

Taj Salmani's "Tarikhnama" As a Historical Source

Kamola Shavkat qizi Kayumova

Doctoral student of the Institute of History

ABSTRACT: The given article is dedicated to the work "Tarikhnama" of Tadj Salmani. The role of Amir Temur and Timurids in Uzbek statehood in coverage of political, military, governmental, economic and financial history of 807/1404 - 811/1409 is exposed in the source.

KEYWORD: Uzbek statehood, Amir Temur, Shahrukh, Khalil Sultan, Timurids, military formations, military posts and positions, "Umaroi khoss", "Nuwwabi khoss", "Harvor", "Hatti Mag'shush", "Bor ol".

Introduction

Among the written sources covering the Timurid period, which is considered the brightest stage in the history of Uzbek statehood, Tadj Salmani's Tarikhnama is of particular value. The work covers the five-year period (807/1404-811/1409) from Amir Temur's (1336-1405) triumphant return to Samarqand after conquering Syria and Asia Minor to the arrest of Khalil Sultan* in Samarqand.

Main part

Although "Tarikhnama" is short in length and textually complex, it contains much valuable information about the political, military, state, governmental, economic, financial, social, religious, ethnic, cultural and natural phenomena of that period.

After the death of Amir Temur, recorded in the Tarikhnama, the idea arose to get together to carry out his last military objective (occupation of China) by trusted beggars (Shah Malik* and Sheikh Nuriddin*), the work he did together. Incidentally, the failure of this plan, Amir Temur's distortion of Khalil Sultan's will and illegal seizure of power, incalculable plundering of state treasury, mutual military campaigns and mutinies, attempts of Shakhrukh (1377-1447) to keep the kingdom intact, as in the time of his father Amir Temur.

The first political event detected in the "Tarikhnama" is the arrival of the Khorasan ruler Shahrukh to Turkestan on 24 *zulhijja* 812/29 April 1410 [1; 13]. [1; 13] and the capture of Samarqand from the hands of his enemies and its transfer to the control of his son Ulugbek* [1; 16]. At the beginning of the book the author begins by describing these familiar political events and then returns to the past, from the event of Temur's conquest of Syria and Rum, and his return to Samarqand in muharram of 807/ July 1404 [1; 36] to a description of the events of his return to Samarqand. [1; 36] to the description of the events that took place on

* Khalil Sultan - son of Mironshah, grandson of Amir Temur; In 1405-1409, he was the owner of the throne of Samarkand.

* Shohmalik (died in 1426) is one of the most trusted and important officials of Amir Temur.

* Sheikh Nuriddin (killed in 1411) is one of the great officials of Amir Temur.

* Ulugbek - son of Shahrukh, grandson of Amir Temur; 1411 - 1447 years the governor of Turkestan.

the eve of the capture of Mowarounnahr by Shakhrukh, that is, the news of the capture of prince Khalil reached Samarkand on the 12th day of Zulkada 811/March 29, 1409, and the events of sending people to seal the doors of the treasury and warehouses by prince Muhammad Jahangir* did [2; 8].

The work describes the territories that were part of Amir Temur's kingdom and were under his rule as follows: *"The sultan who conquered with his sword the countries from the borders of China to Rome and Syria, the king who illuminated the countries from Egypt to India in the light of his spear Mowarounnahr, Dashti Kipchak, Khorasan, Iraqi Arab and Temur Koragon Who ruled all cities and fortresses from the territory of Iraq, Adjam, Azerbaijan, Persia, Shiraz, Isfahan and Georgia, Yezd, Eberkuh, Kirman, Diyarbakir to Kurdistan"*. [1; 23].

The combat structure of the army mentioned in the work (*manglay, gul, barongor, javangor, qorovul*); military units (*qo'shun, tumon, hazora*) and positions "*qal'ai ar'bo*" (fortress guarding borders) (*elchigadoy, tavochi, chopar*); information on weapons (*tirkash, shamshir*) is very important.

In addition, Taj Salmani provides information about a number of positions that attract the attention of a researcher. For example, "*umaroi hoss*" (special guard), "*nuvvobi zul-ihitios*" (deputies), *parvonachi, kakaldosh, daruga, tarhan, "nuvvobi hoss"* (palace staff) and others.

The work also focuses on the economic tensions resulting from political instability. In particular, when Sheikh Nuriddin was ordered to collect all the treasures in one place, the treasure was looted because he did not take the treasures of Bukhara under his control and failed to protect them [1; 170–171].

