

- K'ai-p'ing : (a few years later Shang-tu) founded in 1256 by Qubilai as his summer residence.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- K'ai-p'ing-fu : was known in Persian-speaking circles as « Chemein-fu ».
False notions about it are prevalent. It must have been the name of Qubilai's summer residence already in 1256, and the name became Shang-tu in 1263.
Was never the administrative capital.
See CHEMEINFU, p. 238, 239.
- K'ai-p'ing-fu : the name was changed to Shang-tu on June 16, 1263.
See CIANDU, p. 256.
- kaidu : (Manchu) : « alone », « single ».
See CAIDU, p. 125.
- Kaihatu : when the three Polo brought Kōkāčīn to Persia, he ordered them to hand her over to Ghazan.
See DRY(LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- « Kain Colan » : (or « Kayan Kulam ») this cannot be connected to « Singuyli », Singili.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Kair » : the equivalence of « Miser » according to Schiltberger.
See EGIPTE, p. 640.
- « Kaire » : in Hethum, for Cairo.
See CHAIERO, p. 237.
- « Kaisariye » : or the ancient Caesarea of Cappadocia.
See CAISERIE, p. 131.
- « Kajan » : by Hammer, for Qaban.
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Kalca : Ar., « a fort »; this explanation of *Cale* (in « Cale Coilam ») is most unlikely.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Kalachar » : there were the tombs of the Hsi-Hsia princes, according to A. Herrmann.
See CALACIAN, p. 132.
- *Kalan : although Ch. K'o-lan supposes this form, the place meant is probably Quilon.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- kalāu : (*palau*; *kulau*) Cham, « island », *culao* in Culao Cham.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- kali : Cham form of *qādi*.
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- *Kalikit or *Kalkit : ? Qalhāt (from : Ch'ieh-li-chi).
See CALATU, p. 138.
- *Kalkit or *Kalikit : ? Qalhāt (from : Ch'ieh-li-chi).
See CALATU, p. 138.
- kalmīr : (< *karmīr) Middle Persian, « red »; goes probably back to Skr. *kṛmīla*.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Kaloy : var. of Odoric's Cadelī.
See COTTON, p. 522.
- kalpa : (= the ages of the world) the Tibetan Monk of Hsü Lan remembered his former lives.
See CINGHIS, p. 362.
- « Kalotai » : this restoration of Kō-lao-t'ai is only partly right.
See CINGHIS, p. 326.
- « Kalotou omo » : outside the north-western angle of the bend of the Huang-ho.
See CINGHIS, p. 326.
- « Kalotou Nor » : (= γalōtu-nōr) this is Kō-lao-t'ai.
See CINGHIS, p. 326.
- « Kaloutou Nor » : (= γalūtu-nōr) this is Kō-lao-t'ai.
See CINGHIS, p. 326.
- kalubili-mās : Maldivian, « black bonito fish ».
See CAPDOILLE, p. 161.
- *Kalusadhara : unlikely form for « Kharoṣṭra ».
See CASCAR, p. 197.
- *Kaluṣāntara : unlikely form for « Kharoṣṭra ».
See CASCAR, p. 197.
- *Kaluṣottara : unlikely form for « Kharoṣṭra ».
See CASCAR, p. 197.
- Kam-chou : pronunciation of Kan-chou in the Mongol period.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- Kama : said to be in the region of « Sulman » but contradictory evidence exists.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- Kamala : Qubilai's grandson, was sent, according to Rašīd, to Būrḡān-qāldūn, at Chinghiz khan's burial ground.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Kamarūpa : Assam.
See BANGALA, p. 74.
- kambala : Skr., « woollen blanket or rug », translated as *t'a-tēng*.
See COTTON, p. 447.
- kambala : Skr. « wool »; Ch. *man* is not derived from it.
See COTTON, p. 453.
- « Kambaluk » and « Chaan balug » : for Han-balīq, in Witsen.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- kamcha : (*ch = ħ*) Pol., from Turk. *qamqa*, means « damask ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kamennyya baby : Stone statues erected at the tomb of Chinghiz-khan : this interpretation can hardly be correct.
See CINGHIS, p. 349.
- kamka : (Serb.) came from Turk. *qamqa*; meaning « damask ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kamka : (Russ.) came from Turk. *qamqa*, means « damask ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kamka : in Russ. « damask ».
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- kamkhāb, kamkhwāb : Hindī form for « camut » means « vulgarly ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kamkhwāb, kamkhāb : Hindī « vulgarly ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- « kamokaus » : (pl.), French form.
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « kamoquau »; French form.
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « kamoukas », « kamokaus » (pl.) other French forms.
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « kamous » : in 1248 by Simon Saint-Quentin, for *qumīz*.
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- kamṣa : Skr., « bell-metal », *li* Tib.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- « kamuha » : Bulg. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « kamuka » : Hung. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « Kamul » (Marignolli made a number of converts at).
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- Kammacū : for Kan-chou, in a Khotanese document of the 10th cent.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 151.
- « kan » : or « can » = *han*, « khan »; it seems that Polo had distinguished it from « kaan » = *qa'an*.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.