



From the Permanent Exhibition Area

Sunday, January 2 to Sunday, March 6, 2022

Permanent Exhibition, 5th Floor Feature Exhibition Room

*Items on display may change during the exhibition.

Featured Exhibition

The Tokugawa Clansmen: The People Who Supported the Shogunal Family



Portrait of Tokugawa Ieyasu, posthumously deified as "Tosho Dai Gongen"
Tokugawa Memorial Foundation

Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543–1616) became shogun in 1603 and laid the foundations for peace lasting over 260 years. The shogun's position was not, however, always smoothly passed on to an eldest son and heir. Nor was the shogunate established and sustained by the shogun alone. His council of elders, the younger persons assisting it, and many others supported the shogun and implemented the shogunate's policies. In this exhibition, we focus on one group, people with blood ties to Ieyasu and how they contributed to the shogunal family's long duration.

Ieyasu made his ninth, tenth, and eleventh sons, Yoshinao, Yorinobu, and Yorifusa, daimyo of the Owari, Kii, and Mito domains. They became founders of what were later called the Gosanke, three privileged branches of the Tokugawa clan. Their heads and other family members took part in critical policy planning. If the shogun had no heir, one of the Gosanke would provide a successor. The Gosanke daimyo thus were expected to perform far different roles from other daimyo. When the seventh

Tokugawa shogun, Ietsugu (1709–16) died tragically young, leaving no heir, the Kii Tokugawa daimyo, Yoshimune (1684–1751), succeeded to the headship of the shogunal family and became the eighth shogun.

To help support the shogunal family, Yoshimune gave his second son, Munetake, and his fourth son, Munetada, residences within Edo Castle. The ninth shogun, Ieshige, Yoshimune's eldest son, similarly gave his second son, Shigeyoshi, a residence inside the castle. From those sons sprang the Gosankyo, the Tayasu, Hitotsubashi, and Shimizu branches of the Tokugawa clan. They, too, as members of the clan, supported the shogunal family.

Ienari (1773–1841), the eleventh shogun, was from the Hitotsubashi Tokugawa family. He had fifty-three sons and daughters, whom he had adopted by or married into the Gosanke and Gosankyo Tokugawa families and also non-Tokugawa lines, including the Tozama daimyo families, which were not hereditary vassals of the Tokugawa and had not supported Ieyasu before the decisive battle that established the Tokugawa hegemony and led to the creation of the shogunate. Clan members insinuated into those families could then provide support, even outside the Tokugawa clan. Ienari's seventh son, Nariyuki, became the eleventh-generation head of the Kii Tokugawa family; Nariyuki's son Iemochi (1846–66) became the fourteenth shogun. Other Tokugawa clan members such as Matsudaira Naritami (Kakudo), the sixteenth son of the Tsuyama daimyo, and



Helmet and Armor with dark blue braid lining

Hachisuka Narihiro, the twenty-second son of the Tokushima daimyo, also played major roles during the Bakumatsu period, the closing years of the Tokugawa shogunate.

During the political instability of the Bakumatsu, it was Yoshinobu (1837–1913), originally from the Mito Tokugawa family and then adopted by the Hitotsubashi Tokugawa, who became the last shogun. Other key figures of that period included Tenshoin (Princess Atsu), the official wife of Iesada, the thirteenth shogun, and Imperial Princess Kazuno, who was married to Iemochi. In addition, a six-year-old boy named Kamenosuke, who was born into the Tayasu Tokugawa family, was renamed Tokugawa Iesato (1863–1940) and became head of the shogunal family, to carry on the Tokugawa clan's name after the fall of the Tokugawa shogunate.

From Ieyasu on, the Tokugawa shogunal family was supported and sustained by the Tokugawa clansmen. This exhibition introduces what those clansmen achieved through a variety of artifacts associated with the Tokugawa clan.



