

# 日本のダ・ヴィンチ 平賀源内

Hiraga Gennai: Japan's Da Vinci

平賀源内と言えばエレキテルですが、彼の関心は多方面に及びました。源内の特長は、科学的な思考ができるだけでなく、それを実用化しようとする行動力です。源内は1762年には大規模な薬品会を開催し、博覧会の創始者とも言われています。源内が書いた浄瑠璃の脚本は1770年に初演され、現在でもなお、歌舞伎の演目で上演されています。鉱物資源の産業化や陶芸にも才能を發揮し、「土用の丑の日」を広めた名コピーライターでもあります。

*Hiraga Gennai* is best known for his *Elekiteru*, even so his interests were diverse. *Gennai's* defining characteristic was not only his scientific thinking, but also his drive to put his ideas to practical use. In 1762, he organized Japan's first pharmaceutical exhibition, and he is also said to be the founder of the exposition. *Gennai's* *Joruri* plays were first performed in 1770 and are still performed today as part of *Kabuki* plays. He also showed talent in the industrialization of mineral resources and pottery, and was a famous copywriter who popularized the "midsummer day of the Ox"(eel-eating day).

# 館内企画展アーカイブ バーチャル展示室



Figure 1. A 3D reconstruction of the left lung of a 10-year-old child with a history of chronic cough and sputum production. The image shows a large, well-circumscribed, solid, hyperdense mass in the left upper lobe. The mass has a lobulated, irregular, and somewhat heterogeneous internal structure. The surrounding lung parenchyma appears relatively normal.

1. *What is the primary purpose of the study?* (check all that apply)

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