

PHYSICIANS OF HYDERABAD DURING NIZAM IV, V & VI

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ABSTRACT

This article, a continuation of earlier two articles, sheds light on the physicians who lived in Hyderabad during Nizam IV, V & VI. It contains the biographies of physicians of Unani, Allopathy and of other systems of medicine. Among the physicians, described in this article some are authors of medical books and some are foreign doctors who came to Hyderabad as residency surgeons.

Dr. Mohammed Ashraf and Dr. Faizullah Khan belonged to the first batch of allopathic medical course from Hyderabad in Medersa-e-Tibabet (medical school). Dr Shaik Daod Bhai was sent to England in 1900 A.D. by the Government for higher studies in medicine and surgery. During his stay in England he was made a fellow of Edinburg University and a member of Royal Medical Society. Dr. Mallanna and Dr. Abdul Gani were taken to London by Dr. Lawrie, the residency surgeon at the time of Chloroform Commission. Dr. Abdul Husain was a physician cum surgeon. He was famous for his perfection for his diagnosis on the basis of only percussion.

1. ABBAS, MOHAMMED

The details about the life of Dr. Mohammed Abbas are not available. In Tuzeke Mehboobia, it is mentioned that he used to practise Unani medicine. He was the staff surgeon of Newab Fekhrul Mulk, Minister for judicial and general department. The same book also mentions that he had great influence with the nobles and praises his courtesy, good manners and habits and the method of his diagnosis and treatment.

2. ABDUL GANI, MOHAMMED

The native place of Mohammed Abdul Gani (M.B.C., M.L., R.C.P., M. O. C. S.) was Madras. He obtained primary education in medicine at Madrasa-e-Tibabet (Medical School) at Hyderabad. Abdul Gani is counted among the able disciples of Dr. Lawrie who was appointed as a residency surgeon. On the occasion of the Chloroform Commission, Dr. Lawrie had taken him to London along with him, where he received

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higher education and obtained degree in medicine. He worked as health officer and as a lecturer at Medical School, Hyderabad. Apart from this he used to get an allowance for the treatment of European Gazetted Officers.

3. ABDUL HUSAIN

Dr. Abdul Husain was famous as Arestu Yar Jung. The name of his father was Ismail. His paternal grandfather, Gulam Husain had come to Hyderabad from Udaipur during the reign of Newab Nasiruddaula, the Nizam IV. Thereafter this family settled down at Hyderabad.

Abdul Husain was born on 24th Shewal 1275 A. H. (1859 A. D.). He was well versed in Urdu, Persian and Arabic and was counted among the prominent scholars of these languages. He studied English and the then prevalent sciences and arts. Thereafter he was admitted into the medical school (Madrassa-e-Tibabet, and studied medicine for six years and obtained a Certificate and was appointed as a surgeon. He was initially appointed as Civil Surgeon at Sangareddy, a small town about 50 kms from Hyderabad. After working there for two years he was transferred to Bidar. Thereafter he was posted as a Civil Surgeon at Hanamkonda (Warangal). After that he was posted as Superintendent, Afzalgunj Hospital. Lastly he was promoted as the Director of Health and Medical Department. A book called "Doctor Abdul Husain Newab Arestu Yar Jung Moinul Hukema Jaleeluddin" on his life history edited by Ali Manzoor was published in 1955. In this book achievements of Arestu Yar Jung together with short notes on his sons and daughters are given.

Abdul Husain was not only a physician and general surgeon but also was an ophthalmic cum dental surgeon. In his biography the biographer, Ali Manzoor, mentioned a number of incidents. He writes that when Musallem Jung Bahadur was suffering from cataract he consulted first Abdul Husain. When Abdul Husain demanded Rs 1000/- as his fee, he thought that the fee demanded was exorbitant and went to London. He had taken with him Dr. Lawrie and got himself operated upon there. The charges there exceeded several lakhs of rupees and on his return Dr. Lawrie remarked. "If I had been in place of Musallem Jung and if I had been in London, I would have come to Hyderabad from London and got myself operated upon by Dr. Abdul Husain".

