

# Introducing the Fujii Collection in Toyo Bunko: Medical Books from the Ming and Qing Dynasties

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This article introduces the “Fujii Collection” (Fujii Bunko 藤井文庫), a group of medical books at the Toyo Bunko library. It focuses on a key feature of the collection: medical books from the Ming and Qing dynasties in China.

The Fujii Collection was owned by Dr. Fujii Naohisa 藤井尚久 (1894–1956), a medical historian. The collection includes approximately 1,800 items and 6,000 volumes, many of which are Japanese medical books, published between the Edo and Meiji periods. Some of these books are very valuable, such as *Jūtei Kaitai shinsho dōban zenzu* 重訂解体新書銅板全図, referred to here as *Kaitai shinsho*, translated by Sugita Genpaku 杉田玄白 (1733–1817). In fact, the Fujii Collection is one of the foremost medical collections in Japan.<sup>1</sup>

In his introduction to the Fujii Collection, Dr. Tsukahara Tōgo 塚原東吾 focuses on *Kaitai shinsho*, as well as valuable books on the significance of Rangaku 蘭学 (Dutch learning), and medical science communications between the East and the West.<sup>2</sup>

The collection contains both Western and Chinese books, including medical books from the Ming and Qing dynasties in China, which coincided with the Edo period in Japan. These include *wakokubon* 和刻本 (Chinese text with Japanese leading marks).<sup>3</sup> To date, however, few researchers have explored the Ming and Qing dynasty books in this collection. As we shall see later, new medical theories were developed during the Ming and Qing dynasties, which influenced Japanese physicians, including *ranpōi* 蘭方医 (Dutch-medicine physicians).<sup>4</sup> Given this history, it is important to discuss this aspect of the Fujii Collection, with a focus on medical books from the Ming and Qing dynasties.

This paper has the following sections: I. A brief history of Dr. Fujii Naohisa and an introduction to the Fujii Collection at Toyo Bunko. II. An outline of the Fujii Collection classification system. III. An introduction to the Ming and Qing dynasty medical books in this collection.

## I. Dr. Fujii Naohisa and the Fujii Collection

Dr. Fujii Naohisa was born in Toyama Prefecture in 1894 and entered Tokyo Imperial University Medical College in 1917. After graduating in 1927, he began work at Irisawa Naika 入沢内科, a hospital affiliated to the college, as a medical staff member. In this hospital, Dr. Fujii studied internal medicine under Dr. Irisawa Tatsukichi 入沢達吉 (1865–1938), a pioneer in the field of internal medicine in Japan.

In the days following the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, Dr. Fujii and his colleagues took part in relief activities

night and day. In May that year, he took charge of the lectures on internal medicine at Tōkyō Isen or Tōkyō Igaku Senmongakkō 東京医学専門学校, which is now Tokyo Medical University. Subsequently, Dr. Fujii held several roles in succession: Head of the Internal Medicine Department at Tokyo Municipal Hiroo Hospital (Tōkyō Shiritsu Hiroo Byōin 東京市立広尾病院), Professor at Tōkyō Isen, and Director of Matsubara Hospital (Matsubara Byōin 松原病院). Dr. Fujii also studied internal medicine as a medical scientist and published several monographs.

Dr. Fujii became interested in medical history early on in his career. In 1928, he became a member of Nihon Ishi Gakkai 日本医史学会 (Japanese Society for the History of Medicine). In 1935, he compiled a chronological record and bibliographical catalog of the works of his former teacher, Dr. Irisawa. This compilation appears to have provided the impetus for his study of the history of Japanese medicine. After 1939, he published more than ten papers on medical history. In 1942, Dr. Fujii was invited to join the editorial committee of *Meiji-zen Nihon kagakushi* 明治前日本科学史 (*Pre-Meiji Japanese History of Science*) by the Imperial Academy (Teikoku Gakushiin 帝国学士院); there, he agreed to compile a medical history.

After the Second World War, Dr. Fujii remained dedicated to medical-history research, after retiring from Tokyo Medical University. His research results were recorded in *Meiji-zen Nihon igakushi* 明治前日本医学史 (*Pre-Meiji Japanese History of Medicine*, 5 vols., 1955–1964).<sup>5</sup> Overall, his research was an indispensable achievement, which made it possible for future researchers to study the history of Japanese medicine during the postwar period.

Dr. Fujii based his medical-history research on a large collection of books, which he enjoyed preserving and publishing. In Autumn 1956, a fire broke out at the Nichirenshū Shishikukai Hondō temple 日蓮宗獅子吼会本堂, near his residence in Shinjuku Shimo Ochiai 新宿下落合. Because of this accident, Dr. Fujii decided to donate his own books to a research library. He consulted with Dr. Iwai Hirosato 岩井大慧 (1891–1971), the Executive Librarian (Bunkochō 文庫長) of Toyo Bunko. In the following year 1957, Dr. Fujii's collection was transferred to the Toyo Bunko library.<sup>6</sup>

## II. The Fujii Collection classification system

The Fujii Collection transferred to Toyo Bunko included 1,800 items and 6,000 volumes. The books were classified under 14 topics, including “General Reference Works” (*sōki* 総記), “Religion” (*shūkyō* 宗教), “History and Geography” (*rekishi chiri* 歴史・地理), “Politics and Law” (*seiji hōsei* 政治・法制), “Society and Economy” (*shakai keizai* 社会・経済), “Education” (*kyōiku* 教育), “Manners and Customs” (*fūzoku shūkan* 風俗・習慣), “Martial Arts and the Art of War” (*bugaku heihō* 武学・兵法), “Science” (*rigaku* 理学), “Industry” (*sangyō* 産業), “Paintings and Calligraphic works” (*shoga* 書画), “Language and Literature” (*gogaku bungaku* 語学・文学), “Foreign books” (*yōsho* 洋書), and “Medicine” (*igaku* 医学). The section below describes the features of each category.

