

- of Hormuz moved his people there (Teixeira's translation of the Chronicle of the Kings of Hormuz).  
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- Ge-zir-Gu-šu : name of a tribe whose ancestor would have been a red dog.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 687.
- ghar : (Hindī) « house »; cannot be the source of the name « Kāšyar ».  
See CASCAR, p. 204, 205.
- « Gharibalu » « Garibalu » : are alterations of Cambaluc.  
See CAMBALUC, p. 143.
- Ghazan : Arġun's son.  
See BAIDU, p. 69.
- Ghazan : (about Buluyan).  
See BOLGANA, p. 98.
- Ghazan : Arġun's eldest son; life of...  
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- Ghazan : it is not possible that himself had sent an envoy to China to ask for Kōkāčīn.  
See COCACIN, p. 393.
- Ghazan : in 1303, he went through Nihāvand and Čamčal to Bīsutūn, he passed near a tree where he had sought refuge seven years before in an hour of great danger, and he made of it a place of pilgrimage.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- Ghaznī : or Chi-tz'ū-ni.  
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « Ghelan » : Gilān.  
See GEL, p. 734.
- GHELLA : a kind of silk.  
See « GEL or GHELAN », p. 735.
- « Ghelukelan » : Gil-u-Gilān.  
See GEL, p. 733.
- « Ghes » : (Y, Y<sup>1</sup>) does not exist as name of the island of Kīš.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- « Ghez » : (RR) does not exist as name of the island of Kīš.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- GHIUGIU (c. 154) : it is Ch'ū-chou, a name which goes back to T'ang times and has remained in use until now.  
See, p. 735.
- Ghiyātu-'d-Dīn : (or ġiyāθu-'d-Dīn), Baladan of Dehli (1265-1286).  
See ASIDIN SOLDAN, p. 52.
- Ghiyātu-'d-Dīn : Ghiyāθu-'d-Dīn, It was a sultan of Delhi.  
See « Asidin ».  
See DILIVAR, p. 626.
- « Ghoik » : given as an Armenian form of Gūyūk, must be a wrong reading.  
See CUI, p. 570.
- « ghoya » : rendering of *dominus* in Persian in *Codex Cumanicus*.  
See COJA, p. 402.
- \*G'ja-ši-g'jiē-ljiē : Hui-ch'ao's Ch'ieh-shih-ch'i-li.  
See CASCAR, p. 204.
- \*G'ja-šja-lā : Ch'ieh-shê-lo of the *Shui-ching chu*.  
See CASCAR, p. 201.
- \*G'ja-šja-lā-ziāi : Ch'ieh-shê-lo-shih of the *Shui-ching chu*.  
See CASCAR, p. 201.
- \*G'jāt-tš'a : Chieh-ch'a, mentioned by Fa-hsien, wrongly connected with Kāšyar.  
See CASCAR, p. 202.
- \*g'ju-šjāu : (or \*k'ju-šjāu) this is Ch. *ch'ü-shu*.  
See COTTON, p. 492.
- « Giamba » : suggested by the initial ç- of Z, z- of VB and R, for « Ciamba ».  
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- giambellotti, zambellotti : (Ital.) latter palatalized form of « camlet ».  
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- « giermo » : in Pegolotti; we ought perhaps to read « gierma ».  
See ÇERME, p. 606.
- « gioghi » : this is the form which we would expect if « Ciugui » would represent *jugi*.  
See CIUGUI, p. 391.
- GION : it represents Jihūn. *gi + on = Jion*. Polo uses the name, in the Mussulman fashion as the designation of the Oxus, or Amū-daryā. He says that it falls into the Caspian Sea.  
See p. 736-737.
- Gion : Amu-daryā.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- « Gion » : Polo's « Gion » must be the Oxus.  
See EUFRATES, p. 651.
- GIOGIU : it must be Cho-chou. According to Polo, the two roads meet there, one of them leading the west, the other to the south-east.  
See p. 736.
- « Giogiu » : see « Zouza », « Gouza » and « Çouça ».  
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- « Giogiu » : Cho-chou, on the road from Peking to Chi-ning in the Mongol period.  
See CIANGLI, p. 258.
- \*Giorgia : (= \*Jōrčā) this original of « Ciorcia » is less probable than \*Čōrčā.  
See CIORCIA, p. 366.
- GIORGE : it is Prince George of the Öngüt. He was later on converted to Roman Catholicism by Giovanni da Montecorvino.  
He was killed in 1298 while fighting against Qaidu and Dua.  
See p. 737.
- GIORGIANIE : it is Georgia. Plan Carpine writes « Georgiana »; Hethum, « Jorgie »; Clavijo, « Gorgania ».  
See p. 738.
- GIORGIENS : there are Georgians. Plan Carpine writes « Georgiani »; Clavijo, « Gorganos ». The Chinese had heard of Georgia at the time of the Mongol conquests.  
See p. 738-739.
- Giovanni da Montecorvino : he converted to Roman Catholicism Prince George of the Öngüt.  
See GIORGE, p. 737.
- « Giquis » : referred to in Martin da Canal for events of 1268.  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- Girdkoh : three parasanges west of Dāmγān, maybe the « castle » of the Ismailians mentioned by Polo (according to Yule).  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- Girdkoh : a « castle » situated three parasanges west of Dāmγān and connected with a district called « Činār ».  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- Giwargis : (George) K'o-li-chi-ssū in YS.  
See ÇAITON, p. 592.
- \*g'ju : it is possible that in archaic Chinese, Yü-t'ien, \*Jju-d'ien, began with *g*.  
See COTAN, p. 409.
- \*g'ju : it may not be necessary to resort to this hypothetical pronunciation for *yü* (\*jju) in Han times.  
See COTAN, p. 412.
- \*g'ju : this is *ch'ü*, which is the