

A Study of Psychiatric Impotence on the Opening of Nae-ui-won(內醫院)

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I. Introduction

“Nae-ui-won” was a kind of royal medical institution with hospital and drug store combined in it, and a place where several doctors prepared and decocted medicines for their King, queen and princes.

It's another names, “Inturnal bureau” or “Yokwon(藥院)”, were wrote in front of itself(An information map of Chang dok place, 1985)

It was opened in 1443(the 25th year of Sejong), but its substances was lost to history, and regarded only as a relic of a sight-seeing place.

Chang dok place that has Nae-ui-won was constructed under the third King, Taejong, of Josun dynasty, and it was 135, 212 pyung(坪) wide and became the center of 500years, the Josun dynasty.

It was located near by Daejo place(大造殿) of princes, passed by Don hwa gate(敦化門), through Injong palace(仁

政殿), at the left side of Huijong palace(喜政堂).

Before the Josun dynasty established as a government, bloody fight of the house broke out Taejong, the following King, tried to prompting confucianism. Jiphyonjon(集賢殿) that was established in 1420(the second year of Sejong) at royal palace, was the symbol of governmental politic system. The King Sejong made a lot of contributron to the cultural development which contains the invention of scientific machines like a rain guage(chuk-u-gi) and he wrote lots of books includes Hyangyakjipsong-bang(鄉藥集成方), Uibangyuchwi(醫方類聚)(Shin chun-sik, Kim ho-il, 1982).

Terefore Nae-ui-won was opened when the Josun dynasty was in good situation in politically and culturally.

On the other side, Lee(1982) expressed 『A noble man has a lot of afflictions which comes from unnecessary fantasy』. King, Queen and their family were expeieced of mental disorder by afflictions, so he wanted to

open the Nae-ui-won, close to him, that has professional, medical doctors, It was a independent royal medical institution.

However, There is just little bit of information about Nae-ui-won, and hasn't done specific study about it. Therefore, I want to study about the location, the opening, and the role of Nae-ui-won which was very important medical institution of that age.

II. The method of getting information

1. material investigation

I did three times actual field investigation and read 21 papers related to Nae-ui-won at home and abroad.

2. the method of study

1) I'd like to see the royal medical situation of the opening Nae-ui-won through the introduction.

2) And also, the geographical importance of Nae-ui-won through the location and the inner structure of it.

3) In addition, I studied contents and types of medical diagnoses through the activities of Nae-ui-won in that age.

4) 1)~3) are limited from the beginning of the Chosun dynasty to Sung-Jong.

III. main Subject

1) Before opening

Before Chosun dynasty, there was Yak-Jon(藥典) in Unification age of

Sinla, and Bong-ui-su(奉醫署) was in the beginning, Jon-ui-sa(典醫司) was in the late of Koryo dynasty as a royal medical institution(Sam mok young, 1962).

When the Chosun dynasty was established as a government, it imitated the system of Koryo dynasty and They changed only Jon-ui-sa into Jon-ui-gam(典醫監) at the late of Koryo dynasty and the other system like Hye-min-guk(惠民局), Dong-sa-daebi-won(東西大悲願) was succeeded without any change (Kim du-gong 1981).

Nae-ui-won has started as a Nae-yak-byang(內藥房) at the beginning. Nae-yak-byang doesn't appear in the official governmental system which was announced at the 28th of July in 1392(the first year of Yi Tae-Jo).

therefore we have no ideas of the beginning of it, but I suppose it took a whole royal family medical job with opening of chosun dynasty according to Bong-ui-so that has treated medicines of the King at the end of Koryo dynasty(Kim do jong, 1981).

In other words, I think, medical activities started as a major national social policy from the beginning of chosun dynasty.

In medical facilities there was Nae-yak-Bong as in charge of royal medical work, and Jon-ui-gam, Hye-min-so(惠民署), Je-saeng-won(濟生院) as public medical services(Kim du-jong, 1981).

2) The opening of Nae-ui-won

Nae-ui-won was started as a Nae-yak-Bang and it was under Jon-ui-gam of Koryo dynasty and it was independent which started the real medical services as the names of Nae-ui-won at the 25 year of Sejong(1443) (Sam-mok-young 1962).

thereafter, it had more works than Sejo. after middle of chosun dynasty, it was promoted higher position than Jon-ui-gam. on the beginning it was called as a sam-ui-sa(三醫司) with Jon-ui-gam, Hye-min-so. it had another name, so called, Nae-yak-bang or Yak-bang. by the way, it was called the inturnal bureau, on the other hand Jon-ui-gam and Hye-min-so were called the external bureau(Sam-mok-YOUNG, 1962).

