

- sa-sa* : this is corrupt for *sa-na*, the Nü-chên term for « wife ». See CIORCIA, p. 374.
- Sa-t'am : may be the same Mosso name of Li-chiang name as San-t'an. May be traced back to the T'ang period and be the first element of San-t'an-lan. See CARAGIAN, p. 172.
- Sa-tu-êrh-ch'uan : still mentioned under the Ming, north-west of the Liu-p'an-shan. See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Sa-wa : form under which Sāvah appears on the Chinese map of c. 1330. See SAVA, p. 826.
- sa'ari : Mong., « loins » (and not « yellow »). See CINGHIS, p. 319-320.
- *Sa'ari : > *Sāri, Sa-li in YS. See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : this is always the writing for the « Sa-li Valley » of Mongolia in the *Secret History*. See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : the one concerning Chinghiz-khan was in the upper basin of the Kerulen. See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : must be in a line from the eastern end of the southern bend of the Tula to the southern bend of the Kerulen. See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : identified in Chin Yutzu's account of Yung-lo's campaign of 1414 with the Shuang-ch'üan-hai. See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : if Kōdā'ü-aral was at the confluence of the Sāngkür and the Kerulen, it would be the last stage before Ming-tsung reached the Kerulen. See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : it seems that its specification is not the same in Ming-tsung's itinerary and in Yung-lo's itinerary; it may be that it was a comprehensive term referring to the whole of the watery steppe west of the Kerulen. See CINGHIS, p. 325.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : (γala'utu-or-do of) Chinghiz-khan's coffin was carried there after his death in Ch'ing-shui. See CINGHIS, p. 328.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : (γala'utu Camp of) Rašid does not speak of it in connection with Chinghiz-khan's tomb; Hsü T'ing may have mistaken it for the tomb. See CINGHIS, p. 357.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : according to the *Secret History*, Chinghiz returned there in 1216. See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : lit. « Loin Steppe », means « Hilly Steppe ». See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Sa'ari-kā'ār : > *Sāri-kār, Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh in YS. See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- SACIOU.
It is of course Sha-chou, better known to-day under its older name of Tun-huang. See p. 822.
- Sadam : another form of the Mosso name of Li-chiang, Sa-t'am. See CARAGIAN, p. 172.
- Saddharmasmṛtyupasthāna* : it mentions men born of trees. See COTTON, p. 519.
- « Sadinfu » : (« Sadinfur ») other reading of Jingdingfu. See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- « Sadinfur » : (« Sadinfu »). See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- Sadra : alternative name with Pasè. See BASMAN, p. 87.
- *Sadur Valley : the Sa-tu-êrh-ch'uan seems to be this. See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- saeta : (Lat.) is the origin of Med. Lat. *sēta*. See CIN, p. 265.
- SAGAMONI BURCAN.
The original form is Sākyamuni burqan, « Buddha Sākyamuni ». Popular form in Mongolian is Šigāmuni; the Kalmuks say Šagj^a-muni. See p. 823-824.
- saggi : (the *centinaio* was 72). See CANTAR, p. 159.
- « saggio » : (in Yün-nan, 80 cowries = 1.) Polo is alluding to the *so*. See COWRIES, p. 547.
- saggio : (24 *carati* were one). See CANTAR, p. 159.
- saggio : (of silver), for Polo, it seems to have been the *ch'ien*, i. e. the *mace*, 0. 1. tael. See COWRIES, p. 550.
- saggio : Polo says that one of fine gold is the value of 80 « loaves » of the « salt money » of southern Ssü-ch'uan. See COWRIES, p. 555.
- « Saghod » : they are Ĵa'ut. See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- sago : Dayak, Tagal, « sago »; Ch. *so* (*so-mu*) is a transcription of it. See COTTON, p. 473.
- « sagri » : (our *shagreen*) in Turkish and in Persian, means leather made from the croup of a horse. See CAMUT, p. 156-157.
- sagu : Jav., Mal., Sund., Battak, Mak., Bug., « sago ». Ch. *so* (*so-mu*) is a transcription of it. See COTTON, p. 473.
- sayri (> šayri) : was originally Turkish, and borrowed in Persian. See CAMUT, p. 157.
- sayri : Turk., > Mong. *sa'ari*, « loins ». See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- « sahabiri » : or *sāhbarī*, a misreading of *šāhboī* « royal scent », one of the Persian epithets of ambergris. See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- *Saḥaliyan : « the Black », this is Sa-ha-lien in *Chin shih*. See CINGHIS, p. 326.
- Sai-fu-ting : (Saifu-'d-Dīn) had taken possession of Ch'üan-chou in 1357; on May 24, 1362, attacked the *lu* of Fu-chou and was defeated (YS). See ÇAITON, p. 593.
- Sai-tien-ch'ih : this is Sayyid Ajall, sent by Qubilai in Yün-nan. See COWRIES, p. 546.
- « Saianfu » : Hsiang-yang. See NAMGHIN, p. 790.
- Saifu-'d-Dīn : the Chinese texts show that he sent the embassy who arrived in 1433. See CURMOS, p. 582.
- Saifu-'d-Dīn : Sai-fu-ting in YS; had taken possession of Ch'üan-chou in 1357. See ÇAITON, p. 593.
- SAIN.
Sain means « excellent ». The name is Sayin-ḥan and it is an epithet applied to Batu. See p. 824.