THE

TRAVELS

OF

IBN BATŪTA.
SIR,

By direction of the Oriental Translation Committee, I have the pleasure of presenting a copy of the Rev. Professor Lee's Translation of the Travels of Ibn Batūta to the Royal College of Physicians.

This being the first work published by the Committee, I have the honour of informing you, that an annual subscription of Ten Guineas, commencing with the present year, will entitle the Subscriber to all the works that will be printed by the Committee.

The Prospectus, and other documents, that are appended to Ibn Batūta's Travels, fully develop the objects of the Oriental Translation Committee; but I presume to mention, that their principal object is the publication of translations of Oriental works free of expense to the Translators, who are entitled to twenty-five copies of their version when printed; and that rewards, in money or gold medals, are given by the Committee for the best translations.

In addition to the Autobiography of the Emperor Jehangeer, which will be published in the course of this month, the works numbered 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 21, described on pages 13 and 14 of the Committee's Report, are in the press.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

With great respect,

Your very obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HUTTMANN,
Secretary.
THE TRAVELS OF IBN BATūTĀ;

TRANSLATED FROM THE ABRIDGED ARABIC MANUSCRIPT COPIES,

PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CAMBRIDGE.

WITH NOTES, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, BOTANY, ANTIQUITIES, &c. OCCURRING THROUGHOUT THE WORK.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL LEE, B.D.

D. D. of the University of Halle; Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature; Member of the Oriental Translation Committee, and of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

LONDON:
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1829.
LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. L. COX, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.
TO

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FITZCLARENCE,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA,
MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE,
A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
AND
TREASURER OF THE FUND APPROPRIATED TO THE TRANSLATION OF ORIENTAL
WORKS BY THE COMMITTEE OF TRANSLATION ATTACHED
TO THAT BODY.

DEAR SIR:

I think myself fortunate in having it in my power to dedicate to you the first-fruits of an Institution, which owes its origin and efficiency almost entirely to your exertions: and, as my author traversed and described many parts of the East, of which you, nearly five hundred years after his time, have given so many interesting and confirmatory accounts, this will constitute an additional reason for doing so.

The principal motive, however, which has induced me to inscribe this work to your name has been, the consideration of public utility. No one, perhaps, can better estimate than yourself the duty incumbent on this country to possess an accurate knowledge of the history, geography, commerce, manners, customs, and religious opinions of the East. Placed as we are in the proud situation of legislating to perhaps its richest
and most important part, and hence looked up to by its almost countless inhabitants for protection, instruction, government,—nothing can be more obvious, than, that it is just as binding upon us to acquaint ourselves with their wants, in order to these being provided for and relieved, as it is that we should calculate upon the wealth of their commerce, or the rank and influence which our Governors, Judges, and Magistrates, should hold among them. Unhappily, however, prior to the times of Sir William Jones, knowledge of this kind was scarcely accessible to the bulk of Society; and, since that period, notwithstanding his glowing predictions to the contrary,* the study of Oriental literature has seldom been carried beyond its first elements. A few Scholars have, from time to time, appeared among the servants of the Honourable East-India Company: but, when we take into the account the vastness of the means which we possess, together with the duty laid on us as a nation, accurately to know the condition of so many of our fellow subjects in the East, it must appear, that all which has been done, so far from being matter of exultation, must rather tend to lower us in the opinion we would entertain of ourselves, and much more in that of the surrounding nations. It is not my intention to dwell here, with the admirable Sir William Jones, on the beauty of their poetry, the value of their sentiments as moralists or philosophers, or the almost boundless extent and variety of their languages: but on the paramount necessity of our possessing an accurate knowledge of their countries, histories, laws, commerce, connexions, tactics, antiquities, and the like for purely practical

* Preface to his Persian Grammar.
purposes. Other considerations, indeed, will, and ought to weigh with the Divine, the Gentleman, and the Scholar; and, here, perhaps, our knowledge of philology may be mentioned as likely to receive as much improvement, as any science cultivated in polite society possibly can.

It is customary, I know, to look to the Universities for the tone of learning in any country: but, in this respect, these bodies are with us very inadequately provided for. The majority of students is interested in other pursuits; while those which are intended for the East are expected to keep Terms at one or other of the seminaries provided by the Honourable Company. The utmost, therefore, that can be brought to bear here upon the ardour of youth, or to stimulate the enterprising to the toil of years, which is indeed necessary to a moderate acquaintance with the languages of the East, is, perhaps, a Professorship with an endowment of forty pounds a year, accompanied with duties and restraints of no ordinary nature. And, the natural consequence has been, that, whatever may have been known on these subjects, few have been found hardy enough to undertake laborious and expensive works, with no other prospect than of being eulogized by their biographers, as having "immortalized and ruined themselves."

Our Institution, therefore, will, I trust, even here be the means of creating a stimulus to the cultivation of learning, for which, indeed, some provision has been made, and which the greatest ornaments of our Church and Nation have deemed of the very highest importance: I mean, that which immediately bears on the study of the Christian Scriptures, an acquaintance with the Hebrew and its sister dialects. As things formerly were,
a Whelock, Castell, or Pococke, may have delivered lectures; but, as it was then facetiously said, "the Lecture-room would exhibit an Arabia deserta, rather than an Arabia felix;" and for the most obvious of all reasons, namely, that where neither emolument nor consideration are to be had, there will never be any considerable public effort made. In this point of view, therefore, I believe, that under prudent government our Institution may be productive of the greatest public good, in filling up a chasm in our means of information which nothing else could effect. And, I think I may say, that whether we consider the amazing extent of its operations, the unprecedented support which in so short a time it has experienced, the aggregate quantity of literary power concentrated in its Committee, or the number of works of the first importance which it already has in the progress of publication, to have projected and brought into active operation such an institution, cannot but be gratifying to every one (and particularly to yourself), who took any part in its formation.

I have the honour to be,

DEAR SIR,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

THE TRANSLATOR AND EDITOR.

Cambridge,
January 24th 1829.
PREFACE.

Some years having elapsed since I first made known my intention to translate and publish these travels,* and having at length succeeded as far as my abilities and opportunities would allow me, it now becomes a duty to say, why the work has been so long delayed, and to give some account of the manner in which it has been completed.

Soon after I undertook this translation I was informed by a gentleman, a native of Tripoli† then residing in this country, that he had in his own library at Tripoli a copy of the entire original work; and, that if I would wait till he should have returned, he would send me that copy. Upon this, I deemed it most prudent to wait. Hearing, however, two or three years afterwards, that the same promise had been made to several gentlemen in London, not one of whom ever heard again from Mr. Dugais on the subject, I naturally gave up all further expectation from that quarter. But, as I had then engaged in other undertakings, and besides, had not within my power the means of publication, I had no resource but to let the work lie dormant until opportunities for completing it should present themselves. Finding myself, at length, a little more at leisure, I determined to complete the translation; and accordingly, during the last summer-vacation, more than one half of it was made, and a few notes were written. Since that time the rest has been completed in the manner now presented to the Public: and I have now only to give some account of the manuscript copies used, and of the rules by which I have been guided in my proceedings.

* As afterwards published in the Quarterly Review for May 1820, p. 238.
† Mr. Dugais, son of a rich merchant in Tripoli (Mr. D'Ghies of Major Denham's Africa).
The Arabic manuscripts of this work are three in number, and are all copies of the same abridgment. They were originally bequeathed to the library of the University of Cambridge by the late Mr. Burckhardt, where they may at any time be seen. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that they are only abridgments; but, as they contain much curious and valuable information, and that obtained at a time of very considerable interest; namely, when the Tartars were making progress in Asia Minor, and the empire of Hindūstān was verging towards its final subjugation to the Mogul dynasty, I have thought it would be quite unpardonable to let the manuscript lie any longer untranslated, especially as its publication may possibly be the means of bringing the entire work to light, which Mr. Burckhardt has assured us is still in existence.*

About the time these MSS. were deposited in our public library, some parts of the abridgment were published in Germany, by Mr. Kosegarten, and Mr. Apetz, both of Jena.†

The work of Mr. Kosegarten contains in its first section a very learned dissertation on the itinerary of Mohammed Ibn Batūta,‡ which is followed by the preface to his copy § with some notes. His second section contains the journey through Persia into

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* Travels in Nubia, p. 534.
† I have lately been informed, that there is now also a copy in France.
§ The following is the text which forms the preface to our work; it is here given in order to enable the Oriental scholar to form some estimate of the difference observable in our several texts:

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Tartary, which, although apparently a copy of the same abridgment with our's, contains scarcely half the quantity of matter which we have, as the reader will see by comparing the translations. Mr. Kosegarten's third section contains the account of the Maldive Islands, which differs less from ours than the preceding. The fourth section of Mr. Kosegarten's work contains the travels into Africa: and here also our difference is but little. These extracts are all accompanied with a Latin translation, and some very ingenious notes, with a few geographical extracts from some other works. The work of Mr. Apetz contains only the account of Malabar given by our traveller; its title is "Descriptio Terrae Malabar ex Arabico Ebn Batutaæ Itinerario edita, interpretatione et annotationibus instructa per Henricum Apetz. Jeneæ MDCCCXIX." The copy here followed is that used by Mr. Kosegarten, as Mr. Apetz himself informs us in his preface. The varieties observable between this text and ours are not many, nor of much importance: some of these, however, I have marked, as the reader will find in the notes. A few notes accompany the translation of Mr. Apetz, some of which I have also noticed. In some instances Mr. Kosegarten's copy gives the orthography of the proper names of places: one of our copies also occasionally does this, while one or other of the others supplies the vowels. But this is neither constant, nor indeed always to be relied on when found: and, when this is the case, and such name is not to be found in any of the dictionaries, which often happens, I must now say, I cannot be at all answerable for my own orthography of such words. In some cases, indeed, we find the same word written differently in the same MS. and in the same line: and when this happens, and I have no means of rectifying the mistake, I must make the same apology.

In making my translation, I have followed those readings which appeared to me to be the most correct; and, where the differences have been important, I have marked them in the notes. It has not been thought worth while to print the Arabic text, as it presents nothing remarkable, being in general very plain and entirely void of every attempt at what is called fine writing. Where I have had any doubt, however, as to the sense of the passage, I have given the original Arabic in a note. Still, should the original be called for, there will be no difficulty in putting it to press.

Who brought Mr. Kosegarten's text into Europe he does not inform us, only that it came from Cairo, and was first presented to him by a dear friend (pp. 8, 9). Mr. Seetzen's name he only mentions, to regret his having made the attempt to translate a part of the travels, whence one would suppose, that Mr. Kosegarten did not follow his copy.
In translating I have followed the original as closely as our idiom would generally allow; and in a style as nearly assimilated to that of my author as the nature of the case would permit. My attempt to put the poetical extracts into verse will, I hope, be excused, my only object being to give my translation throughout the spirit of the original, as nearly as I could.

The notes which have been added will, I trust, be found neither tedious nor entirely uninteresting. I thought it important both to examine and to explain many of the statements of my author; and for this end the notes were added. That they are either so extensive or so good as the subject requires, I do not so much as suppose: and my apology must be; it has not been in my power to command either the time, or the opportunities, which many others can. I have done then, if not the best, the best in my power; and as such, I hope it will be received. My principal object in making these inquiries, was to ascertain the accuracy and fidelity of my author; and, in this point of view I have succeeded to my own satisfaction at least, having no doubt that he is worthy of all credit. Superstitious, and addicted to the marvellous, indeed, he occasionally is; but for this allowance must be made, as it occasionally must in travellers of much later times. It is for his historical, geographical, and botanical notices, that he is principally valuable; and I concur with his Epitomator, Mr. Burckhardt and Mr. Kosegarten, in believing, that in these he is truly valuable. In botany, perhaps, his skill may be called in question; and, in this respect, I am sorry to say, it has not been in my power to correct him. In some of his geographical excursions, too, I have been unable to follow him; not because I have not endeavoured to do so, but because no geographer accessible to me has noticed such places. Those who have been in the East themselves, or those who may hereafter visit those parts will, perhaps, make all clear, and to them I leave such instances. As I have occasionally cited some Arabic and Persian works in the notes, I take the opportunity here of apprising the reader what they are, and where the copies cited are to be found.

1. The "Rauzat El Safā" is a very celebrated and well known history of Persia, written by Mīr Khānd in seven volumes. The copy here cited, formerly belonged to the Right Honourable Lord Teignmouth, and is now in my own possession; copies, however, are to be found in most of the public libraries.
2. The ٤Khūlāsāt El Akhbār, an abridgment of the Persian historians generally. This is also in my possession.

3. The ٥Gwālior Nāmah, a history of the fortress of Gwālior, by Herāman Ibn Kardhar Dāš the Munshī, a small neatly written quarto, bearing the class-mark 324 of the library of Eton College. From this the notice of Gwālior has been taken.

4. The ٦Ṭārīkhī Badāyūnī, a valuable history of Hindūstān, by ŠAbd El Razāk Malīkshāh of Samarcand. A neatly written thick folio, bearing the class mark of the Eton library 439.

5. The first volume of the ٧Mṭlaʾ El Saʿādān by ŠAbd El Razāk Ibn Is-hāk of Samarkand, a general history of Persia. A moderate-sized folio, incorrectly written, bearing the Eton class mark 366. These three volumes were lent me for this work, by the kindness of the Reverend the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, for which, and the very ready access they afforded me to their valuable library, I take this opportunity of returning my warmest thanks.

6. The ٨Ṭabakātī Akbārī, a history of the Emperors of Hindūstān prior to the times of Akbar, compiled at that monarch's request, by ٩Nizām Oddīn Mohammed Mukīm of Herāt. The copy cited formerly belonged to my late valued and learned friend Jonathan Scott, Esq. of Shrewsbury: it is a thick quarto very neatly written, and is now in my possession.

7. The citations from Ferishta are taken from a copy also in my possession.

8. The ١٠Kānūn El Tiǧārat is a well-written work in Persian on the nature and value of jewels, silks, &c. taken from the Aʿīnī Akbarī and other works, written originally in the Hindūstānī language by ٨Iʿtimād El Daulat, and translated into the Persian, A.D. 1806. The copy is in my possession; it is a thin neatly written folio.

9. The ١١Aʿīnī Akbarī, a most valuable work giving a statistical account of Hindūstān, with particulars as to its officers, customs, &c. compiled under the superintendence of Abul Fazl, prime minister to the Emperor Akbar; large folio, in the University library of Cambridge. This work has been translated into English by Mr. Gladwin, but the copies are very scarce: our library does not possess one.
10. The Medical Dictionary of Ali Ibn El Husain, known by the "Hāji Zain El Attār. This work is entitled "Ikhtiārātī Badjaiā, and contains a list of medicines simple and compound, arranged according to the Arabic alphabet; it is neatly written, and in the Persian language. The form is small folio, and contains about 300 closely written pages. The copy cited is in my possession.

11. The "Dabistān, a very valuable and interesting work on the religious opinions of the Orientals, usually ascribed to "Mohammed Mohsin Fānī of Kashmir: the real author, however, seems to be yet unknown. This work was first brought to notice by Sir William Jones; but has not yet been translated, if we except the first book on the religion of the ancient Persians, which was translated and published in India by Mr. Gladwin. The whole Persian work was printed in Calcutta in 1811. Two MS. copies of this work are in my possession, one of which is the very copy noticed by Sir William Jones. If I can ever command leisure sufficient, it is my intention to translate this work.

12. The "Heft Iklim, a very valuable biographical and geographical work in Persian, by 'Amīn Ahmed Rūzī, giving notices of some of the most eminent Persian writers of every clime. The copy here cited is in large folio, very thick, and neatly written; it was lately purchased by the public library of Cambridge.

The 'Maathāri Rāhīmī, a valuable and elaborate history of some of the Emperors and other eminent men of Tartary, Hindūstān, &c., by "Mohammed Abd El Bākī El Rāhīmī El Nahāwendi. The copy used by me formerly belonged to Mr. Hindley, but has lately been purchased by the Cambridge public library: it is fairly written in large folio, and contains perhaps 2,000 leaves.

13. The "Nafahāt El Ins, a History of the Mohammedan Saints by the celebrated Jāmī. This work contains all that was valuable in two writers who had preceded him, together with considerable additions made by himself from other works, as well as from information obtained by personal inquiry. It was dedicated to the Emīr "Nizām Oddīn Ali Shīr, A. H. 881. A. D. 1476; but according to a note at the end, in 1478. The work, which is in my possession, is a large octavo of about three hundred and fifty leaves, very neatly but not very accurately written in Pattan in Hindūstān, A. D. 1612.

The Arabic works cited are the following:

15. The "Kitab El Ishārat" by El Harawī. This is an account of the pilgrimages performed by the Sheikh Ali of Herāt early in the thirteenth century. The book is but short, and, according to the author, contains only an abstract of a larger work, which had been taken from him by the King of England, when engaged in the Crusades. This abstract was made from memory; but of this the author does not fail to remark his reader when treating of particulars, which might have escaped him. I had the use of two copies, one in the collection of Mr. Burckhardt in our public library, the other was lent me by the kindness of Mr. Lewin. These copies are near the size of our duodecimos. Mr. Burckhardt's contains part of two copies, the latter of which was written 537 years ago, perhaps in the time of the author. I have generally cited him by the name of El Harawī.

16. Abulfeda's Geography. The copy used by me is in the hand-writing of Erpenius, which is probably a transcript of that in the University Library of Leyden. It is in very large folio, and like its original presents many unintelligible readings; it is preserved in the public library at Cambridge, and has the class marks Dd. i. ii. This work is, I understand, either entirely or for the most part, given in a translation by Reiske in Buesching's Magazine;* a work published some years ago in Germany, but which has never come to my hands.

17. The Geographical Work of Ədrīsī is too well known to need any description. I used the Roman impression.

18. The "Marāsid El Itlāa." This is a sort of geographical dictionary not unlike our gazetteers. It is occasionally cited in M. De Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe. Like all

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* Buesching's Magazine, für Historie und Geographie, tom. iv.
other Arabic dictionaries it is very defective: otherwise many places unnoticed by me, would have been more exactly described.

19. The geographical work of Ibn El Wardi is too well known to need description. The copy I have cited belongs to the public library of Cambridge, and bears the class-
marks LI. 5. 30. There is also another copy in the collection of Mr. Burckhardt.

20. The Yatīmat El Dahar, a remarkably elegant and interesting work on the principal Arabian poets, with some extracts from their writings, compiled A. H. 384, A. D. 994, by Abu Mansūr El Thaālabī. The work is occasionally cited by M. de Sacy in the second edition of his Chrestomathie Arabe. The copy used in this work is a large sized neatly written octavo containing about 250 leaves. It formerly belonged to Mr. Hindley; but is now in my possession.

21. The Sukkardān, a work by Ibn Hajela on Egypt: it is occasionally noticed by M. De Sacy, in his Chrestomathie Arabe. The copy here used is a moderately sized octavo. tolerably well written; it is to be found in the collection of Mr. Burckhardt in the public library of Cambridge.

22. The Khulasat Tahkīk El Zunūn, a biographical dictionary, apparently an abridgment of Hāji Khalīfa; but of this I am not certain, as the copy of Hāji Khalīfa with which I have compared it, contains scarcely half the number of works of which this gives some account. I suspect, however, that this copy of Hāji Khalīfa is only an abridgment itself. The Epitomator’s name is Kamāl Oddīn Abu Futūh Ibn Mustafa Ibn Kamāl Oddīn Ibn Ali El Sidīkī. The book is in Mr. Burckhardt’s collection.

23. Another book from which some citations have been made is, Ibn Khalīdu’s history of the Berbers: and, as this book is extremely scarce and valuable, I may be excused if I describe it a little more particularly. The full title, then, which stands on the first page is as follows:

الجزء السابع من كتاب العبر وديوان المبدأ والخبر في أيام العرب والعمون والبربر: وممّ عصره ومن ذوي السلطان الكبر تاليف الشافعي الدام العالم العلامة أبي الدين إبي زيد عبد الرحمن بن الشافعي الدام العالم العلماء أبي عبد الله أحمد بن خليل المالمكي الخضرامي. e. The seventh
part of the book of examples and of the Dīwān of the commencements* and accounts, on the times of the Arabs, Persians, Berbers, and others contemporary with them, who came into supreme power; a publication of the Priest and learned Sheikh the very learned Wāli Oddin Abu Zaid Abd El Rahmān, son of the Priest and very learned Abu Abd Allah Mohammed Ibn Khalduin, of the sect of Ibn Mālik, and of the country of Hadramaut. The work is closely and accurately written in the Mogrebine hand in large quarto upon stout well polished paper. The history of the Berbers covers three hundred and sixty-nine pages; the remainder of the book, which contains seventy-seven pages, is an account of the family and life of the author, written by himself. This part is prefaced by these words, المعنى باين خلدون مؤلف الكتاب. On the last leaf of the book we have وكأن الفاعل من تعليقه ثامن الحرم سنة تأليف i.e. The cessation from writing it out was on the 8th of Moharram, in the year 1008, A.D. July 21, 1599. This book does not belong to the University Library of Cambridge as some have supposed, but to the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, A.M., son of our late principal librarian, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, A. M., who informed me that it had belonged to his father, which is no doubt the truth, as an engraving containing his arms and name, Samuel Kerrich, S. T. P., is pasted within the cover at the beginning of the book. Upon discovering to Mr. Kerrich, our Librarian, the character and rareness of this work, I was permitted to copy and translate it, upon tendering a bond of five hundred pounds, ensuring its safe return at the end of two years.

In writing the proper names of persons and places, I have generally retained the Oriental orthography, as I deemed it proper to preserve these as nearly as possible, rather than attempt to follow the varying models of different travellers. But, in order to know how these words ought to be pronounced, it is necessary I should explain my system of orthography. Consonants then will be pronounced as they generally are in English, excepting kh, which must be sounded like the German ch, i.e. as a deep guttural. The vowels thus: A as a in America: ā as a in war, wall, &c.: u as oo in

* The terms signifying the subject and predicate in grammar, as shewn by Dr. Nicoll in his continuation of Uri's Catalogue, after M. de Sacy, p. 114. M. de Sacy has, however, since changed his mind, as may be seen in the Second Edition of his Chestomathie Arabe, and now thinks that the literal meaning is the true one. Dr. Nicoll has made a trifling mistake in giving in the title عالمهم instead of عالمهم, in which our copy agrees with that used by M. de Sacy. See Chrest. Arab., tom. ii. pp. 1, 7, 290, &c. This work it is my intention to translate and publish with the original text as soon as circumstances will allow.
good, stood: ū as oo in boot, root; : i like i in bid, rid; : i like the i of the Italians, French, &c. or like our ee in meet, seek, &c.: O as o in rose: ai and ei as i in bite. I have judged it expedient to mention this, because my orthography will stand for nothing, until readers know how it is intended to be pronounced. I have also retained the orthography of proper names, throughout, in the Arabic character: and in representing the definite article (ال) El, I have followed the example of Mr. Burckhardt, who always writes it El. Some writers, indeed, follow the rules of the Arabic grammar, changing the 1 (ل), whenever what is termed a solar letter follows, for such letter; which, however, has the effect of so much obscuring proper names, when they happen to begin with one of these letters, that it requires some knowledge of the Arabic language, to be able to recognise them, e.g. in the word iElkhafif, I can easily see that it is a compound of El and Khafif; but in that of kEnnūomān, if I do not understand Arabic, and am told that a place was so called, because it was built by Nūomān, I shall be at a loss to conceive where the mark of connexion is to be found; not to insist on another difficulty, in which the vowel belonging to this article is changed by the construction of the preceding word, making it at one time Unnūomān, at another, Innūomān, and at another, Annūomān, or Ennūomān. In a few very well known words, such as Oddin, Allah, and the like, I have not thought it worth while to depart from the usual orthography. The text too I have divided into chapters, to which an abstract of the contents of each is prefixed, for the convenience of the reader.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The passage alluded to in p. 18, note, is found in pp. 218-19 of Salmanazar's (not Psalmeser, as there erroneously printed) valuable Essays, entitled "Essays on the following Subjects, &c. By a Layman in Town. London, 1753." The place mentioned by him, and to which I could not refer, because the book was not then accessible to me, is the following:

"Hic populi numerosi habitavere Gergesæi, Jebusæi, aliæque habentes nomina Hebraeis voluminibus memorata: qui quum inexpugnabilem conspicerent advenarum exercitum, patrios fines deserentes in Ægyptum vicinam migraverunt, ibique numero ac sobole ex crescentes, quum non satis commodum tantae multitudini locum inventissent, in Africam penetraverunt, ubi civitates quamplures habitantes ommem eum tractum usque ad Herculis columnas teneuerunt, semiphœnicia lingua ac catalecto utentes. Oppidumque Tingen situ munitissimum in Numidia ædificaverunt, ubi duo ex albo lapide columnæ prope magnum fontem constiutae, in quibus Phœnicum lingua litteras incisae sunt hujuscemodi. Nos a facie fugimus Jesu prædonis filii Nave, &c." Procopius de Bello Vandilico, Lib. ii. p. 222. edit. 1531.—The edition of Dow’s Hindustan quoted is the quarto of 1768.

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CHAPTER I.

Tanjiers—Tilimsān—Milyāna—Algiers—Bijāya—Kosantīna—Būna—Tūnis—Sūsa—Sajākus—
Kābis—Tripoli—Meslāta, &c.

In the name of the compassionate and merciful God.

Praise be ascribed to God the lord of worlds; and the blessing of
God be upon our Lord Mohammed, and upon all his posterity and com-
panions. But to proceed: The poor, and needy of the forgiveness of his
bountiful lord, Mohammed Ibn Fat,ḥ Allah El Bailūnī states, that the fol-
lowing is what he extracted from the epitome of the Kātib Mohammed Ibn
Jazzi El Kelbi (upon whom be the mercy of God), from the travels of the
theologian ‘Abu Abd Allah Mohammed Ibn Abd Allah El Lawātī* of Tanjiers
known by the surname of Ibn Batūta;† and, that he did not extract any

* El Lawātī. We have in the geographical work entitled كتاب مراعى الأطلال على اسم اللدكة, &c.
the following account of two places, to one of which this patronymic is undoubtedly to be referred.

† Mr. Burckhardt writes this name Ibn Batouta, adopting the French pronunciation of ou I
suppose. I have thought it more conformable with our orthography and pronunciation to write
thing except what was strange and unknown, or, known by report, but not believed on account of its rarity, and the frequent carelessness of historians in delivering down what has been reported, but what he himself considered as true, in consequence of the fidelity of the Traveller, and because he had written what he believed to be credible from histories of various nations and countries; and, because that which has been reported by faithful witnesses, generally receives credit and excites inquiry. Some of his statements, indeed, are opposed to the statements of others; as, for instance, his accounts of what he saw of the aromatic roots of Hindustan, which differ from those given by the physicians: and yet his accounts are probably the true ones.

The Sheikh Ibn Batūta, the author of these travels, left his native city, Tanjiers, for the purpose of performing the pilgrimage in the 725th year

Batūta. "There are two abridgments of these travels," says Mr. Burckhardt, "one by Ibn Djezy el Kelby (أبن فتح الله البيلوني); the other by Ibn Fathallah el Beylouny (البيلوني ابن فتح الله); the latter I possess." He tells us in the same page that he possessed two copies of this abridgment; but the fact is, there are three among his books bequeathed to the University of Cambridge, all of which present the same text: the few variations found have evidently originated in the mistakes of the transcribers. Mr. Burckhardt writes Djezy, giving Dj for the Arabic ج. I have adopted Pococke's method of giving our ج for this letter, with which it exactly corresponds. In this word جزي some of the MSS. have doubling the ج, which I have no doubt is the true orthography. From the extracts printed in Germany by Professor Kosegarten and Mr. Apetz, it is quite certain that Mr. Seetzen's copy, which they probably used, is nothing more than an abridgment of the great work of Ibn Batūta; and although it presents some varieties with our copies, it is most likely a copy of the same abridgment. I may remark here, once for all, that, as the proper names of places are extremely erroneous in Mr. Burckhardt's abstract (Travels in Nubia, Appendix III), I shall not in future notice them; but shall give such words in this work as correctly as I can from the documents in my hands.

* The Arabian geographers divide Northern Africa into three parts, as given by Abulfeda in the following extract: "And the land of the south part of the west country, which is called the Black Sea lands, and that of the west part of the west country, which is called the North Abo, and the land of the East part of the west country, which is called the East Abo, and the land of the South part of the west country, which is called the South Abo, and the land of the North part of the west country, which is called the North Abo. The regions of the west consist of three divisions, the most western of which is
of the Hejira (A.D. 1324-5). I shall mention here only the names of some
of the districts through which he passed, although this may contribute but
little towards impressing the reader with the greatness of his courage, his
religious confidence, or his indefatigable perseverance, in overcoming the
dificulties of passing deserts and of crossing mountains.

The first city, therefore, at which he arrived, was Tilimsân*; the next Mil-
yâna; the next El Jazâer (Algiers): the next Bijâya; the next Kosantina†

known by "the Extreme West." This part extends from the shores of the ocean to Tilimsân,
considered in an eastward or westward direction: and again, from Subta to Morocco and thence
to Sijilmasa with the parts adjacent, considered from north to south. The second division is
known by "the Middle West," and it extends from the east of Wahrân, which is one day's
journey from Tilimsân eastward, to the boundaries of the kingdom of Bijâya. The third and
eastern division is termed Africa, and this extends from Barca to the boundaries of Egypt.
Abulfeda places Algiers in Bijâya, and states the longitude and latitude to be respectively 20° 58',
33° 30', reckoning the longitude eastward from the perpetual islands, i.e. from Ferro, the most westward of the Canary Islands 17° 52' west of Greenwich. The
Kosantina of our traveller is by him written ⲧⲓⲧⲃⲓⲧⲓⲛⲓⲧⲓ, but the н has probably been omitted by the copyist. He makes the longitude and latitude, according to the Atwâl, 28° 30',
31 30'; Ibn Said 24 40', 33° 22' respectively.

* In the Arabic text we have مراصد الاطلاع Tilimsân محترئ وفي هو المريسي والمسيت مهملة وبعدهم يقتبATTLEMSAN: some pronounce it Tinimsân with an n instead of the t: they are two
walled and neighbouring cities in the west, between which there is the distance of a stone's throw:
the one is ancient, the other modern. The word is probably a dual. I notice this, because I find
M. de Sacy writing it Telmisan.

† We have مراصد الاطلاع Kosantina, in the Arabic, with this account of the place, مدينة Qustantin, which translates as "a city and tower, the latter of which is termed Kosantina el Hawâ. It is an extremely large and high tower, so that the birds
cannot get to it without considerable effort. It is situated in the boundaries of Africa which limit
the western parts, upon three large rivers navigated by ships." This place is also styled by El
Harawi, in his book of pilgrimages, قسطنطينيا الاليوی Costantina El Hawâ, in which he says was a
most wonderful bridge having only one arch, and that with a span of 150 paces: the only building
like it was another in Khâzistân. مدينه قسطنطينيه بها القنطرة من عمليابر العمارات الا ان القنطرة

B 2
the next \^Bûna; the next \^Tûnis\(^*\); the next \^Sawsa; the next \^Safâkus.

The next \^Bûna; the next \^Tûnis\(^*\); the next \^Sawsa; the next \^Safâkus.

...
Ibn Jazzi El Kelbi states, that on this place the following verses were written
by "Ibn Habib El Tenūkhī.*

May showers enrich thy happy soil,
Fair land, where fanes and towers arise:
On thee let sainted pilgrims pour
The richest blessings of the skies.
The wave that round thy bosom plays,
Conscious of its endeared retreat,
When the rude tempest rocks thy domes,
In sighs resigns its happy seat.
Yet urged another glance to steal
Of thy loved form so good so fair,
Flies to avoid the painful view
Of rival lovers basking thence.

And, on the other hand, "Abu Abd Allah Mohammed Ibn Abi Temīn †
has said:

ابن حبيب التوخي.

"أبو عبد الله محمد بن أبي تميم.

* As the Arabic text of this work is not likely soon to be printed, I shall occasionally give, in
notes, such portions as I may think necessary, either for the purpose of promoting farther
inquiry, or to present the reader with such specimens of Arabian poetry as may occur. The
original lines of the above verses are as follows:

This verse is a species of that termed البسيط or expanded. See Clarke’s Arabic Prosody, p.
51. The measure will be found at page 60, as follows, مستفعل ناقل فعالن، with its varie-
ties. Tenūkh is the name of a tribe in Bahrein, from which this poet probably took his origin.
I have not been able to find any particulars respecting him.

† The following are the original lines:

قد عاين البكري ناها في جوانبها فكلا لما ان يدنوا ليا هربا

The verse is of the species termed البسيط, expanded, and may be measured by مستفعل ناقل
مستفعل ناقل، with its varieties. See Clarke’s Prosody, p. 52.

The author is probably بو عبد الله محمد بن أبي علي التمييمي الفقيه المالكي المحدث
See the swelling angry tide,
Rage and beat against her side:
But, only ask a moment's stay,—
It hisses, foams, and rolls away.

The next city was that of Ḥūsain; the next Ṣanūsāni (Tripoli). Ibn  
Batūta has stated, that he then passed on to Ḥudaydah and Ṣanūsāni, and
Kūshārā (or Palaces of Surt). We then passed, says he, the 'low
grounds' (which may also mean the Forest), and proceeded to the palace of
"Barsis the devotee, to the "Kubbat El Islām, and to the city of "Alexandria,
where we saw one of its most learned men, the judge "Fakhūr Odān El Rīkī,
whose grandfather is said to have been an inhabitant of "Rīkī. This man
was exceedingly assiduous in acquiring learning: he travelled to "Hejāz,
and thence to Alexandria, where he arrived in the evening of the day. He
was rather poor, and would not enter the city until he had witnessed some favour-

* In the island of Sicily there is a fiery mountain, which hangs over the sea. It is very
high in the air, and during the daytime smoke is seen arising out of it, and in the night fire.
One of the learned men of the country told me, that he saw an animal like a quail of a leaden
colour fly out of the middle of this fire and again return to it. This he said was a samandal
(salamandar). For my part, I saw nothing but black perforated stones, like the stone of the pes
columbinus, falling from this mountain on the part near the sea. They say, that there is a similar
mountain in Fargānā which burns stones, the ashes of which are sold three ounces for the
dirhem, and with this they whiten their clothes." From this it should seem, that salamandar is a
corruption of samandal, an Arabic compound signifying quail-like.
able omen. He sat, accordingly, near the gate, until all the persons had gone in, and it was nearly time for closing the gate. The keeper of the gate was irritated at his delay, and said to him ironically, enter Mr. Judge. He replied, yes, judge! if that be God’s will. After this he entered one of the colleges, and attended to reading, following the example of others who had attained to eminence, until his name and reputation for modesty and religion reached the ears of the king of Egypt. About this time the judge of Alexandria died. The number of learned men in Alexandria who expected this appointment was large: but of these, the sheikh was one who entertained no expectations of it. The Sultan, however, sent it to him; and he was admitted to the office, which he filled with great integrity and moderation; and hence obtained great fame.

CHAPTER II.

Alexandria—Tarīja—Damanhūr—Fawwah—Fariskūr—Ashmūn El Ṭommān—Samanūd—Cairo.

One of the greatest saints in Alexandria, at this time, was the learned and pious Imām, Borhānoddīn El Aaraj, a man who had the power of working miracles.* I one day went in to him, when he said, I perceive that you are fond of travelling into various countries. I said yes; although I had at that time no intention of travelling into very distant parts. He replied, you must visit my brother Farīd Oddīn in India, and my brother Rokn Oddīn Ibn Zakaryā in Sindia, and also my brother Borhān Oddīn in China: and, when you see them, present my compliments to them. I was astonished at what he said, and determined with myself to visit those countries: nor did I give up my purpose till I had met all the three mentioned by him, and presented his compliments to them.

* It is generally believed among the Mohammedans, that every saint has it in his power to perform miracles without laying claim to the office of a prophet. This kind of miracle they term kārāmēt (کرامه), benevolent action. See my Controversial Tracts on Christianity and Mohammedanism, p. 2, 352, &c.
Another singular man was the *Sheikh Yākūt, the Abyssinian, disciple of the Sheikh ‘Abu Abbās El Mursī. This Abū Abbās was the disciple of the servant of God, ‘Abu El Hasan El Shādāli, &c. author of the & Hizb El Bahr,† famous for his piety and miracles. I was told by the Sheikh Yākūt, from his preceptor Abu El Abbās El Mursī, that the Sheikh Abu El Hasan El Shādāli performed the pilgrimage annually, making his way through Upper Egypt, and passing over to Mecca, in the month of Rejeb, and so remaining there till the conclusion of the pilgrimage: that he visited the holy tomb, and returned by the *great passage to his city. On one of these occasions, and which happened to be the last, he said to his servant, Get together an axe, a casket, and some spice, and whatever is necessary for the interment of a dead body. The servant replied: and why, Sir, should I do this? He rejoined, you shall see ʿHomaitara. Now Homaitara is situated in Upper Egypt; it is a stage in the great desert of *Aidhāb, in which there is a well of very pernicious and poisonous water. When he had got to Homaitara the Sheikh bathed himself, and had performed two of

* The title of Wali (ولي) seems to be applied to none but such as have attained to the very last degree of mystic excellence. Jāmi tells us in the first chapter of the *نفعة الإنس, that the appropriation of this title belongs to those only, who have arrived at the last stage of mysticism, and may be said to be annihilated in the divine essence. ولايت خاص مخصوص اسم بواطن از أرباب ستول وهي عبارة عن فناء الابن في الحنى وبнапример به فلاولي هو الغالي فيه وباقي به، &c. where also several other definitions, all tending to the same point, are adduced. In the chapter وفي أصابع أرباب الوالي then, given a little farther on, we have the different degrees of these worthies pointed out.

In the first volume of M. de Sacy’s Chrestomathie Arabe (2d edit. p. 481), we have an account of the death of this Sheikh, taken from the Jahān ṉamā, a little different from this: and, what is the most curious part of it, the discovery of coffee is attributed to a communication made by him after his death to one of his disciples. Works by this Sheikh are to be found in the libraries of both Cambridge and Oxford: but they appear to be of no great use.

† In a bibliographical work entitled the خلاصة تحقيق الظلوس في الشروخ والمتوس حزب البكر للشَّجَّهِ إِبَيْيَّ الْعَسَم... حزب El Bahr by the Sheikh Abu’l Hasan El Shādāli, El Jemen, Mr. Burckhardt’s collection, we have, under the word حزب البكر... حزب the *Hizb El Bahr by the Sheikh Abu’l Hasan El Shādāli, El Jemen.

‡ On this place see the “Index Geographicus in vitam Saladin” by Schultens under the word ΑΙΔΑΕΟΜ, and Burckhardt’s Travels in Nubia, Appendix III. p. 519.
the prostrations of his prayers, when he died: he was then buried there. Ibn Batūta states that he visited the tomb, and saw upon it an inscription tracing his pedigree up to Hosain the son of Ali.

I heard, continues the Traveller, in Alexandria, by the 'Sheikh El Sālih El Aābid* El Munfik, of the character of Abu Abd Allah El Murshidi, and that he was one of the great interpreting saints† secluded in the Minyat of Ibn Murshed: and that he had there a cell, but was without either servant or companion. Here he was daily visited by emirs, viziers, and crowds of other people, whose principal object it was to eat with him. He accordingly gave them food, such as they severally wished to have, of victuals, fruit, or sweetmeats: a circumstance which has seldom taken place in any days but his. To him also do the learned come for patents of office, or dismissal. These were his constant and well-known practices. The Sultan of Egypt too, El Malik El Nāsir, often visited him in his cell.

I then left Alexandria (says the Traveller) with the intention of visiting this Sheikh (may God bless him), and got to the village of "Tarūja, then to the city of "Damanhūr the metropolis of the Delta; then to "Fawwah not far from which is the cell of the Sheikh Abu Abd Allah El Murshidi. I went to it and entered, when the Sheikh arose and embraced me. He then brought out victuals and ate with me. After this I slept upon the roof of

* This word designates an order of the religious, whose business, according to Jāmi in the نجاتات الإنس, is to attend constantly on the service of God, particularly on works of supercro- gation with a view to their final reward, while a complete Sūfī follows truth, purely from the love of it; his words are: اما عبادان طالبه أند كه بيوسته بوظایف عبادات ونظرت نزال مواظيات وملزمت سمايد از پر ائه ثواب اخري زا این وصف در صف موجود بود وليكن معأر وسبرا از شوايب عال واعراض چه ايشان حقنرا پر ائه ثواب اخري پرستند نه ائه ثواب اخري.
† These seem to be nothing more than perpetuators of the ancient practices of divining mentioned so often in the Hcbrew Bible. The influence these impostors still possess in the East is very great, as may be collected from the text in this place. It may not be uninter- esting to the student of the Hebrew to find, that we have here the very word which is used to designate these pretenders in the Bible, namely, مكتشف or discoverer, revealer. A curious note on the methods employed by diviners of this sort will be found extracted from Ibn Khaldūn, in the second volume of M. de Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, pp. 298-301. See also my Controversial Tracts on Christianity and Mohammedanism, p. 212.

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his cell, and saw in a dream the same night, myself placed on the wings of a great bird, which fled away with me towards the temple at Mecca. He then verged towards Yemen; then towards the east: he then took his course to the south. After this he went far away into the east, and alighted with me safely in the regions of darkness (or arctic regions), where he left me.

I was astonished at this vision, and said to myself, no doubt the Sheikh will interpret it for me, for he is said to do things of this sort. When the morning had arrived, and I was about to perform my devotions, the Sheikh made me officiate; after this, his usual visitors, consisting of emirs, viziers, and others, made their calls upon him, and took their leave, after each had received a small cake from him.

When the prayer at noon was over he called me, I then told him my dream, and he interpreted it for me. He said, you will perform the pilgrimage, and visit the tomb of the Prophet; you will then traverse the countries of Yemen, Trak, Turkey, and India, and will remain in these some time. In India you will meet with my brother Tilstaid, who will save you from a calamity, into which you will happen to fall. He then provided me with some dried cakes and some dirhems, and I bade him farewell. Since I left him, I experienced nothing but good fortune in my travels; but never met with a person like him, except my Lord El Wali Mohammed El Mowwalla, in India.

I next came to the city of El Nahrariat, then to El Mohalla El Kobra (or the great station), from this I went to El Barlas, then to Damietta, in which is the cell of the Sheikh Jamal Oddin El Sawi, leader of the sect called Karenders.* These are they who shave their chins and eyebrows.

* This, it should seem, is a sect of Sufis, who pay little regard to any thing, but persuading themselves that they stand well with the Almighty, as may be seen in an interesting note from Makrizi by M. De Sacy (Chrest. Arab., tom. i. p. 263, edit. 2). In one instance, however, the learned Frenchman has mistaken his author, which it is important to rectify. After stating that they fast and pray but little, Makrizi proceeds, which I translate thus: "they care nothing about the enjoyment of lawful pleasures;" but which stands thus in M. de Sacy: "ils ne font point de difficulté d'user des plaisirs licites:" by which I suppose he means, they make no scruple in indulging in lawful pleasures. In the extract from
EGYPT.

It is said, that the reason which induced the Sheikh to shave off his beard and eyebrows was the following. He was a well made and handsome man; one of the women of "Sāwah consequently fell in love with him; after this she was constantly sending to the Sheikh, presenting herself to him in the street, and otherwise soliciting his society: this he completely resisted. When she was tired of this, she suborned an old woman to stop him on his way to the mosque, with a sealed letter in her hand. When the Sheikh passed by her she said, Good Sir, can you read? Yes, he replied. She said, this letter has been sent to me by my son; I wish you would read it for me. He answered, I will. But when she had opened the letter she said, Good Sir, my son has a wife who is in yonder house; could I beg the favour of your reading the letter at the door, so that she may hear? To this he also assented; but, when he had got through the first door, the old woman closed it, and out came the woman with her slaves, and hung about him. They then took him into an inner apartment, and the mistress began to take liberties with him. When the Sheikh saw that there was no escaping, he said, I will do what you like: shew me a sleeping room. This she did: he then took in with him some water and a razor which he had, and shaved

Makrizi, moreover, two sects of these are noticed; the last of which, termed ملائمی Melāmetī, pay very great regard to their actions and carriage in society.

The account given of these sects in the King of Oude's Persian Dictionary, entitled the Seven Seas, is as follows: The term Kalender (or Karender), signifies a being, perfectly relieved from the forms and objects of earthly usages, which do not confer happiness; and who is so far advanced in spiritual acquirements, as to be entirely freed from the restraints of custom or address. Having freed both body and soul from every person and thing, the Kalender seeks nothing but the beauty and glory of the Deity; and this he believes he obtains. But, such an one, feeling the least inclination to any thing existing, is termed a reprobate, not a Kalender. The difference between a Kalender, a Melāmetī, and a Sūfī, consists in this: the Kalender labours to be freed and removed from all forms and observances. The Melāmetī, on the other hand, conceals his devotions from others, as he does every thing else tending to virtue; while he conceals nothing that is bad and vicious. The Sūfī is that person, who allows his feelings to be affected by no created being, and has no liking or dislike to them. The degree of the Sūfī is the highest; for perfectly separated and simplified as they are from worldly concerns, they nevertheless obey their spiritual senior, and walk in the footsteps of him and of the prophet. See also d'Herbelot, Bib. Or., under the word Calendar, and d’Ohsson’s Tabl. Emp. Ott., tom. ii. p. 315, as cited by M. de Sacy.

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off his beard and both his eyebrows. He then presented himself to the woman, who, detesting both his person and his deed, ordered him to be driven out of the house. Thus, by divine providence, was his chastity preserved. This appearance he retained ever after; and every one who embraced his opinions also submitted to the shaving off of his beard and both his eyebrows.*

It is also said of the Sheikh Jamal Oddin, that after he had gone to Damietta, he constantly attended the burial-grounds of that place. There was at that time in Damietta a judge, known by the surname of Ibn Omaid, who, attending one day at the funeral of one of the nobles, saw the Sheikh in the burial-ground, and said to him, you are a beastly old fellow. He replied, And you are a foolish judge, who can pass with your beast among the tombs, and know at the same time, that the respect due to a dead man, is just as great as that due to a living one. The judge replied, worse than this is your shaving off your beard.† The Sheikh said, mark me: he then rubbed a little alkohol on his eye-brows, and lifting up his head, presented a great black beard, which very much astonished the judge and those with him, so that the judge descended from his mule.‡ The Sheikh applied the alkohol the second time, and, lifting up his head, exhibited a beautiful white beard. He then applied the alkohol the third time; and, when he lifted up his head, his face was beardless as before. The judge then kissed his hand, became his disciple, and building a handsome cell for him, became his companion for the rest of his life. After a while the Sheikh died, and was buried in the cell; and when the judge died, he was buried, as it had been expressed in his will, in the door-way of the cell, so that every one who should visit the tomb of the Sheikh, would have to pass over his grave.

* A very different account of the origin of this practice is given in a note from Makrizi, by M. de Sacy (Chrest. Arabe, tom. i. p. 264, 2d edit.), in which it is said, that it must have originated about four hundred years before Makrizi's time; but, as Ibn Batūta lived more than one hundred years before Makrizi, it is probable that his account is the true one. Makrizi, besides, cites no author in support of his opinion, and probably says only what he might have heard.

† From this, as well as from what is related above about this woman, it may be seen how exceedingly reproachful it is considered in the East to shave off the beard. Compare Leviticus, xix. 27; xxiv. 5. 2 Sam., x. 5. 1 Chron., xix. 5.

‡ Rebecca, we find, alighted from her camel (Gen. xxiv. 64), in order to pay respect to her future husband Isaac, just as the Judge here did to the Sheikh.
I then proceeded from this place to the city of "Fariskür, then to "Ashmūn El Rommān, then to the city of "Samānūd, then to "Misr (Cairó), the principal city of its district. The Nile, which runs through this country, excels all other rivers in the sweetness of its taste,* the extent of its progress, and the greatness of the benefits it confers. It is one of the five great rivers of the world, which are, itself, the "Euphrates, the "Tigris, the "Sīhūn, the "Jaihūn (or Gihon). Five other rivers too may be compared with them, namely, the river of "Sīndia, which is called the "Panj āb (or five waters); the river of India, which is called the "Gung (or Ganges), to which the Indians perform their pilgrimages, and into which they throw the ashes of their dead when burnt: they say it descends from Paradise; also the river "Jūn (or Jumna): the river "Athil (Volga) in the desert of "Kifjāk, and the river "Sārīn in Tartary, upon the bank of which is the city of "Khān Bālik,† and which flows from that place to "El Khansā, and thence to the city of "Zaitūn in China, of which we shall give accounts in their proper places. The course of the Nile, moreover, is in a direction from the south to the north, contrary to that of all other rivers.

When I entered Egypt the reigning prince was "El Malik El Nāsir Mohammed Ibn El Malik El Mansūr Kālāwūn.‡ The learned men then in Egypt were, "Shams Oddin El Islahānī,§ the first man in the world in metaphysics; "Rokn Oddin Ibn El Kāria, one of the leaders in the same

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* That the water of the Nile was commonly drunk as early as the times of Moses, we are informed in the book of Exodus, chap. vii. See also Diodorus Siculus, lib. i, p. 49, edit. Wesseling. The Arabs, too, generally term this river the sweet sea (البحر السَّمَحَاء), in order to distinguish it from the Mediterranean, which they term the salt sea (البحر البدْرِي). See M. de Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, tom. ii. p. 15.

† Pekin, as will be shewn hereafter.


§ See D'Herbelot, under Schamseddin.
CHAPTER III.


The traveller continues: I then left Cairo, with the intention to go on the pilgrimage by way of "Upper Egypt, and came to the "Der El Tin (or monastery of clay). From this place I went to 'Baush, then to 'Dilās, then to 'Bibā, then to 'Bahnasā, then to the "Minyet of Ibn Khasīb,† which was formerly attached to the government of Cairo. It is said, that one of the Califs of the house of Abbas was displeased with the people of Egypt, and took it into his head to place over them one of the meanest of his slaves, by way of punishment, and that he might afford an example to others. At this time Khasīb was the lowest slave in the palace, and his business was to get the baths warmed. He was accordingly appointed to the government, with the hope that he would sufficiently punish them by his tyranny, as it is usual with those who have not been brought up for such a station. But when Khasīb was established in Egypt, his conduct was exemplary in the extreme; and, for this, his fame was spread far and wide: the consequence was, he was visited by the relations of the Calif, and other persons attached to the court, and these he loaded with presents. Upon one of these occasions the Calif missed some of his relations, and upon

* Annales Muslemici, tom. v. p. 300-1.
† See D'Herbelot, under Abou-Haian.
‡ This place is noticed in an extract given in M. de Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, tom. ii, pp. 5 and 8 of the French translation; as also in the Annales Muslemici, vol. iii. p. 750, where, as well as in the Appendix to M. de Sacy's Rélations d'Egypt, by Abd el Latif, the first of these words is written Moniat or Monyet. It could have been wished that M. de Sacy had, in his Chrestomathie, given his reasons for changing his orthography.
inquiry found, that one of them had absented himself. After a time this man presented himself to the Calif, who interrogated him as to his absence. The man replied, that he had been paying a visit to Khasib in Egypt: he then told him of the gifts he had received, which were indeed of great value. This enraged the Calif so that he ordered the eyes of Khasib to be put out, that he should be expelled from Egypt, and cast out into one of the streets of Bagdad. When the order for his apprehension arrived, it was served upon him by an artifice, at some distance from his palace. He had with him, however, a large ruby, which he had hidden by sewing it up in his shirt during the night. His eyes were then put out, and he was thrown out in a street of Bagdad. Upon this occasion a poet happened to pass by, who said, O Khasib, it was my intention to visit thee in Egypt, in order to recite thy praises: but thy coming hither is the more suitable to me. Will you then allow me to recite my poem? How, said Khasib, shall I hear it? You know what circumstances I am in. The poet replied, my only wish is that you should hear it: but as to reward—may God reward you, as you have others! Khasib then said, go on with your verse. The poet proceeded:

Thy bounties like the swelling Nile,*
Made the plains of Egypt smile, &c.

When he had got to the end of the poem Khasib said, open this seam. He did so. Khasib then said, Take this ruby. The poet refused; but being

* The words of the original are:

أنت خصيب وهذه مصر فندفعنا نفلا كما يحفر

Thou art khasib (or plentiful year, for the word has this meaning), and this Egypt increases and abounds with plenty, like the Nile. The point of this distich seems to consist in the play upon the word khasib, which could not be transfused into the English translation, unless by some such circumlocution as the following:

Stores of the richest bounty! This thy name,
Spreads like the Nile, at once its blessings and thy fame, &c.

I notice this merely to shew how difficult it is to preserve the spirit of this kind of poetry in a translation. The thirty-ninth story of the first book of Saadi’s Gulistan (Persian Rose-garden) is founded on the history of this man. In some of the editions the name is erroneously pointed خصيب خصيب for خصيب Khasib.

The line above cited is of the species البسيط, and of the measure المستطلع فعال نوعون with its varieties. See Clarke’s Prosody, p. 60.
adjured to do so, he complied; he then went to the street of the jewellers, and offered it for sale. He was told that such a stone could belong to none but the Calif. The account of it was accordingly carried to him, who ordered the poet to be brought into the presence. When he came there, he was interrogated on the subject, and his answers developed the whole matter. The Calif was then sorry for what he had done to Khasib, and ordered that he should be brought before him. When he came, the Calif gave him some splendid presents, and ordered that he should have whatever he might wish. Khasib requested to have this Minyet given to him, which was done; and he resided there till the time of his death. After this his descendants held it, until the family became extinct.—I then proceeded to the city of Manlawî, then to Manfalût, then to Esöyût, then to Ekhmîm, and then to Hawwa. Here I visited the Sheikh, Sayyud 'Abu Mohammed Obaid Allah El Hasanî, who was one of the great saints. When he asked me what my object was, I told him, that it was my wish to perform the pilgrimage by way of Judda. He replied, you will not succeed in this, upon this occasion; you had better return, therefore: for, the first pilgrimage you will perform, will be by the plain of Syria. When I left him, I made no effort to follow his advice, but proceeded on my way till I arrived at Aidhab, and found that I could not go on. I then returned to Cairo, and after that to Syria (or Damascus); and the way I took, in my first pilgrimage, was just as the Sherif had told me, by the plain of Syria.

From Hawwa, therefore, I proceeded to Kanâ, then to Kaus, then to the city of El Aksar, then to Armanat, then to Esnâ, then to Edfü, then to Ajarnâ El Fil, then to the village of El Atwâñî, in company with a tribe of Arabs known by the name of Dugaim. Our course was through a desert, in which there were no buildings, for a distance of fifteen days. One of the stages at which we halted was Homaitara, the place in which the grave of El Walî Abu'î Hasan El Shâdheli is situated. After this we
came to the city of 'Aidhāb, the inhabitants of which are the 'Bejāh,* who are blacks. Among these people the daughter never succeeds to property.

* On these people see Hamaker's Liber de expugnatione Memphidis et Alexandriæ, pp. 57, 58. Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia, pp. 192-228. In this part of Mr. Hamaker's work a notice is given of the Berbers; and, as he seems to have mistaken its import, I may be excused in transcribing and translating it.

The Berbers are another people whose country is situated upon the southern sea, between the districts of the Abyssinians and those of the Zinz; they are called Berbera. They are blacks, and are the people who make the dower for wives (this) that they (the men, not the women, as Mr. Hamaker proposes, by inserting the reading '�instead) shall cut off the virilia of a man (perhaps an enemy), and also steal. They are more like beasts than men. Mr. Hamaker seems to have forgotten, that in the East, the person who marries a wife must provide the dower, just as gentlemen in this country make the jointure. Something like this seems formerly to have prevailed in Palestine; see 1 Sam., xviii. 25, 27; 2 Sam., iii. 14; and if these Berbers are actually of the same stock with those on the north of Africa, which Mr. Hamaker thinks to be the case, it is not improbable that this custom was brought with them from Palestine, as it is very probable these people are a part of those formerly expelled by Joshua. No one, perhaps, has taken so much pains to examine this question as Ibn Khaldūn has done; and his opinion decidedly is, that the Berbers are derived from Palestine, and descendants of Canaan. He also affirms that they are brothers to the Abyssinians, Copts, and Nubians; his words are:

"But we say that the Berbers have the same race, and the same descent from the same people; they are black races, and are related to the tribe of Canaan."

As to their genealogy (i.e. the Zenāta tribe) among the Berbers, there is no discrepancy among the genealogists, that they are of the posterity of Shānā; and to him is their origin referred. As to this Shānā, Abu Mohammed Ibn Hazim has said, in the book called the Jamharat (or collection), some have affirmed that this person is Jānū, son of Yahya, son of Bīdīyan, son of Canaan, son of Ham, which is the true statement. Of these are the tribe of Zenāta and others, as we have already said; but they are the brothers of the Berbers because they all trace their descent up to Canaan the son of Ham. But, as to his (a certain writer) entering the pedigree of Goliath in that of the Berbers, since he is of
At this time, two-thirds of the revenue of Aidhāb went to the king of the Bejāh, whose name was El Hadrabī, the remaining third to the king of Egypt. The cause of our not proceeding thence to Judda, was a war that had broken out in these parts between the Bejāhand Barnau people. I accordingly returned with the Arabs to Kaws in Upper Egypt, and descended by the Nile to Cairo, where I lodged one night, and then set out for Syria. This happened in the month Shaabān in the year twenty-six (A. H. 726—A. D. 1326).

CHAPTER IV.

After this I arrived at Balbis,* then at El Salihia. From this place I entered the sands (Desert), in which are the stages El Sawāda, El Wārid, the posterity of Mādaghis and Sakat, it is an error; and, in the same manner, is his tracing them to the Amalekites (also an error). For the truth is, Goliath is of the sons of Philistīn, son of Kaslūhim, son of Misrāim, son of Ham, one of the nations of Ham the son of Noah: but these are the brothers of the Copts, Berbers, Abyssinians, and Nubians, as we have said in the genealogy of the sons of Ham. Between these Philistins, however, and the children of Israel, there were many wars; for there were in Syria many of the Berbers, their (i. e. the Philistines) brothers, and of the rest of the descendants of Canaan. Ibn Khaldūn explodes the opinion held by Idrīsī (see part i. clim. 3) and others, that the Berbers are descended from the Himyarites of Arabia Felix. See an extract to the same effect in Pococke’s Specim. Hist. Arab., by M. de Sacy, pp. 462, 540. A very curious article on this subject, too, is to be found in the Descriptio Africæ by Leo Africanus (pp. mihi 12, 13), where he states the opinions of Idrīsī, and in almost the same words, of these people coming from Arabia Felix, as well as that held by Ibn Khaldūn of their coming from Palestine; adding, that they were driven out by the Assyrians, which must put every body in mind of the story of Phenician Dido. We are told somewhere in the discourses of Psalmezer, that an inscription formerly appeared on a column in one of the Barbary states, saying, that the people who had erected it had it been expelled from Palestine by Joshua. It is highly probable, I think, that the Tuarick of Major Denham’s Narrative are Berbers, as the letters he gives at page lxviii are, as far as they can be traced, evidently Phenician. (See also The Universal History, vol. xvii. p. 220, &c. ed. 1748.)

* This word is pronounced either Balbis or Bilbis; it is, according to the ten farsangs from Fustat in Cairo, on the road to Syria.
Katía, El Matilab, El Aarish, El Kharūba, and Rafaj. At each of these there is an inn, which they call El khān. Here the travellers put up with their beasts: here are also watering camels, as well as shops, so that a traveller may purchase whatever he may want either for himself or his beast.

I next arrived at 'Gaza, and from thence proceeded to the city of El Khalil Ibrahim (Abraham the friend). In the mosque of this place is the holy cave, and in this are the tombs of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with those of their wives. This cave I visited. As to the truth of these being the graves of those persons, the following is an extract made by me, from the work of Ali Ibn Jaafar El Razi, entitled El Musfir Lilkulub, on the true position of the graves of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and which rests on a tradition from Abu Horaira, who has said, It was related by the prophet, that when he was on his night journey to Jerusalem, Gabriel took him by the grave of Abraham and said, descend and perform two prostrations, for here is the tomb of Abraham thy father. He then took him by Bethlehem.

See an interesting note on this place in Hamaker’s Liber de expugnatione Memphidis, &c., pp. 48, 49. The following from Makrizi I cannot forbear copying and translating:

The name of the author with the whole title runs thus: كتاب علي بن جعفر الرازي الذي سمى المسفر للقلب عن سنة نبأ إبن إبراهيم وعاقب ويعقوب. D 2
and said, perform two prostrations, for here was born thy brother Jesus. He then went on with him to El Sakhrat, and so on, as recorded in the tradition.

In the city of El Khalil was the aged saint and Imām, "Borhān Oddīn El Jaabarī, him I asked respecting the truth of the grave of Abraham being there. He answered, Every learned man I have met with has considered it as the fact, that these three graves are the graves of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and that the three graves opposite to them are those of their wives; nor does any one, continued he, think of contradicting accounts so generally received from the ancients, but the heretics.

CHAPTER V.


I then passed on to Jerusalem, and on the road visited the tomb of Jonas, and Bethlehem the birth-place of Jesus. But, as to the mosque of Jerusalem, it is said, that there is not a greater upon the face of the earth: and in sacredness, and privileges conferred, this place is the third. From Jerusalem I paid a visit to "Askelon, which was in ruins. In this place was the meshhed,* famous for the head of Hosain,† before it was removed to Egypt. Without Askelon is "the valley of bees,” said to be that mentioned in the Koran. I next proceeded to "El Ramlah, then to "Naplous,‡ then to "Eglon. From this place I set out for the maritime parts of Syria, passing by the route of "Bawāḏ between two mountains, and called "El Ghawr. Here was the tomb of the guardian saint of this people, "Abu Obeidat Aāmir Ibn El Jarāh, which I visited: and then passed by a village

* This word, which is often seen in maps, means a place of attestation, i.e. the assembly of persons to give attestation to some fact, and should be pronounced meshhed.
† This was one of the sons of Ali, who fell in the battle of Karbela.
‡ The principal town of the Samaritans.
called El Kosair, in which was the tomb of Moādh Ibn Jabali, which I also visited.

From this place I proceeded to 'Acca: in this is the tomb of Salīh the prophet, which I visited. After this I arrived at the city of Tyre, which is a place wonderfully strong, being surrounded on three sides by the sea. Its harbour is one of those which have been much celebrated. I next visited Sidon, and from this place went into the parts of Tiberias, which it was my wish to see. The whole was, however, in ruins, but the magnitude of it was sufficient to shew that it had been a large place. The place is wonderfully hot, as are also its waters.* The lake is well

* The baths, &c. of Tiberias are thus described by El Harāwi:

‘The baths, &c. of Tiberias are thus described by El Harāwi:

حجام طبرية النبي يقال أنها من غيايب الدنيا ليست هذه النبي علية باب طبرية علي جنب لحمرة فإن مثل هذه كثير رابنا في الدنيا وإنها النبي من غيايب الدنيا فهي موقع من أعمال طبرية شرق قرية يقال ليا الحسينية في رادي وهو عماره قديمة فقيل عمرها سليم بن داو عليها الصلاة والسلام وهو هيكيل يخرج العالم بن مدير وقد كان يخرج من أثنتي عشرة مواحا وكل غين مفصصة بعض من الإعراض إذا أشتعل منها صاحب ذلك المرض ميل بالله تعالى والله اشح حرارة وأصفي ما يكون وعذب وطيب راجعة هذا الموحة يعتمد إصحاب الإعراض والعادات والزمني والرياح يغتسلون فيه وعزونه تصيب في موضع كبير حس ينبي الناس فيه ومنفعته ظاهرة وما راينا ما يشيء الرحما الذي في حد خوخ القسطنطانية &c. i.e.

"The baths of Tiberias, which are said to be one of the wonders of the world, are not those which are near the gates of Tiberias and upon the side of the lake, for many like these are to be seen elsewhere; but those which are described as wonders are in a place to the east of the city called El Hosainiya, and situated in a valley. It is evidently an ancient structure, and is said to have been built by Solomon. It consists of a pile of building, from the front of which issues water. It came formerly from twelve places, each of which was appropriated to the cure of some disease, so that when any one thus afflicted washed himself, he recovered by divine permission. This water is excessively hot, and is very pure and sweet, both to the taste and smell. To this place come many afflicted persons, maimed, aged, or those affected with bad smells, and wash themselves in it. Its fountains run into a large and handsome place, and in this the people bathe. The advantages it affords are evident; nor have we ever seen any thing like it except the Thermæ (baths) which are in the confines of Constantinople." We are told a little farther on, that on the road from Tiberias to Acca is Kafar Manda, and that this is said to be Midian: and that the writer also visited Midian, which is to the east of Sinai; the words are:

وأيضاً من طريق طبرية الى مدينة عكا يقال لناأثنتي عشرة قرية قبل أنها مدينة والله أعلم وقد رзна مدينة شرق طور سينا &c. That a Midian was formerly found in both these parts appears from the Hebrew bible; but whether they were connected, or if they were, how, I believe no one can tell.
known: its length is six parasangs; its width three. In the town is a mosque, known by "the mosque of the prophets;" and in this is the tomb of "Shoaib (Jethro) which I visited. I also visited the well of Joseph, which is famous in these parts.

I next arrived at 'Bairūt which is on the sea-shore, and then set out to visit the tomb of 'Abu Yaakūb Yūsuf, who is supposed to have been one of the kings of the west. It is situated in a place called 'Kark Nūh, and upon it is a cell endowed by the sultan 'Salāh Oddīn Ibn Ayūb.* It is said, that this Abu Yaakūb lived by weaving mats: it is also said, that he was hired to keep some orchards in Damascus, for the sultan 'Nūr Oddīn the martyr, the preceptor of Salāh Oddīn. After he had been some time in this situation, Nūr Oddīn happened to come into the orchard, and to ask the keeper for a pomegranate. He brought several, one after another, each of which, however, had the appearance of being sour. It was said to him, have you been all this while in the orchard, and do not yet know a sweet pomegranate from a sour one? He replied, I was hired to keep the orchard, not to eat the pomegranates. By this the sultan knew who he was, and sent for him accordingly: for he had had a dream, in which he thought he met Abu Yaakūb, and derived some advantage from him. When he was come, he believed he knew his countenance too, and said, are not you Abu Yaakūb? He replied, I am. The sultan then rose and embraced him, and made him sit by his side. After this Abu Yaakūb took the sultan to his house, and entertained him out of his honest earnings: and with him the sultan remained some days. After this Abu Yaakūb escaped, and could no where be found. The weather was at that time exceedingly cold, and Abu Yaakūb had betaken himself to a village, where he was honourably entertained by one of the villagers. This man had a daughter whom he wished to dispose of in marriage, and on this account represented to Abu Yaakūb the difficulty he experienced in affording him support. Upon this he was ordered to bring together all the copper furniture he had provided for her dower, and moreover, to borrow as much as he could from his neighbours.

* This was Saladin, who distinguished himself so much during the Crusades.
The villager accordingly got together a considerable quantity of this metal. Abu Yaakūb then dug a pit and put the whole into it. Upon this he made a fire which fused the metal, and then took out some elixir which he had with him, and putting it upon the metal, the whole became pure gold. When the next morning had arrived, Abu Yaakūb wrote a letter to his host for Nūr Oddīn the martyr, telling him to take out of this gold as much as would make a handsome portion for the young woman; also to give as much as would be sufficient to her father, and to expend the remainder in pious uses. He then made his escape by night. With this gold Nūr Oddīn built the infirmary which is in Damascus.

