

MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS OF QUTUB SHAHI PERIOD IN THE LIBRARIES OF HYDERABAD

PART II

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ABSTRACT

In the previous article under the above title a brief introduction of two rare and most valuable medical manuscripts of the Qutub Shahi period viz. IKHTIYARAT-E-QUTUB SHAHI and RISAL-E-MEQDARIAH, was presented. Now, a brief note on three such manuscripts is being presented in this article. The names of these manuscripts are TARJUMA-E-TAZKERAT-UL KEHHALEEN, ZUBDAT-UL-HIKAM and TIBB-E-FAREED, which deal with the subjects of Ophthalmology, hygiene and common remedies etc.

3. TARJUMA-E-TAZERAT-UL-KEHHALEEN

This manuscript is a Persian translation of an Arabic treatise called '*Tazkerat - ul - Kehhaleen*', originally written by Ali Ibn Isa (Jesu Haly), the most famous oculist (Kehhal) of Baghdad in the first half of the eleventh century, a century and a half after the court physician of Al-Mutamid, whose name 'Isa Ibn Ali' is often confused with his name. This is one of the oldest and worthiest Arabic works of medieval period on ophthalmology, which has survived in its complete and original form. The '*Tazkerat-Ul-Kehhaleen*' deals with

one hundred and forty eye diseases. It was translated once into Hebrew and twice into Latin and is still in use in the East.

The *Tazkerat-ul-Kehhaleen* was translated into Persian at Golconda by a physician and author Shamasuddin Ali-Al-Hussaini-Al-Jurjani, by the order of the king Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah. A copy of this manuscript is available in Salar Jung Museum Library, Hyderabad (Tibb 49). The author has started this manuscript with praise to God (Fig. 1)

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and ended it saying that, he has compiled all the material which he felt most authentic on the subject (Fig. 2). Its size is 9.3" x 6.8". It contains 77+1 folios with 17 lines on each page. It seems that the present copy is made in ordinary shikasta nastalique at Lucknow in 1847 A.D. According to the translator there are one hundred and forty eye diseases or even more. He has verified and also added useful material from other authentic books to make it more standard work and dedicated to Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah. This book is based on the famous works of Galen and Hunain Bin Ishaq etc. He has quoted Ali Ibn Isa Kehhal's words "As per my brother's desire, I have compiled material on eye diseases from books of Galen

and named it as '*Tazkerat-ul-Kehhaleen*', since, many varieties of eye diseases have been described by the physicians of Alexandria. Further, this book saves time from reading voluminous books on this subject and also it is easy to carry it during journey. Causes and treatment of all types of eye diseases according to the principles of medicine along with proper references have been described in it".

This manuscript is divided into one introduction and three discourses. The first discourse is divided into 21 chapters and deals with anatomy and physiology of eye. The second and third discourses are divided into 72 and 26 chapters respectively, dealing with eye diseases and therapeutics.

4. ZUBDAT-UL-HIKAM

This manuscript was compiled by a physician and author Shamsuddin bin Nooruddin at Golconda during the period of Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah. It is an unique work in Persian language on hygiene, suggesting precautionary measures to be taken for maintenance of health and efficiency. The hygienic suggestions given in this manuscript are quite simple and correspond to most of the modern hygienic principles. A copy of the *Zubdat-ul-Hikam* is available in Salar Jung Museum Library (Tibb 277), bound with few other medical

manuscripts, wherein it is from folio Nos. 81 to 107. The author has started this manuscript in the name of God and with salutation to the Prophet (Fig. 3.), and ended it with pray to God for himself and his parents (Fig. 4). Its size is 6.4" x 5.4". It contains 27 folios with 15 lines on each page, written in clear nastaliqu. It contains one muqaddama (introduction) and four maqalas (discourses). Each discourse is further divided into several chapters. A brief outline of the work explaining its nature and scope is as under :

