

**HAND-WRITTEN SOURCES OF TERAPEVTICHESKAYA
SCIENCES AND PRACTICIANS IN UZBEKISTAN**

Makhmudova M.M. (Republic of Uzbekistan)

Email: Makhmudova59@scientifictext.ru

*Makhmudova Mukhabbat Madirimovna - Senior Teacher,
DEPARTMENT OF PROPAEDEUTICS INTERNAL DISEASES,
URGENCH BRANCH
TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY,
URGENCH, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN*

Abstract: *the medicine firmly relies on experience of generations of Aesculapians since all times. For example, in the Middle Ages representatives of traditional medicine not only were engaged in practice of treatment of patients, but also investigated problems of emergence and the course of separate illnesses, generalizations of results of observations and the gathered experience. On their basis instructive treatises and encyclopedic help works, manuals for Aesculapians were written. Most of them remained in hand-written option both their attentive studying and the analysis gives the chance to add to experience of practical doctors and modern medical sciences new knowledge.*

Keywords: *books, manuscripts, treatises, Hakeem, tabib, doctor, Aesculapian, diseases, drugs, etc.*

**РУКОПИСНЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ ТЕРАПЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ
НАУКИ И ПРАКТИКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**

Махмудова М.М. (Республика Узбекистан)

*Махмудова Мухаббат Мадиримовна - старший преподаватель,
кафедра пропедевтики внутренних болезней,
Ургенчский филиал*

Ташкентская медицинская академия, г. Ургенч, Республика Узбекистан

Аннотация: *медицина твердо опирается на опыт поколений врачей со всех времен. Например, в средние века представители народной медицины не только занимались практикой лечения пациентов, но и исследовали проблемы появления и течение отдельных недугов, обобщения результатов наблюдений и набранного опыта. На их основе были написаны поучительные трактаты и энциклопедические справочные труды, наставления для врачей. Большинство из них остались в рукописном варианте и их внимательное изучение и анализ даёт возможность обогатить опыт практических врачей и современную медицинскую науку новыми знаниями.*

Ключевые слова: книги, рукописи, трактаты, хаким, табиб, лекарь, врачеватель, болезни, лекарства и др.

Introduction. Uzbekistan is one of the most ancient centers of a world civilization. Here along with other human activities, gained broad development the traditional medicine which times reached the highest tops. Works of many scientists — physicians rasprostraniyalos it is far outside edge and served as the major grants for many generations of Aesculapians. In turn large tabiba (doctors) and hakeem (scientists-Aesculapians) of edge supported close contacts with many colleagues from the adjacent and distant countries, knew and used works of such medical stars as Hippocrates, Galen, Averos, Dioskrid, etc.

Medical business always was profitable and gave certain advantage over people, irrespective of their social status. Because diseases affected also governors and ordinary people. For this reason profession of a physician and medicinal means were inaccessible, secrets them were revealed only to certain people.

Main contents. The Uzbek tabiba and Aesculapians in the practical work, sometimes were guided by ancient medical treatises. Among the most esteemed and ancient of them were the short doctor book "The Useful Reduced Management" by the Iranian governor Hosrava Anushiruwan (Immortal, 501-579) by order of which in the city of Gundeshapur the academy for studying of philosophy and medicine was created.

Among Aesculapians not less popularity volzovatsya works of the outstanding doctor and alchemist Abu Bakr ar-Razi (Razes, 865-925). "A medicine receptacle", "Healing in a short period", "Test knowledge of tabib", etc. Razes was an author more than 180 scientific works, including 30-volume encyclopedic work on medicine [1]. Among the most popular manuscripts, there was "a Full book of medical art" of Hakeem al-Farisi (mind. in 994 g).

At the beginning of XI of a century in Khwarezm the Mamuna academy where the largest scientists of the Middle East gathered was created. Among members of academy were: scientists-physicians Abul Hayr Hammar (942-1018), Abu Sakhl Masikhi (970-1012), Abu Abdallakh Ilaki (mind. in 1068), Abu Mansour Kamari, Abu Ali ibn Xing (980-1037), etc. Abu Reykhan Biruni (973-1048), subsequently the largest thinker of the Middle Ages was at the head of academy. The big contribution to world science was made by the great philosopher and Abu Ali ibn Xing's scientist-Aesculapian (Avicenna) [1]. Its fundamental works "Kitab Al-Kanun of Fi-t Tib" ("A canon of medical science") and Ash-shifo ("The medical book") within many centuries were reference books for one thousand Aesculapians [2].

