

tremendous foray of the Chaghataian Prince Kotlogh Shah, on the east and south of Persia in 1299, we find one of his captains called *Nigudar* Bahadur. (*Gold. Horde*, 146, 157, 164; *D'Ohsson*, IV. 378 *seqq.*, 433 *seqq.*, 513 *seqq.*; *Ilch.* I. 216, 261, 284; II. 104; *J. A. sér.* V. tom. xvii. 455-456, 507; *Khan. Notice*, 31.)

As regards the route taken by Prince Nogodar in his incursion into India, we have no difficulty with *BADAKHSAN*. *PASHAI-DIR* is a copulate name; the former part, as we shall see reason to believe hereafter, representing the country between the Hindu Kush and the Kabul River (see *infra*, ch. xxx.); the latter (as Pauthier already has pointed out), *DIR*, the chief town of Panjkora, in the hill country north of Peshawar. In *Ariora-Keshemur* the first portion only is perplexing. I will mention the most probable of the solutions that have occurred to me, and a second, due to that eminent archæologist, General A. Cunningham. (1) *Ariora* may be some corrupt or Mongol form of *Aryavartta*, a sacred name applied to the Holy Lands of Indian Buddhism, of which Kashmir was eminently one to the Northern Buddhists. *Oron*, in Mongol, is a Region or Realm, and may have taken the place of *Vartta*, giving *Aryoron* or *Ariora*. (2) "*Ariora*," General Cunningham writes, "I take to be the *Harhaura* of Sanscrit—*i.e.* the Western Panjáb. *Harhaura* was the North-Western Division of the *Nava-Khanda*, or Nine Divisions of Ancient India. It is mentioned between *Sindhu-Sauvira* in the west (*i.e.* Sind), and *Madra* in the north (*i.e.* the Eastern Panjáb, which is still called *Madar-Des*). The name of *Harhaura* is, I think, preserved in the Haro River. Now, the Sind-Sagor Doab formed a portion of the kingdom of Kashmir, and the joint names, like those of *Sindhu-Sauvira*, describe only one State." The names of the Nine Divisions in question are given by the celebrated astronomer, Varaha Mihira, who lived in the beginning of the 6th century, and are repeated by Al Biruni. (See *Reinaud, Mém. sur l'Inde*, p. 116.) The only objection to this happy solution seems to lie in Al Biruni's remark, that the names in question were in general no longer used even in his time (A.D. 1030).

There can be no doubt that *Asidin Soldan* is, as Khanikoff has said, Ghaiassuddin Balban, Sultan of Delhi from 1266 to 1286, and for years before that a man of great power in India, and especially in the Panjáb, of which he had in the reign of Ruknuddin (1236) held independent possession.

Firishta records several inroads of Mongols in the Panjáb during the reign of Ghaiassuddin, in withstanding one of which that King's eldest son was slain; and there are constant indications of their presence in Sind till the end of the century. But we find in that historian no hint of the chief circumstances of this part of the story, *viz.*, the conquest of Kashmir and the occupation of *Dalivar* or *Dilivar* (G. T.), evidently (whatever its identity) in the plains of India. I do find, however, in the history of Kashmir, as given by Lassen (III. 1138), that in the end of 1259, Lakshamana Deva, King of Kashmir, was killed in a campaign against the *Turushka* (Turks or Tartars), and that their leader, who is called *Kajjala*, got hold of the country and held it till 1287.\* It is difficult not to connect this both with Polo's story and with the escapade of *Nigudar* about 1260, noting also that this occupation of Kashmir extended through the whole reign of Ghaiassuddin.

We seem to have a memory of Polo's story preserved in one of Elliot's extracts from *Wassáf*, which states that in 708 (A.D. 1308), after a great defeat of a Mongol inroad which had passed the Ganges, Sultan Ala'uddin Khilji ordered a pillar of Mongol heads to be raised before the *Badáun* gate, "*as was done with the Nigudari Moghuls*" (III. 48).

We still have to account for the occupation and locality of *Dalivar*; Marsden supposed it to be *Lahore*; Khanikoff considers it to be *Diráwal*, the ancient desert capital of the Bhattis, properly (according to Tod) *Deoráwal*, but by a transposition common in India, as it is in Italy, sometimes called *Diláwar*, in the modern State of *Bháwalpúr*. But General Cunningham suggests a more probable locality in *DILÁWAR* on the west bank of the *Jelam*, close to *Dárápúr*, and opposite to *Mung*. These two

\* *Khajlak* is mentioned as a leader of the Mongol raids in India by the poet Amir Khusrú (A.D. 1289; see *Elliot*, III. 527).