Birthplace of Ismael Jorjani, A Renowned Iranian Physician: Jorjan (Near the Present-day Gonbad-e Kavus) or Urgench (The Present-day Uzbekistan)

Omid Mozafari1,2*, Ayyoob Khosravi1,3

1. Health Management and Social Development Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
2. Department of Persian Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
3. Department of Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Advanced Medical Technologies, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran

Dear Editor,

I would like to point out some issues regarding the article entitled "Sayyed Ismael Jorjani, The famous Iranian physician and philosopher" by Seyyed Alireza Golshani that has been published in the journal of Jorjani Biomedicine Journal Volume 2, Issue 2 (Autumn 2014 & winter 2015 2014) and is about the great 11th-12th century physician, Ismael Jorjani.

In this article, the author has referred to Mudjam al-Buldan (a geographic encyclopedia written by Yaqut al-Hamawi) and stated that Jorjani was born in Gorgan (Urgench or Gorganch or Konye-Urgench or Jorjan) the capital of Khwarazm, South of the Amu Darya, which was located near the present-day Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan border. However, there was another city called the ancient Jorjan (the author might have mistakenly referred to it as the current Gonbad-e Kavus), which is currently located 80 Km east of the present-day Gorgan, formerly known as Astarabad. The author claimed that many authors have incorrectly considered the birthplace of Jorjani as the current Gonbad-e-Kavos, since the name of both cities were pronounced Jorjan in Arabic (1).

By careful reading the Mudjam al-Buldan, on pages 32-36 of 2th volume, the book describes "Jorjan" as a city located between Khorasan and Tabaristan in Iran, which could be reached from east of the city of Damghan by passing through the high mountains and valleys.

The book then introduces "Jorjanj" on page 36 and describes it as a large city in the coast of Jihoon, capital of Khwarazm. The capital was originally a city called Mansoura in the western border of Jihoon, but was later destroyed, thereby forcing the locals to migrate to Jorjanj in the eastern shore of Jihoon, which was also later destroyed by the Tatar invasion (2).

Copyright© 2018, Jorjani Biomedicine Journal has published this work as an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which permits non-commercial uses of the work while it is properly cited.
In the other reference of the article "The practice of medicine, surgery and gynecology in Persia between 1500 A.D. and 1750 A.D." the author wrote Jorjani's birthplace was Jorjan which is current Gonbad-e Kavus and located 80 kilometers east of the present Gorgan (formerly Astarabad), he describes Jorjan was built on two sides of the Gorgan River, and due to the fact that the Qabus building -The world's tallest brick tower which erected in 396 was of special significance(3).

In the comprehensive introduction of Zakhireye Kharazmshahi, Dr. Velaity wrote the birthplace of Jorjani was Jorjan, which ancient ruins of this historic city are now found in the east of the Gonbad-e Kavus.

Despite this minor inaccuracy, the praiseworthy effort that the author has put forth in introducing and honoring this great Persian scientist and physician should not be overlooked.

References


How to cite: