

文
化

Culture



物語の可能性

千年前に成立した『源氏物語』をはじめ、京都は歴史的、文化的に多様な物語を多彩なメディアを通してつむいできました。サブカルチャー、鉄道、宇宙へと広がる自由な想像力とその可能性を感じてください。

The Potential of Stories

Starting with The Tale of Genji, written over 1,000 years ago, Kyoto has woven a rich tapestry of stories—both historical and cultural—through a broad range of media. Experience the boundless imagination and possibilities, which extend to subcultures, railways, and even into space.

- 1 京都国際マンガミュージアム／京都精華大学
Kyoto International Manga Museum / Kyoto Seika University
- 2 京都鉄道博物館
Kyoto Railway Museum
- 3 一般財団法人花山宇宙文化財団
Kwasan Astro-Culture Foundation

1-1

Kyoto, A Major Hub of Manga Culture

What is the Kyoto International Manga Museum?

The Kyoto International Manga Museum, Japan's first comprehensive manga museum, opened in 2006, as a joint project between Kyoto City and Kyoto Seika University.

At the museum, there is a collection of roughly 300,000 items, ranging from Edo-period caricature woodblock prints and magazines from the latter half of the 19th century and the pre-war time through to contemporary works, which it uses for exhibitions and various other activities.

Manga Drawing tools Exhibition

The manga drawing tools exhibited here are examples of those used for creating manga in an analog format.

The museum also offers hands-on workshops where visitors can experience drawing manga using some of these tools. (Advance reservation required)

Manga Drawing Demonstration

On weekends and public holidays, the Manga Studio is open. It is a corner where you can closely look at the process of manga artists' creating their work.

Manga Studio sessions will also be held here at this venue on the following dates.

Manga Studio sessions at this venue: May 5 (Mon), 6 (Tue), 10 (Sat), 11 (Sun) 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. / 3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.



Kyoto International Manga Museum / Kyoto Seika University
Karasuma-Oike, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto

1-2

Genga' (Dash): A Project to Preserve the Techniques and Legacy of Manga Artists for Future Generations

Manga, Beloved Around the World

As the cultural significance of manga continues to grow worldwide, increasing focus is being placed on original drawings as they offer a close-up look at the brushwork of the manga artist. As a result, exhibitions featuring original manga drawings are becoming more common. However, since these drawings are created primarily for use in printing, they are highly susceptible to deterioration, and prolonged display subjects them to the risk of fading.

To Preserve and Showcase Original Manga Drawings

The aim of the Genga' (Dash) project is to make reproductions of manga drawings in their original state. In addition to showcasing the techniques of manga artists, these reproductions also offer a glimpse into the editorial process and printing workflow, as seen in instructions written in the margins and other details.

Exhibition of Eight Works from the Genga' (Dash) collection

Manga artist Keiko Takemiya and Kyoto Seika University have been engaged in collaborative research and production for the project since 2001.

To date, 28 manga artists have participated in the project, increasing the collection to roughly 900 works. These Genga' (Dash) serve as substitutes for the original drawings in exhibitions both in Japan and overseas.



Kyoto International Manga Museum / Kyoto Seika University
Karasuma-Oike, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto

2

Railway Culture – Supporting Japan's Development Since the Meiji Era

One of Japan's Largest Railway Museums

Since its opening in April 2016, the Kyoto Railway Museum has welcomed numerous visitors from across Japan and around the world. As one of Japan's largest railway museums, it offers people of all ages the chance to enjoy learning about the history, technology, and culture of railways through displays, interactive exhibits, and hands-on experiences. The museum features a large number of exhibits, including 54 railway vehicles ranging from the steam locomotives that powered Japan's modernization through to Shinkansen bullet trains, as well as the popular SL Steam, pulled by an actual working steam locomotive.

Introducing Japan's Largest Steam Locomotive and Roundhouse

Enjoy an engaging video presentation introducing Japan's largest steam locomotive for passenger trains, the C62-2, in action. The roundhouse, which is designated as an Important Cultural Property by the national government, is the oldest surviving reinforced concrete engine shed in Japan.



Kyoto Railway Museum
Kankijicho, Shimogyo Ward, Kyoto-City

3-1

Kwasan Observatory Modern architecture in the early Showa period (1920's) and observation of the Sun

Historical telescope still in use

Kwasan Observatory is a Kyoto University facility located in Higashiyama behind Kiyomizu-dera Temple. Since its establishment in 1929, it has achieved world-class research results on Mars and solar observations. It is also known as the "sacred place for amateur astronomy."

Modern architecture in the early Showa period

The buildings (main building, annex, and history museum) completed in 1929 are valuable examples of buildings from the early Showa period (1920's) and were recognized as "The buildings and gardens which make Kyoto attractive" in 2014.

Real-time solar observation

On clear days, we can observe solar prominences in real time.

When solar activity is high, we may also have a chance to observe flares (explosions in the solar atmosphere) !



