There is no unanimity among different historians and Tazkira Nigars about the family of Mirza Kamran and there are various accounts on this score. However, I have tried to gather as much information about his family as was practically possible for me and a submission of the facts after sieving them to the best of my ability is being presented hereunder:

“Kamran’s Family Structure”

**Babar and Gulrukh**

- M. Kamran
- M. Askari
- Shahrukh
- Sultan Ahmad
- Gulzar Begam

**M. Kamran’s Wives**

- Daughter of Mohtarma Khanam
- Mah Qipchaq
- Mah Afroz
- Sultan Ali Begchik
- Hazara Begam
- Daulat Bakht
- Mah Chuckak
- Aghacha Begam

**Mirza Kamran’s Children**

- M. Ibrahim
- Gulrukh Begam
- Ayesha Begam
- alias M. AbulQasim
- “Shaukati”
- Habiba Begam
- Hajji Begam
- Gulzar

40
Mirza Kamran’s Wives:

In all I could trace seven wives of Mirza Kamran and their details are as under:

1. The first wife of Mirza Kamran was a lady whose name has not been mentioned by any of the writers. However, what is known about her is that she was his cousin and the only lady married to Kamran during the life time of Babar. She has been reported to be the daughter of Sultan Ali Begechik, and this marriage took place in 1528 C.E. M. Abdullah Mughal has been reported to be her brother as mentioned by Abul Fazl and Bayazid.

As per Mrs. Beveridge, Habiba Begam was her daughter, and the eldest daughter of Mirza Kamran.95

2. His second wife was Mohtarma Khanum. She was daughter of Shah Mohammad Sultan and Khadija Sultan Khanam. She was married to Kamran somewhere in between 1536 C.E. to 1540 C.E. on the initiative of M. Haider Doghlat. Her maternal uncle had brought her to Kabul after the death of her father. Her uncle’s name was Taimur Sultan and he was in the service of Mirza Kamran. She was the mother of one of the daughters of Mirza Kamran.96 After the demise of Kamran she was married to M. Ibrahim and gave birth to Shahrukh Mirza. She died in 1584 C.E.
3. Hazara Begam was the third wife of Mirza Kamran, she was the niece of M. Khizir Khan, who was the Chief of Hazara tribe. This marriage was solemnized sometime before 1545 C.E.; further details about her are not available.

4. His fourth wife’s name was Mah Begam Qipchaq. She was the daughter of Sultan Wais Qipchaq. She was the sister of Haram Begam, wife of M. Sulaiman of Badakhshan. Mah Begam was also married to Kamran sometime before 1545 C.E. Surprisingly her brother, Chakar Ali Khan fought against Mirza Kamran from the side of Humayun. No more details are available about her.

5. The fifth wife of Kamran has been mentioned as Daulat-Bakht Aghacha. The year of her marriage or the name of her parents have not been recorded anywhere. She had left Kabul along with Ayesha, daughter of Mirza Kamran in 1551 C.E., after Mirza’s defeat at Ushtargram. However, it is not clear whether or not she was the mother of Ayesha Begam. They were arrested by the soldiers of Humayun at Takia Hamar and brought back to Kabul. That is all about her.

6. Another wife of Mirza Kamran was Mah Afroz Begam. She was the mother of Hajji Begam, a daughter of Mirza Kamran.

7. Mah Chuchak Begam Arghoon was the daughter of Shah Husain Arghoon of Sindh and was the last wife (i.e. seventh) of Mirza Kamran. She was married to Kamran in 1546 C.E. (953 Hijri) at Bakkhar. She was the most noble and loyal ladies among the wives of Mirza Kamran. This characteristic of Mah Chuchak Begam came to the limelight at the moment when Mirza Kamran, after being blinded on the orders of Humayun, was leaving for Mecca-e-Moazzama to perform Hajj and at that juncture no one was willing to give company to Kamran. She, despite the fact that
her father asked her not to accompany Mirza Kamran, convinced her father by this reply: “What will the people say about me as when Kamran was a king and was able to see, I was handed over to him and now that he has become helpless and penniless, his wife Chuchak Begam (your daughter) deserted him and backed out from giving him company”.

