

English



Kagoshima City  
Museum of Art



## Greeting

Opened in September 1954, Kagoshima City Museum of Art is located at the site of former Ninomaru Garden of Tsurumaru Castle. The site was at one time the chief residence of the Shimadzu clan, the lord of Satsuma domain. Partly because the museum functioned also as a historical archive for about 30 years since it had come into operation, it owned and displayed a unique collection contributing to the promotion of local art and culture. However, in response to diversifying art activities and citizens' requests, it was rebuilt, and the new museum opened on October 29, 1985.

Since renewal, the museum has been collecting, preserving and displaying works of artists whose roots are in Kagoshima, Western works of art since the end of the 19th century and paintings on the subject of Mt. Sakurajima. It also organizes a standing and special exhibition and holds art classes and lecture sessions.

Historically, the area around the foothills of Shiroyama hill developed as the political and cultural center of Kagoshima. Presently, it is called the Kagoshima Culture Zone and home to various cultural facilities in addition to the museum. Please enjoy the beauty and history of Kagoshima here at this unique location.

Stamp section

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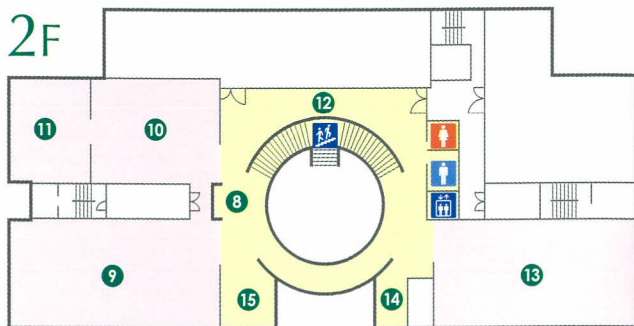
### Please note the following

- Please leave your belongings in the locker and umbrella in one of the umbrella stands. (You may check large luggage at the General Information.)
- Eating or drinking (including candies, chewing gums and drinks in plastic bottles) at places other than the designated areas is strictly prohibited. (Eating and drinking are allowed in the limited areas to protect artworks from pests and mold.)
- Smoking is prohibited in the museum building.
- Please do not touch the artworks on display.
- Please use pencils when taking notes or reproducing.
- Please refrain from speaking loudly in the exhibition rooms.
- Please refrain from photographing in the exhibition rooms.

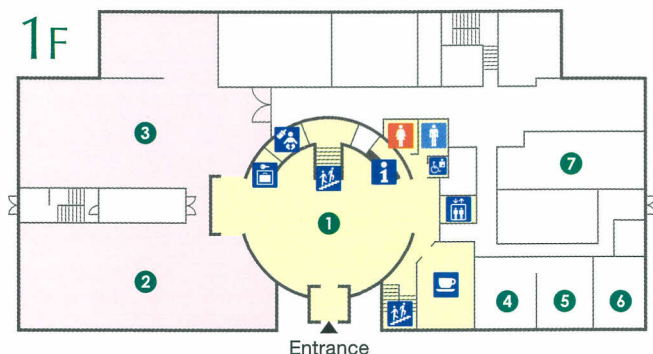


# Floor Guide

## 2F



## 1F



- General Information
- Elevator
- Stairs
- Coin Lockers
- Café, Museum Shop
- Access Ramp
- Nursing Room
- Ladies' Toilet
- Men's Toilet
- Multipurpose Toilet

## B1F



### About the building

Building construction	Ferrocconcrete with three-stories above ground and a one-story basement
Site area	6,842.83㎡
Building area	2,590.23㎡
Total floor area	5,469.49㎡

## 1F

### 1 Entrance Hall

The atrium ceiling dome is the museum's signature, the design having been inspired by the patterns of Satsuma Kiriko cut glass.

### 2 General Exhibition Hall 1 289.51㎡

### 3 General Exhibition Hall 2 372.31㎡

Rentable exhibition space is available for large-scale public exhibitions such as publicly and art organization sponsored exhibitions. The space is also used as special exhibition hall by the museum.

### 4 Staff Room

### 5 Curator's Room

### 6 Director's Room

### 7 Research & Study Room

## 2F

### 8 Museum Collection Ticket Counter

### 9 Museum Collection Hall 1 237.10㎡

### 10 Museum Collection Hall 2 151.58㎡

### 11 Museum Collection Hall 3 95.13㎡

The halls display works from our collection by local artists and Western art of modern and contemporary times. The exhibition is open to the public throughout the year but the items on display are changed from season to season.

