

- Camar : an island in the vicinity of Nebile. See « Mogadexo ». See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 674.
- CAMBAET.
— Kanbāyāh or Kanbāyat.
— It is the Cambay of our maps.
See p. 140.
- « Cambaeyt » : form given by Guillaume Adam, in 1314-1328, for Cambay.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- « Cambalec » : Odoric's form for Ḥan-balīq, Turkish name of Peking. Also in Marignolli.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- « Cambalec » : (i.e. Peking) Odoric heard there the story of « melons » and « lambs ».
See COTTON, p. 523.
- « Cambaleschia » : by Conti, one of the two principal cities of « Cathaium ».
See CIN, p. 277.
- « Cambaliech » : for Ḥan-balīq, in Montecorvino.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- « Cambaliensis » : (the metropolitan see of) was created for Giovanni de Montecorvino, in 1307.
See CAMBALUC, p. 143.
- « Cambaliensis civitas » : Latin form of Ḥan-balīq (Andrea da Perugia).
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- CAMBALUC.
— It is Peking in Turkish.
— Represents Ḥan - balīq, « Royal City ».
See p. 140-143.
- « Cambaluc » (Peking) : (Qubilai start from).
See CACCIA MODUN, p. 118.
- « Cambaluc » : the ancient Chin capital.
See TAIDU, p. 843.
- Cambay : (Polo mention « buckram » at).
See BUCKRAM, p. 110.
- Cambay : a port of Guzerat.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- « Cambeth » : in 1320, form given by Marino Sanudo, for Cambay.
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- « camboca » : Med. Lat. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- Cambodia : brazil-wood producing country.
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- Cambodia (the « Chien-ning chin » was exported to).
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- Cambodia : it may be one of the eight kingdoms of Lesser India.
See INDIE, p. 750.
- Cambodia : in 1320, envoys were sent there to get tame elephants, and envoys from there came in 1325.
See PENTAN, p. 802.
- cambolim* : (Portuguese) referred to « a cloak for rainy weather ». Represents an adjectival form based on Skr. *kambala*, « wool », such as Hindī *kamli*, or Konkani. *kāmbḷēm*.
See CAMLET, p. 145.
- « Cambuscan » : by Chaucer for « Chinghiz-khan », based on a misreading.
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- « camel » : provides the true etymology of « camlet », according to Pelliot.
See CAMLET, p. 143.
- « camel-hair satin of all colours » : was made at Chi-ts'ü-ni, probably Ghazni.
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « camelin » : Littré treats it as the same word as « camelot », also for « chamelin ». Brätianu : « camelin » has been made in East. Heyd : « camelin » was probably an European fabric.
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « cameline » : (early English texts mention).
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « camelot », « camlet » : from the Arabic *ḥaml* or from *ḥamlah*.
See CAMLET, p. 143.
- « Camexu » : in Pegolotti's texts, for Kan-chou.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- « camits » : « camut »?
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- « Camiustan » : in Ricoldo da Montecroce, for « Chinghiz-khan », is probably to be read « Canguiscan ».
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- « Camiustan » : (<* Canguiscan) in Ricoldo da Montecroce for « Činggis ».
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- camlees* or *kummul* : in English, referred to as « a cloak for rainy weather ».
See CAMLET, p. 145.
- CAMLET.
From the Arabic *ḥaml*, « pile or plush », or from *ḥamlah*, silk and camel's hair, also silk or velvet especially pily or plushy, according to Johnson's dictionary.
Ḥamlah is rejected by Pelliot. Pelliot derives « camlet » from « camel ».
See p. 143-145.
- « camlet », « camelot », : from the Arabic *ḥaml*, « pile or plush », or from *ḥamlah*, « silk and camel's hair ».
See CAMLET, p. 143.
- « cammaka » : Engl. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « cammocca » : (in Pegolotti) It. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- CAMPÇIO.
Original spelling : *Campciou.
It meant Kan-chou.
See p. 150-153.
- « Campichu » : in Yule, for Kan-chou.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- « Campion » : in Ramusio, which he attributes to his Turkish informant « Chaggi Memet ».
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- « Campjou » : other form for Kan-chou in Ramusio.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- « camoca » : Med. Lat. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « camocan » : Span. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- CAMOCAS.
This word does not occur in Polo's text. Multiple forms in mediaeval inventories. The word at first designated a costly Oriental textile of silk damash, woven in all colours, sometimes with stripes of gold and silver, the designs being mainly birds. Although the word « camocas » ultimately goes back to a Chinese term, most of the « camocas » mentioned in mediaeval inventories had been manufactured in the Near East.