

Scientific and Historical Research on Medicinal Plants*

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The historical contributions of Muslim scholars in the form of manuscripts contain records of authentic and verified research. These manuscripts are a treasure of knowledge for those who are interested. A greater part of these manuscripts comprise scientific, especially medical knowledge. According to some conservative estimates, the number of manuscripts written or compiled by Muslims during the period of their ascendancy, is more than 3,000,000. They lie scattered in many parts of the world. The neglect of this huge collection of manuscripts, (representing the science of medicine, materia medica and pharmacology in particular) is greatly regretted. Many of these manuscripts have been reviewed and translated by scholars of the present age and by those of the Middle Ages. We come across Indian works translated into Arabic or Persian and the Arabic books translated into Persian or *vice versa*. Examples of these works are given in this paper with brief annotations. Introduction to some medical manuscripts and rare books in Persian, Arabic and Urdu languages preserved at the Bait al-Hikmah, (Hamdard Library) at Madinat al-Hikmah, is also given in this paper.

Introduction

Muslim scholarship has, In fact, no parallel anywhere in the world. Rhetorically, it is more evident in the field of bibliography and national biography. Ibn al-Nadim gives a list (in his *Fihrist*) of manuscripts known to him upto his time, completed about 887 A.D. Outstanding contributions to national biography were made by Ibn Abi Usaybiah through his masterpiece '*Uyun al-Anba fi Tabaqat al-Atibba*. This work is indispensable for a study of Islamic Medicine and related sciences. We can mention other writers like Ibn Khallikan (*Wafayat al-A'yan*) and Ibn al-Qifti (*Ikhbar al-'Ulama bi-Akhbar al-Hukama*) and several others

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who are well known for their written compilations in the realm of medical knowledge, particularly pharmacy, materia medica and medicinal plants or natural herbal wealth.

Many of the works described by Ibn al-Nadim are no longer extant and we would not have known about many works, now extinct, without recourse to him. Somewhat similar is the position of *'Uyun al-Anba* for bibliographies of notable figures in history.

The Case of Islamic Literature Produced in the Past

Islamic Science encompasses a vast spectrum of intellectual activity over a period of a millennium of human history and within a geographical area extending from Spain to Eastern Asia. Besides being a very important component of Islamic civilization and culture, related to fields as far apart as mysticism and technology, it has influenced profoundly science and learning in the Latin West, in Byzantium, in India and even in China. The literature produced in the Medieval Ages particularly remains in many of its aspects to this day as a part of the life pattern of the Muslims and offers the modern world precious documentary evidence and valuable practical insight as to how man can live with nature without destroying the natural environment in the process. The importance of the Islamic Sciences for an understanding of Western Science and philosophy was not lost to Western scholars, nor was the significance of the sciences as an integral part of Islamic and the Oriental Studies in general. Therefore, with the rise of historical interest in the Orient in the Middle Ages, methodical research began in the West on various branches of the Islamic Sciences, although nearly all this research has been from the beginning and is to this day from the point of view of Western Medicine. With the establishment of the history of science as a distinct discipline early during this century, further impetus was given to studies in the Islamic Sciences and as a result thousands of articles and books have appeared in various countries. The translation and editing of available works, done by Muslim scholars and scientists, as manuscripts, is another huge task to be taken as priority assignment to explore the supremacy of their experimental knowledge over other nations throughout the Medieval Ages and later.

Masters and Masterpieces on Medicinal Plants or Natural Herbal Drugs

It has been held until recent times that the oldest treatise in Persian on medicaments, noted for its philological rather than medical importance, was the *Kitab al-Abniyah 'an Haqaiq al-Adwiyah* (The Book of the Fundamentals of the Properties of Remedies) by Abu Mansur Muwaffaq.

It marks the beginning of a long tradition of pharmacological works in Persian which has spanned over a millennium. During this century also, important works continued to be written in Arabic, including the first treatise on the subject to appear in Spain, the *Kitab al-Jami' bi Aqwal al-Qudama wa'l Muhaddithin min al-Atibba wa'l Mutafalsafin fi'l Adwiyat al-Mufradah* (The Comprehensive Book on the views of the Ancients and Moderns among Physicians and Philosophers concerning Simple Drugs) by Abu Bakr ibn Samghun of Cordova in which drugs are alphabetically arranged and the commentary of Ibn Juljul upon Dioscorides as well as his treatise on those drugs which are not mentioned by Dioscorides. Al-Zahrawi has also devoted a good part of his *al-Tasrif* to plants and drugs. Besides these contributions, there are certain brilliant figures connected to Muslim Botanical Sciences in the realm of history especially of the Medieval Ages.

