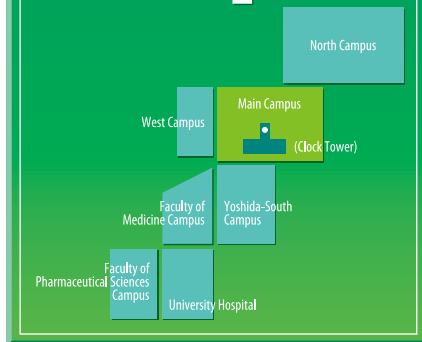


Main Campus



1 Clock Tower

Completed in 1925, the tower is now a well-known symbol of Kyoto University, housing what was formerly the President's Office – currently the Guest Room – as well as a large auditorium. The building was renovated and renamed the Clock Tower Centennial Hall in December 2003, commemorating the university's 100th anniversary, celebrated in 1997. Located behind the Clock Tower used to be Classroom No.1 of the Faculty of Law and Economics – the largest classroom at the time, it was where students gathered during the Takigawa Incident, as well as where negotiations took place for student demonstrations. The camphor tree standing today is a successor to the original, which was badly damaged by the 1934 Muroto Typhoon.

2 University Museum

Opened in 2001, this is one of the largest university museums in Japan. It houses and exhibits 2.6 million valuable specimens and other academic materials collected by the University during the more than 100 years since its founding.

[Days closed]
Mondays, Tuesdays, year-end and new-year holidays
[Admission]
Adults : ¥400
University and senior high school students : ¥300
Junior high and elementary school students : ¥200
(group rates available)

3 Faculty of Letters Exhibition Hall

Registered tangible cultural property
Built in 1914, to store rare materials collected from the Faculty of Letters, current items range from history to archaeology, to geography and ancient art. Its outstanding architectural details may be seen in the pediment above its entrance, the upper oval fenestellas, and the turrets atop its roof.

4 Sonjo-do

Registered tangible cultural property

Completed in 1903 (36th year of the Meiji period), this facility was constructed to store the writings of Shoin Yoshida donated to Kyoto University after the death of Choshu Domain* politician, Yajirou Shinagawa.

Notes

* Domain ("han" in Japanese) was the basic unit of local sovereignty during the Edo period (1603 - 1867), as granted by the Tokugawa Shogunate to each "daimyo" feudal lord. The Tokugawa Shogunate was a military government established by shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa.

5 Former Disaster Prevention Research Institute Office

Built in 1916 as the office of the Disaster Prevention Research Institute, the building currently serves as a lounge for international students. It was designed to match the former Main Building of the Petrochemistry Department.

6 Faculty of Engineering Department of Civil Engineering Historic Bldg.

This building, completed in 1917, is representative of the brick architectural style during the Taisho period (1912-1926). It is characterized by decorative elements carved into the granite, as well as its large windows.

7 Faculty of Engineering Department of Architecture Historic Bldg.

Completed in 1922, this was the university's first reinforced concrete building, and was designed without a tiled roof. It is characterized by russet tiling in place of bricks on the walls, the curved façade above the entranceway, and a decorative band along the top of the building.

8 Faculty of Law and Economics Main Building

The West Wing was the first to be completed in 1933, with additional wings built through to 1953. Unique design elements can be seen around the entrances.

9 Main Gate

Registered tangible property

The original gate, completed in 1893, was constructed with alternately laid bricks and stones. It was reconstructed in its current form in 1979.

10 Faculty of Integrated Human Studies Main Gate and Guard Station

Registered tangible cultural property

Constructed in 1897 when the Third High School – or "Sanko" – was formally established as 'Kyoto University' when the Yoshida-South Campus opened. The Sanko was known for its liberal academic stance, and is remembered today for having produced many prominent scholars and Nobel laureates.

11 Former Main Building of Petrochemistry Course

The single-storied section of this 1889 building is the oldest piece of architecture at the university. It was originally built as a physics laboratory when the Third Higher School relocated to the current Yoshida Campus area from Osaka. The building is also known as the "Nobel Prize House", as three laureates – Hideki Yukawa, Shinichiro Tomonaga and Kenichi Fukui – all conducted their research here.

Index

- Information Center
- Cafeteria
- Cafe
- Cooperative Shop
- Kyoto University Gift Shop / Museum Shop
- Bus Stop



A Bust of Hiroji Kinoshita

Hiroji Kinoshita (1851 - 1910) was appointed as the first President of Kyoto University after serving as Headmaster of the former First High School ("Kyusei Ichi Ko") and also as Director of Higher Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education. He contributed to establishing the basis of today's Kyoto University.

B Bust of Torasaburo Araki

Torasaburo Araki (1866 - 1942) was a former President of the University, specializing in medical chemistry. He served as President for the 14 years following 1915, the longest tenure of a past President.

C Bust of Shinzo Shinjo

Shinzo Shinjo (1873 - 1938) was a former President of the University, specializing in astrophysics. Appointed in 1929, he led the University during particularly hard times, characterized by an economic downturn, suppression of ideas, and other problems.

D Memorial Stone for Disbandment of the Third High School Preparatory Course

This stone was erected in 1894 to memorialize the temporary abolition of the Third High School Preparatory Course which was formerly located here. The abolition forced the students to transfer to other schools.

E Bust of Yorozu Oda

Yorozu Oda (1868 - 1945), a professor of the Faculty of Law, specialized in administrative law. He was active outside Japan as well, serving as a judge at the International Court of Justice.

F Kenichi Fukui Monument

A monument to commemorate Prof. Kenichi Fukui's receipt of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1981. Prof. Fukui was Japan's first Nobel laureate in chemistry.

About Kyoto University

Established in the historical city of Kyoto in 1897, Kyoto University is the second oldest research university in Japan. Today, as a truly international institution with numerous overseas facilities, it is dedicated to providing a free-thinking academic environment with a global perspective.

The campuses of Kyoto University offer a broad-minded and accommodating academic environment where researchers can engage in long-term studies and pursue new frontiers in diverse fields. The merit of the university's approach is testified by the accolades conferred on our alumni and researchers, notably eight Nobel Prize laureates, two Fields Medalists and one Gauss Prize laureate. Such internationally recognized accomplishments owe a great deal to the university's unique philosophy of education and research, which emphasizes free-thinking, independence, and dialogue—a distinctive academic style which encourages the creativity essential for groundbreaking research and discovery. Another key factor is the university's state-of-the-art laboratories and research facilities, which provide students and researchers with the hands-on practical experience that is vital to their development as scientists and scholars.

Kyoto University is committed to its mission to pursue harmonious coexistence within the human and ecological community on this planet. Through that ambitious ideal we hope to inspire students and researchers from around the world to not only become specialists in their chosen fields, but also to help tackle the world's most urgent problems and contribute to the global community.



Kyoto University

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