

The Creation of Dejima and the Exchange Between Japan and Holland

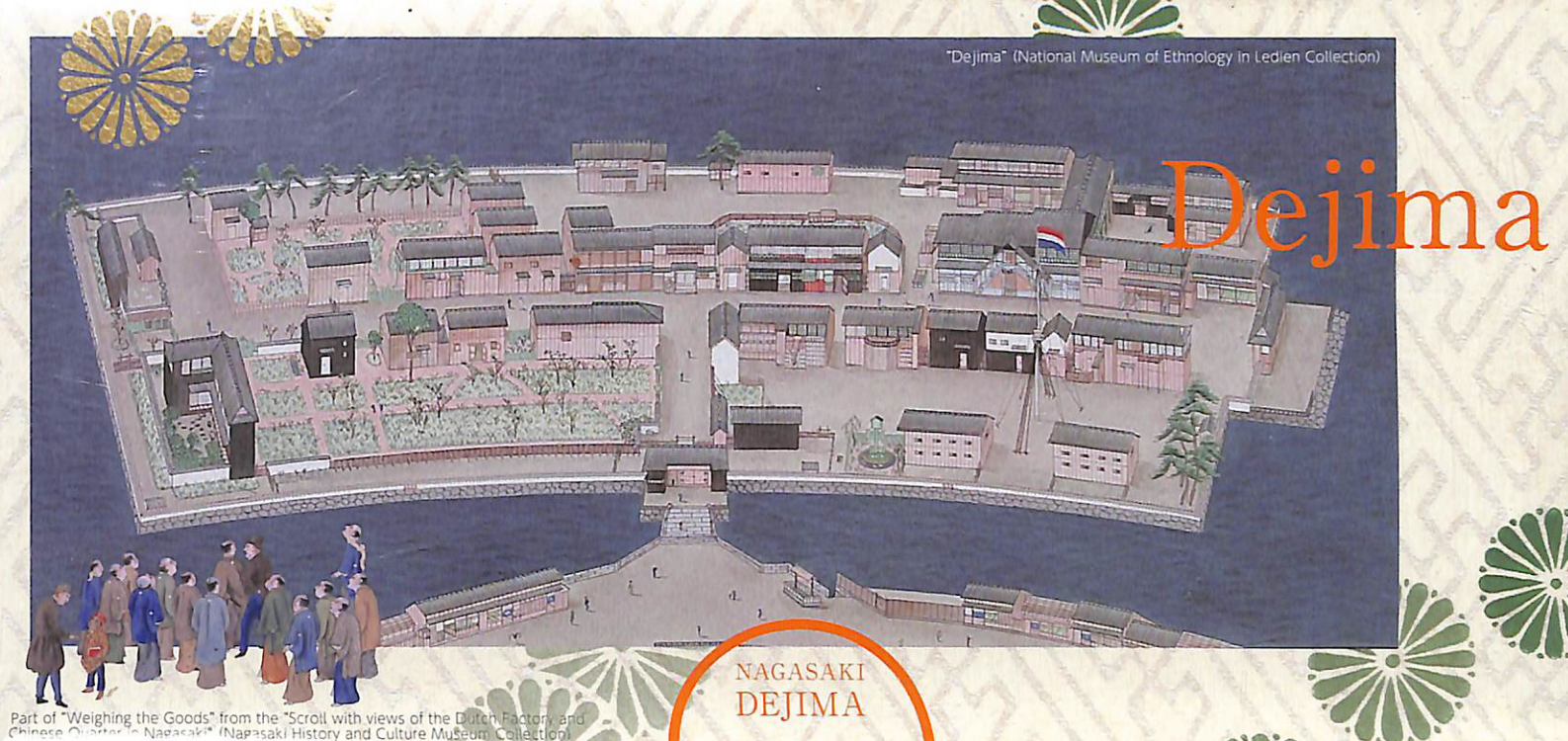
In 1636 under the orders of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Dejima was constructed by the efforts of 25 influential merchants at the tip of the cape of Nagasaki. The Portuguese who were living in the town were housed in Dejima and the system of seizing control of trade there and stopping the spread of Christianity was complete. However, the Shimabara Rebellion occurred the next year and in 1639 Portuguese ships were banned from coming to the harbor. Later, the Dutch trading post in Hirado at the time, was moved to Dejima and the exchange between Japan and Holland continued until the end of the Edo period. As a result, Dejima fulfilled an important role as the only trading port between Japan and Europe, the center for Dutch study, and the source for necessary information towards the modernization of Japan.

