

- Fu-chou : it was called Ch'üan-chou until 711.  
See ÇAITON, p. 585.
- Fu-chou : the Inspectorate of foreign trade of Ch'üan-chou was transferred there but came back to Ch'üan-chou in 1132.  
See ÇAITON, p. 587.
- Fu-chou : (*lu* of...) alternations of the « moving *shêng* » between there and Ch'üan-chou in the geographical section of YS.  
See ÇAITON, p. 589.
- Fu-chou : on March 26, 1278, Mêng-ku-tai, So-tu and P'u Shou-kêng were set in charge of the affairs of the « moving *shêng* » there (YS).  
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Fu-chou : a « moving Grand Secretariat » was established there on February 27, 1280 (YS).  
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- Fu-chou : in the first half of the 8th cent., sent silk taffeta to the Court.  
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- Fu-chou : the city received this name in 725. It must have been known as a maritime centre of some importance at an early date.  
See FUGIU, p. 726.
- Fu-chou : while staying a short time there Polo and his uncle went to inquire about the pseudo-Christians.  
See FUGIU, p. 728.
- Fu-chou : from *Yung-lo ta-tien* we can well ascertain the list of the postal relays between this town and Hang-chou during the Mongol dynasty.  
See TANPIGIU, p. 846.
- « Fu-ch'a » : this reading of the first characters of the names of most of the successors of Yü-ch'ih Ch'ü-mi cannot be retained.  
See COTAN, p. 420.
- Fu-fêng : in the region of Fêng-hsiang.  
See CUNCUN, p. 574.
- Fu-ju : (Rašidu-'d-Dīn) the alternations between it and Zāitūn correspond to the alternations between Fu-chou and Ch'üan-chou in YS.  
See ÇAITON, p. 588.
- fu-jung* : (*ch'ing-fu-jung*) usually the hibiscus seems to refer by Hsü Lan to another plant.  
See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- fu-jung* : « nelumbium », in the description of the *mu-mien* flowers in the *Lo-fou-shan chi*.  
See COTTON, p. 461.
- fu-jung* : (probably = *mu fu-jung*, hibiscus) the calyx of the *chi-pei* tree is like its (*Ling-wai tai-ta*).  
See COTTON, p. 496.
- Fu-kuo : name of a kingdom mentioned in *Sui shu* and located « more than 2000 *li* to the north-west of the Shu commandery », near the Wên mountain.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 693.
- Fu-kuo : the *Sui shu*, the *Pei shih* and the *T'ung chih* ascribe to this kingdom a size of 800 *li* from north to south and 1500 *li* from west to east.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 694.
- Fu-lang : the kingdom of the Franks, according to the account of Ch'ang-Tê's mission to Persia.  
See EGIPTE, p. 639.
- Fu-lin (> Früm = Rüm, the Byzantine Empire).  
The Alans lived in the east of Fu-lin.  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- Fu-lin : the legend of the « ground born lambs » occurs in connection with that kingdom in the *Pei-hu lu* and the *Chiu T'ang shu*.  
See COTTON, p. 513.
- Fu-lin : Tu Huan says that this kingdom is « to the west borders on the Western Sea, and to the south borders on the Southern Sea ».  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 624.
- Fu-lin.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 678.
- Fu-nan : this is Cambodia (two pairs of *ku-pei* offered by...).  
See COTTON, p. 439.
- Fu-nan : (= Cambodia) K'ang T'ai and Chu Ying met there an envoy from the Ta Yüeh-chih.  
See COTTON, p. 512.
- Fu-nan i-wu chih* : « Account of the *mirabilia* of Fu-nan », c. 250 A.D., by Chu Ying; this is not the work quoted by Chang Shou-chieh.  
See COTTON, p. 512.
- fu-sang* : tree the « bark » of which was used to make cloth and paper.  
See COTTON, p. 461.
- Fu-sang : a country in the east.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 678.
- Fu-sang : many scholars have seen in it America and Schlegel the island of Sakhalin.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 684.
- Fu-sang : east of this country, there was a legendary Kingdom of Women.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 711.
- Fu-sang : there is a fictitious account given on it in the *Liang shu* by Hui-shên.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 724.
- Fu-shê : this is the reading we must retain for the beginning of the names of the successors of Yü-ch'ih Ch'ü-mi; it represents Vijaya adapted somewhat earlier as Yü-ch'ih.  
See COTAN, p. 421.
- Fu-shê Hsiung : occurs in *Ts'ê-fu yüan-kuei* which also gives the duplication Yü-ch'ih Fu-shê Hsiung.  
See COTAN, p. 421.
- Fu-shih : (\*B'juk-ši) occurs as the first characters of the name of one of the Khotanese kings; like Fu-shê, it represents Vijaya adapted somewhat earlier as Yü-ch'ih.  
See COTAN, p. 421.
- Fu-shih : (or Fu-shih-chan) in Yü-ch'ih Fu-shih and Yü-ch'ih Fu-shih Chan, it probably also represents Vijaya or Viḡa.  
See COTAN, p. 422.
- Fu-ta : (\*B'wak-d'ât) : Chinese transcription of Baudac.  
See BAUDAC, p. 90.
- Fu-ta : this is Bagdad and not Old Cairo.  
See CURMOS, p. 577.
- fu-tsang* : « to be buried by the side » [of the other Emperors] (\*Ratnadhara's funeral in YS).  
See CINGHIS, p. 356.