

345. SUGIU (c. 151)

<i>cingui</i> VB	<i>siguy</i> FA, P	<i>siugui</i> Fr
<i>ciugiu, siugiu, tiugiu</i> F	<i>singin</i> (?) P ⁵	<i>sugiu</i> F, L
<i>figui</i> V	<i>singu, sygu</i> TA ³	<i>suigiu</i> L
<i>fuçiu, fuçui</i> Z	<i>singui</i> LT, P ⁵ (?), VA, VB, VL; G, R	<i>sygui, syguy</i> P
<i>fuygiu</i> Ft		<i>syngui</i> G
<i>signi, singni</i> TA ¹	<i>singuy</i> FAt, FB	<i>synguy</i> FB

Ch. 蘇州 Su-chou in Chiang-su, which had retained then, as now, its old name of Su-chou, although its administrative name had become the *lu* of 平江 P'ing-chiang. It is this last name which is used by the diarist of 1276 (*TP*, 1915, 394).

346. SUMATRA

<i>samara</i> F, Fr, FA, FB, L, LT, P, VA, VL; R	<i>samaria</i> G	<i>samatra</i> Ft, Z
<i>samarcha</i> TA ¹	<i>samarra</i> TA ³	<i>samor, sarzer</i> VB
	<i>samatea</i> V	<i>sumatra</i> Z

YULE (*Y*, II, 292, 294) has retained « Samara »; he must have forgotten that the preliminary list of chapters in F (the only place in F which has also an almost correct form for « Mogedaxo ») already provides « Samatra », which has been adopted in *RR*, 433, and *B*¹, 447. But the only reading in Z is « Sumatra », which is far superior, and I have no hesitation in deciding for it; correct forms rarely turn up by accident.

This name, which has become for us the name of the whole island, was borne in Polo's time by a state in its north-western part. Odoric mentions this state as being in the same island as « Lamori » (see « Lambri ») under the name of « Sumoltra » or « Sumultra » (*Wy*, 446; ? = *Sumotra; hence « Sumobor » in Maundeville). Conti, c. 1430, was the first to apply the name of « Sciamuthera » to the whole island, and this was taken over by Fra Mauro as « Siamotra » (the only reading on the map, despite *Zu*, 50, and HALLBERG, 493); in 1492, Girolamo da Santo Stefano uses « Siamatra » in the same way as Conti (*M. LONGHENA, Viaggi ... di ... Conti*, 232). There was no longer a state of « Sumatra » when the Portuguese arrived in the beginning of the 16th cent., and the city, if it still survived, must have certainly dwindled to insignificance. Nevertheless a letter from Lisbon, dated 1515, speaks of the island « called Sumotra from a port of the said island » (cf. *Y*, II, 295; *Hobson-Jobson*², 866). Barbosa has a long notice on « Çamatra » (*DAMES, Barbosa*, II, 181-189).

Rašidu-'d-Din knew of the country of « Sūmūtra » beyond the « island » of Lāmuri; Ibn Baṭṭūṭah