seems to be an arbitrary addition. See COTTON, p. 505.
Fan Wén-hu: *Ataquai took over the 300 seajunks which were at the disposal of Fan Wén-hu. See ABACAN, p. 3.
Fan Wén-hu: he played a prominent part in the expeditions against Japan. Son-in-law of the Sung general Li Wén-tê, he fought with the Sung against the Mongols during the siege of Hsiang-yang. See VON SANCICIM, p. 871.
fanam: for paga in Anglo-Indian. See COWRIES, p. 563.
Fang-shan: a location of the Ch'î- lien Valley in this district is out of the question. See CINGIS, p. 362.
fang-tsou: * letting run (Chok'êng lu). See CUIUCCI, p. 572.
Fang-yü chih: (of Chu Mu) the text on so-lo cited in the Pên-ts'ao hâng mu as from it comes from the Shêng-ch'ou hun-i fang-yü shêng-lan. See COTTON, p. 477.
fanon: for paga in the French settlements in India. See COWRIES, p. 563.
FANSUR. The * kingdom of * Fasnur, centre of production of the camphor called fansi- ri is the region of Baros on the southwestern coast of Sumatra.
The older name is that of Baros. See COWRIES, p. 563.
The other name, Fasûr, appears first in Arabic texts, from the middle of the 9th cent.
— Pelliot considers as identical with Fansûr Chinese transcriptions of the 13th-15th cent. beginning with ap.
— Our word * camphor * is derived from Arabic kâfûr.
— In is notice on Borneo, Chao Ju-kua enumerates four kinds of camphor.
Polo speaks of camphor produced in Fuchien between Fu-chou and Ch'üan-chou. This has nothing to do with Baros camphor. See p. 661 to 670.
— Fansûr: the name of the camphor produced in the * Kingdom of * Fansur. See FANSUR, p. 661.
Fanšûr: an arabicized form, used by Polo, of Fansûr. See FANSUR, p. 662.
Fanštûr: the best camphor, which came from Fanštûr. 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.
farfûn: * ferrin. See FANSUR, p. 670.
farfurû: Osmanli for * Chinese * and porcelain altered from Pers. faryfurû. See CIN, p. 278.
— Faro: restoration of * Faro * by Yule and Benedetto. See FAR, p. 670.
— Faxis: * mireading of Sussis by Le Long. See DRY(LONE) TREE, p. 635.

fôi: Lolo, * 0.01 ounce * in Vial (Tsuân ya : tâ-fên). See COWRIES, p. 551.
fd: Ni dialect, 0.01 of a tael, * Ch. fên; also used for 0.01 of a * string *. See COWRIES, p. 551.
Fâmân-quâpu: * Gate of the Lantern*, also called * Porta Phani *, * Porta del Fiano * and phâpe-ô-gai têq-fuâla. Located quite inside the Golden Horn and can't come into consideration. See FAR, p. 671.
fei (*vi-fai) this is not the value of the first character of Fushâ; it renders vo or vai rather than vi. See COTAN, p. 421.
fei-shê: said to render Vija = Vijaya, and to be a more accurate rendering than Yu-chîh. See COTAN, p. 421.
— Female island: according to Polo, it was located 500 miles south of Kosmacoran. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 671.
FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN). There were several Kingdoms of Femelles.
I. The * Kingdom of Women * to the north-west of China.
II. The * Kingdom of Women * to the north-east of China.
III. The * Kingdom 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.
fêng hîng-shêng: * detached moving Secretariat *; the hîng-shêng of Chang-chou was perhaps only that. See ČAÏTON, p. 589.
fêng-lung: * Ch., * funerary mounds; according to the Ts'ao-mu-tsâi (1378), the Mongols have no funerary mounds. See CINGIS, 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 liên-fang-tsâi of the * region *