

- Burqan-qaldun : it is practically certain that Chinghiz-khan, Tolui, his wife Soyaqtani-bägi and his sons Mongka and Ariq-bögä were buried there.
See CINGHIS, p. 353.
- Burqan-qaldun : (*alias* the Ch'ilien Valley) Chinghiz-khan and the line of Tolui, including Qubilai, must have been buried there.
See CINGHIS, p. 363.
- Burqan-qurdun : (« Buddha-quick ») absurd restoration of Burqan-qaldun by the Ch'ien-lung Commissioners.
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- « Burqatu » : would be an adjectival form, « Having Buddha ».
See CINGHIS, p. 341.
- « Burqatu-qan » : at Muna, the defunct Chinghiz-khan is reminded of this place; it may be another form of Burqan-qaldun.
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- *Burutung : Pu-lu-t'ung in YS.
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- *Burutung : must be in a line from the eastern end of the southern bend of the Tula to the southern bend of the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- *Buruwunai : name of the envoy from Quilon in 1287 in YS.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- *busu : Jučen, borrowed from Uighur *böz*, « cotton goods ».
See COTTON, p. 434.
- bušan : Arab. < Skr. *višana* ».
See COTAN, p. 421.
- « But-tängri » : misreading of Tāb-Tängri.
See CINGHIS, p. 298.
- Butḥa : the ancient « A-ba-la-hu », on the Nomin River.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- Bu'ura-kä'är : « Male camel Steppe » (< Turk. *buḡra*).
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- buzio : Port., cannot be derived from Siamese *biā* or Maldivian *boli*.
See COWRIES, p. 555.
- « Buxee » : or *baqši* (in Yule, *Hobson-Jobson*²).
See BACSI, p. 63.
- buxkin* : (Germ.) « fustian for linings ».
See BUCKRAM, p. 112.
- Buyan-qulī : « the Slave of the religious merits ».
Chinese : P'u-yen-hu-li.
Skr. prototype : Puṇyadāsa.
See BAIAN, p. 66.
- Buzurg Altai or Yākā Altai : in Rašidu-'d-Dīn, both meaning « Great Mountain » in Persian and Mongolian.
See ALTAI, p. 31.
- Būda-ūmūr : var. of Būda-ündür.
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Būda-ündür : according to Rašid, it is the great « forbidden precinct », with the bones of the princes.
The place must be the Burqan-qaldun.
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Būrqaṅ-qāldūn : according to Rašid, it is the place of Chingiz-khan's burial ground.
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- Būrqaṅ-qāldūn : according to Rašid, Mongka's coffin was carried to this place, which the Mongols call Yākā-qōrūq.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Būrqaṅ-qāldūn : Haīdar-Raḍī speaks of a temple erected there by Kamala.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.
- Būšī-ḥwājah : the « wise adviser » in Rašid's account, as translated in Erdmann's *Temudschin*. But the name is uncertain.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 617.
- būri* : Dayur < Mongol *bös*).
See COTTON, p. 434.
- « Būgen Temüčin » : the name restored as such is uncertain.
See CINGHIS, p. 290.
- Būjāk : a son of Tului by a concubine.
See LITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- bürgä* : means « flea » and not « partridge » in Turkish.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- Bürgi-ärgi : « Bürgi Cliff », it is the « Pu-lu-ku Cliff ».
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Bürüt : (tribe).
See BELOR, p. 91.
- Bürkä : wrong form for Bärkä.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- byaz'* : Russ. < Greek βύσσοζ.
See COTTON, p. 434.
- büz* : this vocalization for Uighur *böz* should be discarded.
See COTTON, p. 434.
- « byssi » : this is the name given to the filaments secreted by the foot of the *Pinna* (and not « byssus »).
See COTTON, p. 529-530.
- byssus* : this has given the usual names of cotton stuff in northern Asia.
See COTTON, p. 530.
- « byssus » : this has erroneously said to be a textile woven from the excrescences of sea-shells.
See COTTON, p. 529.
- Byzantine Empire : *i. e.* Fu-lin, Früm, Rüm.
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- ḥiör* : Cham, « cowry », corresponding to Khmer *bier*.
See COWRIES, p. 554.
- βαγ > φαγ : Sogdian, has passed in later Sogdian from the sense of « god » to that of « idol ».
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- βαγπūr : < *βαγpur > φαγpur, Sogdian forms for Jesus.
See FACFUR, p. 652.
- βόμβυξ : Greek, « cocoon of the silkworm ».
See COTTON, p. 427.
- βύσσοζ : Greek, connected with Uighur *böz*, « cotton goods ».
See COTTON, p. 434.
- βύσσοζ : the value of cotton may have attached to it in the West.
See COTTON, p. 530-531.
- βύσσοζ : in classical Greek, it was the name of a vegetable textile, « cotton » or « flax ».
See COTTON, p. 529.