



ABU'L-FATH MĪRZĀ

ABU'L-FATH MĪRZĀ, MO'AYYED-AL-DAWLA (d. 1330/1912), Qajar prince who held a number of governorships. His father was Solṭān Morād Mīrẓā Ḥoṣām-al-salṭana, who likewise occupied a succession of government posts. He was married to Afsar-al-dawla, daughter of Nāṣer-al-dīn Shah by his first marriage, and was thus a brother-in-law of Kāmṛān Mīrẓā Nā'eb-al-salṭana, who was for many years governor of Tehran. His first appointment was to the governorship of Yazd in 1287/1870, followed by that of Isfahan a few years later; he held both these posts on behalf of his father. In 1293/1876 Ḥoṣām-al-salṭana was appointed governor of Kermānšāh and Kurdistan, and he delegated the administration of Kurdistan to his son. Mo'ayyed-al-dawla was transferred from Kurdistan to Zanĵān in 1299/1881, where he remained for four years until a further move took him to Gīlān. During his two years' governorship of Gīlān, he gave temporary refuge to the revolutionary Mīrẓā Āqā Khan Kermānī before he fled Iran for exile in Istanbul (Nāẓem-al-eslām Kermānī, *Tārīḳ-e bīdārī-e Īrānīān: Moqaddema*, ed. 'A. S. Sīrĵānī, Tehran, 1346 Š./1967, p. 13). He was sporadically reappointed to the governorship of Gīlān for the following five years, until in 1310/1893 he was definitely reassigned to Khorasan. According to Moḥammad Ḥasan Khan E'temād-al-salṭana (*Rūz-nāma-ye kāṭerāt*, ed. Ī. Afšar, 2nd ed., Tehran, 1350 Š./1971, p. 874), he had ten people put to death shortly after his arrival in Mašhad, and the period of his governorship appears to have been marked by recurrent riots and turbulence. Again according to E'temād-al-salṭana (*ibid.*, p. 951), he hoarded grain and imposed extortionate taxes, provoking starvation and disorder. Despite his wife's energetic intercession with Nāṣer-al-dīn Shah, he was dismissed from



his post on 5 Moḥarram 1313/29 June 1895. In 1325/1907 he was appointed to the governorship of Fārs. He died five years later and was buried in Qom.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

See also: Bāmdād, *Rejāl* I, pp. 51-53.