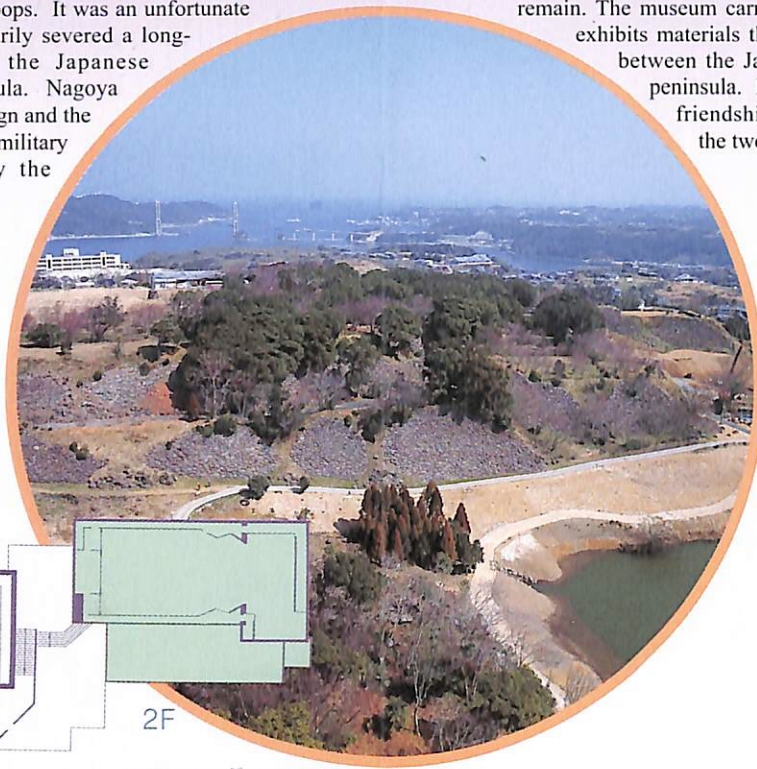
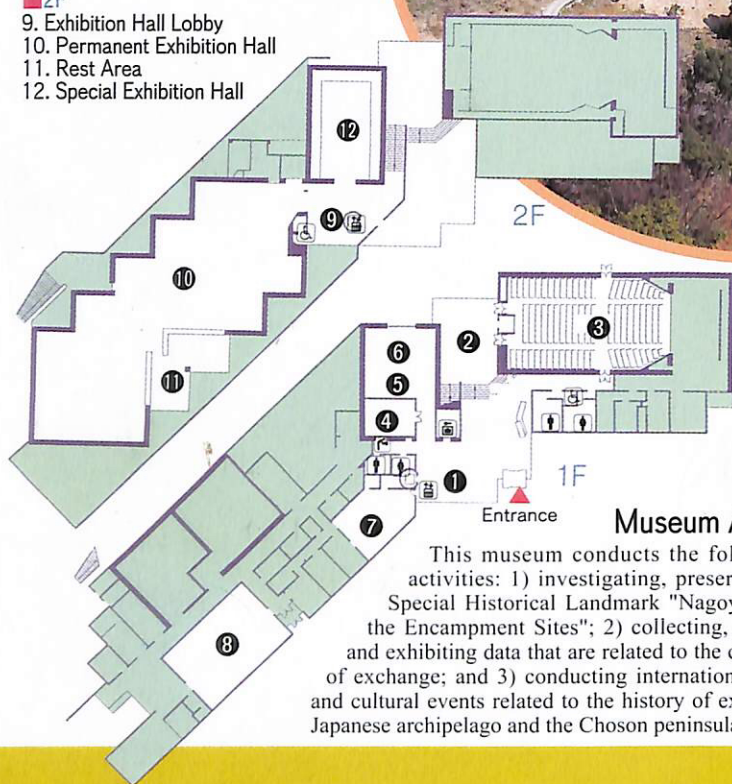


