

Some Names of Indian Things Mentioned in the Geniza

28. STMY or ŠTMY - List of goods (and passengers) kept by the captain of a ship and a small payment made to him after arrival.
29. 'KRBH (Akarba?) and NW'ŠK (Nawāshak or Nawāshakh) - products from Dybb, mentioned between cocoa nuts and coir (cocoa nut fibre)
30. B'RBZ-āt - (Bārbazāt), packages for iron bars and iron bars themselves.
31. BTRW or BTRWH a kind of copper or brass (Persian But-Ru, Beautiful like a Buddha? hardly)
32. Šatt - basket covered with a comic basketwork. Used in Yemen up till now.
33. FYLM'N - something to be bought in Nahrwara (Anhalvara in the Gujerat)
34. MWG' - Moja. I took it for the Japanese moxa, for it is called cūd "a wood" or odoriferous wood. It cannot be moca, banana.
small
35. T'LM - Tālam "a/t., the opening of which is one span and a half," a bronze vessel.
- 35.a. L'LS or L'NS, explained in the Arabic dictionaries as a red Indian silk (cf. lal).

Indian Coins, Weights and Units Mentioned in the Geniza

36. The common coin of the Malabar coast was called Pīlī, pl. Pīliya or Pīliyāt. It appears both as dirham, silver coin, and miṭqāl, gold coin. Against the assumption that the word is Arabic and derived from Fīl, elephant, which would mean that the figure of an elephant appeared on those coins, stands the fact, that in one place repeatedly the coin is called Fāli.
The Fīlī is subdivided into Fanam, a coin known from later times.
37. Tanāya - a gold coin. The emphatic sound T is characteristic of Arabic and normally not used for the rendering of Indian words.
38. Other subdivisions of the Fīlī are a) rawbaj, a word registered in the Ar. dictionaries, but not defined, and b) hafsawāt (āt - pl. fem.)
39. Another coin is Fāj, subdivided into halves and thirds.
40. A puzzle is the Arabic word Nacl, shoe, which must be a translation of an Indian word designing both a weight or quantity and a coin.
41. Kawraja is a unit of twenty. Certainly Indian.
42. The Bahār, a weight of 300 pound and its twentieth or 1/24 part, the Farāsila, certainly are not Arabic. However, as these words have often been treated, there is no need to waste time on them. I would only like to know, whether they have been treated anywhere recently in the scientific literature.