- Introduction** : Deals with principles of hygiene.
- First discourse** : Deals with six essentials of health. It is further divided into six chapters on precautionary measures to be taken for maintenance of health, which are-
- I Chapter : Regarding air.
 - II Chapter : Regarding foods and drinks.
 - III Chapter : Regarding exercise and rest to the body.
 - IV Chapter : Regarding exercise and rest to the mind.
 - V Chapter : Regarding sleep and wakefulness.
 - VI Chapter : Regarding excretion.
- Second discourse** : Deals with four seasonal cares to be taken for the preservation of health. It is also divided into the following four chapters.
- I Chapter : Care to be taken in Spring.
 - II Chapter : Care to be taken in Summer.
 - III Chapter : Care to be taken in Autumn.
 - IV Chapter : Care to be taken in Winter.
- Third discourse** : This discourse is on protection of the health of twelve parts of body. It contains following 12 chapters.
- I Chapter : Care for the health of mind.
 - II Chapter : Care for the health of eye.
 - III Chapter : Care for the health of ear.
 - IV Chapter : Care for the health of nose.
 - V Chapter : Care for the health of tongue.
 - VI Chapter : Care for the health of organs of respiration.
 - VII Chapter : Care for the health of heart.
 - VIII Chapter : Care for the health of the organs of digestion.
 - IX Chapter : Care for the health of liver.
 - X Chapter : Care for the health of spleen.
 - XI Chapter : Care for the health of vessels and guts.
 - XII Chapter : Care for the health of sex organs.

Fourth discourse : It is regarding eatables and drinks with special reference to their aphrodisiac effects. Sayings of Plato, Hippocrates, Aristotle and Galen etc. have been given. It is also divided into fourteen chapters which are as under.

- I Chapter : Fruits (23 fruits have been described).
- II Chapter : Pot herbs (17 such herbs have been given)
- III Chapter : Breads.
- IV Chapter : Oils and fats.
- V Chapter : Meats and eggs.
- VI Chapter : Soups and foods.
- VII Chapter : Sugar, honey and beverages.
- VIII Chapter : Rose and rose water.
- IX Chapter : Waters.
- X Chapter : Liquors.
- XI Chapter : Confections and jellys.
- XII Chapter : Perfumes.
- XIII Chapter : Sweets.
- XIV Chapter : Aphrodisiacs.

5. TIBB-E-FAREED

This manuscript was compiled by Abdullah Tabeeb during the period of Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah. This work is also on hygiene, in Persian language. All the common diseases from head to toe along with methods of treatment based on most commonly used single drugs have been described in this book. Therefore, it may also be called *ilaj bil Mufreddat* (treatment with single drugs). It is like a medical guide for the non-professionals for domestic use. This work was named *Tibb-e-Fareed* to show that, it was unique, having no equal to it. At many

places sayings and experiences of Greek and Arab physicians like Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides, Bukh-Yishu, Ahrun, Sabit bin Qurra, Hunain bin Ishaq, Tabari, Rhazes, Avicenna, Ibn Samjoon, Ibn Jazla and Maleqi etc., have been mentioned in this manuscript. For example according to Avicenna, Deodar (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) is the best medicine for the treatment of paralysis and brain diseases and wheat (moderately fermented and backed in oven) is best, particularly for old people. According to Maleqi, any part of Anjebar (*Polygonum barbatum* Linn), is useful in haemorrhage.

A copy of the *Tibb-e-Fareed* is available in the library of Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad (No. 763). It starts with praise to God (Fig. 5) and ends on ' Sulphur cures all diseases'' (Fig. 6). It is 9''x6'' in size and contains 73 folios with 17 lines on each page. It is written in ordinary script.

According to the author, this work has been divided into one introduction, few chapters and conclusion. The introduction is further subdivided into six sections dealing with meanings of health and efficiency, elementary pathology, methods of diagnosis and therapeutic measures etc; which are as under.

