

- Adel : ? = Aden.
See ADEN, p. 13.
- ADEN.
Polo deals with Aden from hearsay.
See p. 13-14.
- « Aden » : (very scanty) = Aden.
See ADEN, p. 13.
- Adil : (i. e. the Volga) : the identification of Odoric's « Cadeli » with it is not evident.
See COTTON, p. 523.
- « Adīye » : (« Adzīye ») name by which the Circassians call themselves.
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- *Adon : A-tuan seems to represent that, but it should be read O-tuan, Odon.
See COTAN, p. 415.
- « Adzīye » : (« Adīye ») name by which the Circassians call themselves.
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- 'afa : Samoan, « string ».
See COTTON, p. 436.
- 'afsi (Arab.) : « Falco montanus ».
See AVIGI, p. 57.
- « Agamitae » : (-pseudo) ? = Ptolemy's Agannitai.
See ANGAMAN, p. 43.
- « Agannitai » : (Ptolemy's?) for « Andaman ».
See ANGAMAN, p. 43.
- Aghaeus : suggested by Moule as being one of the « three apostles of the seventy » venerated by a people living in the region of Fu-chou.
See FUGIU, p. 727.
- « Agigue Kentei » : this is the « Small Kāntāi », A-chi-ko K'en-tê.
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- AGIUL.
Name of a prince, father of Nayan.
See p. 14-15.
- Agnus scythicus* : the source of the accounts of Girolamo Cardano and Scaliger is Herberstein.
See COTTON, p. 524.
- Agnus scythicus* : it has been erroneously said to be a fern.
See COTTON, p. 526.
- Agnus Scythicus* : the « cotton » theory has been much discussed.
See COTTON, p. 527.
- « Aguil » : in the Benedetto edition, in Ricci.
See AGIUL, p. 14.
- « Agul » : in Y, was the name of a prince, father of Nayan.
See AGIUL, p. 14.
- Aγvan (Alvan).
See ALANIE, p. 25.
- Ahicchatra : the first part of the name of this country means « serpent ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- Ahicchatra : mentioned by Hsüan-tsang.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698-699.
- Aḥmad : original name of Acmat.
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- Aḥmad.
See ALINAC p. 30.
- Aḥmad : uncle of Arγun who succeeded him (see : Acmat (2), p. 11).
See ARGON (1), p. 48.
- Aḥmad : when he was defeated in 1284 by Arγun, the Qaraunas sacked his camp.
See CARAUNAS, p. 190.
- Aḥmad : most of the name given in the versions of his murder in 1282 are hardly reconcilable.
See COGATAI, p. 395.
- Aḥmad : at his request, it was decided, on October 26, 1267, to extract asbestos in the Pieh-ch'ieh-ch'ih mountain (YS).
See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.
- Ahmad : See « Acmat² ».
See QUIACATU, p. 817.
- Ariq-bögä.
See MONGATAI, p. 782.
- Ariq-bögä : according to Rašid, he is buried in Chinghizkhan's burial ground.
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- Ariq-bögä : Qubilai's younger brother, was elected Greatkhan in Mongolia.
See CAIDU, p. 126 (in fine).
- Aḥmad-Tägüdär.
See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- Aḥmad-Tägüdär.
See CARAUNAS, p. 183.
- Aḥmad-Tägüdär : some references to Čayatai's grandson probably concern him.
See CARAUNAS, p. 193.
- Ahura-mazda : the name Hormuz must represent that.
See CURMOS, p. 577.
- Ahura-mazda : name represented by Hormuz, Hurmuz; occasionally written Hurmus.
See CURMOS, p. 580.
- Ahwāz : in Hūzistān; this is the ancient « Hormizd-Ardašir », later Hormuzšir.
See CURMOS, p. 577.
- ai : turk, « month » (in *šun ai*).
See CINGHIS, p. 307.
- Ai-buqa : Alaquš's grandson, bore a Turkish name too.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- Ai-chi : modern Chinese transcription of the name « Egypt ».
See EGIPTE, p. 638.
- Ai-hsieh : ('Isa) a Nestorian Syrian.
See ALAINS, p. 23.
- Ai-hsieh : 'Isa the Interpreter.
See BARGU, p. 78.
- Ai-hsieh : 'Isa, a Syrian Christian, who lived from 1227 to 1308.
See MARSACHIS, p. 775.
- ai-kên : this is the Nü-chên term for « husband » according to the *Ta-Chin kuo chih* and the *San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien*.
See CIORCIA, p. 374.
- Ai-lao : according to the *Hou-Han shu*, they had *po-tieh*.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Ai-tsung : must be the name of Rašid's last Chin. Emperor. His personal name was Wan-yen Shou-hsü (read Šūsü, a regular transcription of Shou-hsü).
See FACFUR, p. 661.
- aiche : Fr. In Middle Ages, it had the meaning « tinder » and thus is related to the Latin « esca ».
See ESCA, p. 647.
- AIGIARUC.
A woman's name.
See p. 15.
- « Aigiaruc » : Qaidu's daughter.
See SENDAL, p. 831.
- Ainu : modern legends of this people are connected with the « Kingdom of Women » of the 3rd cent. to the north-east of China.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 683.
- « Aise la Majour » : in Hethum, the territory of the Mongol *ilkhans*.
See ASYA MEDIA, p. 55.
- « Aise la Profunde » : distinguished by Hethum which Central Asia and the Far East.
See ASYA MEDIA, p. 55.