Some Well-known Muslim Contributions in Botanical Sciences

1. Abu Hanifa al-Dinawari (d. 282 A.H.), *Kitab al-Nabat*. The work combines a philological, historical and botanical approach in its study of plants. The work has been quoted many times over the centuries.
2. Abu Jafar Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Ghafiqi, *Kitab al-Adwiya al-Mufrada* (The Book of Simple Drugs) is exceptional for its accurate descriptions of plant drugs and richness of information. Considered by many as the most notable work especially on herbals.
3. Ibn al-Rumiya, often called al-Nabati, *Tafsir Asma al-Adwiyat al-Mufrada min Kitab Descuridus; Maqala fi-Tarkib al-Adwiya; Kitab al-Rihla* – In this book the author has mentioned those medicinal plants which came under his observation.
4. Ibn al-Baitar, *Kitab al-Jami' li-Mufradat al-Adwiya wal-Aghdhiya, Kitab al-Mughni fi-l-Adwiya al-Mufrada* – lists some 1400 drugs of plants, animal and mineral origin.
5. Ibn abi Usaybiah, *'Uyiti al-Anbii fi-Tabaqiit al-Atibba'*.
6. Daud al-Antaki, *Tadhkirah Kitab al-Adwiya al-Mujarraba*.
7. Abu Raihan al-Biruni, *Kitab al-Saydanah fi al-Tibb* – A vast compilation of pharmacological knowledge concerning 850 drugs drawn from every conceivable source with names of the drugs given in several languages.
8. Al-Razi, the Medical Encyclopaedia *al-Hawi*, contains explanatory and research-based references on simple medicinal herbs.
9. Ibn Sina, *Canon* contains specific section on simple botanical drugs,

however, in other places wherever he has mentioned treatment for individual diseases, he has included herbs as panacea. The Seventh Chapter of the *Tabi'yyat* (Natural Philosophy) of his *Shifa* (Book of Healing) deals extensively with plants from both philosophical and scientific point of view.

10. Ibn Wahshiyyah, *Nabataean Agriculture*. Concerned with ancient agricultural practices – A work which greatly influenced later Muslim authors.
11. Abu S'aid al-Asma'i, *Kitab al-Nabiit wa'l-Shajar* (The Book of Plants and Trees) – in which is assembled information about the morphology, properties, as well as names.
12. The Ikhwan al-Safa, devoted one of their *Epistles* to the morphology, genesis and manner of growth of plants as well as the numerical symbolism of their various parts and their place in the total cosmic order.
13. Ibn Bajjah, regarded as an authority in the field of botanical sciences wrote two works on the subject the *Kitab al-Tajribatayn* (The Book of the Two Experiences) dealing with the medical properties of herbs and the *Kitab fi'l-Nabat* (The Book on Plants) dealing with the physiology of plants.
14. Ibn al-Awwam, wrote a treatise on agriculture entitled *Kitab al-Falaha* which deals with 585 plants and explains the cultivation of more than 50 different fruit trees.

Manuscripts on Medicinal Botanic

As a whole, this topic covers the subjects of materia medica, crude drugs, their taxonomy or identification (pharmacognosy), pharmacology, distribution as well as their procurement from different sources or through cultivation. Muslims have not only made remarkable contributions of indexing the medicinal flora of various regions but they have added new experiences in therapeutics to the existing knowledge especially in the Medieval Ages.

According to some conservative estimates the number of manuscripts written or compiled by Muslims in Middle Ages number more than three million. These lie scattered in many parts of the world e.g., in Cairo, Istanbul, Hyderabad, London, Leipzig, Leiden, Berlin, Calcutta, Patna, the Bodleian, the Bibliotheque Nationale and in the special collections of individuals. These manuscripts are mostly in Arabic and Persian in which most of the manuscripts of biological sciences have been compiled in the Middle Ages. Some of the publications/compilations in manuscript form as referred by the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research are mentioned in Appendix 1.

The Manuscript Section of Bait al-Hikmah, Hamdard Library

The section contains over 118 manuscripts of mostly the Muslim masters of Medicine and Pharmacy. Hamdard Foundation Pakistan having a full-fledged publication unit has also published a catalogue of these manuscripts entitled *Tauzihi Fihrist Makhtutat Kutub Khana Hamdard*. Being the very first volume of its manuscripts' holdings in medicine (*Tibbi-Uloom*) it has been compiled in Urdu by Fuzlullah Faruqi Nadvi (in 1981) in which MSS have been described in brief. A list of these MSS is given in Appendix 2. Another Catalogue of Persian MSS in the Bait al-Hikmah Library has been published in 1989 by Iran-Pakistan Institute of Persian Studies. This catalogue contains introduction to about 150 manuscripts on medicine and pharmacy included in the list of more than 590 manuscripts on 36 subjects under 444 topics. This list of Persian MSS was prepared by Syed Khizar A. Naushahi in 1988 at Hamdard Foundation Library and at present he is working on other MSS at the Bait al-Hikmah. As regards the translation, editing and publication of works, Hamdard published the text and edited translation of Al-Biruni's *Kitab al-Saydanah* which contains information about several hundred drugs used in Greco-Arab System of Medicine.

At the Bait al-Hikmah (Hamdard Library), a Centre for Academic Research, and a research oriented Translation Bureau is being established and other facilities for higher education and research are being provided under a research cell comprising learned scholars of international repute. Hamdard University plans to mobilize research and translation work on manuscripts as an academic endeavour particularly to identify the Muslim contributions towards medical and botanical sciences and to explore the supremacy of Muslim scholars in Theoretical as well as in Natural and Applied Sciences.

Epilogue

Over the centuries, Greco-Arab System of Medicine, mainly based on herbal medicines for relief of ailments, has developed with time. Muslims practising this system have not only taken advantage of materia medica used in the therapeutic arts of ancient civilizations but they have also made remarkable contributions as a written heritage of knowledge to this therapeutic art and to the herbo-medical wealth for the new comers. In order to achieve the Goal of Health for all by the year 2000 and beyond, it is high time to take maximum benefit from the knowledge rendered by the Muslim Masters of botanical sciences. Work on these manuscripts may unfold before the world, supremacy of these professionals in such fields. It would be a new chapter in the history of

medico-botanical sciences on the one hand and the task of editing and translation of manuscripts as a new field on the other hand for the generations to come. There is a strong need of editing and publication of all such manuscripts particularly those in our Museums, Libraries and private collections for the benefit of the Scholars and Scientists interested in Greco-Arab or Islamic System of Medicine.