1. The location of Nae-ui-won

It was located at the northside of Hong-mun-gwan(弘文館) according to magazine Gung-gwol(宮闕) but it wasn't sure where the Hong-mun-gwan is now.

Another location of Nae-ui-won, it was located in changdok palace by actual field survey. it was passed by Donhwa gate, go through In-Jong-jon and Huijongdang, and located rightside of the Daejojon(Fig I)

2. The inner structure of Nae ui won

The inner structure of Nae-ui-won was near Huijongdang, and it's main gate that hung Young hyon gate, and it was located at the southern part of

Huijongdang(Fig I, III, IV) walking through main gate, we found main building and attached buildings which were made of wood. there were 2 pieces of side gate and medicine storage near main gate(Fig I)

It had many tablets, One was yong-hyon-moon(迎賢文) in main entrance, one was jiph-ui(緝熙) in main building one was Hui-u-ru(喜雨樓) in side gate, one was Bo-chun-jong(報春亭), one were Jowha-o-yak(調和御藥) and Bo-ho-song-gung(保護聖躬) in medicine storage, and the other one was Jasi-gate(資始門), Dong-in-gate(同人門) in side gate(fig II).

And also, It had two side gates toward Biwon and one side gate toward Daejojon(fig I).

3. The activities of Nae-ui-won

The activities of Nae-ui-won was mainly arranged by the official record, and a true history also helped to study the activities of Nae-ui-won. (Kim do jong, 1982).

1) In the first year of Taejo(1392), Jon-ui-gam established to diagnose people.

2) On 3rd day of August at 3rd year of Taejo(1394), Hwang hui-sok died who was the prime helper of foundation of cho-sun dynasty. The King sent doctors to care his illness.

3) On 5th day of November at 8th year of Tea jong(1408), The doctors of the Nae-ui-won were sent for Maeng-jung to diagnose his disease.