I next arrived at "Tarābalas (Tripoli) in Syria, which is a large city, and may be compared with Damascus. From this place I went to the fortress of the Kurds, then to "Emessa, and visited the tomb of "Khālid Ibn El Walīd,* which is in its environs. I next arrived at the city of "Hamāh.†

—The epitomator Ibn Jazzi El Kelbi says that the following verses were composed on this place by "Abu’l Hasan Ibn Sād of Granada.

† May heaven from the seat of fair Hamah divide
The breath, thought, or glance, which may make her repine;
Wreak its vengeance on him who would part from her side,
For the smiles of the fair or the juice of the vine.
But when through her streets rolls triumphant along
Rebellion’s foul tide, all in current so fair;
Then who shall refrain from the glass and the song,
When the banquet is spread and so plentiful there?
Yet, when the full goblet goes round, let me view
Her breasts flow with sweets for her children within:
Mark the tear of the mother—then say O how true,
How vile, yet how lovely’s the city of Sin!

† The Hamath of Scripture.
The following too has been composed on the same place:

* Heroes of Hamah's happier days,
  Yours my theme, my tribute, praise:
  Of you, the recollections sweet,
  Hang on my heart, and still we meet.
  And should forgetfulness depose
  The flowret reared with so much pain,
  A sinner's tears shall drench the soil,
  And then 'twill sweetly bloom again.

The 'Aāsī (sinner or rebel) is a river of Hamah. I next went to the city of Maarrat El Nōomān, the place from which the patronymic of 'Abu El Alā El Maarrī is derived. It was named Maarrat El Nōomān because El Nōomān Ibn Bashūr the Ansār and companion of the Prophet, lost a son there, when he held the government of Emessa. Before this time it was called 'Dhāt El Kusūr (i.e. endued with palaces). It is also said, that it is so

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(a) With the نواعير or mills, they draw up water out of wells in order to supply gardens, &c. The word also means a vein pouring out blood; and hence the allusion in the text is not unlike Shakspere's "life-rendering pelican." For some account of the author of these lines, see M. de Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, 2d edit., tom. i. p. 240-3.

(b) This verse is of the species termed الطويل long. The measure with the usual varieties will be

* The text is as follows:

> يا سادة سكنوا حماة وحفلتم
> ماحلت عن ثقيتي ومن الخلاصي
> والطرف بعدكم انا ذكرت اللتنا
> يجري المدامع طائعا كالعاصي

Where the play is in these, as in the preceding lines, on the name of the river Aāsī (عاصي) which signifies sinner or rebel.

† This was a very celebrated poet and commentator, named generally Abu'l Alā El Tenūkhī. and surnamed El Maarrī. Tenūkh is, according to Jurhari, the name of a tribe in Yemen, and this Soyūtī places in Bahrein. The author of the Kāmūs and Pococke say generally, that it is the name of a tribe. See Pococke's Sec. Hist. Arab. p. 42-141. Chrestom. Arabe, tom. iii. p. 89.
called from a mountain named Nöomân, which overhangs it. Without this place is the tomb of Omar Ibn Abd El Azîz, commander of the faithful. After this I arrived at Sarmin, then at Haleb (Aleppo). Its citadel is large and strong; and within it is a meshhed, in which Abraham is said to have performed his devotions.* On this place El Khâlidî, the poet of Saif El Doulat Ibn Hamdân, has said:

Land of my heart, extended wide,
Rich in beauty, great in pride:
Around whose head to brave the storm,
The rolling clouds a chaplet form.
Here 'tis the empyreal fires glow,
And dissipate the gloom below.

* In the كتاب الإشارات في معرفة الزيارةت, the book of intimations respecting the knowledge of the places of pilgrimage, by Ali Ibn Abu Bekr El Harawi, who travelled during the times of the Crusades, and fell into the hands of the king of England, are the following notices of this place: And by a Descendant of the Prophet Ali, called by the ancient Arab, Hamdan, the poet of the Hanyûdâh. In its (i.e. of Aleppo) citadel is the station of Abraham the friend (of God), and in it is also a chest in which there is a piece of the head of John the son of Zachariah. It was observed in the year 435, i.e. A.D. 1043. A little lower down we have an account of a custom, which will in some degree illustrate the homage, if not the idolatrous worship, formerly addressed to the pillars called in the Hebrew bible "Ibn Nâdû Má." The first account we have of these is in Gen. xxviii. 18, where we are told that Jacob set one of them up and poured oil on the top of it. Here, says the traveller, without the gate of the Jews there is a stone upon the road: to this vows are made, and upon it they pour rose-water and perfumes; both Mohammedans and Christians have faith in the practice. It is said that the grave of some prophet is under it; but God knows best. This work I shall occasionally cite. See a very interesting note on this subject in the Specimen Hist. Arab. by Pococke, ed. 1806, p. 102-3, where, l. 15, read with the Italian name et appellabatur Saturnus, not "quo appellabatur vir iste." This very learned writer, having been betrayed into the very mistake which he corrects at the foot of the page in De Dieu. Edrisî mentions a similar custom as prevailing in the islands of the Indian sea, sect. vii. cl. i. His words are ... مدينة برو وهي أخر بابل الكفرة ... الذين لا يعتقدون شيئا وانهم يأخذون الأناصر بالقوة فيدهونها بدهم السمك ويسجرون لها. The city Barwâh is the last of those belonging to the infidels who believe in nothing, but who take stones which they set up on their ends, pour the oil of fish upon them, and then worship them.
About thy breast in harmless blaze,
The lightning too for ever plays;
And like the unveiling beauty’s glance,
Spreads round its charms t’astonish and entrance.*

The following lines are by "Jamāl Oddin Ali Ibn Abu Mansūb:
† Thy milky towers in proud array,
Stop in its course the galaxy:
When see, the children at thy side
Rise and sip the ambrosial tide:
See too thy flocks the glories share,
And crop the gems‡ that glitter there.

* The text is as follows, of the measure of Clarke’s Prosody, pp. 35, 36, &c.
† The verses are these, the measure of which is the baṣīṭa. See Clarke, p. 52, &c.
‡ The word star signifies also in Arabic any small plant, and hence the play upon the word here.

For some account of Saif El Doulat, see M. de Sacy’s Chrestomathie Arabe, tom. iii. p. 33, ed. 2, and the authorities there cited. But, as the countenance he afforded to the poets and other geniuses of his times, has not been mentioned by M. de Sacy, or the authorities referred to, I will give an extract on this subject here, from my own copy of the Abu Monsūr El Thaalābī. After stating that he was descended from noble ancestors, it is said

...
I then left Aleppo for "Tizîn, and soon after came to "Antioch, before which is the river "El Aāsî. In this place is the tomb of "Habîb El Najār, which I visited. After this I arrived at the fortress of 'Bugrās, next at that of 'El Kosair, then at that of 'El Shaghar. I next came to the city of "Sahyûn, then to the fortress of "El Kadmūs, then to that of "El Aalikat, next to that of "El Manikat, next to that of "Masyāf, then to that of "El Kahf. These fortresses all belong to a people called the 'Ismā'īliyah; they are also called the 'Fidāwīa. No person can go among them except one of their own body.* These people act as arrows for El Malik El Nāsir; and by their means he comes at such of his enemies as are far removed from him, as in Irāk and other places. They have their various offices; and, when the Sultan wishes to despatch one of them to waylay any enemy, he bargains with him for the price of his blood. If then the man succeeds and comes safely back, he gets the reward; but if he fails it is then given to his heirs. These men have poisoned knives, and with these they strike the persons they are sent to kill.

From the fortresses of the Fidāwīa I went to the city of 'Jabala, where I visited the tomb of the Sheikh 'El Wâli El Sâlih Ibrahim Ibn Adham,† who had not succeeded to the kingdom from the father's, but from the mother's side. The father was originally one of the pious wandering Fâkirs: his story of giving up the throne is generally known. I then proceeded to "Laodicea, the king of which is said to seize by violence every ship within his power. I then proceeded to the fortress of "El Markab, then to the mountain 'El Akraa, then to "Mount Libanus, which is the most fruitful mountain in the world: and on which are various fruits, fountains of water, and leafy shades. Nor is it destitute of those who have retired from the

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* On this sect, which are sometimes termed Assassins, see the Dabistān, usually ascribed to Mohammed Mohsin Fānî, Calcutta edition, p. 187. M. de Sacy's Chrest. Arabe, tom. i. pp. 89, tom. ii. pp. 92, 93; Journal Asiatique, numbers for May and June 1824, and De Guignes' Histoire générale des Huns, tome i. p. 341. † See the نهایت الانس a little from the beginning.
world and devoted themselves to God, numbers of whom I myself saw. From this place I proceeded to 'Baalbek, and thence to Damascus, in the month of Ramazān, and in the year twenty-six (i.e. A.H. 726, A.D. 1326). It has been said by the Epitomator, Ibn Jazzī El Kelbī, that "Sharf Oddin Ibn Anīn wrote the following lines on this place:"

Damascus! though the slanderer fill
Worlds with thy blame, I love thee still.
Spot, where alone the trav’ler meets
Balmy winds and pearly streets:
Where tearful streamlets weave† their chains,
Yet joy and freedom bless the plains:
Where too the gales with lusty love
Fan into bloom the fainting grove.

The following was written on the same place by the eminent judge, ʿAbd El Rahīm El Baisānī:‡

* An extract from the works of this author will be found in the Annales Moslemici, vol. iv. p. 268, and some account of his life at p. 416, of the same volume. The lines mentioned by Ibn Batūta are the following:

† The orientals, instead of saying that a stream is rippling, say that it links or forms chains; hence the comparison of the chaining of the rivers with the freedom of the plains.

‡ Some notice is taken of this writer in M. de Sacy’s Chrestomathie Arabe, tome i. pp. 233, 505. The original verse is as follows, and is of the species البسيط See Clarke’s Prosody, pp. 52, 53, &c.

El Harawi says of this place. Damascus abounds with high buildings, such as have not elsewhere been constructed. It was built by Dimashīk, son of Kābī, son of Mālīk, son of Shām, son of Noah: it is also said that
Lightning! with thy pouring rain,
How dost thou befriend the plain?
Why, 'ere the morning's dawn arise,
Spread'st terror through Damascus' skies?
Is't that thy flames may bid her glow,
Or gild her flow'rets opening blow?
Or, that her plains refreshed be seen,
Filled with fruits, and clothed in green?
Yes, 'tis that blessings round may spring,
And verdure make the vallies sing.

The mosque of Damascus, termed 'El Amawî, is too well known to need description here. Of its learned men, professors, and theologians, of the sect of Hanbal, 'Taki Oddin Ibn Timia may be mentioned as one in great repute for his lectures, if we except a few of his peculiarities. The people of Damascus, however, think very highly of him. In many instances he has preached things to which the theologians have objected; and, hence an information was laid against him to 'El Malik El Nâsir, who sent for him to Egypt, and there imprisoned them. When in prison he published a commentary on the Koran in forty volumes, entitled 'El Bahr El Muhit.* After this he was liberated; but, going again to Damascus, he returned to his old practices of preaching heterodoxy. I happened one Friday to be present when he was addressing a congregation from the pulpit, and this was one of his assertions: God came down, said he, to the heaven of this Zohâk built it, and also that it was the residence of Noah. There is a passage in the book of Genesis (chap. xv. v. 2) in which our authorized version has "This Eliezer of Damascus," and which I believe to be erroneous. The original stands thus: Al-în'llur râdmskî, not 'în'llur Al-în'llur, as the version gives it. My opinion is, that this is the proper name of Abraham's servant and nothing more: Damascus might, indeed, have been built by him, but of this we have no knowledge. A little farther on we are told, that there is a column in the mosque near the little gate, to which pilgrimages and vows are made: this is probably one of the ancient dâlîtôh of which we so often read in the Hebrew bible. His words are these: وعاصم ... عند الباب الصغير في سجد يزار ويدذر له. * This is probably the work noticed by D'Herbelot under the title Bahar al Mohith, although the name does not agree with that given here. Neither of them, however, has given the full name, and this will perhaps account for the discrepancy.
world, just as I now go down: and upon this he descended one of the steps of the pulpit. A theologian of the sect of Ibn Mālik, happening to be present, contradicted this; for which he was beaten by the congregation. The opponent, however, lodged an information with El Malik El Nāsir, who again cited the Sheikh, and put him in prison, where he continued till his death. He was afterwards buried at Damascus.

Without the gate called 'El Jābiat are the tombs of "Om Habiba wife of the prophet, of her brother *Moāwīa, of *Balāl the Moazin of the prophet, and of *Awīs El Karāni.* The grave of the last, however, is said to be in a burying-ground between the city and Syria, in which there is no building. It is also said to be in "Sipīḥin with that of Ali. It is said by Ibn Jazzi El Kelbi the epitomator, that the latter is the truer opinion. Ibn Batūta proceeds: without Damascus on the way of the pilgrimage, is the "mosque of the foot," which is held in great estimation, and in which there is a stone having upon it the print of the foot of Moses.† In this mosque they offer up their prayers in times of distress. I myself was present at this mosque in the year 746 (A.D. 1345), when the people were assembled for the purpose of prayer against the plague: which ceased on that very day. The number that died daily in Damascus had been two thousand: but, the whole daily† number, at the time I was present, amounted

* According to Ibn El Athīr, in his abridgment of patronyms from El Samaīnī, entitled كتاب اللبب لأبن الأثير الجزي، this patronymic (i.e. كراني qaräni karani), is derived from one Karān of the tribe of Morād; he was the son of Ridmān, son of Nāhia, son of Morād. This Awīs was son of Aāmer of this family; he was a great saint, and is said to have been killed among the infantry of Ali at Sīfīn; others say he died at Mecca, others at Damascus. The passage is this. ابلي ينسرة الي قرن وهو بن مراد وهو قرن بن رماان بن ناهية بن مراد بنسب اليدawi ومسير القرن الزاهد روبي على عمرو قتل صفين في جلالة علي رضي الله عنه وقيل مات بكتابة نحبی وقيل بدمشق.

† There can be no doubt, I think, that these marks of the foot, whether we find them at Damascus, in Ceylon, among the Burmese, at Mecca, or wherever else, are nothing more than remains of Buddhaïsm. The best relique of this superstition to be seen in Europe is, perhaps, the mark of the foot of Buddha placed in the hall of the British Museum by Captain Marryat.

† The passage, which I suspect is erroneous, stands thus: ثم انتهى بيضفي في كل يوم إلى أربعة وعشرين الدنا. The words في كل يوم daily, are perhaps adscititious.
to twenty-four thousand. After prayers, however, the plague entirely ceased. On the north of Damascus is the mountain Kasayûn, in which is the cave where Abraham was born. From this (cave) he saw the sun, moon, and stars.* There is also a village in Irâk called Burs, between El Hilla and Bagdad, which is said to be the birth place of Abraham. This is the truer notion. On the farther part of the Kasayûn is the mount of flight and assistance,† the asylum of Jesus.

CHAPTER VI.


When things were ready, the Syrian pilgrims proceeded on their pilgrimage, and I myself with them, with the same intention. This turned out well; for, thank God, I duly performed the pilgrimage; and, then proceeded with the pilgrims of Irâk to the tomb of the prophet at Medina. After three (days) we descended into the valley of El Arûs.‡ We then entered the territory of Nejd, and proceeded on in it till we came to El Kâdisia § the place in which the remarkable event happened, by which the fire-worship of Persia was extinguished, and the interest of Islamism advanced. This was, at that time, a great city, but it is now only a small village. We next proceeded to the city of Meshhed Ali, where the grave of Ali is thought to be. It is a handsome place and well peopled; all

* Alluding to a passage in the Koran.

† It is doubtful whether we ought to read or as the MSS. have both readings: if the latter, then residence must be substituted in the translation for flight.

‡ The name of a fortress in Yemen, according to the Kâmoos: but this can hardly be the place mentioned here.

§ A village near Kûfa where Saad, one of the generals of Omar, obtained a decisive victory over the Persians. See the Annales Muslemici, vol. i. p. 231.
the inhabitants, however, are of the Rāfīza (or Shīah) sect. There is no governor here, except a sort of tribune. The inhabitants consist chiefly of rich and brave merchants. About the gardens are plastered walls adorned with paintings, and within them are carpets, couches, and lamps of gold and silver. Within the city is a large treasury kept by the tribune, which arises from the votive offerings brought from different parts: for when any one happens to be ill, or to suffer under any infirmity, he will make a vow, and thence receive relief. The garden is also famous for its miracles; and hence it is believed that the grave of Ali is there. Of these miracles, the "night of revival"* is one: for, on the 17th day of the month Rejeb, cripples come from the different parts of Fārs, Room, Khorāsān, Irāk, and other places, assemble in companies from twenty

* Mr. Wolfe, the missionary, when last in this country, reported that the or "night of revival," among the Yezidī sect, is a night on which they worship the devil. I should doubt whether Mr. Wolfe did not misunderstand the accounts he might have heard of this matter. In the Book of Pilgrimages, by Ali Ibn Abubeker of Herāt, we have a similar account given of a place in the lieutenancy of Aleppo, his words are:

Borāk is one of the villages of its lieutenancy, in which there is a sacred place visited by the aged and infirm of various places, and in it they lodge. Now, if such person should see (in his dream) some one saying to him, such or such a thing is thy remedy; or if he should see him rubbing his hand over him, he will then be well, as the people of that place report." And further on where the city of Balat (Medīneh Bāla) is noticed, we are told, that this Author saw a man who had been lame many years, but had been recovered merely by bathing, according to the injunctions of Ali which he had received in a dream. His words are

That such miracles (if such they may be called) can be performed, without any extraordinary effort being exerted, has long been known. A strong persuasion of the mind has always proved wonderfully efficacious:

and to this the Mohammedan, as well as the Roman Catholic, hierarchy owes perhaps more than half its authority.
to thirty in number. They are placed over the grave soon after sun-set. People then, some praying, others reciting the koran, and others prostrating themselves, wait expecting their recovery and rising, when, about night, they all get up sound and well. This is a matter well known among them: I heard it from creditable persons, but was not present at one of these nights. I saw, however, several such afflicted persons, who had not yet received, but were looking forwards for, the advantages of this "night of revival."

I next arrived at 'Basra, and proceeded on with the Badawín Arabs of 'Khafājā, for there is no travelling in these parts, except with them. We next came to 'Khawārnak, the ancient residence of "El Nóomān Ibn Mondhor, whose progenitors were kings of the tribe "Beni Mā El Samā, (sons of heavenly seed). There are still traces of his palace to be seen.* It is situated in a spacious plain, and upon a river derived from the Euphrates. We left this place, and came next to the city of "Wāsīt. It is surrounded by an extensive tract of country, and abounds with gardens and plantations. Its inhabitants are the best of all Irāk. From this place I set out to visit the tomb of El Wali El Āārif, my Lord Ahmed of "Rephāā†, which is

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* Some notices of this person, and his palace will be found in the Historia imperii vetustissimi Octandarum in Arabia Felice, by A. Schultens, p. 129. And in his Monumenta vetustiora Arabiae, pp. 11, 39, 47.

† The following is an abstract of the account given of this devotee in the Nafahát El Ins, by Jāmī: the miraculous intercourse, &c. there ascribed to him, I have not thought it worth while to copy out. Sheik three Ahmed Ibn Aby (Abāi) the house of the prophet to the thigh... the night and the day and the morning and the evening... and all the people of the earth will be in a state of peace and harmony. The Sheikh my lord Ahmed Ibn Abu El Hasan El Raphāī, may God sanctify a word wanting. His rank as a saint and confessor was high. By him God performed many miracles, and converted to him many persons of distinction. He also did many wonders. Of his disciples, some are good, others bad. Some of them will enter fires, and play with serpents. This is what the Sheikh the head of saints taught them. God protect us from Satan. He was one of the sons of the great Imam Mūsa Kāzīm, upon whom be peace. He resided at Om Obsaida, and died on the Thursday the 22d of the first Jamādā, in the year (of the Hejira) 578, A.D. 1182.

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situated in a village called "Om Obaida, at the distance of a day from Wāsit. At this place I arrived, and found that the grandson of the Sheikh, upon whom the dignity of Sheikh had also devolved, had come thither before me for the same purpose. He was also named Sheikh Ahmed, and held the dignity of his grandfather, which he exercised in the cell formerly occupied by him. In the afternoon, and after the reading of the koran, the religious attached to the cell got together a great quantity of wood, to which they set fire: they then walked into it, some eating it, others rolling in it, and others trampling upon it, till they had entirely extinguished it. Such is the sect called 'El Re-phāia, and this the custom by which they are particularized. Some of them too will take great serpents in their teeth and bite the head off. It happened that, when I was in a certain part of India, there came to me a company of the religious of the 'Hydaria sect,* having in their hands and about their necks iron chains. Their leader was a black of a filthy colour. They requested me to solicit the governor of the place to bring them some wood to which they may set fire, and then sing and walk into it. I did so, and he brought them ten bundles; they then set fire to it, and commencing their song, went into it: nor did they cease dancing and rolling about in it until they had extinguished it. The leader then asked me for a shirt. I gave him a very fine one, which he put on, and then proceeded to roll about in the fire, and to strike it with his sleeves, until he had put it out. He then brought me the shirt, upon which the fire had not made the least impression. At this I very much wondered.

After visiting this Sheikh I proceeded to Basra, a place much abounding with palms. The inhabitants are so friendly to strangers that a traveller has nothing to fear among them. We have here the mosque of Ali, in which prayers are said every Friday: it is then closed till the next. This was formerly in the middle of the town; but is situated two miles† from its

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* When we come to Khorasan in this work, some account of the leader and practices of this sect will be given.

† As the term mile (ميل) will occasionally occur in this work, we shall here determine its extent. According to the Succardān of Ibn Hajila, a mile is = 1,000 bāsas, a bās = 6 cubits; a cubit = 24 digits; a digit = 6 barley-corns placed side by side: and a barleycorn = 6 hairs taken out of the tail of a mule. A Parasang = 3 miles; a barid = 4 parasangs. وَلِمِّيلٍ ثَلَثٍ بَعْضٍ
present population. In this is the koran which Othmān had sent (for the use of
the inhabitants), and in which he was reading when he was killed. The marks
of his blood are still visible in the words نفيكفكم الله، &c. I then went on
board a &Sambūk (Turkish &Senbūki) which is a small boat, and proceeded
to El Oballa,* which was once a large city, but is now only a village;

* Abulfeda says of this place that, according to the Atwāl the longitude is 74° 8' lat. 30° 55' and according to the Kanūn long. 74° 8' lat
31° 55'. He then describes it, قال ابن حول لابله وSrالله مدينة صغيرة حصنها عمارة وليا نبرلابله الي
البصة وتحاها الدجلة التي تهشم منه هذا النهر عاطلا عليه ويبتئ عمدها على البحور عداء
ولو نهر اربعة فرسان بين البصة والابله وعلي حافته هذا النهر تصور وسانتين متصلته كأنها إسات
واعد قد مرته حيغو واحد وكان خليا قد مدت على خيغ وحيد وجميع بسانتين تلك الناحية
مجرفتة بعضا بها بعض حتي إذا جاءهم مد البحر تراجع الإمام في كل نهر حتي يدخل خليعه
ومنها دم عبر تكلف إذا جزراها اخطط حتي تخلوا اليسائين والخيله. Ibn Hawkal states,
that Oballa is a small, strong, and well peopled city. Its river, the Oballah, after issuing from the
Tigris which is over against the city, makes its way to it, and thence to Basra. The channel of
this river reaches to the sea, and to Abūdādān. The length of its course to Basra is four
parasangs, upon the banks of which are palaces and gardens, so close to each other, that they
appear to form one garden passing on in a direct line; its palms also spread out in like manner in
an extended line. All the gardens too of these parts are so situated one by another, that when
the tide of the sea comes out towards them, it passes into all the channels until it comes to their
palms, and into their valleys without the least difficulty: and, when it ebbs, it rolls back, leaving
the gardens and palm-plantations. The channels here mentioned are, according to Dr. Russell,
Nat. Hist. Aleppo, generally so contrived as to bring the water into the gardens, and then, out of
these still smaller channels are cut, which carry the water into the several parterres and
divisions of the gardens. The Psalmist seems to have had these channels in view when he speaks of the
"tree planted by the rivers of waters," better, the divisions of the waters, the original being
which, with its gardens about it, is about ten miles from Basra. I then sailed from El Oballa in an arm of the Persian gulf, and arrived the next morning at * Abbādān,* which is a village situated in a salt marsh. It was my intention to have gone to Bagdad; but a person at Basra advised me to go on to the country of * El Lār,* then to * Irāk El Ajam,* then to Arabian Irāk: and I did so. I then proceeded from Abbādān by sea; and after four days, arrived at the city of * Māgūn* (or Māgūl, of the quantity Fā-ūl, with the g pronounced hard). This is a small town on the Persian gulf. I passed from this by land, during a journey of three days, through

\[ \text{Abbādān} \]

\[ \text{Arabian} \]

\[ \text{Irāk} \]

\[ \text{El Oballa} \]

\[ \text{Māgūn} \]

\[ \text{Irāk El Ajam} \]

\[ \text{El Oballa} \]

\[ \text{Abbūt Man,} \]

\[ \text{Ouseley's Oriental Geography, p. 11, &c.; and D'Herbelot sub voce Abadan.} \]

* According to El Harawi this is an island in the sea, in which there is a meshed dedicated to the prophet. It also has Ali's well, and a meshed sacred to El Khizir, and other establishments: the pious of which are much visited from other parts. His words are

\[ \text{Abulfeda says this place is in the longitude} \]

\[ 74° 30', \]

\[ \text{lat.} \]

\[ 25° 20', \]

\[ \text{according to the Atwāl; but others give} \]

\[ 75° 55', \]

\[ 75° 30', \]

\[ \text{longitude. He then thus describes it after Ibn Said.} \]

\[ \text{He has said that Abbādān is on the sea of Fārs, which encircles it, leaving only a small part of land (or isthmus). On the south-east of this place the Tigris joins the sea. Others have} \]

\[ \text{said, that Abbādān is upon the mouth of the Tigris towards its east, and on the sea of Fārs. From it to the shores of Mehrūbān is about four stages. From Basra it is a stage and a half. It has been} \]

\[ \text{said too, that on the south and east of Abbādān are the Khushbāb, i.e. marks placed in the sea for the purpose of limiting the approach of vessels, and beyond which they never pass, lest upon the ebbing of the tide they should strike upon the ground. Khushbāb Castell tells us, are moderately sized ropes: if so, they are here so placed as to mark the places to which ships may safely come. See also Asseman's Biblioth Orient. tom. iii. P. 2. p. dcevi; Sir Wm. Ouseley's Oriental Geography, p. 11, &c.; and D'Herbelot sub voce Abadan.} \]

† The geography of these parts has been well illustrated by Ulenbroek in his Iracē Persicē descripțio, &c. Lugduni Batavorum, 1822. See pp. 4 and 5. Asseman's Biblioth. Orient. tom. iii. P. 2. p. dcexl.
a plain inhabited by Kurds, and came to the city of 'Rāmin,* a beautiful place abounding with fruit and rivers. I then proceeded on through a plain, in which were villages of the Kurds, and in three days arrived at the city of "Tostar,† which is at the extremity of this plain. On the first of the mountains there is a large and beautiful city, abounding with fruits and rivers, surrounded by a river, known by the name of "El Azrak the blue. This river is wonderfully clear, and is cold in the summer season.

CHAPTER VII.


I then travelled for three days over high mountains, and found in every stage, in these countries, a cell with food for the accommodation of travellers. I then came to the city of "Idhaj,‡ which belongs to the "Sultan Atabek Afrāsiāb.§ With these people the word Atabek means any one governing a district. The country is called "El Lūr.|| It abounds with high mountains and has roads cut in the rocks. The extent in length is seventeen days journey; in breadth ten. Its king sends presents to the king of Irāk, and sometimes comes to see him. In every one of the stations in this country, there are cells provided for the religious, enquirers; and travellers: and,

* This is perhaps the Romon or Beth Ramn, of Asseman. See Biblioth. Orient. tom. iii., P. 2, p. dccxxii, which he writes in Arabic:—or perhaps the Rasmin of Mr. Ulenbroek, see p. 63, Arab. text.
† See Asseman's Biblioth. Orient., tom. iii. P. 2, p. dccxxi.
‡ See Ulenbroek Iracæ Pers. descriptio, p. 25, Arab. text.
§ This is probably the "Mudaffereddin Afrasiab, fils de Rokneddin," of De Guignes, who was the last of the dynasty of the Atabeks of Luristan; according to him he died A. H. 740, A.D. 1339, a little after the time our traveller must have visited these parts.
|| See Mr. Ulenbroek's "Irace descrip," pp. 4 and 5, and Arab. text.
for every one who arrives, there are bread, flesh, and sweetmeats: I
travelled for ten days in this country over high mountains, with ten other
religious, one of whom was a priest, another a moazin (a person who calls
the people to prayers), and two professed readers of the koran. The Sultan
sent me a present, containing money for travelling expences, both for
myself and my companions. Having finished the districts belonging to this
king on the tenth day, we entered those of İspahān, and arrived at the city
of 'Ushtorkān; after this at 'Fairūzān,* the name of which had been
'Tashnīa Firūz: and then at İspahān, one of the cities of Irāk El Ajam.
This is a large and handsome city: I remained in it some days. I then set
out for Širāz, between which and İspahān there are twenty stations,
with the intention of visiting the Sheikh Majd Oddin, at that place. In my
journey, I passed by the towns of 'Kalīl and 'Yezd Khās, the latter of which
is small, and arrived at Širāz. It is an extensive, and well built city, though
inferior to Damascus, in the beauty of its streets, gardens, and waters. The
inhabitants are people of integrity, religion, and virtue, particularly the
women. For my own part, I had no other object than that of visiting the
Sheikh Majd Oddin the paragon of saints and worker of miracles. I came
accordingly to the college called 'El Majdia, which had been founded by
him. He was then judge of the city; but, on account of his age, the
duties of the office were discharged by his brother’s sons.† I waited on
him. When he came out, he shewed me great kindness, and, embracing

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* According to the مراصد الإلء, this is a village of İspahān, and is a most beautiful and
healthy place: the words are فيروزان ین تربی اصبا این...ً احسس القری وطیبا هواً.
† This man is mentioned in the Khalāsāt El Akhbār, by Khondemir, as having great influence
at this time at Šihrāz, so much so, that he succeeded in bringing about an accommodation
between the Emir Jūbānī, and the partizans of the Emir Mohammed Mozaffir. His words are
these اخیر الامان بیشتو قاسمی همد الدین اسمعیل بن حسین که از جمله اکابر زهاد وفضلات (فضلان)
ربو موریت مصالحه ریو همد ول امیر بیraphic جوانی در خاوت اتیال اکیری وکالهی بیشدر آمد.
At length, by the mediation of the Kāzī Majd Oddin Ismā'il Ibn Yahya, who was one of the
great saints and men of eminence, an agreement took place; and the Emir Pir Hosain Jūbānī
entered the city in the greatest splendour and delight. This is related as taking place in the
year of the Hejira 740.
me, asked me about different places: to which I gave suitable answers.
I was then taken into his college. The Sheikh is much honoured by the
Emirs of these parts, insomuch, that when they enter his company, they
take hold of both their ears, a ceremony of respect paid only to the king.
They, therefore, pay him the respect due to their king. The reason of this is,
that when the king of Irāk, *Mohammed Khudā Banda, received Islamism,
he had a favourite of the Rāfīza (followers of Ali), named ‡Jamāl Ibn
Mutahhar, who induced him to join the Shīā sect, which he willingly
did. The king then wrote to Bagdad, Shīrāz,* and other places, inviting
them to be of this sect. The people of Bagdad and Shīrāz, however,
refused to do so, and continued to be of the sect of the Sonnee. He
then commanded the judges of these districts to be brought to him:
and the first who arrived was this of Shīrāz. The king ordered him
to be thrown to some great dogs which he had, and which were
kept with chains about their necks, for the purpose of tearing to
pieces any one, with whom the Sultan should happen to be
angry. When, therefore, the Kāzī Majd Oddin was thrown
to the dogs, they came, and looking upon him, began to wag their
tails, making no onset upon him, nor, in any way molesting him.
This was told to the Sultan Ḥ Khudā Banda, who came running to him in
a great fright. He then kissed his hands, and stripping off all his own
robes put them upon the Sheikh. He then took him by the hand, and
led him to his mansion. This, therefore, became the source of great
dignity to the Sheikh, his children, and to all belonging to him: which is the
case with every one, upon whom the Sultan puts all his robes. The king
then gave up the Shīā sect, and became a Sonnee, and to the Sheikh he
gave a hundred villages in the district of Shīrāz. Thus both the king and
his courtiers bestowed the greatest honours upon the Sheikh and upon his
successors. I also visited this Sheikh after my return from India, in the
year 748 of the Hejira (A.D. 1347); and, for this purpose, I travelled a
distance of five and thirty days. I once saw the Sultan of Shīrāz Abu
* 'Is-hāk holding his ears before him, by way of respect. The Sultan of

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* See on this place Asseman's Biblioth. Orient. tom. iii. P. ii. p. declxxv—vi.
Shiraz, on my first arrival at that place, was Mohammed Abu Is-hāk Ibn Shāh Yanjū. He was one of the best of princes. His father Shāh Yanjū was governor of Shiraz, under the King of Irāk:* but when he died, the government was put into the hands of another. When, however, the King of Irāk died, and left no issue, each of the governors assumed the government of the district over which he had been placed: and, in this way, the government of Shiraz, &c. came under the control of Abu Is-hāk. He was a man much beloved on account of his courage and good conduct; and possessed a territory of a month and a half’s journey, with an army of fifty thousand men.†

In liberality Abu Is-hāk imitated the king of India: for, on one occasion, he gave to a person, who had come before him, the sum of seventy thousand dinars. No one, however, can be compared to the king of India:* for he

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* According to Mirkhond, the province of Fars was committed to the care of the Emir Mosafir Ināk, A. H. 734, and the Emir Mahmūd Shāh Anjū was, for years, the protector and assistant of the Emir Jūbān, who was magistrate of those parts. His words are: And, that in the districts of Shirāz and Shabānkarā, he had possessions to such a extent as to bring him in annually 100 tūmāns; which, he goes on to say, was the cause of his being brought into disgrace at the court of Abusād. A little lower down we are told that Abu Is-hāk was one of the sons of Mahmūd Shāh Anjū.

† The accounts given of the liberality of Mohammed Shāh, who was the reigning emperor when Ibn Batūta entered India exceed all description. Dow (Hindustan, vol. i. pp. 313, &c.) has noticed some instances, and Ferishta many more. He also says, that nobles, learned men, and persons who had suffered shipwreck, came with the hope of relief from Khorāsān, Irāk, Mawara,
will give sums equal to this many times in the same day, particularly to those who come from the parts of Khorāsān. He once said to one of his courtiers, Go into the treasury and bring as much gold as you can carry at once. The courtier filled thirteen purses with gold; and, tying them on his shoulders, attempted to go out, but fell through the weight of the purses. The king then commanded him to take and weigh it, which he did, and found it to be thirteen $\text{markdown}$maunds of Dehli, the maund of Dehli being equal to five and twenty $\text{markdown}$raths of Egypt. On another occasion, he placed one of his Emīrs, namely, $\text{markdown}$Sharf Ul Mulk Emīr Bakht of Khorāsān, in a pair of scales, putting gold in the opposite part, till the gold preponderated. He then gave him the gold and said, give alms out of this for your own salvation. He also appointed to the theologian and collector of traditions, $\text{markdown}$Abd El Azīz El Ardābīlī, for his daily expenses, the sum of one hundred dinars of silver: five and twenty of which are equal to the golden dinar. Upon one occasion the above mentioned Sheikh entered into the presence of the king, who rose; and, having kissed his feet, poured upon his head with his own hand a vessel full of gold, and said, both the gold and the vessel, which is gold, are thine.

The most famous meshhed of Shīrāz is that of Ahmed Ibn Mūsa, the brother of $\text{markdown}$El Rīzā, which is indeed held in the highest estimation. In this is the tomb of the Imām $\text{markdown}$El Kotb El Wali Ābū Abd Allah Ibn Khafīf,*

El Nahr, Arabia, and Turkey, to Hindustan. خطا وكبر وهنر وکشت شکستکان بامید عواطف وبراحم اور خردن وعراق وماورا النهر وعرسانت وترکستان بهندستان. می آمدد وزیاده از آذینه تصرکرد بهند نوارشا میباشتند. &c. and received more than they had imagined they should. I cite this merely to show the minute accuracy of our traveller.

* This saint is frequently mentioned in the نجات al-النس by Jāmī as one of the first authorities in judging of matters peculiar to the Sūfis; and is occasionally styled both Wali and Kotb, as here by Ibn Batūta.

In vol. i. p. 546, of the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, I have made some allusion to this Sheikh, supposing it probable that his grave may be that of the person mentioned in an inscription there translated. The traveller, however, here says that his tomb is in Shīrāz: and, if that be the fact, there is an end to the probability; but we shall find, when we get to Ceylon, that there is a belief of his grave being in that country. We have no account, however,
who is the great exemplar of all the region of Fārs. This Abu Abd Allah is the person, who made known the way from India to the mountain of Serendib, and who wandered about the mountains in the island of Ceylon. Of his miracles, his entering Ceylon, and wandering over its mountains in company with about thirty fakeers is one: for when these persons were all suffering from extreme hunger, and had consulted the Sheikh on the necessity of slaughtering and eating an elephant,* he positively refused and forbade the act. They, nevertheless, impelled as they were by hunger, transgressed his commands, and killed a small elephant, which they ate. The Sheikh, however, refused to partake. When they had all gone to sleep, the elephants came in a body, and smelling one of them, put him to death. They then came to the Sheikh, and smelled him, but did him no injury. One of them, however, wrapt his trunk about him, and lifting him on his back, carried him off to some houses. When the people saw him, they were much astonished. The elephant then put him down and walked off. The infidels were much delighted with the Sheikh, treated him very kindly, and took him to their king. The king gave credit to his story, and treated him with the greatest kindness and respect. When I

* The elephant is unclean with the Mohammedans, so Saadi. "The sheep is clean, but the elephant is carrion."—Gulistan, chap. i. tale iii.
entered Ceylon I found them still infidels, although they had given great credit to the Sheikh. They also very much honour the Mohammedan Fakeers, taking them to their houses and feeding them, contrary to the practice of the infidels of India; for they neither eat with a Mohammedan, nor suffer him to come near them.

I then left Shiraz intending to make "Kāzerūn, situated at the distance of two days' journey, in order to visit the tomb of the Sheikh "Abu Is-hāk El Kāzerūn." This Sheikh is held high in esteem both in India and China: and even the sailors, when labouring under adverse winds, make great vows to him, which they pay to the servants of his cell, as soon as they get safely to shore. I accordingly visited the tomb of the Sheikh.

I then left Kāzerūn and went to the city "El Zaidain (the city of the two Zaids). It was so called, because "Zaid Ibn Thābet and "Zaid Ibn Arkam,† two of the companions of the prophet, were buried there. I then went to "El Huwaizā,‡ a small town inhabited by Persians, between which and Basra is the distance of four days: but from Kūfā, that of five. From this place I went to Kūfā through a desert, in which water was only to be found at one of its stages. This is one of the mother cities of Irāk: but, it is now very much in ruins. In the mosque is the oratory,

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* This is, no doubt, the Abou-Ishak Alkarzouni of D'Herbelot; vide sub voce; and if he be right, this word ought to be written under Carzuni, however, he writes Cazruni and Cazeruni. It is said in the *Annales Muslemici*, tom. i. p. 119.

† This name is given in the "El Huwaiza thus: "الحوى ز"ب نايج. It is a place situated between Wasit, Basra, and Khūzistān, in the marshes.

‡ Something not unlike kasab (or fine Egyptian cloth), is made there from cotton. It abounds with palaces, gardens, and palms, extending its palaces far to the right hand and the left (north and south), and is at the distance of three days from Shirāz. The words are:

الحوى ز
Zid ben Arem.

الحوى ز
Zid ben Thabt.

ابو اسماعيل الكارويني
"Al-Karzinī.

الزيديين
"Al-Zaydiyyin.

کازرون
Kazerun.

الحورا
Al-Hurra.

الجبرین
Al-Jibrīn.
in which Ali was killed by the vile 'Ibn Moljim. In the back part of the mosque, is the place in which Noah is said to have grown warm from the oven in the time of the 'deluge.'

* This is one of the absurd and silly legends, of which the Orientals are so fond; but, as a knowledge of mankind consists in knowing the follies, as well as the wisdom, practised in the world, I may be excused, perhaps, if I give Mirkhond's edition of it.

...
CHAPTER VIII.


I next arrived at the city of El Hilla,* which runs far along by the side of the Euphrates. Its inhabitants are all followers of the twelve Imāms. We have here a mosque, over the gate of which is an extended veil of silk. They call it the Mosque of the last *Imām. It is said, that Mohammed Ibn El Hasān El Askarī entered this mosque, and became concealed in it. This person is, according to them, the Imām Mehdi (or leader), who has long been expected. It is a practice with them to come daily, armed to

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* Ann. Mosl. tom. iii. p. 716. This is very near the site of ancient Babylon. El Harāwī tells us that the Jews make pilgrimages to the graves of Ezekiel and Joseph, which they believe to be here. See Mr. Rich's Notice of the Ruins of Babylon; Les Mines de l'Oriente, tom. iii.

† The following is the creed of the Shī'ah on this subject, as given by the author of the Dabistān:

نزد آمانته متقرر است که امام محمد بن عسکر زند است وواز نظر نیان و آن تعبیر غیبت صغری وغیبت کریند غیبت صغری گه مدت آن هنگام هست سالست در زمان معتمد عباسی درسته ست وستین وسایته بود وغیبت کری در عهد راضی این منتشر عباسی بود ورق درمان ابن دیو غیبت آنست که در صغری سفری ووکلا میان امام وحلی حق است وام فاطمه بیرون ودر کری آمد وشدر منقطع کردنک وکیل اول عثمان ابن سید العماری بدر وابزار بجحیم امام زمان به پرسن ابن جعفر محمد منفیشی وارد تریب به پاتخال سلشد بعد ازرو از آباد دوست ابی روح ابن امی حضرت نبیخیتی وارد بعد از خود باپو این علی ابن مجهم السمری وعمت کرد ای نبر وکلست حسین بیمار شده سرال کردن که بعد ازرو وکیل ناحیه متعدد که خواه‌بند ای و تو تنیسی متشکل منع وصیت بیرون آورد وآن ایست. It is established among the Imāmī (followers of the Imāms), that the Imām Mohammed Ibn Askarī is still alive, but that he is invisible. This they term the less, and greater concealment. The less concealment lasted seventy-three years, and happened in the times of Muqtadī of the house of Abbās, in the year 266 (A.H.). The greater concealment happened in the time of Rāżī, the son of Mukhtarī, of the house of Abbās. The difference between these two concealments is this: that in the less, a book and ministers were mediatorial between the Imām and the pious of the people: but in the greater, all communication was cut off. The first Wakeel was Othmān Ibn Saad El Omari; and, after him, by command of the Imām of his time, it was transferred to his son Abu Jaafar Mohammed, who executed the office about fifty years. After him Abu El Kasīm Hosain Ibn Rūh Ibn Abi Bahr Nawbakhī, who afterwards left it by will to Abu El Hasan Ali Ibn Mohammed El Samārī; and he was the last
the number of a hundred, to the door of this mosque, bringing with them a beast saddled and bridled, a great number of persons also with drums and trumpets, and to say, Come forth, Lord of the age, for tyranny and base-ness now abounds: this then is the time for thy egress, that, by thy means, God may divide between truth and falsehood. They wait till night, and then return to their homes. I next came to Karbela, and there visited the meshhed of the Imam El Hosain, the son of Ali.* This is one of the greatest meshheds. The inhabitants are of the sect of the twelve Imāms.

of the Wakeels. When he was sick the Shiāh asked him, who should hold this sacred office after him; upon which he drew out an instrument forbidding a will, which is this:

وسط الله الرحمن الرحيم يا علي ابن محمد السمرى احترم الله اجر اخوانك فیک (ردیک) فانک میت ما بینک ویسی سنة ایام فاجع امرک وانطری ایک. فیک موقد مقامیک بعد (البیک) فانک نوقن وقتہ الغیبة الثامنة فان ظوریا اباد انقس الله تعالی ذکر بعد ظل الدد وتسکال القلب (بالقلب) انامل الرض جبریل وسکیان من شیعت میں بدعی المشاہدة النعم بدعی المشاہدة قبل خروج السفینی والمحاک کا کذاب مقتر واقع آلا بالله العلي العظیم وفر منصف شعبان سنة تیمی وعشرین وثلثیما وانک یافیا "In the name of the compassionate and merciful God. O Ali, son of Mohammed of Samaria, may God increase the reward of thy brethren through thee: but thou art a dead man: between me and thee are (only) six days. Arrange thy matters, therefore, and turn towards no one for supplying thy place after thy death: for now has happened the complete concealment: nor shall there be a revelation, except by the permission of God, whose memorial be reverenced, till after the duration of the age, and hearts shall be hardened, and the earth shall be filled with violence. But there shall come out of my people one who shall lay claim to a testimony. He, however, who shall lay claim to this before the outgoing of El Sofyān and the shout, that man is the antichrist, the corrupter. There is no power or virtue except in the great God." He died in the middle of the month Shaabān, An. Hej. 328. See my Persian Controversies, p. 433. I have been the more particular in explaining this passage, in order to shew the great similarity there is, between the Shiāh and our own Millenarians in this respect. The Shiāh expect the Mehdi to appear, when Mohammed and Jesus are also to descend from heaven, and this is to happen at the end of an age or dispensation, when the world shall be filled with oppression and sin. Upon this occasion, they further tell us, there is to be a general resurrection of the wicked, and then a horrible slaughter is to ensue: and after this the earthly Paradise is to commence. It is my intention hereafter to shew, that the Mohammedans have retained this from the early heretics, as well as many other things peculiar to one or other of their sects.

* At this place Hosain was killed. Annales Moslem. tom i. pp. 389-391; and D'Herbelot under Kerbela.
I next arrived at Bagdad, which, notwithstanding the injuries it has sustained, is still one of the largest of cities. Its inhabitants are mostly of the sect of Hanbal. In this place is the grave of \(^{\text{a}}\)Abu Hanifa, over which is a cell, and a mosque. Not far off is the grave of the Imām \(^{\text{b}}\)Ahmed Ibn Hanbal: \(^{\text{c}}\)as also that of \(^{\text{d}}\)El Shibali, \(^{\text{e}}\)of \(^{\text{f}}\)Sari El Sakti, \(^{\text{g}}\)of \(^{\text{h}}\)Bashar El Hāfi, \(^{\text{i}}\)of \(^{\text{j}}\)Dāūd El Tāi, \(^{\text{k}}\)and of Abu Kāsim El \(^{\text{l}}\)Jonaid, \(^{\text{m}}\)all of them Imāms of the Sūfis. When I entered Bagdad, the Sultan of the two Irāks and Khorāsān was \(^{\text{n}}\)Abu Saïd Bahādur Khān, son of Mohammed Khudā.

* Two of the leaders of the four principal sects of the Mohammedans, see D'Herbelot, sub vocibus, i. e. Abou-Hanifah, and Hanbal.

† Jāmī calls him \(^{\text{p}}\)Abu-saïd ibn El Alifī and tells us, that he was contemporary with Jonaid. In his history, which occurs in the last quarter of the \(^{\text{q}}\)Nujjāt El-Ansān we have some very strange miracles recorded of him, which, however, are not worth copying out.

‡ This saint, according to the \(^{\text{r}}\)Nujjāt El-Ansān, where his history will be found a little from the beginning, was the preceptor of Jonaid, and the rest of the enlightened of Bagdad. His full name was \(^{\text{s}}\)Abul-Ḥusn (Knīšt); \(^{\text{t}}\)his surname: Serī ibn El-mulūṣ El-sqṭī. He was contempo-

itaire with the following.

§ The full name of this saint, according to the \(^{\text{u}}\)Nujjāt El-Ansān, a little from the beginning, where his history will be found, is \(^{\text{v}}\)Abul-Nasr (Knīšt) Bshr bīn El alwārī bīn El rḥmn El Ḥuṣnī and the surname \(^{\text{w}}\)Bshr Ibn El Hārifh Ibn Abd El Rahmān; sundern El Husn; he died A. H. 227—A. D. 841.

|| See the Annales Muslem. tom. ii. p. 41. In the Itinerary of El Harawi, the graves of these worthies are placed \(^{\text{x}}\)in the part of Bagdad termed Shūntīzā, and they receive the titles of \(^{\text{y}}\)Ablā; El awliā, the \(^{\text{z}}\)al-mulūṣī, the pious persons, and El sīḥā; the \(^{\text{a}}\)āleds, \(^{\text{b}}\)the \(^{\text{c}}\)al-ṭālī; the \(^{\text{d}}\)sīḥā of El Mulk; El awliā; El alwārī, El muḥtārī, El alwārī. The \(^{\text{e}}\)sīḥā; the \(^{\text{f}}\)al-mulūṣī, \(^{\text{g}}\)the \(^{\text{h}}\)al-mulūṣī, \(^{\text{i}}\)the \(^{\text{j}}\)al-mulūṣī of El Mulk; \(^{\text{k}}\)see the \(^{\text{l}}\)Nujjāt El-Ansān. In the \(^{\text{m}}\)Nujjāt El-Ansān, \(^{\text{n}}\)see the \(^{\text{o}}\)Nujjāt El-Ansān.

¶ This, according to Jāmī, is a saint of the second class: his surname was Abul Kāsim (Knīšt), his title Kawārij, Zajaj, and Khazāz (Knīšt, or Abul alam El-ťa, or Knīšt, or Abul alam El-ťa), \(^{\text{p}}\)He was one of the three who flourished, A. H. 298-9 (A. D. 910-11) who in intellectual powers are without a fourth.
Banda,* which last was one of those Tartar kings who embraced Islamism, and with his brother† Kāzān,‡ ruled in these parts. When this Abu Saïd died, he left no issue, and the consequence was, his Emîrs, each claimed and exercised the rule in those parts in which he had been placed;‡ When Abu Saïd left Bagdad for his own country, I travelled for ten days with him, and saw the wonderful arrangement of their march, and their numerous army. I then went with one of his Emîrs to § Tebrîz, which is a large and beautiful city. § In this I lodged one night; but, when an order came from the Sultan commanding the Emîr Ḥâlî Oddîn’s presence in the camp, he set out the next day, and took me with him. The Sultan, however, became acquainted with my being there, and sent for me accordingly. I presented myself to him, and was honoured with a dress and other large presents. The Emîr Ḥâlî Oddîn told him, that it was my intention to go on the pilgrimage; he accordingly ordered such conveyances and provisions for me as would be necessary for the undertaking. He also wrote to the same effect to the Emîr of Bagdad. I then returned to Bagdad, and claimed the royal bounty from the Emîr. But, as the time for the pilgrimage was distant, I set out for †'Mosul and ‡ Diarbékêr. I then went from Bagdad to the city of ‡Sâmarra,' which was in ruins. There had been a m meshed

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† See D’Herbelot, art. Gazan, and Annales Muslemici, tom. v. p. 190.


|| Abulfeda says, سور راي هي سامرا، والمال سعاج لدج قانون سعاج لدج رم سعاج لدج قال في اللبب وسور راي مدينة بالعراق فوق بغداد وهي مشهورة في خصائصها الناس وقائلوا سامرا نبا المتعصم وخرست عن قريب من عمرها، قال في الغزي، و هي مدينة سور راي التي كبيها أثنا عشر فرسخاً قال وهي علي تابل دجله الشرق وهو بلد مسحوب الفوا والترية، قال وليس فيها عامر اليوم سوى
in it, dedicated to the last Imam by the Râfiza, as in "El Hilla. I then proceeded to Tekrit,* a large city; then, after many stages, to Mosul. This is an ancient and strong place. Its citadel El Hadba is splendid. From this I went to the island of 'Ibn Omar,† where I arrived after two days. This is a large city surrounded by a valley, and has thence been called the Island. The greatest part of it is now in ruins. The inhabitants are well informed, and are kind to strangers. From this place I went to Nisibin,‡ where I arrived after a journey of two days. This is an ancient city; but is now mostly in ruins. It abounds in water and gardens, and is surrounded by a river as with a bracelet. Rose-water incomparable in scent is made here.

I then went to the city of Sinjar,§ a place abounding with fountains

‡ For an account of this place under the Christians, see Asseman's Bibliothe. Orient., tom. iii. P. II. pp. dcclxvii.-viii. El Harawi tells us, that there is a jujube tree here, about which strange things are said, and also a Greek inscription which will cure pains in the back, &c. ejusdem farinæ. See also D'Herbelot under Nassibin.
§ El Harawi says of this place:

مدينة سنجار بيا مسجد علي بن أبي طالب رضي الله عنه: الصلي عليه وسلم وبي تل قبره. وقيل ان سن جبلها نجع غريب من نجع عيني السلام نذاعها فسميت

H
and rivers, much like Damascus. The inhabitants are Kurds, a generous and warlike people. At this place I saw the Sheikh *El Sāliḥ El Wali El Aābid Abd Alla El Kurdi, the theologian: I met him with a party on the highest part of the mountain. They say, that he does not break his fast of forty days,* except with a crust of barley-bread. Many miracles are ascribed to him. I then went to the city of *Dārā;† then to *Mārdin‡ in which there is a very celebrated and strong citadel. The Sultan of Mārdin, at the time I entered it, was El Melik El Sāliḥ the son of *El Melik El Mansūr.§ This is a very generous prince, and much praised by the poets, on whom he bestows splendid gifts.

I now returned through Mosul to Bagdad, and there found the conveyances ready for the pilgrimage. With these I proceeded, and arrived

###الملك الصالح ابن الملك المستنصر

٣٥ دازًا. 

*الشیخ الصالح الولی العابد الله الكردی.*

ستجاراً أنه جار عليها والحجج أنه بناء سنجار بن ملك بن الذبر فنسبت اليه وكذلك آدم نسبت إلى آدم بن السبئ لله بناء وكذلك الزها نسبت إلى الزها ابنة البيلاد بن ملك (س) الذعرالنايا. "In the city of Sinjar is a mosque of Ali the son of Abu Tālib. This is upon the mountain, and within it is the hill of Kambar. It is said that the ark of Noah struck upon an eminence (tooth) of the mountain, and thence received a fracture: the place was hence called Sinjār, because he resided (جار jāra) upon it. But the truth is, the city was built by Sinjār, son of Malik, son of El Dhaar, and to him the name relates. In like manner Amid is named after Amid son of El Somaid, because he built it; and Roha (Edessa) received its name from Roha the daughter of Bolaid, son of Malik, (son) of El Dhaar, because it was built by him." I have deemed it important to make this extract to shew among other things, that according to the Orientals, places take their names from persons, and not the contrary, as some, with the great Bochart at their head, have supposed. See Asseman, Biblioth. Orient., tom. iii. P. II, p. dccxxix, and Mr. Ewald's Mesopotamia of El Wākēdi, p. xv. Annal. Muslem., tom iii. p. 702. D'Herbelot, art. Sangiar.

* This fasting, which however continues only during the day, is one of the qualifications of a saint in the East.

† Here, according to El Harawi, are ruins to be seen, which may be referred to the times of Darius ویه (مدینه دارا) اثر قدیمی می عبد الملک دارا. See Mr. Ewald's "Libri Wakedii de Mesopotamiae expugnatae Historia," p. xiv.


§ It will be in vain to look into De Guignes for this and several other princes mentioned in these travels. The truth seems to be, Mr. De Guignes had not documents before him by any means so ample as he felt necessary for his purpose: to supply these chaosms is a consummation devoutly to be wished.
at Mecca in the same year; and remained there during another. In the second year arrived the caravan from Irāk, with a great quantity of alms for the support of those who were staying at Mecca and Medina.

CHAPTER IX.


At this time, that is, in the year 729 (A.D. 1328), prayer was made, during the sermon, for the King of Irāk Abu Said, and after that for "El Melik El Nāsir. I remained there during the third year also, and then left Mecca* with the intention of visiting Yemen. I arrived accordingly at

* The following account of the temple of Mecca, by El Harawi, as to its state both before and after its being destroyed and rebuilt by the Koreish, is well worthy the attention of the reader.

From the western side one and thirty cubits, and from the pillar in which the black stone is found, to that which is opposite to it on the south, were two and twenty cubits, and from the northern opposite part, twenty cubits. Its circumference was one hundred and five cubits, and thus it remained, until destroyed and rebuilt by the Koreish in the times of the prophet. They also made it smaller than it was at first, so that there remained six cubits and a half in its capacity (internal length and breadth I suppose). Its height they increased by nine cubits, so that it became eighteen cubits. Its building consisted of a layer of wood and another of stone; so
Judda. From this place I went with a company of merchants who were going to Yemen; but, as the wind changed upon us, we put into the island of Sawākin, the Sultan of which was El Sharif Zaid Ibn Abu Nomma, son of the Emir of Mecca. Sawākin fell to him on the part of Bejā, who were nearly related to him, and from whom he had an army attending upon him. From Sawākin I set out for Yemen with the merchants, and came to Hali, a large and handsomely built city. The inhabitants are aboriginal Arabs, governed by the Sultan Aāmir Ibn Dhuwaib of the tribe Beni Kenāna. He is one of the most elegant, generous, and poetical geniuses (of his time); he took me with him and entertained me very hospitably for some days. From this place I travelled with the merchants to

<table>
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<th>جُدَّة</th>
<th>سوِكِن</th>
<th>زَيْد ابن أَبِي حَمِيْم</th>
<th>عَامِر بن ذُوِّيْب</th>
<th>حَلِي</th>
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</table>

that there were fifteen courses of wood, and sixteen of stone. Within it were six columns, as also images of the angels, the prophets, the tree, and of Abraham the friend, with the divining arrows in his hand: there was also an image of Jesus and another of his mother Mary. But in the year of victory the prophet ordered them all to be destroyed. There were also in it, the horns of the ram which Abraham sacrificed (in lieu of his son). They were hung up within the temple, and thus they remained to the times of Ibn El Zobair, and then they were burnt." That this temple was at first the residence of some of the patriarchs seems to me extremely probable, and as it was at first larger than it is now, it might then have been quite sufficient for all the purposes of a shepherd. If, indeed, it contained an image of Abraham, the ram’s horns, &c. as here mentioned, a curious proof is afforded to the truth of the original history: and if there was an image of our Lord and his mother, it should seem that the Christians of Arabia had adopted images before the times of Mohammed, for from them the pagans must have taken them.

* We are told by Abulfeda (Ann. Muslem., tom. v. p. 282-3, i. e. A. D. 1313) that Abul Ghaith Ibn Abu Nami (as Reiske writes it) accompanied him to Mecca, in order to be put in possession of the government of that place in lieu of his brother. The appointment took place; and it is probable that the person here mentioned was son to the same governor, who must have held Mecca when our traveller visited it.

† See Ouseley’s Oriental Geography, p. 13.
‡ Abulfeda puts this place, according to the Atwāl, in long. 66° 20', lat. 13° 50'; according to the Kānūn, long. 66° 50'. He then says وَخَلَى مِنِ الْجِرَانِ الْيَمَنِيِّينَ قَالُ الْأَدْرِيْيِيُّ وَمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَرْكَبَ الْبَرْيَةَ مِنْ تِمْهَةَ الْيَلِينَ يَسِيرَ مِنْ السَّرِّينَ ثُِوْسَا مَرَاحِلَ وَبِتَلَّكَ النَّاحِيَةَ مُدِينَةَ حَلَّى. Hali is one of the parts of Yemen: El Edrisi says, that any one who wishes to pass the desert from Tahāma to Senaā, let him go about six stages from Sirrain, and in those parts (he will find) the city of Hali.
the town of 'Sarja, a small place inhabited by merchants of Yemen, a liberal
and hospitable people. From this place I went to the city of 'Zabid, * where
I arrived in two days. This is one of the primary cities of Yemen; it is large
and handsome, and abounding with every commodity. The inhabitants are
generous, well-informed, and religious. In its environs the village of kGha-
sāna † is the grave of El Wali El Sālih Ahmed Ibn El Ojail El Yemeni. The
doctors of Zabid told me of one of his miracles, which was this: The
doctors and great people of the Zaidia‡ sect once came to his cell. The
Sheikh sat without the cell, and received and returned their salutations. At
length a question arose on the subject of predestination; the Zaidia affirm-
ing, that there was no such thing, and that every man was the author of
his own actions. The Sheikh replied: If the matter be as you say it is,
get up from the place where you are now sitting. They all endeavoured to
rise, but not one of them could do so. The Sheikh left them in this situa-
tion, and went into his cell. They accordingly remained in this state, sub-
ject to the burning rays of the sun and lamenting their sad condition, till
after sunset, when some of the Sheikh's companions going in to him
told him, that the people had repented and turned from their corrupt
creed. He then came out to them; and, taking them by the hand, joined
them in their conversion to the truth, and dereliction of error. They
arose and entered the cell, where he hospitably entertained them, and
sent them home. I went to the village in order to visit the grave of the
Sheikh, which I did, and met his son mEl Khāshia Ismā'il, who enter-
tained me very hospitably. I then went to nJabala,§ which is a small

SERGE. ZABID. "GRASNA. al-UJIBIL YEMENI. al-shash. "JIBILA. "JIBILA.

* See D'Herbelot under Zebid.
† This, according to the Marāsid El Itlāa (مراجع الإطلاع) is the name of several lakes in
Arabia, on one of which the Beni Māzīn resided; of another at the obstruction of Māarab in
Yemen, which is said to be near Jahfa, and perhaps of another in Yemen, between .... and
Zabid, غسان اسم ماء نزل عليه بنو مازين بن الزن بن الغور تليل ماء، بس مآرب بالبهم وبقلال
هو ماء ... ترسب من الممكحة وتليل ماء بالبهم بين ... وزبيد.
‡ See D'Herbelot art. Zeidiah, and Annales Muslem., tom. iii. p. 734.
§ This place, according to Abulfeda, is named Jubla (جبله), and is said after Abu Akūl to
be in long. 65° 8', lat. 13° 55' (not 15° as in our copy, which is manifestly wrong). It is
town; and from that to the city of Tiazz,* the residence of the King of Yemen. This is one of the most beautiful and extensive cities of Yemen. The Sultan of this place was El Malik El Mojähid Nur Oddēn Ali, son of the Sultan El Mawayyid Dāūd, son of Rasūl;† because one of the Califs of the house of Abbās had sent or commissioned him as the Emīr of Yemen, after which his descendants kept possession of his government. I was introduced to the king with the Kāzi of the place. Their

* Abulfeda pronounces this word Tiaz (تїز), and gives the longitude and latitude after the different authors as follows: long. 64°30', lat. 13°8'. Ibν Saïd, long. 70°8', lat. 14°30'. Analogy, long. 65°30', lat. 13°40', and says, that it was in his times the residence of the kings of Yemen, was a fortress situated on the mountains overhanging the coasts and the country of Zahīd. Beyond Tiazz is a pleasure ground called Sahlah, to which water has been brought from the mountains by the king of Yemen; and in this he has erected some spacious and strong edifices in the middle of a garden. وتعز في زمننا هذا هي مقر مملكة اليمين وهي حصن في الجبال مطل على النهائم وارض زبيد وفوق تعز متضرة يقال له صلة، قد ساهم اله صاحب اليمين اللياد من الجبال التي فوقها ومن فيها أبتها عظيمة في غاية الحصن في مطلب بينان.

† We are told in the Annales Musulmenci, tom. v. p. 348-9 that the father of this prince died at Tiazz تعز which Reiske writes Teez) A.D. 1321; and, that on this occasion, his son, Ali received the title of El Malik El Mojähid Saif El Islām, and succeeded to his throne: but, as he was very young and inexperienced, he was near losing it with his life more than once (p. 357, 361, &c.) He nevertheless continued in power, and was, no doubt, king of Yemen when our traveller was there.

‡ A title of this sort seems to have originated the Prester John of Abyssinia, of which the missionary accounts said so much. A Tartar king seems also to have assumed this title, which in Persian was translated فرختة جان Ferishita Jan, John the Angel, probably, because he had received Christianity. Hence the European Prester John: but, how this became ascribed to the King of Abyssinia it is not easy to say, unless he had assumed the title mentioned here by our traveller which belonged to the king of Yemen. See Asseman's Biblioth. Orient. tom. ii. P. II, p.404.
custom in saluting their king is this: any person coming before him, first places his fore-finger on the ground, and then, putting it on his head, says, "May God perpetuate thy power." I was received very courteously, and then invited to a banquet.

After this I travelled to the city of "Senaâ,* the capital of Yemen. It is a large and well-built city. From this place I went to the city of "Aden,† which is situated on the sea-shore. This is a large city, but without either seed, water, or tree. They have, however, reservoirs, in which they collect the rain-water for drinking. Some rich merchants reside here; and vessels from India occasionally arrive here. The inhabitants are modest and religious. I then went from Aden by sea, and after four days came to the city of "Zaila.‡ This is a city of the Berbers, a people of Soudân, of the Shâfia sect. Their country is a desert of two months' extent. The first part is termed Zaila, the last "Makdashû.§ The greatest part of the inha-

* See Asseman. Biblioth. Orient. tom. iii. P. II., p. dcedxxv., and D'Herbelot, under the word Sanaa.
† For an account of this place, see the geographical Index appended to the life of Saladin, by Schultens, sub voce Adenum, Asseman, Biblioth. Orient. tom. iii. P. II. p. decvii, and D'Herbelot, sub voce Aden.
‡ On this place see Rinck's Tract, containing extracts from Makrizi and Abulfêda on Abyssinia, Lugd. Batav. 1790, p. 9, Arab. text, and p. 10 Lat. trans. Also p. 12, Arab. text from Abulfêda; also Eichhorn's Africa, p. 31, which I thus translate: Ibn Said has said, that Zaila is a well-known city of the Abyssinians. Its inhabitants are Moslems. It is situated upon a canal which comes from the sea, and is low: its heat is excessive. Its waters are sweet, and are got from wells. The people have no gardens, and know nothing of fruits. Zaila is said in the Kanûn to be a port of Abyssinia not far from Yemen; and to be a place of scarcity. It is situated between the equinoctial line and the first climate. Those who have seen it have stated, that it is a small city nearly the size of Aidhâb. It is situated upon the shore, and is governed by Sheikhs. Merchants frequent the place, who are treated with hospitality and traded with. See also D'Herbelot, art. Habasch.
§ Abulfêda, as given by Rinck and Eichhorn (Afr. p. 33) pronounces this word Mahdishû, and says, that it is situated on the Indian sea; that its inhabitants are Moslems. It has a large river like the Nile of Egypt, which swells in the summer season; it is said to be a branch of the Nile which issues from the lake of Kaurâ, and runs into the Indian sea near Makdishû. Abul Majd of Mosul has said in the Mazîl El Irtiâb, that Makdishû is a large city, lying between the Zinj and Abyssinians. See also Sir Wm. Ouseley's Oriental Geography, p. 14. On the fruits, &c. of these countries see Rinck's Tract above-mentioned. Arab. text. pp. 11, 12, &c. It is worthy of remark, that Ibn Batûta affiliates these people with the Berbers of Sudan; see note at p. 17. This is the Magadocia of the Portuguese navigators.
bitants of Zaila, however, are of the Rāfiza sect. Their food is, for the most part, camel’s flesh and fish. The stench of the country is extreme, as is also its filth, from the stink of the fish, and the blood of camels which are slaughtered in its streets. I then proceeded by sea for fifteen days, and came to Makdashu, which is an exceedingly large city. The custom here is, that whenever any ships approach, the young men of the city come out, and each one addressing himself to a merchant, becomes his host. If there be a theologian or a noble on board, he takes up his residence with the Kāzī. When it was heard that I was there, the Kāzī came with his students to the beach: and I took up my abode with him. He then took me to the Sultan, whom they style Sheikh. Their custom is, that a noble or a theologian, must be presented to the Sultan, before he takes up his abode in the city. When, therefore, the Kāzī came to the palace, one of the King’s servants met him. The Kāzī was then Borhān Oddīn El Misri (of Egypt), and to him he mentioned my having come. The servant then went to the Sultan, and informed him: but soon returned to us with a basket of vegetables, and some fawfel nut. These he divided among us, and then presented us with rose-water; which is the greatest honour done among them to any one. He then said: It is the command of the King, that this person should reside in the student’s house. The Kāzī then took me by the hand, and conducted me to it. It was near the palace, was spread with carpets, and prepared for a feast. The servants then brought meats from the palace.

