



Article

# The Status of Women in The Uzbek State (Life and Activities of Saraymulk Khanum)

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**Abstract:** Saraymulk Khanum can be considered one of the figures and women who are known both in the history of Uzbek statehood and the globe. She became the most reliable support of her husband being beloved wife and as the chief princess of the great ruler Amir Temur.

The head Spanish embassy delegation, Rui González de Clavijo, who was in Samarkand as an ambassador in 1404, saw her at one of the official events and he left his impressions of her appearance and power in his famous memoirs.

Saraymulk Khanum had a special role in the upbringing and education of Timurid princes and princesses. It can be said that she managed this well-thought-out system. For example, Saraymulk Khanum took the responsibility of the education of Ulughbek, who later became a great astronomer and mathematician, the author of "Zij", in which 1018 stars' coordinates were recorded as a result of his long-term observations in the observatory he built near Samarkand.

Saraymulk Khanum was one of the only persons who had the opportunity to write to Amir Temur on this or that issue, despite having no right to directly participate in the work of the Kurultai and council related to state and country governance. There is enough evidence that the most important members of the administration chose her as a mediator in solving any problem, and the chief queen really performed such a task with confidence.

Saraymulk Khanum was also known as a patron of science and culture. There were built many social buildings in Samarkand with her efforts. Many young people got higher education in madrasas.

After the death of Amir Temur, his grandson Khalil Sultan, who ascended to the throne of Samarkand against Temur's will, poisoned Saraymulk Khanum in 1408 under the influence his wife Shadmulk Agha.

**Keywords:** Saraymulk Khanum, Amir Temur, Clavijo, women, state affairs, education, princes.

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## 1. Introduction

The One of the most noticeable aspects of Uzbek statehood history is determined by active roles of women who grew up among women in social and political relations. Temur Khotun (Tomiris), Kabach Khotun, "Mother of Taghshada" [13:92-93], Saraymulk Khanum, Gavharshodbegim, Gulbadanbegim, Nodirabegim, etc., had a unique position in the life of Turkestan and people. There is one factor that unites them all. After all, they devoted themselves to the prosperity of this country.

When Saraymulk Khanum's name is mentioned, on the one hand, it embodies great Amir Temur's wife, on the other hand, it presents a wise and far-seeing woman deserving any male politician who rose to the status of high official in state matters and community affairs.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The article has been prepared on the basis of source analyses and comparative methods and methodologies. It has been discussed primary historical sources of the time, the memories of the contemporaries, travelogues of foreign ambassadors in order to shed light the political activity of Saraymulk Khanum. The study of her activity shows women's involvement in state affairs in the statehood history of Uzbek nation.

### 1. Results and Discussions

#### The *Early life*.

The middle of the 14th century is considered one of the most challenging periods in the history of Turkestan. It will be appropriate if this period is judged by the fact that people were exhausted and exasperated by the Chenggizzid rule, which lasted for more than a hundred years, disputes between regional governors, fatigue of people due to the conflicts between local and ruling powers, and slow growth of the country. By fate, two great people, Amir Temur and Saraymulk Khanum, who achieved high honour and dignity in the history of not only Turkestan, but also the nations of the world, were born.

All available sources testify 1341 as the year Saraymulk Khanum was born [6:47]. The testimony of Abdurazzoq Samarkandi that Qazan Sultan died (747/1347) when his daughter Saraymulk Khanum was five is derived as a foundation [3:47].

In other words, this information was considered the only till recently. However, one of the most respected historians, Hafizi Abru, left special proof on this issue. For example, while describing the events of 747/1347, he writes: "Saroymulkhanim was ten years old on this date" [15:9]. Besides, he also emphasises on previous pages: "this year the blessed age of the Sahibkiran Amir Temur Koragon was over ten" when starting the description of the events of the very year [18:8]. So, according to Hafizi Abru, in the year 747 Hijri, Amir Temur grew from ten to eleven, and Saraymulk Khanum was now ten years old. It turned out that Saraymulkhanim's date of birth was to 737/1337.

