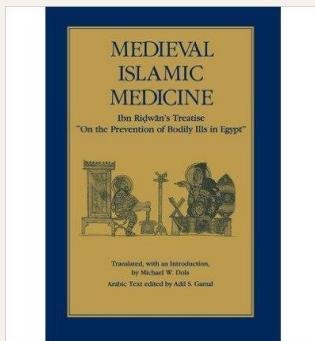


Medieval Islamic Medicine---Physicians---Hospitals

(Please note that **links highlighted in blue** will take you to the book's United States *Library of Congress* Title Page. You will also notice links under the title: **Subjects**. These links take you to other books in the Library of Congress that are similar to the book listed. There are many books that are not listed because they are not in the English Language (unfortunately English is my only language). During my extensive exploration I have seen many titles in **Arabic, Farsi, French, German, Spanish etc.** These links will take you to books in alternative languages.)



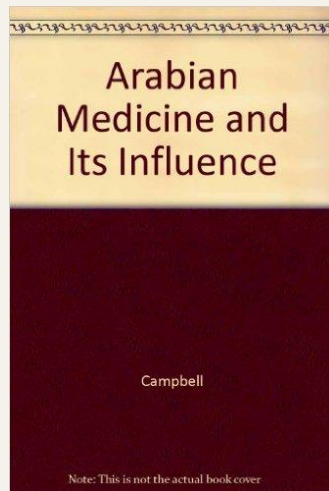
‘Ali, . R., Dols, M. W., & Jamāl, A. S. (1984). *Medieval Islamic medicine: Ibn Riḍwān's treatise, "On the prevention of bodily ills in Egypt"*.

Berkeley: University of California Press.



Burnett, C., Ibn, B. Y. I., & Arcadian Library (London, England). (2008). *Ibn Baklarish's book of simples: Medical remedies between three faiths in twelfth-century Spain*. London: Arcadian Library.

This book concerns a polyglot medical manuscript, Kitab al-Musta'ini, by Jewish physician, Ibn Baklarish for his Muslim patron, al-Musta'in bi-llah (reg. Saragossa 1085 - 1110). Tables give properties, uses, and names in other languages, of over 700 medicinal substances. Latin and Romance annotations attest to Christian readers.



Campbell, D. (1973). *Arabian medicine and its influence on the Middle Ages*. New York: AMS Press.

REPRINT 2006. Hardbound. Cloth. Octavo. English, Book Two volumes in one. front. (map). 207, 235 pages. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1926. A history of the origin and development of Arabian Medicine and its subsequent cultivation among the Arabistae of the Latin West. With the decline of the Graeco-Roman civilization, the movement of culture drift was eastward, passing

through the hands of the Syriac scholars of Asia. Classical culture was carried on by Arabic scholars through the prism of Islamic teaching.

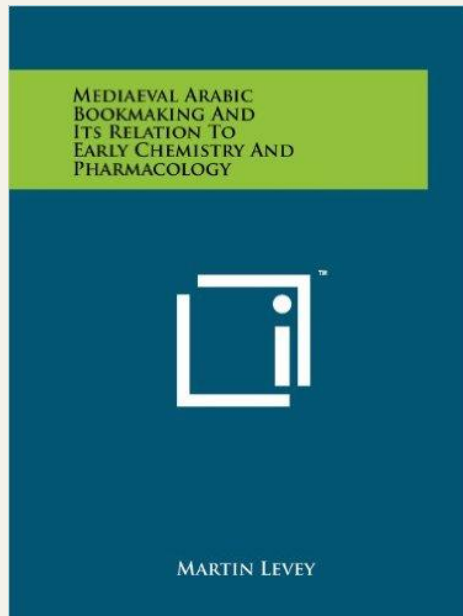
Chapters on: Greek Medicine in its relation to the Arabians; Arabic Medical Writers and their Works; The Age of Early Arabian Rumors in the West, The Latin Translators and the College at Toledo, Hellenism and Arabism in the Fifteenth Century, and more.

MEDICINE

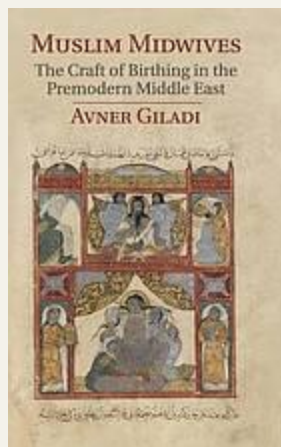
Cohen, O. B. M. (January 16, 1972). Bibliography of Mediaeval Arabic and Jewish Medicine and Allied Sciences by R. Y. Ebied, London, Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine, 1971, pp. 150, £2.00. *Medical History*, 16, 1, 92-93.