Therefore, with reference to the subject discussed and for the whole academic world particularly those related to the history of science and medicine, I would like to suggest the following as of utmost importance for the preservation and transmission of our written legacy from the past to the future:

1. Collection and Procurement of MSS.
2. Cataloguing of MSS.
3. Translation, Editing and Publication of MSS.
4. Development of Preservation Techniques of MSS.
5. Dissemination and Exchange of Information about MSS.

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2. Ibn Abi Usaybiah, Ahmad bin al-Qasim, (died 1270 A.D.) *Uyun al-Anba fi Tabaqat al-Atibba* (on Classes of Physicians). It was edited at the Wahabiyah Press, Cairo, in 2 Vols. (1882) and also in Konigsberg, Sebsterlag (1888) with annotations and introduction in German by Muller. It is a work that is considered absolutely essential in the history of Arab medicine and science. The copy referred has been edited by Dr. Nizar Raza, and published through Dar Maktabat al-Hayat (1965).
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APPENDIX I

Some Known Publications/Compilations of Medieval Age
(As Referred by the Institute of History of Medicine and Medical Research)

A) 7th and 8th Century A.H./13th and 14th Century A.D.

Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Abu Bakr bin Ali bin Uthman	Translation of <i>Kitab al-Saidala</i> Book of Pharmacy and Materia Medica (by al-Biruni)	Sultan Shams al-Din Iltutmish 608-634 A.H./1211-1237 A.D.	Properties of Drugs Tehran, British Museum London, Berlin
Khwaja Shams al-Din Mustaufi	<i>Majmu' a-i Shamsi</i> (Collection by Shams)	730 A.H./1329 A.D.	<i>Majmu' a-i-Ziya-i</i>
Khwaja Taj al-Din Abu Bakr Firuz Jahi Hakim	<i>Majmu' a-i Muhammad</i> (Collection by Muhammad)	—	<i>Majmu' a-i Ziya-i</i>

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Ziya Muhammad Masu'ud Rashid Zangi Umar Gazawi Alias Mubarakbad	<i>Majmu'a-i Ziya-i</i> (Collection by Ziya)	730 A.H./1329 A.D. Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah 726-752 A.H./1325-1351 A.D.	Asafia Library, Hyderabad
Ziya al-Din Bakhshi (Died in 751 A.H./1350 A.D.)	1. <i>Kitab al-Kulliyat wa Juziyat</i> (Book of Principles and Particulars) 2. <i>Kitab fi'l-Sana'at al-Tibbiya</i> (Book of Medical Art)	—	In this work the author has mentioned the Indian Herbs and Shrubs with their Indian Names (<i>Nuzhat al-Khawatir</i>)
Ilyas bin Shihab known as Ziya	<i>Rahat-ul Insan</i> (Repose for Human Beings)	787 A.H./1385 A.D. Firuz Shah 752-791 A.H./1351-1390 A.D.	
Sultan Muhammad Firuz Shah Tughlaq (Died 791 A.H./1388 A.D.)	<i>Tibb-i Firuz Shahi</i> (Medicine of Firuz Shah)	—	<i>Sirat-i Firuz Shahi</i>

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Shihab al-Din Abd al-Karim Nagori	1. <i>Tibb-i-Shihabi</i> (Medicine of Shihab) 2. <i>Shif al-Khani</i> (Remedy of Khan)	790 A.H./1388 A.D. Sultan Zafar Khan, the Ruler of Gujarat (Muzaffar Shah Awwal) 794 A.H./1391 A.D.	This work deals with the basic principles and treatment in an interesting versified form

B) 9th and 10th Century A.H./15th and 16th Century A.D.

Mansur bin Muhammad Yusuf bin Ilyas	1. <i>Kifaya-i Mujahidya</i> 2. <i>Tashrih-i-Mansuri</i>	Sultan Zain al-Abidin, Ruler of Kashmir (826-877 A.H./1422- 1473 A.D.)	This is a comprehensive book like the Canon. It deals with general principles, drugs and method of treatment. This is a collection of the anatomical knowledge of the period.
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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Muhammad bin Isma'il Asawali Asili	<i>Tibb-i-Shifa Mahmud Shahi</i> (Curative Medicine of Mahmud Shah)	Sultan Mahmud Ruler of Gujarat (863-917 A.H./1457-1511 A.D.)	Translation of Vaghat's work in Persian
Ahmad bin Nasrallah of Sindh (Died in 996 A.H./1587 A.D.)	<i>Khassat al-Hayat</i> (Chiefs of the Life) 1. First aim on the statement of the Learned Men who lived before Islam 2. Second aim on the statement of the Hakims (Physicians) who lived following the advent of Islam 3. Conclusion on various Schools and Theories of Hakims	Compiled by the order of Hakim Abu'l Fath bin Abd al- Razzaq Gilani	History of Medicine