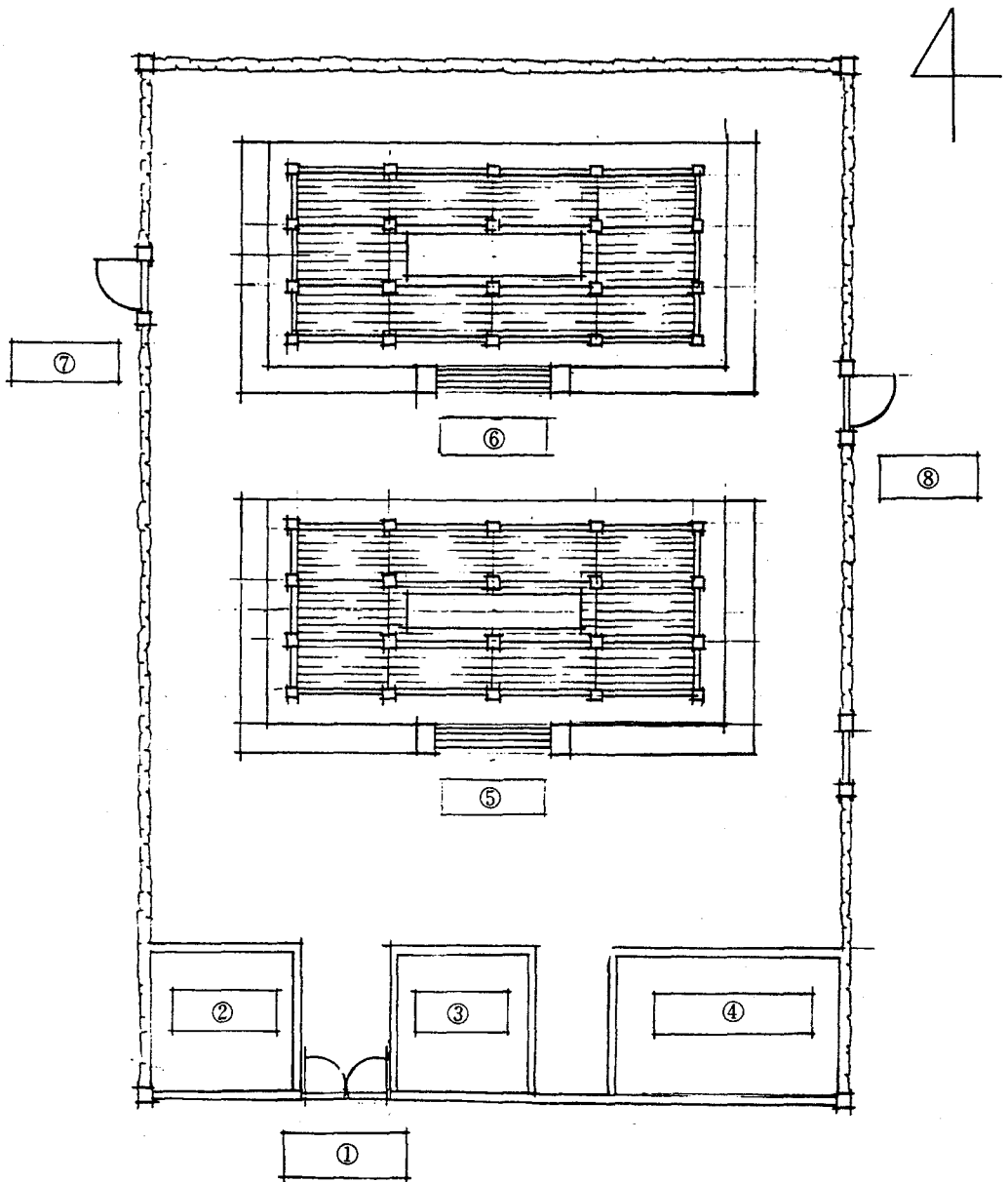


Fig 1. A plane figure of Nae-ui-won

- ① Main entrance
- ②③ A room beside the entrance
- ④ Storage for medicine
- ⑤ Outside building
- ⑥ Main building
- ⑦ Daejo jon
- ⑧ Biwon