BOOKMAKING

Mu'izz, . B., Levey, M., & Abū, -A. M.-S. (1962). *Mediaeval Arabic bookmaking: And its relation to early chemistry and pharmacology [by] Martin Levey*. Philadelphia.



Ebied, R. Y. (1971). *Bibliography of mediaeval Arabic and Jewish medicine and allied sciences*. London: Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine.

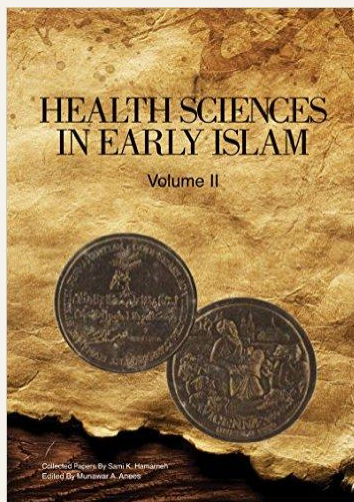


Giladi, A. (2014). *Muslim Midwives: The Craft of Birthing in the Premodern Middle East*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

This book reconstructs the role of midwives in medieval to early modern Islamic history through a careful reading of a wide range of classical and

medieval Arabic sources. The author casts the midwife's social status in premodern Islam as a privileged position from which she could mediate between male authority in patriarchal society and female reproductive power within the family. This study also takes a broader historical view of midwifery in the Middle East by examining the tensions between learned medicine (male) and popular, medico-religious practices (female) from early Islam into the Ottoman period and addressing the confrontation between traditional midwifery and Western obstetrics in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Hamarneh, S. K. (1964). *Bibliography on medicine and pharmacy in medieval Islam*. Stuttgart: Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft.
<http://lccn.loc.gov/72220131>



Hamarneh, S. K., & Anees, M. A. (1983). *Health sciences in early Islam: Collected papers*. San Antonio: Zahra Publications.
<http://lccn.loc.gov/82008309>

Subjects

[Medicine, Arab--Bibliography.](#)

[Medicine, Medieval--Bibliography.](#)

[Pharmacy--History.](#)

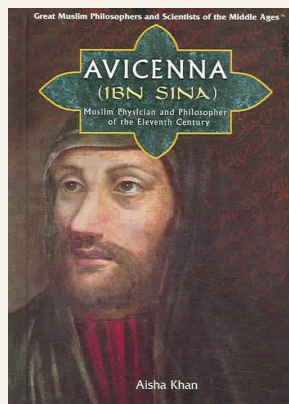
HEALTH SCIENCES IN EARLY ISLAM is a pioneering study of Islamic medicine that opens up new chapters of knowledge in the history of the healing sciences. This two volume work covers the development of Islamic medicine between the 6th and 12th centuries A.D. Transcending mere medical historiography, this publication offers a unique and authoritative account of the philosophy, history, methodology and practice of the Islamic health sciences.

This two-volume work provides an exceptional opportunity to scholars, researchers and students in such diverse areas as Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Affairs, History of Medicine and

Biomedical Education. It offers unique insight into the history of Islamic medical education, Arab medical historiography, biographies of eminent physicians, pharmacology, surgery, surgical instrumentation, therapeutics and preventive medicine.

ABOUT SAMI K. HAMARNEH

Dr. Hamarneh was born on February 2, 1925 in Madaba, Jordan. He did his B.Sc. in Pharmacy in 1948 from Syria and his Masters in Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Biochemistry in 1959. He was awarded a PhD from the University of Wisconsin. He retired as Curator Emeritus from the Division of Medical Sciences at The Smithsonian Institution in 1979. Dr. Hamarneh subsequently set up the Institute for the History of Arabic Sciences in Aleppo, Syria and then worked with the Faculty of Medical Sciences, Yarmouk University in Jordan. In his extensive research to collect the papers in this book, Dr. Hamarneh pursued original Arabic manuscripts in libraries throughout the world during a period of nearly thirty years. He passed away in Washington, D.C. on December 3, 2010.



Khan, A. (2006). *Avicenna (Ibn Sina): Muslim physician and philosopher of the eleventh century*. New York: Rosen Pub. Group.

