

- Min River** : a confluent of the Yang-tsu-chiang at Hsü-chou (Sui-fu).
See BRIUS, p. 105.
- Min River** : Polo speaks of it at Ch'êng-tu and takes it for the upper course of the Yang-tzü.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 817.
- Min River**.
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- Mināb** : the remains of Hormuz lie near Kumbil some ten miles to the south of it.
See CURMOS, p. 577.
- Minangkabāw** : name of a kingdom, the centre of which was on the Jambi river.
See MALAIUR, p. 773
- Ming-an** : he was a Qangli and was placed at the head of the *kuei-ch'ih* when they were created in 1276. He fought against Qaidu.
See MINGAN, p. 779.
- ming-chia** : the rice wine ascribed to the inhabitants of Pan-tsu by the *Tao-i chih-liao*.
See FANSUR, p. 663.
- Ming-chou** : ancient name of Ning-po; the identification with Odoric's « Mençu » is doubtful.
See CINGHIANFU, p. 280.
- Ming i-t'ung chih** : official Ming Geography (1641) says that the « *po-tieh* cloth » is made from wild silkworms.
See COTTON, p. 528.
- Ming-tsung** : this is Ho-shih-la, *Kusāla, enthroned north of Qara-Qorum on February 27, 1329.
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Ming-tsung** : « died by violence » on August 30, 1329.
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- Ming of the Chu family** : = the Ming dynasty (in a poem of Hsü Lan).
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- MINGAN**.
Mong. Mingyan which means « thousand ». Rašidu-'d-Dīn transcribes it Mingqan. It is certainly the Ming-an whose biography is in *YS*, 135, 5a-6a.
See p. 778-779.
- Mingan (brother of)**.
See BAIAN, p. 66.
- « **Mingan** » : according to Polo, had the command of a *cuiucci* of 10.000 men.
See CUIUCCI, p. 572.
- Mingyan** : See Mingan.
See BAIAN, p. 66.
- Mingyan** : the *kuei-ch'ih* (or *kuei-yu-ch'ih*) were under his command.
See CUIUCCI, p. 572.
- Minjul-χutuqtu** (the description of the Tibet which we owe to the).
See BRIUS, p. 107.
- minium** : the *-in* of Fr. *carmin* is not due to a contamination of it.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Mint** : (of Yün-nan) 1576-1580; not formally reopened until 1660.
See COWRIES, p. 547.
- Miñag** : they are geographically the descendants of the Po-lan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.
- « **Mir Bahadin Ayaz Seifin** » : the King of Hormuz in 1302 (Chronicle of the Kings of Hormuz, translated by Teixeira).
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- Misāri bolot** : in « Sanang Setsen » (Schmidt ed., 100) it is Egyptian steel (the change in the second syllable from *-i-* to *-ā-* was to avoid a pronunciation *mišir-*).
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- « **miser** » : according to Blochet, exists in Tibetan. Pelliot is unable to trace it.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- « **Misir** » : the man called thus in a Uighur document of Turfan must have borne the very name of Egypt.
The same form occurs in Aryūn's famous Mongolian letter of 1289 to Philip the Fair.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- « **Misira** » : on Fra Mauro's map is the designation of the coast of Arabia opposite Hormuz.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 641.
- misirka** : Serb « turkey ».
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- « **Misser** » : according to Schiltberger, called « Cair » by the Christians.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- « **Missir** » : equivalence of « Misser » according to Schiltberger.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Miśr** : the Arabic name of Egypt. (cf. Hebrew Miśrayim), transcribed in Chinese as Wu-ssü-li and Mi-hsü-li, and in Mongol as Mi-ssü-êrh.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 638.
- Mizran** : « Egyptian swords » mentioned under this name in modern Turkī tales of Chinese Turkestan. It seems to be derived from Miśr. (< Arabic *mizraq*, « spear »).
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- ***Mjēt-zī'o-ljiē** : Mi-hsü-li.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- ***Mjuēt-kiōt** : the Wu-chi of the Six Dynasties.
See CIORCIA, p. 380.
- ***Mjuēt-siē-lji** : Wu-ssü-li.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- mtⁿ** : pronunciation of *mien* in popular speech in the Amoy dialect.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- Miśir** (< Miśr) : Osm. « Turkey ».
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- mizraq** : Turk. (< Arabic), « spear ».
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- mka'bcun** : Tib. for the religious name, Ho-tsun, of Chao-Hsien.
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- Mo** : this is the surname of the people of Mo-lu.
See COTTON, p. 495.
- « **Mo-bang-tso** » : or Manasarowar.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Mo-chieh** : appellation (*tzū*) of the queen of the Kingdom of Women.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 694.
- Mo-chieh** : transcription of the name of the woman king, in the *Sui shu*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 716.
- mo-ha-lo-ts'o** : (or *mo-ho-lo-ts'o*) title given by Mongka to Tuan Chin-hsing in 1256.
See CARAGIAN, p. 178.
- Mo-hi-hsi** : Chinese transcription of Mulāhidah (Ismailians).
See MULECTE, p. 786.
- Mo-ho** : when they came to the Court in the period 627-649, China heard for the first time the name of the Nü-chên (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*; Ma Tuanlin).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.