

- Yü-ch'ih in the *Chiu T'ang shu*; this form is correct.
See COTAN, p. 420.
- Ch'ü-p'i-shuang-na : seems to be *Govisāṃna = Govisāṇa, « ox-horn ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698-699.
- Ch'ü-sa-tan-na : (*G'ju-sât-tân-nâ); the note on this kingdom in Hsüan-tsang's *Memoirs* is of great value; it is said to mean in Chinese « Earth-teat » and is to be restored as « Gostana ».
See COTAN, p. 409.
- Ch'ü-sha : this kingdom is mentioned in the *Wei lio*. It must be the same as the kingdom of Ch'ü-so mentioned in the *Pei shih*.
See YARCAN, p. 880.
- ch'ü-shu : (or ch'ü-yü), Ch., a sort of woollen rug, rendered as Skr. *varṇakambala*.
See COTTON, p. 484.
- ch'ü-shu : this may be a transcription of Skr. *kaucapa.
See COTTON, p. 492.
- ch'ü-shu : (*Wei lio*) this is a name of rug which is to be retained.
See COTTON, p. 508.
- ch'ü-shun : it seems to be a term of the Dhyāna or Zen sect.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- ch'ü-shun : this is an ancient name of cotton occurring in connection with Bodhidharma's robe.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- ch'ü-shun : in Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai, it was a term which had previously existed in Chinese.
See COTTON, p. 466.
- ch'ü-shun : mentioned by Hsü as a fabric of *chi-pei*.
See COTTON, p. 488.
- ch'ü-shun : (i.e. *po-tieh* cloth) according to Hsü, its looks as glossy as silk.
See COTTON, p. 489.
- Ch'ü-so : this kingdom is mentioned in the *Pei shih*. It must be the same as the kingdom of Ch'ü-sha mentioned in the *Wei lio*.
See YARCAN, p. 879-880.
- Ch'ü-tan : (*K'juot-tân) name given by the Hindus to the kingdom of Ch'ü-sa-tan-na according to Hsüan-tsang.
See COTAN, p. 409.
- Ch'ü-tan : the « Hindu » form mentioned by Hsüan-tsang was the one used in the spoken languages of Northern Hindus.
See COTAN, p. 411.
- Ch'ü-tiao-a-lan : (*Küdäü-aral) region of the Kerulen where Ögödäi was enthroned in 1229.
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- ch'ü-yü : (or ch'ü-shu) Ch., a sort of woollen rug, rendered as Skr. *varṇakambala*.
See COTTON, p. 484.
- Ch'üan : Sung Empress, the mother of Chao Hsien.
See FACFUR, p. 658.
- ch'üan : « copper currency », used under the Chou (*Shuo wên*).
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- Ch'üan (-chou) : (see « Çaiton »).
See AMBERGRIS, p. 36.
- Ch'üan-chou : (= Çaiton).
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- Ch'üan-chou : the hypothesis of a derivation of « Choncha » from this name leads nowhere.
See CHONCHA, p. 245.
- Ch'üan-chou : this identification of « Zaiton » was already proposed in 1655 by Martini.
See ÇAITON, p. 583.
- Ch'üan-chou : the walls of the city have had different names.
See ÇAITON, p. 585.
- Ch'üan-chou : until 711 it was the name of our Fu-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 585.
- Ch'üan-chou : Chinese mediaeval sources give a greater importance to it than to Chang-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 587.
- Ch'üan-chou : in the beginning of the Mongol period, it alone alternated with Fu-chou as the seat of the « moving Grand Secretariat ».
See ÇAITON, p. 589.
- Ch'üan-chou : (lu of...) alternations of the « moving shêng » between there and Fu-chou in the geographical section of YS.
See ÇAITON, p. 589.
- Ch'üan-chou : on February 23, 1280, order was given to the moving shêng there to reduce the places which had not submitted.
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Ch'üan-chou : on March 20, 1279, order was given to the « moving shêng » of Yang-chou, Hu-nan, Kan-chou and... to build 600 war vessels (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Ch'üan-chou : on June 11, 1280, the « moving Secretariat » of Fu-chien was transferred, there (YS); on August 6, 1280, it was transferred from there to Lung-hsing (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Ch'üan-chou : (Lung-hsing, ...and Fu-chien) on May 25, 1280, as it was not expedient to have three « moving shêng » order was given to deliberate (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Ch'üan-chou : on April 1, 1283, the « moving Secretariat » of... was merged into that of Fu-chien (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Ch'üan-chou : mentioned on October 18, 1282 in YS, it is the name of a « moving Secretariat ».
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Ch'üan-chou : on October 19, 1284, it was said that it would be more convenient to merge the « moving Secretariats » of Fu-chien and Yang-chou into one and to order Secretariat officials to reside at... (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Ch'üan-chou : on February 19, 1284, Kuan Ju-tê was made *ts'an-chih-chêng-shih* of the « moving Secretariat » of... (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Ch'üan-chou : on March 20, 1297, the seat of the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chien was transferred there (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 592.
- Ch'üan-chou : taken by Saifu'd-Din in 1357.
See ÇAITON, p. 593.
- Ch'üan-chou : the Christian remains of « Chang-chou » are in fact of...; the Christians were a minority, the Mussulman community was of far greater importance.
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- Ch'üan-chou : there is no other mention than Polo's on tattooing there.
See ÇAITON, p. 596.