

- shan-mo-lo* : this name of a tree represents a word the correspondent of which, in Sanskrit, would be *śālmali*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- shan-p'o* : this word, given as a Sanskrit name of cotton, never existed in Chinese, it occurs as a catchword.
See COTTON, p. 466.
- Shan-p'o-li* : *shan-p'o*, used as a catchword, represents the first two characters of this name of a king of the *Asura*; it does not represent a name *Śālmali*, but a Prākṛit form * *Śambari*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- Shan-p'o-lo* : (« the cave of ») this represents a word the correspondent of which, in Sanskrit, would be *śālmali*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- Shan-shan* : (in a text of 1267) Chinese name of *Yün-nan-fu*, called *Yači* by the Mongols.
See CARAGIAN, p. 171.
- Shan-shan* : (Kingdom in the Lop region) the first Tib. and Chin. transcriptions of *Čärčän* may be connected with its ancient name.
See CIARCIAN, p. 262.
- Shan-shan* : (*Yün-nan-fu*) *Hügäči* was sent to govern it in 1267.
See COGACIN, p. 394.
- Shan-shan* : new appellation of *Chih-tung* in the 9th cent.
See IACI, p. 745.
- Shan-shan* : was attacked by *Uriyang-qadai* in 1254.
See IACI, p. 747.
- Shan-shan* : the « second capital » of the *Ta-li* kingdom.
See IACI, p. 747.
- Shan-tung* : cowries are known to occur on the shores of this region.
See COWRIES, p. 534.
- shan-yü* : Chinese transcription of an old *Hsiung-nu* title; it cannot have given the name « *Činggis* ».
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- shan-yü* : the *yü* of *Yü-t'ien* occurs in the title of the *Hsiung-nu* sovereign under the Han.
See COTAN, p. 409.
- shan-yü* : title of the ancient *Hsiung-nu* Emperors, read often *tan-yü* in the past.
See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.
- Shàn-yü* : (*Shàn-hsi*) *Wang Chêng* mentions there the cultivation of cotton.
See COTTON, p. 502.
- Shang* : (dynasty) a shell currency probably existed under it.
See COWRIES, p. 534.
- Shang-ching* : synonymous of *Shang-tu*, was not the real capital of the Chin.
See CIANDU, p. 256.
- Shang-chou* : captured by the Mongols in the beginning of 1228.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Shanghai* : in 1277, a special office called *shih-po-ssü* was created there to supervise oversea trade.
See GAMPU, p. 730.
- shang mao-t'an* : « superior woollen blanket [?] »; definition of **kauṭumbaka*.
See COTTON, p. 493.
- Shang-mi* : it can render **Śyānmī* (< **Śyāmī*). It is also written *Shê-mi*, and according to *Hui-ch'ao* its king was called **Śyāmarāja*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- Shang-pei-pei* : this man is mentioned in the middle of the 9th cent, in the *Hsin T'ang shu*, 216 B, 7 a. He was a man of the kingdom of *Yang-t'ung*. He belonged to the clan *Mo-lu*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 708.
- shang-pi* : « superior currency », one of the double currency established by *Ch'in Shih-huang-ti*.
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- Shang-tu* : where the *Ghazan* envoys were received in audience by *Tāmür*.
See CAÇAN, p. 121.
- Shang-tu* (in 1263, the name of *K'ai-p'ing-fu* had been changed to).
See CAMBALUC, p. 142.
- Shang-tu* : (the journey of the three *Polos* from *Acre* to).
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- Shang-tu* : the name was given to *K'ai-p'ing-fu* already on June 16, 1263.
See CHEMEINFU, p. 239.
- Shang-tu* : *Shun-ti* was residing there. The *Pai-i ordo* cannot have been there.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 250.
- Shang-tu* : transcribed as « *Ciandu* ». It became the name of *K'ai-p'ing-fu* on June 16, 1263 and earlier mentions are anachronisms. It never was the real capital.
See CIANDU, p. 256.
- Shang-tu* : *Ho-shih-la*, in the region of *Chieh-chien-ch'a-han*, decided to proceed to it.
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Shang-tu* : summer residence of *Qubilai*, founded in 1256 under the name of *K'ai-p'ing*.
See CUBLAI, p. 567.
- Shang-tu* : the supposition that *Qubilai's* second *ordo* was there is hypothetical.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.
- Shang-tu* : the Emperor *Chao Hsien* and his mother the Empress *Ch'üan* were sent to the court there, on June 5, 1276.
See FACFUR, p. 659.
- Shang-tu* : *Qubilai* left this town on the 24th or 25th of June, 1287, because of *Nayan's* revolt.
See NAIAN, p. 789.
- shao-fan* : « to burn food », ancient Altaic rite.
See CINGHIS, p. 356.
- shao nao* : « *Shao-chou* camphor » (from *Shao-chou* in *Kuang-tung*).
See FANSUR, p. 670.
- Shao-po* : mentioned in a list of postal relays south of *Huai-an*; the relays from this place to *Hai-chou* were river relays.
See CINGIU, p. 364.
- shappannam* : (*Malayäl.*) from *sappan*.
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- shê* : this must be the reading of the second character read *tu* or *shê* of *Fu-shê*.
See COTAN, p. 421.
- Shê-ch'an* : occurs in *YS* for *Čärčän*; in 1287, a military colony was established there.
See CIARCIAN, p. 262.