CHAPTER-V
COPPER COINAGE
OF ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY

• Brief History
• Trade and Commerce in the Marathawada Region
• Adil Shahi Military Excursion and Inclusion of Some Parts of
  –Marathawada
• Copper Coinage

Brief History:
In the eighties of the fifteenth century seeing the impending decline of
the Bahmanis its provincial governors and Jagirdars strenuously exerted
themselves to fortify their own position and in consequence the
Bahmani kingdom disintegrated. One among such governors was Yusuf
Adil Shah, the founder of the Adil Shahi house of Bijapur. In successive
line nine kings had the accession on the throne of Bijapur.

Yusuf Adil Shah (1489-1510)

The contemporary historians differ with regards to Yusuf’s
ancestry; suffice here to accept an account, which is more plausible that
he was son of king Agha Murad of Turkey. After being saved his life by
his mother he came to the Deccan and joined office of Mahmud Gawan.
After assuming an independent authority, Yusuf Adil Shah at once faced
stiff opposition from the neighbouring states. He lost Raichur and
Mudgal, when combined forces of Vijayanagar and Barid Shah took
them. Very soon he recovered the lost possession. In few instances he
aided his Bahmani master, Mahmud Shah, when his minister rebelled.
Throughout his reign, he was involved in military encounters and most
of the time emerged victorious against enemies. Having rule for 21 years,
he died in 1510 at the age of 75. In matter of religion Yusuf Adil Shah was an ardent supporter of the Shia faith and this was continued by most of his successors.

Ismaeel Adil Shah (1510-1534)

Yusuf Adil Shah had four daughters and only son Ismaeel Adil Shah. As per wishes of his father, Ismaeel Adil Shah sat on the Adil Shahi throne under the regency of Kamal Khan Dakhani. In the beginning of his reign Ismaeel Adil Shah had to deal his recalcitrant regent. The royal ladies hatched a conspiracy against the regent, who in turn was murdered by their faithful servant Yusuf Turk.

In 1510, Ismaeel Adil Shah lost Goa to the Portuguese. Taking advantages, the Vijayanagar army invaded Bijapur territory and annexed the Raichur Doab. In 1521, the king made an unsuccessful attempt to recover it. Some years later he had caused to invade Bidar, which he proceeded to annex, but, he returned it to its ruler Amir Ali Barid. He was also successful in recapturing the lost Doab. There then followed a customary round of internecine conflicts between sultanates grouping in the course of which Ismaeel Adil Shah suddenly died in 1534. His rule was existed for 24 year, in which he frequently engaged in military encounters. Before his death he had designated his eldest son Prince Mallu. His choice was duly honoured.

Mallu Adil Shah (1534-35)

Even after enthronement, Mallu Adil Shah did not leave his licentious behavior. He began to harass the commoners, the nobles and their ladies. Yusuf Khan, a noble and one of the victims of the king, in consent with other counterparts dethroned him. Thus Mallu Adil Shah’s inglorious reign of several months had come to an end.
Ibrahim Adil Shah-I (1535-1558)

Soon after his accession, Ibrahim Adil Shah-I made dramatic changes in the policy of the state. He declared the Sunni faith and dismissed the foreigners, with few exceptions. He replaced Persian with Marathi; and let the locals managed the public accounts. Like his father, the king was constantly engaged in wars throughout his reign. Owing to adoption of the Sunni faith, the rulers of Ahmadnagar and Bidar found an excuse and sacked Bijapur. After some time he was able to compel the attackers to retire. In 1544-45, further he faced the alliance that time it included the Vijayanagar. In addition, he dealt the Portuguese. As a result he had to lose the Raichur Doab, Sholapur, etc. to his enemies.

In 1558 Ibrahim Adil Shah-I passed away, after a rule of 24 years and few months. No remarkable extension of Bijapur boundaries was noticed in his reign. He laid the foundation of Bijapur fort.

Ali Adil Shah I (1558-1580)

Ali Adil Shah-I was second son of Ibrahim Adil Shah-I, who after the death of his father, inherited the throne of Bijapur. He was a staunch Shia, hence reinstituted that faith in the kingdom, with a policy of encouraging foreigners. In external affairs, he inherited from his father wars and old feuds.

