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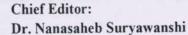
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## Akshar Wangmay

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## A Study of Fountains of Adil Shahi's of Bijapur Dr. M N. Bennur

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Abstract

The BijapurAdilShahi's were built the fountains in Karnataka by using Tarki and Persian style of architecture. Based on the survey, literatures and inscription, we could say that, the water was being supplied to these fountains from the wells, lakes and brooks and couloirs by using pipe lines which were installed technologically. The Sultan of Bijapur and their Wazirs and Commanders were built these fountains in their empire which was included following cities- Bijapur, Kumatagi, Afzalpur, Shahapur, Bidar, Basavakalyan and Hukkeri etc.. This Article is important in the views of research.

Key Words Brook, couloirs, cadence, mortar, reciprocal, perish, jigsaw Introduction

Fountains were the one of the important secular architectures of AdilShahi's Of Bijapur. Ali AdilShahi-I, Ibrahim AdilShahi-II, Mohammad AdilShahi and Ali AdilShahi-II were given more importance to the construction of fountains and water work in the era of Bijapur Sultans who ruled the Deccan India from 1489AD to 1686AD. These Bijapur Sultans were built the Fountains in front of the Palace, tomb, Administrative hall, Mosque, Inner Fort (Araklle) and Public Places at the road side in the style Islamic Architecture. The water had been supplied to these fountains through wells, ponds, water tower, brook and couloirs by using pipe lines. The fountains were installed to enhance the beauty of the capitals, cities and palaces.

The Fountains of AdilShahi's Of Bijapur:

1. Fountains of Kumatagi.

The fountains of Kumatagi water sport were attracting the touristic people. Ruined fountains of Kumatagi were showing the glories of the Adil Shahi1. In the era of Sultans, even though the kumatagi was the small town it had wide roads and cadence which were constructed in the planned project. The water had been supplied to the Buildings, gardens and fountains through the pipe lines which was appreciated the technology of the AdilShahi. The pipe lines accompanying with the fountains assembled to the tanks and flowerings were found at the north-east part<sup>2</sup>

2. Ibrahim Roza Fountains

The Ibrahim Roza and Mosque were stood each other at opposite site on the 137.2 Mtr square shaped stage of Ibrahim Roza building<sup>3</sup>. The tank having square shaped steps and beautiful fountains were located between these two buildings. The pipe lines were installed to flow the fountain water to the gardens situated in front of the stage<sup>4</sup>.

3. Golgumbz Fountains

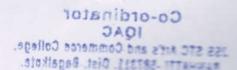
There were 3 tankat the east, west and south part of the Golgumbaz and we could find perished fossil fountains therein<sup>5</sup>. According to Ibrahim Juberi, Mahammad AdilShahi had built the Asarmahal building, and also built a beautiful flowering at the centre of the building which would be filled with water at all the time. This water would be used by the people as and when they wish<sup>6</sup>. The existence of the pipe lines and fountains was evidenced by the survey.

4. Navaraspur Fountains

The Navaraspur city had been developed by the Ibrahim AdilShahi-II and Shahanavas khan from the year 1599AD to 1628AD. The beautiful Navarasmahal was built in this city and also built a square shaped flowering at the northern part of the Mahal. The water was supplying to this flowering through pipe lines<sup>7</sup>. The holes were made to this flowering at the northeast and southwest part to facilitate the flow the water. The existence of the another hole in this flowering had been found though survey. These holes were attached to the fountains. But now a days, we could not find any these fountains. This 4 feet height flowering had been built by using stones, mortar. Ibrahim Juberi said that, The Nouras Mahal looked like a heaven with the help of these beautiful Fountains<sup>8</sup>.