Kosode with Embroidery of Sparrow and Bamboo in Snow on Light Green Crepe Ground, with Peony Crest

Tokugawa Memorial Foundation
Exhibition period:
January 2 – January 30

Chōya Shinbun Newspaper Company: Modern Journalism in Tokyo



Newspaper office, Chōya Shinbunsha
Restoration time period: 1877–1886 Scale:1/1

At the entrance to the Tokyo Zone in our Permanent Exhibition Gallery stands the facade of the Chōya Shinbun Newspaper Company building, restored at full scale. In September 1874, the *Kōbun Tsūshi* (a newspaper launched in 1862) was renamed the *Chōya Shinbun*. With Narushima Ryūhoku, a former retainer of the shogunate, as its president, it became a full-scale news and opinion newspaper.

The first daily paper in Tokyo was the *Tokyo Nichinichi Shinbun*, which began publication in 1872. It was followed by a series of other newspapers. Modern journalism took root in the city. In January of 1874, Itagaki Taisuke and colleagues presented their “White Paper For Establishing a Council Chamber Chosen by the People” (i.e., an elected parliament), leading to the Freedom and Popular Rights Movement. Then heated arguments emerged in the newspapers, between those supporting the government’s positions and those supporting the Freedom and Popular Rights Movement’s position. In 1875, with the Press Ordinance and the Defamation Law, measures against publishing political opinion were strengthened.

In this context, the *Chōya Shinbun*, a newspaper on the popular rights side of the

fence, criticized the government harshly, earning it considerable popularity. That popularity was underlain by the work of two highly individual journalists, Narushima Ryūhoku and Suehiro Tetchō. Ryūhoku’s witty columns, with his satirical treatment of current events, and the sharp criticism of the government in Tetchō’s editorials, after he became editor-in-chief in October 1875, were highly regarded. The paper also carried articles about a literary society Ryūhoku led, thus becoming the first newspaper to provide the equivalent of today’s culture page. Ryūhoku and Tetchō were penalized for the criticism of the government their newspaper published. Their opposition to government censorship, however, appealed to many people, and the number of *Chōya Shinbun* subscribers increased.

In 1876, based on the strong rise in its number of subscribers, the newspaper moved to a site at the Ginza 4-chome corner where the Wako building now stands. The *Chōya Shinbun* was then one of the four major newspapers in Tokyo, along with the pro-government *Tokyo Nichinichi Shinbun* and the popular rights

supporting papers, the *Yūbin Hōchi Shinbun* and the *Tokyo Akebono Shinbun*. The *Chōya Shinbun* was a leading journalistic presence in that day. With its move to what was known as Ginza Bricktown, a district with modern, Western-style buildings, a symbol of “civilization and enlightenment,” other newspaper companies gradually gathered there, turning it into the center of journalism in Japan.
(Akima Takayo, Curator)



The Chōya Shinbun No. 2270
April 15, 1881

Visitor Information

Please visit our website for the latest 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

The museum will be closed for major renovations during the following period:
April 1, 2022, through fiscal 2025 (tentative schedule).

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

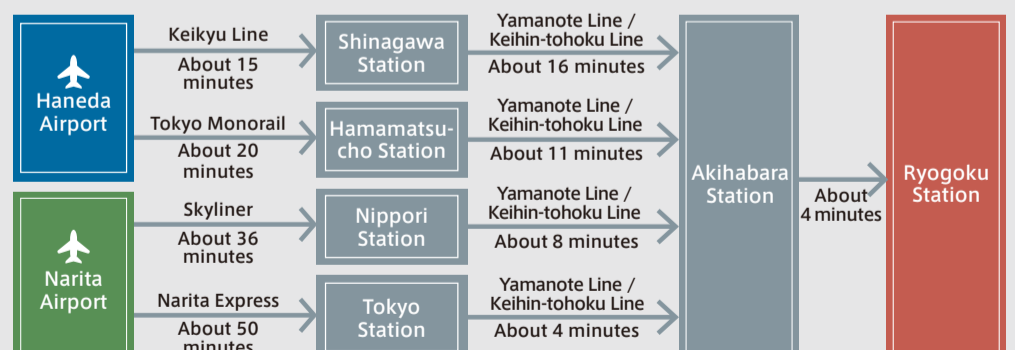
Cancelled for the time being, due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Family Day

Cancelled for the time being, due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Getting Here

From Airports



* All times from Narita Airport are from “Narita Airport Terminal 2-3 (Airport Terminal 2) Station”.

by Train by Subway

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

