me toda maios teator os agrivolenoses;

189. CUIGIU (c. 130)

		ed of words field burn animinate to
	hele a	the first of the country of the first of the common than
		suiugul L
sinuigil TA3		sunilgul LT
siuuglil TA ¹		suruglu VA
sugçu Z		suuigul (? siungul, suingul) F
		and the state of t
		dingim, dingin VA
cuguy FAt, FB		enguy FA
cuigiu, cugui F		ginguy Pr
cuiugiu L		ougni V
cyngui LT; G		sugçu Z
cyugui LT		vintiuui VB
	cugiu TA ¹ r cuguy FAt, FB cuigiu, cugui F cuiugiu L	singul VB sinuigil TA³ siuuglil TA¹ sugçu Z cugiu TA¹r cuguy FAt, FB cuigiu, cugui F cuiugiu L cyngui LT; G

F's «Cuigiu» led Pauthier and Yule astray when they thought here of Kuei-chou; the the place can only be 叙州 Hsü-chou, Hsü-chou-fu or «Sui-fu» of our maps, on the Yang-tzŭ, and the various readings of other mss. might have been called upon to justify a correction to «*Ciugiu», if -iu- and -ui- did not constantly alternate throughout the whole book (cf. «Ciugiu», for which F has both «Ciugiu» and «Cuigiu»). In «Ciugiu», we would seem to have hsü (siü) noted by ciu, although Polo's ci- is generally č- or či-; either c- has been taken here before i with its French value, or ci- has replaced very early an original si-; I am in favour of the second solution, with some hesitation. In the present case, I dare not attach much value to Z's reading «Sugçu», as the -g- is wrong, and suggests a contamination with the name of Su-chou (see «Succiu»).

Although I adopt *Siugiu as the original form, *Suigiu would not be impossible if we could establish that the Sui pronunciation of the modern dialectical «Suifu» goes back to the Mongol period.

Charlenon (Ch, II, 269) has admitted that Polo's return journey started from Lin-an, far to the south of Yün-nan-fu, which he takes as the geographical equivalent of Polo's «Amu». Benedetto (B¹, 448), taking too literally Polo's later vague and second-hand information about the Gulf of Tonking (see «Cheynam») bordering upon the provinces of «Amu» and «Toloman», has looked for «Toloman» on the eastern (and even south-eastern) border of Yün-nan. This is impossible in view of Polo's itinerary, and for anybody who accepts at the same time, as Charlenon and Benedetto do, that «Cuigiu» is Hsü-chou-fu. But the chapters on Burma, Bengal, «Caugigu» and «Amu» are hors d'œuvre in Polo's account of Yün-nan, and I think Yule was right (Y, II, 131) in making the return journey start, in spite of the mss. (in particular of F), not from «Amu» (q. v.) but from Yün-nan-fu; we have here another example of these disgressions which Rustichello or an early copyist has turned into portions of the main itinerary. Chinese texts of the time are full of incidents relating to the water and land communications between Yün-nan-fu and Ssŭ-ch'uan, and always mention the difficulties of the track of land south-west of Hsü-chou, when passing the territory of the T'u-lao-man. That is one of the