### 12 Exhibition Gallery 161.63㎡

Displays sculpture and crafts such as Satsuma ware and Satsuma Kiriko cut glass from our collection. Access to this area is free of charge.

### 13 Temporary Exhibition Hall 229.83㎡

We have periodic special exhibitions with a focus on different themes of the museum's collection. This room is also used as special exhibition hall by the museum.

### 14 Lounge

### 15 Art Library

Books and magazines related to art, including exhibition picture books, are available for browsing in the library.

## B1F

### 16 Exhibition Lobby 128.10㎡

Rentable exhibition space for small group exhibits.

### 17 Lecture Hall 129.71㎡

For lecture meeting use, also rentable exhibition space for small group exhibits.

### 18 Public Studio 1 123.54㎡

### 19 Public Studio 2 47.77㎡

These studios are used to hold art lessons organized by the museum. They are also rented to groups as the creation space. Public studio 2 has copperplate and lithograph printing press machines.

### 20 Conference Room





## Works in the collection

Kagoshima produced many successful artists such as KURODA Seiki, FUJISHIMA Takeji and WADA Eisaku. Each in their way contributed greatly to the development of modern Western-style painting in Japan. The pillars of our collection are the works of the artists born in Kagoshima. We also have in our collection landscape paintings of Kagoshima such as those of Mt. Sakurajima. In addition, our museum features the artworks of some of the great masters of both the Modern and Contemporary art of the West, including MONET, PICASSO, KANDINSKY, RODIN, MARINI and MOORE.

Our permanent exhibition is open to the public throughout the year. However, the specific items on display change from season to season. Visitors enjoy both Japanese art from the Modern times onward produced primarily by native artists of Kagoshima and the development of Western art from Impressionism to Contemporary art.



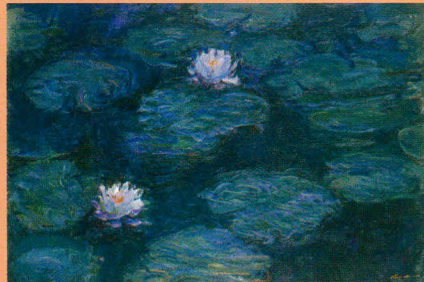
KURODA Seiki, Atelier, 1890



EBIHARA Kinusuke, Woodcutters and a Bear, 1929



Wassily KANDINSKY, Two Black, 1941



Claude MONET, Water Lilies, 1897-98

\* The items of the permanent collection change periodically due to regular replacement, loan of artworks, repair, and other such requirements.

## Japanese Art — featuring artists born in Kagoshima

### Oil paintings

TOKONAMI Masayoshi and SOYAMA Sachihiko are the two Western-style painters from Kagoshima who achieved fame at the dawn of the modern era. KURODA Seiki, who is praised as the father of Modern painting, followed by FUJISHIMA Takeji and WADA Eisaku, became the mainstream of Western-style painting in Japan.

On the other hand, the development of modern Western-style painting was influenced greatly by the unique styles of ARISHIMA Ikuma, who introduced new art movements from the West into Japan, and his disciples, including TOGO Seiji, YAMAGUCHI Takeo and EBIHARA Kinusuke.

### Japanese-style paintings

Japanese-style painting in Kagoshima was pioneered by SHUGETSU Tokan, Sesshu's leading disciple, and Toseki and Toha, Shugetsu's students. It was then greatly developed in the middle of the Edo period by the painters belonging to the Kano school such as KIMURA Tangen and his disciples OSHIKAWA Genshun and YAMAJI Tanjo.

During the end of the Edo period, NOSE Issei, KOBAYASHI Yoken and NAKAJIMA Shincho of the Kano school and SAISHO Bunpyo of the Shijo school rose to fame. At the onset of Modern times, KOMATSU Kosen, HASHIGUCHI Goyo and MITSUDA Tenmin were very much in the spotlight of the art scene.

### Prints

HASHIGUCHI Goyo, a printmaker from Kagoshima, is currently enjoying high popularity in the U.S. and Europe. He resuscitated the technique of Ukiyo-e woodblock prints in the Taisho period and produced graceful Ukiyo-e prints of beautiful women.