The Transition of Dejima

From 1859, other places such as Yokohama and Hakodate started trading with other countries based on a treaty of commerce and the main location of trade in Nagasaki moved from Dejima to foreign settlements such as the present day Glover Garden where Thomas Glover and Frederick Ringer resided. Having fulfilled its role in history, Dejima lost its fan shape with the reclamation of the surrounding land and the rerouting of the Nakashima River. As the time period shifted into the Taisho era, in 1922 Dejima became a nationally designated historical site as the Former Dutch Trading Post.

The Restoration of Dejima

Just after the end of World War II, in 1951 the plan to restore Dejima was made. Originally constructed by the merchants in the town, Dejima was in private possession. Nagasaki City took a period of 50 years to transfer the ownership rights to the city. The restoration of five buildings including the Deputy Factor's Quarters was completed in 2000 as the phase I restoration project. The restoration of five more buildings including the Chief Factor's Residence was completed in 2006 as phase II, and as part of phase III, six more buildings were built. As of 2016, the landscape of 16 buildings from the early 19th century have come back to life in Dejima.



Part of "Weighing the Goods" from the "Scroll with views of the Dutch Factory and Chinese Quarter" (Nagasaki History and Culture Museum Collection)

NAGASAKI
DEJIMA

NAGASAKI
DEJIMA

Excavation Investigation



No. 14 Warehouse Cornerstone

A gradual excavation was conducted at Dejima for approximately half a century, which led to a variety of discoveries.

In the beginning, the goal of the excavation was to uncover Dejima's reclaimed surrounding areas and starting in 1996, basic research was set for the restoration of the buildings. Foundation stones of the warehouses and residence buildings for the Dutch Trading Post officials were excavated. Those research results led to a successful renovation of the buildings. Further, stone embankments were discovered, which made it clear that Dejima was an island floating in the ocean.

Discovered Remains



Blue and White Dish With Flower and Bird Design With VOC Monogram (Excavated in the site of Dejima)

Many relics were discovered within the layers of the earth and in the holes where trash was thrown away. Fragments of artifacts that were being exported at the time such as Imari ware (Hizen porcelain), western glass and pottery, Asian porcelain that was carried by Dutch ships, and other artifacts related to trade were excavated. It has also become possible to see and understand the way of life in Dejima through the many excavated remains such as building roof tiles, bricks, clay pipes, alcohol containers, bones of the animals that were thrown away after being eaten, seashells, and more. Some of these remains are exhibited in the former stone warehouse.

Restored Buildings



Chief Factor's Residence Exterior

The residences of the Dutch officials, the warehouses that stored trading goods, and the offices of the Japanese officials from the early 19th century have been restored.

These buildings have been rebuilt on the exact positions suggested by the excavation investigations using traditional methods based on items that remain in the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden, Holland such as building models, illustrations, old photographs, literature, and paintings. It is as if the Edo Period Dejima has come back to life here.

