

- Nie-ku-pai : = Nāgübāi.
See NEGODAR, p. 792.
- nien : the second character of Ch'i-lien in often now read in that way.
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- nien-hao : before its adoption by Qubilai in 1260, the edicts of the Mongol Emperors are dated by the years of the animal cycle.
See CINGHIS, p. 287.
- « Nigudar » : (son of « Juji », son of Čayatai) : it has often been said that it was Polo's « Negodar ».
See CARAUNAS, p. 190.
- « Nigudar » : grandson of Čayatai by Yule; had revolted under Abaya and his troops were dispersed among Abaya's army.
See CARAUNAS, p. 191.
- « Nigudarian bands » : may be formed of the subordinates of Nāgūdār having retired to Seistan. But, according to Rašīd, Nāgūdār stayed in the Imperial camp of Abaya until he died (before 1281).
See CARAUNAS, p. 192.
- Nihāvand and Čamčal : a Mongolian name meaning « pass », « defile ».
See DRY(LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- « Nikdirī », « Nikdirī » : transcription in the translation of the *Memoirs of Bābur*, for Nāgdārī.
See CARAUNAS, p. 194.
- NIL.
The Nile.
See, p. 795.
- « Nimān-Kēh-rē » : for « Naiman-kūrā », which is a misreading of Tāmān-kāhār.
See CINGHIS, p. 350-351.
- Ning : (the prince of), *Hümāgāi goes back in 1353 to « the great ordos » (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 350.
- Ning-hsia : the capital of the Hsi-Hsia kingdom.
See CALACIAN, p. 132.
- Ning-hsia : (there was a Jewish community at) (Jewish Chin family of).
See CALACIAN, p. 137.
- Ning-hsia : (Polo's text describes camlets made at).
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- Ning-hsia : this is the Chung-hsing-fu of the [Hsi]-Hsia.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ning-hsia : without attempting to take the city, Chinghiz-khan took up his winters quarters south-east of Ling-chou; then he left his generals conduct the siege of the city and proceeded south-west.
See CINGHIS, p. 311.
- Ning-hsia : there is no doubt that « Egrigaia » is one of its forms.
See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- Ning-kuo-ssü : an independant shrine of Huang tao-p'o was erected west of there in 1626.
See COTTON, p. 486.
- Ning-shuo : (the Ho-lan mountains were at 30 li north-east of the hsien of).
See CALACIAN, p. 134.
- Ning-yüan-fu : it is in modern times the name of the main administrative centre of the Chien-ch'ang Valley.
See GAINDU, p. 729.
- « Niu-či » : this form occurs in Manchu in the middle of the 17th cent.
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- Niu-mi (*Nīqū-miēt) : a regular transcription of the ancient name of Bokhara : Nūmīj, Nūmīj-kāθ.
See BUCARA, p. 108.
- niu-nao : corrupt form of mi-nao written by Huang Hsing-ts'êng.
See FANSUR, p. 669.
- Niu-t'eu-shan : Chinese name of the Gošrnga Hill of Khotan.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- Niu-t'i T'u-chüeh : « Ox-hoofed Turks ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 686.
- Niu-t'ou-ho : supposed to be the modern name of Ch'ing-shui.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- « Niu-yen » : this transcription of Jou-jan is without foundation.
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- « Niutchik » : (= Niučik) this reading of Nū-chih is not correct.
See CIORCIA, p. 368.
- ni^{wo} : for nū in middle Chinese.
See CIORCIA, p. 379.
- no : Sino-Corean pronunciation of a word beginning in Chinese with *l*.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- No-hai I-lü-tzü : (Mong. *noyai* « dog »). It was the Kingdom of Dogs.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 685.
- No-li-kan : this may be identified with Nu-êrh-kan.
See CIORCIA, p. 388.
- Noah's Ark : it is said to be on the top of the Mount Ararat, in Hethum.
See BARIS, p. 79.
- « Nocran » : name given by the Medici Map. It seems evident that it is for « Mocran » (*« Chechmocran » > « Chechinocran »?).
See KESMACORAN, p. 759.
- Noyai : was sent by Ghazan to Tāmūr Oljaitü.
See CAÇAN, p. 121.
- *noyai-jam : Mong., « dog-relays » (Ch. *kou-chan*).
See CIORCIA, p. 388.
- nok : Sino-Corean pronunciation of words beginning in Chinese with *l*.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- Nom-qulī : descendant of Baidar, sixth son of Čayatai.
See « Ciagatai », p. 254; CIBAI and CABAN, p. 262.
- Nom-taš : (or Nom-daš?) descendant of Baidar, sixth son of Čayatai.
See « Ciagatai », p. 254; CIBAI and CABAN, p. 262.
- Nombui : perhaps for Nambui; the name is not explained.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.
- Nomin River : south-west of Mergen, and north of Tsitsihar.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- NOMOCHAN
Mong. Nomoyan, Nomoqan, which means « peaceful ». He was Qubilai's fourth son. Taken prisoner by rebel princes, he was sent to the Golden Horde. The best account of Nomoyan is in T'u Chi, 76, 8a-10a.
See p. 795-796.
- Nomoyan : (see Nomogan).
See BAIAN CINGSAN, p. 68.
- Nomoyan : (Qaidu released Shih T'ien-lin, only with the prince). Received the title of Pei-p'ing-wang « Prince of the Pacification of the North », in 1266 from Qubilai.
See CAIDU, p. 126 et 127.