Pa. 721, and Bl. u. 363, is of late origin), the minister & & Au-t'ung (Mugali's descendant: Hantun

and Häntum in Rasidu-'d-Din) was sent to assist him. Among the princes subordinate to

Nomeyen were his younger brother Kökött; Sirägi, son of the Emperor Monakan Yobatque, son of

Ariq-bögä, Toq-tämür, grandson of Tulai and son of "Süyügüth (1); Husuntial ( - 1 mapus). iculaisa's

grandson; "Jaraqu (Ch. Cha-la-hu), of uncertain parentage amother one of doubted a succession-

at Almalia; but all these princes were jeulous one of another, and had share, dealing, with the fire

iy several more. We thus see that Nomoran was entrusted with a mission of the bighest AIN .. 106

nil Z

have slighted Yobuqur by not off-ring him ware as was done to the ordered at the best and

The Nile. Named only once by Polo, in the passage relating to the trade between Aden and Alexandria. This passage reproduces hearsay information imparted by Mussulmans. man was the son of I minging and a grandson of Mongka; of I's

Oh, ii, 452, mukit him a son of Cayatai, but this is not over to recommend the bill and the second

if he was Mongka's grandson, Sarban could have had people of his own in head mosbusing calqued in

former grants to Mongka). In the night, these princes willed West and even

prisoner, As well as Kökett and Andlang. Asserting to Makida at How et amostiq

were finally sent to the Golden Hords, and Anething settles in 15, to 44-55;

the rebel princes, most of them of Itelal's lineage and overcordent in the co-

Court, Bayan, who had come I ack from the compaign against the reactive

wanted the throat for himself as heir to thread I is rights. I as to seems

throughtsi made his submission to him, and both forgin and

302. NOMOGAN

nemogan L nomagan FA, V

nomogan F, Z nomungan LT

Mong. Nomoyan, Nomoqan, which means « peaceful ». In Rašīdu-'d-Dīn, Νοπογαη (Bl, 11, 353, 362, 535); in Waśśāf, نمغان Nomoγan (it is this Nomoγan which, misread « Temkjan » in Ha1, 11, 3rd genealog. table, and «Lemghan» in Ha2, 127, is responsible for Qubilai's extra son « Temkan » in Y, 1, 361); the Mongol chronicle is cognisant of him, and writes « Nomoqan » (Schmidt, Gesch. der Ost-Mongolen, 119); in Chinese, 那木罕 No-mu-han, 南木合 Nan-muha (= \*Nommuqa), 那沒干 No-mu-han, 那木干 No-mu-kan (cf. Wang Hui-tsu², 42, 6 a).

Nomoyan was Qubilai's fourth son, according to Chinese as well as Persian sources (YS, 107, 8 b; Bl, 11, 362); he was born of the same Empress Čabui as the princes Chên-chin (see «Cinchim ») and Mangala (see « Mangalai »). At the same time as for Mangala, a Chinese tutor had been appointed in 1264 to instruct him in Chinese scholarship (YS, 5, 9 a). On July 9, 1266, Nomoyan received the title of Prince of 北平 Pei-p'ing (YS, 6, 3 a; the date of 1265 in YS, 108, 2 a, is wrong; and of course « 1262 » given by Hammer [Ha2, 127] for a battle between « Lemghan » [read Nomoγan] and Qaidu must be rejected). In 1271 (YS, 13, 2 a), he was sent with troops to the north-west and stationed at Almaliq, the extreme western limit of Qubilai's territory, to ward off encroachments from the princes of Čayatai's branch and from Ögödäi's grandson Qaidu (cf. YS, 12, 1 a). In particular, his troops fought with success against Baraq's (see « Barac ») successor, \*Nägübäi (cf. JA, 1927, 11, 266, and see «Negodar»), in 1271 or 1272 (cf. YS, 8, 3 b). In the course of these and the following years, the pên-chi mention several grants of arms, sheep, and particularly of horses by thousands and tens of thousands to Nomoyan and his army. About 1274-1275 (no date is given in the pên-chi; that in