

- Ch'in Kao : mentioned at the beginning of the *Hsiang pei ching*; he is a legendary figure of the time of the Fighting Kingdoms. See COWRIES, p. 536.
- Ch'in-kou : a relay between Chining and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*. See LINGIU, p. 763.
- Ch'in-ling : this is the mountains of « Cuncun ». See CUNCUN, p. 574.
- Ch'in-ming-tien : was completed in 1327 at the Pai-i *wo-êrh-to* (ordo) [YS]. See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- ch'in-niu : this theoretically might be construed as meaning « [Ta-] Ch'in oxen »; the *Tzū lio* defines *ch'in* as « the name of an ox ». See COTTON, p. 510.
- ch'in-shê : « psalteries »; the *po-t'ung* is good for making them. See COTTON, p. 475.
- Ch'in-shui : another name of the « Western River », the western branch of the Ch'ing-shui (YS). See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- ch'in-shui ming-niu : « his famous cows of the Ch'in river ». See COTTON, p. 510.
- Ch'in-ti : probably translates Skr. « Cinabhūmi », « land of Ch'in ». See CIN, p. 271.
- « China » : attempts have been made to explain the name as a Malayan term. Wrongly said to be found on Japanese maps, which have « Shina ». See CIN, p. 267.
- « China » : Portuguese transcription, towards 1500, of the form « Čina » used by the Malays. Since the 17th cent. has also become in English another name for « porcelain ». See CIN, p. 278.
- « China's gates » : the early Arabic travellers probably meant by it the « Seven Islands » of the Chin-texts, the Taya Islands. See CONDUR, p. 407.
- China Sea : « Cin » occurs in Polo only in connection with it. See CIN, p. 264.
- « Chincheo » : first identified with Ch'üan-chou, it is in fact Chang-chou. See CAITON, p. 587.
- « Chincheo » : it is Chang-chou, but some of the references point in fact to Ch'üan-chou. See CAITON, p. 594.
- Ching : personal name of a king of Khotan in both the *T'ang shu*; Ssü-ma Kuang gives Hsia. See COTAN, p. 422.
- Ching-chao : was the provincial seat of the single province of Shàn-hsi and Ssü-ch'uan created in 1262 by the Mongols. See QUENGIANFU, p. 814.
- Ching-chao-fu : was already in use in the T'ang dynasty; the Chin called it the *lu* of Ching-chao-fu. See QUENGIANFU, p. 814.
- Ching chou chi : the first text of importance mentioning *so-lo* comes from this lost work of Shêng Hung-chih, who lived under the Liu Sung. See COTTON, p. 469.
- Ching-hsing chi : i.e. the account written by Tu Huan, made a prisoner by the Arabs at Talas (751), who came back to China in 752; this is the source of the notice on Mo-lu in the *Hsin T'ang shu*. See COTTON, p. 494.
- ching-mien : « pure floss »; this is the « pure cotton » which is got from the *mu-mien* (*Nung-sang chi-yao*). See COTTON, p. 501.
- Ching-ning : modern name of the *chou* of Tê-shun. See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ching-shan : or Mei-shan. See GREEN HILL, p. 741.
- ching-hsing-shih : a fitting designation of lapis-lazuli, in Chinese; « stone with golden stars ». See AZURE, p. 59.
- ching-tai : « mirror-belts »; the cowries are used by barbers as an ornament for them (*Êrh-ya i*). See COWRIES, p. 544.
- Ching-tê-chên : in Chiang-hsi, famous for its porcelain. See TINGIU, p. 853.
- Ching-tō : *tzū* of Wei-ch'ih Kung, known in Peking as Yü-ch'ih Ching-tei. See COTAN, p. 418.
- Ching-t'ai : Ming emperor prisoner by the Mongols. See ALAINS, p. 24.
- ch'ing : « whale » (the Chinese regular name of the). See AMBERGRIS, p. 38.
- ch'ing-chin-shih : ordinary modern Chinese word for lapis-lazuli; « blue golden stone ». See AZURE, p. 59.
- ch'ing chung-yang : lit. « blue-green sowed sheep »; this is the modern name of a fur. See COTTON, p. 522.
- ch'ing-ch'ing : « please », once suggested to explain « China ». See CIN, p. 268.
- ch'ing-ch'iu : « blue-green gem ». See AZURE, p. 60.
- Ch'ing-hai : « Blue Sea », the Kōkō-nōr. Mentioned on an itinerary from China to Nepal. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 709.
- Ch'ing-ho : sacrifices were offered to the Yüan Emperors in the department of Peking, north of this River. See CINGHIS, p. 363.
- Ch'ing-ho-k'ou : town-name. See CAGUY (< *CACU), p. 122.
- Ch'ing-ling : « Blue-green Pass ». See YARCAN, p. 884.
- Ch'ing-liu-chiang : « Pure flowing Lagoon » (of the Yin-ma-ho), Yung-lo halted there. See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- ch'ing-lu : (production of). See AZURE, p. 61.
- ch'ing mien-hua : « bluish-green cotton »; it was produced in Ming times in An-hui. See COTTON, p. 506.
- Ch'ing-ning-tien : (of Shang-tu), was removed in 1326 to the Pai-i-êrh *hsing-kung* (YS). See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- Ch'ing-shan-ling : « Pass of the Blue-green Mountains ». See YARCAN, p. 884.
- Ch'ing-shui : Chinghiz-khan died within the jurisdiction of this *hsien*, south of the Liu-p'an-shan. See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Ch'ing-shui : (*hsien*) Chinghiz-khan halted there in the summer of 1227 (YS). See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ch'ing-shui : name of a *hsien*, formerly belonging to Ch'in-chou,