

- raised it in 1279 to the status of a *tsung-kuan-fu*.
See TUNDINFU, p. 862.
- chi-pei* : (and *ku-pei*) occurs in pre-T'ang and T'ang texts; it is connected with Skr. *karpāsa*, but is not a direct representation of it.
See COTTON, p. 435.
- chi-pei* : said by Sung authors to be the same as *ku-pei* in the *Nan shih*; the *Liang shu* always gives this form.
See COTTON, p. 437.
- chi-pei* : occurs in some texts and *ku-pei* in others; one of the two forms is a graphic corruption of the other.
See COTTON, p. 437.
- chi-pei* : does not seem to have survived in the modern dialects of Fu-chien and Kuang-tung.
See COTTON, p. 439.
- chi-pei* : it was the only form (and not *ku-pei*) used in southern China from the 11th till the 14th cent.
See COTTON, p. 439.
- chi-pei* : occurs in the *Liang shu* and later under the Sung.
See COTTON, p. 440.
- chi-pei* : the statement that it is « nearer » *chieh-pei* than *ku-pei* cannot be retained.
See COTTON, p. 441.
- chi-pei* : this would suppose **kirpāi* < Skr. **kārpāsī*.
See COTTON, p. 441.
- chi-pei* : this form must be the result of scholarly corrections.
See COTTON, p. 442.
- chi-pei* : title of a paragraph devoted to cotton in the *Ling-wai tai-ta*.
See COTTON, p. 454.
- chi-pei* : in the paragraph on it, Chao Ju-kua enumerates four qualities of cotton cloth.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- chi-pei* : the distinction apparently drawn by Chao Ju-kua between it and *mu-mien* seems artificial.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- chi-pei* : it is said to be woven from the *pan-chih hua* in Wang Kuang-yang's song.
See COTTON, p. 480.
- chi-pei* : according to the *Wu-hsün tsa-p'ei*, it was anciently said that it was made from the *mu-mien* by the Barbarians of Hai-nan.
See COTTON, p. 482.
- chi-pei* : the *Cho-kêng lu* says that it is the name of the cloth made from the *mu-mien* planted in Fu-chien and Kuang-tung.
See COTTON, p. 484.
- chi-pei* : according to Hsü, it is what the popular writers call *mu-mien*; it is certainly a plant.
See COTTON, p. 488.
- chi-pei* : according to Hsü, the Chinese sort is not the best.
See COTTON, p. 489.
- chi-pei* : according to Hsü, it is the same as the *mu-mien* of the *Wu-lu*; both mean herbaceous *mu-mien*.
See COTTON, p. 489.
- chi-pei* : according to the *Liang-shu*, it grows in Champa and is the name of a tree.
See COTTON, p. 490.
- chi-pei* : (tree) according to the *Ling-wai tai-ta* it is like a low small mulberry bush.
See COTTON, p. 496.
- chi-pei* : « cotton »; it is mentioned as a product of the Li in the *Ling-wai tai-ta*.
See COTTON, p. 496.
- chi-pei* : its importance in Ch'üung (= Hai-nan) is confirmed in the *Sung shih*.
See COTTON, p. 497.
- chi-pei* : Chao Ju-kua mentions it in Hai-nan, which was the principal source of the export of cotton towards Fu-chien.
See COTTON, p. 498.
- chi-pei* : according to the *Wên-ch'ang tsa-lu* and the *Po-chai pien*, it is the name of the cloth made from *mu-mien* in Kuang-tung and Fu-chien.
See COTTON, p. 498.
- chi-pei* : Wang Chêng says that it is another name of *mu-mien*.
See COTTON, p. 502.
- chi-pei* : (...brocade) it is distinguished from *po-tieh* by a 14th cent. author.
See COTTON, p. 504.
- chi-pei hua* : « *chi-pei* flowers », said to be the same as the *tzü-hua* of Lü-sung.
See COTTON, p. 464.
- chi-pei hua-pu* : is perhaps the designation of only one product.
See COTTON, p. 448.
- chi-pei pu* : equivalent of *chi-pei*; was perhaps abbreviated as *chi-pu*.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- Chi-pin : (Kashmir and Gandhāra) Chih-mêng saw Buddha's bowl « in this country », not in Ch'i-sha.
See CASCAR, p. 202.
- Chi-pin : first designation in Chinese for Kashmir.
See CHESCEMIR, p. 242.
- Chi-pin : (probably still Kashmir) Hsüan-ying mentions there *mu-mien*, as a tree.
See COTTON, p. 491.
- Chi-pin : Kashmir.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 689.
- chi-pu* : quality of cotton cloth mentioned by Chao Ju-kua.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- chi-pu* : it may be a misreading for *chi-pei* or *chi-pei pu*, or an abbreviation.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- chi-pu* : (« *chi* cloth », abbreviated from *chi-pei pu*) given by Wang Chêng as one of the names of cotton cloth.
See COTTON, p. 503.
- Chi-shên : (**Tsjæk-ziĕn*) this occurs for the name of the Su-shên in texts prior to the Christian era.
See CIORCIA, p. 380.
- Chi-shih : (the island of Kiš) was described by Chao Ju-kua in 1225.
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- Chi-shih-chou : (unidentified) attacked by Chinghiz-khan in the spring of 1227 (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Chi-ssü-ta-ni : (read Ku-ssü-ta-ni) on the Chinese map of c. 1330; this is Kostantīnyah, Mussulman name of Constantinople.
See CONSTANTINOPLE, p. 407.
- chi-to* : woollen textile of the Ai-lao Barbarians mentioned in the *Hou-Han shu*.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Chi-tz'ü-ni : probably Ghazni, where « camel-hair satin of all colours » was made, according to Chou Ch'ü-fei.
See CAMLET, p. 144.