

- Ḥorāsān** : (sultan of) it is Hu-êrh-shan. Was defeated in 1141 north of Samarkand by the Qara-Ḥitai.
See CATAI, p. 227.
- ḥošūn** : (of the Urat) the mention of Chinghiz-khan's tomb near it is the outcome of the legend of the Muna in « Sanang Set-sen ».
See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- Ḥotan** : this is Polo's Cotan, our « Khotan ».
See COTAN, p. 408.
- Ḥotan** : given by all Mussulman sources, except for the second form « Odon » of Kāšyari.
See COTAN, p. 415.
- « **Ḥotan** » : occurs in Kāšyari alongside of « Odon ».
See COTAN, p. 414.
- ḥotṇ** : (*hoto*) « city »; modern Mong. Ḥotong, Kalm. Ḥotṇ is not derived from it.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ḥotṇ** : Kalmuk pronunciation of the modern Mongolian Ḥotong, a nasalized pronunciation of Ḥoton.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- hoto** : Mong., < *qotan*, identical with Turkī *qotan*.
See COTAN, p. 410.
- hoto** : Mong. < *qoton*.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- hoto** : (*hotṇ*) « city »; modern Mong. Ḥotong, Kalm. Ḥotṇ is not derived from it.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- hoton** : (and *hoto*) Mong. < *qoton*.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- Ḥoton** : < Ḥotan, Khotan, explains modern Mong. Ḥotong.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ḥoton** : given in a Kalmuk map as the name of Khotan.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ḥoton-i Ḥoton** : this means « the city Ḥoton of the country Ḥoton » or « Khotan of Chinese Turkestan ».
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ḥotong** : in modern Mongolian, it is the name of the settled population of Chinese Turkestan.
It is a nasalized pronunciation of Ḥoton.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ḥōja** : (« Cogia » = ...) in Persian « master ».
See COJA, p. 402.
- ḥōr, ḥor** : « sun » in Persian. According to Reinaud and Michel, Polo possibly confused it with *hawwar*, poplar in Arabic (unlikely).
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- Ḥōtān** : there is no example of this Iran. and Mussulman form written with vowels in a Semitic writing.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- « **Ḥtai** » : (or « Qtai ») : for northern China in an Uighur Manichaean manuscript.
See CATAI, p. 220.
- ḥthan** : transcription of *kātān* (not *qoton*) in an Armenian document of 1288.
See COTTON, p. 427.
- Ḥudādād** : (or Ḥudādār) Persian Christian; his tomb is at Ch'üan-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- Ḥudādār** : (or Ḥudādād) Persian Christian; his tomb is at Ch'üan-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- Humdan** : ancient name of Hsi-an-fu in Central Asia.
See COTAN, p. 412.
- Humdān River** : mentioned in the *Hudūd al-'Ālam*. Minorsky says that the river must be the Huang-ho.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- Ḥuriyān** : both Idrisi and Ibn al-Wardī speak of this island.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 674.
- ***Ḥursan** : (or *Ḥursal) : the only possible original of Hu-êrh-shan.
See CATAI, p. 226.
- Ḥutan** : (Hu-t'an = Ḥotan) occurs for Khotan in the map of c. 1330 and in the corresponding list of YS.
See COTAN, p. 416.
- ḥutū** : (Arab.) origin of Turk. *qutuz*, yak.
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.
- ḥūn** (month of) : in one manuscript of Rašid when he relates about Chinghiz-khan's death.
See CINGHIS, p. 306.
- ḥūn ai** : (month) related by Rašid about Chinghiz-khan's death; ought to be read *šun ai*.
See CINGHIS, p. 307.
- Ḥwājah** : > Ḥōja, in Persian « master ».
See COJA, p. 402.
- Ḥwārizm** : the connection of this name with those of Kharāšman and Kha-ra-šva is doubtful.
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- Ḥwārizmī** : name borne by several Chinghiz-khanids, suggested by the name « Chariziera » in V, but the text is corrupt.
See CHARIZIERA, p. 238.
- Ḥwārizmšāh** : king of Persia, defeated by the « king of China » (Chinghiz-khan), in Maqrizī's *History of Egypt*.
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- Ḥwātan** : 'Otnaye is in the line of this Iranian (Sogdian?) form.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- ***Ḥwātan** : original supposed by the Iranian form Ho-tan mentioned by Hsüan-tsang.
See COTAN, p. 411.