

- solution for the Čayān-nōr referred to in Polo's text; a « temporary palace » had been erected there in 1280.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 247, 248.
- Čayān-nōr : Qubilai was there, and not at Shang-tu at the time of Aḥmad's murder.
It is possible that it received a new name in 1326 and that Marignolli had his audience there.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 250.
- Čayān-nōr : the supposition that Qubilai's third *ordo* was there is hypothetical.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.
- « Čayān Šiosa » : Mongolian writing of Sā'ūsā. It is « Moḥor Sosa » in *Altan tobči*, but the true equivalence is « White Hsiao-sšü », « White Small Servant ».
See FACTUR, p. 661.
- Čayān-tsang : it is not possible to establish a connection with Polo's Čayān-nōr.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 248.
- « Čayata » : this Armenian form of « Čayatai » is ambiguous.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- Čayatai : great-grandfather of Abišqa.
See APUSCA, p. 44.
- Čayatai : grandfather of Baraq.
See BARAC, p. 75.
- Čayatai : (according to Polo, Qaidu was the grandson of).
See CAIDU, p. 125.
- Čayatai (empire) : in the 15th and 16th cents., had split up in two halves; the first one retained the same name, the second was known as Moḡolistan.
See CARAUNAS, p. 187.
- Čayatai (the territory of) : the Qarunas were settled there; it is Afghanistan.
See CARAUNAS, p. 187.
- « Čayatai » : Polo's « Ciagatai » is an accurate rendering of this name.
See CIAGATAI, p. 250.
- « Čayatai » : it is a purely Mongolian name and must be *čayān + tai*; this type of derivation is no longer alive in Mongolian.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Čayatai » (prince) : mentioned in YS under 1328-1329, may be an example of the survival of the name of the true Čayatai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- Čayatai : he was the second son of Chinghiz-khan; many errors have been made about his genealogy by the mediaeval travellers, the Mongol chronicler « Sanang Setsen » and sometimes by European scholars.
We may assume that he was born c. A. D. 1185. Apart from his dominions in the West, he had been given an appanage in Šan-hsi in 1236. He died in 1242. The best genealogical table of his branch down to 1300 is given by Rašidu-'d-Dīn.
See CIAGATAI, p. 252-254.
- Čayatai : son of Chinghiz-khan, ought to have been born, at the latest, in 1185.
See CINGHIS, p. 287.
- Čayatai : according to Rašid, he has his burial ground in another region than Chinghiz-khan.
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- Čayatai : the tombs of the members of his branch must be in the region of the Ili and of both Turkestans.
See CINGHIS, p. 339.
- Čayatai : after Chinghiz-khan's death, Khotan fell to the share of his house.
See COTAN, p. 422.
- Čayatai : in the list of YS : there the first name of the constituent territories of Čayatai empire is T'u-lu-chi, Turki, as a tribal name, an equivalent of Turquie.
See TURQUIE, p. 865.
- « Čayatai » : given in Persian dictionaries, as the name of Chinghiz-khan's son and that of the language later spoken in the dominions of his branch.
Rašidu-'d-Dīn says that the name was tabooed after Čayatai's death.
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- « Čayatai » : in YS (1328-1329) probably means the princes « of the branch of Čayatai », with the value which the name had half a century later. Ultimately, the name was restricted to the western part of the Moḡol.
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- čayatai ādam* : used at Kučā, with the meaning of « a violent man ».
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- « Čayatai aqa » : in YS, designation of Čayatai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- « Čayatai-ḥan » : by Rašidu-'d-Dīn (but : « Qubilai-qaān »).
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- Čayatai Küčük : had to abandon his name to be called Sūnitāi (tribal epithet).
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- *Čayantai : arbitrary, but the derivation is correct : Čayatai must be *čayān + tai*.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Čayantai » : correction of « Čayatai » by Ch'ien-lung's Commissioners
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- *Čayantai buqa : absurd restoration of a name the first part of which has nothing to do with Čayatai or *Čayantai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- « Čagatai » : in Fra Mauro's map, for « Čayatai ».
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- Čaḡar : < Čaqar < Iran. Čākār, « lifeguardsman » (« Sanang Setsen »).
See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- « Čaiga » : (< Cina), « China », in Khotanese (« Šaka ») texts.
See CIN, p. 272.
- čakor : the derivation from Skr. *čakora* is evident. The word is not mentioned in the Turki original text of Bābur.
See CATORS, p. 231.
- *Čakuka : it is Hsüan-tsang's Chè-chü-chia. It must be either Qaryalīq or Kōk-yar.
See YARCAN, p. 882.
- « Čalair » : wrongly, for Jalair.
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Čam : native name of the people of « Ciamba ».
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Čam-pulau : Chan-pu-lao, for Culao Cham in Chinese texts of the 8th cent.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- čamaqa* : « pavilion », mentioned in Chinghiz-khan's *ordo* in « Sanang Setsen » (the translation « enclosure » is not satisfactory).
See CINGHIS, p. 351.
- *Čamba : Polo's transcription must be interpreted phonetically rather as *Jamba.
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Čambui : in « Sanang Setsen », for Čabui.
See CUBLAI, p. 567.