

- Chi-yen : given by T'u Chi as the name of Aluryu's son; it is Qaban.
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Chi-yün : dictionary published by Ting Tu (990-1053).
See COTTON, p. 452.
- ch'i : (in « Ch'i-lien ») « to raise », there is no example of it being used in a transcription.
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- ch'i : « navel » (. . of the lambs is attached to the ground) [Chang Shou-chieh's quotation of a text of the 3rd cent.]
See COTTON, p. 512.
- ch'i : « lacquer »; the Black Teeth Barbarians varnish their teeth with... (*Man shu*).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 604.
- Ch'i-chou : the Seven Islands, i.e. the Taya Islands, not the Paracels.
See CONDUR, p. 405.
- Ch'i-chou-yang : « Sea of the Seven Islands » i.e. the sea to the south-west of the Taya Islands.
See FACFUR, p. 658.
- Ch'i-ch'u : district of Yün-nan, was permitted in 1411 to pay his tribute with paper-money and silver instead of cowries.
See COWRIES, p. 547.
- Ch'i-han : name of a tribe living west of the T'u-yü-hun.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 692.
- ch'i-jou : « the flesh of the navel »; faulty reading instead of *ch'i-nei*, « in its navel », in the *Hsi-shih chi*.
See COTTON, p. 515.
- Ch'i-li-ma-êrh : it is doubtful whether this country, which sent envoys to China in the 15th cent., is Kirmân.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- ch'i-li-ma-ni : *kirmāni*, name of the turquoises in a mediaeval list.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- Ch'i-li-man : possible reading of Chinese Ch'i-li-wan, Kirmân.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- Ch'i-li-wan : Chinese transcription of Kirmân.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- Ch'i-liang-ning River.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 705.
- Ch'i-lien : there is no ground to suppose it to be an abnormal transcription of the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Ch'i-lien : no mound had been raised there according to Hsü Lan.
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- Ch'i-lien : the phonetic similitude of the two Ch'i-lien must have raised the belief that the mountain north of Kuei-hua-ch'êng was the Valley where the Mongol Emperors had been buried.
See CINGHIS, p. 362.
- « Ch'i-lien » : this need not be a transcription.
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Ch'i-lien-ku : Ch'i-lien Valley, the place where Chinghiz-khan, and all the Emperors of the Yüan dynasty, except Mongka, were buried according to the YS.
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- Ch'i-lien-ku : the name is not a transcription but means the « Valley » where this « Imperial hearse » was « raised » for burial.
See CINGHIS, p. 332.
- Ch'i-lien-ku : the *Tz'ü yüan* locates it in the region of the Ordos and says that the tomb of Chinghiz-khan is there.
See CINGHIS, p. 343.
- Ch'i-lien-ku : (« of the house of the Yüan ») mentioned by Hsü Lan.
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- Ch'i-lien-shan : Chang P'êng-ho distinguishes them from the Ch'i-lien Mountains which extended from Kan-su to the north-eastern part of Chinese Turkestan, and says that the Mongol Emperors are buried there.
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- Ch'i-lien shan : there is no mention of this mountain north of Kuei-hua-ch'êng apart from the works of Chang P'êng-ho and Hsü Lan; this must be one of the local names of the Wêng-kung-shan.
See CINGHIS, p. 362.
- Ch'i-lien Valley : according to the YS, all the Mongol Emperors were buried.
See CINGHIS, p. 353.
- Ch'i-lien Valley : it is not probable that the Chinese annals would have made it the site of the tomb of Chinghiz-khan and Tolui when it was merely that of Qubilai and his successors.
See CINGHIS, p. 354.
- Ch'i-lien Valley : (or Burqan-qaldun) Chinghiz-khan and the line of Tolui, including Qubilai, must have been buried there.
See CINGHIS, p. 363.
- Ch'i-min yao-shu : a 5th cent. work, has preserved the passage of the *Wu-lu* with the earliest mention of *mu-mien*.
See COTTON, p. 459.
- Ch'i-nien : the place where Chinghiz-khan was buried according to the YS is to be read Ch'i-lien.
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- Ch'i-po : this writing is corrupt for Chê-po.
See COTTON, p. 448.
- Ch'i-sha : mentioned by the pilgrim Chih-mêng. A kingdom of that name is mentioned in the *Pei shih*. In 659-661, this name was given to a district corresponding to Güzgân. It may be the same place as Fa-hsien's Chieh-ch'a and they may be identical with the valley of Ch'i-sha. It cannot be Käs'yar.
See CASCAR, p. 201-202.
- Ch'i-sha (valley of) : mentioned in the *Shui-ching chu*; may be identical with Chieh-ch'a; cannot be Käs'yar.
See CASCAR, p. 202.
- Ch'i-shan : in the region of Fêng-hsiang.
See CUNCUN, p. 574.
- Ch'i Shao-nan : (1707-1768) wrote the *Shui-tao t'i-kang*.
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Ch'i-shih-ha-li : abnormal transcription in YS apparently Käs'yar probably a misreading of Käs'yar.
See CASCAR, p. 207.
- Ch'i-shih-i : *tzü Ch'un-yüan*, author of the *Hsi-yü wên-chien lu*, dated 1778.
See COTTON, p. 521.
- Ch'i-tan : the name represented by « Catai ». This Altaic tribe founded in northern China (907) the dynasty afterwards known as the Liao, and destroyed by the Juçen or Chin in 1125.
See CATAI, p. 216-217.