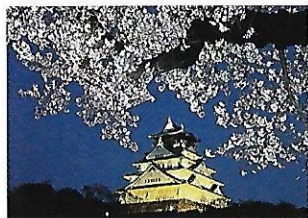
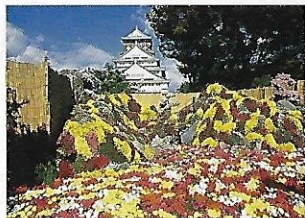


With its 1250 Japanese plum trees and 4500 cherry trees, Osaka Castle Park is a famous spot for spring flower viewing festivities. The Osaka Castle Chrysanthemum Festival is held in the autumn. The illuminated castle tower, shining golden in the night, is a must-see sight.



Cherry blossoms in Nishinomaru garden

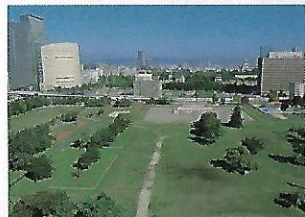


The Chrysanthemum Festival

Honmaru (inner bailey) and Ninomaru (outer bailey) are designated special historical sites and thirteen buildings constructed since the Edo Period are also designated important national cultural property. Naniwanomiya Historic Site Park and Osaka Museum of History are located nearby.



Ote Gate Tamon Turret



Naniwanomiya Historic Site Park

◆ Information

Address.....1-1 Osakajo, Chuoku, Osaka City 540-0002

Tel.....+81-(0) 6-6941-3044

Open.....9:00 am to 5:00 pm (Last admission at 4:30 pm)

Opening hours are extended during certain periods in spring and summer.

Closed.....December 28th through January 1st

Admission...Adults ¥600/15 yrs and under free.

(A "Group Discount" is available for groups of 15 or more.)

※Exhibits on the 3rd and 4th floors are replaced for their protection and preservation every two months.

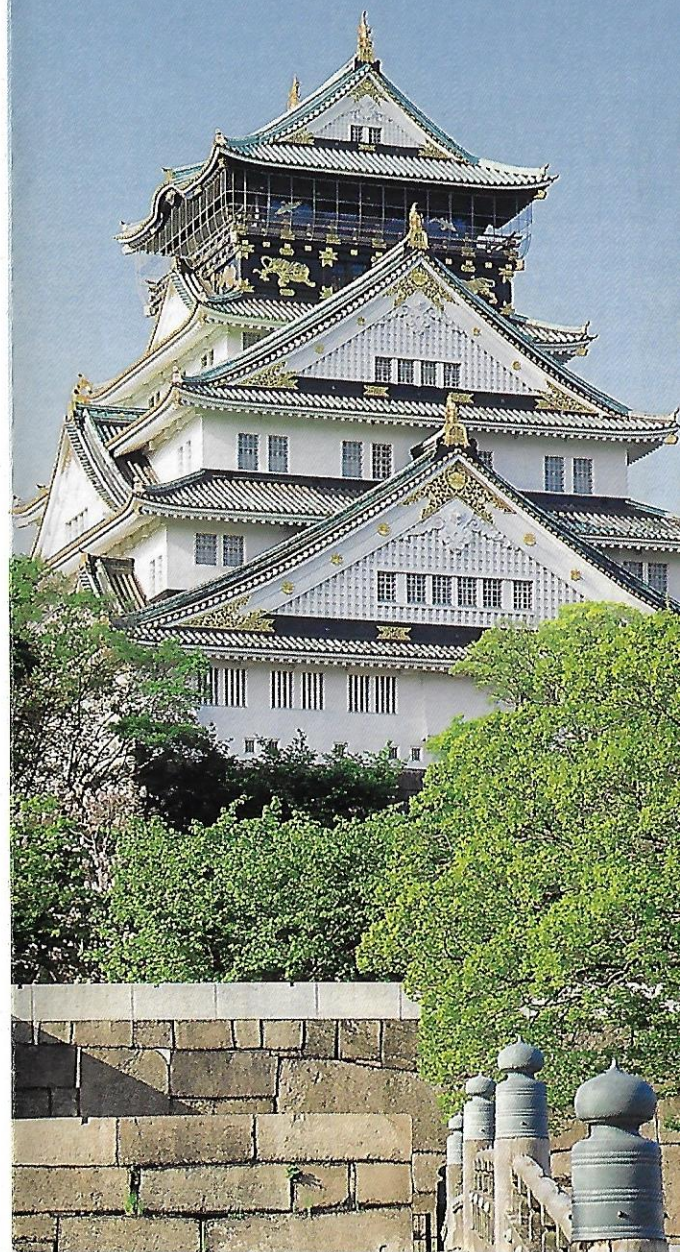
※Restrooms are located on the second floor only.

