

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Special Exhibition

New Arrivals Exhibit

—Items donated in FY 2021—



Shirt that a father put on his severely burned son

Period: September 14, 2023 – February 27, 2024

Place: Special Exhibition Room, East Building 1F,
Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Introduction

From atomic-bomb survivors and their bereaved families, the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum is still receiving donations of materials, including items left behind by the deceased, which have carefully been preserved, as well as drawings depicting survivors' experiences and photographs showing the devastation of the atomic bombing.

This exhibition displays 150 items of 744 items that were donated between April 2021 and March 2022.

There is an atomic bomb survivor who has created many pictures of his own experience. He again painted a picture of his younger sister who was exposed to the atomic bombing and died at the age of eight. "Why did my sister have only eight years to live?" The words written on the painting express his deep sorrow for the loss of his sister.

The materials presented here provide us with various aspects of what the use of the atomic bomb has brought about.

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

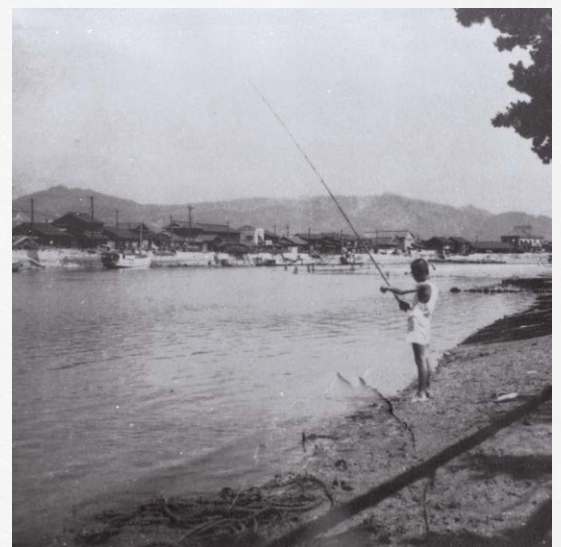
Hiroshima before the Atomic Bombing



Picture postcard "The Aioi Bridge and the T-shaped bridge (Hiroshima)"

Around November 1934 Sarugaku-cho Donated by Takanori Masuda

Looking toward the Aioi Bridge from Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall. Shown on the right is the Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce and Industry building.



Looking toward Kawara-machi from around Sumiyoshi Shrine

Around 1940 Kako-machi Photo by Kaichi Mita

Kaichi Mita who lived in Kawara-machi took this photo around his house around 1940.

Workshop for children's clothes that was held in Hiroshima Army Clothing Depot

1932 Deshio-cho Hiroshima Army

Clothing Depot Donated by Yasuki Taba
Masaichi Tanaka, a technical officer at the Hiroshima Army Clothing Depot, travelled all over the country holding workshops. This picture was included in the photo album that Masaichi possessed, and it gives a glimpse of the activities held in the Clothing Depot.





Flower train running at the Kamiya-cho intersection

May 25, 1926 Kamiya-cho

Photo by Yonosuke Teshima Donated by Kikuko Teshima

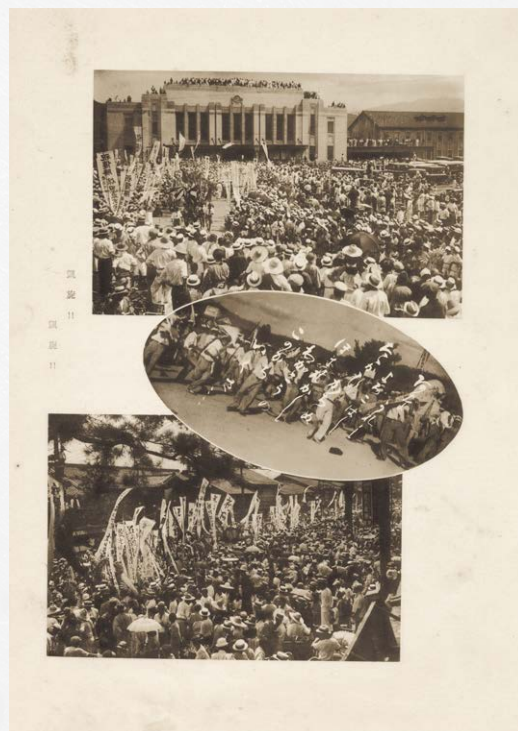
This photo of the flower train, which ran in commemoration of the crown prince's visit to Hiroshima, was taken from the building located on the north of Kamiya-cho intersection. Yonosuke Teshima, who took this photo, was a Noh actor. He died in the atomic bombing on August 6, 1945, and even his remains were not found.



Commemorative picture postcard issued on the Showa Industrial Exposition

1929 Donated by Noriyo Kunishige

From March 20 to May 13, 1929, the Showa Industrial Exposition took place in the Western Drill Ground, Hijiyama Park, and Moto-ujina to commemorate the creation of Greater Hiroshima City through the incorporation of seven adjoining towns and villages; it drew about 1.75 million visitors.



