GENERAL INDEX

KICELL LARGER

The spelling of Chinese names and terms conforms to Wade's system of transliteration, except in Appendix A, where M. Chavannes has followed the system adopted by the École Française d' Extrême-Orient; the first occasion on which a Chinese word is given in the original characters is indicated in the Index by printing the number of the page in italics. In the transcription of Sanskrit, Prākrit, Persian, and Arabic words the system followed is that adopted by the International Congress of Orientalists in 1894. In the case of Turkestān local names, no attempt has been made to restore the original form of any Arabic elements contained in them, but the actual forms heard have been reproduced in phonetic transcription. Where discrepancies have occurred in transcription, the Index is to be taken as a final criterion.

A-che-nai, see A-shih-nai.

A-hsi-chieh ch'üeh-ssŭ-chin, see Tu-man. a-mo-chih, Chinese title of honour, 66, 176; used of the kings of Khotan and Kāshgar, 176, 266, 523 n.

A-nu-yüeh (Yasīn), occupied by the Chinese, 9; called Arniah or Arniya by the Dards, 10.

A-pi-so (? proper name), in Chinese record (D. v. 5), 268 n.

A-shê-yü-shih-to, capital of Chü-wei, 15 n., 16 n.; (?) the modern Shuist, xv.

A-shih-nai, name of a scribe, 525.

A-souen, see A-sun.

A-sun, woman's name, on Chinese document, 529.

Āb-i-Panja, identified with So-lei, 7 n., 8. Abā Bakr, Mirzā, made Yarkand his capital, 43; built new citadel at Kāshgar, 73 n., made excavations for treasure, 82 n., 87, 226; his flight to Karanghu-tāgh, xv, 130.

abhaya-mudrā attitude, in figure of Buddha, near Gilgit, 18; (Kh. 003. j), 221; (D. 1. 11), 245, 288; (D. 11. 34), 250; (D. 11. 74), 250, 293; (A. 01, 021), 478; (R. i, xii, xiii), 489; (R. xii. 1), 493; (R. liv, lv, lvii, lix, lxi, lxiii), 497.

Abhayapānimudrā, attitude, 18 n.

Abdul Karīm, farmer, 418 sq.

Abū'l-Hasan Naṣr, ruler of Kāshgar, 180, 181.

Achchik, oasis, 86. Achma, oasis, 468.

Addison, Mr. J. W., xiv.

administration, ancient records of (Niya Site), 321, 326, 345, 364 sqq., 370 sqq., 537 sqq.

'adobe', see loess.
Afrāsiyāb, king of Tūrān, said to have founded Varshadeh (Tāsh-kurghān), 37; mountain spur near Tāsh-kur-

ghān, bearing his name, 38. Afrāsiyāb, near Samarkand, terra-cotta from, 519.

Ahmad Dīn, Munshī, 511.

Ahmad Merghen, hunter, 237; engaged as guide, 238.

Aiding-Kul, marsh, 226; its alleged origin, 227; identified with lake mentioned by Hsüan-tsang, 227 sq.

Aiwān or hall of Turkestān house, 322, 341.

Ak-Langar, 119.

Ak-sipil ('the White Wall'), construction of fort, 434, 474 sq.; antiques said to have come from, 476.

ak-su, 'white water,' flood from melting snows, 94, 445.

Ak-Tāsh, river, see Yurung-kāsh.

Ak-taz (or Tatilik), ancient site, 453; finds at, 454, 464; called 'Konsamoma's town', 454.

ak-tiken, shrub, 421.

Ak-tiken, Turdi's name for Kara-dong,

Albērūnī, account of Dard valleys, 4. 'Alī Pādshāh, alleged tomb of the groom of, 225.

Allāma, village, 195, 196, 199.

Allāmutti, Mullā, companion of Muhammadan saint, 225.

alma (apple), 131.

alms-bowl of Buddha, see Buddha, relics of.

'Alty Shahri Khutan', designation of the territory of Khotan, 268.

Amalaka ornament, 257.

Amban, title of district officer, in Chinese Turkestān, of Khotan, see Pan Dārin; of Keriya, see Huang Daloi.

An-hsi, the present Kuchā, 8, 28; protectorate of, established, 59; transferred to Kuchā, 60; re-established, 61; direct communication with China interrupted, 63; historical records of it cease, 65; Khotan placed under, 175.

An-kuo, king of Khotan, 168.

An-kuo, king of Su-lê, 55.

Anadasena, Śramaṇa, mentioned in Kharoṣṭhī document, 367.

anadilekha, 'letters of injunction' or 'rescript', 365, 368.

Andrews, Mr. F. H., assistance rendered by, xi, 520; identifies the scene of the Bodhisattva cutting his hair, 209 n.; identifies rat-headed figure on painted panel (D. IV. 5), 265; on objects from Dandān-Uiliq, 251 n., 252 n., 259 n., 272, 280; on wood-carving from Niya Site, 378, 413; description of antiques, xi, passim.

Angaca, a scribe, mentioned in Kharosthī documents, 326, 366.

angel, soapstone figure (Y. 0026), 217. antiques found, see separate Index of objects found.

Aphrodite, on carnelion intaglio (M. oo1. k), 113.

apricot, see ürük.

Arabs, effect of their conquests on the Chinese Empire, 5, 309; called Ta-shih (i.e. Tāzī) by the Chinese, 10; defeat Kao Hsien-chih, 11, 63; serve in Chinese army, 63.

arbours, ancient (Niya Site), 337.

Arhats, legends of Arhats in Sarīkol, 39; legend of an Arhat near Wu-sha, 45; in the district of Karghalik, 91; in Kashmīr, 118, 164; at Mount Gośrnga, 186; at So-mo-jê, 223; at Ho-lao-lo-chia, 455; in Khotan, 582 sq. See also Vairocana.

armour, details of ancient, in stucco relief (D. 11), xvi, 252; fragment of scale armour of leather (N. xv. 005), xvi, 374, 411.

Arik-aghzi, 'mouth of the canal,' 418.

Ariks (canals), of the irrigation system in Kāshgar, 75; of 'old Ponak', 458; of Ak-sipil, 474.

Arish-Mazār ('the Mazār of the Cross-ways'), 453.

Arka-kuduk-Tim ('the Mound of the Back Well), ruined stūpa, 471.

Arkalik, belt of sand, 472.

Arniah or Arniya, name given to Yasīn by the Dards, 10.

arrow-heads, iron (K. 001. b, K. 002. n.), 447, 451, 452. See also bronze arrow-heads.