

- Ho-hsi : (the region of Kan-chou acquired a greater importance when was installed there in 710, a Vice-Commissioner of). (See « Caidu », p. 124, and « Tangut »).  
See CAMPÇIO, p. 151.
- Ho-hsi : Ch. > Mong. Qašin; it is Rašid's « Ḥašin », i.e. Hsi-Hsia.  
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Ho-hsi : Kan-su.  
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- Ho-hsi : Tangut (Kan-su).  
See YARCAN, p. 883.
- Ho-hsi-wu : start of the « letting run » if the competition is in Peking (*Cho-kêng lu*).  
See CUIUCCI, p. 572.
- Ho-k'ou : « Mouth of the River », element so frequent in the Chinese toponymy.  
See CAGUY (< \*CACU), p. 122.
- Ho-lan : appears in Chinese at an early date. As « double » surname it goes back, under the T'o-pa Wei.  
See CALACIAN, p. 134.
- Ho-lan (*chou* of) : exists during the T'ang.  
See CALACIAN, p. 134.
- ho-lan* : for « piebald » among the Northerners.  
— Texts give *ho-lan* as an Altaic word for a « piebald horse ».  
See CALACIAN, p. 134.
- Ho-lan-shan : the Chinese translation of Alašai, the Chinese name of the mountain now called by the Mongols A-la-shan mountains.  
See CALACIAN, p. 133.
- Ho-li-ho-sun : Qoryosun.  
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- Ho-lin : first mention of Qaraqorum in the *Yüan shih* in 1235.  
See CARACOROM, p. 165.
- Ho-lin : (Qara-qorum) became in 1260 the seat of a *hsüan-weissü*.  
Became in 1307 the seat of a « moving Grand Secretariat », with a « general administrator ».  
See CARACOROM, p. 168.
- Ho-lin (Qorum) : (mountains) occurs in the YS who gives some information on the ancient seat of the Uighur empire of T'ang times.  
See CARACOROM, p. 166.
- Ho-ling : (= Kalinga, Java) sent *sêng-ch'i* boys and girls to China in 813 and 818.  
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 599.
- Ho-lo : *hsien* captured by Chinghiz-khan in the autumn of 1226 (YS).  
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ho-lo-tan : this kingdom mentioned in the *Sung shu* remains unidentified.  
See COTTON, p. 439.
- Ho-lo-t'o : seems to duplicate erroneously the kingdom of Ho-lo-tan mentioned in the same chapter of the *Sung shu*.  
See COTTON, p. 439.
- ho-man* : occurs for *man*.  
See COTTON, p. 453.
- Ho-ning : the administrative name of Ho-lin (Qara-qorum) since 1312.  
See CARACOROM, p. 165 and 168.
- Ho-shang : a man called Ho-shang was mentioned in the accounts of the siege of Hsiang-yang.  
See ACMAT (1), p. 11.
- ho-shang* : means « Buddhist monk », was also very often used as a personal name.  
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- ho-shang* : respectful title for the Buddhist Monk in Chinese. Its remote original is the Skr. *upādhyāya*. It is the only word anciently said to be Kāšyarian and even this case is open to doubt.  
See CASCAR, p. 211 to 214.
- ho-shang* : Buddhist monk.  
See MARSARCHIS, p. 775.
- ho-shê* : Chin. transcription, with *ho-shang*, of the Skr. *upādhyāya*.  
See CASCAR, p. 212.
- Ho-shih-la : *alias* Ming-tsung, enthroned north of Qara-Qorum on February 27, 1329.  
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Ho-shui : according to Charignon, this name appears on ancient Chinese maps as a designation of the Huang-ho.  
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 818.
- Ho-tan : (\*Xuât-tân) name given by the Iranians to the kingdom of Ch'ü-sa-tan-na according to Hsüan-tsang.  
See COTAN, p. 409.
- Ho-tan : this Iranian form mentioned by Hsüan-tsang already heralds the Ḥotan of later Mussulman tradition.  
See COTAN, p. 411.
- « Ho-thon » : given for Khotan by the Mongol 'Jigs-med nam-mkha writing in Tibetan in 1819.  
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ho-tsun : to be read Ha-tsun, the religious name taken by Chao-Hsien, and probably represents Tib. *mka'bcun*; it is written Ha-chên in a Ming work.  
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- Ho-t'ien : new administrative name of Khotan in the 18th cent., combining Ḥotan with Yü-t'ien.  
See COTAN, p. 416.
- hodun* : Mong., « star », in written Mongol *odun*.  
See COTAN, p. 416.
- Hodun na'ur : Mongol name of the Hsing-hsiu-hai.  
See COTAN, p. 416.
- Hoi-yin Uryāngqat : (Mong.) the « Uryāngqat of the Woods ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 337.
- \*Hok-ka : Fu-chien people » = \*Choncha, may be the origin of « Choncha ».  
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- Hok-lo : « Choncha » may be < \*Choncha = \*Hok-ka, a possible synonym of this modern form.  
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- « Holubeim » : alteration of « Qubilai » in the Catalan Map of 1375.  
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- Holy Land.  
See ACRE, p. 12.
- Honorius IV : a Pope.  
See SAIN, p. 824.
- Hoqu : was Güyük's son (the third one), took Qaidu's side against Qubilai.  
See « Barac », p. 76.  
See BADASCIAN, p. 65.
- Hoqu : his son was captured in 1278 at the Liu-p'an-shan.  
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Hoqu : (> Oqu) Güyük's youngest son; his rebellion cannot have taken place later than 1275.  
See COTAN, p. 423.