

■ Historical Data on Hiroshima Castle

Hiroshima Castle was established by Mori Terumoto, one of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's council of "Five Great Elders." It is representative of a flatland castle.

In the Nambokucho period (14th century), the Mori family members were overlords of Koriyama Castle in Yoshida (about 45km north-east of Hiroshima), but during the Sengoku (Warring States) period (from the latter half of the 15th century to the latter half of the 16th century), Terumoto's grandfather Motonari became the feudal lord of most of the Chugoku region. His successor, Terumoto, established his castle in 1589 at the delta of the Otagawa River called at the time "Gokamura (Five Villages)," and entered the castle in 1591 to govern nine provinces that today comprise Hiroshima, Shimane, Yamaguchi, and parts of Tottori and Okayama prefectures.

In 1600, following the battle of Sekigahara, Terumoto was forced to retreat to Hagi (Yamaguchi Pref.) and Fukushima Masanori from Kiyosu (Aichi Pref.) became the lord of Aki and Bingo provinces (present day Hiroshima Pref.). However, as a penalty for restoring the castle from the flood of 1619 without the permission of the Tokugawa shogunate, Masanori was dismissed to Kawanakajima (Nagano Pref.). Asano Nagaakira then became the lord of Aki and the 8 counties of Bingo. The Asano family, 12 generations, continued to hold this position for the 250 years up to the Meiji restoration.

Following the abolition of feudal domains and the establishment of prefectures in 1871, the castle gradually came to serve more as a military facility, where the Imperial General Headquarter came to be established during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894/95.

On August 6th 1945, the castle was destroyed by the atomic bomb blast. The present tower was reconstructed in 1958 and is now used to exhibit historic artifacts.

■ Historical Lords of Hiroshima Castle

	Lord	Period of occupancy	Kofuku transferred here in units of ryo
1	Mori Terumoto (1581 - 1629)	1581 - 1600	1,120,000 Koku
2	Fukushima Masanori (1581 - 1629)	1600 - 1613	498,223 Koku
3	Asano Nagaakira (1586 - 1629)	1629 - 1632	426,500 Koku
4	Asano Mitsumasa (1587 - 1635)	1632 - 1672	
5	Asano Tomomasa (1622 - 1673)	1672 - 1673	
6	Asano Tomomasa (1669 - 1706)	1673 - 1706	
7	Asano Yoshinaga (1681 - 1725)	1706 - 1725	
8	Asano Munetane (1711 - 1767)	1725 - 1763	
9	Asano Shigetsuna (1742 - 1823)	1763 - 1795	
10	Asano Narikata (1722 - 1826)	1799 - 1826	
11	Asano Naritaka (1811 - 1860)	1825 - 1858	
12	Asano Yoshitera (1788 - 1855)	1858 - 1858	
13	Asano Nagamichi (1812 - 1873)	1858 - 1860	
14	Asano Nagahito (1842 - 1873)	1860 - 1860	

■ Origin of the name 広島 "Hiroshima"

The Otagawa delta was called "Gokamura," meaning five villages in Japanese, but with the ground-breaking ceremony for the castle on April 15 1589, a more appropriate name was called for. The character 広 (hiro) was borrowed from the name of Oeno Hiromoto, an ancestor of Mori family, and added to 島 (shima) taken from Fukushima Motonaga who guided Terumoto to the site.

There is another tradition that the name Hiroshima originates from a large island at the mouth of the Otagawa River thus Hiroshima (wide island).

■ Origin of the "Carp Castle" Nickname

Hiroshima castle is also called "Carp Castle" and is pronounced RIJO in Japanese. Since this area where the castle was built was then called Koi-no-ura (Koi Sea Shore) and "Koi" means carp in Japanese, the castle was given the nickname "Carp Castle" in later years.

