



Special Exhibition

2017 NHK Historical Drama

“Naotora: The Lady Warlord”

“Sengoku! From *Ii* Naotora to Naomasa”

Special Exhibition

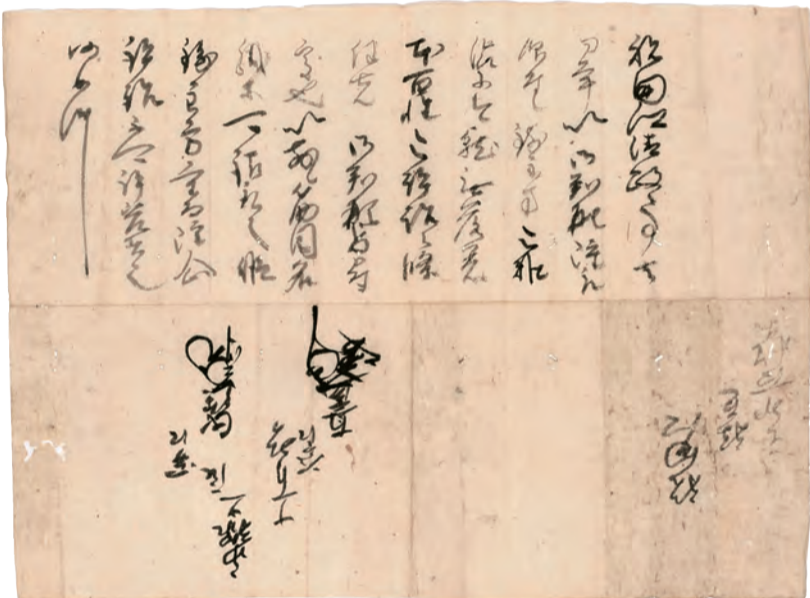
Jul. 4 Tue. — Aug. 6 Sun. 2017
1F Special Exhibition Room

Admission: Adults ¥1,350 / Students ¥1,080 / High school students and seniors (65 and over) ¥680 **Closed:** Mon. (When Mon. is a national holiday, closed on the following weekday. Open on Jul. 17.)

Important Cultural Properties
HONDA Tadakatsu's armor, including a large Buddhist rosary for victory
Azuchi-Momoyama period
Private Collection



Long *tachi* sword said to have been used by Naomasa
Kamakura period (14th century)
Hikone Castle Museum



Cultural properties designated by Hamamatsu City
The only extant document bearing Naotora's name and signature
1568 (Eiroku 11)
Hachisaki Shrine



Cultural properties designated by Hamamatsu City
A flute presented to a temple by Kame-no-jō (young Naochika) remains to this day
Sengoku period
Terano Rokusho Shrine



Large war flag in red and gold that flew over the battlefield
Momoyama period (16th century)
Hikone Castle Museum



Special Exhibition

This exhibition is linked to the 2017 NHK Historical Drama “Naotora: The Lady Warlord.” In the Edo period, the *Ii* clan was a prominent daimyō (feudal lord clan) of the Hikone domain belonging to a category of hereditary vassals of the Tokugawa, receiving a generous 300,000 koku (unit of rice) from its fiefdom. The heads of the *Ii* clan held key posts in the Tokugawa shogunate. Many may be familiar with *Ii* Naosuke, the Tairō (Great Elder) who faced a difficult situation in the final years of the Edo period. During the preceding warring states period, however, the *Ii* clan had encountered a succession of hardships.

The *Ii* Clan: A history of ups and downs

The *Ii* clan was based in a place called Iinoya, Tōtōmi Province (now Shizuoka Prefecture). It was surrounded by the Imagawa clan of the Ashikaga family in the east, the illustrious Takeda clan of the Kai-Genji lineage in the north, and the Oda clan that gradually came to the forefront in the west. **Section 1: “The *Ii* Clan Survived the Turbulence of the Warring States Period to Become a Daimyō in the Tōkaidō Region”** exhibits works in connection with the daimyō in the surrounding areas, providing an overview of the warring states period in the Tōkaidō region.