<http://lcn.loc.gov/2005015787>

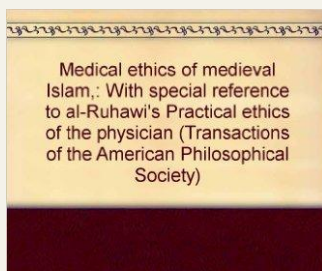
Subjects

[Avicenna, 980-1037.](#)

[Physicians--Islamic Empire--Biography.](#)

[Muslim physicians--Islamic Empire--Biography.](#)

Kottek, S. S. (December 01, 2008). Practical Materia Medica of the Medieval Eastern Mediterranean According to the Cairo Genizah. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 82, 4.)

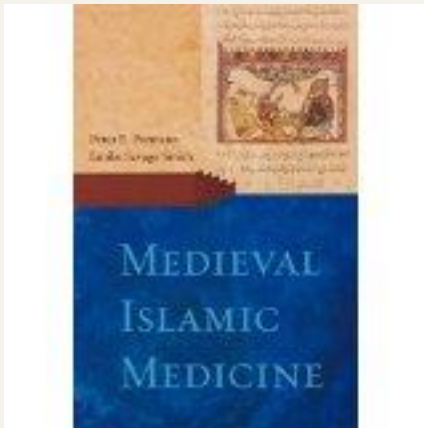


Levey, M., & Ruhāwī, I. A. (1967). *Medical ethics of medieval Islam: With special reference to al-Ruhāwī's Practical ethics of the physician*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

<http://lcn.loc.gov/67022797>

Subjects

[Medical ethics--Islamic Empire.](#)



Pormann, P. E., & Savage-Smith, E. (2007). *Medieval Islamic medicine*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

<http://lcn.loc.gov/2006031180>

Subjects

[Medicine, Medieval.](#)

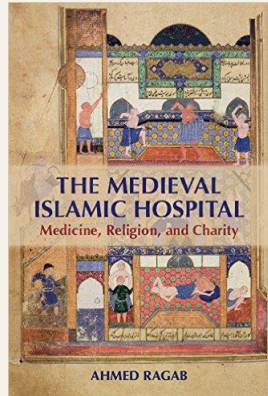
[Medicine--Religious aspects--Islam.](#)

[Medicine, Arabic--history.](#)

The medical tradition that developed in the lands of Islam during the medieval period (c. 650-1500) has, like few others, influenced the fates and fortunes of countless human beings. It is a story of contact and cultural exchange across countries and creeds, affecting many people from kings to the common crowd. This tradition formed the roots from which modern Western medicine arose. Contrary to the stereotypical picture, medieval Islamic medicine was not simply a conduit for Greek ideas, but a venue for innovation and change.

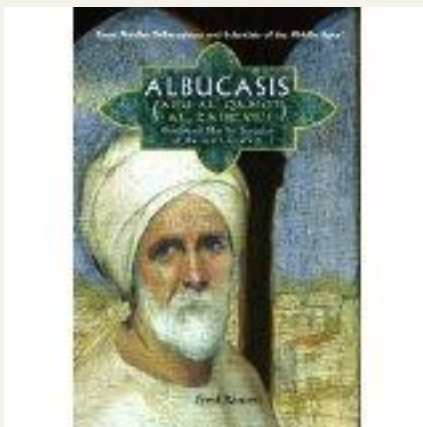
Medieval Islamic Medicine is organized around five topics: the emergence of medieval Islamic medicine and its intense cross pollination with other cultures; the theoretical medical framework; the function of physicians within the larger society; medical care as seen through preserved case histories; and the role of magic and devout religious invocations in scholarly as well as everyday medicine. A concluding chapter on the "afterlife" concerns the impact of this tradition on modern European medical practices, and its continued practice today. The book includes an index of

persons and their books; a timeline of developments in East and West; and a section on further reading.



Ragab, A. (2015). *Medieval Islamic hospital: Medicine, religion, and charity*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

The first monograph on the history of Islamic hospitals, this volume focuses on the under-examined Egyptian and Levantine institutions of the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. By the twelfth century, hospitals serving the sick and the poor could be found in nearly every Islamic city. Ahmed Ragab traces the varying origins and development of these institutions, locating them in their urban environments and linking them to charity networks and patrons' political projects. Following the paths of patients inside hospital wards, he investigates who they were and what kinds of experiences they had. The Medieval Islamic Hospital explores the medical networks surrounding early hospitals and sheds light on the particular brand of practice-oriented medicine they helped to develop. Providing a detailed picture of the effect of religion on medieval medicine, it will be essential reading for those interested in history of medicine, history of Islamic sciences, or history of the Mediterranean.

