

- explain the connection between the « sowed sheep » and cotton.
See COTTON, p. 529.
- harminjin* : Mong., designation of a red cloth.
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- haš* : (< Turk. *qaš*) Kalm., « jade ».
See COTAN, p. 424.
- has-čolön* : (< *qas-čila'un*) Mong., « jade-stone »; *cacholong* seems to represent an extension of its meaning.
See COTAN, p. 424.
- « *Hašin* » : (or « Tangqut », *i. e.* Hsi-Hsia) according to Rašid, Chinghiz moved towards it in the autumn of 1225.
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Hatun-ākā* : a modern Mongol name of Qara-mörän.
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- Hatun-γöl* : a modern Mongol name of Qara-mörän.
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- Hatun-mürän* : the modern Mongol name of Qara-mörän.
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- hatünän* : (Rašid) « wives ».
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- hažyan* : (or *qazqan*, or *qazgan*) « kettle ».
See CAÇAN, p. 119.
- Hājū* : wrong identification with « Caigiu », by Stan. Guyard.
See CAIGIU, p. 130.
- Hājū* : is Kua-chou or « Gourd district », in western Kan-su.
See CAIGIU, p. 130.
- Hājū* : mentioned in the *Hudūd al-'Ālam*, it must be Kua-chou in Kan-su.
See SACIOU, p. 822.
- Hānfū* : in Arabic texts of the 9th cent. for Canton, renders Kuang-fu.
See CIN, p. 275.
- Hānfū* : (= Canton) Lūqin was said to be at four day's distance from it by boat and 20 days by land.
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Hānfū* : to be read for *Hānqū* in Abū-'l-Fidā.
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- Hānfū* : in the 9th cent., it is not *Hansā*, Hang-chou, but Canton.
See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- Hānfū* : became *Hansā* for the Mussulman travellers of the 14th cent.
See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- Hānfū* : an arabic transcription of Canton.
See GAMPU, p. 731.
- Hānqū* : (read *Hānfū*) was called *Hansā* and *Šanjū Zaitūn* according to Abū-'l-Fidā.
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- Hānzī* : said by Rašid to be the Chinese name of *Hītai*. That form is absolutely correct, and opposed to « *Mānzī* ».
See CATAI, p. 228.
- Hānzū-čū-hūn-qūi* : by *Bānākātī*, Chinese name of the region of *Hītai*.
See CATAI, p. 228.
- hāqāni* : « royal » Turkish used in *Kāšyar*, according to *Kāšyarī*.
See CASCAR, p. 210.
- Hāinam* : the reading of the name in Rašid is doubtful, but this form is probably correct.
See CHEYNAM, p. 243.
- « *Hātāi* », « *Hātā* » : reading for *Hītāi*, particularly by the Arabs; explains the « Cathay » of western Europe.
See CATAI, p. 220.
- hākīlig* : Kalmuk, for *kāklik*.
See CATORS, p. 232.
- Herülün* : this is now the Mongolian pronunciation of the name of the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- « *Hidan* » : by Rašidu-'d-Dīn, renders the Chinese « Ch'i-tan ».
See CATAI, p. 218.
- Hinggan Mountains* : designation of the mountains south of the *Tūla* and the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- Hingsai* : it is not the « capital of *Māčīn* » mentioned by Rašid.
See CIN, p. 275.
- Hītā* : Turks from this country are mentioned in the service of the « king of China » (Chinghiz-khan) in Maqrizi's *History of Egypt*.
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- Hītai* : for *Kāšyarī*, in 1076, it is the designation of North China.
See CATAI, p. 217.
- Hītai* : (or *Hatai*) is the normal appellation of North China in Rašidu-'d-Dīn, but not the only one.
See CATAI, p. 227.
- Hītai* : its southern limit was, according to Rašidu-'d-Dīn, the *Qara-mörän*, *i. e.* the *Huang-ho*; such was Polo's notion of « *Catai* ».
See CATAI, p. 229.
- « *Hītai* » : when it became the designation of North China, the more ancient names (« *Čīn* », « *Šīn* », « *Таβγαč* ») were still in use. It was North China for *Kāšyarī*.
See CIN, p. 273.
- Hītā* : comes from *Hītāi*, designation of China in Mussulman countries.
See CATAI, p. 220.
- Hītāi* : basic form of the name of China in Mussulman countries, maintained itself in Turkish and in Persian.
See CATAI, p. 220.
- « *Holho* » : misreading of the name of the *Ulyūi*.
See CINGHIS, p. 236.
- Hong-taiji* : < Ch. *huang-t'ai-tzū* (« *Sanang Setsen* »).
See CINGHIS, p. 352.
- Honing* : mentioned by « *Sanang Setsen* » for the years 1552 and 1576. Last mentions of *Qaraqorum*.
See CARACOROM, p. 169.
- « *Honing* » (prince of) : (in 1412 or 1413 *Aruqtai* received from the Ming Emperor the title of).
See CARACOROM, p. 169.
- Horasanī* : name of a *Buluyan*, married to *Ghazan*, and who was a Tatar.
See BOLGANA, p. 98.
- Horasān* : place where *Polos' Lone Tree* was.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- Horasān* : probably location of the tree, if Polo saw it.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- Horasān* : Polo places the battle between *Darius* and *Alexander* in the north eastern part of this city, near the holy *Oriental Plane* of which he had made his *Lone Tree*.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- Horasān* : in 1270, *Baraq* had occupied most of it. The *Mongols* had already been settled there in 1241.
See CARAUNAS, p. 189.