Some pages of the graduation album of Hiroshima Prefectural Commercial School

Around 1930

Donated by Michiko Segawa

On the day of the atomic bombing, Shunichi Segawa (then 32), an official at the Hiroshima Prefectural Office, had left his house in Takasu, Furuta-machi for his office and is still missing. Michiko (then 28), his bereaved wife, had raised their four children. These are some pages from his graduation album of Hiroshima Prefectural Commercial School. The album contains photos on the 15th National Junior High School Baseball Summer Championship that the school won.



In front of the monkey cage in the Shima Hospital courtyard

1933–1945 Saiku-machi Shima Hospital

Donated by Kazuhide Shima

The atomic bomb exploded at an altitude of 600 meters above Shima Hospital located at the center of Hiroshima City. Shima Hospital was opened on August 31, 1933 by renovating the building of the telephone section of the Hiroshima Post Office. Before the bombing, there was a cage in the courtyard of Shima Hospital; five or six monkeys were kept so that inpatients on the second floor could see them. Neighbors also came to see the monkeys.



At the front of Fujii Shokai & Co. in Nakajima-hondori Street

1940-1941 Nakajima-hon-machi

Photo by Suejiro Fujii Donated by Masao Fujii

This photo was taken in front of Fujii Shokai & Co., a sundries store along Nakajima-hondori Street in Nakajima hon-machi. The girl riding on the tricycle is Kazuko, older sister of Masao, the donor, who is seen behind Kazuko. Their mother Tsukiwa is standing at the front of the store. Suejiro, their father, who took this photo, was exposed to the atomic bombing at his building demolition worksite in Koami-cho; he was taken to Ono Army Hospital but died on August 9.

Life during Wartime and the Atomic Bombing



Students at Hiroshima Jissen Girls High School and the money collected by their fund-raising campaign for the military aircraft donation

Around February 1944 Inokuchi Village, Saeki County

Hiroshima Jissen Girls High School Donated by Hisae Okamoto

From December 1943 to February 1944, a fund-raising campaign to donate military aircrafts to the navy was conducted by the students at Hiroshima Jissen Girls High School, collecting 60,000 yen. The money and the donation boxes they used for the campaign are placed in front of the students.

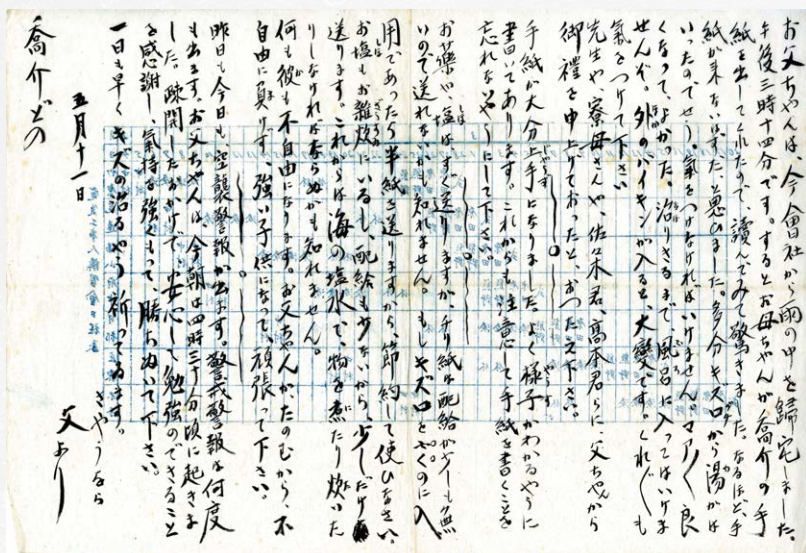


Group photo of an army unit taken in front of Hiroshima Shokonsha Shrine

September 26, 1938 Moto-machi Hiroshima Shokonsha Shrine

Donated by Toshio Toge

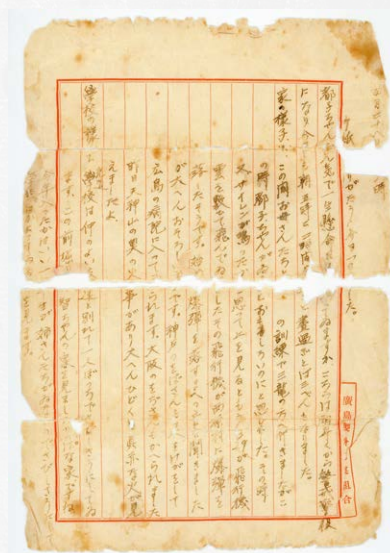
On the back of the photo is a note "September 29, 1938 in front of Hiroshima Shokonsha Shrine. The second squad, first platoon, Tsumazawa Corps." Hiroshima Shokonsha Shrine was renamed Hiroshima Gokoku Shrine in 1939.



