



#### ■ Entrance Fee

|          | Individual | Group (15 and up) |
|----------|------------|-------------------|
| Adult    | 300 yen    | 200 yen           |
| Children | 150 yen    | 100 yen           |

Children: elementary/junior high school students.

#### ■ Business Hours

10 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

#### ■ Holidays

Monday, Tuesday

(or the following day if Monday/Tuesday is a national holiday)



#### ■ By Train

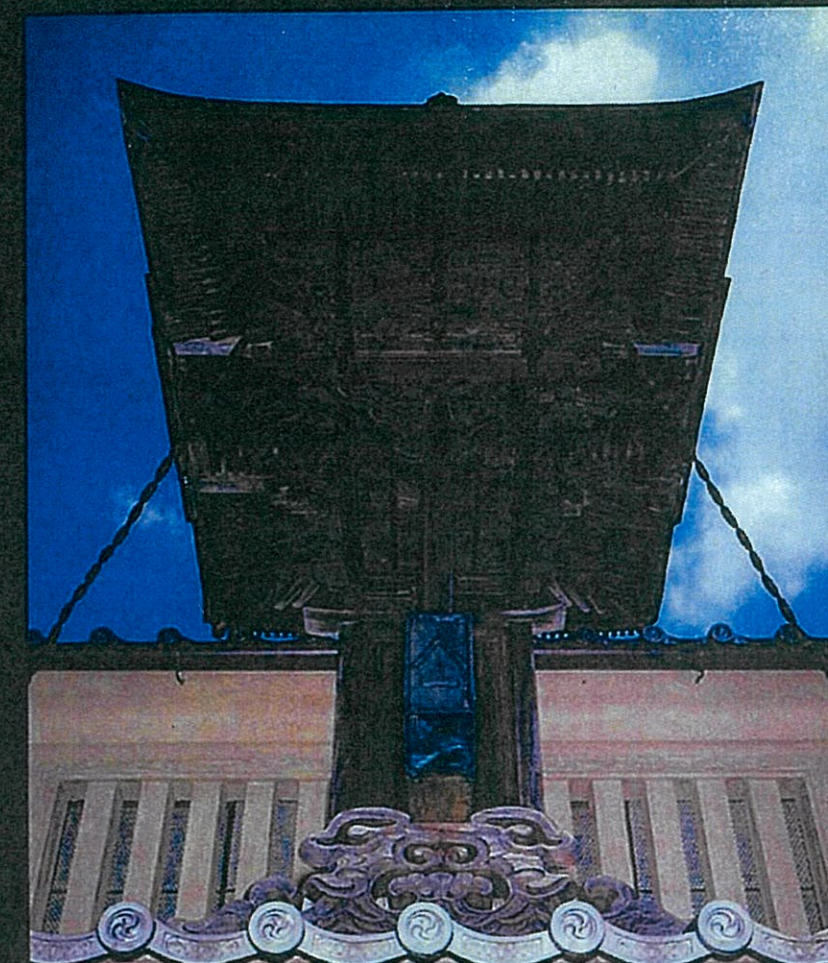
From Kintetsu Haibara Station, take a bus bound for 'Ouda' for 15 minutes. Get off at 'Nishiyama' or 'Ouda Highschool', and walk eastwards for 10 minutes.

#### ■ By Car

From Hari IC (Meihan Expressway), drive 30 minutes on Route 370.

#### Kusuri-no-Yakata

Uda City Ouda Historical Museum  
2003 Ouda-Kami, Uda City, Nara 633-2174  
TEL: 0745-83-3988



The signboard with copper-roofed 'Karahafu' (cusped gable)

## Uda City Ouda Historical Museum, "Kusuri-no-Yakata"

(Former Hosokawa Family Residence, a cultural property designated by Uda City)



'Kusuri-no-Yakata' Overview

宇陀市大宇陀歴史文化館  
「薬の館」  
(宇陀市指定文化財・旧細川家住宅)



# *"Kusuri no Yakata"* Ouda History Museum, Uda City

(Uda Municipal Cultural Property/Former Hosokawa Residence)