Ali Manzoor mentions another incident which is as follows :

A patient appeared before an European Director of Medical Department in Afzalgunj Hospital. The said Director examined the patient and also asked Abdul Husain to examine the patient and give his opinion about the disease. Abdul Husain diagnosed that there was pus in the liver of the patient. He had diagnosed this only on the basis of percussion, whereupon the Director was surprised and asked him whether he was sure. When the Director received the reply in the affirmative he permitted to treat the patient. Husain extracted half an ounce of pus by using an instrument. Thereupon the Director remarked "It is only the fingers of Abdul Husain which can discover this little amount of pus".

In addition to being an expert in his profession Husain was also a humorist by nature.

Ali Manzoor writes that once a person suffering from toothache appeared before Husain for treatment. It was necessary to remove the affected tooth. Therefore Husain extracted it with such an ease that the patient was not at all aware of it. The patient blessed the doctor saying "May God grant you the opportunity of living upto the age of 100 years". Once again Husain approached the patient with a forceps in his hand. The patient informed him that he had pain in only one tooth. The doctor told him "Upon the removal of one tooth you have blessed me to live a long life upto 100 years. I want to live upto 200 years of age".

While throwing light on Abdul Husain's keen sympathy for his fellow citizens, Ali Manzoor writes that when the plague broke out in 1320 Fasli (1903 A.D.) all the people were leaving the city and going to far off places. Husain wanted to set apart one of his gardens situated at Chandraen Gutta for the purpose of the poor and so he wrote to the Plague Commissioner requesting him to make arrangements for setting up huts there. But on account of drought and famine the sanction could not be accorded. Thereupon Husain, at his own expense, made the necessary arrangements for the construction of the huts. These arrangements continued for a period of 2-3 months and there were about 300 persons living in that camp.

At the time of floods in Moosi river in 1908, Husain was posted at Afzalgunj Hospital.

Ali Manzoor, the writer of Husain's biography gave in the book full details of the efforts made by Husain in connection with the transfer of the patients to Afzalgunj Mosque, mentioning that first of all the

doctor removed the patients and only then evacuated the members of his family. No sooner had he removed the members of his family from his residential house, then the pucca house collapsed. This book also contains photographs of the areas effected by the flood showing the places devastated. Husain died on 16th Safer 1359 A. H. (1931 A.D.) He married twice and had 8 sons and 4 daughters by his two wives out of whom 3 sons became allopathic doctors. The most famous of his sons was Dr. Khursheed Husain. Abdul Husain went on holy pilgrimage to Macca and Madina twice. Once he visited Baghdad and Najaf. He had also opened a theological school in his locality and initially Abdul Husain himself used to pay the charges thereof. Subsequently he effected a *waqf* of the property for that purpose.

4. ABDUR REHMAN SOHARENPURI

The name of the father of Abdur Rehman was Ahmed Ali. Abdul Rehman was born in 1260 A.H. (1844 A.D.) in Soharenpur. He was one of the learned men of his time. He got his elementary education at his house. He learned tradition from his father, Arabic literature from Shaik Faizul Hasan Soharenpuri and took *bayat* (initiation) from Shaik Imadullah Thanevi. Then he was busy in learning the art of healing in Ottawa for a long time. On the suggestion of Syed Mehdi Ali known as Mohsinul Mulk, he went to Hyderabad where he became the personal physician of Khursheed Jah. After some time he resigned from the post and opened his own dispensary. He became a very popular physician there. H.E.H. the Nizam VII sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 200/- to him. He compiled a book of medicine called *Tibb-e-Osmani*. The Nizam gave him a gift of Rs. 10,000/-. He also wrote an Arabic poem which contains a graphic account about the rule of Osman Ali Khan the last Nizam. It is mentioned in *Atibba-e-Ahd-e-Osmani* that he composed poetry entitled "Algia" in which he poetized the biographies of the grandees of Hyderabad. Abdur Rehman died at the age of 87 years in 1347 A. H. (1929 A.D.). The names of his three sons mentioned in *Atibba-e-Ahd-e-Osmani* are Abdul Qayoom, Abdul Hayy and Abdul Shakoor.

