

- wên-pei*, is quoted in the *Yüan-chien lei-han*.
See COWRIES, p. 542.
- San-Han : three small kingdoms in Corea in the first centuries of our era; some say that the Nü-chên come from there (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- San-hsia-k'ou : Yung-lo passed there; it is north-western to the Shuang-ch'üan-hai.
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- san-i* : it is a Chinese term used for the Holy Trinity.
See MARSARCHIS, p. 776.
- San-kuan-k'ou : « Three-Pass Entrance », between the Shuang-ch'üan-hai, and the Yin-ma-ho and T'u-la-ho.
See CINGHIS, p. 324.
- san-kung* : a collective designation for the class of high officials who have one of the three titles of *t'ai-shih*, *t'ai-fu* and *t'ai-pao*.
See SANGOM, p. 826.
- San-lu : son of the ruler of the Kingdom of Women, sent with Li-wên to render homage to the Court in 656.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- San-po-ho : a kingdom.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.
- San-po-ho : conterminous with Suvarnagotra.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- San-po-ho : it occurs in Chinese literature only in Hsüan-tsang. It is also called Mo-lo-so.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 706.
- San Lorenzo : Saint-Laurent. It is the first European name of Madagascar.
See MOGEDAXO, p. 781.
- « Sanctus Basilius » : or S. Blasius.
See BLASIUS, p. 97.
- Sandabür : a real form of « Sindä-pür ».
See ELI, p. 643.
- « Sandu » : by Odoric for Shang-tu.
See CIANDU, p. 256.
- Sang-kan : was commonly used as a name of the Hun-ho.
See PULISANGHIN, p. 812.
- Sang-kan River.
See PULISANGHIN, p. 812.
- Sang-lāh : name of a place given in the itinerary from Činānčkat to B.γ-šūrā.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- SANGON, and see LIITAN SANGON.
This title appears only once, in « Liitan Sangon » and is certainly *sängün*. This title must come from Chinese *hsiang-kung*.
See p. 825.
- « sangon » : also supposed to represent *san-kung* which means « the three dukes ».
See SANGON, p. 825.
- saṅkākṣika* : *sēng-ch'i* enters into transcriptions based on Prakrit forms of it.
See ČANGHIBAR, p. 599.
- Santaella : only in VL and the texts derived from it: « Cogatal » is said to have died in that city.
See COGATAL, p. 396.
- santon* : supposed to be represented by « Zayten » but this would require collateral evidence.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- sapan* : (old Jav.) « red ».
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- « sapon » : (in Linschoten) for *sapan*, brazil-wood.
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- Sapor : Savoureus. Emperor in Persia, according to Hethum.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.
- Sapor II : called « Πακούριος » in a passage copied from Faustus of Byzantium by Procopius. A Sassanian king.
See FACFUR, p. 656.
- sappan* (or *sapan*) : probably based on Malay *sāpañ*, but that *sāpañ* itself went back to Tamil *šappu* or Malayäl. *šappañnam*.
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- sappan* : this is the other name of brazil-wood.
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- « sappan-wood » : the modern trade-name of the Asiatic brazil-wood; the botanical name : *Coesalpinia sappan*.
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- saqalat* : Mong. for « scarlet », a woollen cloth.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- saqirlāt* : Persian for « scarlet », a woollen cloth.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- saqlaqar modun* : « leafy tree » mentioned in the *Secret History* at Qorqonaq-jubur.
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- saqlāt* : Persian for « scarlet », a woollen cloth.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Saracens (church of the) : that is a mosque in Tauris where there is the Dry Tree.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- Sarag, Skr. Saraga : attested as the name of Lo-yang.
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- « Sarag » : was the ancient name of Lo-yang among people of Central Asia.
See CIN, p. 266.
- Sarah : Christian name of *Ärä'öl, wife of Altan-buqa.
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- Saraičiq : Turkish, written Sarājūq in Ibn Baṭṭūṭah.
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- saraq* : Ar. « silk », « white silk » < Pers. *sāräh*.
See CIN, p. 265.
- Sarājūq : by Ibn Baṭṭūṭah, for the Turkish Saraičiq.
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- « Sardjas » : in Stieler's *Hand-Atlas*, or « Sargāz », in *Pe*.
See CAMADI, p. 139.
- sargan* : Manchu, equivalent to the word transcribed *sa-li-an* in the late Jučen Vocabulary.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- « Sargāz » : (*Pe* places « Camadi » at).
See CAMADI, p. 139.
- Sargis : it is the « Sarchisi » (King) of the « charta » of 1221, which is a Christian name.
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- Sarhā : in Ibn Baṭṭūṭah, corrupt form for Ta-lu-man, perhaps to be read Tarman or Taruman.
See DAGROIAN, p. 613.
- « sari » : there is no such Altaic word meaning « pure ».
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- « Sari gol » : reflects a « Saligol » which does not exist.
See CINGHIS, p. 320.