

notice. This records that in the 2nd year of the Yuen, tribute was sent from Siam to the Emperor. "The Siamese had long been at war with the *Maliyi* or MALIURH, but both nations laid aside their feud and submitted to China." (*Valentyn*, V. p. 352; *Crawford's Desc. Dict. art. Malacca*; *Lassen*, IV. 541 *seqq.*; *Journ. Ind. Archip.* V. 572, II. 608-609; *De Barros*, Dec. II. l. vi. c. 1; *Comentarios do grande Afonso d'Albuquerque*, Pt. III. cap. xvii.; *Couto*, Dec. IV. liv. ii.; *Wade in Bowring's Kingdom and People of Siam*, I. 72.)

[From I-tsing we learn that going from China to India, the traveller visits the country of *Shih-li-fuh-shi* (*Çribhoja* or simply *Fuh-shi* = *Bhôja*), then *Mo-louo-yu*, which seems to Professor Chavannes to correspond to the *Malaiur* of Marco Polo and to the modern Palembang, and which in the 10th century formed a part of *Çribhôdja* identified by Professor Chavannes with *Zabedj*. (*I-tsing*, p. 36.) The Rev. S. Beal has some remarks on this question in the *Merveilles de l'Inde*, p. 251, and he says that he thinks "there are reasons for placing this country [*Çribhôja*], or island, on the East coast of Sumatra, and near Palembang, or, on the Palembang River." Mr. Groeneveldt (*T'oung Pao*, VII. abst. p. 10) gives some extracts from Chinese authors, and then writes: "We have therefore to find now a place for the *Molayu* of I-tsing, the *Malaiur* of Marco Polo, the *Malayo* of *Albuquerque*, and the *Tana-Malayu* of *De Barros*, all which may be taken to mean the same place. I-tsing tells us that it took fifteen days to go from *Bhôja* to *Molayu* and fifteen days again to go from there to *Kieh-ch'a*. The latter place, suggesting a native name *Kada*, must have been situated in the north-west of Sumatra, somewhere near the present *Atjeh*, for going from there west, one arrived in thirty days at *Magapatana*, near *Ceylon*, whilst a northern course brought one in ten days to the *Nicobar Islands*. *Molayu* should thus lie half-way between *Bhôja* and *Kieh-ch'a*, but this indication must not be taken too literally where it is given for a sailing vessel, and there is also the statement of *De Barros*, which does not allow us to go too far away from Palembang, as he mentions *Tana-Malayu* next to that place. We have therefore to choose between the next three larger rivers: those of *Jambi*, *Indragiri*, and *Kampar*, and there is an indication in favour of the last one, not very strong, it is true, but still not to be neglected. I-tsing tells us: "Le roi me donna des secours grâce auxquels je parvins au pays de *Mo-louo-yu*; j'y séjournai derechef pendant deux mois. Je changeai de direction pour aller dans le pays de *Kie-tcha*." The change of direction during a voyage along the east coast of Sumatra from Palembang to *Atjeh* is nowhere very perceptible, because the course is throughout more or less north-west, still one may speak of a change of direction at the mouth of the *River Kampar*, about the entrance of the *Strait of Malacca*, whence the track begins to run more west, whilst it is more north before. The country of *Kampar* is of little importance now, but it is not improbable that there has been a *Hindoo* settlement, as the ruins of religious monuments decidedly *Buddhist* are still existing on the upper course of the river, the only ones indeed on this side of the island, it being a still unexplained fact that the *Hindoos* in *Java* have built on a very large scale, and those of *Sumatra* hardly anything at all."—Mr. *Takakusu* (*A Record of the Buddhist Religion*, p. xli.) proposes to place *Shih-li-fuh-shi* at Palembang and *Mo-louo-yu* farther on the northern coast of *Sumatra*.—(Cf. *G. Schlegel*, *Geog. Notes*, XVI.; *P. Pelliot*, *Bul. Ecole Franç. Ext. Orient*, II. pp. 94-96.)—H. C.]