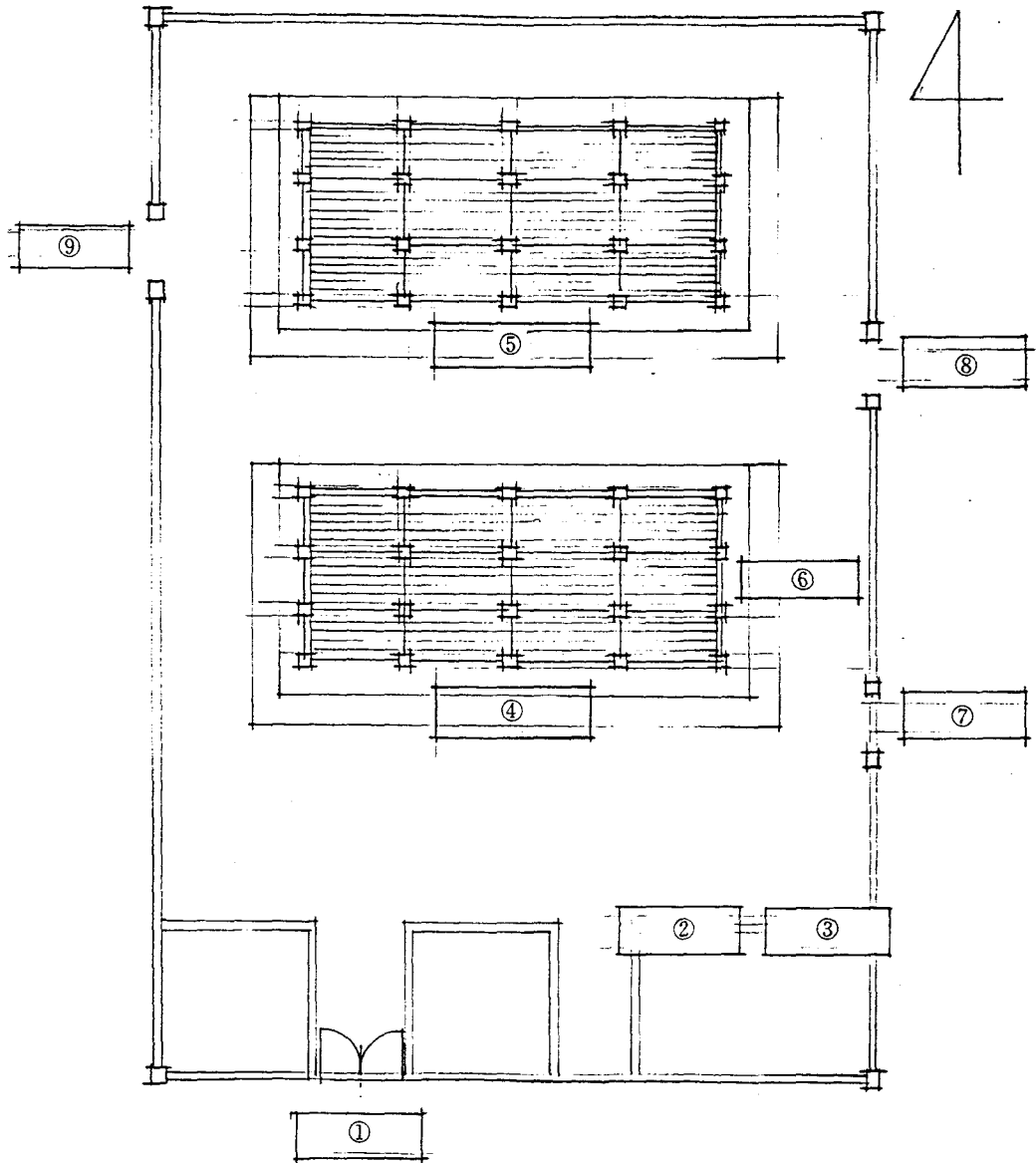


Fig II. The location of Tablet

- ① Yong hon gate(迎賢門)
- ② Boho songgung(保護聖躬)
- ③ Johwa oyak(調和御藥)
- ④ Hui u ru(喜雨樓)
- ⑤ Jib hui(緝熙)
- ⑥ Bo ch'un jon(報春亭)
- ⑦ Jasigate(資始門)
- ⑧ No tablet
- ⑨ Dong in gate(同人門)

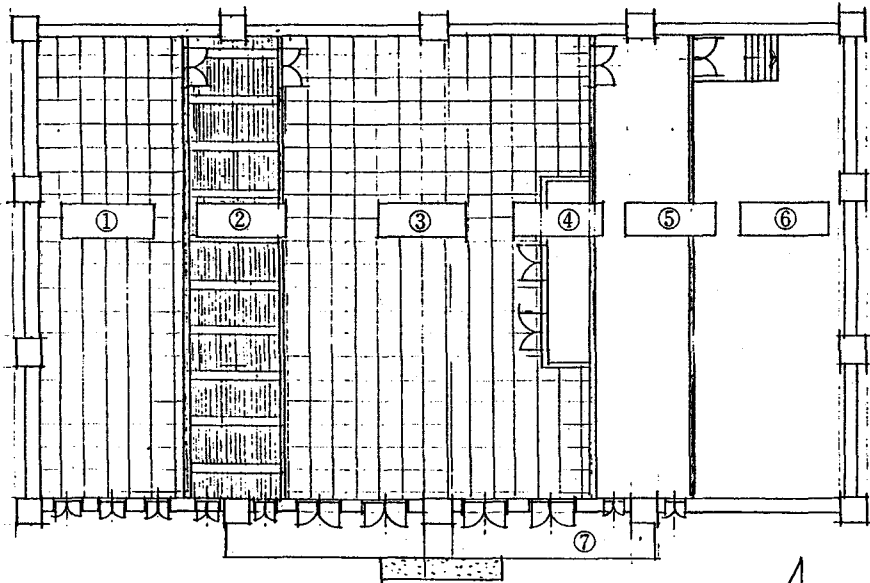


Fig III. Inner structure of outside Building

- ①, ③ A hot-floored room
- ②, ⑤ A floored room
- ④ A wall closet
- ⑥ Second floored room
- ⑦ A floor

