted in the article BOHON-UPAS, the word *upas* was taken into English use by Erasmus Darwin and others as the name of the tree.

> Fierce in dread silence on the blasted heath
> Fell *Upas* sits, the Hydra Tree of death;
> Lo! from one root, the envenom'd soil below,
> A thousand vegetative serpents grow.
>
> 1789 DARWIN, *Loves of the plants;* in *The botanic garden,* Part II. (Y.)

> This boundless *upas*, this all-blasting tree.
>
> 1818 BYRON, *Childe Harold,* 4:126.

> *Parbaya.* Aye, I have heard
> Of this your cruel mercy;—'tis to seek
> That tree of Java, which, for many a mile,
> Sheds pestilence;—for, where the *Upas* grows,
> It blasts all vegetation with its own,
> And, from its desert confines, e'en those brutes
> That haunt the desert most shrink off and tremble.
>
> 1822 COLMAN, *The law of Java,* 1:2. (Y.)

The word first appears in an English dictionary in Worcester (1846).

> Here and there [in Java], about 5000 feet, appeared purple violets (V. alata) increasing in abundance with the ascent through woods of magnolias and chestnuts, . . . on whose floor the dreaded *Upas* dropped its fruits. Beneath the shady canopy of this tall fig no native will, if he knows it, dare to rest, nor will he pass between its stem and the wind, so strong is his belief in its evil influence.
>
> 1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago,* p. 112.

An account follows of a particular upas-tree "in the center of a tea-estate," and of the manner in which two Chinamen cut it down without suffering any harm.

> *Upas.* This word is now, like Juggernaut, chiefly used in English as a customary metaphor, and to indicate some institution that the speaker wishes to condemn in a compendious manner. [The article continues at great length.] 1886 YULE and BURNELL, *Hobson-Jobson,* p. 726.

Upas in its proper sense, 'a poison,' especially a vegetable poison, is also used in English books.

Of the plants of the Indian islands two at least afford a most subtle poison, either taken into the stomach or circulation, the Anchar and the Chetik. The word *Upas* in the Javanese, and some other languages of the western portion of the Archipelago, is not a specific term, but the common name for poison of any description whatever.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:467.

To produce the fullest effects, the *upas* poison, of either kind, must be recent and well preserved. 1820 *Id.*, 1:468.

The Chetik is a large creeping shrub.... It is the bark of the root of this plant which affords the *upas* or poison, which is an extract of nearly the consistence of syrup, obtained by boiling it with water.

1820 *Id.*, 1:468.

The proper English name of the tree, when not fully translated *poison-tree*, is *upas-tree*, which is a half-translation of what is also transferd bodily, though perverted, as *bohon-upas*.

From that accursed venom springs
The *Upas Tree* of Death.

1800 SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, 9:200.

Such, unhappily for fiction, is the true account of the *upas tree*, the bark of which is used by the natives of the countries in which it grows as wearing apparel, and beneath the shade of which the husbandman may repose himself with as much security as under that of coco-palm or bamboo. Every thing we know of the true history of the *upas tree* proclaims the egregious mendacity of the man who propagated the fable respecting it, which has obtained currency in Europe, and the extraordinary credulity of those who listened to his extravagant fiction.

1820 CRAWFURD, *Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, 1:471.

In Borneo, Celebes, and other places this or an other vegetable poison, and the tree which produces it, ar known as ايڤه īpoh, Batak *ipu*, Dayak *ipo*, Macassar *ipo*. Some identify this word with اوڤس *ūpas*. It is not impossible. The word سيرة sīrih has a Jav. variant *suruh*, and the word ماوس māwas has a variant ماو māwa (see MIAS). But the similarity may be merely accidental. Ipoh has a history of its own, which I hav had to omit.

Wauwau, an East Indian ape, the agile gibbon, *Hylobates agilis*.

The name is also speld *wouwou*, *wowwow*, *wahwah*, and *wawah*. It should be pronounced with the right Roman sound of the diphthong, *wau-wau*, riming with *bow-wow;* but it is also, apparently, pronounced *wâwâ*, riming with *haha*.