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Hakim Abu' Fath bin Abd al-Razzaq Gilani (Died in 997 A.H./1588 A.D.)	<i>Sharah-i Qanuncha</i> (Commentary on Qanuncha)	—	<i>Nuzhatul Khawatir</i>
Bahwa-bin-Khawwas Khan of Akbarabad	<i>Ma'dan al-Shifa Sikander Shahi</i> (Mine of Cure of Sikander Shah)	918 A.H./1512 A.D. Sikander Shah Lodhi (894-922 A.H./1488-1516 A.D.)	Indian Medicine (Treatment)
Hakim Bina Lahori	<i>Mujarrabat-i Hakim Bina</i> (Tested Medicine by Hakim Bina)	996 A.H./1587 A.D.	Tested Medicine
Khvajagi Shirwani	<i>Intikhab-i Rattiras</i>	Barid Shah of Bidar	Sexology Salarjung

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Rustam Jurjani	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Zakhira-i Nizam Shahi</i> (Thesaurus or Treasure of Nizam Shah) Translation of the Book <i>Kitab al-Mughni</i> by Ibn al-Baitar 2. <i>Asrar al-Nisa</i> (Secrets of Women) 3. <i>Hummiyat-i Murakkaba</i> (Compound Fevers) 	954 A.H./1547 A.D. Burhan Nizam Shah of Ahmed Nagar	Simple Drugs according to the diseases Salarjung
Salman Shah	<i>Tibb-i Salman Shahi</i> (Medicine of Salman Shah)	902 A.H./1496 A.D.	General Medicine Asafia
Shams al-Din Ali al-Husaini	<i>Tazhirat-ul-Kahhalin</i> (Memoir of Oculists) by Ali Bin Isa al-Kahhal	Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (972-1020 A.H./1564-1612 A.D.)	Ophthalmology Salarjung

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Hakim Safi al-Din Muhammad Gilani	<i>Intikhab-i Tadhkirat al-Shahwat</i> (Selection of Memoir of Desire)	987 A.H./1578 A.D.	Sexology
Hakim Ali Husain Gilani	<p><i>Sharh-i Qanun-i Ibn-i Sina</i> (Commentary on Canon of Avicenna)</p> <p>Part I: Commentary on Principle of Medicine</p> <p>Part II: Commentary on Simple Drugs (Materia Medica)</p> <p>Part III: Commentary on particular diseases</p> <p>Part IV: Commentary on General diseases</p> <p>Part V: Commentary on dispensatory (Pharmacology/ Qarabadin)</p>	<p>Emperor Akbar (963-1014 A.H./1555-1606 A.D.)</p> <p>Emperor Jahangir (1014-1037 A.H./1606-1627 A.D.)</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>A complete copy of this commentary is preserved in Rampur Library and some of its parts are found also in Asafia, Salarjung and the Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad</p>

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Hakim Fidai Dawai Hakim Qasim Beg (about 872-971 A.H./ 1466-1565 A.D.) Court Physician of Yusuf Adil Shah and Burhan Nizam Shah	<i>Fawa'id al-Insan</i> (Benefits for Human Beings) Miftah al-Surur Adil Shahi (A Key of Pleasure)	Akbar 922 A.H./1516 A.D. Yusuf Adil Shah	Drugs Asafia Sexology Asafia
Hakim Muhammed Beg	1. <i>Dustur al-Fasd</i> (Role of Venesection) 2. <i>Khawas al-Ashia</i> (Properties of Things)	Emperor Babur 933-937 A.H./ 1526-1530 A.D. Emperor Humayun 937 -963 A.H./ 1530-1556 A.D.	Asafia Asafia

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Muhammad Qasim Bijapuri: known as the Farishta and Hindu Shah. A famous Indian historian in the reign of Murtuza Nizam Shah of Ahmad-nagar and Ibrahim Adil Shah	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ikhtiyarat-i Qasimi</i> (Selection of Qasim) 2. <i>Dustur al-Atibba</i> (Constitution of Physicians) or <i>Tibb-e-Farishta</i> 	998 A.H./1589 A.D. Murtuza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and Ibrahim Adil Shah	Indigenous Drugs and compound Medicines Asafia, Salarjung Translated in Urdu also
Hakim Muhammad Gilani	<i>Matlab al-Mubashshirin</i> (Aim of Couples)	Miran Muhammad Shah Faruqi, Ruler of Gujarat 944 A.H./1537 A.D.	Sexology Nizamia Tibbi Library Patna
Mulla Pir Tabib	<i>Risala Faizia</i>	943 A.H./1536 A.D. Bahadur Khan	Sexology Nizamia Tibbi Library Patna

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Muhammad Mumin bin Ali al-Husaini	1. <i>Ikhtiyarat-i Qutb Shahi</i> (Selections of Qutb Shah) 2. <i>Risola-i Miqdariyan</i> (Treatise on Weights and Measurements)	972 A.H./1654 A.D. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah 972-1020 A.H./1564-1612 A.D. Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah, 1020-1035 A.H./1612-1627 A.D.	Drugs Salarjung Weights and Measures Salarjung Asafia
Hakim Wali Gilani	1. <i>Risala Hijz-i Sihhat</i> (Treatise on Hygiene) 2. <i>Taqwim al-Amroz</i> (Table of Diseases)	914 A.H./1508 A.D. Burhan Nizam Shah 914 A.H./1508 A.D. Burhan Nizam Shah	Hygiene Salarjung General Diseases Salarjung

