

- « Gate of the Ganges » : was at a short distance from the city of Mayūra. It is the present Hardvar.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698.
- gathuyigos* : modern pronunciation in Armenian of the catholicos.  
See JATOLIC, p. 754.
- « Gattaio » : by Pegolotti, for « Catai », with a softening of the initial.  
See CATAI, p. 216.
- Gau-to-šan : (or 'Ge'u-to-šan) rendering of Ch. Niu-t'eu-shan in Tibetan texts relating to Khotan.  
See COTAN, p. 413.
- GAUENISPOLA (< \*GAUMISPOLA).  
Yule has adopted « Gauenispola ». In B<sup>1</sup>, 443, it is « Gauenispola ». It is the « Gomispolā » of other travellers, the « Pulo Gomme » of the *Neptune Oriental*. It is a small island off Achin Head, in the direction of the Nicobar Islands.  
See p. 732.
- « \*Gaumispolā » : in Polo, for « Pulo Gomme ».  
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- gaur* : (*Bos gaurus*), « wild ox ».  
See BEYAMINI, p. 95, 96.
- \**Gaustam* : = *Gāmsta*, occurring in a Khotanese document.  
See COTAN, p. 410.
- Gaustamā : occurs in a Khotanese document.  
See COTAN, p. 410.
- Gaustana : (and *Gāmstana*) these Sanskrit names of Khotan given in Khotanese documents are graphic renderings of *Gostana*.  
See COTAN, p. 410.
- GAVI.  
According to Polo, there were low-caste Hindoos, who ate beef. The word would seem to go back to Skr. *gavya* derived from *go*, « cow ».  
See p. 732.
- gayāl* : « wild ox » (*Bos gavaeus*).  
See BEYAMINI, p. 95.
- « Gayug » : this form for *Güyük* must be a wrong reading.  
See CUI, p. 570.
- « Gazan » : Armenian form of Ghazan.  
See CAÇAN, p. 119.
- Gāmis-pula : this is the *Jāmisfulah* of Arabic texts, which is « Pulo Gomme ».  
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Gāmsta* : (= \**Gaustam*), occurs in a Khotanese document.  
See COTAN, p. 410.
- Gāmstana* : (and *Gaustana*) these Sanskrit names of Khotan given in Khotanese documents are graphic renderings of *Gostana*.  
See COTAN, p. 410.
- Gāgān-čayān : this is Chieh-chien ch'a-han.  
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Gāiḥatu : his death's date : April 21, 1295.  
See BAIDU, p. 69.
- Gāiḥatu : the three Polos had taken *Kökāčin* to him and he sent her along to Ghazan.  
See COCACIN, p. 393.
- Gāiḥatu : he was Abaya's son and Arḡun's younger brother. He succeeded Arḡun and was murdered on April 21, 1295.  
See QUIACATU, p. 816.
- Gāiḥatu.  
See BOLGANA, p. 98.
- gār* : (Mong.) « house »; cannot be the source of the name « *Kāšyar* »  
See CASCAR, p. 204, 205.
- Gārmsīr* : « Hot Region »; « *Cremsor* » is not that, but « *Curmos* » or « *Cormos* ».  
See CURMOS, p. 577.
- « *Gāges* » : it is of course the Ganges.  
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 818.
- gDoñ-dmar* : « Red Faces ». A designation of the Tibetans.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 712.
- ge-sar* : Tib. sonorized transcription of Skr. *keśara*.  
See FANSUR, p. 665.
- gei-fun* : « whale excrements », ambergris in Japanese.  
See AMBERGRIS, p. 35.
- « *Geise* » : (*Br*) does not exist as name of the island of *Kiš*.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- gelba* : (or *gelva*) Port., wrongly treated as identical with Polo's « *zerme* » and Port. *zerbe*.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- 'Ge'u-to-šan : (or Gau-to-šan) rendering of Ch. Niu-t'eu-shan in Tibetan texts relating to Khotan.  
See COTAN, p. 413.
- gelva* : (or *gelba*) Port., wrongly treated as identical with Polo's « *zerme* » and Port. *zerbe*.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- « *Gentei-ḥan* » : reading of the name of the *Kāntāi* mountain.  
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- « *Ge-tan* », « *Ge-taḥ* » : in a Tibetan translation, for the Ch'i-tan.  
See CATAI, p. 218.
- GEL or GHELAN (< \*GIEL or GHELAN).  
GHELLA.  
All Mss. treat both names as one.  
The country is called in Persian « *Gilān* or *Gil* », and these names become respectively *Jilān* and *Jil* in Arabic.  
From this country, comes a certain kind of silk.  
See p. 733-735.
- « *Gel* » : or « *Giel* » are suggested by most of the Mss. to transcribe the Arabic form *Jil*.  
See GEL, p. 734.
- « *Gelle* » : or « *guele* », « *grelle* », « *ghellie* ». Name of a certain kind of silk coming from the country named *Jil* or *Gilān*.  
See GEL, p. 734.
- Georges (Polo's prince) : fell a victim in the struggle between Qaidu and the successor of Qubilai.  
See CAIDU, p. 128.
- Georgia : according to Hethum it is divided into two kingdoms, Georgia proper and Abkhazia (« *Abcas* »). In the case of the « *Kergis* », i.e. the Circassians and the dense cloud, there is a curious parallel text in Hethum's chapter on Georgia.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.
- gerfalcons : from Bargu.  
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- gerfalcons : (*hai-ch'ing*).  
See BARGU, p. 77-79.
- germa* : Italian; diminutive *germetta*.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- germe* : (and *djerme*) French form.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- « *germe* » : this would be the « *Polo-Rustichello* » spelling, on the basis of « *çerme* » of VB and « *Zerme* » of VB<sup>2</sup> and R.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- germetta* : Italian diminutive of *germa*.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- « *germi* » : mentioned in Pegolotti.  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- « *Gerun* » : (*Jārūn*) in 1302, the king