

- which, in the Mongol period, was part of Yün-nan.  
See GAINDU, p. 728.
- Chien-ch'uan : name given to Lung-ch'üan during Sung times.  
See TINGIU, p. 854.
- Chien-fou : this may be Kamboja or render the ancient name of Aqsu usually transcribed Kumo in Chinese.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- chien-jung : « velvet »; the *tou-lo-chin* is said to be similar to that.  
See COTTON, p. 477.
- Chien-kuo : wrong explanation for « Choncha ».  
See CHONCHA, p. 245.
- chien-kuo : the words used for the foundation of the Empire by Chinghiz-khan are the same in the *Fo-tsu li-tai t'ung-tsai* and in Yang Wei-chêng, but they represent a different tradition.  
See CINGHIS, p. 285.
- chien-lo : « pointed (?) basket » of cooked rice = 250 cowries in Bengal (*Tao-i chih-liao*).  
See COWRIES, p. 559.
- Chien-mao-shan : (or Chan-mao-shan) the tradition according to which the Mongol Empresses and princes were buried there cannot be verified.  
See CINGHIS, p. 363.
- Chien-mo : this valley is mentioned by Chia Tan between Shu-lo and the frontier post of the Ts'ung-ling.  
See YARCAN, p. 884.
- Chien-nan : (i.e. the north-western quarter of the modern Ssü-ch'uan).  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 702.
- Chien-ning : south of Hsin-chou, the road crossed the Wu-i Mountains to reach it.  
See CUGIU (< \*SINGIU, cc. 154, 155), p. 570.
- Chien-ning : much of the silk material of the « Zaitunese » was perhaps made there.  
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- « Chien-ning chin » : name of the « damask silks » mostly sent abroad.  
It was exported to Cambodia according to the *Tao-i chih-liao*.  
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- Chien-ning-fu : in Fu-chien (see « Quenlinfu », p. 814).  
(The « damask silks » which were mostly sent abroad were those from).  
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- Chien-ning-fu : this name goes back to the Sung; under the Mongol dynasty, it was a *lu*.  
It was important for the communications between Fu-chou and Chiang-hsi province.  
See QUENLINFU, p. 814.
- Chien-shui : (= Lin-an) « so-lo cloth » was made there.  
See COTTON, p. 478.
- chien-su : « plain silk » (the old clothes of Chinghiz-khan and Qubilai-khan were made of... or cotton).  
See COTTON, p. 504.
- Chien-tê : official name of Yen-chou under the Yüan.  
See TANPIGIU, p. 846.
- Chien-tu : when applied to the Chien-ch'ang Valley, was certainly only a popular form, probably derived from the ancient regular Chiung-tu.  
See GAINDU, p. 729.
- Chien-tu : according to some texts of the *pên-chi* (YS, 13, 1a, etc.) must have been near Burma. It is an unidentified district in south-western Yün-nan.  
See GAINDU, p. 729.
- Ch'ien-t'ang River.  
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- Chien-yang : south of Hsin-chou, the road crossed the Wu-i Mountains to reach it.  
See CUGIU (< \*SINGIU, cc. 154, 155), p. 569-570.
- « Chien-yang chin » : name of the « damask silk » mostly sent abroad.  
\*Chien-yang being the name of a district to the north-north-west and within the territory of Chien-ning-fu.  
It was exported to Borneo according to Chao Ju-Kua.  
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- ch'ien : « money », once suggested to explain « China »!  
See CIN, p. 268.
- ch'ien : « cash », established instead of the cowries under Ch'in Shih-huang-ti (*Shuo wên*).  
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- ch'ien : « bronze coins », comprised in the new currency system of Wang Mang.  
See COWRIES, p. 539.
- ch'ien : one tenth of a Chinese ounce, the *mace* of early European trade in China.  
See COWRIES, p. 547.
- ch'ien : if it was identified with *māṣa* = 80 cowries, Polo would be justified in saying that 80 cowries = 1 *saggio*, i.e. 1 *ch'ien*.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- ch'ien : renders *paṇa* or *gaṇḍaka*.  
See COWRIES, p. 562.
- ch'ien : « cash », « copper coin »; used by I-ching and Li-yen to render Skr. *paṇa*; below the *paṇa* in value in Hui-lin.  
See COWRIES, p. 562.
- ch'ien-hu : « chiliarch », probably represented by Polo's « Cenchu ».  
See CENCHU, p. 236.
- Ch'ien-po : (then read K'ien-pai in 1282) has been identified with Cambay, but it must be Kāmpé in Sumatra, because of the names associated with it.  
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- chih : (\**t'siap*) often occurs for the second character of *po-tieh*.  
See COTTON, p. 449.
- Chih-chih-man : this town is also called Chi-nan-chou.  
See YARCAN, p. 883.
- chih-chih year : (May 6-June 3, 1323).  
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- chih-ch'êng : in the passage of the *Wei liao* on Ta-Ch'in, it has to be taken in the sense of « brocade ».  
See COTTON, p. 508.
- chih-ch'êng ta-i : « great garment in *chih-ch'êng* », which must be a kind of brocade.  
See COTTON, p. 452.
- Chih-na : Chinese Buddhist transcription of the Skr. *Cina*.  
See CIN, p. 267.
- Chih-na : phonetical transcription of « *Cina* » by translators of Buddhist texts into Chinese.  
See CIN, p. 270.
- Chih-na : I-ching says that it is Kuang-chou (Canton).  
Given in 730 as the name of Kuang-fu (Canton) in India.  
See CIN, p. 272.
- Chih-nan : mentioned as a Chinese rendering of « *Cina* », without authority.  
See CIN, p. 270.