5. AHMED ALI HUSAINI

Ahmed Ali's father was Mir Mohammed Ali alias Syed Saheb. Ali was born on 23rd Jamadiusani 1276 A. H. (1860 A.D.). He studied Arabic, Persian, and some sciences which were in vogue at Darul Uloom School. He obtained a *sanad* (certificate) of Maulvi in 1297 A.H. (1880 A.D.). Thereafter he joined the medical college and studied physics and

chemistry there and he received the title of expert in those subjects. In 1300 A.H. (1887 A.D.) he was appointed as a medical officer of the personal military body guards of the Nizam VI. Here various employees of Serf-e-Khas (private estate of the Nizam) came to consult him. Another dispensary was at Malakpet, where he used to perform his duties. It was set apart for military employees. He was one of the best physicians and an excellent surgeon. He was also a poet. He used to consult the poet, Salik and show his poems to him.

The author of Tuzeke Mehboobia has written that Mir Ahmed Ali Husaini edited and wrote 24 books but he did not give the names of these books. However he stated that these books were on the subjects of **tafseer** (Commentaries on Quran) **hadis** (tradition) physics, chemistry, botany and medicine. The author has also mentioned the names of his two sons as Mir Hasan Ali Zeki and Mir Husain Ali Shaheed.

6. AHMED HUSAIN MAEL

The name of the father of Ahmed Husain Mael was Haji Mohammed Raza Husain. He was born at Madras city in 1274 A.H. (1858 A.D.) but came to Hyderabad along with his father during his childhood only. He received his education and training at Hyderabad and obtained the certificate in medicine and was appointed as a doctor. He received his education in allopathy with the aid of Govt. scholarship. By virtue of his passing various examinations in Persian and English he was granted that scholarship. In addition to allopathic medicine he was also acquainted with Unani Medicine and Homoeopathy to a certain extent. He treated a number of difficult and critical cases in the districts by which he gained great fame and popularity. It is mentioned in Tuzeke Mehboobia that once a police constable was performing duty on a bridge. Suddenly lightning struck him and he fell down unconscious. All the people thought he was dead but Mael held that he was alive and began to give him medical aid. The patient could not swallow food and medicine. The food and medicine were introduced by squirt or enema. On the third day the patient recovered consciousness. It took 40 days for him to recover fully. People flocked to the hospital to see that patient. According to Tuzeke Mehboobia he had two sons namely Mubarak Ahmed Farooqui and Jamaluddin Ahmed Farooqui.

7. AHMED MIRZA

Ahmed Mirza's father, Mohammed Mirza was the Chief Superinten-

dent of prisons. Ahmed Mirza Esquire, S.S.C., M.D. was educated in England on govt. aid. He obtained a degree in allopathic medicine in first class. According to Tuzke Mehboobia he was appointed as health officer in the Municipal department of Hyderabad. He had been working in this post since 1312 A.H. (1895 A.D.) on a salary of Rs. 800/- P.M. In addition to this, he also worked as a lecturer in Madrasa-e-Tibabat (Medical School) for which he received an allowance of Rs. 100/- per month.

8. ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SYED HYDER NAWAZ JUNG

Hakim Syed Ali Khan was the son of Hk. Mir Jafer Ali Khan Bahadur. He was proficient in Urdu and Persian. He received a first class certificate in allopathy. He was also acquainted with Unani Medicine. He was the staff surgeon of Mukhtarul Mulk I and he always used to accompany him in his travels and at home. Thus he accompanied the Nawab on the occasion of journey through Europe. For a long time he worked as the Chief Superintendent at Municipal Department of Hyderabad city getting a salary of Rs. 100/- per month. In 1291 A.H. (1875 A.D.) the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him. In 1305 A.H. (1888 A.D.) on the occasion of the birthday celebrations of Nizam VI the title of Hyder Nawaz Jung was conferred on him and also the honour of two thousand rupees *menseb* and one thousand horse men and flag were granted to him. He died at the age of 59 years on 12th Shawal 1315 A.H. (1895 A.D.). He wrote and published a book *Usool-e-Tibabat*.

