

- Kao-ch'ang : capital of the Ta-Chü-chü when they became independent in the Turfan region. See CARACHOÇO, p. 163.
- Kao-ch'ang : *i. e.* the Turfan region; cotton is mentioned there in the *Liang shu*. See COTTON, p. 433.
- Kao-ch'ang : Polos' « Carachoço ». See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.
- Kao-ch'ang-pi : (or « Wall of Kao-ch'ang ») used, for Kao-ch'ang, designation of a Chinese military colony, existing first in 59 B. C. See CARACHOÇO, p. 162, 163.
- « Kao Hi » : pronunciation of Kao Hsi in the Mongol period. See COGATAI, p. 395.
- Kao Ho-shang : was some sort of a magician. See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- Kao Hsi : this seems to be the best representative of Polo's « Cogatai », but this is not an attempt of phonetic identification. See COGATAI, p. 395.
- Kao Hsi : he had a Mongolian personal name, bestowed on him by Qubilai, which was Šira. See COGATAI, p. 395.
- Kao Hsien-chih : he cut down the Bridge of Creepers during his expedition against the N. W. tribes in 747. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 705.
- Kao Hsien-chih : he led a campaign in 747 against the « Lesser P'o-lü » (= Gilghit). See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 719.
- Kao Hsin : the ancient mythical Emperor always associated with the legend of P'an-hu. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 688.
- Kao Hsing : on March 2, 1292, was named *p'ing-chang chêng-shih* of the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chien (YS). See ÇAITON, p. 592.
- Kao-kou-li : there is no indication that this old name of Corea had survived in the Mongol period. See CAULI, p. 234.
- Kao-ku-li : or Kao-li, Corea. See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- Kao-li : Chin., Corea. See CAULI, p. 234.
- Kao-li : (Corea) the Nü-chên bordered on it to the south (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*; Ma Tuan-lin). See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- Kao-li : the Nü-chên bordered on it to the south (*San ch'ao peimêng hui-pien*). See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Kao-li : (Corea) on October 18, 1282, was ordered, with other places, to build vessels (YS). See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- kao-pa : name of the women officials in the « Eastern Kingdom of Women ». See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 700.
- kao-pa-li : name of the women officials in the Kingdom of women. It means « minister ». (*Hsin T'ang shu*). See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- Kao-tsu : Emperor of China (618-626). See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 701.
- kao-t'an-po-chia : this is probably a transcription of **kauṭumbaka*. See COTTON, p. 492.
- Kao-t'ang : on the road from Chochou to Chi-ning. See CACANFU, p. 116.
- Kao-yu : it is « Cauyu »; the name of the *hsien* goes back to Han times and lasted until 1368. See CAUYU, p. 235.
- Kao-yu : mentioned in a list of postal relays south of Huai-an. See CINGIU, p. 364.
- « Kao-yu-fu » : does not occur by Polo for Kao-yu, although the place became a *fu* in 1284. See CAUYU, p. 235.
- k'ao-li : Chinese transcription based on Hind. *kaurī*. See COWRIES, p. 532.
- k'ao-li : foreign name of the cowries used in Bengal (*Ying-yai shêng-lan*). See COWRIES, p. 559.
- K'ao shêng : the date of this dictionary is not known; Hui-lin says that its author was Chang Chien; it mentions *tieh* as a cotton fabric. See COTTON, p. 451.
- kapah : Cham. See COTTON, p. 436.
- kapah : « cotton », among the Chams of southern Annam (*kupah* in Cambodia). See COTTON, p. 442.
- kaparda : Skr.; « cowry » ultimately goes back to it. See COWRIES, p. 532.
- kaparda : Skr., « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 557.
- « kapārda » : wrongly for *kapardaka*, a derivative form of Skr. *kaparda*. See COWRIES, p. 532.
- kapardaka : derivative form of Skr. *kaparda*, the origin of « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 532.
- kapardaka : < *kaparda*, Skr., « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 557.
- kapardikā : derivative form of Skr. *kaparda*, the origin of « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 532.
- kapardikā : < *kaparda*, Skr., « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 557.
- « kapārdika » : wrongly for *kapardikā*, a derivative form of Skr. *kaparda*. See COWRIES, p. 532.
- kapas : (and *hapas*) Battak. See COTTON, p. 436.
- kapas : this Malay word cannot be the intermediary form between Skr. *karpāsa* and Ch. *ku-pei*. See COTTON, p. 436.
- kapas : the Radè word for « cotton ». See COTTON, p. 436.
- kapas : Jav. and Malay; the Indian name of the cotton did not reach the Chinese through this intermediary. See COTTON, p. 442.
- kapas : the Javanese word for « cotton ». Derived from *karpāsa*. See FANSUR, p. 665.
- **kapas* : > *kupah*, « cotton », among the Chams of Cambodia. See COTTON, p. 442.
- kapās : (*kāpās*) Hindi, modern form. See COTTON, p. 436.
- kapās : (and *kārpās*) Beng., modern form. See COTTON, p. 436.
- kapasa : the Makass word for « cotton ». See COTTON, p. 436.
- Kapiśī : a convent of this kingdom was called Sha-lo-chia. See CASCAR, p. 200.