There is no doubt that the evidence of Hafizi Abru is more reliable than the information provided by Abdurazzoq Samarkandi. Because, first of all, Hafizi Abru (died in 1430) was a contemporary of Amir Temur. Abdurazzoq Samarkandi (1413-1482) commenced his career in the 40s of the 15th century [2:14-18]. Secondly, Abdurazzoq Samarkandi's information about Saraymulk Khanum's concedes to Ha'fizi Abru's evidence in authenticity due to the fact that a part of the work "Matlai sa'dayi va majmai bahrayn" written between 1467 and 1469 covering the events till 1427 was written based on Hafizi Abru's work "Majmua al-tawarikh" ("Zubdat al-tawarikh") written from 1423 to 1425 [2:6-7]. In conclusion, the difference between the ages of Amir Temur and Saraymulk Khanum was one year. Saraymulk Khanum was born from the marriage of the Qazan sultan with the sister of the emir Musabek. Qazan sultan was one of the Genghis representatives who ruled the Turkestan throne in 14th century (733/1333-747/1347).

During these years, Qazan Khan managed to unite the territory from Karokhoja (Eastern Turkestan) to Dashti Kipchak, and from Khurasan to the Sindh River [15:6]. According to the historians of that time, the Qazan Sultan was such a conceited and severe ruler that no one dared to come to him with a any request. Because when his anger boiled inside him, it was his character to punish both sides who with complaints and requests, i.e. the complainant and the guilty. Apparently, it was thus the emirs who were called by Qazan Sultan's request to his residence farewelled their relatives not knowing what was expecting them, and then parted [15:6]. Such a policy led to a conflict between prestigious emirs such as Qazan Sultan and Qazaghan Sultan.

Qazaghan, who was well aware of the tense relations between the ruler and the local emirs, tried to win over some of them. However, the Mongol emirs, who strictly followed the legitimacy principles established by Genghis Khan, generally agreed making it

necessary that leader from the Genghis dynasty member was needed for the overthrow of the Qazan sultan. Considering the existing situation, emir Qazaghan found such a representative, it was Danishmandcha ibn Hindukhan ibn Borikhon ibn Malik ibn Oktoy ibn Genghis Khan. After that, the first battle between the two sides took place in a place near the village of Darai Zang of the Surkhan valley in 746/1346. Qazan Sultan won in the war while defeated emir Kazaghan was wounded in the eye.

The ruler settled in Karshi to spend the winter. Since the temperature lowered untolerably in the winter, many horses and other animals in the army of the Kazan sultan were died. Having been aware of that, emir Kazaghan did not miss the opportunity and marched to Karshi in 747/1347 and defeated the army of the Kazan sultan and killed him. The spouse of the ruler Turmush khotun moved to the harem of Amir Muhammadhoja, and her daughter Saraymulkkhanim, as mentioned, was ten years old at that time. There is no information found about how the life of Saraymulkkhanim was till 1370.

#### *Political activity*

The name of Saraymulkkhanim is mentioned together with Ulus Agha, the daughter of Bayon sulduz, Islam Agha, the daughter of Khizr Yasavuri, and Taghay Turkon khatun who were the wives of Amir Husayn and then transferred to the harem of Amir Temur after his decisive victory over Amir Husayn in Balkh in 771/1370. So, it becomes clear that Saroymulkkhanim was in the marriage of the grandson of Emir Kazaghan Emir Husayn ibn Musallo before that. The sources provide very little information whether there were children from this marriage. The sons such as Khand Sa'id, Navroz Sultan (both of whom were killed in the battle of Balkh in 1370), Jahan Malik and Khalil Sultan (who fled to India in 1370 and disappeared) and a daughter (who later married to Elchi Bugho, brother of Tobon Bahadur from Amir Temur's army) were mentioned in the sources. However, it is not clear who their mothers were.

The Spanish ambassador Rui González de Clavijo, who had the opportunity to see Saraymulkkhanim at one of the parties held in Samarkand in 1404, described her as follows: "[Saraymulk Khanum] was to be present with her lord at the feast; and she was robed and adorned in the following manner. Her outer robe was of red silk embroidered with gold and it was very ample and had a long train which lay on the ground. This robe was made without sleeves and in it the only openings were that at the neck where her head appeared, and the two armholes for the passage of her arms, and it was made high up to the throat. This garment had no waiát and the skirt was exceedingly broad below, the long train being held up by fifteen dames in attendance who walked behind, thus enabling her to proceed forward. The Khanum's face appeared to be entirely covered with white lead or some such cosmetic, and the effect was to make it look as though she were wearing a paper mask. This cosmetic it is their custom for the women to smear on their faces both summer and winter to keep off the the sun when they go out, and all the attendants of her Highness had their faces thus protected, as also the other dames of the Court".