Kwasan Astro-Culture Foundation

c/o Kwasan Obs., Kyoto-U., Yamashina-ku, Kyoto-City

3-2

Handmade Mars globe by Dr. Shotaro Miyamoto, the third director of the Kwasan Observatory

Mars Observation by Dr. Miyamoto

Dr. Miyamoto was one of the pioneering researchers on Martian weather in the world. From 1956 to 1976, he observed Mars visually using the telescope at Kwasan Observatory, and left behind very detailed sketches.

Easterly winds discovered on Mars

In 1956, he discovered a large-scale air current called the easterly winds from changes in the patterns depicted in his sketches. Although westerly winds blow in the mid-latitudes on Earth, it became clear that the weather on Mars was completely different from that on Earth.

Miyamoto Crater on Mars

In 2007, a crater on Mars was named after him. Miyamoto Crater is located near where the American Mars Rover Opportunity landed.



Kwasan Astro-Culture Foundation

c/o Kwasan Obs., Kyoto-U., Yamashina-ku, Kyoto-City

A Spatial Design Covered in Kyo-Kawara “Kimono Tiles” & Featuring Non-Verbal Expression through Images and Music

This experience enables visitors to deeply engage with Kyoto’s future and past through a minimalist and serene environment unified by original Kyo-Kawara “Kimono Tiles.”

Non-verbal images and audio are also integrated in harmony with the environment, expressing its multifaceted appeal.



Video introduction



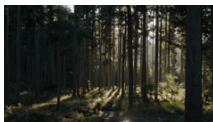
Great Cedar Tree at Hachimangu Shrine

Location: Nakagawa hachimangu
(Kita-ku, Kyoto-City)



Newly-built Kenninjigaki Bamboo Fence

Location: MIKICHIKUZAITEN (Minami-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: MIKICHIKUZAITEN



Mountain where Kitayama Cedar Trees Grow

Location: Location: Kitayama Forestry Area
(Kita-ku, Kyoto-City)



Hands of a Paper Maker

Location: Kurotani-Washi Center (Ayabe-City)
Cooperator: Kurotani Washi Cooperative Association



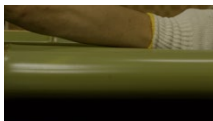
Building a Kenninjigaki Bamboo Fence

Location: MIKICHIKUZAITEN
(Minami-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: MIKICHIKUZAITEN



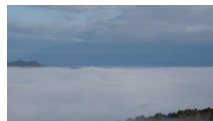
Edge of Freshly-made Japanese Paper

Location: Kurotani-Washi Center (Ayabe-City)
Cooperator: Kurotani Washi Cooperative Association



Polishing White Bamboo

Location: MIKICHIKUZAITEN
(Minami-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: MIKICHIKUZAITEN



Sea of Clouds

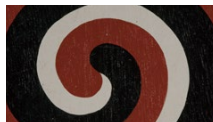
Location: Kameoka Fog Terrace (Kameoka-City)

Video introduction



Tango Chirimen Fabric

Location: Studio (Kyotango-City)
(Yosano-cho Yosa-gun)
Cooperator: Tango Textile Industrial Association



Shield Used in the Osumi Hayato Dance

Location: Studio (Kyotanabe-City)
Cooperator: Osumihayatomai Preservation Society



Jacquard Patterned Paper

Location: Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co., Ltd.
(Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: Kawashima Selkon Textiles Co., Ltd.



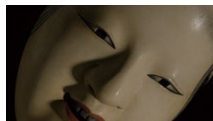
Pine-raising Ceremony in Oshio

Location: Keihokuoshio-cho, Ukyo-ku (Ukyo-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: Oshioagematsu Preservation Society



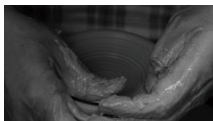
Kyoyaki (Kyoto ceramic ware)

Location: Studio (Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-City)



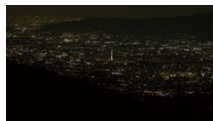
Noh Mask (Ko-omote: delicate young woman)

Location: Studio
Cooperator: Noh Mask Artisan Keiko Udaka



Clay Being Shaped on a Spinning Potter's Wheel

Location: ZUIKOUGAMA
(Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: ZUIKOUGAMA Higashiyama Studio



Night View of Kyoto and Osaka from the Foot of Mt. Hiei

Location: Tosendai Observation Deck (Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-City)

Video introduction



Rakuchurakugaizu Byobu

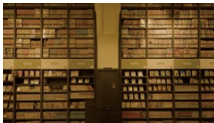
The area in and around the Kyoto city
(Funaki-version)

Cooperator: Tokyo National Museum
Image: TNM Image Archives



Sodeshi Rice Terraces

Location: Tangocho, Kyotango-City (Kyotango-City)



Book Shelves at the Kyoto International Manga Museum

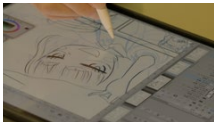
Wall of Manga

Location: Kyoto International Manga Museum
(Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: Kyoto International Manga Museum



Fragrance Rising from an Incense Burner

Location: Studio



Manga Drawing Scene

Location: Kyoto International Manga Museum
(Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: Kyoto International Manga Museum



Panel Board

Location: Kongo Noh Theatre
(Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto-City)
Cooperator: Kongo Noh Theatre

The Concept of Jun'on Haikai

Jun'on Haikai is a collection of the sounds of present-day Kyoto Prefecture, in combination with sounds documented in historical records and other sources, that has been enhanced with other compositions to create a unique soundscape.

