

## APPENDIX

STEIN identifies Pimo, or Pein, with ancient Kenan, the site referred to in chapter viii and now known as Uzun Tetti or Ulugh Mazar, north of Chira. This identification is doubtful, as appears from the following table of distances given by Hwen Tsiang, which is as accurate as could be expected from a casual traveler. I have reckoned the "li," the Chinese unit of distance, as equivalent to 0.26 of a mile.

| NAMES OF PLACES                                 | TRUE DIS-<br>TANCE | DISTANCE AC-<br>CORDING TO<br>HWEN TSIANG |          |
|---|--------------------|---|----------|
| Khotan (Yutien) to Keriya (Pimo)                | 97 miles           | 330 li                                    | 86 miles |
| Keriya (Pimo) to Niya (Niyang)                  | 64 "               | 200 "                                     | 52 "     |
| Niya (Niyang) to Endereh (Tuholo)               | 94 "               | 400 "                                     | 104 "    |
| Endereh (Tuholo) to Kotak Sheri?<br>(Chemotona) | 138? "             | 600 "                                     | 156 "    |
| Kotak Sheri (Chemotona) to Lulan<br>(Nafopo)    | 264? "             | 1000 "                                    | 260 "    |

If we use the value of the "li," 0.274 of a mile, given by Hedin, the distances from Khotan to Keriya and from Keriya to Niya, according to Hwen Tsiang, become 91 and 55 miles instead of 86 and 52 as given in the table, which is not far from the true distances, 97 and 64.

If, however, Pimo is identical with Kenan, as Stein thinks, the distances which Hwen Tsiang gives as 86 and 52 miles become respectively 60 and 89, which is evidently quite wrong.

Strong confirmation of the identification of Keriya with Pimo is found in a comparison of extracts from Marco Polo's and Hwen Tsiang's accounts of that city with passages from my note-book, written long before I had read the comments of the ancient travelers. Marco Polo says that the people of Pein, or Pima, as he also calls it, have the peculiar custom "that if a married man goes to a distance from home to be absent twenty days, his wife has a right, if she is so inclined, to take another husband; and the