Their meat is generally rice roasted with oil, and placed in a large wooden dish. Over this they place a large dish of elkūshān, which consists of flesh, fish, fowl, and vegetables. They also roast the fruit of the plantain, and afterwards boil it in new milk: they then put it on a dish, and the curdled milk on another. They also put on dishes, some of preserved lemon, bunches of preserved pepper-pods salted and pickled, as also grapes, which are not unlike apples, except that they have stones. These, when boiled, become sweet like fruit in general, but are crude before this: they are preserved by being salted and pickled. In the same
manner they use the green ginger. When, therefore, they eat the rice, they eat after it these salts and pickles. The people of Makdahs are very corpulent: they are enormous eaters, one of them eating as much as a congregation ought to do.

The Sultan then sent for me and for each of my companions a dress; after which I was presented to him. Their custom in giving a salute is the same with that among the kings of Yemen. I remained some days the King's guest, and then set out for the country of the Zanūj,* proceeding along the sea-shore. I then went on board a vessel and sailed to the island of Mambasa,† which is large, abounding with the banana, the lemon, and the citron. They also have a fruit which they call the jammoon (jambu). It is like the olive with a stone except that this fruit is exceedingly sweet. There is no grain in this island; what they have is brought to them from other places. The people are generally religious, chaste, and honest, and are of the sect of Shāfī. After lodging there one night, I set out, by sea, for the city of Kulwā, which is large, and consists of wooden houses. The greater part of the inhabitants are Zunūj of the sect of Shāfī, of religious and peaceful habits. The king of this place, at the time I entered it, was Abu El Mozaffir Hasan, a person who had obtained great victories over the countries of the infidel Zanūj. He gave much away in alms. The greatest gift bestowed by the people of these countries is ivory, which is the elephant's tooth: they seldom give gold. I then proceeded to the city of Zafār‡ by sea: this is the farthest city of Yemen.
and situated on the shore of the Indian sea. From this place they carry horses to India; and when the wind is fair they pass from it to the Indian shores in a full month. Between Zafār and Aden, by land, is the distance of a month; but between it and *Hadramaut† that of sixteen days; and between it and †Ammān‡ twenty days. This city of Zafār stands alone in a large plain, in which there is no other village or governed district. It is a filthy place, and full of flies on account of the great quantity of fish and dates which are sold there. They feed their beasts and flocks also with fish, a custom witnessed by me no where else. Their money is made of copper and tin: they bathe several times in the day on account of the heat of their country. Their diseases are generally the elephantiasis and hernia. The greatest wonder among them is, that they injure no one unless he have previously injured them. Many kings have attempted their country, but have been forced to return, with the effects of their devices upon their own necks. At the distance of half a day from this place is the city of "El Ahkāf,"‡ the residence of the people of

* See D’Herbelot, under Hadhramout.
† We have, in the Marasid El Itlaa, this word pronounced Oman, and the place is said to be a westerly tract of land on the shore of the sea of Yemen, and on the east of Hajar; that it contains two towns; its heat is proverbial, and its inhabitants of the Ibaizia sect of heretics.
‡ This word means sand-hills or banks, as mentioned in the note on Zafār. The author of the Marasid El Itlaa says on it
"Aād.* In this city there are many gardens, in which there is the large and sweet fruit of the "banana, the seed of one of which will weigh ten ounces.† There is also the "betel-tree, and that of the "cocoa-nut, which are generally found no where except in India, and to those of India may these be compared. I shall now describe both. With respect to the betel-leaf, its tree is supported just as that of unripe grapes generally is; they prop it up with reeds.‡ It is planted near the cocoa-nut, and is sometimes supported by it. The betel-tree produces no fruit, but is reared merely for its leaf, which is like the leaf of the "thorn, and the smallest are the best. These leaves are plucked daily. The people of India esteem it very highly, for whenever any one of them receives a visit from another, the present made is five of these leaves, which is thought to be very splendid, particularly if the donor happen to be one of the nobles. This gift is esteemed among them as being much more valuable than that of gold or silver. Its use is as follows: A grain of fawfel (which is in some respects like a "nut-meg) is first taken and broken into small pieces: it is then put into the mouth and chewed. A leaf of the betel is then taken, and when sprinkled with a little quick lime is put into the mouth and chewed with the fawfel. Its properties are to sweeten the breath, help the digestion, and to obviate the danger incident to drinking water on an empty stomach: it also elevates the spirits and stimulates to venery.

As to the "cocoa nut, it is the same with the "Indian nut. The tree is very rare and valuable. It is something like the palm. The nut is like a

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El Ahkāf is the plural of Hīkf, sand, and it is taken to signify a crooked sand-bank. But the Ahkāf which is mentioned in the Koran is a valley between Ommān (al. Ammān) and the country of Mahārat; it is also said to be between Ommān and Hadramout: they are sand-banks which approach the sea.

* A tribe mentioned in the Koran.

† As this passage appears obscure to me, I give the original

‡ Knox says: "the tree that bears the betel-leaf, so much loved and eaten in these parts, grows like ivy, twining about trees or poles which they stick in the ground for it to run up by, and as the betel grows, the poles grow also." Ceylon, p. 34.
man's head; for it has something like two eyes and a mouth; and within, when green, is like the brains. Upon it too is a fibre like hair. From this they make cords with which they sew their vessels together, instead of iron nails. They also make great ropes for their anchors out of it.*

The properties of this nut are, to nourish and quickly to fatten the body,—to make the face red, and greatly to stimulate to venery. Milk, oil olive, and honey, are also made out of it. They make the honey thus: having cut off the tendril on which the fruit would be formed, leaving it, however, about the length of two fingers, they then suspend a larger or smaller pot to it, and into this a kind of water drops, which they collect morning and evening. They then expose it to the fire, just as they do dried grapes, and it becomes stiff, and exceedingly sweet, honey: out of this they make sweetmeats.† As to the making of milk, they open a side of the nut, take out the whole of the inside with a knife, and put it on a plate. This they macerate well in water. It then becomes milk, both as to taste and colour: and is eaten as such. The oil-olive is thus made: When the nut is ripe and has fallen from the tree, they peel off the bark and cut it

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* According to Mr. Crawfurd, a species of this palm, called the gomuti in the islands of the Indian archipelago, produces a superior kind of cordage to that of the cocoa-nut: and while that of the cocoa-nut is most in use in the Maldives, Ceylon, &c., this prevails in the parts he is describing, vol. i. pp. 380, 398. It is curious enough to observe, that the same thing is said by Abu Zaid El Hasan, in his remarks on the Arab travellers of the ninth century, translated by Renaudot, when speaking of the ships of these parts; and that the editor doubts the truth of the statement. See Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, vol. vii. pp. 207, 220, where the whole process of making is described.

† Mr. Crawfurd's description of the manner in which the toddy is extracted from the gomuti palm is so nearly allied to this, that I cannot forbear copying it, vol. i. p. 398: "The principal production of this palm is the toddy, which is procured in the same manner as from other palms, or in the following mode: one of the spathæ, or shoots of fructification, is on the first appearance of its fruit beaten for three successive days with a small stick, with the view of determining the sap to the wounded part. The shoot is then cut off a little way from the root, and the liquor which pours out is received in pots of earthenware, in bamboos, or other vessels......... When newly drawn the liquor is clear, and in taste resembles fresh must. In a very short time it becomes turbid, whitish, and somewhat acrid, and quickly runs into a viscous fermentation, acquiring an intoxicating quality. A still larger quantity is immediately applied to the purpose of yielding sugar. With this view the liquor is boiled to a syrup, and thrown out to cool in small vessels, the form of which it takes, and in this shape it is sold in the markets." The manner of making the oil is also mentioned by Mr. Crawfurd, pp. 381, 382.
into pieces; it is then placed in the sun, and when it is withered they heat it in a pot, and having extracted its oil, eat it with their breakfast and other meals. The Sultan of Zafār is *El Malik El Mogith, uncle’s son to the King of Yemen.

Leaving Zafār, I proceeded by sea towards Ṯammān, and on the second day put into the port of Ḥāsīk; where many Arab fishermen reside. We have here the *incense tree. This tree has a thin leaf, which when sacrificed produces a fluid like milk: this turns into gum, and is then called *lobān, or frankincense. The houses are built with the bones of fish, and are covered with the skins of camels.

Leaving this place, we arrived in four days at the mountain of Lomāān, which stands in the middle of the sea. On the top of it is a strong edifice of stone, and on the outside of this there is a reservoir for the rain-water.

After two days I arrived at the island of Tā‘ir, in which there is not a house: it abounds with such birds as the *sparrow. After this I came to a large island, in which the inhabitants have nothing to eat but fish. I then arrived at the city of Kulhāt,‡ which is situated on the top of a mountain. The inhabitants are Arabs, whose language is far from elegant, and who are, for the most part, *schismatics. This, however, they keep

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* This is the χωδες of the Greeks. See the Phæleg. of Bochart, lib. ii. cap. 18, or, as appended to the Monumenta Vetustiora Arabica, by Alb. Schultens, pp. 25-6.

‡ This is written Kulhāt by the author of the Marāsid El Itlāa, who says, ... تَلَابَاتَ تَلَابَاتُ A city in Ṯammān upon the sea shore, which is well inhabited and populous: the inhabitants, however, are all schismatics of the Ibāzīa sect, which they openly profess. As some further notices will occur of this sect, I will here give what the author of the Kāmoos with Jawhrāt says about it.

El Ibāz...Abd Allah Ibn Ibaż of the tribe of Beni Temmī, after whom the Ibāzīa schismatics are named. Jawharī’s explanation is: El Ibāz...Abd Allah Ibn Ibaż "the Ibāzīa are a sect of the schismatics, the followers of Abd Allah Ibn Ibaż El Temmī," who, as our traveller will presently tell us, is, according to them, the saint who is to put an end to error.
secret, because they are subject to the King of Hormuz, who is of the Sonnee sect.

I then set out for the country of Ammān, and after six days' journey through a desert, arrived there on the seventh. It abounds with trees, rivers, gardens, with palms, and various fruit trees. I entered one of the principal cities of these parts, which is Nazwā.* This is situated on a hill, and abounds with gardens and water. The inhabitants are schismatics of the Ibāzīa sect. They fall in with the opinions of the base Ibn Mol-jam, † and say, that he is the saint who shall put an end to error. They also allow the Califats of Abu Beker and Omar, but deny those of Othman and Ali. Their wives are most base; yet, without denying this, they express nothing like jealousy on the subject.

The Sultan of Ammān is an Arab of the tribe of El Azd,‡ named Abu Mohammed Ibn Nahbān; but Abu Mohammed is with them a general title, given to any ruler, just as Atābek, and other titles are, to Sultans of other places.§ The inhabitants eat the flesh of the domestic ass, which is sold in the streets, and which they say is lawful.

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* This is probably the of the Marāsid El Itlāā which is there said to be a hill in Ammān; there is, it is added, a number of large villages on the shore near it, the whole of which are called by this name. The inhabitants are of the Ibāzīa sect. I read Our copy reads , but this I cannot understand, unless it means that there is not a number of large villages, i.e. a number of small ones. I prefer however, omitting .

† See the Annales Muslemici, tom. i., pp. 332-3, &c.

‡ See D'Herbelot, under Azd.

§ So the Pharaohs of Egypt, (i.e. Pe Ouro. Copt.) the king : the Abimeleks of Gerar among the Philistines, &c. According to Abulfeda, the title of Atābek was first given by Malik Shah to his Vizier Nizām El Mulk, A.D. 1052. Annales Muslemici, vol. iii., p. 226-7.
CHAPTER X.


From this place I went to Hormuz,* which is a city built on the seashore; opposite to which, but within the sea, is "New Hormuz. This is an island, the city of which is called "Harauna. It is a large and beautiful place, and here the King resides. The island is in extent about a day’s journey; but the greatest part of it consists of salt earth, and of hills of Darānī salt.† The inhabitants subsist upon fish and dates, the latter of which is brought from Basra or Ammān. They have but little water. The most strange thing I saw here, was the head of a fish, which might be compared to a hill. Its eyes were like two doors, so that people could go in at the one, and out at the other. The Sultan of Hormuz was at this time Kotb Oddīn Tamahtas, son of "Tūrān Shah,‡ a most generous and brave prince. Under his control were the pearl fisheries.

From Harauna I proceeded to "Janja Bāl,§ for the purpose of visiting a

* See an excellent geographical article on this place in Asseman’s Biblio. Orient., tom. iii., P. 2, pp. declvii-viii.; also Sir Wm. Ouseley’s Oriental Geography, pp. 12, 88, 138, 140, 141, &c.; and D’Herbelot, art. Hormouz.

† According to the author of the Kāmoos, this patronymic is irregularly formed, but refers to Darayyāt, a town in Syria, vol. i. p. 53 A, edit. Calcutta. Jāmī tells us in the Nūḥābāt al-‘Āthār, that it is referred to Dārā, one of the villages of Damascus: his words are: داراء ... أز دارا كه مهدى اسم ازدهباي دمشق. See also Mr. Hamaker’s “Liber de expugnatione Memphidis,” &c., who derives it from داراء.

‡ De Guignes has given a list of the Kings of Ormuz (tom. i. p. 345), from Texeira, which he had some suspicion was not very correct. In this Touran Shah is placed in 1378: but our traveller places a son of this prince upon the throne before 1340, and gives him a name not to be found in Texeira’s list; the suspicion of De Guignes is therefore well-founded.

§ This is, perhaps, the جرمنبائه of Mr. Ulenbroek, see his Irac. Persic. descriptio, p. 65. In the Marāsid El Itlāa this place is given جرمنبائه Jargānbān, and is said to be a large village between Sāwa and Aldī. ترية كبيرة بين ساوة والدی
certain saint. I accordingly crossed the sea, and then hired some Turko-
mâns, who inhabit these parts, and without whose assistance there is no 
travelling, on account of their courage and knowledge of the roads. We 
have now a waterless desert, four days in extent, over which the Badawîn 
Arab caravans travel. In this the Somoom blows during the months of 
June and July, and kills every one it meets with, after which his limbs drop 
off. Over this I travelled, and arrived at the country of 'Kauristân (Kû-
zistan), which is small. From this place I proceeded for three days over a 
desert like the former, till I came to "Lâr," which is a large and beautiful 
city, abounding with rain water and gardens. I now went to the cell of the 
holy Sheikh "Abu Dolaf, the person whom I intended to visit at Janja Bâl. 
In this cell was his son "Abd El Rahmân, with a number of Fakeers. In 
the same place resides a Sultan, whom they call "Jalâl Oddin El Turko-
mâni.

I next went to the city of Janja Bâl, in which the Sheikh Abu Dolaf 
resided. I went to his cell, and found him alone sitting on the side of it 
upon the ground, and clothed in an old woollen garment.† I saluted him; 
he returned the salute, and then asked me about my coming thither, and 
of my country. He afterwards made me stay with him, and, by one of his 
sons, who is a pious, humble, abstemious, and very good man, he sent 
me meat and fruits. This Sheikh is an astonishing man. He has a very 
large cell, and bestows costly presents; and moreover clothes and feeds 
all who visit him. I saw no one like him in these parts, nor is it known 
whence his income is derived, unless it is brought to him by the brother-
hood.‡ Most people, however, think that it is from miraculous operations.§

The people of these parts are of the sect of Shâfîa.

* The capital of Laristân.
† Jubbati Sûf. Hence, as it is generally believed, the Sûfîs have received their name. See Tholuck's Sufismus &c. Berolini, 1821, p. 26, &c.
‡ Of this brotherhood, or society, some notice will be taken hereafter.
§ The passage is "کوُرُستَان. "لَر. "ابْدُ ذَلَف. "عَبد الْرَّحْمَن. "جَلَلُ الدَّين الْتَرْكِمَانِي. "جَبْيَة صَوْف. "لَزِمْ مِنَ النَّاس إِنَّهُ ينفِق مِنَ الْكُون" (جَفِّي حَادِث يَغِي نَبُوَّة وَيِداً شَدَد). In this place it probably means money produced out of matter by some miraculous process.
I then bade farewell to the Sheikh, and travelled on to the city of Kaisa, which is also called Sirāf. It is situated on the shore of the Indian ocean, and near to the sea of Yemen. Fārs is a good and extensive district: its gardens are wonderfully rich in scented herbs. The inhabitants are Persians: those, however, who dive for the pearls are Arabs. The pearl-fisheries which are between Sirāf and 'Bahrein are situated in a quiet gulf of the sea, not unlike a large valley. To this place comes a great number of boats, and in these are the divers, with the merchants of Fārs and Bahrein. When one of the divers intends to go down, he places something upon his face made out of tortoise-shell, and in this a place for the nose is cut out; he then ties a rope round his middle and goes down. The time they will remain under water varies; some will remain an hour, others two, others less. When the diver gets to the bottom of the sea, he finds the shells firmly fixed in the sand among trees (of coral). He then either tears them off with his hands, or cuts them away with an iron knife, and puts them into a leathern bag which hangs to his neck. When he begins to experience a difficulty of remaining under water, he shakes the rope, and the man who holds it draws him up, and puts him into the boat. The bag is then taken and the shells opened, and they find in each a piece of flesh, which being cut away with a knife and exposed to the air, hardens and becomes a pearl. After this both great and small are collected together, and one-fifth goes to the King: the rest are sold to the merchants present. To many of these merchants, however, the divers are generally in debt, and in this case the pearls are taken by way of payment.

I next proceeded from Sirāf to the city of Bahrein,† which is a large and handsome place, abounding in gardens and water. It is wonderfully hot, and so very sandy, that the houses will sometimes be overwhelmed with sand. There is at both the eastern and western side of it, a hill (or bank): the one they call Kosair, the other Hoair, and on these they

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* See Asseman's Bib. Or., tom. iii. P. 2, p. decxxix; Sir Wm. Ouseley's Oriental Geography, pp. 11, 82, 88, 104, 105, &c.; and Edrisi, section 6 of the third Climate.

† See D'Herbelot, art. Baharein.
have an adage, and say: "Kosair and Hoair, and, indeed, every opponent brings advantage." *

I then travelled to the city of Kātaif,† (as if it were a word of the diminutive form from Kotf). It is, however, a large and handsome place, inhabited by Arabs of the Rāfīza sect, extremely enthusiastic, publishing their sentiments and fearing no one. From this place I proceeded to the city of Hájir, which, however, is now called El Ḥasā. We have here a greater abundance of dates than is to be found elsewhere, and which are used as fodder for the beasts. The inhabitants are Arabs of the tribe of Abd El Kais. From this place I travelled to Yemāma, which is also called Hájir,‡ a beautiful and fertile city, abounding with water and gardens.

* Edrisi, in his 6th sect. of the 2d climate, mentions these hills in the following manner:

† Edrisi says of this place, sect. vi. Clin. iii. واها مدينة التنفيف فانها ججويرة للبنحو هي في ذاتها كبيرة ومس التنفيف الي احسا مرحلة ومس التنفيف الي حمص يوما وهي علي البحير الدارسي i.e. as to the city of Kātaif, it is close to the sea, and is in itself large. From Kātaif to El Ahsā are two stages, and from the same place to Hamas a distance of two days, and this place is also situated on the Persian Gulf.

‡ In speaking of this place Edrisi says: نم الي احسا مرحلة ثم حمص مرحلة ثم الي ساحل هاجر مرحلة وذإل المرحل كليل مراس ومواضع لا ماء فيها. Then to El Ahsā one stage, thence to Hamas one stage, thence to the shore of Hájir one stage; and all these stages, &c. In the 6th sect. of the 2d climate this place is also mentioned, as is likewise Yamāma: the words are
The inhabitants are, for the most part, of the tribe "Beni Hanifa; they are the ancient possessors of this district. From this place I went on pilgrimage and arrived at Mecca, in the year 733 of the Hejira (A.D. 1332). In this year the Sultan of Egypt El Malik El Nāsir, also performed the pilgrimage. After finishing the pilgrimage, I proceeded towards Judda, intending to go by way of Yemen to India: but in this I failed. I then proceeded by sea towards Aidhāb, but was driven by the wind into a port called Ras Dawāir. From this place I travelled by land with the Bejā, and passed over a desert, in which there was a great number of ostriches and gazelles, and some Badawīn Arabs subject to the Bejā. After a journey of nine days I arrived at Aidhāb; and leaving this place, and

***ARABIA.***

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...
passing through district after district in Upper Egypt, arrived at last at Caïro, where I remained some days. Hence I proceeded to Syria, and then to Jerusalem. From this place I went to El Ramla, *Acca, *Tripoli, *Jabala,* and El LâdhiKiā (Laodicea). And from this I went by sea to the country of Room, which has been so called, because it formerly belonged to the Romans;† and, even now, they are here in considerable numbers, under the protection of the Mohammedans. Here are also many Turkomans. I next arrived at El Alāyā, which is a large city upon the sea shore, inhabited by Turkomāns. The present Sultan is Yūsuf Beg, son of Karmān. I was introduced to him. Our meeting was pleasant, and he furnished us with provisions.‡

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CHAPTER XI.


From this place I proceeded to the district of Anatolia,§ which contains some handsome cities. In all the Turkomān towns there is a Brotherhood of 'youths, one of whom is termed اخ (my brother, i.e. the word brother joined with the pronoun of the first person singular ائي). No people are more courteous to strangers, more readily supply them with food

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† See D'Herbelot, under the article Roum.
‡ Of this prince De Guignes gives us no account whatever.
§ According to the Marasid El Itlāa, بلد كبير من مساحات بلاد الروم وهو حسن على شاطئ البحر منع واسع للرياستان كبير الأهل بقرب خليج السطنطينة, a large, well-known and handsome district of Room, situated on the sea-shore; it is strong, contains many villages and inhabitants, and is near the gulf of Constantinople. See also Annales Muslemici, tom. iv. p. 220-1.
and other necessaries, or are more opposed to oppressors than they are. The person who is styled the Brother is one, about whom persons of the same occupation, or even foreign youths, who happen to be destitute, collect and constitute their president. He then builds a cell, and in this he puts a horse, a saddle, and whatever other implements may be wanting. He then attends daily upon his companions, and assists them with whatever they may happen to want. In the evening they come to him and bring all they have got, which is sold to purchase food, fruit, &c. for the use of the cell. Should a stranger happen to arrive in their country, they get him among them, and with this provision they entertain him; nor does he leave them till he finally leaves their country. If, however, no traveller arrive, then they assemble to eat up their provisions, which they do with drinking, singing, and dancing. On the morrow, they return to their occupations, and in the evening return again to their president. They are therefore styled “the Youths,” their president “the Brother.”

In this city I went to the college of its Sheikh, 'Shahāb Oddin El Hamāwī; and, on the second day, one of this society came to me. He was addressed by the Sheikh in Turkish. The Sheikh told me that this man came to invite us to a feast. I was much astonished, and said to the Sheikh, This is a poor man, how can he afford to feast us, who are many. The Sheikh was surprised at my reply, and said: This is one of the Brotherhood, a society consisting of two hundred silk merchants, who have a cell of their own. I consented, therefore, and went to the cell, and witnessed the astonishing attention, kindness, and liberality which they shewed their guests. May God reward them! The Sultan of Anatolia was Khāzir Beg Ibn Yūnis the Turkomān. I was presented to him. He was then sick. He behaved very liberally towards us; gave us provisions, and sent money for our travelling expenses.

I next proceeded to the town of Burdūr, which is small, and surrounded by trees and gardens. I first went to the house of the Khatīb (the preacher), and there met the society of the Brotherhood, who invited us to their feast.

* No mention of this prince occurs in De Guignes.
The Khatib refused to go: they therefore gave us a feast in a garden without the town. I was truly astonished at their wish to shew us every respect and attention, although we were ignorant of their language, and they of ours.

From this place I went to the town of 'Sabartā, which is handsomely built, and has good streets. I next went to the city of 'Akridūr, which is large, and abounding with trees and water. A lake of sweet water adjoins it, over which vessels pass, in the space of two days, to the town of 'Akshahar, and to other places. I here put up at the lecturer's, "El Fāzil Moslih Oddīn, who treated me very respectfully. The Sultan of this place was "Abu Is-hāk Beg, one of the greatest princes of these parts. He gave us protection in his district throughout the month of Ramadān. During my residence I was introduced to him; after this he sent me a horse and some money. He is a condescending and excellent prince.

I then went to the city of 'Karā Hisār.* It is small, and surrounded by water on every side. The Sultan is "Mohammed Chelebī. He is the brother of Abu Is-hāk, King of 'Akridūr. I was introduced to him, and he treated me with great respect, and gave me some provisions. After this I proceeded to the city of 'Lādhik, which is a large and fine city, abounding with water and gardens. As soon as I had entered it, a number of persons who were in the streets got up and seized upon the bridles of our horses; after which others came and contested the point with them. We were much alarmed at this; but a person coming up who could speak Arabic, said they were contending only as to who should entertain us, as they were of the society of Youths. Upon this I felt safe. They then cast lots, and we proceeded to the cell of the party on whom the lot fell, and on the day following, to that of the other. Both the parties shewed us the greatest respect. The Sultan 'Yataj Beg, who is one of the greatest princes of these parts, hearing of us, sent for us and treated us with great respect.

* According to the Marāsid El Itlāa, a large farm on the north of Aleppo.
I then proceeded to the fortress of Tawas, then to the city of Milas, which is large and beautiful. Its Sultan is Urkhan Beg, Ibn El Mantash. When I was introduced to him he treated me with great respect; he is a very excellent prince.* I proceeded from this place to the city of Kūnia,† which is large and handsome, and abounds with water and gardens. This district belongs to the Sultan Badr Oddin Ibn Karmān; over which, however, the King of Irāk has occasionally had the rule, on account of its proximity to some of his states which are in these parts. I put up at the cell of its Kāzi, who is known by the name of Ibn Kalam Shāh. He is a member of the society of Youths. His cell is most beautiful; and he has a great number of disciples, who trace the authorities for their judicial decisions as high as Ali Ibn Abi Tālib. They are clothed as the Sūfis are with the khirka,‡ and close trousers.

In this place is the tomb of the holy Sheikh Jalāl Oddin, better known by the title of Mawlānā (our Mawla). He is very highly esteemed. It is said, that he was at first a mere lecturing doctor who had a large number of pupils: but upon a certain day a stranger came into his lecture-room with a basket of sweetmeats, which he had for sale, upon his head; the Sheikh said to him, bring your basket here. The man took a piece of sweetmeat and gave it to the Sheikh, who ate it. He then went out, no one else having tasted the sweetmeat; the Sheikh became agitated and went out after him, giving up his reading, and leaving his pupils in a state of expectation. At length, however, they set out in quest of him, but failed to discover the place of his retreat. Some years after, he returned with his mind deranged, and speaking nothing but Persian verses. These

* According to De Guignes, this Ottoman prince reigned from 1326 to 1369 (tom. i. p. 271), and consequently he must have been living when our traveller was in these parts.
† Iconium.
‡ A coarse ragged garment worn by the religious beggars of the east.
§ See an interesting article on this writer in fourth Tabaka (طبعه جهانی) of Dawlatshah, art. مولانا جلال الدين رومي, and in the نفعات الإنس by Jami', not far from the end.
his pupils, as they followed him, noted down and published under the title of the *Mathnavi*, a book highly esteemed in these parts.

I next proceeded to the city of *Lāranda,* the Sultan of which is *El Malik Badr Oddin Ibn Karmān*, who makes this place his capital. I met him, and was entertained with the greatest kindness as his guest.

I then proceeded to *Aksarā*, which is one of the finest districts of Room, and subject to the king of Irāk. I next went to the city of *Nikda*, then to *Kisaria* (Cæsarea), both of which are subject to the king of Irāk. I next proceeded to the city of *Sivās*, which is also subject to the king of Irāk. It is a large place, and now the rendezvous of the greater part of the king’s army. I next went to the city of *Amāsia,*† then to *Sūnusa*, then to *Kumash*, then to *Arzanjān*, then to *Arzerrūm*; all of which are subject to the king of Irāk. In *Arzerrūm* I saw the *brother* *Tūmān*, one of the Society of Youths, whose age exceeded one hundred and thirty years. He was still in possession of all his faculties, and could walk wherever he wished. After receiving his blessing I proceeded to the city of *Birkī*, the king of which was *Mohammed Ibn Aīdīn*; I was, in company with the lecturer of this place *Mohyī Oddin*, one of the most celebrated and reputable men of his age, introduced to the presence.

The king one day said to me, have you ever seen a stone that came down from heaven?‡ I answered, No. He continued, such a stone has fallen in the environs of our city. He then called some men and ordered them to bring the stone, which they did. It was a black, solid, exceedingly hard, and shining, substance. If weighed it would probably exceed a *talent.*§ He then ordered some stone-cutters to come in, when four came forward. He commanded them to strike upon it. They all struck together upon it

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* See D’Herbelot, under the article Mathnaoui.
† See D’Herbelot, under Amāsia.
‡ For some very interesting accounts of other phenomena of this sort, see the second edition of M. De Sacy’s Chrestomathie Arabe, tom. iii. pp. 437-441.
§ According to some 112, to others 120 pounds weight.
accordingly with an iron hammer four successive strokes, which, however, made not the least impression upon it. I was much astonished at this. The king then ordered the stone to be taken to its place. He sent fruit and food to us during the time we remained there; and, when I had bidden him farewell, he sent me a thousand dirhems of gold, as also clothing, two horses, and a slave. He also sent for my companions some dirhems and clothing separately.

I then proceeded to the city of 'Tirā, which belongs also to this prince. It is large, and abounds with gardens and water. From this place I went to the city of 'Ayāsulūk, the Emir of which is the Sultan "Mahommed Ibn Aīdīn, son of the Sultan of 'Birkī; then to the city of 'Yazmīr, which belongs to the Sultan of Birkī; its Emir is "Omar Beg, one of the Sultan's sons, and a most excellent prince. I then proceeded to the city of 'Magnesia, the Sultan of which is called "Sārū Khān. I then went to the city of 'Bergama (Pergamos), of which the philosopher Plato is said to have been an inhabitant. His house is still seen here. The Sultan of this place is styled "Bakhshī Khān. I next went to the city of 'Bālī Kasra, which is large and beautiful. Its governor is called "Damūr Khān. I then went to the city of 'Burūsa,* which is a large place, and governed by 'Ikhtiyār Oddīn Urkhan Beg, son of "Othmān Jāk. This is one of the greatest, richest, and most extensive in rule, and commanding the greatest army of all the Turkoman kings. His practice is, constantly to be visiting his fortresses and districts, and to be inquiring into their circumstances. It is said that he never remained a month in any one place. His father had con-

* Mr. Kosegarten has here which he writes Burss. Our copies add a great city: and again &c. This I notice to shew, that the copies differ considerably in some instances, and to warn the reader, that, where my translation differs from Mr. Kosegarten's, he must not immediately conclude that either of us is wrong.
quered the city of Burūsa, and had besieged that of Yaznik,* nearly twenty years, but did not take it; after this his son besieged it for twelve years and took it. In this place I met him; he received me very respectfully, and provided me with a considerable number of dirhems. I next went to Yaznik. It has a large lake eight miles in length; the city is also surrounded with water and trees. I then left this place, and after some days arrived at the city of Bustuni;† after this at the city of Būlī, the king of which is Shāh Beg. I then went to the city of Burlū, which belongs to the governor of Kastamūnia. I then went to Kastamūnia, which is a very large and beautiful city, abounding with every delicacy, which may be purchased at a very low rate. I saw an aged Sheikh among its inhabitants, whose age, as I was told, amounted to that of one hundred and sixty-two years. Its Sultan was Suleimān Bādhaw, a splendid, but aged man; he is a respectable and respected person. I was introduced to him, and received very honourably.

CHAPTER XII.

Sanūb—Crim—Kirash—The Desert of Kifjāk—El Kafā, subject to Mohammed Uzbek Khān—El Sarai—Azāk—El Mūjār—Bish Tāg, the Camp of Mohammed Uzbek—Ceremonies observed here—Bulgār—Mode of travelling here—Astrachan—Permission to visit Constantinople—Ukak—Mountains of the Russians—Surdāk—Bābā Saltūk.

I then went on to the city of Sanūb, which is large, and belongs to the governor of Kastamūnia, Soleimān Bādhaw. I remained here some time. Leaving this place I proceeded by sea for the city of El Kiram (Crim),

* Mr. Kosegarten has which he writes Isnik.
† So Mr. Kosegarten, which he writes Materni.
‡ Mr. K. Boli. Our MSS. present here large additions to that of Mr. Kosegarten.
but suffered considerable distress in the voyage, and was very near being drowned. We arrived, however, at length, at the port of El Kirash, which belongs to the desert country of Kifjak.* This desert is green and productive: it has, however, neither tree, mountain, hill, nor wood in it. The inhabitants burn dung. They travel over this desert upon a cart, which they call Araba. The journey is one of six months; the extent of three of which belongs to the Sultan Mohammed Uzbek Khan;† that of three more to the infidels. I hired one of these carts for my journey from the port of Kirash to the city of El Kafā, which belongs to Mohammed Uzbek. The greater part of the inhabitants are Christians,‡ living under his protection. From this place I travelled in a cart to the city of El Kiram, which is one of the large and beautiful cities of the districts of the Sultan Mohammed Uzbek Khan. From this place I proceeded, upon a cart which I had hired, to the city of El Sarai,§ the residence of Mohammed Uzbek. The peculiarity of this desert is, that its herbs serve for fodder for their beasts: and on this account their cattle are numerous. They have neither feeders nor keepers, which arises from the severity of their laws against theft, which are these: When any one is con-

* On the origin of this name and people, see D'Herbelot's very interesting article, under Cabgiak.

† "Uzbek Khan, fils de Toghtagou, meurt, selon les Russes en 1341." De Guignes, Hist. gen. de Huns, tom. i. p. 287. He must, therefore, have been living when our traveller visited these parts. In tom. iv. however, pp. 284-5, it is stated that he died in 1335 or 6, and what is still more decisive the author proceeds: "on remarque que l'époque de sa mort est celle de la naissance du fameux Tamerlan. Les Arabes ont désigné cette année par ce mot de leur langue Loudh qui signifie refuge, pour faire voir que les hommes avaient besoin d'asyle dans si grandes calamités. Les lettres qui forment ce mot, en les prenant selon leur valeur numérique, désignent l'année 736 de l'Hegire." He was descended of the Mogul dynasty of Kifjak (De Guignes, Captchaq). For some account of the movements of this prince about this time, see D'Herbelot, art. Abou-Said, and of his successors, art. Uzbek.

‡ These Christians were generally Nestorians, and were well treated for the most part under Mohammed Uzbek Khan. See Asseman's Biblioth. Orient., tom. iii. P. 2, pp. ci. and cxxi, &c., where we have some very valuable notices respecting them. See also D'Herbelot, under the articles Crim, and Solgat.

§ See D'Herbelot, under Sarai.
victed of having stolen a beast, he is compelled to return it with nine others of equal value. But, if this is not in his power, his children are taken. If, however, he have no children, he is himself slaughtered just like a sheep.

After several days’ journey I arrived atAzāk,* which is a small town situated on the sea-shore. In it resides an Emīr on the part of the Sultan Mohammed, who treated us with great respect and hospitality. From this place I proceeded to the city ofEl Mājar, which is a large and handsome place. The Turkish women of these parts are very highly respected, particularly the wives of the nobles and kings. These women are religious, and prone to almsgiving and other good works. They go unveiled, however, with their faces quite exposed.

I next set out for the camp of the Sultan, which was then in a place called'Bish Tāg, or Five Mountains, and arrived at a station to which the Sultan with his retinue had just come before us: at this place, which is termed the urdū, or camp, we arrived on the first of the month Ramadān. Here we witnessed a moving city, with its streets, mosques, and cooking-houses, the smoke of which ascended as they moved along. When, however, they halted, all these became stationary. This Sultan Mohammed Uzbek is very powerful, enjoys extensive rule, and is a subdier of the infidels. He is one of the seven great kings of the world; which are, the Sultan of the West, the Sultan of Egypt and Syria, the Sultan of the two Irāks, the Sultan of the Turks Uzbek, the Sultan of Turkiestān and Māwarā El Nahar, the Sultan of India, and the Sultan of China.

It is a custom with Mohammed Uzbek to sit after prayer on the Friday, under an alcove called the "golden alcove," which is very much ornamented: he has a throne in the middle of it, overlaid with silver plate, which is gilded and set with jewels. The Sultan sits upon the throne; his four wives, some at his right hand,† others at his left, sitting also upon the

* See D’Herbelot, under Azac.
† We have here a fine illustration of the regal pomp exhibited in the 45th Psalm, where we find the queen also enjoying the honour due to her rank, very unlike what is the practice of the Mohammedans, among whom they are never allowed to appear in public. We shall hereafter find something similar to this witnessed by our traveller in the island of Sumatra.
throne. Beneath the throne stand his two sons, one on his right, the other on his left; before him sits his daughter. Whenever one of these wives enters, he arises, and taking her by the hand, puts her into her place upon the throne. Thus they are exposed to the sight of all, without so much as a veil. After this, come in the great Emîrs, for whom chairs are placed on the right and left, and on these they sit. Before the King stand the princes, who are the sons of his uncle, brothers, and near kinsmen. In front of these, and near the door, stand the sons of the great Emîrs; and behind these, the general officers of the army. People then enter, according to their rank; and saluting the King, return and take their seats at a distance. When, however, the evening prayer is over, the supreme consort, who is Queen, returns; the rest follow, each with their attendant beautiful slaves. The women, who are separated on account of any uncleanness, are seated upon horses; before their carriages are cavalry, behind them beautiful Mamlûks. Upon this day I was presented to the Sultan, who received me very graciously, and afterwards sent me some sheep and a horse, with a leathern bag of kimiz, which is the milk of a mare; and very much valued among them as a beverage.

The wives of this King are highly honoured. Each one has a mansion for herself, her followers, and servants. When the Sultan wishes to visit one of them, he sends word, and preparation is made. One of these wives is a daughter of Takfûr, the Emperor of Constantinople. I had already visited each of them, and on this account the Sultan received me: this is a custom among them; and whoever fails in observing it, suffers the imputation of a breach of politeness.

I had formerly heard of the city of Bulgâr, and hence I had conceived a desire to see it; and to observe, whether what had been related of it, as to the extremity of the shortness of its nights, and again of its days, in the opposite season of the year, were true or not. There was, however,
between that place, and the camp of the Sultan, a distance of ten days. I requested the Sultan, therefore, that he would appoint some one who would bring me thither and back, which he granted.

When, therefore, I was saying the prayer of sun-set, in that place, which happened in the month of Ramadān, I hasted, nevertheless the time for evening prayer came on, which I went hastily through. I then said that of midnight, as well as that termed 'El Witr; but was overtaken by the dawn.* In the same manner also is the day shortened in this place, in the opposite season of the year. I remained here three days, and then returned to the King.

In Bulgar, I was told of the land of darkness, and certainly had a great desire to go to it from that place. The distance, however, was that of forty days. I was diverted, therefore, from the undertaking, both on account of its great danger, and the little good to be derived from it. I was told that there was no travelling thither except upon little sledges, which are drawn by large dogs; and, that during the whole of the journey, the roads are covered with ice, upon which neither the feet of man, nor the hoofs of beast, can take any hold. These dogs, however, have nails by which their feet take firm hold on the ice. No one enters these parts except powerful merchants, each of whom has perhaps a hundred of such sledges as these, which they load with provisions, drinks, and wood: for there we have neither trees, stones, nor houses. The guide in this country is the dog, who has gone the journey several times, the price of which will amount to about a thousand dinars. The sledge is harnessed to his neck, and with him three other dogs are joined, but of which he is the leader. The others then follow him with the sledge, and when he stops they stop. The master never strikes or reprimands this dog; and when he proceeds to a meal, the dogs are fed first: for if this were not done, they would become enraged, and perhaps run away

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* On the prayers and times for performing them generally among the Mahommedans, see M. de Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, tom. i. pp. 161-168. Of the last (الوتر) he takes no notice: but in the lexicons we are told that it signifies prayer generally, and that which is not prescribed, but spontaneous.
and leave their master to perish. When the travellers have completed their forty days or stages through this desert, they arrive at the land of darkness; and each man, leaving what he has brought with him, goes back to his appointed station. On the morrow they return to look for their goods, and find, instead of them, sable, ermine, and the fir of the ḥsinjāb.* If then the merchant likes what he finds, he takes it away; if not, he leaves it, and more is added to it: upon some occasions, however, these people will take back their own goods, and leave those of the merchant’s.† In this way is their buying and selling carried on; for the merchants know not whether it is with mankind or demons that they have to do; no one being seen during the transaction. It is one of the properties of these firs, that no vermin ever enters them.

I returned to the camp of the Sultan on the 28th of Ramadān; and, after that, travelled with him to the city of ʿAstrāchan, which is one of his cities. It is situated on the banks of the river ḤAthal;‡ which is one of the great rivers of the world. At this place the Sultan resides during the very cold weather; and when this river, as well as the adjoining waters, are frozen, the King orders the people of the country to bring thousands of bundles of hay, which they do, and then place it upon the ice, and upon this they travel.

When the King had arrived at Astrāchan, one of his wives, who was daughter to the Emperor of Constantinople, and then big with child, requested to be allowed to visit her father, with whom it was her intention to leave her child and then to return: this he granted. I then requested to be permitted to go with her, that I may see Constantinople; and was refused, on account of some fears which he entertained respecting me. I flattered him, however, telling him that I should never appear before her but as his servant and guest, and that he need entertain no fear whatsoever. After this he gave me permission, and I accordingly took my leave. He gave me fifteen

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* See an interesting note by Mr. Kosegarten on this passage, p. 24.
† Mr. Kosegarten has a small addition here, which he translates: "Principes Sinenses bene ex iis augurantur, et summopere eas appetunt, ita ut mille circiter dinaris ibidem aestimuntur." Immediately after this our text presents a large addition.
‡ The Volga. See D’Herbelot, under the article Etel.
hundred dinars, a dress of honour, and several horses. Each of his ladies also gave me some pieces of bullion silver, which they call El Suwam (صوام), as did also his sons and daughters.

I set out accordingly on the 10th of the month Shawal, in company with the royal consort Bailūn, daughter to the Emperor of Constantinople. The Sultan accompanied us through the first stage, in order to encourage her, and then returned. The Queen was attended in her journey by five thousand of the King’s army, about five hundred of which were cavalry, as her servants and followers. In this manner we arrived at Ukak, which is a moderately sized town but excessively cold. Between this place and El Sarāi which belongs to the Sultan, there is a distance of ten days. At the distance of one day from this place are the mountains of the Russians, who are Christians, with red hair and blue eyes, an ugly and perfidious people. They have silver mines: and from their country is the suwam, i.e. the pieces of silver bullion brought. With these they buy and sell, each piece weighing five ounces. After ten days’ journey from this place we arrived at the city of Südāk, which is one of the cities of the desert of Kifjāk, and situated on the sea-shore. After this we arrived at a city known by the name of Bābā Saltūk. Saltūk, they say, was a diviner. This is the last district (in this direction) belonging to the Turks; between which, however, and the districts of Room, is a distance of eighteen days, eight of which are over an uninhabited desert without water: but as we entered it during the cold season, we did not want much water.

* Mr. Kosegarten has Ukal. Our copies here present a large addition.
† This is probably the Soudak of M. D’Herbelot.
CHAPTER XIII.


On the occasion of my preparing to enter this desert, I presented myself before the Queen, and paid my respects to her both in the morning and evening. She received me very graciously, and sent to me a good part of every present which then came to her. I then made known to her my want of some horses: and she ordered fifteen to be given to me. After this we arrived at the fortress of 'Mahtülü, which is the first in the districts belonging to Room, but between which and Constantinople is a distance of two and twenty days.

Before this time, the news of her approach had reached her father, who sent out ladies and nurses to meet her at this fortress, with a large army. From this place to Constantinople they travel with horses and mules only, on account of the unevenness of the roads; she, therefore, left her carriages behind her. The Emīr who attended her husband's troops returned when we had arrived at this place, and she was now attended by her own followers only. At this place I also dismissed my carriages, and a number of my attendants and companions, recommending them (to the returning party), who received and treated them courteously.

The Queen had with her a mosque, which she set up at every stage, just as her husband used to do. In this she had daily prayers. She left it, however, at the fortress. After this the office of the Moʻūzīn ceased: wine was brought into the banquet and of this she drank. I was also told, that she ate swine's flesh with them: nor did one who prayed remain with her; some, however, of her Turkish servants daily prayed with us. Thus were the tastes changed by entering into the territories of infidelity. The Queen, however, ordered the officer who had come out to meet her, to pay every attention and respect to me. When we had arrived within a day's journey of the city, her younger brother came out to meet her, accompanied by
about five thousand cavalry, all in armour. He met her on foot, on account of his being her junior. When she had kissed his head, he passed on with her. On the next day her second brother, who is the heir-apparent, met her, having with him ten thousand horse. Both parties in this case dismounted; and after they had met they remounted and went on. When at length she approached Constantinople, the greatest part of its inhabitants, men, women, and children, came out attired in their best clothes, either walking or riding, beating drums and shouting as they proceeded. The Sultan, also, with his queen, the mother of this lady, attended by the officers of state and nobles, came to meet her. When the Emperor drew near both the parties mixed, and such was the pressure that it was impossible for me to pass between them. I was therefore obliged, at the peril of my life, to see to the carrying of our lady and her companions. I was told, that when she met her parents she alighted and kissed the ground before them, as well as the hoofs of their horses.

We entered Constantinople about sun-set; they were then ringing their bells at such a rate, that the very horizon shook with the noise. When we came to the gate of the Emperor, the porters refused to admit us without a permission from the Emperor; some of her followers, therefore, went and told her our case, and she requested permission of her father, stating our circumstances to him. We were then allowed to enter, and were lodged in a house adjoining that of our lady, who sent our provisions morning and evening. The King also granted us a letter of safe conduct, permitting us to pass wherever we pleased about the city. On the fourth day after our arrival, I was introduced to the Sultan Takfur, son of George, king of Constantinople. His father George was still living, but had retired from the world, become a monk, and given up the kingdom to his son.* When I arrived at the fifth gate of the palace, which

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* The retired Emperor must have been Andronicus the elder, the present one Andronicus junior, his grandson. In Mr. Kosegarten’s extract we have Nicephorus, perhaps: but which, or whether either of these names, is the true one, I have not been able to determine. It is not improbable, that the name of Nicephorus Gregoras has got in here by mistake. Nor have I been able to find in any of the historians when or where this shameful marriage was contracted. I am much tempted to believe that the Byzantine writers have been ashamed to mention it. Gibbon, indeed, mentions such a marriage as this brought about by the
was guarded by soldiers, I was searched, lest I should carry any weapon with me; which is submitted to by every citizen, as well as stranger, who wishes to be introduced to the King. The same is observed by the Emperors of India. I was introduced, therefore, and did homage. The Emperor was sitting upon his throne with his Queen, and daughter, our mistress; her brothers were seated beneath the throne. I was kindly received, and asked, as to my circumstances and arrival; also about Jerusalem, the Temple of the Resurrection,* the Cradle of Jesus,† Bethle-

management of John Catacuzenus; but, then, this is said to have been of his own daughter. Vol. v. p. 278, ed. 1826. We are told in Mr. Savage’s abridgment of Knolls and Rycaut's Turkish History, that Amurath the First married the Emperor of Constantinople’s daughter, but this must be a totally different affair. The death of Andronicus the elder is placed by Gibbon in 1332. As Mr. Ulenbroek has given a very interesting note on this subject in his Iraee Descriptio, I may perhaps be excused in giving it in this place (p. 80, proleg.) "Hinc semel iterumque, affinitate etiam ablata, Imp. Graeci Principes Mohammedanos sibi devincire studuerunt. Sic Imp. Andronicus Palæologus senior filiam suam obtulit Cazano Mogolorum (vel uti Graeci agunt, Tocharorum) Persicorum Khano, A. 1304. Cf. Pachymeres Andronic I. Hist. lib. v. c. 16. Fatenmur interim dubitari posse, an Cazanus veris Moslemis sit annumerandus. Cf. de Guignes Hist. des Huns, tom. iv. p. 267, 270. Graeci certe illum Christianorum autorem habuisse videntur. Cf. Pachym. lib. vi. c. 1. At de Islamismo successoris Cazani fratrisque, Gañatseddini Mohammedis Khodabendeh, alias Kharbenda et corrupte a Pachymere χαγυμαντάν appellati, nulla certe dubitatio est. Huic tamen Maria Imperatoris soror A. 1308 desponsata fuit. Cf. Pachym, lib. vii. c. 33. Nec multo interjecto tempore nupserat etiam alia Maria filia notha Imp. Andronicí Taghtagou Khano Mogolorum Kapschakensium Khano, Guignesio teste, tom. i. p. 350. Hujus quoque successoris filioque Mohammedi Uzbekkhano, Moslemis sacris deditissimo, uxorem fuisse filiam Andronicí Junioris colligas ex Kosegarteni V. C. Commentatione de Mohammedis Ibn Batutae Tingitani itinerario...Hac igitur acciderunt inter A. 1333 et 1341...Denique haud ita multo post, decessorum exemplum imitatus Joannes Cantacuzenus, circa A. 1346, filiam suam Theoaram sive Mariam...Orkhanu uxorem dedit, &c." Hence Mr. Ulenbroek thinks it probable, that Mohammedan places of worship had been tolerated before and after this time at Constantinople. I will merely remark, that if so, it is extraordinary that neither El Harawi, who visited this city in the thirteenth century, nor Ibn Batûta, who visited it in the fourteenth, has made any mention of the fact.

* This Church, according to Edrisi, is large, and in his days was considered as a place of pilgrimage. His words are: "النَّسِيَّة العظمى المعروفة بِكِنيَّة القيامة وَبِقِسَمِها المُسلمون قَعَاماً وَهِيُّ الكِنيَّة الحَجَيْرِيَّة إلى رَبِّهَا جَمِيع بَلدٍ الرُّومَ, &c. The great church, known by "the Church of the Resurrection," but which the Mohammedans call Kamama. This is the church to which pilgrimages are performed from all the parts of Room, &c. Edit. Rosenmüller, Lipsiae, 1828.

† This is, according to El Harawi, in a cave under the temple of El Aksa; his words are: "وُصِبَ النَّصِي...مَغَازِر يِقَالُ بِهَا مَهدٌ عَصِيِّ بِن مَرْيَمٍ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامَ."
hem, and the city of Abraham (or 'Hebron), then of Damascus, Egypt, Irák, and the country of Room; to all of which I gave suitable replies. A Jew was our interpreter. The King was much surprised at my tale; and said to his sons: Let this man be treated honourably, and give him a letter of safe conduct. He then put a dress of honour on me, and ordered a saddled horse to be given me, with one of his own umbrellas, which with them is a mark of protection. I then requested that he would appoint some one to ride about with me daily into the different quarters of the city, that I might see them. He made the appointment accordingly, and I rode about with the officer for some days, witnessing the wonders of the place. Its largest church is that of "Saint Sophia." I saw its outside only. Its interior I could not, because, just within the door there was a cross which every one who entered worshipped. It is

* El Harawi, who visited Constantinople in the 13th century, thus speaks of it, and of this church. 

In this place are statues of brass and marble, pillars and wonderful talismans, as well as the minarets already mentioned, and other monuments (of greatness) to which no equal can be found in the habitable world. Here is also Ayia Sophia (Ayia Σοφία) which is the greatest church they have. I was told by Yakūt Ibn Abd Allah, the merchant of Mosul, that he had entered it, and that it was just as I had described it. In it are 360 doors, and they say, that one of the angels resides in it. Round about his place they have made fences of gold; and the story about him is very strange, which we shall relate in its place. when I shall speak of the arrangement of this church, its size, height, its doors and their height, its length, breadth, and the pillars that are in it: also of the wonders of the city, its order, the sort of fish found in it, the gate of gold, the towers of marble, the brazen elephants, and all its monuments and wonders: and all the kindness shewn me by the king Emanuel (which I shall do), in the book of wonders (كتاب الجباب) D.V. as already mentioned. This city, which is greater than its fame, may God of his bounty and grace make the capital of Islamism!
said, that this church is one of the foundations of "Asaf, the son of Barachias, and nephew of Solomon. The churches, "monasteries, and other places of worship within the city, are almost innumerable.

When it appeared to the Turks, who had accompanied our mistress, that she still professed the religion of her father, and wished to remain with him, they requested permission to return to their own country, which she granted. She also gave them rich presents, and appointed persons to accompany them to their homes. She also requested me, that she might commend these attendants to me, giving me, at the same time, 300 dinars, with 2,000 dirhems in money; likewise dresses both of woollen and cotton cloth, as well as horses, on the part of her father. I returned, therefore, after a stay in Constantinople of one month and six days, to the place where I had left my companions, carriages, and other goods: and, from this place we travelled upon these carriages, until we arrived at Astrachan, where I had formerly left the Sultan Mohammed Uzbek Khān. But here I found that he had gone with his court to "El Sarāi, to which I also proceeded. When I was admitted to his presence, he asked me of our journey, of Constantinople and its king, of all which I told him. He then reimbursed my travelling expenses, as is his usual custom. This city of "El Sarāi is very handsome and exceedingly large. Of its learned men is the Imām, the learned "Noōmān Oddin, "El Khavārezmī. I met him in this place. He is a man of the most liberal disposition, carries himself majestically with the king, but humbly with the poor, and with his pupils. The sultan visits him every Friday, sits before him, and shews him every kindness; while he behaves in the most repulsive manner.

I then travelled on to "Khavārezm, between which and this place is a journey of forty days, through a desert in which there is but little water and grass. There are carriages in it, which are drawn by camels. After ten days I arrived at the city of "Sarāi Jūk, which is situated upon the banks of a large and full river, which they call the "Ulū sū or great water. Over this is a bridge joining its nearest parts, like the bridge of Bagdad. From this place I travelled for three days with all the haste
possible, and arrived at Khavārezm. This is the largest city the Turks have, and is very much crowded, on account of the multitude of its inhabitants. It is subject to the sultan Uzbek Khān, and is governed on his part by a great Emīr, who resides within it. I have never seen better bred, or more liberal, people than the inhabitants of Khavārezm, or those who are more friendly to strangers. They have a very commendable practice with regard to their worship, which is this: When any one absents himself from his place in the mosque, he is beaten by the priest in the presence of the congregation; and, moreover, fined in five dinars, which go towards repairing the mosque. In every mosque, therefore, a whip is hung up for this purpose.

Without this city is the river "Gihon, one of the four rivers which flow from Paradise. This river, like the Athal, freezes over in the cold season and remains frozen for five months, during which time people travel over it. Without this city also, is the grave of the Sheikh J Nağm Odīn the Great, one of the great saints, over which there is a cell. Here also is the grave of the very learned Jār Allah El Zamakhsharī.* Zamakhshar is a village at the distance of four days from Khavārezm. The prevailing sect at Khavārezm, is that of the Schismatics.† This, however, they keep secret, because the Sultan Uzbek is a Soonnee.

They have in Khavārezm a melon to which none, except that of Bokhāra, can be compared: the nearest to it is that of Isphahān. The peel of this melon is green, the interior red. It is perfectly sweet and rather hard. Its most remarkable property is, that it may be cut in oblong pieces and dried, and then put into a case, like a fig, and carried to India or China. Among dried fruits there is none superior to this. It is occasionally used as a present to their kings.

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* See D'Herbelot, under Zamackschar and Zamakschari.

† On the origin and peculiarities of this sect, see Pococke's Specimen Hist. Arab. pp. 20, 214, ed. 1806. M. de Sacy's Chrest. Arab. tom. i. p. 351. Their principal dogma is a denial of predestination, and a belief that man can do either good or evil just as he pleases. They are also termed Kadarites (قدرت الن/item) because they deny predestination.
From Khavârezm I set out for Bokhâra, and, after a journey of eighteen days through a sandy and uninhabited desert, arrived at the city of El Kât* which is but small, then at Wabkana: then, after one stage, we came to Bokhâra, which is the principal city of the country beyond the Gihon. After it had been ravaged by the Tartars, it almost entirely disappeared: I found no one in it who knew any thing of science.

It is said that Jengiz Kân,† who came with the Tartars into the countries of Islamism and destroyed them, was in his outset a blacksmith in the country of Khotâ.‡ He was a liberal-minded, powerful, and corrupt

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* This is, perhaps, the Kath (کات) of the Marâsid El Itlāa, which it thus describes:

کات بلدة كبيرة من نواحي خوارزم من شرق جتحوز وليس يلتقيه من نواحي خوارزم فيها.

Kath is a large city of Khavârezm (or Kharezm), on the eastern parts of the Jaihûn (or Oxus), nor is there any other eastward of it in the districts of Khavârezm.

† Our copies constantly read جنگرخان not جنگرخان with Mr. Kosegarten's. Whatever might have been the intention of the copyist in writing his, I think there can be no doubt, that our traveller did not intentionally write "porcorum regem," as he suppose, p. 25.

The accounts given of the origin of this extraordinary man by Abulfeda (Annales Muslemici, vol. iv. p. 278-9) and others, differ in many respects from this. It is not improbable, however, that if we were in possession of all the particulars, they could be reconciled much easier than accounts of much later date, and of events which have taken place much nearer home. See the Rauzut El Safâ, vol. v.; the History of Ghengiz Kân, by Petis La Croix; and D'Herbelot, under Genghizhan; also Marco Polo's account, (Travels by Mr. Marsden, chap. xlii. p. 194, with the notes). The accounts given by these travellers agree much better with one another, than either of them does with the historians.


‡ In the very valuable notes of Mr. Marsden, on the Travels of Marco Polo, he gives it as his opinion, that خطاط, خطاطي, or خنگرخان, Khotai, or Kotai, is the same with Chinese Tartary, and appeals to the Oriental geographers as being of this opinion. I can only say from all I have seen of them, that they speak very vaguely on the situation of these places. Abulfeda, for example, who is no mean geographer, says (Ann. Mus. vol. iv. p. 228) عبر النهر وسار إلى ختام ا. ل. "he passed the river (Gihon) and went into Khotai: and there was beyond Khotai on the borders of Chinese Tartary," &c. which plainly marks the places as distinct. Again, in our text, we have Khotai and China mentioned as distinct places. Edrisi, too, speaks of Chinese Tartary, and the ارض الترارز as distinct places, meaning the towns, &c. which are evidently to be found in Khotai.
person. His practice was, to assemble and feast the people; who in consequence joined him in considerable numbers, and made him their leader. He then conquered the district in which he lived; and, with this accession of strength and followers, he next subdued the whole country of "Khotä, then China: after this the countries of "Khashak, "Kashgar, and "Malik. At this time Jalâl Oddin Sanjar, son of Khavarezm Sháh, was king of Khavarezm, "Khorásän, and "Mâwarâ El Nahr, a powerful and splendid prince. Jengiz Khân, on account of an affair which had happened among the merchants, and in which some property had been taken, invaded his territories.† This is well known. When, however, Jengiz Khân had entered upon the frontiers of Jalâl Oddin's countries, he was met by the king's army, which, after some fighting, was put to the route. After this Jalâl Oddin himself met him, and some such battles took place, as have never been witnessed among the Mohammedans.

In the event, however, Jengiz Khân got possession of Mâwarâ El Nahr, and destroyed Bokhâra, Samarkand, and "El Tîrûd; killed the inhabitants, taking prisoners the youth only, and leaving the country quite desolate. He then passed over the Gìhon, and took possession of all "Khorásän and "Irâk, destroying the cities and slaughtering the inhabitants. He then perished, having appointed his son "Hûlûkî to succeed him. Hûlûkî (soon after) entered Bagdad, destroyed it, and put to death the Calif El Mostaa-


sem of the house of Abbās, and reduced the inhabitants.* He then proceeded with his followers to Syria, until divine Providence put an end to his career: for there he was defeated by the army of Egypt, and made prisoner. Thus was their progress in the Mohammedan countries put an end to.

The epitomator Ibn Jazzī El Kelbī states, that he has been told by the Sheikh ʻIbn El Ĥājī, who had heard it from ʻAbd Allah Ibn Roshaid, who had met Nūr Oddīn Ibn El Zajāj one of the learned men of Irāk, with his brother’s son in Mecca, and who told him as they were conversing together, that in the war with the Tartars in Irāk not fewer than four and twenty thousand learned men perished; and that himself, and that man, pointing to his brother’s son, were the only learned men who had escaped.

I next proceeded from Bokhāra for the camp of the Sultan ʻAlā Oddīn Tarmashūrīn,† and, in my way, passed by Nakhshab, the place to which the patronymic of the Sheikh ʻAbū Turāb El Nakhshabī‡ is referred.

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* For particulars respecting the butchery here alluded to, see the Annales Moslemici, vol. iv.p.550-1, &c.

† This is, probably, the Tirīm Siri Khan (ئرطسرمين خمان) of Dow and Ferishta, who invaded Hindustan A. H. 727, with a numerous army, but retired without making a conquest of it, after receiving great wealth from Mohammed Shah. Dow, vol. i. p. 314. See also the extract from De Guignes a little lower down. Some account of the exploits of this prince in the neighbourhood of Ghizna, is also to be found in the first volume of the Mullub saudīni under the date of 732 of the Hegira, A.D. 1331. This name is written in the Tarikhī Badāyūnī.

‡ A short account of this recluse is given in the Nafyūtāt al-ʻinās of which the following is an extract:

یوبرب affidavit قدس الله تعالى سره از طبقه اول است نام وی عسكر بن حسن است
وکننده اند که عسكر بن حسن بن الحسن از جمله، مشايخ خراسانست، بلعم فتاه و زده و تکول وبا
یواحته با عربی و حاکم اسم سیده داشته است وی اسکندر عبد الله جلالیابو عبيد الله سروری
(بسری) استویابزابابای سیده رکوه دار در بادیه شد دوخت را بری مانندیابو عبيد الله جلال
ویاوبعید سری و دیگرهمه باز کشتند لوقاکننده خاشرف آنتین که هدی جهیز اویا تیره
وهمه چیزابو روش شد ویاوبزاب در بادیه در هماز بود باد سوم ویرا بویه میکسیت پر

N
From this place I proceeded to the camp of the Sultan, the king of Māwarā El Nahr. This is a powerful prince, who has at his command a large army, and is remarkable for the justice of his laws. The territories of this king occupy a middle station among those of the four great kings of the world, who are, the king of China, that of India, that of Irāk, that of the Turks Mohammed Uzbek Khān: all of whom send presents to him, give him the place of honour, and very highly respect him. He succeeded to the kingdom after his brother Jagatai, who was an infidel, and had succeeded to his elder brother Ḥabak, who was also an infidel: he was, nevertheless, just, and much attached to the Mohammedans, to whom he paid great respect.

It is said that this king Ḥabak was one day talking with the doctor and preacher Bādr Oddin El Maidānī, when he said to him: you say that God has left nothing unmentioned in his book. The preacher replied, it is even so. Shew me, then, said he, where my name is to be found. The reply was, In the passage "In which form he pleased hath he fashioned thee." This astonished him, and he said, Ḥabak, that is, well done! I spent some days in the camp of Tarmashirīn. Upon a certain day, however, I went to the mosque, which was in the camp (the camp they call the Urdu) for I had heard that the Sultan was to be in the mosque. When the service was ended, I approached in order to pay my respects to him, as he had heard of my arrival. He was pleased with me, and treated me very respectfully. After this he sent for me. I went to

Abu Turāb Nakshabī, may God sanctify his mystery, was (a saint) of the first class; his name was Askar Ibn Ḥasīn; they also say, that Askar Ibn Mohammed Ibn Ḥasīn was one of the Sheikhs of Khorisān, famous for his knowledge of decisions, piety, and faith. He was associated with Abu Hātim Attār of Basra, and Hātim Asamm. He was also the preceptor of Abu Abd Allah Jallād, and of Abu Obeid Allah Basārī. This Abu Turāb went with three hundred Rukwah Dārs (i.e. I suppose, persons clothed in rags as religious). Two of these remained with him, namely, Abu Abd Allah Jallād, and Abu Obeid Basārī, all the rest returned. It is one of his sayings: That is an enlightened man, whom nothing perplexes, and with whom every thing is clear. He was at his prayers in the desert, when he was scorched by the samoom, and remained for a whole year standing on his feet; this happened in the year 245, the year in which Dhu El Nūn departed this life.

* This passage occurs a few lines from the beginning of the 82d chapter of the Koran.
him, and found him in his tent, and there paid my respects to him. He then asked me of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Damascus, and Egypt; as also of El Malik El Nāsir, the kings of Irāk, and Persia. To all of which I gave suitable answers, and received marks of distinction. One of the odd things that happened respecting him, was, that once when the hour of prayer had arrived, and the people were assembled in the mosque, the Sultan delayed. One of his young men coming in, said to the priest Ḥa-sām Oddīn El Yāghī, the Sultan wishes you to wait a little. Upon this the priest got up and said: I ask, are prayers had here for the sake of God, or of Tarmashīrīn? He then ordered the Moazin to proclaim the prayers. So the Sultan came in after two prostrations had been performed, and went through his prayers at the extremity of the part in which the people stand, and which is near the door of the mosque where they usually leave their mules, and there went through what he had missed. He then came and seized the hand of the priest, who laughed heartily at him. He then sat down in the oratory, the priest by his side, and I by the side of the priest. He then addressed me. When, said he, you go back to your own country say, that a doctor of the Persians sat thus with the Sultan of the Turks (al. that a poor man of the poor of the Persians thus did with the Sultan of the Turks). This priest it was who succeeded in reducing the King to the observance of all the positive and negative commands. The Sultan very much respected, loved, and obeyed him. But the Sheikh accepted of no gifts from the King; nor did he eat any thing but what he acquired by the labour of his own hands. This King, when I wished to travel on, provided me with 700 dinars for my journey. We broke up our intercourse, therefore, and I set out accordingly.

This Tarmashīrīn (it may be remarked) had broken some of the statutes of his grandfather Jengiz Khān, who had published a book entitled Ḥa-sām, the prohibition, which enacted, that whosoever should oppose...
any one of these statutes, should be put out of office. Now, one of the statutes was this, that the descendants of Jengiz, the governors of the several districts, the wives of the nobles, and the general officers of the army, should assemble upon a certain day in the year which they call El Tawa, i.e. the feast; and, that should the Emperor have altered any one of these statutes, the nobles should stand up and say, Thou hast done so and so upon such and such a day, and hast made an alteration in the statutes of El Yasâk (i.e. that which is not to be changed), and, therefore, thy deposition is a necessary consequence. They are then to take him by the hand, and remove him from the throne, and to place in it another of the descendants of Jengiz Khân. And, should any one of the nobles have committed any crime, he is to be duly adjudged on this occasion.