Among the contemporaries, HAMADA Chimei from Kumamoto Prefecture is highly regarded around the world for his series of copperplate prints—Elegy for a New Conscript—which he produced based on his own war experience.

### Sculptures

Sculptors from Kagoshima made distinct achievements from the Meiji period onward. NIIRO Chunosuke dedicated himself to the repair of Buddhist statues destroyed or damaged during the anti-Buddhist movement in the Meiji period. His purpose was to protect and preserve the antiques of Japan. Another sculptor, ANDO Teru, is best known for his bronze statue of SAIGO Takamori. His work was influenced by Aristide Maillol. He sought after the voluminous expression existing inherently in sculpture. Among their contemporaries, NAKAMURA Shinya stands out for his work in public art.

### Crafts

One of the traditional Kagoshima crafts held in the museum is known nationwide as Satsuma ware. These works of beauty were developed by naturalized Korean potters and passed down for over 400 years. In addition, the museum holds a collection of exquisite Satsuma Kiriko cut glass completed in Satsuma during the end of the Edo period.

The craftsmen who made their names in the realm of modern crafts include MIYANOHARA Ken, a highly reputed ceramic artist. He is known for techniques such as his inlay style and another known as *Saimoriji*. In this technique, he contrived to have colored clays used to depict a target pattern. Other well-known craftsmen include SOMEKAWA Tetsunosuke and CHOSA Yoshiyuki. Somekawa produced simple but beautiful metal works, and Chosa broke new ground in the field of metal carving.

## Sakurajima Collection

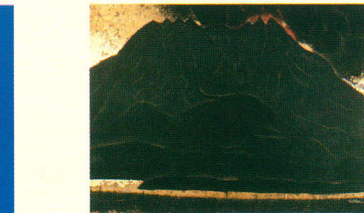
— the painters enchanted by Mt. Sakurajima

Mt. Sakurajima is not only a landmark but also one of the most popular subjects of paintings rooted in the land and climate of our hometown Kagoshima. Since modern times began, many painters have been enchanted by Mt. Sakurajima and chosen the mountain as a subject for their works. These include Western-style painters such as NAKAGAWA Kazumasa, SOMIYA Ichin-en, TAMURA Kazuo and KAZUKI Yasuo as well as Japanese-style painters including NISHIYAMA Hideo, KAYAMA Matazo and YOKOYAMA Misao. We display works from our collection on the motif of Mt. Sakurajima, which takes on a different appearance as the seasons change. Please enjoy Mt. Sakurajima expressed in the various techniques used to capture its magnificence.



- 1 FUJISHIMA Takeji, Kosenbi, 1927
- 2 WADA Eisaku, Mt. Fuji, Yoshida, 1933
- 3 TOGO Seiji, Woman with a Guitar, 1929
- 4 KIMURA Tangen, Mt. Fuji with thick clouds, 1753
- 5 HASHIGUCHI Goyo, Woman Making up, 1918

- 6 ANDO Teru, Sitting Nude, 1942
- 7 NIIRO Chunosuke, Reproduction of Horyu-ji Temple sculptures
- 8 MIYANOHARA Ken, Big Dish with Evergreen Magnolia Design, 1976
- 9 Taten area, Tea Bowl, White glaze, Known as Hibakarite, 1st half of the 17th century
- 10 Red Dish, Satsuma Kiriko cut glass, mid-19th century



- 11 TAMURA Kazuo, Nishi-Sakurajima, Ideal Weather on Snowy Morning, 1973
- 12 NISHIYAMA Hideo, Smoke and Fire, Mt. Sakurajima, 1985

## Western Art — from Impressionists to Contemporaries

### Oil paintings

Modern painting experienced art movements in quick succession after the advent of Impressionism at the end of the 19th century and developed gradually into contemporary art.

We have on display here the representative artists of various art movements. They are arranged in chronological order along the path of history of modern and contemporary painting, ranging from Claude MONET, Camille PISSARRO, Alfred SISLEY and Pierre-Auguste RENOIR from Impressionism, Paul CÉZANNE from Post-Impressionism, Odilon REDON from Symbolism, Pierre BONNARD from Naivism, Henri MATISSE, Georges ROUAULT and Raoul DUFY from Fauvisme, Pablo PICASSO from Cubism, Salvador DALI and Max ERNST from Surrealism, Maurice UTRILLO, Marie LAURENCIN and Jules PASCIN from School of Paris, Wassily KANDINSKY known for his abstract paintings, Jean DUBUFFET and Lucio FONTANA from the post-war Informalism (Art informel) movement to Andy WARHOL and Frank STELLA from the U.S. contemporary art scene.

