



FARMĀNFARMĀ, FERĒYDŪN MĪRZĀ

FARMĀNFARMĀ, FERĒYDŪN MĪRZĀ (d. Mašhad, 1272/1854; *Dīvānbeygī*, p. 1314), fifth son of the Qajar prince 'Abbās Mīrzā (q.v.) and elder brother of Solṭān Morād Mīrzā Ḥosām-al-Salṭana. Having been his father's favorite since childhood, Fereydūn Mīrzā was named vice-governor of Azarbaijan when 'Abbās Mīrzā went to quell a rebellion in Khorasan (1247/1831); after 'Abbās Mīrzā's death, during Crown Prince Moḥammad Mīrzā's rule in Azarbaijan, Fereydūn Mīrzā was governor of Tabrīz.

After Moḥammad Mīrzā's succession as Moḥammad Shah (1250-64/1834-48) Fereydūn Mīrzā led the imperial army against the Turkman in Gorgān and captured Qarī Qal'a (*Dīvānbeygī*, p. 1312; *E'temād-al-Salṭana, Montażam-e nāšeri*, ed. Reżwānī, p. 1635). The shah awarded him the title *farmānfarmā* and appointed him governor of Fārs in 1252/1836, with Mīrzā Taqī Qawām-al-Dawla as his minister. Fereydūn Mīrzā appears to have been well received at first (*Dīvānbeygī*, p. 1312), but after three years the people of Shiraz rebelled because of abuses by his trusted treasurer, Mīrzā Aḥmad Khan Tabrīzī; Farīdūn Mīrzā had ignored repeated complaints and even the reports of his own minister about Mīrzā Aḥmad Khan (*Fasā'i*, ed. Rastgār, p. 772). The rebels laid siege to the governor's residence, and, as no compromise could be reached, Moḥammad Shah removed him from his post and recalled him to Tehran (1257/1840). Thereafter, despite efforts on his behalf by the grand vizier, Hāji Mīrzā Āqāsī, Fereydūn Mīrzā was appointed to no official positions



by Moḥammad Shah.

In the early years of Nāṣer-al-Dīn Shah’s reign (1264-1313/1848-96), however, he became governor of Khorasan (1269/1851) and restored peace to that province, defeating Moḥammad-Amīn Khan, amir of Kīva, whose army was reportedly 40,000 strong, and killing the khan along with fourteen princes; for this victory Fereydūn Mīrzā received rich gifts from the shah (E’temād-al-Salṭana, *Montazam-e nāṣerī*, ed. Reżwānī, pp. 1769-70; Lesān-al-Molk, p. 104).

He is reported to have been one of the wiser and nobler of the Qajar princes, showing “benevolence to the entire population of Fārs” (Fasā’ī, ed. Rastgār, p. 772). He composed poetry under the pen name Farroḳ; examples can be found in Reżāqolī Khan Hedāyat’s *Majma’ al-foṣaḥā’* and Aḥmad Dīvānbeygī’s *Ḥadīqat al-šo’arā’* (p. 1312).

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