

- 342; fresco ornamentation, 333; ancient arbours and orchard, 337; ruin with human remains, 338; ruined Stūpa, 339; ancient rubbish-heap, 340 sqq.; documents on leather, 338, 340, 344 sqq.; Chinese documents, 358 sqq., 370 sqq.; decipherment of documents, 363 sqq.; historical data of Chinese rule, 370 sqq.; time of abandonment of site, 373; finds of carved wood, 375, 377, 378; ancient tank, 378 sq.; extent of ancient site, 382; site, a terminal oasis, 383; probable causes of its abandonment, 384.
- non-Sanskritic unknown languages, *see* Irānian (Eastern); Proto-Tibetan (?). 'Northern Gate' of Kashmīr, 2.
- Nu*, *see* I.
- Nuqtah Rashīd, 181.
- 'numdahs', *see* felt, namadis.
- Nūra river, 459.
- nyāya-mudrā* attitude, in fresco (D. II. 08), 248.
- O-duan*, Mongol name of Khotan, 154 n., 155.
- oases, of Eastern Turkeṣtān, 94; archaeological interest of 'terminal oases', 95; their water-supply, 96, 383; difficulties of irrigation in oases east of Khotan, 96, 115, 125; characteristic features of a terminal oasis, 383, 419; scattering of population in an oasis, 382.
- oasis of, Tāshmalik, 47; Kāshgar, 68, 69; Kizil, 86; Achchik, 86; Yarkand, 87; Karghalik, 89; Gūma, 99; Mokuila, 100; Moji, 110; Zanguya, 115; Piālma, 117; Khotan, 123 sqq.; Tawakkēl, 237 sq.; Keriya, 310; Niya, 311; Yārtunguz-Tārim, 383, 418; Endere-Tārim, 384, 420; Domoko, 454; Kara-kīr, 459; Gulakhma, 465.
- Opgeya, mentioned in Kharoṣṭhī document, 326, 364 n.
- orchards, remains of ancient (Dandān-Uiliq), 241, 272, 282; (Niya Site), 330, 337, 340, 378, 380.
- Ordam-Pādshāh, shrine, legend of, 86.
- ὄρητρήριον, traders' station mentioned by Ptolemy, 54; identified with Irkeshtam, 55.
- ornaments, pottery, stucco, *see* stucco, *appliqué* ornaments; terra-cotta, *appliqué* ornaments.
- Ou-k'ong, *see* Wu-k'ung.
- Ouigours, *see* Uigurs.
- Pa-mi-lo, Hsüan-tsang's name for the Pāmīr region, 30.
- pādūkās* (sacred footprints), 234.
- Pahan-na, 62. *See* Farghāna.
- painted panels, *see* panels.
- paintings, mural, *see* frescoes.
- Pakhpos, hill-tribe, their racial affinities, xv, 26, 91, 145.
- Pallas Athene, in clay seal (N. xv. 24), 210, 338, 354, 400; (N. xv. 137), 355, 405; (N. xv. 166), 355, 406; (N. xv. 307), 354, 408.
- Paloyo*, the old P'o-lü, designation applied by the Dards to the Baltīs, 6.
- Pāmech, Pāmīr so called by Benedict Goëz, 41.
- Pāmīrs, topography of, 22; called Pami-lo by Hsüan-tsang, 30; Hsüan-tsang's journey over the Pāmīrs, 30 sq.; supply difficulties, 32; called Ts'ung-ling by Fa-hsien and the Tsin Annals, 224 n., 542. *See also* Tāghdumbāsh Pāmīr.
- Pan Ch'ao, Chinese general, conquers Khotan, 53, 168.
- Pan Dārin (Ta-jên), Amban of Khotan, assistance rendered by, vii, 237, 238; on Chinese wooden slips, 358; his learning, 507; his clemency, 513; farewell to, 514.
- Pan-han*, identified with Farghāna, 27.
- Pan Yung, Chinese general, 168.
- pañcha-parishad*, the great quinquennial assembly, 68.
- panels, painted wooden, Dandān-Uiliq (D. II), 247, 250 sq., 291 sqq.; (D. IV. 4, 5), 264 sq., 296; (D. VI. 3, 4), 274, 297; (D. VII. 1, 5, 6), 277 sqq., 298 sq.; (D. X), 259 sqq., 299 sqq.; Endere (E. II. 1), 431, 442.
- Panjāb, Government of the, makes grant for expenses of expedition, vi.
