



## AY TĪMŪR

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**AY TĪMŪR** (or TEYMŪR), MOḤAMMAD, Sarbadār commander and ruler, “the son of a slave” (probably one of the Turkish ḡolāms that Mas‘ūd, the previous Sarbadār leader, recruited to supplement his bandit and Shi‘ite dervish soldiery). Mas‘ūd left Ay Tīmūr governing Sabzavār when campaigning against Herat (743/1342) and Māzandarān (summer, 745/1344). When Mas‘ūd and his army fell in Māzandarān, Ay Tīmūr found himself the ruler. To defend Sabzavār and Nišāpūr against Ṭaḡāy Tīmūr (for the reading of this name, see Smith, *History*, pp. 181-82) and Argūnšāh Jāūnī Qorbānī (Mong. Je‘ūn Gurban), Ay Tīmūr had to acknowledge Ṭaḡāy Tīmūr’s sovereignty (Sabzavār coin of 746), station his good troops on the frontiers, and eke out their numbers with the Shi‘ite dervishes demobilized after Mas‘ūd murdered their leader, Ḥasan Jūrī. These measures led to military success and political failure. Ay Tīmūr remained unguarded against the dervishes, who hated him as Mas‘ūd’s man, and the gentry of Bāštīn (whence came the first Sarbadār leaders, ‘Abd-al-Razzāq and Mas‘ūd) and aristocrats of Sabzavār (especially Šams-al-dīn ‘Alī), who despised him. Alleging his disrespect for the dervishes, preference for “the commons and the mob,” and the impropriety of rule by “the son of a slave,” these deposed and, instigated by Šams-al-dīn ‘Alī, murdered Ay Tīmūr in Jomādā I, 747/August-September, 1346.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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A lost *Tārīk-eSarbadārān* is partly reproduced in *Mojmal-e faṣīḥī*, Mašhad, 1339 Š./1960, pp. 70-74.

Mīrk<sup>v</sup>and (Tehran), pp. 614-17.

Dawlatšāh, ed. Browne, p. 281.

See also F. Tauer, ed., *Cinq opuscules de Ḥāfiẓ-i Abrū*, Prague, 1959, notes, p. 16.

J. M. Smith, Jr., *The History of the Sarbadār Dynasty, 1336-1381 A.D., and Its Sources*, The Hague and Paris, 1970, pp. 126-30, and index.

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