

in the Peninsula of Gujarat,<sup>1</sup> but which had fallen long before this time. Nor indeed does there appear to have been any *very* powerful dynasty in this region in the ninth century.<sup>2</sup> Al Biruni, who in Indian matters knew what he was talking about a great deal better than other old Arabic writers, says nothing of the Balhara.<sup>3</sup> He mentions a kingdom of Konkan with its capital at *Tálah* [read *Tánah*].<sup>4</sup>

Among the other kings with whom the Balhara was often at war was one named the JURZ, who was noted for his cavalry, and had great riches, and camels and horses in great numbers. His states are said to form a tongue of land, *i.e.*, I presume, to be on the sea coast. Yet Abu-Zaid says that Kanauj formed his empire, and to this M. Reinaud holds. But Masudi, who gives the same account of the Jurz (or *Juzr* as it is in his book as printed), makes him entirely distinct from the King of Kanauj, whom he calls the *Bawurah*.<sup>5</sup> Lassen and the editors of Masudi<sup>6</sup> make this kingdom Gujarat, apparently from the slight resemblance of name. But it seems much more likely that it is the King *Jor* of Al Biruni, whom that writer places on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, either in the Tanjore country or in Telinga, or extending over both. And from Hiwen Thsang also we hear of a kingdom called *Juri* or *Jurya*, which lay some three hundred miles north of Dravida (the capital of which last was the present Konjeveram), and this may have been the same.<sup>7</sup>

There is then the kingdom of THAFAK, or THAFAN as Masudi has it, which was noted for its women, who were the *whitest* and most beautiful in India. The author of the *Relations* calls it *beside* the Jurz, but no

<sup>1</sup> Called by Masudi *Manekir*, and identified by Lassen with the *Minnagara* of Ptolemy.

<sup>2</sup> See Lassen, iii, 533 *seqq.*, and iv, 917 *seqq.* It is a curious illustration of the expanse of the Mahomedan power and consequent circulation of its agents that the name of this Indian prince, the *Balhara*, was applied to a village in the neighbourhood of Palermo, now the well-known Monreale, and from it again to a market in the city, *Súk-Balhara*, now called *Piazza Ballardò*. Similar illustrations are found in the names of *Manzil-Sindi*, near Corleone; *Jibal-Sindi*, near Girgenti; and *'Ain-Sindi*, in the suburbs of Palermo: all preserved by mediæval documents, and the last still surviving under the corrupted name of *Fonte Dennisinni* (*Amari, St. dei Musulm. di Sicilia*, i, 84; ii, 33, 34, 300).

<sup>3</sup> Reinaud, *Mem. sur l'Inde* in *Mem. de l'Acad.*

<sup>4</sup> Reinaud in *J. As. S.*, iv, tom. iv, p. 251.

<sup>5</sup> Or *Baurawa*. Gildemeister says on this: "*Paurav* [in Nagari letters] esse puto, nam eo nomine Reges Kanyakubgenses gloriati sunt"; but gives no authority (p. 160). Masudi also speaks of a *city* *Bawurah* on one of the Panjab rivers, which is perhaps the *Parvata* of Hiwen Thsang (*Pr. d'Or*, i, 371; *Vie de H. T.*, p. 210).

<sup>6</sup> Lassen, iv, 921; *Prairies d'Or*, i, 383, 384. In the last passage the French translator puts simply *le Guzerat* to represent *Al-Jurz* or *Juzr*, which is scarcely fair translating of so doubtful a point.

<sup>7</sup> See *Vie de H. T.*, pp. 189-90, 453; also Lassen, iii, 205, *note*. The *Jurz* of the *Relations* is evidently the *Malik-al-Jizr* of Edrisi, who puts him on what he calls the Island of Madai on the way to China, but Edrisi's information about the South Eastern Indies, is a hopeless chaos (see i, 86, 98).