"The Great Khanum wore a thin white veil before her face, and the rest of her head-dress was very like the crest of a helmet, such as we men wear in jousting in the tilt yard: but this crest of hers was of red stuff and its border hung down in part over her shoulders. In the back part this crest was very lofty and it was ornamented with many great round pearls all of good orient, also with precious stones such as balas rubies and turquoises, the same very finely set. The hem of this head covering showed gold thread embroidery, and set round it she wore a very beautiful garland of pure gold ornamented with great pearls and gems. Further the summit of this crest just described was erected upon a framework which displayed three large balas rubies each about two finger breadths across, and these were clear in colour and glittered in the light, while over all rose a long white plume to the height of an all, the feathers thereof hanging down so that some almost hid the face coming to below the eyes. This plume was braced together by gold wire, while at the summit appeared a white knot of feathers garnished with pearls

and precious stones. As she came forward this mighty head-gear waved backwards and forwards, and the Princess was wearing her hair all loose, hanging down over her shoulders. This was very black in colour for indeed it is the hue they most esteem, black hair with them being held to be more beautiful than that of any other colour, and the women dye their hair to preserve it so. To keep this crest and the other adornments steady on her head the Princess was attended by many dames who walked beside her, some of whom while supporting her kept their hands up to the head-dress; indeed in all she appeared to have round and about her as many as three hundred attendants [5:258-259].

This is the dignity Great Khanum now took her place beside his Highness but slightly behind on a low dais, before which had been piled a number of small mattresses one over the other for her to lean over. Clavijo states: As soon as the Great Lady was thus seated the Second Lady, another of his Highness's wives [5:61-62]. This indicates that Saraymulk Khanum was the chief lady [Great Khanum] of the haram of Amir Temur and she had high status in the palace.

When it is spoken about Bibikhanim, popular sources tend to accentuate her activities in the fields of architecture and welfare. In fact, the period when Amir Temur ruled the country is distinguished by the constructions of many buildings, welfare, landscaping not only in the history of Turkestan, but also in the history of Eastern countries. Saraymulk Khanum also contributed to this process. For example, madrasa of high prestige was built in Samarkand with her efforts [6:56-58; [9:314-315]. Many scholars studied there and became enlightened.

Although the sources do not provide any other information about Saraymulk Khanum's activities in the field of architecture and landscaping, there is no doubt that she always did a lot of great and small meritorious works in this regard. At the same time, the analysis of historical works proves that Bibikhanum, first of all, had a great role in state affairs, governance, dynasty power, and foreign policy.

One aspect of Saraymulk Khanum's activity was her involvement in upbringing Amir Temur's children and grandchildren. Because Sahibqiran entrusted the education of his children and grandchildren not to the mothers who gave birth to them, but to the heads of his harem. The reason for this can be explained by the fact that it was done in order to prevent such cases as the princes might have grown up naughty in their mother's control, and they would show favour to their mother's clan. In general, Amir Temur took seriously the education of the young generation of the dynasty.

The first evidences indicating that the wives of the Sahibqiran harem were responsible for the upbringing of one or more princes belong to 789/1387. For example, it was mentioned that Saraymulk Khanum arrived from Samarkand to northern Azerbaijan, i.e., to the residence of the Sahibqiran together with Amir Temur's ten-year-old son Shahrukh and three-year-old grandson Khalil Sultan.

When Amir Temur, who started the march on Iran in 794/1392, reached the vicinity of Bukhara, he called Saraymulk Khanum and other close people from Samarkand. As is seen, Saraymulk Khanum was accompanied by Tuman Agha, Sultan Bakhtbegim, Shahrukh and others. Shokhrukh travelled together with Saraymulk Khanum many times. Owing to this factor, some scholars concluded that Shahrukh was the son of Saraymulk Khanum [4:257]. However, Shokhrukh's mother was Taghoy Turkon Agho (mentioned above), who was from Karakhitai tribe, and Khandamir stated about this based on information in a genealogical book written during the reign of Shokhrukh [1], that is, the matter has become clear in this regard.

Now the attention is drawn to another issue. The analysis of the sources shows that state administration, in particular, official ceremonies, and the order of internal dynastic relations were clearly regulated in the period under the study. It was natural that some of these traditions had been developed over the previous centuries. Besides, Amir Temur personally contributed to the harmonization of state administration and dynasty laws. In

particular, he designed the procedures of relations between representatives of the dynasty. For example, based on the topic under review, the relationship between princesses and princes was focused on Amir Temur. For example, Sahibqiran, who completely occupied Mazandaran in 795/1392, sent a victory letter to Samarkand and invited his relatives who were living in the capital at that time to his presence.