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Name of the Author or Translator	Name of Book	Year of Compilation or Translation and to whom dedicated	Subject and Reference
Yusuf bin Muhammad surname Yusufi Physician of the Emperor Babur and Humayun	1. <i>Jami' al-Fauia'id</i> (Collection of Benefits)	933 A.H./1526 A.D. Babur	
	2. <i>Fauia'id al-Akhbar</i>	933 A.H./1526 A.D. Babur	
	3. <i>Qasida fi-Hifz al-Sihhat</i> (Ode on Hygiene)	937 A.H./1530 A.D. Babur	Hygiene
	4. <i>Riyaz al-Adwiya</i> (Garden of Drugs)	946 A.H./1539 A.D. Humayun	Drugs
	5. <i>Tibb-i Yusufi</i> (Medicine of Yusuf)	946 A.H./1539 A.D. Humayun	General Medicine
	6. <i>Sitta-i Zururiya</i> (Six Obligatory Things)	946 A.H./1539 A.D. Humayun	Hygiene
	7. <i>Dala'il al-Nabz</i> (Conditions of Pulse)	946 A.H./1539 A.D. Humayun	Diagnosis
	8. <i>Dala'il al-Baul</i> (Conditions of Urine)	946 A.H./1539 A.D. Humayun	Diagnosis

(All these books have been published)

APPENDIX II

Medical Manuscripts at the Bait al-Hikmah Hamdard Library

S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
1.	<i>Athar al- Tibb</i>	Hazari Srimal	Persian	—
2.	<i>Akmal al-Sana'h</i>	Kazim al-Tabib	Arabic	
3.	<i>Badi al-Tahrir wa Biza'at Aribba</i>	Rahm Ali Khan	Persian	ca. 1214 A.H.
4.	<i>Taimah Badi al-Tahrir wa Biza'at al-Atibba Mutalliq Hummiyat</i>	Nasiruddin	Persian	ca. 1863 A.D.
5.	<i>Tarjuma Farsi Hummiyat Qanun</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
6.	<i>Tafsir Maqalah al-Thania min Kitab Jalinus</i>	Auhad Ibn al-Fazl al-Hasan	Arabic	—

Contd.....