Now, Tarmashirîn had entirely abolished the observance of this day, which gave very great offence. Some time, therefore, after we had left the country, the Tartars, together with their nobles, assembled and deposed him, appointing for a successor one of his relations: and to such an extent was the matter pressed, that Tarmashirîn took to flight and was put to death. *

I then proceeded to Samarkand, which is a very large and beautiful city. Without it is the tomb of Kotham, son of Abbâs, who was martyred on the day the city was taken. After this I arrived at the city of Nasaf,†

* De Guignes (Hist. gen. des Huns, tom. iv. p. 311) gives us, under the date 1342, the following notice of this prince: "Après sa mort (Dgelaleddin) l’empire fut donné à Beghi, qui eut pour successeur Bougha-timour, ensuite à Doizi-khan fils de Barak. Après eux régnerent successivement Kendgik, &c. et Daouatinour-khan, &c. Celui-ci eut pour successeur son frère Turmeschirîn, qui se fit Musulman, et qui le premier ordonna à tous ses sujets d’embrasser cette religion, dont il ne se trouvait plus de traces parmi les Mogols, depuis que Berrak-khan en avoit fait autrefois profession. Ce prince fut détrôné par son frère Butun-khan qui lui succeda, et qui éprouva un pareil sort de la part de son frère Zenkchi."

† This place, according to the Marâsid El Itlââ, is مدينة كبيرة للأهل والرستاق بين جيجون وسرند لیا فندر (فيندر) وريض وابواب اربعة وهي في مسواة الأبجند منها علي فرسن فيما
to which the patronymic of Abu Jaafar Omar El Nasafi is referred. I then went on to the city of Tirmidh, to which is referred the patronymic of Abu Isa Mohammed El Tirmidhi, author of the Jami El Kebir. This is a large and beautiful city, abounding with trees and water. We then passed over the Gihon into Khorasan; and, after a journey of a day and half over a sandy desert in which there was no house, we arrived at the city of Balkh, which now lies in ruins. It has not been rebuilt since its destruction by the cursed Jengiz Khan. The situation of its buildings is not very discernible, although its extent may be traced. It is now in ruins, and without society.

Its mosque was one of the largest and handsomest in the world. Its pillars were incomparable: three of which were destroyed by Jengiz Khan, because it had been told him, that the wealth of the mosque lay concealed

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* Among the several works bearing this title in Haji Khalfâ, I find none ascribed to this author. He notices it, however, under the title جامع الترمذي. There appears also to be some notice of him in the مسند نفخات النعاس by Jami, under the name Abu Bekr El Warâk El Tirmidhi, which is as follows. Abu Bekr El Warâk El Tirmidhi was a (saint) of the second rank. His name was Mohammed Ibn Omar El Hakım El Tirmidhi. He was originally of Tirmidh (Termed of our maps), and his grave is now there, but was in Balkh. He was the paternal uncle of Abu Isa of Tirmidh, author of the Musnad (مسند or book of cases); which is probably the work styled جامع الكبیر by Ibn Batûta. A copy of this work is to be found at Oxford. See Uri's Catalogue, No. clxxxvii; D'Herbelot, art. Giame al Kebir; and Ann. Muslem. tom. ii p. 275.

† A well known city in Khorâsân, famous in history and for its wealth: between this place and Tirmidh is a distance of twelve farsangs.
under them, provided as a fund for its repairs. When, however, he had destroyed them, nothing of the kind was to be found; the rest, therefore, he left as they were.

The story about this treasure arose from the following circumstance. It is said, that one of the Califs of the house of Abbās was very much enraged at the inhabitants of Balkh, on account of some accident which had happened, and, on this account, sent a person to collect a heavy fine from them. Upon this occasion, the women and children of the city took themselves to the wife of their then governor, who, out of her own money, built this mosque; and to her they made a grievous complaint. She accordingly sent to the officer, who had been commissioned to collect the fine, a robe very richly embroidered and adorned with jewels, much greater in value than the amount of the fine imposed. This, she requested might be sent to the Calif as a present from herself, to be accepted instead of the fine. The officer accordingly took the robe, and sent it to the Calif; who, when he saw it, was surprised at her liberality, and said: This woman must not be allowed to exceed myself in generosity. He then sent back the robe, and remitted the fine. When the robe was returned to her, she asked, whether a look of the Calif had fallen upon it; and being told that it had, she replied: No robe shall ever come upon me, upon which the look of any man, except my own husband, has fallen. She then ordered it to be cut up and sold; and with the price of it she built the mosque, with the cell and structure in the front of it. Still, from the price of the robe there remained a third, which she commanded to be buried under one of its pillars, in order to meet any future expenses which might be necessary for its repairs. Upon Jengiz Khān's hearing this story, he ordered these pillars to be destroyed; but, as already remarked, he found nothing.

In the front of the city is, as it is reported, the tomb of ʿAkāsha Ibn Mohsin El Sahābī; who, according to what is related in the `Athur (a book so called), entered paradise without rendering up an account (of his deeds).

After this I travelled from Balkh for seven days, on the mountains of "Kūhistan, which consist of villages closely built. In these there are
many cells of religious, and others who have retired from the world. I
next came to the city of Herāt, which is the largest inhabited city in
Khorāsān. Of the large cities of this district there are four: two of these
are now inhabited, namely, Herāt and Nisābūr; and two in ruins, namely
Balkh and Meraw. The inhabitants of Herāt are religious, sincere, and
chaste, and are of the sect of Hānīf. The King of Herāt was at this
time the Sultan, the great Hosain son of the Sultan Giāth Oddin El
Gaurī, a man of tried valour.* From Herāt I went to Jām,† which is a
moderate sized city, abounding with water and plantations. From this
place I went to Tūs, one of the largest cities of Khorāsān. In this the
Imām Abu Hāmed El Ghazālī‡ was born, and in it we still find his tomb.
From this place I went to the Meshhed of El Riza, i. e. of Ali Ibn

* The dynasty, however, as such, ceased long before this time, according to Abulfeda, vol.
iv. p. 228-9. For the origin of it see Dow, vol. i. p. 143. This, however, is the "Malek
Azzeddin-houssain, fils de Galatheddin" of De Guignes, who reigned in Herāt from about 1331 to
1370. Hist. gen. des Huns, tom. i, p. 416; also tom. iv. p. 313, &c.; and D’Herbelot, under
Schamseddin. In the first volume of the Moutlav Soudéin, we have the following
account of this prince and his dependents:

**Khorāsān.**

In the year of the death of Abu Sa‘d, it was the fourth in which the king Moiz Oddin Husain
had reigned in Herāt. After the death of the Sultan (i. e. Abu Sa‘d), the Governors of Irāk and
Khorāsān refused submission to each other; and hence a pretender set up his head in every
corner, as did every ultra become vain in every part, and hence the nobles and gentry of
every district betook themselves to Herāt, a place where justice, kindness, and safety, was to
be found; and under the shadow of the king Moiz Oddin Husain they were quiet. This
personage was of laudable and prepossessing manners, and protected and amply provided for all
who sought refuge with him.” This confirms Ibn Batūta’s account, see p. 48.

† The birth-place of the celebrated Jāmī, author of various Persian and Arabic works.

‡ A celebrated writer on the Mohammedan sects, often cited by the author of the Dabistan and
Mūsa El Kāzim son of Jaafar Sādik. It is a large and well peopled city, abounding with fruits. Over the Meshhed is a large dome, adorned with a covering of silk, and golden candlesticks. Under the dome, and opposite to the tomb of El Riza, is the grave of the Calif Hārūn El Rashīd.* Over this they constantly place candlesticks with lights. But when the followers of Ali enter, as pilgrims, they kick the grave of El Rashīd, but pour out their benedictions over that of El Riza. From this place I went to the city of Sarakhas,† then to Zāva, the town of the Sheikh Kotb Oddin Haidar, from whom the Fakeers of the sect called the Haidara,‡ take their name. These men place an iron ring on their hands and their necks; and, what is still more strange, on their virilia, in order to prevent intercourse with women.

From this place I went to Nisābūr, one of the four principal cities of Khorāsān. It is also called the Little Damascus, on account of the abundance of its fruits. The city is handsome, and is intersected by four rivers. I here met the Sheikh Kotb Oddin El Nisābūrī, a learned and accomplished preacher, and he took me to his house. It happened that I had

* He died in Tūs, during an expedition he had undertaken into those parts. His general character is, that he was any thing but religious, but nevertheless a bigotted Soonnee.

† Written according to the Sarakhas and Sarkhas (Sarakhs) of the traveler. It is, it is added, an ancient and large city in Khorāsān, in the mid-way between Nisābūr and Meraw. It is much subject to drought, having only one river, which is dry a great part of the year. The people generally drink water from wells.

‡ I have not been able to find any other particular account, either of this Sheikh or of his sect. In M. de Sacy's Chrestomathie Arabe, we have an account of a Sheikh Haider, who appears to have been the leader of a sect in Khorāsān, and who discovered the use of the intoxicating herb called the khashisha; but it may be doubted whether this is the person meant by Ibn Batūta, because we have a different name given here from that given by him. See Chrest. Arabe, tom. i. p. 777; i.e. in Ibn Batūta we have the title of the traveler is not a mere epithet. M. de Sacy says in his notes (p. 244) that he has not been able to find any particulars respecting the life of this sheikh.
purchased a slave. The Sheikh said to me: Sell him, for he will not suit you; and I sold him accordingly. I was told, after a few days, that this slave had killed some Turkish children, and had been executed in consequence. This was one of the Sheikh's great miracles.

From this place I proceeded to "Bastâm, the town to which the patronymic of "Abu Yezid El Bastâmi is referred.* His grave is also here, under the same dome with that of one of the sons of Jaafar Sâ dik. I next proceeded to Kundus and Baghlân, which are villages with cultivated lands adjoining each other. In each of these is a cell for the sainted and recluse. The land is green and flourishing, and its grass never withers. In these places I remained for some time for the purpose of pasturing and refreshing my beasts.

After this I proceeded to the city of Barwan,† in the road to which is a high mountain, covered with snow and exceedingly cold; they call it the Hindû Kush;‡ i.e. Hindoo-slayer, because most of the slaves brought thither were Hindoo-slayers.

* Some account will be found of this devotee in Pococke's Specimen Hist. Arab. p. 372, edit. 1806, and also in the Notices of Jamí, of which the following is an extract:

"Ibn Yezid Bastâmi, may God sanctify his spirit, was (a saint) of the first class. His name was Taiafûr (Pococke Taifûr) Ibn Isa Ibn Sarûshân. His grandfather was a Guebre, but became a Mussulmân. He was contemporary with Ahmed Ibn Khizrawa, Abu Hafîz, and Yahya Maâdh; and he saw Shakiki Balkhi. His death happened in the year 261. They also say in the year 234, but the first is the most correct. His preceptor was Kardawi. He mentioned it as his will, that his grave should be made deeper than that of his master; this was done out of respect to him. He was a man of opinion, and the leader of a sect, which however never became general. Notices of the other persons here mentioned occur within a page or two in the same work.

† Perhaps the Budaoon of Dow (vol. i. p. 157) and the Budaoon of Ferishta.

‡ This Mr. Burckhardt gives in his abstract of these Travels in Nubia, p. 535, Hindwaksh, where he has not only disregarded the vowels given in the MSS., but has shown that he must have been an entire stranger to the Persian language, as accurately given and translated here by our traveller."
ther from India die on account of the intenseness of the cold. After this we passed another mountain, which is called 'Bashāi. In this mountain there is a cell inhabited by an old man, whom they call 'Atā Evlā, that is, the Father of the Saints. It is said that he is three hundred and fifty years old. When I saw him he appeared to be about fifty years old. The people of these parts, however, very much love and revere him. I looked at his body: it was moist, and I never saw one more soft. He told me, that every hundredth year he had a new growth of hair and teeth, independently of the first, and that he was the Raja "Aba Rahim Ratan of India, who had been buried at "Multān,* in the province of Sindia. I asked him of several things; but very much doubted as to what he was, and do so still.

I next arrived at the city of Barwan. In this place I met the Turkish Emir "Barantay, the largest and fattest man I had ever seen. He treated me very respectfully, and gave me some provisions. I then went on to the village of "El Jarkh, and thence to "Ghizna, the city of the warrior of the faith, and against India, the victorious Mahmūd, son of 'Subuktāgin.† His grave is here. The place is exceedingly cold: it is ten (al. three) stages distant from "Kandahār. It was once a large city; but is now mostly in ruins. I then went on to "Kābul, which was once a large city; but is now, for the most part, in ruins. It is inhabited by a people from Persia whom they call the "Afghāns.‡ Their mountains are difficult of access,

* See a note on this place in Mr. Kosegarten, p. 27.
† An abridgment of Ferishta's reign of Mahmood will be found in Dow's Hindostan, vol. i. p. 52, &c.
‡ These people, according to their own statements, are descended from the house of Israel, and of the family of Saul the first Israelitish king. Ibn Shah Aīām of the tribe of Kot'h Khail, author of the Kholasat El Ansūb, himself an Afghan, and a most sedulous enquirer, as he tells us, into their history, gravely affirms, that nothing can be more certain than that this is their origin. He then goes on to say, that they originally resided on Solomon's mount in Syria; but upon some emergency migrated to Candahār, whence many of them made their way into Hindustan, and were of considerable use in assisting Mahmūd of Ghizna, to make his first conquest in that country. He also tells us, that his ancestors, hearing in Candahār of the teaching of Mohammed, sent a deputation to him into Arabia, to inquire whether he was or not, the last
having narrow passes. These are a powerful and violent people; and the greater part of them highway robbers. Their largest mountain is called the mountain of Solomon. It is said that when Solomon had ascended this mountain, and was approaching India from it, and saw that it was an oppressive country, he returned refusing to enter it. The mountain was therefore called after his name: upon this the king of the Afghans resides.

We next left Kābul by the way of ʿKirmāsh which is a narrow pass situated between two mountains, in which the Afghans commit their robberies. We, thank God, escaped by plying them with arrows upon the heights, throughout the whole of the way. The next place we arrived at was ʿShish Naghār, which is situated at the extremity of the Turkish dominions. From this place we entered the great desert, which is fifteen days in extent. In this no one can travel except in one season out of the four, on account of the Samoom, by which putrefaction takes place, and the body as soon as dead falls to pieces in its several members. We got to the ʿPanj Ab, (i.e. the five waters,) in safety. This is the junction of five different rivers, and which waters all the agriculture of the district. We were comfortable enough when we got on the river, which happened in the beginning of the month Moharram, A.H. 734, (A.D. 1332). From this place the informers wrote of our arrival to the court of the Emperor of India. It is a custom with them, that every one who enters India with a wish to see the Emperor, must be described in writing from this place, stating the particu-

Prophet mentioned in the law and the gospels; and that, upon being assured of this, the whole nation at once received the faith. If there were the least possible approximation to truth in the story of their descent, it is reasonable to suppose, that their language would either be pure Hebrew, or a dialect very nearly approaching it: but the truth is, as far as I can learn, that nothing like this is the fact: but quite the contrary. This boasted descent is, therefore, a fable; as very probably their early attachment to the faith of Mohammed is. Some, indeed, have been credulous enough to believe this story of descent; and thence to imagine, that in them they had discovered the ten tribes of the house of Israel; which, however, is more than the Afghans themselves imagine. That part of all the twelve tribes of Israel returned from the captivity, except such has had become real heathens, the New Testament will not allow us for a moment to doubt. (See Acts xxvi. 7. James i. 1.) I do not, therefore, see the least probability of finding them either in Candahār or elsewhere. Some part of the modern history of the Afghans may probably be true.
lars of his person and the objects he has in view, which is sent off by a courier. For no one is allowed to appear at court, unless the Emperor has been previously acquainted with all the circumstances of his case.

CHAPTER XIV.


The river (just mentioned) is the Sinde: it is the greatest river in the world, and overflows during the hot weather just as the Nile does; and at this time they sow the lands. Here also commence the territories of the Emperor of Sindia and India, who was at this time Mohammed Shāh. From this place also is the description of persons arriving sent in writing to the Emīr of "Sindia to Multān. Their Emīr, at this time, was one of the Mamlūks of the Sultan "Mohammed Sar Tīz Shāh, i.e. *sharp-head*, by name; who reviews the armies of the Emperor. I next proceeded to the city of *Janāi,†* in which is a people called *El Sāmira.*† They never eat

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* I do not find any place in the geographers corresponding sufficiently near to this in name and situation to determine where it is.

† The name of a sect of Hindoos, of which we find occasional mention in the Dahistān. They are perhaps called Sāmira, as being a sort of legalists, samārāt (سَمَارَت) according to the Dahistān, signifying law. We are told by the author of that work, that he saw one of them, and him he describes very nearly in the words of Ibn Batūta: وازَن طَائِفَة نَامَه نَكَار سِري سَمَارَت نَامَه نَكَار سِري بِنِهِمْ وَهُمْ لَدَيْ لِدَار السَّلَطَنَة لَا دِيَد كَهُمْ أَزْ مَسْلَمَانَ غَدَا در نِكَيرفَتِي وَبَا بِيِكَانَهُ كِبَانَ صُحِبَت نَداشَتِي وَمَكْنَتِي بِيْكَي اَزْ مَسْلَماْنَ سَهُ لَكُ رُوبِه بِدُو داَن وَقَبِل نَفَوُود. Of this sect, the writer saw Sri Manī Rāma the Brahman in the capital of Lahore, who would take no eatable from a Mohammedan, nor would associate with any of another persuasion. They said too, that one of the Mussulmān Emīrs offered him three lacks of rupees, which, however, he would not accept of.
with strangers, nor are seen eating by them: nor do they contract affinities, or suffer any one to contract affinities with them. It was here I met the Sheikh El Sālih El Aābid the religious Bahā Oddin El Korashi (see p. 7), one of the three, of whom the Sheikh El Wali Borhān Oddin El Aahraj said in Alexandria, that I should meet them in my travels: and I certainly did meet them. May God be praised.

I then proceeded to the city of Sivastān, which is large. Without it is a desert, and in this is there no tree except the Egyptian thorn, nor do they sow any thing on the banks of its river except the melon. They generally live upon a sort of millet, peas, fish, and milk of the buffalo: for the buffalo is here in great abundance. The place is exceedingly hot: from Multān, the capital of Sindia, it is at a distance of ten days; but from Multān to Dehli, the residence of the Emperor of Hindūstān, is a distance of fifty; which, however, will be traversed by the courier with his despatches in five.

There are in Hindūstān two kinds of couriers; horse and foot: these they generally term El Wolāk.* The horse courier, which is part of the Sultan’s cavalry, is stationed at the distance of every four miles. As to the foot couriers, there will be one at the distance of every mile, occupying three (consecutive) stations, which they term El Davāh, and making (in the

* i. e. Quick, hastening, &c. from the Arabic root وَلَقَ and properavit, &c. The Eastern couriers are generally some part of the King’s forces, and when the despatches are important are officers of distinction, as it is the case in our own military affairs. These among the ancient Hebrews were generally termed runners, a term perfectly synonymous with that used here, ولق or دول (which is perhaps an erroneous reading for دولان the Persian word for runner.) This will elucidate an obscure passage in the 19th Psalm, v. 5, where we have “rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.” The word answering to strong man, is in the original בְּרָאשׁ, which means hero. In the translation too we have a race; but, as we know of no races among the Hebrews, we are reduced to some difficulty as to what could here have been intended by the writer. In the original, however, we have WHICH means nothing more than a way, road, or path: and the sense is, rejoiceth as a hero to run the road; i. e., to bear the despatches of his master with the greatest possible celerity and safety. This makes the whole passage easy and plain: it exhibits the sun as an officer honoured by the Almighty to bear the announcement of his powers, through every clime of his dominion, in a language silent but expressive, and equally intelligible to all.
whole) three miles: so that there is, at the distance of every three miles, an inhabited village; and without this, three sentry-boxes, in which the couriers sit, prepared for motion, with their loins girded. In the hand of each is a whip about two cubits long, and upon the head of this are small bells. Whenever, therefore, one of the couriers leaves any city, he takes his despatches in the one hand, and the whip which he constantly keeps shaking in the other. In this manner he proceeds to the nearest foot-courier; and, as he approaches, he shakes his whip. Upon this out comes another, who takes the despatches, and so proceeds to the next. For this reason it is, that the Sultan receives his despatches in so short a time. In Sivastan I met the aged Sheikh Mohammed of Bagdad,* who told me, that his age was then one hundred and forty years; and, that he was present when the Calif El Mostaasem was killed by the Tatars in the environs of Bagdad.

I then proceeded by the Sinde to the city of Lahari,† which is situated upon the shores of the Indian sea, where the Sinde joins it. It has a large harbour, into which ships from Persia, Yemen, and other places put. At the distance of a few miles from this city, are the ruins of another, in which stones in the shape of men and beasts almost innumerable are to be found. The people of this place think, that it is the opinion of their historians, that there was a city formerly in this place, the greater part of the inhabitants of which were so base, that God transformed them, their beasts, their herbs, even to the very seeds, into stones; and indeed stones in the shape of seeds are here almost innumerable.

I next proceeded to Bakar,‡ which is a handsome city, divided by an

* Instead of this we have in Mr. Kosegarten, "Et in ea incidi in illius loci concionatorem cui nomen Esscheibani. Exhibuit mihi litteras quibus fidelium princeps Omar ben abd el asis Ommavida, quodam illius ab ayo concionatoris Sceiwestanici munus contulit. Posteri hereditario jure munus retinent, litteras servant faustaque sibi ex ës augurarunt."

† This is, no doubt, the Larry Bundur of Major Rennell, see his map of Hindustan, with the Memoir, pp. 285, &c. Mr. Kosegarten has Lahariat.

‡ Of this place we have no notice in Major Rennell, either in the Memoir or the map. It may have been destroyed, however, since the times of Ibn Batûta, and the name only survive in the Puckar river, one of the arms of the Sinde which meets the sea in those parts, and which may have run through the town when our traveller was there.
arm of the river Sinde. Here I met the religious and pious Sheikh 'Shams Oddin Mohammed of Shīrāz. This was one of the men remarkable for age. He told me that he was something more than one hundred and twenty years old. I then proceeded on to the city of 'Uja,* which is a large city, situated on the Sinde. The governing Emīr, at the time of my arrival, was *El Malik El Fāzil El Sharīf Jalāl Oddin El Kabji, a very brave and generous prince. Between myself and him a friendship arose and was confirmed. After this we met in Dehli. I next travelled on to *Multān, which is the principal city of Sindia, before the Emīr of which the Sultan's soldiers are obliged to appear.

This Emīr had always before him a number of bows of various sizes, and when any one, who wished to enlist as a bowman, presented himself, the Emīr threw one of these bows to him, which he drew with all his might.† Then, as his strength proved to be, so was his situation appointed. But when any one wished to enlist as a horseman, a drum was fixed, and the man ran with his horse at full speed, and struck the drum with his spear. Then, according to the effect of the stroke, was his place determined.

There were many persons, Emīrs, nobles, and learned men, who came to this place before us, and with us, all intending to be presented to

* The Outch of Major Rennell, probably; Mr. Kosegarten has *أوجة أوجة Aja.
† We find an allusion to this custom in the 18th Psalm, where David says that his arms can break a bow of steel. The word, however, rendered steel, means in the original copper (پُتُل), and, probably, should be understood only as a part of the bow, either the middle limb, to which pieces of horn, or of any other elastic substances were fastened, or the sirula, or clasps, by which this and the horn, &c. were combined.

The bow was among our own ancestors considered as a criterion of strength, as we find in one of the songs in Robin Hood's Garland: vol. ii. London, 1795, p. 13.

    . . . . . That ever a boy so young,
    Should bear a bow before our king,
    That's not able to draw one string.

See also Bishop Hall's preface to his "Revelation unrevealed."

That the strength of a man was thus measured among the ancient Arabians, may be seen in the "Historia imperii vetustissimi Joctanidarum in Arabia Felice," by A. Schultens, pp. 133–5.
the Emperor. After a few days, therefore, one of the chamberlains of the Sultan arrived here, in order to conduct these persons to the presence. We then hasted on to Dehli, between which and Multān there is a distance of forty days; throughout which, however, are many contiguous houses, and at these we were honoured by being invited every morning and evening to feasts, prepared by those who came out to meet such as were proceeding to be presented to the Emperor. The first city we entered belonging to Hindūstān was ʿAbūhar, which is the first Indian city (in this direction). It is small and closely built, and abounds with water and plantations.

There are not in Hindūstān any of the trees peculiar to our country, if we except the ʿlote tree, which, however, is larger in the trunk than it is with us; and, its seeds are like those of a great gall apple, exceedingly sweet. They have likewise large trees not known among us. Of their fruit trees, the grape* is one, which resembles the orange tree, except that its stem is larger, and its leaves more numerous. Its shade, too, is extensive and very dense, and is apt to affect with fever those who sleep under it. The fruit is about the size of the large b Damask prune†, which when green and not quite ripe they take, of those which happen to fall, and salt and thus preserve them, just as the lemon is preserved with us. In the same manner they preserve the ginger while green, as also the pods of pepper: and this they eat with their meals. When the grape is ripe, which is in the autumn, its seed becomes yellow, and this they eat like the apple: it is sweet, but during mastication acquires some acidity. It has rather a large stone, which they sow like the orange seed, and from this a tree grows up.

Of their fruits are those termed the ʿShaki; and Barkī, the trees of which

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* This is probably the mango.  † So Mr. Kosegarten.
† This is commonly called the jack, or bread-fruit. Crawfurd says, in his History of the Indian Archipelago, vol. i. p. 422: "of the jack fruit (autocarpus integrifolia) two species occur in the Indian islands, the common jack and the Chāmpādak. These two fruits of monstrous size grow, unlike most others, from the trunk and larger branches of the tree. The first grows often to an enormous size: the taste, though too strong to be agreeable to Europeans, is remarkably suited to the native palate. Containing a large quantity of saccharine and glutinous matter, the jack is highly nutritious." He tells us a little lower down, that its
are "high, and their leaves are like the Jawz (or Indian nut): the fruit grows out from the bottom of the tree, and that which grows nearest to the earth is called the Barki; it is extremely sweet and well flavoured in taste; what grows above this is the Shaki. Its fruit resembles that of the great gourd, its rind the skin of an ox (leather?) When it grows yellow in the autumn, they gather and divide it: and in the inside of each is from one to two hundred seeds. Its seed resembles that of a cucumber, and has a stone something like a large bean. When the stone is roasted, it tastes like a dried bean. These, i.e. the Shaki and Barki, are the best fruits found in Hindustān.

They have another sort of fruit, which they call El Tand: this is the fruit of the Pipercula. Its seed is the size of that of an Armenian peach, to which its colour may also be compared; it is exceedingly sweet. They also have the Jummun,† which is a high tree: the fruit resembles that of the olive, and is black; as does likewise its stone. They have also the sweet orange in great abundance; but the acid orange is more esteemed. They also have one between the sweet and sour, which is exceedingly good. They have too the fruit called the Mahwa: the tree is tall, and the leaves

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<th>Arabic</th>
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<td>عادية</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
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<td>الشكی</td>
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<td>الفرع</td>
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<td>El Tand</td>
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name in the archipelago is probably a corruption of the Telinga jaka: our word Shaki (or shaka, perhaps) seems to be another corruption of the same word. Mr. Kosegarten has *Shaki. Mr. Marsden adds, in his History of Sumatra, p. 99: "The outer coat is rough, containing a number of seeds or kernels (which, when roasted, have the taste of chestnuts) inclosed in a fleshy substance of a rich, and to strangers, too strong a smell and flavour, but which gains upon the palate." The Chap̣p̣dak of Mr. Crawford is, probably, the Barki (Barki) of our traveller: the name, however, is preserved in Knox’s Ceylon, in the word Warracha. "Before they be full ripe," says he, "the inhabitants call them Cose; and when ripe Warracha or Kellas: but with this difference, that the Warracha is hard, but the Kellas as soft as pap, both looking alike to the eye, but they are distinct trees." p. 26, edit. 1817.

* Mr. Kosegarten also reads El Tand p. 18.
† This is, probably, the Jambu (Eugenia) of Mr. Crawford. See History of the Indian Archipelago, vol. i. pp. 428-9. See also Marsden’s Hist. Sumat. p. 99. Mr. Kosegarten has here which he gives Dschauk. It is, no doubt, an error.
are like those of the Jawz, except that there is a mixture of yellow and red in them. The fruit resembles the small prune, and is very sweet. Upon the head of each of its berries is a small seed, not unlike the grape both in shape and taste; but they who eat it generally experience the head-ache. When dried in the sun, its taste is like that of the fig. This berry they call El Angür. The grape, however, is seldom found in Hindūstān, and then only in Dehli and a few other places. It produces fruit twice in the year. The fig is not found in Hindūstān.

They also have a fruit, which they call Kosaf, which is round and very sweet. About the tree they dig (and heap) the earth, just as they do about the chestnut. They also have in India fruit common with us which is the pomegranate, and which bears fruit twice in the year. The grain which they sow for subsistence, is sown twice in the year; and, that which is for the autumn, about Midsummer when the rains fall, which they reap in sixty days from the time of sowing it. Of this grain one is termed the Kodrū, which is a sort of millet. This is the most plentiful grain in use among them; and of it are the Kāl and the Shāmākh, the latter of which is smaller than a bean. The Shāmākh however often grows without culture, and is the food of the religious, the abstemious, the fakeers, and the poor generally, who go out and gather what thus grows spontaneously, and live upon it the year round. When this is beaten in a wooden mortar, the rind falls off, and then the kernel, which is white, comes out. This they boil in the milk of the buffalo, and make it into a stew, which is much better than when baked. Of their grain, one is the Mash, which is a sort of pea:

* Mr. Kosegarten has here Kasra, which he writes kessira doubling the s.

† To the valuable note of M. de Sacy on this vegetable (Relat. de l’Egypte, p. 119), the following may be added from the medicinal dictionary of Hosain.
and of this the \textit{Munjam*} is a species. The seed is oblong, and of a clear green colour. This they cook with rice, and then eat it with oil. It is called \textit{El Koshira} and taken daily for breakfast. Another species of this is the \textit{Lubi\={a}},† and another the \textit{Murut}, which resembles the Kodr\={u}, except that its seed is smaller, and is used for fodder for cattle: it is pulse. They also feed the beasts with the leaves of the m\={a}sh, instead of green corn. All these are their autumnal grains. And when they cut these, they sow the spring grain, which consists of \textit{wheat}, \textit{barley}, \textit{lentiles}, and \textit{pulse},‡

\begin{equation}
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{بكلمة } & \text{عربية} & \text{إنكليزية} \\
\text{المحم} & \text{العود} & \text{اللوبية} \\
\text{المحم} & \text{العنص} & \text{المعصم} \\
\text{اللوبية} & \text{اللوبية} & \text{اللوبية} \\
\text{المحم} & \text{المحم} & \text{المحم} \\
\end{array}
\end{equation}

that of the b\={a}kila (bean) but is less flatulent. The best time to use it is the summer: and the best of it, are those which are large, green, and plump. Its nature is cold at first, but moderate. Of its skin they make the \textit{ch\={u}n mukashshar}, and say that it is dry at first. The chyle produced by it is good: and it digests sooner than the b\={a}kila (or bean). The property of its \textit{ch\={u}n mukashshar} is, to be advantageous in poulticing for pains in the limbs, &c. The term \textit{ch\={u}n mukashshar}, means \textit{like something barked or peeled}: but here seems to be applied as a compound word, as the name of something, but what it is I have not been able to discover. Nor am I quite certain about the syllables \textit{bitu}, in \textit{bitusiy\={a}}, as the diacritical points in the MS. are not very plainly written: but as I could find nothing else so suitable, I have taken that, which according to Meninski means exposed to the sun, &c.

\* We find in Golius, under \textit{Pers. ماش .... Lusitanis mungo. Is not this mungo the} \textit{M\={a}تم} \textit{Munjam} of Ibn Bat\={u}ta?

† To M. de Sacy's notes on the \textit{Louvia} (Relat. de l'Egypte, p. 38, &c.) may be added the following from the dictionary of Hosain. لوبيا لوبیا نیز کویید و تام و سمل تر و مام ماش نهم شد وبیرون آید و نفت (نفح) وی کم مدر از بانل بود و نیکوئیرین آن سرخ بود که نخورده بود وطبیعت وی کرم در اول و معتدل بود در تری و خشکی و کویند سر و خشک بود... خاصا سرخ وی دوم نفاس پالت کد و پول براند و بند فربه کد و سیه و شش را نانع بود . The \textit{Lubi\={a}}, which they also call \textit{lub\={a}} and \textit{tham\={a}r}, is easier of digestion and ejection than the \textit{mash}. It is less productive of flatulency than the \textit{baki\={a}} (bean). The best of it is that which is red, but is not eaten. Its nature is warm at the first, but in moisture and dryness is moderate. They also say, that it is cold and dry.... The second property of the red sort is, that it assists in puerperal complaints, expels the urine and makes the body plump. It is also valuable in pulmonary diseases.

‡ Of this, according to Hosain, there is, the white, the black, the karsani, the wild, and the garden, pulse. The wild is the most scarce, and the garden pulse is eaten. حمص بیلری اخورد کویبد سفید و سرخ و سیاه و کرسنی بود و بری و مستاپی بود بری کمر بود ... و مستاپی غذای نیکو دهد &c. Then follow its medicinal properties.
on the ground from which the autumnal grain had been gathered. The soil of the country is exceedingly good.

As to the rice, they sow it three times during the year on the same ground: it is much in use among them. The sesame and sugar-cane they cultivate along with the autumnal grain.

I at length left the town of Abūhar, and proceeded for one day through a desert enclosed on both sides by mountains upon which were infidel and rebel Hindus. The inhabitants of India are in general infidels; some of them live under the protection of the Mohammedans, and reside either in the villages or cities: others, however, infest the mountains and rob by the highways. I happened to be of a party of two and twenty men, when a number of these Hindus, consisting of two horsemen and eighty foot, made an attack upon us. We, however, engaged them, and by God’s help put them to flight, having killed one horseman and twelve of the foot.

After this we arrived at a fortress, and proceeding on from it, came at length to the city of Ajūdahan* which is small. Here I met the holy Sheikh Farīḍ Oddīn El Bodhāwondī, of whom the Sheikh El Wālī Borhān Oddīn El Aaraj had spoken to me in the port of Alexandria, telling me that I should meet him. I therefore did meet him, and presented him with the Sheikh’s salutation, which surprised him; He said, I am unworthy of this. The Sheikh was very much broken by the temptations of the Devil. He allowed no one to touch his hand or to approach him; and, whenever the clothes of any one happened to touch his, he washed them immediately. His patronymic is referred to Bodhāwond, a town of El Sambal.

In this part, I also saw those women who burn themselves when their husbands die.† The woman adorns herself, and is accompanied by a

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* The Adjodin of Major Rennell.

† It will not be necessary here to notice what has been written on this inhuman practice by more modern travellers, or by our own countrymen resident in Hindustan: but, as some curious matter is found in the Dabistān, a Persian book not yet translated, it may not be amiss here to give an extract on this subject:
cavalcade of the infidel Hindoos and Brahmins, with drums, trumpets, and men, following her, both Moslems and Infidels for mere pastime. The fire had been already kindled, and into it they threw the dead husband. The wife then threw herself upon him, and both were entirely burnt. A woman’s burning herself, however, with her husband is not considered as absolutely necessary among them, but it is encouraged; and when a woman burns herself with her husband, her family is considered as being ennobled, and supposed to be worthy of trust. But when she does not burn herself, she is ever after clothed coarsely, and remains in constraint among her relations, on account of her want of fidelity to her husband.

The woman who burns herself with her husband is generally surrounded by women, who bid her farewell, and commission her with salutations for


ing,
their former friends, while she laughs, plays, or dances, to the very time in which she is to be burnt.

Some of the Hindoos, moreover, drown themselves in the river Ganges, to which they perform pilgrimages; and into which they pour the ashes of those who have been burnt. When any one intends to drown himself, he opens his mind on the subject to one of his companions, and says: You are not to suppose that I do this for the sake of any thing worldly; my only motive is to draw near to "Kisāi, which is a name of God with them. And when he is drowned, they draw him out of the water, burn the body, and pour the ashes into the Ganges.

After four day’s journey, I arrived at the city of "Sarsati*. It is large and abounds with rice, which they carry hence to Delhi. And after this at "Hānsī,† which is a very beautiful and closely built city, with extensive fortifications. I next came to ‡Masūd Abād,‡ after two days travelling, and remained there three days. The Emperor Mohammed, whom it was our object to see, had at this time left his residence in Dehli, and gone to Kinnoje,§ which is at the distance of ten days from that place. He sent his Vizier, however, ‡Khāja Jahān|| Ahmed Ibn Ayās, a native of Room, with a number of kings, doctors, and grandees, to receive the travellers, (an Emīr is with them termed king.) The Vizier then so arranged the procession, that each one had a place according to his rank.

We then proceeded on from Masūd Abād till we came to Dehli, the capi-

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* The Suruste of Major Rennell.
† Perhaps the Hassengur of Rennell, or the دانسي of Ferishta, which is certainly near the river Suruste, mentioned in the account of the battle between Shahāb Oddin and the Hindoo chiefs, A.H. 588. Dow writes it Hafsi, p. 169; (A. H. 752).
‡ This place I do not find in the maps.
§ This is, probably, the expedition noticed by Dow, Hindustan, vol. i. p. 322.
|| Chaja Jehan was, according to Dow, high in power with Mohammed Shāh at this time. Hindustan, vol. i. p. 318; and Ferishta says, that Ahmed Ayāz received the title of Khāja Jahān, and was made commander of the forces of Guzerat upon the king’s accession.
HINDUSTAN.

It is a most magnificent city, combining at once both beauty and strength. Its walls are such as to have no equal in the whole world. This is the greatest city of Hindūstān; and indeed of all Islamism in the East. It now consists of four cities, which becoming contiguous have formed one. This city was conquered in the year of the Hejira 584 (A.D. 1188).* The thickness of its walls is eleven ′cubits. They keep grain in this city for a very long time without its undergoing any change whatever. I myself saw rice brought out of the treasury, which was quite black, but, nevertheless, had lost none of the goodness of its taste. The same was the case with the kodrū, which had been in the treasury for ninety years. Flowers, too, are in continual blossom in this place. Its mosque is very large; and, in the beauty and extent of its building, it has no equal. Before the taking of Dehli it had been a Hindoo temple, which the Hindoos call ′El Bur Khāna (But Khāna†); but, after that event, it was used as a mosque. In its court-yard is a ′cell, to which there is no equal in the cities of the Mohammedans; its height is such, that men appear from the top of it like little children. In its court, too, there is an immense pillar, which they say, is composed of stones from seven different quarries. Its length is "thirty cubits; its circumference eight: which is truly miraculous.‡ Without the city is a reservoir for the rain-water; and out of this the inhabitants have their water for drinking.§ It is two miles in length, and one in width.

* According to Ferishta, however, it was not conquered by the Mohammedans before A.H. 588. His words, which I do not find in Dow, are these: وَجَّلَنَّ مَعْلُومَاً لِلْمَعْلُومَ مَعْلُومًا دُنْيَا الْمَعْلُومَةِ، وَدُنْيَا الْمَعْلُومَةِ دُنْيَا الْمَعْلُومَةِ دُنْيَا الْمَعْلُومَةِ، وَدُنْيَا الْمَعْلُومَةِ دُنْيَا الْمَعْلُومَةِ... When Pithūra was slain in the field of battle of Shahāboddin, Dehli, as will hereafter appear, in the latter part of the year 588 passing from the power of infidels, went into the government of the kings of Ghaur and their followers. According to the Aīnī Akbarī, however, Dehli was first taken by Mahmood of Ghizna:

† This sort of temple is constantly termed But khāna (بَتْ خَانَة, a but house or house of Buddha) by Ferishta.

‡ Is it the pillar of Fīrozshāh?

§ The waters of the Jumna, it should seem, are so impregnated with natron as to be unfit for drinking. Col. Fitzclarence tells us, in his "Journal or Route across India, through Egypt to
About it are pleasure-gardens to which the people resort. (al. the nobles of the city.)

CHAPTER XV.

Conquest of Dehli—Abstract of the History of Hindustān, from this time to that in which Ibn Batūta visited this place.

The city of Dehli was conquered by the Emir "Kotb Oddin Aibak, one of the Mamlūks of the Sultan ʿShahāb Oddin Mohammed Ibn Sām El Ghaurī* king of Ghizna and Khorāsān, who had overcome ʿIbrahim Ibn Mahmōod Ibn Subuktāgin† the beginner of the conquest of India. This Emir Kotb Oddin resided here as governor, on the part of Shahāb Oddin: but when Kotb Oddin died, his son, ʿShams Oddin Lalmish,‡ became governor. After this, Shams Oddin became possessed of the kingdom here, having been appointed thereto by the general consent of the people; and he governed India for twenty years. He was a just, learned, and religious prince. After his death, his son, Rokn Oddin, took possession of the throne; but polluted his reign by killing his brothers, and was,

* The taking of Dehli by Kotb Oddin Aibak (نطاب الديين ابيک) who was then a servant of Shahāb Oddin, is placed by Ferishta in the year of Hegira 588. See Dow, vol. i. p. 156; where we are also told that Kotb Oddin made Dehli the seat of his government.

† An outline of these events will be found in Dow, vol. i. pp. 146-7-8.

‡ This is, no doubt, a mistake of the copyist: Shams Oddin Altamish was, according to Ferishta, the name of this king; see Dow, p. 176. And by this account he reigned twenty-six years. The word for six, however, might have been omitted by our traveller's copyists.
HINDUSTAN.

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therefore, killed himself.* Upon this, the army agreed to place his sister ^b El Malika Razia, upon the throne, who reigned four years. This woman usually rode about among the army, just as men do. She, however, gave up the government, on account of some circumstances that presented themselves.

After this, her younger brother, ^c Nasir Oddin, † became possessed of the government, which he held for twenty years. This was a very religious prince; and so much so, that he lived entirely on what he got by writing out and selling copies of the Koran. He was succeeded by his Nawab, ^d Ghiath Oddin Ahmed, one of his fathers' Mamluks, who murdered him.‡ This man's name was originally ^e Balaban; his character had been just, discriminating, and mild: he filled the office of Nawab of India, under Nasir Oddin, for twenty years: he also reigned twenty years.§ One of his

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* The account of this reign is found in Dow, p. 182; and in p. 183 commences the account of his sister's reign noticed by Ibn Batuta, and perfectly agreeing with it. The Emperor, according to Ferishta, said of her: رضي أحمد رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي رضي Rast durch Zn aus Maemen. "Although Razia is a woman in form, she is a man in understanding."

† A similar account of him is given by Dow from Ferishta, where (p. 203) we have an anecdote about one of the copies of the Koran, which in his industry he had copied out; and another in which we are told, that his queen (for he had but one, and no concubines) one day complaining of her hands being injured دري Dari (Destination Mi Dari Dary) which Dow translates, "burnt her fingers," in baking his bread, and requesting to have a maid to help her, was told, "that he was only a trustee of the state, and that he was determined not to burthen it with needless expenses. He therefore exhorted her to proceed in her duty with patience, and God would reward her in the end." Two reigns, according to Ferishta and the Tabakati Akbari, intervene here, of which Ibn Batuta makes no mention: the reason probably is, that they possess no particular interest.

‡ Nothing of this is mentioned in Ferishta.

§ According to Ferishta he ascended the throne A.H. 664 and died in 685. See Dow, p. 208-221. At the outset of this section, we have an abstract of his origin according to the historians of Hindustan, which differs in some respects from that of our traveller. Here, as already remarked, he is erroneously named Balin for Balaban. Ferishta thinks, that as several persons of the name of Balaban occur in history, it probably may be the name of a Turkish tribe. His words are: وچین در تداریخ جنگ کسی نباید بلیک بلیک دهند اند میتادان بود که بلیک طایفه از ترکیبی می‌باشد. It is curious enough, that in the Tabakati Akbari, which was composed before the times of Ferishta, Balaban is said to have been called Balaban the Dwarf: the words are
pious acts was, his building a house which was called the *House of Safety*; for whenever any debtor entered this, his debt was adjudged; and in like manner, every oppressed person found justice; every man-slayer deliverance from his adversary; and every person in fear, protection. When he died he was buried in this house, and there I myself visited his grave. The history of his beginnings is surprising, which is this: When a child he lived at Bokhāra in the possession of one of the inhabitants, and was a little despicable ill-looking wretch. Upon a time, a certain Fakeer saw him there, and said: "You little *Turk!*" which is considered by them as a very reproachful term. The reply was: I am here, good Sir. This surprised the Fakeer, who said to him: Go and bring me one of those pomegranates, pointing to some which had been exposed for sale in the street. The urchin replied: Yes, Sir; and immediately, taking out all the money he had, went and bought the pomegranate. When the Fakeer received it, he said to Balaban: We give you the kingdom of India. Upon which the boy kissed his own hand, and said: I have accepted of it, and am quite satisfied.

It happened, about this time, that the Sultan Shams Oddin sent a merchant to purchase slaves from Bokhāra and Samarkand. He accordingly bought a hundred, and Balaban was among them. When these Mamlūks were brought before the Sultan, they all pleased him except Balaban, and him he rejected, on account of his despicable appearance.

* In a note p. 42, some notice will be found of an inscription brought from Ceylon by Sir Alexander Johnston and translated by me. Upon referring to that inscription it will be found, that an asylum is spoken of: the passage alluded to in our text in this place, seems to me to signify an institution perfectly similar to that in the inscription, and appears to be confirmatory of the view there taken of the inscription. We have no account of this establishment in Dow: but in the Tabakati Akbari and Ferishta, it is said "He was buried in the House of Safety."
Upon this, Balaban said to the Emperor: Lord of the world! why have you bought all these slaves? The Emperor smiled, and said: For my own sake, no doubt. The slave replied: Buy me then for God's sake. I will, said he. He then accepted of him, and placed him among the rest; but, on account of the badness of his appearance, gave him a situation among the cup-bearers.

Some of the astrologers, who were about the king, were daily in the habit of saying to him: "One of the Mamlûks will one day overcome thy son, and take the kingdom from him. To this the Emperor, on account of the justice and excellency of his own character, paid no regard, till they also told it to the Queen-Mother; who soon made an impression on his mind respecting it. He accordingly summoned the astrologers before him, and said: Pray can you tell which of the Mamlûks it is, who is to take the kingdom from my son, if you see him? They said, we have a mark whereby we can distinguish him. The Emperor then ordered all the Mamlûks to be present; who came accordingly, station after station, as commanded. Upon these the astrologers fixed their eyes; but did not discover the person looked for, until* the day began to draw towards the close. At this time the cup-bearers said one to another, we are getting rather hungry, let us join and send some one into the street to buy us something to eat. They did so; and Balaban, as the most despicable, was sent to make the purchase. Balaban accordingly sallied forth, but could find nothing in that street which would suit him; he then went on into another, during which time the turn of the cup-bearers came on to be presented. But, as Balaban was not forthcoming, they took a little pitch and whatever else was necessary for their purpose, and daubing it over a child, took him with them in the place of Balaban; and when his name was called over, this child was presented; and the business of the day was closed, without the astrologers finding their mark upon any one; which was a providential circumstance for Balaban.

* The force of the particle حتي (until) is worth remarking in this place, as it is obvious that no inference whatever can here be drawn, that the circumstance hinted at did afterwards take place. The same often takes place in the scriptural usage of the terms אֶזְכָּ֣ה, יְלָֽשֹׁנֶק &c. very unlike the usage of our particle until. See Noldius, p. 534, edit. 1734.
At last Balaban made his appearance; but not till the business of the day was over. The cleverness of Balaban was afterwards noticed, and he was made head of the cup-bearers. After this he was placed in the army, and soon became a general officer. After this the Sultan Jalāl Oddīn married his daughter, which was before he had been made king. But when he was, he appointed Balaban to the office of Nawāb or Viceroy, which he filled for twenty years. He then killed his master, and seized the empire. This Balaban had two sons; one of these, namely, Ḥān El Shahīd, he appointed as his own successor, and governor on his part in the provinces of Sindia: he resided at Multān. He was killed, however, in an affair with the Tartars,* leaving two sons, Kaikobād† and Kaikhosrū. Balaban’s second son, named Nāsir Oddīn, was appointed to govern the districts of Lāknouti and Bengal. When, however, the heir-apparent Ḥān El Shahīd had been killed, Balaban appointed El Ḥān El Shahīd’s son Kaikhosrū, his successor, passing over his own son Nāsir Oddīn.

Nāsir Oddīn, however, had a son named Moizz Oddīn residing at the court of his grandfather at Dehli, the person who eventually became successor to Balaban. This at length came to pass on account of Gāth Oddīn Balaban’s dying in the night, when his own son Nāsir Oddīn was out of the way in the district of Lāknouti. On this occasion he appointed Kaikhosrū his grandson, the son of El Ḥān El Shahīd, as already mentioned.

The king, however (or chief) of the Emīrs and Nawāb to the Sultan Balaban, happened to have conceived a strong enmity against Kaikhosrū,

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* In Dow, vol. i. p. 226, we have the same account.
† The Tabakatī Akbarī and Farishta give the name of Kaikobad to the son of this Nāsir Oddīn, and who is here termed Moizz Oddīn. All agree, however, in making the son of Nāsir Oddīn eventually to succeed to Balaban in the empire. Which of our writers is correct in the other particulars I have not the means of determining, nor is it of much importance; but, from the accounts given below by Ibn Batūta, and no where else to be found, I am disposed to believe, that he had access to documents not in existence in the times of the historians referred to: and if so, his story bids the fairest for being the true one. The title of Balaban’s second son Baghera Khān (بغر خان) as given by Farishta and Dow, is constantly in the Tabakatī Akbarī Bakerā Khān (بغر خان).
on this account he had recourse to a stratagem, which gained him his end: it was this: He forged a letter in the name of the Emīrs, stating that they had declared Mo'izz Oddīn son of Naṣir Oddīn, king. With this he goes to Kaikhosrū by night, as if wishing to advise with him, and says: The Emīrs have proclaimed thy uncle's son; and I very much fear for thy safety. The reply was: What am I to do? He said, save thyself by escaping to the districts of Sindia. But, replied he, how am I to get through the gates of the city, which are already barred. The keys, answered the Emīr, are here in my possession. I will open the gates for you. The young man thanked him for this, and then kissed his hand. The Emīr said: Mount immediately. He accordingly did, with his nobles and slaves; and the Emīr opened the gates, let them out, and immediately closed them again.

He next went to Mo'izz Oddīn, son of Naṣir Oddīn, and asked permission to enter; which being granted, he proclaimed him Emperor. "But, how is this," replied Mo'izz Oddīn, "since Kaikhosrū my uncle's son was appointed successor?" The Emīr told him of his stratagem, and how he had got rid of Kaikhosrū. Mo'izz Oddīn thanked him for this, and then took him to the palace; where, sending for the rest of the Emīrs and nobles, they invested him with the supreme authority during the night. In the morning this was confirmed by the people generally; and Mo'izz Oddīn took possession of the throne.

His father, however, was living at this time in the provinces of Bengal and Laknoutī: and, when the news of his son's being made Emperor reached him, he said: I am heir to the crown, how then can my son exercise this authority during my lifetime? He accordingly set out with his army for Dehli, in order to make war upon his son Mo'izz Oddīn. Mo'izz Oddīn too marched out with his troops to give battle to his father. They both arrived at the same time at the city of "Karrā,* which is situated on the banks of the Ganges, took their stations on opposite sides of the river, and prepared for the onset. It was the will of divine Providence, however, to spare the blood of the faithful; and hence the heart of the father

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* The Currah of Major Rennell.
Nāṣir Oddin began to relent towards his son; for he said to himself, surely as long as my son is king, I shall partake of his glory. Mo'izz Oddin too felt in his mind that something of submission was due to his father. Each of them, therefore, as if by instinct, left his army and rode directly into the middle of the river and met there. Here the Emperor kissed the feet of his father, and asked his forgiveness. His father replied, I give you my kingdom; and so invested him with the authority of Emperor. He then wished to retire to his districts; but his son said: Nay, but you must come with me to mine. He accordingly accompanied him to Dehli; and, entering the palace, seated his son upon the throne, and took his own station before him. This day is therefore called, the day of meeting; because they had this happy rencontre in the middle of the river, no blood being shed, and the kingdom mutually given and accepted.*

After this, Nāṣir Oddin returned to his districts; where after two years he died, leaving a family behind him. The kingdom was thus confirmed to Mo'izz Oddin, which continued for four years, during which the inhabitants

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* The account of this transaction is given in a manner somewhat different in the Tabakati Akbari, Ferishta, and after the latter, by Dow, vol. i. p. 225, &c., the former, stating, as Ferishta does, that Nāṣir Oddin did not think of leaving Luknouti for Dehli for two years, until he had heard of the great profligacy of his son, proceeds thus: سلطان بحسين ملک نظام الدین با لشکر آرامش وصاب سلطان ووزم حشمت: جانب آنده حرکت فرود چون سلطان نامردین بربان مطلع شد دانست که باعث ابی امیر ملک نظام الفین است وینز با لشکر ویلان وحشمت از کبیری بجانب پسر روان شد حرف ولکر کار ابی سرو بردن جانب فرود آمدهد سه روز برسالات و بکاتنی تحول سلسله ملقات تهویند ودر باب جکونی ملقات سفیان کنیدت آختر قراریانت که پسر دیمان از آب کدشته شرائط تعظیم چا آوردن پسرا پرخست ملقات نماید &c. “The Sultan, at the instigation of the Vizier Nizam Oddin, providing himself with an army, and other appurtenances of royalty, set out for Oude. When the Sultan Nāṣir Oddin was acquainted with this, knowing that the Vizier Nizam Oddin had originated it, he also set out with an army, elephants, and great pomp towards his son. Each of the armies took its station on each side of the Sirve (Soorjew or Gogra). When three days were spent in sending and receiving letters, as to how the meeting was to be arranged, it was at length agreed, that the son should retain the throne; and that Nāṣir Oddin should pass the river, and do homage to his son upon it.” I make this extract, because Dow introduces certain matters into the account not to be found either in Ferishta or the author cited. Such as the armies waiting for some days in hourly expectation of an action; the old man finding his army inferior to that of his son, and the like: when the fact seems to be, that a negociation was set on foot immediately, and that the father had no intention or wish to give his son battle. What authority our traveller had for placing this meeting upon the Ganges it is not easy to say.
may be said to have enjoyed a continual holiday. After this he was affected by a complaint, by which one of his sides became quite withered,* and for which the physicians could find no remedy. At this time, his Nawāb, Jalāl Oddīn Fīroz Shāh El Khilajī, revolted, taking his station upon a high mount without the city. Moizz Oddīn sent his Emīrs for the purpose of giving him battle; but they all, one after another, joined him, and proclaimed him Emperor. Jalāl Oddīn then entered the city, and enclosing Moizz Oddīn within his palace for three days, overcame him, put him to death, and took possession of his kingdom.† This Jalāl Oddīn was a mild and well-informed prince; he governed India for two years. He had a son and a daughter. The daughter he married to his brother's son Alā Oddīn, a daring, bold, and powerful man. His wife, however, so much harassed him, that he was obliged to complain to her father, in order to have an end put to their disputes;‡

The uncle had given him the government of Karrā and Manikbūr,§ containing two of the most populous districts in India. Alā Oddīn, however, had an eye to the kingdom. The only difficulty he had to contend with was, his want of money; for he had none, except what he got by his sword in making new conquests. Upon one of these expeditions, his horse happened to stumble against a stone as he went along, and from this a kind of ringing noise proceeded. He immediately ordered his men to dig; and here they found an immense quantity of wealth.|| This he divided among his followers, and hence acquired considerable power. It happened that his uncle undertook an expedition against him, and summoned him before him, but he refused to appear. The uncle then prepared to go to

* Dow, ib. p. 229.
† Here the Khilijī dynasty originated, and that of Ghaur ended. Dow, ib. pp. 229-231.
‡ Noticed by Dow, p. 243.
§ The Currah and Manicpoor of Major Rennell.
|| This wealth seems to have been acquired in an expedition into the Deccan. Dow, ib. p. 245 and 247. In countries like those of the East, however, subject to a perpetual change of masters, it is not at all to be wondered at, that much treasure is often buried; and, perhaps, this will in some measure account for the stories we so often meet with, of great treasures being found in the earth.
him; for he said, This young man is as my son, I will therefore go to him. The nephew accordingly met him, which happened upon the banks of the Ganges, in the very place where Mo'izz Oddîn and Nâsîr Oddîn had formerly met: and, like them, each rode into the middle of the river. Alä Oddîn, however, had commanded his followers, that, at the time he should embrace his uncle Jalâl Oddîn, they were to kill him. When, therefore, the parties met, and the nephew was in the act of embracing the uncle, the followers of the nephew killed him, which put Alä Oddîn in possession of his uncle's army, and all proclaimed him Emperor.* After this he governed Hindûstân for twenty years. He was just, and looked to the affairs of his subjects in person. Now he also had a nephew named "Soleimân Shâh, and as he was one day engaged in the chase, this nephew conceived the intention of destroying him, just as he had of destroying his own uncle. He shot him, accordingly, with an arrow in an unguarded moment, and the uncle fell from his horse.† The nephew was

* Ferishta's account of this transaction will be found in Dow, vol. i. pp. 252-254. But here the Persian historians represent the affair as having taken place in the Ganges: and, as Ibn Batûta says, it took place where the former one did, he must have written the Ganges, on that occasion.

† Dow, ib. pp. 267-269. But here the name of Akit Khân occurs: if, however, we turn to Ferishta, we shall find Soleimân Shâh, just as we have it in our traveller: and as we have another variety, it may not be amiss to cite the passage:

سلطان در ختم رفت، بننک نامی: با کوه باشقا از باده بدلی، بدان انجام، نیست فرود چون به تبت (تل پهپ) ریس آپنا جنگ روز قسمت کرد، در روز بحیره میرفت، و شگر تمرگه، می تهم روسی برم معجب بشکار رفت، بود چون بکار (بیکاد)، شد چترانست بلکر رضید بیرون ماند، روز دیگر پیش از طلوع آتیب فرمان داد که مردم بقمره مشغول شدند و خود با چنین کس بکوشه فرست ور بلندی بنیست چون تمرگه طیار شرد شکار کند ناگا سلیمان شاه برادر زاده سلطان عالی الهدی که الیخان ختند داشت و کول در بود و همان قد سلطان جلال الهدی و علو الهدی تختخور آورد، با چنین سوار کم مسلمان که جاگر قدمی و بسیر کسان در آمد و تقد سلطان چون سلطان را به تیر کردند سلطان از بلندی بننک آمدند، &c. "The Sultan was enraged, and in his own person proceeded towards that part in regal pomp. When he arrived at Tibet (according to the Tabakâtî Akbarî at Til P'hu't), and had resided there a few days, and went daily into the desert to hunt the kamurgâb, upon one of these he happened to have lost time, so that he could not get to the army, but remained out. On the next day, before sun-rising, he ordered the hunting to commence, while he, with a
about to make up to him, when he was told by his slave that he need not do so, as he was quite dead. He left him, therefore, and returned to the palace, and took possession of the government. A little while after Ala Oddin, recovering from his stupor, got up and mounted a horse, which the army perceiving joined him. He then entered the city, and besieged his nephew Soleimân Shâh in the palace; who, feeling his weakness, betook himself to flight, but was taken and put to death by his uncle Ala Oddin. After this he never rode a hunting, to divine service, or to the celebration of any public holiday.

He had five sons, the younger of whom were Shahâb Oddin and Kotb Oddin: the eldest he had, during his life time, ordered to be kept in prison.* When taken with his last sickness (the anger of the young man on account of his imprisonment not having abated), and when the disease was making rapid advances, he sent for this son in order to name him as his successor; but, he delaying to come in consequence of this irritation, the Mamlûks, the head of whom hated this son, together with the principal Nuwâb, placed the younger son Shahâb Oddin upon the throne, as soon as the Emperor was dead: and the appointment was confirmed by the people. The three elder children, however, were ordered to be imprisoned and their eyes to be put out: and thus was the government established.

* This, we have, I suppose, in the temporary banishment mentioned, by Dow, vol. i. p. 292. Ferishta, however, mentions it not as a command, as given by Dow, but merely as a permission to go to Amrohe, on a hunting excursion: his words are,  

He gave permission to Khazir Khan to make a hunting excursion to Amrohe, saying, when I shall have recovered my health, I will send for you. See also ib. p. 293, where Ferishta does not say one
Upon this the Queen sent for two of the most powerful of her husband’s Mamluks, the name of one of whom was Bashîr, that of the other, Mubashshir, and with tears complained of the conduct of the principal Nuwâb towards her children, soliciting their assistance, and stimulating them to put the chief Nuwâb to death; and affirming, that it was his intention to murder her younger son Kotb Oddin. They accordingly agreed to kill him, which they did by stratagem while he was in his house. They then brought forth Kotb Oddin to his brother Shahâb Oddin, who held the reins of government. Kotb Oddin remained for some time in the situation of his Nuwâb, but at length deposed his brother, and took possession of the kingdom; which he held for some time.

After this he took a journey to Dawlat Abâd, between which and Dehli is a distance of forty days. The road is from first to last inclosed with willow and other trees, so that a traveller seems to be in a garden throughout all this distance. Besides, there are at the distance of every three miles the stations of the foot couriers, at which there are also inhabitants, as already mentioned. From this place to El Telingâna, and El Maabar, is a distance of six months. In all these stations there is a word about trying his affections or seeing him weep, as stated by Dow, but that the Emperor embraced him affectionately, and allowed him to go into the haram to see his mother, &c.

* In pp. 295-6. The account of the Queen’s proceeding differs a little in Ferishta from that in Ibn Batuta; and here Dow is incorrect. “The mother of Mobarick Shaw .... acquainted Shech Nizam ul Dîen,” &c.; but Ferishta says it was the Sheikh Najm Oddin. And a little lower down he tells us, just as our traveller does, that this affair was communicated to both the Mubashshir and the Bashîr: his words are: باز کشتنا وقصدرا همتشیر وشمل کردنار ویگن باگان نورد کنت &c. i.e. they returned and told the affair to the Mubashshir and the Bashîr, who were the heads of the Eunuchs. Where we also learn that these are names of office.

† We are told by Ferishta, and after him by Dow, Hind. vol. i. p. 319, that the emperor planted both sides of the road from Dehli to Dawlatabad with trees, for the purpose of shading the inhabitants when passing from the one place to the other.

‡ This is, no doubt, the Telling of Ferishta and Tilling of Dow; the reading of our MSS. is evidently wrong.

§ It will scarcely be necessary to add any thing to the valuable notes of M. de Sacy and Mr. Marsden on this place; Relat. de l’Egypte, p. 112, and Travels of Marco Polo, p. 626. But as a few notices of it are to be found in Abulâfida’s Geography, not mentioned by them, I shall here give them.
lodging for the Emperor, with cells for his suite, and for travellers generally. There is no necessity, therefore, for a poor man's carrying any provisions with him on this road.

When, therefore, the Sultan Kotb Oddin was on this journey, and had with him a Khazir Khan, the son of his elder brother who was in prison, some of the Emîrs formed a conspiracy, by which it was their intention to depose the Emperor, and to proclaim this son of his elder brother. But the Emperor discovering this, instantly put his nephew and his nephew's father to death, as well as his other brothers, who were then confined in the fortress of Kâliyûr.

This fortress is situated on the top of a high hill, and seems as if it had been cut out of the rock: opposite to it is no other mount. Within it are reservoirs filled with rain-water; and about it are numerous walls,

同志 خان. كاليور

المثل في شمال ها جبال متصلة بلاد بلير ملك الهند وفي غربيا يصب نهر الصوليان في البحر والمعبير شرق الكول بثقة أيام أو أربعة وبينغى أن يكون جمله إلى أجنوب عنها. Ibn Said has said, that the Maabar is well-known and often mentioned. From it is brought the Las (unwashed silk), on the washing of which a proverb has been formed. On the north of this place are the mountains adjoining the districts of Balharâ king of the kings of India. On the west of it does the river Sulîan discharge itself into the sea. The Maabar is to the east of Kawlam (Coulan), about three or four day's journey: to the south of which it must be necessarily placed. Again, the longitude and latitude are said to be, according to Ibn Said, east 142° 8'; lat. 17° 45'. Where the first, allowing about 17° west for the difference of calculation, is evidently too great. And if any reliance can be placed on the last, the conjecture of M. de Sacy, that the Maabar probably extends as far north as the mouths of the Ganges, cannot be true. If we could ascertain where the districts of Balharâ commence, we may, probably, be able to determine this question. The reader should be informed, that in many cases in which Ferishhta has Maabar, Col. Dow not knowing, I suppose, what to make of the word, has translated it by Malbar. Hist. Hind. vol. i. p. 300, &c. Again, it is said, تال أول بلاد المعبير من جهة المنبار that the first (part) of the districts of El Maabar, on the part of Manîbâr (Malabar), is Cape Komhori (Comorin), with o after k, m without any vowel, o after h, i after r, &c. In this case Cape Comorin is the southern limit, and the latitude given above, the northern.

* The Gwalior of Rennell. Some account of this expedition, mutiny, and murder of the king's brothers, is to be found in Dow, vol. i. pp. 298-9. An abstract of the history of this celebrated fortress will be given from the Gwalior Namah (کوالیار نامہ) in an Appendix to this chapter.
upon which warlike engines are planted. This is their strongest fortress: beneath it, is a small town.

When, however, Kotb Oddin had killed his brothers, and so purified his kingdom that no one seemed left to contend with him, divine Providence gave the supreme power to one of his most powerful and choice friends, namely, Nasir Oddin Khosru Khan, who killed him, and took possession of the empire: but this he held only for a short time.* The reason was, that when he had taken possession of the throne, he sent dresses of honour to the governors of the several provinces; which they all put on, as a mark of obedience, if we except Toglik Shāh, father of the present Emperor of Hindūstān Mohammed Shāh. This person was then governor of Debālbūr,† and would neither put on the dress, nor tender his obedience. The consequence was, an army was sent against him, which he put to flight. The Emperor then sent his brother against him: him also he routed, and put to death: and so far did matters proceed, that Toglik also slew Nasir Oddin Khosru Khan and seized his empire.

This Nasir Oddin had originated some great abominations during his reign,‡ of which the forbidding oxen to be slaughtered is one, and which is one of the regulations of the infidel Hindoos. For among them, no one is allowed to slaughter an ox; and, in case he should do so, he is ordered to be stitched up in its skin, and to be burnt. The reason is, they so much esteem the ox that they drink its urine, both to promote prosperity and to recover health. They also daub their walls with the dung of these ani-

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* The rise of this wretch will be found in Dow, pp. 300-4; and at p. 307 we are told, that his reign continued only five months; but according to my copies of Ferishta his reign was some days short of this.

† The province of this name. We have in Dow, vol. i. p. 305, the first intimation of this, where we are told, that this chief was governor of Lahore and Debalpūr; and that his son was appointed master of the horse in Dehli, as noticed by our traveller a little lower down. Toglik, however, is styled in Dow, Ghazi Malluk.

‡ Nothing is said in Dow of this; but in Ferishta some intimations of it are found, viz. Ibn Adain: بِيْنِ الدَّوْنِيَّةِ بِتْ بِرْسِيْتِ آَخَارَ نِيَادَةٍ “He began to practise idolatry with the Hindoos, so that the Korān was occasionally placed as a stool and sat upon.”
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mals. Hence it was that Nāsir Oddin became so hateful to the Mohammedans, that they stimulated Toglik Ghiāth Oddin, to put him to death, and to take possession of the kingdom.

