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- ta* : (of *ta-pu*) there are still secondary forms occurring in various editions or dictionaries.
See COTTON, p. 445.
- ta* : (in *ta-pu*) said in the *Tz'ü-yüan* to be the same as *tieh*, « to duplicate ».
See COTTON, p. 446.
- ta* : Burmese, « one ».
See COWRIES, p. 551.
- Ta-Chên : (« Great [Nü]-chên ») this was the first name of P'u-hsien Wan-nu's kingdom east of the Liao River.
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- Ta-chên : = Ta [Nü]-chên.
See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- Ta Chih-na : mentioned in a text with Hsiao Chih-na, without the value of the names.
See CIN, p. 272.
- Ta-Chin : dynastic designation adopted by the Jučen according to the edict of 1115.
See CATAI, p. 219.
- Ta-Chin kuo chih* : this is probably due to the same author as the *Ch'i-tan kuo chih* and was written under the Yüan dynasty.
See CIORCIA, p. 369.
- ta-ch'ê* : « big car », renders Mong. *gasaq tãrgãn* in a Chinese translation of the 14th cent.
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Ta-ch'a-êrh : Chinese transcription of Tãčar < Ta'ačar.
See TAGACIAR, p. 841.
- Ta-Ch'in : « Great Ch'in »; the identity of Cīna and Ch'in was implied by the explanation given by early Chinese authors for that name of the Mediterranean Orient.
See CIN, p. 268.
- Ta-Ch'in : (= Mediterranean Orient) the « water sheep » is mentioned in connection with it.
See COTTON, p. 507.
- Ta-Ch'in : the Mediterranean Orient where there were plenty of jewels. One of the lands of plenty of plenty and one of the « Sons of Heaven ».
See FACFUR, p. 654.
- Ta-Ch'in : the Mediterranean Orient.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 683.
- Ta-Ch'in : Rome.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Ta-Ch'in : Mediterranean Orient.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Ta-Ch'in : according to Chang Shou-chieh, this kingdom is on an island in the Western Sea.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698.
- Ta-Ch'ing i-tung chih* : the text mentioned in the *Tz'ü-yüan* may be the *Ming i-t'ung chih*.
See COTTON, p. 528.
- Ta-ch'ing-k'ou : (the last station before Huai-an, a place called).
See CAGUY (< *CACU), p. 122.
- Ta-ch'ing-k'ou : a relay between Chi-ning and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*.
See LINGIU, p. 763.
- Ta-ch'ing-kuan : a fortified pass on the western bank of the Huang-ho.
See CAICIU, p. 123.
- Ta Chü-nan : « Great Quilon », in the original *Hsing-ch'a shêng-lan* this is an arbitrary creation.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- Ta-êrh *hai-tzu* : « * Dal Lake ».
This is the Dalai-nör situated about 120 km NNE of Dolon-nor (Lama-miao), and not the Buir-nör (or the Khulun-nör) which is also called Dalai-nör on our maps.
See BARSCOL, p. 84.
- Ta-êrh-nao-êrh : for the « Dalai-nör », in the Mongol period.
See CINGHIS, p. 355.
- Ta-fo-ssü : « Temple of the great Buddha »; other popular name of the temple of Buddha in Kan-chou.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 152.
- ta-fu* : or *tai-fu*. This title was given under the Yüan dynasty to the highest officials of the Yü-shih-t'ai.
See THAI, p. 852.
- Ta-ho : the clan who had for a time the supreme authority under the Ch'i-tan. The connection with the modern Dahur is not acceptable.
See CATAI, p. 218.
- Ta-ho : this is the Nan-chao capital on the eastern side of the Ta-li Lake.
See COTTON, p. 472.
- ta hsi pu* : « great fine cloth »; *ch'ü-shun* is said to be a Sanskrit word with that meaning.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- Ta-Hsiao-Hua-mien : « the Great and Small Tattooed Faces » mentioned on the Chinese map of the early 15th cent. west of Samudra.
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- Ta-hsing : (*i. e.* Peking) Qubilai transferred there in 1260 its capital from Qara-qorum.
See CHEMEINFU, p. 238.
- Ta-hsing-fu : the prefectural name of Peking during the Liao dynasty.
See CAMBALUC, p. 142.
- Ta-Hsüeh-shan : = Great Himälaya.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.