

reign of M. Tughlak, and never afterwards restored (*Forbes op. cit.*) This quite agrees with the statements of Ibn Batuta.

*Kukah* is then the still tolerably flourishing port of Gogo on the western side of the gulf, which has already been indicated as the *Caga* of Friar Jordanus (*sup.*, p. 228). Lee identified *Kukah* with *Goa*, whilst Gildemeister, more strangely though not without misgiving, and even Defrémery, identify the *Kawe* of our author with that city. The traveller's repeated allusions to the tides point distinctly to the Gulf of Cambay as the position of all the places hitherto named; the remarkable rise and fall of the tide there have been celebrated since the date of the *Periplus*.

The Pagan king Dunkúl or Dungól, of *Kukah*, was doubtless one of the "*Gohils*, Lords of Gogo and Perum, and of the sea-washed province which derived from them its name of *Gohilwár*" (*Forbes*, p. 158), and possibly the last syllable represents this very name *Gohil*, though I cannot explain the prefix.

*Sindábúr* or Sandábúr is a greater difficulty, though named by a variety of geographers, Europeans as well as Arabs. Some needless difficulty has been created by Abulfeda's confounding it more or less with *Sindán*, which was quite a different place. For the latter lay certainly to the north of Bombay, somewhere near the Gulf of Cambay. Indeed, Rawlinson (quoted in *Madras Journal*, xiv, 198) says it has been corrupted into the *St. John* of modern maps, on the coast of Gujarat. I presume this must be the *St. John's Point* of Rennell between Daman and Mahim, which would suit the conditions of *Sindán* well.

The data which Abulfeda himself quotes from travellers show that Sandabur was three days south of Tana, and reached (as Ibn Batuta also tells us) immediately before Hunawar. Rashid also names it as the first city reached on the Malabar Coast. The *Chintabor* of the Catalan map, and the *Cintabor* of the Portulano Mediceo agree with this fairly.

I do not know any European book since the Portuguese discoveries which speaks of Sandabur, but the name appears in Linschoten's map in the end of the sixteenth century as *Cintapor* on the coast of the Konkan below Dabul. Possibly this was introduced from an older map without personal knowledge. It disagrees with nearly all the other data.

Ibn Batuta himself speaks of it as the *Island* of Sandabur, containing thirty-six villages, as being one of the ports from which ships traded to Aden, and as being about one day's voyage from Hunawar. The last particular shows that it could not be far from *Goa*, as Gildemeister has recognised, and I am satisfied that it was substantially *identical* with the port of *Goa*. This notion is supported (1) by its being called by Ibn Batuta, not merely an island, but an island surrounded by an estuary in which the water was salt at the flood tide but fresh at the ebb, a description applying only to a Delta island like *Goa*; (2) by his mention of its thirty-six villages, for Debarros says that the island of *Goa* was called by a native name signifying "Thirty Villages"; and (3) by the way in which Sandabur is named in the Turkish book of navigation called the *Mohith*, translated by V. Hammer in the *Bengal Journal*. Here there is a section headed "24th Voyage; from *Kuwai Sindabur* to Aden." But the original