This Toglik was originally descended from the Turks who inhabit the mountains in the district of Sindia.* He was very poor; but, betaking himself to the cities of these parts, he got employment in feeding cattle. After this he became a foot soldier, and then a horse soldier: in the next place, as his abilities appeared he was made a commanding officer. After this the Emperor Kotb Oddin appointed him governor of Debalbūr; and his son, who is now Emperor, keeper of the horse. Toglik was brave, warlike, honourable, and just: and, as his son was stationed at Dehli as keeper of the horse, when the father had determined to rebel,

* Ferishta tells us, that he could find nothing upon which he could rely as to the origin of Toglik Shāh. His words are these: مورخان هندوستان از مقدمة و متاخرین غافل کنده: هیچک اصل و نسب تغلقه‌دار مزید قلم تحقیق نکرده‌اند و مسعود ابن اوراق محمد قاسم فرشته جوین در اوائل عهد نور الدین محمد جهانگیر پادشاه از جانب سلطان عمر ارادیم عادل شاد بدلیله لحود رضد از بعض مردم انجای که ایشان را رقبا یکسان داده‌اند تاریخ بادشاو هندوستان بود استخارا اصل و نسب دوستمان تغلق‌شناسانی همود کنتند ما نیز خبر صدا در هر کتاب نیمده‌ایم اما درین ملک شهری دار که ملک تغلق پدر سلطان خیات‌الذین تغلق‌شان در سلسل غلامان ترک سلطان بلیس انتظام داشته و با مردم جست که بهمی این ملک اند و صلیب کرده دختر از ایشان کرگان و سلسل خیات الذین و از وجود آمدند. "The historians of Hindustan, both ancient and modern, have neglected to give any particular account of the origin and descent of Toglikshah. Mohammed Kasim Ferishta, however, the writer of these pages, when he arrived at Lahore, during the times of the Emperor Nur Oddin Mohammed Jhangir, on the part of the Sultan of his time Ibrahim Aādil Shāh, enquired of the persons of that place, whose desire it was to investigate the history of Kings of Hindustan, what was the origin and descent of the family of Toglikshah. They said: We have found no clear account of it in any book whatever. In this State, however, there is a report, that the King Toglik, father of the Emperor Ghiāth Oddin Toglikshah, obtained a situation among the Turkish slaves of the Sultan Balaban: and contracting an intimacy with the Jit tribe, who are stipendiaries upon this kingdom, married a daughter of one of them; and from him descended the Sultan Ghiāth Oddin." We have a sketch of this in Dow, vol. i. p. 308, where, instead of Balaban we read Balin. My two copies of Ferishta, however, the Tabakātī Akbarī, and Ibn Batūta, are constant in giving بلبن Balaban, which is undoubtedly the true reading: and, as Ibn Batūta lived much nearer the time of Toglikshah than Ferishta did, it is very likely that his account of his origin is the true one.
he corresponded with this son, who cajoled the Emperor Khosrū Khān; sometimes, for example, appearing at his post without the city, and then returning to his father. After some days, however, he was missing till after sunset, which giving some suspicion to Nāsir Oddin, he sent for him, but could not find him: on this occasion he had escaped, and taken all the best of the Emperor's horses to his father.*

The Emīr of Multān, Ḥashlū Khān, joined Toglik in his rebellion, in order to avenge Kotb Oddin, son of Nāsir Oddin, their common master. When, however, the two conspirators entered Dehli, and Nāsir Oddin had betaken himself to flight with only a few Hindoo fakeers, Toglik said to Kashlū Khān: You shall be Emperor. But he refused; and Toglik took possession of the government. After this, Nāsir Oddin was taken and put to death; and the kingdom was purged, and remained so for four years.

After this the Emperor sent his son, who is now Emperor, to reduce the provinces of Telinga,† which are at the distance of three months from

* This is Dow's Malleck Fuchir ul Dion Jonah. Ferishta tells us, that the escape of this young man to his father, was the first thing that awakened this king to the danger of his situation: and, as his words very much confirm the account given by Ibn Batūta I shall here give them: دربن آتنا بعد از دو ماه ونیم ملت جونا نیم شی فرست یافته با دوسه کس معتمد سوار شد واز دهلی پیادغارد راد دیابلپوکر کشف خوران از خواب خجالت بیدار شد از زوال دولت خوشش اندوهان شد کردد &c. In the mean time, after two months and a half, Jūna, finding an opportunity in the middle of the night, mounted with two or three confidential friends, and took the road from Dehli to Debal-pūr with all haste. Khosrū Khān being (thus) awakened from his sleep of negligence, became anxious as to the decline of his power, &c. The particulars, however, differ a little.

† Our MSS. here read تلینگنا which is a manifest mistake of the copyist, for the orthography of Ferishta, and which Dow writes, Tilling, vol. i. p. 309, where we have an abridgment of the account given by Ferishta of this rebellion. But as Dow's mode of writing the proper names, &c. differs very materially from that found in my MSS. it may not be amiss to notice it. Ferishta's words are these, وملک فیخر الدين جوناله (جونا) پسر نرگل بود ولي عهد كرمانده شری را با عطایي جنرال آسامن رساسد وانگخان خناب داد " But Malik Fakhar Oddin Jūnala (al. Jūna) his eldest son, he appointed as his successor, and lifted his head almost to the skies, by giving him a royal umbrella. He also gave him the title of Alīf Khān." With this my MSS. agree; Dow, however, gives Alīkh Khān, (he probably read الکخ where I have الف). For some account of Telingāna, (occasionally written تلینکان by Ferishta) the place here meant, see Rennell's Memoir to his Map of Hindustan, p. cxii. &c.
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Dehli; but when he had arrived at a certain part of the way, one of the courtiers thought proper to rebel, and to possess himself (if possible) of the kingdom. For this purpose he circulated a report, that the Emperor was dead; supposing that the Emīrs would now immediately proclaim him king. When they heard this, however, every one of them struck his drum, and betook himself to his own part (i. e. to rebellion):* so that the prince was left with his particular friends alone.† The Emīrs, moreover, intended

* This appears to be equivalent to the scriptural expression, "Every man to his tent, O Israel," which seems to have been the watch-word for rebellion.

† As the account of this mutiny is not given correctly by Dow (vol. i. p. 309, &c.) I shall here give it in the words of Ferishta.
to kill him; but from this they were diverted by one of the great men of their body, whose name was Timūr. The prince then fled to his father with ten of his friends, whom he styled Yārān (i. e. friends in the Persic); but, when he came to him, was immediately sent back on his journey with a large army. Upon this, the Emīrs, who had intended to put him to death, fled; but some of them were taken, and put to death. Thus the matter terminated, and he returned to his father.

The father himself then undertook an expedition against the province of 'Lāknoutī,* in which resided at that time the Sultan Shams Oddīn son of Ghiāth Oddīn Balaban: to whom had fled the Emīrs of Toglik, as just mentioned. About this time, however, Shams Oddīn died, having first bound his son, Shahāb Oddīn (by contract), who accordingly took possession of the throne. His younger brother, however, "Ghiāth Oddīn Bahādur Būrā, overcame him, and seized upon the kingdom. He then killed all the rest of his brothers, except Shahāb Oddīn, who had been bound to mount the throne, and Nāsir Oddīn: for they fled to Toglik imploring assistance. He allowed them, therefore, to march with his army, in order to give battle to Ghiāth Oddīn. Toglik had also appointed his son Mohammed to the office of Nuwāb in Dehli during his own absence on this expedition. He proceeded therefore, and gained possession of the province of Lāknoutī, having put Ghiāth Oddīn to the rout, after which, however, he took him prisoner, and carried him to Dehli.

* Some account of this expedition is given by Dow, vol. i. p. 311, where we also find the appointment of the Emperor's eldest son to the office of Nuwāb of Dehli. Ferishta places this expedition in the year of the Hejira 724, A.D. 1324, and as Dow's account is in some respects inaccurate, I shall give Ferishta's words: "In the year 724 accounts came from Lāknoutī and Sāmārgān, stating that the Emīrs and magistrates of that place were exercising great cruelties and injustice upon the inhabitants. Upon this the Emperor Toglikshāh getting an army together, and appointing Alīf Khān for his Viceroy in Dehli, set out for the eastern parts of Hindūstān: and when he arrived at Turhat, the Sultan Nāsir Oddīn, son of the Sultan Ghiāth Oddīn Balaban, &c.
When he had got near to Dehli, he sent to his son Mohammed, requesting him to build him a kushkā, that is, a palace, which he did, and constructed one, well built of wood; in the space of three days. But Mohammed the son made an agreement with the geometer who planned it, that the steps leading to it should be made sufficiently broad to allow the elephants* to ascend them, in order to their being presented to the

* We read in Dow (vol. i. p. 311) that forty elephants had been sent from Jagenagur, by Alif Khan, for the Emperor; and it is probable these were the elephants intended to be presented on this occasion, if there is any truth at all in this part of the story. In p. 312 of Dow, vol. i, we have a very short account of this event; but there the scene is placed at Afghānpour, a place of which Rennell gives no account, but which must be very near Dehli. This has been taken from Ferishta, whose words are as follows:

متجه دار السلطنة شده در طی منازل ومراحل داد: سعی داد غافل از آنکه اجل کریبتان اوکننده می کشد الوف خان حسین شید که بدر بطرف ایبیار متجه است کوشکی قربی انتقابی در مدت س رو احداث کردن گی هرکند سلطنت آنجا رد شد در آنجا توقیف کردن صلح بعد از آنکه شهر آراسته کردن باشنده وجمع اسباب سلطنت آماده شده باشد بکونید تمام بشر در آمد سلطنت آنجا رد سیب احداث عمارت جنگن دروردی در آن همچنین نزول گردید وروز دگر الوف خان وسایر امرای دهی بسادت اتمام پادشاوا سراناز شده با جامعه که با استقبال او آمد بودند در آن قصر نشست وبابده خاص کشیدند خون طعام برداشتند وریزم دانستند که سلطان برهم سوار خواهد شد دستها نا شسته برآمدن سلطان بتقریب دست شیست آنجا یهان دیری انا سنگ خانه افتاد وسلطان با پیچ نفر در ته رنه جنگن حریم بیست ودر بینی تواریخ مدرک است که جنون قصر نو ساخته وفاده بود فیلی که سلطان غفلت از بکنیلا همراه آورده بود بزرگ تزاریوندن از ضعیف آن زمین قصر نشست کرده فر ریخت وبعضی از مورخان کتنه انگک از ساخته این تم قصره هیچ نرومی بود بی آن میایید که الوف خان تصد پدرهوه باشد.

He made for his capital, using every possible endeavour to expedite his progress, not at all aware that his end was so near. When Alif Khan had heard that his father was coming in great haste, he erected a palace for him near Afghānpūr, in the space of three days; so that when the Sultan should have arrived at that place, he might lodge there for the night; and in the morning, when the city should be adorned, and every thing prepared to receive him, he should enter it with great pomp. The Sultan accordingly arrived there, and believing the reason given for erecting this palace to be the true one, he took up his lodging there. On the day following Alif Khan, with the rest of the Emirs of Dehli, happy at the intimation of the king’s arrival, with the company who came to welcome him sat down in the palace to a feast. When the catables were removed, and the company was aware that the Sultan would soon mount, they got up, not waiting even to wash their hands. The Sultan, however, delayed as long as washing his hands would require,
Emperor Toglik. A place also was so constructed, that when the foot of the elephant should come in contact with it, the whole palace should fall down upon all who may happen to be in it. When, therefore, the Emperor arrived at his palace, he had it carpeted and furnished, and took up his residence within it. Now, the Emperor had a second son, who was a great favourite with him. In consequence of this, the elder brother, but during this time the roof of the palace fell in, and the Sultan with five others perished. In some of the histories it is said, that since the palace was new and fresh built, and as some persons made the elephants which the Emperor had brought with him from Bengal race round it, as the weight of the elephants made the ground sink, the palace on this account fell. Others say, that this useless palace was built merely because Alî Khan had a design upon his father.” This opinion, however, Ferishta rejects as improbable, and inclines to another, given by the Haji Mohammed of Kandahâr, that the palace was struck by lightning. The author of the Tabakât Akbarî, however, who is followed by the Farhat El Nâzîrîn (فرحت الناطري) after giving the same account with Ferishta of this circumstance, concludes by ascribing it to the same cause with Ibn Batûta. His words are: برغم اثريات بصرت یوشید ناشد که از ساختم این قصر که هیچ صورتی نبرد آن می آید که الب خان تمد پدر همده. باش و ظاهر است وماحق تاریخ فیروز شاهی جنی در عصر سلطان فیروز تصنیف بهمده و سلطان فیروز نسبت سلطان و حمد اعتقادات بنزینود از ملاحظت آن نوشنده واین فقیر ایب معنی را مکرر از ثاث شمیده. It will not be concealed from the minds of intelligent men, that the making of this otherwise useless palace, was for the purpose of furthering a scheme which Alîg Khan had devised against his father, and which is evident enough. And, as the author of the Tarikhi Firoz Shâhî, published his work in the time of Firoz Shâh, who had a very unreasonable faith in Mohammed Shâh, it is on this account, as I have often heard from credible persons, that he said nothing about this circumstance. Abul Fazl speaks of this event in the following terms: مهمات بنگلاد منادر داد بدلی:  آباد سعد خان پروآ در سر کر گری دهی درسه روز کوشش بر ساختم و جواهر فروران سلطان را بدان سر دز یه سروی خانه رود آباد و کارش سبک شد اگرچه نیا بر نیکامی او میکشید لیکن سر دز بانی ساختم و جواهر غزی در میعان برس یاد ب گرهی دهد. “Having arranged matters in Bengal, he came to Dehli. Mohammed Khan, his son, at the head of a party in Dehli, built a palace in three days, and with much solicitation got the Sultan to come to it. The roof, however, fell in, and his matters were brought to a conclusion; and although Zîâ Barî labours to give a good name to this prince, yet to have built such a receptacle, and to have used such diligence to get the Sultan to it, must bring to mind the badness of his character.” (A-ini Akbarî) This Zîâ Barnî, it should be remembered, was a favourite with Mohammed Shâh, and wrote his history under the immediate inspection of Mohammed’s son Firoz Shâh, as the author of the Tabakât Akbarî has judiciously remarked. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Ibn Batûta’s account of this event is the true one. An account of this transaction, similar to those above given, is also found in the Maâthari Rahîmî, by Abd El Bâki.
Mohammed, very much feared lest he should be appointed successor to the throne. When, therefore, the different orders, as well as those who had come to welcome the Sultan, had concluded the banquet, the elephants were presented before him: but, when the elephant's foot came in contact with the place appointed, down came the palace upon the head of the Sultan Toglik, his favourite son, and the courtiers who were assembled before him, and all perished. Mohammed, the present Emperor, accordingly took possession of the throne, having been proclaimed by the Emirs and people, and thus was the kingdom purged of his enemies.

APPENDIX.


As this fortress* is one of the greatest curiosities in Hindūstān, I may perhaps be excused in giving some extracts from a book entitled the Gwalior Nāmāh respecting its history and governors.

The hill, it is said, was originally called Kūmatat, and that its neighbourhood abounded in wild beasts. Upon the hill a devotee named Gawālī Pā made his residence, just thirty-two years before the reign of Bikramājīt. Some time after this a Zemindār named Sūraj Sin, happening to come to this place while engaged in the chase, applied to the devotee for water to drink, which was granted. Upon this and some other occasions, the powers of these waters turned out to be so wonderfully beneficial, that the Zemindār requested to be permitted to enlarge the well, and to build a fortress on the hill, which was also granted. The Darvēsh, after blessing the Zemindār, and giving him a casket, which had the supernatural property of supplying him with gold, gave him the name of Sūraj Pāl, adding, that as long as his descendants retained the name of Pāl, so long would they hold this fortress, and succeed in reducing their neighbours to

* For some good views of this fortress, see Colonel Fitzclarence's Journey overland from India; and Bernier's Voyage to Hindustan, in Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. viii. p. 64.
their obedience. The consequence of which was, this Zemindār and his posterity became the proprietors of all the neighbouring country: and, after him, the well "Sūraj Kund received its name.

After this King, eighty-four of his posterity reigned in the fortress of Gwalior: the fourth of whom, "Bhim Pāl, built the pagoda called "Bhim Absar: the seventh "Bhūj Pāl built, the pagoda called "Chatar Bhūj Rāe at the top of the fortress: the eighth, "Padam Pāl, built the pagoda of "Lachhmī Narāyan: the ninth, "Anang Pāl, skilled, as it should seem, in the chemical art, struck golden ashrāfs of five tola in weight. Nothing remarkable is recorded of the rest until we come to the last, who received the name of "Yataj Karan, and who, conformable with the prophecy of the Hindu sage, lost the government of the fort, together with that of the adjacent countries. The account of this event is shortly this.

A neighbouring Raja, named Rhan Mal, had no son, and only one daughter; this prince therefore of the Pāl family offered himself as her suitor, and was accepted. Before he could return to Gwalior, he was adopted son and successor to the Raja Rhan Mal; and, as this Raja’s dominions were greater than his own, he was easily persuaded by his Viceroy, Rām Deo, whom he had left at Gwalior, to make over the government of the country and fortress to him.

Seven of Rām Deo’s successors held the fortress accordingly, until the time of the Sultan Shams Oddin, who was originally a slave of Turkish extraction, belonging to the Sultan Koth Oddin Aipak. This king, when returning from an expedition to the Deccan, saw, for the first time, this singularly strong fortress; and, upon finding that none of its governors had paid tribute to the Emperors of Dehli, swore upon the Koran that he would subdue it; which he soon after accomplished.

Upon this occasion, which happened A.H. 630, A.D. 1232, a mosque was erected in the fort, and prayers offered up in the name of the Sultan. Some time after, the Sultan surveying the place, found that it contained only two wells of water, and that the part at which he had entered was rather weak; he ordered a wall, therefore, to be built, joining it to the hill; and in the area he made eight wells, and nine bādries; all of which are still in being. One of these wells is very famous for its waters, which are carried to a great distance, and are found very useful to invalids.

After the Sultan had made all his arrangements he returned to Dehli, leaving the fortress in the hands of one "Bahādur Khān. From this time to that of the Sultan Allā Oddin, no officer had been sent from Dehli to Gwalior; some time after his accession, however, it was given to two Rājpūts of the "purgyana of Dundaruli, as a reward for faithful service. These men, however, being much envied by their neighbours, the Rāj-
pūts of Tūnūr, were at length invited to a feast, at a little distance from the fortress, and killed by treachery. The fortress then fell into their hands; and eight persons of that tribe held it in succession. Several wells, pagodas, and bowers, were made by this race; the last of whom was Bikramājīt. The fortress then reverted to the Moslems.

From this time to the reign of Ibrāhīm, grandson of the Sultan Bhalūl Lūdī, the fortress was held by Bikramājīt, upon paying tribute to the kings of Dehli. Ibrāhīm, however, forced the power, not without considerable loss, out of the hands of Bikramājīt, who being sent to the presence a prisoner, received the jāgīr of Shams Ābād; the government of the fortress then fell into the hands of Aazam Humāyūn, Ibrāhīm’s general.

Some time after this, Ibrāhīm suspecting the fidelity of his nobles, and thinking it particularly dangerous to retain Aazam Humāyūn, who had a large and powerful circle of friends, had him suddenly put to death; upon which Selīm Khān, son of the murdered general, rebelled, and betook himself to the east of Hindūstān; but was taken and put to death by Daryā Khān, who had been appointed Governor of the province of Bahār.

Soon after, the Lūdī family fled to the Panj Ab, and presented themselves and their services to Zahir Oddin Mohammed Bāber, in Kabul; here they represented the perturbed state of Hindūstān, and formed a treaty with him, which ended in its final subjugation; for soon after a battle took place, in which Ibrāhīm was slain, with Bikramājīt fighting at his side. Khāja Rahīm Dād, one of Bāber’s servants, was now appointed to the government of Gwalior, but in a little time got out of favour; when a Rājpūt named Dahar Mankad, a Zemindār of that quarter, became Governor of the fortress.

Upon this occasion, "Sheikh Mohammed Ghauth, a man of considerable influence, represented to the king the great impropriety of an infidel’s holding this fortress, under a sovereign who professed the true faith; and Khāja Rahīm Dād was restored to the government; which he held but a short time, and was succeeded by "Abul Fath, who held it till the death of Bāber.

When Mohammed Humāyūn succeeded to the throne, he took up his residence for some time in the fortress of Gwalior; and at that time built the Humāyūn temple, a place commanding an extensive prospect, and enjoying the most wholesome air. He then returned to his capital.

When Shīr Shāh came to the throne, he took up his residence for some time at Gwalior, and then built the Shīr temple, and also constructed a large tank in its area.

After the death of Shīr Shāh, which happened at this place, his son Jalāl Khān, succeeded to the throne, and took the name of Islām Shāh. He also took up his residence in this fortress, and in it he died.

During the next reign, which was short and troublous, the possession of the fort of
Gwalior remained in the hands of "Bahbal, a slave of Shír Sháh, who held it until Akbar came to the throne.

The Rájputí, however, desirous of regaining their ancient ascendancy in these parts, with Rám Sáh, a son of Bikramújít, assembled a large force and attacked the fortress. Upon this occasion, Kayá Kháñ, one of Akbar's generals, was despatched to relieve and take possession of it. When Kayá arrived at Gwalior, he was met by the forces of Rám Sáh, and an obstinate battle of three days' continuance ensued, but which ended in favour of Akbar's troops. After this Bahbal remained to be subdued, and the fort to be taken, which after a short siege was completed. The servants of Akbar held the fortress after this for fifty years.

When Jahángír came to the throne, the government of Gwalior was put into the hands of his servants, who seem to have advised him to destroy the building termed the Shír Mandar, to erect another in its place, and to name it the Jahángír Mandar, which is said to be very beautiful.

When Sháh Jaháñ succeeded to the empire, the government of Gwalior fell to the lot of one of his greatest favourites and bravest generals, Muzaffír Kháñ, who, on this occasion, received the title of Wálá Kháñ Jaháñ; and in his hands it remained during a space of nineteen years.

This Governor was a great encourager of good and learned men, and very remarkable for his justice and liberality to all. He is said to have had an elephant so powerful and courageous, that he would destroy whole ranks of the enemy at once; which he did so effectually upon a battle happening with the house of Lúdí, that he was the principal cause of the victory, and for which the Governor obtained the title of Kháñí Jaháñ.

On this and other accounts he had a statue of this elephant carved in stone, and set up at the north gate of the fort. Near the same spot he erected and peopled a village; and this he called, after his former name, Muzaffír Purí. In the vicinity of this he planted a garden, and here he made two wells, and erected some seats for the accommodation of the inhabitants. A few trees of this garden still remain.

Besides this, he built a lofty mansion for himself, containing some large rooms of state, with other apartments: in the court of which he made a deep tank, and in the front of this court four gardens. In this mansion the Governors of the fort still reside. It is also said, that during this man's government, his son Mansúr planted a garden on the banks of the river 'Sún Rígh, which he called after his own name, and which still is used as a promenade for the town; he built too four walls of stone, in the middle of which seats were constructed. He also built and peopled the village Mansúr Purí, which he called after his own name; and this still remains.

After the expiration of nineteen years, Kháñí Jaháñ took a journey to Lahore, and there died. Upon this occasion Sayyad Sálár Kháñ, who had been his confidential servant, asked for, and obtained the government of the fort of Gwalior. He then resided
in it for two years: after this his brother governed the fort, and he himself was appointed to the government of the provinces. This brother, named Sayyad Aâlam, held the fort for five years, during which time he made and beautified a garden near the Sarai of Meher Ali; and in the ground known by the name of Kisâ Pûr, he built and peopled the village Shâh Kunj. It is said, that at that time the foundations of the gates of the fort, called Bâdal Kadda and Hiata Pûl, had become much decayed, and that he repaired them, covering the gates with iron, and so firmly nailing them, that the rush of an elephant would not make the least impression on them.

Soon after this, he was put out of office for some crime which had better not be mentioned (as our author tells us), and was succeeded by Loharhâsp Khân, son of Muhâbat Khân, who appointed Karshâsp Khân his lieutenant; but after two years took up his residence himself in the fortress. He is said to have been a brave and liberal man, charitable to the poor, and most anxious for information, both from travellers and others. He erected a court of justice without the gate called Bâdal Kaddah, and close to the northern wall of the fort, in which, on certain days, he administered justice to the people. The kettle-drum of royalty, which formerly was placed at the gate termed Hiata Pûl, he removed to the east of the fort, and nearer to the city, where it still remains. He commenced the removal of the Shâh Kunj to the east of the fort, but left the work unfinished. He also erected a lofty state-room in the Arwâhî, and made two wells of exceeding good water in its court-yard. After the space of six years, however, he was sent on an expedition into the Deccan, from which he returned with success. He then presented himself before the Emperor in Dehli, who appointed him to the government of the Sûbah of Kabul. Upon this occasion, his lieutenant at Gwalior was a person named Akhairaj, an officer in whom he placed great confidence. This happened A. H. 1067; A.D. 1656.

During the sickness of the reigning king, which happened at this time, and the troubles which arose on account of the rebellion of Dârâsh Shikôh and his brothers, we hear scarcely any thing of the fortress of Gwalior; because, perhaps, it happened to lie almost entirely out of the scene of action; it remained, however, for some time in the hands of Akhairaj; but as he had the imprudence to close it on one occasion against the royal standard, it was at length given to Obaid Allah Khân; and soon after this, several of the rebels falling into the king's power, were put into confinement in the fortress, and there kept.

In the next year, i.e. A.H. 1068, A.D. 1657, Dârâsh Shikôh was carried prisoner to Dehli, and there lost his life; and upon this, his son, Sipehar Shikôh, with several of his friends, were all placed in the fortress of Gwalior, in the custody of Obaid Allah Khân. The fort was now closely guarded, and no stranger permitted to enter it
About this time a great scarcity took place, probably in consequence of the preceding wars, when Obaid Allah Khān made a provision, for the first time, for the pious, for travellers, and the poor; this was given in the court-house built by the former Governor, where Mohammed, a Sherif and Mansabdār, presided. Soon after, several other of the rebels, namely, Mohammed Sultan, Soleimān Shikōh, and several nobles, their friends, fell into the hands of the Emperor, and were consigned to the Governor of Gwalior, who now was Muatamid Khān, Obaid Allah having been commanded to give up the fortress to him. Soleimān Shikōh, however, soon after died; and Morād Bakhsh, one of the nobles, was put to death by the law of retaliation. The graves of both are on the top of the fort.

The first two years of the government of Muatamid Khān in the fortress of Gwalior, were marked with the utmost liberality and regard to public good; particularly so, as a great scarcity prevailed during this time. He also erected a lofty hall for the transaction of public business, adjoining the Shīh Jahān Mandar, as also a bath which was a great public convenience. A wall too, which had long ago been commenced, stretching out before the gate termed Bādal Kadda, and which had been intended to obstruct a ready egress from the fort, was completed by him; to which he added another, somewhat higher than the gateway, and joining the walls of the castle. A sixth gateway, leading from the fort to the plain, was also constructed by him; and this received the name Aālamgīr. Upon both angles of the wall he likewise erected a lofty tower, and over the gates of each of these, a Chhaterī. On the left side of the gate Bādal Kadda, a large hall of justice was also built, in which the business of state was ever after to be transacted; from all of which, the appearance and strength of the fort were greatly augmented. The inscription then written on the Aālamgīrī gate, was this:

In the happy times of Aālamgīr,
From whose bounty time was blest,
Muatamid Khān from his lofty mind,
Opened a door of prosperity upon the face of the fortress.
Hātif said, on the year of its date,
"Let the place long remain the residence of plenty."

The sum of the letters, according to the Abjad, found in the last line of these verses will give the date of the Hejira in which this event took place, which is A.H. 1071, A.D. 1660.

The Mandūi, looking towards the city eastward, and commenced by Muhābat Khān, was completed by this Governor, and called Awrang Kunj Abād. He also constructed
the shops which run in both directions, and in which the business of the city and markets is carried on. Over this place he constructed a high wall which joins the fort, and which received the name of "The fort, the asylum of the city." Encompassing this is the Nūrī Kunj Ābad, also erected by him for the reception and support of the pious. He also repaired, and very much strengthened, the court of the Kachhāri; and, as the inhabitants of this part were very much in want of water, he obtained leave from the court to construct three stone cisterns, with seats, gates, and whatever else was necessary to promote the convenience and pleasure of the people: all of which he completed; and the following is the inscription which was placed over one of the gates at this time.

During the reign of the great prince Aālamgīr,
From whose justice the world is peopled,
Muatamid Khān erected a strong building,
From the water of which the sick are healed.
By wisdom, says Hātif, I sought the year of its erection;
It is a fountain of light. (i.e. the sum of the letters in the four last words, which is, A.H. 1073—A.D. 1662.)

The tank, which stood in the way to the fort, and was situated near the Bhairūn Pūl, growing old, was by the heavy rains which fell about this time utterly destroyed; and the stones of which it had been built were carried to some distance. This Governor thoroughly repaired it; and the idol-temple standing near it, which had originally belonged to Gāwālī Pā, and was now much frequented by the Hindoos, he converted into a mosque for the use of strangers and travellers. The following is the inscription which was then fixed upon it:

In the reign of the great prince Aālamgīr,
Like the full shining moon, the enlightener of the world,
Praise to God, that this happy place,
Was by Muatamid Khan completed, as an alms.
It was the idol-temple of the vile Gawâli.
He made it a mosque like a mansion of Paradise.
The Khan of enlightened heart, nay light (itself) from head to foot,
Displayed the divine light like that of mid-day.
He closed the idol-temple:
Exclamations (of surprise), rose from earth to heaven.
When the light put far away the abode of darkness,
Hatif said, let the light be a blessing.

N.B. The sum of the letters composing the three last words, counted according to the Abjad, (see Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar, p. 14, edit. 9), amounts to 1075, and this gives the year of the Hejira in which this took place—A.D. 1664.

He also repaired and deepened a tank in the grounds called the Khabûtar Khâna, or Pigeon-house; and to this he gave the name of Nûri Sâkir. Another tank, too, situated on the top of the fort, and near the Shâh Jâhân Mandar, which had grown so much out of repair as to lose its water, notwithstanding its having been cut out of the solid rock, he thoroughly repaired, and enclosed with a wall firmly built with brick and mortar, so that not a drop of its water was lost. To each of these last a copy of verses was attached, giving the date of the repairs, and the name of the Khan; which I do not think it worth while to copy out and translate.

The same Governor, it is said, so adorned and planted the *Arwâhi, which appeared like a girdle about the mount, that it presented fountains, tanks, a *chabûterah, grapes, melons, and other fruits; such, that many of the fruits were, on account of their superlative excellence, frequently sent to the Presence at Dehli. The melons were occasionally so large, that some of them exceeded fourteen of the *sâr of Shâh Jâhân Abâd, in weight.

Besides this, a mosque was erected in the *Chok Bâzâr, with three immensely high towers and some minarets, having also a tank of water with other fountains always filled with water, and surrounded with seats for the convenience of ablution. Before this is an area with a very high gate, on the top of which is a *Bankla, and on both sides two beautifully constructed halls. Another tank was also made, and named after his son, *Jamâli Sarûr, which was surrounded by stone walls, and provided with seats.

In the year 1078 of the Hejira, A.D. 1667, an order came from the court, commanding Muatamid Khan to give up the fort, together with the prisoners it contained, which were then three, to Khidmatgir Khan, and to proceed to the Presence, in order to receive the government of Akberâbâd. With this the Khan complied, and proceeded to Shâh Jâhân Abâd, where he was loaded with favours, and dismissed to his station. And, as the writer of this history, Herâman Ibn Kardhar Dâs, the Munshi, was a servant of Muatamid Khan, his account of Gwalior closes with the removal of his master from that place.
CHAPTER XVI.

Ibn Batūta arrives at the Queen Mother's Palace—His Daughter's death and funeral—The Emperor's return to Dehli—Appoints Ibn Batūta Judge of Dehli—Character of the Emperor—Quarrels with the Inhabitants of Dehli, and commands them to quit the city for Dawlatabād—Emir of Fargāna put to death—The Kāzī Jalāl Oddin and others put to death—Cruelties of the Emperor—Arabic panegyric composed by our traveller for him—In danger of losing his life—Gives up his office, and joins the Religious.

Let us now return to the description of our arrival Dehli. When we arrived at this place, the Vizier having previously met us, we came to the door of the Sultan's haram, to the place in which his mother, "El Makhdūma Jahān* resides, the Vizier, as also the Kāzī of the place, being still with us. These paid their respects at the entrance, and we all followed their example. We also, each of us, sent his present to her, which was proportionate to his circumstances. The Queen's secretaries then registered these presents, and informed her of them. The presents were accepted, and we were ordered to be seated. Her viands were then brought in; we received the greatest respect and attention in their odd way. After this, dresses of honour were put upon us, and we were ordered to withdraw to such places as had been prepared for each of us. We made our obeisance and retired accordingly. This service is presented, by one's bowing the head, placing one of the hands on the earth, and then retiring.

When I had got to the house prepared for me, I found it furnished with every carpet, vessel, couch, and fuel, one could desire. The victuals which they brought us consisted of flour, rice, and flesh, all of which was brought from the mother of the Emperor. Every morning we paid our respects to the Vizier, who on one occasion gave me two thousand dinars, and said: This is to enable you to get your clothes washed. He also gave me a large robe of honour; and to my attendants, who amounted to about forty, he gave two thousand dinars.

* This, according to the Tabakātī Akbarī and Ferashta, was the name of the Emperor's mother, and to her was consigned the care of the household.
After this, the Emperor's allowance was brought to us, which amounted to the weight of one thousand Dehli-Ritls of flour, where every Ritl* is

* This word, which according to the author of the Kamoos, &c. may be pronounced either Ritl or Ratl (رَثْل), is constantly given by M. de Sacy Rotl (as if written رَثْن) for what reason I know not. As it is important that the reader should have some idea of the value of this measure of weight, I shall here put down what the author of the Kamoos has said about it (sub voce مَكَّك) and, as it is here connected with several others, I shall copy the whole of the article.

The Makkûk, of the form Tannûr, is a cup out of which one drinks; it is also a measure containing a saia and a half; or (which is the same thing) from half a ritl to eight ounces; or, half the waibat. And the waibat contains either two and twenty or four and twenty modds, according to the modd of the prophet (i.e. of Hegâz), or three kailajes; and the kailaj contains the maund and seven-eighths of a maund; and the maund contains two ritls, a ritl twelve ounces, and an ounce contains an istar and two-thirds, and an istar contains four mathkals and a half; a mathkal equals a dram and three-sevenths of a dram; and a dram six däniks; and a dänik contains two kîrât (carats); and a kîrât two tassûjes; and a tassûj two grains; and a grain the sixth of the eighth of a dram; which is a part of forty-eight parts of a dram. Tabularly thus:

| 1 Makkûk | 1 Saia + 1/3 = 1 Ritl to 8 ozs. |
| 1 Waibat | = 1/2 |
| 1 Kailaj | = 22 or 24 Modds = 3 Kailajes |
| 1 Maund | = 1 Maund + 7/8 |
| 1 Ritl | = 12 Ounces |
| 1 Ounce | = 1 Istar + 1/3 |
| 1 Istar | = 4 Mathkal + 1/3 |
| 1 Mathkal | = 1 Dram + 1/2 |
| 1 Dram | = 6 Däniks |
| 1 Dänik | = 2 Kîrât |
| 1 Kîrât | = 2 Tassûj |
| 1 Tassûj | = 2 Grains |
| 1 Grain | = 1/8 of 1/8 of a Dram |

The ounce, I believe, is our ounce troy, and hence the value of any other of the weights may be found. The value of weights, jewels, and metals, as used in Hindustan, are thus given

(a) Since writing this, I find that it has been also extracted by M. de Sacy in his Chrestomathie, tom. i. p. 36, edit. 2. But, as his extract is without a translation, and otherwise incomplete, I shall retain it.
equal to five and twenty Ritls of Egypt. We also had one thousand Ritls
in the Tijarat Nâmah: ...

The following are the names and values of measures used in Hindustan, in measuring grain
and other heavy substances, as given in the Tijarat Nâmah. حسن سمیت هندی

i.e. a sixteenth of a sêr makes one chihatânk; two chihatâns, half a páo;
three chihatâns, a pâo, minus one-fourth; four chihatâns, one pâo: two páos will be half an
athâr: three páos will be an athâr, minus one-fourth: four páos will be one sêr: five athârs, one
pasârî; eight pasârî, one maund, which will contain forty sêrs. But the sêr every where varies, so
that in Shâh Jahân Abâd the sêr will be equal to eighty current rupees; in Akbar Abâd, eighty
sîcâ rupees; in Farakh Abâd, it will equal eighty-two sîcâ rupees in heavy articles; but in
grain, to two and thirty takkas. In Lucknow the sêr is equal to ninety-six rupees; in
Mirzâpûr, to ninety-seven sîcâ rupees; in Benares it is equal to seventy-two rupees. In Aazim
Abâd the sêr equals seventy-six sîcâ rupees; in Murshid Abâd it equals eighty-one rupees,
minus one-fourth; in Dakka eighty-one rupees, minus one-fourth; and in Calcutta, the sêr
equals eighty-two sîcâ rupees. In the South, the sêr is, for the most part, equal to eighty
sîcâ rupees. But in country places it is taken as a measure, not as a weight. In the North also it
varies in weight, and is also used as a measure. In the country places of these parts (Farakh
Abâd) also the weights vary, no one having been established. According to Mr. Shakespear,
the Calcutta rupee was by an order of the English government in India, in 1793, fixed to the
weight of 179 grains (troy): but, whether our writer reckons by this standard or not, it is more
than I can positively say: it is most likely that he does, as the work was written for a servant
of the Company. Mr. Robert Batiras? perhaps Patterson) in 1806.
of flesh; and of fermented liquors, oil, oil-olive, and the betel-nut, many Ritls; and also many of the betel-leaf.*

During this time, and in the absence of the Emperor, a daughter of mine happened to die, which the Vizier communicated to him. The Emperor's distance from Dehli was that of ten stages; nevertheless, the Vizier had an answer from him on the morning of the day, on which the funeral was to take place. His orders were, that what was usually done on the death of any of the children of the nobility, should be done now. On the third day, therefore, the Vizier came with the judges and nobles, who spread a carpet and made the necessary preparations, consisting of incense, rose-water, readers of the koran, and panegyrists. When I proceeded with the funeral, I expected nothing of this; but upon seeing their company I was much gratified. The Vizier, on this occasion, occupied the station of the Emperor, defraying every expense, and distributing victuals to the poor, and others; and giving money to the readers, according to the order which he had received from the Emperor.

After this, the Emperor's mother sent for the mother of the child, and gave her dresses and ornaments, exceeding one thousand dinars in value. She also gave her a thousand dinars in money, and dismissed her on the second day. During the absence of the Emperor, the Vizier shewed me the greatest kindness, on the part of himself, as well as on that of his master.

Soon after, the news of the Emperor's approach was received, stating that he was within seven miles of Dehli, and ordering the Vizier to come and meet him. He went out, accordingly, accompanied by those who had arrived for the purpose of being presented; each taking his present with him. In this manner we proceeded till we arrived at the gate of the palace in which he then was. At this place the secretaries took account of the several presents, and also brought them before the Emperor. The presents were then taken away, and the travellers were presented, each according to the order in which he had been arranged. When my turn came, I went in and presented my service in the usual manner, and was very

* Of this the King of Oude's Persian Dictionary says: It is a leaf which in Hindustan they call pàn, and which they eat with the betel-nut and quick lime.
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graciously received, the Emperor taking my hand, and promising me every kindness. To each of the travellers he gave a dress of honour, embroidered with gold, which had been worn by himself, and one of these he also gave to me. After this, we met without the palace, and viands were handed about for some time. On this occasion the travellers ate, the Vizier, with the great Emirs, standing over them as servants. We then retired. After this, the Emperor sent to each of us one of the horses of his own stud, adorned and caparisoned with a saddle of silver. He then placed us in his front with the Vizier, and rode on till he arrived at his palace in Dehli. On the third day after our arrival, each of the travellers presented himself at the gate of the palace; when the Emperor sent to inquire, whether there were any among us who wished to take office, either as a writer, a judge, or a magistrate; saying, that he would give such appointments. Each, of course, gave an answer suitable to his wishes. For my own part, I answered, I have no desire either for rule or writership; but the office both of judge and of magistrate, myself and my fathers have filled. These replies were carried to the Emperor, who commanded each person to be brought before him, and he then gave him such appointment as would suit him; bestowing on him, at the same time, a dress of honour, and a horse furnished with an ornamented saddle. He also gave him money, appointing likewise the amount of his salary, which was to be drawn from the treasury. He also appointed a portion of the produce of the villages, which each was to receive annually, according to his rank.

When I was called, I went in and did homage. The Vizier said: The Lord of the world appoints you to the office of judge in Dehli. He also gives you a dress of honour with a saddled horse, as also twelve thousand dinars for your present support. He has moreover appointed you a yearly salary of twelve thousand dinars, and a portion of lands in the villages, which will produce annually an equal sum. I then did homage according to their custom, and withdrew.

We shall now proceed to give some account of the Emperor Mohammed son of Ghiāth Oddīn Toglik; then of our entering and leaving Hindūstān.

This Emperor was one of the most bountiful and splendidly munificent men (where he took); but in other cases, one of the most impetuous and
inexorable: and very seldom indeed did it happen, that pardon followed his anger. On one occasion he took offence at the inhabitants of Dehli, on account of the numbers of its inhabitants who had revolted, and the liberal support which these had received from the rest; and, to such a pitch did the quarrel rise, that the inhabitants wrote a letter consisting of several pages, in which they very much abused him: they then sealed it up, and directed it to the Real Head and Lord of the world, adding, "Let no other person read it." They then threw it over the gate of the palace. Those who saw it, could do no other than send it to him; and he read it accordingly. The consequence was, he ordered all the inhabitants to quit the place; and, upon some delay being evinced, he made a proclamation stating, that what person soever, being an inhabitant of that city, should be found in any of its houses or streets, should receive condign punishment. Upon this they all went out.* But, his servants finding a blind man in

* We have no mention of this circumstance, either in the Tabakāti Akbar, Ferishta, or any other history accessible to me. Dow ascribes the intention of making Deogir (afterwards called Dawlatābād) the seat of government, to the Emperor's being pleased with its situation and strength, of which Ferishta, &c. take no notice. Ferishta, however, states that his reason was its being more central than Dehli, and farther removed from the Persians and Tartars: but of its strength nothing is said, except that the Emperor set about fortifying it as soon as he had settled himself in it. That Dehli was desolated on this occasion all attest, and from the manner in which the author of the Tabakāti Akbar mentions the migration, there is reason to suppose that something more than the central position of Deogir was the cause. His words are these:

And this matter (i.e. the arrangements made in the Doab) became the cause of ruin and destruction to the inhabitants. Hence agriculture was neglected; and a drought happening at the same time, a terrible famine appeared in Dehli; so that the greater part of its houses fell off (from their allegiance) and such confusion took place that the kingdom was shaken. Another of his whims was to name Deogir Dawlatābād, and as it was central, to make it the seat of empire. Hence Dehli, which was the rival of Bagdad or Damascus, he entirely ruined, commanding its inhabitants, to whom its air and water had become almost a second nature, to proceed with their families to Deogir, furnishing them with expenses for a house and for travelling out of the treasury." And again,
one of the houses, and a bed-ridden one in another, the Emperor com-
mmanded the bed-ridden man to be projected from a "balista, and the blind
one to be dragged by his feet to "Dawlatābād, which is at the distance of
ten days, and he was so dragged; but, his limbs dropping off by the
way, only one of his legs was brought to the place intended, and was
then thrown into it: for the order had been, that they should go to this
place. When I entered Dehli it was almost a desert. Its buildings were
very few; in other respects it was quite empty, its houses having been
forsaken by its inhabitants. The King, however, had given orders, that
any one who wished to leave his own city, may come and reside there.*
The consequence was, the greatest city in the world had the fewest inha-
bitants.

Upon a certain occasion, too, the principal of the preachers, who was
then keeper of the jewellery, happened to be outwitted by some of the
infidel Hindoos, who came by night and stole some jewels. For this he
beat the man to death with his own hand.

* The same is said both by Ferishta and the author of the Tabakāti Akbarī. See Dow, p. 333.

Dowlat-e Ābād. P

في الماجنيق . Q

بودند خراب ونابود كشتد رجماعتي ك في الأجمله وتز داشتد روا راطت كردانيد بتمر ترار
دادن وجن شلنام حمذ بد خووزشت مزاج بد وقتل مردم طبيعي وجبلي اوشده، بد دركشان
وسيست دمود توخف ونامل يسمك ووابسات آنها إحكم نفاذ يافت عالم را دره تبع
ميكشيد وعرضاتا از خلق خدا خالي مبسخت تا كار تراجاني رسيد ك أكثر مالك مضبوط
ار قنمة تصرف اوبر آمد بلقة در دحلي ك تختكاد بد نيزمجرد وحصبان شابع شد ودر آمد خراج
از اطراف منقطع كشت وزرخان خالي ماند. " He made some regulations, which will be particu-
larly mentioned, by which those who had but little wealth were entirely ruined; and those who
had power sufficient to do so, rebelled openly. And, as Mohammed was naturally a bloody and
fierce man, he made no hesitation whatever in punishing and slaughtering (all such), and as his
commands were enforced, vast numbers were put to death, and the country almost desolated;
in so far, that he lost a great part of the kingdom: nay, in Dehli itself, which was then the
capital, there was open rebellion. The revenues from other parts were stopped, and the treasury
remained empty." Immediately after this follows the above extract, which seems to put the
matter out of all doubt, that the account given by our traveller, although not mentioned by
Ferishta, is the true one, as it respects the cause of Dehli's being deserted. Ferishta, indeed,
gives a similar account of the evacuation, and states that not so much as a slave was left
behind; but in such words as not to favour the reason ascribed by Ibn Batūta: I have, there-
fore, been induced to give these extracts from an earlier historian.
Upon another occasion, one of the Emīrs of Fargāna came to pay him a temporary visit. The Emperor received him very kindly, and bestowed on him some rich presents. After this the Emīr had a wish to return, but was afraid the Emperor would not allow him to do so; he began, therefore, to think of flight. Upon this a whisperer gave intimation of his design, and the Emīr was put to death: the whole of his wealth was then given to the informers. For this is their custom, that when any one gives private intimation of the designs of another, and his information turns out to be true, the person so informed of is put to death, and his property is given to the informer.

There was at that time, in the city of Kambāya,* on the shores of India, a Sheikh of considerable power and note, named the Sheikh Alī Haidarī,† to whom the merchants and seafaring men made many votive offerings. This Sheikh was in the habit of making many predictions for them. But when the Kāzī Jalāl Oddīn Afgānī rebelled against the Emperor, it was told him that the Sheikh Haidarī had sent for this Kāzī Jalāl Oddīn, and given him the cap off his own head. Upon this the Emperor set out for the purpose of making war upon the Kāzī Jalāl Oddīn, whom he put to flight. He then returned to his palace, leaving behind him an Emīr, who should make inquiry respecting others who had joined the Kāzī: the inquiry accordingly went on, and those who had done so were put to death. The Sheikh was then brought forward; and when it was proved that he had given his cap to the Kāzī, he was also slain. The Sheikh Hād, son of the Sheikh Bahā Oddīn Zakaryā, was also put to death, on account of some spite which he would wreak upon him. This was one of the greatest Sheikhs. His crime was, that his uncle’s son had rebelled against the Emperor, when he was acting as governor in one of the provinces of India. So war was made upon him, and being overcome, his flesh was roasted with some rice, and thrown to the elephants to be devoured: but they refused to touch it.‡

Upon a certain day, when I myself was present, some men were brought

* The Cambay of Rennell. † One of the Haidarī sect, already noticed. ‡ None of the matter given here is to be found in Ferishta, or any other historian to whom I have access.
out who had been accused of having attempted the life of the Vizier. They were ordered, accordingly, to be thrown to the elephants, which had been taught to cut their victims to pieces. Their hoofs werecased with sharp iron instruments, and the extremities of these were like knives. On such occasions the elephant-driver rode upon them: and, when a man was thrown to them, they would wrap the trunk about him and toss him up, then take him with the teeth and throw him between their fore feet upon the breast, and do just as the driver should bid them, and according to the orders of the Emperor. If the order was to cut him to pieces, the elephant would do so with his irons, and then throw the pieces among the assembled multitude: but if the order was to leave him, he would be left lying before the Emperor, until the skin should be taken off, and stuffed with hay, and the flesh given to the dogs.*

On one occasion one of the Emīrs, viz. the Ain El Mulk, who had the charge of the elephants and beasts of burden, revolted, and took away the greater part of these beasts and went over the Ganges, at the time the Emperor was on his march towards the Maabar districts, against the Emīr Jalāl Oddin. Upon this occasion the people of the country proclaimed the runaway emperor: but an insurrection arising, the matter soon came to an end.†

Another of his Emīrs, namely 'Halājūn, also revolted, and sallied out of Dehli with a large army. The Viceroy in the district of "Telingāna also rebelled, and made an effort to obtain the kingdom; and very nearly succeeded, on account of the great number who were then in rebellion, and the weakness of the army of the Emperor; for a pestilence had carried off

* Ferishta tells us, on one occasion, of a man having been flead alive, which is mentioned in Dow: but as Ferishta, the Tabakātī Akbarī, and perhaps all the rest of the historians of Hindustan, generally follow the accounts of Zīā El Barnī (صَبْحَّ الْبَرْنَیٰ), who wrote for Firoz Shah, son of this Emperor, it is probable that he did not record half the cruelties of this man.—Knox tells us that the kings of Ceylon also use elephants as executioners, and that on these occasions, "they have sharp iron with a socket with three edges, which they put on their teeth at such times." Ceylon, p. 44.

† An account of this insurrection will be found in Dow, vol. i. pp. 327-8. This happened about A.H. 746.
the greater part. From his extreme good fortune, however, he got the
victory, collected his scattered troops, and subdued the rebellious Emīrs,
killing some, torturing others, and pardoning the rest. He then returned
to his residence, repaired his affairs, strengthened his empire, and took
vengeance on his enemies.—But let me now return to the account of my own
affairs with him.

When he had appointed me to the office of Judge of Dehli, had made
the necessary arrangements, and given me the presents already mentioned,
the horses prepared for me, and for the other Emīrs who were about his
person, were sent to each of us, who severally kissed the hoof of the horse
of him who brought them, and then led our own to the gate of the palace;
we then entered, and each put on a dress of honour; after which we came
out, mounted, and returned to our houses.

The Emperor said to me, on this occasion, Do not suppose that our office
of Judge of Dehli will cost you little trouble: on the contrary, it will
require the greatest attention. I understood what he said, but did not
return him a good answer. He understood the Arabic, and was not pleased
with my reply. I am, said I, of the sect of Ibn Mālik, but the people of
Dehli follow Ḥanāfī;* besides, I am ignorant of their language. He
replied, I have appointed two learned men your deputies, who will advise
with you. It will be your business to sign the legal *instruments.† He
then added: If what I have appointed prove not an income sufficient to
meet your numerous expenses, I have likewise given you a cell, the bequests
appropriated to which you may expend, taking this in addition to what is
already appointed. I thanked him for this, and returned to my house.

A few days after this he made me a present of twelve thousand dinars.
In a short time, however, I found myself involved in great debts, amounting
to about fifty-five thousand dinars, according to the computation of India,

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* Two of the celebrated leaders who are at the head of the four larger sects of the Mohamme-
dans. They differ from one another, however, only in some legal points.

† On the office and requirements of such persons, see the Chrestom. Arabe of M. de Sacy,
tom. i. pp. 38-41, edit 2. These officers, which are there called عدل Judges, are styled by
Abul Fazl عدل ميرPLEX officers of justice. (٣ آثرين أكبر)}
which with them amounts to five thousand five hundred \( \text{tankas} \);* but which, according to the computation of the west, will amount to thirteen thousand dinars. The reason of this debt was, the great expenses incurred in waiting on the Emperor, during his journies to repress the revolt of the Ain El Mulk (p. 147). About this time, I composed a panegyric in praise of the Emperor, which I wrote in Arabic, and read to him. He translated it for himself,† and was wonderfully pleased with it: for the Indians are fond of Arabic poetry, and are very desirous of (being memorialized in) it. I then informed him of the debt I had incurred; which he ordered to be discharged from his own treasury, and said: Take care, in future, not to exceed the extent of your income. May God reward him.

Some time after the Emperor’s return from the Maabar districts, and his ordering my residence in Dehli, his mind happened to change respecting a Sheikh in whom he had placed great confidence, and even visited, and who then resided in a cave without the city. He took him accordingly and imprisoned him, and then interrogated his children as to who had resorted to him. They named the persons who had done so, and myself among the rest; for it happened that I had visited him in the cave. I was consequently ordered to attend at the gate of the palace, and a council to sit within. I attended in this way for four days, and few were those who did so, who escaped death. I betook myself, however, to continued fasting; and tasted nothing but water. On the first day I repeated the sentence,

\[ \text{tankah} \]

* On the value of the dinar, direm, &c. of Arabia, see the notes to Professor Carlyle’s Maured Allatafet, p. 3. The king of Oude’s Persian Dictionary tells us, that the tanka (or rather tankah) is a certain quantity of gold or money, according to the technical usage of any place; and that they call two fulūs a tankah: his words are: 

\[ \text{tankah مغداي از زربول باشد باصطلح هرجائي ونپردو فلوس‌را تناگه کوبید.} \]

Mr. Shakespear says in his Hindustāni Dictionary 

\[ \text{tankā} \] (see \[ \text{tankah} \]) two paisas.

† According to Ferishta this Emperor either had, or was proud to be thought to have, considerable pretensions to learning in the Arabic and Persic. His words are:

\[ \text{وذر تقرير نصيح وکلم شیری: ضرب المثل بیان ومکاتبات ومراسلات عربی وفارسی بردیده جان نوشته ک دیبران وبنیان در آن حیران ماندیدی.} \]

For the encouragement of polite literature he was quite proverbial. His Arabic and Persian letters were so elegant, that the regular scribes and munshis were all astonishment.
"God is our support, and the most excellent patron;"* three and thirty thousand times; and after the fourth day, by God's goodness was I delivered; but the Sheikh, and all those who had visited him, except myself, were put to death.

Upon this I gave up the office of Judge, and bidding farewell to the world, attached myself to the holy and pious Sheikh, the saint and phoenix of his age, "Kamāl Odīn Abd Ullah El Gāzi, who had wrought many open miracles. All I had I gave to the Fakeers; and, putting on the tunic of one of them, I attached myself to this Sheikh for five months,† until I had kept a fast of five continued days; I then breakfasted on a little rice.

* El Koran, Surat III.
† As the mystical nonsense to which the religious of the East pay so much regard is but little known, and, perhaps, less understood in this country, I have thought that it might not be unacceptable here to give some account of it, which I shall do, from a work of great authority by the very celebrated poet Jâmi, viz. the Nafahât el Ins. The mysticism which is termed by them Sufiism, is treated just like any science. It has its various ranks and degrees, and when one has gone through them all, he is supposed to have become an integral part of the Deity, which they hold, indeed, that he always was: but that now he is not only assured of this, but is endowed with powers sufficient to give proof of it. They generally set out with fastings, mortifications, and silence, just as the ancient Pythagoreans did, which seems to be the state in which our traveller had placed himself; and in these they persevere till they have fully persuaded themselves, that heaven and earth are entirely at their command. According to Jâmi, then, the degrees of this science (or unity) are four, viz.

أول توحيد إجاهي دوم توحيد علما سيوم (توحيد حالى جبارم توحيد إليى). أتى توحيد إجاهي آنست كا بنهذ بنترد وس髻 الپت و توحيد استحقاق معبريه حتى سبجاهآ وتعالي أرا بربعضدي اشتارت آيات وخبرتة صديق كند بدل وإتاردود برانوتي توحيد نتسفية تديث خبرتة صندن خبرتة صردن ومستفاد بناء عزائدة عالم ويساء باب خلاص أزررش جل وانحرات دارسات قلم فايدة دهد ومشوق لهجتم نزرورات أجهات بآ عقوم ميمنتان درابين توحيد مشارك انذ ودبكر مراتب متنفر وخصوش i.e. "The first is a oneness of faith; the second, of assurance; the third, a oneness of circumstance; and the fourth, the oneness of the Almighty. The oneness of faith is that, by which the servant of God believes in his heart, and confesses with his tongue, the unity of the divine character of God, and the sole right which he possesses to divine worship, as derived from the intimations of holy writ. This ascription of the divine oneness is the medium whereby belief is placed in the revealer, and faith in the thing revealed, which derives its proof from (the next stage, or) open assurance. The embracing of this, therefore, effectually liberates the believer from manifest idolatry, and hastens his introduction to the true religion. The candidate, however, for Sufiism is necessarily situated as
CHAPTER XVII.


After this, the Emperor sending for me, I went to him in my tunic, and he received me more graciously than ever. He said, It is my wish to

others are in holding the (divine) unity; it is in other respects that he is particular, and stands alone. As to the next degree, it is said: "İmâma ّتوحيد علمي مستفادست از باطن علم که آنارا علم یافته خیالنام و آن چنان یک که بینه دار دارای ترقی تصریف از سری‌السیری و دانه‌کا موجود حیاتی و چند راستا نیست لذا اخالوند عالم جل جلال وجهان دواند و وانالا درد و دانه‌کا و انفعال او ناجی دانه‌های ذکر آورگاه از نورچنگ مطلق داند چنانکه هرکس علمی وقیقت واراچید و بصیر باده آن آتری از آثار علمی وقیقت واردات و سمع و برخی داند، &c. It receives its proof from inward assurance, which is called the assurance of knowledge; and it is said, that the candidate knows from the beginning of his entering Sûfism assuredly, that there is no real being or agent except the Lord of the world: that all essences, attributes, and works, are nothing with him (or end with him); that every existence is but a ray of light from him, and every attribute an emanation of those which in him are absolute; so that wherever he finds knowledge, power, will, the faculties of hearing or of sight, he recognizes the vestiges of that assurance, power, will, faculty, and the like, which centre in the divinity.

The third stage is thus described: "İmâma ّتوحید حالی آنست که حال توحید و منفی قریب داند: موحد کرده و جمله ظلمانه رسم و وقیقت آنادن بقیه در اشراق نور توحید متل‌الضیاء و وضعیت شون و نور توحید در نور حال او مسیر و مرد رد گراء یک پنجره در نور آنتاب شعر فلما استبان الصبیع ادرج ضوء و سبستر انواو نورکواکب و دردین مقام و جهاد موحد در مشاهده جمال وحید واحد جیان مستفید عیب جمع کرده که جز دانه و وقیقت واحد ورین هر سیر همیا صفت او بیند اور نیاپید تا قابیتی که این توحید را صفت واحد بیند نه بست خود واین دیدن را. "The oneness of state is that, by which an union of state must be a character of the person to be united (with the Deity), and in this all the black characters of human existence, excepting the small part still remaining (i.e. I suppose those to be abolished by still further approximations) are to vanish and be lost in the rising of the light of the divine unity; and the light of the divine oneness
send you as ambassador to the Emperor of China, for I know you love travelling in various countries. I consented; and he sent dresses of honour, horses, money, &c., with every thing necessary for the journey.

is to be enclosed and concealed in the light acquired by this his state, just as the light of the stars is lost in the light of the sun:

When the bright morn renew's its fires,

Every twinkling star expires.

And, at this stage, the essence of the person thus united, witnessing the essential beauty of the only one, becomes so overwhelmed in the very all in all, that nothing but his being and attributes meet his perception, or call forth his testimony, (and this) to such a degree, that he considers this oneness as an attribute of the only one, and not of self. This very perception too he believes to be one of his attributes: and his existence, thus given up to the agitations of the waves of the sea of unity, falls away, and becomes overwhelmed in the all in all.

The last stage is thus described.

As to the Divine Unity, it is that property by which the True Object of worship has been characterized and described from all eternity, as contained within himself and without union with any other, viz. 'God was, and with him did nothing exist.' So even now, by his eternal attributes, he is one and alone, or (in other words) even as he was, so shall he for ever be.

The following extract will shew what powers and privileges those are supposed to possess, who arrive at the state of saintship here mentioned.

The following extract will shew what powers and privileges those are supposed to possess, who arrive at the state of saintship here mentioned.
The Emperor of China had, at this time, sent presents to the Sultan, consisting of a hundred Mamluks, fifty slave girls, five hundred dresses of El Kamanjah, five hundred maunds of musk, five dresses wrought with jewels, five quivers wrought with gold, and five swords set with jewels. His request with the Emperor was, that he should be permitted to rebuild an

The following is a translation of the Persian text in the margin:

"On the different classes of the Awliya or Saints. The Lord who is the object of worship has, in the revelation, made the proof of Mohammed's mission permanent; and to shew this have the saints been constituted, and that this proof should be constantly apparent. These he has in the Scripture appointed to be Lords of the World, so that they are set apart entirely for his service, and for following up the requirements of the soul. It is to bless their tracks that the rains of heaven descend, and to purify their state that the herbs of the earth spring up; and it is from their care, that the Moslems obtain victory over idolaters. Now these, which are invisible, are four thousand; of each other they know nothing, nor are they aware of the dignity of their own state. In every case, too, they are concealed from one another and from mortals. To this effect have relations been given, and to the same have various saints spoken; and for this, to the praise of God, have sages instructed. But of those who have this power of loosing and binding, and are officers of the court of the true God, there are three hundred whom they style Akhyar. Forty others of them they call Abdal, seven others Abrar, four others Awtad, three others Nokaba, and one whom they name Koth and Ghaust... The author of the Fatihati Mecca, chap. 198, sect. 31, calls the seven-stated men Abdal, and goes on to shew, that the Almighty has made the earth consisting of seven climates, and that seven of his choice servants he has named Abdal; and, further, that he takes care of these climates by one or other of these seven persons. He has also stated, that he met them all in the temple at Mecca; that he saluted them, and they returned the salute; and conversed with them, and that he never witnessed any thing more excellent or more devoted to God's service." From what has here been said, I think there cannot remain the least doubt, that the mysteries of Sufism are those of Heathenism. These matured saints agree so perfectly with the Daimones (Δαιμονίς) of the Greeks, the Boodhas of the Boodhists, the inferior deities of the Indoos, the angels of the ancient Persians and Chaldeans, and the Powers (Δαιμόνια, &c.) of the ancient heretics, that it is scarcely possible, they can have any other than a common origin. The same, perhaps, may be said of the Druzes on Mount Libanus, who worship one of the Sultans of Egypt as their favourite Avatar. And generally, it is impossible to read the works of Irenæus and Epiphanius on the heresies, with the accounts given of Sufism by the Arabs and Persians, without being convinced that Gnosticism and Sufism present one and the same thing, a mere continuation of the idolatry of Chaldee and Egypt, wrapt up just as that was, in the scarcely intelligible jargon of a wretched philosophy; and I may perhaps here remark, that wherever a similar mysticism presents itself, we are to look for its origin in the same source.

X
idol-temple in the country about the mountain of 

idols, on which infidel Hindoos resided, on the top of which and on the heights was a plain of three months' journey, and to which there was no approach. Here, too, resided many infidel Hindoo kings. The extremities of these parts extend to the confines of Thibet, where the musk gazelles are found. There are also mines of gold on these mountains, and poisonous grass growing, such, that when the rains fall upon it, and run in torrents to the neighbouring rivers, no one dares in consequence drink of the water during the time of their rising: and should any one do so, he dies immediately. This idol-temple they usually called the J Bur Khāna. It stood at the foot of the mountain, and was destroyed by the Mussulmans, when they became masters of these parts. Nor were the inhabitants of the mountain in a condition to fight the Mohammedans upon the plain. But the plain was necessary to them for the purposes of agriculture; they had, therefore, requested the Emperor of China to send presents to the King of India, and to ask this favour for them. Besides, to this temple the people of China also made pilgrimages. It was situated in a place called 

The reply of the Emperor was, that this could not be permitted among a people who were Mohammedans; nor could there exist any church whatsoever, in countries subject to them, except only where tribute was paid; but if they chose to do this, their request would be complied with: for the place in which this idol-temple was situated had been conquered, and had, in consequence, become a district of the Mohammedans. The Emperor also sent presents much more valuable than those he had received, which were these following, namely: one hundred horses of the best breed saddled and bridled; one hundred Mamluks; one hundred Hindoo singing slave-girls; one hundred Bairami dresses, the value of each of which was a hundred dinars; one hundred silken dresses; five hundred saffron coloured dresses; one hundred pieces of the best cotton cloth; one thousand dresses of the various clothing of India; with numerous instruments of gold and
silver, swords and quivers set with jewels, and ten robes of honour wrought with gold, of the Sultan’s own dresses, with various other articles.

The Emperor appointed the Emīr ʿZahīr Oddīn El Zanjānī one of the Ulemā, with ʿEl Fāṭī Kāfūr, with whom the present was entrusted, to accompany me. These were favourite officers with the Emperor. He also sent with us a thousand cavalry, who were to conduct us to the place at which we were to take shipping. The servants of the Emperor of China, who amounted to about one hundred, and with whom there was a great Emīr, also returned with us. So we left the presence of the Emperor on the 17th day of the month Safar, in the year seven hundred and forty-three (A.D. 1342), and, after a few days, arrived at the city of ʿBiāna,* which is large. We next arrived at ʿKūl,† which is a beautiful city, the greatest part of the trees of which are vines. When we had arrived here, we were informed that the infidel Hindoos had besieged the city ʿEl Jalālī, which is seven days from Kūl. The intention of these infidels was, to destroy the inhabitants; and this they nearly effected. We made such a vigorous attack upon them, however, that not one of them was left alive. But many of our companions suffered martyrdom in the onset, and among them was El Fāṭī Kāfūr, the person to whom the presents had been confided. We immediately transmitted an account of this affair to the Emperor, and waited for his answer.

During this interval, whenever any of the infidel Hindoos made an attack on the places in the neighbourhood of El Jalālī, either all or a part of us, gave assistance to the Moslems. Upon a certain day, however, I turned into a garden just without the city of Kūl, when the heat of the sun was excessive: and while we were in the garden, some one cried out, that the Hindoos were making an attack upon one of the villages: I accordingly rode off with some of my companions to their assistance. When the infidels saw this they fled; but the Moslems were so scattered in pursuing them, that myself and only five others were left. Some of their people saw this, and the consequence was, a considerable number of cavalry made an attack

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* The Biāna of Rennell.
† No trace of this place is to be found in any of the maps, although frequently occurring in books written in Hindustan. According to the A-īnī Akbarī it is a sircār, and has a citadel built of brick.

X 2
upon us. When we perceived their strength we retreated, while they pursued us, and in this we persevered. I observed three of them coming after me, when I was left quite alone. It happened at the same time that the fore-feet of my horse had stuck fast between two stones, so that I was obliged to dismount and set him at liberty. I was now in a way that led into a valley between two hills, and here I lost sight of the infidels. I was so circumstanced, however, that I knew neither the country, nor the roads. I then set my horse at liberty to go where he would.

While I was in a valley closely interwoven with trees, behold! a party of cavalry, about forty in number, rushed upon me and took me prisoner, before I was well aware of their being there. I was much afraid they would shoot me with their arrows. I alighted from my horse, therefore, and gave myself up as their prisoner. They then stripped me of all I had, bound me, and took me with them for two days, intending to kill me. Of their language I was quite ignorant: but God delivered me from them; for they left me, and I took my course I knew not whither. I was much afraid they would take it into their heads to kill me; I therefore hid myself in a forest thickly interwoven with trees and thorns, so much so, that a person wishing to hide himself could not be discovered. Whenever I ventured upon the roads, I found they always led, either to one of the villages of the infidels, or to some ruined village. I was always, therefore, under the necessity of returning; and thus I passed seven whole days, during which I experienced the greatest horrors. My food was the fruit and leaves of the mountain trees. At the end of the seventh day, however, I got sight of a black man, who had with him a ‘walking-staff’ shod with iron, and a small water vessel. He saluted me, and I returned the salute. He then said, What is your name? I answered, Mohammed. I then asked him his name: he replied, ‘El Kalb El Karih (i.e. the wounded heart). He then gave me some pulse, which he had with him, and some water to drink. He asked me whether I would accompany him. I did so; but I soon found myself unable to move, and I sunk on the earth. He then carried me on his shoulders; and as he walked on with me, I fell asleep. I awoke, however, about the time of dawn, and found myself at the Emperor’s palace-gate. A courier had already brought the news of what
had happened, and of my loss, to the Emperor, who now asked me of all the particulars, and these I told him. He then gave me ten thousand dinars, and furnished me for my return. He also appointed one of his Emirs "El Malik Sumbul* to present the gift. So we returned to the city of Kül. From this we proceeded to the city of "Yūh Bürah; and then descended to the shores of a lake called "the water of life." After this we proceeded to "Kinoj, which is but a small town. Here I met the aged Sheikh Sālih of Fargānah. He was at this time sick. He told me, that he was then one hundred and fifty years old. I was informed that he would constantly fast, and that for many successive days.

We next arrived at the city of "Merwa, which is a large place, inhabited for the most part by infidels, who pay tribute to the Emperor. We next arrived at the city of "Kālyūr,† which is large, and which has a fortress on the top of a high mountain. In this the Emperor imprisons those of whom he entertains any fear. We next arrived at the city of "Barūn, which is small, and inhabited by Moslems: it is situated in the midst of the infidel districts. In these parts are many wild beasts, which enter the town and tear the inhabitants. I was told, however, that such as enter the streets of the town are not wild beasts really, but only some of the magicians called "Jogees, who can assume the shape of wild beasts, and appear as such to the mind. These are a people who can work miracles, of which one is, that any one of them can keep an entire fast for several months.‡

* This is probably a name of office. In the beginning of the reign of Shahāb Oddin Khilijī, as given by Ferishta, speaking of the promotions, it is said: وز أول ملك سيلرا منصب بار بكي دار. On the first day he gave the office of Bārbegi (or Master of the Ceremonies according to Dr. Wilkins) to Meliki Sumbul (perhaps the Master of the Spikenard or perfumes generally.) But Sumul is also a district of Hindūstan, and this might have been this officer's sūba or district. I do not find this officer mentioned in the A'-ini Akbari.

† Gwalior of Rennell, of which some account has already been given.

‡ We are often told of the wonders done by the Jogees in the popular tales of Hindūstan, of which some specimens may be seen in the tales published in the Nāgārī character by Mr. Professor Shakespear (in his Muntakhabāt Hindi). The author of the Dabistān gives, perhaps,
Many of them will dig houses for themselves under ground, over which any one may build, leaving them only a place for the air to pass through.

The best account of them, tracing their creeds and practices up to their original sources. It is this:

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HINDUSTAN.

The word jog they use in the Sanscrit (language) to signify joining, adhering. This people suppose themselves to be united with God, whom they believe to be One. The select, or rather the person himself, of God, they hold to be Kurkhanat. Majhandarnat and Hirankūnāt are also great saints (मदन) or perfect beings. With them, Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahish, are angels, but also pupils or disciples of Kurkhanat, and some of them do now name themselves after one or other of these. Now this class of people consists of
In this the Jogee will reside for months without eating or drinking anything. I heard, that one of them remained thus for a whole year. I saw

twelve Pantas, as follows, &c., and Pant signifies a class or tribe. According to their persuasion, the authors of every religion, sect, and belief, whether prophets or saints, were disciples of Kürkhanä; and that whatever these persons might have known, they must have known from him. It is also their belief, that Mohammed was brought up by a disciple of Kürkhanä. Many of them will, when with the Mohammedans, attend to prayer and fasting, which they also do with the Hindoos. None of the things forbidden for food, are considered so among them; for they will eat swine's flesh after the manner of the Hindoos and Christians, as well as beef, as the Mohammedans and others do. They will also kill and eat a man and will drink wine like the Guebres. There are too among them, those who will mix their urine and dung together, which they will then pass through a cloth and drink. The person who does this, they say, will be able to perform great feats, and to know wonderful things. Such persons they term Anilä. In the belief of this people, although they hold all to be derived from Kürkhanä, and that those of every religion may finally be united with Kürk, still they proceed in the path of one of those persons, who have been united by one or other of the twelve links of Jogeeism. In their belief it is considered of great importance to be able to hold the breath; just as it is among the Parsees of Adhar Hoshenk: for the kings among them would constantly hold their breath. When one draws (his breath), he will picture the moon towards the left, i. e. he will consider the moon's disk as visible on his left side, and that of the sun on his right. Some of the Sanäs in each of the seven stages, will thus picture one or other of the planets, which, with the Hindoos, exceeds every other species of worship or alms; for they say, that he who does this will be able to fly, never to be sick, to free himself from death, and never to be subject to either hunger, or thirst. Those who have been thoroughly initiated, say, that when this work is perfectly performed, the fear of death is no more felt; and that as long as such an one is in the body, he will be able to put it off, and again to put it on, never to be sick, and to have power to do all things. Among the Jooees, it is constant, that when disease runs high, they bury themselves alive. It is also one of their practices, to open the eyes, and fix them in a direction between the eyebrows, until they see a figure. If the image appear without a hand or foot, or any other member, for each one of these they lay it down, that he has now a sign how many years, months, or days, he shall live. But if it appear without a head, they have no doubt, that but little of life remains: and on the strength of this, they will bury themselves alive," &c. These Jooees will, according to some, commit themselves occasionally to the flames, for no other end, perhaps, than to gratify the strongest of all passions, vanity. The following statement is taken from the Heft Iklim (همت اقلیم), a very interesting collection of geographical and biographical notices in the Persic. This extract is taken from the notice of Hindustan, and is there given on the authority of one Mohammed Yusuf of Herat.
too, in the city of *Sanjarūr*, one of the Moslems who had been taught by them, and who had set up for himself a lofty cell like an obelisk. Upon the top of this he stood for five and twenty days, during which time he neither ate nor drank. In this situation I left him, nor do I know how long he continued there after I had left the place. People say, that they mix certain seeds, one of which is destined for a certain number of days or months, and that they stand in need of no other support during all this time. They also foretell events.

The Emperor of Hindūstān very much respects them, and occasionally sits in their company. Some of them will eat nothing but herbs: and it is clear from their circumstances, that they accustom themselves to abstinence, and feel no desire either for the world or its show. Some of them will kill a man with a look: but this is most frequently done by the women. The woman who can do so is termed a *Goftār*. It happened when I was Judge of Dehli, and the Emperor was upon one of his journies, that a famine took place.* On this occasion, the Emperor ordered, that

*(Pers. کفتار speech, perhaps.) ُب. سَبُجورُ

کسک فنا در بروکلا ترت برسر در پای راجه آمد و مراسم تعظیم ولوازم تسلیم بجا آورد و تعلیم وار لب از تکلم بست و نزک صفت چشم بریشت یا داشته به ایستاد و بارشاد وی مالزمان راجه فضل، کومند و کاور نرم ساخته ... بداس بارکدن کریمت Та آتش از همه گرفت دست بیهم دارد و هندامه کرم کریم در وقتی کش معروف وار آتش تا کلی آن میخوب سخت راجه تو جه تبود و حرفي جد برزبان رد اند ... ـ "I was (says he) in one of the purgunnas of India, when I heard that a Jogee had appeared, and wished to burn himself in the presence of one of the Rajas of that district. The Raja employed three days in banqueting and pleasure (upon this occasion). On the morning of the fourth, when the sun of the Jogee had arisen, having left the regions of the west, and risen in power over the carpet of the dust, a great company of the professors of Islamism, as well as of the followers of idolatry, came together, when the afore-mentioned Jogee escaping from the instability of being, clung to the annihilation which is incorruptible. Having the eclipse of annihilation on his breast, and the cap of retirement upon his head, he came up to the Raja; and having paid his respects with lips closed like the rose-bud, and with eyes on his feet like the narcissus, he stood still; and then, by his signal, the Raja's servants collecting sheep and cow's dung set it on fire, until the flames arose from every part. When he grew warm, and the fire, like the flame of a taper, approached his neck, he turned towards the Raja and uttered something."—A similar account of men burning themselves is given in the Commentary of Abu Zaid El Hasan, in the two Arabian Travellers, translated by Renaudot. Pinkerton's Voyages, &c. vol. vii. p. 216.

* Perhaps the famine noticed by Dow, vol. i. pp. 322-3.
the poor should be divided among the nobles for support, until the famine should cease. My portion, as affixed by the Vizier, amounted to five hundred. These I sustained in a house which I built for the purpose. On a certain day, during this time, a number of them came to me, bringing a woman with them, who, as they said, was a Goftar, and had killed a child, which happened to be near her. I sent her, however, to the Vizier, who ordered four large water vessels to be filled with water, and tied to her. She was then thrown into the great river (the Jumna). She did not sink in the water, but remained unhurt: so they knew that she was a Goftar. The Vizier then ordered her to be burnt, which was done; and the people distributed her ashes among themselves, believing that if any one would fumigate* himself with them, he would be secure from the fascinations of a Goftar for that year. But if she had sunk, they would have taken her out of the water: for then they would have known that she was not a Goftar.

I was once in the presence of the Emperor of Hindustan, when two of these Jogees, wrapt up in cloaks, with their heads covered (for they take out all their hairs, both of their heads and arm-pits, with powder), came in.

* Fumigations for the purpose of driving away, or otherwise invalidating the power of evil spirits, seem to have been used in very ancient times, and hence, perhaps, Tobit's use of the fish. See Tobit, vi. 8, 18; and the use of perfumes, &c., as alluded to by Pliny, for performing cures. Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. 24 cap. xi.

† That some of our own supposed witches have been treated very nearly in the same manner, is too well known to need proof. There has generally been a story current in Europe, too, that Mohammed's coffin was suspended in a temple at Medina, by a loadstone placed in the roof for that purpose. It is curious enough to remark, that they have a similar story in the East relating to St. Peter. It is thus told by El Harawi: "SimonCephas(therock) is in the city of great Rome, in its largest church, within an ark of silver which is suspended by chains to the roof. But God knows best." The following account of "the man in the moon," I had from the mouth of a New Zealander: "A man named Celano once happened to be thirsty, and coming near a well by moonlight he intended to drink, but a cloud coming over the moon prevented him. He then cursed the moon, because it refused to give him its light: but upon this the moon came down and took him up forcibly, together with a tree on which he had laid hold; and there he is now seen, continued the Zealander, with the tree, just as he was taken up! I would merely remark, that it is by no means surprising that vulgar credulity should be much the same all the world over; but, that it should arrive at almost precisely the same results, is curious enough.
The Emperor caressed them and said, pointing to me, This is a stranger, shew him what he has never yet seen. They said, we will. One of them then assumed the form of a cube and arose from the earth, and in this cubic shape he occupied a place in the air over our heads. I was so much astonished and terrified at this, that I fainted and fell to the earth. The Emperor then ordered me some medicine which he had with him, and upon taking this I recovered and sat up: this cubic figure still remaining in the air just as it had been. His companion then took a sandal belonging to one of those who had come out with him, and struck it upon the ground, as if he had been angry. The sandal then ascended, until it became opposite in situation with the cube. It then struck it upon the neck, and the cube descended gradually to the earth, and at last rested in the place which it had left. The Emperor then told me, that the man who took the form of a cube was a disciple to the owner of the sandal: and, continued he, had I not entertained fears for the safety of thy intellect, I should have ordered them to show thee greater things than these. From this, however, I took a palpitation at the heart, until the Emperor ordered me a medicine which restored me.

We then proceeded from the city of Barūn to the stage of  

*Kajwarā,* at which there is a lake about a mile in length; and round this are temples, in which there are idols. At this place resides a tribe of Jogees, with long and clotted hair. Their colour inclines to yellow, which arises from their fasting. Many of the Moslems of these parts attend on them, and learn (magic) from them.

We next came to the city  

*Genderi,*† which is large; after this to that of  

*Tahār,* between which and Dehli is a distance of twenty-four days; and from which leaves of the betel-nut are carried to Dehli. From this place we went to the city of  

*Ajbal,* then to  

*Dawlatābād,* which is a place of great splendour, and not inferior to Dehli. The lieutenancy of Dawlat-ābād extends through a distance of three months. Its citadel is called  

* The Kitchwara of Rennell is a province, and seems to be too far to the south-west to be the place here intended. Gajara, or Kurrera, seems more immediately in the route of our traveller.  
† Perhaps the Chanderee of Rennell, and  

*Jandīri* of the Tabakātī Akbarī.
'El Dawigîr.* It is one of the greatest and strongest forts (in India). It is situated on the top of a rock which stands in the plain. The extremities are depressed, so that the rock appears elevated like a mile-stone, and upon this the fort is built. In it is a ladder made of hides; and this is taken up by night, and let down by day. In this fortress the Emperor imprisons such persons as have been guilty of serious crimes. The Emîr of Dawlatâbad had been tutor to the Emperor. He is the great Emîr 'Katîlkhan.† In this city are vines and pomegranates which bear fruit twice in the year. It is, moreover, one of the greatest districts as to revenue. Its yearly taxes and fines amount to seventeen karôrs. A karôr is one hundred lak; and a lak one hundred thousand Indian dinars. This was collected by a man (appointed to do so) before the government of Katîlkhan; but, as he had been killed, on account of the treasure which

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* This citadel is mentioned by Dow, vol. i. p. 320. The word here used is, no doubt, the Ddegîr of the Persian historians, the author of the Tabakâti Akbari, Ferishta, &c. An extract from the history of this fortress (Gwalior) has already been given.

† This person is named in the Tabakâti Akbari, which last is read by Dow "Cuttilich Chan" (vol. i. p. 313) Ferishta says on this subject. Cuttilich Khân (adopting the orthography of Dow), who had read the Korân and some Persian books to him, and from whom he had learned to write, he appointed to the office of deputy Vizier. It is curious enough, however, that Ferishta gives the name of a tank called after him Cuttilich, Katîlî, where he tells us, that the last letter has been changed to Q. His words are عصر خوش، قتل، معركة جمل، تبديل الابن (الغبين) تبدل او. We are not quite certain, therefore, whether as given by Ibn Batûta, is not the correct mode of writing this name, as it is not so likely that the name given to a place would change in the mouths of the inhabitants, as that the scribes should vary in their mode of writing out the copies of Ferishta, &c. in Hindûstân. It seems certain, however, that this word did in Ferishta's time end in غ, otherwise, he could not have said, that غ had been changed into Q: but even this change might have been made before his time, and the true pronunciation of the word have been retained in the name of the place, as given above. As no good explanation of the term سیکل در is given in the common dictionaries, I shall here give one from the King of Oude's. After giving the vowels it is said سیکل در بالا You may call it newspaper, but this only leaves us where it found us.
was with him, and this taken out of his effects after his death, the government fell to Katlūkhān. The most beautiful market-place here is called the "Tarab Abād, in the shops of which sit the singing women ready dressed out, with their slave girls in attendance; over these is an Emīr, whose particular business it is to regulate their income.

We next came to the city of "Nazar Abād. It is small, and inhabited by the "Mahrattas, a people well skilled in the arts, medicine, and astrology: their nobles are Brahmins. The food of the Mahrattas consists of rice, green vegetables, and oil of sesamē. They do not allow either the punishing or sacrificing of animals. They carefully wash all their food, just as one washes after other impurities; and never intermarry with their relations, unless separated by the interval of seven generations at least. They also abstain from the use of urine.

Our next place of arrival was the city of "Sāgar which is large, and is situated on a river of the same name. Near it are mills which are worked for their orchards, i. e. to supply water. The inhabitants of this place are religious and peaceable.

We next arrived at the city of "Kambāya,* which is situated at a mouth of the sea which resembles a valley, and into which the ships ride: here also the flux and reflux of the tide is felt. The greatest part of its inhabitants are foreign merchants. We next came to "Goa, which is subject to the infidel king "Jālansī, king of "Candahār who is also subject to the Emperor of Hindūstān, and to whom he sends an annual present. We next came to a large city situated at a mouth of the sea, and from this we took shipping and came to the island of "Bairam, which is without inhabitants. We next arrived at the city of "Kūka, the king of which is an infidel, named "Dankūl, and subject to the Emperor of Hindūstān.

After some days we came to the island of "Sindabūr, in the interior of which are six and thirty villages. By this we passed, however, and dropped anchor at a small island near it, in which is a temple and a tank of water. On this island we landed, and here I saw a Jogeē leaning against the wall of the temple, and placed between two idols; he had some marks about
him of a religious warfare.* I addressed him, but he gave me no answer. We looked too, but could see no food near him. When we looked at him, he gave a loud shout, and a cocoa-nut fell upon him from a tree that was there. This nut he threw to us: to me he threw ten dinars, after I had offered him a few, of which he would not accept.† I supposed him to be a Moslem; for, when I addressed him, he looked towards heaven, and then towards the temple at Mecca, intimating that he acknowledged God, and believed in Mohammed as his prophet.

We next came to the city of Ḥinaur, which is situated at an estuary of the sea, and which receives large vessels. The inhabitants of this place are Moslems of the sect of Shāfīya, a peaceable and religious people. They carry on, however, a warfare for the faith by sea, and for this they are noted. The women of this city, and indeed of all the Indian districts situated on the sea-shores, never dress in clothes that have been stitched, but the contrary. One of them, for example, will tie one part of a piece of cloth round her waist, while the remaining part will be placed upon her head and breast. They are chaste and handsome. The greater part of the inhabitants, both males and females, have committed the Korān to memory.

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* Mr. Apetz translates this passage, “cui castigationum vestigia impressa erant. The original is in his copy and mine. Mr. Apetz seems to have thought, that this Jogee had felt the effects of the religious wars of the Mohammedans. It is my opinion, that, as Ibn Batūta believed him to be a Mohammedan, as he says he did, he thought he recognized in him those characters or marks, which are common to those who are thus engaged. It is not necessary, however, that there should be scars, wounds, or the like, but a promptness, fitness, &c. to contend for the faith, as well by argument as by the sword: and hence, Mohammedan professors of theology are sometimes termed Mujtahids. This word, too, is occasionally used in the same connexion with abstinence, as in the Tarikhi Aalam Arāī, when speaking of the education of the Sheikh Safī Oddin it is said, he placed his foot in the valley of abstinence and religious warfare. See also M. de Sacy, Chrest. Arab. tom. i. p. 169, edit. 2. I think, therefore, that Mr. Apetz is wrong.

† According to the author of the Dabistān, it is a rule with the Jogees to accept of no presents whatever. His words are: جَبِّرُ أَزْرُ كَسِيَّةَ نَخْوَاسَى وَكُرَانَا نَخْوَاسَهُ أَزْرُدَ نِكَانَى: not to ask any thing of any one, and when offered unasked, not to accept of it.
The inhabitants of *Malabar* generally pay tribute to the King of *Hinaur*, fearing as they do his bravery by sea. His army too, consists of about six thousand men. They are, nevertheless, a brave and warlike race. The present king is *Jamāl Oddin Mohammed Ibn Hasan*. He is one of the best of princes; but is himself subject to an infidel king, whose name is *Horaib*.

We next came into the country of Malabar, which is the country of black pepper. Its length is a journey of two months along the shore from *Sin-dābūr* to *Kawlam*. The whole of the way by land lies under the shade of trees, and at the distance of every half mile, there is a house made of wood, in which there are chambers fitted up for the reception of comers and goers, whether they be Moslems or infidels. To each of these there is a well, out of which they drink; and over each is an infidel appointed to give drink. To the infidels he supplies this in vessels; to the Moslems he pours it in their hands. They do not allow the Moslems to touch their vessels, or to enter into their apartments; but if any one should happen to eat out of one of their vessels, they break it to pieces. But, in most of their districts, the Mussulmān merchants have houses, and are greatly respected. So that Moslems who are strangers, whether they are merchants or poor, may lodge among them. But at any town in which no Moslem resides, upon any one's arriving they cook, and pour out drink for him, upon the leaf of the *banana*; and, whatever he happens to leave, is given to the dogs. And in all this space of two months' journey, there is not a span free from

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* In the account of Malabar translated and published by Mr. Apetz, we have this word written *Malibār*. In the King of Oude's Persian Dictionary, however, it is directed to be read *Malibār*, after which we have this account of it and its inhabitants.

It is a country situated on the shore of the sea of Ammān, all the men of which have no respect whatever for the chastity of their wives, every one of whom will have more than ten husbands. When a child is born, and has arrived at the age of one year, they all assemble in one place, each taking something in his hand; they then call the child, and that man towards whom he first turns is considered as his father, and therefore undertakes the charge of his bringing up.
cultivation. For every body has here a garden, and his house is placed in
the middle of it; and round the whole of this there is a fence of wood, up to
which the ground of each inhabitant comes. No one travels in these parts
upon beasts of burden; nor is there any horse found, except with the
King, who is therefore the only person who rides. When, however, any
merchant has to sell or buy goods, they are carried upon the backs of men,
who are always ready to do so (for hire.)

Every one of these men has a long staff, which is shod with iron at its
extremity, and at the top has a hook. When, therefore, he is tired with
his burden, he sets up his staff in the earth like a pillar, and places the
burden upon it; and when he has rested, he again takes up his burden
without the assistance of another. With one merchant, you will see
one or two hundred of these carriers, the merchant himself walking. But
when the nobles pass from place to place, they ride in a dûla* made
of wood, something like a box, and which is carried upon the shoul-
ders of slaves and hirelings. They put a thief to death for stealing a
single nut, or even a grain of seed of any fruit, hence thieves are unknown
among them; and, should any thing fall from a tree, none, except its proper
owner, would attempt to touch it.

In the country of Malabar are twelve kings, the greatest of whom has
fifty thousand troops at his command; the least, five thousand or there-
abouts. That which separates the district of one king from that of another,
is a wooden gate upon which is written: "The gate of safety of such an
one." For when any criminal escapes from the district of one king, and
gets safely into that of another, he is quite safe; so that no one has the
least desire to take him, so long as he remains there.†

Each of their kings succeeds to rule, as being sister's son, not the son

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* دُولَة فِي دُوَلَة مِن خشب Mr. Apetz says, دولَة per ferculum redidi. In Lexicis non reperitur,
&c. The word is Hindustâni, and therefore not very likely to occur in the Arabic Lexicons. Dow
says, Hind. vol. i. p. 280 ...... "concealed themselves in doolies or close chairs, in which women
are always carried." And, in Gilchrist's Vocabulary we have, "Dola (ee) litter, and in Mr.
Shakespeare's Dictionary دُولا* دُولا, and دُولَة*, a kind of sedan (for women)." Mr. Apetz is
very right, therefore, for it is a mere palanquin, or, as it is called in Hindustani, a pâllî or dolî.
† This custom seems nearly allied to that which obtained among the Israelites, by which the
man who happened to kill another accidentally, saved his life by escaping to one of the cities of
refuge, and remaining there until the death of the high priest.
to the last. Their country is that from which black pepper is brought; and this is the far greater part of their produce and culture. The pepper tree resembles that of the dark grape. They plant it near that of the cocoa-nut, and make frame-work for it, just as they do for the grape tree. It has, however, no tendrils, and the tree itself resembles a bunch of grapes. The leaves are like the ears of a horse; but some of them resemble the leaves of a *bramble. When the autumn arrives, it is ripe; they then cut it, and spread it just as they do grapes, and thus it is dried by the sun. As to what some have said, that they boil it in order to dry it, it is without foundation.

I also saw, in their country and on the sea-shores, aloes like the seed-aloe, sold by measure, just as meal and millet is.*

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* This passage is very imperfect in the edition of Apetz. The words are: وقد رأيت في بلدهم وسواحلهم صيرا كصغر الحبوب يباع بالكيل كالحبوب والذرة. Of the aloe, according to the Medical Dictionary of Ibn El Hossain of Bagdad, there are three sorts. His words are: صبرسه نوع أست: أصبرطري، وأصبرتري، وأصبرتري، وهمينا بيردین وهمينا بيردین بوذ. "Of the aloe there are three sorts, the Socotrine, the Arabic, and the Humjana." The two first are well known, but what the last is, it is out of my power to say. I suspect, however, that the proper word has been omitted by the transcriber, and the for وماينة وماينة and thus: for he goes on to say, the Socotrine is the best. We are then told, that Alexander colonized this island from Greece, for the purpose of cultivating the aloe, by people who are horribly addicted to magic, &c. We are then told, that the best of the Socotrine is that which is of the colour of liver, and which smells like myrrh, and is shining. ولمبايروين صبر استنترنتي آن بوذ ك لون آن مانبد جكرود وبوب مانبد مُر بوذ وبراق باشيد. We then have the methods of making up and using it, which need not be detailed here.

Of the millet he says: دره جاورس هنديست وشیرازی آنا زر آن خوانند آنا دو نوع است: سفید وبدارتی وی سفید بوذ. &c. Dhora is the Indian millet, which, in the dialect of Shiraz, they call zorat. It is of two sorts, the white and black: but the white is the best.
CHAPTER XVIII.

Arrival at Abi Sardar—Kākanwar—Manjarūn—Mohammedan merchants here—Hīlī—Jurkhannan—Dadkannan—Miraculous Tree—Fattan—Fandarainū—Kalikut—Chinese Junks—Embassy goes on board, and is wrecked—Proceeds to Kawlam after his property; arrives at Kanjarkurā; returns to Kalikut—Joins an expedition against Sindābūr—The place carried by assault—Arrives at Hinaur—Fakanaur—Manjarūr—Hīlī—Jarnafattan—Badafattan—Fandarainū—Shāliūṭ; returns to Sindābūr, and sets out for the Maldives Islands.

The first town we entered in the country of Malabar was that of "Abi Sardar which is small, and is situated on a large estuary of the sea. We next came to the city of "Kākanwar, which is large, and also upon an estuary of the sea. It abounds in the sugar-cane. The Sultan is an infidel. He sent his son as a pledge to our vessel, and we landed accordingly, and were honourably received. He also sent presents to the ship, as marks of respect to the Emperor of India. It is a custom with them, that every vessel which passes by one of their ports shall enter it, and give a present to its Sultan; in this case they let it pass, but otherwise they make war upon it with their vessels, they then board it out of contempt, and impose a double fine upon the cargo, just in proportion to the advantage they usually gain from merchants entering their country.

We next arrived at the city of "Manjarūn, which is situated upon a large estuary of the sea, called the "'estuary of the wolf," and which is the greatest estuary in the country of Malabar. In this place are some of the greatest merchants of Persia and Yemen. Ginger and black pepper are here in great abundance. The king of this place is the greatest of the kings of Malabar, and in it are about four thousand Mohammedan merchants. The king made us land, and sent us a present.

We next came to the town of "Hīlī, which is large and situated upon an estuary of the sea. As far as this place come the ships of China, but they do not go beyond it; nor do they enter any harbour, except that of this place, of "Kalikut, and of "Kawlam."

* This name often appears in our MSS. as well as in that of Mr. Apetz, thus: کوْکم (Kawkam. It is given correctly by Abulfeda, al-κοκْم، and in the long, ح، ۱۳۲° ۸'; lat. ح، ۱۲° ۸';
The city of Hili is much revered both by the Mohammedans and infidels, on account of a mosque, the source of light and of blessings,* which is found in it. To this seafaring persons make and pay their vows, whence its treasury is derived, which is placed under the control of the principal Moslem. The mosque maintains a preacher, and has within it several students, as well as readers of the Koran, and persons who teach writing.

We next arrived at the city of Jurkannan, the king of which is one of the greatest on these coasts. We next came to Dadkannan, which is a large city abounding with gardens, and situated upon a mouth of the sea. In this are found the betel leaf and nut, the cocoa-nut and colocasia.\‡ Without the city is a large pond for retaining water; about which are gardens. The king is an infidel. His grandfather, who had become Mohammedan, built its mosque and made the pond. The cause of the grandfather's receiving Islamism was a tree, over which he had built the mosque. This tree is a very great wonder;\š its leaves are green, and like those of the fig, except only that they are soft. The tree is called Darakhti ShahuDET (the tree of testimony), darakht meaning tree. I was told in these

by Ibn Said; and in the Atwal i. e. long. 110° 8'; lat. 18° 30'. It is the Coulan of the maps.

* I am not at all satisfied with my own translation of this passage. It stands thus in the original Arabic: Deserialize noor, wo nee bawwab, iba noor wa l-burka. Nothing of this occurs in the edition by Mr. Apetz. I have given, however, the only tolerable sense I can find in it.

\‡ This, according to the Medical Dictionary of Ibn El Hosain, is a fruit in power something like the red sandal-wood. Its tree is like that of the cocoa-nut; it is in its nature cold and dry, &c.

\š Mr. Apetz thinks he finds a description of the banyan tree here; his words are: "arborem istam vere singularem jam veteres mirati sunt;" after which we have a citation from Strabo in the words of Onesicritus, and another from Pliny, and then we are told, that it is the Bengal fig-tree (Ficus Bengalensis), &c. How Mr. Apetz got to this conclusion it is extremely difficult to say, unless he supposed the wonder of our traveller to have risen from the same cause with that of the ancients: but, as the ground of his wonder is explained to be the leaf's changing its colour, &c. there appears to be very little reason for supposing, that this is the tree mentioned by Onesicritus and Pliny.
parts, that this tree does not generally drop its leaves; but, at the season of autumn in every year, one of them changes its colour, first to yellow, then to red; and that upon this is written, with the pen of power, "There is no God but God; Mohammed is the Prophet of God;" and that this leaf alone falls. Very many Mohammedans, who were worthy of belief, told me this; and said, that they had witnessed its fall, and had read the writing; and further, that every year, at the time of the fall, credible persons among the Mohammedans, as well as others of the infidels, sat beneath the tree waiting for the fall of the leaf: and when this took place, that the one half was taken by the Mohammedans, as a blessing, and for the purpose of curing their diseases; and the other, by the king of the infidel city, and laid up in his treasury as a blessing; and that this is constantly received among them. Now the grandfather of the present king could read the Arabic; he witnessed, therefore, the fall of the leaf, read the inscription, and, understanding its import, became a Mohammedan accordingly. At the time of his death he appointed his son, who was a violent infidel, to succeed him. This man adhered to his own religion, cut down the tree, tore up its roots, and effaced every vestige of it. After two years the tree grew, and regained its original state, and in this it now is. This king died suddenly; and none of his infidel descendants, since his time, has done any thing to the tree.

We next came to the city of Fattan (Pattan), the greater part of the inhabitants of which are Brahmins, who are held in great estimation among the Hindoos. In this place there was not one Mohammedan. Without it was a mosque, to which the Mohammedan strangers resort. It is said to have been built by certain merchants, and afterwards to have been destroyed by one of the Brahmins, who had removed the roof of it to his own house. On the following night, however, this house was entirely burnt, and in it the Brahmin, his followers, and all his children. They then restored the mosque, and in future abstained from injuring it; whence it became the resort of the Mohammedan strangers.

After this we came to the city of Fandarainā, a beautiful and large place, abounding with gardens and markets. In this the Mohammedans have three districts, in each of which is a mosque, with a judge and preacher.
We next came to "Kālikūt, one of the great ports of the district of Malabar, and in which merchants from all parts are found. The king of this place is an infidel, who shaves his chin just as the Haidari Fakeers of Room do. When we approached this place, the people came out to meet us, and with a large concourse brought us into the port. The greatest part of the Mohammedan merchants of this place are so wealthy, that one of them can purchase the whole freightage of such vessels as put in here; and fit out others like them. Here we waited three months for the season to set sail for China: for there is only one season in the year in which the sea of China is navigable. Nor then is the voyage undertaken, except in vessels of the three descriptions following: the greatest is called a "junk, the middling sized a "zaw, the least a "kakam. The sails of these vessels are made of cane-reeds, woven together like a mat; which, when they put into port, they leave standing in the wind. In some of these vessels there will be employed a thousand men, six hundred of these sailors, and four hundred soldiers. Each of the larger ships is followed by three others, a middle-sized, a third, and a fourth sized. These vessels are nowhere made except in the city of El Zaitūn in China, or in Sīn Kilān, which is Sīn El Sīn.* They row† in these ships with large oars, which may be compared to great masts, over some of which five and twenty men will be stationed, who work standing. The commander of each vessel is a great Emīr. In the large ships too they sow garden herbs and

* This place, according to the Arabic geographers, is situated on the eastern coast of China. Edrisi says, that the tenth part of the second climate (الجزء العاشر من الطبيعة الثاني) contains the eastern districts of China, the city Sūsat El Sin...... and Sīnāt El Sin (يسمى البلد الصينية الشرقية مدينة سوسة التيب وسنية التيب) &c. And Ibn El Wardi اما الصين فهو نبذة العماره في الشرق وليس وراد البحار الامي. As to Sīn El Sīn, it is the extreme eastern part which is inhabited, and beyond which there is nothing but the ocean.

† The verb جذف seems here to be used in rather an unusual sense: and were it not repeated, it might be supposed to be an error of the copyists for جذف, which is generally taken in this sense. The passage is: وعذفون في هذه المرافق بمحاجر كالصواري الكبار يقف علي: وعذف، &c.
ginger, which they cultivate in cisterns (made for that purpose), and placed on the sides of them. In these also are houses constructed of wood, in which the higher officers reside with their wives: but these they do not hire out to the merchants. Every vessel, therefore, is like an independent city. Of such ships as these, Chinese individuals will sometimes have large numbers: and, generally, the Chinese are the richest people in the world.

Now, when the season for setting out had arrived, the Emperor of Hindustan appointed one of the junks, of the thirteen that were in the port, for our voyage. El Malik Sambul, therefore, who had been commissioned to present the gift, and Zahīr Oddin, went on board: and to the former was the present carried. I also sent my baggage, servants, and slave-girls on board, but was told by one of them, before I could leave the shore, that the cabin which had been assigned to me was so small; that it would not take the baggage and slave girls. I went, therefore to the commander, who said, There is no remedy for this; if you wish to have a larger, you had better get into one of the kakams (third-sized vessels): there you will find larger cabins, and such as you want. I accordingly ordered my property to be put into the kakam. This was in the afternoon of Thursday, and I myself remained on shore for the purpose of attending divine service on the Friday. During the night, however, the sea arose, when some of the junks struck upon the shore, and the greatest part of those on board were drowned; and the rest were saved by swimming. Some of the junks, too, sailed off, and what became of them I know not. The vessel in which the present was stowed, kept on the sea till morning, when it struck on the shore, and all on board perished, and the wealth was lost. I had, indeed, seen from the shore, the Emperor's servants, with El Malik Sambul and Zahīr Oddin, prostrating themselves almost distracted: for the terror of the sea was such as not to be got rid of. I myself had remained on shore, having with me my prostration carpet and ten dinars, which had been given me by some holy men. These I kept as a blessing, for the kakam had sailed off with my property and followers. The missionaries of the King of China were on board another junk, which struck upon the shore also. Some of them were saved and brought to land, and afterwards clothed by the Chinese merchants.

I was told that the kakam in which my property was, must have put
into [Kawlām]. I proceeded, therefore, to that place by the river. It is situated at the distance of ten days from [Kālikūt]. After five days I came to ḳaṇjarkārā, which stands on the top of a hill, is inhabited by Jews, and governed by an Emīr who pays tribute to the King of [Kawlām]. All the trees (we saw) upon the banks of this river, as well as upon the sea-shores, were those of the cinnamon and bakam, which constitute the fuel of the inhabitants: and with this we cooked our food. Upon the tenth day we arrived at Kawlām, which is the last city on the Malabar coast. In this place is a large number of Mohammedan merchants; but the king is an infidel. In this place I remained a considerable time, but heard nothing of the kakam and my property. I was afraid to return to the Emperor, who would have said, How came you to leave the present, and stay upon the shore? for I knew what sort of a man he was, in cases of this kind. I also advised with some of the Mohammedans, who dissuaded me from returning, and said: He will condemn you because you left the present: you had better, therefore, return by the river to [Kālikūt].

I then betook myself to ḳaṃāl Oḍḍīn, King of ḳaṃal Oṛn, by sea, who, when I came near, met me and received me honourably, and then appointed me a house with a suitable maintenance. He was about to attend on divine service in the mosque, and commanded me to accompany him. I then became attached to the mosque, and read daily a khatma or two.† At this time the King was preparing an expedition against the ḳaṃal Oṛn of Sindābūr. For this purpose he had prepared two and fifty vessels, which,

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* Mr. Apetz translates this passage, "arbores cinnamomi et Caesalpiniae Sappan." The original is, "당나라. 카람. 카말. 칸다위. 카클. 카막. 카말." I am afraid to return the Koran once or twice.

† The passage is, which means that he daily read the Koran through once or twice.
when ready, he ordered me to attend with him for the expedition. Upon this occasion I opened the Korān, in search of an omen;* and, in the first words of the first leaf which I laid my hand upon, was frequent mention of the name of God, and (the promise) that he would certainly assist those who assisted him. I was greatly delighted with this; and, when the King came to the evening prayer, I told him of it, and requested to be allowed to accompany him. He was much surprised at the omen, and prepared to set out in person. After this he went on board one of the vessels, taking me with him, and then we sailed. When we got to the island of Sindābūr, we found the people prepared to resist us, and a hard battle was accordingly fought. We carried the place, however, by divine permission, by assault. After this the King gave me a slave girl, with clothing and other necessaries; and I resided with him some months. I then requested permission to make a journey to Kawlam, to inquire after the kakam with my goods. He gave me permission, after obtaining a promise that I would return to him. I then left him for Hinaur, and then proceeded to Fākanawr, and thence to Manjarūr, thence to Hili, Jarafattan, Badafattan, Fandarainā, and Kālikūt, mention of which has already been made. I next came to the city of Shāliāt, where the shāliāts are made, and hence they derive their name. This is a fine city: I remained at it some time, and there heard that the kakam had returned to China, and that my slave girl had died in it: and I was much distressed on her account. The infidels, too, had seized upon my property, and my followers had been dispersed among the Chinese and others.

I then returned to Sindābūr to the King Jamāl Oddīn, at the time when an infidel king was besieging the town with his troops. I left the place, therefore, and made for the Maldive Islands, at which, after ten days, I arrived.

* This seems to be a very favourite practice in the East. The omen is termed a fal (فال), and the verses which direct how it is to be obtained, are called a fal namah (فال نامه). A copy of this is generally found in most of the fine copies of the Korān.
CHAPTER XIX.

Description of the Maldives Islands—Natural productions—People—Customs—Trade—Currency—
Origin of Mohammedanism here—A Queen governing the principal island—They write generally on
palm leaves, with an iron style—Power of the Judge: his revenue—Isle of Kalnus—Voyage to
the principal isle—Introduced to the husband and vizier of the Queen—Food of the islanders—
Takes the office of Judge—Marries three wives—Suspected by the Vizier—Divorces his wives, and
visits the other islands—Muluk Island—Its fertility—Distance from the coast of Coromandel.

These islands constitute one of the wonders of the world; for their
number is about two thousand, nearly a hundred of which are so close to
each other as to form a sort of ring; each of which, nevertheless, is sur-
rounded by the sea. When vessels approach any one of them, they are
obliged to show who they have on board; if not, a passage is not permitted
between them; for such is their proximity to each other, that the people of
one are recognized by those of another.

The greatest trees on these islands are those of the cocoa-nut, the fruit
of which they eat with fish. Of this sort of trees the palm will produce
fruit twelve times in the year, each month supplying a fresh crop: so that
you will see upon the trees, the fruit of some large, of others small, of
others dry, and of others green. And this is the case always. From these
they make palm-wine, and oil olive; and from their honey, sweetmeats,
which they eat with the dried fruits. This is a strong incentive to venery.
I had some slave girls and four wives during my residence here,*.....The
people are religious, chaste, and peaceable. They eat what is lawful, and
their prayers are answered. Their bodies are weak. They make no war;
and their weapons are prayers. They are by no means terrified at the
robbers and thieves of India, nor do they punish them; from the experience

* The passage, which will not bear translating, is this: وتد كان لي بها جوازي واربع نسوة
وكمت الطرف عليها في الليلة الواحدة مدة متاجي بها. This tree is, no doubt, the kettule of
Knox, who says, "It growth straight, but not so tall or big as the cocoa-nut tree. It yieldeth
a sort of liquor, which they call tellegie: it is rarely sweet and pleasing to the palate, and is
wholesome to the body, but no stronger than water: they take it down from the tree twice, and
from some good trees thrice in a day. An ordinary tree will yield some three, some four gallons
in a day—the which liquor they boil, and make a kind of brown sugar, called jaggory; but if
they use their skill, they can make it as white as the second-best sugar, and fit for any use, &c.
—Knox's Ceylon, p. 30, edit. 1817.
that every one who steals, will be exposed to some sudden and grievous calamity. When any of the war-vessels of the infidel Hindoos pass by these islands, they take whatsoever they find, without being resisted by any one. But if one of these infidels should take for himself (surreptitiously) but a single lemon, his chief* will not only severely punish him, but will impress most seriously upon his mind, the fear of some horrible consequence to follow. Excepting this one case only, they are the most gentle people possible towards those who visit them: the reason probably is, the delicacy of their persons, and their ignorance of the art of war.

In each of these islands are several mosques, which, with the rest of their buildings, are constructed of wood. They are a cleanly people, each individual washing himself twice daily, on account of the great heat of the sun. They very much use perfumes, such as the gālia,† and scented oils. Every woman must, as soon as her husband has arisen and said his prayers, bring him the box of colyrium for his eyes, with the perfumes, and with these he anoints and perfumes himself. Both the rich and poor walk barefoot. The whole country is shaded with trees, so that a person walking along, is just as if he were walking in a garden. The water of their wells is not more than two cubits from the surface of the earth.

Whenever a traveller enters these islands, he may marry for a very small dowry one of the handsomest women for any specific period, upon this condition, that he shall divorce her when he leaves the place; because the women never leave their respective districts. But, if he does not wish to marry, the woman in whose house he lodges will cook for him, and otherwise attend on him, for a very small consideration. The greatest part of their trade consists in a sort of hemp, that is, thread made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut. It is made by macerating the nut in water, then by beating

* The Maldive chief governor is probably here meant.
† According to Golius, "odoramenti genus: hinc gālia dictum, et vulgo gālia mosca." Gi. The Medical Dictionary of Ibn Hosain ascribes to it the properties of reducing hard swellings, and, when mixed with oil, particularly that of the bān seed, is effectual in removing the earache: he states that its scent is delightful, and that when mixed with any drink, has the property of intoxicating; that it is good for the epilepsy, and to cure barrenness. The words are: غاليه شين النسيم كوبد درم دول وکند ذر دول در دول جهليه يا روتش حب اللب بكاراند (بکارند) ودر كيش جکاند در دول اپن دول وکند وکند دل شراب جه كم دين ويشکون كسي دند مست شود پ و پوشي تي مفرح دل بود ... وچير دين شراب...
it with large mallets till it is quite soft; they then spin it out, and afterwards twist it into ropes.* With this thread the ships of India and Yemen are sewn together, of which, when they happen to strike against a rock, the thread will yield a little, but will not soon break, contrary to what happens when put together with iron nails. This is the best sort of hemp.† Each population catches the fish of its own island only, which they salt, and send to India and China. The currency used instead of coin, is the Wada.‡ This is sea shell-fish, which they take upon the shore, and then bury in the earth till the flesh is entirely wasted away, the hard part still remaining. This is the Wada which is so abundant in India: it is carried from these islands to the province of Bengal; and there also passes instead of coin.

* Knox, speaking of the kettule tree of Ceylon, says, "it bears a leaf like to that of a betel-nut tree, which is fastened to a skin as the betel-nut leaves were; only this skin is hard and stubborn, like a piece of board. The skin is full of strings as strong as wire; they use them to make ropes withal."—Ceylon, p. 30.

† We have the following account respecting these islands in the two Mohammedan travellers of the ninth century (Pinkerton, vol. vii. p. 182). "Between this sea and that of Delarowi are many islands, to the number, as they say, of nineteen hundred, which divide those two seas from each other, and are governed by a queen." To this last particular the editor objects in a note; yet it is curious enough, that a queen held the supreme power when our traveller resided there. It is also remarkable, that our traveller makes the islands two thousand in number; but he mentions nothing about the ambergris, said to be found there in the ninth century; while both agree in stating, that a sort of palm-tree bearing cocoa-nuts is found, and that the fibres of these are used as hemp. We are told, in a note by the editor, that these islands are, by the best writers, made to amount to about twelve thousand; and it is then said, that Male dive means in the Malabar tongue a thousand islands. That दीप Dweep, means an island in the Sanscrit there can be no doubt; but it is very doubtful whether the other etymology is true. Ibn Batūta derives their name from the principal island, Mohl, as a proper name; and if this be true, the meaning of their name will be the Mohl islands. That the Lakadives are so called from their number is highly probable, Lakha or Laksha लक्ष meaning a hundred thousand in Sanscrit, and Dweep an island, as before: and the name implying an indefinitely large number of isles generally.

‡ According to Golius, the Concha Veneris, but according to the author of the Kāmoos حَزَرَ بَيْنَاءَ تَخْرَجَ مِن الْبَرْكَ بَيْنَاءَ شِقْبَةٌ كَثْبَةٌ النَّوْأَةَ تَعْلَقُ لِدَفْنَ النَّعْم. A white shell which is taken out of the sea, the fissure of which is white like that of the date-stone. It is hung (about the neck) to avert the evil eye.
The women of the islands of India cover their faces, and also their bodies, from the navel downwards: this they all do, even to the wives of their kings. When I held the office of judge among them, I was quite unable to get them covered entirely. In these islands the women never eat with the men, but in their own society only. I endeavoured, while I was judge, to get my wives to eat with me, but I could never prevail. Their conversation is very pleasing; and they, themselves, are exceedingly beautiful.

The cause of these islands becoming Mohammedan was, as it is generally received among them, and as some learned and respectable persons among them informed me, as follows. When they were in a state of infidelity, there appeared to them every month a spectre from among the genii. This came from the sea. Its appearance was that of a ship filled with candles. When they saw him, it was their custom to take and dress up a young woman who was a virgin, and place her in the "idol-temple which stood on the sea-shore, and had windows looking towards him. Here they left her for the night. When they came in the morning, they found her vitiated and dead. This they continued doing month after month, casting lots among themselves, and each, to whom the lot fell, giving up and dressing out his daughter for the spectre. After this there came to them a western Arab, named Abu'l Barakāt the Berber. This was a holy man, and one who had committed the Korān to memory. He happened to lodge in the house of an old woman in the "island of Mohl.* One day, when he entered the house, he saw her with a company of her female inmates weeping and lamenting, and asked them what was the matter. A person who acted as interpreter between him and them said, that the lot had fallen upon this old woman, who was now adorning her daughter for the spectre: for this it was she was crying: this too was her only child. The Mogrebine, who was a beardless man, said to her: I will go to the spectre to-night instead of thy daughter. If he takes me, then I shall redeem her: but if I come off safe, then that will be to the praise of God. They carried him accordingly to the idol-house that night, as if he had been the daughter of the old woman, the magistrate knowing nothing whatever of the

* The principal island of the group.

2 A 2
The Mogrebine entered, and sitting down in the window, began to read the Korān. By and bye the spectre came, with eyes flaming like fire; but when he had got near enough to hear the Korān, he plunged into the sea. In this manner the Mogrebine remained till morning, reading his Korān, when the old woman came with her household, and the great personages of the district, in order to fetch out the young woman and burn her, as it was their custom. But when they saw the old man reading the Korān, just as they had left him, they were greatly astonished. The old woman then told them what she had done, and why she had desired him to do this. They then carried the Mogrebine to their King, whose name was Ḩshanwān, and told him the whole of the affair; and he was much astonished at the Arab. Upon this the Mogrebine presented the doctrine of Islamism to the King, and pressed him to receive it; who replied: Stay with us another month, and then, if you will do as you now have done, and escape from the spectre with safety, I will become a Mohammedan. So God opened the heart of the King for the reception of Islamism before the completion of the month,—of himself, of his household, his children, and his nobles. When, however, the second month came, they went with the Mogrebine to the idol-house, according to former custom, the King himself being also present; and when the following morning had arrived, they found the Mogrebine sitting and reading his Korān; having had the same rencontre with the spectre that he had on the former occasion. They then broke the images, rased the idol-house to the ground, and all became Mohammedans. The sect into which they entered was that of the Mogrebine; namely, that of Ibn Mālik. Till this very day they make much of the Mogrebines, on account of this man. I was residing for some time in these islands, without having any knowledge of this circumstance; upon a certain night, however, when I saw them exulting and praising God, as they were proceeding towards the sea, with Korāns on their heads, I asked them what they were about; when they told me of the spectre. They then said: Look towards the sea, and you will see him. I looked, and behold, he resembled a ship filled with candles and torches. This, said they, is the spectre; which, when we do as you have seen us doing, goes away and does us no injury.
When I first came to the island of Mohl, a woman was sovereign, because the King mentioned above had left no male issue; the inhabitants therefore gave to his eldest daughter, Khodija, the supreme rule. Her husband, 'Jamāl Oddīn, the preacher, then became her prime minister.

It is a custom with them to write out copies of the Korān and other books on paper only. Letters, orders, and legal decisions, they inscribe on palm leaves of the cocoa-nut tree, with a crooked sharp-pointed instrument somewhat like a knife. The army of this Princess consists of foreigners, to the number of about one thousand men. Their laws mostly originate with the judge, who, for the authority with which his orders are obeyed, is more like a king. He enjoys, by right of his office, the revenue of three islands: a custom which originated with their king Shanwāza, whose proper name was Ḥ Ahmed, and this still remains in force.

When I first arrived at these islands, the ship in which I was, put into port in the island Ḳ alnūs, which is a beautiful place, containing several mosques. Upon this occasion some of the learned and pious inhabitants took me to their houses, and entertained me with great hospitality. The commander of the ship in which I had been, then went with me to the island in which the Queen resided; and after which, the other islands of these parts are named. I sailed with him in order to see her; and after passing by many of the islands, came to it. Our practice was, to sail in a large boat during the morning; about the middle of the day we said our prayers, and then dined in the boat. And thus, after ten days, we came to the island Zabīh El Mohl, i.e. the Maldive island. In this I landed, and a report was made to the Queen's vizier, Jamāl Oddīn, who was also her husband. Upon this he sent for me. I went to him, and was very honourably received and entertained. He also appointed a house for my residence, sent me a present of victuals, fruits, clothing, and an alms-gift of the Wada (or shells), which are the currency of these parts, and used instead of coin.

The food of the greater part of the inhabitants of these parts is rice, which they cook and lay up in saucers, and small potted plates, with spiced flesh, fowl, and fish. Upon this, in order to assist digestion, they
drink El Kurbānī; that is, the honey of the cocoa-nut made into spiced wine; this easily digests, excites the appetite, and communicates strength to the frame.

After this the Vizier desired me to take the office of Judge, and to remain among them. He gave me a house, and a large garden, in which were built many other houses. He also sent me a carpet, vessels, a dress of honour, and made me ride upon a horse; although it is a custom with them, that none except the Vizier should thus ride. The rest of the nobles and others either ride in a "palanquin, a machine formerly described, or walk on foot. He also sent female slaves for my service; and I married three wives. The Vizier also frequently came himself and conferred his favours upon me: for which may God reward him.

When, however, I had married my wives, and my relations became, through them, numerous and powerful in the island, the Vizier began to be afraid of me, lest I should get the upper hand of him, when no such thought had entered my mind. This resulted purely from their weakness, the fewness of their troops, and their inexperience in the art of war, as already noticed. He hated me mortally in his own mind, began to inquire into my affairs, and to watch my proceedings. This was all known to me, and it became my intention to leave the place: but this was also a matter of dread with him, because I might then possibly bring an army upon him from the Maabar districts of Hindūstān, the king of those parts, "Giāth Oddīn, having married a sister to one of my wives when I resided in Dehlī, and with whom I was on terms of friendship.

I then divorced all my wives except one, who had a young child, and I left that island for those which stretch out before it. These form numerous "groups, each "group containing many islands. In some of these I saw women who had only one breast, which much astonished me. Of these islands, one is named Mulūk. In this, large ships destined for the districts of Maabar put into harbour. It is an island exceedingly rich in vegetation and soil, so that when you cut a branch from any of its trees, and plant it either on the road or on a wall, it will grow, throw out leaves, and become a tree. In this island I saw a pomegranate tree, the fruit of which ceased
not to shoot during the whole year. Between the Maldive islands and the
Maabar districts there is a distance of three days, with a moderate wind.

CHAPTER XX.

Arrival in Ceylon—Visits the King at Battala—Natural productions—Pearls—Obtains permission
to visit Adam's Peak—Arrives at Manār Maudāli—Port of Salawāt—Kanhar, the capital of
Ceylon, described—Mosque of the Sheikh Othmān—The Emperor Kīnār: his white elephant
—large rubies found all over Ceylon—Description of the cave Istā Mahmūd—Būzūla—
Monkies—Estuary of reeds—Old woman's house—Cave of Bābā Tāhir—Of Sībak—The fierce
leech—The seven caves—Ridge of Alexander—Description of Adam's Peak—Customs of Pil-
grims—Fish Port—Village of Karkūn—Of Dīldīnāh—Of At Kalanja—City of Dināur—Great
Idol-Temple, with Brahmins, Jogees, and daughters of the Nobility—Kāli—Kalambū—
Battāla.

When we sailed, however, the wind changed upon us, and we were
near being lost; but arrived at last at the island of Ceylon, a place well
known, and in which is situated the mountain of Serendib. This appeared
to us like a pillar of smoke, when we were at a distance of nine days from
it.* When we got near the land, we saw a harbour, into which we endeav-
oured to put, but were threatened by the Reis, who was in a ship. The
reason of this was, the harbour was in a district belonging to an infidel
prince, who had no intercourse with the captains of Mohammedan vessels,
as other infidel princes had. He was likewise a very stupid being. He
had also ships with which he occasionally transported his troops against
the Mohammedans. Beside all this, we were in danger of drowning, unless we could enter the port: I said to the Reis, therefore, Allow
me to come on shore, and I will ensure thy safety, and that of those
about thee, with the King. To this he consented, and myself, with some
of my followers only, were brought on shore. The infidels then came about
us and said: What are you? I answered, I am a relation of the King of
the Maabar districts, and am on a voyage to visit him: whatever is in the

* Knox says, "it is sharp like a sugar-loaf."—Ceylon, p. 5.
ship, is a present for the King of the Maabar. They then went to their
king, and told him this. He therefore sent for me, and I went to him.
He is king of the city of Battāla,* which is small, and surrounded by two
wooden fences. The whole of its shore abounds with 'cinnamon wood,
bakam, and the *kalanjī aloe;† which, however, is not equal to the
*Kamārī, or the *Kākulī, in scent. The merchants of Malabar and the
Maabar districts transport it without any other price than a few articles
of clothing, which are given as presents to the king. This may be attributed
to the circumstance, that it is brought down by the mountain torrents, and
left in great heaps upon the shore. Between this city and the Maabar
districts, there is a voyage of one day and night. The king of Ceylon,
Āyari Shakarti, by name, has considerable forces by sea. When I was
first admitted to his presence, he rose and received me honourably, and

* Perhaps the Batticalaw of Knox, which he expressly tells us lies to the westward of the
island, while the maps place Batticaloa (which I suppose must mean the same place) to the
eastward.—Ceylon, p. 3.

† The Medical Dictionary of Ibn Hosain speaks of the Kākulī in the following terms:
Kākulī نبات تست مانند اشنان و در طعم وي شوری بود با تبی کردن، اول استخوان ان ابن عمران کوبد مانند.
The Kākulī is a plant like the Alkali. In
its taste it is salt and astringent; its stone, as Ibn Imrān says, is like the Dodder plant in operation:
it is of a warm and dry nature: and Edrisi, speaking of Pandaraina says (8th part of the 2d climate),
محط به مراکب التجار مانند جزر الهند و مراکب السد انیا و شبامیا هد همینالیا جبل سای
العلو که کرده می حصر عابر بالتری و المواضی و بیست در حوائی التفاوت و به ما تحمیلی کلایرات شیراز
و نبات التفاوت تکون اشبه اتشیا نباتات الشراتجم. Into this place put the merchant vessels from
the islands of India and Sindia. On the north of it is a very high hill, abounding in trees, with
villages and cattle: about the skirts of it grows the kākula, and hence is transported to other
parts of the earth. This plant is of all things the most like to the shahranj (مجن placentarum
genus? Castell). The plant Kamūrī or Kimūrī, is, according to Golius, so called from a place
named Kamūrī, in India. Ibn Batūta tells us, a little farther on, that both Kākulī and
Kamūrī, the places where these plants are produced, are situated in Java (مل جاود Mul Java).

Knox tells us, that the cinnamon-tree grows wild in the woods as other trees, and by them
no more esteemed. It is as much in plenty as hazel in England, &c.—Ceylon, p. 31. On the
aloes, &c., see Knox, pp. 36, &c.; edition by Philalethes, p. 5 and 7, &c.
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said: You are to be my guest for three days. Security shall be forwarded to the people of the ship, because your relation, the King of the Maabar, is my friend. After thanking him, I remained with him, and was treated with increasing respect.

One day, when I was admitted to his presence, he had with him a great number of pearls, which had been brought from the pearl-fishery, and these his companions were sorting. He asked me, whether I had ever seen pearl-diving, in any country which I had visited. I said, yes, I had, in the island of *Fmas. He said: Do not be shy; ask for what you wish. I answered: My only desire in coming to this island was, to visit the blessed foot of our forefather Adam;* whom these people call Bābā, while they style Eve, Māmā. This, replied he, is easy enough. We will send some one with you, who shall conduct you thither. The ship (said I) which brought me here, shall return to the Maabar; and when I return, you shall send me there in one of your ships. He answered, It shall be so. When I told this to the commander of the ship, he refused to accede to it; and said, I will wait for you, should you be absent a whole year. This I told to the King, who said: He may stay at my charge until you return. He then gave me a palanquin, which his servants carried upon their shoulders. He also sent with me four Jogees, who were in the habit of visiting the foot-mark every year; with these went four Brahmins, and ten of the King’s companions, with fifteen men carrying provisions. As to water, there is plenty of it to be found on the road. We then proceeded on our journey; and on the first day crossed a river in a boat made of reeds, and entered the city of *Manār Mandāli, which is handsome, and situated at the extremity of the territory of the infidel king, who had entertained and sent us out. We then proceeded to the port of *Salāwāt,
which is a small town. The roads, however, over which we travelled, were rough and abounding with water.* In these there were many elephants: but they never touched either pilgrims or strangers, in consequence of the blessing obtained by the Sheikh d'Abu Abd Allah Ibn Khasif, the first who opened this road of pilgrimage to the foot. The infidels would not formerly allow the Mohammedans to make this pilgrimage, but injured them; nor would they either sell, or give them anything to eat. But when it happened that the elephants killed all the companions of this Sheikh, one of them sparing and carrying him on his back from among the mountains to an inhabited district, the infidels ever after thought highly of the Mohammedans, admitted them into their houses, and fed them. And to this very day they speak of the Sheikh in the most extravagant terms of respect, and call him "the greatest Sheikh."† After this we arrived at the city of iKankar,‡ which is the seat of the Emperor of Ceylon. It is built in a valley between two hills, upon an estuary called the estuary of rubies, and in which rubies are found. Without the city is the mosque of the zSheikh Othmān of Shirāz, which both the Emperor and the people of the city visit, and for which they have great respect.

The Emperor is an infidel, and is known by the name of iKinār.§ He has a white elephant, upon which he rides on feast days, having first placed on his head some very large rubies. This is the only white elephant

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* Knox says, "the king careth not to make his country easy to travel, but desires to keep it intricate."—Ceylon, p. 5.
† According to Knox, a certain former king granted permission to the Mohammedans to build a mosque at Candy, with other privileges.—Ceylon, p. 171. See the notes, p. 42.
‡ This is, perhaps, a corruption of the Tattanour of Knox, "in which," he says, "stands the royal and chief city Candi."—Ceylon, p. 3. The district of Canducarre (which approaches nearer in sound to our word), might, indeed, have been the seat of royalty in his times.
§ According to the list of Emperors subjoined to Knox's Ceylon, p. 340, Dūlām Agāli Rāja must have ruled Ceylon at this time; his reign continuing from A.D. 1327 to 1347. The name Agali, however, seems much nearer in sound to our Ayār (أبر). In that case, either our traveller or the author of that list has mistaken a Governor for the Emperor. All that can be said, perhaps, is that the coincidence in the name is curious. Knox tells us, however, that this country formerly consisted of nine kingdoms.—Ceylon, p. 63.
I had ever seen.* The ruby and 'carbuncle are found only in this country. These are not allowed to be exported, on account of the great estimation in which they are held: nor are they elsewhere dug up. But the ruby is found all over Ceylon. It is considered as property, and is sold by the inhabitants. When they dig for the ruby, they find a white stone abounding with fissures. Within this the ruby is placed. They cut it out, and give it to the polishers, who polish it until the ruby is separated from the stone. Of this there is the red, the yellow, and the cerulean. They call it the 'Manikam.† It is a custom among them, that every ruby amounting in value to six of the golden dinars current in those parts, shall go the Emperor, who gives its value and takes it. What falls short of this goes to his attendants. All the women in the island of Ceylon have traces of coloured rubies, which they put upon their hands and legs as chains, in the place of bracelets and ancle-rings. I once saw upon the head of the white elephant seven rubies, each of which was larger than a hen's egg. I also saw in the possession of the king 'Ayari Shakartì, a saucer made of ruby, as large as the palm of the hand, in which he kept oil of aloes. I was much surprised at it, when the King said to me, We have them much larger than this.

We then proceeded from Kankar, and came to a cave known by the name of 'Istā Mahmūd, then to the estuary of 'Büzāta,‡ which in their language signifies monkies, animals which are in great numbers in the mountains of these parts. These monkies are black, and have long tails: the beard of the males is like that of a man. I was told by the Sheikh Othmān and his son, two pious and credible persons, that the monkies have a leader, whom they follow as if he were their king. About his head is tied a turban com-

* Knox saw an elephant in the king's possession "spotted or speckled all the body over." Ceylon, p. 41.

† This is most likely a Sanscrit or Pali word, although we do not find it in Mr. Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary. It is to be found, however, in the Bengali Vocabulary of Mr. Forster, as well as in the Bengali Dictionary of Dr. Carey, the latter of whom gives it in the two following forms, viz. मानिक and मानिको मानिको and मानिक्यो, a precious stone, a ruby. Every traveller, I believe, bears testimony to the production of precious stones of this sort in this island, but I believe they are not very valuable.

‡ This appears to me to be a corruption of the Persian word بز, buzna, a monkey. See Knox's Ceylon, pp. 49-50, who describes them as exceedingly daring and mischievous.
posed of the leaves of trees; and he reclines upon a staff. At his right and left hand are four monkies, with rods in their hands, all of which stand at his head whenever the leading monkey sits. His wives and children are daily brought in on these occasions, who sit down before him; then comes a number of monkeys, which sit and form a sort of assembly about him. One of the four monkeys then addresses them, and they disperse. After this each of them comes with a "nut, a lemon, or some of the mountain fruit, which he throws down before the leader. He then eats, together with his wives, children, and the four principal monkeys; they then all disperse. One of the Jogees also told me, that he once saw the four monkeys standing in the presence of the leader, and beating another monkey with rods; after this they plucked off all his hair. I was also told by respectable persons, that if one of these monkeys happens to attack, and be too strong for a young woman, he will ravish her.

We next proceeded to the estuary of reeds, where rubies are also found. The next place we arrived at is known by "The house of the old woman," which is the farthest inhabited part of the island of Ceylon. Our next stage was the cave of Babā Tahir, who was one of the pious: the next, the cave of Sibak, an infidel king, who retired to this place for the purposes of devotion. Here we saw the fierce leech, which they call the "zalaw. It remains in trees, or in the grass near water. When any one comes near to it, it springs upon him, and the part of the body attacked will bleed profusely. People generally provide themselves with a lemon for this occasion, which they squeeze over him, and then he drops off. The place upon which the leech has fastened they cut out with a wooden knife made for that purpose.

It is told of a pilgrim who passed by this place, that a leech fastened upon him, so that the skin swelled; and, as he did not squeeze the lemon on him, the blood flowed out and he died.*

* Knox describes these leeches as being rather troublesome than dangerous; his words are: "There is a sort of leeches of the nature of ours, only differing in colour and bigness; for they are of a dark reddish colour like the skin of bacon, and as big as a goose-quill; in length some two or three inches. At first, when they are young, they are no bigger than a horse-hair, so that
We next came to a place called the seven caves, and after this to the ridge of Alexander, in which is a cave and a well of water. At this place is the entrance to the mountain. This mountain of Serendib is one of the highest in the world: we saw it from the sea at the distance of nine days. When we ascended it, we saw the clouds passing between us and its foot. On it is a great number of trees, the leaves of which never fall. There are also flowers of various colours, with the red rose,* about the size of the palm of the hand, upon the leaves of which they think they can read the name of God and of his Prophet. There are two roads on the mountain leading to the foot (of Adam); the one is known by "the way of Bābā," the other, by "the way of Māmā," by which they mean Adam and Eve. The way called that of Māmā is easy: to it the travellers come upon their first visiting the place; but every one who has travelled only upon this, is considered as if he had not made the pilgrimage at all. The way named Bābā is rough, and difficult of ascent. At the foot of the mountain where the entrance is, there is a minaret named after Alexander, and a fountain of water. The ancients have cut something like steps, upon which one may ascend, and have fixed in iron pins, to which chains are appended;† and upon these those who ascend take hold. Of these chains there are ten in number, the last of which is termed "the chain of witness," because, when one has arrived at this, and looks down, the frightful notion seizes him that he shall fall. After the tenth chain is the cave of Khizr,‡ in which there is a large space; and at the entrance a

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* "There are roses red and white, and several sorts of sweet smelling flowers."—Ceylon, p. 38.

† "Pilgrims and travellers climb to the sacred summit of Adam's Peak by means of an iron chain, which is fastened to the rock, and the links of which serve as footsteps."—Knox's Ceylon, Add. p. 210.

‡ Various are the opinions of the Orientals as to this personage, whether he was a prophet, a saint, or an angel; whether he was Moses, Jeremiah, Elias, Elisha, St. George, &c. &c. However, all agree in thinking very highly of him; some believing him to be in heaven, others...
well of water,* full of fish, which is also called after his name. Of those, however, no one takes any. Near this, and on each side of the path, is a cistern cut in the rock. In this cave of Khizr the pilgrims leave their provisions, and whatever else they have, and then ascend about two miles to the top of the mountain, to the place of (Adam’s) foot. The holy foot (mark) is in a stone, so that its place is depressed. The length of the impression is eleven spans. The Chinese came here at some former time, and cut out from this stone the place of the great toe, together with the stone about it, and placed it in a temple in the city of Zaitūn: and pilgrimages are made to it from the most distant parts of China. In the rock, too, in which the impression of the foot is, there are nine excavations which have been cut out: into these the infidel pilgrims put gold, rubies, and other jewels: and hence you will see the Fakeers, who have come as pilgrims to the well of Khizr, racing to get first to the excavations, in order to obtain what may be in them. We, however, found nothing but a little gold with some rubies, which we gave to our guide.

