

- Ha-liu-t'u** : wrongly supposed to be the same name as Ha-lao-t'u. See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- \*Ha-lu-t'ê** : unknown mountain, connected with the « Qadai » to locate a « tomb » of Chinghiz-khan in the Ordos. See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- Ha-mei-li** (The kingdom of) : mentioned in the *Ming-shih*, is certainly Qomul. See CAMUL, p. 155.
- Ha-mi** : the usual Chinese form since the Middle Ages, for Camul. See CAMUL, p. 153.
- Ha-mi** : (Qomul) : (an embassy was projected in 1463 to be sent there). See ALAINS, p. 24.
- Ha-mi-li, Qamīl** : the form in *YS*, for Camul. Occurs first in 1286. See CAMUL, p. 154.
- Ha-mu-li** : (Qomul occurs on the Chinese map of 1330, in the form). See CAMUL, p. 154.
- Ha-pan** : for Qaban in *YS* (dates ranging from 1282 to 1296). See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Ha-pi-ch'ih** : the name might be restored to \*Qabiči or perhaps to \*Qabičī. See LIITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- Ha-pi-ch'ih** : Qabiči? See MONGATAI, p. 782.
- ha-sa** : (i.e. *qasaq*) the only word for « car » in the Sino-Mongolian vocabulary of c. 1600. See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Ha-shih** : represents a Mongol alteration of Ho-hsi, then the common Chinese name for the Hsi-Hsia country, the modern Kan-su. See CAIDU, p. 125.
- Ha-shih-ha-êrh** : in *YS*, represents Qāšyar the « Mongol » form of the name. See CASCAR, p. 207.
- Ha-shih-ha-êrh** : (Qāšyar), in its paragraph on it, the *Ming shih* mentions diplomatic intercourse in 1408, 1413, 1426-1435 and 1463. See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Ha-shih-ha-li** : in the Ming itinerary preserved in the *Pien chêng k'ao*, is the correct form for Lien-shih-lien-li, Qāšyar. See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Ha-tai** : prince of Ching-yüan, great-grandson of Kōčü, the third son of Ögödäi, confused with Ghazan. See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- ha-ti** : Chinese, for the Arabic *qādī*. See CASSES, p. 214.
- ha-ti** : the transcription by the Chinese in the Mongol period of the pronunciation of *qādī*. See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- Ha-tsan (Prince)** : Qazan, is Ghazan. See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- Ha-tsan (Prince)** : undetermined homonym of Ghazan, who died on May 5, 1319. See CAÇAN, p. 121.
- ha-tzū** : modern Chinese transcription based on *qāzī*. See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- habān** : Bahnar, one of the forms of the Indonesian word adapted in Chinese as *man*. See COTTON, p. 453.
- « Habassy »** : said to be Oriental name of Ethiopia and located near Egypt according to Archbishop John. See ETHIOPIA, p. 651.
- Habašah** : the mention of Ethiopians, « Abyssinians », in the Arabic version of the legend of « Barlaam and Joasaph ». See ETHIOPIA, p. 650.
- « Hacbaluch »** : other spelling of Achbaluch according to Fra Mauro (1459); wrong form of « Achbaluch ». See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- Hachijō** : the southern Island of Japan. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 683.
- « Hactenis » = Aq-tāngiz** : « Tartar » name of Mar Biancho, which actually means « White Sea » in Turkish. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 619.
- hai** : according Hung Chün, we ought to take into account for Chinghiz-khan only the duodenary *hai*. See CINGHIS, p. 285.
- Hai-chou** : identified with \*Cacu, by Charignon. See CAGUY (< \*CACU), p. 122.
- Hai-chou** : relay on the water-route east of T'ai-chou. See CINGIU, p. 364.
- Hai-chou** : this is probably Polo's « Cingiu »; this is not the present Tung-hai-hsien but one of the names given to Hai-mên during the Yüan dynasty. See CINGIU, p. 365.
- hai-chung pu** : « cloth [from] within the sea »; this is a faulty reading instead of « Hai-hsi pu ». See COTTON, p. 509.
- hai-fei** : misreading of *hai-pa*, « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 545.
- Hai-hsi** : « West of the Sea », represents Chu-êrh-ch'ih in the *Têng-i'an pi-chiu*; the original edition had probably this in one place and Nü-chih in the other. See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- Hai-hsi** : « West of the Sea », was the popular designation of Ta-Ch'in. See COTTON, p. 508.
- Hai-hsi-pu** : (*Wei lio*) this should be translated : « cloth of the West of the Sea [kingdom] ». See COTTON, p. 507.
- Hai-mên** : this is Hai-chou, Polo's « Cingiu ». See CINGIU, p. 365.
- Hai-nam** : pronunciation of Hai-nan still in the Mongol period. See CHEYNAM, p. 242.
- Hai-nan** : as applied to the island, it is an unofficial name; its use goes far back and is proved under the Sung. From about 1279, the popular name fell in with the official designation. See CHEYNAM, p. 242, 243.
- Hai-nan** : this cannot be « the desert island named Ciorcia ». See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- hai-nan** : « south of the Sea », i.e. Hai-nan; cotton fabrics are mentioned there. See COTTON, p. 496.
- hai-nan** : (or « in Hai-nan ») Wang Chêng says that cotton was produced there and came north gradually. See COTTON, p. 503.
- « Hai-nan Man-jên »** : (*Po-chai pien*) they are probably the Li aborigines of Hai-nan. See COTTON, p. 499.
- hai-pa** : (or *pa*) « sea pa », « cowry », under the Ming and the Manchu dynasty. See COWRIES, p. 545.