

MEDICAL MANUSCRIPTS OF QUTUB SHAHI PERIOD IN THE LIBRARIES OF HYDERABAD

PART IV

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ABSTRACT

In the previous articles under the above title a brief introduction of six rare and most valuable medical manuscripts of the Qutub Shahi period was presented. Now introduction to three more such manuscripts is being presented in this article. The names of these manuscripts are LAZZAT-UN-NISA, MAGZAN-E-TIBB-E-QUTUB SHAHI and MAJMU-E-HAKIMUL MULK NIZAMUDDIN AHMED GILANI, which are on sexology, medicine and different subjects including medicine respectively.

7. LAZZAT-UN-NISA

This manuscript is a Persian translation of a poetical work in Sanskrit called *Koka Shastra*, which deals with sexology. The name of the translator as mentioned in the manuscript is Mohammed Quli with poetical name as *Jami*. Rehber Farooqui has given Mohammed Shah Jami as the correct name of the translator and he is also of the opinion that the original work was translated by different persons in different languages at different periods¹. Though there is no mention of the title *Lazzat-un-Nisa* anywhere in the text of this manuscript, many scholars have referred it by this name. This work has been dedicated to

Abdullah Qutub Shah, the 7th king of Golkonda (1626-1672 A.D.).

It is preserved in the State Museum, Public Garden, Hyderabad with accession number 1728. Its size is 4.5" x 8". It contains 26 folios with 11 to 13 lines on each page, written in ordinary Shikista script. The date of compilation of this work as mentioned in its preface is 1056 A.H. At the end of this manuscript 5 more pages containing *Zafer Nama*, have also been annexed. The *Zafer Nama* was compiled by Bezer Chamhar by the order of the king Nausherwan-e-Adil.

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1. *Islami Tibb*, P.No. 150.

It begins with "I start this work in the name of God by whose omnipotence both the worlds were created (fig. 1) and ends with "Otherwise the eye sight would be weakened and within or short period he will be helpless" (fig. 2). Before starting the original work the poet cum translator has composed a preface in poetry under ten different chapters. The first one contains 13 verses in the praise of God, the second one is in the praise of Abdullah Qutub Shah. Then there is a chapter as a self introduction of the author namely Mohammed Quli with poetical name Jami. Koka has been described here as a Minister of a King. Hereafter actual preface of this work begins with the heading "Compilation of Koka Shastra by Koka". The main text starts from the folio no. 8, details of which are as follows:

chapter I : contains 5 couplets regarding the genus of the males.

chapter II : contains 12 couplets regarding the qualities of males and females.

chapter III : contains 30 couplets regarding the Padmini woman, the most excellent of the four classes into which women are divided by the Hindus. The names of the other three are Chetani, Sankhini and Hastini.

chapter IV : contains 13 couplets regarding the way of copulation with Padmini, the first type of woman.

chapter V : contains 18 couplets regarding recognition of Chetani, the second type of woman.

chapter VI : contains 6 couplets regarding the way of copulation with

the Chetani.

chapter VII : contains 22 couplets regarding recognition of Sankhini, the third type of woman.

chapter VIII : contains 5 couplets regarding the way of copulation with the Sankhini.

chapter IX : contains 22 couplets regarding the recognition of Hastini, the fourth type of woman.

chapter X : contains 8 couplets regarding the way of copulation with the Hastini.

chapter XI : contains 13 couplets regarding the concupiscent spot in the left side of the body of a woman.

chapter XII : contains 26 couplets regarding the concupiscent spot in the right side of the body of a woman.

chapter XIII : contains 11 couplets regarding way of copulation with a young woman.

chapter XIV : contains 13 couplets regarding way of copulation with all the four types of women.

chapter XV : contains 13 couplets describing the nerves having sexual stimulation in women.

chapter XVI : contains 8 couplets describing analogy of males and females.

chapter XVII : contains 14 couplets describing the habits of a stupid man.