A letter from a father received at the evacuation site

May 10, 1945 Donated by Kyosuke Fukuma

Kyosuke Fukuma (then 10), a fifth-year student at Kodo Elementary School, stayed in Sentokuji Temple in Tsudani Village, Yamagata County where he had been evacuated. During that period, Kyosuke's father, Ichiro, and mother, Hisako, sent letters and packages to Kyosuke many times. Kyosuke's parents and siblings all survived the bombing; he was reunited with his family in September.



A letter from the donor's older sister that became a memento

April 28, 1945 Donated by Miyako Shimohara

Miyako Kawasaki (then 10), a fifth-year student at Kodo Elementary School, had also been evacuated to Sentokuji Temple. Miyako's older sister, Hiroko (then 13), a second-year student at Hiroshima First Municipal Girls High School, was exposed to the atomic bombing at her building demolition worksite in Kobiki-cho and went missing. This letter was sent to Miyako who was at her evacuation site from Hiroko. Miyako has carefully kept this letter as a personal amulet.



School bag

Donated by Masahito Maeoka

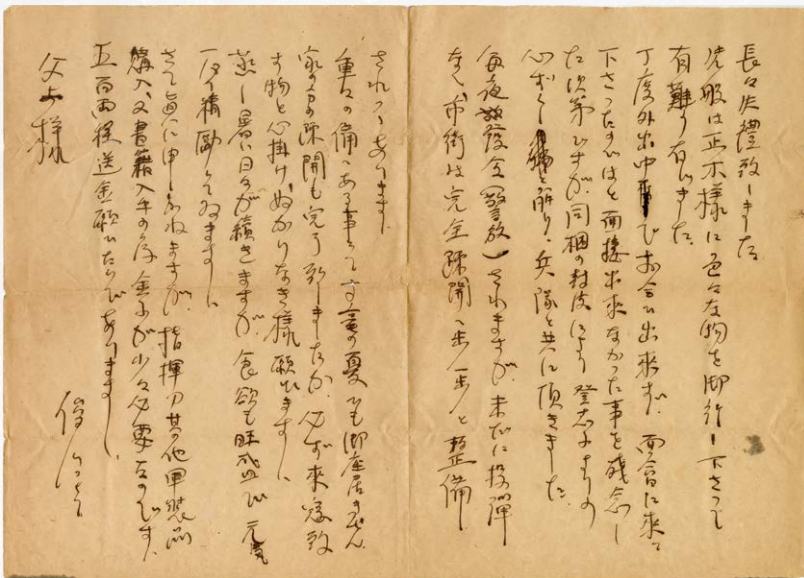
Shigeko Maeoka, a first-year student at Hiroshima First Municipal Girls High School, was exposed to the atomic bombing at her building demolition worksite in Kobiki-cho. Although her father Kiso searched for her throughout the city every day, Shigeko was never found. This school bag left behind by Shigeko was carefully kept by Kiyoko, Shigeko's mother.

A picture which became a memento

Donated by Yoko Masumoto

Tomoko Sato (then 13), a second-year student of Hiroshima First Municipal Girls High School, was exposed to the atomic bombing at her building demolition worksite and went missing. Although her older brother, Yoichi (then 16), desperately searched for her, he had to give up since he started to lose his hair about two weeks after the bombing. This picture was drawn by Tomoko when she was in her fourth year of elementary school. Children performing gymnastics are drawn.

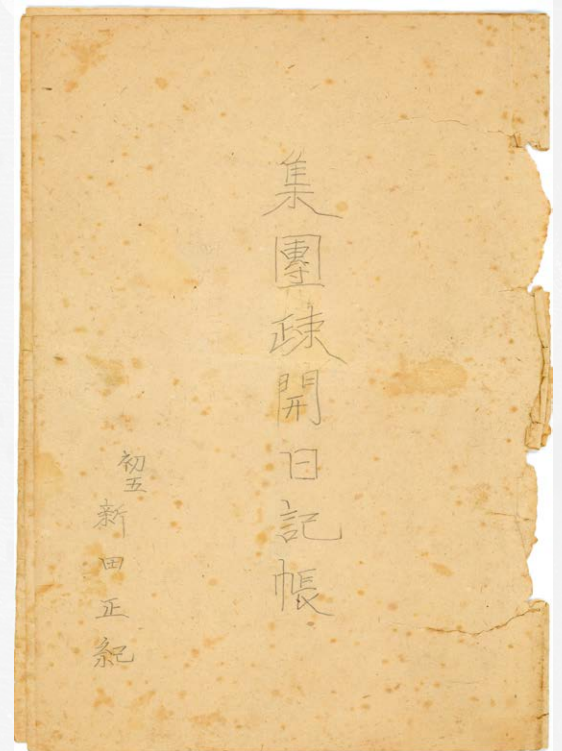




A letter from Shunji Okada to his father, Miyoji

July 18, 1945 Donated by Masakatsu Takeyari

Shunji Okada (then 22) was an apprentice of the transport replacement unit of Chugoku Military District. He was exposed to the atomic bombing in Moto-machi, where the unit stationed, and suffered injuries to his head and burns to his hands. He was taken to Hesaka Branch Hospital of the Hiroshima First Army Hospital and received treatment there but died on August 14. This letter was sent from Shuji to Miyaji before he died.



