

like the men. We cast anchor in one of their ports which is called KAILÚKARI. It is also one of their greatest and finest cities, and the king's son used to reside there. When we had entered the harbour soldiers came down to the beach, and the skipper landed to speak with them. He took a present with him for the king's son ; but he was told that the king had assigned him the government of another province, and had set over this city his daughter, called Urdujá.

The second day after our arrival in the port of Kailukari, this princess invited the *Nákhodah* or skipper, the *Karáni* or purser,¹ the merchants and persons of note, the *Tindail* or chief of the sailors,² the *Sipahsalár* or chief of the archers, to partake of a banquet which Urduja had provided for them according to her hospitable custom. The skipper asked me to accompany them, but I declined, for these people are infidels and it is unlawful to partake of their food. So when the guests arrived at the Princess's she said to them, "Is there anyone of your party missing?" The captain replied, "There is but one man absent, the *Bakshi*³ (or Divine), who

¹ This word *Karáni*, says Dulaurier, which Ibn Batuta translates by *Kátib* or clerk, is probably Persian, but of Mongol origin. The word is still in universal Anglo-Indian use, at least in the Bengal Presidency, as applied to writers in public offices, and especially to men of half-blood, for whom it has become almost a generic title ; (vulgo *Cranny*).

² "*Tindail* or chief of the *Rajál*," which Defrémery renders "foot-soldiers," but I have ventured to follow Dulaurier in rendering it chief of the "sailors," both because this seems to be demanded by the context, and because the word *Tindail* is still in use in India, with usual (though not universal) application to a petty officer of native seamen.

³ Defrémery translates *Bakshi* "le Juge," taking *Kazi* as the explanation given by Ibn Batuta. But the alternative reading *Fakiah* (Theologian) appears to be more probable. The word *Bakshi* is the Turkish and Persian corruption of *Bhikshu*, the proper Sanscrit term for a Buddhist monk ; many of which class came to Persia with Hulagu and his earlier successors, whence the word came to be applied generally as meaning a *litteratus*, a scribe, a secretary, and even according to Baber a surgeon. According to Burnes in modern Bokhara it indicates a *bard*. Under the Mahomedan sovereigns of India it came to mean an officer who had charge of registering all that concerned the troops, the assignation of quarters, etc. And hence probably has arisen by a gradual transfer its