

## **“Diary of a Trip to Samarkand - To the Palace of Temur (1403-1406)” Classification of Some Timurid Rulers**

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**Abstract:** in this article, the issues of the classification of certain Timurid rulers in Rui González de Clavijo's Diary of a trip to Samarkand – to the court of Amir Temur (1403-1406) are revealed scientifically analytically.

**Keywords:** Rui González de Clavijo, Amir Timur, Mironshoh, Samarkand, ruler, King, Harbor, Spain, Palace, diary, cavalry, ambassador, Crown Prince, West and East.

King Don Enrico of León and Castile (Spain) (Henry III de Trastámara) sent his 13-man envoys to Samarkand, the Court of Emir Temür, in 1403. The legation was led by the eloquent and fiery orator Rui González de Clavijo. On May 22, 1403, the envoys, who had set out from the harbor at Cádiz, southern Spain, arrived 15 months later in August 1404 at one of the Amir Temur Gardens (a Misrian village) around Samarkand. Among the ambassadors of González de Clavijo were one of the Royal personal bodyguards, Gomes Sebezar, and the magistrate Alanzo Payyoz, with Gomes Sebezar falling ill along the way and passing through the universe. As a result of acquaintance with the “diary”, it was convinced that the ambassadors passed through dozens of cities in the West and East during the trip, which lasted more than a year. This unique written source is not devoid of a number of irregularities, but through it it is possible to obtain a lot of valuable information about the history of the 15th century in general, during the reign of the Sahibqiran Amir Temur. The information contained in the “diary” is focused on issues such as ethnography, Nature, Medicine, fauna, social stratum, sociology, political environment, individuals and their psychology of the time. In a single example, Clavijo and his companions meet an Egyptian (Babylonian) ambassador en route to the Palace of Amir Temur in Khoy, a town on Lake Urmia in northwestern Iran. The ambassador had set out with a gift of 15 camels, a salute, and a guard of about 20 cavalymen. At the same time they were carrying 6 ostriches and one giraffe as a gift to Amir Temur's court. The body of the giraffe is equal to that of the horse, the neck is very narrow, the front legs are long compared to the next...the foot was a hoof similar to that of an ox. The front leg was two and a half meters from the ankle to the shoulder, and two and a half meters from the front rib to the head...”[1] Clavijo gives a full description of the giraffe.

González de Clavijo met with a number of Timurid rulers who ruled over lands belonging to Emir Temür of Sahibqiron until reaching Samarkand on the previous roads, enjoying their izzat-ikromi, hospitality and participating in conversation-talks. In Episode 86 of the “diary”, titled “The mironshoh madness incident”, Amir Temur's third child, Mironshoh Mirzo (1366-1408 BC.) realities related to personality are brought. It is shown that the “palm-shavings” performed by the son of sahibqiron led to his eventual deprivation of suyurghal. The deprivation of suyurghal by mironshah's father is detailed in the “Diary” of events related to Princess Khonzoda, the exodus of Mironshah, the father-son conflict, etc. Clavijo records that Mironshah was living peacefully in Sultania without being involved in the affairs of the state at the refuge of his son: “Mironshah is in his forties, a tall man from fullness, suffering from Leg Pain”[2] - he assesses his personality. Indeed, G. During Clavijo's time in the Sultanate, Mironshoh had approached the age of 40 (38). Under Mironshah, who reached the rank of

Governor of Khorasan from the age of 14, then the territories of Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Iraq and western Iran were collected. In 1396, at the age of 30, he fell from his horse during a hunt and became brainwashed, suffering from mental retardation (vosvos). The fact that he wanted to make a name by demolishing architectural structures in the territories he ruled, beat his wife Honzodabegim to the point of staining in the blood, was due to the fact that his mind became impenetrable. When the mausoleum of Gouri Amir was excavated and the body of Mironshah was studied, the anthropologist scientist M.Gerasimov restored his appearance. Ancient scholar Amriddin Berdimurodov writes that the image of Mironshah is similar to that of the otashnafas poet, academic Ghafur Ghulam[3]. G.Clavixo characterizes Mironshoh as a person "tall", "from the crowd." Mironshoh is 166 cm tall. was (prof.T.Khodasov) and his younger brother Shohruh Mirzoni ( 1445-1476yy) 157 cm. considering the fact that at that time 170 cm. individuals with a height of up to are considered tall. G.Clavijo faced many timuriazodes during his long journey. He and ambassadors from other countries were present at the feasts hosted by the temurian princesses, and at the marriage weddings of the temurian naberae. Clavijo later saw Mirzo Ulugbek (1394-1449), Ruler of Movarounnahr for 40 years, dressed as a bridegroom as a 9-year-old child. We see in The "Diary "a new description of the Sarpardas. Pirmuhammad " - we want to draw your mind to Section 120. It is known that Pirmuhammad Jahongir was the beloved grandson of Amir Temur, who bequeathed him control of the throne before his death. About him: "Temurbek had not seen him for seven years... The grandchild of the king in question was the eldest son of Yangir (Jahangir Mirzo – 1356-1376 BC.) was a child. It is said that ( the deceased) Jahangir was the most beloved son of the king, and his child was also loved by the King diligently," writes Clavijo. The messengers went to Pirmuhammad and paid him special respect. The Spanish ambassador, Pirmuhammad Jahongir, is depicted dressed in the National udum, with a blue immaculate yaktak on the sleeve, a cap decorated with pearls and precious stones on the head, and a curse placed on it, as if burning. When the ambassadors entered Pirmuhammad, he was watching the wrestling competition. Two wrestlers wearing sleeveless camisoles took, and while the powers were equal, Pirmuhammad insisted that one of them be the winner. G.Clavijo described his image: "The Prince was a young man from the black, 22 years old, with little beard. It is said that he interprets himself as the king of Little India (Afghanistan)"[4] in his style.

Well, Rui González De Clavijo's "Diary of a journey to the Palace of Temurbec " can be one of the sources of study of the appearance, character, anthropology of the Timurid ruler and princes. Clavixo wrote down the processes he witnessed in person, seeing them firsthand in many places in the "Diary".

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