The letter was clearly written who had to go to Amir Temur they were Shahrukh, Khalil Sultan, Rustam Sultan, Sultan Husain, Bigi Sultan, Saraymulk Khanum, Tuman Agha and other representatives of the harem. Furthermore, Saraymulk Khanum's trips to any part of the Sultanate for any reason were organized in accordance with the decree of Amir Temur. Tuman Agho, Cholpon Mulk, Shahrukh, Pir Muhammed, Khalil Sultan are mentioned among those who accompanied Saraymulk Khanum during the trips until the mid-90s of the XIV century. From the following years, Mirzo Ulughbek became Saraymulk Khanum's immanent companion. These all prove that the issue of the participation of harem mistresses and young princes in any event, including trips, was regulated at the personal discretion of the king.

It should also be noted that the procedure for transmitting the news of the birth of a Temurid child to Amir Temur was clearly established in the internal life of the dynasty, in particular, in the court of the Timurids. For example, it is known that it was Saraymulk Khanum who sent the news about the birth of Mirza Ulughbek in 796/1394, and Ibrahim Mirza five months later to Amir Temur. Both of them were the children of Shokhrukh, the mother of the first was Gavharshadbegim (killed in 861/1457), and the second was Toti Khatun.

Although both queens had spent their pregnancy period at Saraymulk Khanum, Amir Temur entrusted Mirza Ulughbek's upbringing to Saraymulk Khanum, and Ibrahim Mirza's to Tuman Agha. But Tuman Agha was a niece of Saraymulk Khanum and spent most her time at her aunt, that is, she was under the influence of the chief queen in every aspect. This is proven by a number of cases that happened in the following years that Tuman Agho and Mirza Ulughbek accompanied Saraymulk Khanum during her travels.

In the period when Amir Temur died (1405 AD) and the struggle for the throne began, that is, the time that were the most difficult and complicated days not only for Timurids, but also in the history of Uzbek statehood, Saraymulk Khanum always supported Mirza Ulughbek. For example, they started the journey from Utrar to Samarkand. Saraymulk Khanum had to depart with Mirzo Ulughbek, whom she had taken care of for the last 11 years, in the vicinities of Samarkand. The prince had to go with several emirs. The chief queen stayed in Samarkand.

The scholars researching Amir Temur and Timurids have been explaining Amir Temur's marriage to Saraymulk Khanum from political perspective. They interpret that Amir Temur wanted to strengthen his legitimacy to rule Chagatai ulus by being a son-in-law to Qazan Sultan of Chenggizid dynasty. Avoiding of denying this idea due to existing political situation and purpose of that time, it should be noted that there was warm relationship between Amir Temur and Saraymulk Khanum. If his goal had been to gain the status a son-in-law of the Genghis family, Amir Temur, who married some representatives of Amir Husayn's harem, would not have presented Sevinch Qutluk Agho, the daughter of Genghizzid Tarmashirinkhan, another wife of Amir Husain to Bakhram Jaloyir. In other words, mutual respect, trust, mutual support was dominant in the relationship between Amir Temur and Saraymulk Khanum. Its proof can be seen from the fact that during his thirty-five-year reign, when Amir Temur did not feel well, he took support from Great Khanum. For example, while Amir Temur was settling in Bukhara in 795/1392, he fell ill. Then he ordered to bring his daughter Sultan Bakht Agha accompanying Saraymulk Khanum. There were too many other evidences. Among them Amir Temur's buying a few pieces of original fabrics for Saraymulk Khanum in Yazd, Amir Temur presenting the most preferred gifts from the king of Spain to the for her



[11:111], Saraymulk Khanum's presence near at him when he was dying can be shown. Circumstances that were not reflected in the sources, but undoubtedly existed give evidences of warmth between them.

