

19. Japanese-German Symposium:  
**Pharmacy –  
a journey from Edo times to modern  
pharmaceuticals and health economics**

Pharmacies and their products in the  
Edo period

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# Kyokutei Bakin (1767-1848)



早稲田大学図書館所蔵

# Edo kaimono hitori annai 江戸買物独 案内 (1824)



# Contents of the Edo kaimono hitori annai



# Shōnin kaimono hitori annai 商人買物 独案内 (1824)



# An example of an advertisement for a “Dutch” medicine

## 蘭方 墨垚設印

撰州兵庫 大真堂 高田嘉兵衛製

此メテセイニハ痰留飲の妙薬也○喘而息  
 ○胸痛○癆症○癆咳○癆症○積氣○  
 中風○脚氣○脹滿鼓脹水腫○肺熱肺癰  
 ○四肢筋骨痛○氣腫○短氣○心怔忡○自  
 汗淋漓○咳強痰に血走と○いりて多々せ○動氣つ  
 よく下は之○腹鳴又ささひく痛○肩及へさ  
 痛○手足ひたひた○逆上つよく目まひる○耳  
 鳴目眩○頭痛○面黄声れ○時々熱いでせむ  
 ちやうゆるり又ハ元せり○唇がやき古らも齒  
 痛○夜ねむれ○眠さふおろれ○不食食つた  
 ○小便赤赤大便秘けつ又ハさう山々妙  
 ○通飲の家々常に胸がけがさきるまををば  
 黄水と吐其時ハ三片も二度に投せしむの水  
 氣と解まると良妙也○酒客飲胸腹

邪にめりたるは用てり 男女癆症  
 てり 小兒者も用いて出せ退けむか  
 治す氣のがせ 船中も用ひたる  
 胸のさしにう 腎たさう目かす 耳の腰  
 足痿歩りあはる 百葉効きさし月ひて  
 男女交合の後用ゆる時ハ 精元の下くま  
 ろり男女老少一切病より 功あり  
 其餘いふと能く述ぶるは 其功ハ用ひて  
 知るべきなり

