

= Kusumoto Ine =

Kusumoto Ine ( 1827 ? 27 August 1903 ; born Shiimoto Ine ) was a Japanese physician . She was the daughter of Kusumoto Taki , who was a courtesan from Nagasaki ; and the German physician Philipp Franz von Siebold , who worked on Dejima , an island foreigners were restricted to during Japan 's long period of seclusion from the world . Ine was also known as O @-@ Ine and later in life took the name Itoku ( 伊徳 ) . In Japanese she is often called Oranda O @-@ Ine ( " Dutch O @-@ Ine " ) for her association with Dejima and its Dutch @-@ language Western learning . She was the first female doctor of Western medicine in Japan .

Siebold was banished from Japan in 1829 but managed to provide for Ine and her mother and arranged for his students and associates to care for them . Ine 's reputation grew after she became a doctor of Western medicine , and she won the patronage of the feudal lord Date Munenari . She studied in various parts of Japan under numerous teachers , one of whom impregnated her ? likely having raped her ? resulting in her only daughter ; she never married . She settled in Tokyo after the country ended its seclusion , and assisted in the birth by one of Emperor Meiji 's concubines in 1873 . Since her death Ine has been the subject of novels , plays , comics , and musicals in Japan .

= = Life and career = =

= = = Early life = = =

Shiimoto Ine was born on 31 May 1827 in the city of Nagasaki . The surname Shiimoto came from a Japanese rendering of the surname of her German father , the physician Philipp Franz von Siebold , who was living on Dejima , an artificial island off Nagasaki to where foreign trade was restricted during the more than two centuries of Japan 's near @-@ total self @-@ seclusion from the world . There he played a role in introducing Western medical techniques to Japan . Ine 's mother was Kusumoto Taki , a courtesan sent at 16 from the Nagasaki pleasure district Maruyama in 1823 to be Siebold 's concubine .

Ine lived with her parents on Dejima until Siebold was banished on 22 October 1829 for allegedly exporting restricted information illicitly gathered from the geographer Takahashi Kageyasu . He was accused of smuggling items including maps which it was believed could fall into the hands of Japan 's enemies , such as Russia , which posed a threat on Japan 's northern borders . Taki and the two @-@ year @-@ old Ine were not permitted to leave Japan ; they waved him goodbye from a small boat in the harbour as his ship left . Taki soon after married a man named Wasaburo .

The wealthy Siebold left Taki and Ine with a stockpile of valuable sugar to support themselves and arranged for his associates to watch over them . He sent Ine books of Dutch grammar , important for Western studies at the time in Japan , and students of Siebold 's contributed to her education . An apocryphal story tells of Ine running away at age 14 or 15 to study medicine with one of them , Ninomiya Keisaku , in Uwajima Domain , where he had been placed under house arrest for his involvement in the Siebold Affair .

= = = Education and early career = = =

Ine 's medical training got an official start in 1845 when she began studying obstetrics in Okayama Domain under another of Siebold 's students , Ishii S?ken , through the introduction of Ninomiya Keisaku . She cut her studies with S?ken short when in 1851 he impregnated her . She returned to Nagasaki , where she gave birth in 1852 to a daughter , whom she named Tada , meaning " free " , symbolizing that heaven had granted her this child " for free " . Her account of her mother 's life is amongst those that assert Ine 's pregnancy resulted from S?ken having raped her , though hard evidence is lacking . Ine was to rebuff S?ken 's attempts to become involved in Tada 's life .

Ine continued her studies in Nagasaki under Abe Roan . In 1854 she left Tada with her mother and went with Ninomiya Keisaku 's nephew Mise Sh?z? to study under Keisaku in Uwajima , whose lord

, the daimyo Date Munenari , enthusiastically promoted Western learning . After he suffered a stroke in 1856 , Keisaku returned to Nagasaki with Ine and Shōzō .

Japan 's seclusion came to an end in 1854 and in 1859 Nagasaki was opened as a treaty port and the Dutch abandoned Dejima for a consulate in the capital city Edo ( modern Tokyo ) . Siebold received a pardon and returned to Nagasaki 4 August that year with his 13 @-@ year @-@ old son Alexander , from his German marriage . Shōzō became Siebold 's student , translator , and personal assistant , and Alexander 's Japanese teacher . Ine lived at first in her father 's house , but the relationship was strained , in part over her command of Dutch , and in part over Siebold 's impregnating a maid ; Ine soon moved out . She worked closely with Shōzō , who assisted her communications with his advanced Dutch ability . Her father 's reputation helped her gain patients of her own . In April 1862 Siebold was made to return to Europe again and never returned to Japan .