9. ASHRAF, MOHAMMED

When the foundation of the allopathic school was laid down for the first time at Hyderabad, Mohammed Ashraf joined the school for education in allopathy. He propagated and spread allopathy. As the people of Hyderabad in those days were unacquainted with the benefits of the allopathic treatment, his dispensary became the centre of attraction for the nobles and the public in general on account of the instant relief caused by the allopathic medicines given by him and by surgery. Very soon he gained popularity. He worked as the personal physician of the three nobles namely Shamsul Umara Amir Kabir the I, II and III. He was paid high salary and gained rich rewards and favours. He was one of the physicians who had treated Nawab Afzeluddaula, the Nizam IV.

10. AZAM HUSAINI

Syed Azam Husaini was the son-in-law of Shifa-ee-Khan I and had

acquired expert knowledge in diagnosis and prescription. He was patronised by Raja Chandulal, Prime Minister of the Nizam.

11. BANDA-E HASAN

Banda-e-Hasan learned medicine from Shifa-ee-Khan I Motemedul Mulook, who lived in the period of Nizam III.

12. BAQER ALI KHAN

The full name of this Hakim with his two titles was Hakim Syed Baqer Ali Khan Umdetul Hukema Baqer Nawaz Jung. His father's name was Hk. Mir Jafer Ali Khan. He was well versed in Persian as well as allopathy. He was the joint editor with his brother Dr. Syed Ali Hyder Newaz Jung of the book "Usool-e-Tibabat". On the occasion of the birthday of Nizam VI in 1291 A.H. (1875 A.D.), the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him and in 1311 A.H. (1899 A.D.) in the same celebrations he was conferred with the titles Baqer Nawaz Jung & Umdetul Hukema. In 1311 A.H. (1899 A.D.) he was bestowed with the **menseb** of Rs. 2000/-, one cavalry horse men and one flag. According to Tuzeke Mehboobia he remained active even at the age of 70 years and he used to do his medical practice at house. In the same book it is written that he had three sons, namely Mir Yavar Ali, Mohammed Ali and Muzeffer Ali.

13. FAIZULLAH KHAN BAHADUR

Faizullah Khan was the nephew of the famous Muslim religious leader of his time, Behar Ali Shah. The name of his father was Mohammed Yaseen Khan. Faizullah was born in 1238 A.H (1823 A.D.). He received his preliminary education in Madrasa-e-Ameer Kabeer I. When the allopathic school was established at Hyderabad he joined the same. He received his medical education under Dr. Maclean and got the certificate in 1264 A.H. (1848 A.D.). The nobles and the royal family of Hyderabad began to consult him and his dispensary became more famous and flourishing day by day. He was the only personal physician of Shamsul Umera Ameer Kabeer II. By the same grandee he was appointed as the court physician of the Nizam VI and the honours of **menseb**, elephant, horse and pallanquin were bestowed on him.

In 1294 A.H. (1877 A.D.) he went on a holy pilgrimage to Macca and Madeena accompanied by his eldest son Mohammed Noorullah Khan

and his third son Dr. Yaseen Khan. Till the end of his life, he worked as the Chief Physician of Asman Jah's Paigah.

In 1306 A.H. (1889 A.D.), on the birthday of Nizam VI, the titles of Khan Bahadur and Afzalul Hukema and the **menseb** of **Ek hazar pansedi** were conferred on him. He died in 1313 A.H. (1896 A.D.). He was very courteous, polite, affable, pious and God fearing. He always used to read the holy Quran and other pious recitations. According to Tuzeke Mehboobia he had four sons namely Mohammed Noorullah Khan, the personal Musahib of Asman Jah, Mohammed Amanullah Khan, Mchd. Yaseen Khan and Mohammed Bismillah Khan, advocate.

