

- Ch'üan-chou (Zaitun) : in Chao Ju-kua's work written there, the transcriptions are still in agreement with the ancient final consonants, and Pa-ta supposes \*Bardap or \*Badap. See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- Ch'üan-chou : name given to Fu-chou from c. 585 to 606 and from 623 to 711. See FUGIU, p. 726.
- Ch'üan-chou : in 1277, a special office called *shih-po-ssü* was created there to supervise over-sea trade. See GAMPU, p. 730.
- Ch'üan-chou : Celadon ware must have been exported mainly from that port. See TINGIU, p. 855.
- Ch'üan-fêng : « Dog Apanage »; name of a kingdom which may be the same as Ch'üan-jung. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 688.
- Ch'üan-jung : « Dog Barbarians ». See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 687.
- Ch'üan-nan : « South of Ch'üan [-chou] »; most foreigners, including the Mussulmans, lived there. See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- Ch'üan-nan tsa-chih : « Miscellaneous memoirs of Ch'üan-nan », a Ming work. See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- Ch'üan t'ai-hou : Chao Hsien's mother. See FACFUR, p. 659.
- chün : Ch., 30 pounds. See COWRIES, p. 563.
- chün = commandery, military district. See EÇINA, p. 638.
- chün-ma : swift horses. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 695.
- Chün-nao-êrh : this is the Gün-nör west of the Kerulen. See CINGHIS, p. 325.
- Chün-tu-lung : (\*Kundurung) in Chinese transcriptions of the 8th cent., identical with the « Sea of Kundurunj » of the early Arabic travellers. See CONDUR, p. 405-406.
- « Chün-t'un » : (« Mount... ») said in the *Tao-i chih-liao* to be another name of K'un-lun. See CONDUR, p. 405.
- ch'ün : large and thin *pei* (*Êrh ya*). See COWRIES, p. 535.
- Ch'ün-fang p'u : (of Wang Hsiang-chin, 1630) mentions *chi-pei*. See COTTON, p. 438.
- « Chyansam » : this is not *ch'êng-hsiang*, but a personal name, Hsiang-shan. See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- « Chyx » : (= Kîš) mentioned by Guillaume Adam in 1316-1318 and wrongly identified with Kîšm. See CHISCI, p. 244.
- \*ciacor : (or \*çacor) suggested by Yule as the original of « cator ». See CATORS, p. 230.
- « Ciagamor » : identified with « Ciagannor ». See CIAGANNOR, p. 247.
- \*Ciagannaor : was perhaps the correct reading in Polo's text for « Ciagannor ». See CIAGANNOR, p. 246.
- « Ciaganor » : reading for « Ciagamor ». See CIAGANNOR, p. 247.
- CIAGANNOR.  
This is Čayān-na'ur > Čayān-nör. The name is fairly common and two Čayān-nör are mentioned in North China in Polo's time. Chinese sources speak of Polo's Čayān-nör as Ch'a-han-nao-êrh or Pai-hai. The lake called Čayān-nör by Polo must be the « Pain Čayān-nör », north-east of the « Angulinor ». The identification of the Pai-i *ordo* with Čayān-nör may be right. See p. 246-250.
- « Ciagannor » : in F and L for « Ciagannor ». See CIAGANNOR, p. 246.
- CIAGATAI.  
This is an accurate rendering of the name of Chinghiz-khan's second son « Čayatai ». « Čayatai » is a purely Mongolian name; « Čayātai » is also read « Čayātai », or « Ča'adai »; the Chinese transcriptions are Ch'a-ha-t'ai and Ch'a-ha-tai. Many errors have been made about Čayatai's genealogy. The name survived to designate the Empire of his branch and the Turkish dialect spoken by its inhabitants. See p. 250-254.
- CIAMBA.  
The country meant is the middle and lower Annam of the present day. The usual transcription is Champa. The Chinese transcription of the Mongol period is Chan-pa. The date of Polo's visit to Champa was probably « 1288 » or « 1290 ». See p. 255.
- Ciamba : (Champa) when leaving it, not Java, Polo finds Sondur and Condur. See CONDUR, p. 404.
- « ciambellotti » (lana da, lana da fare) : « mohair », according to Evans. See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « Ciampa » : by Conti, for « Ciamba », represents a pronunciation Čampa. See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- CIANDU.  
This transcribes Shang-tu, which became the name of K'ai-p'ing-fu on June 16, 1263. It never was the real capital. The ruins of the city still exist north of the Luan river, in the region called Dolōn-nör. See p. 256-257.
- « Ciandu » : (Camaloti seems to be a corruption of). See CAMALOTI, p. 139.
- « Ciandu » : (F), is not a good transcription for Shang-tu. See CIANDU, p. 256.
- CIANGA.  
This is probably the *chên* of Ch'ang-an, north of Hang-chou, which was important for both land and river transport. See p. 257.
- Ciangan : it must be the *chên* of Ch'ang-an on the Canal, some 50 li N. of Shih-mên. See VUGIU, p. 873.
- « Ciangan » : the -g- is perhaps a substitute for the hiatus stop. See COIGANGIU, p. 398.
- « Cianggiu » : possible transcription for Ch'ang-chou. See CIANGIU, p. 258.
- CIANGIU.  
The place referred to is Ch'ang-chou, which was already called by that name in Polo's time. Polo's form cannot be explained