Located in the eastern part of the Yamato Basin, the Ouda District of Uda City was known as Akino long ago and where imperial herbalist searched for medicinal herbs. The Ancient Chronicles of Japan record such an outing on May 5, 611. In 1729, with Japan in the middle of the Edo Period, the venerable Saikaku Morino opened a garden of medicinal herbs that has been passed down over 250 years to today as the Old Morino Herb Garden. The Hosokawa Family were pharmaceutical merchants. They began dabbling in the pharmaceutical business in 1806 and, by 1835, were selling stomach medicine under the names of Ninjingozoen and Tenjogan. The copper-plated signs that hung from the bargeboard on the front of the building recount the prosperity of yesteryear. Also, the eldest son Tomokichi of the second daughter Matsu of the second generation of Jisuke Hosokawa was adopted by the Fujisawa Family in 1882 and later

founded Fujisawa Pharmaceuticals (now Astellas Pharma). The Hosokawa Residence is believed to have been built towards the end of the Edo Period. As a reminder of the merchant town of Matsuyama in its heydays at the end of the Edo Period, it was designated a cultural property of the former Ouda Town. It became the Kusuri no Yakata Ouda History Museum after the town merger of January 2006. It houses materials and artifacts that recount the history of pharmaceuticals in Ouda and the Hosokawa Family.



