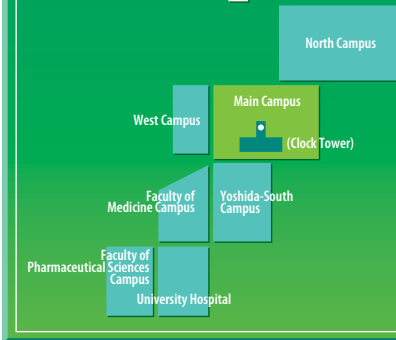


Main Campus



1 Clock Tower

Completed in 1925, the Tower is now a well-known symbol of Kyoto University, housing the President's Office and a large hall. The building was renovated to create the Clock Tower Centennial Hall in December 2003, in commemoration of the University's 100th anniversary, celebrated in 1997. Located behind the Tower used to be Classroom No. 1 of the Faculty of Law and Economics, which was formerly the largest classroom at Kyoto University; it was also the venue for student meetings related to the Takigawa Incident, as well as for collective negotiations during the period of university upheavals. The camphor tree in front of the Tower is a successor to the original, which was badly damaged by the Muroto Typhoon of 1934.

2 University Museum

Opened in 2001, this is one of the largest university museums in Japan. It houses and exhibits 2.5 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

(Listed building)
This building was completed in 1914, to store important materials collected by the Faculty of Letters, including those relating to history, archaeology, geography and ancient art. Its outstanding architectural splendor is represented by the pediment above its entrance, the oval fenestellas on its upper sections, and the turrets atop its ridge line.

4 Sonjo-do

(Listed building)

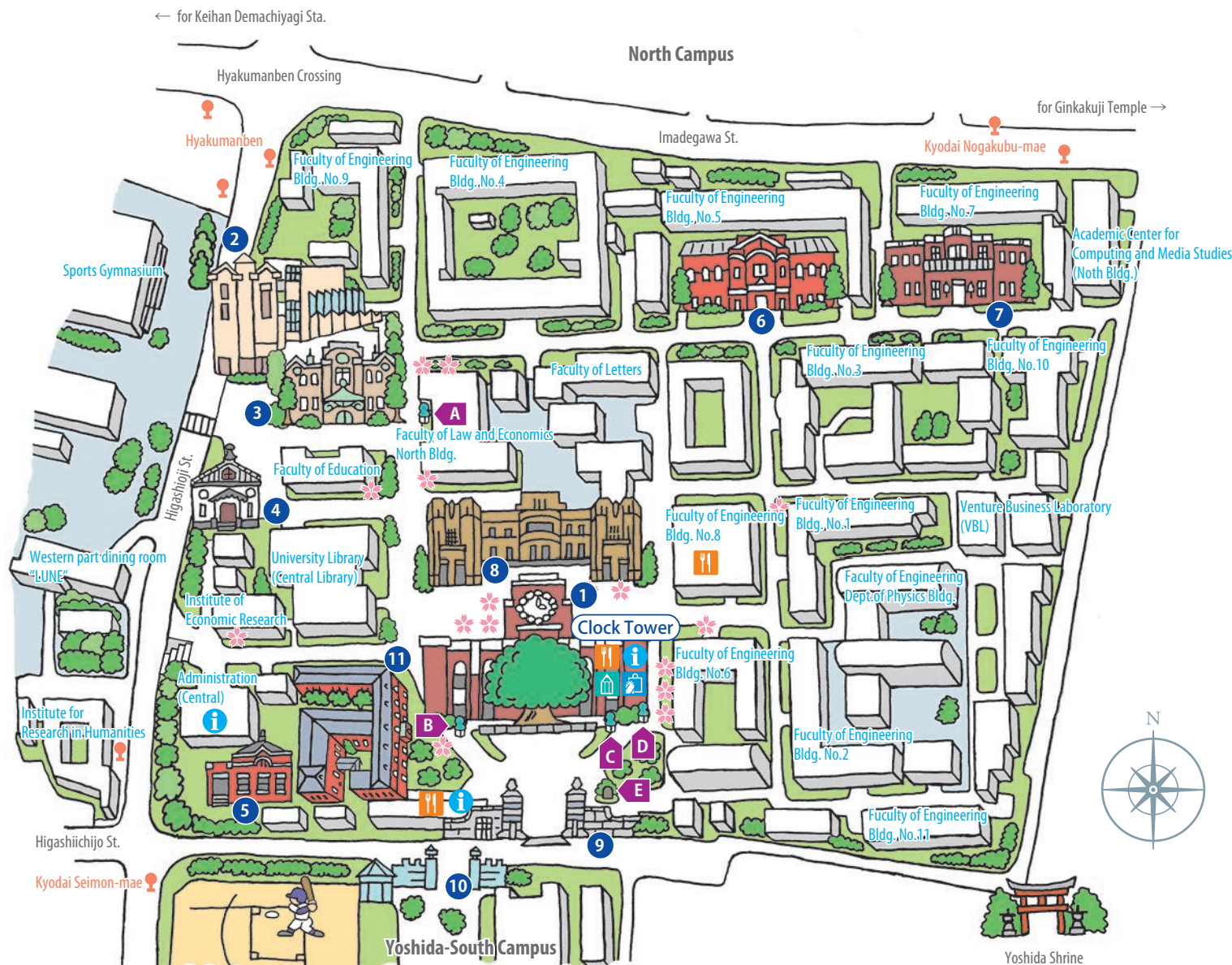
The Sonjo-do was completed in 1903. It was originally built by the politician Yajiro Shinagawa, from Choshu Domain,* as a facility to honor the spirit of loyal supporters of the Meiji Restoration and to display their mementos. The building was donated to Kyoto University after Shinagawa's death.

