

- assassin : (omission of an initial *h*-in transcriptions).  
See ASSASSIN, p. 53.
- « assassin » : (old French form from *haššāšīn*).  
See ASSASSIN, p. 53.
- « assassini » : other form for « assassin ».  
See ASSASSIN, p. 52-53.
- « Assassins ».  
See ALAODIN, p. 25.
- « assasis » : the first form of the word « assassin », in French in the 13th cent.  
See ASSASSIN, p. 54.
- « Assod » : mongol tribe.  
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- Asura : (king of the..) the name Shan-p'o-li given to him represents a Prākṛit form \*Śambari of Śambara.  
See COTTON, p. 467.
- Asura : (*a-hsiu-lo*) worshipped by the Kingdom of Women.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 695.
- ASYA MEDIA.  
Represents some such forms as « Asie mediane » or « Aise mediane ».  
See p. 55.
- « aš-Šīn » : the hypothesis that « Cin » should be pronounced « Sin » on account of this Arabic form cannot be retained.  
See CIN, p. 264.
- Aśoka : (Inscriptions of).  
See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 27.
- Aśpahān : indicated by Ya'qūt, as being the most popular pronunciation in his time.  
See ISPAAN, p. 753.
- Asut : regular Mongol plural from As.  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- Asut guard.  
See ALAINS, p. 22.
- \*Asutai (\*Asut-tai ?) : cf. A-su.  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- Asutai : brought the coffin of his father Mongka to his *ordos*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Aša-gambu : according to the *Secret History*, Chinghiz-khan won a victory over this Hsi-Hsia commander in the Alašan region.  
See CINGHIS, p. 316.
- Aša-gambu : in the *Secret History*, plays the same part as Wei-ming *ling-kung* in the *YS*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 316.
- Ašraf : sultan of Mi-hsi-êrh or Mi-ssü-êrh who sent the second embassy to China under the Ming dynasty. Also an epithet taken by many of the Burjī Mamlūk.  
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Ašraf (Sultan) : he sent China an embassy on 11 oct. 1441.  
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Ašraf Saifu-'d-Dīn Bars-bai : a sultan who died in June 1438.  
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- « Atacai ».  
See ABACAN, p. 3.
- \*Ataqai ?  
Named in place of Alağan, as commander-in-chief of the troops sent against Japan. (*YS* II, 6a.)  
See ABACAN, p. 2.
- atholon : (in the title of the King of the Maldives) seems to be « island », our « atoll ».  
See COWRIES, p. 560.
- Atil : (or Ätil) this is the true mediaeval Turkish form of the name of the Volga.  
See COTTON, p. 523.
- Atlas : German; it is the Arabic word *aṭlas*.  
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- aṭlas* : « satin » made at Zāitūn (Ibn Baṭṭūṭah).  
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- aṭlas-i zāitūni* : « satin of Zāitūn ».  
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- « Auchara » : (read « Auchata ») is « Catai » with the article.  
See CATAI, p. 216.
- « Aucho » : mentioned by the Augustine Martin de Rada. It surely meant Fu-chou.  
See FUGIU, p. 726.
- « Auemur » or Avenir.  
See AVENIR, p. 56.
- « Auennie » : other alteration of « Avenir ».  
See AVENIR, p. 57.
- « Auennir » : in the German edition of Barlaam's legend, for « Avenir ».  
See AVENIR, p. 57.
- \*Auēnir : (or Avennir) the phonetic transcription of the Greek word.  
See AVENIR, p. 56.
- « Auigi ».  
See AVIGI, p. 57.
- aular : for Turk. *ular* is not correct.  
See CATORS, p. 230.
- auqueton* : old Fr., derived from Arabic *qoṭon*.  
See COTTON, p. 426.
- AVA.  
The Ava which was here mentioned.  
The head-city of a group of 40 villages in the district of Savah.  
See p. 55-56.
- Avah : or Ava.  
See AVA, p. 55.
- « Avar » : the argument that the meaning of « flexible », « wriggling like worms » attached to a native name would be this very name can only partly be accepted.  
See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- « Avar » : there is no chance that the origin of Jou-jan, Juan-juan should be sought in the meaning of this name.  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- « Avariū » : the original form of « Avarium ».  
See AVARIUM, p. 56.
- AVARIUM.  
A wrong rendering of « Avariu », under the influence of the Latin finals in *-um*.  
This word used as an epithet of the apostles and disciples of Christ.  
See p. 56.
- Avars : their name occurs in Chinese texts in several forms, some southern, some northern.  
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- AVENIR.  
The name is in the legend of Barlaam and Josaphat.  
See p. 56, 57.
- AVIGI.  
According to Polo, this is the name of the famous goshawks of Georgia, derived from Arabic *'afšī* (Yule).  
See p. 57-58.
- Ayači : 8th son of Qubilai.  
See CUBLAI, p. 569.
- Ayači : son of Hušijīn.  
See CUBLAI, p. 568.
- « Ayaruc » : (in Z) ? = « Aygiaruc ».  
See AIGIARUC, p. 15.
- Ayas : in Lesser Armenia.  
See GUILIELME DE TRIPULE, p. 742.
- Ayas : it is now a small village of the gulf of Alexandretta.