

*Pa*, 721, and *Bl*, II, 363, is of late origin), the minister 安童 An-t'ung (Muqali's descendant; Hāntun and Hāntum in Rašidu-'d-Dīn) was sent to assist him. Among the princes subordinate to Nomoyan were his younger brother Kōkčü; Širāgi, son of the Emperor Mongka; Yobuqur, son of Ariq-bögä, Toq-tämür, grandson of Tului and son of \*Süyügätai (?); Huruqtai (= Uruqtai), Külgän's grandson; \*Jaraq (Ch. Cha-la-hu), of uncertain parentage; another one of doubtful name; and certainly several more. We thus see that Nomoyan was entrusted with a mission of the highest importance at Almalıq; but all these princes were jealous one of another, and had secret dealings with the descendants of Ögödäi, of Čayatai and even of Jöči. Towards the end of 1276, An-t'ung seemed to have slighted Yobuqur by not offering him wine as was done to the others at a banquet (cf. T'u Chi's biography of T'u-t'u-ha, 102, 2*a*). The next year, Širāgi, Toq-tämür and Yobuqur entered into a conspiracy with Sa-li-man (\*Sarman, Rašidu-'d-Dīn's Sarban; according to T'u Chi, 76, 8*b*, Sa-li-man was the son of Ürüngtaš and a grandson of Mongka; cf. *YS*, 107, 8*b*; *Bl*, II, 265; *Ha*<sup>1</sup>, I, 227, and *Oh*, II, 452, make him a son of Čayatai, but this is not easy to reconcile with *Bl*, II, 439; and even if he was Mongka's grandson, Sarban could have had people of his own in Jänd and Üzgänd through former grants to Mongka). In the night, these princes raided Nomoyan's camp and took him prisoner, as well as Kōkčü and An-t'ung. According to Rašidu-'d-Dīn, Nomoyan and Kōkčü were finally sent to the Golden Horde, and An-t'ung to Qaidu (*Bl*, II, 434-445), although Qaidu, who wanted the throne for himself as heir to Ögödäi's rights, does not seem to have then taken sides with the rebel princes, most of them of Tului's lineage and pretendants in their own name. The princes moved to the north-east. When the fatal news of Nomoyan's and An-t'ung's capture reached the Court, Bayan, who had come back from the campaign against the Sung, was sent to the North, Huruqtai made his submission to him, and both fought against Širāgi on the banks of the Orkhon (*YS*, 9, 8*b*, under August 16, 1277, and 127, 7*a*). In the meanwhile, Nomoyan's former troops were holding their own; on three occasions, in 1280 and 1281, they were granted rewards. On February 15, 1282, prince \*Jaraq arrived on an errand from Nomoyan who was still a prisoner (*YS*, 12, 1*a*; misunderstood in *Bl*, II, 437). It was only on March 26, 1284, that Nomoyan and Kōkčü, sent back from the Golden Horde, arrived at Peking; An-t'ung followed soon (*Bl*, II, 444-445; *YS*, 13, 1*b*-2*a*). Nomoyan was promoted prince of 北安 Pei-an on June 30, 1284, and received his seal on August 15, 1284 (despite *YS*, 108, 1*a*, 2*a*, I do not believe that Nomoyan received a new princely title while he was a prisoner; cf. also T'u Chi, 76, 9*a*; I have followed with some corrections, *YS*, 13, 2*b*, 3*a*), the new title, like the previous one, alluding to his «pacifying» mission in the North; An-t'ung was reinstated in his former ministerial post on January 4, 1285 (*YS*, 13, 4*a*). In the following years, Nomoyan went again to the North, and was stationed on the Tamir river, in the basin of the Orkhon; there he had to deal with Qaidu. At the time of Nayan's revolt (1287), he helped in preventing Qaidu and other princes from coming to the aid of Nayan. He was still alive in 1289; T'u Chi, by an ingenious argument, shows that he died probably in 1292 (Rašid [*Bl*, II, 445] is mistaken in stating that Nomoyan died one year after he had been released by the Golden Horde).

The best account of Nomoyan is in T'u Chi, 76, 8*a*-10*a*, but many other passages, scattered in different biographies, still have to be discussed and must be compared with Persian sources. No mention of Prince George is made anywhere in connection with Nomoyan, though his father Ai-buqa had fought against Sarban (see «George»).