These immortal works corresponded repeatedly and complemented with visible hakima (the scientist-physician, the researcher) and tabiba (the doctor, the healer, the Aesculapian, the sorcerer). For example, horazmiyets Umar al-Chagmini (mind. in 1221) "The small canon" created the. In turn, in 1713 the

Indian scientist Muhammad Akbar Arzani using data of "A small canon", wrote a special course of lectures, having called it "Pleasing heart". The course submitted a peculiar comment and it was read in all madresa (school) of India. Here it should be noted that 5 centuries prior to Arzani comments to the most "Canon of medical science" of Ibn Cynna the scientist mind of the Central Asian city of Nasaf — Ibn an-Nafis (made. in 1288). Abu Ali ibn Cynna's works became the most important source of knowledge.

Abu Abdallakh Ilaki who created fundamental work — "Kulliyoti Tibbie Ilaki" ("The medical collection by Ilaki") containing 300 sheets [3] was a talented pupil and Ibn Sina's follower. One more follower of Ibn Cynna, the scientist Zaynutdin Ismail Dzhurdzhani (1042-1130) created the 10th languid medical encyclopedia - "Zakhirai of a horezmshakha" ("A treasury of horezmshakh") [4]. The talented feather of Dzhurdzhani possessed also "Problems of medicine and the eminence of a reasoning", "Cream of medical science", "Imperial medicine", "The memorable book for Ashraf on medical science" and other works [5].

Among tabib of Central Asia "The collection of useful data" of the famous Herat doctor Yusuf al-Haravi was considered as the most popular grant. It served tabiby at the founder of the empire of Great Moguls — Babure (1526-1530) and his son Humayuna (1530-1556). The work "Yusupova Medicine" was created in 1511-1512, and subsequently is complemented with many major data. Horezmiyets Muhammad Amin translated "Yusufova medicine" with Persian into Uzbek, and it in 1898 in the lithographic way was published in Tashkent. The book became more available tabiba and also the European Aesculapians who were highly appreciating scientific heritage of medieval scientists [6].

In 1981 scientists from Tajikistan V.P. Kapranov and R.M. Hakimov made the collection "Wisdom of Centuries". It included manuscripts of the famous physicians of antiquity, including Yusuf al-Haravi. In 1990 works of large Aesculapians of the East, including Yusuf al-Haravi are prepared and published in modern Uzbek by the orientalist Mahmoud Chasanoff "Tabobat of a durdonalara" ("Medicine pearls"). He is one of authors of the collection "Medicine during an Era of Navoiy" (Tashkent: Ibn Sino, 1991).

Tabiba of Central Asia used "The guide for doctoring" of Hakeem Sultan Ali who successfully healed 40 years in Khurasan and Transoxiana. He created the work in 1526-1527 and Abu Mansour Kuchkundzhi presented to the Samarkand governor (1510-1530). Under the decree of this governor, the collection Sultan Ali was rewritten in several copies and became more available many tabiba. The fact that at the beginning of the XX century in the center of east Turkestan - in Yarkand it was translated with Persian into Uzbek demonstrates to geography of its distribution. In 1880 in Tashkent popular work of al-Hattab was rewritten (mind. in 1417) "Healing of diseases and simplification of illnesses".

The majority of tabib used a grant of unknown authors the "Medical collection" made in 1847-1848 for the Andijan ishan of Makhmudkhodzhi. The

copy rewritten in the second half of the 19th century contains various data on treatment of widespread diseases in the region. The author of the book "Miracle Ways of Treatment" remains to unknown too. In it ways of treatment of diseases of the head, an eye, teeth, etc. are described.

The Aesculapians specializing in treatment of eye diseases used "The memorable book for oculists", the Baghdad Hakeem Iza al-Cajjala. He lived and worked in the X century, however over time its immortal work did not lose the value. Oculists, often addressed also the poetic treatise Shah Ali "About art of the oculist (1499-1500), the book of a tabib of the 16th century Ubaydulla Yusuf Ali "Healing of the patient", etc.

Many followers of scientific medicine continued to study even prohibition by clergy of a problem and subject. In particular, the famous doctor of the 12th century Muhammad Ibrahim al-Hassan devoted one of the two books to anatomy and the most often found diseases of the person. The book repeatedly was rewritten, and the most widespread the option of the 19th century was its. The famous scientist Mansour of Fakikh Ispas created "The treatise on anatomy of a human body". This work, on time almost coincides with the main work of Andreas Wesalija "De humani corporis fabrica libri septem" ("About a structure of a human body", 1543). Hakeem Ispas possesses also popular grant "The sufficient book for fighting for health" ("Mansurova medicine"). Tabiba used also treatises on Muhammad Ahmad's anatomy, written in 1683. For a book illustration, the author used several east miniatures, with the image of fragments from human anatomy.