chapter XVIII : contains 7 couplets on making a woman concupiscent.

chapter XIX : contains 5 couplets denoting the part of the body to be kissed to give pleasure to a woman.

chapter XX : contains 5 couplets denoting the part of the body to be touched with nails to give pleasure to a woman.

chapter XXI : contains 7 couplets denoting the part of the body of a

woman, which should be marked at the time of going on a journey so that she remembers him in his absence.

chapter XXII : contains 11 couplets denoting the tumultuous age of a woman and the way of copulation with her.

chapter XXIII : contains 8 couplets regarding the recognition of a pregnant woman on the basis of different signs and symptoms.

chapter XXIV : contains 5 couplets regarding easy delivery.

chapter XXV : contains 3 couplets regarding the recognition of male or female foetus in the womb of a pregnant woman.

chapter XXVI : contains 10 couplets regarding face reading of a conceived woman.

chapter XXVII : contains 5 couplets regarding concupiscent resistance by a woman to show particular parts of her body.

chapter XXVIII : contains 51 couplets regarding sterility in women and its causes.

chapter XXIX : It is an ending chapter with apology containing 17 couplets. Though the heading of 29th chapter shows that the book ends there only, again the numbering of chapters is given from 1 to 20 as under:

chapter I : contains 3 couplets dealing with colours of semen.

chapter II : contains 3 couplets dealing with recognition of young woman and her secretions.

chapter III : contains 5 couplets prohibiting coitus during menstruation.

chapter IV : contains 6 couplets dealing with uneasiness and tiredness etc.

chapter V : contains 3 couplets dealing about bleeding from one nostril during coitus.

chapter VI : contains 6 couplets denoting three concupiscent spots in the body of a man.

chapter VII : contains 8 couplets dealing with weakness of brain, heart, and male genital organs and drugs.

chapter VIII : contains 18 couplets dealing with fatness and height of men and women.

chapter IX : contains 9 couplets regarding having a child of good or bad conduct.

chapter X : contains 5 couplets regarding prohibition of drinking water at four occasions i.e. soon after awakening from sleep, coitus, and bath and during attending natural calls.

chapter XI : contains 5 couplets regarding easy delivery.

chapter XII : contains 3 couplets regarding principles of usage of drugs internally and externally.

chapter XIII : contains 4 couplets regarding reasons of the birth of children of delicate nature.

chapter XIV : contains 4 couplets prohibiting coitus with minor girls.

chapter XV : contains 7 couplets regarding odour of males during adolescence.

chapter XVI : contains 3 couplets regarding ejaculation of males during coitus.

chapter XVII : contains 4 couplets regarding fatness of men and women during different periods.

chapter XVIII : contains 7 couplets regarding the qualities of men and women of black and red complexion.

chapter XIX : contains 5 couplets regarding recognition of a diseased woman.

chapter XX : regarding prohibition of copulation soon after cupping or shaving.

Thus, this manuscript contains in all 49 chapters. Though according to the translator, the original work by Koka was containing 34 chapters he

composed it into 41 chapters. In the manuscript the words written for 41 are *Siyō panjo shesh* but the total number of the chapters are $29 + 20 = 49$. So, instead of *Siyō panjo shesh* there may be *chēh l seh wō shesh* that means 49. The *Siyō manjo shesh* might have been given by mistake, by the scribe.

8. MAKHZAN-E-TIBB-E-QUTUB SHAHI

This manuscript in Persian language, is available in 'IDARA-E-ADEBIAT-E-URDU', at Punjagutta, Hyderabad, with Acc. No 379. It was compiled by the order of Abdullah Qutub Shah. The name of its author and the date of compilation are not available, though the date of its copying is given as 1050 A.H. This manuscript is incomplete, since the folios from 1 to 112, 303 to 342 and 402 to 416 are missing. It starts with prodromal symptoms of leprosy from folio no. 113 (Fig. No. 3) and ends with the description of kidney diseases on the folio no. 464 (Fig. 4). It is 11" × 6.5" in size and contains 21 lines on each page written in ordinary script. Almost all types of diseases have been described with their signs and symptoms in this manuscript. Amulets and charms have also been given in it at some places. The topics have been given at margins in red ink. The starting folios i.e. 113 to 120 of this work are on skin diseases and seems to be belonging to 4th chapter. The

details of other available chapters are as follows:

chapter V : regarding various types of diseases.