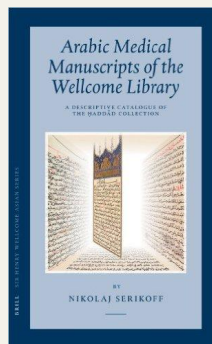


Ramen, Fred. *Albucasis (Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi) : renowned Muslim surgeon of the tenth century*. 2006

This is actually a grade 5-8 however it is an awesome outline and quick reference source so I'm including it in this annotated bibliography.

From Booklist

Acknowledging the skimpy historical record on his subject, Ramen fleshes out this profile of an influential Spanish physician with sweeping histories of ancient Mediterranean civilizations, early medicine, the rise of Islam, and the rise and fall of Muslim culture in Spain. Readers will come away impressed by the surgeon's contributions to medicine, which ranged from an encyclopedic surgical text to the invention of the forceps to the pioneering use of sutures. The information is buttressed by color photos of architectural remains and manuscript pages as well as by a concluding timeline, glossary, and multimedia resource list. Though demand for this particular topic may be relatively low, offer this (and other) entries in the Great Muslim Philosophers and Scientists of the Middle Ages series to readers seeking general overviews of early Muslim history.



Serikoff, N., & Wellcome Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine. (2005). *Arabic medical manuscripts of the Wellcome Library: A descriptive catalogue of the Haddād Collection (WMS Arabic 401-487)*. Leiden: Brill

This is a first part of the new catalogue of medical manuscripts preserved in the **Wellcome Library**. It serves not only as a guide to the collection of the manuscripts, purchased by the Wellcome Library in 1986, but is also an independent research tool, which can be used by various specialists: librarians, historians, paleographers, art historians, conservators, etc. This catalogue comprises detailed indices and many illustrations on cd-rom, which help researchers to consult in detail each codex prior to coming to the Wellcome Library in London to consult the manuscript per se.



Stearns, J. K. (2011). *Infectious ideas: Contagion in premodern Islamic and Christian thought in the Western Mediterranean*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

<http://lccn.loc.gov/2010019679>

Subjects

[Diseases--Causes and theories of causation--History--To 1500.](#)

[Epidemiology--History--To 1500.](#)

[Medicine--Religious aspects--Islam--History--To 1500.](#)

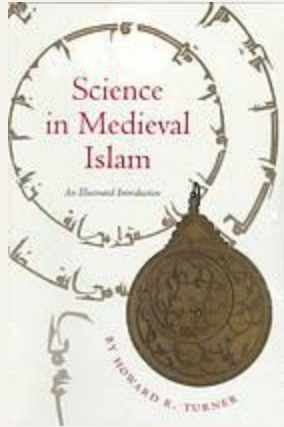
Infectious Ideas is a comparative analysis of how Muslim and Christian scholars explained the transmission of disease in the premodern Mediterranean world.

How did religious communities respond to and make sense of epidemic disease? To answer this, historian Justin K. Stearns looks at how Muslim and Christian communities conceived of contagion, focusing especially on the Iberian Peninsula in the aftermath of the Black Death. What Stearns discovers calls into question recent scholarship on Muslim and Christian reactions to the plague and leprosy.

Stearns shows that rather than universally reject the concept of contagion, as most scholars have affirmed, Muslim scholars engaged in creative and rational attempts to understand it. He explores how Christian scholars used the metaphor of contagion to define proper and safe interactions with heretics, Jews, and Muslims, and how contagion itself denoted phenomena as distinct as the evil eye and the effects of corrupted air. Stearns argues that at the heart of the work of both Muslims and Christians, although their approaches differed, was a desire to protect the physical and spiritual health of their respective communities.

Based on Stearns's analysis of Muslim and Christian legal, theological, historical, and medical texts in Arabic, Medieval Castilian, and Latin, *Infectious Ideas* is the first book to offer a comparative discussion of concepts of contagion in the premodern Mediterranean world.

Turner, H. R. (1997). *Science in medieval Islam: An illustrated introduction*. Austin: University of Texas Press.



During the Golden Age of Islam (seventh through seventeenth centuries A.D.), Muslim philosophers and poets, artists and scientists, princes and laborers created a unique culture that has influenced societies on every continent. This book offers a fully illustrated, highly accessible introduction to an important aspect of that culture—the scientific achievements of medieval Islam.