When it comes to Saraymulk Khanum's activities in state administration and life of the dargakh, several aspects are noticeable. Though Saraymulk Khanum did not have the right to directly participate in the work of the Kurultai and Kengash related to state and country management, she was one of few who had the authority to send a written statement on certain issue to Amir Temur. Because, considering that only the rulers of other countries could send a letter to Amir Temur, giving this right to particularly Saraymulk Khanum demonstrates how high status she had in the palace. The following example is noteworthy in this regard. When the princes led by Saraymulk Khanum reached Karshi while travelling to Amir Temur by his request, they had to stay there for some. Then Saraymulk Khanum wrote a letter to the His Highness stating about the health of all his children and the current situation, (it notes): "as soon as the supreme order came, we quickly set out on the road as ordered. When we reached Karshi, we received your instruction to move faster. However, since the light of Your Majesty's state Shahrukh caught cold in his eye, we were incapable of being in a hurry. Alhamdulillah, in the time when the illness conceded to full recovery, we move in rush to reach You". Though there were many noble people accompanying them, the response was written by Saraymulk Khanum.

Saraymulk Khanum's reputation, Amir Temur's respect for her increased chief queen's position in management affairs naturally and, so to speak, mandatory. Princes and emirs tried to use the factor of Saraymulk Khanum when they wanted to address Amir Temur on any issue. The following case proves the statement. Miranshakh, who ruled Iran, Iraq, and the Caucasus region from 1393 till the end of the century, was angered by Amir Temur for some of his arbitrary actions and he was removed of his position [6:165-169]. Then Abu Bakr (1382-1417), who was in charge of the administration of Baghdad, visited the presence of Amir Timur, who stopped in the vicinity of Qazvin in 806/1404, and asked Saraymulk Khanum and Amir Sheikh Nuriddin to get permission from Sahibqiran to take his father, Mironiokh with him to Baghdad. Saraymulk Khanum and Sheikh Nuriddin appealed to Amir Temur and succeeded in persuading him in this matter.

Saraymulk Khanum's status was not limited only by the fact that she was the wife of Amir Temur, the chief queen of the state. For example, it is known that Saraymulk Khanum, Amir Sheikh Nuriddin and other amirs made Concilium on how to act in the difficult situation that arose after the death of Amir Temur. It turned out that Saraymulk Khanum had a strong influence on the emirs and she was able to employ figures whom Amir Temur trusted.

As is known, she had the ability to negotiate with foreign politicians too. In this regard, the role of Saraymulk Khanum in the fate of Sultan Isa, the ruler of Mordin, who was imprisoned in the Sultananiya by the order of Amir Temur in 796/1394-798/1396, is particularly noteworthy. According to Ibn Arabshah, Saraymulk Khanum visited Sultaniye in 797/1395 and invited Sultan Isa to her presence. The chief queen gave him advice on how to sincerely serve Amir Temur during the conversation, and allowed Sultan Isa to correspond with his countrymen and the rest of his country [9:143]. As Ibn Arabshah hinted, perhaps, there was a premeditated plan of Amir Temur [9:143]. But even if this suspicion is true, trusting Saraymulk Khanum to carry it out once again confirms the task given to the competence of the chief queen.

The Spanish ambassador Clavijo, who experienced Bibikhanim's ability and right to communicate freely with the envoys of foreign countries, writes that Saraymulk Khanum, who heard that he did not consume alcoholic drinks, called the ambassador to her presence and debated with him [11:120].

It is known that representatives of Eurocentrism tend to describe the political history of the oriental peoples in general, and Uzbek people in particular, in a way that mainly consisted of wars, robberies and bloodshed events. However, as is characteristic of any nation, dynasty, politician, and figures, the history of Uzbek statehood has some evidences related to human soul, emotional experiences, and love. The Timurid family was no exception.

Though it was not described in the historical works of those times in detail, the available information indicates that there were romance stories between Khalil Sultan and Shodmulk. Khalil Sultan was first married to Jahan Sultan, daughter of Amirzada Ali, and in turn, Amirzada Ali was the son of Amir Temur's sister. After some time, Khalil Sultan's fell in love with Shodmulk who was among a former concubine of Amir Khoja Saifiddin. When Amir Temur was in travel, he uses of the moment to marry without getting permission. When Jahan Sultan complained about this to Amir Temur, he, who demanded strict adherence of dynastic procedures and therefore the laws of the state, was angry at such arbitrariness of his grandson. So, Amir Temur ordered Shodmulk to be brought to the palace. But Khalil Sultan, who assumed how things would end, concealed his lover. This was like oil poured on fire of anger, and caused to issue a supreme decree about killing Shodmulk immediately anywhere where she would be found.