14. GIMLET, G. H. D.

Dr. Gimlet, Lieutenant Colonel, M.D. I. M. S. C. I., worked as acting Director of all the Government hospitals. He was the Principal of Madrasae-Tibabet and the officiating Superintendent of Sader Makhzen-e-Advia. He obtained various degrees in allopathy.

15. GULAM MOHIUDDIN

Hakim Gulam Mohiuddin's father Gulam Husain and his paternal grandfather Shaik Mohammed Burhan were inhabitants of Cuddapah. While travelling they came to Hyderabad in the days of Nizam IV and took up their residence at Hyderabad. Hk. Gulam Mohiuddin was born in 1273 A.H. (1857 A.D.) at Shamshabad. After completing his studies in Arabic and Persian he joined the medical school in 1290 A.H. (1874 A.D.). But on account of certain difficulties he could not complete his medical course at that time but his mind was greatly inclined to medicine. Therefore he privately obtained education in allopathy for a period of five years under Dr. Davood Baig, Chief Medical Officer, Jamiat Nizam Mehboob and Dr. Gulam Mohiuddin Khan, Ilaqa Dar of Sir Asman Jah and he also learnt English from them. He translated two or three medical treatises from English into Urdu.

Apart from allopathy he was well versed in Unani Medicine. He established his dispensary in 1293 A.H. (1877 A.D.) About 150 patients daily used to flock to his dispensary. He used to examine and treat his patients daily from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Raja Mehboob Newaz Vant got himself treated by Gulam Mohiuddin and granted a sum of rupees 20/- per month as aid to his dispensary. In

addition to this the Raja Saheb also used to confer some favours on him. Dr. Lawrie also praised the method of his treatment.

Sir Khursheed Jah got his wife treated by Dr. Gulam Mohiuddin. According to Tuzeke Mehboobia he had three sons namely Mohammed, Zeheeruddin, Qaderuddin and Mohammed Abdul Hafeez.

16. HYDER KHAN MOHAMMED ASHREFUL HUKEMA

Hyder Khan was the son of Mohammad Ashref. The titles of Khan Bahadur, Flatoon Jung and Luqmanuddaula Ashreful Hukema were bestowed upon him on the occasion of the birthday of Nizam VI in 1311 A.H. (1894 A.D.) and in the same year the **menseb** of three thousand, two hundred cavalries, **one flag** and drum were conferred on him. In the beginning he had the honour of working as the Personal physician of Shamsul Umara IV, Sir Khursheed Jah Bahadur. When he gained name and fame he was appointed as the Personal physician of Nizam VI. He had all the talents which are necessary for an expert doctor and Hakeem. He always used to attend on the Nizam irrespective of whether he was travelling or was in his palace at Hyderabad.

17. IBRAHIM, SYED

Syed Ibrahim was a government physician who served the hospital with Rs. 200/- as monthly pay. He also attended the Royal Court. He is counted among the pioneers of Hyderabad during Nizam IV.

18. ISHAQ, MOHAMMED

Dr. Mohammed Ishaq came from a venerable family of Bareili. He was a learned doctor with deep knowledge of practical chemistry, electricity and machinery. He was very successful in his treatment. He was at Hyderabad during the period of Nizam VI.

19. ITEMADUL HAQ

Itemadul Haq's father was Imadul Haq. Itemad was born at Hyderabad in 1274 A.H. (1857 A.D.). After completing his studies in the requisite sciences, he studied medicine at Lahore on govt. scholarship and after returning to Hyderabad he obtained the certificate in medicine in 1306 A.H. (1889 A.D.). In the days of Sir Asman Jah's Prime Ministership he worked as the staff surgeon of the said Newab. At the time of compilation of Tuzeke Mehboobia he was getting a salary of Rs. 600/-

per month. During the same time he had been compiling a book called *Tibb-e-Asefia* for the compilation of which the Nizam VI granted his sanction. According to Tuzeke Mehboobia he had two sons Abul Haq and Abdul Haq.

20. JEWVAD ALI

The name of the father of Mir Jewwad Ali was Mualij Khan. He is attributed to the period of Nizam IV. Jewwad served the Nizam IV in his princely days. He received many royal favours as cash and **jageer** when the Nizam came to the throne.