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 Tokugawa Ieyasu.

** The Meiji Restoration means the

transition of political power from the collapse of the shogunate system at the end of the Edo period to the establishment of the Meiji regime (a coalition government of the former Satsuma and Choshu Domains). It also refers to a series of political reforms implemented by the Meiji government.



5 The Disaster Prevention Research Institute Office

Completed in 1916, this building is similarly designed to the second floor of the former Main Building of the Petrochemistry Course. Today it functions as the "KI-ZU-NA" lounge for overseas students.

A 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.

B 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.

C 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.

D 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.

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

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

6 Faculty of Engineering Memorial Hall of Civil Engineering

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

7 Faculty of Engineering Department of Architecture Memorial Hall

Completed in 1922, this is the University's first reinforced concrete building without a tiled roof. It is characterized by its russet tiling, the curved wall of its entrance, and a band of upper-level decorations.

8 Faculty of Law and Economics Main Building

At first only its West Wing was completed, in 1933. Sequential extensions continued until 1953. The entrance is surrounded by unique design elements.

9 Main Campus Main Gate

(Listed building)

When the Gate was completed in 1893, it was constructed with bricks and stones laid alternately. It was reconstructed in 1979.

10 Faculty of Integrated Human Studies Main Gate and Guard Station

(Listed building)

This building was completed in 1897. It was constructed when the Third High School (commonly called the "Sanko"), formerly located within what is now the Main Campus, was relocated to the south side upon the founding of Kyoto University. The Sanko, known for its liberal academic culture, produced many famous scholars including some Nobel laureates.

11 Former Main Building of Petrochemistry Course

The building was completed in 1889. Its one-storied portion, the oldest existent architecture at the University, was originally built as a Physics Laboratory upon relocation of the Third High School from Osaka. This building is also called the "Nobel Prize House," because three Nobel laureates—Hideki Yukawa, Shinichiro Tomonaga and Kenichi Fukui—conducted their research here.

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About Kyoto University

Kyoto University was founded 1897 as one of two Imperial universities. In 1947 when a new law was passed, Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University. At present, Kyoto University consists of fifteen graduate schools, ten undergraduate facilities, and more than thirty research institutes and centers. In the last few years Kyoto University has placed greater emphasis on graduate level studies and has established new graduate schools to cope with the emerging issues which are expected to be critical this century.

During its long history, Kyoto University has put its energies into developing the humanities, social sciences and natural science. Creative research in venture business for information technology and electrical engineering has been initiated, and good progress in advanced applied research, such as biotechnology and energy science continues, assuring that our findings contribute to society.

The main campus of Kyoto University is near the central part of Kyoto City. Facilities are housed in century-old red brick buildings as well as state-of-the-art laboratories on the campuses. The Uji campus is about twelve kilometers to the south where natural science and energy research facilities are located. The Katsura campus, seven kilometers west of the main campus, opened in October 2003. The Graduate School of Engineering and Informatics are in the process of moving to the Katsura campus.



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