The animal is so cald from its note—*wau wau*. An other ape, the *kahau*, also gets its name from its "nativ wood-notes wild."

See KAHAU. The English *bow-wow* is a similar imitativ term, applied to the utterance of the dog. Forbes speaks (p. 129) of the "loud *barking* howls" of the siamang, an ape of the same genus as the wauwau.

The Malay word is *واواو wauwau, given by Tiedtke (1872) only in the Dutch spelling *wou-wou* beside *au-wau*. I find elsewhere in Malay only the other form اواو auwau. As an imitativ name it would be easily varied. The Javanese form is *wawa*. In Lampong it is *ūkau*.

The wauwau indeed has more than a note. It has notes. It sings the scale. One writer, quoted below, says it "is the only brute which may be said to sing." But there ar other brutes which hav been said to sing.

Dutch forms of the word ar *wauwau*, *wawwaw*, *wouwouw*.

اواو auwau, a species of ape, or monkey, without a tail, described under the name of *wouwouw* in the Batav. Trans., vol. ii., p. 383.

1812 MARSDEN, p. 20.

اواو auwau, foort van aap *wauwau* genaamd.

1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 26.

اواو auwau, e. s. v. zwarten aap; ook Abd. schets wrdb. II opgegeven.

1869 KLINKERT, p. 17.

اواو auwāu, nom d'un singe noir.

1875 FAVRE, 1:21.

Maleisch wou-wou, au-wou, Sampitsch *kalawit*, Katingansch *kalawit-ngoewak*, soort van aap zonder staart.

1872 TIEDTKE, *Woordenlijst der Sampitsche en Katingansche taal*, p. 6.

. . . [*wawa*] et . . . [*wongwa*] N. K. charbon ardent. — nom d'un singe sans queue.

1870 FAVRE, *Dict. javanais-français*, p. 300.

An other form of the name is given by Crawfurd and Wall, the reduplicated ūwa-ūwa. Raffles givs it as a name for the orang-utan. In Achin a certain bird of the night is cald *ūwaḳ-ūwaḳ* (1889 LANGEN, p. 18).

Orang utan, Maláyu órang-útan, úwa-úwa.

1817 RAFFLES, *Hist. of Java*, 2: App. 89.

Uwa-uwa (J. *wawa*). Name of an ape, *Hylobates luciscus*.

1852 CRAWFURD, p. 204.

او.... II. ōēwạ-2, naam eener soort van apen—*Hylobates luciscus* of Horsfield—(C.); is jav. (T.).

1877 WALL and TUUK, 1:130.

An other variation of the name appears in the Lampong *ūkau* (Dutch spelling *oekaw*).

'*Oekaw*, de wawwaw (een apensoort).

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 80.

The following ar instances of the word in English use:

The *wawah*, a kind of gibbon, several *Semnopitheci* (as the longnosed ape [KAHAU] and the golden-black or chrysomelas), and the large-eyed *Stenops tardigradus* [*kukang*], are also worthy of mention.

1878 *Encyc. Brit.*, 4:57, art. BORNEO.

The apes are represented [in Java] by the *wou-wou* (*Hylobates leuciscus*) . . . and most general of all *Macacus cynomolgus*. The existence of bands of the *wou-wou* is only too distinctly proved in the second zone by the loud and cacophonous outcry from which their name is derived.

1818 *Encyc. Brit.*, 13:602, art. JAVA.

Ûngka اوڠکا a monkey—the "Wah-Wah."

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:125.

Mawa ماوا a tailless monkey of the kind known as "Wah-wah."

1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2:63.

I can hardly write, for a little *wah-wah*, the most delightful of apes, is hanging with one long, lean arm round my throat, while with its disengaged hand it keeps taking my pen, dipping it in the ink, and scrawling over my letter. It is the most winsome of creatures.

1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 297.

They seem frightfully jealous of the sweet little *wah-wah* Eblis.

1883 *Id.*, p. 310.

