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- Häču** : (= Kua-chou in western Kan-su) its inhabitants follow the religion of Māni according to the *Hudūd al 'Ālam* of 982/3.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 152.
- Had-un ündüsün-ü ärdäni-yin tobäya** : the form given by « Sanang Setsen » for the complete title of the *Altan tobäi*.
See CINGHIS, p. 347.
- Haidu-yol** : the name of the lower part of the Yulduz river in Chinese Turkistan.
See CAIDU, p. 124.
- hainuḥ** : buffalo.
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.
- hajir** : < *qajir*, form taken by Turk. *qadir*, « powerful », « terrible », in Mongolian.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- « **Hajir Činggis tängri** » : god mentioned in a Mongolian shamanist text; the name seems to betray a non-Mongolian origin.
See CINGHIS, p. 301-302.
- Halājan** or **Haljan** : in Rašidu-'d-Dīn a place in the « Kingdom » of Tangut.
See ACBALEC MANGI, p. 7.
- Halājan** or **Haljan** : a town of Tangut (Hsi-Hsia), the equivalence of Calacian, in Rašidu-'d-Dīn.
See CALACIAN, p. 132.
- Halājan** : (or **Haljan**) represent the Hsi-Hsia form of Calacian, according to Pelliot.
See CALACIAN, p. 136.
- Hälḥa** : (River) a ḡalautu-nör is known in the region of the Ulyui River, south-east of it.
See CINGHIS, p. 326.
- halifa** : (Arab.) means « lieutenant », « successor », « vice-gerent ».
See CALIF, p. 138.
- Halij** : from which is derived Calizene.
See CALIZENE, p. 139.
- Haljan** : or **Halājan** : the equivalence of Calacian.
See CALACIAN, p. 132.
- Haljan** or **Halājan** : is the Hsi-Hsia form of Calacian.
See CALACIAN, p. 136.
- Ham-čū** : (See « Campçio »). Name of a place given in the itinerary from Činānčkat to B.ḡ-sūrā.
See QUIAN - QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- Hamčū** : for Kan-chou, in the *Hudūd al-'Ālam* of 982-983.
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- Hamil** : mongol pronunciation of the Uighur Turkish form : Qomul < Qamul.
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- haml** : (Arab.) [« pile or plush »; « camlet », « camelot » are deriving from] according to Johnson's dictionary.
See CAMLET, p. 143.
- han** : = « can » or « kan »; a distinction, probably seen by Polo, existed with *qa'an* = « kaan ».
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- han** : noted *qan* in Uighur script (*Činggis qan-i*) title given to himself by Güyük in Turkish (*qanu* in Mong.), and not *qa'an*.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- han** : (*qan*), « khan », often used in modern Mongolian as the last element in the names of mountains.
See CINGHIS, p. 341.
- Han-baliḡ** : in Rašidu-'d-Dīn and Waśśāf, for **Han-baliḡ**, Turkish name of Peking.
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- Han-baliḡ** : « Royal City » name of Peking in Turkish. This name was given in Central Asia to Peking while it was still the capital of the Chin, that is prior to 1215.
See CAMBALUC, p. 140-141.
- Han-baliḡ** : according to Rašid, Naśru-'d-Dīn, after his death in 1292, was buried there in his own garden.
See NESCRADIN, p. 794.
- Han-ūla** : « Mountain of the Khan », opposite Ulān-bātor; there is no ground to locate the tomb of Chinghiz-khan in that region.
See CINGHIS, p. 343.
- Hanfu** : Canton.
See SILINGIU, p. 833.
- Hansā** : (and Šanjū Zāitūn) it was the name of Hānqū (Hānfū) according to Abū-'l-Fidā.
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- Hansā** : (Hang-chou) this is not the Hānfū of the 9th cent., which is Canton.
See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- Hansā** : an Arabic transcription of Hsing-tsai = Hang-chou.
See GAMPU, p. 731.
- haqān** : (= *qaγan*), king of the Turks.
See FACFUR, p. 655.
- Hara-ḥotan** : this name occurring in « Sanang Setsen » is Hara-ḥoto (« Kara-khoto »).
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Hara-Ḥoto** : Kara-khoto.
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- Haratu** : = Ha-la-t'u; the Russian adjectival form « Kharatuskiĭ » is derived from it.
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- Harbanda Öjaitü** : was Ghazan's brother and successor. Letter to Philip le Fair in 1305.
See CAÇAN, p. 120-121.
- Hara-mürān** : (Eastern Mongolia) a small northern tributary of the Šara-mürān. To-day, it is also the name of a tributary of the Huang-ho (Chin. Hei-ho).
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- harbuz** : Pers., « water-melon »; the phonetic similarity with *kārbās*, « cotton » does not