S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
7.	<i>Hazaqat Muhaan al-Mo'ruf ba Qanunal-Ilaj</i>	Syed Mohammad Sajjad Mohani	Persian	—
8.	<i>Hall al-Mujaz</i>	Kamaluddin Mohammad Aqsarai	Arabic	ca. 1293 A.H.
9.	<i>Hall al-Mujaz</i>	Kamaluddin Mohammad Aqsarai	Arabic	ca. 992 A.H.
10.	<i>Dastur al-Ilaj</i>	Sultan Ali Tabib Khurasani	Persian	—
11.	<i>Dastur al-Fasd</i>	Mohammad Afzal Baig	Persian	ca. 1311 A.H.
12.	<i>Dastur al-Fasd</i>	Mohammad Afzal Baig	Persian	—
13.	<i>Risalah Tahqiq al-Hummiyat</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
14.	<i>Risalah Tadbir al-Fasd</i>	Niaz Ali Khan Amrohavi	Urdu	—
15.	<i>Risalah Qarurah wa Nabz Manzum</i>	Kamal	Persian	ca. 1261 A.H.
16.	<i>Riyaz al-Fawaid</i>	Mohammad Amaan	Persian	ca. 1157 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
17.	<i>Zubdatiial-Kamalat</i>	Anonymous	Arabic	ca. 1119 A.H.
18.	<i>Sharah Risalah Qabnyyah Buqrat</i>	Anonymous	Arabic	—
19.	<i>Sharah. al-Kitab al-Rabi' min Kutub al-Qanun Ibn Sina</i>	Aliuddin Ibn al-Hazm	Arabic	—
20.	<i>Sharali Kulliyat Qanun</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
21.	<i>Sharah Mujaz Nofiei</i>	Burhanuddin Nafis ibn Iwaz	Arabic	ca. 1269 A.H.
22.	<i>Tibb-e-Qadri</i>	Al-Hidad Ibn Shaikh Qutbuddin	Persian	—
23.	<i>AI-Qanun</i>	Ibn Sina	Arabic	—
24.	<i>AI-Qanun</i>	Ibn Sina	Arabic	—
25.	<i>AI-Qanun</i>	Ibn Sina	Arabic	—
26.	<i>AI-Qanun</i>	Ibn Sina	Arabic	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
27.	<i>Al-Qanun (Kitab al-Suda')</i>	Ibn Sina	Arabic	—
28.	<i>Kifayah Mujahidiyyah</i> or <i>Kifayah Mansuri</i>	Mansur bin Mohammad bin Ahmad	Persian	—
29.	<i>Kifayah Mujahidiyyah</i> or <i>Kifayah Mansuri</i>	Mansur bin Mohammad bin Ahmad	Persian	ca. 1200 A.H.
30.	<i>Kifayah Mujahidiyyah</i> or <i>Kifayah Mansuri</i>	Mansur bin Mohammad bin Ahmad	Persian	—
31.	<i>Kifayah Mujahidiyyah</i> or <i>Kifayah Mansuri</i>	Mansur bin Mohammad bin Ahmad	Persian	ca. 1218 A.H.
32.	<i>Kifayah Mujahidiyyah</i> or <i>Kifayah Mansuri</i>	Mansur bin Mohammad bin Ahmad	Persian	ca. 1219 A.H.
33.	<i>Majm' al-Jawami</i>	Anonymous	Arabic	—
34.	<i>Al-Mughni fi Sharah al-Mujaz</i> or <i>Sadidi</i>	Sadiduddin ibn Ziauddin	Arabic	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
35.	<i>Al-Mughni fi Sharah al-Mujaz or Sadidi</i>	Sadiduddin Ibn Ziauddin	Persian	—
36.	<i>Mufarrih al-Qulub</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—
37.	<i>Mufarrih al-Qulub</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1210 A.H.
38.	<i>Mufarrih al-Qulub</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1204 A.H.
39.	<i>Mujaz al-Qanun fi al-Tibb</i>	Alauddin Ibn Nafis	Arabic	—
40.	<i>Waafyyah</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
41.	<i>Waafyyah</i>	Anonymous	Persian	ca. 1094 A.H.
42.	<i>Risalah Nabz wa Qarurah</i>	Jura't Ali Mianji	Persian	—
43.	<i>Ikhtiyarat Badi'i</i>	Zainuddin Attar Shirazi	Persian	ca. 1135 A.H.
44.	<i>Usul al-Tarakib - Usul Tarakib al-Adwiyyah</i>	Najibuddin Abu Hamid Samarqandi	Arabic	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
45.	<i>Alfaz al-Adviyyah</i>	Nuruddin Mohammad bin Abdullah Shirazi	Persian	—
46.	<i>Aifaz al-Adviyyah</i>	Nuruddin Mohammad bin Abdullah Shirazi	Persian	—
47.	<i>Alfaz al-Adviyyah</i>	Nuruddin Mohammad bin Abdullah Shirazi	Persian	ca. 1242 A.H.
48.	<i>Bohr al-Jawahir fi Hall-e-Lughat al-Saer</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Tabib Harawi	Arabic	—
49.	<i>Bahr al-Jawahir fi Hall-e-Lughat al-Saer</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Tabib Harawi	Arabic	—
50.	<i>Talif-e-Sharif</i>	Hakim Mohammad Sharif Khan	Persian	ca. 1241 A.H.
51.	<i>Tuhfah al-Asafiyah fi Sino'h al-Adviyyah</i>	Anwar Ahmad Ashrafi	Urdu	—
52.	<i>Tuhfah al-Mominin or Tuhfah-e-Hakim Momin</i>	Momin bin Mohammad Zaman Hussaini	Persian	ca. 1188 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
53.	<i>Tuhfah al-Mominin</i> or <i>Tuhfah-e-Hahim Momin</i>	Momin bin Mohammad Zaman Hussaini	Persian	—
54.	<i>Tuhfah al-Mominin</i> or <i>Tuhfah-e-Hakim Momin</i>	Momin bin Mohammad Zaman Hussaini	Persian	ca. 1231 A.H.
55.	<i>Tuhfah al-Mominin</i> or <i>Tuhfah-e-Hahini Momin</i>	Momin bin Mohammad Zaman Hussaini	Persian	ca. 1233 A.H.
56.	<i>Risalah Khawas al-Jawahir</i>	Hakim Mohammad Sharif Khan	Persian	ca. 1265 A.H.
57.	<i>Riyaz al-Adviyyah</i>	Yusuf bin Mohammad Yusufi	Persian	—
58.	<i>Riyaz al-Adviyyah</i>	Yusuf bin Mohammad Yusufi	Persian	—
59.	<i>Ilaj al-Amraz al-Maruf ba</i> <i>Qarabadin Dehlavi</i>	Hakim Mohammad Sharif Khan	Persian	—
60.	<i>Qarabadin Shifai</i>	Muzaffar bin Mohammad Al-Hussaini Al-Shifai	Persian	ca. 1262 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
61.	<i>Qarabadin Shifai</i>	Muzaffar bin Mohammad Al-Hussaini Al-Shifai	Persian	—
62.	<i>Qarabadin Alawi Khan</i>	Alawi Khan Mir Mohammad Hashim	Persian	—
63.	<i>Qarabadin Qadri</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—
64.	<i>Qarabadin Qadri</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1269 A.H.
65.	<i>Qarabadin Qadri</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1899 A.D.
66.	<i>Qarabadin Qadri</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—
67.	<i>Qarabadin Ma'sumi</i>	Ma'sum bin Abdul Karim	Persian	ca. 1649 A.D.
68.	<i>Kitab al-Adviyyah Mufradah</i>	—	Persian	ca. 1222 A.H.
69.	<i>Al-Murakkabat al-Shnhiyyah</i>	—	Arabic	—
70.	<i>Aghraz al-Tibb</i>	Abu Ibrahim Ismail Jurjani	Persian	ca. 1197 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
71.	<i>Ikseer Azam</i>	Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad bin Hamid Multani	Arabic	—
