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royal household), which we also observe by recently fired musicians which, too, received higher posts "at enhanced salaries, curiously" (Truschke, 43) after their rejection.

Despite his dismissal as official court chronicler, Kāẓim's death in 1090/1679 in Delhi remains a turning point in the intellectual, cultural, and political life of Mughal India, as he was one of the last chroniclers to have been appointed directly by a Mughal emperor to this highly respected office. The importance of Kāẓim's work and intellectual life is further clarified by the fact that his text would later serve as the main reference for the first ten years of the *Maʾāthir-i ʿĀlamgīrī* ("Heroic deeds of ʿĀlamgīr"). In it, the author, Mustaʿidd Khān (d. 1136/1724), praises Kāẓim's detailed descriptions and intellectual reputation and advises the reader to read Kāẓim's entire *ʿĀlamgīr-nāma*.

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TILMANN KULKE

Mustafa Çelebi

Şehzade **Mustafa** (Şehzāde Muṣṭafā) **Çelebi** (921–60/1515–53), the son of Süleyman I (Süleymān, r. 926–74/1520–66) and his concubine Mahidevran (Māh-i Devrān, d. 988/1581), lived his life in competition with his half-brothers, his rivals as heirs to the dynasty; he died, executed by order of his father, on suspicion of rebellion and treason. He was born in Manisa, in Western Anatolia, during Süleyman's tenure as provincial governor of Saruhan. Shortly after Süleyman became sultan in 926/1520, Mustafa moved to Istanbul with his mother. After the death of two elder brothers in early childhood, Mustafa became Süleyman's eldest child, and appears to have enjoyed the attention given to an eldest son within a patriarchal court society. He was taught the fundamentals of religion and belles-lettres and received training in martial arts and horsemanship. His education continued, but the foundations of his eventual demise were already established. Süleyman's relationship with his concubine Hürrem (Khürrem,

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