

- Ch'a-ha-tai : Chinese transcription, based on Čayadai.  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- Ch'a-ha-t'ai : Chinese transcription, based on Čayatai.  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- Ch'a-han-chang : name of the Čayān-Ĵang in the YS.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 171.
- Ch'a-han-chang : (Čayān-Ĵang) Hügäči was sent to govern it in 1267.  
See COGACIN, p. 394.
- Ch'a-han-nao-êrh : occurs in Chinese sources for the Čayān-nōr referred to in Polo's text.  
See CIAGANNOR, p. 248.
- ch'a-i-êrh : tent in Chinese.  
See EGIPTE, p. 640.
- ch'a-kun-t'u-lu : form adopted by the Ch'ien-lung commissioners for ch'a-wu-t'u-lu, the title given to Tāmüjin.  
See CINGHIS, p. 291.
- Ch'a-pi : Čabui in Rašidu-'d-Din; head of Qubilai's second *ordo*.  
See CUBLAI, p. 567.
- Ch'a-tai : in YS, probably for Čayatai.  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- ch'a-wu-hu-lu : transcription of the title given to Tāmüjin in all our manuscripts of the *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 291.
- ch'a-wu-hu-lu : would not be surprising for \*ca'utquri if we did not have the puzzling ch'a-wu-t'u-lu and čay-un törö (or türü).  
See CINGHIS, p. 292.
- ch'a-wu-t'i-hu-li : transcription of the title given to Tāmüjin in the complete text of the *Secret History*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 292.
- ch'a-wu-t'u-lu : Chinese transcription for the title given to Tāmüjin in the *Yüan-shih-lei-pien*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 291.
- ch'a-wu-t'u-lu : this form is surprising and cannot be due to a misreading of a manuscript in Mongolian.  
See CINGHIS, p. 292.
- Ch'a-yü k'o-hua : (of Juan K'uei-shêng) a paragraph is devoted to the *ku-chungyang*.  
See COTTON, p. 521.
- « Chaan balug » and « Kambaluk » : for Han-balıq, in Witsen.  
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- « Chabech » : the sovereign of the Empire of « Medeia » (for « de Medio ») that is to say Kābāk, reign at « Emalech » (Almalıq).  
See ASYA MEDIA, p. 55.
- « Chacatay » : in Clavijo, for « Čayatai ».  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Chacen » : (and « Chatem »), « Khotan », in the Latin translation made at Damietta in 1221 of an Arabic document.  
See COTAN, p. 408.
- CHADI.  
See p. 236.
- « chadi » : (in VB) may be a genuine Polian term.  
See CASSES, p. 214.
- « chadi » : Arabic *qādī*, a Mussulman « judge ».  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- Chadli : var. of Odoric's Cadeli.  
See COTTON, p. 522.
- chaffera : in Pegolotti, ancient Italian form of camphor.  
See FANSUR, p. 664.
- « Chagaday » : by Hethum, for Čayatai.  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Chagatay » : wrong reading of Clavijo's « Chacatay ».  
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Chaggi Memet » : Ramusio's Turkish informant.  
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- « Chaggi Memet » : a native of Gilān and Ramusio's Persian informant.  
See GEL, p. 735.
- « Chaghan Balghasun ».  
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- CHAIERO.  
Polo generally uses « Babilonie » instead of « Caire », but the name of « Cairo » occurs in the passage relating to the navigation on the Nile.  
The name occurs only once in Chinese texts, in 1225, as Chieh-yeh.  
See p. 237.
- « chakor » : (or « chikur ») no form of the word is known to Persian lexicographers nor it is found in any Turk. or Mong. dialect.  
See CATORS, p. 231.
- « chakór » : a big bird, it is probably not Polo's « cator ».  
See CATORS, p. 230, 232.
- « chakór » : used as well as *durrāj*, « red-legged partridge », for the « black partridge » as for the *Caccabis chukar* or *kāklik*. Polo would have called them « franco-lins ».  
See CATORS, p. 232.
- Cham : usual transcription of the name Čam.  
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Chamba State.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.
- « Chambalech » : for Han-balıq, on the Catalan map.  
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- « chameau » : French form, derived from « camlet ».  
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « chamelot » : palatalized form of « camlet ».  
See CAMLET, p. 143, 144.
- « chamoča » : in Polo's inventory.  
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « chamoča bachami » : (in Polo's inventory) is « brazil-dyed damask ». « Chamoča » is a damask, « bachami » must be an epithet,  
See BRAZIL, p. 103-104.
- Champa : concerning expeditions of Ataqui.  
See ABAGA, p. 3.
- Champa : Polo's mission to Champa.  
See AMU, p. 39.
- Champa : (in F. ebony is mentioned as growing in).  
See BONUS, p. 102.
- Champa : usual transcription of the Skr. Čampā. The date of Polo's visit varies in the different texts, it was probably « 1288 » or « 1290 ».  
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Champa : the early Arabic travellers probably meant by it the coast of Binh-dinh.  
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Champa : Lin-i, people with whom the Lo-ch'a traded.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 624.
- Champa : it may be one of the eight kingdoms of Lesser India.  
See INDIE, p. 750.
- Champa : in 1320, envoys were sent there to get tame elephants.  
See PENTAN, p. 802.
- Champa : Sögätü, in 1281, was appointed head of the expedition to this country.  
See SOGATU, p. 837.