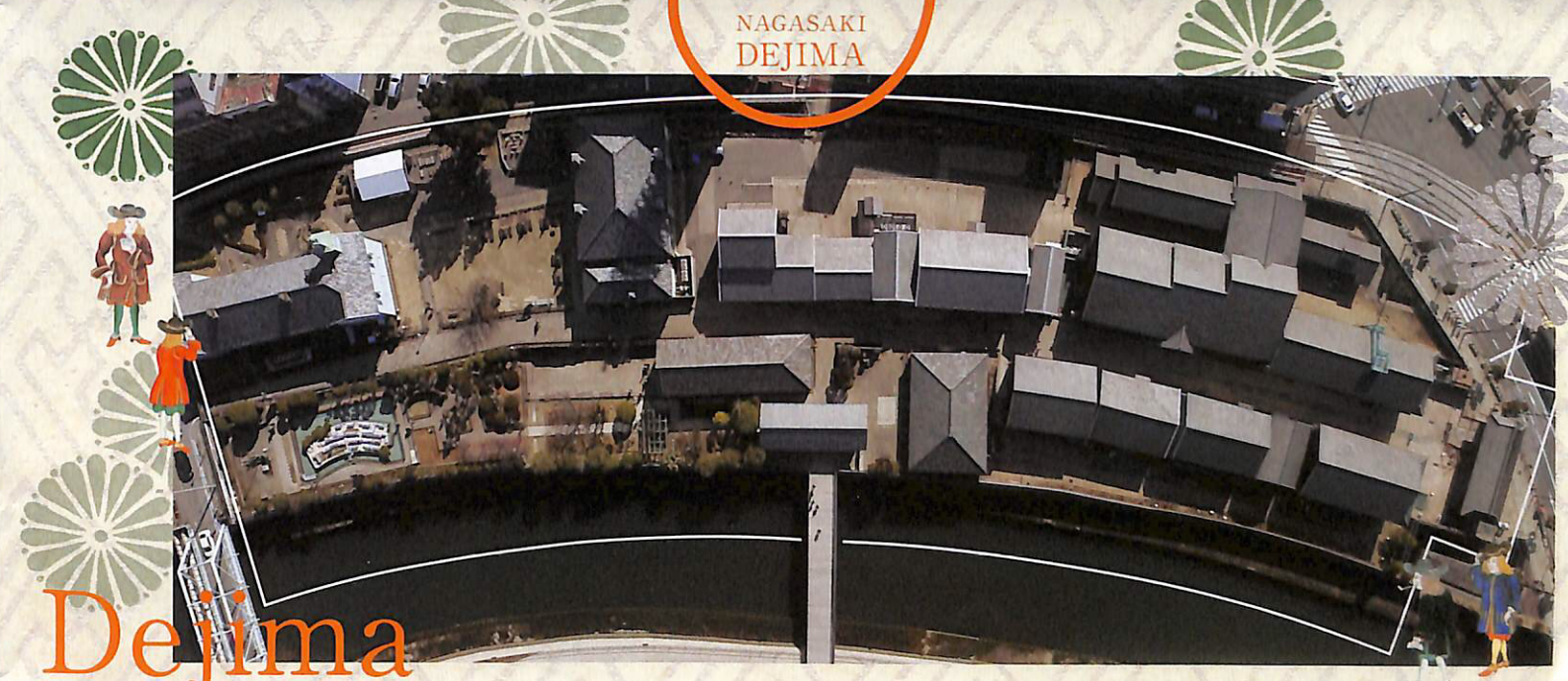
Lifestyle Exhibit



Chief Factor's Residence Interior

The lifestyle of the Dutch officials is exhibited. The chief factor's residence, the first ship captain's quarters, and the kitchen have been replicated based on literature and paintings to resemble the interior of the rooms from the early 19th century.

The Dutch officials gathered furniture and supplies essentials to everyday life themselves and carried them on Dutch ships from Batavia to use them. The items on display such as furniture, furnishings, and supplies were purchased in Japan and Holland, or were created based on museum artifacts.



Former Dutch Trading Post on Dejima (Nationally Designated Historical Site)

Part of "Dejima" from the "Scroll Showing Chinese and Dutch Settlement in Nagasaki" (Nagasaki History and Culture Museum Collection)



Access from JR Nagasaki Station

By Streetcar

From Nagasaki Station, take the street-car bound for "Sofukuji Temple"
 • Central Gate (Main Gate)
 Get off at "Dejima" (third stop, 4 minute walk).
 • West Gate (Sea Gate)
 Get off at "Dejima" (third stop, 1 minute walk).
 • East Gate (Meiji Gate)
 Get off at "Shinchi Chinatown" (fourth stop, 2 minute walk).

By Bus

Nagasaki Bus: From Nagasaki Eki-mae Minamiguchi bus stop, take the number 20 bus bound for "Shinchi Terminal" or "Chuoobashi" (excluding buses going to "Motohara"). Get off at "Chuoobashi" or "Dejima-omotemon-bashi" (third stop, 1-2 minutes walk).
 Nagasaki Kenei Bus: From Nagasaki Eki-mae Minamiguchi bus stop, take the bus via "Ohato". Get off at "Dejima-omotemon-bashi" (1 minute walk).

By Car

About 6 minutes from JR Nagasaki Station
 (1 minute from Nagasaki Expressway Nagasaki IC/Nagasaki Dejima Road)
 *Please use the nearby commercial parking lots.

● Hours of Operation: 8:00-21:00 (Admission ends 20 minutes before closing.) Open year round.
 ○ Baby strollers and wheel chairs are available.

Inquiries

Dejima Information Desk
 6-1 Dejima-machi, Nagasaki 850-0862
 TEL·FAX 095-821-7200

Dejima Official Website
<http://nagasakidejima.jp/>



From the past to the future

The International City of Nagasaki

- 1571 Nagasaki Port opened for trade and first Portuguese ship enters.
- 1600 Dutch ship "De Liefde" drifted into Usuki (Oita Prefecture)
- 1602 Dutch East India Company established.

