

## AYURVEDIC MATERIAL IN A. P. O.M. L. & R. INSTITUTE HYDERABAD

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### ABSTRACT

A manuscript library was opened by the Government of Andhra Pradesh few years back with the name Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute and efforts are going on to develop it by acquiring more and more manuscripts lying scattered at different places in the State. A study showed that library has 36 manuscripts dealing with the subject of Ayurveda. Many of them are popular works and printed already. The works of Gelavangala Mangalagiri Suri appear to be unknown to the Ayurvedic field till now and require detailed examination and study which may prove valuable for the history of Ayurveda. Works by Tata Suryanarayana and Mudumba Sarangacharyulu also appear to be very useful new works.

In Andhra Pradesh and particularly in Telangana area the survey for manuscripts has not been done thoroughly. During the middle part of this century, few scholars toured important places and collected some manuscripts. Many villages and several families of scholars, physicians and experts in other sciences like Astrology etc remained untouched and the treasure of literature preserved with these families has been lost. I had the occasion to visit several families of hereditary physicians to collect their family history and also manuscripts. Many of them were not prepared to hand over the manuscripts to any individual or institution and they were not in a position to preserve them properly or study them or copy them. In many cases, the descendants and successors, who happened to be ignorant of the value of the manuscripts, threw them into wells or tanks when they were found effected by worms etc.

The opening and development of the Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute by the Government of Andhra Pradesh is a laudable step. Efforts are going on from the beginning of the starting of the Institute to develop it by acquisition of more and more manuscripts.

Since I have been devoting myself to the collection of information of Ayurvedic manuscripts and to the study of available valuable manuscripts as

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one of my activities, I visited the Institute in its early days. The number of Ayurvedic manuscripts then was negligible. Recently I visited the Library of the Institute and have made a survey of Ayurvedic manuscripts. There are number of valuable manuscripts requiring study and research.

After going through the list of manuscripts which are still to be classified, I found the following Ayurvedic manuscripts.

TITLE	AUTHOR/COMM
1. Bheṣaja Kalapasthāna	Bharadvāja
2. Kalpasthāna	With Sarvaṅgasañjivani comm. by Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagiri Sūri
3. Bheṣajakalpasthāna	Bharadvāja
4. Rasapradīpikā	Bharadvāja
5. Bheṣajakalpa (2 copies)	—
6. Bheṣajakalpa	Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagirisūri
7. Aṣṭāṅghaṇḍa	Sarvaṅgasundarī commentary by Aruṇadatta
8. Sūtrasthāna	Sañjivani comm. by Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagirisūri
9. Sūtrasthāna	
10. Śārīrasthāna	
11. Śārīram	
12. Vaidya Vijñānasaṅgraha or Vidvadvidyarañjanī	Comm. by Tātā Sūryanārāyaṇa
13. Lolimbarājīya	Comm. by Tātā Sūryanārāyaṇa
14. Vaidyam-nāḍī	Comm. by Tata Sūryanārāyaṇa
15. Vaidyam - (6 copies)	
16. Abhidhānaratnamālā - (2 copies)	
17. Śadrasanighaṇṭu	
18. Basavarājīyam (5 copies)	Basavarāja
19. Vaidyacintāmaṇi (5 copies)	
20. Auśadhayogaratnākara	only Uttarakhaṇḍa
21. Auśadhayogaratnākara (2 copies)	
22. Auśadhayogamahāratnākara	
23. Auśadhayogamahāratnāvali	
24. Dravyamuktāvalī	
25. Aṣṭāṅganighaṇṭu	
26. Rasoparasanighaṇṭu	
27. Rasavaiśeṣikam	
28. Rasasūtram	Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagiri Sūri

29. Dravyaratnākara (2 copies)
30. Dhanvantarinighaṅṭu
31. Dravyaratnāvali
32. Dravyaguṇaratānvali
33. Prasaṅgaratnāvali
34. Cikitsāsārasaṅgraha
35. Dravyaniścaya Sārasaṅgraha
36. Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya Saṁhitā Bāhaṭa

Out of these manuscripts several manuscripts are already published and have been very popular among the hereditary medical practitioners of Andhra region. An important jewel among this treasure appears to be the collection of the works of Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagirisūrin.