主丹 毒囊丹

奇應丸

喘息薬

神功油

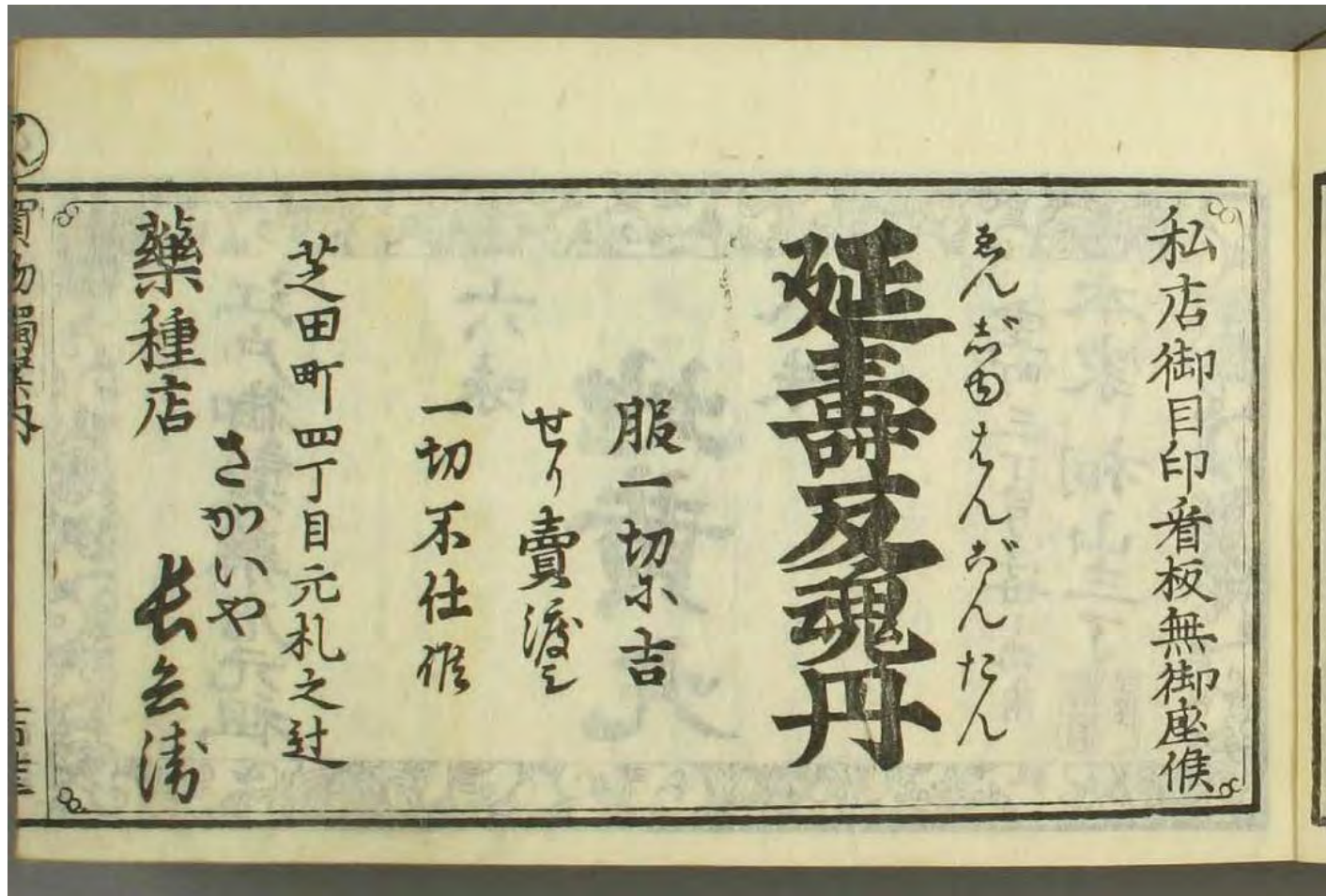
小兒我鸛口瘡薬

志を屋けれ葉

浅草北馬道猿寺地内

調合所 片山氏

# Life-prolonging medicine



# Hankontan in the Meiji period





A pharmacy in the nineteenth century:  
from *Edo meisho zue* 江戸名所図会



# Place of manufacture

- Pharmacies
- Temples and shrines
- Physician families
- Street stall vendors

# Types of medicines:

- Propriety medicine:

*Kiōgan* 奇応丸

*Kendoku myōyaku* 犬毒妙薬

- Vernacular medicine:

Loosestrifes (misohagi 千屈菜)

- Materia medica (*shōyaku* or *kigusuri* 生薬)

# Kurokawa Dōyū 黒川道祐: 'Topography of Yamashiro' (*Yōshū fushi* 雍州府志, 1686)

- ordinary medicines before processing: 'crude medicines' (*kigusuri* 木薬)
- In China, these medicines are called: 'prepared medicines' (*seiyaku* 成薬)
- In Japan, these shops are called: 'shops for prepared medicine' (*seiyakuya* 成薬屋), or: 'tiger-house' (*toraya* 虎屋), or: 'wisteria house' (*fujiya* 藤屋)

# From merchant to expert

- Endō Genri, a merchant in Kyoto who started a successful family business of making medicine in the second half of the seventeenth century.
- Development of ethic rules

# Factors crucial for the development of the pharmacies

- The formation of guilds
- Development of botanical studies
- Bakufu initiatives

# Formation of guilds

- Starting point: establishment of „Ten wholesale groups” (*Togumi toiya* 十組問屋) in Edo in 1694
- Formation of the Honchō guild in 1715
- Official recognition of the Ōtenma-chō guild in 1729

# Development of botanical studies

- Impact upon botanical studies:
  - “Compendium of Materia Medica” (*Ben cao gang mu* 本草綱目)
  - Kaibara Ekiken and his “Materia Medica of Japan” (*Yamato honzō*, )
  - Miyazaki Antei 宮崎安貞 (1623-1697) and his “Compendium of Agriculture” (*Nōgyō zensho* 農業全書, 1697)
- Representatives:
  - Matsuoka Joan 松岡恕庵 (1668-1746)
  - Ono Ranzan 小野蘭山 (1729-1810)

# Bakufu initiatives

- Tokugawa Yoshimune's projects:
  - Own production of foods and plants for medicinal use
  - Dispatch of ,herb-collectors' (*saiyakushi*)
  - Publication of *Shoshû saiyakuki* and *Fukyû ruihō*
- Tokugawa Ieharu/Matsudaira Sadanobu:
  - Under Takuma: promotion of Western sciences
  - Publication of *Kōkei saikyūhō*

# Loosestrife



# Pharmaceutical items in *Kōkei saikyūhō*

- Medicinal items to be purchased at a pharmacy listed in *Kōkei saikyūhō*:  
In total: 112 items, of which are
  - 74 deriving from plants
  - 17 different kinds of medicine
  - 14 deriving from animals and animal products
  - 6 compound medicines.

Thank you!