Nadzhibuddin al-Samarkandi's work was devoted to problems of private pathology (mind. in 1222) "An explanation of the reasons and symptoms". Several books by children's diseases were written by the doctor Muhammad Salih al-Kandagari: "Gift innocent", "A worthy gift", etc. This large Afghan Aesculapian lived and worked in Bukhara at government of the emir Shah Murada Makhzuma (1785-1800). In 1891 in Tashkent the book by the unknown author "Essence of science about breath" in which yogi system and ways of achievement of healthy breath revealed is rewritten.

Khiva, Bukhara, Kokand — the capitals of the feudal states where along with professional Aesculapians — tabibam and hakimam, medical science and practice were engaged also some governors were the large centers of development of medicine. So, the Khivan privitel Abulgazi Bakhadurkhan (1603-1664), was "Manafi of al-inson" ("Means, useful to the person") and several historical works. Gazikhan put was a skillful doctor and included in the works not only valuable data on history of the Uzbek and Turkmen people, but also useful tips for treatment of many diseases. In particular, from more than 100 herbs described by it — 33 are applied in modern scientific medicine (Halmetov H., Sabirov R., 1975).

Also the emir of Bukhara Subkhankulikhan was considered as the expert on medicine (1645-1702). For practical introduction of the ideas, it in 1682 opened

"Bukjai R ush-shifo" ("The medical house"), from 2 floors and 18 rooms. The clinic was headed by Mirkamil Hakeem with whom skilled tabiba of Hodge Amin, Okhun Abdugafur, Hodge Yaqub Pirmukhamed, etc. worked. In the treatise — "Ikh of an ut-tibba of subkhoniya" ("Revival of medicine of the Subkhan"), the emir described sets of specific diseases of edge, ways of their treatment. Under its decree, all bakers were obliged to use sesame seeds in production of the products which gave the greatest effect at treatment gastrointestinal frustration, especially in summertime [7]. This way sokhrayatsya in national ceremonies and the ponena.

At the beginning of the XIX century in Khiva talented Hakeem Dzhafarkhodzha al-Hazaraspi lived and worked. In 1824 it finished work on "The collection of medical data". Useful tips and ways of treatment of various diseases stated in Abu Ali ibn Cynna's works, Muhammad Gazali's Imam and other most known tabib and scientists [8] are given in 67 chapters of the book.

In 1880 in Khiva the doctor book "Curriculum Vitae of Doctors" created by the unknown author and devoted to the Bukhara governor Abulfayz (1711-1747) was rewritten. The initial text of the doctor book was on Tajik, into Uzbek it was translated by the teacher of one of popular Khivan madrasahs — domullo Hudaybergan (pseudonym Adzhiz).

In Bukhara of tabib prepared in special madrasah of Dorush-shifo ("The house of healing"). The talented writer Ahmed Danish (1827-1897) who because of the profound knowledge had a nickname — "Ahmad calla" (i.e. large-headed) was his graduate. As a part of the Bukhara embassy, he made a trip to Russia three times and was well familiar with scientific works on medicine. Ahmed Danish stated the most interesting data on methods of treatment of various diseases in the book "Unique Incidents".

Much Yusuf Hayati traveled also hodzhentsky tabib (1842-1924). It had enough data on traditional medicine and pharmacology. The Russian doctor Chumakov, who took advice at treatment of the most widespread diseases in the region was on friendly terms with him [9].

At the end of the 19th century in Central Asia names of visible tabib — Mirz Muradov, Hodge Nasrullo, Abdurashid Cara's Hodge, at the beginning of the 20th century - Cara Muhammad of Amin, Yakhshimuradbek, Tabibi, etc. were widely known. In 1909 the Khivan poet Ali Muhammad Tabibi created such collections as "Amazement of lovers" and "The friend of lovers". About many talented poets of Khwarezm whose creativity was partly connected with traditional medicine, wrote Hasankari Laffasi in the book "Tazkirai Shuaro" ("The biography of poets and writers") [10].

Some treatises on medicine, were written poetically. For example, in 1899 Mr. Uzameddin Katib from Tashkent rewrote Abu Ali ibn-Sina's work "The book saving" consisting of 1322 couplets. In Tashkent Makhzum of Qadiriyya, the author of the book "Tibb Ul-Fovand" ("Medicine of useful instructions") held also big authority. His compositions repeatedly were republished and

considered as one of esteemed among tabib. The special book on medicine of "Shifa-i-klyub" ("Treatment of internal diseases") was known to Aesculapians. It consisted of 35 chapters, including the headache devoted to problems, to impotence, infertility, etc.