### 1. General Reference Works

Approximately 43 items, including an inventory of books, an encyclopedia, and various essays, most of which were published between the Meiji and Showa periods. Some of the essays were published during the Edo period.

### 2. Religion

Approximately 12 items, including a collection of works on Buddhist, Christian, and folk beliefs in Japan. This collection also includes Christian monographs from the Edo Period, Buddhist remedies, and materials on treating

disease through prayer.

### 3. History and Geography

Approximately 63 items, including historical overviews, books on chronology and local history, records and ancient documents, biographies, and geographical works. Among the historical overviews are works on the interactions between Japan and European countries. The local histories include many books on the history of Nagasaki. Several chronology books focus on Dutch scholars and the people they interacted with. Overall, this collection reveals Dr. Fujii's interest in the evolving relationship between Japan and Western countries throughout history.

### 4. Politics and Law

Approximately 20 works on law in Japan and Western countries. In particular, there are various books on military service during the Edo period and treaties concluded with Western countries.

### 5. Society and Economy

Approximately 6 books on prices and social relief from the Taisho period to the Showa period.

### 6. Education

Approximately 17 items, including books produced from the Edo period to the Showa period, with a particular focus on women's education.

### 7. Manners and Customs

Approximately 20 items dating from the Edo period to the Showa period, mainly about Edo-period manners and clothing.

### 8. Martial Arts and the Art of War

Approximately 20 works on military law, military studies, martial arts, and weapons during the Edo period.

### 9. Science

Approximately 20 works, divided into four categories: general reference, calendar research, chemistry and physics, and natural history. In particular, this group includes research materials on the calendar and mathematics during the Edo period and natural history in Japan and the West.

### 10. Industry

Approximately 2 books on agricultural administration and the rearing of war horses in Japan.

### 11. Paintings and Calligraphic works

Approximately 68 artifacts, classified into three groups: general reference, written works, and paintings. More than half of the paintings relate to epidemics, including measles and smallpox. They reveal Dr. Fujii's deep interest in infectious diseases during the Edo period and are closely related to "Medicine" and visual representations of disease characteristics.

## 12. Language and Literature

Approximately 28 works, classified into two groups: language and literature. The language category consists mainly of dictionaries of Western languages, including English, French, Dutch, and German. The literature category includes Edo-period classics, including the works of Kyokutei Bakin 曲亭馬琴 (1767–1848).

## 13. Foreign books

Approximately 49 works, primarily medical books and dictionaries.

## 14. Medicine

Approximately 977 works. Medical books constitute half of the Fujii Collection. They include *Kaitai shinsho* and *Jokeishi kaibō no zuroku* 女刑屍解剖之図録 (*Atlas of the Body of an Executed Woman*) and provide many Edo Period anatomical diagrams. These reveal Dr. Fujii's deep interest in the structure of the human body.

The theme of medicine can be further broken down into various topics, including general reference works, Chinese medicine (*kanpō* 漢方), traditional Japanese medicine (*wahō* 和方), Nanban medicine (*nanban ihō* 南蛮医方), Dutch medicine (*ranpō* 蘭方), modern medicine (*kingendai igaku* 近・現代医学), and miscellaneous medical texts (*zatsu* 雑). Each topic is divided into multiple collections. Table 1 presents a diagram of the classification system.

When categorized by collection, volume, and subdivided classifications, “Medicine” is the core of the Fujii Collection. Medical books from the Ming and Qing dynasties are included within this topic.

**Table 1.** Medical topics in the Fujii Collection

Topic		Number of Collections	
1. General reference works	(1) General remarks ( <i>sōsetsu</i> 総説)	55	305
	(2) Catalog of books ( <i>shomoku</i> 書目)	12	
	(3) Dictionaries ( <i>ji</i> 事彙)	4	
	(4) History		
	1. Historical overview ( <i>tūshi</i> 通史)	56	
	2. History of medical specialties ( <i>kakkashi</i> 各科史)	30	
	3. Historical documents ( <i>kiroku</i> 記録)	3	
	4. Biography ( <i>denki</i> 伝記)	Series of biographies ( <i>sōden</i> 叢伝) Individual biographies ( <i>kakuden</i> 各伝)	
(5) Illustrated catalogs ( <i>zuhu</i> 図譜)	32		
(6) Periodicals ( <i>teiki kankōbutsu</i> 定期刊行物)	17		
2. Chinese medicine	(1) General remarks	73	322
	(2) Medical methods ( <i>hōron</i> 方論)	119	
	(3) Formulation ( <i>hōshū</i> 方集)	89	
	(4) Materia medica ( <i>honzō</i> 本草)	41	
3. Traditional Japanese medicine		8	8
4. Nanban medicine		12	12

Topic		Number of Collections		
5. Dutch medicine	(1) General remarks	7	73	
	(2) Basic medical science ( <i>kiso igaku</i> 基礎医学)	24		
	(3) Clinical medicine ( <i>rinshō igaku</i> 臨床医学)	42		
6. Modern medicine	(1) General remarks	27	223	
	(2) Basic medical science	31		
	(3) Clinical medicine, methods and treatments ( <i>rinshō igaku, chiryōhō</i> 臨床医学・治療法)			
	1. General remarks	28		
	2. Internal medicine ( <i>naikagaku</i> 内科学)	58		
	3. Surgical medicine ( <i>gekagaku</i> 外科学)	19		
	4. Gynecotology ( <i>sanfujinkagaku</i> 産婦人科学)	6		
	5. Ophthalmology ( <i>gankagaku</i> 眼科学)	5		
	6. Otolaryngology ( <i>jibi inkōkagaku</i> 耳鼻咽喉科学)	2		
	7. Dentistry ( <i>shikagaku</i> 齒科学)	1		
(4) Preventive medicine ( <i>yobō igaku</i> 予防医学)	22			
(5) Pharmacy ( <i>yakugaku</i> 薬学)	21			
(6) Forensic medicine ( <i>hōigaku</i> 法医学)	3			
7. Miscellaneous		34	34	
Total			977	

