

- Ch'iu Ch'ang-ch'un : has an interesting text on the textiles of the Mussulman countries.  
See COTTON, p. 514.
- Ch'iu Ch'u-chi : Chinghiz-khan's summons to that Taoist monk in 1219 may be adduced for the foundation of the Empire in *kêng-shên* (1200).  
See CINGHIS, p. 284.
- « Ch'iuung » : « this district of South of the Sea » mentioned in an edict of 1279, was in the island of Hai-nan.  
See CHEYNAM, p. 243.
- Ch'iuung : (= Hai-nan) the importance of cotton weaving there is confirmed by the *Sung shih*.  
See COTTON, p. 497.
- ch'iuung-chih : « Precious branch »; this is another name of *mu-mien* according to the *Wu-hsün tsa-p'ei*; it is just possible that it was a misreading for *p'an-chih*-[hua].  
See COTTON, p. 482.
- ch'iuung-chih-ts'ai : « ch'iuung-chih vegetable ».  
See COTTON, p. 482.
- Ch'iuung-hua-tao : « Hortensia Island ». Name of the Pai-t'a, under the Chin.  
See GREEN HILL, p. 741.
- Cho-chou : (Polo's starting point was). See : « Giogiu ».  
See CACANFU, p. 115.
- Cho-chou : (« Giogiu ») on the road from Peking to Chi-ning; mentioned on Polo's itinerary.  
See CIANGLI, p. 258.
- Cho-chou : according to the *Yung-lo ta-tien* two routes followed by official envoys sent to the south, branched off at this place. It is written Joju in 1812 by the author of the itinerary obtained by « Mir 'Izzet Ullah ».  
See GIOGIU, p. 736.
- Cho-kêng lu : according to it, the enthronement of Chinghiz-khan ought to be dated in January 1207, but this statement is not above suspicion.  
See CINGHIS, p. 296.
- Cho-kêng lu : this work of T'ao Tsung-i, dated 1366, is the source of the information about « Huang Tao-p'o ».  
See COTTON, p. 484.
- Cho-kêng lu : (1366) this is the main text on the *güyükkü*; it is copied from the *Shan-chü hsin-hua* of 1360.  
See CUIUCCI, p. 572.
- cho-ki : this form noted in India by Ma Huan represents Hind. *jogī*.  
See CIUGUI, p. 391.
- Cho-pa : a kingdom.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 702.
- Ch'o-lo : (*hsien* of Shuo-lo) captured by Chinghiz-khan in the autumn of 1226.  
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- « Chobinam » : (and « Cobina[n] ») in Fra Mauro, for « Cobinan ».  
See COBINAN, p. 392.
- \*Chocha : (= \*Hok-ka) may be the origin of « Choncha ».  
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- \*Chochan : suggested for « Choncha », would approximately represent the Fuchienese pronunciation of Fu-chien.  
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- « Choiach » : (Ramusio) designation in Ma'abar of unlucky hours.  
See COIACH, p. 397.
- « choiach » : occurs in Z, also spelt « coiach », « coiath ».  
See COIACH, p. 397.
- « Chomari » : in Fra Mauro, for Cape Comorin.  
See COMARI, p. 403.
- CHONCHA.  
According to most mss., this was the name of the « kingdom » the main city of which was Fu-chou.  
Several explanations have been suggested, but the existence of the name « Choncha » is doubtful.  
« Concha » was perhaps corrupt for « Fugiu »; it must have been a very early corruption to have become so general.  
See p. 245-246.
- « Chorchia » : hesitation has been felt to identify it which « Ciorcia ».  
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- « Chotand » : (= Khotand) this is a slip for « Chotan » = Khotan.  
See COTAN, p. 417.
- chou : « islands », mentioned in the Kerulen in Yung-lo's itinerary to Mongolia.  
See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- « chou » : = *gou*. The rendering of the mediaeval Latin *esca* into Turkish, according to the *Codex Cumanicus*. Means « tinder ».  
See ESCA, p. 647.
- Chou Ch'ü-fei : author of the *Ling-wai tai-ta*; remained in doubt about the identity of the « *ku-pei* plant » and the « *chi-pei* tree ».  
See COTTON, p. 438.
- Chou Ch'ü-fei : his paragraph entitled « Chi-pei » is very important.  
See COTTON, p. 496.
- Chou-ku-k'o : this kingdom is mentioned in the *Nan shih* as being one of the small kingdoms which lay in the neighbourhood of the Hua.  
See YARCAN, p. 881.
- Chou Pang-yen : (1057-1121) the verse of him cited in the *P'ei-wên yün-fu* is merely copied from the *Hou-Han shu*.  
See COTTON, p. 448.
- Chou Ta-kuan : wrote the *Description of the Customs of Cambodia*, after having sent as a member of the embassy to that country in 1296-1297.  
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- Chou Yü : a prefect of Ling-chou in Ssü-ch'uan.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 686.
- « Chreman », « Chremania » : in Fra Mauro, it is due to misreadings in Polian mss.  
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- Christians : under the Mongol dynasty, there were regular officers attending to their affairs.  
See FUGIU, p. 728.
- Christian churches : according to Polo, in Kan-chou, there were three.  
See CAMPÇIO, p. 152.
- Christian King David : for Chinghiz-khan, in the third redaction of the « charta » of 1221.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- Chronicle of Nestor* (the) : the Finnish *Ves'* of this chronicle are identified with *Vīsū*.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- Chu : this is the surname of the people of the kingdom of Chu-lu (Mo-lu).  
See COTTON, p. 495.
- chu : depreciatory term for sovereign.  
See CINGHIS, p. 310.