

- But this assertion cannot be retained for « Arbre sol ».
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- The tree of the Cross : the Dry Tree has also been sometimes conceived in mystical reference to it.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 633.
- « *Thin* » : perhaps Arabian for Čina; cannot explain the Greek transcriptions with θ-, ζ-, τζ.
See CIN, p. 267.
- Thu-lu-hun : the alternation between this Tib. form and Ch. T'u-yü-hun is mysterious.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- ti* : (or *huang-ti*) the title given to Chinghiz-khan in the *Chin shih* and the *Sung shih*.
See CINGHIS, p. 314.
- ti* : « Emperors », this is not the word used for the Mongol Emperors in Yung-lo's itinerary to Mongolia, but *wang*, « prince ».
See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- ti-ch'êng* : (Ch.) « Imperial City », an epithet for another capital.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- ti-êrh-têng* [of camphor] : second class (in relation to camphor). Term used under the Sung dynasty.
See FANSUR, p. 668.
- Ti-ju : « Earth-teat », given as the Chinese meaning of Ch'ü-satan-na in Hsüan-tsang's *Memoirs*.
See COTAN, p. 409.
- Ti-li (* Dili = Delhi) : (kingdom of) sent a mission to China in 1412.
See DILIVAR, p. 626.
- Ti-mi-shih : transcription of « Dimišgi » in a Ming document.
See DOMAS, p. 627.
- Ti-mi-shih-chi : transcription of « Dimišgi » and then of Damascus in the Chinese map of circa 1330.
See DOMAS, p. 627.
- ti-nu* : « earth-crossbow », this restoration of Sa-li as Sali is arbitrary.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- ti-san-têng* [of camphor] : third class (in relation to camphor). Term used under the Sung dynasty.
See FANSUR, p. 668.
- Ti-tao : (the *hsien* of the Manchu dynasty) this is the Lin-t'ao-fu conquered by Chinghiz-khan.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ti-san-chiang : or « Third Creek ».
See BETTALA, p. 95.
- ti shêng mao* : this means « the earth-produced wool »; although it is no name, it may have influenced the mistaken *ti-shêng-yang*, « earth-born sheep ».
See COTTON, p. 520.
- ti-shêng-yang* : « earth-born sheep »; this title of Li Shih-chên is a mistake.
See COTTON, p. 520.
- ti-yeh-ch'ieh* : Chinese name of « theriaca ».
See ASSASSIN, p. 54.
- « Tiao-a-lan » : owing to a misunderstanding of *ch'ü* as meaning « bend », the diet of Ch'ü-tiao a-lan was supposed to have been held there, on the « bend » of the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- Tiao-chi-êrh : Chinese transcription of Deogir.
See SEMENAT, p. 830.
- T'iao-chih : Mesopotamia. It was said that Hsi-wang-mu and the Weak River were there.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Tibet : (Polo mentions « buckram » in).
See BUCKRAM, p. 110.
- Tibetans : (in 766 Kan-chou fell into the hand of the).
See CAMPCIO, p. 151, 152.
- « tical » : money unit in contemporary Siam as in the 17th cent.; the term is not Siamese.
See COWRIES, p. 557.
- tieh* : name of the cotton in the Turfan region according to Hsüan-ying.
Its use instead of *po-tieh* may be a scholarly abbreviation.
See COTTON, p. 442.
- tieh* : means « to duplicate », « to fold » and has never been the name of a textile in the pre-Han nor even in Han texts.
See COTTON, p. 445.
- tieh* : designation of a textile, either alone, or in *po-tieh*, is a post-Han creation.
See COTTON, p. 445.
- tieh* : (* *d'iep*) it is (and not *po-tieh*) the direct continuation, in the 3rd cent., of the former *ta* and *tu* as the designation of a cotton fabric.
See COTTON, p. 447.
- tieh* : (of *po-tieh*) according to the authors of the *yin-i*; its ancient form was *t'a*.
See COTTON, p. 449.
- tieh* : used alone, it translates Skr. *paṭa*; a text of Fa-yün implies that it was the designation of a strip of plain cotton.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- tieh* : confusion has occurred in its meaning it has often been mentioned as a woollen cloth.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- tieh* : it is used alone in regard to « cotton » of Central Asia and of India.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- tieh* : (in *po-tieh*) this was alone a sufficient designation of the textile.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- tieh* : (of *po-tieh*) a new character was formed early in the Sung dynasty.
See COTTON, p. 452.
- tieh* : the mention of a « gold coloured » one implies a wider meaning than the original one.
See COTTON, p. 452.
- tieh* : it has always been the name of a fabric of vegetable origin.
See COTTON, p. 452.
- tieh* : for *po-tieh* in the *Hsin T'ang shu*.
See COTTON, p. 453.
- tieh* : used alone, had the same meaning as *po-tieh* and could be used in other combinations.
See COTTON, p. 454.
- « *tieh* cloth » : the *Hsin T'ang shu* mentions it only for the Turfan region.
See COTTON, p. 491.
- tieh-hua* : term formed with the *tieh* of *po-tieh*.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- tieh-i* : term formed with the *tieh* of *po-tieh*.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- tieh mao* : wrong reading for *tieh pu* or *tieh-mao pu*.
See COTTON, p. 491.
- T'ieh-ch'i-ying : in north-western Ssü-ch'uan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.
- t'ieh-ch'in* : (Avar and Turk. *tegin*) occurs as an incorrect *t'ieh-lo* in ancient Chinese texts.
See COTTON, p. 440.