In order to repossess Sholapur and Kalyani (Basava), he entered into an alliance with Vijayanagar and together occupied and laid waste the country of Ahmadnagar, and compelled Husain Nizam Shah to accept humiliating terms that included surrender of Kalyani, etc. In due course, the increasing power of Vijayanagar became very worrying the Muslim states of the Deccan. Hence they formed a great alliance that
caused outbreak of battle of Talikot in 1565. In the battle the confederate states broke forever the power of Vijayanagar.

After the decisive battle, Ali Adil Shah-I undertook campaigns in the ex-kingdom and caused extension of Bijapur’s boundaries in the south-western direction. He formed an alliance with Murtuza Nizam Shah-I and the Zamorine of Calicut against the Portuguese. The confederate army besieged Goa and Cheul, but met little success. The Portuguese managed to hold out their possession and even carried offensive into enemy territories. In 1580 Ali Adil Shah-I was murdered in his palace. He built the great Jami mosque and fort of Bijapur. Being issueless, he was succeeded by his nephew who thus became Ibrahim Adil Shah-II.

**Ibrahim Adil Shah-II (1580-1627)**

The early ten years of the minority of Ibrahim Adil Shah-II saw the rule of the regents Kamil Khan Dakhani, Ikhlas Khan, Shah Abul Hasan and Dilawar Khan Habshi. By 1590, the king began to rule independently. Entirely the king ruled for 47 years that led to Bijapur’s highest glory in administration, culture, fine arts, architecture, etc. He also greatly consolidated his position, and extension of his kingdom’s boundaries.

In external policy too Ibrahim Adil Shah-II earned great name. In the beginning he worked against the Mughals in league with Ahmadnagar and Golconda. When he saw the growing strength of Malik Ambar, then he inclined towards the Mughals that led to the attack of the former on Nauraspur, a newly carved capital of Bijapur kingdom.\(^4\) Earlier too he got Bijapur in squabbling over the succession in the state of Ahmadnagar following the death of Burhan Nizam Shah-II.
He helped Ahmadnagar after receiving pathetic appeal from his aunt Chand Bibi.

In 1619, the king was able to wrest the whole of the Barid Shahi kingdom and that led to the extension of Bijapur boundaries in the far-east areas up to Qandhar and Nanded. Ibrahim Adil Shah-II died in 1627. He built some beautiful monuments in Bijapur, which might be taken as the ultimate in Indo-Islamic architecture.

**Muhammad Adil Shah (1627-1656)**

Ibrahim Adil Shah-II was succeeded by his son Muhammad Adil Shah. Very soon on account of his failure to send complimentary offerings to Shah Jahan, he faced a wrath of the Mughal army that invaded Bijapur kingdom. When it marched, frequent skirmishes took place, but no decisive battle was fought. The Bijapur’s army starved the enemy that led the invaders to retreat back to their areas. In 1635 Shah Jahan and Muhammad Adil Shah signed a partition treaty, in which the Mughals secured the northern areas of Ahmadnagar, while Bijapur got the southern portion.

Besides, his successful foreign policy against the Mughals, the king conquered and reduced to vassalage the Hindu chiefs of the far south lands of Mysore plateau and the Carnatic, in the period from 1636 to 1650. The Adil Shahi southern campaigns brought enormous wealth which ultimately led to the prosperity if the kingdom. Further, the boundaries of Bijapur kingdom were extended from the Arabian Sea, in the west to the Bay of Bengal, in the east. Thereby the king’s sphere of influence spread in more than half of the Deccan. After the rule of 30 years Muhammad Adil Shah died in 1656. His minor son Ali Adil Shah-II succeeded to the Adil Shahi throne.
Ali Adil Shah-II (1656-1672)

After the death of his father, Ali Adil Shah-II inherited an intact and flourishing kingdom at the zenith of its prosperity. However, Ali Adil Shah-II was engulfed in the midst of external troubles posed from the Mughals and the Marathas. Prince Aurangzeb seeking an excuse to invade the Bijapur kingdom he made out that the king was truly the son of Muhammad Adil Shah, and that the kingdom should, therefore, lapse to the empire. To fulfill his ambitions the prince invaded and captured Bidar, Kalyani and Gulbarga, and then began siege of Bijapur. But the events at Agra forced him to raise the siege and agreed for peace with Bijapur. On the other hand, Shivaji, a Maratha hero wrested a chunk of the Adil Shahi territory in the Konkan, etc. The Bijapuri action to recover the lost territories resulted in killing of its general Afzal Khan by Shivaji. Further the vassals of Carnatic also rebelled. In 1661 the king took action against the enemies; however he failed to arrest the rising tide of external dangers. The king was an addict of various kinds, hence in 1672; he died of paralysis at 35th year of his life.

Sikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686)

A new king, Sikandar Adil Shah inherited from his father Ali Adil Shah-II a shattered kingdom. Because of his minority, he was under the regency of Khwas Khan-II, Abdul Karim Bahlool Khan, Siddi Maswood Khan and Aqa Khusru. Recent Mughal and Maratha attacks, dissension among the nobles, their civil strife, rebellion of the vassal states, desertion of nobles and soldiers, the depressed economic conditions of the state and the people caused rapid loss of political authority of the Adil Shahis during his rule. Finally, in 1686, the Mughal
annexed Bijapur, and Sikandar Adil Shah was made prisoner, who in 1700 died in the Mughal camp near Satara.

**Trade and Commerce in the Marathawada Region:**

Agriculture was the main stay of the people and the Bijapur state accrued major part of its revenue from it. The main crops were jowar, wheat, millet, rice, cotton, grams, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. The western coastal belt yielded rice, coconut, pepper, cardamom, betel palms, betel nuts, cashew nuts, mangoes, indigo, etc. The kingdom has different industries of cotton, silk, carpet weaving, dying, woolen blankets, vessels, shoes, paper, earthen pots, etc. the weaving industries flourished around ports and in uplands. In the western coast, the Adil Shahi kingdom had important ports of Cheul, Dhabol, Rajapur, Vengurla, Goa (lost to the Portugues in 1510), Bhatkal and Karwar. After the capture of the south, the ports of Port Novo and Nagapatnam on the Coromandal coast had come into the possession. As for many decades the major portion of the Marathawada remained in the Adil Shahi kingdom. The trading centres of the region might have contributed a lot in trading and commercial activities of the kingdom. The chief inland trade centres of the Marathawada had flourished with other centres like Raibag, Hubli, Athani, Naldurg, Karwar, Sholapur, etc. Thus it may be presumed that through the media of trade the Adil Shahi currency flew in the Marathawada.

**Adil Shahi Military Excursion and Inclusion of Some Parts of Marathawada:**

From the times of Ibrahim Adil Shah-II an apprehension of the Mughal invasion evidently began, hence the king inclined towards Ahmadnagar state against the Mughals to maintain the geo-political
Status of the Nizam Shahi state. That he believed ultimately benefit to Bijapur and Golconda. In 1696 Akbar dispatched Mughal army under Mirza Khan-e-Khanan. The Adil Shahi commander Sohail Khan commanded the Deccani confederation of the Nizam Shahi and Qutub Shahi and faced the Mughals near Supa on 27-28 December 1596. On the first day Sohail Khan scored a great victory, on the second day due to renewed attack of the enemy he lost the field.

Further, whenever the strife and civil wars occurred among the Nizam Shahi nobles, Ibrahim Adil Shah-II interfered and bent on wiping out the differences and now and then insisting for unity and a strong block against the Mughals. Oftentimes the king responded to the calls of Malik Ambar. He handed over an important fort of Qandhar and supplied 10,000 selected cavalrymen. On another occasion he helped him by providing 4000 of his special troops and 10,000 Maratha soldiers. The combined forces wrested Ahmadnagar from the Mughals in 1610. Later the king viewed differently the growing power of Malik Ambar. In 1619 the event of capture of Bidar by Bijapur further alienated the regent. The events led to outbreak of battle at Bhaturi, in which Malik Ambar crushed the allied forces of Bijapur and the Mughals.

The event of the capture of Bidar by Ibrahim Adil Shah-II led to an extinction of the Barid Shah dynasty. As a result south-eastern portion of the Marathawada became the part of Bijapur kingdom. The important forts of Qandhar, Ausa, Dharur, Udgir, Naldurg, etc. came under the Adil Shahi control.

In early years of Muhammad Adil Shah rule, the Bijapur-Mughal relations were not cordial. The king sent Murari Pandit against the
Mughals. However, the Bijapur-Ahmadnagar forces lost Daulatabad to them. In July 1632, the Adil Shahi commander took the fort of Parenda.

