くすり博物館だより

Kawashima, Hashima district, Gifu Pref., Japan.
〒483 岐阜県羽島郡川島町・内藤記念くすり博物館・Phone: 058689-3111

第6号

アジア薬学連合（FAPA）第8回学術大会が8月25日から29日まで京都市で開催されます。同大会では日本で開かれるのは第1回（1966年）の東京に次いで2度目のこと、前回（1978年）はマニラで開かれていました。

FAPA（Federation of Asian Pharmaceutical Association）は1964年、薬業および薬用化学としての薬学の発展を図ることを目的として創立されました。FIP（International Pharmaceutical Association）の下部組織として位置づけられていますが、26日開催の第6回学術大会は、その目的を実現するために開催されます。)

今回のFAPA第8回大会では、海外から約500人、国内参加者約500人の内外約1,000人が参加の予定です。

これを記念して、日本の薬学薬業に関する歴史的資料の展示コーナーを持つ会場が、同大会組織委員会事務局から出され、くすり博物館から、特別出品されたものがありました。同展は「日本のセルフケーションを振り返って」というテーマで、小展示ながらアジア各国の薬学薬業の発展を誇り、情熱を持ち理解を深めるよう配慮しました。

なお、同展は8月26日から28日、9時から17時（28日のみ13時）まで、京都駅前店（075-771-9101）で開催されます。

今回の博物館だよりは、同展を見た海外参加者にも配布されます。
（内藤裕次理事長はマーケティング部会で講演します：27日午後）

第7回マニラ大会の開催式風景

日本のセルフケーションを振り返って

FAPA第8回学術大会（京都）に寄せて

THE NAITO MUSEUM OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

The Naito Foundation President
YUJI NAITO

Each of advanced countries has her own pharmacy museums or the like, where you can get at a single glance an overall understanding of the historical development of the drugs in such a country. On the other hand, to our great disappointment, we did not have yet any institution of its kind to speak of in Japan, where you could have easy access to the comprehensive collection of materials and publications informing you of the progress of the pharmaceutical science and industry in the past.

At this juncture, the late Mr. Toyoji NAITO, Former Chairman-Emeritus of the Naito Foundation dared in June 1971 to establish the Naito Museum of Pharmaceutical Science and Industry in the hope of promoting this meaningful work as one of the activities of the Naito Foundation.

We made a round of visits, calling on many proprietors of valued items throughout the country, explaining the philosophy of the museum. The result was successful indeed. Great many numbers of the owners have been cooperating with us supporting our motive, providing us numbers of materials hardly ever allowed to be shown outside their premises. Since its opening, the Museum has received many visitors, and these days, visits of overseas specialists are on the rise as well.

On this occasion, we would like to invite you to our Museum.
TRACE OF THE SELF-MEDICATION IN JAPAN – FROM 17TH TO 19TH CENTURY

During a period of 17th to 19th century, almost all people prayed for a wonder drug promising longevity.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to trace back along the current of medical history in order to search for new drugs out of the old ones, and to learn from the pages of history and the wisdom of our ancestors.

An earnest desire for the earliest possible escape from sickness turned the mind of the people from incantation and prayers to look for the treatment in medical science.

This Exhibition will narrate about the historical development of the selfmedication in Japan.

PEOPLE GATHERED MEDICAL MATERIAL FROM THE NATURE NEAR THEMSELVES

In the 15th year of the reign of Emperor Suiko, 598 A.D., the Prince-Regent ordered all district lords to collect and preserve medicinal plants.

In 610, Priest Doncho visited Japan from the Kingdom of KOKURI (Korea) and donated the rouge which was not only used as a color additive or a dye stuff but also as a medicine for antispasmodic purpose.

The following year, Emperor Suiko, accompanied by hundreds of subordinates, went out to Udano field to help gather medicinal material.

CHARMS USED TO WARD OFF EVIL SPIRITS: From the Shen Nung festivals in Nagoya, Osaka, Tokyo and Kyoto; Made from bamboo and paper, 20th century.

“HONZO ZUFU” CHART OF HERBAGE (EDO ERA)

The famous encyclopedic picture book for medicinal plants in the EDO era, consisting of 96 volumes.

HERB CUTTER, HERB PULVERIZER, MILLSTONE

A complete set of equipments used for cutting crude drugs from vegetable origin, grinding and powdering them, shifting in sieves, mixing, dyeing, and making them into small pills, and an abacus (old oriental computer-type device).

HAWKERS MEDICINES ORIGINATED FROM THE ORACLE OF GODS AT SHRINES AND TEMPLES

In order to get the trust of the general people, these medicines were marketed on the fete-day of a God or at fairs, claiming that these medicines originated from the oracle of Gods at the shrines. Afterwards therapists and herbalists began to sell them, claiming that they were prepared from family recipes.

A mannequin sits beside a cabinet of drawers full of drugs to be sold especially for “summer sickness”, as advertised on his vestment.

WOMEN HAWKERS OF FORK ANTIDOTES.

Dokukeshi, poison antidote, was made at Echigo Province during the latter part of the Edo era. Young girls from the age of 13 or 15 years old, engaged in peddling of this drug, Dokukeshi, in Tokyo and its surrounding areas.

