

PHIRAṄGĪROGA (SYPHILIS) AND ITS MANAGEMENT AS DESCRIBED
IN VAIDYAKA SAṂGRAHA, AN OLD GUJARATI MANUSCRIPT OF AN
UNKNOWN AUTHOR (18TH CENTURY A.D.).

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INTRODUCTION

A study of *Vaidyaka Saṁgraha*, a MS. of an unknown author (18th century A.D.), written in Old Gujarati and now kept in the library of L. D. Institute of Indology (MS. No. 30994), Ahmedabad 9, reveals that Gujarat, by virtue of its geographical position, was a receptacle for many alchemical ideas and medical theories from other culture-areas of India and outside (the Arab and Chinese Countries) particularly in the middle ages to fight the dreadful foreign scourge—*phiraṅgīroga*¹ (syphilis) and other accompanying diseases with it.

It is a well-known historical fact that the Portuguese had fairly established themselves at Goa and some parts of India by the beginning of the sixteenth century A.D.² As a result of intercourse of India with them that dreadful venereal disease—Syphilis made its appearance³ in India. This disease “had now to be reckoned with a new name coined for it”⁴ in Indian Āyurvedic works—*Vaidyaka Saṁgraha*,⁵ *Bhāvaprakāśa*,⁶ *Arkaprakāśa*,⁷ etc.,⁸ as known to them as—*phiraṅgīroga*. So far it is known historically, syphilis began to raise its fearful head in Europe in 1493 A.D., according to all investigations.⁹

As revealed in *Vaidyaka Saṁgraha*, the acute and chronic miasms of *phiraṅgīroga* are known from the symptomology of its ultimates.¹⁰ It manifests itself through local symptoms, such as, the chancre (*cāndī*), the Bubo (*mevāḍo*)¹¹ and other skin affections,¹³ rheumatism,¹⁴ arthritis,¹⁵ bone diseases,¹⁶ etc. of the affected persons.

A study of *Vaidyaka Saṁgraha* throws light upon different syphilitic eruptions in all their varied manifestations¹⁷ as to time and colour, appearing on the body of an infected person and the cure of this disease—*phiraṅgīroga* with the medicines prepared with Indian herbs and minerals, such as, oxide of lead (*bodārasīṅgī*)¹⁸, green vitriol¹⁹ (*hīrākasīsa*), *smilax china*=china root (*chopchini*)²⁰ calomel (*rasakapūr*)²¹, cinnabar²² (*hiṅgula*), mercury (*pāro*),²³ etc. on the basis of different states of its symptomology.

PRIMARY STAGE OF PHIRAṄGĪROGA

ETIOLOGY

According to modern medical science, syphilis is due to a specific infective parasite, the *Spirocheta pallida*, now classified as the *Treponema pallidum*. It was

discovered in 1905 by Schaudinn and E. Hoffmann whose epoch-making researches have since been repeatedly verified by other investigators. Notable among these are Metchnikoff, Roux, Lassar and Neisser who have demonstrated that Syphilis can be transmitted to chimpanzees and other apes by inoculation.²⁴ "A chronic, systematic transmissible disease is due to inoculation with the *Spirocheta pallida*, except when inherited".²⁵ "It is characterized by the appearance of an initial lesion at the point of infection from which the disease may spread to any of every tissue and organ of the body".²⁶ The venereal infection of the whole body commences at the very moment of the impure coition and is completed before the appearance of the chancre²⁷ (= *cāndī*) as it is indicated by *Vaidyaka Samgraha* in its first and fourth therapeutic formulae for the cure of the chancre (*cāndī*)²⁸ of an acute form of venereal disease which appears only on the penis²⁹ of a person affected by its miasm. This fact of etiology is corroborated by the evidence of *Bhāvaprakāśa* which states in clear terms that this disease commences with the impure coition with a *phiraṅga* male or female affected with syphilis,³⁰ and so it is called *āgantuka vyādhi*.³¹

At the end of the prodromal period one may expect the chancre.³² As stated in modern medical science, "The chancre appears, after an impure coition, usually between the seventh and fourteenth days, rarely sooner or later, mostly on the member infected with the miasm, first as a little pustule, which changes into an impure ulcer with raised borders and stinging pains.³³ According to one view, the prodromal period is usually twelve to fifteen days.³⁴

A similar image of manifestation of the chancre of *phiraṅgiroga* at its primary stage is found on the body of an affected person as revealed³⁵ in *Vaidyaka Samgraha*. The prodromal period of this venereal disease is sometimes as late as 50 or 60 days.³⁶ "Some acute miasm or a bad cold or a drug, disturbing the economy, may prevent the external manifestations and prolong the prodromal period, but it is usually from 12 to 15 days, if in no way it is disturbed or interrupted."³⁷ The prodromal period increases with the contagion of the various stages.

SYMPTOMOLOGY

FIRST STAGE

Modern medical science and *Vaidyaka Samgraha*, to some extent, indicate in their therapeutics for syphilis (*phiraṅgiroga*) that at the end of prodromal period some external manifestations appear on the body of the affected person, such as, roseola³⁸ and other eruptions,³⁹ soon succeeding these, at the time of their disappearance or in connection with them, some mucous patches⁴⁰ in the throat, ulcers in the mouth,⁴¹ "throat,⁴² and finally falling of the hair.⁴³ "They rapidly succeed each other, often being associated."⁴⁴ It appears clearly that syphilis is operating upon the internal economy of the body, having a tendency to affect the organs that are of the interior man,⁴⁵ the brain,⁴⁶ the liver,⁴⁷ the kidneys,⁴⁸ the spleen,⁴⁹ the heart,⁵⁰ and the lungs,⁵¹



FIG. 1



FIG. 2

FIG. 4

FIG. 3

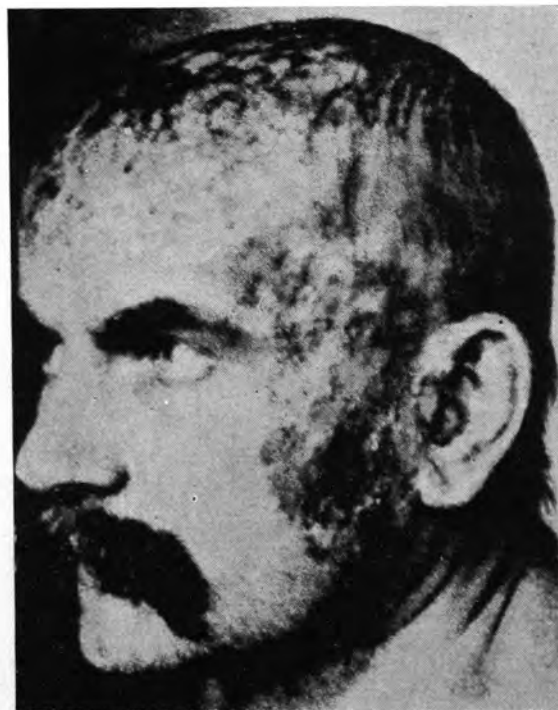


Fig. 1. Syphilitic alopecia, showing a general but irregular thinning of the hair.

Fig. 3. Large acuminated pustular syphilid (acneiform syphilid); the remainder of the eruption was papulopustular in character.

Fig. 2. Macular syphilid with a tendency toward maculopapular formation.

Fig. 4. Ulcerative tubercular syphilid

the tissues⁵² and the bones.⁵³ As this disease commences to occupy the interior tissues of an affected person, "the periosteum, the bone⁵⁴ and the brain are the tissues that are sought out as the principal sites."⁵⁵

SECOND STAGE

At this stage of syphilis, the chancre (*cāṇḍī*) is replaced by the painful substitute, the Bubo (*mevādo ākaḍaṇī*)⁵⁶ which hastens onward to suppuration⁵⁷. Modern medical science states that when the Bubo is driven out internally through injurious treatment, internal malady sets in through more troublesome secondary ailments, through the outbreak of the whole chronic syphilis⁵⁸ and "nature accomplishes this though slowly but with certainty"⁵⁹.

As it appears from a study of the symptomology of *phiraṅgiroga*, the syphilitic boil⁶⁰ (*phiraṅgī phoḍā*) is not a true boil, but "it is a multiple tubercular mass most vicious in character".⁶¹

THIRD STAGE

At this stage of chronic cases of syphilis, according to *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* and modern medical science, the infected patient has those awful biparietal head pains⁶², he is becoming weaker in mind⁶³, he is getting the tertiary manifestations⁶⁴ in general, tendency to gummatous and deep-seated ulceration (*nāsūra*)⁶⁵ and is threatening to break down in health.⁶⁶

According to *Bhāvaprakāśa*, *phiraṅgiroga* (syphilis) is of three types, viz. external, internal and external-cum-internal.⁶⁷

CURE

In the cure of *phiraṅgiroga* three states are to be distinguished as indicated in the therapeutics of *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* and modern medical science.

1. When *phiraṅgiroga* (syphilis) is still alone and attended with its associated local symptoms, the chancre (*cāṇḍī*)⁶⁸, manifested on the penis (*liṅga*) of the affected person.