After sometime the fort of Daulatabad was taken by Fateh Khan, son of Malik Ambar. The Adil Shahis sent provisions to him, when the Mughals besieged the fort. Another Bijapur commander barred the way of the Mughal near Khirki (modern Aurangabad). Later, between Murari Pandit and Fateh Khan disrupt was developed and that resulted in changing of Fateh Khan’s mind towards the Mughals. The see-saw situation made Shah Jahan to consider the petition of Bijapur for the Treaty of 1635 that resulted in the partition of the Nizam Shahi territories between both the parties. By the provision of the treaty a major portion of Marathawada fell in the share of Bijapur.

During Ali Adil Shah-II’s time Prince Aurangzeb occupied some Marathawada territories, which were under the Adil Shahis. From that time onwards the Adil Shahi control over Marathawada area began to decrease. Thus for about a period of fifty years so to say the Adil Shahi army had its excursion in the Marathawada region and held its many major fortresses under control.

**Copper Coinage:**

The Adil Shahi rulers of Bijapur struck coins in gold, silver and copper. So far we do not know that the kings preceding to Ali Adil Shah-I issued coins of their own. It was so because till the last Bahmani Sultan remained alive, the early Bijapur kings did not style themselves ‘Shah’ and presumably did not issue coins in their names. It may be taken here that they carried on the transaction through the Bahmani coins and *Hons* of Vijayanagar. The Adil Shahis issued a typical silver currency called *Larin* (fish-hook form). The currency was being merely
a piece of silver wire or slender rod doubled on its middle affords scanty
surface for legend.\textsuperscript{12} Other silver coins, similar to copper called \textit{Jittal}
were also current in the kingdom.

From Ali Adil Shah-I to the last Sultan, Sikandar Adil Shah the
copper coins of the dynasty are found, which had the round and square
shapes of different denominations. As a consideration portion of the
Marathawada remained under the Adil Shahi sway, many coins of the
above rulers are found, which subjected to study. Of Ali Adil Shah-I’s
one coin bearing at the Shivaji Museum, Aurangabad is found (Plate No;
23, Table No. 23, fig.No. 543). Its metrological and legend reading
gives the following details;

Obverse: \textit{Asadullah Al-Ghalib}

(Lion of Allah [who] overcomes)

Reverse: \textit{Ali Ibn Abi Talib}

(Ali [the fourth Khalifa] son of Abi Talib)

In the obverse legend a word \textit{Asadullah} (lion of Allah) is the title
of Hazrat Ali,\textsuperscript{13} and the words \textit{Al-Ghalib} denotes that he will overcome
or get success ultimately. In the reverse the name Ali and name of his
father is inscribed. The legend does not have the name of Ali Adil Shah;
however his namesake Hazrat Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the
Prophet (s.a.w). The king perhaps did not feel appropriate to inscribe his
own name, when the name of his \textit{Imam} (Ali) is already present in the
coin. Further, the legend makes it clear that the king was an ardent Shia.
In his kingdom, he encouraged the \textit{Gharibuddiyar} (the Persians of Shia
faith) against the \textit{Habshis} (Abyssinians) and the locals called Deccani
Muslims, who professed Sunni faith.
Ibrahim Adil Shah-II struck copper coin of different denominations (Plate No. 24 Table No. 24 fig.Nos. 544-552). The coins bearing the fig, No. 544 -551 are round shape except fig No. 552. All the coins are found in Marathawada region. The study of the above coins reveals the details thus;

Obverse:  *Ghulam-i-Murtaza Ali* (Slave of Murtaza Ali)

Reverse:  *Ibrahim Abala Bali* (Ibrahim, the friend and protector of the weak)

Similar to his predecessor’s style, Ibrahim Adil Shah-II in the legend professes the Shia faith. He calls himself the slave of Imam Ali, who also had the title of Murtaza. The literary evidences state that the king was Sunni, and he made Sunnism the state religion. Further the legend shows that the king had great attachment and devotion to Hazrat Ali. The reverse legend contains bare the name of king, Ibrahim, but it is not suffixed or affixed with the word ‘Shah’ but with his popular title *Abala Bali*, the friend or the caretaker of the weak or depressed or deserving. The literary records of Bijapur history take Ibrahim Adil Shah-II as the great cultural man, who cultivated secularism in his kingdom. He was duty bound and devoted more and more time for his duties towards the subject and state affairs.