Introduction to the Museum

Approximately 400 years ago, Toyotomi Hideyoshi planned the invasion of the Choson peninsula and initiated the Bunroku - Keicho Campaign (Im Jin - Jong Yu Oe Ran, or Hideyoshi Invasion) using Nagoya Castle as the base for the troops. It was an unfortunate passage in our history that temporarily severed a long-continued exchange between the Japanese archipelago and the Choson peninsula. Nagoya Castle, the main stage for the campaign and the center of the participating daimyos' military camps, has been designated by the

Japanese government as a Special Historical Landmark called "Nagoya Castle Ruins and the Encampment Sites." Nagoya Castle Museum is the core institution with the task of preserving this gigantic historical remain. The museum carries out investigation, researches, and exhibits materials that introduce the history of exchange between the Japanese archipelago and the Choson peninsula. Further, this museum aims to promote friendship and reciprocal exchange between the two states hereafter.

- 1F
- 1. Entrance Hall
- 2. Hall Lobby
- 3. Hall
- 4. Mini Theater
- 5. Video Corner
- 6. Library
- 7. Administrative Office
- 8. Research Office
- 2F
- 9. Exhibition Hall Lobby
- 10. Permanent Exhibition Hall
- 11. Rest Area
- 12. Special Exhibition Hall



Special Exhibition Hall



Mini Theater



Library Video Corner



Hall

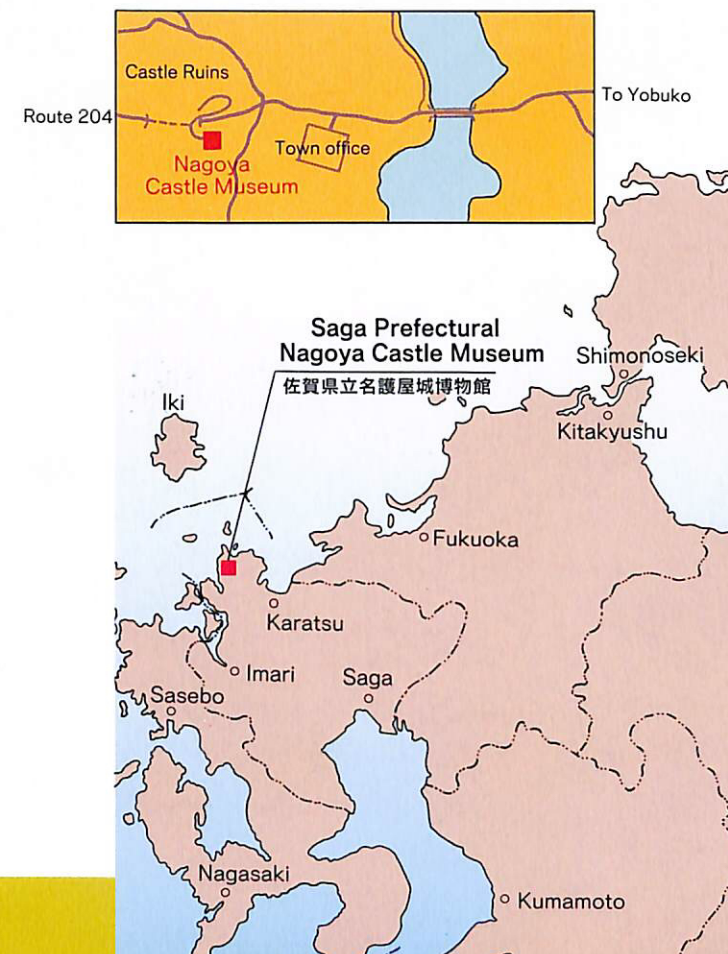


Museum Activities

This museum conducts the following as its main activities: 1) investigating, preserving, and using the Special Historical Landmark "Nagoya Castle Ruins and the Encampment Sites"; 2) collecting, storing, researching and exhibiting data that are related to the castle and the history of exchange; and 3) conducting international academic forums and cultural events related to the history of exchange between the Japanese archipelago and the Choson peninsula.