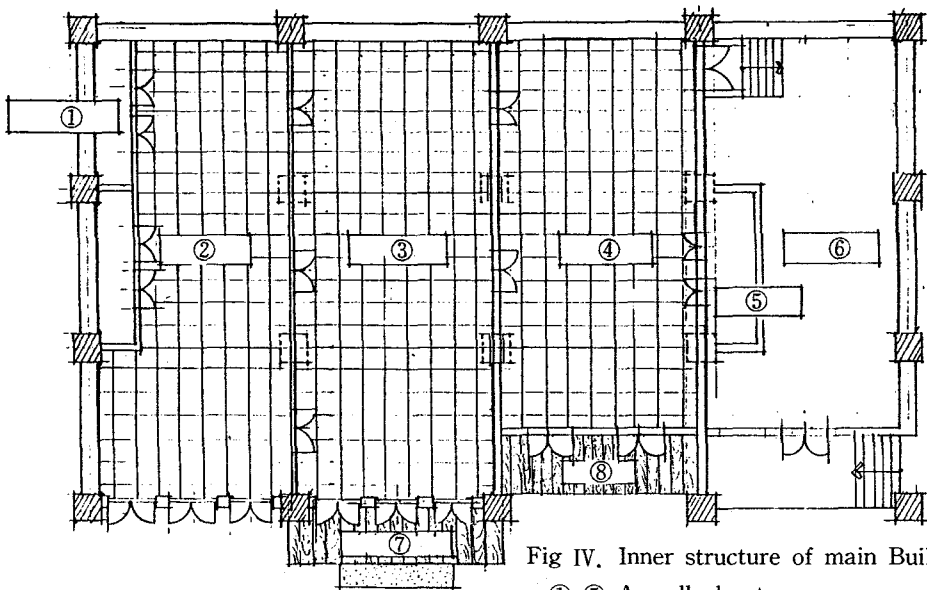


Fig IV. Inner structure of main Building

- ①, ⑤ A wall closet
- ②, ③, ④ A hot-floored room
- ⑥ A small end-room
- ⑦ A floor
- ⑧ A floored room

4) On 14th day of June in the 15th year of Sejong(1443), Nam who was the wife of Imyongdaegun was about 12 years old, but she couldn't control her urination, disorder of her pupils and tiredness of her tongue, therefore, Doctor No Jung-rye was sent to her in order to see what's going on her.

5) On 25th day of September at 26th year of Saejong(1445), The doctor of Nae-ui-won No Jung-rye was sent to the mother of queen because of her illness.

6) On 14th day on May at second year of Moonjung(1452), The King's illness was serious, so all his family and subordinates included Suyangdaegun had tried to recover through pray and medicine.

7) On 17th day of August at 12th year of Sejo(1466), There were two women who had mental disorder, the King saw these women when he visited chung sun dong and then he had this women check their illness at the Haeminsu and the doctor of Nae-ui-won was sent.

8) On 15th day of June at the 6th year of Songjong(1475), The King sent doctors of Nae-ui-won to shin suk-ju who was the prime minister and had illness.

9) On 21th day of December at the 19th year of Songjong(1488), The doctor of Nae-ui-won Yunho, Imwonjun, Hojong, Song yong were sent to the King who was in deep grief due to the death of Wolsandaegun, to inquire his

general condition.

IV. Generalization and Consideration of Nae-ui-won

Nae-ui-won became independent royal medical institution on 16th day of May at the 25th year of jong(1433), where took only royal family, It was from Nae-yak-bang of Jon-ui-gam that was the medical center of early chosun dynasty(Kim du-jong, 1982).

There were a same kinds of royal medical center in unification age of Sin-la, Koryo age.

However, this royal medical centers become more important with the feudal age of absolute monarchy. Nae-ui-won was appeared with this background (Gwon byong-tak, 1986).

As the authority of Kingdom become higher absolutely, There was the need of royal medical institution like Nae-ui-won.

It could be approved by its independence, improvement of its position (Gwon byong-tak, 1986).

Its location is at eastsouth of chang dak palace now, but as a whole it said to be the center of chang dok palace it was located nearby Huijong palace, Daejo palace that was the internal bureau of the King and Queen and it was passed by Injong palace, Sonjong palace.

especially, the interesting fact that there was side gate(Dong in gate) between the main building and Daejo palace(fig I) Under confucianism age

that prestige and social position was very important, the fact that doctors of Nae-ui-won visited royal family was very significant, through not a main entrance but a side gate the reason of this was rather control of information about royal families' disease than shortening of the visiting time.

The Queen was the one who took more medicine than any other families in palaces. Main illness of the Queen was the psychosomatic diseases by the mental disorder. (Gwon byong-tak, 1986).

