

- « Sain » : Polo is wrong in speaking of a Khan « Sain », as Batu's predecessor.
See BATU, p. 90.
- Saint-Jean d'Acre : or Acre.
See ACRE, p. 12.
- Saint Thomas : the Chaldean breviary attributes to him the conversion of the Chinese and Ethiopians.
See NUBIA, p. 797.
- « Sainu » : (*Yašt*) may be represented by the « Sēn » of the *Bundahišn*.
See CIN, p. 269.
- Sa'id Khan Muḥammad : also named Nāširu'd-Dīn Bārka (Baibars' son).
See BERCA, p. 94.
- sajes : (Benedetto, for « casses »); there is no support for it.
See CASSES, p. 214.
- sala : Lolo, « cotton »; *so-lo* cannot be derived from this word.
See COTTON, p. 471.
- sala : P'u-p'a, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 471.
- sala : Lolo, « cotton »; it was probably borrowed from Ch. *so-lo*.
See COTTON, p. 479.
- sali : occurs in Mongolian in the sense of « rice ».
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Sali : (a Qarauna called) mentioned in 1270. It must be the same name as Tatar Sali, also called *Sali noyan*.
See CARAUNAS, p. 189.
- Sali : Turk. and Mong., rendered by Sa-li in names of individuals.
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- « Saligol » : does not exist.
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- « Salihor » : (reached by Yung-lo on his Mongolian campaign of 1414); this is a bad transcription of « *Salikar », Sa'ari-kā'är.
See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- « Sali Kol » : reflects a « Saligol » which does not exist.
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- « Salikor » : (reached by Yung-lo on his Mongolian campaign of 1414); this is a bad transcription of « *Salikar », Sa'ari-kā'är.
See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- « Sallkoure » : or « Salikor » (reached by Yung-lo on his Mongolian campaign in 1414) bad transcription of « *Salikar », Sa'ari-kā'är.
See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- Salji'ut : (mentioned in T'u Chi).
See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- « salt money » : (of southern Ssu-ch'uan); one loaf of salt ought to be worth 20 cowries.
See COWRIES, p. 555.
- Salween : the territory of the Chin-ch'ih proper lay to the west of the...
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- SAMAGAR.
This is the *emir* « Semaghar » of Ha¹, I, 396, and Sa-mu-ha-êrh of YS, 15, 4a.
The name must be transcribed Samayar. He was sent to Syria in 1271.
See p. 824-825.
- Samarkand : (an embassy was projected in 1463 to be sent there).
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- Samarkand : (there is a Naubihār at).
See BUCARA, p. 108.
- Samarkand : erroneous identification of the Čo'orqat of the *Secret History*.
See CINGHIS, p. 316.
- Samarkand : according to Clavijo, fifteen days from this city, in the direction of Catay, there was a tribe of Amazons.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 720.
- Samarkand : Mar-Sargis's family came from this city.
See MARSARCHIS, p. 774.
- « Samartian » : Tatiščev generally used it in the sense of « Finnish ».
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 619.
- sama' : the Arabic word used for « heaven » in the *Fihrist*. Actually means « sky » or « firmament ».
See FACTUR, p. 653.
- « samcin » : it represents *ts'an-chêng*, « State Counsellor », a title regularly used under the Mongol dynasty as an abbreviation of *ts'an-chih chêng-shih*.
See VONSAMCIN, p. 871.
- Samhā and Darzā : the « Two Brothers » Islands lying between Socotra and Cape Gardafui. « Male » and « Female » Islands of Polo are perhaps these islands.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 672.
- Samoyeds : a people; beyond them Plan Carpine places the Cynoccephali.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 685.
- Sampaha : Pelliot know of no Śākya called thus. Rockhill, speaks of « King Shampaka ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- *Sampāha : *alias* *Mar-sa, at the western frontier of Suvarṇagotra must be Ladakh.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- *Sampāha : must be the Kulūta name of Ladakh.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- Samudra : on the river of Pasè, capital of Sumatra.
See BASMAN, p. 87.
- Samudra : sanskrit name of the state of Sumatra, as Pasè was the native name.
See BASMAN, p. 88.
- Samudra (on the river of Pasè) : from Polo's account, Dagroian ought to lie between it and « Lambri ». Is Polo's « Sumatra ».
See DAGROIAN, p. 613.
- Samudra : « Ocean » > Sumatra.
See LOCHAC, p. 766.
- « Samudra » : a state named along with « Lamuri » in the *Nāgarakrētagama* of 1365.
See SUMATRA, p. 839.
- San-fêng-shan : « Three-Peak Mountain »; Yung-lo halted there.
See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- San-fo-ch'i : then Jāmbi.
See BASMAN, p. 88.
- San-fo-ch'i : (Palembang-Jāmbi) an embassy from there were received in 1178 at Ch'üan-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 588.
- San-fo-ch'i : Palembang-Jāmbi.
See SUMATRA, p. 839.
- San-fu ku-shih : a description of Ch'in Shih-huang-ti's tomb from this lost work, with mention of