

- Qaidu : it is quite probable that he took possession of the « great *goriq* ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 355.
- Qaidu : Prince George of the Öngüt fought against him.  
See GIORGE, p. 737.
- Qaidu : we do not know about any prince of that name who can in any way be associated with Qaidu.  
See IESUDAR, p. 749.
- Qaidu : Ming-an fought against him.  
See MINGAN, p. 779.
- Qaidu : Ögödäi's grandson.  
See NOMOGAN, p. 795.
- Qaidu : he does not seem to have taken sides with the rebel princes against Nomoyan.  
See NOMOGAN, p. 796.
- « Qaidu Andaman » : corruption for « Qaidu, my *anda* ».  
(*anda* : « sworn brothers ».)  
See CAIDU, p. 126.
- Qaidu and Dua : besieged the Uighur *idiqu* in his capital Qarā-ḥōjo.  
(See also « Cibai », p. 263; « Caidu », p. 124.)  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 164.
- Qaidu-khan : one of the legendary ancestors of Chinghiz-khan.  
See CAIDU, p. 124.
- « Qainam » : marked in Martini's *Atlas Sinensis* as a town of « Kiaochi, sive Couchinchina », was identified with Rašid's Hāinam. It is in fact « Quinam ».  
See CHEYNAM, p. 243.
- Qais : Arabic form for Kīš; this pronunciation seems to be now the usual one.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- Qaišar : King of Rūm.  
See FACFUR, p. 655.
- qaisūri* : alteration of *Fansūr* and *fanšūri*, which has remained in use in India almost until our day.  
See FANSUR, p. 663.
- Qaišan : (Qaišan Külük), grandson of Qubilai; ascended the throne in 1307.  
See CAIDU, p. 128.
- qajir* : > *hajir*, form taken by Turk. *qadīr*, « powerful », « terrible », in Mongolian.  
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- Qal'ah-i Ātāšparastān : (Pers.) « Cas-  
tle of the Fire-worshippers »  
See CALA ATAPERISTAN, p. 131.
- « Qalahāt » : may have been the pronunciation of Qalhāt or Calatu.  
See CALATU, p. 138.
- qalamdān* : Pers. Is out of the question for Calamanz.  
See CALAMANZ (INK-HORN), p. 137.
- \*Qalan : i.e. K'o-lan.  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- \**qala'utai* : Mong. « feverish », may be represented by Ko-lao-t'ai.  
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- \*Qala'utu : a restoration of Ha-lao-t'u.  
See CAAGIU, p. 115.
- \*Qala'utu : one of the forms Ha-lao-t'u may represent.  
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- Qalautai : one of the forms Ko-lao-t'ai may represent.  
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- qaldun* : (Burqan-qaldun) does not seem to have survived in Mongolian.  
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- qaldut* : plural of *qaldun*, translated as *yai*, « cliff ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- Qalhāt : on the coast of Omān, now in ruins.  
See CALATU, p. 138.
- Qalibai-soltan : the name of the calif mentioned in the *Secret History*.  
See CALIF, p. 138.
- \*Qali'un : « Otter », Ha-li-wēn in YS.  
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Qali'utu : « Place with otters », the Mongolian name represented by Ha-liu-t'u.  
See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- \*Qalut : perhaps the unknown \*Ha-lu-t'ê Mountain.  
See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- Qamādin (« Camadi » < \*Camadi = \*Camadin?); a suburb of Jiruft (Jīrāft).  
See CAMADI, p. 139.
- qamyī* : Sag. (related to « Camut »).  
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- qamyī* : (Sag.) means « damask ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- qamyī* : Sag. form, for « camucca ».  
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- Qamil : earlier form of Qomul.  
See CAMUL, p. 153.
- Qamjiu and Qamju : for Kan-chou.  
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- Qamju : Kan-chou.  
See ACBALEC MANGI, p. 7.
- Qamju and Qamjiu : for Kan-chou in Rašidu-'d-Dīn.  
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- Qamjū : (Kan-chou) city captured by Chinghiz in Rašid's account.  
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- qamqa* : in modern Turk. dialects (Alt., Tel., Kir., Khir.) form for « camut »; means « damask ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- qamqa* : in Turkish (Alt., Tel., Kir., Khir.) for « camucca ». Is not given by Kāšyarī in 1076, although he mentions others Chinese textiles.  
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- qan* : (Činggis *qan-i*) regular notation of *han* in Uighur script.  
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- qan* : (*han*), « khan », often used in modern Mongolian as the last element in the names of mountains.  
See CINGHIS, p. 341.
- Qanāt-aš-āh : in older Arabic geographers, seems to be the possible original of « Canosalmi ».  
See CANOSALMI, p. 158.
- Qandahār : name of the province of Qara-Jang by the Mussulmans.  
The name has three main meanings, and sometimes that of the Ta-li Kingdom.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 177.
- « Qandar » : (« Kandar ») the « Indian » (hindī) name of Qara-Jang by Rašid.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 177.
- « Qandū » : wrong correction of the form « Qandar ».  
See CARAGIAN, p. 177.
- \*Qangyārqai : K'ang-ha-li-kai, which is the San-hsia-k'ou.  
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- Qangli : tribe name.  
See BAIAN, p. 66.
- Qangqarqan : (= Qangyarqan); K'ang-ha-li-kai is probably identical with it.  
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- Qangqas : tribe name.  
See BARGU, p. 77.
- \**qar* : pretended by the compilers of the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wēn chich*