



Special Exhibition of Tekijuku

What Tekijuku was (continued from page 10)

1829) was the father of a whole of modern medicine which was introduced to Japan by the Christian missionaries in the 19th century. It was the first time that the West had been introduced to the East. After that he moved to Ginza and opened the school of medicine. In 1838, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1841, he moved to Kyushu and opened the school of medicine. In 1843, he moved to Edo and opened the school of medicine. In 1845, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1847, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1849, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1851, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1853, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1855, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1857, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1859, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1861, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1863, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1865, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1867, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1869, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1871, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1873, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1875, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1877, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1879, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1881, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1883, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1885, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1887, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1889, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1891, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1893, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1895, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1897, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1899, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1901, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1903, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1905, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1907, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1909, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1911, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1913, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1915, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1917, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1919, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1921, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1923, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1925, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1927, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1929, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1931, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1933, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1935, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1937, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1939, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1941, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1943, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1945, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1947, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1949, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1951, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1953, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1955, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1957, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1959, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1961, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1963, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1965, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1967, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1969, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1971, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1973, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1975, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1977, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1979, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1981, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1983, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1985, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1987, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1989, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1991, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1993, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1995, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1997, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 1999, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2001, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2003, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2005, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2007, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2009, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2011, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2013, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2015, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2017, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2019, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2021, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2023, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine. In 2025, he moved to Osaka and opened the school of medicine.



緒方洪庵
1810-1863

特別展示「適塾展」

大阪大学医学部の前身は、1829年に創設された「適塾」です。

適塾は江戸時代末期に大阪の五軒に適塾を開設し、医学を教える西洋医学を日本に伝えたこと、西洋医学などの多岐の人材を育てたこと知られています。日本を初めて科挙を実施し、大規模試験への第一歩を踏み出したことが高く評価されています。また、その著書「医方類聚」の中で、「医の道に生活する人は人の命をたもてる者である人こそを頼るべし」と述べ、医学は患者の命に責任を負うべきであるとしています。

現在、医療の先進化や社会環境の変化は目覚ましい、各種先端医療の発展もまた医療に付随する知識や知見が不可欠であり、最先端の科挙として日本から世界へ最先端の医療技術や医療機器を輸出していることが求められています。

この適塾展では、適塾の歴史を一度見つけたい、医師としての原点を振り返りたい、今後の医学、医療の発展に向けて皆様の関心を持っていただく「適塾展」を開催させていただきます。お時間の許す限りご鑑賞いただけますようお願い申し上げます。