2. When it⁶⁹ is alone indeed, i.e. without any complication with second or third miasm, but deprived of the vicarious local symptom, the chancre (and the Bubo).

3. When it is already complicated with another chronic disease⁷⁰—psora, while local symptom⁷¹ may either be yet present or may have been removed by local application.⁷²

Bhāvaprakāśa also presents a similar picture of these three states in this manner that the external syphilis manifested on the penis of the affected person in the form of chancre affecting less skin is curable (i.e. the 1st stage).⁷³

Internal syphilis which is the second stage affects the joints and creates pain like *āmavāta* (urticaria), inflammation (swelling). It is difficult to be cured.⁷⁴

External-cum-internal syphilis (the 3rd stage of this disease) causes weakness, loss of strength, septic breaking (ulcer) of nose, slowness (or dullness) of internal fire, atrophy of bone and boneache, curvature of bone, etc. At this stage the case of the person affected with syphilis is incurable.⁷⁵

“The artificial division of Record into primary, secondary and tertiary periods does not tend to a better understanding of syphilis but it is convenient for the sake of description. Bearing this in mind, it is wise to view syphilis as a progressive infective process influenced greatly in its course by the character of the soil in which virus is accidentally planted.”⁷⁶

“The cure of syphilis—the venereal disease is effected most easily and in the most convincing manner by internal remedy so long as the chancre (*cāndī*) or the Bubo has not been driven out by local application⁷⁷, so long as the chancre (or the Bubo) remains unchanged as a vicarious symptom of the internal syphilis”.⁷⁸ In the therapeutics of *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* a similar medical view is expressed about the complete burial (*samādhi*, i.e. cure) of *phiraṅgiroga* alongwith its manifestation of *cāndī*⁷⁹ (chancre) and *mevādo* (Bubo)⁸⁰ by internal treatment.

In the first simple state when the chancre (*cāndī*) is still present, there is no complication with a developed chronic disease, no prominent ailment from psoric origin and latent psora-syphilis combines as little as sycosis. So in this state it needs only little dose of the best mercurial remedy⁸¹ or other remedies⁸² as prescribed in the therapeutics of *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* in order to cure thoroughly and for ever the whole syphilis with its chancre within seven or fourteen days⁸³ or twenty-one days.⁸⁴

Mercurial Remedies: for example,

1. Rub mercury *īā* 5, alum *īā* 5 and carbonate of potash (*javakhar*) *īā* 5, with the juice of citrus lemon for 1 *prahara* (3 hours). Make tablets of the paste, dry them up for 3 days in the sunshine. Take earthen vessels in the form of a *ḍamaruyantra* by putting the tablets into them first; close the joints (in between the earthen vessels) with the paste made of crushed chalk, *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*) of khadi and cotton (*ru*). Put 3 layers of clay and cloth over the vessels. Give fire over or onto the mouth of the upper vessel (*upariṭi hāḍiyai*) for 4 *praharas*. On getting cooled down, take out the essence which is ready in the upper vessel, give a dose of it cold, equal to the size of a grain of rice—2 *bhār* (*paisā*) to the patient (who is infected with syphilis) for seven days. His diet is *thūli* (cooked broken wheat) without salt. His syphilitic Bubo goes away.⁸⁵

2. Filter all these medicines—*Rāla* (yellow resin) *tā* 2, *Berajo* (*Oryza sativa*) *tā* 2, sulphur *tā* 2, *Muradārasigī* (oxide of lead or a kind of plant in Gujarat) *tā* 2, and cinnabar (*hiṅgalo*) *tā* 2, rub them with butter made of goat's milk (*chālī*) on a stone for 1 *prahara*; next besmear the ointment over the chancre. (His) syphilis goes away. Diet: give the patient cooked broken wheat (*thūlī*) without salt. In 7 or 14 or 21 days there takes place the burial (*samādhi*) of (his) syphilis.⁸⁶

3. Rub mercury *tā* 1 and sulphur *tā* 1 with the juice of *tulasī* (*Ocimum sanctum*) for 3 days; make pills equal to the size of black pepper and take it (i.e. give it to the infected patient). Next let him take equal portion of each of cinnabar *tā* 1, vermilion *tā* 1, *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*) *tā* 1, *Kapilo* (*Mallotus philippinensis*) *tā* 1, *Sonāgeru* (golden red ochre) *tā* 1, *Mastakī* (*Pistacia lentiscus*) *tā* 1 and *Mālākāganī* (*Oelastrus peniculata*) and rub them in oil for 3 days without exposing the medicine to air. There takes the burial of syphilis (*Samādhi thāi*), if it is given to the patient affected with this disease.⁸⁷

(4) Make medicine with the combination of *Rasakarpūra* (calomel) *tā* 2½. *Khaḍḍija kājika* (liquid chalk or a kind of mineral)—*paisā* 2½, *Sāthi cokhā* (uncleaned rice)—*paisā* 2 with the water of *Sāthī cāvala* (uncleaned rice). Dose is equal to the size of a small jujube, give the medicine to the infected patient, diet is *thūlī*, (broken cooked wheat) keep it in the air, give him the same in the morning and evening, (his) syphilis goes away.⁸⁸

In a few days, after taking such a dose or doses of mercurial remedy or other remedies, the chancre of the infected patient becomes clean sore with little mild pus and heals of itself as a convincing proof that the venereal malady is also fully extinguished within⁸⁹ and it does not leave behind the least scar⁹⁰ or the least spot, showing the healthy skin. Just as the continued presence of the chancre (or the Bubo) during the cure shows the continued presence of *phiraṅgiroga* (syphilis), so when the chancre and the Bubo heal merely from the internally applied mercurial or non-mercurial other medicines,⁹¹ this disappears without having any trace of its former presence⁹²; it is incontrovertibly sure that every trace of the internal syphilis is also extinguished at the moment of the completion of the cure of the chancre⁹³ or the Bubo.⁹⁴

In the case of the second state of *phiraṅgiroga* when an otherwise infected person affected with no other chronic disease, “except the injudicious driving away of the chancre through local applications without attacking the organism”⁹⁵ over much with internal and external remedies, all the outbreaks of the secondary disease may be avoided and he may be freed from every trace of the venereal miasm through simple internal cure effected by a like dose of the mercurial medicine⁹⁶ or other non-mercurial medicine⁹⁷, although the certainty of his cure can no more be so manifestly proved as if it had become a mild ulcer, reddish in colour (*lāla paḍe*)⁹⁸ simply through this internal remedy and been thus manifestly cured of itself.⁹⁹

Mercurial remedies as prescribed in the first state of syphilis are also applicable in its second state. As regards the non-mercurial medicines for the cure of its second state there are many prescribed in the therapeutics of *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*. For example, cook oxide of arsenic *ṭā* 1, with 5 seers of milk on fire for 1 *prahara*. Next, cook it in 15 seers of the juice of gourd in a *dolikāyantra* for 3 *praharas*. Next combine these three-opium *ṭā* 1, oxide of arsenic *ṭā* 1 and 6 fig *āmlā* (Emblic myrobalans). Give 21 roastings (*puṭas*) of gourd to them, make pills of the whole thing, equal to the size of black pepper. Give this medicine to the infected patient, for 7 or 14 days. Sour, salt, *vāidā* (food producing rheumatism or gas), asafotida or cinnabar, oil, meat and wine are prohibited for him. His syphilitic pain stops (or breaks up) (*ākadaṇi bhājai*). All his chancres and boils get dried up and fall down. Again, there does not take place syphilis in him.¹⁰⁰

When the cure of the whole venereal disease has been effected by this internal remedy¹⁰¹ and others as prescribed in the therapeutics of *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, and if thus the chancre heals of itself without the action of an external application, and when it disappears¹⁰², the spot of it can no more be cognized, for the stain covering that place will be just as smooth and of the same colour as the rest with the falling down of the chancre.¹⁰³

(3) In the third state of *phiraṅgīroga* it is most difficult to be treated, when this venereal disease of an affected person is complicated with some chronic disease, e.g. eczema¹⁰⁴, leucoderma¹⁰⁵, septic ulcer, etc.¹⁰⁶, even when the chancre (*cāndī*)¹⁰⁷ yet existed or even there was no chronic disease in the body at the break of the chancre. In order to reach the so-called masked venereal disease complicated with other chronic diseases¹⁰⁸ the following rules are prescribed in the *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* to be observed by the physician.

After removing all the hurtful influences that affect the patient from without¹⁰⁹ and after settling on a light and yet nourishing and strengthening diet¹¹⁰ for the patient, let him first give the anti-psoric medicine¹¹¹ which is the best fitting to the preventing the state of diseases.