The next section, **Section 2: “The Hero of Tōtōmi — The Lord of Iinoya,”** takes a look at the history of the *Ii* clan. During the warring states period, the *Ii* clan served the Imagawa clan. In 1560 (Eiroku 3), Naomori, the head of the *Ii* clan who joined the Imagawa forces was killed in the Battle of Okehazama. Furthermore, his successor Naochika was murdered on suspicion of treason. Members who could take over as head of the clan were killed in succession, leaving only the young child of Naochika, who was later given the name Naomasa. At risk of extinction, the *Ii* clan coped with the hardships with Naotora serving as the guardian of Naomasa.

Four men who supported the Tokugawa clan's prosperity

In 1575 (Tenshō 3), the grown Naomasa was assigned to become a retainer for Tokugawa Ieyasu. At the time, Ieyasu had gained independence from the Imagawa clan in the Battle of Okehazama and sought to gain greater strength, with the backing of the alliance with Oda Nobunaga. Ieyasu went on to achieve the unification of the nation following numerous struggles, supported by the major achievements of his talented group of retainers. Notably, Sakai Tadatsugu, Honda Tadakatsu, Sakakibara Yasumasa, and *Ii* Naomasa assumed critical roles in battles, which earned them the title of “the Four Great Generals.” **Section 3: “Tokugawa Ieyasu and the Four Great Generals”** showcases works related to Tokugawa Ieyasu and “the Four Great Generals” who survived the turbulent world of Sengoku with Naomasa.

The survival of the *Ii* clan under Naotora

In 1600 (Keichō 5), Naomasa made the greatest military achievement in his lifetime in the Battle of Sekigahara, and contributed significantly to the victory of the Tokugawa side. As a post-battle reward for his accomplishments, Naomasa was later conferred Sawayama Castle, the residence of the enemy general, Ishida Mitsunari. But in 1602 (Keichō 7), Naomasa died prematurely at Sawayama Castle, due in part to an aggravated gun wound he had sustained at Sekigahara. Following the death of Naomasa, his wishes were succeeded by his sons Naotsugu and Naotaka. Naotsugu began work on building Hikone Castle, while Naotaka had an active role in the Siege of Osaka. The display in **Section 4: “From Tōtōmi to Ōmi Provinces — How Nagamasa Established the Hikone Domain”** focuses on works which have been passed down from the *Ii* clan of the Hikone domain.

This exhibition sheds light on the history of Naotora's preservation of the *Ii* clan on the brink of extinction, and of Naomasa laying the foundation of the *Ii* clan of the Hikone domain. It is a story of how a single individual protected a clan and went on to make it even greater in the face of a challenging situation.

Permanent Exhibition Area

Touch screen displays explain the exhibits in nine languages



Touch screen display guide at the Permanent Exhibition area

Since its renovation in 2015, explanations of each exhibition corner of the Permanent Exhibition area have been provided in several languages through 83 tablet devices (text panels are provided in Japanese and English). The tablet guide was first made available in the four languages of Chinese (Pinyin), Korean, French, and Spanish. Last year German and Russian were added, and this past spring Chinese (traditional), Italian, and Thai were added, increasing the number of languages to nine.

An explanation of the exhibit can be read in the language of your choice by selecting the language on the touch screen panel. We hope many visitors will take advantage of the tablets to deepen their understanding of the history and culture of Edo and Tokyo.

* Locations for renting and returning audio guides for the permanent exhibition have changed as follows:

- Rent at: 6th floor, Entrance to Permanent Exhibition area A refundable deposit 1,000 yen per device applies.
- Return at: 5th floor, Permanent Exhibition area Information Counter.
- Date of change: Friday, April 28, 2017.