◆ Osaka Castle Museum Website

<http://www.osakacastle.net/>

OSAKA CASTLE MUSEUM

大阪城天守閣



Map of Osaka Castle Park

● Important national cultural property

— Road train route

- - - Access routes to Osaka Castle Museum



to Meishin Highway
to Toyonaka



How to get here.

● Numbers in circles indicate subway exits. * 15 to 20 minute walk from any station.

● Subway : Temmabashi ③ or Tanimachi 4-chome ①-B on the Tanimachi Line.

Morinomiya ① ③-B or Tanimachi 4-chome ② on the Chuo Line.

Osaka Business Park ① or Morinomiya ③-B on the Nagahori-Tsurumiryokuchi Line.

● City Buses : Otemae, Bamba-cho.

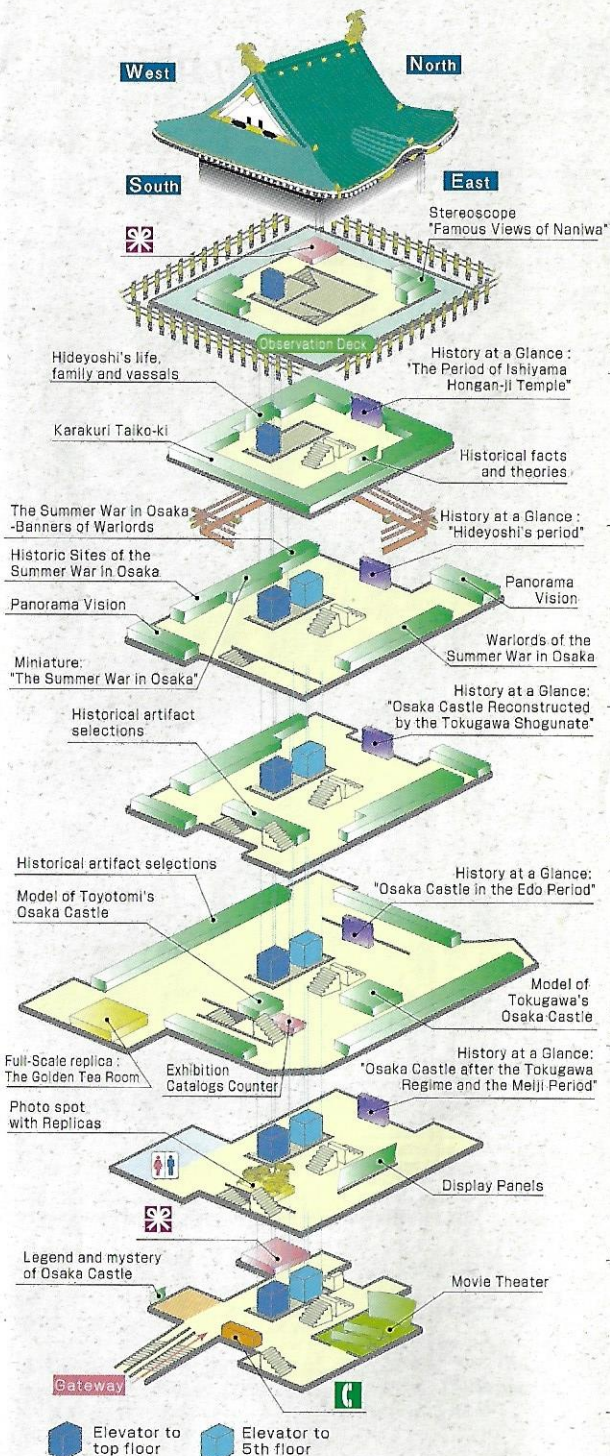
● J R : Morinomiya, or Osaka-jo koen on the Loop Line. : Osaka-jo kitazume on the Tozai Line.

● Keihan : Temmabashi.

● Aqualiner : Osaka-jo Pier.



Kansai International
Airport



Elevators provide easy access to exhibits for the elders and visitors with wheelchairs. Please do not hesitate to ask staff if you need any help.



Restrooms



Public Telephone



No Photography



Museum Shop

※ Restrooms are located on the second floor only.

Observation Deck

Magnificent panoramic view of Osaka City.
(Wheelchair is accessible to the deck.)

- Stereoscope: "Famous Views of Naniwa"
- Three-dimensional landscapes of "Old Osaka"
- Museum Shop

8F

The Life of Hideyoshi Toyotomi

The life of Hideyoshi, who built Osaka Castle and succeeded in unifying the entire nation, is presented.

- Karakuri Taiko-ki
The life of Toyotomi Hideyoshi "Taiko" is introduced in miniature diorama.
- Osaka Castle History at a Glance: "The Period of Ishiyama Hongan-ji Temple"
The history is introduced on each floor, with replicas, movies and maps.

7F

Scenes from "The Summer War in Osaka" Folding Screen

War Scenes are visualized with miniature figures.

