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Na : (?) the name of this clan is corrupt in the *Ta-Chin kuo chih*.
See CIORCIA, p. 372.

Na : this was the clan name of the Nü-chên (Ma Tuan-lin).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.

na : « to piece together »; *na-pu* may perhaps be taken with this value.
See COTTON, p. 445.

na-ao : *na* robes.
See COTTON, p. 446.

Na-chih : name of a colony from the Lop region, which settled in the 6th cent. west of Qomul.
See Lop, p. 770.

Na-chih (district of) : (Lapčuq : see « Lop », p. 770).
See CAMUL, p. 155.

Na-fu-po : Hsüan-tsang's transcription of *Navapa.
See Lop, p. 770.

na-i : designation of the Buddhist garb.
See COTTON, p. 446.

Na-li-pa-ha[read ta ?]-la-t'an-ch'ih : (*Naribhadranči?) Ta-ku-êrh's ministrer.
See SEMENAT, p. 830.

Na-ku-êrh (*Nagur) : or Hua-mien « Tattooed faces ». With an alternation *n* ~ *d* it might represent the same original as « Dagroian ».
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.

Na-mu : occurs, instead of Mu-na, in the ordinary texts of the Chinese version.
See CINGHIS, p. 344.

Na-o : must be the true form of a name of a tribe south of the Po-lan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.

na-pu : « *na* (**nâp*) cloth »; the connection with *t'a-pu*, *ta-pu* is doubtful.
See COTTON, p. 445.

Na-su-la-ting : Chinese transcription of Naśru-'d-Dîn.
See NESCRADIN, p. 793.

Na-ya : or Nayan. A prince who was almost induced to join in Nayan's revolt.
See NAIAN, p. 788.

« nac » : (Polo) Pers. *naḥ*, a sort of brocade.
See COTTON, p. 483.

način : (and *lačin*). Mongolian, for Turkish *lačin* « falcon ».
See CIORCIA, p. 375.

Način kūrügān : (i. e. Imperial son-in-law) father of Nambui according to Rašid.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.

Nag chu : a river.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 694.

« Nagore » : Rouffaer saw it in the Na-ku-êrh of the Chinese. This would be an ancient name of Pedir.
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.

*Nagur : was called by Chinese Na-ku-êrh. A Battak kingdom situated in the region extending from the Toba See to the Panè River.
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.

naḥ : Pers. (Polo's « nac ») the theory that *-no* of *yüeh-no* would represent that is erroneous.
See COTTON, p. 483.

NAIAN.

Nayan : (Ch. Nai-yen, Pers. Nayan) means « eighty » in Mongolian.
Nayan was a great-great-grandson of Tämügä-otčigin. He revolted against Qubilai, was taken prisoner and executed.
See p. 788-789.

Nai-yen : Nayan.
See NAIAN, p. 788.

naiman čayān gār : « eight white tents », erected at Chinghiz-khan's tomb : this notion must have originated from the eight « chambers » of the ancestral temple created by Qubilai.
See CINGHIS, p. 350.

naiman kūrā : Mong., « the eight court-yards ».
See CINGHIS, p. 350.

« Naimankürä » : according to Abū'l-Ghāzī, Chinghiz became Great khan there. It is a misreading of Tämän-kähär.
See CINGHIS, p. 350.

Najran : a monk from there was sent in 980 to inquire into the fate of the Nestorian church in China.
See FUGIU, p. 727.

nal : mediaeval Mongolian, Pers. *la'al*.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.

« Naliyu » : is another man than Aluyu, son of Baidar.
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.

*Nam-bi : Nan-bi, Nambui.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.

Nam-ti : (and Ta-ping) the territory of the Chin-ch'ih proper lay either on the..., or on the Shweli River.
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.

Nambui : was proclaimed Empress (*Huang-hou*) in 1283; mother of Tämäči.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.

Nambui : (Rašid) Nan-bi, who succeeded Čabui in her *ordo*; the name is not explained.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.

NAMGHIN.

It is Nan-ching = K'ai-fêng. This name was the official name of K'ai-fêng from 1272 to 1288.
See p. 789-791.

« Namging » : = K'ai-fêng in Honan.
See YANGIU, p. 875.

Nan-bi : (Nambui in Rašid) succeeded Čabui in her *ordo*.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.

Nan-chao : (kingdom of T'ang times) former designation of the Ta-li kingdom, designated by the Mongols as Qara-Jang.
See CARAGIAN, p. 173.