

“Matlai Sadayn Va Majma Ul-bahrayn” A Description of the Ambassadors Whose Names are Mentioned in the Work

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the activities of the ambassadors, their trips, and diplomatic achievements are analyzed based on the information provided by Abdurazzaq Samarkandi and several other historians. The people appointed to the embassy and their duties, the gifts sent by the rulers are all described based on the source of the period.

KEYWORD: Rum, Hizrkhan, Qazi Molton, Badgisda, Vijayanagar, Bi-Bochin, Tu-Bochin, Jot-Bochin.

If we dwell on the relations with neighboring countries during the Timurid period, we can easily say that both Shahrukh Mirza and his son Ulugbek continued Amir Temur's policy in this regard. As a result of Shahrukh Mirza's settlement of internal conflicts in the country, the economic (trade), cultural and political relations between the Timurid state and the neighboring countries flourished. Even if we limit ourselves to the information in "Matlai Sadayn" and make a conclusion, we can say that in the first half of the 15th century, relations were established between Central Asia and the countries of Rum (Asia Minor), Egypt, India and China.

The diplomatic relations with India, which were established during the time of Amir Temur, were continued at a high level during the Timurid period. According to Abdurazzaq Samarkandi, the first Indian ambassadors came to the palace of Shahrukh, who was from the Timurid dynasty, in Herat after the death of Timur in 814 (1411) AH. It was in this year 1411 that friendly relations between the two countries began to strengthen. When Shahrukh was staying in Badgis, he was informed from Khurasan that the Indian ambassadors came to Herat under the leadership of an ambassador named Qazi Moltan.

Shahrukh received the Indian ambassadors with great respect. Historian Hafiz Abro gives the following information about it: "In 814, Hizir Khan's ambassadors arrived and brought many gifts. Qazi Moltan, one of Hizir Khan's dignitaries, was sent to Shahrukh's palace with a letter as the chief ambassador.

According to "Matlai Sadayn", Qazi Molton, the ambassador who came to Shahrukh's palace in Herat, said: "On the Indian side, a sermon was read in the name of the Indian king, and the Indians obey this king and follow his orders." After a long ceremony, Shahrukh dressed the ambassadors in robes and gave them various gifts and allowed them to go back to India. According to Abdurazzak, "Shah Rukh sent his ambassador with them."

After a few months, Hizir Khan's ambassadors will come to Herat again. Abdurazzaq Samarkandi writes about this: "In the month of Muharram, ambassadors from Delhi came to Shahrukh's palace with big gifts. Shahrukh received the ambassadors with respect, allowed them to return to his country, and sent his own

ambassadors with them. Unfortunately, "Matlai Sadayn" does not contain any information about the identity of these ambassadors and the ambassadors who were sent to India with them.

In the work, later, when the ambassadors of Central Asia returned from India (it is not known when they went to India), there is information that Hizir Khan sent his ambassadors with them to Shahrukh in 819 AH (1416).

According to the information provided by Abdurazzaq, Shahrukh Mirza brought a big gift in the name of Shahrukh to his palace, Hizir Khan's ambassador to Herat before marching to Azerbaijan. The letter spoke about the love of the Indian people towards the peoples of Central Asia and the further strengthening of friendship and peace between these peoples. According to the words of historian Hafiz Abro, Maulana Mirkhoja was a very active person and an orator who spoke in literary language, which he skillfully used in diplomatic negotiations.

The ambassadors were allowed to return to their homeland after a long stay in Shahrukh's palace. In the "Matlai Sadayn" account of the events from this time until 1442, nothing is said about the relations between Central Asia and India.

1442 Shah Rukh sent a large group of his ambassadors to India. By his order, the major regional governors of the Timurid kingdom added their representatives to these ambassadors. According to "Matlai Sadayn", these ambassadors included Khoja Maqsud, Khoja Muhammad and Abdurazzok Samarkandi himself. According to him, there were 20 more people in the group of ambassadors.

According to the work, this group of ambassadors gathered in the Iranian city of Hormuz and set off for India in 845 AH (1442). The ambassadors traveled by land and sea through South-Eastern Iran, the Arabian Peninsula, and reached Calicut on October 17, 1442. The ambassadors stayed in this city for five months and then moved to Vijayanagar. The ambassadors will arrive here at the end of Zilhijjah (January). When the ruler of this place receives news of the arrival of the ambassadors, he goes out of the city with his emirs and officials to meet the ambassadors. According to Abdurazzaq, those who accompanied him to the king's presence, the king received them with great respect and honor and showed them a place next to him. While receiving the ambassador, the Shah said: "I am happy to receive the Central Asian ambassador from Shahrukh."