- Miniature: "The Summer War in Osaka"
The intense battle between Sanada and Matsudaira is represented.
- Panorama Vision: "The Summer War in Osaka"
The famous scenes of the folding screen of the Summer War in Osaka are presented in movies.
- Osaka Castle History at a Glance: "Osaka Castle under Hideyoshi Toyotomi."

5F

Hideyoshi Toyotomi and His Era

Artifacts and records of Sengoku era (the age of provincial wars) are on display.

- Historical artifact selections
- Osaka Castle History at a Glance: "Osaka Castle Reconstructed by the Tokugawa Shogunate."

4F



- Historical artifact selections
- Full-Scale Replica: The Golden Tea Room
- Model of Osaka Castle in the Toyotomi Period
- Model of Osaka Castle in the Tokugawa Period
- Osaka Castle History at a Glance: "Osaka Castle in the Edo Period."
- Exhibition Catalogs Counter

3F

Osaka Castle Facts & Figures



- Display Panels
Facts & Figures about Osaka Castle.
- Replicas
Full-scale replicas of the shachi (legendary dolphin-shaped fish) and fusetora (crouching tigers) currently in use in the Main Tower are on display.
- Osaka Castle History at a Glance: "After the Tokugawa Regime and the Meiji Period."
- Office, Curator's Office
- Restrooms

2F

Entrance Hall

- Movie Theater
Five programs concerning Hideyoshi Toyotomi and Osaka Castle are shown in series, with subtitles in Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean.
- Legend and mystery of Osaka Castle
- Museum Shop
- Public Telephone

1F

※ The elevators go directly to the 5th floor (ascend only).
The 6th floor is closed to visitors.



Hanging Scroll with fan-shaped pictures illustrating three countries of Japan, Ming (China) and Korea



Wooden Image of Hideyoshi Toyotomi

Folding Screen bearing poems autographed by Hideyoshi Toyotomi



Cuirass (domaru type), braided with light indigo and scarlet cords



Folding Screen, Namban Byobu, depicting Namban ships (sailing ships from Europe) at anchor ports in Japan and China

The Era of Glory

絢爛豪華な時代へ

Hideyoshi Toyotomi built a huge impregnable castle as the base for his campaign of national unification and as a symbol of his power and status. Its golden glittering form, unrivalled and peerless in the three realms of Japan, Ming (China) and Korea. We hope that our exhibits in Tenshukaku (the Main Tower) provide you with an insight into the rich history of the castle.

Surcoat bearing the design of Mt. Fuji on yellow and black wool background

The Turbulent History of Osaka Castle

Osaka Honganji Era

In 1496 a high-ranking monk of the Joudoshinshu sect had a monastic residence built near the site of present-day Osaka Castle. This eventually grew into the large temple known as Osaka Honganji. The temple boasted great power and influence until 1580 when it yielded to Nobunaga Oda during his campaign of national unification and it burned to the ground.

Osaka Castle under Toyotomi

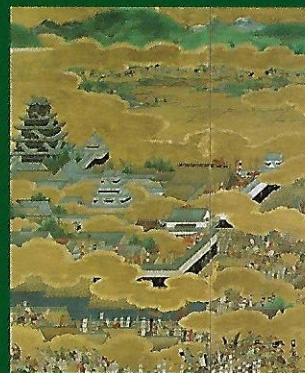
After the death of Nobunaga Oda, Hideyoshi Hashiba (Toyotomi) took control of political affairs and began construction of a castle on the site of Honganji Temple. He built a castle befitting the permanent residence of the ruler of Japan. However, after his death, political control moved to the Tokugawas and the castle fell during the Summer War in Osaka 1615.



Folding Screen illustrating the Battle of Shizugatake



Inkstone case, bearing design of autumn flowers in maki-e style



Folding Screen illustrating the Summer War in Osaka



Fan, bearing the design of autumn flowers



Autographed Farewell Poem, composed and written by Hideyoshi Toyotomi



Writing Paper Case, bearing design of autumn flowers, maple leaves and deer in maki-e style

Surcoat bearing the design of Mt. Fuji on yellow and black wool background

Reconstruction by the Tokugawa Shogunate

By command of the second shogun, Hidetada, reconstruction of Osaka Castle began in 1620. It was a large-scale reconstruction that took 10 years to complete. In 1665 the Main Tower was destroyed by lightning strike. However the castle played a major role as the base for the shogunate's control of Western Japan. Many buildings were later destroyed by blaze during the turbulent transition to Imperial Restoration.

Reconstruction of the Main Tower in the Showa Period

After the Meiji Period, the Osaka Castle site was used by the army. During this time, in 1931, public efforts and enthusiasm brought about the reconstruction of the Main Tower, which operates as a museum today. The area around the Castle were damaged during the bombing raids of World War II, but were restored and turned into a historic site park after the war.

※The exhibits are replaced from time to time.