The main object of Nae-ui-won was for "Balanced prescription of King's medicine". The doctor of Nae-ui-won were sent for the King, Queen and his family to diagnose their illness (Kim du-jong, 1982). At illness of subordinates, they were sent by the order of King. Specially, in 12th years of Saejo (1466), We know that they took care of the general public by the record of curing toward mental disorder women (Kim du-jong, 1982).

The treatment of such mental disorder comes from the record that cured mental disorder of Gakgan chunggong (角干忠共) by the psychiatric therapy of ji-on-go-ron (至言高論) and by the medical therapy of Yong chitang (龍齒湯).

This all contents shown in Samguk-sagi (三國史記) (Iyu hui-young, 1975). Studying the records of mental disorder over royal family, Hong (1978) said that mental depression was the

most frequently shown illness among mental disorders of royal family. Oh (1980) and Ko (1978) have asserted that there were more women than men in Korean's mental depression.

Jeung (1977), Lee (1986), Sok (1983) and Kim (1977) told that the Korean tend to change from mental problem to physical illness.

As we studied Nae-ui-won, we realize that a mental depression was the most frequency symptom among mental disorders of royal family at the beginning of Nae-ui-won and a mental disorders which include depression were more women than men in that age.

Therefore the Nae-ui-won was located close to the King's penetralia, specially Dae jojeon where stayed only for women. This is due to that there were more women than men in mental disorder and in order to the care of these women.

VII. Conclusion

I'd like to make such conclusion through the investigation and a field study of Nae-ui-won.

1. The opening of Nae-ui-won means that the establishment of feudalistic monarch by the formation of central medical system in the beginning of Chosun dynasty.
2. The location of Nae-ui-won is the center at Changduk palace, especially near by King's office and King's penetralia, the place where

the King and Queen stayed. It is because that the illness of royal family was treated very seriously and secretly.

3. The fact that doctors of Nae-ui-won were stayed close to King's penitential was related the treatment of psychosomatic diseases.
4. The treatment of Nae-ui-won is not coming of patient, but visiting patient. It means that the social position of doctor was in the middle class.
5. For the general public, the use of Nae-won was allowed only by order of the King.

Therefore I think we need the study about Jon-ui-gam, Hye-min-so with this investigation of Nae-ui-won.

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抄 錄

內醫院은 병원과 약국을 겸비한 일종의 궁중의료기관으로 의사를 비롯하여 여러의원들이 임금과 왕비 및 왕자들의 약을 조제하여 달이던 곳으로, 일명 내국(內局) 또는 약원(藥院)이라고 내의원 앞에 예시되어 있다. 그러나 내의원은 현재 그 내용이 전해지지 않고, 단지 관광지의 유물로만 여겨지고 있다.

현재의 내의원은 창덕궁(昌德宮)에 위치하고 있다. 내의원은 창덕궁의 돈화문(敦化門)을 지나, 인정전(仁政殿)을 거쳐 회정당(熙政堂) 좌측에 있으며, 왕비의 거처인 대조전에 가장 가까이 자리잡고 있다.

내의원은 조선왕조 세종25년(1443)에 개원하게 되었으니, 이때는 정치, 문화적으로 안정이 이루어져 가는 상황이었다. 또한 당시 왕이나 왕비 기타 왕족들의 여러가지 정신적인 갈등으로 인한 질병이 많았으며, 이로 인해 전문적이고 독립적인 왕실의료기관의 필요성에 의해 내의원이 독립적인 개원이 이루어졌으리라 사료된다.

이로인하여 저자가 내의원에 관한 자료조사와 실제답사를 통하여 다음과 같은 사실을 알수 있었다.

- 1) 내의원의 개원은 조선왕조 초기 중앙의료질서 성립을 통한 봉건왕조의 절대왕권확립을 의미함으로 사료된다.
- 2) 내의원의 위치가 창덕궁의 중심부에 위치하고, 특히 어전(御殿)과 내전(內殿) 가까이에 위치함은 왕실의 질병을 신속하고도 중요하게 다루기 위함으로 사료된다.
- 3) 특히 의인을 내전에서 대조전(大造殿) 가까히 둔것은 왕실의 질병중 왕비의 정신신체질환의 치료를 위함으로 사료된다.
- 4) 내의원의 진료형태는 왕진(往診)이었으며, 이는 당시 의원신분이 중인층이었음으로 사료된다.
- 5) 내의원의 이용중에서 평민에게는 왕명에 의해서만 이루어졌음으로 사료된다.