Diary from days at the group evacuation site

Donated by Hideaki Nitta

The donor's father, Kosaku Nitta (then 40), lost his wife, Tameko (then 39), and his two sons, Takahiro (then 13) and Masaki (then 11), in the atomic bombing. After losing three of his family members, and being left on his own, Kosaku thought about taking his own life; however, he asked himself, "If I die, who would hold a memorial service for those who died?" and decided to live on enduring his pain and sorrow. This is the diary written by Masaki during his stay at the evacuation site.



A sample collected in Hiroshima by Kyoto Imperial University Survey Team

Donated by Masaru Shimizu

Sakae Shimizu (then 30), a member of the Bunsaku Arakatsu Laboratory at the Faculty of Science of the Kyoto Imperial University, conducted his investigations in Hiroshima on two occasions: on August 10 and 13-14, 1945. In the first investigation, he collected samples from a dozen locations and brought them back to Kyoto. When he measured the radiation levels of those samples on the 12th, high levels of radiation were detected only in the soil collected at the Western Drill Ground. Shimizu visited Hiroshima again and took samples from a hundred and several tens of locations in the city. After measuring these samples, Arakatsu reached the conclusion that what was dropped on Hiroshima was an atomic bomb.

Military swords

Donated by Ayaho Suga

Yasuzo Suga (then 48), a paymaster officer assigned to the army's Fifth Division Headquarters, was exposed to the atomic bombing while he was working at the army land on Futabayama Hill; he died at a relief station at Nakayama Path where he was taken. These swords held by Yasuzo on that day were delivered by his subordinate to his family. Yoshiko (then 39), Yasuzo's wife, had taken good care of them.





A lunch box left in safe

390 m from the hypocenter Zaimoku-cho Donated by Sumihisa Kato

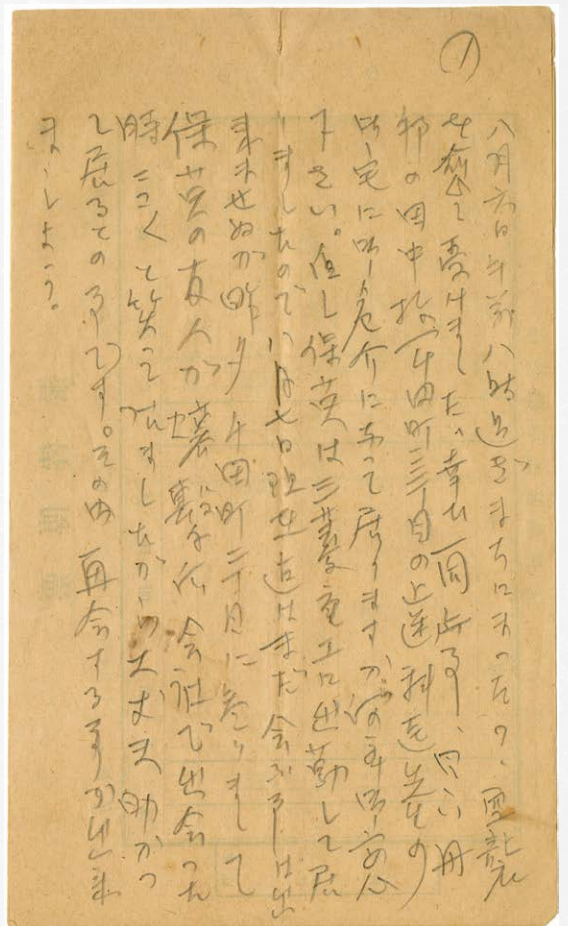
Left in a safe at the house of Asa Kato (then 66) in Zaimoku-cho, this lunch box was burned in the fire caused by the atomic bombing. Asa, who lived alone, is still missing. In the lunch box were the metal frame of a clasp purse, personal seal, coins, burnt documents, etc.



Wooden plate

Donated by Mitsuko Goto

Masutaro Yamasaki (then 54), who worked for Chugoku Power Distribution Co., Ltd., was exposed to the atomic bombing on the second floor of the company's head office in Ko-machi. Suffering injuries to his head, he escaped from the building using a rainwater pipe. He found his second daughter, Satoko (then 13), a second-year student at Hiroshima First Municipal Girls High School, near the prefectural office where she had been mobilized for building demolition work, but she was badly injured. Carrying Satoko on his back, Masutarou headed to his relative's house in Ushita-machi, but she died on the way. This wooden plate was kept by Masutaro and reads, "Masutaro Yamasaki, Chairperson of the Tenjin Town Volunteer Fighting Corp," but the details are unknown.



