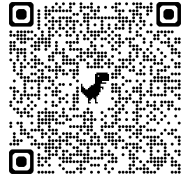


★ Discover a Sparkling Legacy ★

Art: 1300 Years of Treasures

Step into Japan's rich cultural history, featuring sacred art, Zen paintings, tea ceremony treasures, samurai culture, and early international exchange — many exhibited together for the first time



Dates

November 22, 2025—January 14, 2026

✕ Closed days

Monday, December 22, 2025

Hours

10:00–19:00 (Fri & Sat until 20:00)

Venue

Oita Prefectural Art Museum
(OPAM)

Admission

Adults ¥1,400 / Students ¥1,200 /
Children Free



OPAM is located in the heart of Oita City, designed by architect Shigeru Ban. Easy access from hotels, restaurants and Beppu Onsen.

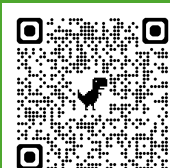
[Special Viewing Tour] View art with a curator's guidance at the museum before opening time

This special tour allows you to view the exhibition accompanied by commentary from a curator. Enjoy a conversation with the curator about the historical background of the artworks and unknown anecdotes.

Price per person: 5,000 yen

Duration: Approximately 1 hour.

Age: Middle school students and older.



Oita Prefectural Art Museum
2-1 Kotobukicho, Oita City, 870-0036 e-mail : info@opam.jp

OPAM
Oita Prefectural Art Museum

文藝春秋
Oita Cultural Library
University of Japan

日本博
JAPAN CULTURAL EXPO 2025

Sparkling Japanese Art: 1300 Years of Masterpieces - Highlights

Chapter 1: Where Gods and Buddhas Meet: The Treasures of Hachiman Worship, Usa - The Birthplace of *Shinbutsu Shūgō* (Syncretism of Shinto and Buddhism)

- **Period:** Late 6th Century to Early 14th Century
- Usa Jingū serves as the head shrine for all 40,000 Hachiman Shrines throughout Japan. The year 2025 marks a commemorative 1300th anniversary since the Hachiman deity first appeared at Usa Jingū.
- The indigenous Japanese Hachiman deity became integrated with Buddhism, evolving into a guardian deity of the state and Buddhist law, and subsequently spread nationwide.



Tachi (Long Sword) by Kunimune, 13th Century, Important Cultural Property, located at Kusuvara Hachimangū in Oita City

This sword was dedicated by the Ōtomo clan, a samurai family from Oita. As Hachiman is the god of military fortune, the deity garnered strong devotion among the samurai class.

Chapter 2: The Rise of the Ōtomo *Shugo-Daimyō* and Zen Culture: The Latest Zen Culture Arrives in Bungo

- **Period:** Early 14th Century to Late 19th Century
- The Ōtomo clan has its roots in Sagami Province (Kanagawa Prefecture). They governed Bungo (Oita) from the 13th century and actively introduced Zen Buddhism, which represented the cutting-edge Buddhist culture of the time.

Hakuin Ekaku's *Hanshin Daruma* (Daruma Portrait, Half-Body)
c. 1767, Manjuji Temple, 192.1 x 112.2 cm

Hakuin was a Zen monk who gained immense popularity during the Edo period. He preached the teachings of Zen through his paintings. Oita was the first base in Kyushu where Hakuin Zen spread.



Chapter 3: Ōtomo Sōrin and Art Collecting: From Nanban Trade to Tea Culture

- **Period:** Momoyama Period to Early Edo Period
- From the late 15th to the late 16th century, Ōtomo Sōrin (1530-1587), the 21st head of the Ōtomo family, reached his peak, governing six provinces in Kyushu.
- In 1551, Sōrin invited the missionary Francis Xavier to Funai. He engaged in active international trade with Portugal, China, and Southeast Asian countries. He excelled in performing arts and culture and, backed by immense economic power, collected masterpieces of calligraphy, painting, and tea utensils.



(Left) *Nitta Katatsuki* (Shoulder-Shaped Tea Caddy) Important Art Object, owned by Tokugawa Museum
 (Middle) *Karamono Hyōtan Chaire Uesugi Hyōtan* (Chinese Gourd-Shaped Tea Caddy, Uesugi Gourd), Nomura Museum
 (Right) Yujian's *Sanshi Seiran Zu* (Clearing Mist over Mountains and Market), 13th Century, Important Cultural Property, owned by Idemitsu Museum of Arts

Chapter 4: Bungo *Nanga* (Southern School Painting) and Chinese Painting: The Blooming of Elegant Culture

- **Period:** 17th to 19th Century
- During the Edo period, popular culture flourished greatly alongside economic development.
- Calligraphy and paintings from China's Ming and Qing dynasties gathered in Hita City. Intellectuals took an interest, leading to the birth of the sophisticated and refined Bungo *Nanga* (Southern School Painting).
- **Masterpieces of Bungo *Nanga*:**



Tanomura Chikuden's *Saikan San'yū Sōkaku Zu* (Two Cranes with Three Friends of Winter) (1831, Important Cultural Property, Private Collection)

The *Nanga* culture spread from Hita to various parts of the prefecture. Cultural hubs such as the prestigious Toichi family in Kitsuki, Tanomura Chikuden of the Oka Han Domain (Taketa City), and the wealthy merchant Hoashi family in Hesaki (Oita City) fueled *Nanga* into a major cultural movement.

Chapter 5: The Activities of Domain Painters and *Ukiyo-e* Artists in Buzen and Bungo in the Early Modern Period

- **Period:** 17th to 19th Century
- During the Edo period, Oita Prefecture was divided into eight or more regions. As a result, artists and *Ukiyo-e* painters serving the local samurai families thrived in various areas.



