

- Kan** : (*chou* of-, = Kan-chou) seized by Chinghiz-khan in the summer of 1226 (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 309.
- Kan** : (« moving *shêng* » at...) this is Kan-chou-fu in Chiang-hsi.
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Kan** : (*Kâm; unidentified; perhaps sKam) A kingdom mentioned on an itinerary from China to Nepal.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 710.
- Kan-chou** (History of) : — part of the territory of the Yüeh-chih, passed to the Hsiung-nu, conquered by the Han in 111 B. C. The name of Kan-chou was first adopted in 553, and revived in 619. In 766 Kan-chou fell into the hands of the Tibetans... etc.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 151, 152.
- Kan-chou** : this is the *chou* of Kan, seized by Chinghiz-khan in the summer of 1226.
See CINGHIS, p. 309.
- Kan-chou** : mentioned before Su-chou in Rašidu-'d-Dīn and the *Cho-kêng-lu* like in YS.
See CINGHIS, p. 311.
- Kan-chou** : this is Qamjū in Rašid's account.
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Kan-chou** : (= Kan-chou-fu) the « moving *shêng* » was transferred there from Lung-hsing in 1278, but came back to Lung-hsing in 1279.
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Kan-chou** : on March 20, 1279, order was given to the « moving *shêng* » at Yang-chou, Hu-nan, Ch'üan-chou and... to build 600 war vessels (YS); this must be an error for Lung-hsing.
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Kan-chou** : Šāh-Ruḥ's envoys saw there a reclining figure which was called Šakamāni-fu.
See SAGAMONI BURCAN, p. 823.
- Kan-ê** : another name of Kan-yai, in Upper Burma.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- kan-lan** : name of the habitations of the Lao Barbarians in the *Wei shu*.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Kan-ma-lu** : *Kamarup or Kamarūpa: Assam.
See BANGALA, p. 74.
- kan-man** : occurs for *man*.
See COTTON, p. 453.
- Kan-mu-li** : other Chinese transcription of Camul based on Qamul.
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- Kan-mu-lu** : is a transcription of Qamul.
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- kan-ping chang** : « rolling-pin » (an iron staff like a...).
See COTTON, p. 501.
- Kan-p'a-i** : is Cambay mentioned by Chao Ju-kua in 1225.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- Kan-p'u** : (still pronounced Kam-p'u in the Mongol period). It was situated in the bay of Hang-chou and was used more or less as the advanced port of Hang-chou.
See GAMPŪ, p. 730.
- Kan-yai** : also called Kan-ê, in Upper Burma.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- k'an** : at the root of the trees, chinese.
See FANSUR, p. 666.
- K'an-pa-yeh** : is Cambay, in the early 15th cent.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- Kanbalu** : (Pemba Island) erroneous interpretation of K'un-lun in K'un-lun Ts'êng-ch'i.
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 600.
- kanbār** : coco-nut fibre.
See COWRIES, p. 532.
- Kanbāyāh** or **Kanbāyat** : (Arab.), is the Cambay of our maps.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- Kanbāyat** or **Kanbāyāh** : (Arab.), is the Cambay of our maps.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- « **Kandar** » : (« Qandar ») the « Indian » (hindī) name of Qara-Ĵang by Rašid.
See CARAGIAN, p. 177.
- Kandar** : according to Rašid, it is the name of the Qara-Ĵang or Tali kingdom among the Hindus.
See GAINDU, p. 730.
- Kandilli** (qandilli) : a promontory, which means « which has the lamp » or « Provided with lamps » on the Asiatic coast. Thought of as a possible equivalent of Far by Benedetto.
See FAR, p. 671.
- « **Kandū** » : wrong correction of the form « Kandar ».
See CARAGIAN, p. 177.
- kang** : « range », mentioned in the region of the Kerulen in Yung-lo's itinerary to Mongolia.
See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- K'ang-ha-li-hai** : more correct transcription for K'ang-ha-li-kai.
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- K'ang-ha-li-kai** : (*Qangyārqi) this is the San-hsia-k'ou.
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- K'ang T'ai** : the author of the *Fu-nan t'u-su chuan*, dated in the middle of the 3rd cent.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- K'ang-yen-ch'uan Valley** : name of the place where the queen of the « Eastern Kingdom of Women » lived.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 700.
- K'ang-yen Valley** : place where the female ruler lives.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- kanj** : alteration of *kastaj*.
See COWRIES, p. 532.
- Kanĵamanĵalam** : name of Mangamangalam in the Arabic text.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 674.
- « **Kansi** » : for « Hānzī » in *Hist. des Croisades*.
See CATAI, p. 228.
- kao** : « grease », « oil », « unguent » in chinese.
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- kao** : unguent, chinese.
See FANSUR, p. 666.
- kao-chê-p'o** : i. e. *kaucava*; Chinese transcription of *kaucapaka*; it was a woollen stuff.
See COTTON, p. 492.
- Kao-ch'a-an** = **Kao-čān** : a Jučen form, based on the chinese name Kao-ch'ang, which existed during the Ming period.
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.
- Kao-ch'ang** : phonetic evolution : > Qočo > Huo-chou > Ha-la-huo-chou.
See CARACHOÇO, p. 161.
- Kao-ch'ang** : the name goes back to Han times.
See CARACHOÇO, p. 162.