21. KAREEM KHAN

Kareem Khan was the younger brother of Mirza Mehdi Khan Kawkeb, Director of Census Department. He had good experience in medicine and surgery. In 1315 A.H. (1898 A.D.) he was appointed as a staff surgeon in the army. He also worked as a lecturer in Madrasa-e-Tibabat for which he received a separate allowance.

22. MASEHUZZAMAN

Masehuzzaman was the son of Moalij Khan. He lived a long life of 80 years and enjoyed royal favours. He was invested with the title "Masehuzzaman".

23. MASOOM ALI

Masoom Ali was attached to Raja of Khushhalchand and Ujageerchand. He was conferred with a **jageer**.

24. MELLANNA'S.

Mellanna after passing the F. A. examination joined the medical school. In 1312 A.H. (1895 A.D.) at the time of the Chloroform Commission he accompanied Dr. Lawrie to England. With the help of government aid he stayed there and obtained the degree of M.O.C. in psychology from great Britain and Ireland. He was in England for a long time and remained a member of medical psychology association of great Britain and Ireland.

Subsequently, he returned to Hyderabad in 1317 A. H. (1900 A. D.) He again travelled to London at personal expenses and obtained the degree of D.P.H. (Diploma in public health) from Cambridge University;

he also obtained the degree of C. H. (Master of Surgery). He had the honour of obtaining the degree of doctor of Medicine from Edinburg University. In short he obtained all the certificates that were necessary for the purpose of his highly respectable profession. At the time of compilation of "Tuzeke Mehboobia" i.e. 1903 he was a lecturer in pathology and physiology and he was also working as the Superintendent of the pathological laboratory. He married the daughter of a respectable doctor of Kolhapur by whom he had one son named Satyawant.

25. MIRZA ALI KHAN BEHADUR HAKIMUL MUMALIK

His name was Mir Ali but he was known as Mirza Ali. His pen name was Ali. He was Syed (Descendant of Prophet Mohammed S.A.S.). His father Syed Zainul Abedeen Hamdam was a native of Shiraz. Hamdam arrived at Bombay after journeying through Iran, Teheran, Bu Shaher, Bender Abbas etc., and then from there he reached Hyderabad. Initially Hamdam joined the Maharaja Chandulal's Court to which poets from different countries used to flock. He became a companion of Chandulal and after Chandulal's death, of his son Raja Bakhsh. Thereafter Zainul Abedeen Hamdam received the honour of being the companion of Shamsul Umera and Sirajul Muik. Finally Hamdam became the courtier of Mukhtarul Mulk I. Hk. Mirza was his son through his Persian wife. Mirza came along with his father to Hyderabad where he received his medical education.

After passing this examination in first class he was appointed in the hospital attached to the office of the Commissioner of Police. Thereafter he was also entrusted with the duties of teaching the students in the medical school and inspecting the hospitals in districts. Later he was posted at Afzalgunj General Hospital. After a long time he went to London along with the sons of Mukhtarul Mulk. On the occasion of the celebration of Nawroz Festival in 1301 A.H. (1884 A.D.), the titles of Khan Behadur and Hakimul Mumalik were conferred on him and the menseb of Rs. 1500/- was also bestowed on him.

26. MOHAMMED ALI KHAN, MIR

The name of the father of Mir Mohinmed Ali Khan was Hakim Mir Vazeer Ali. He was acquainted with Arabic and Persian. He was an expert in surgery and worked at several hospitals. In 1312 A. H. (1895 AD) on the birthday of Nizam VI the title of Khan Behadur was conferred

ren on him. He married the daughter of Sultanul Hukema, Hk Mir Vazeer Ali Khan.

The writer of Tuzeke Mehboobia highly praises him and writes that the late editor had acquaintance with Mohammed Ali for a long time.

27. MOHIUDDIN KHAN

The name of Mohiuddin's father was Mohammed Ismail Khan. The details about his life are not fully available. Gulam Samdani Khan Gaoher in his book has merely mentioned that Mohiuddin had learnt allopathy at a time when the people of Hyderabad were afraid of allopathy. He has also written that he was aged over 60 years. Gaoher praised his experience.

