

- \**kārpāsī* : Skr., > \**kirpāi*, the form supposed by *chi-pei*; the vowel of the first syllable would be abnormal.  
See COTTON, p. 441.
- kārpāsika* : Skr., the Ch. equivalent of which is *po-tieh*, according to I-ching.  
See COTTON, p. 433.
- kārpāsika* : this always occurs (and not *karpāsa*) in Chinese Buddhist texts.  
See COTTON, p. 441.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : I-ching reckons its value in *pei-ch'ih*.  
See COWRIES, p. 543.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : I-ching has a note on its value in *pei-ch'ih*, i.e. in cowries.  
See COWRIES, p. 560.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : Skr., is worth 1 600 cowries; it repeatedly occurs in Chinese Buddhist texts.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : according to Hui-lin, its value was 400 *ch'ien*, or 16 *paṇa*.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : divided into 16 *māṣa* or into 20, finally identified with the ounce or tael of silver.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : rendered by some translators as 16 *ch'ien*, or as *chi'en*.  
See COWRIES, p. 562.
- kārṣāpaṇa* : the two values of 1280 and 1600 cowries have been known by Chinese commentators.  
See COWRIES, p. 562.
- kārṣāpaṇaḥ* : Skr.; Tib. *kar-sa-pa-na*; is worth 1600 cowries.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- Kāsak* : designation of the Circasians in the *Hudūd al-'Ālam*.  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- « *Kāsemgar* » : given as the twenty-fifth Nestorian metropolitan see in a list of the 13th cent.; another list of c. 1349 gives « *Kāsimghar* »; probably a wrong duplication for *Kāšyar*.  
See CASCAR, p. 209.
- kāshī* : (Pers.) « enamelled brick »; cannot be the source of the name « *Kāšyar* ».  
See CASCAR, p. 204-205.
- kāsi* : Singh. < Skr. *karṣa*.  
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- kāsika* : Pali, does not mean « silk ». See COTTON, p. 441.
- kāsu* : Tamil < Skr. *karṣa*.  
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- Kāšak* : *Kāše* may be understood as coming from it and mean « of *Kāšyar* ».  
See CASCAR, p. 205.
- Kāšān* : (« *Cala Ataperistan* was probably in the vicinity of). (See « *Caxan* », p. 235.)  
See CALA ATAPERISTAN, p. 131.
- Kāšān* : once connected with « *Casum* » = \**Casun*; it is correctly named as « *Caxan* » in Z.  
See CASVIN, p. 215.
- Kāšān* : south-east of Savah and Qum, it is Polo's « *Caxan* ». It is given as the place of origin of the Magi Kings. T. Herbert mentions there, in 1628, a tomb of « *Nycador oğlan* ».  
See CAXAN, p. 235-236.
- Kāšānč* : (= Q's'nč) of *Mahrnāmag*, would represent the feminine form of *Kāše* < *Kāšak*.  
See CASCAR, p. 205.
- Kāše* : could be based on the first element of \* *Kašgiri* if it is to be understood as < *Kāšak* and means « of *Kāšyar* ».  
See CASCAR, p. 205.
- « *Kāšgar* » : wrongly given as the nineteenth Nestorian metropolitan see in a list of the middle of the 13th cent.  
See CASCAR, p. 209.
- Kāšgar* : for *Kāšyar* in Mohammedan works; this form may be a misreading.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- Kāšyar* : it is Polo's « *Cascār* ».  
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- Kāšyar* : spelling used in the most ancient sources.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- Kāšyar* : two of the earliest monuments of the Turkish language are connected with it.  
See CASCAR, p. 207.
- Kāšyar* : on the map of c.1330, is listed with Khotan among the possessions of *Düräi-Tāmür*. From the middle of the 14th cent. down to 1514, was ruled by the *Duylat* family; they exchanged embassies with the Ming dynasty.  
See CASCAR, p. 207-208.
- Kāšyar* : is the modern pronunciation in Russian Turkestan.  
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Kāšyar* : (Nestorian community of), Syriac documents testify its importance.  
Is probably one of the two seats of the twenty-fifth see.  
See CASCAR, p. 209.
- Kāšyar* : this form is the only used in the Mongol period.  
See CASCAR, p. 209.
- Kāšyar* : (ancient language of). According to *Kāšyarī*, « royal » Turkish was used; he adds that in the districts of *Kāšyar*, a non-Turkish language was spoken, called *kān'ākī*. We do not possess any text on that ancient language.  
See CASCAR, p. 210-211.
- Kāšyar* : on June 1, 1274, an Imperial edict was issued to calm and comfort this city.  
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Kāšyar* : in *Gardēzi's* Persian text of 1050-1052, an itinerary is given from there to Khotan.  
See YARCAN, p. 877.
- Kāšyar* : in 635 « General governments » had been established there and had under their jurisdiction 15 districts (*chou*).  
See YARCAN, p. 883.
- Kāškar* : for *Kāšyar* in Mohammedan works; the form may be a misreading.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- Kāšqar* : general spelling of *Kāšyar* in Chinese Turkestan.  
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- kāsi* : (or *kāsika*) wrongly said to be « silk ».  
See COTTON, p. 441.
- « *Kāžyar* » : quoted as a secondary form for *Kāšyar*; no instance of it is known.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- « *Kárnás* » : (Moyol) there is very little likelihood that it represents Polo's « *Caraunas* ».  
See CARAUNAS, p. 187.
- kāpas* : Jav., Dayak, Malay, Sund.; can be accounted for by starting from the Pali *kappāsa*.  
See COTTON, p. 436.
- kāpus* : Malay.  
See COTTON, p. 436.