

- Sānggür : (the modern Sāngkür) mentioned east of the Burqan-qaldun.  
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- sāngi : (or sānggi) Uighur spelling, for zāngi, is a misreading.  
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 599.
- \*sāngi : sēng-ch'i normally renders this original, not zāngi.  
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 599.
- Sāngkür : (or Sānggür), now called Cenkir, flows into the Kerulen at the southernmost point of the curve of the latter.  
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- sār, sār : Kalm. < Mong. sa'ari, « loins ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- sārāh : Pers. « breadth of white silk », once connected with « ṣḥp » and « Seres ».  
See CIN, p. 265.
- « Sārgās » : pl. « Sārgāsūt », the Circassians (*Secret History*).  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- « Sārgāsūt » : (pl. of « Sārgās ») in the *Secret History*, for the Circassians.  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- « Sārkās » : pl. « Sārkāsūt », the Circassians (*Secret History*).  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- « Sārkāsūt » : (pl. of « Sārkās ») in the *Secret History*, for the Circassians.  
See ÇIC, p. 607.
- sārvi : Osm. Turk. for « cypress », in Persian sārū.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- sārū : cypress. According to Houtum-Schindler, « sol » is one of the dialectical forms sārū. Seems to be attested only in Kurdish.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE p. 629.
- sārū (Pers.) > Osm. Turk. sārvi, « cypress ». Fallmerayer derives this from sirpe.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- Sārahš : cannot be represented by the Chin. transcription Hsieh-la-shi; appears as Sa-la-ha-hsi.  
See CIELSTAN, p. 264.
- sā'ūji : « loins », sometimes « hill ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- \*Sā'ūji : « Loins », « hill » in place names, Hsiao-chih in YS.  
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- Sā'ūji-yin obō : may be on the itinerary of Ho-shih-la.  
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- Sā'ūsā : name given to the « Altan qan » by the Mongols. Intended to render the Chinese hsiao-ssū, « small servant ». Seems to have been adopted because of its phonetic analogy with Shou-hsü. Also a name given to the Ming Emperor Ching-t'ai by the Mongols.  
See FACFUR, p. 661.
- sBal-ti : the Tibetan texts distinguish this name from 'Bru-šal or Bru-ža.  
See BELOR, p. 92.
- sbañ : (Khmêr) : brazil-wood.  
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- S. Barçauima (monastery of) : was in the south-east of Malatia, not far from Gargar, the present Borsūn Qal'āsī which was at times the residence of the Jacobite patriarch in the 12th and 13th cents.  
See BARSAMO, p. 82.
- \*Scacatay : mentioned by Rubrouck; the restoration of the name would be Çayatai.  
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.
- Scaliger : his work, *Exotericarum Exercitationum Liber quintus decimus de Subtilitate* was published in 1557.  
See COTTON, p. 524.
- SCASSEM.  
This is Ishkashm (Iškašm). The old Chinese transcription is Sê-chia-shên.  
See p. 826-827.
- Schech : perhaps equivalent to « Sech » in Z.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- « Scheikham » : this must be a misreading of Šānjū.  
See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- « Scheikhoun » : this must be a misreading of Šānjū.  
See ÇAITON, p. 596.
- scherani : (It., « bandits »), is « a scaranis » of Latin version. Probably, has taken the place of caraunas.  
See CARAUNAS, p. 195.
- « Schiras » : in Schiltberger, for Širāz.  
See ÇIRAÇ, p. 609.
- Schorian : it seems clear that it is an erroneous reading of Polo's Scotra, i. e. Socotra.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 673.
- « Sciamuthera » : name applied by Conti, c. 1430, to the whole island.  
See SUMATRA, p. 838.
- « Sciechutai » : on Mauro's map, could be Sukhotai, the capital of Siam.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 180.
- SCIENG.  
In all cases this represents shēng. There were twelve in the Mongol period, one being the metropolitan Chung-shu-shēng, the others the provincial « moving » Chung-shu-shēng.  
See p. 827-829.
- SCIER.  
Must be interpreted as Ši + er. The name is usually transcribed Šihr, a place on the southern coast of Arabia, but the real vocalization in mediaeval times must have been Šiḥār.  
See p. 829.
- « Scierno » : on Mauro's map, could be Šahr-i-nau, i. e. Ayuthia. Would be another spelling of Poggio's « Cernove ».  
See CARAGIAN, p. 180.
- « Scierno » : it is probably Lakhnaotī (or Gaur) in Bengal.  
See QIUAN-QUIANSUI, p. 818.
- \*« Sciolistan » : « Suolistan » of Z and R may represent this original.  
See CIELSTAN, p. 263.
- \*Sciraç : the expected « Polo-Rustichello » spelling should have been that.  
See ÇIRAÇ, p. 609.
- scorolius : (scuriolus) Mediaeval Latin forms of squirrel of which there seems no phonetic connection with ercolin.  
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- scoyrolī : rendered siagingiaf in Persian and caratein in Turkish, according to the *Codex Cumanicus*.  
See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- scuriolus : (scorolius) mediaeval Latin forms of squirrel of which there seems no phonetic connection with ercolin.  
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- Sdam : another form of the Mosso