INDEX

Ch’a-ha-tai : Chinese transcription, based on Čayadai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

Ch’a-ha-t’ai : Chinese transcription, based on Čayadai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

Ch’a-han-chang : name of the Čayán-Jang in the YS.
See CARAGIAN, p. 171.

Ch’a-han-chang : (Čayán-Jang) Haqáti was sent to govern it in 1267.
See COGACIN, p. 394.

Ch’a-han-nao-èrh : occurs in Chinese sources for the Čayán-nor referred to in Polo’s text.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 248.

Ch’a-i-èrh : tent in Chinese.
See KIPTED, p. 640.

Ch’a-kün-t’u-ju : a p. form adopted by the Ch’ien-lung commissioners for ch’a-kün-t’u-ju, the title given to Támújin.
See CINGHIS, p. 291.

Ch’a-pi : Cabúi in Rášidu’d-Dín; head of Qubilai’s second ord. in CUBILAI, p. 557.

Ch’a-t’ai : in YS, probably for Čayadai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

Ch’a-uu-ha-ju : transcription of the title given to Támújin in all our manuscripts of the Shén-ge-ju čin-chëng lü.
See CINGHIS, p. 291.

Ch’a-uu-hu-ju : would not be surprising for “ca’utugri” if we did not have the puzzling ch’a-uu-
ju-t’u-ju and čay-un törö (or törö).
See CINGHIS, p. 292.

Ch’a-uu-t’u-ju : transcription of the title given to Támújin in the complete text of the Secret History.
See CINGHIS, p. 292.

Ch’a-uu-t’u-ju : Chinese transcription for the title given to Támújin in the Yáun-shih-lei-pien.
See CINGHIS, p. 291.

Ch’a-uu-t’u-ju : this form is surprising and cannot be due to a misreading of a manuscript in Mongolian.
See CINGHIS, p. 292.

Ch’ou-’iu-k’o-haa : (of Juan K’uei-chen) a paragraph is devoted to the ku-chungyang.
See COTTON, p. 521.

“Chaan balaq” and “Kambalak” : for Han-balaq, in Witsen.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.

“Chabeb” : the sovereign of the Empire of “Medea” (for “de Medio”) that is to say Kábák, reign at “Emaloa” (Almaliq).
See ASYA MEDIA, p. 55.

“Chacatay” : in Clavigo, for “Caya-
tai”.
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.

CHAD.
See p. 236.

“chad” : (in VB) may be a genuine Poian term.
See CÁSSES, p. 214.

“chad” : Arabic qāḏi, a Musul-
mian “judge”.
See ESQUE, p. 648.

Chadari : var. of Odoric’s Cadelii.
See COTTON, p. 522.

Chaffera : in Pegolotti’s ancient Italian form of camphor.
See FANSUR, p. 664.

“Chagaday” : by Hethum, for Čayatay.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

“Chagatay” : wrong reading of Clavigo’s “Chacatay”.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

“Chaggi Memet” : Ramusio’s Turk-
ish informant.
See CAMPO, p. 150.

“Chaggi Memet” : a native of čilán and Ramusio’s Persian informant.
See GEI, p. 735.

“Chaghan Balghasun”.
See ACHEALICH, p. 9.

CHAERO.
Polo generally uses “Babilonic” 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 Chiheyeh.
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.

“chakor” : a big bird, it is probably not Polo’s “cator”.
See CATORS, p. 230, 232.

“chakor” : used as well as duráu,

“red-legged partridge”, for the “black partridge” as for the “Caccabbi chukar o hakklik. Polo would have called them “franco-
lines”.
See CATORS, p. 232.

Cham : usual transcription of the name “Cam”.
See CIAMBA, p. 255.

Chamba State.
See FEMÍLES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.

“Chambalech” : for Han-balaq, on the Darkh map.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.

“chamece” : French form, derived from “camlet”.
See CAMLET, p. 144.

“chamelot” : palatalized form of “camlet”.
See CAMLET, p. 143, 144.

“chamocha” : in Polo’s inventory.
See CAMOSÁ, p. 145.

“chamocha bachi” : (in Polo’s inventory) is “brazil-dyed damask”, “Chamocha” is a damask, “bachi” must be an epithet.
See BÁZIL, p. 103-104.

Champa : concerning expeditions of Ataqui.
See ABÁGA, p. 3.

Champa : Polo’s mission to Champa.
See AMU, p. 39.

Champa : (in F. ebony is mentioned as growing in).
See BÁNOS, p. 102.

Champa : usual transcription of the Skr. “Champa”. The date of Polo’s visit varies in the different texts, it was probably 1228 or 1290.
See CIAMBA, p. 255.

Champa : the early Arabic travellers probably meant by it the coast of Binh-dinh.

Champa : Lin-i, people with whom the Lo-chi’s 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, envouys were sent there to get tame elephants.
See PÉNAN, p. 802.

Champa : Šogáth, in 1281, was appointed head of the expedition to this country.
See SOGATU, p. 837.