

b. P. 889. "From *Kâlikodu* or Kalikut, the capital of the Zamorin, he (Ibn Batuta) visited the Maldives.... On this voyage he met the ships on their voyage from *Zaitun*... On their decks were wooden huts for the crew, which consisted of *five and twenty men*."

c. "The captains were *Amirs*, i.e., Arabs."

d. "This kind of ship was only built in *Zaitun*."

e. "From the Malabar coast Ibn Batuta sailed to Ceylon."

f. "The next land that he mentions is Bengal. Our traveller visited this country (about 1346) and found that between it and the southernmost part of the Dekkan a most active traffic had sprung up, and also with China."

g. Pp. 889-890. "From this (Bengal) he directed his travels to Java, as the name of that island is here given according to the more modern pronunciation; the island of Sumatra he calls *Jáonah*, which, we should rather have expected to be *Jávonah*, as it is known to be called by Marco Polo *Java Minor*." (In a note):

analogous to that of *Ma'bar* (or the Passage) to the Barbary coast from Tunis westward, which was called *Bar-ul-Adwah*, Terra Transitus, because thence they used to pass into Spain (*Amari* in *Journ. Asiat.*, Jan. 1846, p. 228). And it is some corroboration of the idea that the name *Ma'bar* was given to the coast near Ramnad as the place of passage to Ceylon, that a town just opposite on the Ceylonese coast was called *Mantotte*, because it was the *Mahatotta*, the "Great Ferry" or point of arrival or departure of the Malabars resorting to the island (*Tennent*, i, 564).

b. Nothing is said by Ibn Batuta of meeting these ships on his voyage to the Maldives. He describes them at Calicut, where they were in port. He speaks of the crew as consisting of *one thousand men*.

c. See *supra*, p. 417.

d. These ships are distinctly stated to have been built in *Zaitun*, and in *Sinkalan*.

e. On the contrary, he sailed from the *Maldives*.

f. I can find no ground for this statement in the narrative, except that Ibn Batuta got a passage somehow from the Maldives to Bengal, and afterwards in a junk which was going from Bengal to *Java* (Sumatra). At the latter place the sultan provided a vessel to carry him on to China..

g. From this we should gather (1) that Ibn Batuta calls Java by *that name*, and (2) calls Sumatra *Jaonah*, whilst (3) Lee introduces a name, *Mul-Java*, unknown to the correct narrative, as that of the port of Sumatra.

The fact is that Defrémery (whom Lassen cites) and Lee are in perfect accordance here. Sumatra Island is called *Java*; some other country, which