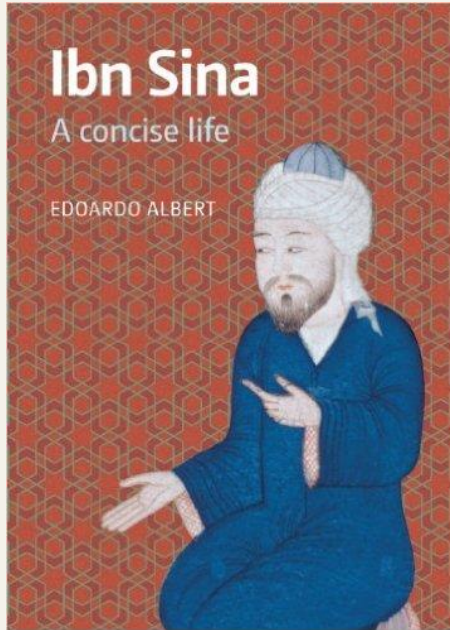
Howard Turner opens with a historical overview of the spread of Islamic civilization from the Arabian peninsula eastward to India and westward across northern Africa into Spain. He describes how a passion for knowledge led the Muslims during their centuries of empire-building to assimilate and expand the scientific knowledge of older cultures, including those of Greece, India, and China. He explores medieval Islamic accomplishments in cosmology, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, geography, medicine, natural sciences, alchemy, and optics. He also indicates the ways in which Muslim scientific achievement influenced the advance of science in the Western world from the Renaissance to the modern era. This survey of historic Muslim scientific achievements offers students and general readers a window into one of the world's great cultures, one which is experiencing a remarkable resurgence as a religious, political, and social force in our own time.

Arabic science and medicine: A collection of manuscripts and early printed books illustrating the spread and influence of Arabic learning in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. (1993). London: Bernard Quaritch.

PHILOSOPHERS--PHYSICIANS--POLYMATHS

Albert, Edoardo. Ibn Sina: A Concise Life.

Ibn Sina, who is referred to as Avicenna in Latin, was a true polymath. Born in Persia in the tenth century, his passion for knowledge was unbound, and he made lasting contributions to medicine, math, and philosophy. Due to the scope and brilliance of his work he can be compared to the great Leonardo da Vinci.

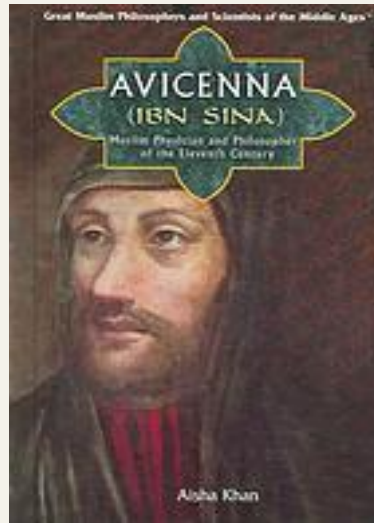


With illustrations, photographs, and maps, the rich and diverse world that produced Ibn Sina is vividly brought alive.

Edoardo Albert is a London-based writer of Italian and Sri Lankan extraction. He also wrote *Imam al-Ghazali: A Concise Life* which was the first book in the Concise Life series.

MEDICINES--PHYSICIANS

Khan, A. (2006). *Avicenna (Ibn Sina): Muslim physician and philosopher of the eleventh*



century. New York: Rosen Pub. Group.

Presents the life and accomplishments of the medieval philosopher and scientist who made monumental contributions to the fields of medicine, natural history, metaphysics, and religion.

MEDICINE--OCULIST--OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

Kaḥḥāl, A. I., & Wood, C. A. (1936). *Memorandum book of a tenth-century oculist for the use of modern ophthalmologists: A translation of the Tadhkirat of Ali ibn Isa of Baghdad (cir. 940-1010 A.D.), the most complete practical and original of all the early textbooks on the eye and its diseases*. Chicago: Northwestern University.

MEDICINE--OCULIST-OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

Post, Lawrence T. The Tadhkirat of Ali ibn Isa of Baghdad. *Memorandum book of a tenth-century oculist*

Publication: American Journal of Ophthalmology, v19 n7 (July 1936): 618-619

PLANTS

Abu Hanifa Ahmad Ibn Dawud Dinawari; Bernhard Lewis. The book of plants : part of monograph section. Publisher: Wiesbaden : F. Steiner Verlag, 1974

(medieval science?) Series: Bibliotheca Islamica, Bd. 26.

http://ucsc.worldcat.org/title/book-of-plants-part-of-monograph-section/oclc/6202003&referer=brief_results

For more to do with Herbal Medicine see 1001 Inventions book in the “Authors and Treatises” section.

SCIENCE--MEDICINE

Arabic science and medicine: A collection of manuscripts and early printed books illustrating the spread and influence of Arabic learning in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. (1993).

London: Bernard Quaritch.

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On going research is being done to locate even more titles.

If you need more help with your research in Medieval Islamic History,
please contact me at: medievalislamichistory@gmail.com

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