### Prints

As the 20th century unfolded and the technology of photography developed, printing ended its role of reproducing and communicating visual information and took on a new one as an art form. It was also the time when Pablo PICASSO and other famous artists began producing prints with zeal.

We have on display here Odilon REDON's Apocalypse of Saint John (*Apocalypse de Saint-Jean*), Jazz by Henri MATISSE, The Songs of Maldoror (*Les Chants de Maldoror*) by Salvador DALI, Sounds (*Klänge*) by Wassily KANDINSKY, Elephant Skull by Henry MOORE, Paris without End (*Paris Sans Fin*) by Alberto GIACOMETTI and others alongside their oil paintings and sculptures.

### Sculptures

Development of modern sculpture began with Auguste RODIN. We have on display here works done by a wide range of representative modern and contemporary sculptors, such as Antoine BOURDELLE, who placed great emphasis on construction; Charles DESPIAU, known for his masterpiece heads and busts; Aristide MAILLOL, who produced voluminous sculptures; Italy's master modern sculptors including Marino MARINI and Giacomo MANZÙ; Alexander ARCHIPENKO, who sought for new forms; Ossip ZADKINE, who went to the extremes of Cubism; Henry MOORE, who pioneered abstract sculpture, and many more.



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- 13 Pablo PICASSO, Head of Woman, 1943
- 14 Salvador DALI, The Triangular Hour, 1933
- 15 Andy WARHOL, Four Multicolored Marilyns (Reversal Series), 1979-86
- 16 Henri MATISSE, Circus (*Le Cirque*), Plate II from Jazz, 1947
- 17 August RODIN, The Burghers of Calais, Eustache de Saint-Pierre, 1889
- 18 Aristide MAILLOL, Chained Action Without Arms, 1905



## Open Hours

9:30-18:00 (last admission: 17:30)

## Open Hours

Mondays (the following day if it is a national holiday), Dec. 29 - Jan. 1.

## Admission fee for

Permanent Collection Exhibitions and Feature Exhibition:

	Per person	Group of 20 or more	Annual pass
Adult	¥300	¥240	¥600
HS and college student	¥200	¥160	¥400
Junior HS, elementary school pupil	¥150	¥120	¥300

\* Admission fee for special exhibitions will vary by event.

\* The annual passport is valid throughout the year from the day of purchase for visits to the permanent collection exhibitions and feature exhibitions.

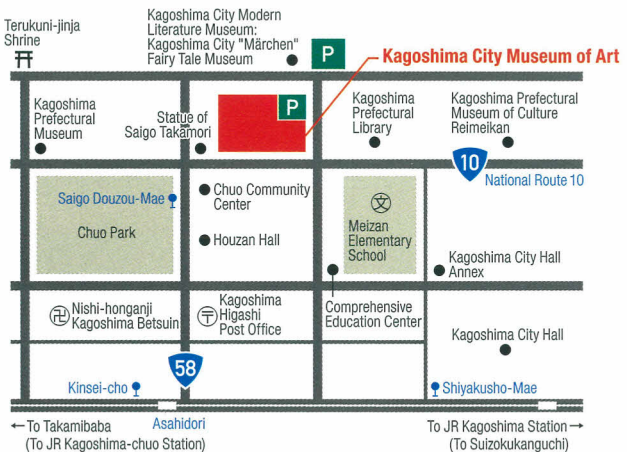
\* Senior citizens aged 70 or over living in Kagoshima City, people with a physical disability, and their attendants: admission free for standing exhibition and feature exhibition.

## Access

- 10 minutes by car from JR Kagoshima-chuo Station
- City tram: 5-minute walk from Asahi-dori
- Regular route (city, private) bus: 5-minute walk from Kinsei-cho
- City view (Sightseeing) bus: 1-minute walk from Saigo Douzou-Mae

## Parking lot

Parking spaces are available free of charge for visitors.



## Kagoshima City Museum of Art

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