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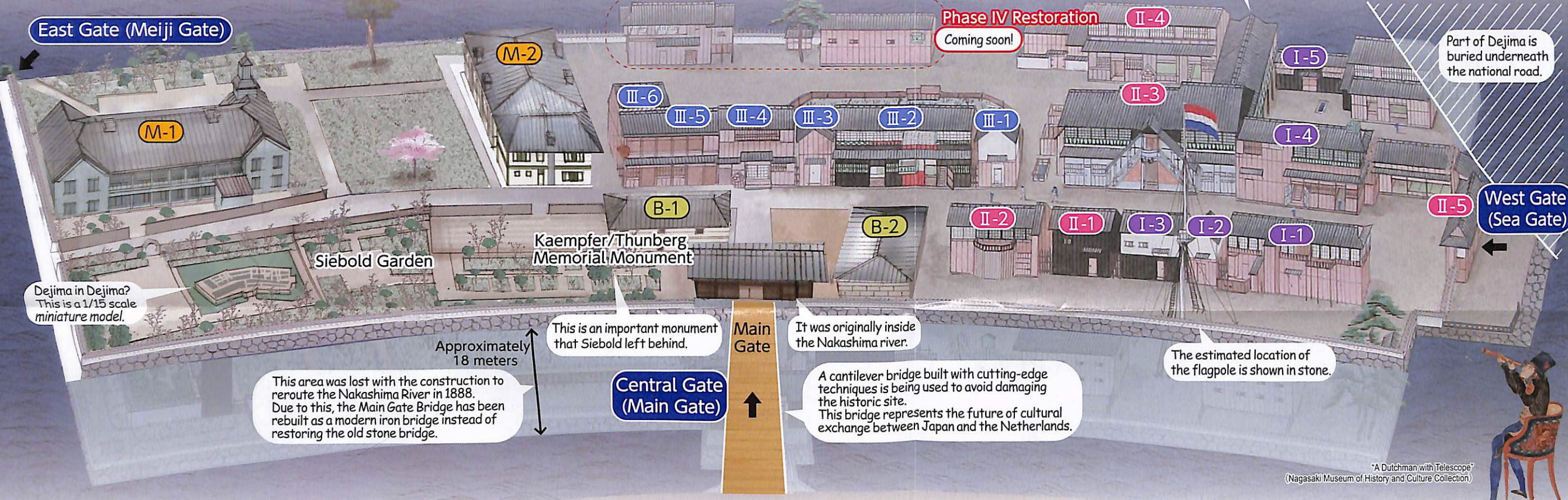
- 1634 Construction begins on Dejima.
- 1636 Dejima construction completed. Portuguese interned in Dejima.
- 1637 Shimabara Rebellion
- 1639 Arrival of Portuguese ships banned.
- 1641 Dutch East India Company Trading Post moved from Hirado to Nagasaki.
- 1678 Dejima Bridge is rebuilt from wood to stone.
- 1798 Great Fire in Dejima
- 1799 Dutch East India Company Dissolved.
- 1808 Nagasaki Harbor Incident (HMS Phaeton)
- 1809 Chief Factor's Residence rebuilt.
- 1844 King of The Netherlands advised Japan to open the country.
- 1855 Navy Training Institute open.
- 1859 Dutch East India Company Trading Post at Dejima closed. Dutch Consulate opened.

The Transition of Dejima

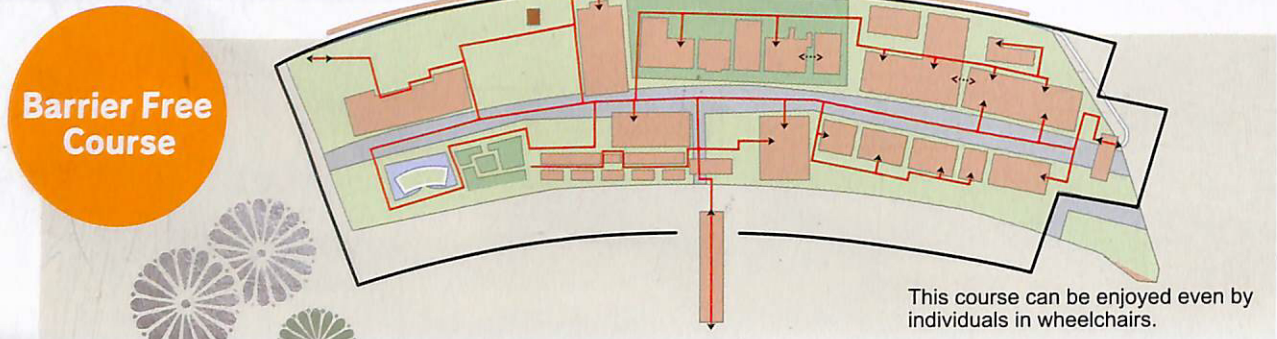
- 1866 Dejima is incorporated into Foreign Settlement.
- 1888 North side of Dejima lost with construction to reroute the Nakashima River.
- 1904 Land reclaimed on south side of Dejima for Harbor Improvement Construction.
- 1922 Dejima is designated as a National Historic Site.

