

- Yen-chih-pu-hua : (*Älji-buqa = Älci - buya) *p'ing - chang chêng-shih* of the « moving Secretariat » of Fu-chien, defeated Sai-fu-ting (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 593.
- Yen-ching : old Chinese name for Peking; this name was changed to Chung-tu on September 5, 1264.
See CAMBALUC, p. 142.
- Yen-ching : name given in 1012 by the Ch'i-tan to Peking where they established in 938 their southern capital.
See CATAI, p. 219.
- Yen-ching : (i. e. Peking) Qubilai stopped there in 1261, coming back from Qara-qorum.
See CHEMEINFU, p. 239.
- Yen-chou-ch'uan : (now Hua-ma-ch'ih) [the valley of].
See CALACIAN, p. 133.
- Yen-chou-ch'uan : on December 16, 1226, Chinghiz-khan took up his quarters there (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Yen Chu : the only real historical figure mentioned at the beginning of the *Hsiang pei ching*.
See COWRIES, p. 536.
- Yen Chung-chi : Yen Shih's son.
See TUNDINFU, p. 863.
- Yen Chung-fan : Yen Shih's son.
See TUNDINFU, p. 863.
- « Yen-ch'uan » : erroneous correction of « Yen-ch'uan-chou », mistaken for Yen-chou-ch'uan.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- « Yen-ch'uan-chou » : wrongly, for Yen-chou-ch'uan.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Yen Fu : he wrote the memorial devoted to Prince George and his family, which has been preserved in *Yüan wên lei*, ch. 23.
See GIORGE, p. 737.
- Yen-ki : (= Yen-ch'i, Qarāšahr) the mention of silkworms there refers not to the 6th but to the 5th cent.
See COTTON, p. 491.
- Yen-p'ing : in the Mongol dynasty, there was a branching off, after this town, of one road going to Chiang-hsi and the other to Hang-chou.
See TANPIGIU, p. 846.
- Yen-p'ing : could be Polo's « Vuguen ».
See VUGUEN, p. 875.
- Yen Shih : in 1220, he had submitted to Muqali. He was then made head of a government, the seat of which was established at Tung-p'ing-fu.
See TUNDINFU, p. 863.
- Yen-t'o-man = Andaman (chinese transcription).
See ANGAMAN, p. 43.
- Yen-tu-chou : first stage, 80 li south of Kāšyar, in Chia Tan's itinerary.
See YARCAN, p. 883.
- yen-tzü : « soaking »; in connection with *wu-t'ung* alias *po-t'ung*, it is perplexing.
See COTTON, p. 476.
- Yen-tzü : or Yen Ying was a minister of Ch'i, he died in 500 B. C.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 687.
- yesca : Span. for « tinder ».
See ESCA, p. 647.
- Yesülün : (Rašidu-'d-Dīn) Čayatai's principal wife.
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- Yēsün-qähälqä : = Yesün-qa'alqa, « The Nine Passes » this is the misread Bisun-qahalqa.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Ye-šes dpal 'byor : he was born in Amdo and is often designated as Sum-pa mkhanpo, « the Sum-pa master ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 717.
- Yi-tu : Li T'an's seat.
See MONGATAI, p. 783.
- yin : (*lin* and *shên*) the different values of the same Jučen character are mysterious.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- Yin-ch'ih : the Barbarians « Silver Teeth » (*Man shu*).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 604.
- Yin-tu : Chinese transcription of India.
See MULECTE, p. 785.
- Yin-tu-chou : on the list of « Hu districts ». It is the same as Yen-tu-chou, mentioned in Chia Tan's itinerary.
See YARCAN, p. 883.
- Yin-ma-ho : name given in 1410 to the Kerulen by Yung-lo, who halted there on June 10, 1414.
See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- Yin-ma-ho : name given to the Kerulen by Yung-lo.
See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- Yin-shan : begins north of the bend of the Huang-ho; the Wêng-kung-shan is part of it.
See CINGHIS, p. 362.
- ying : « neck ornament »; the old form is made of two *pei* characters.
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- Ying-chi-man-chou : « District of Ying-chi-man » mentioned on the lists of the « Hu districts ».
See YARCAN, p. 883.
- Ying-ch'ang : ancient town of the Yüan period.
See NAIAN, p. 789.
- Ying-ch'ang-fu : history of the city during Mongol dynasty.
See BARSCOL, p. 83-85.
- Ying-ch'ang-fu : the last Emperor of the Yüan died there in 1370 according to the YS.
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- Ying-kuo kung : « Duke of the kingdom of Ying ». The title that Chao-Hsien received from Qubilai.
See FACTUR, p. 659.
- Ying-tsung : the guards at the *ordo* are mentioned in YS in 1331.
See CINGHIS, p. 356.
- Yistř : in Kalm., a masculine proper name.
See IESUDAR, p. 749.
- yisüdü'är : in written Mongolian, it means « ninth ».
See IESUDAR, p. 749.
- Yiγmš : I-hei-mi-shih in YS.
See ÇAITON, p. 592.
- yil : Turk., « year [of the cycle] ».
See CINGHIS, p. 306.
- yilan-baši : « snake-heads »; these cowries found in Chinese Turkestan were used as ornaments.
See COWRIES, p. 560.
- yo : « mountain », « peak », this rendering of *qaldun* has no authority.
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- Yoasaf : this form of Iosafat is given in one case by the *Fihrist*.
See IOSAFAT, p. 751.
- Yobuqur : son of Arīq-bögä. He entered into a conspiracy against Nomogan.
See NOMOGAN, p. 796.