- I Section : Regarding hygiene.
- II Section : Regarding air.
- III Section : Regarding excretions and foods.
- IV Section : Regarding exercise and rest to the body.
- V Section : Regarding exercise and rest to the mind.
- VI Section : Regarding sleep and wakefulness.

After the preface, all the diseases from head to toe have been described in the following chapters (numbering of the chapters is not maintained after seventh chapter).

- I Chapter : Regarding the diseases of head.
- II Chapter : Regarding the diseases of eye.
- III Chapter : Regarding the diseases of ear.
- IV Chapter : Regarding the diseases of nose.
- V Chapter : Regarding the diseases of mouth.
- VI Chapter : Regarding the diseases of throat, lungs & chest.
- VII Chapter : Regarding the diseases of oesophagus & stomach.

The other miscellaneous chapters (without numbering) are on the diseases of intestines, anus, kidneys and bladder, uterus, and joints along with fevers, inflammations, and tumours etc. The last chapter is on remembering of drugs.

The concluding portion of this manuscript is missing, but as mentioned by the author in the preface, this portion also contains three sections, viz. (i) *Bab-ul-Nawadir*, (ii) *Bab-ul-khawas* and (iii) *Bab-ul-Zeenat*.

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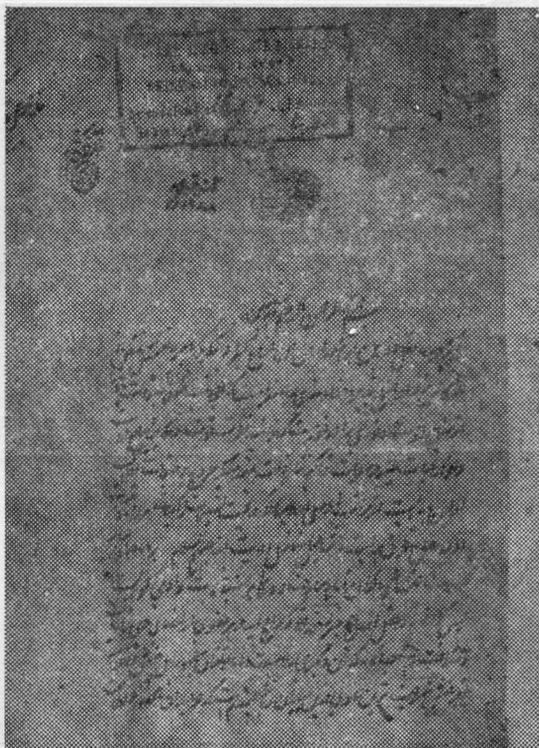


Fig. 1

First page of the manuscript "*Tarjuma-e-Tazkerat-ul-Kehhaleen*".
Courtesy : Salar Jung Museum Library, Hyderabad-A.P.

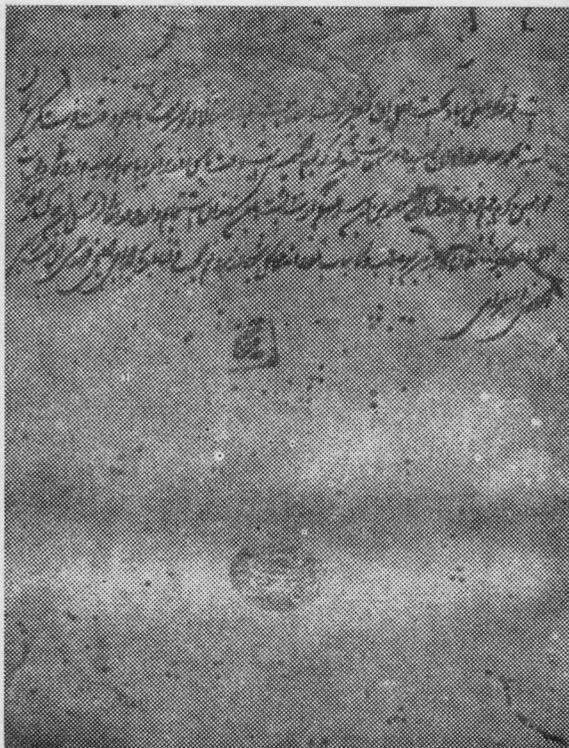


Fig 2

Last page of the manuscript "*Tarjuma-e-Tazkerat-ul-Kehhaleen*".
Courtesy : Salar Jung Museum Library, Hyderabad-A.P.