For example, incense¹¹² (or smoke of burnt medicines) should be burnt in his room by putting him within the four walls of the screen (*paradā*)¹¹³ and he should be put on light, nourishing and strengthening diet, such as, milk, *bhāt* (rice), *thūli* (cooked broken wheat), *maṭha* (*Phaseolus-aconisifolius*—a kind of pulse), *kṣīra* (sweet rice) without salt, bread of *ciṇarī* (a kind of grain) and wheat, etc.¹¹⁴, and he should be administered anti-psoric medicines, e.g. cinnabar, oxide of lead, sulphur, smilax china, calomel, oxide of arsenic, carbonate of potash, borax, anacardium, golden pyrite, etc.¹¹⁵

Like the *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, *Bhāvaprakāsa*¹¹⁶ also has prescribed *rasakarpūr* (calomel), mercurial medicines¹¹⁷ and *chobchini*¹¹⁸ (smilax china) for the cure of *phiraṅgīroga*.

According to modern medical science, when the anti-psoric medicine has completed its action, then should be given "the dose of best mercurial preparation to act against the venereal disease for three, five to seven weeks, i.e. so long as it will continue to produce an improvement in the venereal symptoms".¹¹⁹

"In inveterate and difficult cases, however, the first course will hardly accomplish all that is desired. There usually still remain some ailments and disorders, which cannot be definitely classed as purely psoric, and others which cannot be definitely syphilitic, and these require yet some additional aid. A repetition of a similar process of cure is here required, i.e. first another application of one or more of the anti-psoric remedies, that have not yet been used, and which are the most appropriate, until whatever seems still unsyphilitically morbid, i.e. psoric, may disappear when the above-mentioned dose of the Mercurial Remedy, but in another potency, should be given again and allowed to complete its action, until the manifest venereal symptoms—the pricking, painful ulcer of the tonsils, the round copper-coloured spots that shimmer through the epidermis, the eruptive pimples which do not itch and are found chiefly in the face upon a bluish-red foundation, the painless cutaneous ulcers on the scalp and penis, which are smooth, pale, clean, merely covered with mucus, and almost level with the healthy skin, etc. and the boring, nightly pains in the exostoses have entirely passed away."¹²⁰

CONCLUSION

A brief study of *phiraṅgiroga* (syphilis) on the basis of the data collected from *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* and corroborated with the evidences of *Bhāvaprakāśa* reveals that the history of this dreadful venereal disease in India in different ages has been governed by the dominant tendencies of the time and the place, as it has continued from the beginning of the sixteenth century A.D., covering the whole of India and the whole world, in different forms¹²¹, from generation to generation as hereditary scourge as well as acute miasm for some ones. The value of *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha* lines in the analysis of syphilis as it throws light upon the threefold complication of the three chronic miasms-syphosis with the venereal chancre miasm and at the same time a developed psora and their symptomology and remedies in a nutshell.

VAIDYAKA SAṂGRAHA

Chapter 1

Remedy for *Phiraṅgiroga* (Syphilis)

(1) Apply (the mixture of) equal parts of powder of plumbum oxidum (lead oxide), green vitriol, *Acacia catechu*, bark of *Acacia arabica* and bark of pomegranate on the (infected syphilitic) penis, the (syphilitic) disease of the penis goes away (i.e. it gets cured of syphilis) (if this medicine is used).

(2) Give full smoke (incense) of *tā* 1 of (the combination of) burnt cinnabar *tā* 3, *Anacyclus pyrethrum tā* 3, *Barringtonia acutangula* (samudra-phala) or dried up uterus of *Agninakra* (a kind of crocodile) *tā* $\frac{1}{2}$, gum of *Pistacia lentiscus tā* $\frac{1}{2}$, by crushing them together to the door (orific) of the rectum (*gudādvāra*) (of the affected patient) for 7 or 14 days. Feed him betel leaf 1 or 2 *biḍās* (*patravīṭaka*). (*bundle*), prohibit (him not to take) sour and salty things. Bubo and all types of (syphilitic) boil go away (i.e. get cured).

(3) Give smoke (incense) of (the combination of) burnt cinnabar *tā* 3, *Plumbum oxidum* (*murdārasigī*) *tā* 3, *Anacyclus pyrethrum tā* 3, *Plumbago zeylanica* (*citraka*) *tā* 3, Sulphur *tā* 3, *Elettaria cardamomum* (*elachi*) *tā* 3, by pounding (them together) to small grains, give (the medicine) (to the infected patient) for 7 or 14 days. Give the patient smoke (incense) of *tā* 2 (of the combined medicines) (everyday) by keeping him within (inside) the screen (for segregation). *Phiraṅgīvāya* (syphilis) goes away.

(4) Combine together blue vitriol—an emetic (*thutho*) *tā* 1, *Acacia catechu tā* 2, and lime (made of oyster shell) *tā* 4 and crush (them). Put (the powdered medicine) into *tā* 18 of charified butter made of cow's milk and rub (the medicine) in a pot of bell-metal for 8 *praharas*. Apply the prepared paste (or ointment) on the chancre of syphilis (of the infected patient, it goes away. Maintain the diet (as instructed before), i.e. not to take sour and salty things, etc.

(5) Rub mercury *tā* 5, alum *tā* 5 and carbonate of potash *tā* 5 together with the juice of citrus acida for 1 *prahara* (3 hrs.) in a mortar, make tablets or pills out of the prepared paste; make them dry for 3 days in the sun. Take them into 2 earthen pots or vessels (2 *hāḍī*) in the form of *Damaruyantra* (make paste of) three things—Chalk, *Acacia catechu* and cotton (*ru*) by rubbing them, then close the joints of the two earthen pots with that paste; put three layers of clay and cloth over the earthen pots, give fire to the mouth of the upper earthen pot (*uparītī hāḍīyai*) for 4 *praharas*. on getting cooled down, take the earthen pots. Take the essence which is ready (or sticks to) in the upper (earthen) pot; give the patient one dose (of that medicine) equal to the size of 2 *bhārs* (paisās) of grain of rice; give it cold (to him) for 7 days. Then the diet (to be taken by the infected patient) is *Thūli* (cooked broken wheat) without salt. (His) syphilitic bubo goes away.

(6) Filter (the powder of) root of Negro coffee (*Cassia occidentalis*) in a piece of cloth, make pills (out of it) with water, equal to the size of a small jujube fruit (*laghubora*). Drench the (medicine) in cow's milk and *cabab-chini* for 7 days. Then give it to the infected patient. (His) syphilitic disease goes away.

(7) Bind calomel *tā* 1, liquid chalk (*Khadija Kājika*) *Paisā* 2 and uncleaned rice (*sāṭhīcokhā*) with the water of uncleaned rice (*sāṭhī cāvalarā*). (A dose of this medicine) equal to the size of a small jujube fruit (is to be given to the infected patient). (His) diet is cooked broken wheat. Keep it in the air (i.e. expose it to air), give it to the patient in the evening and morning (*sāje-savāre*). (His) syphilis goes away.

(8) Besmear the infected penis (of the syphilitic patient) with the ointment made of ash of dunkey's dung, the bark of pomegranate and *Acacia catechu* with butter. The burning (sensation) of the infected penis (of the patient) becomes well (i.e. is cured).

(9) Apply the ointment made of the powder of red vateria indica or red resin (*Kapila rāla*) with clarified butter on the syphilitic chancre (of the patient). (His) chancre goes away. True 2.

(10) Grind all these medicines—cinnabar *ṭā* 3, borax *ṭā* 3, blue vitriol *ṭā* 3, red sandal wood (*ratānjanī=ratāndalī*) *ṭā* 3, bark of big jujube fruit (*Vaḍabora*) *ṭā* 10 and bind (make) 14 *parikās* (*puriyās*) of equal dose (out of the powder of the above-mentioned pounded medicines). Give smoke (incense) (of the powdered medicines to the patient) in the morning and evening. Keep it (medicine) with (in) an earthen pot (*Kaḍīsu*) in the air again and again (*vāra* 2). (Diet)—cooked broken wheat (*thūlī*) and milk or *kṣīra* (sweet rice) without salt (to be given to the patient). (His) syphilis goes away.

(11) Make (bind) pills (out of the powder of) *Elettaria cardamomum* (*elāchi*) *ṭā* 3, Cinnamon bark (*taja*) *ṭā* 3; *Myristica fragrans* (*jāyaphala*) *ṭā* 3, *Acacia catechu* (*Kātho*) *ṭā* 3, *Ciniakapur* *ṭā* 3, *Gyristica fragrans* (*jāvanti*) *ṭā* 3, *Anacyclus pyrethrum* (*akalakaru*) *ṭā* 3, Calomel (*rasakarpūr*) *ṭā* 2, with the juice of *Ocimum sanctum* (*tulasī*) and take them, while moving and moving. Bind them with water.

The process of making *cāṭana* (*avaleha*=licking paste) of medicine:

Crush *Electaria cardamomum*, *Gyristica fragrans* and *Myristica fragrans* together, crush cinnamon bark, *Plumbago zeylanica* and *Anacyclus pyrethrum* together, crush *Acacia catechu* separately, crush calomel separately. Next mix them together and make pills (out of them) equal to the size of a jujube fruit. Take this process of making *cāṭana* (licking paste) of medicine. If there crops up syphilitic eruption on the mouth (or inside the mouth), i.e. chancre on face, etc. (give the medicine to the infected patient to be used) : (rules of its) observance (*pālana*) : make the patient drink milk and condensed sugar (*miśri*) with the juice of *Ocimum sanctum*. (His) syphilis goes away.

