

15s. 10.5*d.* English, and therefore the franc in gold at 0s. 9.69*d.* (*Encycl. Brit.*, article *Money*). The Florentine gold florin has been taken at *fr.* 11.8792, or 9s. 4.8516*d.* English, and the Venetian sequin at *fr.* 11.82, or 9s. 4284*d.* (*Cibrario, Pol. Economia del Medio Evo*, iii, 228, 248).

NOTE B. (SEE PAGE 416.)

ON THE PLACES VISITED BY IBN BATUTA BETWEEN
CAMBAY AND MALABAR.

I dissent entirely from Dr. Lee and others as to the identification of the places named by our traveller between Cambay and Hunawar.

Kawé or *Káwa* is by Lee taken for Gogo. But I have no doubt it is the place still bearing the same name, CAUVEY in Arrowsmith's great map, Gongway or Conwa of Ritter (vi, 645-6), on the left bank of the Mahi's estuary over-against Cambay. It is, or was in Forbes's time, (*Oriental Memoirs*, quoted by Ritter) the seat of a great company of naked Sanyasis.

Kandahár is evidently the corruption of some Indian name into a form familiar to Mahomedan ears. It occurs also as the name of a maritime city near the Gulf of Cambay in the early wars of the Mahomedans of Sind, and in the *Ayin Akbari* (*Reinaud in J. As.*, s. iv, tom. v, 186). Starting from the point just identified, we should look for it on the east side of the Gulf of Cambay, and there accordingly, in Arrowsmith's map, on a secondary estuary, that of the Dhandar or river of Baroda between the Mahi and the Nerbudda, we find GUNDAR. We shall also find it in old Linschoten's map (*Gandar*), and the place is described by Edward Barbosa under the name of *Guindarim* or *Guandari*, as a good enough city and sea-port, carrying on a brisk trade with Malabar, etc. Debarros also mentions it as *Gendar*, a port between Cambay and Baroch (see *Barbosa and Debarros in Ramusio*, i; and also the *Lisbon Barbosa*, p. 277). The title, *Jálansi*, given by Ibn Batuta to the King of Gandar, probably represents the surname of the Rájput tribe of *Jhálás*, which acquired large fragments of the great Hindu kingdom of Anhilwara on its fall in the beginning of the century, and whose name is still preserved in that of the district of Gujarat called *Jháláwár* (see *Forbes's Rás-Málá*, i, 285-6, and 292 *seq.*) The form heard by Ibn Batuta may have been *Jhálábansi* or —*vansi*. The tribe of *Khwaja Bohrah* who paid their respects to the envoys here must have been the race or sect calling themselves *Ismailiah*, but well-known as traders and pedlars under the name of *Bohrahs*, all over the Bombay presidency. The head-quarter of the sect is at Burhánpúr in the east of Khandesh, but they are chiefly found in Surat and the towns of Gujarat (see *Ritter*, vi, 567.)

Bairam I take to be the small island of PERIM, near the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. It is, perhaps, the *Baiónης* of the *Periplus*. This island was the site of a fortress belonging to Mukheraji Gohil, Raja of Gogo and Perim, which was destroyed by the Mahomedans apparently in this very