72.	<i>Talifat-e-Hakim Mumtazuddin Badayuni</i>	Hakim Mumtazuddin Badayuni	Urdu	—
73.	<i>Tajribat-e-Hakim Khalifah Rahmatullah Marehravi</i>	Khalifah Rahmatullah Marehravi	Persian	—
74.	<i>Tazkerah al-Kahhalin</i>	Isa bin Ali al-Kahhal	Persian	—
75.	<i>Tarwih al-Arwah Min Ilal al-Ashbah</i>	Lutfullah al-Misri	Arabic	—
76.	<i>Tarunh. al-Arwah Min Ilal al-Ashbah</i>	Lutfullah al-Misri	Arabic	—
77.	<i>Jami' al-Fawaid or Tibb-e-Yusufi</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Yusufi	Persian	ca. 1166 A.H.
78.	<i>Jami' al-Fawaid or Tibb-e-Yusufi</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Yusufi	Persian	ca. 1250 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
79.	<i>Jami' al-Fawaid</i> or <i>Tibb-e-Yusufi</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Yusufi	Persian	—
80.	<i>Jami' al-Fawaid</i> or <i>Tibb-e-Yusufi</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Yusufi	Persian	—
81.	<i>Jami' al-Fawaid</i> or <i>Tibb-e-Yusufi</i>	Mohammad bin Yusuf Yusufi	Persian	ca. 1244 A.H.
82.	<i>Jawahir al-Mufradat</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
83.	<i>Chiragh al-Itaj</i>	Hakim Allahdin	Persian	—
84.	<i>Al-Hawi fi al-Tadawi</i>	Mahmud bin Ziauddin al-Shirazi	Arabic	ca. 939 A.H.
85.	<i>Hudud al-Amraz</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Arabic	ca. 1232 A.H.
86.	<i>Hudud al-Amraz</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Arabic	—
87.	<i>Hudud al-Amraz</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Arabic	—
88.	<i>Khulasa Binai</i>	Hakim Bina Ibn Hasan	Persian	—
89.	<i>Khulasa al-Kifayah</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
90.	<i>Khair al-Tajjarib</i>	Khair Andesh Khan	Persian	—
91.	<i>Khair al-Tajjarib</i>	Khair Andesh Khan	Persian	—
92.	<i>Khair af-Tajjarib</i>	Khair Andesh Khan	Persian	ca. 1275 A.H.
93.	<i>Dastur-e-Ilaj or Ikseer-e-A'zani</i>	Mohammad Azam Khan	Persian	—
94.	<i>Dastur al-'Arnal</i>	Hakim Abdul Fattah	Persian	ca. 1255 A.H.
95.	<i>Risalah Judri wa al-Hasbah</i>	Darvish Ali	Arabic	—
96.	<i>Risalah Dar Amraz-e-Mukhtalifah</i>	Mohammad Qutbuiddin	Persian	ca. 1877 A.D.
97.	<i>Risalah Dar Ilaj-e-Zakhm</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
98.	<i>Risalah Dar Haiza</i>	Asghar Hussain	Persian	ca. 1262 A.H.
99.	<i>Sittali Zaruriyah</i>	Darwaish Khan	Persian	—
100.	<i>Shafi al-Auja'</i>	Habibullah bin Nuruddin Altuni	Persian	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
101.	<i>Sharah al-Asbab wa al-Alamat</i>	Nafis Ibn Iwaz al-Tabib al-Kirmani	Arabic	—
102.	<i>Sharah Muallijat al-Qanun</i>	Alauddin Ibn Nafis	Arabic	—
103.	<i>Shira al-'Alil</i>	Mohammad Hassamuiddin	Persian	ca. 1312 A.H.
104.	<i>Shira al-Asqam wa Dawaa al-Alaam</i>	Khizr bin Ali bin al-Khatib	Arabic	ca. 1866 A.D.
105.	<i>Shira al-Mareez</i>	Mohammad Noor Alam	Persian	ca. 1874 A.D.
106.	<i>Tibb-e-Ahbar or Tibb-e-Ahbari</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1874 A.D.
107.	<i>Tibb-e-Akbar or Tibb-e-Ahbari</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—
108.	<i>Tibb-e-Barkhurdar or Biyaz-e-Barhhurdar</i>	Barkhurdar	Persian	—
109.	<i>Tibb-e-Pir</i>	Pir	Persian	ca. 1369 A.H.
110.	<i>Al-Tibb al-Jadid al-Kimiyai</i>	Salih bin Nasrullah al-Halabi	Arabic	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
111.	<i>Tibb-e-Shihab</i> or <i>Shira al-Mareez</i>	Shihabuddin Nagori ibn Abdul Karim	Persian	—
112.	<i>Tibb-e-Shihab</i> or <i>Shira al-Mareez</i>	Shihabuddin Nagori ibn Abdul Karim	Persian	ca. 1163 A.H.
113.	<i>Tibb-e-Shihab</i> or <i>Shira al-Mareez</i>	Shihabuddin Nagori ibn Abdul Karim	Persian	—
114.	<i>Ilaj-e-Feel</i>	Anonymous	Urdu	—
115.	<i>Ilajat Dara Shikoh</i> or <i>Tibb-e-Dara Shikoh</i>	Nuruddin Mohammad bin Abdullah Shirazi	Persian	—
116.	<i>'Ain al-Bayat</i>	Mubarak Mujir	Persian	—
117.	<i>Ghina uia-Muna</i>	Abu Mansur al-Husain al-Qamari	Arabic	ca. 1283 A.H.
118.	<i>Fuwad al-Fuwad</i>	Shaikh Tahir	Persian	ca. 1838 A.D.
119.	<i>Fuwad al-Fuwad</i>	Shaikh Tahir	Persian	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
120.	<i>Fawaid-e-Akhyar</i> or <i>Fauitaid-e-Yusufi</i>	Yusuf bin Mohammad Yusufi	Persian	ca. 1248 A.H.
121.	<i>Qawanin al-Ilaj</i>	Mohammad Alavi Khan	Persian	ca. 1247 A.H.
122.	<i>Kitab Tadbir al-Hubala wa al-Atfai</i>	Ahmad bin Mohammad Yahya al-Baladi	Arabic	—
123.	<i>Lawami' ai-Shabariyyah fi Ilaj al-Bashariyyali</i>	Hussain bin Abdullah al-Hassan al-Shabar al-Kazmi	Persian	ca. 1311 A.D.
124.	<i>Mujarrabat-e-Atibba</i>	Mohammad Ziaulhaq Farooqi	Persian	ca. 1296 A.H.
125.	<i>Mujarrabat-e-Akbari</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1232 A.H.
126.	<i>Mujarrabat -e-Akbari</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—
127.	<i>Mujarrabat-e-Akbari</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—
128.	<i>Mujarrabat-e-Akbari</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
129.	<i>Mujarrabat-e-Bahiyyah</i>	Hafeezi	Persian	ca. 1282 A.H.
130.	<i>Al-Murakabaat al-Ishaqiyyah wa Mujarrabat wa Nikat-e-Ishaqiyyah</i>	Mohammad Ishaq	Persian	—
131.	<i>Matab Khurd</i>	Abdul Rahim	Persian	ca. 1322 A.H.
132.	<i>Mu'aliyat al-Nabawi</i>	Ghulam Imam	Persian	ca. 1269 A.H.
133.	<i>Mu'aliyat al-Nabawi</i>	Ghulam Imam	Persian	—
134.	<i>Miftah al-Hikmat (Manzum)</i>	Darwaish Mohammad Aimanabadi	Persian	ca. 1213 A.H.
135.	<i>Miftah al-Hikmat</i>	Darwaish Ali Aimanabadi	Persian	ca. 1227 A.H.
136.	<i>Miftah al-Kunuz wa Tibyan al-Rumuz</i>	Abdul Aziz Ahmad bin Hamid	Arabic	—
137.	<i>Mufradat-e-Nami</i>	Mohammad Ma'sum bin Syed Safai al-Husaini	Persian	—

