

SOME DETAILS ABOUT TIMUR LANG'S LAMENESS AND ORIGIN

The general point of view of Timur's origin is the following: Tīmūr ibn Tarağāi was born in 1336 (or 1334) in the village Khoja Ilğar of the district Kesh¹ in Mawarannahr, by the origin he was from turkified Mongolian tribe Barlās. He is known as Timur Lang, Tamerlane, Tamburlaine, Temir Aksak², which means Lame Timur or Lame Iron: according to ibn 'Arabshah, his name was Tīmūr, which in other languages (probably in Turkish or Persian) pronounced as *Tamūr* or *Tamrlank/Tamarlank* and "**he is the Iron ibn Tarağāi in Turkish**"³. Besides this explanation (Tīmūr-Iron), another etymology of Timur's name we find in the autobiographical memoirs of Timur: according to **The Mulfūzat** after Tīmūr's birth his father went to shaykh Shams al-Din al-Fakhuri to choose a name for his son⁴. Shaykh opened Qur'an and read the 16th ayat of 67th surah *أَأَمِنْتُمْ مَّن فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يَخِفَّ بِكُمْ الْأَرْضُ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَعُورُ* "Do you feel secure that He who [holds authority] in the heaven would not cause the earth to swallow you and suddenly it would sway (*tomūru*)?"⁵. Consequently, this word (*tomūru*) is in the base of the name. Of course, it is an invented etymology, but this surah from Qur'an is not choosen accidentally-it is the surah al-Mulk (The Sovereignty), and it is important fact of legalization by

¹ The modern town Shahrisabz in Uzbekistan.

² "Повесть о Темир Аксаке. Памятники литературы Древней Руси: XIV-середина XV века". Москва, 1981, стр. 230. "...прозван был Темир Аксаком, ибо Темир означает железо, а Аксак-хромец, так в переводе с половецкого языка объясняется имя Темир Аксак".

³ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 'Ajā'ib al-maqdūr fī akhbār Tīmūr, al-ma'rūf bi-Tārīkh Tīmūrī, 1868, lithographed edititon, p. 5. St'u twu, The Timurnamah or Ajayabul Maqdur Fi Akhbar-i Timur (in Arabic), edited by H.S. Jarrett, Calcutta, 1882, p. 3.

⁴ The Mulfuzat Tīmūr or Autobiographical Memoirs of the Moghul Emperor Tīmūr, translated by Abu Talib Hussyni, Charles Stewart, Holborn, 1830, p. 21.

⁵ al-Qur'ān, 67:16.

Qur'an Tīmūr's coming to the power.

The Persian historian of Timurids-Sharaf ad-Dīn 'Alī Yazdī writes that *"in the year of Mouse of Mongols on the 25th month Sha'ban, on Tuesday (on the 8th April in 1336) Teqina khatun and amir Tarağai gave birth to Timur in the vilayet of Kesh"*⁶. It is evident that Yazdī is supporter of Timurs noble origin-he ascribed the post of amir (nobleman) to his father. Another biographer of Timur and Arab historian Ahmed Ibn 'Arabshah present some another versions of Timur's origin. According to Ibn 'Arabshah:

a) Timur and his father were from the tribe (طائفة) of the shepherds, who had not belief and intelligence لا عقل لهم لا ودين⁷

b) Timur's father was an plain servant⁸

c) Timurs father was a poor shoemaker⁹

d) Timurs father was one of the amirs of sultan Husseīn¹⁰

e) Ibn 'Arabshah considers more probable the opinion that Timur's father was an influential nobleman "he was one of the pillars of Sultan Husseīn's state"¹¹

This last version, ibn 'Arabshah says that he has read it in the "continuation of Persian history "Muntakhab"¹²

⁶ Шараф ад-дин Али Йазди. "Зафар-наме", пер. А. Ахмедова, Ташкент, 2008, стр. 14-15.

⁷ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 1868, p. 6.

⁸ Նույն տեղում:

⁹ Նույն տեղում:

¹⁰ We think that ibn 'Arabshah means amir Qazaghan's grandson Husseīn, because Ibn'Arabshah in same page says that the sister of this Husseīn was married to Timur, and really, the sister of this Husseīn Uljay Turcan ağa, daughter of amir Musla, was the wife of Timur: Bartold V., Four Studies on the History of Central Asia, transl. by V. and T. Minorsky, vol 2, Leyden, 1963, p. 17; Jamaluddin S., The state under Timur: a study in empire building, Har-Anand, 1995, p. 41.

¹¹ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 1868, p. 9-10.

¹² Probably the author means the work of Mu'īn al-Dīn Nātanzī "Muntakhab al-tawārīkh-l Mu'īni" also known as "The anonym of Iskandar".

