

I, 26; HALLBERG, 307-308. I have adopted « Laias » as Rustichello's original spelling, due to the common use of this form among the « Franks »; it is of course = « L'ayas ». The true form was nevertheless well-known, and used in Latin; the alternance between the forms in Polo's French texts and the Latin ones is the same as in the French and Latin texts of Hethum. If « Aiaç » = Ayaz could be proved to be Polo's original form, we ought perhaps to see in « Laias » of the French texts an influence of Hethum's work, such as I have supposed in the case of « Alan » and « Batu » and « Badascian ».

270. LAMBRI

abraan, lanbren VB
cambu G
labri F, VA
labrin Fr

lambra FB

lambri FB, L, LT, P, TA¹,
 TA³, VL, Z; R

lambry FA

lanbri F, Ft, L, TA³, VA, Z

lanbrin V

This « kingdom » occupied the north-western end of the island of Sumatra; it must have been in the neighbourhood of the future Aceh (or Achin); cf. Y, II, 300-301, who points out a village Lamreh, on Achin territory, as the possible site of ancient « Lambri ». ROCKHILL (*TP*, 1915, 253) sees Achin in 亞峙 Ya-chih, although one would not expect the name of Achin (Açeh) to be already known in 1349-1350.

The name is Lamuri in the Javanese *Nāgarakrētāgama* of 1365 (*Fe*, 652); the earliest mention of it is « Hāmuri » in the Tanjore inscription of 1030 (*i*- is a Tamīl prefix; *Fe*, 647). The Mussulman texts write لَامُورِي Lāmuri (once probably Lāmūrī in Rašīdu-'d-Dīn); cf. *Fe*, 715, and *JA*, 1922, II, 71-72; they range from the 13th to the middle of the 16th cent. Odoric mentions « Lamori » (*Wy*, 445; hence « Lamory » in Maundeville and « Lamuri » in Fra Mauro; cf. HALLBERG, 310). A late Malay chronicle and Barros have « Lambri », and « Lambrij », just like Polo (Y, II, 300, 303).

The first Chinese mention of this « kingdom » is in 1178, under the form 藍里 Lan-li (= Lamri); in 1225, Chao Ju-kua writes 藍無里 Lan-wu-li (*Lammuri); cf. *HR*, 72-73. The *YS* writes 南巫里 Nan-wu-li (*Nammuri) for an embassy of 1284 and also in the biography of Yīymīš (*YS*, 131, 8 b), 南無力 Nan-wu-li (*Nammuri) for another embassy of 1286 (cf. *TP*, 1914, 439-440); it is the last spelling that occurs again in *YS*, 210, 7 b, and in the preliminaries of the *Ching-shih ta-tien* of c. 1330 reproduced un *Yüan wên lei*, 41, 20 b. The 沒理 Mu-li of *YS*, 162, 6 a (cf. GROENEVELDT, in *Miscell. papers relating to Indo-China*, 2nd Ser., I, 152), is perhaps altered from [Nan-]mu-li, *Namuri. In 1349, we find 喃哩哩 Nan-wu-li (Nammuri) in the *Tao-i chih-liao* (*TP*, 1915, 148).

In the beginning of the 15th cent., the place was visited by Chêng Ho's missions, but curiously enough, appears under two slightly different names, 南巫里 Nan-wu-li (*Nammuri) and 南渤利 Nan-po-li (*Nambori or *Nambri), and envoys of these « two » countries were received together on November 19, 1416, and left on December 28, 1416 (cf. *TP*, 1933, 295-296; 1934, 287-288); I have