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Eastern Caucasus : the true land of the Alans in Mongol times.

See ALANIE, p. 25.

Eastern Kingdom of Women : or Tung-Nü-küo, according to the *Chiu T'ang shu*, was a particular branch of the western Ch'iang. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.

Eastern Kingdom of Women : of the T'ang histories may be identified with the Su-p'i south-east of the Kōkō-nōr. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 717.

ebaine : « ebony »; French form, in the middle Ages.

See BONUS, p. 101.

ebano : « ebony »; Italian form, in the Middle Ages.

See BONUS, p. 101.

ebenus : Lat. etymology of « ebony ».

See BONUS, p. 101.

« ebony » : goes back to Lat. *ebenus*, from Greek, which in its turn is borrowed from the Egyptian *heben*. (Oriental references : see p. 102)

See BONUS, p. 101.

EÇINA.

This is the I-chi-nai circuit of Mongol times, the name of which survives in Etsin-gol or « River Etsin », north of Kan-chou.

The name of the city of Eçina goes back at least to the beginning of the 13th cent., transcribed then I-chi-na.

Eçina still occurs in Mongolian as Isina in the unpublished Sino-Mongol inscription of the Prince Indu, dated 1362.

See p. 637-638.

Edil : Kirgh., Čay. Idil; name of the Volga, « Idil » and « Äjil » in the *Secret History*.

Occurs on the Catalan Map.

See CINGHIS, p. 299.

« Edil » : this is the name of the Volga

in some later Turkish dialects. See COTTON, p. 523.

« Edil » : on the Catalan Map, for the name of the Volga.

See COTTON, p. 523.

« Edjen Djoro » : misreading for « Ejen-ğoro ».

See CINGHIS, p. 349.

« Edjen-joro » : misreading for « Ejen-ğoro ».

See CINGHIS, p. 349.

Edzin-yol : = Etsin-gol.

See EÇINA, p. 637.

EGIPTE.

Polo usually speaks of Egypt as « Babilonie », he also once mentions Cairo.

The name « Egypt » did not pass into Asiatic languages at an ancient date; its Chinese transcription Ai-chi is modern.

Under the Mongols, the name Miśr is transcribed Mi-ssü-êrh on the map of c. 1330. This must be the designation of the whole of the empire of the Mamlūk. Pelliot has only noted once in YS the name of Mi-hsi-êrh, or Egypt.

See p. 638-641.

« Egipte » : Egypt.

See BABILONIE, p. 61.

Egricaya : probably the non-corrupt form of Egrigaia.

See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.

« *Egricaya » : > ? « Egrigaia ».

See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.

EGRIGAIA.

The mss have « Egrigaia » (also given by Fra Mauro) which Pelliot believes to be slightly corrupt for « Egricaya ».

There is no doubt about its identity with Ning-hsia.

Polo used the Mongol form (*i.e.* Ergaya, according to Rašidu'd-Din) later abandoned by the Mongols themselves.

See p. 641-642.

« Egrigaia » : (in Polo) is simply the Mongol form of the Hsi-Hsia

name of Ning-hsia, the capital of the Hsi-Hsia kingdom.

See CALACIAN, p. 132.

« Egrigaya » : the form of all the main Mss.

See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.

Egypt : called « Babilonie » by Polo.

See BABILONIE, p. 61.

eigen : Manchu, equivalent to the word transcribed *o-i-o* in the late Jučen Vocabulary.

See CIORCIA, p. 375.

« Ejen-ğoro » : « the Master's Residence », name of the place of Chinghiz-khan's tomb. There are two of them.

See CINGHIS, p. 349.

El-egäci : this is « Elegagi ».

See COCACIN, p. 393.

El-temür : son of Alağan.

See ABACAN, p. 1.

« Elagag » : or « Elegag ».

See COCACIN, p. 393.

Elbruz : or Elburz, or Alburz.

See BARIS, p. 80.

Elburz : or Elbruz, Alburz; Mount Elburz stands in the western half of the Caucasus.

Elburz was often extended to the whole chain, right on to Derbend in the east.

See BARIS, p. 80-81.

ELCIDAI.

It can represent two different names which have sometimes become confused, particularly in Chinese texts, to wit Alčidai and Äljigidäi.

The man meant here is the *emir* « Hdschidai » of *Ha*¹, and Polo's spelling indicates a transcription of Elčidäi (? < Alčidai); probable transcription of « Hdschidai » according to Polo's spelling.

See p. 642.

« Elegag » : (and « Tuctan ») in 1288, two letters had been addressed by the Pope to two princesses whose names are quoted as such.

See COCACIN, p. 393.