



AMĀNI

AMĀNI, pen name of **Amān-Allāh Khan, Kān-e Zamān** (d. 14 Du'lhejja 1046/29 April 1637), an Indo-Muslim physician and author of works on medicine.

He was the son of Mahābat Khan Ḥosayni (d. 1634), the well-known commander of the Mughal's army, whose connections and support led Amān-Allāh to a prominent career in the Mughal administration. In 1622 Amān-Allāh became his father's deputy as governor of Kabul with the title of Kānzād Khan, and three years later succeeded him as governor of Bengal. Šāh-Jahān (r. 1628-58) appointed him in 1628 governor of Malwa and gave him the title of Kān-e Zamān, but in the same year Amān-Allāh followed his father as his deputy in the Deccan, and later on the Bālā Gāt territory was entrusted to him. He then entered the services of Emperor Awrangzēb (r. 1658-1707) in Dawlatābād but died shortly after on 29th April 1637.

Amān-Allāh left several works on medicine and other subjects. His *Ganj-e bādāvard* is one of the largest Persian treatises on pharmacology composed in Mughal India, in which he has also used Sanskrit sources, such as those by Suśruta and Bhoja. He also translated into Persian, with the title *Dastur al-honud*, the *Madanavinoda*, a Sanskrit treatise on drugs and foods composed in 1375 under the patronage of king Madanapāla. He mentions in the beginning of his *Ganj-e bādāvard* the other medical treatises written by him, including *Omm al-'elāj*, a Persian monograph on purgatives (comp. 1036/1626-27), which he dedicated to Emperor Jahāngir (q.v.). His non-medical writings include two collections of letters: the *Roq'āt-e Amān-Allāh Ḥosayni* on mysticism addressed



to the leading Sufis of the time, and *Enšāʾ-e Kānzād Kān* on political and social matters in four chapters (*faṣl*). He is also the author of *Tāriḳ-e salātin-e ʿālam* and an Arabic and Persian lexicon, *Čahār ʿonṣor-e dāneš*, which has been described as based mostly on *Farhang-e jahāngiri*, a Persian dictionary by Mir Jamāl-al-Din Ḥosayn Enju Širāzi (Marshall, p. 69; Šafā, V/1, pp. 389-90; Rieu, II, pp. 509-10).

Amān-Allāh Khan was also a poet with the pen name Amāni. He left the *Divān-e Amāni*, a collection of panegyrics addressed to Šāh-Jahān. Nur-al-Din Širāzi, the other leading Indo-Muslim medical writer of the first half of 17th century, dedicated to Amān-Allāh his dictionary of medical terms, called *Qoṣṭās alaṭebbāʾ*.

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