### III. Medical books from the Ming and Qing dynasties in the Fujii Collection

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, especially after 16th century in southern China, many people died from fierce outbreaks of infectious diseases.<sup>7</sup> During this period, a medical theory known as “Wenbing” 温病 (warm disease) was developed. After the 18th century, “Wenbing” replaced traditional theory “Shanghan” 傷寒 (cool disease) as the leading medical theory.<sup>8</sup>

These repeated serious outbreaks of infectious diseases and changes in medical theory determine the characteristics of Ming and Qing dynasty medical books in the Fujii Collection. Tables 2 and 3 (below) categorize the Ming and Qing medical books by publication year in Japan, based on *Fujii Bunko mokuroku* 藤井文庫目録 (Catalogue of the Fujii Collection).

**Table 2.** Ming Chinese medical books in the Fujii Collection

Japanese/Chinese Title	Author and Editor	Publication Year		Call Mark	Medical Topics	
		Japan	China			
Hidden shōchi yōketsu/Michuan zhengzhi yaojue 秘伝證治要訣, 12 kan/juan 卷	Dai Yuanli 戴元礼		1605	III-6-A-826	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Tōshin katsuyō shinpō/Douchen huoyou xinfā 痘疹活幼心法, 2 kan/juan	Nie Shangheng 聶尚恒. Handwritten copy.		1616	III-6-A-838	Chinese medicine	Medical methods

Japanese/Chinese Title	Author and Editor	Publication Year		Call Mark	Medical Topics	
		Japan	China			
Tōshin katsuyō shinpō/Douchen huoyou xinfā, 2 kan/juan	Nie Shangheng		1616	III-6-A-836	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Kikō ijutsu/Qixiao yishu 奇效医述, 2 kan/juan	Nie Shangheng	1661	1616	III-6-A-828	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Tōshin katsuyō shinpō/Douchen huoyou xinfā, 2 kan/juan	Nie Shangheng	1666	1616	III-6-A-839	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Mǐn Tai Mankō sensei tōshin chijutsuden sunawachi tōka chijutsuden 明戴曼公先生痘疹治術伝 即痘科治術伝	Ikeda Seichoku 池田正直, edited by Ikeda Dokubi 池田独美 (known as Zuisen 瑞仙 or Zenkyō 善卿)	1677		XV-4-1159	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Ganmoku meikan 眼目明鑑, 4 kan	Anon., translated and annotated by Kyōrin'an isei 杏林菴医生	1689		XV-4-1014	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Bisō hiroku/Meichuang milu 徽瘡秘録	Chen Sicheng 陳司成	1774	1632	III-6-A-831	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Tōka ken/Douke jian 痘科鍵, 2 kan/juan	Zhu Xun 朱巽, edited by Zhu Fengtai 朱鳳台	1777		III-6-A-835	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Un'eki ron/Wenyi lun 温疫論, 2 kan/juan	Wu Youxing 吳有性, based on Liu Chang's 劉敞 edition	1788	1642	III-6-A-825	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Chitō yōhō (Ikedake hidden) 治痘要方 (池田家秘伝)	Dai Mangong 戴曼公, written by Ikeda Seichoku, edited by Ikeda Narushige 池田成美. Handwritten copy.	1793		XV-4-1178	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Tai Mankō sensei tōshin shinzetsu hiketsu 戴曼公先生痘疹唇舌秘訣, 2 kan	Ikeda Seichoku, edited by Ikeda Zuisen. Handwritten copy.	1808		XV-4-1161	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Tōshin kibun (Ikeda kaden) 痘疹紀聞 (池田家伝)	Dai Mangong, written by Ikeda Seichoku (Shichibei 七兵衛), edited by Ikeda Narushige. Handwritten copy.	1845		XV-4-1160	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Meihō kō/Mingyi fang kao 名医方考, 5 kan/juan	Wu Kun 吳崑, woodblock carved by Wang Shi 汪拭	n.d.	1584	III-6-A-827	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Ruikai/Leijing 類經, 2 kan/juan	Edited by Zhang Jiebin 張介賓, translated by Sakamura Shūsaku 阪村修作	1941–42	1624	XV-4-1041	Chinese medicine	General remarks
Zōkō Honzō kōmoku/Zengguang Bencao gangmu 增広本草綱目, 52 kan/juan	Edited by Li Shizhen 李時珍, revised by Zhang Shaotang 張紹棠		1904	III-6-B-24	Chinese medicine	Materia medica

Table 3. Qing Chinese medical books in the Fujii Collection

Japanese/Chinese Title	Author and Editor	Publication Year		Call Mark	Medical Topics	
		Japan	China			
Honzō kai/Bencao hui 本草匯 (首)、本草匯 (図末)	Guo Peilan 郭佩蘭		1655	III-6-B-814	Chinese medicine	Materia medica
Zōho Honzō biyō/Zengbu Bencao beiyao 增補本草備要, 1 kan/juan, figure-supplemented ed. 即補図本草備要	Wang Ang 汪昂		1694	III-6-B-24	Chinese medicine	Materia medica
Chōshi itsū/Zhangshi yitong 張氏医通, 1 kan/juan only	Zhang Lu 張璐, revised by Zhang Deng 張登 and Zhang Zhuo 張倬		1709	III-6-A-26	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Intō shinpō zensho (Intō ryaku/Yindou lüe) 引痘新法全書 (引痘略)	Edited by Qiu Xi 邱熹, revised by Maki Kanbun 牧煥文 (Shundō 春堂)	1846	1817	III-6-A-832	Chinese medicine	Medical methods