(12) Give (the patient) 1 *parikā* (dose) of *ṭā* 1 of medicine by crushing the bark of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* (*akalakaru*) for 7 days. Diet: Give him milk and cooked broken wheat (*thūlī*). (His) syphilitic pain (*ākaḍaṇī*) flies away (*bhājai*), its biting (stinging) pain (*casak*) stops (*rahai*), i.e. goes away.

(13) Crush all these medicines into fine grains (powders)—*Ficus tsiela* (*pīpalī*) *ṭā* 4, root of *Ficus religiosa* (*pīpalāmūla*) *ṭā* 4, *Terminalia chebula* (*haradai*) *ṭā* 4, *Plumbago zeylanica* (*citṛaka*) *ṭā* 4, *Huhu* (a kind of plant in Gujarat) *ṭā* 4, *Vitex*

trifolia (sambhālu) t̄ā 4, Withania somnifera (āsagamdhī=asvaganadhā) t̄ā 4, dry ginger (sunḥī) t̄ā 4 and Conessei bark (kuḍāchālī) t̄ā 4, Bishop's weed (ajamo) t̄ā 4, Linum usitatissimum (alāsī) t̄ā 4, Lepedium sativum (asāliyo) t̄ā 4, and Peucedanum graveolens (sovā) t̄ā 4 together in equal proportions. Put sugar equal to the quantity of the medicine into the mixture. Syphilitic rheumatism or arthritis (vāta) flies away (if it is given to the infected patient). Rheumatism (syphilitic) goes away.

(14) Grind Conessei bark *t̄ā 34*, black pepper (=mircā) *t̄ā 17* and molasses (*guḍa*) *t̄ā 51* together and make pills (out of the paste of these medicines), administer a dose of the prepared medicine, equal to the quantity of *t̄ā 5* to the (infected) patient. His abdomen (full of gas) sits down i.e. sinks (*vesai*). All the 84 types of air (gas, rheumatism, etc.) go away.

(15) Crush cinnabar *tolā 1*, gum of *Pistacia lentiscus (mastakī) tolā 1* and *Myristica fragrans—tolā 2*, make 14 *parikās (doses)*, give incense or smoke (*dhunī*) (of these *parikās* of medicine) again and again to the infected patient. Diet: cooked broken wheat mixed with cow's milk, Eighty four types of *vāyu* (air-gas, rheumatism, arthritis, etc.) and, syphilitic chancre of the patient go away, (if the medicine is given in this manner).

(16) Take *Mesua Ferrea* or *suffron (kesar) t̄ā ½*, seed of *datura t̄ā ½*, *Nux vomica (kucilā) t̄ā 5*, *Hyoscyamus niger (Khurasāṇī ajamo) t̄ā 5*, *Cannabis sativa (vijayā) t̄ā 15*, seed of *Astercantha longifolia (ahikharā=ekharo) t̄ā 5*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus (lavāṅga) t̄ā 1½*, *Elettaria cardamomum (elāchi) t̄ā 1½*, garlic (*lasaṇa*) *t̄ā 5*, cinnabar (*hīṅgula*) *t̄ā 1½* opium (*aphīṇa*) *t̄ā 1½*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum (akala-karu) t̄ā 1½*, *Gyristica fragrans (jāyatrī) t̄ā 1½*, *Myristica fragrans (jāyaphala) t̄ā 1½*, *Celastrus paniculata (mālakāgaṇī) t̄ā 1½* and old molasses (*gula purāṇā) t̄ā 100*; bind (make) pills (out of their mixture), each (pill) measuring *t̄ā 2*, Next two pills (of the medicine) are to be taken (by the infected patient) every day, (his) painful syphilitic disease (or arthritis) goes away (by the use of this medicine), (his) body becomes (remains) light, (his syphilitic) small boil (*phuṭaṇī*) gets cured.

(17) Crush (*Tipīparī kījai*) dry ginger (*paisā*) 2 and anacardium (*bhīlāmā) paisā 1½*, put all these medicines (together)—root of *Ficus religiosa (pīpalāmūla) pai. 2*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum (akalakaro) pa. 2*, root of *Inula racemosa (pohakaramūla) pa. 2*, *Hyoscyamus niger (Khurasāṇī ajamo) pai. 3* or 4, *Celastrus paniculata (mālakāgaṇī) pa. 1*, and *Nigella sativa (kalurñji) (pa. or) t̄ā. 3*, into an earthen jar or vessel and fry them half raw (*kācā*) and full (*pākā*). Next crush them into fine small grains (or powders) and administer the mixture to the infected patient with old water (*vāsīpāṇī*) for 10 days. (His) itching syphilitic miasm goes away.

(18) Crush all these medicines—*Terminalia chebula (haraḍai) t̄ā. 5*, seed of *Phyllanthus emblica (āmalaka) t̄ā. 5*, *Terminalia bellarica (baheḍā) t̄ā 5*, *Cinnamomum tamāla (tamālapatra. t̄ā 5*, *Elettaria cardomomum (elāchi) t̄ā 5*, *Tribulus terrestris*

(*trigaḍu*) *tā* 5, *Embelia ribes* (*viḍamṅa*) *tā*. 5, *Trachyspermum roxburghinum* (*ajamoda*) *tā*. 5. Cumin seed (*jiro*) *tā*. 5, Cinnabar (*higalu*) *tā* 5 and molasses *tā*. 55 and make pills, each measuring *tā*. $\frac{1}{2}$ with molasses; (then) take it (i.e. administer it to the infected patient). Give up (avoid) salty and sour things, take it (food) without salt. Do not expose (the medicine) to the air (*niravāta rahai*), it should not come in touch with the mouth (i.e. should be swallowed). If it comes in touch with the (inner) mouth, gargle it with the water of *khayarasāraṇa* (the essence of *khadir*) or gargle it with the milk of she-goat (*chāli*) or gargle the mouth with the water of the root of jujube tree. Give sugar and cumin seed into the stomach (i.e. let him take these things together). (His) syphilitic chancre goes away.

(19) Crush all these (medicines)—*Saussurea lappa* (*kuṭha*=*kusṭha*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), root of *Inula racemosa* (*puhakaramūla*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), *Withania somnifera* Dunal (*āsa-gaṁdhi*=*aśvagandhā*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), *Vitex trifolia* (*sambhālu*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), Garlic *lanḥa* (*sunā*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), leaf of *Albizzia lebbek* (*śirīsa*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{2}$ sr.), leaf of *Melia azadarach* (*vaikāñi*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), leaf of *Tecoma undulata* (*rohiḍā*) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.), leaf of *Moring pterygosperma* (*suhījanā*=*sajinā*) 1 sr., leaf of *Melia Azadirachta* (*nimba*=*nimba* tree) 1 sr., leaf of *Eclipta alb* (*bhāmgrā*) *pā* 1 and leaf of *Nāvai* (a kind of plant in Gujarat, not identified), 1 *pā* and *Ficus tsiela* (*pīpālī*), take their powder (*phāki*). Observe the prohibition rules also (in regard to diet) (*Kiri pini rākhanā*). Bubo (*mevāḍo*) bone-pain (*hāḍapiḍol*); stomach or intestine pain (*ākaḍi*) all these go away, (if the prepared medicine is taken by the infected patient). If the powder of medicine for syphilis is taken there takes place the burial of syphilis (*phīrī*. (*ngī*) etc. (*vigere*).

(20) Cook oxide of arsenic (*Somala samkhiu*) (a kind of *somala*) *tā* 1 with 5 srs. of milk for 1 *prahara* on fire. Next cook it in 15 srs. of the juice of gourd (*koḥolā*) in a *ḍolikāyantra* for (up to) 3 *praharas*. Next mix these three (things)—opium *tā* 1, oxide of arsenic *tā* 1 and one big *Emblic myrobalans* (*āmalo*) together and give 21 roastings (*puṭas*) of the juice of gourd to the mixture. Bind (make) pills (out of the prepared medicine), each (measuring) equal to the size of one black pepper (*mirac*). (Prohibition in regard to diet): Sour, salty, rheumatism or gas-producing (things) (*vāiḍā*), asafotida (*higolā*), oil, meat and wine are (prohibited). Take (i.e. give) the medicine for 7 or 14 days, syphilitic pain flies away (breaks up=*bhājai*), chancre and boil get dried up and (their scales) fall down, again there will not occur the disease.

Diet (as instructed) above (*upari pathya*); feed the patient with milk and rice or feed him with cooked broken wheat. If there is burning sensation or heat (*tapati*), apply this medicine, take the leaf of *Lawsonia* (*mahadī*) and crush it without exposing to air (*nivāta*) and make the (infected) patient drink (this medicine), heat goes away or make him drink the juice of gourd with *khāṇḍ* (sugar) without exposing to air (*nivāta*) or feed him with *peṭhapāk* (gourd saturated in the boiled liquid of sugar) or make him drink the juice of *sāmgarī* (a kind of *vanaspati* not identified) without exposing to air (*nivāta*) or make him drink the lime water (*cūnāpāñi*). There takes place the burial (of his syphilis).

