



## SOLAYMĀN

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**SOLAYMĀN**, Il-Khan of Iran (739/1339-745/1344). A great-grandson of Yošmut, son of Hülegü (**Hulāku**), he was proclaimed khan in 739/1339 by the **Chobanid** amir Ḥasan b. Timurtāš ('Ḥasan-e Kuček'), who forced the previous Il-Khan, the princess **Sati Bik** (Sati Beg), to marry Solaymān, although according to the contemporary Mamluk author al-Šojā'i (pp. 57, 100) he was a mere boy (*šabi*). Solaymān reigned for four years (Ahri, p. 167), and coins were struck in his name in Tabriz, Hamadān, Kāšān, Yazd, and Kerman from 740/1339-40 to 744/1343-4. In the latter year Ḥasan-e Kuček sent him with an army to eastern Anatolia to remove the semi-independent amir Eretnā. In an engagement near Sivās, Solaymān's forces were initially victorious but dispersed in order to plunder; and, caught unprepared by Eretnā's firm stand and riposte, he suffered a crushing defeat (Ahri, p. 169; al-Šojā'i, pp. 261-62).

But Solaymān's position improved following Ḥasan's murder shortly afterwards, when he was presented with some of the late amir's treasure; Ḥasan's brother Malek Ašraf accused him of having instigated the murder (Zayn-al-Din, *Dayl*, p. 29). Deserted by Ašraf, who proclaimed as khan an obscure figure named Anušervān, Solaymān turned for support to the Chobanids' great rival, the **Jalayerid** Šayḡ Ḥasan-e Bozorg, who escorted him to Tabriz (Ahri, pp. 170-71). The literary sources last mention him later in 744/1343-4, when he and Sati Beg moved to **Diārbakr** to join forces with the Oirat chieftain Ebrāhim Šāh (Ahri, p. 171). But coins were struck in his name throughout the Jazira in 745/1344-5 and in Baghdad the following year (Hébert 1982; Album 1984, p. 100).



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