Japanese/Chinese Title	Author and Editor	Publication Year		Call Mark	Medical Topics	
		Japan	China			
Hochū Sen'enroku syūshō/Buzhu Xiyuanlu jizheng 補註洗冤錄集證, 4 kan/juan	Wang Youhuai 王又槐 et al., annotated by Ruan Qixin 阮其新		1843	II-15-E-146	Miscellaneous	
Sei ryakuron/Xiyi lüelun 西医略論, 3 kan/juan	Hexin 合信 (Benjamin Hobson), edited by Guan Maocai 管茂材	1858	1857	XV-5-1149	Modern medicine	General remarks
Naika shinsetsu/Neike xinshuo 内科新說, 3 kan/juan	Hexin, edited by Guan Maocai	1859	1858	III-6-A-840	Modern medicine	Clinical medicine, methods and treatments
Fuei shinsetsu/Fuying xinshuo 婦嬰新說, 2 kan/juan	Hexin, edited by Guan Maocai		1858	III-6-A-28	Modern medicine	Clinical medicine, methods and treatments
Naika shinsetsu/Neike xinshuo, 3 kan/juan	Hexin, edited by Guan Maocai	1874	1858	III-6-A-841	Modern medicine	Clinical medicine, methods and treatments
Naika senbi/Neike chanwei 内科闡微	Translated by Jia Yuehan 嘉約翰 (John Glasgow Kerr), written by Lin Xiangdong 林湘東, revised by Tsuboi Shiryō 坪井信良	1874	1873	XV-5-1146	Modern medicine	Clinical medicine, methods and treatments
Jumon igaku/Rumen yixue 儒門医学	Haidelan 海得蘭 (Frederick William Headland), translated by Fulanya 傅蘭雅 (John Fryer), written by Zhao Yuanyi 趙元益, annotated by Ōta Yūnei 太田雄寧	1879	1867	XV-5-1145	Modern medicine	General remarks
Mashin seiyō/Machen jingyao 麻疹精要	Zhang Lu 張璐, handwritten copy by Shibata Shōken 柴田恂軒			III-6-A-834	Chinese medicine	Medical methods
Shin Chōro mashinhō 清張璐麻疹方	Zhang Lu, handwritten copy			III-6-A-833	Chinese medicine	Medical methods

According to Tables 2 and 3, the Ming Chinese medical books in the Fujii Collection are classified simply as “Chinese medicine.” However, the Qing Chinese medical books can be categorized more effectively using additional themes, such as “Chinese medicine,” “Modern medicine,” and “Miscellaneous.”

We would like to reclassify these books to highlight the key characteristics of the Ming and Qing dynasty medical books in the Fujii Collection. As discussed above, China during the Ming and Qing dynasties suffered from raging outbreaks of infectious diseases; during this period, Western medicine was introduced to East Asia in earnest. We would therefore like to reclassify the books in the Fujii Collection in accordance with the following themes: (1) infectious diseases, (2) Western medicine, and (3) human body structure. Based on this classification, we would like to highlight the following books.

(1) The collection includes key medical books on smallpox (*hōsō* 痘瘡) and measles (*mashin* 麻疹). During the Edo period, there was popular saying: “Smallpox affects one’s physical appearance, but measles affects one’s destiny.” These infectious diseases were of deep interest to medical practitioners and the public. The books in the Fujii Collection reflect this preoccupation.

We would also like to draw the attention of researchers to the following books: *Un’eki ron/Wenyi lun* 温疫論 (*Treatise on Warm-Heat Pestilence*) and the medical books published by Ikedaryū tōka 池田流痘科 (the Ikeda School

of Pox Medicine), attributed to Tai Mankō/Dai Mangong 戴曼公, a medical scholar from Ming China.<sup>9</sup>

*Wenyi lun* was written by Wu Youxing 吳有性, a physician in Suzhou 蘇州 Prefecture during the late Ming Dynasty. In 1641, there was a raging epidemic in Shandong, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and North Zhili and the traditional “cool disease” treatment method had no effect. In response, Wu Youxing wrote *Wenyi lun*. This medical book was very important, as it enabled researchers to develop treatments beyond Wenbing theory. During the 18th century, the book was imported to Japan where copies were printed, which still exist.

Dai Mangong 戴曼公 (1596–1672) was a monk at the Ōbaku 黃檗 school in Renhe 仁和 District, Hanzhou 杭州 Prefecture. He was evacuated during the confusion of the Ming-Qing transition and escaped to Nagasaki. Dai Mangong had studied medicine in his youth and was good at smallpox medicine (*tōka* 痘科). His fame spread through *tōka* and he was invited to practice medicine by the Lord of the Iwakuni Domain 岩国藩, now a part of Yamaguchi Prefecture, from whom he received favorable treatment.

During this period, Ikeda Seichoku 池田正直 (1597–1677) learned *tōka* from Dai Mangong and handed down this knowledge within his family. His descendant Ikeda Zuisen 池田瑞仙 (1734–1816), who served as a medical officer for the Tokugawa Shogunate, compiled the hereditary knowledge of the Ikeda family, attributing its origins to Dai Mangong.<sup>10</sup>

During the 19th century, “Preventive medicine” was introduced to Japan. One work, *Intō shinpō zensho* 引痘新法全書 or *Intōryaku/Yindou lüe* 引痘略, published by Maki Shundō 牧春堂 (1811–1863), who served the Saga Domain 佐賀藩 as a physician, introduced the theory of vaccination. This book was based on *Yindou lüe* by Qiu Xi 邱熺 (1774–1851). Qiu Xi was a merchant from Nanhai 南海 District in Guangdong. While living in Macao, he learned about vaccination from Alexander Pearson (Pierxun 皮爾遜, 1780–1874), a physician from England. After Qiu Xi began to treat patients in Guangzhou 廣州 Prefecture, he became famous as a vaccinator. In 1817, Qiu Xi published *Yindou lüe*, based on his experience. This book had an impact on the spread of vaccination in China.<sup>11</sup> During the late 19th century, *Yindou lüe* was imported into Japan, where it formed the basis of a plan to import vaccines from China.<sup>12</sup>

(2) The collection includes books on internal medicine, notably by Benjamin Hobson (Hexin 合信, 1816–1873) and John Glasgow Kerr (Jia Yuehan 嘉約翰, 1824–1901).