Another Sumatran species H[ylobates] agilis, the *Wou-Wou*, is the only brute which may be said to sing. Its full musical notes range by semi-tones through an octave, and in ascending and descending the scale these are taken perfectly.

1884-88 *Riverside nat. hist.*, 5:522.

Forbes describes the cry of the wauwau as a plaintiv wail; and figures it as "woo-oo-ut, woo-ut, wut," repeated.

In the early mornings here, I was at first constantly awakened by the loud plaintive wailings of a colony of *Wau-waus*, one of the Gibbons (Hyalobates leuciscus) from the neighbouring forest, as they came down to the stream to drink. On first hearing their cried [read *cries*] one can scarcely believe that they do not proceed from a band of uproarious and shouting children. Their "Woo-oo-ŭt—woo-ut—woo-oo-ŭt—wut-wut-wut—wut-wut-wut," always more wailing on a dull heavy morning previous to rain, was just such as one might expect from the sorrowful countenance that is characteristic of this group of the Quadrumana. They have a wonderfully human look in their eyes....

1885 FORBES, *A naturalist's wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago*, p. 70 (Java).

The habits of the *Wau-wau* closely resemble those of the Siamang of Sumatra.

1885 *Id.*, p. 71.

Miss Bird mentions a monkey cald "ouf," which she believs to be the "agile gibbon," that is, our wauwau. *Ouf* seems to represent the ordinary utterance of the animal, while *wau-wau* or *waiva* represents its cry.

The circle is completed by a handsome black monkey tied to a post, and an ape which they call an *ouf*, from the solitary monosyllable which it utters, but which I believe to be the "agile gibbon," a creature so delicate that it has never yet survived a voyage to England. [A description follows.] 1883 BIRD, *The Golden Chersonese*, p. 218.

Eblis condescends to notice me to-day, and occasionally sits on my shoulder murmuring "*ouf! ouf!*" the sweet sound which means all varieties of affection and happiness. They say *wah-wah* distinctly, and scream with rage like children, but have none of the meaningless chatter of monkeys. 1883 *Id.*, p. 332.

Eblis . . . shows the most exquisite devotion to his master, caresses him with his pretty baby hands, murmurs *ouf* in the tenderest of human tones, and sits on his shoulder or on his knee as he writes, looking up with a strange wistfulness in his eyes, as if he would like to express himself in something better than a monosyllable.

1883 *Id.*, p. 322.

Here the list of Malayan words in English chosen for statement in some detail comes to an end. Space has its limits. But I must not close without giving a list of all the principal Malayan words in English. Even this requires selection. I bar out words which, though found in English books, and entitled to be cald "Malayan words in English," ar sporadic, or special, or unimportant, or evidently hav no future. In particular, words which occur only in systematic histories or descriptions of the Malay Archipelago such as Marsden's *History of Sumatra* (1783), Raffle's *History of Java* (1817), Crawfurd's *History of the Indian Archipelago* (1825), and his *Descriptive dictionary of the Indian Islands* (1856), and ar unsupported by mention in English works of a more general nature, ar excluded.

The following list, then, contains all the principal Malayan words in English, with the exclusions above said. I giv first the English word in its best spelling, ignoring variations if not important; then a word or two of definition or identification, then the Malay word in Arabic characters, and finally the same in Roman characters, spaced. The English words ar in Clarendon type. Variant forms and references ar in small capitals. The words which hav been explaind in this paper ar markt with a star.

LIST OF MALAYAN WORDS IN ENGLISH.

***Abada**, a rhinoceros, بادق bādaḳ.

Agar-agar, a sea-weed, ۲ اڬر āgar-āgar.

***Ailantus**, a tree, Molucca **ai lanit*, *كايو لاڬت *kāyu-lāngit.

Alang-alang, a grass, ۲ الڬ ālang-ālang.

***Amuck**, *amok*, etc., frenzied, a homicidal rage, امق āmuḳ, āmoḳ.

Anchar, a poison-tree, انچر anchar.

Ara, a fig-tree, ارا ārā.

Atap, thatch, اتڤ ātap.

