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LESSOR KNOWN AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS FROM AN URDU BOOK RUMOOZUL ATIBBA : Part-II

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ABSTRACT

Rumoozul Atibba, a rare Urdu book compiled by Hakim Fairozuddin is in two Volumes. It is published by Darul Kutub Rafiqul Atibba, printed in "Rifah-e-Aam press in 1913 at Lahore which contains short biographies of Ayurvedic and Unani physicians. It has been compiled to disclose the tested formulae hidden in the minds of eminent scholars of Ayurveda and Unani with their life sketches.

The selection of this work has been aimed to enlight the Ayurvedic History prevailed in different languages. Twenty biographies of Ayurvedic Physicians were in first volume of 'Rumuzul Atibba', which were published prior to this article (Bulletin of Indian Institute of History of Medicine. Vol XXVI (1996).

This article contains only three biographies of Ayurvedic physicians.

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Introduction

This article is a continuation of prior article entitled “Lessor known Ayurvedic Physicians of India from an Urdu Book – Rumoozul Atibba” published in the Bulletin of Indian Institute of History of Medicine, Vol. XXVI (1996). The book “Rumoozul Atibba” compiled by Hakeem Fairozuddin is in two volumes. It is a collection of biographies of Ayurvedic and Unani Physicians. It has been compiled to disclose the tested formulae hidden in the minds of eminent scholars of both Ayurveda and Unani with their life sketches. Major portion of both the volumes, comprises the biographies of Unani Physicians and the formulae tested by them or their ancestors. To begin with, the author of this book travelled number of places but mentioned the names of only 32 places. Among them were Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Agra, Kanpur, Calcutta, Elur etc, to convince the personalities to furnish their biographies along with their tested formulae for the benefit of public. Further, he says that he wrote about six or seven thousand letters to the physicians of both the systems and waited for their reply about 2 years and contacted 250 Ayurvedic physicians in person. But to his disappointment, inspite of so much persuasion, most of the Ayurvedic physicians were not ready to disclose their efficacious formulae. Even though, he says, that he would continue his struggle to collect more material to compile another volume. It is not known whether his struggle for third volume has been completed or not. The selection of this work has been aimed to enlighten the Ayurvedic history prevalent in different languages. Twenty biographies of Ayurvedic physicians were in first volume of “Rumoozul Atibba”. This article contains only three biographies of Ayurvedic Physicians.

1. Raj Vaidya Sital Prasad Jain

Rajvaidya was one of the members of an eminent Buddhist family whose ancestral practice was Ayurvedic treatment. His forefather Vaidya Sriram was the special advisor of Nawab of Farrukh Nagar and physician for his wives. Prasad Jain’s grandfather Vaidya Giridhar lal came to Delhi cantonment from Farrukh Nagar. Vaidya Giridharlal was also eminent Vaidya who used to treat all the residents of the cantonment mostly with herbs and calx. Prasad’s father was also a famous physician. He was very much fond of visiting the saintly personalities who have great knowledge of herbs. It is understood that he has the knowledge of more than two thousand herbs. He came to Delhi from Farrukh Nagar after the Indian Mutiny (1957-58). He performed marvelous

treatment during the tenure of his medical practice. The author of Rumoozul Atibba wrote that public reminds him as a God of life.

He learnt Devanagari script from his mother, Ayurvedic theory and clinical experience from his father and learnt Urdu, Persian, English languages in Government schools at the age of seven to sixteen. As he was genius he read Unani books –Qanooncha, Mufradat Naseri and Meezan Tib under Khairulla Baig during his school education. At the same period in the evening time he learnt Sanskrit under Pandit - Buddha Ram Nahari and religions education under Jaya Kiran Das. As he was fond of Allopathy, he gained the knowledge of Allopathy also by reading books under the guidance of Gyani Ram. According to the Author of Rumoozul Atibba his clinic was continued with good progress at that time. The author mentioned the following five incomplete books written by Sital Prasad which are as follows: 1. Har (Terminalia) 2. Jan Pehchan 3. Panj Guptiya 4. Pansari Ki Dukan 5. Attar.