Hobson was a medical missionary who served with the London Missionary Society. He engaged in medical activities and wrote medical books to introduce Western medicine to Macao. His book, *Naika shinsetsu/Neike xinshuo* 内科新說 (*Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica*) discussed inflammation, headache, and diseases, including tuberculosis and stomach disease. The book also discussed differences between drugs and medical systems in China and the West, as well as the life spans of different types of animals, and the causes of various diseases, based on food and the environment.

Kerr was a medical missionary. He engaged in medical activities in Guangdong, established the China Medical Missionary Association, and helped to establish the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane (Hui'ai Yiyuan 惠愛醫院), the first Western-style mental hospital in China.<sup>13</sup> Kerr tried to introduce Western medicine to China. *Naika senbi/Neike chanwei* 内科闡微 is a diagnostic manual, based on Kerr’s medical experience. It focuses on many important aspects of diagnostics, including the status of historical diseases and different methods of diagnosing illness in men and women; in addition to exploring symptoms, including loss of normal taste and excrement status, the book teaches practitioners to diagnose fever by studying an individual’s complexion and physique, explains how to take medicine, and discusses differences in social status and birthplace.

(3) The collection also includes medical books such as Hobson’s writings and *Hochū Sen'enroku shūshō/Buzhu*



*Xiyuanlu jizheng* 補註洗冤錄集證 (*Records on the Washing Away of Wrongs with Collected Evidence, with Supplements and Annotation*). The volumes corresponding to Hobson's writings are follows: *Seii ryakuron/Xiyi lüelun* 西医略論 (*First Lines on the Practice of Surgery in the West*) and *Fuei shinsetsu/Fuying xinshuo* 婦嬰新說 (*Treatise on Midwifery and Diseases of Children*).

The first volume introduces the topic of disease, compares Western and Chinese medicine, and discusses emergency treatments and Western medicines. It also explains how to treat burn wounds and ulcers and use bandages and surgical instruments. In addition, it provides detailed printed diagrams of each part of the human body, including muscles, eyeballs, nasal cavities, necrotic limbs, blood vessels (Figure 1), and bones (Figure 2).

The second volume is a book on obstetrics, which introduces important aspects of delivery, childcare, treatments for infantile diseases including smallpox, and preventive medicine. It includes detailed printed diagrams of the pelvis, uterus, and growing fetus, among other topics.

*Buzhu Xiyuanlu jizheng* is an annotated edition of *Lüliguan jiaozheng Xiyuanlu* 律例館校正洗冤錄 (*The Washing Away of Wrongs Revised by the Legal Code Bureau*), the official autopsy guidebook compiled by the Qing government.<sup>14</sup> This is a comprehensive work of forensic medicine, which explains how to conduct an autopsy and identify the cause of death, based on different types of wounds. It offers tips on the supervision of coroners (*wuzuo* 仵作) and ways of preserving a victim's wounds, as well as introducing emergency medical treatment.

In addition, this book presents two figures: a diagram of a cadaver (*shitu* 屍圖, Figure 3) and a plate representing the skeleton (*jiangutuge* 檢骨圖格, Figure 4). These figures show the outline of the whole body and skeleton, including autopsy reference points. Both figures are drawn front (*yangmian* 仰面) and back (*hemian* 合面), recording the name of each relevant place on the body surface and bone. The sites of fatal wounds (*zhiming* 致命) are annotated using rhymed advice (*gejue* 歌訣). This book reveals that the Qing government took autopsies very seriously.

## Conclusion

This article has introduced the Fujii Collection, focusing on medical books published during the Ming and Qing dynasties. As this library was assembled by Dr. Fujii, based on his own interests, it is important to acknowledge some potential for bias. However, the collection is extensive, revealing Dr. Fujii's interest in Chinese medicine, as practiced by Edo-period physicians. Based on this, we would like to consider the Fujii Collection in more detail, exploring the significance of this collection for medical-history research.

The Fujii Collection has three general themes: Japanese medicine, Western medicine, and Chinese medicine. Although this paper has treated these separately, the elements actually overlap in Ming and Qing dynasty medical books. In other words, the Fujii Collection has multi-tiered structure.

According to *Yindou lüe*, 19th-century Japan accepted Chinese and Western medicine simultaneously; in addition, there were several possible pathways through which vaccination could have been introduced to Japan. *Xiyi lüelun*, which compares Chinese and Western medicine, is one example of the introduction of Western medicine from a Chinese perspective; it reveals the view, based on the situation at the time, that an understanding of Western medicine was needed across all of East Asia. When we compare the diagram of the cadaver in *Buzhu Xiyuanlu jizheng* with the precise human figures in *Kaitai shinsho* and *Xiyi lüelun*, the former is certainly much simpler. We should not, however, conclude that it is technologically inferior. Such examples highlight the different "concepts of the body" in East Asia

and the West, raising the questions: “How did they see the human body?” and “How was the human body understood differently in East Asia and the West?”

It is worth considering the implications of the three elements combined in this collection. Using key texts in the Fujii Collection, we can elucidate two themes in particular: i.e., the distinct nature of Japanese medicine, within the context of East Asian medicine, and the way in which medical knowledge was used to construct an East Asian intellectual network.