Letter describing the situation at the time of the atomic bombing

Donated by Tokiko Matsubayashi

Dr. Yasutaro Matsubayashi (then 54) was exposed to the atomic bombing at his house and clinic in Senda-machi 2-chome, and was thrown against a wall by the blast and temporarily fainted, but regained consciousness at the call of his wife, Chiyo. Yasutaro had injuries to his left arm and head but went outside to set up a temporary relief station in an empty lot near the police station at the west end of the Miyuki Bridge; he treated the injured there until the fire approached around noon. He later provided treatment to atomic-bomb survivors for about two years in Okukaita Village of Aki County, Yaga-machi, and other places. The letter was written on August 7th and 8th and addressed to his second daughter who lived in Fukuyama City.



Paulownia cabinet with glass fragments stuck on the surface

2,500 m from the hypocenter Minami-machi 3-chome

Donated by Yasuki Taba

This cabinet was used by Tomiko Taba (then 19) when she was exposed to the atomic bombing. It was in her house in Minami-machi 3-chome on the day of the bombing. Although her house was spared from the fire, the blast of the atomic bomb shattered the windows and caused the house to shift from its foundation. This cabinet has marks left by the glass shards that were stuck, and some of them are actually still there. When Tomiko got married and left home, she took the cabinet; she used it for the rest of her life.



Trousers and shirt

Private donation

Hiroshi Higaki (then 15), a second-year student at Hiroshima Municipal Junior High School was exposed to the atomic bombing at his building demolition worksite 900 m from the hypocenter and suffered severe burns to his entire body. He walked to the workplace of his father, Hyoichi, in Koi, but died there by the end of that day. These trousers worn by Hiroshi at the time of the bombing were severely damaged. This shirt was put on Hiroshi by Hyoichi; blood and mercurochrome solution stains are left on it.



Medical product used in the relief activities after the atomic bombing

Donated by Hironobu Imaoka

Mikie Imaoka (then 19, maiden name: Ogi) was enrolled at the Japanese Red Cross Society Hospital, Hiroshima Branch, Relief Nurse Training Division in 1942 and graduated from the division in March 1944. Then she was drafted and assigned to the 659th rescue team of Kamo Naval Hospital in Kurose Town, Kamo County in July the same year. Although it is unknown at which hospital she was working at the time of the atomic bombing, she entered the city of Hiroshima on August 7 and carried out the relief activities. This medical product was used for burns by Mikie during her relief activities.

Nurses at Eba Branch Hospital of Hiroshima First Army Hospital

April 6, 1943 Eba-machi Eba Branch Hospital of Hiroshima First Army Hospital Donated by Sakae Ebisu

A rescue nurse of Japan Red Cross Society, Hisano Ebisu (then 23, maiden name: Koda) was working at Eba Branch Hospital of Hiroshima First Army Hospital at the time of the atomic bombing. She was engaged in the relief activities of the victims.





Rulers

Donated by Takaaki Morikawa

Before the atomic bombing, the Morikawa family of four—Takaaki (then 6), his father, Yutaka (then 35), his mother, Akiko (then 3), and his sister, Mikiko—lived at the Amagi Inn in Tenjin-machi, and then were evacuated to Yahata Village in Saeki County in March 1945. On the day of the bombing, Takaaki, who was hospitalized for pneumonia in Kochi Village, Saeki County, witnessed the flash of the bombing. The hospital windows were shattered, and pieces of the glass fell into the porridge his mother had prepared, making it inedible. These rulers belonged to Akiko.



A burnt nail

Donated by Aiko Kumazawa

Masao Kodani (then 50) was exposed to the atomic bombing while he was working at the Hiroshima Branch Office, Civil Engineering Division, Hiroshima Prefecture, which was located in the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall. Several days later, his wife, Komichi (then 50), and daughter, Shizuko (then 19), tried to enter the hall to search for Masao; however, they could not find his ashes nor belongings since embers were still smoldering. This nail, which was found by Masao's coworker at around the place where Masao had been seated, was delivered to his family on August 15.



Priest's robe

Donated by Shigeko Onishi

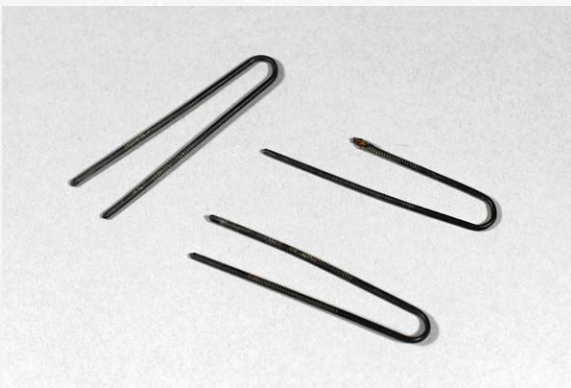
Mitsuzen Onishi (then 41), the chief priest of Anrakuin Temple, was exposed to the atomic bombing while he was heading toward Hijiyama by bicycle. He was taken to the relief station on Ninoshima Island but died there on August 10. Five of the Onishi family, Mitsuzen; Mitsuzen's wife, Shizuko (then 36); their second daughter, Tokie (then 12); the third son, Toshio (then 4); and the third daughter, Sachiyo (then 144 days) died in the atomic bombing. This priest's robe belonged to Mitsuzen and has been kept by his oldest son, Yoshio (then 10), who had been evacuated to an area in northern Hiroshima Prefecture at the time of the bombing.