Shah called Abdurazzaq to his presence and asked him: Will Shahrukh himself also come to us. Abdurazzaq tells him: they cannot come themselves, but he asked to say warm and friendly greetings to you.

After the king of Vijayanagar allowed the ambassadors to return to their homeland, the ambassadors left the capital city of Vijayanagar. On the 12th day of Shabbon (August), they left the city of Indus for Umnan, and after 18 days, at the beginning of Ramadan (October), they arrived at the port of Bakunud on the banks of the Umnan River. After they had been in this port for a few days, they set sail across the sea and arrived at the port of Tyre. From there, the ambassadors will start sailing on the 25th of Zulqa (December), and after 40 days, at the end of the month of Zuhijja (January), the ambassadors will reach the Kulkhata mountains. On 1-2 days of Muharram 848 (1445) Hijri, the ambassadors went to the sea shore. Unfortunately, the work does not specify the exact time of departure of the ambassadors from Herat, nor does it give any information about when the ambassadors left Vijayanagar.

The ambassadors arrived in Hormuz on the 12th of Safar (March) after a short stay in Jaurfigan. Upon learning of the arrival of the ambassadors, Shahrukh, together with his emirs and relatives, went to the outskirts of Herat city and greeted the ambassadors with a ceremony and led them to the city.

During the Timurid era, extensive contacts were made with China's Ming Dynasty. There is a lot of information about this in "Matlai Sadayn". It shows that Chinese ambassadors first came to Herat in Shahrukh Mirza's kingdom in 811 (1409) to express their condolences on the death of Amir Temur.

In 815 Hijri (1411-1412), ambassadors from the Chinese emperor Doi Ming visited Herat. Shahrukh Mirza welcomes the ambassadors with good honor at Bogi Zaghon in Herat. According to the text of the Chinese emperor's letter published in "Matlai Sadayn", the names of the Chinese ambassadors who came to Herat were Du-Ji-Hun-Boi, Sun-Kun-Ji, and their chiefs were Dong-Ching. Shahrukh Mirza sent his ambassador Sheikh Muhammad Bakhshi to China along with these ambassadors when they were returning.

In the first month of Rabi ul-Awwal 820 AH (April 18-May 17, 1417), Chinese ruler Doi Ming sent his ambassadors led by Bi-Bochin, Tu-Bochin, Jot-Bochin and Tatq-Bochin to Herat. Shahrukh Mirza welcomed the ambassadors who arrived in Herat with a big ceremony. When the ambassadors were returning to China, he sent his ambassador Ardasher Tavachi with them.

At the invitation of the Khan of China, in 822 (1419) AH, Shahrukh Mirza sent his ambassadors to China under the leadership of Shahidhoja. Sultan Ahmed and Ghiyaziddin Naqqosh will also participate in this embassy trip on the behalf of Baysungur Mirza. During this trip, Boysungur Mirza appoints Ghiyaziddin Naqqosh to write down everything he saw and suffered day by day from the day he left Herat until his return. These ambassadors reached the Chinese capital Khanbaliq (Beijing) on the seventh of Zul Hijja in 823 AH (December 13, 1420). Shahrukh's ambassadors will be welcomed with great ceremony on the Chinese emperor's side. The emperor invited 7 of the ambassadors: Shadikhoja, Kokcha, Sultan Ahmad, Giyaziddin, Arghudok, Urduvan and Tajuddin to his presence and inquired about Shahrukh's condition. On the 1st Ramadan of 825 Hijri (August 29, 1422), the ambassadors returned to Herat and told Shahrukh all the details of the embassy trip.

In addition, Shahrukh Mirza also had contacts with Egypt. According to "Matlai Sadayn", Shahrukh appoints Abdurazzaq Samarkandi as an ambassador to the Sultan of Egypt shortly after returning from his trip to India. Abdurazzaq Samarkandi begins to prepare letters and gifts written on behalf of Shahrukh. However, Shahrukh died in Rai in 850 AH (February-March, 1447). Just as it was observed after the death of Timur, after the death of Shahrukh, a fight broke out among the Timurid princes, and as a result, the ambassador who was going to be sent to Egypt did not go.

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