

- « bandook » : « musket » in *Hobson-Jobson*².
See BONDOCDAIRE, p. 100.
- bandūq* (> Hindustanī), « musket ».
See BONDOCDAIRE p. 100.
- bang* (Anglo-Indian) : or *Ḥašīš*, one of the ingredients entering into the composition of the « theriaca ».
See ASSASSIN, p. 54.
- BANGALA.
I. e. Bengal.
See p. 73-74.
- « Bangala » : is Bengal.
See AMU, p. 39.
- Bangālā : in itinerary from the coast of Coromandel to Yün-nan, described by Rašid.
See BANGALA, p. 74.
- bansin* : French, seems to stand for *ban(ba)sin*.
See COTTON, p. 427.
- baqam, baqqam* (< Pers. *bakam*) : the ordinary Arabic name of the brazil-wood.
See BRAZIL, p. 103.
- baqqamī* : lit. « dyed with brazil-wood », « reddish ».
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- baqšī* : in Uighur text, passing into Mongolian.
See BACSI, p. 63.
- **baqtap* : (or **bäktäp*) the form we should expect in Turkish if *pahta* were derived from Ch. *po-tieh*.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Baqtat : in *Secret History*.
See BAUDAC, p. 90.
- (Sultan) *Bar : Bretschneider proposed to see in him « the Emir Baibars, who commanded the Egyptian army, which entered Syria in 1260 ».
See EGIPTE, p. 639.
- BARAC.
Baraq (in Turk.) is the prince who is generally called Bōrāq, Bōrrāq, or Burāq.
Baraq died at the latest in 1271.
See p. 75-76.
- « Barach » : can be identified with Balch.
See BALC, p. 71.
- « Barach » in Hethum.
See BARAC, p. 75.
- barachame* : is not another form of « bocharame », but the same as Pegolotti's *baraccami*.
See BUCKRAM, p. 112.
- « Baraka » : or Bärkä (in S. Lane-Poole), due to a wrong arabization.
See BERCA, p. 92.
- « Barakha » : in Georgian chronicle.
See BARAC, p. 75.
- baran* : « sheep »; its diminutive form *baranec* is Herberstein's « boranetz ».
See COTTON, p. 525.
- barančik* : this is not the word meant by Herberstein's « boranetz ».
See COTTON, p. 525.
- baranec* : this diminutive form of *baran*, « sheep » is the word meant by Herberstein's « boranetz ».
See COTTON, p. 525.
- baranec* : this is now the Russian designation of a *Polypodium*.
See COTTON, p. 526.
- baranec* : as to this name, it is probable that Herberstein transferred the legend to a local product, our astrakhan.
See COTTON, p. 526.
- baranec* : there can hardly be any doubt that it is the « astrakhan »; this cannot be a purely western development of the legend.
See COTTON, p. 527.
- Baraq : (Turk.) means a long-haired dog of somewhat fabulous character;
— is the prince who is generally called Bōrāq, Bōrrāq or Burāq, — son of Yāsün-toa, himself a grandson of Čayatai.
See BARAC, p. 75.
- Baraq (Prince) : Qaidu opened hostilities against.
(See « Barac », p. 75).
See CAIDU, p. 127.
- Baraq : it is difficult to connect him with « Chariziera ».
See CHARIZIERA, p. 237.
- Baraq : Hoqu had received gifts from Qubilai at the same time as him.
See COTAN, p. 423.
- bara'un* : « right » (Mong.).
See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- bara'un yar* : this question is very intricate.
See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- Barbara : or Berbera, the Somali coast.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- *Barbarig : (*Puât-b'wât-liök), a Middle Persian form of Barbara, Berbera, the Somali Coast.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- « Barcai » : or Bärkä.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- « Barcha » : or Bärkä (in Hethum).
See BERCA, p. 93.
- barchent* : (Germ.) « fustian ».
See BUCKRAM, p. 112.
- *Bardap or *Badap : in Chao Jukua's work written at Ch'üan-chou (Zaitun); the transcriptions are still in agreement with the ancient final consonants, Pa-ta supposes these names.
See DAGROIAN, p. 615.
- Bardasir, Bardasir : cannot be the Chinese Pa-li-ssü, which is Bardsir.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- Bardsir : it is the form represented by the Chinese Pa-li-ssü.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- « Baregu » : in Fra Mauro for « Bargu ».
See BARGU, p. 76.
- « Bareque » : for Bärkä (in *Gestes des Chiprois*).
See BERCA, p. 93.
- « Barhül » : geographical name close to « Barscol » occurred in the Mong. text of the *Secret History*, according to Palladius.
See BARSCOL, p. 83.
- bargā* : (« poutre ») Hindust. form proposed for the etymology of *breganega*, but it must be rejected.
See BREGANEGA, p. 105.
- **bargānaya* : (« leafy ») Pers. form proposed for the etymology of *breganega*, but it must be rejected.
See BREGANEGA, p. 105.
- BARGU.
Can be identified with Lake Baikal.
See p. 76-79.
- « Bargu » : might be one and the same name of « Barscol », diversely altered by copyists.
See BARSCOL, p. 83.
- « Bargu » : according to Polo, the original seat of the Mongols was between « Ciorcia » and that, which is the region south-east of Lake Baikal.
See CIORCIA, p. 386.