28. NIYAZ MOHAMMED KHAN

Niyaz was not a citizen of Hyderabad by birth but had come to Hyderabad from some part of India and took up his residence here. He treated and gave medical aid to the wounded and sick soldiers during Turkish war, whereupon the Governor General of India granted him a certificate which was translated and written out by him on the sign board. Hundreds of patients recovered their health after being treated by him.

29. QASIM ALI MIR

Mir Qasim Ali had migrated from Gwalior and was encouraged by Chandulal and received a handsome pay. He is counted among the physicians of Hyderabad during the period of Nizam IV.

30. RAHEEMULLAH KHAN, MOHAMMED

Mohammed Raheemullah Khan's father was Hakim Mohd. Behaudin. Raheemullah was born in 1269 A.H. (1853 A.D.) in Arcot. He was the brother of Hk. Abdul Azeez Khan, Tabeeb-e-Khas. Raheemullah came to Hyderabad two years after the arrival of Tabeeb-e-Khas.

He received his preliminary education in English, Marathi, Arabic Persian from his brother Abdul Azeez only. Thereafter he studied Unani Medicine also under the said Hakim. He learnt allopathy with Dr. Mirza Ali and Dr. Benjamin Johnson.

He used to get salaries from Newab Khursheed Jah, Newab Khursheedul Mulk and Viqarunnisa Begum Saheba.

31. SHAIK DAOD

Shaik Daod had a good experience in medicine and surgery. He was appointed as a personal physician for the wives of Nizam VI. He also used to treat other members of Nizam's family and his relatives. Some nobles of his time used to consult him for medical treatment.

32. SHAIK DAOD BHAI

The name of Shaik Daod Bhai's father was Shaik Hasan. Shaik Daod was born in 1292 A.H. (1876 A.D.). Initially he received education in Persian, Arabic, and English. In 1310 A.H. (1893 A.D.) he was admitted to Madrasa-e-Tibabat and in 1316 A.H. (1899 A.D.) he passed the examination and was awarded a gold medal. He worked as assistant civil surgeon at Afzalgunj Hospital for a period of two years. In 1317 A.H. (1900 A.D.) with the approval of the Nizam VI he was sent to England for higher studies in medicine and surgery on an annual scholarship of £.300.00. There he obtained the degree of M.B.B.S. Apart from this he specialised in the diseases of blood, brain and throat as well as neurology, ophthalmology, dentistry and the diseases of chest.

During his stay in England he was made a fellow of Edinburgh University and the member of Royal Medical Society. From there he returned to Hyderabad in 1320 A.H. (1903 A.D.). At the time of compilation of Tuzeke Mehboobia, Shaik Daod was drawing a salary of Rs. 300/- per month. Goaher, the author of the Tuzek praises his courtesy, understanding, wisdom and experience in glowing terms.

33. TALEB AFENDI

The name of Taleb Afendi's father was Mohammed Afendi. He was a native of Adrana-t (Adrianople) a city in Constantinople. He was born in 1257 A.H. 1859. He studied every art and science at Hyder Badsha Hospital in Turkish language. He also learnt Unani Medicine. He learnt surgery and ophthalmology in the French way and received the certificate in 1277 A.H. 1861 A.D. For sometime he worked as health officer in Turkish army on a salary of Rs. 600/- per month. In 1884/1311 A.H. he came to Hyderabad on a journey. He had good experience in the treatment of diabetes, asthma, impotency, venereal diseases and the diseases of eye. He used to treat his patients very carefully and after minute diagnosis. He was polite and good mannered. He had three sons Mohammed Afendi, Mohammed Jafer Siddiqui Afendi and Mohd. Saleh Muzaffer Afendi.