Guide to Visitors

- Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Admission up until 4:30 p.m.)
- Holidays: Every Monday (If Monday falls on a national holiday, the following day is closed), End of year and beginning of year
- Admission Fee: Free.
(Permanent Exhibition) * Special exhibition fee is separate
- Transportation: Showa Bus (昭和バス) indicated as "Nagoya Castle Museum" (名護屋城博物館方面行) departs from Karatsu (唐津) Ooteguchi (大手口) and stops at "Nagoya Castle Museum Entrance" (名護屋城博物館入口). The museum is a 5-minute walking distance from the bus stop.
- Address: 847-04 Saga-ken Higashi-Matsuura-gun Chinzei-cho Ooaza Nagoya 1931-3
Telephone: 0955(82)4905 Fax: 0955(82)5664



Saga Prefectural Nagoya Castle Museum

(佐賀県立名護屋城博物館)



Content of Exhibition

The principal subject of our permanent exhibition is the "history of exchange between the Japanese archipelago and the Choson peninsula." Our main purpose is to clearly historicize the Bunroku - Keicho Campaign (文禄・慶長の役) (Im Jin - Jong Yu Oe Ran, or Hideyoshi Invasion 1592-98), which caused temporary breakdown of amity between the two states. Further it introduces the main stage for the campaign, "Nagoya Castle Ruins and the Encampment Sites," designated as a Special Historical Landmark. The exhibition is divided into the following four sections: "Before Nagoya Castle," "Nagoya Castle in History," "After Nagoya Castle," and "Special Historical Landmark: Nagoya Castle Ruins and the Encampment Sites." Understanding the "history of exchange" between the two states that continued since the primitive times and the importance of the unfortunate wars within that history, we hope that you will find further guidance for the future exchange and amity.

2. Nagoya Castle in History

In this section, materials that reveal the actual conditions of the Bunroku - Keicho Campaign (the Hideyoshi Invasion) are on display. We attempt to explain the war from the standpoint of both Japan and Korea. Moreover, the materials that reveal information on the construction of Nagoya Castle, its neighboring villages, and the lives of people who lived in this "Momoyama World" are also exhibited.



Hideyoshi's embroidered overcoat



Portrait of Toyotomi Hideyoshi



Folding screen depicting Pyongyang Castle



Folding screen illustrating Nagoya Castle

3. After Nagoya Castle

Materials that illustrate the reciprocal relationship between the Japanese archipelago and the Choson peninsula beginning from the arrival of Choson envoy in Edo period (1615-1868) to modern times are on display. We hope these materials serve as a beginning point for the discussion of the future view on the mutual exchange between the two states.