Figure 1. Blood vessels from *Seii ryakuron/Xiyi luelun*



Figure 2. Human bones from *Seii ryakuron/Xiyi lüelun*

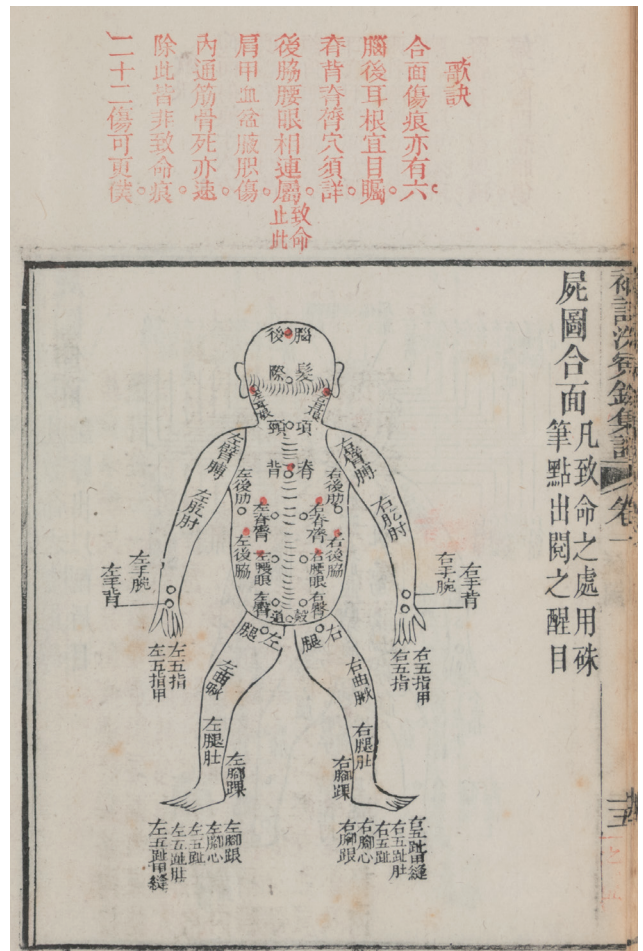
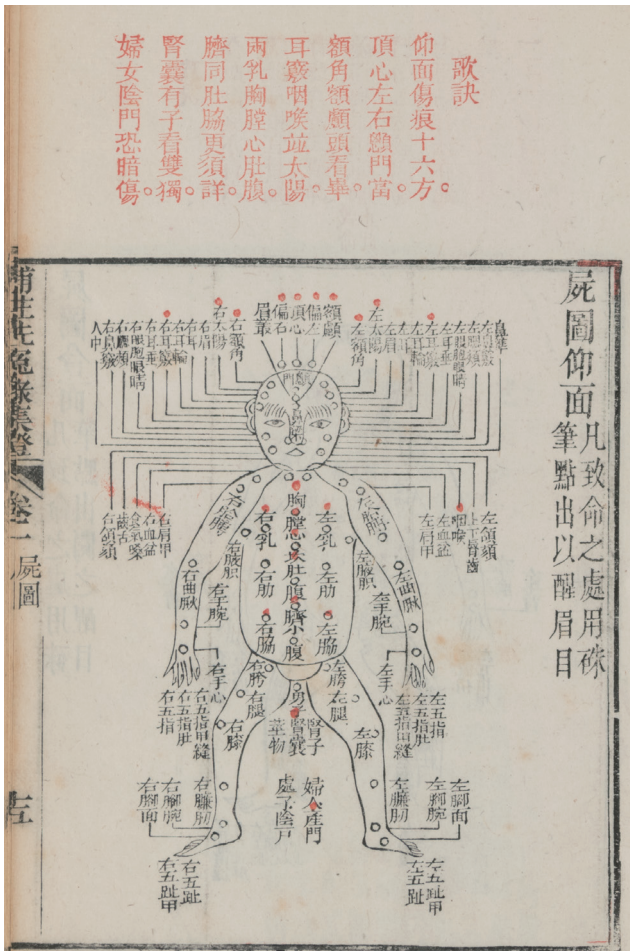


Figure 3. A diagram of a cadaver from Hochū Sen'enroku shūshō/Buzhu Xiyuanlu jizheng

