

- Bagdad : place where, according to Polo, the catholicos resided.
See JATOLIC, p. 754.
- Bagdad : was captured on Febr. 5, 1258 by Hülägü.
See ULAU, p. 866.
- BAGHERLAC.
It is the sand-grouse.
See p. 65-66.
- bag-le* : Tib. *bag-le-ba* seems to be an adjectival form of it.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- bag-le-ba* : Tib.; *hua-mien* is given as its translation.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- Bag-le-pa : or Bag-le-ba, « of Balkh », may have contaminated Tib. *bag-le-ba*.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- Bagūr : in Syriac, the transcription of *baḡpūr*.
See FACFUR, p. 655.
- Bayā-ājān-ḥorā : one of the « Ejen-ḥoro », the supposed tomb of the wife who is said to have killed Chinghiz-khan.
See CINGHIS, p. 349.
- Bayā-ḥurḥu : real name, two centuries ago, of Dolōn-nōr.
See CIANDU, p. 256.
- baḡbūγ* or *baḡbūn* : must be wrong readings of Idrīsī.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- baḡbūn* or *baḡbūγ* : must be wrong readings of Idrīsī.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- baḡbūr* : arabicized form of the Sogdian *baḡpūr* > βαḡpūr.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- Baydan : a well-known mediaeval form of Bagdad.
See BAUDAC, p. 90.
- « *baḡyam* » : Armenian, form borrowed from Arab. *baqqam*.
See BRAZIL, p. 103.
- baḡirlaq* : Turk. the sand-grouse.
See BAGHERLAC, p. 65.
- **baḡpuhr* : = *baḡpuhr*; occurs in Parthian Pahlavī, with the meaning of « Son of God », i.e. Jesus.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- **baḡpūr* : > βαḡpūr, faḡpūr : Sogdian forms for Jesus.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- Bayram-qumī : it is the name of a sand hill or down between Kāšyar and Yārkānd. This name is given by Kāšyarī.
See YARCAN, p. 882.
- « Bahadim » : this is the king Cabadim (?).
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- Bahā : has been corrected to Bimā by the last commentators.
See PEM, p. 801.
- bahā'im* (Arab.) : « cattle », is out of the question for *beyamini*.
See BEYAMINI, p. 95.
- Bahā-ud-Dīn : it seems safe to date the transfer of Hormuz towards the end of 1300 under his reign.
See CURMOS, p. 579.
- Bahā-ud-Dīn Ayaz : (Wāśśāf) this is Teixeira's « Mir Bahadin Ayaz Seifin ».
See CURMOS, p. 579.
- bahr as-Sīn* : « sea of Sīn », given as the most remote part of the Indian Ocean in Mussulman sources.
See CIN, p. 274.
- bahši* : in Persian texts.
See BACSI, p. 63.
- bahši* : See « Bacsī ».
See QUIACATU, p. 817.
- bahṭa* : « cotton »; the two examples of *pāḡtā* which are note quite modern occur in this form and are Turkish.
See COTTON, p. 443.
- bahṭa* : another form of Turk. *pāḡtā*, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 443.
- BAIAN.
Discussion about this name. There were many Bayan in Mongol history.
See p. 66.
- « Baian » : in Polo's text, means : hundred eyes.
See BAIAN CINGSAN, p. 68.
- « Baian » : according to Polo, had the command of a *cuiucci* of 10.000 men.
See CUIUCCI, p. 572.
- BAIAN CINGSAN.
Bayan was a Bārin; his father was Kōkōčü; as a young man he was sent to Persia with Hülägü is said in Rašid.
See p. 67-68.
- « Baian cingsan » : the name in which Polo uses « cingsan ».
See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- Baibars : (Mamluk Sultan) to whom Bārka's daughter was the wife.
See BERCA p. 93-94.
- Baibars : a Mamluk Sultan.
See BONDOCDAIRE, p. 100.
- Baiburt : it is situated on the road between Trebizond and Erzerum. Cf. « Bāiburt » of EI, by Clément Huart.
Polo's « Paperth ».
See PAPERTH, p. 799.
- Baiču? : or Prince Pai-ch'u.
See « Mongatai ».
See AGIUL, p. 15.
- Baidar : sixth son of Čayatai; a Sino-Uighur inscription of 1326 gives a correct genealogy of him.
See Ciagatai, p. 254.
See CIBAN and CABAN, p. 262.
- « Baidar » : occurs instead of « Baidū » in Rabban Čauma.
See COTAN, p. 416.
- BAIDU.
He was the grand son of Hülägü, and son of Taraqai.
See p. 68-69.
- Baidu : killed by Ghazan on Oct. 5, 1295.
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- Baidu : he killed Gāiḡatu on April 21, 1295.
See QUIACATU, p. 816.
- Baikal : the white Sea is identified by Zurla with it; it is true that its location on the map is quite eastern.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 619.
- bail* : for « bailo » in Armenian.
See BAILO, p. 70.
- BAILO.
The « viceregent »; origin of name.
See p. 70-71.
- Bāiram(?)-ākāči : the Qonḡrat wife of Chēn-chin, also called Kōkōjin.
See COCACIN, p. 392.
- « Bajam Cingsan » : for « Baian cingsan » in Pipino's chronicle.
See CINGSAN, p. 365.
- bakam* : Persian name of the brazil-wood.
See BRAZIL, p. 103.
- bakur* < *baḡpūr* : Armenian name; carefully distinguished from Maḡkura by Justi. Has found a counterpart in the *bagūr* of the Syriac *catena*.
See FACFUR, p. 655-656.
- Bal-po : Tibetan name of Nepal.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 709.