*__Babirusa__, the deer-hog, بابي روس bābirūsa.

Baju, a jacket, باجو bāju.

*__Balachan__, *balachong*, *blachang*, a condiment, بلاچن balāchan.

Bangu, a stork, باغو bāngu.

Bantam, a dwarf fowl (so cald from Bantam), بنتن Bantan (a place-name).

*__Banteng__, wild ox, بنتڠ banteng.

Battick, spotted cloth, باتق bātiḳ.

Batty, same as Battick.

Beo, a starling, بيو bēo.

Biawak, a lizard, بياوق biāwak.

Binturong, a quadruped, بنتورڠ bintūrong.

Blachan, *Blachang*—see Balachan.

*__Bohon upas__, a poison-tree, قوهن اوڤس pōhon (pūhun) ūpas.

*__Bruang__, the sun-bear, بروڠ brūwang, brūang.

*__Bruh__, an ape, برو brū, برق bruḳ, broḳ.

Caddy, Eng. variant of Catty.

Cadjan—see Cajan.

Cajan[1], *cadjan*, a mat, كاجڠ kājang.

Cajan[2], a plant, كاچڠ kāchang. See Kachang.

Cajeput—see Cajuput.

*__Cajuput__, same as Cajuputi.

*__Cajuputi__, a tree, كايو ڤوتة kāyu pūtih.

Caladium, a plant, كلاد kalādi.

Calapite (erron. *calapitte*), a concretion, كلاڤ kalāpa, coconut, + *-ite*.

*__Campong__, a village, كمڤڠ kampong.

Cananga, a tree, كناڠ kanānga.

Canari—see Kanari.

Caracoa—see Coracora.

Caracole—see Coracora.

Caracora, *carecore*—see Coracora.

Carbow, a buffalo, كربو karbau.

*__Cassowary__, a bird, كسواري kasuwāri.

*Casuarina, cassowary-tree—see CASSOWARY.

CATCHUP, *catsup*—see KETCHUP.

Catty, a weight, كاتي kāti.

*Cockatoo, a parrot, ككتو kakatūwa.

*Compound, an Eng. adaptation of CAMPONG.

Coolicoy, bark, كولت كايو kūlit kāyu.

*Coracora, *coracore*, a boat, ٢ كور kōra-kōra, كركور kora-kōra.

CREASE, *creese, crise, criss*—see KRIS.

*Cuscus, a marsupial, كوسكس kūskus.

Dammar, resin, دامر dāmar.

Dendeng, *dinding*, dried meat, دندغ dendeng, dinding.

*Dugong, sea-cow, دويغ dūyong.

Duku, a fruit, دوكو dūku.

*Durian, a fruit, دريين durīan.

Gaba-gaba, leaf-stems of the sago-palm, ٢ گاب gāba-gāba.

Gambir, a resin, گمبير gambīr, گمبر gambir.

*Gecko, a lizard, گيكق gēkoḳ.

*Gingham, cotton cloth, گڠگڠ ginggang.

Gomuti, inner bark of a palm, گموتى gamūti.

*Gong, instrument of sound, گوغ gōng, گڠ, gong, اگوغ, agōng, اگڠ agong.

*Gutta, gum, resin, گتة getah.

*Gutta-percha, گتة ڤرچ getah percha.

Ipoh, poison-tree, ايڤه īpoh.

*Junco—see JUNK.

*Junk, a boat, جڠ, جوغ jong, jōng, اجوغ, اجڠ ajōng, ajong.

Kachang, a legume (same as CAJAN[2]), كاچڠ kāchang.

*Kahau, a monkey, كاهو kāhau.

KAJUPUT—see CAJUPUT.

KAJUPUTI—see CAJUPUTI.

Kalong, a bat, كالڠ kālong.

KAMPONG—see CAMPONG.

Kanari, *kanary*, a tree, كناري kanāri.

Kanchil, a dwarf deer, كنچيل kanchīl, كنچل kanchil.

KATI—see CATTY.

KAYUPUTI—see CAJUPUTI.

