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Abber (Yule sought for "Calæ Ataperistan" between Sâvah and... See CALÆ ATAPERISTAN, p. 131.

"Abber" : the date of the meeting of Kökäin and Ghazan there is important, it cannot be later than July-August 1293. See COCAIN, p. 392.

"Abika" : niece of Öng-khan, wife of Chinghiz-khan; the form Ibaka-baak is more correct. See CINGHIS, p. 303.

Abitä or Abäga : the great-grandson of Çayatai. See APUSCA, p. 44.

Abäz (Abbas) : according to Hethum one of the two parts of Georgia. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.

Abhazia : Acaba, it is, according to Hethum, the second kingdom of Georgia. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.

Abba (Arabo-Persian) : "ebony", is a retranscription from the Greek. See BONUS, p. 101.

"Aboulà" : in Gesta des Chypriotes. See ARAG, p. 3.

"Abrahamain" : in F, Yule had thought of an incorrect Arabic plural such as Abrahamin. See BRAHAMAN, p. 102.

Abrahamian (Arabic plural). See BRAHAMAN, p. 102.

Abulâkr, Tailb's son. See ABAG, p. 4.

Abû Ma'sar Ja'far Ibn Muhammâd : this is Pietro d'Abano's "Abu-mazar" : he mentions in the country of the Žand a great star looking like a sack. See GANIBAR, p. 602.

"Abua". See ABAG, p. 3.

"Abuya" : = Abaya. See ABAG, p. 3.

Abû水墨Ja'far Ibn Muhammâd : this is Pietro d'Abano's "Abu-mazar" : he mentions in the country of the Žand a great star looking like a sack. See APUSCA, p. 44.

Abû Sa'id : Harbânba Öljûtû's son, ascended the throne in 1317. See CACAN, p. 121.

Absinisia : (Polo mentions "buckram" in). See BUCKRAM, p. 110.


"Abysinia" : was rendered as "Ethiopia" by the Georgian translator. See ETHIOPIA, p. 650.

Acanthopanax ricinfolium : this is the te's-t'ung. See ÇAITON, p. 584.

ACBALEC MANGI. "The white city on the border of Mangi", according to Ramusio. See p. 7-8.

"Acbaele Mangi" : Polo reached it after "Cuncun" and proceeded to Ch'ing-tu. See CUNCA, p. 573.

"Acbaele Mangi" : this must be Han-chung on the Han River. See CUNCA, p. 574.

"Acbaele Mangi" : given by Polo. See ACBALEC MANGI, p. 7.

"Acbaele Mangi". See ACIBALU, p. 9.

"Accambale" : this king, mentioned about Polo's visit to Champa, never existed. See CIAMBA, p. 255.

Acctyuni : occurs in a Spanish document; must be derived from zitätuni. See ÇAITON, p. 595.

ACHIBALU.

Appears only in Ramusio. The pure Turkish Aq-Baltiq means "White City". See p. 6-9.

Acheh : or Achin. See LAMBR, p. 761.

Achin : (king of). See BASMAN, p. 88.

Achin : the present place for "Lambri". See DAGROJAN, p. 613.

Achin. See SUMATRA, p. 840.


Achma (read "Achmash") : in conjunction with the title Balio. See BALIO, p. 70.

Achma Balio.

For the second element, see "Balio", p. 70. See ACMAT (1), p. 10.


Achman : Latin form. See ACRE, p. 42.


ACMAT (1). Only in Ramusio. The original name is of course Ahmad. See p. 10-11.

ACMAT (2).

Ahmad, one Abaya's younger brothers, who assume power after the death of Abaya. See p. 11-12.


"Acmeleac Mangi". See ACBALEC MANGI, p. 8.


ACRE.

The city of Saint-Jean d'Acre. See p. 12.

Acre : or Saint-Jean d'Acre, French form. See ACRE, p. 12.

Acre : (the journey of the three Polos from). See CAMPQIO, p. 151.

Acre : the two elder Polo, on reaching this city, found "Teald de Plaençe" appointed legate for the Church of Rome "in all the realm of Egypte". See EGIPT, p. 638.

Acre.

See SAMACAR, p. 825.

"Acre" : Italian form. See ACRE, p. 12.


"acze" : "small", is not Mongolian, but Manchu. See CINGHIS, p. 346.

ADAM.

Adam's Peak. See p. 13.

Adam's Peak : sources. See ADAM, p. 13.

Adam's Peak : in Ceylon. See SAGAMONI BURCAN, p. 823.

Addexus : suggested by Moule as being one of the "three apostles of the seventy" venered by a people living in the region of Fu-chou. See FUGIU, p. 727.