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nali, ii, 650-8 (*anno* 11, §§ 175-84); W. M. Watt, *Muhammad at Medina*, 138-9; Ibtisām Marhūn al-Ṣaffār, *Mālik wa-Mutammim ibnā Nuwayra*, Baghdād 1968. A study by Aḥmad Muḥammad Shākir is mentioned by Aḥmad Amīn and Hārūn in their edition of the *Ḥamāsa* (797, n.). This study was published in *al-Muktaṭaf*, August 1945, and *al-Hady al-nabawī*, Shaʿbān 1364.

Verses attributed to Mālik have been collected by Nöldeke, *op. cit.*, and al-Ṣaffār, *op. cit.* To these may be added the following references: *Mufaḍḍaliyyāt*, 25, 77, 565, 720; *ʿIḳd*, v, 234-5; *Naḳāʾiḍ*, 258, 412; Ibn Hishām, iii, 260; Zamakhsharī, *al-Mustaḳṣā fī amṯāl al-ʿarab*, Hyderabad 1381/1962, ii, 387, Djarīr, *Dīwān*, 262; Abū Hilal al-ʿAskari, *Dīwān al-maʿānī*, Cairo 1352, ii, 55.

(ELLA LANDAU-TASSERON)

AL-MALIK AL-ʿĀDIL, AL-MALIK AL-KĀMIL, AL-MALIK AL-MANṢŪR, etc.; see for those Ayyūbid monarchs with names of this type, the second element of the name, i.e. AL-ʿĀDIL, AL-KĀMIL, AL-MANṢŪR, etc.

AL-MALIK AL-NĀṢIR. [see ṢALĀḤ AL-DĪN].

MĀLIK AL-ṬĀʾĪ. [see MĀLIK B. ABI 'L-SAMḤ].

MALIK AḤMAD BAḤRĪ, later styled Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Baḥrī and regarded as the first independent ruler of the Niẓām Shāhī [*q.v.*] sultanate, was the son of Malik Ḥasan Niẓām al-Mulk Baḥrī, the converted Hindū who eventually became a *wazīr* of the Bahmanī sultanate after the murder of Maḥmūd Gāwān [*q.v.*] in 886/1481.

There is no reliable evidence concerning his date of birth or his early years, but he is known to have accompanied his father when the latter was appointed governor of Telingānā in 875/1471. Here his ability and promise were so conspicuous that Maḥmūd Gāwān separated father and son, sending Aḥmad to Māhūr [*q.v.*] as a commander of 300, where he spent five years before becoming his father's deputy governor at Rādjamundarī. After Malik Ḥasan came to power in Bīdar, when the boy king Maḥmūd had succeeded to the Bahmanī throne, he strengthened his following by conferring assignments on his own men, his son Malik Aḥmad receiving Bīr and Dhārūr and other districts around Dawlatābād and Djunnār, residing in the latter place and successfully suppressing Marāṯhā oppression; later, at his father's bidding, he attacked the Marāṯhā hill-forts whose chieftains had been withholding the annual tribute, and extended his control over the entire Konkan coast. In 891/1486 Malik Ḥasan was murdered and Aḥmad assumed his title of Niẓām al-Mulk; he continued his campaign of conquest against Marāṯhā-held forts, and soon held the entire north up to the river Godāvarī, where his good administration commanded much local respect and support. The court party, mostly of Āfāḳīs, at Bīdar was against him and his successes; but an army sent against him was defeated near Nikāpur, later named Bāgh, from the garden which Aḥmad laid out to commemorate his victory in 895/1490; a palace he built there (Bāgh-i Niẓām) became his residence, and the city which grew around it was named Aḥmadnagar. He then styled himself Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Baḥrī, and omitted the name of the Bahmanī sultan from the *khuṭba*; this, and his use of the white umbrella, were resented by some Bahmanī loyalists, but he had become too strong and his independence dates from this time.

For his future history, and for Bibliography, see further under NIẒĀM SHĀHĪ. (J. BURTON-PAGE)

MALIK ʿAMBAR, a Ḥabashī *wazīr* and military commander who served the Niẓām Shāhī dynasty of Aḥmadnagar in the Deccan.

