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- Ya-chih : considered by Rockhill as being Achin.
See LAMBRI, p. 761.
- Ya-chou : mention of *gayāl*.
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.
- Ya-chou : (south-west of Ch'êng-tu) near the Eastern Kingdom of Women.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 700.
- Ya-chou : conterminous with Suvar-nagotra.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- Ya-chou.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 721.
- Ya-ch'ih : Chinese form of Yači.
See IACI, p. 745.
- Ya-ch'ih a : according to the *Ti-ming ta tz'ü tien*, it is to the east of the *hsien* of Lo-tz'ü.
See IACI, p. 746.
- Ya-ch'ih c : according to the *Ti-ming tatz'u tien*, it is the name of a river in the Kui-chou province.
See IACI, p. 746.
- Ya-êrh-ch'ien : Yärkänd.
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Ya-êrh-k'an : = Yärkän[d].
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Ya-hu-sha = (*Ya'qüb-säh).
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- Ya-li-kan : mentioned in the Ming itinerary incorporated in the *Pien-chêng k'ao* of 1547. It is Yärkänd.
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- ya-lo : « polishing gastropod », the same as the *tzü-pei* used as currency in Hai-nan (*Ling-piao lu-i*, Mao Chin).
See COWRIES, p. 541.
- ya-lo : « polishing shell »; *hsia-lo*, given as an alternative name for *tzü-pei*, is a mistake for it.
See COWRIES, p. 542.
- ya-lo : « polishing gastropod »; when mentioning it in « P'êng-ch'ieh-lo of India », Chao Ju-kua describes the cowry currency used in Bengal.
See COWRIES, p. 558.
- Ya-lu : a river, on the banks of which the Korean king Kung was defeated.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- Ya-lu-shui : this river takes its rise in the Ch'ang-pai-shan (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*; Ma Tuan-lin).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- Ya-pa-hsien : read Ya-ssü-pa-hsien.
See ISPAAN, p. 753.
- ya-pu-lu : this represents the Arabo-Persian name *yabrūh* of the mandrake.
See COTTON, p. 519.
- Ya-ssü-pao-hsien : (read Ya-ssü-pa-hsien), mentioned by Chao Ju-kua and it must represent *Aspahan.
See ISPAAN, p. 753.
- ya-wu : « polishers », the use of shells made by painters in the north (Mao Chin).
See COWRIES, p. 541.
- yabrūh : this Arabo-Persian name of the mandrake occurs in Chinese as *ya-pu-lu*.
See COTTON, p. 519.
- Yači : given by Rašidu-'d-Dīn as the principal city of Qara-Ĵang.
See CARAGIAN, p. 170.
- Yači : the capital of the Qara-Ĵang. It must be a second name of Chih-tung, that is to say of Yün-nan-fu.
See IACI, p. 747.
- Yači-balayasun : must have been in use in Mongolian as the ordinary form for the whole administrative district.
See IACI, p. 746.
- yada : (or *jada*) means « Regen-stein »; it is not connected with « jade ».
See COTAN, p. 424.
- yai : « cliff », this must be the true translation for *qaldun*.
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- « Yai » : this « district of South of the Sea », mentioned in an edict of 1279, was in the island of Hai-nan.
See CHEYNAM, p. 243.
- Yai-chou : (or Ya-chou, in Hai-nan) Huang *tao-p'o* came from there.
See COTTON, p. 485.
- Yai-shan : (south of Hsin-hui in Kuang-tung) the Sung fleet, carrying Chao Ping, was anchored off there.
See FACFUR, p. 657.
- yailaq : (Rašid) « Summer »; Ariq-bögä used to spend it in the Altaï.
See CINGHIS, p. 341.
- yak : is the most conspicuous animal of the Tibet.
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.
- Yak River : Li-niu ho = the Murus usū or upper Yang-Tzū.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 704.
- Yak-tails (use of) : is widely spread over the whole of Asia.
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.
- yamčīn : = Postmaster (Turk.).
See IAMB, p. 748.
- Yang : a family of Hang-chou, concerned with the transport of grain by sea.
See GAMPU, p. 730.
- « Yang » : would be for us the « Jang » mentioned by Pallas.
See CARAGIAN, p. 172.
- Yang-chia-ch'ang : a relay between Chi-ning and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*.
See LINGIU, p. 763.
- Yang-chou : (in 1276, the Imperial Commissioners started for).
See CAIGIU, p. 129.