Touch Screen to select language setting

Visitor Information

Hours

9:30 - 17:30
Saturdays 9:30 - 19:30
Last admission 30 minutes before closing

Closed

Mondays
(When Monday is a national holiday, the next business day)
Year-End and New Year Holiday

Admission for Permanent Exhibition

	Individual	Group (20 and over)
Adults	¥ 600	¥ 480
Students*	¥ 480	¥ 380
Ages 65 and over	¥ 300	¥ 240
Junior high** and high school students	¥ 300	¥ 240

* Includes university and vocational college students
** Free admission for junior high school students resident or studying in Tokyo.

Free Admission to Permanent Exhibition

- Pre-school and elementary school children
- Junior high school students who are residents of Tokyo
- Those in personal possession of disability certificates Mental disability, psychiatric disability protection and atomic bomb survivor chart holders upon showing of the document (documentary proof of age also required) and their two custodians

Silver Day

Admission is free for ages 65 and over on the 3rd Wednesday of each month (documentary proof of age required).

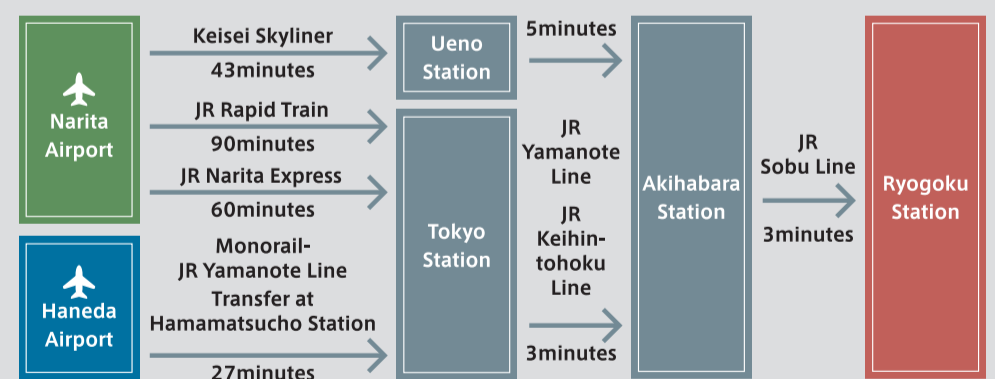
Family Day

The admission for two adult custodians (Tokyo residents) who bring children aged below 18 on the 3rd Saturday and the next day (Sunday) will be reduced by half for entrance to permanent exhibition.

A separate admission fee applies to special exhibitions.

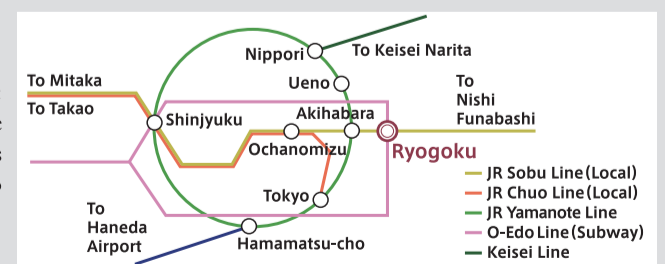
Getting Here

From Airports



by Train by Subway

- 3-minute walk from West Exit of Ryogoku Station, JR Sobu Line
- 1-minute walk from A3•A4 Exits of Ryogoku Station (Edo-Tokyo Hakubutsukan-mae), Toei Subway O-Edo Line



Museum Closure Due to Renovation

The entire museum is scheduled to close for facility renovation from October 01 (Sunday) 2017 until March 31 (Saturday) 2018. (Certain areas will be closed from September 2017.)

Each area is scheduled to reopen in accordance with the following schedule. We hope to see you again then.

- Permanent Exhibitions (5th and 6th floors) and the library (7th floor) → Scheduled to reopen in April 2018
- Special Exhibitions (1st floor) → Scheduled to reopen in April 2019