Utagawa Toyoharu's *Kanbai Zu* (Viewing Plum Blossoms) (Late Edo Period, Oita Prefectural Art Museum)

- Utagawa Toyoharu is the founder of the largest school in *Ukiyo-e* history. He originated from Usuki is considered highly probable. His exquisite hand-painted *Bijinga* (pictures of beautiful women) will be shown for the first time in Kyushu.



Fuchino Shinsai and others: *Miyakeyama On-shikari Emaki* (Picture Scroll of the Imperial Deer Hunt at Mt. Miyake) (Part of Vol. 4 of 16 scrolls)

- 1819–1824, Prefectural Designated Tangible Cultural Property, Taketa City History and Culture Museum - Yūgakukan
- This picture scroll extends to an impressive total length of 272 meters!
- It took approximately five years to complete, with the full effort of the official painters of the Oka Domain!
- The faces, clothing, and possessions of all 2,762 participants in the "Imperial Deer Hunt" are meticulously depicted.

金曜ロードショーとジブリ展



©Studio Ghibli

2026.1.17^土-3.31^火

大分県立美術館

〒870-0036 大分市寿町2-1 TEL: 097-533-4500

開館時間 10:00~19:00 *金・土曜は20:00まで(最終入場は60分前まで) [休展日]なし

事前予約制 混雑緩和のため事前に予約が必要です

主催：金曜ロードショーとジブリ展大分展実行委員会 共催：日本テレビ、大分合同新聞社 後援：大分県、大分県教育委員会、大分市教育委員会、NPO 法人大分県芸術振興会
特別協賛：au 協賛：TOPPAN クロレ 展示協力：ア・ファクトリー 特別協力：スタジオジブリ



チケット情報は
こちら

事前予約制



いっしょにみよう。

ごきげんよう。

私は1997年から2009年まで

金曜ロードショーのオープニングを飾った、フライデーおじさんです。

宮崎駿監督が生み出し、近藤喜文監督が仕上げてくれました。

さて皆さん。

スタジオジブリ作品と出会ったきっかけ、

それは金曜ロードショーではありませんでしたか？

1986年に「風の谷のナウシカ」を放映して以来、
スタジオジブリ作品を皆様にお届けし続けています。

同じ時間に、日本中でたくさんの人が観る。
それは、この番組だけの特別な体験。

本展は、スタジオジブリ作品の魅力を
時代の記憶と記録を通じて体感する展覧会です。

会場では、これまで語られなかった秘密が明かされるほか、
作品の世界に飛び込める空間が登場します。

ここに来れば、誰かといっしょにスタジオジブリ作品をみなくなるんです。

新たなジブリ体験、始まります。

金曜ロードショーとジブリ展

2026.1.17(土) - 3.31(火) 開館時間10:00~19:00
※金・土曜は20:00まで(最終入場は60分前まで) 【休展日】なし

TICKET 本展は「日時指定予約制」です。事前に日時指定券をご購入の上、ご来場ください。

観覧料 一般 1,900円 / 中高生 1,500円 / 小学生 1,000円 / 未就学児無料

販売開始日 2025年11月17日(月)~

販売場所 公式オンラインチケット ローソンチケット 日テレゼロチケ **美術館での販売はありません**

※中高生は当日要学生証提示。※購入完了後の変更・キャンセルはできません。※再入場はできません。
※身体障がい者手帳・療育手帳・精神障がい者保健福祉手帳をご提示の方とその付添者(1名)は無料。要オンライン予約。
※団体料金はありませぬ。※大分県芸術文化友の会 びび KOTOBUKIとTAKASAGOは無料(1回まで)。要オンライン予約。

チケット情報
詳細はこちら



ACCESS ●JR大分駅府内中央口(北口)から徒歩15分
●大分ICから車で10分

※会場の駐車場には限りがあります。できるだけ公共交通機関をご利用下さい。

OPAM 大分県立美術館
Oita Prefectural Art Museum

〒870-0036 大分市寿町2番1号 TEL:097-533-4500

検索 **金曜ロードショーとジブリ展**



【来館される皆様へ】記載内容は都合により変更する場合があります。当館ホームページ、SNS等をご確認の上、来館されることをお勧めします。

© 1984 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, H © 1986 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli © 1988 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli © 1989 Eiko Kadono/Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, N
© 1991 Hotaru Okamoto, Yuko Tone/Isao Takahata/Studio Ghibli, NH © 1992 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, NN © 1993 Saeko Himuro/Keiko Niwa/Studio Ghibli, N
© 1994 Isao Takahata/Studio Ghibli, NH © 1995 Aoi Hiragi, Shueisha/Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, NH © 1997 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, ND © 1999 Hisaichi Ishii/Isao Takahata/Studio Ghibli, NHD
© 2001 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, NDDTM © 2002 Aoi Hiragi/Keiko Niwa/Studio Ghibli, NDHMT © 2004 Diana Wynne Jones/Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, NDDMT
© 2006 Ursula K. Le Guin/Keiko Niwa/Studio Ghibli, NDHDMT © 2008 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli, NDHDMT © 2010 Mary Norton/Keiko Niwa/Studio Ghibli, NDHDMTW
© 2011 Chizuru Takahashi, Tetsuro Sayama/Keiko Niwa/Studio Ghibli, NDHDMT © 2013 Isao Takahata, Riko Sakaguchi/Studio Ghibli, NDHDMTK
© 2014 Joan G. Robinson/Keiko Niwa/Studio Ghibli, NDHDMTK © 2020 NHK, NEP, Studio Ghibli © 2023 Hayao Miyazaki/Studio Ghibli © Studio Ghibli