

- « Champa » : by Jourdain Cathala, represents probably a pronunciation Čampa.
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Champāka : the sanskrit form of Champa is egregiously erroneous.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- « Champiloo » : for Culao Cham in F.M. Pinto.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Chams : used « Hui-hui » guns against the Chinese.
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- « chamucha » : It. form for « camut ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 145.
- « Chamul » : for Camul, in Fra Mauro.
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- chan : (read *tieh*) mentioned by K'uei-chi.
See COTTON, p. 451.
- chan : = *jam* (postal relays).
See IAMB, p. 748.
- « chan » : = khan, title given to Chinghiz-khan by Plan Carpine and Rubrouck.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- chan-chou : « rolling mill », occurs in the pseudo quotation from the *Nan-chou i-wu chih*.
See COTTON, p. 457.
- Chan-ch'êng : (Champa) Wang Chêng referring to Chao Jukua mentions cotton there.
See COTTON, p. 503.
- Chan-i chou : (in Yün-nan) occurs instead of A-mi chou.
See COTTON, p. 481.
- Chan-jan chü-shih chi* : title of the collection of the literary productions of Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai.
See COTTON, p. 466.
- Chan-mao-shan : (or Chien-mao-shan) the tradition according to which the Mongol Empresses and princes were buried there cannot be verified.
See CINGHIS, p. 363.
- Chan-pa : Chinese transcription of the Mongol period, presupposes a pronunciation *Jamba.
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Chan-pi-lo : (*Cam-pilo) for Culao Cham in the Ming period.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Chan-pu-lao : (= Cam-pulau) for Culao Cham in Chinese texts of the 8th cent.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Chan-tao* : roads made of boards fixed more or less high on the wall of a vertical cliff.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 710.
- Chan-yüan chi* : (by Po T'ing; 1248-1328) the original is lost.
See COTTON, p. 517.
- Chan-yüan i-kao* : Po T'ing's *Chan-yüan chi* is edited as that in *Chih-pu-tsu-chai ts'ung-shu*.
See COTTON, p. 517.
- Ch'an-ta-wa-êrh : transcription of *Čandawar in the Chinese map of the 15th cent.
It is, certainly identical with Śindābūr.
See ELI, p. 643.
- « Chancjo » [? for « Chamcio »] : on the Catalan map, form of Campcio.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- « Chandā° » : an initial element supposed by Yule confirmed by a 15th century Chinese map.
See ELI, p. 643.
- « Chandaar » : appears on Fra Mauro's map.
See CARAGIAN, p. 177.
- chang : « tent »; the only alternative meaning would be « curtain ».
See COTTON, p. 463.
- Chang-chi : (Ch'ang-chi) (YS) the Imperial son-in-law 'Čanggi'.
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Chang-chia-ping : (« Creek of the Chang family ») the shrine of Huang *tao-p'o* was removed there.
See COTTON, p. 485.
- Chang Chien : according to Hui-lin, it is the name of the author of the *K'ao shêng*.
See COTTON, p. 451.
- Chang Chih-hsiang : his text on Huang *tao-p'o* is an adaptation from the *Cho-kêng lu*.
See COTTON, p. 485.
- Chang Chih-hsiang : according to the *Sung-chiang fu chih*, he transferred Huang *tao-p'o*'s shrine to Chang-chia-ping.
See COTTON, p. 486.
- Chang Chiu-sü : his biography does not speak of any Mongolian name which had been given him.
See COGATAI, p. 396.
- Chang-chou : « Zaiton » cannot be identified with it.
See ÇAITON, p. 587.
- Chang-chou : the « moving Grand Secretariat » mentioned there cannot have lasted much after 1283.
See ÇAITON, p. 588.
- Chang-chou : on April 26, 1283, the « moving Grand Secretariat » was re-established there (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Chang-chou : there is no trace of a « detailed moving Secretariat » having been there in 1363 (read « 1362 »).
See ÇAITON, p. 593.
- Chang-chou : a « moving Grand Secretariat » of ... could only have been of temporary nature.
See ÇAITON, p. 593.
- Chang-chou : in the end of the 19th cent., silk-weaving was active there.
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- « Chang-chou » : Martini's... Bible has a good chance of being the same as later obtained at Ch'ang-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- « Chang-chou » : (...stone crosses) have turned out to be the Ch'üan-chou stone crosses.
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- Chang Ch'ien : the name of Khotan became known to the Chinese c. 125 B. C. as the result of his mission.
See COTAN, p. 408.
- Chang Ch'ien.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Chang-fu kuo : « Kingdom of Men ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMAN), p. 675.
- Chang-fu-min : « Men Folk ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 675.
- Chang Hua : (232-300) the author of the *Po-wu chih*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- Chang Hung : hereditary governor of Chi-nan-fu. He was defeated by Li T'an.
See LIITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- Chang Hung : Chi-nan-fu's hereditary commander.
See MONGATAI, p. 783.
- Chang I : a colleague of Ahmad.
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.