34. VAZEER ALI

The full name with titles is Mir Vazeer Ali Khan Behadur Sultanul Hukema. He had sufficient knowledge of Arabic and Persian and was counted among the pioneers of Hyderabad in the field of allopathy. He had not even reached the age of 16 years when he took admission in the school of allopathic medicine and studied for a period of 6½ years. He passed the examination in 1859. His first appointment was at Aurangabad where he remained posted for a period of 8 years. According to Samra-e-Hayat, his autobiography, the medical reports used to be published in those days in a medical Bulletin. He was an allopathic medical practitioner but from the perusal of "Samra-e-Hayat" it is seen that either the allopathic physicians of that time were used to Unani medicines or that Hk. Vazeer Ali used to prescribe such type of medicines. Thus while describing certain diseases he has mentioned some Unani medicines. After 8 years at Aurangabad he was transferred to Afzalgunj hospital of Hyderabad city. By the order of Govt. he also went to Calcutta and Madras and exhibited his skill in treatment and surgery before the eminent surgeons there. Vazeer Ali was also a poet. His pen name was Josh. In poetry he was a disciple of Shaheed. He had also a small Diwan (poetic work). In 1301 A.H (1884) the title of Khan Behadur was conferred on him on the occasion of the celebration of coronation of Nizam VI and in the same year on the occasion of the celebration of "Nauroz" the title of Sultanul Hukema was conferred on him. In addition to the title he was also bestowed with a menseb of Rs. 1000/-. He had one son, Mir Mehmood Ali.

35. VENKET RAM

Venket Ram is known as famous surgeon of the time of the Nizam IV.

36. YAQOOB ALI

Yaqoob Ali originally belonged to Masulipatnam. His father Hk. Abdul Rasool was also a medical practitioner and came to Hyderabad during the Nizam V. Yaqub was born in 1279 A.H. (1862 A.D.) and learned Unani and European medicine. He was a good physician attached to the Govt. Unani hospital.

37. YOUSUF ALI MIR

Dr. Yousuf Ali's father Haji Syed Zainul Abedeen Hamdam was an inhabitant of Shiraz. He studied allopathy under his brother Mirza Ali

Khan Hakimul Mumalik and also gained experience in medicine under his supervision only. Gulam Samdani Gaoher writes that he had seen hundreds of patients suffering from various diseases treated by this Hakim with expert skill. He worked at various government dispensaries at the time of Nizam VI.

निजाम ४, ५, ६ के काल में हैदराबाद में चिकित्सक

--एस. ए. हुसैन

सारांश

यह लेख पूर्व दो लेखों के सन्दर्भ में प्रस्तुत है इसके अन्तर्गत हैदराबाद में निजाम ४, ५, ६, के काल में यूनानी चिकित्सक, अलोपति तथा अन्य चिकित्सकों की जीवनी का वर्णन उपलब्ध है। इस लेख में उन चिकित्सकों का भी वर्णन है जिसमें से कुछ जो विदेश से हैदराबाद रेसिडिन्सी शल्य चिकित्सक के रूप में आए तथा आयु-विज्ञान के पुस्तकों के लेखक रहे।

उस समय आयुर्विज्ञान विद्यालय मदरसा-ए-तिबाबत के अन्तर्गत डा. फैजुल्ला खान, डा. मोहम्मद अशरफ प्रथम बेच के चिकित्सकों में आते थे। डा. शेख दाऊदभाई एक ऐसे चिकित्सक थे जिन्होंने १९०० ए. डी. में विदेश में शल्य एवं कार्य चिकित्सा पर सरकार द्वारा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त की। इनकी शिक्षा काल में इंग्लैण्ड में, इन्हें रायल मेडिकल सोसाइटी तथा फैंलो आफ ऐडीनबरो विश्व विद्यालय द्वारा सम्मानित किया गया था। डा. लारी जो रेसिडिन्सी के शल्य चिकित्सक थे उन्होंने डा. मल्लना तथा डा. अब्दुल गनी को क्लोरोफार्म कमीशन के समय अपने साथ लंदन ले गये। डा. अब्दुल हुसैन उस समय शल्य एवं चिकित्सक थे जो अपने काल में ताडन (थफक) द्वारा वैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा में बहुत यश प्राप्त किया था।