

- T'ieh-ko : Agiul marched against Li T'an under the command of T'ieh-ko, (See Mongatai).
See AGIUL, p. 15.
- T'ieh-ku-lun : *i. e.* Tägülün, head of the « Great Ordo » (YS); not much is said of her, there may be an error in YS.
See CUBLAI, p. 567.
- T'ieh-li : the Nü-chên bordered on it to the west (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- T'ieh-li : the Nü-chên adjoined it to the west (*San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien*).
See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- t'ieh-lo : occurs in ancient Chinese texts instead of the correct t'ieh-ch'in.
See COTTON, p. 440.
- T'ieh-mieh-ch'ih : (Tämäçi), name of Nambui's son in YS.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.
- T'ieh-mu-chên : Chinese transcription for Tämüjin, name of Chinghiz-khan and of a Tatar chief defeated by the father of Chinghiz-khan.
See CINGHIS, p. 289.
- T'ieh-mu-chên : Tämüjin, chief of the Mêng-ku (= Mongols).
See CINGHIS, p. 314.
- T'ieh-pai-lieh-ssü : * Tābrās (Tabriz). Mentioned in a Ming itinerary.
See TAURIS, p. 848.
- T'ieh-pi-li-ssü : * Tābris (Tabriz). Mentioned in the *Ming shih*, 332, 12b.
See TAURIS, p. 848.
- T'ieh-tien : (read « T'ieh-li ») the Nü-chên bordered on it to the west (Ma Tuan-lin).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- Tien : extravagant hypothesis professed to explain the name China as a Malayan term.
See CIN, p. 267.
- Tien : (= Yün-nan) in 1576, it produced copper which was left without melting.
See COWRIES, p. 547.
- Tien-ch'êng : in an inscription of 1320, supposed to be the same as the Ch'i-lien-shan with the tombs of the Mongol Emperors.
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- Tien-ch'ih : or Lake of Yün-nan-fu.
See IACI, p. 746.
- t'ien : (of Yü-t'ien, Khotan); the difference between the various characters is of purely graphic order.
See COTAN, p. 408.
- T'ien : in Chinese, « heaven » or « Heaven ». « Heaven » does not simply mean « God ».
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- T'ien-chi-ssü : is Turk. *tängiz* = sea.
See BACHU, p. 62.
- t'ien-chi-ssü : (*tängis*) occurs in the Mongol period in the name of the Caspian.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- T'ien-chu : this is India (*po-tieh* and *ku-pei* from the kingdom of...).
See COTTON, p. 439.
- T'ien-chu : India.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 695.
- T'ien-fang : « Heavenly house », for Mecca in Chinese texts.
See ARABIE, p. 45.
- T'ien-fang : Chinese transcription of Mecca.
See EGIPTE, p. 639.
- t'ien-hua : « field cotton »; a distinction between this and « hill cotton » is wrongly attributed to Ch'ü Hua.
See COTTON, p. 506.
- T'ien-shan : « Zulfqār », Polo's « compains », came back to the Court after three years' stay in this region.
See ÇULFICAR, p. 610.
- t'ien-shi-li : « Celestial Master's chestnut », *Aesculus chinensis*; *so-lo* is used as a designation of it.
See COTTON, p. 470.
- T'ien-tê-chün : the « army of T'ien-tê ». It is, according to Klapproth, Polo's « Tenduc ».
See TENDUC, p. 849.
- t'ien-tzü : Chinese for « Son of Heaven ». Meaning transferred to *faḡfūr* (or *baḡbūr*) by early Mussulman writers.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- t'ien-tzü : « Son of Heaven », has nothing to do with « Činggis ».
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- T'ien-t'ang : « Paradise », for Mecca, in Chinese texts.
See ARABIE, p. 45.
- T'ien T'ung : of Lin-tzü (in Shantung), would have given the *Liang ssü kung chi* to Liang Tsai-yen.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 677.
- t'ien-tz'ü : « granted by Heaven », has nothing to do with « Činggis », « Ch'êng-chi-ssu ».
See CINGHIS, p. 296.
- Tiflis : according to Rubrouck, it is the « civitas metropolis Gurginorum ».
See GIORGIENS, p. 738.
- tigi- : in the name Ala'us-tigiquri, may stand for -tigi[t]-, but the fall of the -n of tigin is possible.
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- tigin, plur. tigit : < *tegin*, old princely title of the Turk of the Orkhon.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- tigin : the fall of the -n is possible in -tiki- and -tigi-, but those forms may stand for -tiki[t]- and -tigi[t].
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- tigin : < Turk. *tegin*, *tägin*, > Mong. *čigin* (in *ot-čigin*).
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Tigin-quri : (in Alaquš Tigin-quri) given by Rašid as an epithet or agnomen.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- tigit-quri : « chief of princes », may be the title of Alaquš.
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- TIGIU (< *TAIGIU) [c. 143].
The name intended is T'ai-chou. The *chou* of T'ai was created in the middle of the 10th cent.
See p. 852.
- « Tigi » : this is T'ai-chou.
See CINGIU, p. 364.
- TIGRI.
The name is that of the Tigris river, but Polo uses it only as a designation of the Volga.
J. Barbaro gives the name of Tigris to the Araxes.
See p. 853.
- « Tigris » : Polo's « Tigris » is the Volga (see « Tigri »).
See EUFRATES, p. 651.
- Tigris river : there is a confusion between this river and the Volga (Itil, Etil).
See TIGRI, p. 853.