

- shih-lü* : « green stone ».
See AZURE, p. 60.
- Shih Pi : on March 2, 1292, was named *p'ing-chang-chêng-shih* of the « moving Grand Secretariat » of Fu-chien (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 592.
- shih-po-ssü* : inspectorates of maritime trade; there was one at Ch'üan-chou, but none at Chang-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 587.
- shih-po-ssü* : « Offices of merchant sea-junks » officially created in 1277 at Ch'üan-chou, Ch'ing-yüan, Shang-hai and Kan-p'u, and later at Hang-chou, Wên-chou and Kuang-tung.
See GAMPÜ, p. 730.
- Shih-p'ing : (in Yün-nan) an inscription existing there speaks of « so many *sa* of cowries (*pei*) ».
See COWRIES, p. 550.
- Shih-tsu : Qubilai.
See CAMPCIO, p. 153.
- Shih-tsu : (of the Yüan) *i. e.* Qubilai; he is not meant in Hsü Lan's poem on the tombs of the Yüan.
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- Shih-tsu : this is the Wei Emperor T'o-pa Tao who changed Jou-pan to Juan-juan.
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- Shih-tsu : (Qubilai) ordered in 1276 to form a *kuei-ch'ih* (YS).
See CUIUCCI, p. 573.
- Shih-t'ang : feeding Hall.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 705.
- Shih T'ien-lin : a Chinese who was dispatched to Qaidu by Mongka, in 1256.
See CAIDU, p. 126.
- Shih T'ien-tsê? = *Sämka-bahadur :
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- Shih T'ien-tsê : a minister who came to direct the armies besieging Chi-nan-fu, and at the request of whom, Li T'an was executed.
See LIITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- Shih-wei : the Nü-chên adjoined it to the north (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*; Ma Tuan-lin).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- Shih-wei : the Nü-chên came near it to the north (*San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien*).
See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Shih-wei : in the T'ang period, it was the designation of many tribes of eastern Mongolia and Manchuria.
See CIORCIA, p. 386.
- Shih-wei : North-eastern Mongols.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 685.
- shih-yu* : a name which « petroleum » was called in T'ang times.
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- « Shina » : on Japanese maps, represents the modern Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese Buddhist transcription Chih-na.
See CIN, p. 267.
- Shiraz : ? = Hsü-lieh.
See : ABAGA, p. 4.
- shou* : = 4 cowries.
See COWRIES, p. 548.
- shou* : = 4 *chuang* (1 *chuang* = 1 cowry).
See COWRIES, p. 549.
- shou* : (4 *chuang*) written in a new manner in the *Tien-hsi*.
See COWRIES, p. 550.
- shou-cho* : frontier-post.
See YARCAN, p. 884.
- shou-pei* : occurs in the *Hsiang pei ching*, « Doctrinal book on the properties of *pei* ».
See COWRIES, p. 535.
- shou-p'a* : « handkerchiefs »; this is « *xopas* (de nanquim) ».
See COTTON, p. 507.
- shu* : a transcription of the *ju* and *çu* of foreign words during the mongol period.
See BRIUS, p. 107.
- shu* : (1/24 of an « ounce »), unity of value of the « bronze coins » in the currency system of Wang Mang.
See COWRIES, p. 539.
- shu* : Chinese measure, 1/24 of a *liang*.
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- Shu : (Yü-ch'ih..., king of Yü-t'ien) it may be that he was Ching's elder brother.
See COTAN, p. 422.
- Shu : *i. e.* Ssü-chu'an.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 678.
- Shu-chi* : (or *Shu chih chi*, or *Shu chih*) would probably be that of Li Ying and date from the 5th cent. at the latest.
See COTTON, p. 473.
- Shu chih chi* : (or *Shu chi*, or *Shu chih*) dates probably of the 5th cent. at the latest; *so-mu* occurs there.
See COTTON, p. 463.
- shu-ch'ih-hsien* : « rat-teeth amaranth ». It is the Chinese name of a kind of « purslane ».
See PORCELAIN, p. 812.
- Shu-ch'ih-t'ai : (*Jü[r]çitai) this is the form given in YS for Jürçädäi.
See CIORCIA, p. 367.
- Shu commandery : Ch'êng-tu in Ssü-ch'uan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 693.
- « Shu-hu Hui-hui » : or Jews.
See ALAINS, p. 23.
- Shu-i chi* : attributed to Jên Fang (460-508), is in fact a spurious work which is not earlier than the 8th or 9th cent.
See COTTON, p. 518.
- Shu-kuo* : Vassal kingdoms.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 693.
- Shu-lo : (*Ši^wo-läk), first mention in Chinese texts of Kāšgar, goes back to c. 130-125 B. C. and remained the only one down to c. A. D. 1000.
See CASCAR, p. 196.
- Shu-lo : only the biography of Kumārajīva, of doubtful authority, speaks of Buddha's bowl as being there.
See CASCAR, p. 202.
- Shu-lo : renders Khaša in the translation of I-Ching (705) of the *Mahāmāyūri*.
See CASCAR, p. 203.
- Shu-lo : name of Kāšgar in a list of the « Four Garrisons » by Hui-ch'ao (727).
See CASCAR, p. 204.
- Shu-lo : Chinese form of Kāšgar.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 713.
- Shu-lo : = Kāšgar.
See YARCAN, p. 884.
- Shu-po : (Jübäi) one of the transcriptions in YS for Čübäi.
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Shu-shên* : Tree-gods.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 695.
- Shu yü chou tzü lu* : rare work by Yen Ts'ung-chien, reprinted in 1930. The name I-chi-nai is