(21) Rub *Gyristica fragrans* (jāvantrī), *Trichosanthus cucumerina* (paṭola), leaf of *Melia azadirachta* (nīmba), Myrobalans—*Terminalia chebula* or some medicinal articles (kaḍu), *Curcuma long* (halad), *Rubia cordifolia* (majjīṭh), *Terminalia chebula* (haraḍai), *Glycyrrhiza* (jeṭhīmadh), vitriol (made of copper), (thūtho, a kind of poison), seed of *Pongamia glabra* (karamjā) *Symplocos racemosa* (lod=lodh) in equal proportions with clarified butter made of cow's milk for 1 prahara. Besmear (the infected parts of the syphilitic patient) (with the prepared medicine). Syphilitic septic boil, bad type (of syphilitic) boil and serious syphilitic chancre—all goes away (i.e. get cured) within 7 or 14 days.

(22) Crush (these)—alum 1, gum of *Cyperus rotundus* (gundara) 1, *Vateria indica* (candrasa) 1, resin (rāla) 1, vitriol 1 (thūtho), *Acacia catechu* (kātho) 1, Vermilion (simdur) 1, gum of *Pistacia lentiscus* (mastakī) 1 and cinnabar (himgula) 1, all in equal proportions and mix them together, (then) rub the whole thing with clarified butter made of cow's milk and besmear (the medicine) over the infected parts (of the syphilitic patient). Bind up (i.e. bandage) the infected parts with betel leaf, chancre is destroyed, i.e. cured.

(23) Make pills of white *Acacia catechu* (kātho dholo) ṭā. 1½ and *Mesua ferrea* (keśar) ṭā 1½ with water by purifying oxide of arsenic ṭā 1, and putting it into the mixture, (each pill) equal to the size of a black pepper. Give 7 or 14 pills (to the infected patient) for 7 days. (His) diet—give (him) milk and cooked rice (kūra). (His) syphilitic miasm goes away. Keep (the medicine) free from the exposure to air (nivāyaro rākhii).

(24) Make pills of oxide of lead (plumbum met) (*Bodārasīgī*) ṭā 3½, *Betula utilis* (paḍasūdhī) ṭā 6 and molasses of *malwa* (gula mālavi or a kind of *vanaspati* not yet identified) ṭā 12. Take (i.e. give) the medicine in the morning. Do not expose it to air, give (the infected patient) *cūrmo* (Gujarati *lāddu* made of gur, ghee, etc.) for 7 days. Next (give him) the diet—milk, rice, cooked broken wheat and hotchpotch (*khicaḍī*). (His) syphilitic miasm goes away.

(25) By crushing the root of *Withania coagulans* (ākari) in burning coal ṭā 2½, make paste (*avalehi*) with clarified butter and give it (medicine) (to the infected patient) for 7 days, next for 7 days, (next) for 7 days with condensed sugar (*miśrisu*), give (him) this (medicine) for (*uptosīma*) 21 days in all. (His) diet: bread of wheat without salt and clarified butter made of cow's milk.

(26) Take *mālavanī* (a kind of plant, not identified, it may be *mālakāgaṇī*=*Celestrus paniculata* ?) and *Psoralea corylifolia*. (*Bābacī*) paisā 7 each, make 14 *parikās* (doses) of them, take (it) in the morning, (take diet) without salt. Syphilitic miasm goes away. Do not expose the medicine to air. There takes place the burial (of syphilis).

(27) Filter all these medicines—yellow resin (rāla) ṭā 2, *Oryza sativa* (beraja) ṭā 2, *Lawsonia* (*mahadī*) ṭā 2, mercury ṭā 2, sulphur ṭā 2, Oxide of lead (*muradārasīgī*) ṭā 2,

and cinnabar tā 2; rub them with butter made of goat's milk on a stone for 1 *prahara*. Next besmear this ointment over the syphilitic chancre (of the infected patient). Keep it in the air. Diet—give (him) cooked broken wheat without salt. There takes place the burial (of syphilis) within 7 or 14 or 21 (days).

(28) Crush all these medicines—Oxide of lead (*muradārasīgī*) tā 3, yellow resin (*rāla*) tā 4, *Mallotus philippinensis* (*kapilo*) tā 4 and sugar of vitriol (*thūtho cini*) (a kind of copper poison) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr); put the whole thing into clarified butter made of cow's milk *paisā* 5 and rub them for 1 *prahara*. Apply (the prepared medicine) over the chancre. Syphilitic miasm goes away.

(29) Crush cinnabar tā $2\frac{1}{2}$ and borax tā 5, make 14 *parikās* (doses), take incense (*dhūni*) of these burnt *parikās* for 7 days. If eruption comes up (crop up) in the mouth; make pills of *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*), *Elatteria cardamomum* (*elāchi*) and Indian arrowroot (*tayakhīra*) with the juice of *Ocimum sanctum* (*tulasīrasasu*). Keep the pill in the mouth; all burning sensation (of syphilis) goes away. Diet: Take cooked broken wheat with milk without salt. Keep it in the air. Syphilis goes away (if used).

(30) Dry up Gujarati alum *tolā* 1 and root of *Boeszhavia Diffusa* (*visakhāparā*=*punarnavā*) *tolā* 2 in the shade for 21 days. Then take (the prepared medicine). Syphilis goes away.

(31) Cook the bark of *Sapindus trifoliatus* (soap nut tree) (*arāṭhāchāli*) tā 1, realgar (*manāṣilā*) tā 1, orpiment (*haratāl*) tā 1, vermilion (*siṅdur*) tā 1, cinnabar (*hīgalu*) tā 1, alum (*phīṭakandī*) tā 1, mustard seed (*śaraṣava*) tā 1, *Brassia integrifolia* (*rāi*) tā 1, *Mallotus philippinensis* (*kapilo*) tā 1, black pepper (*mirac*) tā 1, (white) vitriol (*dho. thutho*) tā 1, gum of *Nerium odorum* (*konaru*=*kanera*) tā 1 in oil of *Sindhi commiphora* Roxburghii (*Sidho gugal tel*) or in clarified butter; then putting the mixture into an iron mortar, rub it with iron for 1 day. There becomes paste or ointment. Besmear it over the syphilitic chancre; chancre goes away.

(32) Bind (make) pills of oxide of arsenic (*somala*) *paisā* 1, *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*) *pa.* 1, seed of *datura* (*dhatūrābija*) *paisā* 1 and *Quercus infectoria* (*mājuphala*) *paisā* 1 with the juice of *Euphorbia nivuia* (*kaṅṭai*=*kaṅṭālo*), (each pill measuring equal to the size of *Paseolus aconitifolius* (*maṭh*), keep the medicine in the air. Syphilis of the infected patient goes away (if this medicine is taken by him).

(33) Rub mercury tā 1 and sulphur tā 1, with the juice of *Ocimum sanctum* (*tulasī*) for 3 days, bind (make) pills (out of the paste), (each pill) equal to the size of a black pepper (*mirac*) and administer the medicine (to the infected patient).

Next make equal division of cinnabar (*hīgalu*) tā 1, vermilion (*siṅdur*) tā 1, *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*), *Mallotus philippinensis* (*kapilo*) tā 1, golden red ochre (*sonāgeru*) tā 1, *Pistacia lentiscus* (*mastakī*) tā 1 and *Celestrus paniculata* (*mālākāgaṇi*) tā 1, and rub

them in oil for 3 days, keep the medicine without exposing it to air. There takes place the burial of syphilis (if taken by the infected patient).

(34) (Bind) pills (out of the paste) of *Myristica fragrans* (*jāiphala*) $\bar{t}ā$ 2, *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*lavaṅga*) $\bar{t}ā$ 2, *Argyrea speciosa* (*Samudra soṣa* (*kha*)) $\bar{t}ā$ 3, *Elettaria cardamomum* (*elāchi*) $\bar{t}ā$ 5 *Cannabis sativa* (*bhāgī*) $\bar{t}ā$ 7, *Emblica myrobalans* (*āmbḷā*) $\bar{t}ā$ 2, seed of *datura* $\bar{t}ā$ 2, *tambesar* (not indentified, it may be a kind of plant or fruit) $\bar{t}ā$ 3, $\frac{1}{4}$ sr. of sugar and clarified butter made of cow's milk $\bar{t}ā$ 7, with the juice of *Vernonia cinerea* (*sahadevī*), each pill equal to the size of a big jujube fruit (*vaḍabora*). Make (the infected patient) drink milk, over and above (i.e. in addition to medicine). There takes place the fixation of (his) penis (*sthambhana*) (in the sexual enjoyment) of 1 *prahara*.

Fill up fully the medicine prepared with burnt old black *Araca catechu* (*kālī sopārī*) *pai* 1 and prepared bread of *jowar* (*jāra roṭalo*), *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*) $\bar{t}ā$ 1, vitriol (*thutho*) *rati* 1 with own sputum (*Potānā thuksu*) over the syphilitic chancre by pressing and pressing (*dābi* 2).

