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ga-bur : a sonorized transcription in Tibetan (> Mong. *gabur*).
See FANSUR, p. 665.

ga-duñ : Sin-p'o; the attempt at connecting *ku-chung* with it is valueless.

See COTTON, p. 459.

Ga-'jag : (king of the...) it is the king of Kāšyar.

Connected with the name given by Kāšyarī to the language of the Kāšyar area.

See CASCAR, p. 211.

Ga-ra Gu-šu : name of a tribe whose ancestor would have been a black dog.

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 687.

gabur : Mong. (< Tibetan *ga-bur*).
See FANSUR, p. 665.

« Gael » : Giovanni da Empoli's form for Kāyal.

See CAIL, p. 130.

gaffer : MH German form of camphor.

See FANSUR, p. 664.

GAINDU.

It cannot be doubted that this is the Chien-ch'ang Valley of the so-called Independent Lolo. The name has often been supposed to be Chien-tu. « Gaidu » may have an etymological origin from Chiung-tu.

See p. 728-730.

gairi, giri : have the greatest possibility of corresponding to the second part of *Khaśagairi, and to the *Kašgiri of Hui-lin.
See CASCAR, p. 205.

« Galtai » : this restoration of Kolaot'ai is only partly right.
See CINGHIS, p. 326.

« Gamalec » : Pegolotti's bad transcription of Han-baliq.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.

gambu : (Mong.) this is a title, like Ch. *ling-kung*.

See CINGHIS, p. 316.

« gamelinus » : in the *Codex Cumanicus* it occurs as the name of a colour.

See CAMLET, p. 144.

« gamite » : has been unsatisfactorily explained as meaning « chamois ».

Is probably another spelling of « camut ».

See CAMUT, p. 157.

GAMPU.

It is Kan-p'u, situated in the bay of Hang-chou, on the northern side.

During the Mongol dynasty, it was a centre of oversea trade.

See p. 730-731.

ganda : the *paṇ* of 80 cowries could be divided into 20...

See COWRIES, p. 560.

ganda : (< *gaṇḍaka*), four cowries.
See COWRIES, p. 562.

Gandhamādana Mountain : it was located to the north of the Anavatapta and came to be designed as Mount Anavatapta.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.

Gandhālarāj : « King of Gandhāra »; in modern Burmese texts for the Chinese Emperor, ancient designation of the early Nanchao sovereigns of Yünnan.
See CARAGIAN, p. 180.

gaṇḍaka : Skr. > *ganda* (20 in one *paṇ*).

See COWRIES, p. 560.

gaṇḍaka : (> *ganda*), four cowries.

See COWRIES, p. 562.

Gandhāra : carried from India to the Ta-li kingdom in the early Middle Ages.

See CARAGIAN, p. 177.

« ganfora » : camphor, according to Fra Mauro.

See FANSUR, p. 664.

Gaṅgādvāra : the « Gate of the Ganges ».

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698.

Ganges (the basin of the).

See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 28.

***Gan'jak** : the pronunciation meant to be rendered by Ga-'jag.

See CASCAR, p. 211.

Gan'jak : the conclusion that the Kāñčāk mentioned by Kāšyarī should be transliterated in that way is premature.

See CASCAR, p. 211.

« Gantanpouhoa » : this is An-t'an-pu-hua, Altan-buqa, a grandson of Qubilai.

See CUBLAI, p. 569.

gapas : Bis (= Malay *kapas*).

See COTTON, p. 436.

gar : wrongly supposed to be an Indian ending with the meaning « city ». Cannot be connected with « Kāšyar ».

See CASCAR, p. 205.

Gardafui : (Cape...) the Catalan Map omits the whole eastern coast of Africa south of it.

See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 598.

Gargar : near by was the monastery of S. Barçuma,

— was the present Borsün Qal'āsī.

See BARSAMO, p. 82.

« Garibalu » and « Gharibalu » : are alterations of Cambaluc.

See CAMBALUC, p. 143.

garuḍa : Buddhist texts associate it with the *śālmali* or *kuṭasālmali*.

See COTTON, p. 467.

« Gasaria » : is « Kaisariye » in S. de St-Quentin.

See CAISERIE, p. 131.

gasbar : perhaps « treasurer », it is also an Elamite place-name.
See GASPARD, p. 732.

« Gas köl » : Mu-li-yen reached the Chinese Turkestan by this way.

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 691.

Gasmuli : or Guasmuls.

See ARGON (2), p. 49.

Gasmuls : or Guasmuls.

See ARGON (2), p. 48.

GASPAR.

One of the three Magi kings.

See p. 731-732.

gatbura (or *godbura*) : a misreading by Kovalevskii.

See FANSUR, p. 665.