5. Naari Mahal Fountains

The Naari Mahal building could be found besides the defence wall of Navaras Mahal situated at left side road of the Navaras Mahal. Naari Mahal had been accompanying with southern part of defence wall. There were flowering along with the fountains were existed at the northern part of Naari Mahal but now a days they have completely perished. These fountains were found at the central part of the flowering and we could see the pipe lines and hole attached to this fountains. The existence of gardens all around the fountains and of the pipelines were found through the survey. Miyanusrati who was the poet of the Ali



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H had been written two literatures in the Deccani Urdu language namely- Gulshan-ishka and Ali hese literatures described about the funtains9. One day Ibrahim AdilShahi-II sat at his own palace the flushing of water from the fountains and he felt that the water drops were falling like pearls was falling from the trees. At the same time he wrote a poet as follows,

" Udata Se EeFhavaraKaPaaniBhi Kya Nazara Hai<sup>fo,,</sup>

There was a Mustaf Khan Palace which was aways 500 yard from the Citadel wall. Mustaf Khan 6. Mustaf khan palace fountains was the Wazir of AdilShahi. The huge tankwas built in front of the palace which was surrounded by green gardens, there was a lengthy having no depth cannel bed having teeth like jigsaw could be found. Henry Cozens opinion that water of this tankwas flowing like thousand of waves 11. The existence of fountains fossil and holes were evienced through the survey.

7. Basavakalyan fountains

Basavakalyan is the taluka place at the Bidar District, Karnataka. Raj Mahal building came after the seven entrance doors of Basavakalyan and fountain gardens were built in the premises of this building. the fort was surrounded by deep cannel. There were two wells and two silos near to the deep cannel. They were made a pipe line system to supply the water to the different buildings and from there, they supply water to the fountains. These fountains were made with mortar and bricks.

8. Afzalpur Fountain

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Afzalpur is the taluka place at the Gulabarga District, Karnataka. The fountains similar to the fountains at Ibrahim Roza of Bijapur were built on the plate form of Mazalish-E-Mahal having 180 feet length and 63 feet width situated between the mosques and tombs. There was a rectangular flowering having 30 feet length and 20 feet width. The fountains made with iron pipes were built at these flowering. The water was supplied to this flowering with the help of pipe lines attached to right and left side of northern part of the flowering and these pipe lines were also connected to the near lake. To provide water facility to the palaces and gardens, they installed the pipe lines at noth-eastern side of the flowering. They were built a small cannel on the plate form to the flow of over flow water which is connected to the southern part of garden. This was found through survey.

Hukkeri is the taluka place in Belagavi District. In the era AdilShahi's this place was called as 9. Hukkeri Fountains: Hoovin-Keri. There were 5 fountaints and 5 tanks. The water was supplies to these fountains with the help of the pipe lines which were installed at the 5 to 6 feet deeper into the land and connected to the Ele-Munnoli brook. These pipe lines were installed with 5 feet height and 4 feet width. The same pipe line was also installed at northeast part. The water was supplying to the wells and fountains from these pipe lines. The survey said that, the water was supplying to the market fountain from another huge brook.

10.Darga Fountain:

There was the existence of the square shaped fountain near to the bus-stand. The water was supplied to this fountain from the lake. We could find a well at the north east part of the fountain which had steps and arch. There were another fountains at the western part of the city and a crocodile picture had been drawn by the side of this fountain. The local senior people opinion that, the hot and cold water was coming in this fountain.

The Tarik-E-Perista, Ibrahim Naam, BasatinSalatin and several literature, inscriptions and survey said Conclusion: that the BijapurAdilShahi's, Wazirs and Commanders were built these fountains in front of the palaces, administrative buildings, tombs and Darga in the Mecca and Madina style by using technology in the several places of their city also to lead their luxury life.

Foot Notes

- 1. Henry Cousines: Bijapur old capital of the Adilshahi Kings -P-78
- 2. Sinha S.K.: Mohd. Abdul Waheed Khan Medieval History of the Decccan Vol. II- P-150
- 3. Johan Burton page Geroge Michel: Hdo Indian Islamic Architecture, P-109
- 4. Henry Cousines: Bijapur old capital of the Adilshahi Kings -P-42
- 6. ZuberiMahamad Ibrahim Dissolved vol 5 -translator Kulakarni Krishna kolhar; BasatineSalatin P-384
- 7. Henry Cousines: Bijapur old capital of the Adilshahi Kings -¥ÀÄ., ÀA-73-74
- 8. Ibid 75

10. ZuberiMahamad Ibrahim Dissolved vol - 5 -translator - Kulakarni Krishna kolhar; Basatine Salatin P-454

12. Khuddosi M. Yasin Jagirdar Sitaram: Karnataka Persian, Arebic and Urdu Shasanagalu. P-42

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