

- « Arbouz-ola » : this form for the \*Arbutan cannot be correct. See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- Arbre Sec : according to Le Strange, Christian name for Arbre Sol. See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 630.
- Arbre seche : all Mss. in all versions, have the equivalent of « Dry Tree ». Ascribed by Polo to the Book of Alexander. See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- « Arbre seul » : second appellation of « Arbre sol » in F. See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- « Arbre Sol » : understood as meaning « Tree of the Sun » by TA, V, Grynaeus, Ramusio, Marsden, Yule, Charignon, Penzer, Ricci-Ross and Fr. Kampers. See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- « Arbre Solque » : absurd statement by Pauthier. See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- Arbuqa : according to the *Secret History*, Chinghiz's horse threw him there in the winter of 1226. See CINGHIS, p. 316.
- \*Arbutan : wrongly said to have a phonetic resemblance with the Arbuqa of the *Secret History*. See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- arbus : Russian form of Turk. *qarpuz*, *qarbuz*, « water-melon ». See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- « Arbus » : (Mountain) on Chinese and European maps, cannot be accounted for in Mongolian. See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- \*Arbutan : (A-êrh-pu-t'an Mountain), erroneously identified with the Arbuqa of the *Secret History*; cannot be found on any map. See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- « arcali » : Yule equates this word of Rubrouck's to « ercolin », by way a phonetic analogy. Also Mong. *arjali* (Turk. *arqar*), the *Ovis Poli*, but this moufflon of Central Asia does not appear in more northern countries. See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- « arc de mot » : was « a bow entrusted by the sultan, as a symbol of delegation of his power, to some one who was to carry out some order ». See BONDOCDAIRE, p. 101.
- « Arceron » or « Arziron » : Erzerum in Odoric. See ARGIRON, p. 47.
- Archbishopric : of the Franciscan's and the Dominican's. See BARIS, p. 80.
- ARÇIÇI. (Arjîš) On the north-eastern side of the Lake of Van. See p. 46.
- ARÇINGAN. Modern Erzincan or Erzinjan. See p. 46-47.
- « Arcu » : i. e. « Agiul », in Charignon, was the son of Uriyangqadai. See AGIUL, p. 14.
- Arđ-az-Zulmât : plural of Arđ-az-Zulmah. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- Arđ-az-Zulmah : land of darkness as referred to by Ibn Battūtah. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- « Areg » : = Ba'albek chez Orbelian. See ABAGA, p. 5.
- « Argan » : in Gaubil. See ABACAN, p. 1.
- ARGIRON. The modern Erzerum. See p. 47.
- « Argis » : for Arjîš, on the Catalan Map. See ARÇIÇI, p. 46.
- ARGON (1). Mong. Arγun. See p. 47-48.
- ARGON (2). Polo compare the Argon to the « Guasmul ». See p. 48-51.
- \*Argisce : the original form for Arjîš or « Arçiçi ». See ARÇIÇI, p. 46.
- Argun : (basin of the), the place where the « stone of Chinghiz-khan » was discovered. See CINGHIS, p. 309.
- arjali : Mong. Rubrouck's « arcali » (Turk. *arqar*), the *Ovis Poli*. Equated to « ercolin » by Yule. See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- Arγin (Arγun) : are one of the constituents of the Kirghiz Middle-Horde. See ARGON (2), p. 50.
- Arγu : a country between Talas and Balasayun according Kāšγarī. See ARGON (2), p. 50.
- Arγun : son of Abaqa. See ABAGA, p. 3.
- Arγun : name of Abaya's son (see « Argon », p. 47). See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- Arγun. See ALINAC, p. 30.
- Arγun : taken from the tribal designation of the Arγun people. Mong. Arγun; written Arγun in Persian. See ARGON (1), p. 47.
- arγun : in the western part of Chinese Turkestan the name of arγun was used to designate the half-breeds of Turkestan and Ladakh parents. This Turkish word, under the form ar-gon has passed into the Tibetan dialect of Ladakh. See ARGON (2), p. 50.
- Arγun : guard formed like the Qip-čaq, the Alans. See ARGON (2), p. 50.
- Arγun : father of Ghazan (see « Cačan »). See BAIDU, p. 69.
- Arγun : war with Baraq. See BARAC, p. 75.
- Arγun : (about Buqa). See BOGA, p. 97.
- Arγun : in 1282-1283, formed a *tümän* with the Qaraunas who lived in Bagdad and appointed Tayačar to command it. See CARAUNAS, p. 189.
- Arγun : the great Buluyan was his wife. See COCACIN, p. 392.
- Arγun : Ghazan's father; he did not die until 1291; Polo's account about the sending of the embassy by him is to be trusted. See COCACIN, p. 393.
- Arγün : Ghazan's father. See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- Arγün : Ghazan's father. He had sent his son to « the Dry Tree... to save his land and his people » (cf. Vol. I, 467). See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- Arγun : after his death, Gāiḥatu, his younger brother succeeded him. See QUIACATU, p. 816.
- Arγun : he sent a letter to Pope Nicholas IV in 1290, and to Pope Honorius IV in 1285. See SAIN, p. 824.
- Arγün : wrote a letter to the Pope in 1285 from Toris (Tabriz). See TAURIS, p. 847.
- « Arγün » (« qorūq of ») : the place where the *ilkhan* Arγun was