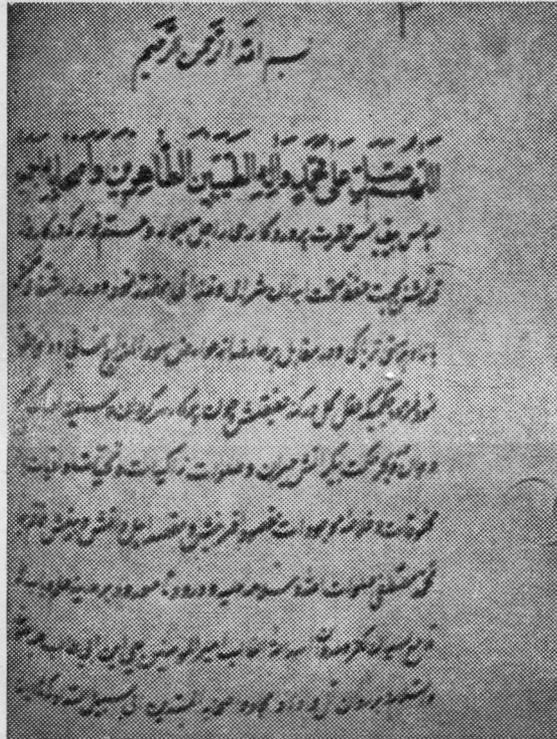


Fig. 3

First page of the manuscript, "Zubdat-ul-Hikam".
Courtesy : Salar Jung Museum Library, Hyderabad-A.P.