Her father allowed her to go with Mirza Kamran. This display of her sincerity towards Kamran has been applauded by one and all and shows that she did not care for the miseries and hardships that she would face in this voyage and thereafter.

It has also been reported that she expired at Mecca just seven months after the demise of her husband.

This was all the relevant matter that I could collect about his wives.

Mirza Kamran’s Sons:

There is a great controversy about the sons of Mirza Kamran. Some of them hold that there were two sons of Mirza Kamran, namely Mirza Ibrahim and Mirza Abul Qasim “Shaukati”, whereas others claim that there was only one son of Mirza Kamran and his name was Mirza Ibrabim alias Mirza Abul Qasim “Shaukati”. Mrs. Beveridge has also subscribed to the latter inference. Having gone through the contradictory statements of various writers, my personal impression is that Mirza Kamran had only one son who has been known by both the names. About the date of birth of his son, the inference drawn by me is on the basis of the statement of Abul Fazl regarding a wrestling incident in Oct. 1544 C.E. between Akbar and Mirza Ibrahim, wherein he mentions that Akbar was somewhat younger to M. Ibrahim; this is as quoted by Mrs. Beveridge in Humayun Nama. With the birth of Akbar as announced by Humayun towards the end of the year 1528 C.E., with the somewhat ill-chosen name of Al-Aman, Mirza
Ibrahim would have been born few days earlier; it’s also relevant to note there that Mirza Kamran’s first marriage had probably taken place in the early months of the year 1528 C.E. itself.

Kamran while leaving for Mecca had requested Humayun to take due care of his children and was promptly assured by Humayun in this respect. Humayun kept Mirza Ibrahim alias Abul Qasim with him till the time of his death on January 26, 1556 C.E. (13th Rabiul-Awwal 963 A.H). Mirza Abul Qasim was at Delhi at that time. Tardi Beg sent him to Kalanaur where Akbar was encamped at that time with his guardian Bairam Khan.103

Hereafter, Abul Qasim was kept under surveillance, chiefly because an abnormal situation was created by the minority of new king and Mirza Abul Qasim’s freedom was considered risky. Most probably it was feared that some of the disgruntled nobles could proclaim him to be the king. Some of the nobles created a controversy alleging that Bairam Khan is conspiring to replace Akbar by Abul Qasim. This led to the downfall of Bairam Khan. On the persuasion of some of the nobles, Akbar secretly left Agra for Delhi. When Bairam Khan heard of this, he tried to locate Abul Qasim but in vain. Abul Qasim was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior on the orders of Akbar, following the dismissal of Bairam Khan. After about 8 years of imprisonment at Gwalior, he was slaughtered by the son of Raja Bharah Mal as per the orders of Akbar.

Abul Qasim was also a poet of great importance and the verse he recited at the time of his execution clearly proves this.104
In addition to this, here under are a few lyrics that I have traced, which make it clear that he had also inherited the talent and capabilities of his father, and composed lyrics of a high standard.\textsuperscript{105}

مرزا آقا مرزا شوکت، مرزا کا مرزا ان از خیاطیه‌ای که‌نواز

غزلیات

شکریه‌ای که آتل در سر بان پدید را
سوگند عشق کان می‌کچر دل رودان را
می‌کشید موهای آن بی‌پی در خانه، که‌خم
ساخت روی از فراغت، روی کشیدن را

چشم غزیر تو مرمی‌شد و دل کد
لمر کم‌شوقان آن، لقن مسختی را

بر کو بچه بان، درست خانه، ناد
عشقی مادری، پر را که، چنین

از غم بجران دو ره، ناشی، آی شوکت
زار بان، چنین بر کس گویی آن، اسلام، را

غلیبه‌ریتم

دل زاده کی عشته پی، مگها
ساخت هرود، و خود خود از، ما
موسم زا آتش مهت، صدا، خاک شد
پایین، پاکی کنی تو، ز خاک

