

- only pronunciation in transcriptions of the character read *chü* and *ch'ü*.
See COTAN, p. 409.
- *G'ju-sât-tân-nâ : the kingdom of Ch'ü-sa-tan-na in Hsüan-tsang's *Memoirs*.
See COTAN, p. 409.
- Gil and Gilân : one is the real name, the other a form derived from an old oblique plural.
See GEL, p. 733.
- *G'ji-b'âk : Ch'i-po, corrupt for Chê-po.
See COTTON, p. 448.
- *G'jię-ša : Ch'i-sha, mentioned by the pilgrim Chih-mêng and wrongly connected with Kâš-yar.
See CASCAR, p. 201.
- gla-wa* : Musk-deer in Tib.
See GUDDERI, p. 742.
- « *glutton* » (*Gulo luscus*) : Charignon's translation of « ercolins ».
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- go* : means « place » in Tibetan; is at the beginning of the name of Khotan in Tib. « Gosthan ».
See COTAN, p. 411.
- *Go : it may be the name of the country or of the people.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- « *Go » : (« Place or the... ») the parallel forms.
*Godan and *Gostana had, probably, this meaning.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- « Go-dan » : (or « Gothân ») something of the supposition that Yü-t'ien, Ch'ü-tan. etc. represent such words may be retained.
See COTAN, p. 410.
- Goa : the new name of « Sindâpür ».
See ELI, p. 643.
- Gobi : the traditions locating Chinghiz-khan's tomb south of it may be proved to be late inventions.
See CINGHIS, p. 349.
- Gobi : the Sandy desert in YS.
See EÇINA, p. 638.
- GOÇURAT : Guzerat, Skr. Gurjara, Gurjara-râştra > H. and Mahr. Gujarât. Rašidu-'d-Dîn writes Guzarât. Fra Mauro writes « Cuçirat ».
See p. 739.
- *Godan : the name of Khotan must have existed at least in the 2nd cent. B.C. in this form.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- Godinho de Eredia : he was born at Malacca of a Portuguese father and of the daughter of king of Macassar.
See TENDUC, p. 850.
- Gog and Magog : Causasian area in which a miraculous darkness occurred. This miraculous darkness is often confused with the notion of a land of Darkness.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 617.
- Gog and Magog : area stated to be 3 months distant from the Wisü.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- « Gog and Magog » : may be responsible for the frequent recurrence of « Čin and Mäčîn ».
See CIN, p. 273.
- « Goino » : in LT, for Qonyâ, « Konieh ».
See COMO (< *COINE), p. 404.
- *Golan : in the beginning of the 15th cent., Ko-lan ought to have represented this original.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- « Gold clan » : name of a kingdom.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696.
- Gold Mountain : according to Thomas, it would be the great Rakapushi itself.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 713.
- Golden King : « Roi Dor » (q.v.). The popularity of « Daire » or « Dayre » may explain that the name should have been rendered « Darius » in « the old Latin versions ».
See DARIUS, p. 615.
- « Golden King » : (kingdom of the...) this became the name of the empire of the *Jurčen when they had conquered northern China.
See CIORCIA, p. 386.
- *Gomasâlagandha : names sanskritized as this one were frequent in the Khotan region.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- Gomatî : names sanskritized as this one were frequent in the Khotan region.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- « Gombo » : misreading of the Kungpo of inner Mongolia.
See CINGHIS, p. 325.
- Gombroon : when Šah 'Abbās removed the trade from Hormuz to this place, it was called Bändär 'Abbāsî.
See CURMOS, p. 582.
- « Gomispolâ » : « *Gaumispolâ » in Polo; this is « Pulo Gomme ».
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- goñ-mo* : Tib., general name for « grouse ».
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « Gontou » : (pseudo-) this is the *Ötüġ > *Ötök.
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- « Gordunxâ » : the migration of Hormuz to the island is once attributed to him in 1273.
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- « Gores » : in Western texts of the 16th cent., it is perhaps the name of Corea.
See CAULI, p. 235.
- « Gori » : (by Giovanni da Empoli, 1514), it is Corea. By Fra Mauro, is probably the same name.
See CAULI, p. 235.
- « Gos-than » : « Gosthan » is impossible in Tibetan unless written as such, which is unlikely.
See COTAN, p. 411.
- Gossypium* : cotton is the produce of this malvaceous plant.
See COTTON, p. 429.
- Gossypium arboreum* : small tree; the designation adopted for it will always be « cotton tree ».
See COTTON, p. 429.
- Gossypium arboreum* : is not mentioned in recent Chinese works.
See COTTON, p. 456.
- Gossypium arboreum* : it was cultivated from the 12th cent. in Fu-chien but not in Chiangnan.
See COTTON, p. 505.
- Gossypium herbaceum* : plant of little size the designation adopted for it will always be « cotton plant ».
See COTTON, p. 429.
- Gossypium herbaceum* : is called *mien-hua* or *ts'ao-mien* in recent Chinese works.
See COTTON, p. 456.
- Gossypium herbaceum* : this was the cotton cultivated in Chiangnan from the 12th cent.
See COTTON, p. 505.