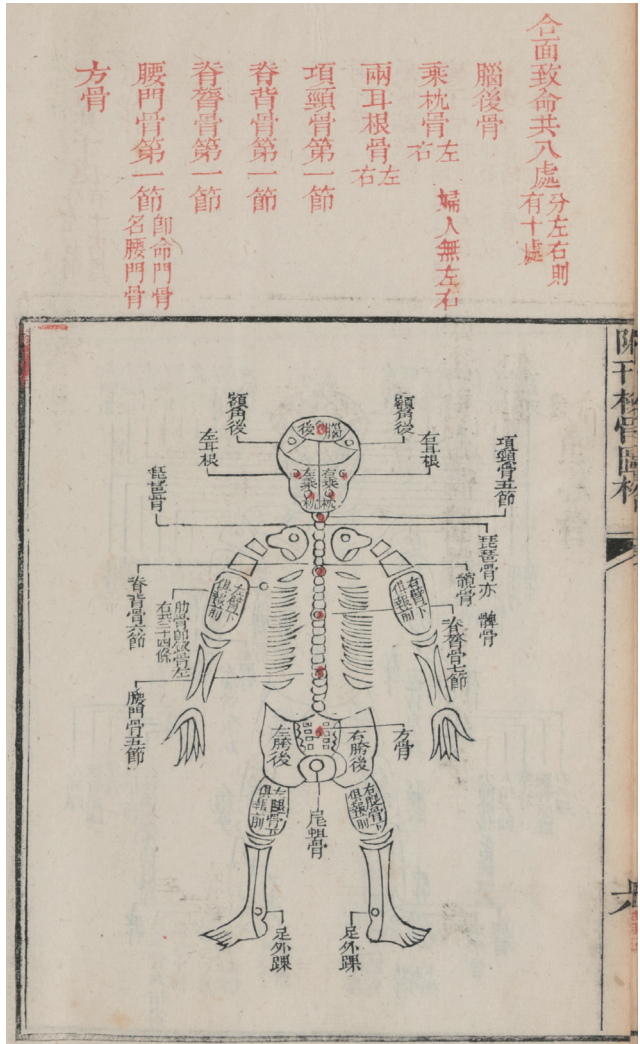
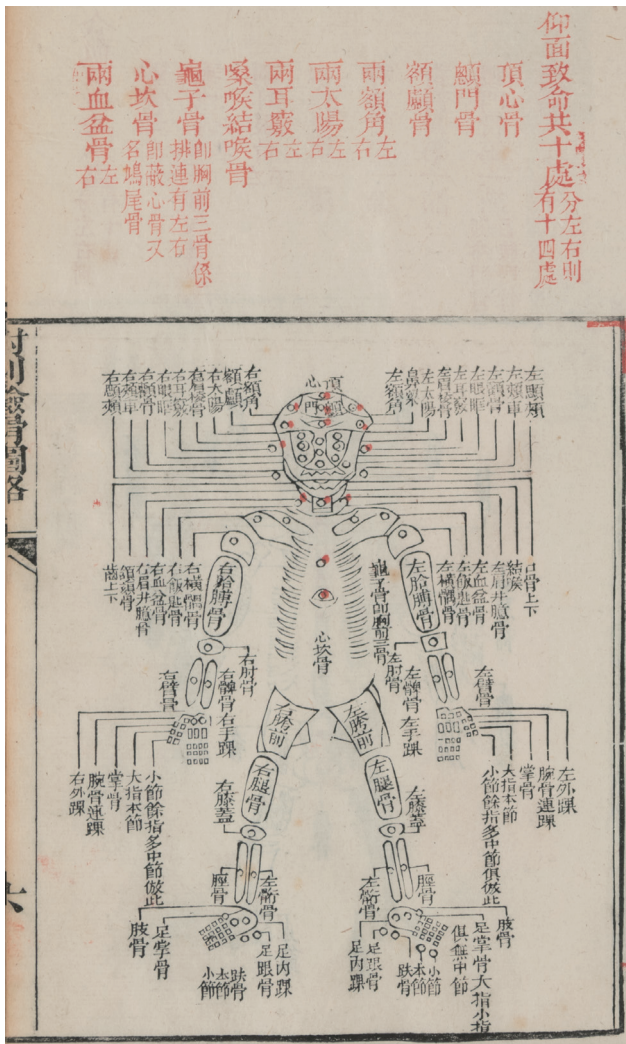


Figure 4. Plate representing the skeleton from *Hochū Sen'enroku shūshō/Buzhu Xiyuanlu jizheng*

## Notes

- (1) In Japan, two representative medical-history collections are the Kyo-u Library (Kyōu Shooku 杏雨書屋) at the Takeda Science Foundation and the Fujikawa Collection (Fujikawa Bunko 富士川文庫), which is shared between Kyoto University, Keio University, and the University of Tokyo. In regard to the former, see Kosoto Hiroshi 小曾戸洋, “Kyōu Shooku no korekushon” 杏雨書屋のコレクション (Collections of the Kyo-u Library), *Nihon ishigaku zasshi* 日本医史学雑誌 (Journal of the Japanese Society for the History of Medicine), vol. 61, no.1 (2015), pp. 9–11. For the latter, see Sakurai Machiko 櫻井待子, “Ika ni manabi tsutaeru: Fujikawa Bunko no miryoku” 医家に学び伝える: 「富士川文庫」の魅力, *Kurenai moyuru* 紅萌, no. 24 (2013), pp. 18–20.
- (2) Tsukahara Tōgo 塚原東吾, “*Kaitai shinsho* mawari no “haba”: Igakusho o meguru haikai to tōzai kōryū” 『解体新書』まわりの「幅」: 医学書をめぐる背景と東西交流 (“Margins” of *Kaitai shinsho*: Background of medical books and the East-West cultural exchange), *Shomotsugaku* 書物学 (Bibliology), vol. 7 (Tokyo: Bensei shuppan 勉誠出版, 2016), pp. 2–11.
- (3) Chinese medical books in the Fujii Collection are classified according to the conventional periodization by political regime as follows: Han: approximately 5 collections, Tang: approximately 1 collection, Song: approximately 1 collection, Yuan: approximately 11 collections, Ming: approximately 16 collections, Qing: approximately 13 collections, Republic of China: approximately 1 collection. In total, there are approximately 48 collections, with Ming and Qing dynasty medical books representing the majority.
- (4) Sugita Genpaku issued critical assessments of Chinese medicine, such as “Only one of ten is worth adopting in Chinese theory” (而漢說之所可採者、則不過十之一耳) (*Kaitai shinsho*, explanatory note). However, according to Sugita, many Japanese physicians based their approach on Chinese medicine during that period; paradoxically, this book describes the influence of Chinese medicine.
- (5) Fujii Naohisa, “Meiji-zen honpō shippeishi” 明治前本邦疾病史 (History of Disease in Pre-Meiji Japan) in *Meiji-zen Nihon igakushi*, edited by Nihon Gakushūin 日本学士院, vol. 1, (Tōkyō: Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkōkai, 1955), pp. 251–414; Fujii, “Meiji-zen honpō naikashi” 明治前本邦内科史 (History of Internal Medicine in Pre-Meiji Japan) in vol. 3 (1956), pp. 1–170; Ōta Masao 太田正雄 and Fujii, “Nanban igaku to nanban ryū geka” 南蛮医学と南蛮流外科 (Nanban Medicine and the Nanban School of Surgery) in vol. 3 (1956), pp. 173–215; Fujii, “Meiji-zen sōbyō ryōchishi” 明治前創病療治史 (Pre-Meiji History of Treatment of Trauma and Disease) in vol. 3 (1956), pp. 219–293; Kaji Kanji 梶完次 and Fujii, “Meiji-zen Nihon sanfujinkashi” 明治前日本産婦人科史 (Pre-Meiji Japanese History of Obstetrics and Gynecology) in vol. 4 (1964), pp. 1–210; Fujii, “Honpō (Meiji-zen) chomeii ryakuden” 本邦 (明治前) 著名医略伝 (National Biography of Pre-Meiji Eminent Physicians) in vol. 5 (1957), pp. 291–472; Fujii, “Honpō (Meiji-zen) iji bunka nenpyō” 本邦 (明治前) 医事文化年表 (Chronological Table of Pre-Meiji Japanese Medicine) in vol. 5 (1957), pp. 473–697; Fujii, “Waga kuni ni okeru seiyō iryō no yunyū to sono hatten keika ni kansuru shuyō nenpu; Meiji Ishin ni okeru shin gakusei no juritsu (nenpyō)” わが国に於ける西洋医療の輸入とその発展経過に関する主要年譜 明治維新に於ける新学制の樹立 (年表) (Chronological Record of Introduction and Development of Western Medicine in Japan; Establishment of New Education System in Meiji Revolution (Table)) in vol. 5 (1957), pp. 700–731.
- (6) The above description is based on Tagawa Kōzō 田川孝三, “Fujii Naohisa hakushi shōden” 藤井尚久博士小伝 (Short Biography of Dr. Fujii Naohisa) in *Fujii Bunko mokuroku* 藤井文庫目録 (Catalogue of the Fujii