Father's military uniform

Donated by Keiji Kubota

Katsuto Kubota (then 31) was assigned to an army unit in Otake Town, Sacki County, but was exposed to the atomic bombing in the army lodgment in Moto-machi, Hiroshima City while he was staying for business. His wife, Ikue (then 25), was also exposed to the bombing at the location where she had been mobilized and died on August 10. Keiji (then 2) and his sister (then 5) were left and raised by their grandparents. This military uniform had been kept as a memento of Katsuto. Keiji received it from his grandmother when he became 20 years old.



Hairpin

Donated by Shuji Kajiyama and Reiko Saito

Haru Kajiyama (then 61) was believed to have been exposed to the atomic bombing at her building demolition worksite in Zakoba-cho and Kokutaiji-machi, where she had been mobilized. Although the body of Haru was not found, it was confirmed that her name was listed in wrong characters in the Peace Memorial Park's "List of Remains in the Atomic Bomb Memorial Mound," which houses the remains of the identified but unclaimed bodies of the atomic-bomb victims. The urn containing her remains was returned to her family on October 24, 2021. Other than the remains, the urn contained hairpins, a lock of the deceased's hair, and a slip of paper with the name "Kajiyama Haru." All items except the remains were donated to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.



A letter to the family in Manchuria

Donated by Shuji Kajiyama and Reiko Saito

Haru Kajiyama's granddaughter, Hatsue Kajiyama (then 13), a second-year student at Yamanaka Girls High School attached to Hiroshima Women's Higher School of Education, was believed to have been exposed to the atomic bombing at her building demolition worksite in Zakoba-cho, and she is still missing. Around 1944, Hatsue's family was moved to Manchuria, leaving Hatsue and Haru in Hiroshima. This letter was written to her family living in Manchuria. Some letters are blurred by the tears of Takiko, her mother, which she shed while reading this letter.



Deformed glass bottle

Donated by Noriyo Kunishige

Hirotohi Kunishige (then 24) was exposed to the atomic bombing at Mitaki Branch Hospital of the Hiroshima Second Army Hospital, where he was admitted as a disabled soldier. He was injured by shattered window glass shards that stuck into all over his body. He recovered after treatment, and was discharged in mid-September. This glass bottle was picked up by Hirotohi in Kawayata-cho after the war.



Order of the Golden Kite

3,800 m from the hypocenter

Ushita-machi

Donated by Tsugiko Hataguchi

Sakae Kanagura (then 36) was believed to have been at home when the atomic bomb was dropped. On the 7th, the following day, he entered the city center to search for his acquaintances. Sakae received this medal for his service as a replacement soldier in the second Sino-Japanese War from 1939 till 1941.



Disaster certificate

Donated by Kiyoshi Harada

This is the disaster certificate of the family of Sadaichi Harada (then 40), who lived in Kusunoki-cho 4-chome. Sadaichi was exposed to the atomic bombing during the morning assembly at the foot of the Tsurumi Bridge, where he was called for building demolition work. Suffering severe burns, he was taken to a relief station. Sadaichi's wife, Yoshie (then 29), was exposed to the bombing at the needle factory, her workplace near their house, but had no injuries. Once, she fled to Gono Village, Takata County, where Sadaichi's parents lived, but then she borrowed a two-wheeled cart and reentered Hiroshima City with it; she found Sadaichi at the relief station in Ujina and took him back by cart to Gono Village, where he recovered in later days.



Soldier's ID notebook and collar patch

Donated by Fusako Yamashita

Kazuma Hidani (then 22), a soldier in the transport replacement unit of Chugoku Military District, escaped the direct hit of the atomic bombing since he was in the training field in Umaki, Fukuki Village, Asa County. Other than providing medical treatment to victims who had escaped from the city, he entered the city center from the day of the bombing to join the main unit carrying out relief activities. Commuting between the city center and Umaki, he continued rescuing people for about a week to 10 days. After that, the unit moved to Kabe Town, Asa County, where he dealt with the remaining work until October. This soldier's ID notebook and collar patch had been kept by Kazuma.

Kanzashi (Ornament hairpins)

Donated by Kunihiko Iida

Toshiko Iida (then 25) was exposed to the atomic bombing together with her daughter Makiko (then 4) and her son Kunihiko (then 3) when she was at her parents' house in Kako-machi, less than 1,000 meters from the hypocenter. They managed to take refuge and moved to their relative's home in Yamagata County, where they were nursed. Due to the radiation exposure, they developed hair loss, discoloration of skin, fever, bloody stools, and nosebleeds. Makiko died on September 4, and on the 5th, the following day, Toshiko died, leaving her last words, "You don't have to be so nice to me. Just let me die." These *kanzashi* (ornamental hairpins) were worn by Toshiko at her wedding ceremony in 1940. They escaped the bombing since they had been relocated to their evacuation site.