At the end of his biography five formulae have been given which are tested by his father and grand father.

2. Goswamy Chunni Lal Jee

Goswamy Chunnial Jee's fathers name was Sri. Goswamy Pannalal Jee. He was born in 1923 samant (1866 A.D). He learnt Devanagiri and Sanskrit under Pandit Kansinath Jee and spent 8 years to learn music from his father who was perfect musicologist. He got the privilege of visiting the great kings and Nobles of that time by accompanying with his father. Even he visited the Viceroy of India Lord Korzen, during his tour to different states he got the chance to meet different eminent Physicians, and acquired more knowledge from various experts. When he settled at Delhi he started his Vedic education systematically under Ganga Vishnu Jee Shastri. On his teacher's advise he learnt more Vedic knowledge under Vaidya Tarachand Jee. He memorized thousands of shlokas.

His clinic's name was Kishwary aman Aushadhalaya from where medicines were distributed to poor without any cost. The 16 formulae tested by him have been given for the different ailments such as Backache, Leucorrhoea, Ganorrhoea, diseases of eye, Dyspnoea, Tridosh, fever, Tuberculosis etc.

3. Vaidya Gokul Chand

Vaidya Gokul Chand father's name was Lala Lal Chand Khatri who was the resident of Dholar in district Atak. He studied upto middle class (7th) then learnt from few Persian books like "Abul Fazl" etc., and from grand father who was an eminent scholar of Persian language. With regard to his entry to medical education, there is an incident mentioned in Rumoozul Atibba Part-II that his younger brother died due to Tuberculosis, on which he felt mental shock and decided to acquire medical education. First he studied Unani books Quanooncha, Mojiz, Kifaya Mansoori and Meezan al-Tibb under Quazi Saheb, the resident of the locality of Khushab and Moulvi Shifaiddin the Hakim of Talla Ganga.

Fortunately, Gokul Chand Jee got the chance of meeting Ayurvedic scholar Mahatma Swamy Baldev Singh Sanyas, who was perfect in the art of preparing Calx. Under his guidance he studied Ayurvedic authentic books for two years and acquired practical knowledge of calx. After the thorough study of Ayurvedic and Unani books he started his own clinic. He passed the examinations of Law and patwar. He became the Patwari of Tehseel Talla Ganga. He used to give the medicine to poor free of cost. Eighteen formulae tested by him have been given after his biography in Rumoozul Atibba Part- II.

Study of such biographical works may prove the existence of Ayurvedic Physicians in recent past, the period in which Urdu language was dominating. And such study, guides clinical scholars to go through the formulae, tested by Ayurvedic Physicians mentioned in Urdu books.

सारांश

रूमूजुल अतिब्बा - एक उर्दू पुस्तक मे उल्लेखित कुछ कम जाने पहचाने आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक : भाग - 2

एस. ए. हुसेन, पी.के.जे.पी. सुभक्ता, वी.के. भटनागर

रूमूजुल अतिब्बा एक दुर्लभ उर्दू पुस्तक है जिसके संकलनकर्ता हकीम फैरोजुद्दीन है तथा यह दो भागों में है। इस पुस्तक का प्रकाशक दारुल कुतुब रफीकुल अतिब्बा है। यह 1913 मे रिफा-ए-आम प्रेस लाहोर मे प्रकाशित की गयी है। इस पुस्तक का संकलन आयुर्वेद एवं युनानी जगत में विशिष्ट चिकित्सकों के द्वारा परीक्षित और उनके मन में छुपे हुए योगों को और उनके जीवनियों को प्रकट करने के लिए किया गया है।

यह लेख का उद्देश्य, विभिन्न भाषाओं में प्रचलित आयुर्वेद के इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालना है। 20 आयुर्वेद वैध्यों के जीवनी का वर्णन इस लेख के पूर्व कडी मे प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है। (भा.आ.इ.सं.प.खण्ड XXVI - 1996) प्रस्तुत लेख मे तीन आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सको कि जीवनी प्रस्तुत है।

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