



KĀMRĀN MIRZĀ

KĀMRĀN MIRZĀ b. Moḥammad Bābor (b. Kabul, ca. 1509; d. Mecca, 1557), second son of the founder of the Mughal empire, [Ẓahir-al-Din Moḥammad Bābor](#) and of Golroḡ Begom, and half-brother of the emperor [Homāyun](#). At a young age Kāmrān Mirzā was given control of [Kandahar](#) by his father in 1522, and during the early part of Homāyun's reign he was governor of the Punjab. In 1536, while defending Kandahar, he defeated a band of Qezelbāš led by Sām Mirzā, brother of the Safavid ruler [Shah Ṭahmāsp I](#). During the interregnum of Homāyun's reign, Kāmrān was in control of Kabul (Kābol). His rebellious behavior and, ultimately, his role in the death of their half brother, Hendāl, led Homāyun to give the order to have Kāmrān blinded in 1553. The following year he was allowed to go to Mecca, where he died in 1557. Among his wives was Māh Čičak Begom, daughter of Shah Ḥosayn the Arghun ruler of Sindh, who accompanied him in exile to Mecca. He fathered several daughters and one son, Abu'l-Qāsem Šawkatī, a poet like his father, who was imprisoned and executed in Agra during the reign of Akbar (p. 454).

In his *Haft eqlim*, Aḥmad Amin-Rāzi (pp. 449-54) devotes a long section to Kāmrān Mirzā in which he extols the prince's bravery, generosity, and piety. The historian Badā'uni (I, p. 310) also praises him as a courageous and learned man, renowned as a poet, but who was led to ruin by excessive drinking, while Abu'l-Faẓl (pp. 297-300) portrays him as a treacherous ingrate. He was the most accomplished poet among his brothers, and copies of his small poetic *Divān* that contain poems in various forms, chiefly ghazals in Persian and Chaghatai Turki, are found in several Indian collections. The royal Mughal



copy in the Khuda Bakhsh Library (Patna), in the hand of the renowned calligrapher Maḥmud Eṣḥāq Šehābi, bears the seals of the emperors [Jahāngir](#) and Shah Jahān, as well as other grandees (Marshall, p. 241). These poems probably did not have a circulation beyond court circles, since few of the later *tadkera* writers mention him. (He did not author the *Mirzā-nāma* listed by Marshall [p. 241] in his survey.)

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Wheeler M. Thackston, ed. and tr., *Three Memoirs of Humāyun*, Costa Mesa, Calif., 2009 (comprises Golbadan Begom's *Homāyun-nāma*, Jawhar Āftābčī's *Tazkerat al-wāqe'āt*, and Bāyazid Bayāt's *Tāriḳ-e Homāyun*).