- Pao, Chinese official (N. xv. 85), 538.
- Pao-ming, Buddhist monk, 277, 531.
- Pao-yüan period, coin of, 461, 577.
- paper, manufactured in Khotan, 135; date of paper MSS., *ib.*; found at Dandān-Uiliq, 247, 269 sq.; none found at Niya Site, 363; chronological significance of this fact, 369; that used for Tibetan MS. probably imported from Tibet, 426.
- coloured sketches (E. I. 19. a, 25. a, b), 429, 438 sq.
- documents, in Brāhmī characters (Dandān-Uiliq), (D. (T.) 018), 236, 303; (D. III), 256 sqq., 294 sq.; (D. IV), 265, 270, 296; (D. VI), 274, 297; (D. VIII), 281, 299; (D. X), 261, 301; (Endere), 424 sq., 438 sqq.; Chinese (D. V. 6), 267, 297, 525; (D. VII. 2, 3, 4, 7), 275 sqq., 298 sq., 532, 533; (E. I. 8, 36. a, 44), 427, 438, 439, 546, 547; Judaeo-Persian (D. 001), 302, 307 sq.; Tibetan (E. I. 11, 15, 19, 20, 25, 31), 425 sq., 438 sq.
- Paśaspa, name, in Kharoṣṭhī documents, 366.
- Pashai, described by Marco Polo, 14 n.; name of modern Muhammadanized tribe in the Panjshīr Valley, *ib.*
- pātra*, alms-bowl, *see* Buddha, relics of.
- pātra, Stūpa of the turned-up, 83 n., 231; (?) Chalma-kazān, 235.
- patterns on pottery, *see* terra-cotta.
- Pe-shan, 103. *See* P'i-shan.
- peach, *see* shaftālū.
- pearls, seed (K. 001. e), 451.
- Pei*, name of the ruling family of Kāshgar, 66.
- Pei-ku*, 'the northern gorge', 8.
- P'ei Lêng-lêng, king of Kāshgar, 64, 522 n.
- Pei shih*, account of Khotan, borrowed from Hui-shêng, 169, 201.
- Pei-shih-pi-lien, name or title of king of Khotan, 172.
- Pei-t'ing, Protectorate of, 63, 64, 534 sq.; occupied by the Tibetans, 177, 536.
- Pein, mentioned by Marco Polo, 140, 436, 457; identified with Hsüan-tsang's P'i-mo, the modern Uzun-Tati, 285, 452, 463.
- pennons, *see* banners.
- pens, wooden, from Niya Site, 173; mentioned in Liang Annals as being used in Khotan, 170, 173, 360; (N. x. 03-05), 335, 398; (N. xv. 106), 335, 403; (N. xv. 21), 359.
- Persia, ambassador from, to China, 170.
- Persian document from Dandān-Uiliq, *see* Judaeo-Persian.
- names in Brāhmī documents, 272.
- types in Khotan art, on seals (B. D. 001. d, j), 219; on paintings (D. x. 4), 260, 261, 300; (D. x. 5), 300; (D. x. 8), 261, 301; (D. VII. 6), 279 sq., 299. *See also* Irānian.
- Peshāwar (Puruṣapura), Buddha's alms-bowl shown here, 68; pigeons at the shrine of Shaikh Junāyat, 121 n.
- PETRIE, Professor Flinders, ix.
- PETROWSKY, M. N., on Stūpas near Kāshgar, 74, 76 n., 81 n.; on Maurī-Tim ruins, 81 n.; purchases fragments of Kharoṣṭhī MS., 188; help acknowledged, 517.
- phalaka*, or writing-board, 362.
- phallus, terra-cotta, from Yōtkan, 212, 213.
- pi* or small stem of wood, used for writing in ancient China, 360.
- Pi-chih-fo, *see* Pratyekabuddha.
- P'i-lu-chan, *see* Vairocana.
- P'i-lu-chê-na, *see* Vairocana.
- P'i-mo, identified with Uzun-Tati, 285, 311, 462 sq.; with Marco Polo's Pein, 285, 452, 457, 463; Hsüan-tsang's account of, 455; identified with Sung Yün's Han-mo, 457, 463; and with K'an, 463 n., 522 n.; and with Ta-tê-li, 467. *See also* Uzun-Tati.
- P'i-sha*, Khotan constituted into the Government of, 176.
- Pi-sha-mên*, *see* Vaiśravaṇa.