

MAN KIN TAN

Mankintan is one of the most famous medicines and preferentially chosen as a souvenir of the pilgrim in the Edo era (1603 – 1868)

The pilgrimage to Ise spread among the common people during the Edo period, and customs such as “Ise-ko,” from all over the villages and towns of Japan send out representatives once a year. The pilgrims used medicines that were not burdensome and had practical benefits. As a result, the representatives of pilgrimage chose **Mankintan** as souvenirs for visiting the shrine and brought back to their villages and towns.

Samurai used to hang **Mankintan** in a pillbox on a waist while it became a representative of the pocket medicine. **Mankintan** was considered to be a cure-all to have always ready in the journey of the trip in the Edo era. **Mankintan** has been popular, especially among people who prefer natural remedy.

“Noma Mankintan” was once known as “Reiho Mankintan”, and according to the legend of the Noma family, the ancestor, Sosuke Noma, brought it from his hometown of Noma, Owari Province, during the Oei period (1394–1427) during the Muromachi period. It is said that Mankintan was the one who accompanied Buddhist Zen master and moved to Kongosho-ji Temple.

In the Edo period, Mankintan was considered to be a panacea to keep on hand while traveling. It can be used for a wide range of purposes, such as nausea, heartburn, heavy stomach, and nausea (stomach upset, hangover, hangover, nausea).

The day may soon come when old-fashioned traditional medicines will attract attention in new forms.