- Collection), edited by Toyo Bunko (Tokyo: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan 国立国会図書館, 1969).
- (7) Angela Ki Che Leung (Liang Qizi 梁其姿), “Organized Medicine in the Ming-Qing China: State and Private Medical Institutions in the Lower Yangzi Region,” *Late Imperial China*, vol. 8, no.1 (1987), pp. 134–166; Yu Xinzhong 余新忠, *Qingdai Jiangnan de wenyi yu shehui: Yixiang yiliao shehuishi de yanjiu* 清代江南的瘟疫与社会：一项医疗社会史的研究 (The Epidemic and Society in the Jiangnan Region in the Qing Dynasty: A Study of the Social History of Medicine), revised ed. (Beijing: Beijing shifan daxue chubanshe 北京師範大学出版社, 2013), pp. 120–158.
- (8) Marta E. Hanson: *Speaking of Epidemics in Chinese Medicine: Disease and Geographic Imagination in Late Imperial China* (Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2011), pp.107–125.
- (9) In this article, the written title would be introduced as the following Japanese/Chinese/Kanji character/English.
- (10) Ishimura Kiei 石村喜英, *Fukami Gentai no kenkyū* 深見玄岱の研究 (Study on Fukami Gentai) (Tokyo: Yūzankaku 雄山閣, 1973), pp. 401–658. Sakai Shizu 酒井シヅ, ed., *A Collection of Old Japanese Medical Books & Scrolls* 日本古医書集 (Tokyo: Japan Medical Association, 2021), pp. 260–262.
- (11) The reference below introduces the theory of vaccination to East Asia. Chia-Feng Chang (Zhang Jiafeng 張嘉鳳), “Disease and Its Impact on Politics, Diplomacy, and the Military: The Case of Smallpox and the Manchus (1613–1795),” *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, vol. 57, issue 2 (2002), pp. 177–197; Zhang Jiafeng, “Shijiu shiji chu niudou de zaidihua: Yi Yingjiliguo xin chu zhongdou qishu, Xiyang zhongdoulun, yu Yindoulüe wei taolun zhongxin” 十九世紀初牛痘的在地化—以《啖咕喇国新出種痘奇書》、《西洋種痘論》与《引痘略》為討論中心 (The Localization of the Cowpox Vaccination in Early Nineteenth-Century China), *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan lishi yuyan yanjiusuo jikan* 中央研究院歷史語言研究所集刊 (Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica), vol. 78, pt. 4 (2007), pp. 755–812; Qiu Zhonglin 邱仲麟 (Chung-lin Ch’iu), “Mingqing de rendoufa: Diyu liubu, zhishi chuanbo yu yimiao shengchan” 明清的人痘法—地域流佈、知識傳播与疫苗生產 (Smallpox Inoculation in the Ming and Qing dynasties: Regional Spread, Knowledge Dissemination, and Bacterin Production), *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan lishi yuyan yanjiusuo jikan*, vol. 77, pt. 3 (2006), pp. 451–516; Liang Qizi, *Miandui jibing: Chuantong Zhongguo shehui de yiliao guannian yu zuzhi* 面对疾病：传统中国社会的医療觀念与組織 (In Face of Illness: Medical Concepts and Institutions in Traditional Chinese Society), (Beijing: Zhongguo renmin daxue chubanshe 中国人民大学出版社, 2012), pp. 48–95.
- (12) Ann Jannetta, *The Vaccinators: Smallpox, Medical Knowledge, and the “Opening” of Japan* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2007), pp. 102–131.
- (13) Emily Baum, *The Invention of Madness: State, Society, and the Insane in Modern China* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2018), pp. 41–45.
- (14) The reference below refers to Chinese autopsy in Qing period. Zhang Zhejia 張哲嘉 (Che-Chia Chang), “‘Zhongguo chuantong fayixue’ de zhishi xingge yu caozuo mailuo” 「中国傳統法医学」的知識性格与操作脈絡 (Knowledge and Practice in “Traditional Chinese Forensic Medicine”), *Zhongyang yanjiuyuan jindaishi yanjiusuo jikan* 中央研究院近代史研究所集刊 (Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica), vol. 44 (2004), pp. 1–30; Xie Xin-zhe 謝歆哲, “Forensics and Politics in Qing China: A Beijing Case,” *Ming Qing Studies* (2015), pp. 309–334; Daniel Asen, *Death in Beijing: Murder and Forensic Science in Republican China* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016).

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