

- Charchan : modern name for « Ciarcian ».
See CIARCIAN, p. 261.
- CHARIZIERA.
The name is doubtful and difficult to identify.
The name which occurs in V as « Chariziera » is almost suggestive of Hawārizmī, Qurumši, but the text is corrupt.
See p. 237, 238.
- « Charmania » : in Fra Mauro, it is due to misreadings in Polian mss.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- « Charocharā » : (= « Charocharam ») one of the two quotations of Qara-qorum by Fra Mauro.
See CARACOROM, p. 165.
- « Chasahar » : earliest Western mention, in 1221, of the name Kāšyar.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- « Chaschar » : in Fra Mauro, for Kāšyar, comes from Polo.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- « Chascian » : given by Fra Mauro, for « Caxan », Kāšān.
See CAXAN, p. 235.
- « Chascion » : wrong spelling for Fra Mauro's « Chascian ».
See CAXAN, p. 235.
- « chasis » : (Pers.) translating *presbyter* in *Codex Cumanicus*
See CASSES, p. 214.
- « Chasan » (var. « Casan », « Chasan ») : in Hethum.
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- « Chassan » (var. « Chasan », « Casan ») : in Hethum.
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- « Chassar » : earliest Western mention, in 1221, of the name Kāšyar.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- « Chassu » : by Fra Mauro for « Casvin », is probably *Chassuin > *Chassum > *Chassū.
See CASVIN, p. 215.
- *Chassuin > *Chassum : is probably the origin of Fra Mauro's « Chassu ».
See CASVIN, p. 215.
- « Chata » : the earliest Western mention, in 1221, of « Catai », with probably the other mediaeval value of the name, *i.e.* « Black Cathay ».
See CATAI, p. 216.
- « Chataio » : by Fra Mauro, for « Catai ».
See CATAI, p. 216.
- « Chatem » : (and « Chacen »), « Khotan », in the Latin translation made at Damietta in 1221 of an Arabic document.
See COTAN, p. 408.
- *Chaten : « Chatem » and « Chacen » (« Khotan ») are corrupt for this.
See COTAN, p. 408.
- « Chatha » : (or « Catha ») in Sembat the Constable's letter (1248), is probably the true Cathay.
See CATAI, p. 216.
- « chatorni » : (V) it is the same word as « cators » and represents « quails ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- Chauriana : (Ammianus Marcellinus) Ptolemy's *Xαύρανα* is supported by this form.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- « Chauzuzu » : by Fra Mauro, for « Caugigu », is in agreement only with Z.
See CAUGIGU, p. 234.
- « Chayl » : Varthema's form for Kayal.
See CAIL, p. 130.
- « Chayre » : on the Catalan Map, for Cairo.
See CHAIERO, p. 237.
- « Chazisii » : a possible form of « Assassin » (in Y).
See ASSASSIN, p. 53.
- « Chācibar » : given in Fra Mauro as an island (with « Xēgibar » on the continent).
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 598.
- Chê-chiang : Manichaeism, after the persecutions of 843 and 845, became an important religious element in this province.
See FUGIU, p. 727.
- chê-chieh : Ch. < Čaqar < Iran. *čākār*, « lifeguardsman »).
See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- Chê-chü-chia : or Chü-ch'ü. This kingdom is mentioned by Hsüan-tsang.
See YARCAN, p. 880.
- Chê-chü-po : a kingdom mentioned in the lists of *Candra-garbha*.
See YARCAN, p. 881.
- chê-ku : Chin., ordinary modern name of the « common partridge ».
- There is no link with *cakora*
See CATORS, p. 231.
- Chê-lan-ta-lo : = Jalandhara.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 706.
- Che-riñ : Tib., « Long life », > Tse-reng (« Sanang Setsen »).
See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- Chê-po : provides a parallel form for the second part of Chu-po (Java or Sumatra).
See COTTON, p. 448.
- Chê-po : would suppose *Čavag, not *Javag.
See COTTON, p. 449.
- Chê-tung : (= Chê-chiang) a cotton tribute was required from it in 1289 (YS).
See COTTON, p. 504.
- ch'ê : « car » in a Chinese translation for Mong. *qasaq*.
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- ch'ê-ch'ü : in later times, regular designation of the mother-of-pearl shell.
See COWRIES, p. 535.
- Ch'ê-êrh-ch'ieh-ssü : (Čarkās) name of a man mentioned in YS.
See ÇIC, p. 608.
- Ch'ê-êrh-k'o-ssü : in YS, Čarkās.
See ÇIC, p. 608.
- Ch'ê-li-ch'ang : occurs for Čärčän in a Ming itinerary.
See CIARCIAN, p. 262.
- Ch'ê-li-ko-ssü : (*Čärgās) name of a man mentioned in *Yüan tien chang*.
See ÇIC, p. 608.
- « Checatay » : sometimes in Clavijo, for « Čayatai ».
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Chechi » : name given by the Medici Map.
It is « Chesimo » of the Catalan Map and it represents a wrong division of « Chesmocran ».
See KESMACORAN, p. 759.
- « Cheinan » : (R) goes back to the same source as « Cheynam » (Z), probably *Cainam, *i.e.* Hai-nan.
See CHEYNAM, p. 242.
- CHEMEINFU.
This is the form under which K'ai-p'ing-fu was known in Persian-speaking circles.
False notions about K'ai-p'ing-fu are prevalent. The name became Shang-tu in 1263.
Polo speaks of « Chemeinfu »