45
جوان نسیم تقدیم های و از یاد به
بر که این سن و تمرد رحمه به ما

به عنوان زمین پر خدمت مرا این
عشق گرفته می‌شود پیام می‌گنج

هر رحم شوی به پا حسرت
هم این که رواایت بدوی نه

غزلی دری می‌بینم

دور از رنگ غرب تو کن زار نشینه
با جنگ و رخت و در اکثر زنده
در باغ جنگ یک گل در فاصله دیده
بر باک گل حسن نتیجه خدا روی زنده

این نفگران هست زناتی دل می‌شاد
ار نسل که به دل بی‌پنجره را نشینه

شوق که چنگ گرم برجت شد و روز
با روز و نمتن بی‌مانه نشینه

به سه عشق هیکی از آن باشند
با ویژه دل و نیمه دختر خون بار نشینه

غزل پیام

راشک پیام سن بر قنط نه
کر یک باز در غزه کنک

۴۶
دانه پان و تر چنان
دل گرفتن تریست مشکل یا
پر گرم و ذهن و خون دل خوردند
در رو عشق نیست حامل ما
کرده می‌ریخته پان منزل
عله‌ای که در دل ما
کرم در نه‌چندان درر به عشق
درگیر که رسید مخلقت ما
از هناب‌شیه بر قلمون
سکت‌های شرست منزل ما

* از گزار
کرد ۲ اوان تف‌ندای عشق ما

خون پرینگ
چون که دل به علت خون نمی‌گیرد
پس تصمیم چنان ۲ تو از خون می‌یابد
که به دوی صلح‌آور مرا
که رسوایی نیاهم می‌کوید
پیون مبن دل راید تر کو خونم
بید و چدان و گاهم می‌کرد

47
Mirza Kamran’s Daughters:

Here too there is considerable confusion and controversy about the number of daughters, their dates of birth, the names of their mothers, their marriages with the respective husbands, their whereabouts and their offspring. The details are so scanty that it is very difficult to say anything with any degree of authenticity. However, what I could gather from various sources shows that there were five daughters of Mirza Kamran. Their names have been reported as Habiba Begam, Hajji Begam, Gulrukh Begam, Ayesha Begam and Gulzar Begam:

1. Habiba Begam:

The first daughter of Mirza Kamran was Habiba Begam. Her date of birth and her mother’s name is not mentioned by the historians and Tazkira Nigars. She might be the daughter of Kamran’s first wife. She was married in 1545 C.E. to Yasin Daulat alias Aaq Sultan. Aaq Sultan was the younger brother of Khizir Khawaja, who was the husband of Gulbadan Begam. After their wedding they were left at Malistan in the Hazara region by Mirza Kamran, who had proceeded to Sindh. After the return of Mirza Kamran from Sindh they had joined him again. Aaq Sultan actively took part in Kamran’s struggle against Humayun till 1551 C.E. Due to some altercation with Kamran, Aaq Sultan along with his wife came down to Shah Husain Arghoon in Sindh. Shah Husain, as per the request of Kamran separated Habiba Begam from Aaq Sultan and exiled him to Mecca.106
Habiba Begam continued her stay with Shah Husain Arghoon and accompanied her father in the voyage to Mecca in 1553 C.E. after he was blinded by Humayun. Nothing more was available about her in the books and manuscripts.

2. Hajji Begam:

The second daughter of Mirza Kamran was Hajji Begam. She was the daughter of Mah Afroz Begam. Her year of birth is not traceable. The only information that is available about her is that she went to Mecca in 1575 C.E. Mrs. Beveridge has confused her with Gulrukh Begam, who, after performing Hajj pilgrimage could have been called Hajji Begam. Prof I. A. Khan, author of “Mirza Kamran’s biographical study” has confused her with Habiba Begam who could have returned to India after the demise of her father and could have been known as Hajji Begam.107 I, however do not subscribe to either of these assumptions and still hold that she was simply Hajji Begam. Her husband’s name is also unrecorded in all the treatises, I have gone through.