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
138.	<i>Muftid-e- 'Aam</i>	Shaikh Mohammad Abdulllah	Persian	—
139.	<i>Munafi' Afzaliyyah</i>	Ali Afzal ibn Mohammad Amin Qizwini	Persian	—
140.	<i>Mizan al-Tibb</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1188 A.H.
141.	<i>Mizan al-Tibb</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1211 A.H.
142.	<i>Mizan al-Tibb</i>	Mohammad Akbar Arzani	Persian	ca. 1218 A.H.
143.	<i>Muntakhab al-Atibba</i>	Abd ... Karim Khan	Persian	—
144.	<i>Khair al-Tajarib</i>	Khair Andesh Khan	Persian	—
145.	<i>Khair al-Tajarib</i>	Khair Andesh Khan	Persian	—
146.	<i>Munafi' Haiwanat</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
147.	<i>Risalah Qabriyyah</i>	Buqrat (Translator Hunain Ibn Ishaq)	Persian	ca. 1309 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
148.	<i>Qanuncha</i>	Mohammad bin Mahmud Chaghmini	Arabic	ca. 1309 A.H.
149.	<i>Tibb-e-Jadid Allopathy</i>	Imam Ali	Urdu	ca. 1853-54 A.D.
150.	<i>Masnawi Rumuz al-'Arifin</i>	Hasan	Urdu	—
151.	<i>Lazzat al-Nisa</i>	Ziauddin Bakhshi	Persian	—
152.	<i>Bayaz</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
153.	<i>Dalail-e-Nabz (Manizoom)</i>	Shaikh Pir Mohammad	Persian	—
154.	<i>Dalail al-Baul (Manzoom)</i>	Pir Mohammad	Persian	—
155.	<i>Risalah Qabriyyah</i>	Buqrat (Translator Anonymous)	Persian	—
156.	<i>Majmu'a Rasail Yusufi</i>	Yusuf ibn Muhammad al-Tabib al-Haravi	Persian	—
157.	<i>Qasidah Dar 'Hifz Sehat Badan</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
158.	<i>Jami' al-Fawaid (Manzoom)</i>	Anonymous	Persian	ca. 917 A.H.
159.	<i>Dalail al-Nabz</i>	Anonymous	Persian	ca. 942 A.H.

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S.No.	Title	Author/Compiler	Language	Compilation Year
160.	<i>Dalail al-Baul</i>	Anonymous	Persian	ca. 942 AH.
161.	<i>Fawaid al-Ahhyar</i>	Anonymous	Persian	ca. 913 AH.
162.	<i>Risalah Makul wa Mashrub (Manzoom)</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
163.	<i>Sittah Zururiah</i>	Anonymous	Persian	—
164.	<i>Muntakhib al-Attibbo.</i>	Abdul Karimullah	Persian	—
165.	<i>Miftah al-Tibb</i>	Abu al-Faraj Ali bin al-Hasan bin Hindu	Arabic	—
166.	<i>Risalah Bar us' Saa'li</i>	Mohammad bin Zakariya Razi	Arabic	—
167.	<i>Miftah al-Kunuz wa Misbah al-Rumuz</i>	Mohammad Mazhar Ali	Arabic	—
168.	<i>Masa'il Humain Ibn Ishaq</i>	Hunain ibn Ishaq	Arabic	—
169.	<i>Jawami' Kitab Jalinus fi al-Baul</i>	Anonymous	Arabic	—

(Untitled MSS are not mentioned, the number of MSS is increasing with time)