Scroll depicting procession of Choson envoy



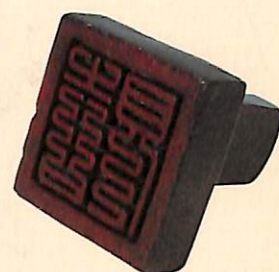
Textbooks used during colonial period



Choson bottle inscribed with a poem

1. Before Nagoya Castle

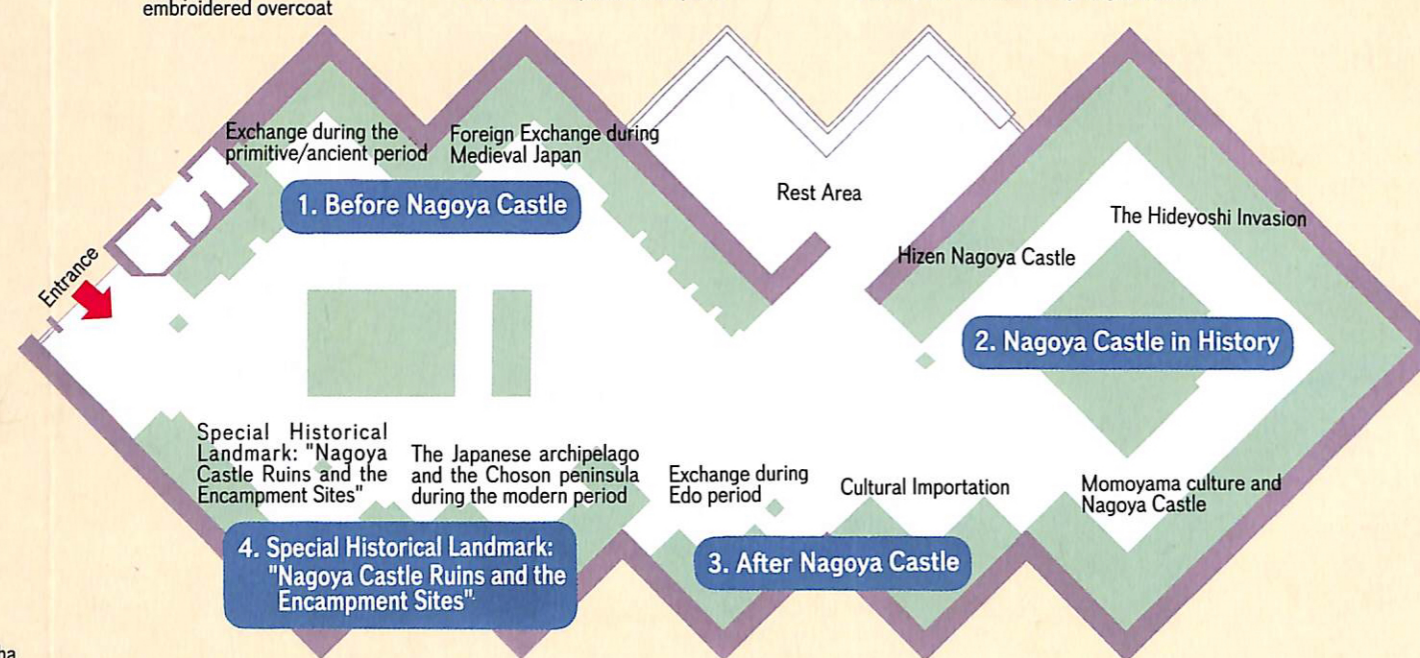
This section focuses on the history of exchange between the Japanese archipelago and the Choson peninsula from the primitive periods to the middle ages. Here, the archeological, literary, artistic, and industrial data that show the content of rich foreign cultural influence on the formation and development of Japanese culture are on display.



Seal "Yoshimi"



Gilt bronze standing image of Buddha

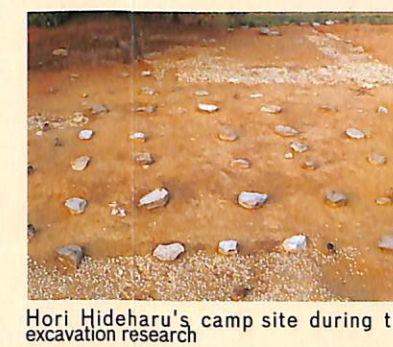


4. Special Historical Landmark: "Nagoya Castle Ruins and the Encampment Sites"

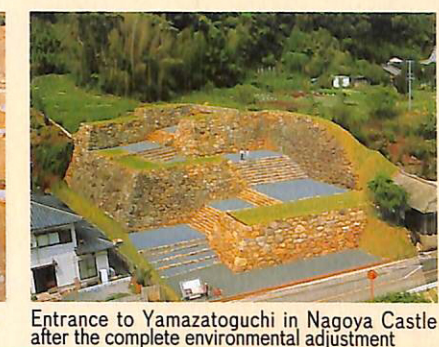
The Nagoya Castle Ruins is one of the most significant cultural assets in that it is Japan's largest remaining castle ruins dated from Momoyama period (1568-1603). This section exhibits various archeological finds that introduce the results of the excavation research done on this gigantic castle and the encampment traces of each Daimyo. It also displays materials on the current situation of environmental adjustment.



Bowl excavated from Toyotomi Hideyasu's camp site



Hori Hideharu's camp site during the excavation research



Entrance to Yamazatoguchi in Nagoya Castle after the complete environmental adjustment