

りました。ステレオのぞき眼鏡は、レンズを通して絵を立体的に見るための道具、いわば3D眼鏡です。また、幻灯機は現代のプロジェクターにつながる機器です。静止画からさらに発展して、動画再生のはじまりと言えるキノーラ・ビューワーも登場します。電化されても映像を楽しむ習慣は時代を超えて共通のようです。



While we still enjoy audio and video as entertainment today, the Edo period also saw the advent of 'stereoscopic viewing glasses' and 'magic lanterns' to entertain the visual sense. Stereoscopic viewing glasses were tools that allowed people to see pictures in three dimensions through lenses, essentially 3D glasses. The magic lantern was also a device that led to the modern projector. Further developments from still images led to the appearance of the Kinora viewer, which can be said to be the beginning of video playback. Even with the advent of electricity, the custom of enjoying images seems to remain constant throughout the ages.



ニッポンホン蓄音機

NIPPONOPHONE

朝顔型ホーンがついた円盤式蓄音機です。エジソンの蓄音機の発明以降、欧米では各種蓄音機の製造が盛んになりました。日本では明治43年(1910)から日本蓄音器商会(日本コロムビアの前身)が「ニッポンホン」を販売しました。

This is a disc-type phonograph with a morning glory-shaped horn. After Edison's invention, various types of phonographs became popular. In Japan, the Nippon Phonograph Company (the predecessor to Nippon Columbia) began selling the "Nipponophone" in 1910.

1910 ~

800 × 650 × 600mm

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第六章 中国の歴史と文化



6. Landscapes, sound, and Time