

- and of a tributary of the Wei River.  
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Ch'ing-shui : in the biography of Čayān, its identification is difficult; there must have been one in Mongolia, of which we know nothing.  
See CINGHIS, p. 313.
- Ch'ing-shui : there was probably no *ordo* there.  
See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- Ch'ing-shui : the mention of what happened there in Sa-ha-lien's biography in *Chin shih* is the death of Chinghiz-khan.  
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Ch'ing-shui-ho : this identification for the Ch'ing-shui of YS about Chinghiz-khan's death cannot be retained.  
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Ch'ing-shu-lou : summer resort, created under the Yüan at the Liu-p'an-shan.  
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- ch'ing-tai : « indigo », applied on their face by the « Embroidered Faces » (*Man shu*).  
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 604.
- ch'ing-t'ung : « blue-green t'ung », said to resemble *mu-mien*.  
See COTTON, p. 462.
- ch'ing-t'ung : « blue-green t'ung ».  
See COTTON, p. 475.
- ch'ing-tz'ü : « ch'ing porcelain ». It is and has long been the usual term for celadon in China and in Japan.  
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- Ch'ing-yang-wan : (« Poplar bend »), of the Yin-ma-ho; Yung-lo was there.  
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- Ch'ing-yüan : an unidentified kingdom.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 702.
- Ch'ing-yüan : = Ning-po.  
See GAMPU, p. 730.
- Ch'ing-yüan : in 1227, a special office called *shih-po-ssü* was created there to supervise over-sea trade.  
See GAMPU, p. 730.
- Ch'ing-yüan : on the upper course of the Min River.  
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- Ch'ing-yüan-hsia : « Pure Spring Defile », of the Yin-ma-ho; Yung-lo was there.  
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- « Chingis » : by Plan Carpine and Rubrouck, for « Chinghiz-khan ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- « Chinghis Kaan » : in Yule's edition (« Chinghis Kan » in the present one).  
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « Chingiscan » : (« rectius Tamgius Can ») by San Antonino for « Chinghiz-khan », based on a misreading.  
See CINGHIS, p. 281.
- Chinghiz-khan.  
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- Chinghiz-khan : his campaigns are related by Plan-Carpine, as those of one of his sons against Prester John and the Christians of « Greater India ».  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 620.
- Chinghiz-khan : when he conquered the Hsi-Hsia capital later called Ning-hsia the sovereign sought refuge in Dörmägäi.  
See EGRIGAIA, p. 642.
- Chinghiz-khan : the *Hei-Ta shih-liao* gives a list of the countries attacked by him.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 685.
- Chinghiz-khan : was saved by two shepherd's advice, when he waged war with Ong-khan.  
See HORIAT, p. 745.
- Chinghiz-khan : he conquered in 1221 the western Tāliqān.  
See TAICAN, p. 843.
- Chinghiz-khan's burial : somewhere near the sources of the Onon and Kerulen.  
See ALTAI, p. 30.
- « Chinghiz-khan » : Tāmüjin took this title in 1206.  
See CINGHIS, p. 285.
- « Chinghiz-khan (stone of) » : engraved c. 1225, begins with the name of Chinghiz-khan, with the final Uighur-z, not -s.  
See CINGHIS, p. 300.
- « Chingsze » : (« i. e. perfect warrior ») cannot be retained to explain « Činggis ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- « Chintabor » : transcription of Šindābūr in the Catalan map.  
See ELI, p. 643.
- chio* : strung jades; raises the same problem as the *p'êng* of shells.  
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- « Chis » : on the Catalan Map of 1375, for Kīš.  
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- « \*Chisce » : has a fair chance of being the original spelling of « Chisci », Kīš.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- CHISCI.  
This is the island of Kīš (Kīš in Persian, Qīs, Qais in Arabic). The Chinese transcriptions are Chi-shih, Ch'ieh-shih. It is possible that the name of the greater island Kīsm would go back to the Middle Ages.  
See p. 244-245.
- « Chisi » : (B<sup>1</sup>) « Chisci » is preferable.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- Chitral : a country to the northwest of the Indus.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- Chiu-chên : (*chün*) in the *Shih chi so-yin* instead of « Ting-an hsien of Chiao-chih » in the *Wu-lu*.  
See COTTON, p. 460.
- Chiu-chou chi* : this may be the true title of the *Chiu-yü chih*.  
See COTTON, p. 440.
- Chiu-chou chi* : geographical work by Yo Tzū, prior to 527.  
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Chiu-ko* : « Nine songs » (of the *Elegies of Ch'u*), mention the use of *tzü-pei* for decoration.  
See COWRIES, p. 542.
- Chiu-tê : (*chün*) in the *Tz'ü-t'ung* instead of « Ting-an hsien of Chiao-chih » in the *Wu-lu*.  
See COTTON, p. 460.
- Chiu-tu : (« Nine crossing » of the Huang-ho) Chinghiz-khan arrived there in the autumn of 1226 (YS).  
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Chiu T'ang shu* : it mentions the story of the *wāqwāq* tree.  
See COTTON, p. 518.
- Chiu-yü chih* : the mention of *ku-pei* quoted from it cannot be traced the true title may have been *Chiu-chou chi*.  
See COTTON, p. 440.
- Chung-chu-ssü : a well-known Buddhist temple of the Yü-an-shan.  
See IACI, p. 746.