- chu: « chief » does not occur as the designation of Chinghiz-khan in the Chin shih and the Sung shih. See CINGHIS, p. 314.
- chu: « grass cloth » made from the fibres of the ramie; the Lao word for it was lan-kan according to the Hua-yang kuo chih. See COTTON, p. 444.
- chu-chi: « pearls », mentioned as a currency in Kongoda by Hsüan-tsang. See COWRIES, p. 558.
- Chu-chia: (« Chu people ») wrong explanation for « Choncha ». See CHONCHA, p. 245.
- Chu-chia-chai : cowries have been found on this late neolithic site in Kan-su.

  See COWRIES, p. 533.
- Chu-chia-ch'êng-tzŭ: or Chao-chou. See BARSCOL, p. 85-86.
- « Chu-chia » : looks like a modern transcription of the ancient name \*Čuka. See BARSCOL, p. 85-86.
- Chu Chung: his alleged authorship of the *Hsiang pei ching* seems hard to accept.

  See COWRIES, p. 536.
- Chu-chü: it is certainly a shortened form of Chu-chü-po.

  See YARCAN, p. 881.
- Chu-chü-po: according to the T'ung tien 3000 li south of this country one arrives at the Kingdom of Women.

  See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 695.
- Chu-chü-po: name of a kingdom mentioned by Sung Yün c. 520, known as Tzŭ-ho under the Han.

  See YARCAN, p. 881.
- Chu-chü-p'an: transcription in T'ang times of a kingdom known as Tzŭ-ho under the Han. See YARCAN, p. 881.
- Chu-êrh-ch'ê: this Chinese transcription of Čürčük requires the name to be Jürčät. See CIORCIA, p. 367.
- Chu-êrh-ch'ih: in the Têng-t'an pi-chiu, this must be restored as the regular Mongol form Jürčit.

  See CIORCIA, p. 376.

- Chu Fa-hu: made a Chinese version of the Tathāyataguhya (one of the sūtra of the Ratnakūţa) in 288 A. D.

  See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.
- Chu-fan tsa-chih: in the Nung shu, this refers to Chao Ju-kua's Chu-fan chih. See COTTON, p. 503.
- Chu Hsi: this famous philosopher of the 12th cent. seems to have been at one time under Manichaean influence.

  See FUGIU, p. 727.
- Chu-hsien: transcription of two Jučen characters, with the Chinese equivalent Nü-chih, in the Vobabulary of the Board of Translators of c. 1500.

  See CIORCIA, p. 377.
- Chu-hsien: (\*Jusen) this may provide an intermediary form for the connection between jušen and Jurčen, but this equivalence is doubtful.

  See CIORCIA, p. 378.
- chu-hsün: occurs in Li Shih-chên's quotation of the Nan-yüeh chih.

  See COTTON, p. 456.
- chu-hsün: occurs in the pseudo quotation from the Nan-chou i-wu chih.
- See COTTON, p. 457.

  chu-hsün: the form is corrupt;

  chu is « pearl », hsün is a kind

  of jade.

  See COTTON, p. 458.
- chu-jen: Ch., « master »; this etymology for Manchu jušen is not acceptable.

  See CIORCIA, p. 378.
- chu-kou: given instead of chuhsün in the Nung shu; it may be an unauthorized form of some popular term. See COTTON, p. 458.
- Chu-li-chên: (\*Jurčen or \*Jurjen)
  this was the original name of
  the kingdom of Chin (Ta-Chin
  kuo chih).
  See CIORCIA, p. 371.
- Chu-li-chên: this was the original name of the Nü-chên (San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien).

  See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Chu-li-chên: this was the original name of the kingdom of the Chin (I-i mou Hsia lu).

  See CIORCIA, p. 374.

- Chu-li-chên: this is a transcription of \*Jurčen.

  See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- \*Chu Li-chên: this reading of Chu-li-chên, and that of Chu-mêng as \*Chu Mêng gave rise to the fictitious connection between them.

  See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- Chu-lien: i. e. the Čola (Coromandel coast); the Sung shih mentions so-lo there.

  See COTTON, p. 469.
- Chu-lu: this is an alteration of the name of the kingdom of Mo-lu in the T'ung tien.

  See COTTON, p. 495.
- « chu-ma fine tieh » : chu-ma is « ramie ». See COTTON, p. 452.
- Chu-mêng: (of Kao-li) the Nü-chên were originally his descendants (San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien). See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Chu-mêng: (of Kao-li) the alleged connection between his name and that of the Chu-li-chên (Nü-chên) is fictitious.

  See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- \*Chu Mêng: this reading of Chumêng, and that of Chu-li-chên as \*Chu Li-chên gave rise to the fictitious connection between them. See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- chu-pei: has the meaning of «cowry»; should probably not be adopted instead of pei-chu in Hsüantsang.
- See COWRIES, p. 543.

  chu-pei: « cowries », listed among
  the « products » of Lower
  Burma in the Kuang chih.
  See COWRIES, p. 555.
- Chu-po: renders a derived form
  \*Javag of the name of Java;
  it may refer to Sumatra as well.
  See COTTON, p. 448.
- Chu-po: it is perhaps the earliest Chinese location of a country where a po-tieh was manufactured.

  See COTTON, p. 449.
- Chu-san: the « sea islands » are perhaps these islands.

  See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- Chu-shên: Ch'ien-lung says that is the ancient name of the Manchu.

  See CIORCIA, p. 377.