3. Gulrukh Begam:

His third daughter was Gulrukh Begam. Her date of birth and the name of mother too have not been mentioned in the records available. What is known about her is that she was married to Ibrahim Husain Mirza, son of Mohammad Sultan Mirza. It is also reported that in 1566 C.E., he, along with his other relatives, rebelled against Akbar and captured a large part of Malwa.108 They were driven out of Malwa around 1567 C.E. Ibrahim Husain Mirza shifted to Gujrat and stayed there till 1572 C.E. During this period his wife Gulrukh Begam was with him. However as in 1572 C.E. he was forced to vacate Gujrat by Akbar, his wife was separated from him. She and her son, Muzaffar Husain Mirza, moved to the Deccan. Unfortunately Ibrahim Husain Mirza, who had moved towards Multan, was arrested by the army of Akbar, and while in prison he passed away in
1573 C.E. It is stated that Muzaffar Husain Mirza along with his mother came back to Gujarat again in 1577 C.E. and renewed their rebellion. However, after some initial success, Muzaffar Husain Mirza was arrested by Akbar's army and was imprisoned. Gulrukh Begam also followed him to Agra and Muzaffar Husain Mirza was ultimately released from the prison and was married to Akbar's daughter Sultan Khanam. In 1600 C.E. he made another attempt to stage a rebellion but he was again arrested and kept under prison. In 1601 C.E. he died a natural death leaving Sultan Khanam a widow.

In the beginning of 1593 C.E., the daughter of Gulrukh Begam, Nurun-Nisa Begam was married to Akbar's son, Prince Saleem, on the request of Gulrukh Begam.

It is mentioned in the records that Jahangir went to the Deccan in 1614 C.E. (1023 A.H.) to visit her mother-in-law Gulrukh Begam. She, however, died in 1617 C.E.

One more interesting fact about Gulrukh Begam has been mentioned that she was a poetess and wrote excellent verses and her name has been mentioned in at least two tazkirahs. Taqi Ohdi has mentioned the following verse composed by Gulrukh Begam, which indicates her caliber and talent:

4. **Ayesha Begam:**

The fourth daughter of Kamran was Ayesha Begam. Neither her date of birth nor her mother's name have not been found in the records. Whatever is mentioned is that she was with her father at Kolab when he renewed his rebellion in 1550 C.E. After the defeat of Kamran at Ushtargram, while she was running away from Kabul, she was captured by
Humayun in 1551 C.E. Nothing more is available about her where-abouts. It is suspected that she might have survived her father. In that case she might have been the wife of either M. Abdur Rahman Mughal or Fakhruddin Mashhadi.\textsuperscript{111} I cannot add anything more about her.

5. **Gulzar Begam:**

Abul Fazl has mentioned Gulzar Begam as one of the daughters of Mirza Kamran and that she had also accompanied Gulbadan Begam in her voyage to Mecca for Hajj pilgrimage in the year 1575 C.E.\textsuperscript{112} Mrs. Beveridge, however, suspects her to be grand-daughter of Mirza Kamran, which in my opinion is contrary to the facts. Bayazid has also clearly mentioned her to be the daughter of Mirza Kamran. She was most probably married to Yadgar Nasir Mirza as per Mrs. Beveridge. And here the story of Mirza Kamran’s daughters ends.

**Mirza Kamran’s Sons-in-Laws:**

1. Yasin Daulat alias Aaq Sultan was the first son-in-law, married to Habiba Begam.
2. Ibrahim Husain Mirza S/o Mohammad Sultan Mirza, was the husband of Gulrukh Begam.\textsuperscript{113}
3. Yadgar Nasir Mirza was probably the husband of Gulzar Begam.
4-5. M. Abdur Rahman Mughal and Fakhruddin Mashhadi have been mentioned to be the son-in-laws of Mirza Kamran, however, it is not clear that who of them married Hajji Begam and who married Ayesha Begam.\textsuperscript{114}

And that is all about Mirza Kamran’s family that I could find.