(في ذيل تاريخ فارسي يدعى المنتخب)¹³. Russian historical source "Povest' o Temir Aksake" describe Timur as a cruel brigand "**who hadn't noble, princely or royal origin and he was a plain smith**"¹⁴. It is possible that this kind of information of contemporary sources let us to suppose that the stories about the "noble" origin of Timur or his father's post of amir were contrived later to legitimise Timur's rising to the power.

It is more interesting Ibn 'Arabshah's informations about the Timur's birth. Ibn 'Arabshah writes: "They say that the night when Timur was born something has appeared, which was like an iron helmet (خوذة), which then dropped and dissolved in the space. It seemed that the sparks and incandesced coal flew and that light gathered and filled the desert and the settled places"¹⁵. Ibn 'Arabshah doesn't describe this dropped thing (سقط) with any word which could interpret anything. He doesn't name it a meteorite or a comet. We avoid to do quick conclusions but it is impossible to notice the circumstance that the "dropped thing" which disappeared in the space, which was like iron helmet and illuminated was described as a cosmic flying body. But is also possible that ibn 'Arabshah had described only the collapse of the comet. But here we have also some difficulties: the author didn't notice where that "thing" appeared-in the Timur's birthplace or in homeland Syria? Unfortunately we couldn't get any information about the meteorites or comets which fall in the Central Asia in the 14th century. This is another thing if we accept the fact that it is possible that this event had taken place in ibn 'Arabshah's homeland Syria or in another part of Near East (nearer to Syria). In this case we the events which dated in 1330's. The first thing was a comet which fell in 1332 in Birgi (ancient Pirgion). Ibn Battuta who visited the beylik of Aydin and it's

¹³ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 1868, p. 9-10.

¹⁴ Повесть о Темире Аксаке, 224. ш24., 230.

¹⁵ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 1868, p. 5. This description (without any commentary) is also cited from English translation of the work of ibn 'Arabshah (Tamerlane, Or Timur the Great Amir, translated by J. H. Sanders, Luzac & Company, 1936) by Ron Sela in his valuable book "The Legendary Biographies of Tamerlane: Islam and Heroic Apocrypha in Central Asia", Cambridge University Press, 2011, p. 70.

capital Birgi approximately in 1331-1332¹⁶, wrote about it. According to ibn Battuta sultan Mehmed of Aydin (Umur beg b. Muhammad, 1308-1334¹⁷) asked him if he had seen a comet? When he answered that he hadn't seen, the sultan showed him the comet lied near the town¹⁸. According to The Meteoritical Society (International Society for Meteoritics and planetary Science) another collapse of comet took place in 1340 in the same region¹⁹. It is interesting another legend of Timur's origin. According to the 2 inscriptions of Timur's mausoleum, Timur's origin linked with mythical Alan Gua and 'Ali ibn Abu Talib²⁰.

The lameness of Timur

Certainly, it is known that Timur was lame but the incompatible information of the sources let us suppose that here also the reality is mixed with the myth. The principal information about it is following: when Timur attacked Sistan with amir Husseïn in 1362, he was injured with an arrow in right leg, and after that he was lame. Timur was not only lame, his right arm was harmed too. According to ibn 'Arabshah, when Timur was born his palm was "filled with blood"²¹. According to M. Gerasimov it was result

¹⁶ İnalçik H., The Rise of the Turcoman Maritime Principalities in Anatolia, Byzantium, and the Crusades. The Middle East & the Balkans under the Ottoman Empire: Essays on Economy & Society, 1993, p. 319.

¹⁷ Bosworth E., The New Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Manual, Edinburgh, 2004, p. 221.

¹⁸ Ibn Battûta, Travels in Asia and Africa 1325-54, transl. and selected by H. A. R. Gibb, London, 1929, p. 134; Mohd. A. R. Khan, A Siderite of the Fourteenth Century, Nature, 154, 465-465 (07 October 1944).

¹⁹<https://www.lpi.usra.edu/meteor/metbull.php?sea=Aidin&sfor=names&ants=&falls=&valids=&stype=contains&lrec=50&map=ge&browse=&country=All&srt=name&categ=All&mblst=All&rect=&phot=&snew=0&pnt=Normal%20table&code=420>

²⁰ Семенов А. "Надписи на надгробиях Тимура и его потомков в Гур-и Эмире. Эпиграфика Востока", 1948, N 2, стр. 49-76; Denise Aigle, The transformations undergone by an original myth: the case of Chinggis Khan and Tamerlane, Revue des mondes musulmans et de la Méditerranée, N 89-90, pp. 151-168.

