

- Qubilai was born on September 23, 1215, ascended the throne on May 5, 1260 and died on February 18, 1294.
The four *ordos* of Qubilai's principal wives were those of : T'ieh-ku-lun (Tägülün), Ch'api (Čabui), then Nan-pi (Nambui), Taraqai, Baya'učün and Kökölün.
Qubilai had twelve sons; Rašid's list seems to be accurate.
See p. 565-569.
- « Cuče » : (= Gükči) ought perhaps to be read, instead of « Čuče », in Odoric.
See CUIUCCI, p. 573.
- « Cucim » : given in the Stockholm ms. (FC¹).
See CUNCUN, p. 575.
- Cug-te : it may be the Mongol *čugtai*, « together ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 686.
- Cug-te Women : = Bu-mo.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 686.
- CUGIU (< *SINGIU, cc. 154, 155).
An original form « Singiu » has been restored on account of the identification with Hsin-chou = Kuang-hsin (in north-eastern Chiang-hsi), although it is not the one which has the best support in the mss.
See p. 569-570.
- « Cugji » : on Mongolian document published by Zamcarano. (See « Succiu ».)
See ERGIUUL, p. 646.
- CUI.
This is the Great Khan Güyük or Küyük.
The Chinese (Kui-yu) and the Persian transcriptions favour a regular Güyük; the etymology remains doubtful.
See p. 570.
- « Cui ».
For Güyük. See « Cui ».
See ULAU, p. 867.
- CUIGIU (c. 130).
This is the Hsü-chou of the Mongol period, Hsü-chou-fu (« Sui-fu ») of modern times, on the Yang-tzü.
The original form was probably *Siugiu, but *Suigiu would not be impossible.
See p. 571-572.
- « Cuigiu » : (a province of « Cuigiu » and a city of « Fungul ») the case is the same as for « Fugiu » and « Concha ».
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- « Cuigiu » : < *Siugiu = Hsü-chou in Ssü-ch'uan.
See CIUGIU, p. 391.
- « Cuigiu » : (= Hsü-chou-fu in Ssü-ch'uan, « Sui-fu ») the cloth mentioned there by Polo cannot refer to the cloth of the *wu-t'ung* of Yung-ch'ang.
See COTTON, p. 473.
- CUIUCCI.
The *cuiucci* are identical with the *kuei-ch'ih* or *kuei-yu-ch'ih* of 10.000 men; the Ch. forms represent Mong. *güikči* and *güyükči*, « runners ».
The *güyükči*, established by Qubilai under the command of Mingyan, became one of the components of the Imperial Guard; they were not only the keepers of the hounds.
See p. 572-573.
- « Cuiuch-Chan » : in Salimbene, correct form for Güyük.
See CUI, p. 570.
- culao* : Cham *palau*, *kaläu*, *kulau*, « island », identical with Mal. *pulau*.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Culao Cham* : « Cham island », *culao* being identical with Mal. *pulau*; the name is Chan-pu-lao, Chan-pi-lo in Chin. texts.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Culao Cham* : this is probably the *Šundur-fülät* of the early Arabic travellers.
See CONDUR, p. 407.
- « Cummageria » : a Franciscan list of 1320 registers two monasteries in this city (i.e. Küm-mäjar).
See MENGIAR, p. 777.
- CUNCUN.
The original cannot be restored with certainty.
The mountains of « Cuncun » are the Ch'in-ling.
« Cuncun » probably renders phonetically Han-chung; it is not to be located on the Han River, but north of the Ch'in-ling.
A restoration as *Cancion or *Cancium is not impossible but uncertain.
See p. 573-575.
- Cuni : Hungarian Latin for the name of the Comans.
See COMAIN, p. 402.
- « Cunnyo » : on the Catalan Map, for Qonyä, « Konieh ».
See COMO (< *COINE), p. 403.
- « Cuntas » : misreading of « Ciuitas » by Zurla and Hallberg.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- « Cur, Araz » : Kur and Araxes (or Kur-Araxes) given by Ramusio instead of « Eufrates ». Would be a good solution if it did not go against all known Mss.
See EUFRATES, p. 651.
- « Curchistan » : in Clavijo, for Kurdistan.
See CURDISTAN, p. 576.
- CURD.
The Kurds, Kurd. The Turkish word is *qurt* (meaning « wolf » only in Osmanli).
See p. 575.
- CURDISTAN.
The land of the Kurds, or Kurdistan. Polo makes it the second of the eight « kingdoms » of Persia.
See p. 575-576.
- « Curdistan » : the name has passed to Fra Mauro's map.
See CURDISTAN, p. 575.
- « Curdistani » : in Fra Mauro, for the Kurds.
See CURDISTAN, p. 576.
- Curia : appears on Fra Mauro's map, according to Zurla...
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 672.
- « Curia » : if the name of this island really occurs on Fra Mauro's map, quite close to the true Scotra, the location is erroneous.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 674.
- CURMOS.
For the Polian form of the name Hurmüz or Hormuz (Hormuz or Ormus), « Cormos » would have as much ms. support as « Curmos ».
« Curmos » is not the Hormuz Island, but Old Hormuz on the mainland; it seems safe to date the transfer to the island of Järün towards the end of 1300.
The earliest mediaeval mention