Proud steam trains with stories to tell



This train and station house was opened in 1904 by Kyoto Railway Company, Maryel at over 17 steam locomotives and 19 carriages dating back to the mid 1800s to mid 1900s.

Tel: 0570-080-462



The processes that go into the sake enjoyed in Fushimi and the history to



Gekkeikan opened in 1637 in Fushimi. In 1909 its brewery opened. Today take a tour to learn about the history of sake and how it's made. Watch the fermentation take place

Later enjoy a tasting. Tel: 075-623-2056

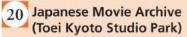




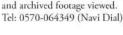
This house was built in 1909. Once a kimono material fabric shop, it now holds a collection of kimonos in various styles and rugs from the Edo to the early Showa periods. Get an idea about how an early merchant

family lived. Tel: 075-221-1317

Tracing the footsteps of the Japanese Movie Industry



Kyoto is regarded as the Hollywood of Japan. This museum contains the history of Japanese films and movie making. Famous sets can be seen and archived footage viewed.





A Modern Japanese Garden Masterpiece



Built in 1896, Murin-an was the private residence of Meiji-era prime minister Yamagata Aritomo. The garden was created by Ogawa Jihei VII based upon Yamagata's wish for a natural landscape. www.murin-an.jp/en



Preserving the cultural assets of our hometown Kyoto



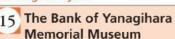
14 Kyoto National Museum

Opened in 1897 it holds many of Japan's National Treasures. The gardens outside are spacious and spectacular and reflect the Heian period. (794-

Tel: 075-525-2473



One of the oldest wooden bank buildings in Kyoto



In 1899 it was the first bank to be built in then "quasi outcast community". Built of wood, it's now one of the oldest wooden banks in Kvoto. Today it attempts to shed light on past discrimination issues and

Tel: 075-371-0295

Preserving the ambience of a timeless part of Saga

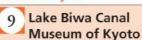


Why not visit a Meiji period house which h been restored to its former glory? Artefacts inside date back as far as the early 1930s. Tel: 075-864-2406





Birth and history of the canal that sustained Kyoto



This museum holds various exhibits that high light the incredible engineering feat required to build the Lake Biwa Canal in 1890 by then project leader Tanabe Sakuro. Tel: 075-752-2530



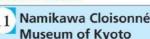
Japan's first commercial hydroelectric plant



Keage Power Station achieved Japan's first commercial hydroelectric generation using water intake from the Lake Biwa Canal in 1891. Starting in March of 2018, visitors can take a tour of acility on Fridays.

Tel: 075-205-5352 (The Kansai Electric Power



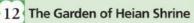


Built in 1894 for Yasuyuki Namikawa, its func tion was a home and workshop for the famous pottery artist. Here the kiln can be viewed along with some amazing artwork.

Tel: 075-752-3277



The Japanese garden representing Meiji era



Heian Shrine was built in 1895 on the occasion of the 1100th anniversary of the ancient capital's foundation in Kyoto. The huge garden urrounding the shrine pavilions was designed by Jihei Ogawa the seventh. The designer used an idea to tap water from Biwako Sosui. Tel: 075-761-0221



Memory of former prosperity of Mitsui Zaibatsu.

5 Old Mitsui Family Shimogamo Villa

The luxurious mansion was a villa for the Mitsui family. The villa was built in 1880 and reconstructed in 1925. Higashi-yama was used to be in sight from the observation platform within the three-story wooden main building.

Tel: 075-366-4321

A place of relaxation for the people in Kyoto and visitors



6 Maruyama Park

Maruyama Garden opened in 1886 as the first public garden of the city of Kyoto. Many people go there for the cherry blossom viewing. lihee Ogawa the seventh took part in making a round-style garden. With the expansion of the garden, the government of Kyoto serviced the garden to make it what it is today.

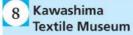
A structure symbolizing Meiji era, with the length of 93.2 meters



Suiro-kaku (Elevated Aqueduct)

The aqueduct bridge for the Biwako Sosui canal was completed in 1888. Sakuro Tanabe designed the epoch-making arch structure in greement with the surroundings.





This museum was built in 1889 by Jinbei Kawashima. It's the oldest textile company museum in Japan. It exhibits over 160,000 pieces including ceremonial gowns. Tel: 075-741-4120





The history of modern education in Japan has its roots in Kyoto



Kyoto led the way in modern education in Japan. It opened 64 elementary schools in 1869. This museum holds the artworks and other contributions from graduating students of that time. Why not visit the textbook room? Tel: 075-344-1305

The home adored by the founder of **Doshisha University**



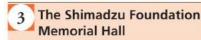
2 Neesima's Residence

Visit a beautiful colonial home built in 1 Lavished and cared for by Jo Niijima and wife, it showcases Japanese and foreign architectural fusion.

Tel: 075-251-2736



Step into the world of science



Opened in 1875 by Genzo Shimadzu and his son, this home and place of business functioned as the head office of Shimadzu, Today it contains some of their major scientific inventions. Travel in time through some major scientific advancements.

Tel: 075-255-0980



The oldest remnants from the days of national rail



In 1879 the Tokaido Train Line opened connecting Kyoto and Otsu. Visit its storage shed to view a collection of railway memorabilia such as hand lamps, signal lamps, front plates,

timetables and semaphore signals. Tel: 0570-00-2486 (West Japan Railway Company)



Picture of Council Hall (Daigokuden) at Heian Shrine for 4th Domestic Industrial Exhibition (Owned by Kyoto City Library of Historical Documents)

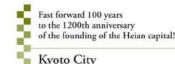
Kyoto Historical Road

A big factor in revitalizing Kyoto was

After the Meiji Restoration, Tokyo became the hub of Japanese politics and, for a time, Kyoto's population dramatically dropped by a third. Nevertheless, regardless of such setbacks, the people of Kyoto set about revitalizing the city by establishing the first schools in Japan to be administered by a school district system (bangumi shogakko), engineering a canal between Lake Biwa and Kyoto (Biwako Sosui) and constructing a hydroelectric power station.

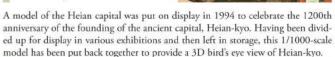
Yet, it was the 4th Domestic Industrial Exhibition of 1895 held at Okazaki that truly gave the impression of a revitalized Kyoto. The exhibition, marking the 1100th anniversary of the Heian capital, led to the construction of the Heian Shrine to commemorate Emperor Kammu (737-806), giving the city an opportunity to show the world its culture and gravitas. In conjunction with the exhibition, water from the Biwako Sosui canal was used to provide the first hydroelectric power supply in a city in Japan.

Visit the Meiji-orientated museums and art galleries of Kyoto to find out all about that dynamic period.



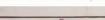
Heiankyo Sousei-kan





\$10:00-17:00 (entry by 16:50) \$Closed on Tue (following day after Nat Hols), New Year hols Free A 1-min walk from Marutamachi Shichihonmatsu Stop of City Bus / A 5-min walk from Senbon Marutamachi Stop of City Bus \$075-812-7222

- * Items marked with a four-leaf clover symbol are not museums.
- * All visiting times are in accordance with admission / entry times at museums.



marking the 1100th anniversary of the Heian Capital

The 4th Domestic Industrial Exhibition (1895)



