

- « cadini » : plural of « cadinus », transcription of *qāḍī* by Pascual de Vittoria.
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- « cadinus » : transcription of Jourdain Cathala based on *qāḍī*.
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- « Cael » : V. da Gama's form for Kāyal. Also Barbosa's form.
See CAIL, p. 130.
- Caesalpinia sappan* : brazil-wood.
See BRAZIL, p. 103.
- Caesareia of Cappadocia : or « Kaisariye ».
See CAISERIE, p. 131.
- caffera* : in Pegolotti, ancient Italian form of camphor.
See FANSUR, p. 664.
- « caffren » : a fortuitous corruption of camphor in FC.
See FANSUR, p. 664.
- cafor* : French form of camphor in *Assises de Jérusalem*.
See FANSUR, p. 664.
- cafura* : ancient Italian form of camphor.
See FANSUR, p. 664.
- *Cagiu : the proper transcription of Ho-chou.
See CAAGIU, p. 114.
- « Cagui » : as the name of the city « Fugiu », seems to give an intermediary form for « Choncha ».
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- CAGUY (< *CACU).
This is the name of the small town which was on the north bank of the Huang-ho. Altered to : « Quaçu », « Caguy », « Cai-giu ».
Pelliot identified it with a place called Ta-Ch'ing-k'ou, which was locally called simply Ho-k'ou = Cacu, in Polo.
See p. 121-122.
- « Caguy » : alteration of the name *Cacu.
See CAGUY (< *CACU), p. 121
- « Cahila » : Conti's form for the name of old Kāyal.
See CAIL, p. 130.
- CAICIU.
In Polo's account, « Caiciu » lies between « Pianfu » and « Cacionfu ».
See p. 122-124.
- « Caicolam » : for Kayan-Kullam in the *Sommarie* of Ramusio.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- CAIDU.
According to Polo, Qaidu was a grandson of Čayatai.
See p. 124-129.
- CAIGIU.
The name is Kua-chou, « Gourd Island »; the place where the Yang-tzū was crossed to reach Chên-chiang on the southern bank.
Real form used by Polo : *Cagiu, *Cuagiu.
See p. 129-130.
- « Caigiu » : alteration of *Cacu.
See CAGUY (< *CACU), p. 121.
- *Caigiu : > *Thaigin, according to Ramusio, perhaps contamination with « Cangiu ».
See CAAGIU, p. 114.
- *Caigiu : this is the reading we should expect for « Cingiu ».
See CINGIU, p. 364.
- CAIL.
Now the poor village of old Kāyal, Palayakāyal, on the Tāmraparnī river.
See p. 130.
- « Caila » : on the Genoese Map, for Kāyal.
See CAIL, p. 130.
- « Cailac » (var. : Caalac, Ceialac; read « Caialac ») : It is Qayalīq in Rubrouck.
See CAIDU, p. 126.
- « Cailo » : Canerio's form for Kāyal.
See CAIL, p. 130.
- *Cainam : (Hai-nan), is probably the original form of « Cheynam », but is not derived direct from a true name of the island.
See CHEYNAM, p. 242.
- « Cain Coilam » : « Cale Coilam » must be an error for that.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Caincolon » : for Kayan-Kullam, in a supposed letter of Amerigo Vespuce.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Caincolon » : (Kayan-Kullam) this cannot be connected to « Cyn-gilin », Singili.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Caincoulam » : for Kayan-Kullam in Ramusio's Italian version of Barbosa.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Cair » : according to Schiltberger, the Christians name for « Misser ».
See EGIPTTE, p. 640.
- « Caire » : must have been Rustichello's French spelling for Cairo.
See CHAIERO, p. 237.
- Cairo : Polo also mentions this term, speaking of Egypt.
(See « Chaiero »).
See EGIPTTE, p. 638.
- Cairo : mentioned in the West as Babylon. Schiltberger speaks of the city of « Misser » which the Christians call « Cair ».
See EGIPTTE, p. 640.
- « Cairo » : the name is given in VB and may be retained in the passage relating to the navigation on the Nile.
See CHAIERO, p. 237.
- CAISERIE.
It is the « Kaisariye » of our maps. Other Polo's form proposed : « Casaria ».
See p. 131.
- « Caiu » : in F, is not so correct as « Cauyu » in Z.
See CAUYU, p. 235.
- caixa* : Portuguese, « cash »; its etymology is Skr. *karṣa* > Tamil *kāsu*, Singh. *kāsi*.
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- ca-ko-ra* : known by the Tibetans in a bookish way.
See CATORS, p. 231.
- cakora* : Skr. original of « *chakór* ». It is a sort of francolin. It is probably not Polo's « cator ».
See CATORS, p. 231-232.
- cakravartin* : Indian title, universal monarch, given to Chinghiz-khan in later texts of the Mongol period.
See CINGHIS, p. 288.
- CALA ATAPERISTAN.
— Pers. Qal'ah-i Ātāšparastān, « Castle of the Fire-worshippers ».
— Was probably a fortified village in the vicinity of Kāšān, but distinct from that city.
See p. 131-132.
- « Cala Ataperistan » : this place must have been in the neighbourhood of Kāšān.
See CAXAN, p. 236.
- « Calacatia » : in Conti, for Qalhāt or Calatu.
See CALATU, p. 138.
- CALACIAN.
According to Polo, it is the name of the capital of a province called « Egrigaia ».