Eczema gets cured. There takes place the burial of syphilitic chancre.

(35) Mix (grind) together all these medicines—Oxide of arsenic (*Somala samkhia*, a kind of *Somala*) $\bar{t}ā$ $\frac{1}{2}$, *Acacia catechu* (*kevaḍio kātho*—a kind of *Kātho*) $\bar{t}ā$ 2, *Elettaria cardamomum* (Gujarāti *elāchi*, a kind of *elāchi*, produced in Gujarat) $\bar{t}ā$ $2\frac{1}{2}$, and black pepper (*mīrac*) $\bar{t}ā$ $2\frac{1}{2}$, and filter the whole thing (i.e. their powder) with a piece of cloth; bind pills (out of it) with the juice of *kurakacarā* (a kind of plant; not identified), (each pill) equal to the size of a black pepper. Give the medicine to the infected patient with betel leaf (*pān*) in the morning and evening.

Diet: Bread of *cinorī* (a kind of grain of Gujarat) without salt. If itching (*khujali*) comes up, drink milk. Take (the medicine) for 21 days. Do not keep (the medicine) in the air. Syphilis goes away, (if the medicine is taken in this way).

(36) Mix all these medicines—carbonate of potash (*javakhāra*) *paisā* 12, potash nitrus (*sorākhāra*), *pa.* 6 and *Multānī* soil (*Multānī māṭī*) *pa.* $\frac{1}{2}$; heat them together for $\frac{1}{2}$ *prahara*. Next mix 1 *Damaḍī* (*paisā*) of oxide of arsenic (*somalakhāra*) into the combination, again mix *Multānī* soil into it and heat the whole thing on fire. There becomes dust or ash (of the whole thing), next give the infected patient 1 *damaḍī* (1 *paisā*) of that medicine by grinding it with water. Milk and cooked broken wheat are pleasant or suitable (*sātā*) diets (for him). Keep the infected patient within the screen (*paḍadai*), (i.e. curtain) for 3 days. (His) syphilis goes away, i.e. he gets cured.

(37) Make (the infected patient) drink the juice of *kurakaca* (a kind of plant, not yet identified) *pāva* 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ sr.).

(His) diet: give (him) cooked broken wheat and milk. (His) Syphilis goes away within 7 days. Keep the medicine in the air.

(38) (Take) Oxide of arsenic (*somala*) ṭā 1, Bishop's weed (*ajamo*) *pa.* 1, *Hyoscyamus niger* (*khurasāṇī ajamo*) *pa.* 1, *Acacia catechu* (*Kātho*) *pa.* 1, Indian Bdellium (*gugal*) *pa.* 1, and *Anacardium* (*bhilāmā*) *pa.* 1.

First grind two *ajamās*-2, next grind *kātho*, next grind *bhilāmā* (anacardium) by removing the covering of its seed (*bīja*). Go on giving *gugal* and clarified butter into the mixture and reduce them (jei *Kuṭijai*) to paste. Next bind pills (out of the paste); each equal to the size of a small jujube fruit. Give (the medicine to the infected patient) at the last quarter of the night (after 12 P.M.)

Diet: Give (him) bread of wheat—dry or rough without salt for 7 days. Keep it exposed to air. (His) Syphilis goes away.

(39) Grind wax (*maiṇa*) ṭā 5, yellow resin (*rāla*) ṭā 5 and *Prospis spicigera* (*chikura* = *sakura*) ṭā $2\frac{1}{2}$ and (make) pills (out of the mixture) by filtering it. Take one *haḍamūsi* (a kind of crucible) of *ghālanī* silver (a kind of silver) into which the medicine is to be put (given in a *śiśi* (glass-bottle).

Make ointment (*malim*) of *gālai sokharaḍo* (Sandal? a kind of sandal) ṭā 1, blue vitriol (*Nīlo thūtho*) ṭā 1, *Kāvi* vermilion (*Kāvi sindur*, a kind of *sindur*) ṭā $2\frac{1}{2}$, and Cinnabar (*hīgalu*) ṭā $2\frac{1}{2}$ with clarified butter made of cow's milk. Besmear it over the syphilitic chancre; it goes away.

(40) Dry up Gujarati alum *tolā* 1 and the root of *Horse purslane* (*visakhāpara*) *tolā* 2 in the shade. Next crush both the medicines together, next take 1 *māsā* of the medicine for 21 days. Do not take anything—sour, salty and gas—(or rheumatism)-creating thing (*vāyalā*). *Bubo* (*medapāṭa*) goes away (if it is used).

(41) Rub all these—Acorus or sweet flag root (*vaja*), dry ginger (*suṭhi*), saussuria (*Kūṭh*), *Inula jacimosa* (*puskaramūla*) to paste and besmear it over the penis. Impotency gets cured.

(42) Take china root=smilax china (*Copacini*) 1 sr., *Myristica* (*jāyaphala*) ṭā 3, *Gyristica* (*Jāvantrī*) ṭā 3, *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*lavaṅga*) ṭā 3, *Elettaria cardamomum* (*elāchi*) ṭā 3, *Cinnamomum*. *Zeylanicum* (*taja*) ṭā 3, leaf of *Cinnamomum tamāla* (*tamālapatra*) ṭā 3, *Ochrocarpus longifolius* or *Mesua ferrea* (*nāgakeśara*) ṭā 3, *Anacyclus pyrethrum* (*akalakaro*) ṭā 3, saffron (*keśara*) ṭā 3, *Pistacia lenticus* (*mastakī*) ṭā 3, Narrow-leaves *sopistan*=*Cordia rothii* (*gud*) ṭā 5, dry ginger (*suṭhī*) ṭā 3, *Ficus tsiela* (*pīparī*) ṭā 3, and *Eclipta* all (*bhāṅgrā*) ṭā 9.

Mix sugar (*sākar*) equal to the quantity of these medicines. Bind pills (out of the prepared mixture) with honey; take 1 pill equal to the size of an areca nut, one pill

in the morning and (one) in the evening. Thus take pleasant=suitable (diet). Penis gets erected and the syphilitic boil goes away (i.e. gets cured).

Now the process of grinding medicine: First grind china root=Smilax China, next Myristica and Gyristica, next *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, next *Eclipta alb*, next *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, leaf of *Cinnamomum tamāla*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, dry ginger and *Ficus tsiela*, next gum of *Pistacia lentiscus* and saffron.

These are all the processes of grinding medicines.

If the medicine (prepared thus) is taken (by the infected patient, (his) Bubo goes away. Take agreeable meal, give up salty and sour (things). Do not expose (the medicine) to air. Do not take curd and milk. Bind pills by smearing with hands. Syphilis goes away (i.e. gets cured), (if it is taken).

(43) (Take) Cinnabar (*hīngalu*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 1, borax $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, *Jamsāu* (not identified) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, *Ciniukapur* (a kind of *rasāyana*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 1, and calomel (*rasakapur*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2 and mix condensed sugar (*mīsrī*) equal to the quantity of medicines. Make pills (out of the prepared medicine), (each pill) equal to the size of a big jujube fruit. Make them moistened or soaked with clarified butter made of cow's milk.

Observing certain (prohibitory) rules in regard to diet, give (the infected syphilitic patient) milk and cooked broken wheat. On the second day (his syphilitic ulcer becomes red (*tāla paḍe*), i.e. improves; (his) bone-ache stops.

(44) Crush $\frac{1}{2}$ sr. of seed of black *datura* (to powder). On filtering it (its powder) with a piece of cloth, cast all these (medicines) (together with it)— $\frac{1}{2}$ sr. of pure (or good) linseed oil (*beltel*), and $\frac{1}{2}$ sr. of cow's urine into an earthen jar; seal it up, put it into a pit, lit fire of dry wild cowdung cakes over it and heat it for 6 hours. Next take out (the earthen jar) and cast again cow's urine into it. Then Bubo (*medapāṭa*) and chancre (*candrikā*) get eliminated; certainly there takes place their burial.

(45) Make pills of Anacardium (*bhīlāmā*) 1, *Acacia catechu* (*kātho*) 2 and oxide of arsenic (*somala saṅkhiu*) 3 and *vaṃśalocana* (a medicine found in some bamboos when split up) of equal quantity (*vaṃśalocanari golī samamātrā*); give a pill equal to the size of a *Phaseolus aconitifolius* (*maṭh*) (to the infected patient).

Diet: *Phaseolus aconitifolius* (*maṭh*) without salt. Keep it in the air. Give 7 pills to the infected patient. (His) syphilis goes away within 7 days.

