

- Chang I : cannot be reconciled phonetically with « Cenchu ». See CENCHU, p. 236.
- Chang Li : wrote a preface to one text of the *Nung-sang i-shih ts'o-yao*. See COTTON, p. 504.
- chang nao* : « camphor of the *chang* tree » obtained in Fu-chien and Kuang-tung. Formerly written *chang*. See FANSUR, p. 670.
- Chang Shih-nan : (the notice on « ambergris » compiled by). — Chinese source on « ambergris ». See AMBERGRIS, p. 36.
- Chang Shou-chieh : wrote a commentary on the *Shih chi* in 736. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.
- Chang Shou-chieh. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698-699.
- Chang So-wang : a native of Shanghai, doctor of 1601, author of the *Wu-Hsün tsa-p'ei*. See COTTON, p. 438.
- Chang So-wang : according to the *Kuei-ssü lei-kao*, he removed the shrine of Huang *tao-p'o* to Chang-chia-ping. See COTTON, p. 485.
- Chang So-wang : according to the *Sung-chiang fu chih*, he erected in 1626 an independant shrine of Huang *tao-p'o*. See COTTON, p. 486.
- Chang Ssü-chung : a relay between Chi-ning and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*. See LINGIU, p. 763.
- Chang Ting-ssü : a doctor of 1577, author of the *Lang-yeh tai-tsui pien*, c. 1600. See COTTON, p. 505.
- Chang *t'ien-shih* : or Chang Tao-ling; the explanation of *t'ien-shih* as « Buddha » is erroneous. See COTTON, p. 470.
- Chang Wên-hu : (1808-1885) a modern author. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Chang-yeh : (the region of Kan-chou was conquered by the Han who created there in 111 B. C. the *chün* of). See CAMPÇIO, p. 151.
- Chang Yüeh : (667-730) according to the *Shuo fu*, he was the author of the *Liang ssü kung chi*. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 677.
- ch'ang* : ancient Chinese measure of 16 feet. See COWRIES, p. 563.
- Ch'ang-an (Hsianfu) : in the Uighur translation of Hsüan-tsang's biography, Han-baliq is the designation of the then capital. See CAMBALUC, p. 14.
- Ch'ang-an : (*chên*) probably represented by « Cianga ». Bayan halted there in 1276. See CIANGA, p. 257.
- Ch'ang-an : given by the *Ching-shih ta-tien* as a water stage between Chên-chiang and Hang-chou. Polo's « Ciangan ». See VUGIU, p. 872.
- Ch'ang-an pa : built in 1341-1368, remained an active trade centre in the Manchu dynasty. See CIANGA, p. 257.
- « Ch'ang-an weir » : Ch'ang-an pa. See CIANGA, p. 257.
- Ch'ang-chi : (Chang-chi) [YS], the Imperial son-in-law 'Çanggi'. See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Ch'ang-ch'ing-sai : mentioned in Yung-lo's itinerary to Mongolia. See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- Ch'ang-chou : (siege of). See ALAINS, p. 20.
- Ch'ang-chou : one of the names, in Mongol times, of Pai-ch'êng-tzü, Çayân-balyasun. See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- Ch'ang-chou : this city, referred to as « Ciangiu », was already called by that name in Polo's time. The city was really besieged by Bayan but the massacre of the Alans occurred at Chên-ch'ao. None of the transcriptions in the mss are satisfactory. See CIANGIU, p. 257.
- Ch'ang-chou : South of the Yang-tzü. According to Polo, it was there that the massacre of the Alans had taken place. It really occurred at Chên-ch'ao. See TUNDINFU, p. 862.
- Ch'ang-chou : (see « Ciangiu »)
- Given by the *Ching-shih ta-tien* as a water and a land stage between Chên-chiang and Hang-chou. See VUGIU, p. 872.
- Ch'ang Chün : a mission to Ch'ih-t'u (« Red Earth ») from which the Chinese heard of Lo-ch'a. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Ch'ang Chün : he led a mission to Ch'ih-t'u in 607. See LOCHAC, p. 767.
- ch'ang-ling* : Ch., « long lasting [Imperial funerary] mound », renders a Mongolian original *möngkä kör* (or *kür*). See CINGHIS, p. 332.
- Ch'ang-lu : this is « Cianglu », the name in Polo probably applies not to the *hsien* of Ch'ang-lu, but to the *chên* of Ch'ang-lu. Was in the past the residence of the Director-General of Canal Transport. See CIANGLU, p. 259, 260.
- Ch'ang-lu : (« Cianglu ») Polo personally knew its gabelle works. See CINGIU, p. 365.
- Ch'ang-lu-chên : on the Grand Canal, south of the present Ch'ing-hsien; it is « Cianglu ». The Commissioners of 1276 note that it is a prosperous place and the seat of a Salt Commissioner. Was not on the actual itinerary. See CIANGLU, p. 260.
- Ch'ang-pai-shan : for generations, the Nü-chên lived at the foot of this mountain (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*, Ma Tuan-lin). See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- Ch'ang-pai-shan : for generations, the Nü-chên lived there (*San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien; I-i mou Hsia lu*). See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Ch'ang-pai-shan. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- Ch'ang-shan : this is « Cianscian »; the name of the *hsien* dates from the T'ang dynasty. See CIANSCIAN, p. 261.
- Ch'ang Shih-wên : the *Nung-sang chi-yao* has been erroneously attributed to him. See COTTON, p. 500.