Ine continued to learn from Dutch physicians in the Nagasaki community such as J. L. C. Pompe van Meerdervoort , who lauded her skills in print . Van Meerdervoort founded in 1861 the first Western @-@ style hospital and medical school in Japan , the Nagasaki Yōmeigaku , with the support of the military government , and Ine attended classes in the women 's ward and assisted in operations there . She was the first woman in Japan to witness the dissection of a human corpse , carried out by Van Meerdervoort .

Her reputation and connections in the Western @-@ learning community won Ine the patronage of Date Munenari , whose favour extended to her daughter , now named Takako . As her mixed German ? Japanese blood could lead her to suffer discrimination , Munenari had her change her name to Kusumoto Itoku . He extended a modest official rice stipend to Ine , and she was expected to be ready to serve in the women 's quarters at the castle ; she was one of three doctors present when Munenari 's wife Yoshiko gave birth in 1867 . Ine had a busy practice in Uwajima and made frequent travel between Nagasaki and Uwajima during the 1860s . Munenari made effort on behalf of her father and Shōzō , who were arrested in 1861 in Edo by anti @-@ foreign factions . Shōzō was released in 1865 and returned to Uwajima , where in 1866 he married Takako .

Ine 's mother died in 1869 . About this time Ine studied obstetrics in Nagasaki with Antonius Bauduin , who pioneered ovariectomy there and was appointed to the Tōkyō national medical school in Tokyo , which had just been renamed from Edo and where the Emperor had moved after his restoration . After other moves Ine also settled in Tokyo . There she became acquainted with Takako 's half @-@ brother Ishii Kendō , the son of Ishii Sōken . Ine maintained contact in Tokyo with her half @-@ brother Alexander , who worked for the British legation , and another half @-@ brother Heinrich , who had worked there as an interpreter for the Austro @-@ Hungarian legation since 1869 .

= = = Later career and death = = =

Kendō and Shōzō won prestigious appointments in the capital , and in 1873 , through her connections with Fukuzawa Yukichi and other Western scholars , she attended the birth of the child of Emperor Meiji 's concubine Hamuro Mitsuko ; the child was stillborn and Mitsuko died four days later . Ine received the considerable sum of 100 yen for her effort . Shōzō and Takako moved to Osaka in 1876 , where Shōzō worked for the Osaka Hospital . In 1877 he became sick and died there . Takako became pregnant from an acquaintance and gave birth to a boy in 1879 , whom Ine adopted as her heir and named Shōzō . Takako married the doctor Yamawaki Taisuke , with whom she had a further three children before his death in 1886 .

Ine returned to Nagasaki , where she earned her midwife 's license in 1884 . She returned to Tokyo in 1889 and may have retired by 1895 , at which time the family moved into a Western @-@ style house Heinrich had had built in Azabu . She died there on 27 August 1903 after eating freshwater eel and watermelon , which are said to have given her food poisoning . She enjoyed the social support of the Western @-@ style medical and scholarly communities , the high regard of her students and fellow practitioners , and the financial support of her father .

Ine was said to have had fair skin , somewhat curly brown hair , and blue eyes . She never married . In later life she preferred not to reveal her mixed ancestry .

= = Legacy = =

Ine appears as a leading character in the novels *Kashin* ( 1972 ) by Ryūtarō Shiba and Akira Yoshimura *Von Siebold no Musume* ( 1979 ) , and in the television dramas *Oranda no Ine* ( " Ine of Holland " ) in 1970 , *Kashin* in 1977 ( based on Shiba 's novel ) , and *O @-@ Ine : Chichi no na wa Siebold* ( " O @-@ Ine : Her Father 's Name is Siebold " ) in 2000 . Musicals based on Ine 's life include *Bakumatsu G?ru : Doktoru O @-@ Ine Monogatari* ( " Bakumatsu Girl : The Tale of Doktor O @-@ Ine " ) , which opened in Ehime in 2012 .

A volume written by Hamada Keiko and illustrated by Takashi Yorimitsu titled *Nihon de Hajimete no Joi : Kusumoto Ine* ( " The First Woman Doctor in Japan : Kusumoto Ine " ) appeared in 1992 as part of the *Denki : Ningen ni Manab?* ( " Biography : Learn from People " ) series of biographies for youths . The cartoonist Maki Masaki adapted Ine 's story to comics in *Siebold O @-@ Ine* in 1995 ; Masaki depicts Ine with red @-@ tinted hair and focuses the story on Ine 's strength of will in the face of the trials she underwent both as a female medical student and an *ai no ko* ( " love child " ) , a derogatory term for a mixed @-@ race child .