*Ketchup, *catchup*, a condiment, كيچڤ kēchap, kīchap.

KORAKORA—see CORACORA.

Kra, a monkey, كرا kra, kĕra.

*Kris, *kriss*, *crease*, *creese*, etc., a dagger, كريس krīs, kerīs, كرس kris, keris.

Krubut, a flower, كروبت krūbut.

Kubin, a bat, كوبڠ kūbung.

Kukang, a sloth, كوكڠ kūkang.

KURAKURA—see CORACORA.

Kuwau, argus pheasant, كوو kūwau.

Ladang, a plantation, لادڠ lādang.

Lalang, same as ALANG-ALANG, لالڠ lālang.

Langsat, a fruit, same as LANSAT, لڠسة langsat.

LANSA—see LANSEH.

Lànsat, a fruit, لنسة lansat.

Lanseh, a fruit, same as LANSAT, لنسه lanseh.

Lontar, a palm, لنتر lontar; dial. form of *dāun tāl (tāl Hind.).

LOORY—see LORY.

*Lorikeet, a parrot (from LORY + (*parra*)*keet*).

*Lory, a parrot, لوري lūri; variant of نوري nūri, whence E. NORY.

LURI, *lury*—see LORY.

Lutung, a black ape, لوتڠ lūtung.

*Maleo, a mound-bird, *ماوليو mauleo..

*Mamuque, a bird of paradise—see MANUCODIATA.

Mangis, same as MANGUSTIN, مڠكيس manggīs, مڠكس manggis.

Mangustan, a fruit, مڠكستن manggustan.

MANGUSTEEN—see MANGUSTIN.

Mangustin, a fruit—an English variant of MANGUSTIN.

*Manucode—see MANUCODIATA.

*Manucodiata, bird of paradise, مانق ديوات mānuḳ dēwāta.

Marbow, a tree, مربو marbau.

*Mias, orang-utan, مايس māias.

Muck—see Amuck.

Musang, a wild cat, موسغ mūsang.

Mussoi, an aromatic bark, مسوي masūi.

Nangka, the jack fruit, نڠك nangka.

Napu, a dwarf deer, ناڤو nāpu.

Nibung, a species of palm, نيبڠ nībung.

Nipa, *nipah*, a species of palm, نيڤه nīpah.

***Nory,** a parrot, same as Lory, نوري nūri.

Ongka—see Ungka.

***Orang,** English reduction of Orang-utan.

Orangkaya, a chief, اورڠ كاي ōrang kāya.

***Orang-utan,** *-outan*, *-outang*, etc., اورڠ اوتن ōrang ūtan.

Paddy—see Padi.

Padi, rice, ڤادي pādi.

Pandan, a tree, ڤندن pandan.

Pandanus, Latinized form of Pandan.

Pangeran, a chief, ڤڠيرن pangēran.

***Pangolin,** an ant-eater, ڤڠكولڠ penggōling.

Pantun, a poem, ڤنتن pantun.

Parang, *prang*, a knife, ڤارڠ pārang.

Parao—see Prau.

Paro—see Prau.

Pelandok, a dwarf deer, ڤلندق pelandoḳ.

Pengolin—see Pangolin.

Percha, a tree (see Gutta-percha), ڤرچ percha.

Pergam, a species of dove, ڤرڬم pergam.

Pico, a Spanish form of Picul.

Picul, *pikul*, etc., a weight, ڤيكل pīkul.

Pinang, areca, ڤينڠ pīnang.

Pisang, a banana, ڤيسڠ pīsang.

***Pomali,** tabu, ڤمالي pamāli.

Poon, wood, tree, ڤوهن pūhun.

Prahu—see Prau.

Prang—see Parang.

Prao—see Prau.

***Prau,** a Malayan boat, ڤراو prāu, ڤراهو prāhu.

PRAW—see PRAU.

PROA, *proe*, *prow*—see PRAU.

Rakit, *racket*, a raft, راكت rākit.

Rambutan, a fruit, رمبوتن rambūtan.

Rami, *ramie*, flax, رامي rāmī.

