



'ABD-AL-'AZĪZ SOLṬĀN

'ABD-AL-'AZĪZ SOLṬĀN B. 'OBAYDALLĀH KHAN, Shaibanid ruler of Bokhara. He was born in Bokhara in 917/1511-12 or in 918/1512-13, according to *Tārīk-e Rāqemī* (see Abu'l-Ġāzī, II, p. 239, n. 2), or in 920/1514. In this last year news of his birth was received in Şabrān on the Sīr Darya, and Zayn-al-dīn Vāṣefī dedicated to the new-born prince his *Badā'e' al-waqā'e'* (ed. A. N. Boldyrev, Moscow, 1961, I, pp. 346-47).

In 933/1526-27 'Abd-al-'Azīz was nominated as governor of Astarābād, which had been captured by 'Obaydallāh Khan; the city had to be abandoned, however, when Iranian troops approached (Ḥasan Rūmlū, I, p. 201, II, pp. 98-99). 'Abd-al-'Azīz also participated in other campaigns of his father in Khorasan: He was in the battle with Shah Ṭahmāsp near Jām in 935/1529 and marched on Mašhad with 6,000 troops several months later; in 939/1532-33 he was in Mašhad with 8,000 horsemen, and he and his father retreated before Ṭahmāsp. In 942/1535-36 he commanded the vanguard of 'Obaydallāh's army, and after 'Obaydallāh occupied K̄vārazm in 945/1538, 'Abd-al-'Azīz became governor in Urgenĵ. But at the news of the arrival from Khorasan of [Dīn Moḥammad Solṭān](#) and his troops, 'Abd-al-'Azīz fled to Bokhara. (On all these events, see *ibid.*, I, pp. 215, 220, 245, 267, 291-92, II, pp. 103-04, 112, 132-33; Abu'l-Ġāzī, I, pp. 223, 225, II, pp. 239, 242.)

'Abd-al-'Azīz ascended the throne in Bokhara after his father's death in 946/1539 (Ḥasan Rūmlū, I, p. 295, II, p. 134). He then defended Bokhara against the rulers of Tashkent (Nawrūz Aḥmad Khan [Baraḡ Khan], who became supreme khan of the Uzbeks) and of Samarqand ('Abd-al-Laṭīf Solṭān b.



Kučkuṇči). They unsuccessfully besieged Bokhara in 947/1540 and 948/1541, devastating its surroundings. The third time, in 949/1542, Nawrūz Aḥmad Khan captured the city and ‘Abd-al-‘Azīz fled to Balk. But he soon returned, with the help of the Jūybārī shaikhs (see V. L. Vyatkin in *‘Iqd al-yumān. V. V. Bartol’du* [collected papers], Tashkent, 1927, pp. 7-9).

‘Abd-al-‘Azīz was said to be pious and well disposed toward darvishes. After returning from Balk, however, he was on bad terms with the leader of the Jūybārī shaikhs, K̄vāja Eslām. A biographer of the latter asserted that ‘Abd-al-‘Azīz indulged in hard drinking and depravity in his last years (ibid.). He died in 957/1550 (Ḥasan Rūmlū, I, p. 343, II, p. 155; *Tadkera-ye Moqīm-kānī* in Senkowski, *Supplement à l’histoire générale des Huns*, St. Petersburg, 1824, p. 23) or, at the age of forty, in 958/1551 (*Tārīk-e Rāqemī*, cited by Desmaisons in Abu’l-Ġāzī, II, p. 239, n. 2, and correction on p. 393).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Given in the text.