(46) (Take) oxide of lead (*muradārasīṅgī*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, blue vitriol (*nilo thūtho*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, cinnabar (*hīngulu*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, golden pyrite (*sovanamukhī*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, a kind of *vanaspati* grown by breasting out the soil (*bhuīphoḍā*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, and ash of scale of snake (*sāpakācalir-ākḥ*) $\dot{\bar{t}}\bar{a}$ 2, make vitriol swell and heat it, crush all the medicines and filter their powder with a piece of cloth; put together wax (*mayāṇa*) *pa.* 1 and clarified butter *pa.* 1. and

boil them together. Put (the powder of the above-mentioned medicines) into the boiling wax and clarified butter and rub the whole thing. There becomes ointment. Keep it in an earthen pot (*jhāmi*), (if it is used) (syphilitic) mucous patches (*chardivāu*) goes away. Leucoderma or psoriasis (*Kiḍinagarā*), syphilitic boil (*phiraṅgiphoḍā*), (syphilitic) septic ulcer (*nāsūr*), etc. go away (if the medicine is applied).

(47) Fry double the flower of *Calotropis gigantea* (*ākaphula*) without opium (*viṇā aphīṇa*). Take swelled pill equal to the size of a gram (*cinā pramāṇa*). There becomes the fixation of penis (if the medicine is used), i.e. impotency caused by syphilis goes away. Thus the completion of the remedy for syphilis.

REFERENCES

- ¹ *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, MS, No. 30994, 1st chapter, 1-47, formulae.
- ² Ray, P. C., *History of Chemistry in Ancient and Medieval India*, p. 162.
- ³ *Ibid.*, It is called "āgantujaḥ vyadhi" in *Bhāvaprakāśa*, II, 3: pp. 1367-9, Bhāvamiśra.
- ⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁵ *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*.
- ⁶ **Phiraṅgasamjñake deśe bāhulyena yadbhavet/*
Tasmāt phiraṅga ityutko vyādhiviyādhiviśārādāh/
Bhāvaprakāśa II, *Atha phiraṅgarogādhikāra*, V. 1, pp. 1367-9.
; *Bhāvaprakāśa*, Bhāvamiśra, vide *History of Hindu Chemistry*, p. 163, P. C. Ray.
- ⁷ *Arkaprakāśa*, Rāvaṇa, vide *Ibid.*, p. 197.
- ⁸ *Rasapradīpa*, vide *Ibid.*, p. 197.
- ⁹ *Chronic Diseases*, Vol. I, Dr. Hahnemann, p. 26.
- ¹⁰ *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, 1st chapter, 1-47, formulae.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.4; 1.9; 1.15; 1.18; 1.21; 1.22; 1.28; 1.30; 1.34; 1.39; 1.44.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, ch. 1.2; 1.5; 1.9; 1.40; 1.44.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.1; 1.8; 1.13; 1.16; 1.17; 1.21; 1.46.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Vāva* (ta) *saṃdhiko* (1.13), *vāu sarva courāsi*, (1.14); *ākaḍaṇī phiraṅgavāi* (1.16); *phiraṅgavāi* (1.24); *phiraṅgavāya* (1.26).
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, *hāḍapīḍa ākaḍi* (1.19)
hāḍa dukhatā (1.43)
- ¹⁷ Refer to the foot note nos. 11, 12, & 13.
- ¹⁸ *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, 1st chapter 1.1; 1.3; 1.24; 1.27; 1.28; 1.46.
- ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.1.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.11; 1.42.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.7; 1.11; 1.43.
- ²² *Ibid.*, ch. 1.2; 1.3; 1.10; 1.15; 1.16; 1.18; 1.22; 1.28; 1.31; 1.33; 1.39; 1.43; 1.46.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.5; 1.27; 1.33.
- ²⁴ Frederick M., Dearborn, A. B., *Diseases of the Skin*, p. 395.
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 364.
- ²⁷ Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*, Vol. I, p. 94.
- ²⁸ *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, ch. 1.1; 1.4.
- ²⁹ *Ibid.*, ch. 1.1; 1.4; etc.
- ³⁰ "Gandharogaḥ phiraṅgo ayam jāyate dehinā dhruvam/
phiraṅgino aṅgasamśargāt phiraṅginyaḥ prasaṅgataḥ/2

- ³¹ “*Vyādhirāgantūjo hyeśadośānāmātra saṅkramah/ Bhavettaṁ lakṣayetteśāṁ lakṣaṇairbhīṣajāṁ varaḥ/3, Bhāvaprakāśa II.*
- ³² *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha*, ch. 1.4; 1.8; 1.15; 1.18; 1.20; 1.21; 1.22; 1.31; 1.39; 1.42; etc.
- ³³ *Chronic Diseases*, p. 93.
- ³⁴ Kent, *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 140.
- ³⁵ *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha*, ākaḍaṇī (1.16); 1.20; 1.44. See also the foot notes Nos. 25, 26, 27.
- ³⁶ Kent, *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 140.
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*
- ³⁸ *Nāḍīvrāna duṣṭavrāna, Vaidyaka Saṅgraha*, 1.12.
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*, *Medapāṭa* (1.2; 1.41; 1.44); *mevāḍo* (1.15; 1.19; 1.42); *Khujali* (1.35), *Cāndīphoḍā* (1.20), *phuṭaṇī* (small boil) (1.16); *medapāṭacandrikā* (1.44), *phoḍā* (syphilitic boil) (1.42). *Kīḍinagarā* (leucoderma or psoriasis) (1.46); *Phiraṅgīphoḍā* (syphilitic boil) (1.46), *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.* *Charḍivāu* (1.46), *Ibid.*
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.*, *muhaḍai* (stomatitis or syphilitic eruption in the mouth or on the face) (1.11); *mukha āvai* (chancere in the mouth or on the face) (1.29); 1.18.
- ⁴² Kent, *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 142.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁵ *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha.*
medapāṭa sarva phoḍā (1.2); *phiraṅgavāya* (1.3), *phiraṅga cāndī* (1.4); *mevāḍo* (1.5), *phiraṅga* (1.7, 10, 11) *liṅga dājhā* (1.8); *casaka* (stinging or biting pain) (1.12); *vāva* (ta) *sandhiko* (1.13); *vā. corāsi* (84 *vāyus*, “gas, rheumatism, etc. including arthritis) (1.14, 15); *vāyarī cāndī* (1.15); *vāya ākaḍaṇī phiraṅgavāi* (painful syphilitic disease or rheumatism) (1.16); *phuṭaṇī* (small boil) (1.16), *Khusīya vāya* (itching, syphilitic disease) (1.17), *ākaḍī* (painful) (1.20); *phiraṅgavāu* (syphilitic arthritis), (1.23, 24, 26); *sūnyatā* (impotency) (1.41); *indri jāgai* (the rise of relaxed penis, i.e. impotency) (1.42), etc.
- ⁴⁶ *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 142.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁵² *Kīḍinagarā, phīḍaṅgi phoḍā, nāsūra*, etc. (*kucoderma*, syphilitic boil, septic ulcer, etc.) 1.46, *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha.*
- ⁵³ *Hāḍapīda ākadi, etā sarva jāi* (1.19), *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁴ *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 142.
- ⁵⁵ *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha*, ch. 1.19, 43.
; *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy* p. 142.
- ⁵⁶ *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha*, ch. 1.2, 5, 18, 45.
- ⁵⁷ *Phīḍaṅgi phoḍā* (1.46); *nāsūra pramukha* (1.46).
- ⁵⁸ *Chronic Diseases*, Vol. I, Dr. Hahnemann, p. 94.
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁰ *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha, phoḍā* (1.20, 42, 46).
- ⁶¹ *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 142.
- ⁶² *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha, ākaḍaṇī* (1.22), etc.
; *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 142.
- ⁶³ *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 143.
- ⁶⁴ *Nāḍīvrāna duṣṭavrāna gambhīra phiraṅgacāndī* (1.21), *Vaidyaka Saṅgraha.*
Kīḍinagarā phīḍaṅgi phoḍā nāsūra pramukha (1.46), *Ibid.*
; *Lectures on Philosophy of Homoeopathy*, p. 143.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