chapter VI : regarding fevers.

chapter VII : regarding measles and smallpox.

chapter VIII : regarding brain diseases.

chapter IX : regarding eye diseases.

Hereafter X, XI, and XII chapters are missing along with some portion of chapter XIII.

chapter XIV : regarding heart diseases.

chapter XV : regarding the diseases of oesophagus, stomach, peritoneum and diaphragm.

chapter XVI : regarding the diseases, not concerned with particular organs as believed by the local physicians.

chapter XVII : regarding diseases of liver and gall bladder.

chapter XVIII : regarding the diseases of spleen.

chapter XIX : regarding blood vessels.

chapter XX : regarding ano-rectal diseases.

chapter XXI : regarding kidney diseases

9. MAJMOO-E-HAKIMUL MULK NIZAMUDDIN AHMED GILANI

As the title indicates, it is a collection of different articles, letters and poetical works of Hakim Nizamuddin Ahmed Gilani, who was a court physician of Abdullah Qutub Shah. With regard to its date of compilation it can be said that it belongs to 11th century A.H. as three dates i.e. 1028, 1053 and 1056 A.H. have been mentioned in three different articles.

It is preserved in Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscript Library & Research Institute, Abids, Hyderabad with Acc. No. Tibb Unani 306. It contains 336 pages as numbered but actually 335, since page 99 is numbered 100. Its size is 9" x 5.4", with 15 lines on each page, written in ordinary script. It is bound and in good condition, but few pages are worm eaten here and there. On title page, a name Moizuddin Mohammed Imam is found along with the date as 1169 A.H, indicating that it may have been copied prior to 1169 A.H. It starts with many thanks and submission to the creator (Fig. 5) and ends with expressing his astonishment on creation of both the worlds. (Fig. 6).

There are in all 41 articles in this manuscript, excluding the letters and the poetical work. Out of these articles 24 are on Unani medicine and the remaining 17 are on non-medical topics. Most of the articles are in Persian and a few in Arabic.

The arrangement of the articles dealing with Unani medicine are as follows :

- article I : Regarding tested remedies.
- article II : On honey bee and Bombyx (Silk-worm). The author says, he wrote this article by the order of the king and submitted it to him within one day.
- article III : On semen.
- article IV : On Soul.
- article V : Non medical.
- article VI : Non medical.
- article VII : Non medical.
- article VIII : On alchemy.
- article IX : Non medical.
- article X : On treatment and signs of death. This article seems to be incomplete since starting portion is missing.
- article XI : On Hippocrates, Galen and Hunein etc.
- article XII : Speciality of man.
- article XIII : Non medical.
- article XIV : Single drug tonics.
- article XV : Abstract of 'Barus-Saa' a book of Rhazes.
- article XVI : On headache.
- article XVII : Non medical.
- article XVIII : Non medical.
- article XIX : regarding aims of this work. While referring the famous authoritative works, the author has named this collection as 'Auraque-Danish'.
- article XX : Non medical.
- article XXI : Non medical.

article XXII : On different kinds of poisons with their effects.

article XXIII : On Tiryaque-Farooq (a famous compound antidote). Here, he has claimed to be at the age of 60 years.

article XXIV: On single and compound drugs, kept by the king and his nobles for their use. Hereafter there are verses on two pages.

article XXV : On his teachers and their teachings.

article XXVI : Non medical.

article XXVII : Non medical.

article XXVIII : Non medical.

article XXIX : Non medical.