Ibrahim Adil Shah-II’s son and successor Muhammad Adil Shah has to his credit the coins of gold, silver and copper. Among his currency the copper coins (Plate No; 25, Table No. 25, fig.Nos.554-561) are found in the Shivaji Museum Fig.Nos. 555-557, and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Museum Fig.Nos .558-561. The study of the coins gleans the information as under;
Obverse:  *Jahan Zin Dou Muhammad grift-o-Jah* (The world received beauty and dignity from two Muhammads)
Reverse:  *Yake Muhammad-e-Mursal duwam Muhammad Shah*  
(The one is Muhammad, the Prophet (s.a.w) and the other Muhammad Shah, the king).

The gold and copper coins contain the above couplets. Previous to Muhammad Adil Shah, no Muslim king had issued such a type of coins. With regards to the couplet, numismatist Muhammad Abdul Wali Khan said, “Presumably this couplet is the work of a flatterer; otherwise, there is no comparison between Muhammad, the holy Prophet and the humble king Muhammad.”  

In fact the life and achievements of Muhammad Adil Shah show that he was a great Sunni king of Bijapur. By virtues of deeds he ranked first among other Muslim kings of the Deccan in all walks of life. Emperor Shah Jahan addressed him ‘Shah’, which was never said by any Mughal emperor to the Deccani king. They preferred ‘Khan’ instead ‘Shah’. However, numismatist Parmeshewari Lal Gupta took other meaning of *Jahan* (world). She writes, “It is not unlikely, therefore that Muhammad (the king) tried to immortalize in the lines his queen Taj Jahan (Begum) as the lines may also mean the world, Jahan received beauty from Muhammad, the Apostle and *Jahan* (queen) from Muhammad (the king).”  

But it is clear that the king did not intend to glorify his queen, but to himself.

In fact Muhammad Adil Shah intended to show that he stood high in grandeur, pomp and victories. Through the coins media he exposed to the world that he was great. Besides his successful foreign
Policy with the Mughals, he conquered and reduced to vassalage the numerous Hindu petty chiefs of the Carnatic and Malenadu (the Mysore plateau) in the period from 1636 to 1650. As a result the boundaries of the Adil Shahi kingdom extended in the far southern lands. Hence the king entitled himself Ghazi, the conqueror.16

Muhammad Adil Shah’s son and successor Ali Adil Shah-II issued coins in gold (Fanam), silver (called Larin) and copper. Two coins from Marathawada region of him are found (Plate No. 26, Table No. 26, fig.No. 562 and 563), Follow is the details;

Obverse:  Ghulam Haidar Safdar (Slave of Ali, the brave)
Fig.No. 562, 563.

Ali Adil Shah-II was a staunch Shia. He substituted the Sunni faith of his father and grandfather with that of Shia. The above coins revealed that he had a great attachment and devotion for Hazrat Ali. In the legend Hazrat Ali is addressed as the brave, as he was well known for his bravery and strength. The king used to prefer the slavery of him over the kingship. The king’s gold and silver coins did not bear such legend as above. The copper coins were in great circulation, hence, the king declared his faith through this medium.

The last Adil Shahi king, Sikandar Adil Shah issued copper coins that are commonly reported, (Plate No; 27, Table No; 27, Fig.No. 564) and there are few gold Fanams in his name, but no silver Larins. The commonly found copper coin of this king is also reported from Marathawada region which bears the legend as below;
Obverse:  *Khusro Giti Satan* (The conqueror of the world)
Reverse:  *Sultan Sikandar Qadri*

It appears from the above coin that the king had spiritual link with the Sufi saint of the Qadri Order.\(^{17}\) Hence, he called himself Qadri. The authority of *Basateen us Salateen* states that the king was a follower of Shah Nayeemullah Qadri.\(^{18}\) He was pure Sunni; however some historians took him Shia.\(^{19}\) and on the same pretext Emperor Aurangzeb attacked Bijapur, as the Shia state. Further in the obverse line of legend the terms *Giti* and *Satan* (originally *Istan*) are used, which are probably borrowed from Sanskrit. And the medieval and contemporary Deccan Urdu that was progressing in the later decades of the Adil Shahi regime is very much pregnant with such words, as found in the legend.

