

seems to be an arbitrary addition.
 See COTTON, p. 505.

Fan Wên-hu : *Ataquai took over the 300 seajunks which were at the disposal of Fan Wên-hu.
 See ABACAN, p. 3.

Fan Wên-hu : he played a prominent part in the expeditions against Japan. Son-in-law of the Sung general Lii Wên-tê, he fought with the Sung against the Mongols during the siège of Hsiang-yang.
 See VONSAMCIM, p. 871.

fanam : for *paṇa* in Anglo-Indian.
 See COWRIES, p. 563.

« Fanchán Náúr » : corrupt reading for Rašidu-'d-Dīn's Čayān-nāwūr.
 See CIAGANNOR, p. 247.

Fang-shan : a location of the Ch'ien Valley in this district is out of the question.
 See CINGHIS, p. 362.

fang-tsou : « letting run » (*Chokêng lu*).
 See CUIUCCI, p. 572.

Fang-yü chih : (of Chu Mu) the text on *so-lo* cited in the *Pên-ts'ao kang mu* as from it comes from the *Shêng-ch'ao hun-i fang-yü shêng-lan*.
 See COTTON, p. 477.

fanon : for *paṇa* in the French settlements in India.
 See COWRIES, p. 563.

FANSUR.
 — The « kingdom » of « Fansur », centre of production of the camphor called « fansuri » is the region of Baros on the southwestern coast of Sumatra.
 — The older name is that of Barus (> modern Baros).
 — The other name, Fañsūr, appears first in Arabic texts, from the middle of the 9th cent.
 — Pelliot considers as identical with Fañsūr Chinese transcriptions of the 13th-15th cent. beginning with ap.
 — Our word « camphor » is derived from Arabic *kāfūr*.
 — In his notice on Borneo, Chao Ju-kua enumerates four kinds of camphor.
 — Polo speaks of camphor produced in Fu-chien between

Fu-chou and Ch'üan-chou. This has nothing to do with Baros camphor.
 See p. 661 to 670.

« fansuri » : the name of the camphor produced in the « Kingdom » of « Fansur ».
 See FANSUR, p. 661.

Fañsūr : an arabicized form, used by Polo, of Fansur.
 See FANSUR, p. 662.

fañsūrī : the best camphor, which came from Fañsūr.
 See FANSUR, p. 663.

FAR.
 — This must be the French form used by Polo, since it is in F and Z.
 — It is, according to Polo, the name of a mountain at the entrance of the Black Sea on the Western side.
 — There was in Constantinople a Pharos, and Pelliot believes this to be the place meant by Polo. But this makes Polo's « mountain » hardly more than a mound.
 See p. 670-671.

Far : according to Polo, the name of a mountain at the entrance of the Black Sea, on the western side.
 See FAR, p. 670.

« Farangi » falconers, Frank falconers : in Palladius, for explaining *po-lan-hsi*.
 See BULARGUCI, p. 113.

farfor : Russ. comes from Osmanli *farfuru*, « Chinese », « porcelain ».
 See CIN, p. 278.

farfor : Russian form from *faḡfuri*, Pers. > *farfuru*, *farfuri*, Turk.
 See FACFUR, p. 656.

farfün : *firkün*.
 See FANSUR, p. 670.

farfuru : Osmanli for « Chinese » and « porcelain » altered from Pers. *faḡfuri*.
 See CIN, p. 278.

« Faro » : restoration of « Far » by Yule and Benedetto.
 See FAR, p. 670.

« Faxis » : misreading of Sussis by Le Long.
 See DRY(LONE) TREE, p. 635.

fài : Siamese, « cotton ».
 See COTTON, p. 436.

fāi : Lolo, « 0.01 ounce » in Vial (*Tsuan ya : t'a-fên*).
 See COWRIES, p. 551.

fá : Ńi dialect, 0.01 of a tael, < Ch. *fên*; also used for 0.01 of a « string ».
 See COWRIES, p. 551.

Fänär-qapusī : « Gate of the Lantern », also called « Portha Phani », « Porta del Pharo » and *τοποθεσία τοῦ φανάρου*. Located quite inside the Golden Horn and can't come into consideration.
 See FAR, p. 671.

fei : (**b'i^wai*) this is not the value of the first character of *Fushê*; it renders *ve* or *vai* rather than *vi*.
 See COTAN, p. 421.

fei-shê : said to render *Vija = Vijaya*, and to be a more accurate rendering than *Yü-ch'ih*.
 See COTAN, p. 420.

« Female » island : according to Polo, it was located 500 miles south of Kesmacoran.
 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 671.

FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN).
 There were several Kingdoms of Women.

- I. The « Kingdom of Women » to the north-west of China.
- II. The « Kingdom of Women » to the north-east of China.
- III. The « Kingdoms of Women » to the north-east and to the north-west of Tibet.
- IV. The Indo-Chinese « Kingdoms of Women ».
- V. The « Kingdom of Women » in Indonesia.
 See p. 671-725.

fên *hsing-shêng* : « detached moving Secretariat »; the *hsing-shêng* of Chang-chou was perhaps only that.
 See ÇAITON, p. 589.

fên-lung : Ch., « funerary mounds »; according to the *Ts'ao-mu tzü* (1378), the Mongols have no funerary mounds.
 See CINGHIS, p. 333, 334.

Fêng-chia-i : a Nan-chao prince who founded Chih-tung in 764 or 765.
 See IACI, p. 745.

Fêng-hsiang : in the second half of the 13th cent., seat of the *lien-fang-ssü* of the « region »