大阪大学大学院医学系研究科
器管制御科学(整形外科)
会長 吉川 博樹





図4



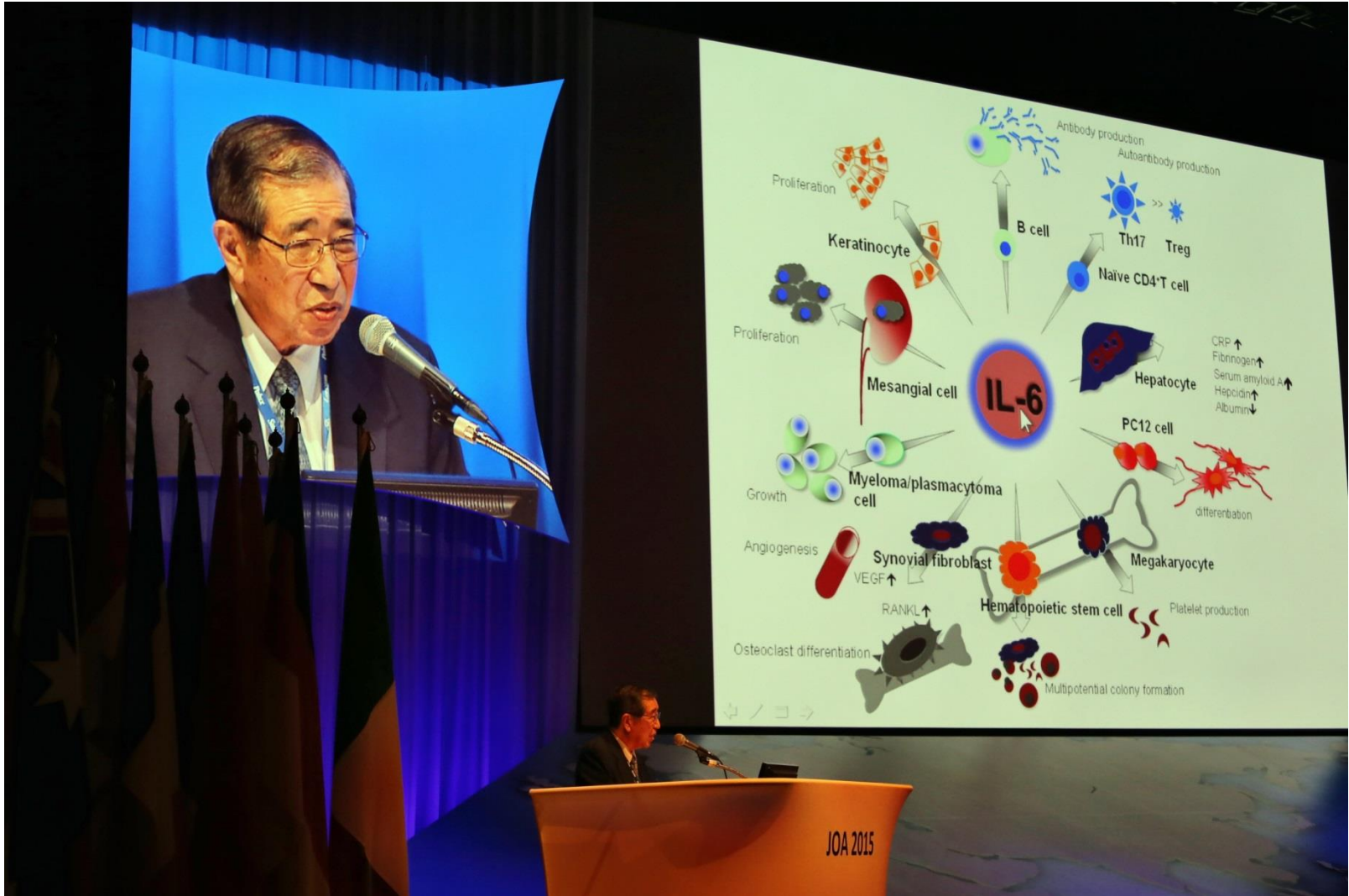


图6





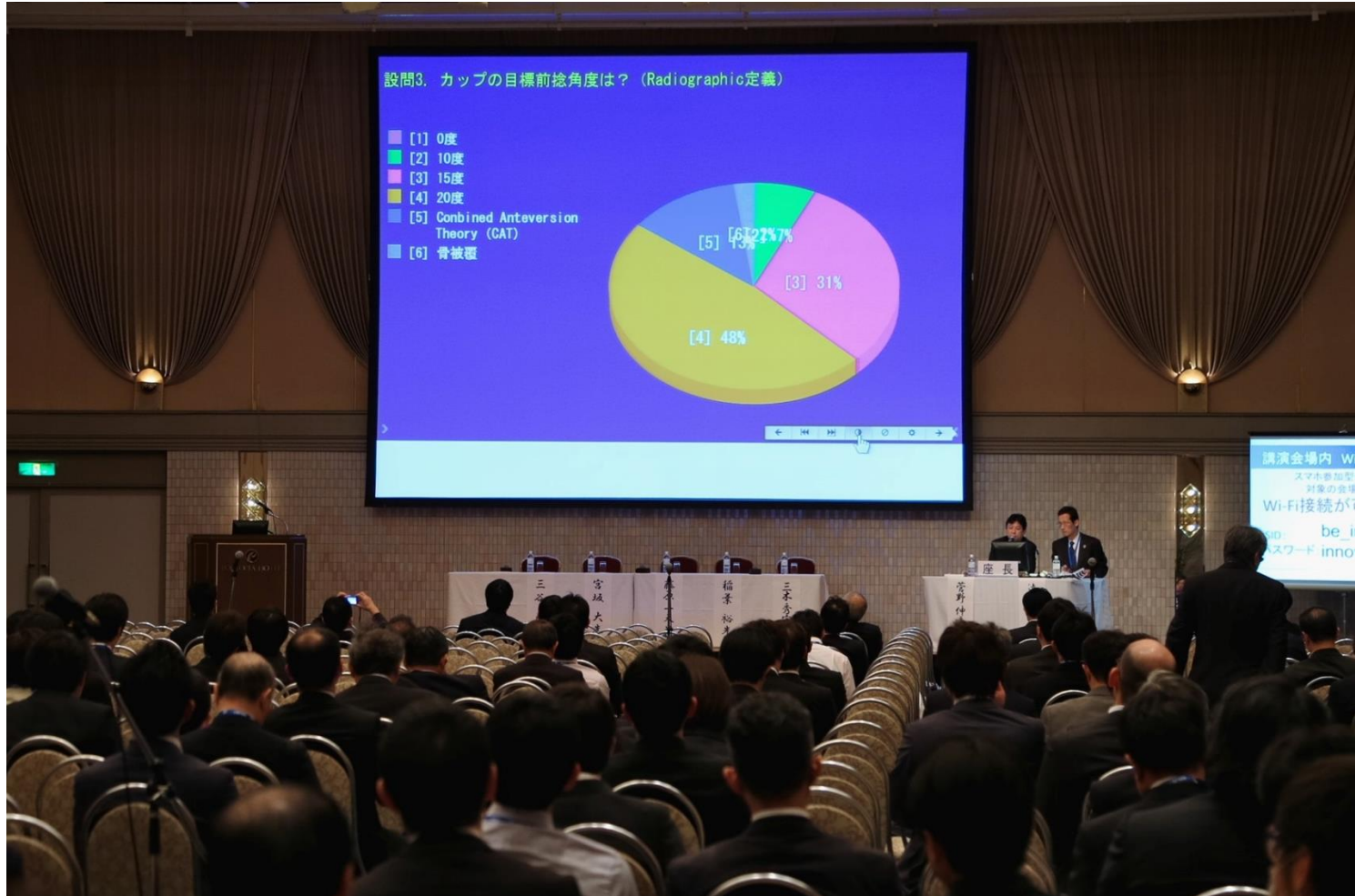




図10





图12

