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Fa-ch'êng : he made the Chinese translation of the *Prophecy of the Li country*.

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 714.

Fa-êrh-la : name given to Perlak in a Chinese text of 1295.

See FERLEC, p. 725.

Fa-li : was ordered to accompany the funerary hearse of A-la-t'ê-na-ta-ra to the north (YS, 1337).

See CINGHIS, p. 356.

Fa-li-la : name given to Perlak in a Chinese text of 1284.

See FERLEC, p. 725.

Fa-li-lang : name given to Perlak in a Chinese text of 1282.

See FERLEC, p. 725.

fa-nan : (= *fanam*), for *pana* in Chinese texts of the early 15th cent.

See COWRIES, p. 563.

FACFUR.

— Polo's « *facfur* » is a very correct transcription of Pers. *faḡfūr*, a common designation of the Chinese Emperor in Mussulman sources. Etymologically it means « Son of God ».

— It early occurred to western scholars that it must be a rendering of the Chinese *t'ien-tzū*, « Son of Heaven ».

— Early Mussulman writers knew the true meaning of *T'ien-tzū* and transferred it to *faḡfūr* (or *baḡbūr*).

— Very similar to Chinese *t'ien-tzū* and Iranian *faḡfūr* is Skr. *devaputra*, « son of the gods ».

— The history of the term *faḡfūr* is not limited to its use as a title or a man's name. The derivative forms Pers. *faḡfūrī* > Turk. *farfuru*, *farfuri* have acquired the meaning of « porcelain ».

— In Polo's text, « *facfur* » is the designation of the Sung Emperor, and is never referred to Qubilai.

— Stated by Yule, Polo's « *Facfur* » is in fact a combination of at least three different Sung Emperors.

See p. 652-661.

faḡfūr : Persian, « the Son of Heaven ».

See CIN, p. 278.

faḡfūr : Persian correctly transcribed to « *facfur* » by Polo. A common designation of the Chinese Emperor in Mussulman sources. Etymologically it means « Son of God » (used as a man's name in the *Memoirs of Bābur*).

See FACFUR, p. 652.

faḡfūr : arabicized form of the Sogdian *βaḡpūr*. Also taken back from the Arabic by the Persians.

See FACFUR, p. 652.

faḡfūr : according to Berneker, « Osmanli » for both the Chinese emperor and « a region in China, famous for its porcelain ». But « Osmanli » must be a slip for « Persian » borrowed from Vuller. Sheer nonsense, since there never was a region called *Faḡfūr* in China.

See FACFUR, p. 656.

faḡfūrī : Persian derivative form of *faḡfūr*. Has acquired the meaning « porcelain » > Turk. *farfuru*, *farfuri*.

See FACFUR, p. 656.

faḡfūrī : Persian adj. form of *faḡfūr*; altered as *farfuru* in Osmanli.

See CIN, p. 278.

Faḡru-'d-Dīn : he must have been far from Persia during the transfer of Hormuz.

See CURMOS, p. 579.

Faḡru-'d-Dīn Aḡmad : given in some sources as the prince who

moved Old Hormuz to the island of Jārūn.

See CURMOS, p. 578.

Faḡru-'d-Dīn Aḡmad : was sent by Ghazan to the Great Khan Tāmūr.

See RUCNEDIN ACMAT, p. 82.

Faḡru-'d-Dīn (mālik) : was at the head of the Ghazan's mission to Tāmūr Ūljāitū, in 1298 — died in India.

See CAÇAN, p. 121.

Faḡru-'d-Dīn Tūrān-šāh : the king reigning in Hormuz in 1442.

See CURMOS, p. 582.

« **Fāisūr** » : a misreading of *Fansūr*, in the Arabic translation of Ibn Serapion.

See FANSUR, p. 663.

Faizābad : it is not certain that the cave in the cliff opposite it is to be attributed to Christians.

See COTAN, p. 423.

***Fakhri** : this is perhaps **Fa-li** in the YS.

See CINGHIS, p. 356.

fan : « Tibetan »; a Tibetan monk is mentioned at the entrance of the Ch'i-lien Valley by Hsü Lan.

See CINGHIS, p. 361.

Fan Chêng-min : wrongly in the *Shuo fu* for Ch'ên Chêng-min.

See COTTON, p. 438.

Fan-ch'i : a well-known Buddhist priest (1296-1370); mentioned by his *tzū* Ch'u-shih in Yao T'ung-shou.

See COTTON, p. 517.

Fan-i ming-i chi : dated 1143; the earliest mention of *ch'ü-shun* occurs in it.

See COTTON, p. 465.

fan-pu : « Foreign cloth », the second quality of cotton cloth according to Chao Ju-kua.

See COTTON, p. 455.

fan-shih : the « Barbarian envoy » said to have introduced cotton towards the end of the Sung