Also Khalil Sultan arrived to Samarkand in the middle of Ramadan in 807/March 1405 and, having taken power, allowed the state treasures, accumulated during the 35 years of Amir Temur's rule, to be looted without purpose and without measure. On this occasion, the source reports the following information: The people of Arkha Oli were given gold and silver coins, diamonds, various objects, rubies and fabrics. On this day Amirzadeh Khalil distributed items from the treasury to dignitaries. (61a) Treasures, goods and gifts were distributed in such abundance that no one needed to ask him for anything anymore. So many offerings were made that a man not worth ten dinars took as much gold as a donkey could carry. And he who was worth a hundred dinars did not receive a single dinar [1; 176–177], Taj Salmani pointed out to the economic poverty.

At the same time, the situation had reached such a level that Khalil Sultan, fearing that members of the government would turn against him, began handing out public funds to them easily, a situation that was conducted without any accounts or records. The author expressed this as follows: *"When this news (Sultan Hussein's rebellion) reached Amirzadeh Khalil and his men, they became worried again"* (79a). Immediately they began again to give property from the treasury. The state of the treasury was revised to cover the needs of the army. Out of fear and confusion, gold the size of a donkey's burden ("*harwar*") was donated. It was squandered to the extent that if one tenth of one tenth was counted, it would not run out in centuries. In the process of spending the treasury in this way, *barot and parvancha* were completely lost, and the procedure of recording in the daily receipt and expenditure book ("*Sabti ruznomai yaksar*") was forbidden. Thus, excessive greed in the management of the treasury was manifested. The situation got to the point where as soon as any sipokhi would be told a Turkish word like "*bor ol*", with a fake order ("*khatti mag'shush*") and "*namunai mahri ol*" they would take a hundred times (more) their value (*bahoi hish*) from the open treasury money every day. No one cared about this [1; 231].

* Muhammad Jahangir (1396-1433) - grandson of Amir Temur's eldest son Muhammad Jahangir Mirza. son of Muhammad Sultan. In 1409-1433 he was the governor of Hisar region.

In connection with the aimless and excessive distribution of money and funds, issues such as the depreciation of money and soaring prices are revealed in the source through concrete examples: *"it was necessary to put on the scales... sellers of leather bags in the town ("anbun furushon") the day before sold one bag for one dinar, seeing that the inhabitants were in a hurry and were leaving at a profit, the same day brought (its price) up to 30 dinars next to the treasury"* [1; 232-233].

Another notable aspect of the work "Tarikhnama" is that it contains important information about Shakhrukh's religious views and the religious policy he pursued. For example: the reign of Shakhrukh Bakhadur by the grace of God is decorated with infinite justice and honesty, during his reign people prayed, read God's book (5a), thanked God and mentioned his name [1; 13-14].

The work also includes rites and traditions characteristic of Turkic peoples, in this respect the rite of Mirzo Ulugbek's wedding, the reception of guests who came to him, the distribution of dowry to the bride, and the distribution of gifts to guests who were present at the wedding before the departure, i.e. the distribution ceremony of nine *"be rasmi tokuz"* [1; 67] has a special significance.

From the author's point of view, information about natural phenomena was not left out. In particular, specific examples describe the intensity of the cold that occurred during the Chinese campaign. For example, Temur, having consulted all murza and beks, chose Aksulot as a wintering place at the beginning of the constellation Capricorn. The month of Day (December 21 - January 21) began to get colder. There was plenty of snow. Everyone, big and small, was allocated a place to sleep for the night. Due to the lack of firewood, musical instruments were lit and tents were drowned [1; 77] *"... The Saihun river froze over due to the severe cold (31a). Because of this, not even a single animal's feet got wet [1; 92]. ...On one such cold day, a man wanted to use a stamp to be printed on a sheet in the couch. He touched it with his tongue to wet it a little with his mouth. At that moment the seal stuck to his tongue like a 'magnet' (ohangrabo)"* [1; 94].

Conclusion

In conclusion, Tadj Salmani's "Tarikhnama" contains information about the political, socio-economic and cultural processes during the time of Amir Temur and Shakhrukh, which is not available in the works of famous historians such as Sharafiddin Ali. Yazdi, Khafizi Abru, and Abdurazzak Samarkandi, known to most Timurists. However, the study of "Tarikhnama" from the point of view of historical processes with scientific problems, while there is no special research work on Taj Salmani and his works has not yet been carried out. As a result, important questions remain open, such as Taj Salmani's status as an author, his political and ideological principles, the sources of the work, and his place among the sources of the period..

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