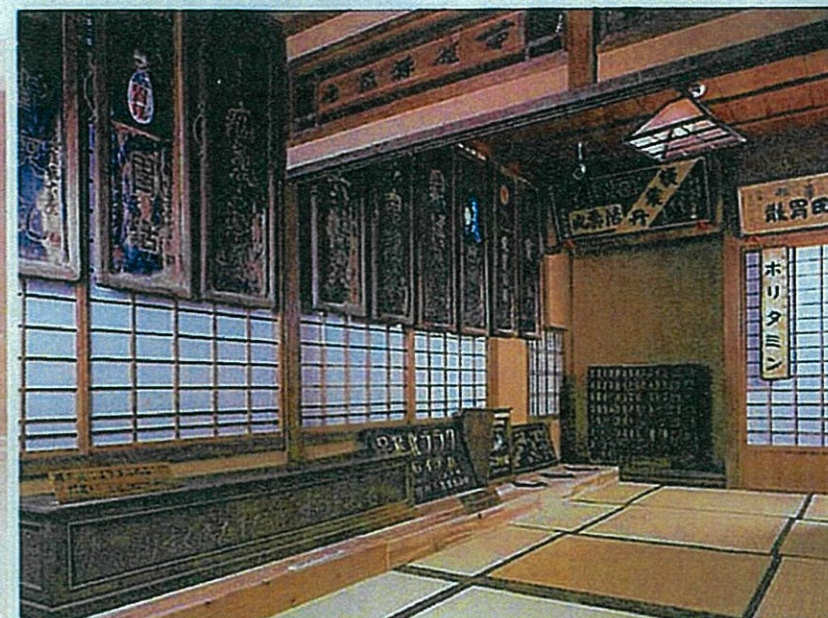
Kitchen



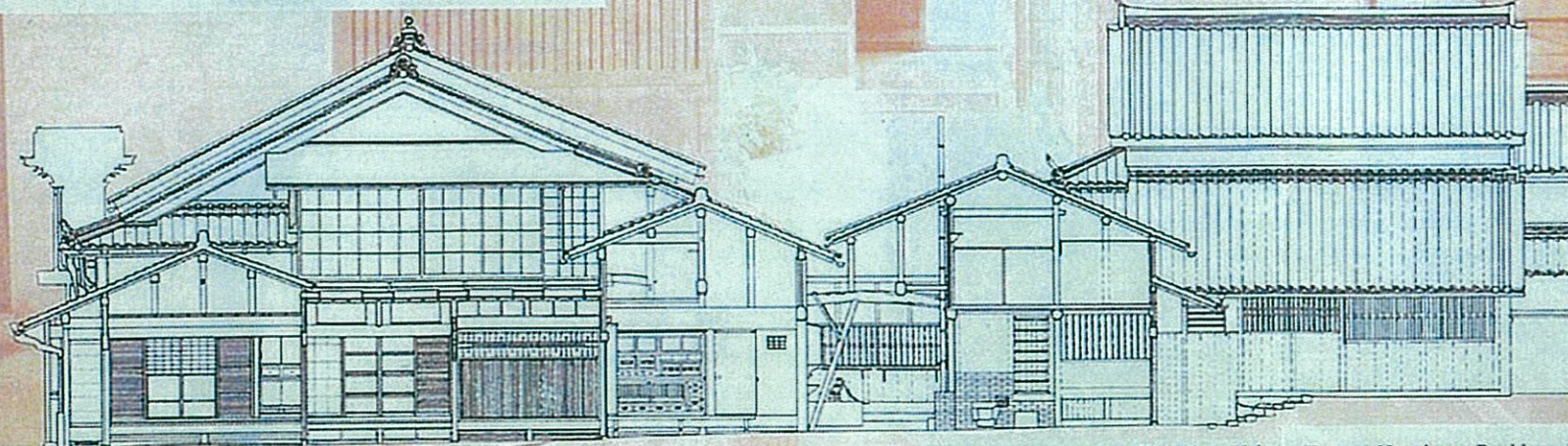
View of interior



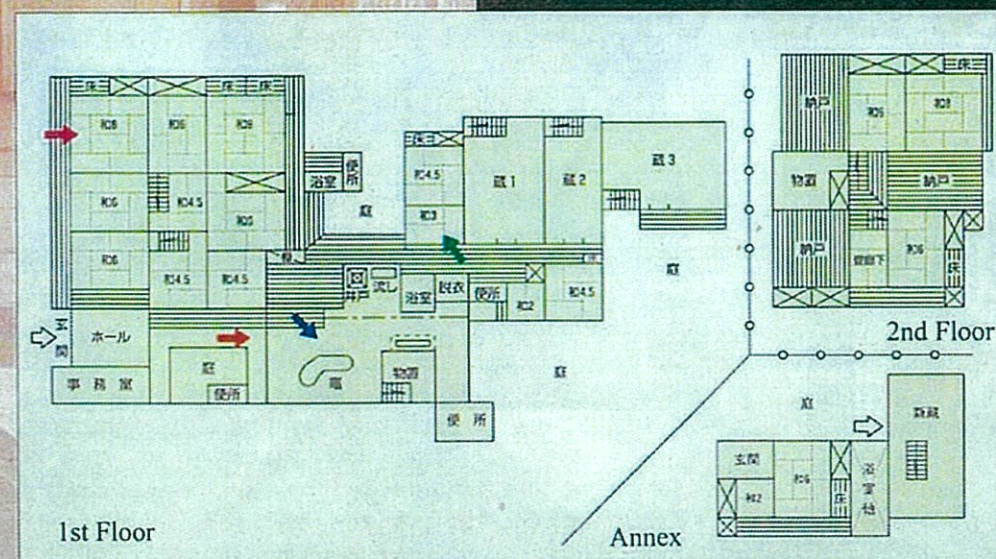
Interior



Gallery of pharmaceutical signboards



Cross-section drawing, Kusuri no Yakata (Former Hosokawa Residence)  
Prepared by Department of Architecture, Tokyo University of the Arts



Floor plan, Kusuri no Yakata (Former Hosokawa Residence)

## Exhibits

### ● Pharmaceuticals Gallery

Centered on the matted rooms of the first floor, the gallery puts on display materials that recount the history of pharmaceuticals in the Matsuyama area.

### ● Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Galleries

Located in the first storeroom, this gallery puts on display artifacts and materials from the first encounter of the Hosokawa and Fujisawa Families to the accolades (social contributions, i.e., development of camphor ~ planting of camphor trees) of the first generation President of Fujisawa Pharmaceutical, Tomokichi Fujisawa.

In the second storeroom, displays cover the achievements of the second generation president from the launch of international business to the development of the pharmaceuticals industry of the Showa Era. The third storeroom is an exhibit of the achievements under the third generation (current) president including social contributions and packages of representative products from Fujisawa Pharmaceuticals.

### ● Hosokawa Family Gallery

The objects on display were from the Hosokawa Family and recount their start as a pharmaceutical wholesaler to their involvements with banks that built the foundations of capitalism in Japan.

### ● Other

Tourism information on the Ouda District is available at the reception at the museum entrance.