Tile picked up in the ruins

Donated by James Knowles

Ralph Knowles, who served in the Royal Navy, visited Hiroshima after the atomic bombing and took a couple of photographs and a ceramic tile that he had found in the ruins. Ralph was saying that he picked it up because "It was one of the only things I saw that was still in one piece."



A doll

Donated by Larry Bonds

Joseph F. Bonds (then 21), who served in the U.S. Army, stayed in Hiroshima from October 1945 to January 1946. This doll was collected by Joseph while he was staying in Hiroshima.

Materials Collected after the War



Materials about individuals related to Yutani Heavy Industries, Ltd. who died in the atomic bombing

Donated by Kobelco Construction Machinery Co., Ltd.

Yutani Heavy Industries, Ltd., located in Gion Town, Asa County, had sent their workers as a workplace volunteer citizen corps to Tenjin-machi, Hiroshima City, to be engaged in building demolition work there. The corps was assigned to demolish 20 buildings. 19 of them had been demolished by August 5, and on the 6th, 161 workers were sent out to demolish the last building; all of them were killed in the bombing. These materials are the family registers of deaths, personal details, name list, etc. of the workers and mobilized students who died in the bombing.

Looking north-northeast from around Hiroshima Post Office in Saiku-machi

Saiku-machi Donated by Dianne Burtina

Shown in this photo is the collapsed building of Hiroshima Post Office. In the middle right, debris around the entrance of the Shima Hospital, the hypocenter, is visible.





Big camphor tree in Kokutaiji Temple

Around 1946 Ko-machi

Photo by Takayoshi Onuma Donated by Keiji Kubota

This is the big camphor tree in Kokutaiji Temple. Shown on the right behind the tree is Hiroshima Branch of the Bank of Japan.



Kiyoshi Kikkawa's souvenir shop near the Atomic Bomb Dome

Around 1952 to 1953 Private donation



Looking north-northwest from the new wing of the Chugoku Shimbun building

Around March 1946 Kami-nagarekawa-cho

Donated by Hiroyuki Yoshiyama



Looking southeast from the Aioi Bridge

Around winter 1945 to 1946 Aioi Bridge Donated by Nobuyuki Miyake

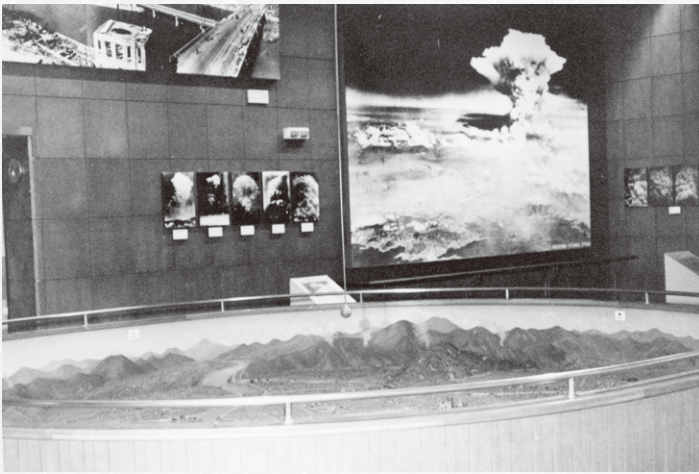
This photo was taken from the Aioi Bridge toward the southeast. From the right, the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotion Hall, Japan Red Cross Hiroshima Branch, and Fukuya Department Store can be seen.



Heiwa-ohashi Bridge

Around 1952 Photo taken and donated by Kanichi Yamada

The Heiwa-ohashi Bridge was designed by Isamu Noguchi, a sculptor from the U.S. and was completed in March 1952.



Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum that finished the first renewal of its permanent exhibition

July 31, 1975 Photo taken and donated by Yoshiaki Yokota

Yoshiaki Yokota, the first curator of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, took these photographs of the permanent exhibition room of the Main Building on the day before the reopening of the exhibition that had finished its first renewal.

Former students from Southeast Asia who were invited to Japan to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombing

August 6, 1995

At the monument of Konan Dormitory

Photo taken and donated by Yukio Hayakawa

From the left, Hasan Rahaya (Java), Sam Suhaedi (Java), Maung Win Kyu (Burma), Toshio Hanaoka (student at Hiroshima University of Literature and Science), Abdul Razak (Malay), Pengiran Yusuf (North Borneo), Virgilio de los Santos (Philippines), Halim Abubakar (Philippines), and Sjarif Adil Sagala (Sumatra)



Drawings by A-bomb Survivors



The man lying beside me at the relief station

Night, August 7, 1945

Taibi, Saka Town, Aki County

Drawn and donated by Minoru Ozaki

(13 years old at the time of the bombing, 89 years old at the time of drawing)

[Artist's comments]

As soon as the man saw me, he asked, "How old are you?" "What junior high school do you go to?" I just nodded, but suddenly he shouted, "Taro! Come over here! It's your father!" While I was in confusion, he became silent.