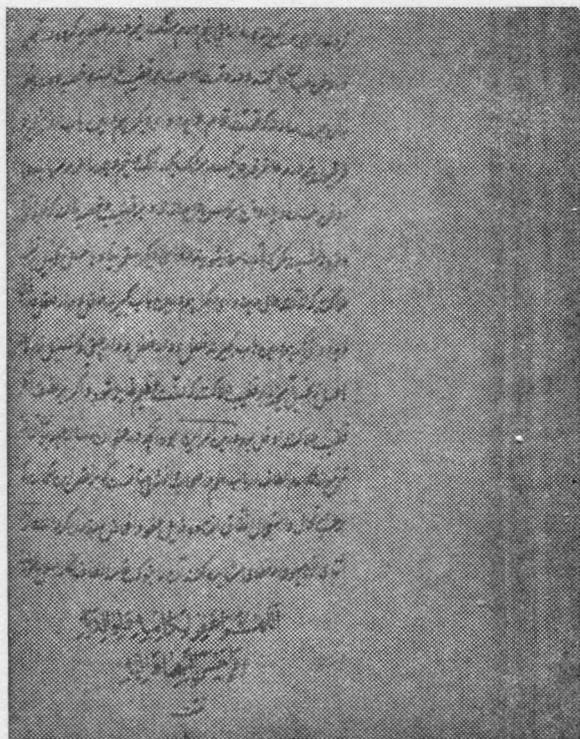


Fig. 4

Last page of the manuscript "*Zubdat-ul-Hikam*".
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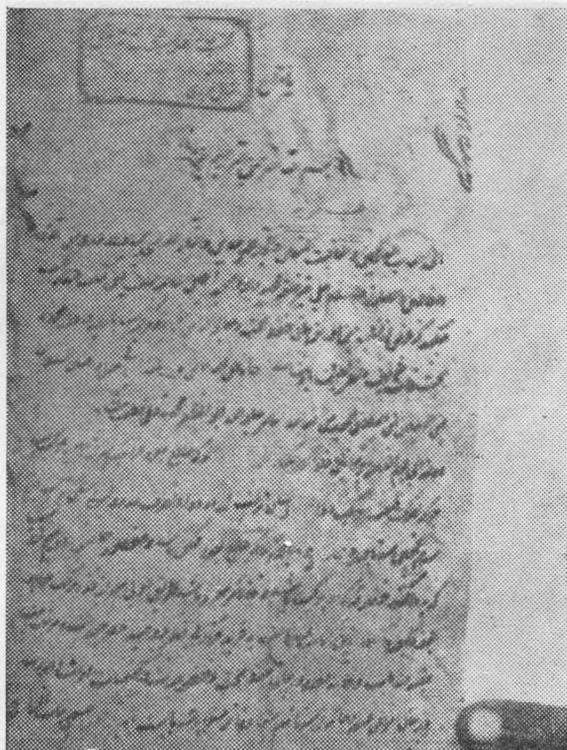


Fig. 5

First page of the manuscript "*Tibb-e-Fareed*".

Courtesy : Library of Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad-A.P.

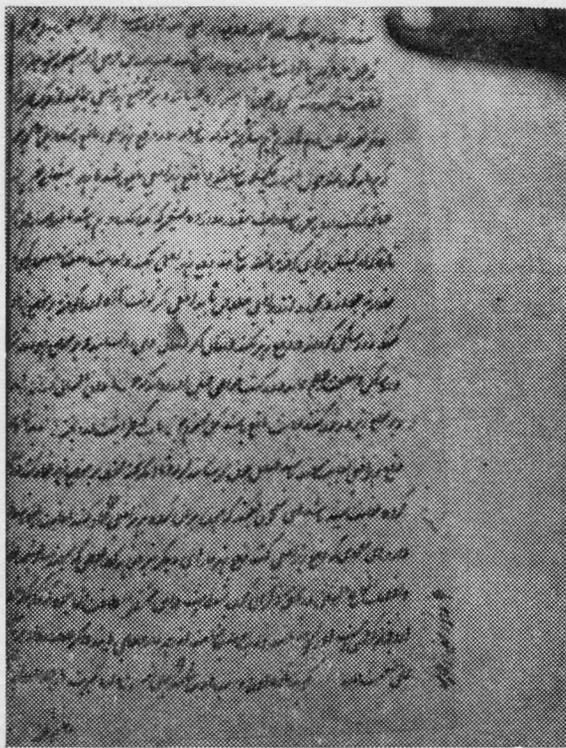


Fig. 6

Last page of the manuscript "*Tibb-e-Fareed*".

Courtesy : Library of Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad-A.P.

सारांश

हैदराबाद के पुस्तकालयों में कुतुबशाही काल की चिकित्सापरक पाण्डुलिपियां
भाग-२

—मोमिन अली
एस. ए. हुसेन

गत लेख में उपरोक्त शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कुतुबशाही काल की दो दुर्लभ एवं अत्यन्त बहुमूल्य पाण्डुलिपियों—इरृत्यारात—ए—कुतुबशाही एवं रिसाल—ए—मेरूदारिया का संक्षिप्त परिचय दिया गया था । अब इसके आगे इसी प्रकार की तीन और पाण्डुलिपियों के विषय में एक संक्षिप्त विवरण इस लेख में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है । इन पाण्डुलिपियों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं—तर्जुमा—ए—तज्जकिरात—अल—केहूहालीन, जुबदत—अल—हिकम तथा तिब्ब—ए—फरीद, जिनमें नेत्र चिकित्सा विज्ञान, स्वस्थवृत्त एवं साधारण घरेलु उपचार आदि विषयों का प्रतिपादन किया गया है ।

