

- Ša-čū : See « Saciou ».
Name of a place given in the itinerary from Činānčkat to B.γ-šūrā.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- Šabānkārah : or Šawānkārah. To the south of the great salt lake east of Širāz.
See SONCARA, p. 837.
- šaydā : Kalm., knucklebone (the shape of Chinghiz-khan's clot of blood).
See CINGHIS, p. 288.
- Šah nāmāh : according to this source the large cypress sprang from a branch Zoroaster brought from Paradise.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 630.
- šahinšāh : « emperor of emperors », equated by Rašid with « Čingiz ».
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- Šahr-i-naw : a designation of Ayuthia in Siam.
See FACFUR, p. 656.
- šahzādagān : (Rašid) « the princes ».
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- šahzādāgān : (Rašid) « the princes » (buried at Būda-ūndūr).
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- šaiḥ : arabic meaning « old man », « elder » and is our sheikh. Represented by « esceqe ».
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- « Šakiamunaye » : (« the... i.e. the Tuptaye and the black 'Otnaye' »), in a Syriac catena.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- Šamsu-'d-Dīn : according to Muhammed Majdī, Old Hormuz was abandoned by this king in 1315.
See CURMOS, p. 578.
- Šangdu : first element of the Mongol name of K'ai-p'ing-fu; it is Shang-tu.
See CHEMEINFU, p. 239.
- Šangdu-Kāibūng-Kürtü-balyasun : (or simply Šangdu-Kāibūng), name of K'ai-p'ing-fu in the Mongol tradition.
See CHEMEINFU, p. 239.
- šappu : (Tamil) from *sappan*.
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- šara : (šira) Mong. « yellow », cannot be connected with the name of the « Sa-li Valley ».
See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- Šara-usu : (or Šira-usu) « Yellow River », Mongolian name of the Chin-ho.
See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- Šara-Yoyur : the mongolized name under which the Sarīy Uīyur (Sa-li Wei-wu) is now known.
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- *Šarag : was the ancient name of Lo-yang.
See CIN, p. 266.
- šarluḥ (> Russ. *šarlık*) : Mong. name of the yak.
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.
- Šawānkārah : See Šabānkārah.
See SONCARA, p. 837.
- « šawwāl » : the mention of this month in Rašid, when he relates about Chinghiz-khan's death must be a corruption.
See CINGHIS, p. 306.
- « Šāgātāi » : Bar Hebraeus's transcription in Syriac of « Čayatai ».
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.
- šāburaqān : ordinary steel in Arab. and Pers. texts.
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- Šāh 'Abbās : took the island of Hormuz from the Portuguese in 1622.
See CURMOS, p. 582.
- šāhbarī : a misreading of šāhboī, « royal scent », one of the Persian epithet of ambergris.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- šāhboī : royal scent, one of the Persian epithets of ambergris.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- Šāh-Ruḥ : Sha-ha-lu (Kingdom of).
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- Šāh-Ruḥ.
See SAGAMONI BURCAN, p. 823.
- Sāh-Ruḥiya : town on the Syr-Daria.
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- *Šālaka, or *Šāraka : Sha-lo-chia can only be that.
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- šāli : Skr. > Tib. *ša-li* > Mong. *sali*, « rice ».
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Šānjū : mentioned on Kāšyarī's map of 1076, it must be Shan-chou.
See SACIOU, p. 822.
- Šānjū : this place is mentioned by Kāšyarī. It must be Shan-chou (Nien-po).
See SILINGIU, p. 833.
- *Šārak : for *Šāraka, is possible, but not proved.
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- *Šāraka : may be a form derived from Shu-lo or Sha-lo.
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- Šānjū : was given as a former name of Zāitūn by the Mussulman travellers of the 14th cent.
See ČAITON, p. 596.
- Šānjū : (Abū-'l-Fidā) it cannot be identified with Ch'üan-chou; in the ancient Mussulman works, it was Shan-chou.
See ČAITON, p. 595.
- Šānjū Zāitūn : (and Ḥansā) it was the name of Ḥānqū (Ḥānfū) according to Abū-'l-Fidā.
See ČAITON, p. 595.