The Restoration of Dejima

- 1951 Restoration project begins.
- 1990 Main gate restored.
- 2000 Five buildings including Deputy Factor's Quarters completed. Part of the stone walls on the south and west sides of Dejima repaired and restored.
- 2006 Five buildings completed including Chief Factor's Residence. Stone walls on south side of Dejima repaired and restored.
- 2016 Six buildings completed including the Clerk's Quarters.
- 2017 Main Gate Bridge completed.



"A Dutchman with Telescope" (Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture Collection)



Barrier Free Course

This course can be enjoyed even by individuals in wheelchairs.

Restoration of Buildings from around the 1820s (National Isolation Period)

Phase III Restoration Project (Completed in 2016)

- III-1 No. 16 Warehouse**
This warehouse was used to store cloves. It is now used as a feature exhibition room and storage room.
- III-2 Clerk's Quarters**
The way Dejima connected with the world and the rest of Japan through trade and cultural exchange is introduced in an easy-to-understand way.
- III-3 No. 14 Warehouse**
It used to be a storage for sugar. The relics that were excavated underneath the warehouse, the way Dejima was constructed, and the bridge that connects Dejima and the mainland of Nagasaki are introduced here.

- III-4 Town Elder's Room**
This is where the Japanese officials were stationed to oversee who enters and exits through the main gate.
- III-5 Foreman's Room**
Despite its name, this was a place for packaging and weighing copper.
- III-6 Copper Warehouse**
The way in which Dejima's main export, copper, was stored is replicated here and the history of how Japan and the world were connected through copper is explained in a video.

Phase II Restoration Project (Completed in 2006)

- II-1 No. 3 Warehouse**
Sugar, which is an important part of Nagasaki's dietary culture, was stored here. It was imported from Taiwan at first and then from Indonesia.
- II-2 Head Clerk's Quarters**
This is where the head of the Dutch clerks lived. You can see how rare items that came from the west, such as the microscope and electric generator, work.
- II-3 Chief Factor's Residence**
This is where the Chief Factor of Dejima lived. On the 2nd floor, a Christmas banquet has been replicated and you can see what his work was like. On the 1st floor, you can enjoy a hands-on exhibit.
- II-4 Japanese Official's Office**
The way the Japanese officials worked who supported Dejima's trading and the daily life of Dutch officials is explained here.
- II-5 Sea Gate**
The goods that were traded at Dejima were loaded and unloaded from Dutch ships through this gate. From the outside, the right was for imports and the left was for exports.

Phase I Restoration Project (Completed in 2000)

- I-1 First Ship Captain's Quarters**
The room that the Dutch captains and other Dutch company officers lived in has been replicated on the 2nd floor. The 1st floor was a storage room.
- I-2 No. 1 Warehouse**
This warehouse was used mainly to store sugar. Dejima's restoration methods and excavated relics are displayed.
- I-3 No. 2 Warehouse**
Sappanwood plants which were used as raw material for dyes were stored here. Traded goods and the way the trading worked is explained here.
- I-4 Deputy Factor's Quarters**
This was the residence of the Dutch East India Company Deputy Factor, second in command on Dejima. Instead of being restored, the interior is used as a museum shop and toilet.
- I-5 Kitchen**
The kitchen that meals for the Dutch officials were prepared in has been replicated here.

- Rest rooms
- Handicap Accessible Toilet
- Restaurant/Cafe
- Coin Lockers
- Elevator
- Information
- Lounge
- Automated External Defibrillator
- Nursing Room
- Costume Equipped Toilet

Restoration of Buildings from the 1860s (End of Edo period)

- B-1 Former Stone Warehouse (Archeology Center)**
This was a stone warehouse for a trading firm at the end of the Edo period. Japan's first Prussia company started their own business at the warehouse and conducted business with Kaientai led by Ryoma Sakamoto.
- B-2 New Stone Warehouse (Information Desk, Dejima Theater)**
Please visit here for anything regarding Dejima's facilities or events. Come enjoy a film on Dejima's history with the world.

Western Style Building from the Meiji Era

- M-1 Former Dejima Protestant Seminary**
Built in 1878, this building is the oldest surviving Protestant seminary in Japan.
- M-2 The Former Nagasaki International Club**
With the efforts of T. Glover's son Kuraba Tomisaburo, this was built in 1903 as a place where foreigners living in Nagasaki could interact with Japanese people. It is now a restaurant and functions as a social spot.