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I : South-western Barbarians. Among them, there was a Kingdom of Women.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 711.

I-chên : this name was changed to I-chêng in 1723 on account of a *taboo*.
 See SINGIU, p. 834.

I-chêng : wrongly supposed to be « Cingiu ».
 See CINGIU, p. 364.

I-chêng : Polo was acquainted with its gabelle works.
 See CINGIU, p. 365.

I-chêng : it is situated to the south-west of Yang-chou.
 It received the name of Chên-chou in 1013.
 See SINGIU, p. 833-834.

i-chi Chin shih : this equivalent for the title given to Tämüjin is absurd.
 See CINGHIS, p. 291.

I-chi-na : (I-tsi-na, *Izina?); transcription of the city of Eçina in Chinese at the beginning of the 13th cent.
 See EÇINA, p. 637.

I-chi-nai : (I-tsi-nai, *Izinai?) circuit (*lu*) of Mongol times.
 See EÇINA, p. 637.

I-chi-nai : this name is found under the year 1490 in *Shu yü chou tzü lu*, 17, 3 a.
 See EÇINA, p. 638.

i-chi-shih : given as the equivalent of *ch'a-wu-hu-lu*, title given to Tämüjin, in the *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu*.
 See CINGHIS, p. 291.

I-chou : = Qomul; in 984, Wang Yen-tê says that *pin-t'ieh* is found there.
 See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.

I-fu-ti : given instead of I-fu-wu-ti, this name is unidentified.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 692.

I-fu-wu-ti : in the *Wei shu*, this kingdom is said to be north of the T'u-yü-hun.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 691-692.

i-hai : given by Yang Wei-chêng as the years in which T'ai-tsu of the Sung subdued the « Chiang-nan » dynasty (975) and Qubilai subdued the Sung (1275).
 See CINGHIS, p. 284.

i-hai : (*i. e.* 1155) according to Hung Chün, this is the year of the birth of Chinghiz-khan.
 See CINGHIS, p. 285.

I-hei-mi-shih : (Yïymiš) on March 2, 1292, was named *p'ing-chang chêng-shih* of the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fuchien (YS).
 See ÇAITON, p. 592.

i-ho : « serge garments » (Wang Chêng); it is probably a wrong reading for *ch'iu-ho* « furs and serge ».
 See COTTON, p. 503.

I-k'o-chao : name of the « league » of the Ordos.
 See CINGHIS, p. 347.

I-la : another spelling for Yeh-lü, the clan name of the Ch'i-tan Imperial family.
 See CATAI, p. 221.

I-la-ssü : seems to transcribe a plural of I-la, Yeh-lü.
 See CATAI, p. 221.

I-lien-chên : (Mong. Iränjin) this official was banished to Nu-êrh-kan.
 See CIORCIA, p. 388.

I-lien-chên-pa-ti : in YS mentioned as the great-great-grandson of Hülägü.
 See BAIDU, p. 69.

I-lien-chên-to-êrh-chih : Mong. Iränjin-dorji (Tib. Rinchen rdo-rje); great-grand-father of I-lien-chên-pa-ti, in YS.
 See BAIDU, p. 69.

I-lien-chên to-êrh-chih : *Iränjin-Dorji = Rin-êh'en rDo-rje. It is under this name that Gaihatu appears.
 See QUIACATU, p. 817.

I-lou : it was the name given to the Nü-chên by the Later Han (Ma Tuan-lin).
 See CIORCIA, p. 372.

I-lou : it is the name given to the Nü-chên in the *San-kuo chih* (*San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien; I-i mou Hsia lu*).
 See CIORCIA, p. 373.

I-lou : they are said in the *San-kuo chih* to be the ancient Su-shên.
 See CIORCIA, p. 380.

I-lou : they were identified with the Su-shên because they had offered a similar tribute.
 See CIORCIA, p. 381.

I-lü-tzü : seems to transcribe a plural of I-la, Yeh-lü.
 See CATAI, p. 221.

I-lü-tzü : it may be the plural of the Imperial clan-name of the Ch'i-tan.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 685.

i-mu : old Chinese name of ebony.
 See BONUS, p. 102.

i-muk-i : erroneous form for *i-mu* (ebony).
 See BONUS, p. 102.

i-pei : black *pei* (*Êrh ya*); the *i* ought perhaps to be read *t'ai*.
 See COWRIES, p. 535.

i-pi ch'ien : « ant-nose coins », bronze imitations of cowries (probably not later than c. 400 B. C.).
 See COWRIES, p. 539.

I-shih : Interpreters.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 692.

I-ssü (see Yazd-bözéd).
 See BALC, p. 72.