

- Chin-ch'ih : garrisons and relays established among them in 1295. (See « Çardandan »).
See BANGALA, p. 74.
- Chin-ch'ih : (in Chin. texts of 1267 and 1273) are the Zardandân.
See CARAGIAN, p. 170, 171.
- Chin-ch'ih : Hügäçi was sent to govern it in 1267.
See COGACIN, p. 394.
- Chin-ch'ih : = Yung-ch'ang.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- Chin-ch'ih : Ch., « Gold-teeth », Polo's « Çardandan ».
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 603.
- Chin-ch'ih : the Barbarians « Gold Teeth » (*Man shu*).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 604.
- Chin-ch'ih : in 1260, their chief sent his son to render homage to the Court.
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Chin-ch'ih : on April 8, 1273, the kingdom was divided into two districts (YS).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Chin-ch'ih : the « Directing Commissariat » of... was the last separate organisation of that part of the country under the Yüan.
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Chin-ch'ih : in 1286, the two Directing Commissariats of Ha-la-chang and ... were reduced to one (YS).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Chin-ch'ih : their territory lay to the west of the Salween.
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Chin-ch'ih : See « Çardandan ».
See IACI, p. 745.
- Chin-ch'ih : or « Golt Teeth ».
See UNCIAN, p. 868.
- Chin-ch'ih Garrison : its seat was at Yung-ch'ang.
See UNCIAN, p. 868.
- Chin-ho : unites with the Ha-liu-t'u to form the Wu-ting-ho; wrongly connected with the « Sa-li Valley ».
See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- Chin-hsing : « Gold-surname », a kingdom mentioned in the translation of the *Candragarbha* made by Narendrayāśas. It is certainly Suvarṇagotra.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.
- chin-hua* : were applied on red silk damask (*hung chin*) in a type of official car of the Sui dynasty; also during the Chin (Jučen) dynasty, it was the privilege of the highest officials to use *chin-hua* for the « mud-avoiding » panels of their saddles.
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- Chin-hua-fu : was called Wu-chou from T'ang times down to the Ming.
See VUGIU, p. 874.
- chin-hua lien* : was a product sent as tribute to the Court in the *k'ai-yüan* (713-741).
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- Chin-ling : name borne by Ch'ang-chou in the 5th and 6th cent., for a short time in the 8th; until the end of the Mongols, name of one of the two *hsien* established at Ch'ang-chou; has never been a *chou*.
See CIANGIU, p. 258.
- chin lü* : « [cloth of] gold thread », said to be the *ch'ü-shun* in the *Ko-chih ching-yüan*.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- chin-mu ts'ang-k'u* : (Chinese version of « Sanang Setsen ») « golden treasures ».
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Chin-pên : or « Gold-origin », a kingdom mentioned by Chu Fa-hu, in which Lévi was tempted to recognize the Kingdom of « Gold clan ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.
- chin-po-lo* : Nan-chao word for « tiger » or « tiger skin » (*Hsin T'ang shu*).
See COTTON, p. 472.
- chin-sha* : possible Chin. combination for « camucca » but unattested and phonetically unsatisfactory.
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- Chin-sha-chiang : « Golden Sand River ».
See BRIUS, p. 107.
- Chin-sha-chiang : ordinary Chinese name of the Upper Yang-tzü.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- Chin-shan : Chinese name for the Altai mountains.
See ALTAI, p. 31.
- Chin Yu-tzü : Yung-lo ordered him to extoll in an ode an ostrich brought by an embassy of Hormuz; the ode is dated 1419.
See CURMOS, p. 582.
- « Chin et Machin » : designation of Southern China in the *Libellus de notitia orbis* completed in 1402.
See CIN, p. 276.
- Ch'in : the name of the great feudal state of western China, which « China » represents Buddhist authors of the 3rd-5th cents. were still conscious of the identity with Cina.
See CIN, p. 268.
- Ch'in : Mangala received this appanage in 1273.
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Ch'in : (state of) the earliest designation of China in Central Asia is derived from that name.
See CATAI, p. 217.
- Ch'in : (prince of...)
There is no text which would countenance the statement that he suppressed the cowry currency in 338 or 336 B. C.
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- « Ch'in » : etymological rendering of « Cina » by translators of Buddhist texts into Chinese.
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Ch'in » : (« north of... ») in Chang Shou-chieh's commentary, this is to be read : « North of Ta-Ch'in ».
See COTTON, p. 512.
- Ch'in-chang-fu : phonetic transcription in Chinese of the Persian word Kinjanfu, meaning Shàn-hsi.
See QUENGIANFU, p. 813.
- Ch'in-chou : the *hsien* of Ch'ing-shui formerly belonged to it. In 1227, *Anjur made a halt there.
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Ch'in-ch'ang-fu : phonetic transcription in Chinese of *Kin-čangfu, meaning Shàn-hsi.
See QUENGIANFU, p. 813.
- Chin-ch'uan : (Shàn-hsi and Kan-su) [many Uighurs had settled in].
See CAMUL, p. 156.
- Ch'in-ch'uan : « Ch'in Valley », a branch of the Ch'in-shui passed there.
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Ch'in-jên : « men of Ch'in », name for the Chinese among non-Chinese people of Central Asia at the beginning of our era.
See CIN, p. 268.