

side of the Yellow River. Ning-hsia's importance dates from the time when it was walled and made the Hsi-Hsia capital towards 1020. It was then named 興州 Hsing-chou, which was changed later to 興慶府 Hsing-ch'ing-fu and to 中興府 Chung-hsing-fu (see also « Calacian »). The name of Ning-hsia was given to it in 1288 (YS, 60, 12 b).

When Chinghiz-khan conquered the Hsi-Hsia capital later called Ning-hsia, the Hsi-Hsia sovereign sought refuge in Dörmägäi, named in the *Secret History* (§ 267) with the correct equivalence Ling-chou; this is the « Turmegei » of SCHMIDT, 508. Ir̄ai is sometimes named along with Tämägätü (« [Place] with camels »), and SCHMIDT thought (p. 416) that Tämägätü was perhaps another form of Dörmägäi; but Tämägätü was the Mongol name of Yü-lin (inside the north-eastern corner of the great bend); cf *TP*, 1931-1932, 480. It is Dörmägäi which was misread « Deresgai » and « Dersekai » in *Y*, I, 281, and « Dersekai » in *Ber*, III, 95. Dörmägäi seems to be Mongolian; the word *dörmägäi* occurs in the *Secret History* (§ 276), with the translation *hsia-têng*, « inferior », « low class ». RAMSTEDT (*Kalm. Wörterbuch*, 99²) gives a word *dör̄nkē*, « violent », « excited », written Mong. **dörümkäi*, probably the same word which is transcribed *türimäkäi* by KOVALEVSKIĪ, 1938², and translated « strong », « audacious »; but the meaning does not agree with that attributed to Dörmägäi in the Chinese translation. Another Kalmuck word, *tür̄nkē*, written Mong. **türümkäi*, means « poor », « miserable » (RAMSTEDT, *loc. cit.*, 416²); although I do not know the true history of this word, I think it is the same as the *dörmägäi* of the *Secret History*.

217. ELCIDAI

elcidai F, L

« Elcidai » can represent two different names which have sometimes become confused, particularly in Chinese texts, to wit Alčidai and Äljigidäi; cf. *Pel*, 116, 117, 154. I do not doubt that the man meant here is the *emir* « Ildsčidai » of *Ha*¹, I, 396, and Polo's spelling tends to show that his name ought to be transcribed Elčidäi (? < Alčidai).

218. ELI

dely R

eli F, Fr, t, L, V, VA, VL, Z

elli Z

ely FA, FB, LT, TA¹

heli Pr

helli G

hely P

ley TA³

YULE has shown that this is the name that survives in « Mount Dely », properly « Monte d'Ely », a conspicuous promontory jutting into the sea some 16 miles north of Cananore (cf. *Y*, II, 386-388; *Y*¹, I, 309; II, 115; IV, 26, 74, 75; *Hobson-Jobson*², 303; DAMES, *Barbosa*, II, 1-2). The Malayalam form is *Eli*, but the etymology is doubtful. YULE is certainly right in saying that « Dely » is a mis-