■ General Information ■

Admission fees		
	Individual	Group (More than 30 persons)
Adult	360 yen	280 yen
Child (age 6-17)	180 yen	100 yen

Hours : 9 : 00 ~ 18 : 00

(Weekdays from December to February 9 : 00 ~ 17 : 00)

Closed : Dec.29 ~ Jan.2

Transportation : Bus - Get off at Hiroshima Bus Center or the Kamiya-cho stop. Streetcar - Get off at Kamiya-cho. Then proceed north about 15 minutes on foot.



Menu or Stamp

* There is no lavatory in the Castle tower. Please use a restroom in the park.
* Drinking, eating, smoking and taking photographs are forbidden in the Castle tower.

HIROSHIMA CASTLE



21-1 Moto-machi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima 730-0001

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■ Floor Plan

Regular Exhibits : "Life and Progress in the Hiroshima Castle-Town"

1st floor

Hiroshima Castle's Establishment and Roles

1. Ancient Hiroshima
2. Castle History
3. A Castle for Hiroshima
4. The Government of the Fief of Hiroshima and Life in the Castle
5. Castle Defense
6. From Fiefs to Prefecture
7. Castles of the World



2nd floor

Castle-Town Life and Culture

1. Growth of the Castle-Town
2. Samurai versus Townsfolk Lifestyles
3. Industry and Transportation
4. Festivals
5. Education, Scholarship and Culture



3rd floor

Weapons-Armour Exhibits

4th floor

Special Exhibits : Displays based on Hiroshima's History and Culture

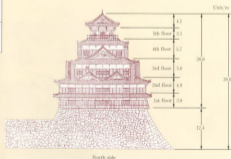
5th floor

Observation Platform

■ About the Castle tower

	Original tower	Reconstructed tower
Construction period	Completed sometime between 1597 and 1599. Accurate dates unknown	Decision made on the occasion of Hiroshima Reconstruction Exhibition, building began on Oct. 30 1967 and completed March 26 the following year
Structure	East and south wings attached	Only main tower restored
Materials	Timber (mostly pine)	Reinforced concrete
Misc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original Castle tower was designated as a National Treasure Jan. 19, 1931 Temporary structure erected for the National Athletic Meeting 1951 (later taken down) Reconstructed Castle tower has a total floor area of 1,296sq 	

■ Height of reconstructed Castle tower



■ Castle Grounds



Related Sites

1. East minor Castle tower ruin
2. South minor Castle tower ruin
3. Original Castle tower foundation stones (excavated from original Castle tower's position during reconstruction)
4. Stone wall impressed with seal
5. Rear gate ruins
6. Middle gate ruins
7. Gate bridge (restored)
8. Main gate (restored)
9. Hirayagura turret (restored)
10. Yatsuyagura turret (restored)
11. Taikoyagura turret (restored)

Misc.

- A. Imperial General Headquarters ruins from 1894-95
- B. Tree surviving atomic bomb blast (a kind of lily)
- C. Hiroshima Gokoku Jinja shrine
- D. Ruins of war office communications bunker (the first branch of the atomic bomb was sent from here)
- E. As per B (a kind of willow)
- F. As per B (eucalyptus)

■ Boundaries of Hiroshima Castle



1. Misasagi Bridge
2. Matsunashi High School
3. Hokuohsuna Elementary School
4. Soranayabashi Bridge
5. Chao Koon Park
6. National Government Administration Building (Hiroshima Castle Choshu)
7. Hiroshima Prefectural Art Museum
8. Aobashi Bridge
9. Hiroshima Prefectural Sports Center
10. Hiroshima Municipal Baseball Stadium
11. Hiroshima Bus Center
12. Hiroshima Municipal Central Parking Area
13. Hiroshima Prefectural Office
14. Peace Memorial Park
15. Atomic Bomb Dome
- turret positions

During the Edo period, Hiroshima castle occupied an extensive area which was surrounded by three moats in addition to the Otawara River which formed a natural moat. However, between the Meiji and Showa periods the outer and middle moats were gradually filled in. Most of original castle grounds are now occupied by office blocks and schools. The remaining inner moat, Honmaru (main compound) and Ninomaru (second compound) were designated as a national historic site in 1953.