Meanwhile, when the Chinese march began and Amir Temur was in Aksulat, it became known that Khalil Sultan, who was participating in this march, was secretly taking his lover with him. Amir Temur ordered Amir Barot to arrest Shodmulk and execute her. "Mahd-e Olya Saraymulk Khanum's heart was crushed by the suffering (happening in Halil Sultan's fate) and knowing the greatness of the love and care of the Sahibqiran to his children and descendants, she called Amir Sheikh Nuriddin and Amir Shah Malik aside and told them openly: "Make it known [to Sahibqiran] at Supreme throne that is the column of the Sultanate, there is hidden a jewel in this woman's body the prince's belt". When these words were spoken in the presence of (Amir Temur), "a sign was given that they hand her (that is, Shodmulk - A.Z.) over to Mahd-e Olya Tuman Agha. After the birth, take the child into custody and give the mother to one of the Abyssinian slaves". As noticed, Saraymulk Khanum was able to influence Amir Temur with her intelligence and smartness.

If the evidences left by Ibn Arabshah are true, Saraimulkkhanum never expected that she would be killed by Shodmulk's direct involvement. In short, after the death of Amir Temur, Khalil Sultan, who ascended to the throne of Samarkand against the will and testament, was under the influence of his lover in many ways. In 1408, the very Shodmulk poisoned Saraymulk Khanum and Tokal Khanum resulting their death [10:51-53, 83]. The life and career of Saraymulk Khanum, a state and public figure who earned a special status not only in the history of Uzbek statehood, but also in the history of the world, came to an end.

### Conclusion

In The analyses of sources and studies give evidences that Saraymulk Khanum played an important role in Uzbek statehood. Her distinguished status in the state of Temurids was significant to solve conflicts between political figures, to shape warm environment in the audience of Amir Temur. Besides, her support to education and social life was noteworthy. According to Narshakhi, Bukhara was ruled by a queen from 680 – 695. Since her name was unknown, the term "Taghshada's mother" was conditionally accepted in historiography.

1. According to Hafizi Abru: Qazan Sultan b. Malik Temur b. Tokay Temur b. Qadoqi Sijon b. Buri b. Mavotukon b. Chagatay b. Chinggiz Khan (Zafarname. Voll. II. P. 6); According to Nizamuddin Shami: Qazan Sultan b. Yasavur (Zafarname. Voll. I. P. 13); According to Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy: Qazan Sultan b. Yasavur (Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy.

Zafarnoma. Tashkent. 1972. List 91b); According to Muinniddin Natanzi: Qazan Sultan b. Jingashi Sultan b. Duva b. Qaydu Sijon (۱۱۲ – ۱۱۳ ص. ۱۳۳۶. نطنزی الدین معین. التواریخ منتخب. طهران).

2. According to Hafizi Abru, Kazaghan individually met with emirs of the country and he began to gather them around him, saying that “if we do not unite today, tomorrow the Qazan Sultan will destroy each of us one after another”.

3. Tokal khanum was the daughter of Khizrhoja Oghlon, Khan of Mogolistan. Amir Temur married her in 799/1397.

4. Tuman Agha was the daughter of Amir Musabek. A niece of Saraymulk Khanim. She was born in 1366, and married Sahibkiran in 1378. Hafizi Abru testified that she was still alive in the mid-20s of the 15th century: Sultan Bakhtbegim was the second daughter of Amir Temurni. She died in 1430.

5. Rustam Sultan (1381 – 1424) was a son of Umarshaikh; Sultan Husayn (1380 – 1405) was born from the marriage of Amir Temur’s daughter’s Ogi Begi Khanim (died in 1382) and Amir Musabek’s son Muhammadbek. Bigi Sultan was a daughter of Sultan Mironshokh and married Iskandar Mirza (1384 – 1415) in 799/1397. What is important is that the wedding ceremony took place during festive days when Tukul Khanim, the daughter of Khizrkhoja Oghlon, was officially accepted into the harem of Amir Temur. The event that shows the special interest of the Sahibqiran to Bigi Sultan is that by the order of Amir Temur, a magnificent palace named after Bigi Sultan was built in Boghi Shamal.

6. Cholponmulk Agha was one of the daughters of Hojibek Mongol, one of the wives of Amir Temur ; Pir Muhammad (1376–1407) was a son of Jahongir (1356–1376).

7. Kharvor is weight measurement around 300 kg.

8. Sheikh Nuriddin b. Sor-Buto was one of the most influential amirs during the reign of Amir Temur and he was assassinated in 1411.

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