

\**çacor* : (or \**ciacor*) suggested by Yule as the original of « *ca-tor* ».  
See CATORS, p. 230.

#### ÇAITON.

The various readings represent a pronunciation « *Zaiton* ». Persian and Arabic sources uniformly write *Zäitün*.

« *Zaiton* » is *Ch'üan-chou* on the coast of *Fu-chien*. The equivalence « *Zäitün* » = *Tz'ü-t'ung* (another name of *Ch'üan-chou*, with *Tz'ü-t'ung-ch'êng*, *T'ung-ch'êng*) cannot be rejected.

The identification of « *Zaiton* » with *Chang-chou* cannot be accepted. The alternations between *Ch'üan-chou* and *Fu-chou* in *YS* correspond to the alternations between *Zäitün* and *Fu-ju* in *Rašidu-'d-Din*. The « moving Grand Secretariat » mentioned at *Chang-chou* in 1283 and in 1362 could only have been of temporary nature. The name of *Zäitün* disappears at the down of modern times.  
See p. 583-597.

#### Çaiton.

See ABAGA, p. 5.

« *Çaiton* » : (« *Zaiton* » and « *Zaidon* ») in *Fra Mauro's* map.

See ÇAITON, p. 583.

« *Çamatra* » : name given to *Sumatra* by *Barbosa*.

See SUMATRA, p. 838.

« *çambara?* » : is to be corrected « *šälmali* ».

See COTTON, p. 467.

« *Çampa* » : by *Odoric* and *Fra Mauro*, for « *Ciamba* ».

See CIAMBA, p. 255.

#### ÇANGHIBAR.

The intended pronunciation is « *Zangibar* ».

The name of the coast of Eastern Africa is *Zänj* and *Zinj* in

Ar., *Zäng* in Pers.; *Zängi*, « negro [of Eastern Africa] » passed to Indonesia, Central Asia and the Far East with the meaning « negro » and « slave ».

*Zängi* occurs in Chinese texts as *sêng-ch'i*. *K'un-lun*, a Chinese designation of southern Indo-Chinese and Indonesian races, began to be mixed up with the *Zängi*.

*Zangibär* occurs twice in Chinese, as *Ts'êng-pa* and as *Ts'êng-pa-lo*.

The « star » mentioned in the *Zängi* country by the Arabs and by *Polo* is the great Magellanic cloud.

See p. 597-603.

« *Çardandam* » : in *Fra Mauro*.

See ÇARDANDAN, p. 604.

#### ÇARDANDAN.

*Polo's* form exactly transcribes the Persian *Zardandän*, « Gold-teeth », of exactly the same meaning as the Chinese *Chin-ch'ih*.

The earliest notice of the *Chin-ch'ih* occurs in the *Man shu* (864).

The territory of the *Chin-ch'ih* proper lay to the west of the *Salween*. Their ethnic appurtenance has not been determined.

See p. 603-606.

« *Çardandan* » : *Polo* mentions their practice of tattooing.

See ÇAITON, p. 596.

#### ÇERME.

Ar. *çarm*, pl. *jurüm*; large barges on the Nile.

The « *Polo-Rustichello* » spelling ought to be « *germe* » on the basis of « *çerme* » of *VB* and « *zerme* » of *VB<sup>2</sup>* and *R*.

See p. 606.

« \**Çibingu* » : one may just as well

have theoretically this as « *Çipingu* ».

See ÇIPINGU, p. 608.

#### ÇIC.

The land of the Western Circassians was called in Byzantine Greek *Zιχια*; this name is connected with that of « *Adiye* », « *Adziye* », by which the Circassians call themselves. The other name, corresponding to our « *Circassian* », appears only in the Middle Ages, and renders a Turkish form « *Çärkäs* ».

Far Eastern texts mention the Circassians in connection with the Mongol conquest. Chinese transcriptions are *Ch'ê-êrh-ch'ieh-ssü*, *Ch'ê-li-ko-ssü*, *Ch'ê-erh-k'o-ssu*, *Sê-êrh-k'o-ssü*.

See p. 606-608.

« *Cimpagu* » : seems to be given by *Fra Mauro*.

See ÇIPINGU, p. 608.

« *Çinçorum* » : (« in regionibus... ») this is the *Zängi* country; the mss. give « *Zingorum* » and « *Çingorum* ».

See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 601.

« *Çingorum* » : (and « *Zingorum* ») in *Pietro d'Abano*. *Zängi* country.

See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 601.

« *Çipangu* » : this cannot be a Fukiense pronunciation.

See ÇIPINGU, p. 608.

#### ÇIPINGU.

This is a transcription of *Jih-pên-kuo*, « Kingdom of Japan ». The name of Japan appears in *Rašidu-'d-Din* as *Jimingu* (vowels uncertain), which represents the same original.

There is nothing to show that the name of *Jih-pên-kuo* was known in Central Asia in the 11th cent.

See p. 608-609.

« \**Çipungu* » : one may just as well