

- In the later terms *to-lo-jung*, *to-lo-ni*, *to-lo-lien*, *to-lo* is probably due to a later confusion with *tou-lo*, but it has nothing to do with the old term *to-lo* which represents Skr. *tāla*.
A provisional conclusion is that *to-lo-ni* is an adaptation in Mandarin of a local term used in Amoy and Chang-chou.
To-lo-ni, *to-lo-lien* and the later terms formed with *ni* are interesting vestiges of the time when most of the foreign trade of China was carried on at Amoy and Chang-chou.
See p. 430-433.
- COTTON. YÜEH-NO : the simplest solution would be to regard *yüeh-no* as representing some Prākṛit form of Skr. *varṇakā*, known as the designation of a textile; but it cannot be said what sort of fabric was known under the trade name of *yüeh-no*.
See p. 483-484.
- « cotton paper » : it has been established that cotton never entered in the fabrication of any mediaeval paper.
See COTTON, p. 428.
- cottone* : cannot be traced in Rubrouck, but only once *cotone*, as a Latin ablative.
See COTTON, p. 436.
- cottonum* : occurs, occasionally, in Western texts from the end of the 13th cent.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- coturnice* : (Ital.), « quail », it is Polo's « quaternis ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « coturnices » : (Z), « quaternis » in F.
See CATORS, p. 230.
- coturnix* : (Lat.), « quail », it is Polo's « quaternis ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « Coulam » : for « Coilum » in R.
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « Coulam » : Barbosa wrote that and not « Coilam ».
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « *Coulom » : (or « *Coilom ») perhaps in the original French text.
See COILUM, p. 399.
- COWRIES.
Polo speaks of cowries, *Cypraea moneta*, as « porcelaines ».
- Our word « cowry » comes from Hind. *kauṛī* and ultimately goes back to Skr. *kaparda*.
The true Arabic name of the cowry is *wad'ah*, or *wada'āt*. The earliest mention of a shell currency comes from China. Chinese classics do not throw much light on the problem of the cowry.
If we except Wang Mang's attempt at a revival of the ancient practice, the cowry currency had fallen into disuse in the 3rd cent. B.C.
Tzū-pei, an ancient term, refers since the 5th cent. to the *Cypraea macula*; the designations of the true cowry are *pei-ch'ih*, *pei-tzū*, *pei-chu*. A cowry currency is attested in Yün-nan in the Mongol period; from that date, there are new names of the cowry : *pa*, *pa-tzū*, *hai-pa*, *hai-pei*, *lo-pei*, *lo-pa*. The use of cowries in Yün-nan continued in the Ming dynasty.
The *so* was a count of 80 cowries; the *sa* of Ming times may represent Lolo *sa*, itself borrowed from Ch. *so*.
The cowries reached Yün-nan from the Indian Ocean through Siam; the Siamese name of the cowry is *biā* (Malay *biya*). The main centre of production of the cowries was the Maldives. Chinese texts mention a cowry currency in Bengal. Skr. *māṣaka*, or *māṣa* (> our « mace ») is worth 80 cowries. Skr. *kārṣāpaṇa* has two values, of 1280 and 1600 cowries.
The scale of value of the cowries in Yün-nan during the Middle Ages, based on 4,16 (4 × 4) and 80 (16 × 5), is connected with India, and not with the usual decimal scale of China.
See p. 531-563.
- « cowry » : it must be borrowed from Hindī *kauṛī*.
See PORCELAIN, p. 806.
- « coya » : for « Coja », in Marignolli.
See COJA, p. 402.
- « Coyne » : occurs in Joinville.
See COMO (< *COINE), p. 404.
- *Coyno : > R's « Cogno », for Qonyā, « Konieh ».
See COMO (< *COINE), p. 403.
- cramoisi* : French, the same word as Polo's « cremosi »; goes back to Ar. *qirmizī*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- cramoisi* : its first occurrence in French is dated in 1315.
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- cramoisy* : Engl. < French *cramoisi*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- cramosin* : Old French, the same word as Polo's « cremosi »; goes back to Ar. *qirmizī*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Cremam : this is Kirmān.
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- « Creman » : on the Catalan Map, it is due to a misreading of Kermān.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- « cremixi » : in the *Codex Cumanicus*, name of a colour listed between *virnilium*, « red » and « bachami », « reddish ».
See CREMOISI, p. 565.
- CREMOSI.
Polo uses this word only once, as the name of a costly textile woven in Bagdad. It is the same word as Fr. *cramoisi*, *cramosin*, *carmin*, which go back to Ar. *qirmizī*, and adj. form of *qirmiz*, « kermes ». All agree that *qirmiz* is not a true semitic word and must be traced ultimately to Skr. *kṛmi-*, Pers. *kirm*, old Slav *č'rm'*.
« cremosi » was first a color and later became the name of a textile, probably red.
See p. 564-565.
- « Cremosor » : this is a clerical error for « Curmos » or « Cormos ».
See CURMOS, p. 576.
- Crimea.
See BERCA, p. 94.
- crimosin* : (> *crimson*) Engl. < Old French *cramosin*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- crimson* : Engl. < *crimosin*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Crusaders.
See ACRE, p. 12.
- CUBLAI.
The true Mongolian form of the name is « Qubilai »; the name is written Hu-pi-lieh in Chinese.