- ⁶⁷ *Phiraᅅgastrivldho jñeyo bāhyāᅅ ābhyanantarastathā/
Bahirantarbhavaścāpi teᅅām liᅅgāni ca bruve||
Bhāvaprakāᅅa II, v 4.*
- ⁶⁸ *Vaidyaka Saᅅgraha, ch. 1.1, 9, 18, 22, 31, 34, 39.*
- ⁶⁹ *Ibid., ch. 1.7, 10, 11, 32, 33, 43, 45.*
- ⁷⁰ *Ibid., Mevāᅅo, hāᅅapiᅅa (Bubo, bone-pain) (1.19) ākaᅅaᅅi (stinging pain) (1.20), cāᅅᅅi, phoᅅā (chancere, boil), tapati (burning) (1.20), śūnyatā (impotency), (1.41), mevāᅅo . . . phiraᅅga (1.12), mevāᅅo hāᅅapiᅅa (1.19), medapāᅅa Candrikā (1.44); chardīvāu (mucous patches), Kīᅅᅅinagarā (leucoderma or psoriasis), Phiraᅅgi phoᅅā (syphilitic boil), nāsūra (septic peep-seated ulceration) (1.46).*
- ⁷¹ *Ibid., Cāᅅᅅi (chancere) . . . Samāᅅhī (1.27).*
- ⁷² *Chronic Diseases, Vol. I, p. 93.*
- ⁷³ *“Tatra bāhyaᅅ phiraᅅgaᅅ ᅅyāᅅviᅅphoᅅasadrᅅo alparuk/
sphuᅅᅅito vranavadvaidyaᅅiᅅ sukhasāᅅdhyo api saᅅsmᅅᅅtaᅅ||”
Bhāvaprakāᅅa II, V. 5.
“Bahirbhavet sāᅅdhyo navīno nirūpadravaᅅ||”,
Ibid. II, V. 8*
- ⁷⁴ *“Sandhisābhyanantarah sa ᅅyādāmavāta iva vyathāᅅ/
Śoᅅhaᅅ ca janayedēᅅa kaᅅᅅasāᅅdhyo budhaiᅅ ᅅmᅅᅅtaᅅ||”
Ibid. II, 6.
“Ābhyanantastu kaᅅᅅena sāᅅdhyāᅅ ᅅyāᅅdayamāmayāᅅ||”,
Ibid. II, 8.*
- ⁷⁵ *“Kārᅅyaᅅ balakᅅayo nāsāᅅbhaᅅgo vahnēᅅca mandatā/
Aᅅᅅiᅅoᅅo aᅅᅅivakratvaᅅ phiraᅅgopadravaᅅᅅ aᅅᅅi!”
Ibid. II, V. 7.
“Bahirantarbhavo jiraᅅᅅ kᅅᅅinasyāᅅpadravairyutaᅅ/
Vyāᅅᅅto vyāᅅᅅhirasāᅅdhyo ayamityāᅅhar-munayaᅅ purāᅅ||”
Ibid. V, 9.*
- ⁷⁶ Dearborn, Frederick M., *Diseases of the Skin*, p. 95.
- ⁷⁷ *Ibid., p. 95.*
- ⁷⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁷⁹ *Vaidyaka Saᅅgraha, ch. 1.4, 9, 20, etc.*
- ⁸⁰ —, ch. 1.3, 5.
- ⁸¹ —, ch. 1.5, 1.27, 1.33.
- ⁸² *Ibid., ch. 1.1; 1.2; 1.7; 1.10; 1.21; 1.30, etc.*
- ⁸³ *Ibid., ch. 1.21; etc.*
- ⁸⁴ *Ibid., ch. 1.27.*
- ⁸⁵ *Ibid., ch. 1.5.*
- ⁸⁶ *Ibid., ch. 1.27.*
- ⁸⁷ *Ibid., ch. 1.33.*
- ⁸⁸ *Ibid., ch. 1.7. etc.*
- ⁸⁹ *Ibid., ch. 1.5; 1.27; 1.33;
1.1; 1.2; 1.7; 1.10; 1.21; 1.30.*
- ⁹⁰ *“Jāvaᅅᅅᅅri Nāᅅᅅivraᅅa duᅅᅅevraᅅa gambhira phiraᅅgacāᅅᅅᅅi sarva jāi, diᅅ
7 athavā 14, maᅅe”, Vaidyaka Saᅅgraha, ch. 1.21.
Phīᅅakaᅅᅅi cāᅅᅅᅅi nāᅅa, Ibid., ch. 1.22.*
- ⁹¹ *“Pāro ᅅa 5 mevāᅅo jāi, Ibid, ch. 1.5.
; “Rāla tā 2ᅅ pāro tā 2, etc.
Samāᅅᅅhi thāi”, Ibid., ch. 1.27.
; “Pāro ᅅā etc. Samāᅅᅅhi”, Ibid.; 1.33.
; “Muradārasigī ᅅā 3
Cāᅅᅅᅅi phiraᅅgaᅅ jāi”, Ibid., ch. 1.28;
; “Higalo ᅅa 2ᅅ phiraᅅga jāi, “Ibid., ch. 1.29, etc.*

- ⁹³ Ibid.
- ⁹⁴ Ibid., ch. 1.28 (*cāndī*)
- ⁹⁵ Ibid., ch. 1.5 (*mevāḍo*).
- ⁹⁶ Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*, Vol. I, p. 97.
- ⁹⁷ *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, ch. 1.5; 1.27; 1.33.
- ⁹⁸ Ibid...ch. 1.7; 1.10; 1.11; 1.20; 1.28; 1.32; 1.35; 1.37; 1.42; 1.43; 1.44; 1.45; etc.
- ⁹⁹ "*Hīṅgalu ṭā.....Sorā ṭā 2*, etc. *bijai dinin lāla paḍe*", Ibid., ch. 1.43.
- ¹⁰⁰ Ibid.
- ¹⁰⁰ "*Somalaṣokhiyo ṭā.....ākaḍaṇī bhājai cāndī phoḍā sūkinai jhari jāi Valī tihā vyādhi na hoi 1*", Ibid., ch. 1.20.
- ¹⁰¹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰² Ibid.
- ¹⁰³ Ibid.
- ⁴⁰¹ *Khura* (eczema), Ibid., 1.34.
- ¹⁰⁵ *Kiḍīnagarā* (leucoderma or psoriasis), Ibid., 1.46.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Phīḍaṃgi phoḍā* (syphilitic boil) and *nāsūra* (Septic ulcer, etc.), Ibid., 1.46.
- ¹⁰⁷ *Cāndī* (chancres), Ibid., 1.34.
- ¹⁰⁸ *Phiraṃgavāya* (Syphilitic disease or rheumatism), Ibid., 1.3.
; *Līṅga dājhā* (burning of penis), Ibid., 1.8.
ākaḍaṇī (pain or tenesmus), Ibid., 1.12.
Vātasamdhī (syphilitic arthritis), Ibid., 1.13.
; *vā, Corāsī* (84 kinds of gas, rheumatism etc.), Ibid., 1.14.15.
Vāya ākaḍaṇī phiraṃgavāi (very painful syphilitic rheumatic pain), Ibid. 1.16; 1.23; 1.24; 1.26.
Khosīyavāya (a kind of itching syphilitic ailment), Ibid., 1.17.
mukhī (stomatitis or ulcer in the mouth), Ibid., 1.18; 1.29.
hāḍapīḍa ākaḍi (painful bone-pain), Ibid., 1.19; 1.43;
nāḍivraṇa duṣṭavrāṇa (gummatous boil), Ibid., 1.21.
Khujalī (itching), Ibid., 1.35;
Sūnyatā (impotency), Ibid. 1.35; 1.41, 42.
- ¹⁰⁹ *dhūnī dijai* (burn incense of medicines), Ibid. 1.3.
paḍadai rākhī (keep the patient within the screen), Ibid., 1.3.
paḍadai rahai, 1.36. (keep the patient within the four walls of the screen).
Khāṭā (sour thing) *Khārā* (salty thing).
Vāiḍā (gas, rheumatism-producing thing), *hīṅgalā* (cinnabar or asafotida), *tel* (oil), *māṃsa* (meat) & *madyā* (wine) are prohibited for the syphilitic patient, Ibid., 1.20; 1.40; 1.42.
- ¹¹⁰ Diet-*dudh* (milk), *thūlī* (cooked broken wheat) (1.36-7), *maṭh* (a kind of pulse), without salt (1.45) *Kṣīra* without salt (sweet rice cooked with milk), (1.10), *dudh, cōkhā* (milk and rice) or *thūlī* (1.20), (1.15), (1.29); (1.28); (1.43); *maṭh alūṇā* (1.45), *dudh bhāt thūlī; khicaḍī* (1.34) *alūṇi thūlī* (1.27), milk (1.34), *cinārī roṭī alūṇī* (bread of *cinārī*) (1.35), *gahukī roṭī alūṇī lukhī* (dry wheat bread without salt), 1.38; etc.
- ¹¹¹ Cinnabar (1.2), oxide of lead (1.3), Sulphur (1.3), smilax china (1.11), calomel (1.11), oxide of arsenic (1.20), carbonate of potash, borax (1.36), anacardium (*bhilāmā*) (1.45), golden pyrite (1.46). etc.
- ¹¹² *Vaidyaka Saṃgraha*, ch. 1.3.
- ¹¹³ Ibid., ch. 1.3; 1.36.
- ¹¹⁴ Refer to foot note no. 110.
- ¹¹⁵ Refer to foot note no. 111;
- ¹¹⁶ *Bhāvaprakāśa* II, XI;
- ¹¹⁷ Ibid., vv. 12-23.
- ¹¹⁸ Ibid., V. 24.
- ¹¹⁹ Hahnemann, *Chronic Diseases*, Vol. I, p. 99.
- ¹²⁰ Ibid., pp. 99-100.

- ¹⁸¹ Such as, annulopapular syphilid, syphilitic scars, following a pustular syphilid, syphilitic alopecia, macular syphilid, tenticular or flat papular Syphilid, papulosquamous syphilid, annular syphilid, moist papular syphilid, vegetating syphilid of the axilla, vegetating syphilid of genitocrural region, large acuminate pustular syphilid, pustulocrustaceous syphilid, serpiginous syphilid, serpiginous tubercular syphilid, ulcerative tubercular syphilid and populopurpuric syphilid, etc.