It is customary for the pilgrims to remain in the cave of Khizr for three days; and during this time to visit the foot both morning and evening. This we did; and when the three days were expired we returned by the path of Māmā, and came down to the cave of הם Shīsham, who is £Sheth, the son of Adam. After this we arrived at the ^fish port, then at the village of $Karkūn, then at the village of Dīdinūh, then at the village of ُAt Kalanja, where the tomb of ُAbū Abd Allah Ibn Khafīf is situated. All these villages and tilled lands are upon the mountain. At its foot, and near the path, is a ُcypress, which is very large and never drops the leaf. But as to its leaves, there is no getting to them by any means; and these people’s heads are turned with some strange and false notions respecting

still on the earth, but invisible. Mr. Hamaker, in his notes on the "Liber de expugnatione Memphidis et Alexandriæ," has perhaps given the greatest and most authentic variety of opinions about him. See pp. 161-2, with the authorities there cited; and the Kāmoos, sub voce خضر which he has not noticed.

* This is, probably, the well mentioned by Philalethes in his Additions to Knox’s Ceylon; p. 212.
them. I saw a number of Jogees about the tree, waiting for the falling of one; for they suppose that any person eating one of them, will grow young again, however old he may be.* Beneath this mountain is the great estuary at which the rubies are obtained; its water appears wonderfully blue to the eye.

From this place we proceeded, and in two days arrived at the city of "Dīnaur, which is large, and inhabited by merchants. In this is an idol, known by the same name, placed in a large temple; and in which there are about a thousand Brahmins and Jogees, and five hundred young women, daughters of the nobility of India, who sing and dance all night before the image. The officers of the city revenue attend upon the image. The idol is of gold, and as large as a man. In the place of eyes it has two large rubies; which, as I was told, shine in the night-time like two lighted candles.

From this place we travelled to "Kālī, which is a large town; then to "Kolambū (Colombo), which is the finest and largest city in Serendib. After three days we arrived at the city of "Battāla, from which we had been sent by its king, with his servants, to visit (Adam’s) foot. This we entered, and were received honourably by the king, who furnished us with provisions.

* This is, probably, the Bagauhah, or god-tree of Knox, which, he says, "is very great and spreading; they have a very great veneration for these trees, worshipping them upon a tradition that the Buddou, a great god among them, when he was upon the earth, did use to sit under this kind of trees." It is held meritorious to plant them, which they say he that does, shall die within a short while after, and go to heaven. That is, as our traveller, perhaps, understood it, shall be re-born into another and better state of being: the Buddhists holding the metempsychosis.
CHAPTER XXI.

Return to the coast of Coromandel—Arrival at the palace of Ghāth Oddīn—Short account of the governors of those parts—War with the Hindūs—The Hindū king taken and slain—Fatūtan—Different animals kept in the same cage—Matarāh—Ghāth Oddīn dies—Succeeded by his brother's son, Nāṣīr Oddīn—Fatūtan—Kawlām—Hinaur—Taken prisoner by the Hindūs—Kalikūṭ—Arrival at the Maldive islands—Bengal—Sadkawān—Mountains of Kamrū—The Sheikh Tebrīzī—Miracles ascribed to him—Jābnak—Blue River—Satarkawān—Barahunakār—Produce—Character of the people—Customs.

After this, we sailed with the vessel, which had waited for us, to the Maabar districts. But when we had made half the voyage, the wind rose upon us, and we were near drowning. We then cut down our mast, and every moment expected death. Providence, however, was favourable to us; for there came boats from the infidel inhabitants of the Maabar, which brought us to land. I then told them, that I was the messenger of their King, and that he was my relation; upon which they landed us, and treated us very honourably. They wrote to the King on this, as I also did, telling him what had happened. After three days came an Emīr from the Sultan, with a number of cavalry; for me they brought a palanquin and ten horses, to carry me. We then set out for the presence of the King, Ghāth Oddīn El Dāmgānī, who at this time enjoyed the supreme power in the Maabar districts. These parts formerly belonged to the Emperor of Hindūstān, the Sultan Mohammed. They were then seized by the Sherīf, Jalāl Oddīn Hasan Shāh, who held them for five years. After this he appointed Alāi Oddīn, one of his Emīrs, as his successor; but he was killed in a warlike excursion by an accidental arrow. After this, his brother's son, Kotb Oddīn, came to the supreme rule; but he was killed, in consequence of his bad conduct. After this, one of the Emīrs of the Sherīf Jalāl Oddīn came into power, that is, this Ghāth Oddīn, who married a daughter of Jalāl Oddīn; the mother of which daughter was sister to my wife when I was Judge in Dehli.

When I had got near his house, he sent one of his chamberlains to meet me; and, when I entered, he received me graciously, and gave me a seat. He was at this time in his camp; so he erected three tents for me opposite
those of his Judge, "Sadar El Zamān. He also sent me a carpet, provisions, and presents.

This was a very warlike prince; and as he happened to be in the neighbourhood of an infidel, whose army amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand men, an attempt was made to take these Maabar districts out of the hands of the Mohammedans. This infidel prince accordingly made an attack on the town of 'Kiān, which belongs to the Maabar, and in which there were six thousand soldiers, put them to the rout, and besieged it. This was reported to the Sultan, and that the town was nearly lost. He then marched out with his forces, which amounted to seven thousand, every man of whom took off his turban, and hung it upon the neck of his horse, which is, in India, an intimation that they are bent upon death. They then made a charge upon the infidel king, while his men were taking their mid-day repose and besieging 'Kiān, and put them to the rout. The greater part of them was killed; nor did one, except the cavalry, or those who concealed themselves in the woods, escape. The Sultan was taken prisoner, his wealth seized, himself afterwards killed, and I saw his body hanging against a wall in the town.

I then left the King's station, until he should return from his expedition, and came to the city of 'Fattan, which is large and beautiful, and situated upon the sea-shore. Its harbour is truly wonderful. In this city there are grapes and good a pomegranates. I saw in this place the b Sheikh Sālih Mohammed of Nīsābūr, one of the fanatical Fakeers who suffer their hair to flow down loosely upon their shoulders. This man had seven foxes with him, all of which ate and sat with the Fakeers. There were also with him thirty other Fakeers, one of whom had a gazelle with a lion in the same place, which was unmolested by the lion. I then proceeded for the purpose of presenting myself to the Sultan at the city of 'Maturīh, which is large, and not unlike Dehli. In this I found a great mortality, which had destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. The King, Ghiāth Oddīn returned at this time to his palace sick, and soon after died. He appointed his brother's son, d Nāsir Oddīn, to be his successor. In this
place, too, I caught a fever which nearly destroyed me; but, as Providence restored me to health, I requested permission of the King Nāsir Oddīn to proceed on my journey, which was granted. I then returned to the city of "Fattan (Pattan), and thence by sea to J Kəwulam, one of the cities of Malabar, where I remained three months, on account of the sickness which had happened to me. From this place I set out to visit the Sultan ḉ Jamāl Oddīn of Hinaur, who had received a promise from me to return. The infidel Hindoos, however, came out against us in twelve war vessels, between (the last place mentioned and) ḃ Fākənūn; and, giving us severe battle, at length overcame us, and took our ship. They then stripped us of all. From me they took all the jewels and rubies given me by the King of Battāla, as well as the additional presents of the pious Sheikhs, leaving me only one pair of trowsers: and thus were we landed nearly naked. I then returned to ḃ Kālikūt, and entered one of the mosques. When some of the lawyers and merchants, who had known me in Dehlī, heard of my situation, they clothed and received me honourably. I then thought of returning to the Emperor of Hindustan: but I was afraid of his severity, and that he might ask me, why I had separated from the present. I then went on board another ship, and this pleased me, and returned to the Maldive Islands, on account of the little boy I had left there. When I had seen him, however, I left him in kindness to his mother. The Vizier then furnished me with provisions, and I sailed for ṃ Bengal, which is an extensive and plentiful country. I never saw a country in which provisions were so cheap. I there saw one of the religious of the west, who told me, that he had bought provisions for himself and his family for a whole year with eight dirhems. The first town I entered here was ṃ Sadkāwān, which is large and situated on the sea-shore.

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* The name of this place is variously written; in some cases we have  سکوون Sutirkāwān, in others  سکوون according to our MSS. In the  تاریخ بداییνی we have  سکوون and  سکوون It was, no doubt, the name of a place then in Bengal; but whether it is still in existence or not the geographers do not inform us. We are told, in the author just mentioned, that Mohammed Shah made an expedition, in A.H. 741, A.D. 1340, to this place, and took Fakhr Oddin, the king
The king of Bengal was at this time Fakhr Oddin: he was an eminent man, kind to strangers and persons of the Sufi persuasion: but I did not present myself to him, nor did I see him, because he was opposed to the Emperor, and was then in open rebellion against him. From Sadr-kawän I travelled for the mountains of Kāmrū, which are at the distance of one month from this place. These are extensive mountains, and they join the mountains of Thibet, where there are musk gazelles. The inhabitants of these mountains are, like the Turks, famous for their attention to magic. My object in visiting these mountains was, to meet one of the saints, namely, the Sheikh Jalāl Oddin of Tebriz. This Sheikh was one of the greatest saints, and one of those singular individuals who had the power of working great and notable miracles. He had also lived to a remarkably great age. He told me, that he had seen El Mostaasim the Calif in Bagdad: and his companions told me afterwards that he died at the age of one hundred and fifty years; that he fasted through a space of about forty years, never breaking his fast till he had fasted throughout ten successive days. He had a cow, on the milk of which he usually breakfasted; and his practice was to sit up all night. It was by his means that the people of these mountains became Mohammedans; and on this account it was, that he resided among them. One of his companions told me, that on the day before his death he invited them all to come to him; he then said to them: To-morrow I depart from you, Deo volente, and my vicegerent with you is God besides whom there is no other God. When the evening of the following day had arrived, and he had performed the last prostration of the evening prayer, he was taken by God. On the side of the cave in which he had resided was found a grave ready dug, and by it a winding sheet and burial spices. The people then washed and buried him in them, and said their prayers over him. When I was on my jour-

mentioned by our traveller, prisoner, carried him to Lakhouti, and there put him to death. The words are: درسه احدي وارييين وسع مايه سلطان محمد بقصد تستسير ساركانوه رنه فضر الدين. راباهري كرهه در لكينوتي آورد ونقتل ورساند. There must be a trifling error in one or both of these dates.
ney to see this Sheikh, four of his companions met me at the distance of two days, and told me, that the Sheikh had said to the Fakeers who were with them, A western religious traveller is coming to you: go out and meet him. It was, said they, by the order of the Sheikh that we came to you; notwithstanding the fact, that he had no knowledge whatever of my circumstances, except what he had by divine revelation. I went with them accordingly to his cell without the cave, near which there was no building whatever. The people of this country are partly Mohammedans, and partly infidels; both of whom visit the Sheikh and bring valuable presents. On these the Fakeers, and other persons who arrive here, subsist. As for the Sheikh himself, he confines himself to the milk of his cow, as already mentioned. When I presented myself to him, he arose and embraced me. He then asked me of my country and travels, of which I informed him. He then said to the Fakeers: Treat him honourably. They accordingly carried me to the cell, and kept me as their guest for three days. On the day I presented myself to the Sheikh he had on a religious garment, made of fine goat's hair. I was astonished at it, and said to myself, I wish the Sheikh would give it me. When I went in to bid him farewell, he arose and went to the side of the cave, took off the goat's hair garment, as well as the fillet of his head and his sleeves, and put them on me.

The Fakeers then told me, that it was not his practice to put on this garment: and that he had put it on only on the occasion of my coming, for he had said to them: This garment will be wished for by a Mogrebine; but an infidel king shall take it from him, and shall give it to our brother y Borhān Oddīn of Sāgirj, whose it is, and for whose use it has been made. When I was told this by the Fakeers, I said: As I have a blessing from the Sheikh, and as he has clothed me with his own clothes, I will never enter with them into the presence of any king either infidel or Moslem.

After this I left the Sheikh. It happened, however, after a considerable time, that I entered the country of China, and went as far as the city of ḫansā. Upon a certain occasion, when my companions had all left me on account of the press of the multitude, and I had this garment on, and
was on the road, I met the Vizier with a large body. He happened to cast his eyes upon me, and called me to him. He then took me by the hand, and asked me why I had come to this country; nor did he leave me until we came to the King's palace. I wished to go, but he would not allow me to do so, but took me in to the King, who interrogated me about the Mohammedan sovereigns; to all which I gave answers. He then cast his eyes upon the garment, and began to praise it, and said to the Vizier: Take it off him. To this I could offer no resistance, so he took it; but ordered me ten dresses of honour, and a horse with its furniture, and money for my necessities. This changed my mind. I then called to mind the words of the Sheikh, that an infidel king should take it; and my wonder was increased.

After a year had elapsed, I entered the palace of the King of China at ʻKhān Bālik,* my object was to visit the cell of the Sheikh Borhān Odīn of Sāgirj. I did so, and found him reading, and the very goat's-hair garment I have been mentioning was on him. I was surprised at this, and was turning the garment over in my hand, when he said, Why do you turn the garment over, do you know it? I said, I do; it is the garment which the King of Khansā took from me. He answered: This garment was made for me by my brother Jalāl Odīn, for my own use, who also wrote to me to say that the garment would come to me by such a person. He then produced the letter, which I read, and could not help wondering at the exactness of the Sheikh. I then told him of the origin of the story. He answered, My brother Jalāl Odīn was superior to all this: he had a perfect control over human nature;† but now he has been taken to God's mercy. He then said, I have been told, that he performed the morning prayer every day in Mecca; that he went on the pilgrimage annually, because he was never to be seen on the two days of ʻArafat and the feast, no one knowing whither he had gone.

When, however, I had bid farewell to the Sheikh Jalāl Odīn, I travelled to the city of ʻJabnak, which is very large and beautiful; it is divided by

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* Cambalu, or Pekin, as will be shewn hereafter.
† Šo یصرف في الكور See the note at page 64.
the river which descends from the mountains of Kāmrū, called the 'Blue River. By this one may travel to Bengal and the countries of 'Laknoutī. Upon it are gardens, mills, and villages, which it refreshes and gladdens like the Nile of Egypt. The inhabitants of these parts are infidels, tributary to the Mohammedans. By this river I travelled for fifteen days, proceeding from road to road, till I came to the city of 'Sutirkāwān.* Here I found a junk which was proceeding to 'Jāva (Sumatra), between which and this place there is a distance of forty days. I proceeded, therefore, and after a voyage of fifty days, came to the countries of the 'Barahnakār,† a people who have mouths like those of dogs. This is a vile race. They have no religion, neither that of the Hindoos nor any other. They live in houses made of reeds upon the sea-shore. Their trees are those of the 'ba-nana, the 'fawfel and the 'betel-nut. Their men are of the same form with ourselves, except that their mouths are like those of dogs;‡ but the women have mouths like other folks. The men go naked, without the least covering whatever: one only among them (I saw) who had put his virilia into a painted hollow reed, which was hung to his belly. The women cover themselves with the leaves of trees. One who had had much intercourse with them, told me that they copulate like beasts, without the least concealment. The men will have thirty or more wives; but adultery is not committed. Should any one, however, be convicted of this crime, his punishment is, to be hanged till he is dead, unless he brings either a friend or slave who is willing to be hanged for him: he may then go free. The sentence for the woman is, that the King shall command all his servants to trample upon

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* See the note at p. 194.
† Nearest in sound to this, as far as I can see, appears to be the Carnacobar of our maps: but then we must by rather a violent metathesis make the \( k \) and \( b \) change places, and otherwise vary the orthography. The description, however, seems to answer sufficiently near to suit the inhabitants of the Nicobar islands, of which this is one: if, indeed, our Barahnakār is not the Barnagul or Barnagar of Hamilton, chap. xxxiv.; but this seems scarcely possible.
‡ Among some of the inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago, I believe, they have a custom of making their lips project outwards, by means of a stick so fixed in their teeth as always to keep its place. Not long ago a family thus disfigured was exhibited in London.
her one after another, till she dies: she is then thrown into the sea. The women resist the men to a degree beyond their nature. But the men, from their baseness of character, and fear about the women, will not allow any one of the merchants to proceed on the sea in the front of their houses. They will merely consult and trade with them, carrying them fresh water on the backs of elephants. When we put into their port, their King came to us riding upon an elephant, upon which there was something like a saddle-cloth made of skin. The King himself was dressed in goat-skin, the hairy part of which he had turned outwards; upon his head was a turban of coloured silk, and in his hand a short silver spear. With him was a number of his relations riding upon elephants, and using a language which no one could understand, unless he had been some time among them. We sent him the usual present: for every ship putting into any port of India is expected to send a present to the magistrate of the place. Now these people buy and receive as presents, she elephants, over which they put their saddle-cloth, but do not completely clothe them. But any ship not giving them their present, they will so work upon with their magic, that the sea will rise upon it, and it will perish; or they will return upon and injure it.

CHAPTER XXII.

Arrival at Sumatra—Fruits—Currency—City of Sumatra—Introduction to the King—Royal bounty—Religion—Shafsia sect of Mohammedans—Provisions for a voyage to China—Arrival at Java—Natural productions—Camphor—Cloves—Aloes—Frankincense—Superstitious custom for the production of good Camphor—Description of Nutmeg—Mace—Arrival at Kâkula—Customs in Java—Voyage in the Pacific—Arrival at the country of Tawâlisâ—Warlike character of its inhabitants; and of the Women in particular—Kailûka—Reigning Queen—Apparently of Turkish extraction—Regiment of Women.

We then left this place, and in fifteen days arrived at the island of Java, the place from which the "incense of Java receives its name.* This is a

* We are told in Crawfurd's History of the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, vol. i. p. 517, &c. that the frankincense or benzoin is produced only in Sumatra and Borneo, and (p. 516) that
green and blooming island. The greater part of its trees are, the cocoa, the fawfel, and the betel-nut, cloves, the Indian aloe, the shakī, the baran-saki (barkī?),* grapes, the sweet orange, and the camphor reed. The inhabitants traffic with pieces of tin and gold, not melted, but in the ore (as coin). They have not many rich perfumes. More of these are to be found in the countries of the infidels (Hindoos perhaps). Nor are there many in the Mohammedan countries.

When we had arrived at the shores of this place we put into the port, which is a small village, in which there are some houses, as well as magazines for the merchants; and from this the city of Sumatra† is at the distance of four miles. At that place resides the King. When we had got into port the magistrate of the place wrote to the King, informing him of my arrival, who sent one of his nobles, and the judge who attended the presence, to meet me. With them was sent one of the King's own saddle horses for myself, and other horses for my companions: I mounted, therefore, and set out for Sumatra. The King, at that time, was 'El Malik El Zāhir Jamāl Oddīn, one of the most eminent and generous of princes;‡ of the sect of Shāfīa, and a lover of the professors of Mohammedan law. The learned are admitted to his society, and hold free converse with him, while he proposes questions for their discussion. He is a great hero for the faith; and so humble, that he walks to his prayers on the Friday. He is too strong for his infidel neighbours; they therefore pay tribute to him. The inhabitants of his districts are of the sect of Shāfīa; and they attend

the camphor is found only in the same places, if we except Japan. In another part of his work, vol. ii. p. 481, &c. we find that no Mohammedan prince reigned in Java so early as the times of our traveller; and from the mention of Sumatra in our next paragraph, it seems reasonable to conclude, that the Java here mentioned must be Sumatra. A little farther on we have some account of Mul Java (مل جاود) which must be the Java of our maps. See also the Histoire des Mongols, tom. i. p. 612-13, note. Mr. Marsden tells us, Hist. Sumat., p. 148, that the camphor is produced in Sumatra only.

* These have already been described as growing in Hindūstān, see p. 105, where a passage is adduced from Mr. Crawfurd to shew that they are also produced in these islands.

† Sometimes written in our MS. شمطرة Shumatrah.

him willingly on his warlike expeditions. When I came to his residence, his Viceroy met me in an obliging manner, bringing with him dresses of honour,* which he put upon me and upon my companions. They then brought us victuals, with the fawfel-nut and betel-leaf. After this, I returned to the lodgings which they had prepared for me in a garden, and had completely furnished with couches, and every necessary utensil. Morning and evening they brought us the tamarisk and other fruits from the Vizier. On the third day, which was the Friday, they told me that the King was coming to the mosque, and that my first interview with him would be there. I accordingly went thither; and at last the Sultan came. I saluted him; he then took me by the hand, and asked me of the King of India, and of my travels; and I answered him accordingly. After prayers he sat and discussed religious questions with the professors of divinity, being dressed as they were, until the evening. This is his and their usual practice; nor does he ever come to the mosque, except in the garb of a professor of divinity. When the evening is past, he enters a vestry in the mosque, and there changes his robes for those of royalty, with an upper garment of richly embroidered silk. He then rides to his residence.

I remained partaking of his hospitality for fifteen days, and then requested permission to pursue my journey to China: a thing which he is not always prepared to grant. He gave me permission, however, and fitted me out with provisions, fruit, and money. May God reward him. He also put me on board a junk bound for China.

I then proceeded for one and twenty days through his dominions, after which we arrived at the city of "Mul Java,"† which is the first part of the territories of the infidels. The extent of these territories is that of two months' journey. In these is found almost every sort of perfume. They produce the *aloe, the *kakuli, and the *kamari, *Kakula and *Kamara being situated in these countries.‡ But in the territories of *El Malik El Zahir

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* واحترم بِجياً بها الغلخ نفسي واصحابي
† This is, no doubt, the Java of our maps.
‡ See notes to page 184. Mr. Crawfurd, in his History of the Indian Archipelago, vol. i. p. 519, says, speaking of the lignum aloes, "if it be a native of the Indian islands, the countries
in Java, there is only the frankincense of Java, camphor, some cloves, and Indian aloes. But we will now say what perfumes we ourselves witnessed, in the territories both of the Moslems and the infidels. Of this is the fr frankincense, the tree of which is small, and about the height of a man: its branches are like those of the artichoke. The leaves are small and thin; and the incense is a gum which is formed in the branches. More of this, however, is found in the territories of the Mohammedans than in those of the infidels. As to the camphor, its tree is a reed, like the reed of our own countries, except only that it is thicker, and the knots are longer. The camphor is formed within it: and when the reed is broken, both camphor and myrrh are found within the knot, and of the same form with it.* But the camphor will not form within the reed until some animal be sacrificed at the root. The best camphor is exceedingly cooling, and one dram of it will kill by bringing on suffocation. This is called with them the Khar-

which produce it have not yet been ascertained.” In Abu Zaid El Hasan’s Commentary on the two Arab Travellers translated by Renaudot, this place is termed the “country of Komar,” from whence, it is said, they bring the wood-aloes called hud al komari.—Pinkerton’s Voyages, &c. vol. vii. p. 208.

* I have some doubts whether this is correctly translated. The passage stands thus:

فان كفرت الناقة وجد في داخل اللبابة على شكلا من الكافور والمر

It appears to me very probable that some mistaken account of the camphor reed, or tree, as it is here called, gave rise to Dr. Darwin’s extravagant story of the upas tree of Java. Avicenna thus describes it (p. 189):

الكافور أصاب الفنونير والرياحي ثم الأرز والاسفرات النازع وصخبت خشبة واصعد عن خشبة كتبت بعضهم إنه شجرة كبيرة يظل خلقتا وتيتلي النعومة ولا يوصل إليها الأنسا معة من السنة هذا علي ما زعم بعضهم وينبأ هذه الشجرة في نباحي اليه، &c. “ Of the camphor there are various sorts, the Elkinsuri, the Riaji, in the next place the Azad, the Aspharak, and the Azrak. It is mixed with its wood, and is extracted by being sublimed. Some say that its tree is large, and will shade many men. The leopard is found near it. People do not go near it except at a certain time of the year. This is what some think. This tree grows in parts of China.” Dr. Darwin tells us that criminals are employed to get the gum, and that they can get it only when the wind is in certain quarters. Now, if there is a superstitious belief that men must be sacrificed in order to produce the camphor, it is probable that criminals are selected for that purpose: and if the tree can be frequented only at certain times of the year, on account of the wild beasts, this may have furnished the other part of the story; but, as the Arabs say on occasions like this, والله أعلم but God knows best.
dāna; it is that, at the roots of which a man has been sacrificed. Young elephants, however, are sometimes sacrificed instead of a man.* As to the Indian 1 aloe, its tree resembles that of the 2 oak, except only that its bark is thin. Its leaves are like those of the oak, but it has no fruit; nor does the tree grow large. Its roots are long and extended, and are scented within. The leaves and trunk, however, have no perfume within them. Among the Moslems this tree is considered property; but, among the infidels, the greatest part of it is not so considered. That which is private property is found at 3 Kākula, and is the best sort. This they sell to the inhabitants of Java for clothing. Of the Kamāri species, some is soft enough to receive an impression like wax. With regard to the 4 Atās, when one cuts off any of its roots, and buries it in the earth for some months, none of its strength will be lost: this is the most wonderful property of it. As to the clove, it is a thick and high tree. It is found in greater numbers in the countries of the infidels than of the Moslems. It is not claimed as property, on account of its great abundance. That part of it which is taken into different countries is the 5 'idān (wood)†. What is called the 'flowers of the clove in our countries, is that which drops from its blossom, and is like the blossom of the orange. The fruit of the clove is the 'nutmeg, which is known by the scented nut; the bark which forms upon it is the 'mace.‡ All that has here been related, I saw with my own eyes.

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* The MSS. differ in this place; the only one which is intelligible gives it thus:

هو الذي يذبح عند أصول قصة الإلهام ويقوم مقام الإلهام في ذلك النية الصغر

Mr. Crawfurd, however, describes the tree as being very large, just as Avicenna has done. See his History of the Indian Archipelago, vol. i. p. 515, iii. p. 418.

† It is said in a note in the margin of one of the MSS. اول لعل ذلك الذي يسمى الألوى ترنة التفيلة. الذي يتجلى انه التفيلة الب ليست له كثره النارخ

‡ El Basbāsa, of which our word mace is no doubt a corruption. Mr. Crawfurd describes the nutmeg-tree as resembling that of the clove (vol. i. p. 503), and hence, perhaps, our traveller has been mistaken. "Appearing through the interstices of the mace," says Mr. Crawfurd, "is the nutmeg, which is loosely enclosed in a thin shell of a black glossy appearance, not difficultly broken."—P. 504, ib.
From this place we went on to the port of Ḳākula: it is a beautiful city surrounded with a stone wall of such a breadth, that three elephants may walk abreast upon it. The first thing I saw upon its shores was the wood of the Indian aloe, placed upon the backs of elephants; this they lay up in their houses, just as we do fire-wood, except that it is cheaper among them. The merchants will purchase a whole elephant-load of it for one cotton dress, which is, with these people, more precious than silk.* Elephants are in very great abundance here, and are used for riding and burden. Each man ties his elephant to his door: the shopkeepers tie them to their shops; and in the evening they will ride out, purchase, and bring home, any thing they may want, upon them. This is the custom of all the people of China and Ḳhotā.

The King of ṬMul Java† is an infidel. I was introduced to him without his palace; he was then sitting on the bare ground, and his nobles were standing before him. His troops are presented before him on foot, no one in these parts having a horse except the King, for they ride on elephants generally. The King, on this occasion, called me to him, and I went. He then ordered a carpet to be spread for me to sit upon. I said to his interpreter, how can I sit upon a carpet, while the Sultan sits upon the ground? He answered: This is his custom, and he practises it for the sake of humility: but you are a guest; and, besides, you come from a great Prince. It is, therefore, right that you should be distinguished. I then sat, and he asked me about the King Jamāl Oddin; to which I gave suitable replies. He then said: You are now my guest for three days; you may then return. I one day saw, in the assembly of this prince, a man with a knife in his hand, which he placed upon his own neck; he then made a long speech, not a word of which I could understand; he then firmly grasped the knife, and its sharpness and the force with which he urged it were such, that he severed his head from his body, and it fell on the ground.‡ I was wonder-

* According to Mr. Crawford, China at this time affords one of the best markets for cotton in the world.—Vol. iii. p. 350, &c.

† It appears from Mr. Crawford's work, vol. ii. p. 481, &c. that the reigning princes of Java must have been Pagans at this time.

‡ A similar act is recorded by Mr. Crawford, but ascribed to a different cause, vol. i. p. 41. "About ten years ago," says he, "the son of a chief of the province of Jipang, possessed
ing much at the circumstance, when the King said to me: Does any among you do such a thing as this? I answered, I never saw one do so. He smiled, and said: These our servants do so, out of their love to us. He then ordered the body to be taken up and burnt. He next went out in procession to the burning, in front of his prime minister, the rest of his nobles, his army, and the peasantry; and on this occasion he made provision for the family and relations of the deceased, whose memory is greatly honoured in consequence of this act. One who had been present at the assembly, told me that the speech he made was a declaration of his love to the Sultan, and that on this account he had killed himself, just as his father had done for the father of the present King, and his grandfather for the King's grandfather. I then returned; but was sent for by the King, to be his guest for the three days. After this I proceeded by sea; and after a voyage of four and thirty days, came into the "calm," that is, the still, "sea." It has a red appearance, which is thought to be occasioned by the lands near it. This sea has neither wind, wave, nor motion, notwithstanding its extent. It is on account of the calm state of this sea, that three other vessels are attached to each of the Chinese junks, by which these junks, together with their own cargoes, are carried forward by oars.* Of these there are twenty large ones, which may be compared to the masts of ships. To each oar thirty men are appointed, and stand in two rows. By this means they draw the junks along, being connected by strong ropes like *cables. This sea we passed in seven and thirty days, which we did with the greatest

with a belief of his own invulnerability, put the matter to the test, and drawing his kris, killed himself on the spot."

* The MSS. have here, as well as in the former description given of these vessels.

From the description here given of this sea, there can be no doubt that it received its name from the Arabian merchants (i.e. the still sea) for the same reason that Magellan called it the Pacific. What the island was at which our traveller touched, it is impossible to say with certainty. I suppose, however, it might have been that of the Celebes, as the distance and situation seems sufficiently to answer the time and description of his voyage. Of the word Tawalish I can make nothing, because, as this seems to have been the name of the king then reigning, that name may have died with him. I leave it to others, however, to determine what place this is.

ال البحر الكاهل

 كالطلائيس ْ

البحر الكاهل
ease. We then came to the country of Tawalis, which is thus named after its King, as is also his whole country. It is extensive; and the King will oppose the Emperor of China. He possesses a great number of junks; and with these he will fight the Chinese, until they offer conditions of peace. The people are all idolaters; handsome in appearance, and resembling the Turks. They are much inclined to a copper colour. They have great bravery and strength. Their women ride on horseback, they excel in throwing the javelin, and will fight like men in battle. We put into one of their ports which is near Kailuka, one of their largest and most beautiful cities. The magistrate of this place is a daughter of the King Wahi Arduja.

She sent for the persons who were in the ship, and entertained them; and when she was informed of my being there, she also sent for me. I went to her, and saw her upon the throne of government. Before her were her women with papers in their hands on the affairs of state, which they presented to her. She saluted and welcomed me in Turkish; she then called for ink and paper in my presence, and wrote with her own hand the Bismilla, and shewed it to me. She then inquired about the countries I had seen; and of these I gave her suitable information. She said, I wonder at the great wealth of India: but, I must conquer it for myself. She then ordered me some dresses with money and provisions for my journey, and treated me with great politeness.

I was told that in the army of this Queen there is a regiment of women, who fight with her like men: that she made war upon a certain king, who was her enemy; and that, when her army was near being put to the rout, she made so furious an onset upon the king with her regiment, that she overcame him, put him to death, and routed his whole force. She then took possession of all he had, and brought the slaughtered king's head to her father, who accordingly gave her the government of these parts. The neighbouring princes have made her offers of marriage, which she has refused to accept, except on one condition only, namely, that such person shall overcome her in the tournament. Of this, however, they have always been afraid, dreading the reproach of being vanquished by her.

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بَلَد طَرَالِيِسٍ. 
البَعْشَلٍ. 
مَهِي ارْذُوِجاً. 
كَيْلُوْكَيْ. 
"بَلَد طَرَالِيِسٍ."
CHAPTER XXIII.


We then left the countries of ‘Tiâlisî, and arrived, after a voyage of seven days with a favourable wind, at the first of the Chinese provinces. This is a most extensive country, and abounds in good things (of every description) fruits, agriculture, gold, and silver: and in these it is without a parallel. It is divided by a river called the 4 water of life. It is also called the 4 river of Sibar,* like the name of a river in India. It has its rise in the mountains which are in the neighbourhood of the city 4 Khân Bâlik,†

* This river, according to the lexicon of Baudrandius cited by Asseman, is called “Fluvius Caramoranus.”

† This is, as Asseman has shewn (Bibloth. Oriental, tom. iii. P. II. p. 512-13) the Cambalu of Marco Polo, and the Pekin of the Chinese. At this place, according to a citation made by Nicolaus Trigautius, from the Commentaries of Mathæus Ricius, was the usual residence of the Tartar Khâns, after they had obtained the supreme power in China. Our traveller, as we shall presently see, also makes this place the residence of the Emperor in his times. The extract is as follows: “Hoc nostrorum in hanc urbem regiam (Pekinum) adventu constare denique certo cepit, quod jamdiu opinati fuerant, hoc regnum illud ipsum esse, quod magnum Chatajum apud reliquis auctores appellatur, et hanc urbem Pechinensem regiam esse illius, quem magnum Can vocant, qui nunc est rex Sinarum, quae urbs ab iisdem Cambalu nominatur... Sine quippe scriptis libris quoties Tartaros nominabant, Lù dicunt, et septentrionis plagam Pâ, nec solum Pê. Tartaris vero Cam, à nobis magnus redditur: quam vocem ne ipsi quidem Sìnæ ignorant: et quoniam eo tempore, quo se Tartari in Sinarum regnum intruserunt, rex Tartarus sedem Pechini fixit, ideo Cambalu appellat; et quoniam apud varios p consonans in b commutatur, ideo Cambalu cepit appellari.” And, in the next page, “Apud Aytounum in lib. de Tartaris, cap. 19. Jons appellari his verbis: Iste Cobila Can quadraginta duobusannis tenuit imperium Tartarorum: Christianus fuit, et fundavit civitatem quae vocatur Jons in regno
called the mountain of the apes. It then proceeds through the middle of China, for a distance of six months, until it passes by Sin El Sin, both banks of which are covered with villages and farms, just like the Nile of Egypt, except that this is much more populous. In China grows the sugar-cane, and is much better than that of Egypt. All the fruits of our countries are found in China, but they are much more plentiful and cheap than they are with us.

As to the China earthenware, it is made only in the districts of El Zaitūn, and Sin Kilān. It is made of earth of the mountains of those parts, which is burnt through like charcoal. To this they add a stone, which they keep in the fire for three days. They then pour water upon it, and it becomes like dust: it is then fermented for some days: the best of it, for five and thirty days; that which is inferior, for fifteen, ten, or fewer. Of this ware, some is transported to other countries. The Chinese hen is large, but the cock is still larger, and greater than (our) goose: its eggs are proportionately large.

The Chinese are all infidels: they worship images, and burn their dead just like the Hindoos. The King of China is a Tartar, and one of the descendants of Jengiz Khān, who entered the Mohammedan countries, and desolated many of them. In all the Chinese provinces, there is a town for the Mohammedans, and in this they reside. They also have cells, colleges, and mosques, and are made much of by the Kings of China. The Chinese, generally, will eat the flesh of dogs and swine, both of which are sold in their markets. They are much addicted to the comforts and pleasures of life: but they do not much differ, either in their luxuries or their dress: for you will see one of their merchants, whose wealth is almost immense, clothed in the coarsest cotton. The only difference generally observable among the inhabitants of China, consists in the gold and silver plate which they severally possess. In the hand of every one of them is

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'Catay, quae major est Romā, ut dicitur; et in illā civitate moram traxit Cobila Can Imperator Tartarorum usque ad ultimam diem vitæ suae.' Asseman adds that Cobila renewed rather than repaired this city, and then cites Marco Polo to shew that the Kān resided here, and that the city was situated upon the great river.
a "staff, upon which he supports himself in walking; and this they call the third leg.

Silk is most plentiful among them, for the silkworm is found sticking and feeding upon the trees in all their districts; and hence they make their silk, which is the clothing of the poorest among them. Were it not for the merchants, it would bring no price whatever, and still, a cotton dress will purchase many silken ones.

It is a custom with their merchants, for one to melt down all the gold and silver he may have, into pieces, each of which will weigh a talent or more, and to lay this up over the door of his house. Any one who happens to have five such pieces will put a ring upon his finger; if he have ten, he will put on two. He who possesses fifteen such, is named 'El Sashi; and the piece itself they call a "Rakāla. Their transactions are carried on with paper: they do not buy or sell either with the dirhem or the dinar; but, should any one get any of these into his possession, he would melt them down into pieces. As to the paper, every piece of it is in extent about the measure of the palm of the hand, and is stamped with the King’s stamp. Five and twenty of such notes are termed a "shat; which means the same thing as a dinar with us. But when these papers happen to be torn, or worn out by use, they are carried to their house, which is just like the mint with us, and new ones are given in place of them by the King. This is done without interest; the profit arising from their circulation accruing to the King. When any one goes to the market with a dinar or a dirhem in his hand, no one will take it until it has been changed for these notes.

With respect to the earth which they lay up, it is mere tempered clay, like the dry clay with us. It is carried upon elephants, and then cut into pieces just like charcoal; they then harden it with fire, but in a more intense heat than that of charcoal. When it is reduced to ashes they knead it with water, dry it, and again burn it in the same manner, until the particles entirely disappear. Of this they make the china vessels, as we have formerly stated. The people of China are, in other respects, the most skilful artificers. In painting, none come near to them. Of what I
myself witnessed was the following: I once scarcely entered one of their cities: some time after, I had occasion again to visit it; and what should I see upon its walls, and upon papers stuck up in the streets, but pictures of myself and my companions! This is constantly done with all who pass through their towns. And should any such stranger do any thing to make flight necessary, they would then send out his picture to the other provinces; and wherever he might happen to be, he would be taken.

It is also a practice with them, that when a vessel leaves China, an account, as well of the names, as of the forms of the men in it, is taken and laid up. When the vessel returns, the servants of the magistrates board it, and compare the persons in it with the descriptions taken; and if one should happen to be missing, the commander of the vessel is taken, unless he can prove that the man has died by some sickness or other circumstance, or that he has left him, with his own consent, in some other of the Chinese provinces. After this, they require of the commander a register of all the goods in the vessel, which they obtain. The people of the vessel then leave it, and the King's servants take possession of, and clear it; and if they find any thing in it not entered in the register, the vessel, together with its freightage, is forfeited to the King. This is a species of oppression which I witnessed no where else.

When any Mohammedan merchant visits those Mohammedan towns which are among the Chinese, it is left to his choice whether he will take up his lodgings with a native merchant, or whether he will go to an "inn. If he prefers lodging with a merchant, an account of all he has is taken, and the native merchant is made surety for the amount, who spends upon his guest just as much as is proper. When the foreign merchant wishes to go, an inquiry is set on foot with respect to his property, and if any thing is found to have been made away with, the merchant who was made surety makes it good by fine. But should the stranger prefer going to an inn, his property is delivered up to the inn-keeper, who is made surety for it. He then expends what is necessary upon him, and this is put down to account. When he wishes to leave, an account of the property is taken, and should any thing be missing, the inn-keeper who is surety is forced to
make it good. If however, he wishes to have a concubine, he may buy a female slave and reside with her in the inn. Female slaves are very cheap in China; because the inhabitants consider it no crime to sell their children, both male and female. They do not, however, force them to travel with their purchasers; nor, on the other hand, do they hinder them from doing so, should they prefer it. In like manner, if one wishes to marry, he may do so; but, in any case, he is not allowed wantonly to destroy his own property: for they say, we are unwilling that it should be reported among the Mahommedans, that our country is a place of wantonness and profligacy; or, that merchants lose their wealth among us.

The care they take of travellers among them is truly surprising; and hence their country is to travellers the best and the safest: for here a man may travel alone for nine months together, with a great quantity of wealth, without the least fear. The reason of this is, there is in every district an inn, over which the magistrate of the place has control. Every evening the magistrate comes with his secretary to the inn, and registers in a book the names of all the inmates who are strangers: he then locks them up. In the morning he comes again with his secretary, and compares the name written down, with the person of every one in the inn. The register so made out he sends by a messenger to the presiding magistrate at the next station: from whom he also brings back vouchers that such and such persons have safely arrived with their property. This is done at every station. When any person happens to be lost, or any thing is stolen, and this is discovered, the magistrate who has the control over the inn in which the loss is sustained, is taken into custody on that account. In all the inns every thing that a traveller can want is provided.

The first city I came to in China was "El Zaitūn; there are, however, no olives here, * nor indeed in all China or India; this is merely the name of the place. It is a large city, and in it they make the best flowered and

* As this word in Arabic signifies the olive, the writer, perhaps, thought it necessary to warn his reader against mistaking it. The longitude and latitude of this place are according to Abulfeda 114° 8', 17° 8'. Mr. Apetz thinks it is the same with the "Saunt yo Tawn," mentioned in Lord Macartney's voyage.
coloured silks,* as well as satins, which are therefore preferred to those made in other places. Its port is one of the finest in the world. I saw in it about one hundred large junks; the small vessels were innumerable. It is a large estuary of the sea, running into the land until it meets the great river. In this, and other Chinese towns, each inhabitant has a garden and some land, in the centre of which is his house; and on this account it is that their cities are so large.†

On the day of my arrival at this place, I saw the Emīr who had been sent ambassador to the Emperor of India, and who returned with us (to Malabar) when the junk foundered and went down; he, however, escaped with his life. He told the officer of the Diwān of me, who placed me in a very handsome house. I was afterwards visited in this by the Mohammedan judge, the Sheikh El Islām, and a number of the Mohammedan merchants, who treated me with great respect, and made a feast for me, These merchants are, on account of their residing in an infidel country, extremely glad whenever a Mohammedan comes among them: on such occasions they give him alms of their wealth, so that he returns rich like themselves.

When the magistrate of the city heard of my arrival, he wrote immediately to the Khān, who is their Emperor, to acquaint him of my having come from India. I requested of him, however, that he would send a person to bring me to 9 Sin Kilān, to the Emīr of that place, until he should receive the Khān's answer. To this the magistrate agreed, and sent a person with me, who conducted me to him. I embarked, therefore, in a vessel on the river, and made a voyage of twenty-seven days, in each of which we put into some village about noon, bought what we happened to want, then said our prayers, and proceeded on in the evening. On the next this was

* As the word here used, viz. kamkha, does not occur in the common dictionaries, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of it. The following is taken from the King of Oude's Persian Dictionary, entitled the Seven Seas: کمکا بکسراو وسکون میم وخارا مشک بالف کشیده بهمی جامه منتقله آمده که بالوان مشکی فی میمنه باشد وفیث فی آود کتنه ان که بی من این جامه منتقله بکرنک i.e. Kimkha, &c. meaning a flowered garment, which they weave with various colours. When pronounced kamkha it means a flowered garment of one colour only.

† Such seems to have been ancient Babylon, with its hanging gardens and grazing lands. See Rennell's Geography of Herodotus.
repeated, and so on till we got to Sin Kilān. At this place, as well as El Zaitūn, the earthenware is made: at the latter of which, the river called the "water of life enters the sea; and which they, therefore, call the "conjunction of two seas.

This Sin Kilān is one of their greatest and best formed cities. In the middle of it is a great temple, which was built by one of their kings. This he endowed with the revenue of the city and of the surrounding villages. In this are apartments for the sick, the aged, the blind, and the great Fakeer Sheikhs, and the endowment affords them provisions in great plenty. A picture of this king is painted in the temple, and worshipped by the inmates. In a certain part of this province is a town in which the Mohammedans reside. It has a market, a mosque, and a cell for the poor. Here is also a Judge and a Sheikh El Islām: nor is there any doubt that there must be, in all the towns of China, Mohammedan merchants who have a Judge and a Sheikh El Islām, to whom their matters are referred. In this place I resided with one of the merchants, and remained among them for fourteen days; during which time, not a day passed without my receiving presents from them. Beyond this city, neither the Mohammedans nor infidels of China have another. Between it and the obstruction of Gog and Magog* there is, as I was told, a distance of sixty days. The people who inhabit that place eat all the men they can overcome: and hence it is that no one goes to those parts. I did not see any one, however, in these parts, who had either seen the obstruction himself, or who had seen one who had seen it.

I was also told in 'Sin Kilān, that a considerable personage was in that neighbourhood, who was upwards of two hundred years old; that he never ate, drank, spoke, or took any delight whatever in the world, his powers were so great and so perfect; and that he lived in a cave without the city, in which also his devotions were carried on. I went to the cave, and saw him at the door; he was exceedingly thin, and of copper colour. He had marks of a devotional character about him; but had no beard. When I saluted him, he seized my hand and smelled it. He then said to the

* Some have thought that by this expression is meant the great wall. See Asseman, Bib. Orient. tom. iii. P. 2, p. dxiv.
interpreter: This man is just as much attached to this world, as we are to the next. He said to me: You have seen a wonder. Do you remember when you came to an island in which there was a temple, and a man sitting among the images, who gave you ten dinars of gold? I answered, I do. He rejoined: I am the man. I then kissed his hand. He then considered for a little time, and went into the cave, seeming to repent of what he had said. And as he did not come out again, we forced ourselves, and went in after him. Him, however, we did not find; but there was one of his companions, who had before him a number of the paper notes. These, said he, are your feast; so go back. I said, We wait for the old man. He replied: If you stay here for ten years, you will not see him; for it is his practice, that when he has exhibited one of his mysteries to any one, that man sees him no more. Nor suppose that he is absent; the fact is, he is now present. I much wondered at this, and returned. I have, on a former occasion, related the affair of the Jogee, who gave us the dinars, when among the images in the temple of a certain island.*

After this, I told the story of the old man to the Judge of the town, and the Sheikh El Islam, who said: Such is his general practice with those strangers who go to see him; but no one knows what religion he is of. The person, continued he, that you supposed to be one of his companions, was the old man himself. I have been told, too, that he had disappeared for about fifty years, but returned to this place within the last year; that the Sultan and others beneath him, visit the old man, and that he gives each of them presents suitable to his station. He gives presents, in like manner, to the poor who visit him. In the cave in which he lives there is nothing to attract the attention; and his discourse is of times that are past. He will occasionally speak of the Prophet, and say: Had I been with him, I would have assisted him. He also speaks of "Omar Ibn Khatab, and with peculiar respect of "Ali son of Abu Tālib. I was told by "Auhad Oddin of Sanjar, the head of the merchants, that he one day entered the cave, when the old man took him by the hand. I had, said he, immediately the idea that I was in a large palace, that the Sheikh was sitting in it upon a throne, with a crown on his head, and his servants standing

* See page 164.
before him. I thought I saw the fruits falling into streams there; and taking one to eat, I found myself in the cave standing before him, and him laughing at me. I had, however, a severe fit of sickness in consequence of this, which did not leave me for some months. After this I visited him no more. The people of this country think he is a Mohammedan, but no one has seen him pray, though he is constantly fasting.

I now returned to the city of El Zaitūn by the river; and, soon after my arrival, came the answer of the Khān to his Lieutenant there, in which it was ordered, that I should be honourably provided for, and sent to the presence, either by land or by the river, as I might choose. They accordingly provided me with vessels and servants, and I proceeded at the charge of the Sultan by the river, leaving one village in the morning, and arriving at another in the evening. This we did for ten days, and then arrived at the city of ḌFanjanfur, which is a large and handsome place situated in a plain, and surrounded with gardens, something like the plain of Damascus. Here I was met by the Judge, the "Presbyters of Islamism, and the merchants, with the Emīr of the city and the officers of his forces, by whom the Emperor is entertained in the most honourable manner. I accordingly entered the city. It has four walls. Between the first and second of these are the Emperor's servants, who watch the city; between the second and the third, are the troops of cavalry, and the city magistrate; between the third and fourth are the Mohammedans; where also I took up my residence with their Sheikh, bZahīr Oddīn. Within the fourth wall are the Chinese; and this is the largest part of the city. It was strange enough that, one day, when I was at a feast which they had made for me, in came one of the great Mohammedan Fakeers, whom they welcomed by the title of the "Sheikh Kawām Oddīn. After the salutation, and his joining our society, I was wondering at his appearance, and had looked on him for some time, when he asked: Why do you continue looking at me, unless you know me? I then asked him of his native place. He said, it was dSubta (Ceuta). I said: Well, I am from "Tanjiers. He then renewed his salute and wept; and at this I wept too.* I then asked, whether he had been in India. He

* We here recognize something like the simple and affecting scene between Jacob and Rachel
said: Yes; at the palace in Dehli. When he said this, he came to my recollection; and I said, are you El Bashiri?* He said: Yes. He had come to Dehli with my uncle, Abul Kāsim El Mursī, when he was young and before a beard had appeared on his cheek. He was then one of the most clever at retaining the Korān by memory, and of those termed benchers. I had mentioned him to the Emperor of India, who accordingly wished to retain him in office. But this he did not accept of. His wish was to go to China. The Emperor had given him three thousand dinars, and he had then set out for China. In China he was put in office among the Mohammedans, and became possessed of great wealth. After this, he sent me several presents. His brother I met, some time after, in Südān; what a distance between these two brothers! In Kanjūrā I resided fifteen days: I then proceeded by the river, and after four days arrived at the city of Bairam Katlu, which is a small place, the inhabitants of which are very hospitable. In this place there were not more than four Mohammedans, with one of whom I resided for three days, and then proceeded by the river a voyage of ten days, and arrived at the city of El Khansā. The name of this place is similar to that of the poetess El Khansā,† but I do not know whether the word is Arabic or not, or whether the Arabic has any agreement or not with their language.

This is the largest city I had ever seen on the face of the earth: its length is a journey of three days, in which a traveller may proceed on and find lodgings. It is, as we have already said of the manner of building among the Chinese, so constructed, that each inhabitant has his house in the middle of his land and garden-ground. This city is divided into six cities: all of which are surrounded by a wall, and of which we shall presently say more.

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* According to Ferishta and others, this should seem to be the name of an office in the court of Dehli.

† For some account of this poetess, see M. de Sacy’s Chrestomathie Arabe, tom. ii. p. 413, edit. 2. The place is probably the Chensi of the maps. See also Assemani, Biblioth. Orient. tom. iii. P. ii. p. 512.
When we approached this city we were met by its judge, the presbyters of Islamism, and the great merchants. The Mohammedans are exceedingly numerous here. This whole city is surrounded by a wall: each of the six cities is also surrounded by a wall. In the first reside the guards, with their commander. I was told that, in the muster-rolls, these amount to twelve thousand. I lodged one night in the house of the commander. In the second division are the Jews,* Christians,† and the Turks who worship the sun: these are numerous, their number is not known: and theirs is the most beautiful city. Their streets are well disposed, and their great men are exceeding wealthy. There are in the city a great number of Mohammedans, with some of whom I resided for fifteen days; and was treated most honourably. The third division is the seat of the government. In this resides the chief "commander of all China, with the forces. When I entered its gate, my companions were separated from me, on account of the press, and I remained alone. I was here met by the prime minister, who carried me to

* It does not seem possible, without positive history on the subject, to ascertain at what period the Jews entered China. Some fix upon the year 224 before Christ: others on other periods less ancient: but, as far as I can see, not much reliance is to be placed on any one of them. The reader may, however, consult the tract by Christoph. Theoph. de Mur, containing the Notitiae S.S. Bibliorum Judæorum in Imperio Sinensi, with the Diatribe de Sinicis S.S. Bibliorum Versionibus, Hale ad Salam, 1805, and the works there mentioned.

† These were, probably, some of the Nestorian Syrian Christians, who seem to have been first sent into China for the purpose of propagating the Christian faith, from the churches in Malabar, commonly styled the Christians of St. Thomas, &c. See the Bibliotheca Orientalis of Asseman, tom. iii. P. II. pp. 512-552, where every particular relating to the history of these Christians is discussed in a very able and interesting manner. We are told, in p. 519, that the Chinese call the Christians Terzai or Tersai, which, according to a conjecture of Trigautius, must be either Arabic or Persic, not Armenian. The truth is, it is the Persic ترثیا tarsa, a general name given to Christians by the Persians, as may be seen in the Dabistan, the Gulistan of Sadi, &c.; and if it be true that the Chinese so term them, one would be led to suppose, that Christianity must first have gone from Persia to China. Asseman concludes upon the words of Trigautius: "Christianos in Sinarum regno Nestorianos fuisse, non Armenios, neque ex Armenia, sed partim ex Assyria et Mesopotamia, partim ex Sogdiana, Bactriana et India illuc convolasse, eo maxime tempore, quo Tartari in illud regnum invaserunt, ipsae Marcus Paulus Venetus, qui a Trigautio citatur, pluribus in locis affirmat, ubi quoties Christianorum in Sinis meminit, eos Nestorianos vocat." Asseman argues, however, that Christianity was not originally Nestorianism in China. But his interesting article should be read throughout.
the house of the commander of the forces, the Emîr * Kartî. This was the person of whom I have already given some account, who cast his eyes upon the goat’s-hair garment which had been given me by the friend of God, the * Sheikh Jalâl Oddîn of Shiráz. This fourth city is the most beautiful of all the six. It is intersected by three rivers. I was entertained by the Emîr Kartî, in his own house, in a most splendid manner: he had brought together to this feast the great men of both the Mohammedans and Chinese. We had also musicians and singers. I stayed with him one night. At the banquet were present the Khâns jugglers, the chief of whom was ordered to shew some of his wonders. He then took a wooden sphere, in which there were holes, and in these long straps, and threw it up into the air till it went out of sight, as I myself witnessed, while the strap remained in his hand. He then commanded one of his disciples to take hold of, and to ascend by, this strap, which he did until he also went out of sight. His master then called him three times, but no answer came: he then took a knife in his hand, apparently in anger, which he applied to the strap. This also ascended till it went quite out of sight: he then threw the hand of the boy upon the ground, then his foot; then his other hand, then his other foot; then his body, then his head. He then came down, panting for breath, and his clothes stained with blood. The man then kissed the ground before the General, who addressed him in Chinese, and gave him some other order. The juggler then took the limbs of the boy and applied them one to another: he then stamped upon them, and it stood up complete and erect. I was astonished, and was seized in consequence by a palpitation at the heart: but they gave me some drink, and I recovered. The judge of the Mohammedans was sitting by my side, who swore, that there was neither ascent, descent, nor cutting away of limbs, but the whole was mere juggling.

On this very night I entered the fifth city, which is the largest of them. It is inhabited by the common Chinese people, among whom are the most ingenious artificers. In this place are made the * Khansâwîa garments. The most wonderful things they make, are dishes composed of reeds glued together, and painted over with colours, such that when hot meat is put into them they do not change their colour. Ten of these may be put into one another;
and the person seeing them would suppose them to be only one. For these
they have a cover, which contains them all; and their softness is such, that
should they fall from a height they would not break. They are wonderful
productions.

After this, I entered the sixth city, which is inhabited by sailors, fisher-
men, ship-caulkers, and carpenters. I was told after this by the wealthy
Mohammedans, that some of the relations of the great 'Khān had revolted,
and that they had collected an army, and gone out to give him battle;
they had collected an hundred companies of cavalry, each company of
which amounted to ten thousand. The Sultan had on this occasion, of his
own particular friends and stipendiaries, fifty thousand cavalry; and of foot
soldiers, five hundred thousand. He was also opposed by the greater part
of the nobles, who agreed that he ought to abdicate the throne, because he
disregarded the regulations of the Yasāk,* laid down by his ancestor Jengiz
Khān. They accordingly went over to the side of his uncle's son, who had
set up a claim against him. They also wrote to the Khān, advising him to
abdicate the throne; and promising that the province of 'El Khansā should
be apportioned to him. This he refused to accede to, and gave them bat-
tle; but after a few days he was put to the rout and killed, before I had
arrived at his palace.† The news of this soon came to the city, and drums

* لانه كان خيراحكام البساط. See p. 91, note.
† I can find no account whatever in De Guignes or others of the death of this Emperor;
but, as no change seems to have happened in the dynasty, and, according to our traveller, the
uncle's son succeeded to the throne, no notice might generally have been taken of the
circumstance. The dynasty of Yuen seems to have reigned from the latter end of the
thirteenth century of our era to 1369, during which period nine Emperors of the descendants of
Jengiz Khān are said to have held the supreme power in China. Now, it is very remarkable,
that, of the first eight of these the longest reign is only thirteen years, while the ninth is made
to continue through a period of thirty-six, i.e. from 1333 to 1369. It strikes me, therefore,
that this reign is too long, and that the reign of another Emperor ought to be inserted between
the eighth and ninth of them, in order to make the account probable; and if the relation
of our traveller be true, such reign actually took place: and with the close of this the
i. P. I. p. 279. In the last of which we are informed of several rebellions having taken place
and trumpets were sounded accordingly during the space of two months, for joy at the accession of the new Khān. The Khān who had been killed, with about a hundred of his relatives, was then brought, and a large sepulchre was dug for him under the earth, in which a most beautiful couch was spread, and the Khān was with his weapons laid upon it. With him they placed all the gold and silver vessels he had in his house,* together with four female slaves, and six of his favourite Mamlūks, with a few vessels of drink. They were then all closed up, and the earth heaped upon them to the height of a large hill. They then brought four horses, which they pierced through at the hill, until all motion in them ceased; they then forced a piece of wood into the hinder part of the animal till it came out at his neck, and this they fixed in the earth, leaving the horses thus impaled upon the hill.

The relatives of the Khān they buried in the same manner, putting all their vessels of gold and silver in the grave with them. At the door of the sepulchres of ten of these, they impaled three horses in the manner just mentioned. At the graves of each of the rest, only one horse was impaled. This was a notable day; all the people of the city, Chinese, Moḥammedans, and others, were present on the occasion, and had on their mourning, which consists of a sort of white hood. I know of no other people who do so on such occasions.

When, however, the former Emperor was killed, and Firūn, the son of his uncle who had made war against him, had been put in power, he chose to fix his residence at ‘Kora Karūm; † on account of its nearness to the

during the reign of the last prince of the Yuen dynasty: and one of these is, perhaps, that related by our traveller.

* See a very curious note on this subject in Mr. Marsden’s Translation of Marco Polo, n. 878, p. 451, whence it appears that the Russians found great quantities of plate, arms, &c. in the graves of the Tartar chiefs; and Bell’s Travels in Asia, Pinkerton, vol. vii. pp. 335-6.

† According to D’Herbelot, Caracoram, ville qui Octai Kaan fils de Genghizkhan bâtît dans le pays de Cathai après qu’il l’eut subjugué : elle fut aussi nommée Ordu Balik, et c’est peut-être la même que Marc Paull appelle Cambalu. Mungaca ou Mangu Caan, fils de Tuh Kaan, et petit fils de Genghizkhan, quatrième Empereur des Mogols, faisait son séjour ordinaire dans cette ville. Voyez le titre de Cara Khotān. See also Histoire des Mongols, Liv. II. chap. i. p 347.
territories of his uncle the King of Turkistān and Māwarā El Nahr. But those nobles, who had not been present at the death of the former Khān, revolted. Upon this occasion they stopped up the roads, and the disaffection spread itself like a flame. The leading men among the Mohammedans advised me to return to the city of El Zaitūn, before the confusion should become general: and accordingly, they petitioned the minister of King Firūn to give me permission, which he did, with an order for my maintenance, according to custom.

CHAPTER XXIV.


I then returned by the river, descending from El Khansā to Kānjanfur, and thence to the city of El Zaitūn. When I got there I found some junk bound for India, and got into one belonging to El Malik El Zāhir King of Sumatra, whose servants are Mohammedans. In this we sailed with a good wind for ten days. The sky then became obscure and dark, and a storm arose, in consequence of which the vessel got into a sea unknown to the sailors. The people in the junk were all terribly afraid, and wished to put back: but it was impossible. After this we saw, one morning at day-break, a mountain in the sea, at the distance of about twenty miles, and towards this the wind was carrying us. The sailors wondered at this, because we were far from land; and because no mountain had been observed in that part of the sea. It was certain that, if the wind should force us to it, we should be lost. We then betook ourselves to repentance and prayer to Almighty God, with all our hearts; and, in addition to this, the merchants made many vows. The wind then
began calmed in some degree: when, after sun-rise, we perceived that the mountain we had seen was in the air, and that we could see light between it and the sea. I was much astonished at this: but, seeing the sailors in the utmost perturbation, and bidding farewell to one another, I said, Pray what is the matter? They said, What we supposed to be a mountain, is really a Rokh, * and if he sees us, we shall assuredly perish, there being now between us and him a distance of ten miles only. But God, in his goodness, gave us a good wind, and we steered our course in a direction from him, so that we saw no more of him; nor had we any knowledge of the particulars of his shape.

After two months from this day, we got to Java, and shortly after landed at Sumatra. Here we met with the King of the place El Malik El Zahir, just returning from a victory, and bringing many captives with him. He received us very honourably, and supplied us with every thing necessary. He was then about to marry his son and heir. I was present at the wedding, and witnessed the closeting. It was a strange ceremony;

* The name of a bird so large that he is able to take up and fly away with a whole rhinoceros at once. The King of Oude's Persian Dictionary (sub voce خُن) gives the following account of it: نام جانوریست که نیز همانند عفتا در خارج وجود ندارد و آن که معروف است که قبیل و درکند یا طمعه جهادی خود بسیار خلاق و دروغ بعلوم می‌شنود. It is the name of an animal, which like the Anka (or Simurg, the fabulous bird said to be on the mountain Kaf) has no external existence. The one, commonly believed to feed its young with the elephant and rhinoceros, is known to exist only in error and falsehood.

In Mr. Marsden's interesting edition of the Travels of Marco Polo, we have a similar, but more particular, account of this bird. "Persons," says the traveller, "who have seen this bird assert, that when the wings are spread they measure sixteen paces in extent from point to point; and that the feathers are eight paces in length, and thick in proportion." We are told, a little lower down, that the Grand Khan having heard of this extraordinary bird, sent messengers to the island of Magastar, or San Lorenzo, to inquire about it, and that they brought back a feather of it, which highly gratified his majesty. This, however, the traveller states on the report of others (p. 707). Mr. Marsden's opinion on the subject is stated in note 1440, where he says, he believes it to be the albatross magnified into a monster. The bird, he thinks, might occasionally migrate from more southern latitudes to the island of Madagascar. What Ibn Batūta saw was, probably, a real mountain; the light he saw under it, might perhaps have been occasioned by what is termed the mirage.
I never saw any thing like it elsewhere. It was this: They set up a large sort of pulpit in the court-yard of the palace, and covered it with silk. The bride then came from the inner apartments on foot; with her were about forty ladies, carrying her train; these were the ladies of the Sultan, his nobles, and ministers. They were all unveiled and exposed to the gaze of high and low. This, however, is not customary among them, except on the occasion of some noble marriage. The bride now ascended the pulpit, preceded by musicians and singers, male and female, who danced and sang. After this came the bridegroom, who was the King’s son, mounted on an elephant, and sitting on a throne placed on the back of the animal. Over his head was an awning. He had a crown on; and on his right and left were about a hundred young men, sons of Governors, Ministers, and Generals. These were all clothed in white, and riding on horses caparisoned. On their heads were caps set with gold and jewels; and every one of them was beardless. When the prince came in, dirhems and dinars were scattered among the people. The Sultan himself sat and witnessed the whole. The prince then alighted and walked to his father; and taking hold of his foot kissed it. He then ascended the pulpit to the bride, who rose to him and kissed his hand. He then sat by her side; the ladies standing before them richly dressed out. The fawfel-nut and betel-leaf were then brought in, and the bridegroom taking some in his hand put it into her mouth. The bride next took some, and put it into his mouth. The bridegroom then took a betel-leaf, and put it into his mouth, then into her’s. The bride did the same to him. The covering of the pulpit was then let down upon them, and the whole was carried into the interior of the palace.* When the people had feasted themselves, they all dispersed.

I remained in this island for two months as the King’s guest. I then was put on board one of the junks, the Sultan having presented me with some lignum aloes, camphor, cloves, sandal-wood,† and provisions. I then set sail for Kawlam, where I arrived after a voyage of forty days. After

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* See Marsden’s History of Sumatra, p. 266, &c.; Crawfurd’s description of marriage ceremonies in Java, vol. i. pp. 88-93.
† On this wood as found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago see Mr. Crawfurd’s work, vol. i. pp. 519-20.
this I went to Kālikūt in Malabar. I then went aboard a vessel, and after a voyage of eight and twenty days came to ʿZafār. This was in the month of Moharram, in the year forty-eight (i.e. A.H. 748; April, A.D. 1347.) At this time I found its King, ʿEl Malik El Nāsir, son of El Malik El Moghith, the same person who reigned when I formerly visited this place.* From this place I sailed to ʿMaskit El Torayāt, then to the port of ʿShiah, then to the port of ʿKelba, the name of which is the feminine form of Kelb (a dog); then to ʿTelhān; all which places are subject to the government of ʿHormuz, but are considered as belonging to ʿAmmān. I then proceeded to ʿHormuz, and stayed there three days. From this place I went to ʿKuristan (Kūzistān), and from thence to ʿLār, then to ʿJanja Bāl, from this place to ʿKaldūn, where I remained three days. I then proceeded to ʿHakān; then to ʿSamān, then to the city of ʿSabā, and thence to ʿShīrāz, when I found ʿAbu Is-hāk, the reigning king;† but who was then absent from Shīrāz. I then went on to ʿMāin, then to ʿBazdkhāsh (Yezdkhās), then to ʿKalil, then to ʿKansak, then to ʿIspahān, then to ʿTostar, then to ʿEl Hawāir, (Hawaiza ?) then to ʿBasra, then to ʿMeshhed Ali Ibn Abī Tālib, then to ʿKūfa, then to ʿSārsār, then to ʿBagdad, where I arrived in the month of Shawāl in the year 48 (i.e. 748), the King of which was at that time the ʿSheikh Hasan, son of the aunt of the Sultan Abu Saīd. After this I proceeded to the city of ʿAmbār, then to ʿHit, then to ʿHaditha, then to ʿAna, then to ʿEl Rahba,‡ then to ʿEl Sakhna, then to ʿTadmor, then to ʿDamascus of

* See p. 54.
† Abu Is-hāk was, according to Mirkhond, the reigning King in Persia at this time; and, in this very year he undertook an expedition against Karāmān, see p. 40.
‡ El Harawi, after stating that this was one of the districts belonging to Emessa, proceeds to say, that there is in the Meshhed of this place,
Syria; the whole time of my absence from which had been twenty full years. The chief judge of the sect of Shahâf was now 'Tâk Oddin El Sabkî. From this place I went to 'Aleppo, and then returned to Damascus, then to Jerusalem, and to the city of 'El Khalil (Hebron), then to ‡Gaza, then to ‡Damietta, then to Fariskûr, then to El Mahalla El Kobra (or the great station), then to Damanhûr, then to Alexandria, then to Caïro. At this time there was a general plague throughout Egypt. I was told that the number of those who died daily in Caïro amounted to one and twenty thousand. The reigning prince at the time I entered Egypt was El Malik El Nâsir Hasan Ibn El Malik El Nâsir Mohammed Ibn Kalâwûn. I then proceeded from Caïro on the way to Upper Egypt, for Aidhab. There I took shipping, and got to Judda, then to Mecca, may God ennoble it! I arrived at this place in the month of Shaabân, in the nine and fortieth year of A. H. 749; and in this year I performed the pilgrimage. I then returned with a Syrian caravan to Taiba, the city of the prophet. I visited his grave, and returned with them to Jerusalem. I then hired a passage back to Caïro; but, as a desire of seeing my native country now came upon me, I prepared to take my journey to the west. I travelled, accordingly, to Alexandria: and, in the month Safar, A. H. 750, I set sail and arrived at the island of Jarba. From this place I sailed in another vessel to Fez, then to Safâkus, then to Milyâna, then to the city of Tunis, then to

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A thigh bone of one of the giants, the length of which is three cubits: its width is that of two spans. It is said that its weight is five-and thirty rats (of Rahba). Some of the learned, however, say that there is no monument of antiquity in Rahba, and that it was first built by Malik Ibn Taul; which is not true: for it was built by Nimrod, son of Kush; and it is a city mentioned in the Bible.—It is, probably, the city Rehoboam, which we are told, Gen. x. 11, was built by Ashur. This is, no doubt, the truth: and, if so, the historians mentioned here, as well as by Mr. Ewald in his Mesopotamia of El Wakedî (p. xiii) are to be treated as fabulous.
Tilimsan: then to the 'palace of Fez, where I arrived in the latter part of the month Shaaban, in the year 750. The reigning king at this time was the Commander of the Faithful, 'Abu Anân. I presented myself to him, and was honoured by a sight of him. The awe that surrounded him, made me forget that of the King of 'Irâk; his elegance, that of the Emperor of India; his politeness, that of the King of 'Yemen; his bravery, that of the King of the Turks; his mildness, that of the Emperor of Constantinople; his religious carriage, that of the Emperor of 'Turkistân; his knowledge, that of the King of 'Sumatra; for he so overwhelmed me with his favours, that I found myself quite unequal to express my gratitude. In Fez, too, I terminated my 'travels, after I had assured myself, that it is the most beautiful of countries. The poet has truly said of it:

† Ask me my proof: Why in the west
Countries you find the sweetest, best?
'Tis this: Hence rides the full orbed moon,
And hither hastes the sun at noon.

