

- 1215; Polo is correct in saying « on the 28 day of the moon of the month of September ».
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- Qubilai : his « twenty-two » sons in Polo are probably a mistake for « twelve ».
See CUBLAI, p. 569.
- Qubilai : had a tendency to resort to the services of men who were not Mongols.
See CUBLAI, p. 569.
- Qubilai : messengers were sent to him by people living in the region of Fu-chou, in order to be recognised as Christians.
See FUGIU, p. 726.
- Qubilai : according to T'ao Tsung-i, he prescribed in 1262 to have the Ch'iung-hua-tao put in order and he changed its name which became Wan-sui-shan, in 1271.
See GREEN HILL, p. 741.
- Qubilai : he had conquered the city of Ta-li in 1253, when he was only a prince.
See IACI, p. 747.
- Qubilai : in 1292-1293, he tried to conquer Java and failed.
See JAVA, p. 756.
- Qubilai : he ordered A-shu to attack Chi-nan-fu which has been captured by Li T'an.
See LIITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- Qubilai : in 1268, he called Mar-Sargis to the Court to make a presentation of sherbet.
See MARSARCHIS, p. 774.
- Qubilai : Mongatai followed Qubilai against the Sung.
See MONGATAI, p. 782.
- Qubilai : Nayan revolted against him.
See NAIAN, p. 788.
- Qubilai : on New Year's Day 1274 (February 9) was able to proceed to the main hall of the new palace to receive the congratulations of the Court.
See TAIDU, p. 844.
- Qubilai : he brought to an end the abnormal position given to the Yen family and to their fief of Tung-p'ing-fu.
See TUNDINFU, p. 863.
- Qubilai : he praised the governing abilities of Mussulmans like Ahmad and 'Ali, and of Southerners like Lü Wên-huan and Fan Wên-hu.
See VONSAMCIN, p. 871.
- « Qubilai » : this is the true Mongolian form of the name of « Cublai », a derivative form of *qubi*, « lot ».
See CUBLAI, p. 565.
- Qubilai's burial :
See ALTAI, p. 30.
- Qubilai's envoy.
See ALAU, p. 25.
- Qubilai-qa'an : it was only Qubilai who took the title of *qa'an* as a mere epithet.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- Qubilai-qa'an : according to Rašid, he is buried in Chinghiz-khan's burial ground.
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- Qubilai-qa'an : in one text, Rašid says that he is not buried in Chinghiz-khan's burial ground.
See CINGHIS, p. 336.
- « Qubilai-qaän » : by Rašidu'd-Din (but : « Čingiz-ḡan »).
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « Qubindschi » : misreading, Qubinji standing for Qoniči.
See CONCI (< *CONICI), p. 404.
- Qubinji : stands for Qoniči, misread as « Qubindschi ».
See CONCI (< *CONICI), p. 404.
- « Qubli » : the Georgian spelling hesitates between this and « Qubul ».
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- « Qubul » : the Georgian spelling hesitates between this and « Qubli ».
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- *Qudan-baliq (?) : Hu-tan-pa-li, mentioned in YS.
See COTAN, p. 416.
- *Quduq : « the Well »; *Qutuq? is perhaps misread for it.
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Queen Candace.
See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 28.
- « Quei hoa tchin » : this is Kuei-hua-ch'êng or K'u-k'u-ho-t'un.
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- « Queixime » : for Kišm or Qišm by Barbosa, whose Portuguese text does not mention Kiš.
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- « Queixome » : (Kišm) in 1302, the King of Hormuz moved his people first there (Chronicle of the Kings of Hormuz).
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- QUENGIANFU.
This name is applied to Hsi-an-fu, the metropolis of Shàn-hsi. A similar form occurred in the Persian vocabulary of the College of Translators of the Ming dynasty.
See p. 813-814.
- « Quengianfu » : name of the city Hsi-an-fu in Polo's time.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 247.
- « Quengianfu » : this is Hsi-an-fu.
See CUNCUN, p. 573.
- QUENLINFU.
This name was already identified with Chien-ning-fu by Martini in the 17th cent.
See p. 814-815.
- Quercus coccifera* : the oak on which the kermes lives.
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- « Queremen » : mentioned in « Media » by Hethum with « Seras » (= Širāz); it is probably Kermān.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- QUESTITAN.
It represents the regular plural form *kāšiktān* of the singular *kāšiktū* and *kāšiktāi*. They mean « those who have to do the watch ».
See p. 815.
- QUIACATU.
The Syriac form is *Kaiḡatu*. It looks like a Mongol name with the adjective suffix *-tu*. It must be *Gāiḡatu*.
See p. 816-817.
- « Quian » : name given by Polo to the Yang-tzū near Yang-chou.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 817.
- QUIAN-QUIANSUI.
« Quian » is of course Chiang (> Kiang), « River » and is in itself a common and sufficient designation of the Yang-tzu-chiang or Ta-chiang. « Quian-sui » restored as Chiang-shui has also been accepted as a current name of the river.
See p. 817-820.
- « Quian-sui » : name given by Polo to the Min River at Ch'êng-tu, which he takes for the upper course of the Yang-tzū.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 817.
- Quilon : (in 1281, the Sultan of Ma'abar and his four brothers, intending to invade).
See CAIL, p. 130.