

## U

- \*U-den : instead of it, the Tibetan chronicles use 'U-ten, 'U-then. See COTAN, p. 413.
- 'U-ten : (or 'U-then) occurs in Tibetan chronicles for Khotan; it is borrowed from Ch. Yü-t'ien. See COTAN, p. 413.
- 'U-then : (or 'U-ten) occurs in Tibetan chronicles for Khotan; it is borrowed from Ch. Yü-t'ien. See COTAN, p. 413.
- ua- : (-wa-) Ch., noted through -o- in « Coigangiu ». See COIGANGIU, p. 398.
- \*Uâ-k'wak : this is Wo-kuo. See COTTON, p. 519.
- ubioo : Manchu, « cowry », may be an artificial creation due to Ch'ien-lung's scholars. See COWRIES, p. 560.
- « uciaca » : read \*uciata, might be the participle of *huciare* or *bruciare*. See COIACH, p. 397.
- uciacha : (. . . *id est coiach*). See COIACH, p. 397.
- « uciacha » : it looks as though it were a term of Western astrology. See COIACH, p. 397.
- uciacham : (...*quam appellat choiach*). See COIACH, p. 397.
- \*uciata : read in that way, « uciaca » might be the participle of *huciare* or *bruciare*. See COIACH, p. 397.
- Uč : our « Uch-Turfan » was known as Üč-Färmän in the late Middle Ages. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 715.
- Uda : (or Oda, Ota, Uta) for Odan in the Mong. MS of Ulän-bātor. See COTAN, p. 415.
- « udambara » : wrongly for Skr. *udumbara*. See COTTON, p. 469.
- Udan : (Wu-tan = ..) occurs for

- Khotan in the *Secret History*; we should read Odan. See COTAN, p. 415.
- Uđđiyāna : one of the four Śākya became king of this place. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- udi-bhva (< *udaya-bhva = tung-ti*) in modern Burmese texts for the Chinese Emperor, ancient designation of the early Nanchao sovereigns of Yün-nan. See CARAGIAN, p. 180.
- \*Udon : Wu-tuan, the Yü-t'ien of the T'ang dynasty according to Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai. See COTAN, p. 415.
- udumbara : Skr., *Ficus glomerata*; *yu-t'an* is a shortened transcription of it. See COTTON, p. 469.
- « Udun » : another transcription of Kāšyari's « Odon ». See COTAN, p. 414.
- Udyāna : usual wrong sanskritization of Uđđiyāna; a confusion with Yü-t'ien has given rise to a bad correction Yu-ti-yeh-na. See COTAN, p. 408.
- Ughuz : Mythical Patriarch of the Turk and Tartar nations, reported in Rašidu-'d-Dīn. See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 617.
- Uighur king : (the legend of the first). See CARACHOÇO, p. 164.
- Uighur kingdom (on the) : see « Iuguristan », p. 753. See CARACHOÇO, p. 164.
- Uighur principedom : (Kan-chou became after 851 the seat of an independent). See CAMPÇIO, p. 152.
- Uighur and Tibetan Buddhist monasteries : (the documents found at Tun-huang have revealed the existence at Kan-chou, in the 9th and 10th cent. of). See CAMPÇIO, p. 152.
- Uigur *id̄t̄qut* : (Qaidu besieged the). See CAIDU, p. 127.
- Uiqun-Talan-Quduq : (or Utqun-),

- according to Rašid, Chinghiz-khan arrived there in the spring of 1226 (unidentified). See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Uiyur : or Uiyūr. Name of the people of the Uiyuristān. See IUGURISTAN, p. 753.
- Ujat : a late tradition has it that this village on the left bank of the Qara-qaš River was once inhabited by Nestorian Christians. See COTAN, p. 423.
- \*ūjhā : supposed form from the *wu-shê* which I-ching mentions in « Northern countries ». See CASCAR, p. 213.
- \*ūjjhā : form supposed by the *hu-shê* which Hui-yüan mentions in Khotanese and in Kashgarian. See CASCAR, p. 213.
- \*Uju : *i.e.* \*Aju or « Agiul ». See AGIUL, p. 14.
- Ujung Tanah (Johore) : said to be the region referred to by Lan̄kā according to Rouffaer (see « Lochac »). See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Ujuqan : name of Uriyangqadai's son in Rašid's account of Mongol and Turkish tribes. See AGIUL, p. 14.
- \*Uk-mjēt : Wu-mi, *tzū* of Yü-ch'ih. See COTAN, p. 420.
- « Ukoli » : by Rašid, for Corea, is corrected by Blochet to Kokuli = Kao-kou-li. See CAULI, p. 234.
- « Ula jonduluγ » in Kāšyari, is a misreading for Ala-yondluγ. See CALACIAN, p. 135.
- Uladai : he helped in releasing Ar̄yun, and very probably also, he was one of the envoys from Persia with whom the Polos returned from China to the West. See OULATAI, p. 798.