In 1996, the Ministry of the Environment (known as the Environment Agency at the time) designated the “100 Soundscapes of Japan”—a collection of sounds recognized for their particular significance in maintaining Japan’s unique acoustic environment. The Ministry accepted submissions of a broad range of environments (soundscapes) featuring sounds that communities across the country cherish as local symbols and wish to preserve for future generations. Nearly 30 years have passed since then, and it is time to revisit the sounds of Kyoto Prefecture. Today, we are witnessing the acceleration of global warming and the seasons are gradually blending together. Under these circumstances, mountains, forests, and other elements of nature are becoming more important and precious than ever. Kyoto Prefecture is blessed with a rich natural environment, where beautiful sounds can still be found. Field recordings have been made to preserve them, with the hope that no more of the environment will be lost. This collection also contains newly recorded sounds beyond those already recognized in the previously mentioned “100 Soundscapes of Japan.”

Works of literature also contain many descriptions of sounds. Before the invention of recording technology, people had been preserving sounds through verbal descriptions since ancient times. Preserving sounds through language in this way is also a form of field recording.

Field Recording List

Part-1 Rurikei stream (Nantan City) Wharf (Ine Town) Maizuru Port (Maizuru City) Miyazu Bay (Miyazu City) Iwashimizu Hachimangu Shrine (Yawata City)

Part-2 Kyoto Imperial Palace gravel (Kyoto City) Kiyomizu Temple (Kyoto City) Deer (Kyoto City) Mount Oe (Fukuchiyama City) Chirimen Kaido Tenmangu Shrine (Yosano Town)

Part-3 Kotohiki Beach (Kyotango City) Kototaki Falls (Kyotamba Town) Uji River (Uji City) Shinpukuji Temple water harp (Kameoka City) Myoshinji Temple (Taizo-in) water harp (Kyoto City)

Part-4 Ayabe-Ohashi Bridge, Yura River (Ayabe City) Minoyama Bamboo Grove (Yawata City) Koshoji Temple (Uji City) Kosei Water Park (Kameoka City) Shisendo Temple Deer Dance (Kyoto City) Gokonomiya Shrine (Kyoto City) Thunderstorm (Kyoto City)

Written Description Field Recordings List

Ohara, The Tale of the Heike: The sounds of bells, deer, and insects

Nonomiya, The Tale of Genji: The sounds of insects, wind through the pine trees, and court music instruments

Uji, Man' yoshu, two poems (1699 and 1700) composed on the Uji River: the sounds of geese and the river

Hojoji Temple, Eiga Monogatari, Vol. 17, Omugaku: Court music performances

Tango, Tango no Kuni Fudoki: Voices lamenting lost works and singing

Fukuchiyama, Oeyama Ekotoba: The sounds of thunder and ritual music

Iwashimizu Hachimangu Shrine, Noh Playwright Zeami, Yumiyawata &

Hojogawa: Mysterious music and the sounds of nighttime ritual music

Hoshoji Temple, Ben no Naishi Nikki: The sounds of sarugaku theater performances in the back of the temple and bells

Junichiro Tanizaki, Senkantei, Yume no Ukihashi: The sounds of bamboo tubes filling with water and clacking against stone

Kotohiki Beach, Kiuchi Sekitei, Unkonshi: The sounds of the sandy beach

Kagero Nikki: The sounds of carts

Rakuyo Dengakuki: The sounds of a grand ritual music performance held in the Eicho era

Composition & Arrangement: Marihiko Hara

Guitar: PolarM

Field Recording Assistance: Masumi Muranaka

Research Assistance: Rurihiko Hara

Sound Design: Raku Nakahara (KARABINERinc.)

/ Ohshiro Sound Office Inc.

Production: MHStudioInc. / TSUYURI

空間デザイン協力	Space design cooperation
Sandwich	Sandwich
京瓦タイル「キモノタイル」製作協力	Kyoto tile "Kimono tile" production cooperation
株式会社京瓦 浅田製瓦工場	ASADA KAWARA FACTORY
テーマ映像制作	Theme video production
株式会社 青空	AOZORA,LTD
テーマ音楽制作	Theme music production
原 摩利彦	Marihiko Hara

大阪・関西万博きょうと推進委員会