Hereafter two letters have been given covering nine pages.

article XXX : Non medical.

article XXXI : Non medical.

article XXXII : On wisdom.

article XXXIII : Non medical
to article xli : Non medical

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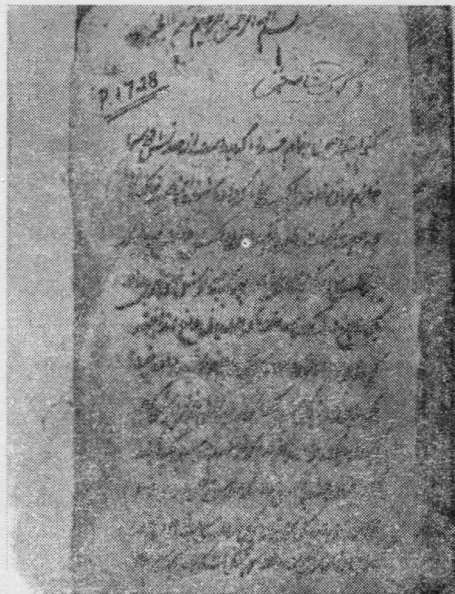
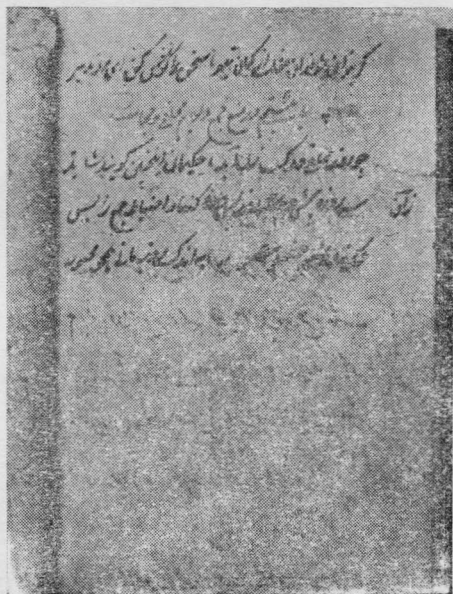


Fig. 1: First page of the manuscript
'Lazzat-un-nisa' (Acc.No. 1728)
(Courtesy: State Museum,
Public Gardens, Hyderabad)

Fig. 2: Last page of the manuscript
'Lazzat un-nisa' (Acc.No. 1728)
(Courtesy: State Museum,
Public Garden, Hyderabad)



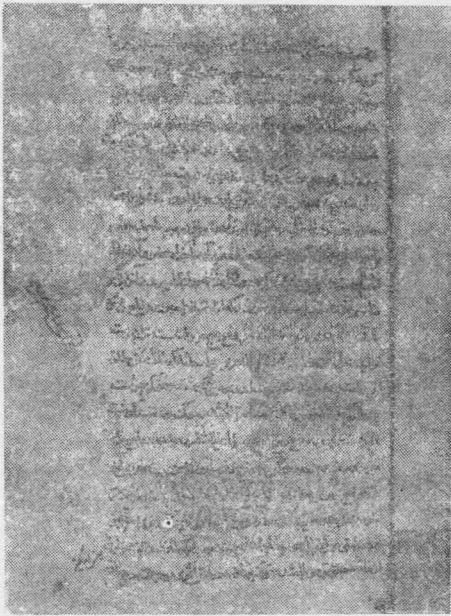


Fig. 3: Starting page No. 113 of the manuscript 'Makhzan-e-Tibb-e-Qutub Shahi' (Acc.No. 379)
(Courtesy: Idara-e-Adebiat-e-Urdu, Punjagutta, Hyderabad)