It was now my wish to visit the tomb of my father; and accordingly I left Fez for Tanjiers. From that place I went to aSubta. It then occurred to me, that I should have pleasure in the warfare for the faith; I therefore set sail from Subta to Spain; and the first place I saw was the "Hill of Victory. This is one of the greatest refuges of Islamism, and one which forced sorrow down the necks of the idolaters. From this place commenced Islamism, in the great victory; for here landed aTârik Ibn Zîâd, the slave of Müsa Ibn Nasîr, at the time of his passing over to Spain. From this circumstance it was named after him, and called aJabal Târik

It is also called the Hill of Victory, because his beginnings had their commencement here. But, a despicable foe had had possession of this place for about twenty years, until our Lord the Sultan \[Abu El Hasan\] reduced him, and sent his son with an army, which he strengthened with many reinforcements, and obtained a complete victory. He then rebuilt and strengthened its fortifications and walls, and stored it with cavalry, treasure, and warlike machines. This was one of his good deeds, the effects of which still remain.*

I proceeded from the hill of victory (Gibraltar), which is one of the most extensive and handsome strongholds of Islamism, where I had met its celebrated and learned men, of whom one was my maternal uncle's son, \[Abu El Kasim Ibn Batuta\], after I had remained there some days, and then went to the city of \[Marbella\], which is a strong and handsome place. From this place I went to the city of \[Malaga\], one of the chief cities of Andalusia. Its charming districts lie together, and enjoy the advantages both of sea and land. It abounds with excellent productions, so that eight ratls of grapes are sold for a small dinar. Its figs and pomegranates are unequalled.

From this place I travelled to the city of \[Tabsh\], from that to \[Hama\], which is a small town, and in which there are warm springs. I then went to Granada, the chief city of \[Andalusia\], which, for its structures and

* Abu'l Hasan, according to Mr. Conde, mounted the throne of Fez in 1330, and held Gibraltar during the greater part of his reign. At what time he gained possession of it, we are not told; but that he was in the habit of supplying his friends and allies in Spain with troops and ammunition, there can be no doubt. The French translator and editor of Mr. Conde's work is most likely correct when he says, "Cet Abul Hasan ne fut point roi de Maroc, comme on l'a dit, mais roi de Fez." Tom. iii. p. 187. But, whether he is so, when he further says, ib. "Il n'est pas non plus exact de dire, avec quelques historiens Espagnols, qu'Abul Hasan envoya en Espagne son fils Abdelmélek avec une armée; Abdelmélek n'était point fils, mais général du roi de Fez—" Ibn Batuta has not informed us; for he has said nothing about the name of this son of the King of Fez: he has only told us, that he sent his son: and so far it is probable the Spanish historians are correct. In a note a little lower down (p. 213), we are told that, "Plusieurs historiens Espagnols disent qu'à cette occasions Abul Hasan envoya une armée sous la conduite d'Aly, un de ses fils...Les Arabes affirment positivement un fait bien différent, puis qu'ils disent qu'Abul Hasan n'envoya point de secours." I merely remark, that Ibn Batuta here agrees with the Spanish historians in the fact of a son of Abul Hasan's having been sent: and by them he is here named Ali, not Abdelmélek.
suburbs is unequalled in the whole world. It is divided by the well-known river "Shenil; besides this, however, there are many other rivers, as well as cisterns, gardens, orchards, and palaces, surrounding it on all sides. The King of Granada was at this time Abu El Walid Yusuf Ibn Nasir. I never met him, on account of a disease under which he then laboured.* His noble and excellent mother, however, sent me some dinars for my support. I here met some of the learned men of the place, of whom the most surprising was a young man named Abu Jaafar Ahmed Ibn Rizwân El Jadhâni. His astonishing peculiarity was this, that although he was brought up in a desert, and had never either studied or given himself any trouble about learning, yet he produced poetry so good as scarcely to be equalled by the most accomplished writers. The following is a specimen.†

Friend, from whom 'tis pain to part,
Take thy station in my heart.
Through my eye, its lucid door,
View the structure o'er and o'er;
There enthroned thou'lt always see
Every chamber filled with thee.
But when from thee, with pain distrest
I feel the void within my breast,
My vacant eyes too well declare
Their favourite inmate is not there:
But, when thy charms my spirits fill,
I close my lids to keep thee still.

* This prince, who is styled by Mr. Conde (tom. iii. p. 229) "le vertueux Jusef Abul Kegag, was assassinated at Granada in 1354, and was succeeded in the throne by his son Mohammed the Fifth.

† (a) One of the MSS. reads،، and for • The species is that termed البسيط، consists of six feet, of the measure مستعملنا فاعل مستعين repeated, with its variations. See Clarke's Prosody, p. 55, &c.
CHAPTER XXV.


From Granada I went to the Hill of Victory, and from that place took shipping and sailed to Subta; then to Asilā, then to Salā.* I then travelled from that place by land to Marrākhīsh (Morocco), which is a most beautiful city, of extensive trade and territory. One of its poets has thus described it.

† Morocco blest, in site, in health,
Brave in nobles, great in wealth:
Here will the homeless wand’rer find,
Welcome to cheer his drooping mind:
One only doubt can now remain,
Such as to give a moment’s pain:
Whether the eye or ear can boast,
The privilege of blessing most.

* This is, according to Abulfeda, an ancient and thickly inhabited city, having on its west the ocean, and on its south a river, with gardens and vineyards. It is said that Abd El Mūmin, its high priest, built a large palace on the bank of the river on its south and adjoining the sea: and, that his followers choosing the parts adjoining, built the city which was called El Mehdīya. Salā, it is added, is a moderate-sized district of the extreme western division, and the nearest part of it to Spain. Its soil consists mostly of red sand: the river is large, and is subject to the reflux of the tide. The city abounds with provisions. The districts subject to its rule are on its south, and are called Tamasnā, abounding with cultivation and pasturage.

†† This verse is of the sort termed al-ṣūd wālīlī, and is of the measure naskhī, repeated. See Clarke’s Prosody, p. 53, &c.
From this place I went to "Miknāsa, * then to the palace of "Fez, † and presented myself to the Commander of the Faithful, the Sultan "Abu Anān, may God give him happiness. ‡ After this I bade him farewell, with an

* This place is near Fez, and situated on its north. It is remarkable for the great number of its olives. Ibn Said has said that Miknasa consists of two white cities, separated from each other the distance of a horse's course. It is one stage from Fez. Its river is called the Fulfal.

† Fez is, according to Abulfeda, placed in the different longitudes and latitudes of 8° 8', 34° 8', 8° 8, 35° 35', 20° 50', 38° 8'. He then describes it:

وقاس مدينة مكناس وهي عن فاس في الشمال وهي مشهورة بقصر الزينتينين ومن المشترک مكانه بكسر اهم وسكون الكاف ونون والف وسين مهملها وما قال ابن سعيد ومكاسه مدينة بيانان بينهما شری فرس وهي عن فاس على مرحلة ولمكاسه نیر يعي فنل. &c. See also Ulenbroek's Irace Descriptio Proleg., p. 13.

‡ There is so much confusion and error in Mr. Conde's history of these times, that it seems quite impossible to determine from him who this Abu Anān was, or when his reign commenced. The French translator and editor of this work says (p. 339), il est vraisemblable que cet Abu Salem est le même que Fariz; que son frère Omar, élu dans un premier moment de trouble, ne
intention to visit 'Sūdān (Nigritia), and came to "Sigilmāsa, which is a very handsome city. It produces many very good dates (fruit), and in the abundance of these it may be compared with Basra, except only that those of this place are the best. I lodged at this place with the theologian, 
Mohammed El Bashīrī, the brother of him I had seen in the city of 'Kanjanfur, in China. I proceeded from this place in the beginning of the month Moharram, and of the year 753 (February 1352), with a large company of merchants and others; and, after a journey of five and twenty days, arrived at 'Thaghārī,* a village in which there is nothing good, for its houses and mosque are built with stones of salt, and covered with the hides of camels. There is no tree in the place; it has nothing but sand for its soil; and in this are mines of salt.† For this they dig in the earth, and find thick tables of it, so laid together as if they had been cut and placed under ground.‡ No one, however, resides in these (houses) except

[*One of the MSS. has Tagāzā constantly, Mr. Kosegarten Tagāzā.]

† Edrisi, however, tells us that the only salt mines known in Sūdān are situated in the island of Awil, which is in the sea; and that from this place ships bring the salt, which is thence carried to the different parts of Sūdān; that these ships enter the Nile, and pass on to Sāli, Takrūr, Barṣi, Ghāna, Nakāra, Kūgha, &c.

‡ Mr. Kosegarten's copy adds... "quarum binæ (i.e. tabulæ) cameli onus efficient" (p. 46). See his notes, p. 50. In Major Denham's Narrative, p. 24, we have an account of some very extensive salt-pits.
the servants of the merchants, who dig for the salt, and live upon the dates and other things which are brought from Sigilmāsa, as well as upon the flesh of camels. To them come the people of Südān from their different districts, and load themselves with the salt, which among them passes for money, just as gold and silver does among other nations; and for this purpose they cut it into pieces of a certain weight, and then make their purchases with it.† The water of Taghārī is poisonous; we found it injurious. Of this they take, however, to carry them over the desert, which is twenty stages in extent, and is without water.§ After passing this we arrived at Tās-halā a stage at which the caravans stop and rest.

* Abulfeda gives the longitude and latitude of this place from the Kanūn, 20° 8', 31° 30'; from Ibn Sāid 18° 38', 36° 34'; and describes it thus: Sigilmāsa is eastward of Darha, and is the capital of the district so called. It has a river which comes from the south-east, divides, and passes by the east and western parts of the city. It abounds in gardens, and has eight gates; at which gate soever of these you go out, you will see the river, the palms, and other trees. Around all the gardens and palms there is a wall intended to keep off the predatory Arabs, and this encloses a space of forty miles. The city adjoins the desert which divides between the western districts and Südān. No building is to be seen either to the south or west of it. Ibn Sāid has said that its inhabitants poison dogs and eat them, and that its soil is soft and easy of culture. See also D'Herbelot, under Segelmessah.

† "A handful of salt (purchased) four or five good-sized fish."—Denham's Narrative, p. 46.

‡ "Taugāzi, as before.

§ Mr. Kosegarten's MSS. adds here which he translates thus: "Tuberibus vero abundat; magna etiam in eo ricinorum copia, quamobrem homines cervici imponunt virgam argento vivo munitam, qua illos occidant."

|| One of the MSS. reads Tāsahlā: Mr. Kosegarten's copy.
three days,* and then prepare to enter the great desert, in which there is neither water, bird, nor tree; but only sand and hills of sand, which are so blown about by the wind, that no vestige of a road remains among them.† People can travel, therefore, only by the guides from among the merchants, of which there are many. The desert is, moreover, exposed to the light, and is dazzling.‡ We passed it in ten days.§ We then came to the city of kAbu Lātin,|| in the beginning of the month Rebia El

* Mr. Kosegarten adds، وَمَنْ يَكُنِّب النَّجَّارِ لَهُمْ إِي بَلَيْنِ لِكَتُرُوا لِهِمْ دُوْراً وَبِسْتَاجُرَانِ رِجْلاً مِّنْ أُهِلْ مُسْرَوَةٍ لِيَوْجَهُ اِبْنَهُمْ بِالْمَكَانِ، &c. "Inde etiam litteras dant mercatores ad incolas urbis Eiwelatēn, quibus domus sibi conducere jubeant, et aliquem Mēssōfītarun mercem conducunt, qui litteras ferens ipsos praecedat," &c. I have no doubt, however, that for مُسْرَوَةٍ (in one MS. مُسْرَوَةٍ), a word often used for merchants in our MSS. and in some cases where Mr. Kosegarten's has لِلَّجَّارِ. Instead of "Mēssōfītarun," then we should have Mercatorum in the translation, and in the several places in which this word occurs. See his notes, p. 50. زَعْاف is with us زِعْاف, which is, no doubt, correct.

† So in Denham's Narrative, p. 13.

‡ So Major Denham in his journey to Mourzuk, Narrative and pp. xix, lii., 28.

§ Mr. Kosegarten's copy has two months، شَهْرِين‏, which is probably the true reading. Mr. Kosegarten has a very extraordinary passage here, which I cannot forbear noticing, it is this: والشياطين كثيراً بها وِرِبَا أُسْتَهَوْتُ السَّاَرُ الْمَبْكَانِب فَنِيَبُ وَبِبِسْبِهِ بِكَاتِبُ أَكْثَرُ الْبَنَاءِ لَمْ أَذَا وَصَلَّ بَلَتِا التَّفَانِي مِنْ أُهِلِ إِي واَهَا مِنْ مِسْرَى أَرِبعُ يَامَ فَأَذا هَلْكَ لَمْ يَتَفَاعَمْ أَحْدُ فِي بَيْنِكَ أَكْثَرَهُ عَلَى Which he translates (Desertum, &c.): "daemoniis frequentatum, quæ sepe virum litteras ferentem ita fascinant, ut mortem obtet; quo facto major etiam aemínis pars interire solet. Nam si vir salvus ad Eiwelatēn pervenit, Eiwelatēnis incolarum multi, aquam ferentes, ad quatuor dierum iter agminis obviam eunt, si vero perierit, obviam iis fit nemo, et plerique eorum absuruntur siti." Having met with nothing like this, either in Ibn Batūta or any other Oriental traveller, I very much suspect there is some error in the text. Now if we read السَّيِّاَطِين‏ instead of السَّيِّاَطِين‏ we shall have all clear and consistent. The translation will then be, Et æstas est in eo maxima, ita ut qui iter cum litteris fecerit sepe erre indigatur atque intereat: idcirco pars maxima agminis peribit quoque, quippe qui, &c. The want of water being evidently assigned as the cause why numbers of the caravan perish. I have no doubt, therefore, that there is an error in Mr. Kosegarten's MS.

|| One of the MSS. constantly reads يُلْتَيْن‏ Ayūlātin, not declining the word, as the others do as if compounded of Abu and Lātin. Mr. Kosegarten has occasionally this word. See Mr. Kosegarten's notes, p. 50.
Awwal. This is the first district of 'Sūdān; which, as they say, belongs to a lieutenant of the Sultan of the countries of "Farbā (which means a lieutenant). When we had got to this place, the merchants stowed their goods in an open area, and charged some blacks with the custody of them.* At this place I lodged with a man from "Salā. But it was my wish to return from "Abu Lātin as soon as I had witnessed the vile dispositions of the blacks, and the contempt in which they held the white people. It then occurred to me, however, that I would complete my knowledge of these countries; and accordingly we remained at "Abu Lātin fifty days. It is an exceedingly hot place, with a few small palm trees in it, under the shade of which they sow the melon. The water of the place is found in pits, having been absorbed by the sand.† Mutton is in great plenty.‡ Their clothing is all brought from Egypt. The greater part of the inhabitants are merchants. Their women are exceedingly beautiful, and more respectable than the men. The character of these merchants is strange enough, for they are quite impervious to jealousy. No one is named after his father, but after his maternal uncle; and the sister's son always succeeds to property in preference to the son: a custom I witnessed no where else, except among the infidel Hindoos of Malabar. But these are Mohammedans, who retain their prayers by memory, study theology, and learn the Korān by rote. As to their women, they are not shy with regard to the men, nor do they veil themselves from them, although they constantly accompany them at prayers.§ Any one who wishes to marry one of them may do so; but he must not take her with him out of the country; and, even if the woman should wish to go, her family will not allow her. It is a custom among them, that a man may have a mistress, of women strangers to him, who may come and associate with him, even in the presence of her own husband and of his wife. In like manner, a

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* See Mr. Kosegarten's Notes, p. 50, and Major Denham's Narrative, p. 20.
† موبارخا احضاً
‡ Major Denham frequently speaks of the sheep he saw and partook of in Sūdān. Narr. p. 107, &c.
§ A similar account is given of the Tuarick women in Major Denham's Narrative, p. 65, as well as of others generally throughout this narrative.
man will enter his own house, and see the friend of his wife with her alone; and talking with her, without the least emotion or attempt to disturb them; he will only come in and sit down on one side, till the man goes.* Upon a certain day I went in to the Judge of Abu Lātin, who was an eminent man, at that time my host, and with whom I had formed a friendship. I saw with him a handsome young woman, and wished to leave him: for I knew his wife, and that this was a different person. The woman smiled at me, but did not blush. He said: This is my female friend; she is no stranger. I remonstrated with him, and said: This is a strange woman; you are an eminent Kāzī, and Judge of the Mohammedans: how, then, can you be alone with her? He said: This is our custom; nor is there any suspicion from our being in society together. He did not, however, benefit (by my advice), nor did I visit him after this.†

I then proceeded from Abu Lātin‡ to Māli,§ the distance of which is a journey of four and twenty days, made with effort. The roads are safe, so I hired a guide and proceeded with three of my companions. These roads abound with trees, which are high, and so large that a caravan may shade itself under one of them.|| As I passed by one of these trees, I saw a weaver weaving cloth within a cleft of its trunk. Some of these will grow so corrupt,¶ that the trunk will become like a well and be filled with

* Two of our MSS. differ here from Mr. Kosegarten’s; our passage is, &c. This is noticed to warn the reader not to conclude, that either Mr. Kosegarten or myself is wrong, because our translations do not happen to agree. I shall not think it necessary to notice all the varieties, but only those which seem to be of moment.

† See Mr. Kosegarten’s notes, p. 50.

‡ Mr. Kosegarten’s is sometimes with us, or the case may require. In one place Mr. Kosegarten gives (p. 42, line 9), which I have no doubt is intended for . It is impossible to say which reading is the true one.

§ Ibid, p. 51. This is the Melli of Leo Africanus, and Major Denham’s Narrative, p. 179.

|| Major Denham speaks of immensely large tamarind and other trees in Sudan, p. 159, &c.

¶ The original, with Mr. Kosegarten, is which he translates, “interiora ita sunt excavata,” &c. With me it is . The last word here is the only
the rain-water, and from this the people will drink. Sometimes the bees will be in these in such numbers that they will be filled with honey, which travellers take for their use. It is affirmed by Ibn Jazzī El Kelbī, the Epitomator (of this work), that there are in Andalúsiá two chesnut trees such, that a weaver may sit and weave cloth in them. Ibn Batūta proceeds: The gourd grows so large in "Sūdān, that they will cut one into halves, and out of these make two large dishes*. The greatest part of their vessels, moreover, are made of the gourd. After ten days from our leaving Abu Lātin we came to the village Zāgharī which is large, and inhabited by black merchants. Among these lives a number of white people, of the *Ibāzīa sect of heretics†.

We then left this place and came to the great river, which is the Nile. Upon it is the town of Kārsanjū,‡ from which the Nile descends to

* Gourds are in abundance in Sūdān. Denham's Narrative, p. 14, &c.

† Mr. Kosegarten has a passage here, which I deem worthy of transcription; it is this:

Mr. Kosegarten has a passage here, which I deem worthy of transcription; it is this:  "qui per hoc desertum iter faciunt, neque aquam neque comeatam secum vehunt, nisi frusta salis, et mercimonia aromatica, quorum gratissima incolis sunt Caryophylla et mastiche. Quum ad urbem accesserint, Nigrorum mulieres afferunt lae, gallinas, oryzam et farinam, (he should have added, atque istis salem et aroma emunt) " oryza eorum vero alborum valetudini infesta." On the gourd see his note, p. 51, and Major Denham's Narrative, p. 25.

‡ Mr. Kosegarten adds "et aliquot Sunnītæ Malikītæ".
Kābāra, then to bZāga,* the inhabitants of which were the first (in these parts) to embrace Islamism.† They are religious, and fond of learning. From this place the Nile descends to cTambactū,† then to dKawkaw,§ of

* This is probably the Zagāwā (Zagawa) of Abulfeda, who thus describes it after Ibn Said: 'Tāl ibn Sueid &c. of the inhabitants of which were the first (in these parts) to embrace Islamism. They are religious, and fond of learning. From this place the Nile descends to Tambactū, then to Kawkaw, of

† Our MSS. have here 'Tāl Razāg Qadamā in the text, &c. Mr. Kosegarten divides one of the words thus: 'Tāl Razāg Qadamā, &c., which he thus translates. "Sagha, cujus incolae sacra islamitica non nimis curant," &c., which, as far as I can see, is erroneous.

‡ Mr. Kosegarten writes this word Tumbaktu, but without any authority mentioned for doing so. Mr. Burckhardt always writes it Timbuctoo, just, I suppose, as he heard it pronounced by the Arabs. Our MSS., however, when they have the vowel points write 'Tambaktu, i.e. Tambactū, or 'Tambaktu, Tumbaktū, but never Timbuctū. Mr. Kosegarten's MS. probably had 'Tambaktu. Leo Africanus writes the first syllable with ə, and in Bello's Map we have Tonbacktoo. Denham, p. 109.

§ Abulfeda says of this place (i.e. Kawkaw): 'Tāl ibn Sueid &c. of the inhabitants of which were the first (in these parts) to embrace Islamism. They are religious, and fond of learning. From this place the Nile descends to Tambactū, then to Kawkaw, of

† The principal city of the people of Zagāwā is Kawkaw, or Jajju, or Kawkaw. It is situated on the west side of the Nile, and is a distance of twenty stages.

‡ Our MSS. have here 'Tāl Razāg Qadamā in the text, &c. Mr. Kosegarten divides one of the words thus: 'Tāl Razāg Qadamā, &c., which he thus translates. "Sagha, cujus incolae sacra islamitica non nimis curant," &c., which, as far as I can see, is erroneous.

§ Mr. Kosegarten writes this word Tumbaktu, but without any authority mentioned for doing so. Mr. Burckhardt always writes it Timbuctoo, just, I suppose, as he heard it pronounced by the Arabs. Our MSS., however, when they have the vowel points write 'Tambaktu, i.e. Tambactū, or 'Tambaktu, Tumbaktū, but never Timbuctū. Mr. Kosegarten's MS. probably had 'Tambaktu. Leo Africanus writes the first syllable with ə, and in Bello's Map we have Tonbacktoo. Denham, p. 109.

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both which we shall give some account. It then proceeds to the town of "Mūlī, which is the extreme district of 'Mālī. It then goes on to "Yuwi,* the greatest district of Sudān, and the king of which is the most potent. No white person can enter here; for, if he attempt to do so, they will kill him before he reaches it. The Nile then descends from this place to the countries of 'Nubia, the inhabitants of which are Christians; then to 'Dongola, which is the largest district they possess; the king of which is named 'Ibn Kanz Oddin, who became a Mohammedan in the times of 'El Malik El Nāsir. The Nile then descends to the cataracts, which terminate the regions of Sudān, dividing them from Upper Egypt.†

From "Kārsanjū, I went to the river "Sansara,‡ which is about ten miles from "Mālī. I then went to the city of 'Mālī, the residence of the King.

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* One of our MSS. gives بُوَي, but no vowels; he writes however, Joi. This is, most probably, the "Yeou" of Major Denham, which he places on the bank of a river, Narr. p. 147.

† Mr. Kosegarten has a remarkable addition here, which is this: "hoc loco in littore fluminis crocodilum vidi, scaphae minori similem." Major Denham also saw crocodiles in Sudān, pp. 156, 228, and perhaps on the very same river.

‡ See Mr. Kosegarten's note on this river, p. 51.
I there inquired for the residence of the white people, and lodged with them;* they treated me very honourably. The Mohammedan Judge of the blacks, who was a celebrated Hāji, made me his guest, and sent me a present and a cow.† I was sick two months in ḌMālī. But God restored me.

It happened that ṬMansi Soleimān,‡ the Sultan of ḌMālī, a most avaricious and worthless man, made a feast by way of kindness. I was present at the entertainment with some of our theologians. When the assembly broke up, I saluted him, having been brought to his knowledge by the theologians. When I had left the place he sent me a 'meal, which he forwarded to the house of the Judge. Upon this occasion the Judge came walking hastily to me, and said: Up, for the Sultan has sent you a present. I hastened, expecting that a dress of honour, some horses, and other valuables, had been sent; but, behold! they were only three crusts of bread, with a piece of fried fish, and a dish of sour milk. I smiled at their simplicity, and the great value they set on such trifles as these. I stayed here, after this meal, two months; but saw nothing from him, although I had often met him in their friendly meetings. I one day, however, rose up in his presence, and said: I have travelled the world over, and have seen its kings; and now, I have been four months in thy territories, but no present, or even provision from thee, has yet reached me. Now, what shall I say of thee, when I shall be interrogated on the subject hereafter? Upon this, he gave me a house for my accommodation, with suitable provisions. After this, the theologians visited me in the month of ṬRamadān, and, out of their whole number, they gave me three and thirty Ṭmethkāls of gold. Of all people, the blacks debase themselves most in presence of their king: for when any one of them is called upon to appear before him, he

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* We have some notices of white people in this neighbourhood by Major Denham, which were supposed to be Christians. See his Narrative, p. 178, 145, &c.
† Oxen seem to be plentiful in Südān. Denham's Narr. p. 107, &c.
‡ One of our MSS. reads with Mr. Kosegarten ṬMansi Suleiman pointing however the first ṬMansi which he writes in Latin Menassi, which, I suppose, he must have done by conjecture.
will immediately put off his usual clothing, and put on a worn-out dress, with a dirty cap; he will then enter the presence like a beggar, with his clothes lifted up to the middle of his legs; he will then beat the ground with both his elbows, and remain in the attitude of a person performing a prostration. When the Sultan addresses one of them, he will take up the garment off his back, and throw dust upon his head; and, as long as the Sultan speaks, every one present will remain with his turban taken off.*

One of the best things in these parts is, the regard they pay to justice; for, in this respect, the Sultan regards neither little nor much. The safety, too, is very great; so that a traveller may proceed alone among them, without the least fear of a thief or robber.† Another of their good properties is, that when a merchant happens to die among them, they will make no effort to get possession of his property: but will allow the lawful successors to it to take it. Another is, their constant custom of attending prayers with the congregation; for, unless one makes haste, he will find no place left to say his prayers in. Another is, their insisting on the Koran’s being committed to memory: for if a man finds his son defective in this, he will confine him till he is quite perfect, nor will he allow him his liberty until he is so. As to their bad practices, they will exhibit their little daughters, as well as their male and female slaves, quite naked.‡ In the same manner will the women enter into the presence of the King, which his own daughters will also do. Nor do the free women ever clothe themselves till after marriage. The greatest part of them will eat stinking dead bodies, dogs and asses.§

I travelled, in the next place, from Māli, the Sultan having given me a hundred methkāls of gold, which place I left in the month Moharram, in

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* These customs were witnessed by Major Denham and his companions. See his Narrative, pp. 118, 168, 237, &c.

† See Mr. Kosegarten’s note, p. 51. Leo Africanus says, speaking of the parts about the Niger: “Longa est admodum via, secura tamen atque tuta.” (P. 11, edit. 1632.)

‡ So Major Denham attests, Narr. pp. 145, 147, 169, &c.

§ See also Denham’s Narrative, p. 145.
the year fifty-four (A. D. February, 1353), and came to a "gulf which branches out of the Nile, and upon the banks of which there were very large beasts. I wondered at them, and thought they were elephants from the great numbers there are in those parts:* but when I saw them enter the water I enquired about them, and was told, that they were sea-horses,† which go out to graze, and then return to the water. They are larger than the land horses, and have manes and tails: their heads are like those of horses, and their legs like those of elephants. I was told by some credible black Ḥājīs, that the infidels of some parts of Sūdān will eat men; but that they will eat none but blacks, because, say they, the white are injurious on account of their not being properly matured; and, that when their Sultan happens to send his ambassadors to one of the Kings of the black Mohammedans, and intends to honour them with a feast, he also sends to them a black slave, whom they kill and eat, and then return their thanks for the honour and favour done them.‡

After some days I arrived at the city of "Tambactū,§ the greater part of the inhabitants of which are merchants from ḤLathām, which is a district of ḤMāli. Here is also a black magistrate, on the part of the Sultan of ḤMāli. I next arrived at the city of ḤKawkaw, which is large, and one of the most beautiful in Sūdān. They here transact business with the Ḥcowrie|| (see p. 178), like the inhabitants of Māli. After this, I arrived at the city of ḤBardāmā,¶ the inhabitants of which protect the caravans. Their

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* Major Denham witnessed large numbers of these animals, p. 187, &c.
† See Mr. Kosegarten's note, p. 51, and Major Denham's Narrative, pp. 154, 162, 177, 231, &c.
‡ There must be some error in the text here.
§ Mr. Kosegarten's work adds
¶ Mr. Kosegarten has Burdāmā.
women are chaste and handsome. I next arrived at the city of 'Nakdā,* which is handsome, and built with red stone. Its water runs over copper mines, which changes its colour and taste. The inhabitants are neither artizans nor merchants. The copper mine is without Nakdā, and in this their slaves are employed, who melt the ore and make it into bars. The merchants then take it into infidel and other parts of Südān. The Sultan of Nakdā is a Berber.† I met him, and was treated as his guest, and was also provided by him with necessaries for my journey. I was afterwards visited by the commander of the faithful in Nakdā, who ordered me to wait on him, which I did, and then prepared for my journey. I then left this place‡ in the month 'Shaabān, in the year fifty-four (A.D. 1353), and travelled till I came to the territories of Ḥakār, the inhabitants of

* One MS. reads "tukdhā" takaddā. Mr. Kosegarten has takaddā, with a considerable addition to the text, the translation of which is: "Tekeddam scorpis abundat. Segetes ibi rari. Scorpìi morsum repentinum infantibus adierunt mortem, cui remedio occurritur nullo; viros tamen raro perimunt. Urbis incolae in sola mercaturae versantur; Aegyptum adeunt, indeque vestes pretiosae afferunt; de servorum et mancipiorum multitudine inter se gloriantur."

† See on these people the note at p. 17, that these are a part of the same people is highly probable with me: and the reason of their being found so far in the interior might have originally been necessity, arising from their inability to cope with the powerful Arab dynasties of the north. Mr. Seetzen supposed the Berbers of Libya and Nubia to be of the same race. Mr. Burckhardt doubts this. See Travels in Nubia, Appendix iii. p. 535, note.

‡ Mr. Kosegarten has: "Dein reditu ad Sedschelmāsse parato, cum viatorem agmine Tekeddam reliqui, et Tewāt petī. Septuaginta ab illa stationibus distat, quibus in trajiciendis viatores commenatum secum vehunt, cun in via nihil ejusmodi reperiantur, nisi lac et butyrum, quae vestibus emuntur. Accessimus Kalor (καρ) quae e terris Sultani Kerkerici (κρηκρι), est, pabuloque abundat. Inde profecti, per dies tres iter fecimus per desertum habitaculis vacuium, aqua cares; dein per dies quindecim iter fecimus per desertum aqua non carens, sed habitaculis vacuium. Inde in locum bivii pervenimus, ubi via quae in Aegyptum tendit, descendit a via, quae ad Tewāt ducit. Ibidem putei, quorum aquae super ferrum decurrunt; si quis vestem iis lavat nigra fit. Inde, post iter per dies decem institutum, pervenimus ad Dehkar," (i.e. our above)...." Per eorum terras in quibus herbae rarae mensem unam iter prosecuti, accessimus Būdā (بور) — ex urbibus Tewātī majoribus est. Qua relictā, in urbem Sedschelmāsse venimus, frigidam, nivibus abundantem," &c.
which are a tribe of the Berbers, but a worthless people. I next came to Sigilmása, and from thence to Fez, the residence of the commander of the faithful, to whom I presented myself and kissed hands. I now finished my travels, and took up my residence in this country. May God be praised.

THE END.
REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
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WITH
THE PROSPECTUS,
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,
AND
REGULATIONS.

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PROSPECTUS

OF A

Plan for translating and publishing such interesting and valuable Works on Eastern History, Science, and Belles-Lettres, as are still in MS. in the Libraries of the Universities, the British Museum, the East-India House, and in other Collections, in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe; and for providing Funds for carrying this object into execution.

1. The extensive and valuable collections of Oriental MSS. which are deposited in our public and private libraries, have long attracted the attention of the learned of this and other countries; and it has been suggested that some means, offering a reasonable prospect of success, may be devised, by which the public may be put in possession of all that is valuable in Eastern literature, and an opportunity be presented for shewing that this country is not at present backward in contributing to the advancement of Oriental learning, in which she has long held the foremost rank. The interesting relations, moreover, in which this country stands with the East, affording as they do the best opportunities for carrying such a project into effect, and at the same time promising both to England and its Eastern possessions the most beneficial results, may be mentioned as additional motives for engaging in such an undertaking.

2. The advantages likely to be derived from a more extensive cultivation of Oriental literature in this country may be considered as applicable to Biblical Criticism, Ecclesiastical and General History, Biography, Belles-Lettres, the Arts and Sciences, and Geography.

3. With reference to Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History, we know that the sacred Scriptures, particularly those of the Old Testament, abound in modes of expression, and allusions to customs, in many cases imperfectly understood in Europe, but still prevailing in the East. That light confessedly derived from the Arabic and other sister dialects of the Hebrew, has been thrown on the text of Scripture, by the Rabbinical and other commentators, few will deny; yet volumes on Arabic Grammar, Rhetoric, and the more ancient productions of the Arabian poets, which approach most nearly in style and sentiments to some parts of the Hebrew Bible, still lie in MS. in our libraries, either entirely neglected, or at best accessible to few.

4. In the Syriac language, which approximates still nearer than the Arabic to the Hebrew in its form and modes of expression, there are in our libraries unpublished Grammars and Dictionaries, and even Commentaries on the Scriptures, written by the Bishops and other learned members of the Oriental churches, together with MS. works of the greatest value to Divines, on Ecclesiastical History and Divinity, composed by the fathers of the Syrian and Arabian churches. The collection also of the late Mr. Rich, now placed in the British Museum by the liberality of Parliament, contains perhaps the most valuable MSS. of the Syriac Scriptures now in existence; and it is of the greatest importance to Biblical criticism that a collection of them should be made and published.

5. Perhaps no people possess more extensive stores of History, Biography, and Polite Literature, than the Arabs and Persians. The accounts which their historical and biographical works contain of their own and the surrounding countries, are necessarily the principal sources from which information can be obtained relative to the history of those regions, and of the extraordinary persons to whom they have given birth. Their histories of the Crusades in particular, which furnish the most authentic details on this interesting subject, will always amuse and instruct the general reader, while they furnish materials of the greatest importance to the historian. In Polite Literature, and especially in works of fiction, they have perhaps never been excelled, and in studying such of their works in Belles-Lettres as have been already printed in any European language, regret must be felt that but few of these books, which are so well calculated to afford us pleasure, have been translated.

6. Whatever may be our present superiority over Asia in the arts and sciences, it cannot be uninteresting to the inquiring mind to recur to the sources from which we derived the first elements of our knowledge. In this respect Asia must be recognized as the elder sister and instructress of Europe; and although the hordes of barbarians, which poured forth like a torrent from her north-western regions, effectually extinguished the light which she at first imparted, yet we are indebted to the Mohammedan courts of Cordova, Grenada, and Seville, for its restoration, as it is to them that Europe owes the rudiments of many of her now highly cultivated arts and sciences.

7. From Asiatic works on the Mathematics and Medicine perhaps much light is not now to be expected. To trace the progress of these sciences, however, under the Caliphat, when science had declined among the Greeks, cannot be uninteresting to the philosopher; and as many of the most celebrated of the Greek authors were translated into Arabic, under the patronage of the court of Bagdad, it is not improbable that some long-lost Greek works may be discovered in an Arabian dress, as was the case with the treatise on Conic Sections by Apollonius Pergaeus, brought to Europe by Golius, and translated by Halley.
8. From the mercantile pursuits of the Arabs, foreign countries were explored, and commercial establishments formed by them, at an early period of their history; and it is anticipated that accounts of their travels may be discovered, not less interesting than those of Ibn Batuta, noticed by Mr. Burchhardt, and of which some specimens have been published by Kosegarten and Apetz, or of the two Mohammedans who visited India and China in the ninth century, translated and published by the learned Renaudot.

9. But while the literature of the East in general is highly worthy of our notice, that of British India has an especial claim to our regard. The possession of a more intimate acquaintance with the History, Geography, Statistics, Laws, and Usages of that portion of our Empire, must be productive of good both to the governors and the governed; and to procure means for obtaining information on these subjects is one of the principal designs of this Prospectus.

10. The object proposed is, to publish, free of expense to the Authors, translations of the whole or parts of such works in the Oriental languages as the Oriental Translation Committee shall approve. These translations will sometimes be accompanied by the original texts printed separately, and such illustrations as may be considered necessary. By the occasional publication of the original text, it is intended to multiply copies of such works as are scarce, and to furnish students at a moderate expense with correct copies of the best Asiatic works, to which they might not otherwise have access.

11. It is not intended to confine the operations of the Committee to works in the Arabic, Persian, and Syriac languages; it is their intention to translate and publish standard and interesting works in Sanscrit, Chinese, Pali, Cingalese, and Burmese; in the languages of Thibet, Tartary, and Turkey; in the Malayan, and other dialects of the Eastern Archipelago; and in the numerous dialects of Hindustan, and the southern peninsula of India.

12. It cannot be expected that the publication of Oriental texts and translations can be effected to any considerable extent, by the efforts of individuals, for none but a public body can command the funds, or furnish the literary means necessary for such an undertaking. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which was instituted for the advancement of Oriental literature, is the only Institution in this country to which the public can look with any prospect of success for the accomplishment of such a project; and the Council of that Society have expressed their willingness to co-operate in the execution of the plan which it is the object of this Prospectus to make known. They have subscribed largely from their funds; have selected a Committee, consisting of individuals well known for their zeal and attainments in Eastern literature, to superintend the editing, translating, and printing of the works that are to be published; and have granted the use of their house for the transaction of the business of the Committee:—thus affording the best proofs of their readiness to promote the proposed object, and the strongest guarantee to the public that such works as may be recommended for publication will be executed in a manner that will render them worthy of the patronage that is now solicited.

13. For the purpose of directing the attention of Scholars to the literature of the East, and encouraging translations, the Oriental Translation Committee will give annually, for such works or portions of works as they may consider deserving of distinction, four rewards in money, in sums of from £50 to £100 each, and four gold medals of the value of twenty guineas each, inscribed with the names of the individuals to whom they are presented. Translators whose works are approved, will be entitled to either description of reward, unless they expressly limit their views to the medals. The rewards and medals will be conferred at the Annual Meeting; and success on one occasion will not disqualify for receiving rewards or medals at future anniversaries. Any Member of the Committee who sends a work for approval, whether with a view to obtaining a reward or medal, or merely to have it printed at the Committee's expense, is to cease to act on the Committee until a decision is given on his work.

14. The Oriental Translation Committee now appeal to the liberality of the public for such pecuniary aid as will enable it to effect the objects proposed in this Prospectus. The sums contributed will be appropriated exclusively to the execution of the plan above detailed, and the accounts will be examined, and a report made annually to the Subscribers of the application of the Funds, by an Auditor, who is to be elected by and from the body of the Subscribers. A report of the progress made in translating and printing during the year will also be made to the Subscribers annually, and notices will be given of such works as the Committee may intend to print at the expense of the Funds contributed by the Subscribers.

15. The terms of subscription are, that every individual or institution subscribing Ten Guineas or upwards annually, will be entitled to one fine-paper copy of every work translated, printed, and published by the Committee, with the name of the individual or institution subscribing, printed on the title-page. Individuals or Institutions subscribing Five Guineas annually, will be entitled to any of the works published by the Committee, to the amount of their subscription, at half the price paid for them by Non-subscribers. The remaining copies, after a certain number has been given to the Translator or Editor for presentation, will be disposed of by the Committee in such a manner as they may consider most conducive to their objects, and to the advancement of Oriental literature.

16. The Committee propose to open communications with the Literary Societies, the British Governors and Consuls, and learned individuals in Asia and Africa, for the purpose of procuring scarce and valuable Oriental MSS. They also intend to communicate with the Oriental scholars in this and other
countries, for the purpose of bringing to light texts and translations of valuable Oriental works, which may now lie in MS. in public and private libraries; and thus, by every available means, to endeavour to preserve what might otherwise be irrecoverably lost, and to make known original works and translations which might otherwise never meet the public eye.

17. The Committee confidently expect that valuable translations will be obtained from Asia, as they feel assured that many civil and military officers residing there have hitherto been deterred from translating Oriental works solely by their having no opportunity for publishing the result of their labours in England. As that opportunity is now offered, it is hoped that they will be stimulated by the desire of improvement in the Asiatic languages, and the prospect of acquiring celebrity in Europe, to make translations and avail themselves of the means of publication presented in this Prospectus. For the purpose of obtaining Translations and Subscriptions from Asia, learned men in India, Ceylon, Penang, &c. will be invited to form themselves into Corresponding Committees.

18. The willingness already evinced to further this design, induces the Committee to entertain the most lively hopes of success. From the list of distinguished names prefixed and appended to this Prospectus they have the greatest encouragement to proceed, and have every reason to expect that the execution of the plan will be materially assisted by the British Universities.

19. It is requested that those individuals who are willing to become subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund will send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Mr. William Huttman, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. 14, Grattan-street, Bond-street, London; and that they will inform him where their subscriptions will be paid. Subscriptions will also be received by such Houses of Agency as may be nominated by the Corresponding Committees in Asia.

### LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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REPORT
OF THE
ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE
PRESENTED TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND
ON THE 7th of MAY 1828.

The Oriental Translation Committee, in meeting the Members of the Royal Family, the Nobility, and Gentlemen who have subscribed funds for the translation and printing of interesting Oriental works, indulge the hope that their preliminary proceedings, and the regulations they will have the honour to submit for consideration, will receive the approbation of this Meeting.

It is their particular wish that the statement they now present to the Subscribers may be received as an account of the proceedings of an institution still in its infancy, and not least requiring time than fostering care to bring it to maturity.

The Members of the Committee being individually interested in Oriental pursuits, and being also highly gratified by the liberal support their plan has received, have a double incentive to exertion, and they hope, by their collective endeavours, to add considerably to the stock of information respecting Asia which Europe now possesses.

They feel assured that time alone is required to prove that the generous support of the Subscribers will lead to important results, and that the confidence reposed in their zeal has not been misplaced.

Their arrangements, however, cannot be considered complete, until corresponding Committees have been established in various parts of Asia, and are actively engaged in the execution of the plan developed in the Prospectus.
Under these circumstances, connected with the fact that little more than four months have elapsed since the formation of the Committee, they are not able to report having made much progress. They feel anxious, however, to make the Subscribers acquainted with what they have done up to the present time, and with their future intentions, prospects, and hopes.

The Committee have great satisfaction in stating that the most liberal support has been afforded to them by the Royal Asiatic Society, not only by their allowing the Committee's business to be transacted in their house, but also by their handsome transfer to the Oriental Translation Fund of the Honourable East-India Company's munificent annual subscription of one hundred guineas.

The English Universities have expressed their favourable disposition towards the undertaking, and received in the most friendly manner the hope, expressed by the Committee, of considerably diminishing the expense of printing by the assistance of the University presses.

Although essentially assisted by the enlightened views of the great literary bodies in England, the attention of the Committee has been directed to obtaining aid from distant quarters also; and they confidently hope that another annual meeting will not pass, without the communication of gratifying accounts from various parts of Asia and Africa.

Considerably within a year, copies of the Prospectus will have been received at the capitals of Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and the Barbary States, and by the numerous Consuls and mercantile houses existing on the eastern and southern shores of the Mediterranean.

The opportunity offered by the intimate connexion of this country with Asia has been eagerly embraced by the Committee, who have sought every means of communicating with Europeans residing even in its most inland countries.

The Presidencies of India will be centres from which Prospectuses will be forwarded to every Indian court, and to the confines of the Panjab, Tibet, and China; every where, it is hoped, awakening among our distant countrymen a desire to become known to the learned in Europe, through the means offered by this Committee.

Intimations of our object will also be forwarded to every mart and settlement of the Eastern ocean extending to the most distant havens of its Archipelago, and to the coasts of China and Japan.

The various Missionary establishments, whether in India, Palestine, the Caucasus, or the Malayan peninsula, and the enlightened officers of the Russian Government, extending along the extensive southern frontier of the Russian empire to the farthest limits of Kamtschatka, will also be made acquainted with our existence and objects.

The majority, however, of these communications has been addressed to natives of Britain; and it is from them the Committee principally expect co-operation and support, in the attainment of their truly national object.

The principle of these appeals for literary and pecuniary assistance, in common with the rest of their proceedings, requires the sanction of the Subscribers; but the Committee have been obliged to anticipate the confirmation of their acts, to prevent their losing opportunities of communicating with India.

They hope, however, that they will not be considered to have erred, as they have strictly conformed to the spirit of the Prospectus, the approval of which may be inferred from the patronage it has received.

Letters have been addressed to the Governor-General of India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Prince of Wales' Island, and Mauritius, and to the Presidents of the Literary Societies at the three Presidencies and Ceylon, proposing the formation of Corresponding Committees, to consist of the principal Oriental scholars residing in or near Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Columbo, George Town, and Port Louis.

The instructions for these Corresponding Committees, contained in letters of which a specimen is subjoined, although leaving them as uncontrolled as great distance and local differences necessarily require, will, it is hoped, be found to be strictly consonant with the general tenour of the Prospectus.

Letter to the Governor-General of India.

"My Lord—we trust that we may with confidence address your Lordship on the subject of the accompanying Prospectus, which has received general approbation in this country, and promises the most valuable results to Oriental literature.

"Although the Oriental Translation Committee confidently rely on the abilities and zeal of learned individuals in England, still they look to their highly gifted countrymen in the East for great and efficient assistance.

"This expectation, we are convinced, will not be disappointed; and we address your Lordship, as Governor-General of India, to solicit your Lordship's powerful aid, in the promotion of the extensive and important objects that are stated in the Prospectus.

"Our views in this letter are directed to the formation of an efficient Corresponding Committee at Calcutta; and we presume to request that, in concert with the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, your Lordship will make a selection of persons from among the Europeans and natives residing within your Lordship's Government, to constitute that Committee.

"When the Committee is appointed, we shall feel grateful for your Lordship's transmitting this letter to them; and we request that they will guide themselves by the spirit of the Prospectus, of which a considerable number is sent for distribution by them."
The Corresponding Committee is requested to make such additions to the Prospectus as local circumstances may render necessary; and to have it addressed to the persons referred to in the enclosed list, and to such others as they may consider likely to promote their views.

The expense of making those additions and of printing more Prospectuses (if those sent are not sufficient), as also that of transcribing translations and procuring their Oriental originals for the Committee in England, will be defrayed by that Committee, if, contrary to expectation, the sum collected in Bengal is inadequate to the payment.

The Corresponding Committee is empowered to add to their number, to make bye-laws agreeing with the spirit of the Prospectus, to suggest to the Committee in England improved means for attaining their objects, and to appoint houses of agency to receive subscriptions. They will also present those rewards or medals which may be awarded at home to residents in Bengal, and transmit copies of the works printed by the Committee in England to subscribers residing in that presidency.

Their most important duty, however, will be obtaining and transmitting to the Committee at home translations of Oriental MSS., accompanied by the original texts.

It is desirable that a meeting of the Subscribers residing in Bengal should be held annually in December, to receive a report from the Corresponding Committee, and to be informed of what has been done by the Committee in England.—A copy of that Report should be transmitted to the Committee in London.

The Oriental Translation Committee hope that the Corresponding Committee of Calcutta will not limit their views to Europeans, but will also endeavour to excite qualified natives to furnish translations. They also hope, that should any part of this letter or of the Prospectus be considered ambiguous, the Corresponding Committee will interpret them according to their own judgment, without waiting for explanations from Europe.

We indulge the hope that, under your Lordship's auspices, the Corresponding Committee will be able to obtain the assistance of the Native Princes residing in or near your Lordship's Government, by pointing out to them the advantages that will accrue to the learned natives in their dominions, from being furnished with printed texts of scarce and valuable Oriental Manuscripts; and we trust that your Lordship will promote this desirable object, by permitting the letters, &c, addressed to the Native Princes to be sent through the Residents at their courts.

We shall also be grateful for your Lordship's permitting the letters of the Corresponding Committee to be delivered free of postage within your Lordship's Government, and for your Lordship's allowing the communications from the Committee in Calcutta to the Committee in London to be forwarded through the authorities in England.

We trust that we may in a few months receive the gratifying intelligence of the inauguration of the Corresponding Committee, and of your Lordship and the Asiatic Society of Bengal (which we have addressed through its president) having displayed a degree of interest, commensurate with the importance of the object proposed to your Lordship's notice, and placed under your Lordship's patronage.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. Ouseley, A. Johnston,
       G. T. Staunton,  Mark Wilks,
       E. H. East,     G. Fitzclarence.

Letter to the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Sir:—We have the honour of transmitting to you the duplicate of a Letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, requesting his Lordship, in concert with yourself, to nominate a Committee at Calcutta, to obtain Translations, &c.; and we take the liberty of suggesting the desirableness of such members of the General Committee as reside in or near Calcutta being appointed Members of the Corresponding Committee.

From the zeal which you yourself, and the learned body over which you preside, display in the cultivation of Oriental literature, we anticipate with confidence that you will render the most important assistance in the attainment of our proposed object.

We have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed as above.)

The Committee have great pleasure in informing the Subscribers that they received from Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of India, before his Lordship's departure, the most gratifying assurances of his Lordship's intention to forward their views, to the utmost extent of his power, on his arrival at Calcutta.

Although zeal and efficiency may be confidently expected from all the Committees in Asia, it is impossible not to contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the auspices under which the Corresponding Committee will be formed at Bombay.

Few gentlemen occupying stations of authority and influence possess such means of effectively assisting the Committee as Sir John Malcolm, whose Oriental learning, and activity in the promotion of knowledge, are brilliant examples for every person, not only under his own, but also under every other Indian Government, to endeavour to imitate.

The attention that the Prospectus and letters will excite in India must, in the opinion of the Committee, create a desire for improvement in the Oriental languages among the junior Civil and Military Officers residing there; and it will be the duty of the Corresponding Committees to foster that feeling, and transmit to Europe its beneficial results.

After preparing instructions for their Corresponding Committees, the Committee prepared a few regulations for their own government. These regulations will be submitted to you this day for amendment; or, if approved, for confirmation.
The Committee hope that the latitude they have proposed for themselves will only be considered an
evidence of their extensive hopes and views, and that the Subscribers, in giving these regulations
their sanction, will leave the Committee unshackled, at least for the first year, that they may have
the means of ascertaining their power to accomplish the objects for which they were appointed.

Although most of these regulations have been formed on the basis of the original Prospectus,
two alterations have been suggested, which it is thought will add considerably to the usefulness and
the pecuniary means of the Society:—these are, the creation of a second class of subscribers, and the
sale of a certain number of each of the works printed at the expense of the Oriental Translation Fund.

As the Subscribers of Ten guineas each are entitled gratuitously to a fine-paper copy of every
work published by the Committee, it is proposed that an annual subscriber of five guineas shall be
entitled to any of the works published by the Committee, to the extent of his subscription, at half
the price paid for them by the public; but without having his name printed on the title-page, that
distinction being reserved for the first class of Subscribers.

In relation to the second proposal, it is calculated that the difference of expense between an edition
of 250 and of 500 copies of any book is only about 7 per cent. exclusive of paper: printing the latter
number instead of the former, and selling the copies that remain on hand after the Subscribers are
furnished with those to which they are entitled, will therefore defray a considerable part of the
expense of printing any translation, and thus enable the Committee to print additional works. The
following particulars are added, to shew the advantage of printing some copies for sale of such works
as the Committee may publish. An edition of 250 copies of a Persian and English work of 450
octavo pages would cost £125, or 10s. per copy; but the second 250 copies might be obtained for
£35, or about 2s. 10d. per copy. If the second 250 copies were gradually sold at only 10s. each, the
whole expense of printing the work would be ultimately repaid, with the exception of £35, for
which sum 250 copies would be obtained by the Subscribers.

This calculation is founded on the supposition that none but really interesting works will be
printed, and that there will consequently be a demand for them in England, on the Continent, and
among Europeans in Asia. It is also confidently expected that many copies will be bought by
learned natives of India, who may be either desirous of learning English or of possessing texts of
standard Oriental works, free from the errors which often abound in manuscript copies.

The acting Treasurer has the honour to report to the Subscribers the state of the Society's funds,
made up to the present day. The amount of subscriptions is £1,128. 15s., from which is to be deducted the expense of
printing and circulating the Prospectus and incidental charges.

If it should receive the approbation of the Subscribers, the annual subscriptions will be considered payable on the 1st of January in each year, the second subscription being reckoned due on the 1st of January 1829.

As the Secretary will be very much occupied in transacting the business of the Committee, it is hoped that the payment of fifty pounds a year to him, from the 1st of January 1828, will be approved by the Subscribers.

In connexion with the finances, it only remains for the Subscribers to elect from among themselves
a Treasurer for the ensuing year, and an Auditor, to report at the next annual meeting the receipts
and disbursements of the Oriental Translation Fund for the year that will then terminate.

The Committee, after thus giving an account of their proceedings and of the state of their funds,
venture to express a hope that a continuation and increase of support will enable them to extend their
operations, in proportion as their views enlarge in the execution of their plan.

It is now the agreeable duty of the Committee to announce to the Subscribers the encouraging
prospects which have been created by their munificent support. The prosperous state of their funds,
the advantages presented by the English Universities and the Royal Asiatic Society, and the gratuitous
aid tendered by many eminent Orientalists, warrants the belief that the Subscribers, in addition to
enjoying the honour of fostering an important branch of learning, and rescuing the national character
from the charge of neglecting Oriental literature, will annually receive books greatly exceeding their
subscriptions in value.

The Committee are desirous to avoid attributing too much effect to their labours; but they feel
bound to state, that they know that the circulation of their Prospectus has already stimulated some
individuals to undertake translations of Oriental works, and has attracted much attention to Asiatic
literature.

The inquiries of the Committee have already brought to light several translations which had long
remained unnoticed, and they have received a valuable collection of Oriental MSS. which were collected by the late Sir Charles Malet, Bart. during his residence in India, and presented to them by his son, Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., as soon as he was informed of their establishment and objects. A Catalogue of this collection is annexed.
CATALOGUE of Persian MSS., presented by Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.

Sháh Námeh, by Firdousi, an Epic Poem, containing the History of the Kings of Persia.
Rouzet as Saffa, 7 Vols. Universal History.
Akbar Námeh: 3 Vols.: History of Akbar, Emperor of Hindustan.
Loghat Ferheng: 2 Vols.: a Dictionary.
Múasír Al Omrah: History of Hindu Nobility.
Habíb Assír: 2 Vols.: fine copy: History of the Mohammedan States.
Ditto 2 Vols.: imperfect:
Tarikh Kháfi Khán: 2 Vols.: a short History of Hindustan.
The Kórán: a fine copy.
Húkm Námeh: the Orders of Típpu Sultan.
Teimoor Námeh: the History of Tamerlène.
Mérid Sékewdéri: the History of Guzerat.
Tárikh Nádari: the History of Nádir Sháh, King of Persia.
Ibrút Námeh: History of Hindustan.
Saúdí Sháhi: Forms of Registers, Letters, &c.
Letílí Feízí: Letters.
Rouzet as Shohada: the History of Mohammed; in Hindustani verse.
Muntékhlab al Tárikh: an Abridgment of Oriental History.
Hujet al Hind: a Tale.
Diván Hañís: the Odes of Háñís.
Gúlístán Sádi: Moral Tales.
Insháí Júñufí: Letters.
Khezánaí Aumera: the Peerage of the Mogul Empire.
Tárikh: a short History of India.
Biúz: three Common-place books.

TRACTS.

Historical Account of the Expedition of Sudáséw-Chimnájí to the North of India: Mahratta; with a Plan of Aurungabad.
Account of Madhu Rao Peshwa, 2 copies.
History of Gházi ad Din Khán.
A Treatise on Hindu Astronomy: Sanscrit.
Origin of the Seiks: two Tracts.
History of the Rajáhs of Satara.
Letter from Shah Aulmí, Emperor of Hindustan, to his Majesty George III.
History of the Rohillas.
History of the Rajáhs of Guzerat.
Epitome of the Rise of the Mahratta Empire: Mahratta.
Account of the Assassination of Nána Rao Peshwa: ditto.
Account of Sendíp.
Hindu Mythology.
Hindu Astronomy: Sanscrit.
Account of the Rajáhs of Acheen: imperfect.
Account of the Bhourla Rajáhs.
An Almanac: Sanscrit.
Account of the Rajáhs of Kolapor: Mahratta.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that the following works have already been offered to them, and that several of them are nearly ready for the press. In the publication of these works, or of such others as the Committee may obtain or get translated, they pledge themselves to a strict observance of such regulations as the Subscribers may frame or sanction, and to as great a regard to economy as the expensive nature of copying and printing Oriental works permits.

Although, in selecting works for publication, the Committee’s principal object will be to increase historical and general information, yet, in order to meet the taste of every class of the Subscribers, they have considered it proper to have some works of fiction translated, particularly as the East has furnished many highly interesting specimens of that species of literature, if even it is not the parent country of apologies and romances.
LIST OF TRANSLATIONS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

Class 1st.—Theology, Ethics, and Metaphysics.

1. The Cural, a work on Ethics, written by Tiruvalluven; translated by Richard Clarke, Esq.
   This ancient work, written in the purest style of Tamul poetry, possesses a very high reputation in the whole of Southern India.

   This Sanscrit work contains in seventy-two stanzas the principles of the Sánc'hya System of Metaphysical Philosophy.

3. The Akhlak-e-Nasiri of Naser-ud-Din of Tus in Bucharia; translated by the Rev. H. G. Keene, A.M.
   This Persian system of Ethics is an elaborate composition, formed on Greek models, and is very highly esteemed in Persia.

   This collation will include the various readings of all the Syriac MSS. of the New Testament in the British Museum, and the Libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, &c.

5. The Didascalia, or Apostolical Constitutions of the Abyssinian Church; translated by T. P. Platt, Esq., A.M.
   This ancient Ethiopic work is unknown in Europe, and contains many very curious opinions.

6. The Bustan of Sādî; translated by James Ross, Esq., A.M.
   This is a much-admired Persian Poem, consisting of Tales, &c. illustrative of moral duties.

Class 2d.—History, Geography, and Travels.

7. The Travels of Macarius, Patriarch of Antioch, written by his attendant Archdeacon, Paul of Aleppo. Translated by F. C. Bellour, Esq., LL.D.
   This Arabic Manuscript, which is of great rarity, describes the Patriarch's journey through Syria, Anatolia, Rumelia, Walachia, Moldavia, and Russia, between the years 1653 and 1660 of the Christian Era.

8. The Tareki Afghan; translated by Dr. Bernhard Dorn.
   This is a Persian History of the Afghans, who claim to be descended from the Jews. It will be accompanied by an account of the Afghan tribes.

   This Syriac Chronicle contains chronological tables of the principal dynasties of the world, brief memoirs of the Patriarchs of the Nestorian church, and notices of the most remarkable events in the East, from the birth of our Saviour to the beginning of the eleventh century.

10. The Travels of Evlia Effendi; translated by Ritter von Hammer.
    This work contains an account in Turkish, of the travels of Evlia in all parts of the Turkish empire, and in Turkestan, &c. in the middle of the seventeenth century.

11. Naima's Annals; translated by the Rev. Dr. Henderson.
    This Turkish history comprises the period between 1622 and 1692, and includes accounts of the Turkish invasion of Germany, the siege of Buda, Vienna, &c.

    This is a Turkish History of the Khans of the Crimea, written about A.D. 1740, and contains many interesting particulars relating to Turkey, Russia, Poland, and Germany.

    Ibn Batuta spent above twenty years in travelling in the fourteenth century. Besides giving very interesting notices of Spain, Greece, Ceylon, Java, &c. he gives long accounts of Nigritia, the Maldives Islands, where he acted as judge for eighteen months, and China, to which he went as ambassador from the court of Dehl, at which he resided several years.

    This rare and valuable Arabic work contains an account of the origin, progress, and decline of the Dynasties which governed the Northern Coast of Africa.

This Turkish History contains a detailed account of the maritime wars of the Turks in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and on the Danube, &c. from the foundation of their empire in Europe to the commencement of 1640.

16. The great Geographical Work of Idrisi; translated by the Rev. G. C. Renouard, B.D.

This Arabic work was written A.D. 1153, to illustrate a large silver globe made for Roger, King of Sicily, and is divided into the seven climates described by the Greek Geographers.


This is a Biographical dictionary, arranged alphabetically, of the most celebrated Arabian historians, poets, warriors, &c. who lived in the seven first centuries of the era of Mahommed, A.D. 700 to A.D. 1400.

18. Makrisi’s Khitat, or History and Statistics of Egypt; translated by Abraham Salamé, Esq.

This Arabic work includes accounts of the conquest of Egypt by the Caliphs, A.D. 640; and of the cities, rivers, ancient and modern inhabitants of Egypt, &c.

19. Part of Mirkhond’s Ruzet-al-Suffa; translated by David Shea, Esq.

The part of this Persian work selected for publication is that which contains the History of Persia from Kaiomirs to the death of Alexander the Great.

Class 3d.—Belles-Lettres.

20. Meher va Mushteri; translated by Dr. Bernhard Dorn.

This is a popular Persian poem, which celebrates the friendship and adventures of Meher and Mushteri, the sons of King Shapur and his grand Vizier.

21. Hatim Taï; translated by Duncan Forbes, Esq., A.M.

This is a popular Persian romance, which narrates the seven perilous adventures of Hatim, an Arab chief.

22. Ferhad va Shirin; translated by James Mitchell, Esq.

This Persian poem contains the tale of Ferhad, a celebrated statuary, and Shirin, Princess of Persia. It also includes several curious legends relating to Adam, Mahommed, &c.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE.

1st. The Committee which is attached to the Royal Asiatic Society for the purpose of selecting and superintending the translation and printing of Oriental works is to be called the "Oriental Translation Committee."

2d. The object of the Committee is to publish, free of expense to the authors, translations of the whole or parts of works in the Oriental languages, accompanied occasionally by the original texts, and such illustrations as may be considered necessary. These translations are to be generally printed in English, but in very peculiar cases may be printed in Latin or French.

3d. The Committee is empowered to add to its number, to purchase Oriental MSS. or printed books, to present copies of the works printed at the expense of the Oriental Translation Fund to learned Societies and individuals, and to adopt all the means that it may consider to be necessary for executing the plan developed in the Prospectus. No payment, however, exceeding twenty-five pounds, is to be made until approved at two successive Meetings of the Committee.

4th. The Meetings of the Committee will be held as often as the Chairman or Secretary, or any two other Members of it, signing a requisition for that purpose, deem it necessary. All the Members of the Committee resident within one hundred miles of London, are to be summoned to attend each of its Meetings; and five Members, including the Chairman or a Deputy Chairman, and the Secretary, are to constitute a quorum.

5th. The Secretary is charged generally with the business of the Committee, and is to record all the votes of the Committee in a Minute-Book, which every Subscriber has the right of inspecting on application to him.

6th. For the purpose of directing the attention of scholars to the literature of the East, and encouraging translations, the Committee is empowered to give annually, for such works as it may consider
At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund, held on Wednesday the 7th of May 1828, at the House of the Royal Asiatic Society,

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, in the Chair.

A communication from Mr. Pettigrew was made to the Meeting, expressing His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's regret that he was prevented by indisposition from taking the Chair, as had been announced in the circular letter by which the Meeting was convened.

The Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Chairman of the Oriental Translation Committee, read the Prospectus explanatory of the objects of the Subscribers and Committee, the names of the Patrons and Subscribers, and Lists of the Committee, as originally selected by the Royal Asiatic Society, and as subsequently enlarged by the addition of some of the most eminent British Orientalists in various parts of the world.

He then read a Report of the Proceedings of the Committee from the date of its nomination to the present time, accompanied by a list of the Translations that have been offered to it for publication, and submitted to the consideration of the Subscribers the Regulations which had been prepared for the government of the Committee in the administration of the Oriental Translation Fund.

It was then moved by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, seconded by Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., M.P., and

Resolved Unanimously,

"That the appointment of the Committee named in the list submitted to this Meeting be confirmed."

Moved by the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., seconded by Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., and

Resolved Unanimously,

"That the report of the Committee be adopted, and their proceedings approved and confirmed."

Moved by the Right Honourable the Earl of Cassilis, seconded by George Watson Taylor, Esq. M.P., and

Resolved Unanimously,

"That the Regulations for the Oriental Translation Committee be confirmed."

Moved by Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt., seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and

Resolved Unanimously,

"That the grateful thanks of this Meeting be returned to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, for the zealous and efficient manner in which His Royal Highness has promoted the establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund."
Moved by Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M.P., seconded by Sir J. Wathen Waller, Bart., and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M.P., be requested to accept the office of Auditor of the
Oriental Translation Fund for the ensuing year."

Moved by Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., M.P., seconded by Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart.,
M.P., and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence be requested to accept the office of Treasurer to
the Oriental Translation Fund."

Moved by the Right Honourable Earl Spencer, seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Gore
Ouseley, Bart., and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That the most grateful thanks of this Meeting be given to the Council and Members of the
Royal Asiatic Society, for their liberality in promoting the views of the Subscribers to the
Oriental Translation Fund, by granting them the use of their house and library, and by their
splendid annual donation of one hundred guineas."

Moved by Sir J. Wathen Waller, Bart., seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Black-
burne, and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That an account of this day's proceedings, preceded by the Prospectus, the Report from the
Committee, and the Regulations, be printed for distribution."

Moved by Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart., seconded by the Right Honourable the
Earl of Cassilis, and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for
his kind intention of presiding at this meeting, which was solely prevented by His Royal
Highness's lamented indisposition."

Moved by the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., seconded by Sir Alexander
Johnston, Knt., and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence, for
his great and successful exertions in favour of the Oriental Translation Fund."

Moved by the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., seconded by the
Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That the Right Honourable Earl Spencer be added to the Vice-Patrons of the Oriental
Translation Fund."

His Royal Highness having left the Chair it was moved by the Right Honourable Earl Spencer,
seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence, and
Resolved Unanimously,
"That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be given to His Royal Highness Prince Leopold
of Saxe Coburg, for his able and condescending conduct in the Chair.
(Signed) Wm. Huttman,
Secretary.

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