Born around 955/1548 in Abyssinia, Malik ʿAmbar was sold into slavery in Baghdād and subsequently brought to India, where he was sold to the *wazīr* of the Niẓām Shāhī court. After his patron died, he sought, but was refused, the patronage of other local powers in the Deccan. He then returned to Aḥmadnagar, where in 1006/1596 he commanded a cavalry of 150 horse. The fall of Aḥmadnagar fort to Mughal arms in 1009/1600 created turmoil in the kingdom, during which Malik ʿAmbar rose to particular prominence. Supported by Deccanis and other Ḥabashīs, he managed to rescue the dynasty from extinction by raising a member of the royal family, Murtaḍā Niẓām Shāh II, to the throne. The monarch's power was only *de jure*, however, as the *wazīr* wielded effective power from this point until his death in 1035/1626. Malik ʿAmbar fended off not only his rival for military supremacy within the kingdom, Miyān Rādjū, who was finally suppressed in 1016/1607, but also the armies of the ʿĀdil Shāhī dynasty of Bīdjāpur to his south, European naval powers on the Konkan coast and above all, the armies of the Mughal Empire to his north. Throughout the period 1009-35/1600-26, the emperors Akbar and Djihāngīr [*q.vv.*] mounted large-scale invasions of the Deccan in repeated attempts to subdue the Ḥabashī *wazīr*.

Malik ʿAmbar's name has endured for several reasons. First, he represents perhaps the most striking example of Ḥabashī slave mobility in Indo-Muslim history. Second, despite his preoccupation with military matters, he placed the land revenue system of the kingdom on a firm and rational basis, probably imitating the reforms of Rādjā Todar Mal in this respect. Third, it was he who pioneered the recruiting and training of Marāṯhā [*q.v.*] light cavalry and also the organised use of guerrilla tactics in Indian warfare. Even his arch-opponent, the Mughal Emperor Djahāngīr, acknowledged that as a commander, Malik ʿAmbar was without equal. Finally, he promoted the social and political fortunes of several Marāṯhā families—most notably that of Shāhdjī Bhonsle, father of the Marāṯhā chieftain Shīvādjī—which contributed to the subsequent rise of Marāṯhā power in western India.

Bibliography: Original authorities include the *Akbar-nāma*, completed in 1010/1602 by Abu 'l-Faḍl b. Mubārak, Calcutta 1873-87, tr. H. Beveridge, Calcutta 1897-1921; *Futūḥāt-i ʿĀdil Shāhī*, completed *ca.* 1054/1644 by Hāshim Bēg Astarābādī, ms. London, British Library; Firishta, abridged tr. J. Briggs, *History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India*, Calcutta 1910; *Iḳbāl-nāma-yi Djahāngīrī*, completed 1028-9/1619-20 by Muḥammad Sharīf Muʿtamad Khān, Lucknow 1870; *Maʾāṯhir-i Raḥīmī*, completed 1047/1637 by ʿAbd al-Bāḳī Nihāwandī, Calcutta 1910-31. Secondary authorities include J. G. Duff, *A history of the Mahrattas*, ed. J. P. Guha, New Delhi 1971; W. H. Moreland, *Pieter van den Broecke at Surat (1620-29)*, in *Journal of Indian History*, x (1931), 235-50; xi (1932), 1-16, 203-18; idem, *From Gujarat to Golconda in the reign of Jahangir*, in *ibid.*, xvii (1938), 135-50; D. R. Seth, *The Life and times of Malik Ambar*, in *IC*, xxxi (1957), 142-55; Radhey Shyam, *Life and times of Malik Ambar*, New Delhi 1968. (R. M. EATON)

MALIK AYĀZ, Indian Muslim admiral, administrator and statesman, one of the most distinguished personalities of the reigns of the Gudjarāt Sultans Maḥmūd I (863-917/1458-1511) and Muẓaffar II (917-32/1511-26).

Ayāz, according to the Portuguese historian João de Barros, was originally a Russian slave, born in Georgia, who fell into the hands of the Turks and thus