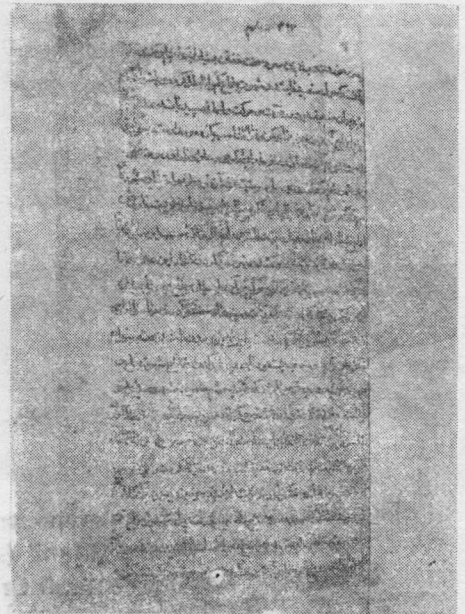


Fig. 4: Ending page No. 464 of the manuscript 'Makhzan-e-Tibb-e-Qutub Shahi' (Acc.No. 464)
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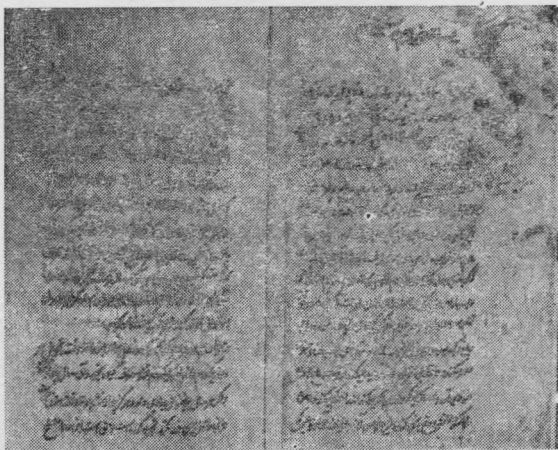


Fig. 5: First page of the manuscript 'Majmoo-e-Hakimul Mulk Nizamuddin Ahmed Gilani' (Acc.No. Tibb Unani 306)
(Courtesy: Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscript Library & Research Institute, Abids, Hyderabad)

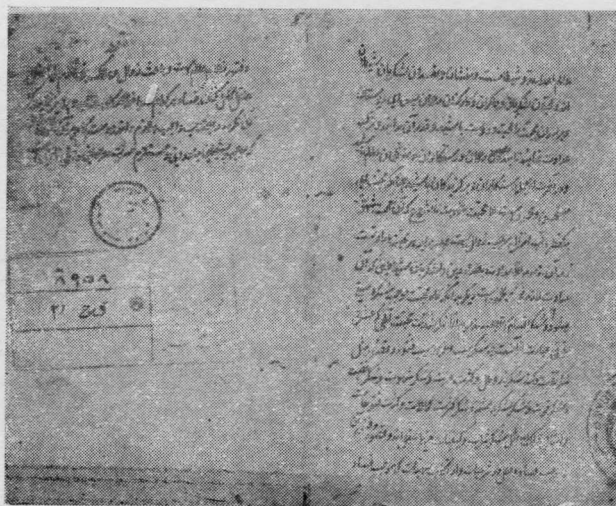


Fig. 6: Last page of the manuscript 'Majmoo-e-Hakimul Mulk Nizamuddin Ahmed Gilani' (Acc. No. Tibb Unani 306)
(Courtesy: Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscript Library & Research Institute, Abids, Hyderabad)

सारांश

हैदराबाद के पुस्तकालयों में कुतुबशाही
काल की चिकित्सापरक पाण्डुलिपियां
भाग-4

—मोमिन अली
एस. ए. हुसैन

गत लेखों में उपरोक्त शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत कुतुबशाही काल की छे दुर्लभ एवं अत्यन्त बहुमूल्य पाण्डुलिपियों 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 हैं— लज्जतुन्निसा, मगज़न-ए-तिब्बे कुतुबशाही तथा मजमुए हकीमुलमुल्क निज़ामुद्दीन अहमद गीलानी। यह क्रमशः यौन-विज्ञान, चिकित्सा तथा अन्य विषयों सहित चिकित्सा से संबंधित हैं।