Rasamala, a tree, راسمال rāsamāla.

RATAN—see RATTAN.

*Rattan, a plant, روتن rōtan.

ROTA, *rotan*, *rotang*—see RATTAN.

Rusa, a deer, روس rūsa.

Sago, *sagu*, pith of a palm, ساڬو sāgu.

Saguire, *sagueir*, sago-palm—see SAGO.

Sambal, a curry, سمبل sambal.

*Sapi, ox, ساڤي sāpi.

*Sapi-utan, ساڤي اوتن sāpi ūtan.

SEMPITAN—see SUMPITAN.

*Siamang, an ape, سيامڠ siāmang.

Siriboa, betel, سيرة بوة sīrih būah.

Sirih, *siri*, betel, سيرة sīrih.

*Sumpit, same as SUMPITAN, سمڤت sumpit.

*Sumpitan, a blow-pipe, سمڤيتن sumpītan.

*Swallow, sea-slug, سوال suwāla.

Tifa, a drum, تيف tifa.

Tiong, a starling, تيڠ tiong.

*Tokay, a gecko, توكي tōkē.

*Trassi, *trasi*, a condiment, تراسي trāsi.

*Tripang, *trepang*, *tripan*, sea-slug, تريڤڠ trīpang.

Tuak, toddy, توق tuwaḳ.

Tungeree, a fish, تڠكيري tanggīri.

*Ungka, *unka*, an ape, اوڠك ungka, اڠك angka.

*Upas, poison, اوڤس ūpas.

Waringin, a tree, وريڠن waringin.

*Wauwau, *wahwah*, *wouwou*, a monkey, *واواو wauwau, اواو auwau.

The Malayan words in English, enumerated in the preceding list, ar 141 in number; but these ar selected from more than 300 which ar entered in my records, with etymologies and proof quotations. Beyond the 300 lie a greater number of Malayan words in English excluded, as before said, because they ar sporadic, or special, or unimportant, or hav no probable future in English. Of the 142 mentiond, or of the 300 recorded, only 56 er explaind in this paper.

But in addition to all these Malayan words in English, there ar many other words in English which ar Malayan in a secondary sense. I mean the words which hav come into English use, directly or indirectly, from the Malay or a Malayan language, but which hav their ultimate source outside of the Archipelago, in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, or some of the languages of India or of America. To set forth these words, in any of the principal classes mentiond, would require a paper in itself. I can not do more here than to name the chief words in each class.

From the Chinese, through the Malay, we hav the words *chop*, a seal, warrant; *hoey*, a guild; *japan*, varnish; *kongsee*, a public company; *lichi*, *lingking*, and *longan*, fruits; *sampan*, a boat; *sapec*, *sapeca*, a coin; *tea*, the drink; *toko*, a shop; also, through Malay and Japanese, *soy* (see page 65 f.).

From India, through the Malay, come *bamboo*; *bankshall*, a warehouse; *bilimbi*, *bilimbing*, a fruit; *candoreen*, a weight; *gadong*, a warehouse, with its English adaptation *godoun*; *garroo*-wood; *jambu*; *mace*; *mango*; *sapan*; *sarong*; and many more.

From Arabic, through the Malay, come *bahar*, a weight; *monsoon*; *passar*, etc., and, as used in books relating to the Archipelago, *arrack*, *sultan*, etc. From Persian, *nakoda*, a shipmaster; *shabandar*, an officer; etc.

From American languages, through the Malay, come *caju* and *cashew*, ultimately the same as *acajou*; *chili*, red pepper; *papaya*, papaw.

Some of the Malayan words which I hav treated present in their nativ history and in their migrations to foreign lands philologic features of great interest; but I hav no room to deal with them here. Some of these features wer toucht upon in a paper on "'Universal' qualities in the Malayan language," which I read at the last session of the Society, in April, 1896 (see vol. xvii. p. 188); wherein, and here, I think I hav said enough to show that the English etymologist will never need to weep for more worlds to explore. At the worst he has always the desperate resort, to explore his own domain; which is, indeed, this world.