In this paper, Emma Flatt examines the interest in cosmologies and cosmographies in the Deccan sultanates. Drawing on a range of evidence, including astrological treatises, literary texts, and historical chronicles, she discusses the ways in which such ideas were presented in Indo-Persian texts, and how they may have been incorporated into courtly practice. Focusing specifically on the encyclopedic survey of astrology and astral magic known as *Nujūm al-ʿUlūm* (“Stars of the Sciences”), she looks at how cosmological ideas from the Sanskrit and Persian cosmopolis were deliberately made commensurable through a series of linguistic equivalencies and conceptual translations, suggesting that in the ʿAdil Shahi Sultanate cosmology and cosmography became fertile zones for the negotiation of cultural differences.