During my survey of manuscripts spread over two decades, I have not come across any book by the author named Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagiri Sūrin, who appears to be a commentator on Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya. This adds one more name to the already big list of commentators of Aṣṭāṅgahṛdaya. During my earlier visit to this Institute, I noticed the name of Maṅgalagiri Sūrin as the commentator of the first chapter of Rasapradīpikā attributed to Bharadvāja\*. Now some more copies of the commentary of Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagiri Sūrin have come to light in this Institute.

Maṅgalagiri Sūrin appears to be an erudite scholar as well as a well known and popular physician. In the colophon he mentions himself as the best in the family of Gelavaṅgalas. He is well versed in *rasa*, surgery, herbs, *mantra*, *tantra* etc. He belonged to Ātreya-gotra and was the son of Jagannātha.

On looking into one manuscript of Gelavaṅgala Maṅgalagiri Sūrin the following chapter headings are found and they give an idea of the subject dealt with.

The name of the work is Sūtrasthāna

Chapter	I	—	Āyurveda Sūtrasthāna
Chapter	II	—	Rasasūtrābhidhānam
Chapter	III	—	Saṅkhyāsaṅkhyeyasūtram
Chapter	IV	—	Ārogyasūtram
Chapter	V	—	Tridoṣasūtram

\* See Bulletin of Indian Institute of History of Medicine, Vol. V, No. 3, July, 1975, pp. 123-124.

Chapter VI	—	Dhamanīsūtram
Chapter VII	—	Viṣaprativiṣasūtram
Chapter VIII	—	Yantrasūtram
Chapter IX	—	Āsuracikitsāsūtram

This is a significant contribution to Āyurveda and a detailed study of all the manuscripts attributed to him may add more information to the field of history of Ayurveda. A detailed article on his complete work is proposed to be published in the next Bulletin.

Another work unknown to me till now is Bheṣaja Kalpasthānam attributed to Bharadvāja. Rasapradīpikā is also a work attributed to Bharadvāja, who is a well known figure of Āyurveda. The availability of 3 manuscripts of the same author is significant.

Cikitsāsārasaṅgraha in 237 leaves appears to be a fairly comprehensive work in Sanskrit with Telugu commentary.

Tāta Sūryanārāyaṇa is another name, though of recent date. His commentary on the famous and popular work of Lolimbarāja and also his work entitled 'Vaidyavijñānasaṅgraha' are worth studying.

Four copies of Auśadhayogaratnākara are found in this library. The author belongs to the family of Muḍumba and is known as Sāraṅgācār-yulu. This appears to be a book of collection of prescriptions very useful for practitioners. Similarly six manuscripts are titled as Vaidyam and probably contain notes and prescriptions by and intended for medical practitioners.

## आंध्र प्रदेश प्राच्य पाण्डुलिपि पुस्तकालय एवं शोध संस्थान हैदराबाद में आयुर्वेदीय सामग्री

—बी. रामारान

आंध्र प्रदेश प्राच्य पाण्डुलिपि पुस्तकालय एवं शोध संस्थान के नाम से आंध्र प्रदेश प्रशासन ने कुछ वर्षों पूर्व एक पाण्डुलिपि संग्रहालय का श्री गणेश किया था। प्रान्त में विभिन्न स्थानों पर बिखरी पड़ी अधिकाधिक पाण्डुलिपियों का संग्रह कर उक्त संस्थान को विकसित करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। एक अध्ययन इस बात का द्योतक है कि संस्थान में आयुर्वेद से सम्बद्ध ३६ पाण्डुलिपियां हैं जिसमें से अधिकतर लोकप्रिय हैं तथा प्रकाशित भी हैं। गेलवंगल मंगलागिरी सूरी की कृतियां आयुर्वेदिक क्षेत्र में अभा तक अज्ञात जान पड़ती है जिनका व्यापक अध्ययन आवश्यक है जो आयुर्वेद के इतिहास के लिए काफी उपयोगी साबित हो सकता है। ताता सूर्यनारायण एवं मुडुम्ब सारंगाचार्युलु को कृतियां भी नूतन एवं उपयोगी जान पड़ती हैं।