At the beginning of the XX century in Bukhara, Tashkent, Samarkand and other cities of Central Asia successfully worked hard skillful bone-setters, so-called "synikch". They skillfully corrected dislocations, changes treated, carried out a lot of other traumatologic operations. Among prominent bone-setters, specified Kamil Salimova, Shukur Ibragimova, Burkhan of Saidova, Nishangul Bayimbetovoy, Sabir Kuryazova, Abdulladzhan Tashmatova, Kasymbay Akhmatbayeva, Yarkulbay Chasanoff, Vasitkhan Zakhidzhanova, etc. The Tashkent traumatologists, professors A.Sh. Shakirov and E.V. Luzina translated into modern Uzbek famous Hakeem Mahmoud Shadi's work of Muhammad "Tarikh-ul ilozh" ("Historical methods of treatment"), written in 1912. In it methods of treatment of dislocations and changes which were widely used by tabiba are in detail described.

Conclusion. Apparently, tabiba and haky not only treated patients and wrote instructive a grant for Aesculapians. Some of them were is very close to the real scientific medicine, created valuable therapeutic treatises which many times were rewritten, even bred in the lithographic way. It allowed to broaden horizons of tabib, to use received knowledge in medical practice. Today they have important value and for studying of history of medicine, experience of our ancestors.

References / Список литературы

1. Life and activity, creative heritage of Abu Bakr ar-Razi are comprehensively studied by the Uzbek scientists, professor A.A. Kadirov, candidates medical sciences U.T. Saipov, Yu.S. Arzumetov, etc.
2. Doctor G.A. Kolosov, in the article "About National Doctoring at Grades and Kirgыз of Turkestan" ["О народном врачевании у сартов и киргизов Туркестана"], as well as many other authors, incorrectly included Abu Ali ibn Cynna in a row of the Arab Aesculapians, and Central Asia — only the place of its activity (SPb., 1903. — P. 62). Actually, great Avicenna was born in the kishlak of Afshana that in 38 km. from Bukhara [in Russian].
3. In 1954-1960 "The canon of medical science" ["Канон врачебной науки"] in 5 volumes is published in Russian, in Tashkent [in Russian].
4. Abdullaev A.A. Sketches of history of development of medicine in Khwarezm [Очерки истории развития медицины в Хорезме]. Tashkent: Medicine, 1980. — P. 72-73 [in Russian].
5. Abdullaev A.A. Ismail Dzhurdzhani and Umar Chagmini — the famous erudite physicians of ancient Khwarezm [Исмаил Джурджани и Умар Чагмини — знаменитые ученые медики древнего Хорезма]. — Tashkent:

- Medicine, 1972; Abdullaev A.A. Ismail Dzhurdzhani and his "Treasury of horezmshakh"b [Исмаил Джурджани и его "Сокровищница хорезмшахов"]. — Tashkent, 1980; The First book "Treasury of Horezmshakh" by Dzhurdzhana is published by the Teheran university in 1965; Wisdom of centuries. Ancient Tajik medicine about maintaining health [Мудрость веков. Древняя таджикская медицина о сохранении здоровья]. — Dushanbe: Irfon, 1981 [in Russian].
6. Collection of east manuscripts of AN of the Uzbek SSR [Собрание восточных рукописей АН Узбекской ССР], t. VII. — P. 284 [in Russian].
 7. A Turkic Medical Treatise from Islamic Central Asia: A Critical Edition of a Seventeenth-Century Chagatay Work by Subgan Qulī Khan. Edited, Translated and Annotated by László Károly. Brill's Inner Asian Library. Volume 32. Editors: Michael Drompp; Devin Deweese; Mark C. Elliott. — Leiden. 2015; Kadirov, A.A. Historiya of medicine of Uzbekistan [История медицины Узбекистана]. — Tashkent: Ibn Sino, 1994. — P. 125 [in Russian].
 8. Professor A.A. Abdullaev managed to reveal and study several manuscripts written in the form of the comment to the work Hazaraspi. Subsequently they were included by it in the doctoral dissertation and the monograph "Sketches of History of Development of Medicine in Khwarezm" ["Очерки истории развития медицины в Хорезме"] of the same name (1980) [in Russian].
 9. Chasanoff X. Central Asian geographers and travelers [Среднеазиатские географы и путешественники]. — Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1964. — P. 229 [in Russian].
 10. Hasankari Laffasi (1880-1945) worked as the employee of the Khivan architectural museum of local lore and the manuscript of its work is stored in Institute of oriental studies AN of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1992 the brochure by H. Laffasi of "Tazkirai shuarro" ["Биография поэтов"], it was published in Urgench [in Russian].
 - 11.