

Khurrādādhbih. The latter also informs us that they spoke numerous languages, and it may be supposed that each individual was familiar with two or three among the languages mentioned and that they would have employed a common traders' argot, probably containing many Hebrew elements. This is all that can be said with confidence.

The scholars whose opinions have been summarised above have posed questions which they have attempted to answer with varying degrees of success. They have seized the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge of international commerce in the Middle Ages and of the economic role of the Jews, but as regards the Rādhāniyya specifically, all their speculations have not brought any discernible progress. For so long as new sources remain undiscovered it is appropriate to avoid both hypercriticism and imprudence and to admit that Ibn Khurrādādhbih, occasional geographer, musicologist and above all *sāhib al-barid wa 'l-khabar*, constituted himself the echo of information which circulated—perhaps confidentially—in the governmental circles of his time.

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RĀDHANPŪR, a former princely state, headed by a Nawwāb [q.v.], of British India, at that time in the Pālānpūr [q.v.] Agency of Bombay Province, now in the Gujarat State of the Indian Union. It is also the name of its capital (lat. 23° 49' N., long. 7° 39' E.), lying 90 km/56 miles to the southwest of Pālānpūr and to the east of the Rann of Cutch.

The rulers of Rādhānpūr traced their descent from a Muslim adventurer who came to India from Iṣfahān about the middle of the 11th/17th century. His descendants became *fawājidārs* and farmers of revenue in the Mughal province of Guḍjarāt [q.v.]. Early in the 12th/18th century Djawān Mard Khān Bābī, the head of the family at that time, received a grant of Rādhānpūr and other districts (*Mir'āt-i Aḥmadī*, ms. in Ethé, no. 3599, fol. 742). With the decline of the Mughal empire these districts passed into the hands of the Marāthās [q.v.], but the Bābī family were confirmed in the possession of Rādhānpūr by Damādī Rāo Gaekwār.

British relations with Rādhānpūr date back to the year 1813 (Aitchison, vi, c). Some years later, the British were called upon to rid Rādhānpūr of plundering tribes from Sind who were committing serious depredations in the Nawwāb's territories. In return for this the Nawwāb agreed to become a tributary of the British government, but a few years later this tribute was remitted because it was felt that the state was unable to bear the expense. After the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857-8, in 1862, the ruler of Rādhānpūr received an adoption *sanad* from the governor-general (*op. cit.*, cii). It was not until 1900 that the Djorawarsai currency previously in use was discontinued and replaced by British currency.

In the last years of British rule, Rādhānpūr covered an area of 1,150 square miles and supported a population of 70,530, of whom only 8,435 were Muslims.

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RĀDHANPŪR

19 OCAK 1996

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