

Arabic Alphabet) of *Şanf* or *Chanf*. Indeed it is highly probable that the *Záβα* or *Záβαι* of Ptolemy's itinerary of the sea-route to the *Sinae* represents this same name.

["It is true," Sir Henry Yule wrote since (1882), "that Champa, as known in later days, lay to the east of the Mekong delta, whilst Zabai of the Greeks lay to the west of that and of the *μέγα ακροτήριον*—the Great Cape, or C. Cambodia of our maps. Crawfurd (*Desc. Ind. Arch.* p. 80) seems to say that the Malays include under the name *Champa* the whole of what we call Kamboja. This may possibly be a slip. But it is certain, as we shall see presently, that the Arab *Şanf*—which is unquestionably Champa—also lay west of the Cape, *i.e.* within the Gulf of Siam. The fact is that the Indo-Chinese kingdoms have gone through unceasing and enormous vicissitudes, and in early days Champa must have been extensive and powerful, for in the travels of Hiuen Tsang (about A.D. 629) it is called *Mahâ-Champa*. And my late friend Lieutenant Garnier, who gave great attention to these questions, has deduced from such data as exist in Chinese Annals and elsewhere, that the ancient kingdom which the Chinese describe under the name of *Fu-nan*, as extending over the whole peninsula east of the Gulf of Siam, was a kingdom of the *Tsiam* or Champa race. The locality of the ancient port of Zabai or Champa is probably to be sought on the west coast of Kamboja, near the *Campot*, or the *Kang-kao* of our maps. On this coast also was the *Komâr* and *Kamârah* of Ibn Batuta and other Arab writers, the great source of aloes-wood, the country then of the *Khmer* or Kambojan People." (*Notes on the Oldest Records of the Sea-Route to China from Western Asia, Proc. R. G. S.* 1882, pp. 656-657.)

M. Barth says that this identification would agree well with the testimony of his inscription XVIII. B., which comes from Angkor and for which *Campā* is a part of the *Dakshināpatha*, of the southern country. But the capital of this rival State of Kamboja would thus be very near the Tréang province where inscriptions have been found with the names of *Bhavavarman* and of *Īçānavarman*. It is true that in 627, the King of Kamboja, according to the Chinese Annals (*Nouv. Mém. As.* I. p. 84), had subjugated the kingdom of *Fu-nan* identified by Yule and Garnier with *Campā*. Abel Rémusat (*Nouv. Mém. As.* I. pp. 75 and 77) identifies it with *Tong-king* and Stan. Julien (*J. As.* 4^e Sér. X. p. 97) with *Siam*. (*Inscrip. Sanscrites du Cambodge*, 1885, pp. 69-70, note.)

Sir Henry Yule writes (*l.c.* p. 657): "We have said that the Arab *Şanf*, as well as the Greek *Zabai*, lay west of Cape Cambodia. This is proved by the statement that the Arabs on their voyage to China made a ten days' run from *Şanf* to *Pulo Condor*." But Abulfeda (transl. by *Guyard*, II. ii. p. 127) distinctly says that the *Komâr* Peninsula (*Khmer*) is situated *west* of the *Şanf* Peninsula; between *Şanf* and *Komâr* there is not a day's journey by sea.

We have, however, another difficulty to overcome.

I agree with Sir Henry Yule and Marsden that in ch. vii. *infra*, p. 276, the text must be read, "When you leave *Chamba*," instead of "When you leave *Java*." Coming from *Zayton* and sailing 1500 miles, Polo arrives at *Chamba*; from *Chamba*, sailing 700 miles he arrives at the islands of *Sondur* and *Condur*, identified by Yule with *Sundar Fúlát* (*Pulo Condore*); from *Sundar Fúlát*, after 500 miles more, he finds the country called *Locac*; then he goes to *Pentam* (*Bintang*, 500 miles), *Malaiur*, and *Java the Less* (*Sumatra*). Ibn Khordâdbeh's itinerary agrees pretty well with Marco Polo's, as Professor De Goeje remarks to me: "Starting from *Mâit* (*Bintang*), and leaving on the left *Tiyuma* (*Timoan*), in five days' journey, one goes to *Kimèr* (*Kmer*, *Cambodia*), and after three days more, following the coast, arrives to *Şanf*; then to *Lukyn*, the first point of call in China, 100 parasangs by land or by sea; from *Lukyn* it takes four days by sea and twenty by land to go to *Kanfu*." [Canton, see note, *supra* p. 199.] (See *De Goeje's Ibn Khordâdbeh*, p. 48 *et seq.*) But we come now to the difficulty. Professor De Goeje writes to me: "It is strange that in the *Relation des Voyages* of *Reinaud*, p. 20 of the text, reproduced by Ibn al Fakîh, p. 12 *seq.*, *Sundar Fúlát* (*Pulo Condore*) is placed between *Şanf* and the *China Sea* (*Sandjy*); it takes ten days to go from *Şanf* to *Sundar Fúlát*, and then a month (seven days of which between