My little sister who died in the atomic bombing

Drawn and donated by Minoru Ozaki

(13 years old at the time of the bombing, 89 years old at the time of drawing)

[Artist's comments]

Why did my sister have only eight years to live?

In early 1945, my younger sister and our second older brother, Kensuke, were evacuated to our grandmother's house in Hesaka Village, Aki County, our father's hometown.

In March, Kensuke joined the group evacuation for students at Nakajima Elementary School, leaving my sister alone.

Thinking that she would be lonely by herself, my mother brought her back to our house in Ote-machi 8-chome, Hiroshima, in late July so that she could spend time with family (mother, grandmother, older sister, and oldest brother) at least during the summer vacation.

[...] On August 6, 1945, the war wiped out the lives of many innocent boys and girls with a deadly weapon called an atomic bomb. What an absolute cruelty! I have no words to express my deep regret.

*Some part of the image is processed.

妹はなぜ人生8年、なのか!

昭和20年初期、妹は父兄(弟兄)と二人で父の里、安芸郡大田村、祖母の家へ疎散疎開していた。3月に父兄(弟兄)が中島国民学校へ集団疎開に参加したため一人になった。一人で眠れず泣き止まず、母は夏休みに大田村へ来て家族(母、祖母、姉兄)と一緒に過ごす。7月下旬、安芸郡大田町へ大田の故郷へ来た。妹は祖母でハハハハと喜ぶ。母は妹に祖母の家へお礼の手紙を書いてお礼を言う。昭和20年8月6日、戦争は、何の罪もない少年、少女達と原子爆弾で多くの命を奪っていった。悔しい(泣いて) 悔しくて言葉にならない。



被爆場所(祖居): 大田町大田の自宅 (現在不明)

(妹) 尾崎幸子 昭和11年10月26日生まれ
中島国民学校2年生 親友(家の前) 疎開先(大田村)
裏で手紙は大切に読んでいた。

2022年10月31日 尾崎幸子文



The photographer taking photos at the west end of the Miyuki Bridge

Around 11 a.m., August 6, 1945 Miyuki Bridge

Drawn and donated by Seigo Nishioka

(13 years old at the time of the bombing, 89 years old at the time of drawing)

[Artist's comments]

I stood by the police station at the west end of the Miyuki Bridge, looking vacantly toward the streetcar road.

At that moment, a man in military uniform with a camera suddenly appeared from my right. I thought he was a spy because he was in a military uniform but had no rank insignia. People nearby started to say, "He's a spy," "We must call a policeman..." "Call the military police..."; it was becoming a big fuss.

The man with the camera looked through the viewfinder and looked at us repeatedly a few times, but then he walked away hurriedly with a sad face. It was for about a minute that I saw him.



The night sky of August 6. The sky was split into two.

Night, August 6, 1945 Drawn by Chieko Kiriake

(15 years old at the time of the bombing, 91 years old at the time of drawing)

Donated by Yuji Sumi, Director of Hiroshima Municipal Nagatsuka Junior High School

[Artist's comments]

This is a memory of the sky when I slept outside after my house was destroyed by the atomic bombing.

The sky over Hiroshima was clearly split into two. The sky in the northwest was burning red like blood.

The sky in the southeast was full of stars; there were countless shooting stars.

I remember looking at the shooting stars in tears, wondering if the souls of the dead were rising to heaven.



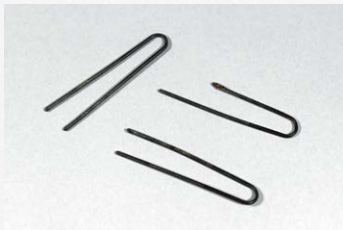
①



②



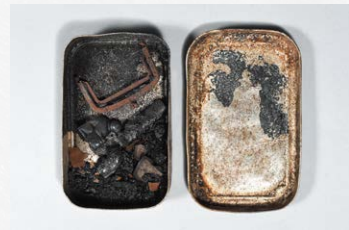
③



④



⑤



⑥

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Special Exhibition:

New Arrivals Exhibit—Items donated in FY 2021—

Period: September 14, 2023 – February 27, 2024

Place: Special Exhibition Room, East Building 1F, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

Published by the Curatorial Division, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum

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- ① School bag that became memento Donated by Masahito Maeoka ② Wooden box that kept materials about company-related individuals who died in the atomic bombing Donated by Kobelco Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. ③ Deformed glass bottle Donated by Noriyo Kunishige ④ Hairpins contained in urn with ashes Donated by Shuji Kajiyama and Reiko Saito ⑤ My little sister who died in the atomic bombing Drawn and donated by Minoru Ozaki ⑥ Lunch box left in safe Donated by Sumihisa Kato