The medicines were profitable and so handy to carry that they were the very things showmen and hawkers wanted.
RISE OF "TOYAMA" HAWKERS MEDICINES

In 1683 Kohei Hibino, a resident of Toyama, received the recipe for the nostrum Hangotan from Jyogak Mozou of Okayama Province. This drug became very popular and he was granted permission by the Lord of Toyama Province to produce and sell it on a large scale. This was the beginning of the famous Toyama drug peddlers who usually sold their drugs on consignment.

AN APOTHECARY AT WORK ON A LATE 19th CENTURY; HAND-OPERATED PILL MAKING MACHINE

The method and tools used for the manufacture of coated tiny pills are unique Japanese innovation. A mass of the compounded drugs is packed into the mold. The mold is pressed by a hand-operated machine, and the uniform pills with precise dosage forms fall into a tray, to be hand rolled and silver or gold coated. Interestingly, this operation was introduced in 1872 to Germany.

"INRO" A portable drug case with compartments for medicines; usually carried in a sash around the waist. The carved ivory statuette Netsuke belongs to it.

"HASHIKA-E"; HANDBILLS FOR PREVENTING THE MEASLES

Put on sale in 1862 when the measles prevailed. The colorfull wood-block prints inform us of the then manners and customs.

"HASHIKA NO YOJO" This illustrates a Sumo wrestling of a Smallpox and a mease referred by a doctor to distinguish between them.

"MASHIN YOJO DEN" This illustrates a traditional therapeutic method for diseases. A god covers the sick child's head with a wooden bucket to drive out the measles demons. Note the calendar of past measles epidemics.

A HANDBILL ADVERTISING EFFECTS OF A "PANACEA", LATE 19th CENTURY.

Wakyojog tablets were claimed effective for all abdominal troubles such as nausea, stomach ache, food poisoning, motion sickness, etc. Indications for the drug were illustrated with pictures for easy comprehension.

DRUG CHEST

Drug chest for family use, a bride would take such a chest to her husband's house. Lacquered wood, 18th century.

INSHOKU YOJO KAGAMI

"An Eating and Drinking" by Kunisada Utagawa (1786 – 1865) gives dietary rules and shows that all skin eruptions and bleeding disease are caused by the indulgence of the appetites. Color wood cut, about 1850.
「総方洪庵と適塾」展  こぼれ話

通例記念会と共催した「総方洪庵と適塾」展は予想をはるかに上回る盛況で無事終了しました。

各会場の来訪者数は次の通りです。

大阪  16,000名
福岡  10,000名
岐阜  5,000名
東京  18,000名

図録は2千部用意したのですが、福岡会場で売り切れ、さらに2千部増版、ほとんど売り切れのほどでした。この図録のほかに子供用の解説冊子「総方洪庵と適塾 こども版」をユーザーサイ大阪支店の援助で1万部印刷し、無料で配布し、大変好評でした。

この特別展はNHK、朝日TVはじめ各地のテレビで放映され、新聞紙上でも報道されました。読者を通じて中川未造先生が朝日に「適塾と日本近代医学」を、中山茂春先生が西日本に「総方洪庵と適塾」、梅渕昇先生が毎日「適塾の現状保存と適塾展」、新木一郎先生が岐阜日日に「適塾との因縁深い美濃 総方洪庵展を見る」をお書きになりました。さらに梅渕昇先生は「医学のあゆみに 今日における適塾と適塾、総方洪庵と適塾展をめぐって」を寄稿されました。

60数名の所蔵者から250点を越す資料の提供を受けた特別展だけに、多くの反響をいただいて、資料の提供がありました。特に適塾入門者の著名な「適塾の図解の写真เต็มに読める」の公開は関心の的でした。先生の著名な写真コピーを欲しがる方が十名もいましたし、私の先生は適塾出身者だというのに、あたたかな情報をお共有くださった方々数人も、今後の研究が楽しみです。この図録で今まで「元田吉顯」と解読されていた蓮生は「古田杏楠」ではないと、子孫の古田さんの申し出があったことを特筆すべきことでした。

なお解体修復された適塾は5月より一般公開されています。ぜひご覧ください。

所在地: 大阪市北区北浜3丁目30-3
入場料: 大人100円 小人50円
休館日: 日・月曜日
電話: 06-231-1970
（新木一郎 記）

とびつく

 UTILISATION ET AUSTRALASIE

「ぐるり博物館の全盛が紹介さ

去る7月7日(土)に名古屋テレビをキーステーションに、全国の朝日テレビ系列各局の「ぐるり埼玉」を使った番組で、「総方洪庵と適塾」展の大阪会場の模様が放映され、大

な反響を呼んだのに引き続き、6

28日(土)には、同じ番組で当博物

館を紹介した特別編成番組が放映さ

れた。同番組は、北海道から沖

縄までネットされ、その反響も大き

なものでした。

1日が

がかりの番

組ロケ風

景

ちなみに、川島での“洪庵展”開

催中にも、中部圏のほとんどの全報道

機関が取材、報道しましたが、なか

でも、毎日新聞がコラムで取りあげ

たところ、道内内の問い合わせが殺

到し、その事実を出せばならない

ほどだったようです。

人事異動

退職: 井出千里学芸員

就任: 本間幸実学芸員

The NAITO Museum/ Open: 9:00 – 16:00 (closed for every Monday)
Director: Dr. Nobuo AOKI
Curator: Mami NAGAHIRA
Curator, Librarian: Keiko FURUTA (ed. this report)
Secretary: Tomoko WAKITA