The coins of early kings like Yusuf Adil Shah, Ismaeel Adil shah, Mallu Adil Shah and Ibrahim Adil Shah-I are not found yet, however it is presumed that the early kings carried out the transaction of the state through the Bahmani coins, instead of issuing coins of their own. The Adil Shahi coins are found from the reign of Ali Adil Shah-I to the last of its king, Sikandar Adil Shah. Of all the later rulers the copper coins are found in the Marathawada region. Thus the Adil Shahi kings issued coins in gold, silver and copper. The gold coins are rare, but silver and copper coins are in plenty. The copper coins reveal the state policy, the pomp and grandeur and greatness of the issuer, etc. It is also evident from the copper coins about the faith of the kings. The availability of coins of Adil Shahis in Marathawada and in the other far off lands of the kingdom clearly reveals that the kings enjoyed extensive sway and sphere of influence in the larger parts of the Decan.
Notes and References


3. Major sect of Islam, the followers of the Prophet Muhammad and Khalifa (the first four heads of Islamic state; viz. Abu Bakr, Omar, Usman and Ali)

4. Ibrahim Adil Shah-II founded a new capital city of Nauraspur that is situated about 5 miles in the west of Bijapur.


11. A gold coin current in the Vijayanagar kingdom. The Adil Shahis also circulated Hons in the kingdom that equaled to Rupees forty.


5. Imaratwale, Abdul Gani, ‘History of Bijapur Subah (1686-1885)’, New Delhi, 2007, p: 24

6. The Qadri Order is one of the Sufi Orders that flourished in India. Its founder is a famous saint of Baghdad called Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jeelani. In the Deccan the said Order became most popular comparable to other Orders.


19. In Shia sect of Islam the spiritual Orders like Chisti, Qadri, Naqshbandi, Saharwardi, Shattari, etc. have no place. These Orders are followed only in the Sunni sect. The Shias prefer only the Twelve Imams.
ADIL SHAHI COINAGE

- Photos
- Tables
- Chronology
- Map

All the figures Numbers mentioned in the tables and plates are same
The measurement has been taken from the far points.
The size unit is (cm) and the weight unit is (g).
Plate No; 23  
Ali Adil Shah I
علي عادل شاه الأول

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Plate No; 25  Muhammad Adil Shah

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Plate No; 26  
Ali Adil Shah-II  
علي عادل شاه الثالث

| Fig. 5562 Obv. | Rev. | Fig. 563 Obv. | Rev. |
Plate No; 27  Sikandar Adil Shah

سکاندر عادل شاه

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Table 23. Ali Adil Shahs I (965-988 A.H 1558-1580 A.D)

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علي عادل شاه الثاني

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Table 27. Sikander Adil Shah (1083-197 A.H -1672-1686 A.D)
سکند رعادل شاه

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GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ADIL SHAHI DYNASTY

THE ADIL SHAHIS
(1) Mughal Ruler Yar即使 Adil Khan (1489-90-1510),
daughter of Mokund Raja Maratha

(2) Mughal Ruler Ismail Adil
(1510-1554)
Mariam Sultân =Bhâns NizâmShâh I
Bibi Sitti =Ahmad ShahBahmani
=Amir Barid
Khadija Sultân =’Alo‘d-din
=’Imadu‘l-Mulk

(3) Mughal Ruler Adil Khan (1534-35)
‘Alim Khan

(4) Inshâkh Khan AdilShâh I (1535-1558)
= daughter of Asad Khan of Belagum

Abdul-lâh

Ismâ’il (5) Alî AdilShâh (1556-1580)
= Chand Bibi of Ahmadnagar
Tahmâsp Ahmad Tkej Bibi =Alî Barid
Hadiya Sultân =Murtaza NizâmU-Mulk

Ismâ’il (6) Inshâkh Khan AdilShâh II (1589-1627)
= (1) Malik-i-Jahân, Chând Sultân of Golconda
= (2) Tq) Sultâna;
= (3) Kamal Khâtûn;
= (4) Sundar Mahal.

Darvish Sulaimân

(7) Muhammad Adil Shâh (1627-1656)
= (1) Khân Bahàgum;
= (2) Khâdijâ Sultân of Golconda
= (3) Urzâ Bahàgum

Khîr Shâh Zohra Sultân Bûhân = Prince Daniyâl
Fatima Sultân = HabibU-l-lah Hussain

(8) ‘Alî Adil Shâh II (1656-1672)
= Khursad Khân-âm

Yûsuf Bahâgum
= Prince Mohammad A’zam

Hussain (8) ShahiAdil Shâh (1672-1680)
(ii) Bijapur Kingdom under Sultan Muhammad