²¹ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 1868, p. 5.

of the knitting of the bones²². The fact of Timur's lameness with some differences is known in many sources. It was written in Timur's autobiographical work "Mulzūfat" that Malik Mahmud²³, the lord of Sistan, who was defoid of power, made a request for Timur to help him to return his estates and power promising to give some of them to Timur. Timur in alliance with amir Husseīn succeed to occupy some fortresses and regions. Mahmud who was afraid that Timur could take all the power and property, left Timur and then attacked him in Sistan. To all appearances Timur was defeated and injured **with an arrow in the right leg and hand**²⁴. This variant is repeated almost in the same way in the Yazdī's Zafarnameh, but there was an important detail: according to Yazdī Timur was **injured only in the hand**²⁵.

It is evident that Yazdī doesn't speak about the injurance in the leg. The information of Ruy Gonzalez Clavijo is a little different. According to Clavijo Timur was really injured in the right hand in Sistan, and has lost his two fingers. He was injured in the leg too, but he was injured during a clash (he wasn't injured in a battle or in a raid) when he had stolen a flock of sheep²⁶. Ibn 'Arabshah presents the variants in this way: first he says that Timur tried to steal sheep in his youth. The shepherd noticed it and he injured Timur with an arrow-an arrow **wounded the back** and another arrow **wounded the leg**. According to the second variant Timur tried to steal sheep in Sistan to feed his friends, and the shepherd shot an arrow and wounded both **hand and the leg**. Moreover, after that the shepherd took Timur to the sultan of Herat Husseīn, who ordered to kill him, but

²² Герасимов М. "Портрет Тамерлана". Краткие сообщения института истории материальной культуры имени Н. Марра, 1947, N 17, стр. 15-16.

²³ 'Izz al-Din ibn Rukn al-Din Mahmud (1350-1380), Bosworth, C.E. The History of the Saffarids of Sistan and the Maliks of Nimruz (247/861 to 949/1542-3). Costa Mesa, California, 1994, p. 445.

²⁴ The Mulfuzāt Timūr, 1830, p. 67; Тамерлан: эпоха, личность, деяния. Москва, 1992, стр. 179-180.

²⁵ Sharaf ad-din Ali Yazdi, 2008, p. 30 (see also the notice N 140).

²⁶ Embassy to Tamerlane 1403-1406, Clavijo, London and New York, 2005 (reprint), p. 112.

son of Husseïn, whose name is Ghiyath ad-din²⁷, saved Timur: he asked his father to give Timur him as a slave²⁸. The information of ibn 'Arabshah about the stealing of sheep is repeated in the Russian source, which inform us that after stealing the sheep they caught, beat him and throw him to feed dogs. They also **broke his leg and thigh-bone**²⁹. The source affirms in surprise that Timur reminded alive and as he was a smith, he tempered his leg with iron and after that he was called **Temir Aksak-Lame Iron**.

The compatible information let us to suppose that the fact of injuring in the leg or in the arm was used later to mask his inborn defects and to present *under heroic light, as a result of the injurance* in the battle. M. Gerasimov noticed also that there was no trace on the leg which would be result of the injurance and it is more probably that it was an inborn defect³⁰.

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ՈՐՈՇ ՄԱՆՐԱՄԱՍՆԵՐ ԹԵՄՈՒՐ ԼԵՆԿԻ ԿԱՂՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԵՎ ԾԱԳՄԱՆ ՎԵՐԱԲԵՐՅԱԼ

Հոդվածում ներկայացվող հարցերը վերաբերում են Թեմուր Լենկի ծագման, ծննդյան և նրա կերպարի ներկայացմանն առնչվող որոշ խնդիրների, և փորձ է արվում, դրանք համակողմանի ներկայացնելով, տարանջատել առասպելը իրականությունից: Մասնավորապես անդրադարձ է կատարվել արաբ պատմագիր Ահմեդ իբն Արաբշահի՝ Թեմուր Լենկի ծննդյան առասպելական նկարագրությանը, ներկայացվել են Թեմուրի «ազնվական» ծագման, նրա կաղության վերա-

²⁷ Pir Husaïn Muhammad Kurt and his successor Ghiyāth al-Dīn II, Bosworth E., The New Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Manual, Edinburgh, 2004, p. 263.

²⁸ Ibn 'Arabshāh, 1868, p. 6, 13-14.

²⁹ "Повесть о Темир Аксаке", նշվ. աշխ., էջ 230:

³⁰ Герасимов М., նշվ. աշխ., էջ 17:

բերյալ աղբյուրների հաղորդած իրարամերժ տեղեկությունները: Հոդվածում եկել ենք այն եզրահանգման, որ Թեմուրի «ազնվական» ծագումը, հնարավոր է, նրա իշխանությունն օրինականացնելու հետագայի հորինվածք է: Ինչ վերաբերում է Թեմուրի կաղությանը, ապա այն, ամենայն հավանականությամբ, բնածին արատ է եղել, որը սքողվել է և մեկնաբանվել ռազմական ընդհարման ժամանակ ոտքից վիրավորվելու մասին պատմություններով: