Indies at the time, Van der Capellen,

natural sciences, and gave Siebold the

large sum of funds necessary for his

investigation and also appointed an artist

and pharmacist to aid him.

In 1828, Siebold ended five years of service and went back to the Netherlands, Among the things that Siebold brought with him from Japan for study, it was found that there were articles (including maps and a kimono on which the crest of a shogun's family was printed) he was prohibited to take from Japan, which led to a major scandal. After a

long investigation, those involved were

punished and Siebold himself was banished

from Japan, forbidden to ever return.

The 200th Anniversary of Philipp Franz von Siebold's Arrival in Japan!



In August of 1823, the Drie Gezusters (Three Sisters) came into Nagasaki Port and Philipp Franz von Siebold made his landing on Dejima. This year, 2023, marks 200 years since Siebold's arrival on Dejima. Who was Siebold? In 1796, Philipp Franz von Siebold was

born to a family of medical professors in Würzburg, a city in southern Germany.

He attended Würzburg University where he studied medicine in addition to botany, zoology, geography, and ethnology. After graduating, he became a physician for the Dutch military in order to learn about the plants of other countries.

A Big Project

a type of newspaper on which breaking news and gossip was written in the Edo Period (1603-1867).

Siebold and Dejima

After Siebold became a doctor for the Dutch army as a natural science investigator of the Dutch became a physician at the trading post on Dejima.

At this time, the Netherlands was in conflict Governor General of the Dutch East with Britain. The British captured Batavia, a Dutch colony, which caused Dutch-Japanese | understood the importance of trade to be disrupted and business to fall | encouraging investigation into the into a deep slump. Siebold was then dispatched to Dejima in order to revitalize trade and conduct investigations in order to find new trade goods.

Historical Background

in 1822, he was appointed East Indies and, in 1823, he

Siebold Memorial Hall

Go here to learn more about Siebold!



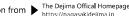
This museum was built next to the site of Siebold's former home which was designated as a national historic site. It was built in order to showcase Siebold's feats. Siebold's life and achievements are explained here and many valuable articles from all over the country are exhibited here.

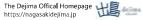
[Address]

2 Narutaki, Nagasaki City

[Transportation]

Tram - 10 minute walk from [Shinnakagawa-machi] Bus - 9 minute walk from [Nakagawa-machi]



















出島かわら版

Exhibits about Siebold and Rangaku, or Western learning are located here.

Head Clerk's Quarters

or growing and acclimating plants to the Netherlands. Descendants of ds (wisteria, akebi, Japanese ivy, aived and planted here.

When Siebold was at Dejin there was a large flagpole

bold Incident, budes ignated

Flagpole

A Life Dedicated to Researching Japan

1796 Birth

1815 [19] · Enrolled in Würzburg University Department of Philosophy

·Changed to Department of Medicine the following year

1820 [24] · Passed physician certification exam

> ·Graduated from Würzburg with Doctorate in Internal Medicine, External Medicine, and Obstetrics

1822 [26] · Appointed Surgeon General in Royal Netherlands East Indies Army

First Visit to Japan

1823 [27] Feb · Appointed Natural Science Investigator of the Dutch East Indies

Apr · Appointed physician at the trading post on Dejima

Jun · Departed Batavia for Japan

Aug · Arrival in Nagasaki Port, Landed at Dejima

Sep · Met Sonogi (Kusumoto Taki)

1824 [28] Mar · Used the homes of the interpreters Narabayashi and Yoshio in order to treat patients and teach medicine.

Jun · A school and botanical garden established at Narutaki

1825 [29] Apr · Botanical garden established at Dejima

·Accompanied Chief Factor on court journey to Edo (February - July) 1826 [30]

> · Erected monument to Engelbert Kaempfer and Carl Peter Thunberg on Dejima

1827 [31] May · Has daughter with Sonogi

1828 [32] · Siebold Incident occured

[33] Oct ·Banished from Japan, forbidden to enter again

Dec ·Left Dejima

Researching Japan in Europe

1832 [36] ·Established Japan Museum in Leiden

 Published first volume of Nippon 1833 [37] · Published first volume of Fauna Japonica

1835 [39] · Published first volume of Flora Japonica

Second Trip to Japan

1859 [63] Feb · Received orders to bring revisions to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and Japan

Apr · Departed together with eldest son Alexander

Aug · Arrived in Nagasaki and entered Dejima

·In summer, repurchased old house in Narutaki and 1860 [64] replanted botanical garden

1862 [66] ·Left Nagasaki

1866 [70] · Passed away in Munich

After Death

1922	 The site of Siebold's residence designated a
	Nationally Designated Historic Site in Japa
1923	•100 th Anniversary of Arrival in Japan
1973	•150 th Anniversary of Arrival in Japan
2023	·200th Anniversary of Arrival in Japan

Siebold wrote many other books related to Japan afterward. Continued to study Japan after returning to the Netherlands.











Reproduction of Keiga's Folding Screen Finally Viewable by the Public!

In 2017, a folding screen by Kawahara Keiga called "View of Deshima in Nagasaki Bay" was discovered in a house in the Netherlands. The screen has been repaired and has been on display in the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden. Reproduction of this screen on display in the Netherlands is to be completed in 2023.

The folding screen repaired in Leiden



Retracing Siebold's Steps during his Five-vear Stav in Japan

Kawahara Keiga was a Nagasaki artist from the Edo Period (1603-1867). He acted as Siebold's camera as he faithfully recorded Edo-period culture, manners, customs,

His photorealistic paintings of plants were skillfully colored and enough to satisfy Siebold with their quality.



When Siebold went on a court journey to Edo in 1826, Keiga went together with him as one of his attendants.

He was a prolific artist and most of them are preserved abroad.

Hydrangea Otaska" from Siebold's Flora Japonica (courtesy of the Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture) In 1824, with the permission of the Nagasaki Magistrate, Takahashi Shigekata, a medical clinic and small private school was established at Narutaki in Nagasaki City. There were hospital rooms to house the sick, classrooms to hold lectures, and a library. A botanical garden surrounded the school.

Siebold received special permission to come here once a week to care for patients and hold lectures.

The garden is filled with plants that were picked by Siebold's pupils! Some of the plants here might have even been used in Picture of the Site of Siebold Siebold's medicines!



Residence (courtesy of the Nagasak Museum of History and Culture)

A Great Chance to Study Japan

In order to study Japan as scientifically as possible, accurate data needed to be collected from a wide range of regions and across various specialties, so the court journey to Edo was an ideal chance for Siebold.

The palanquins were mobile laboratories.



The Dutch Delegation on a Court Journey to Edo from Siebold's Nippon (cropped) (courtesy of the Siebold Memorial Hall)

Siebold used the things and data that he collected on the court journeys to Edo to write his books and, through his works, the world came to know Japan. After leaving Japan and returning to the Netherlands, Siebold spared no time in organizing the data he collected and went about getting ready to write about the information and knowledge he gathered from Japan.

His formal study of Japan was put together in three books: Nippon (1832 and onward), Fauna Japonica (1833 and onward), and Flora Japonica (1835 and onward). These are known as his three great works.

View of Nagasaki Harbor and Bay from Siebold's Nippon (courtesy of the Siebold Memorial Hall



The Chief Factor of the Dutch Trading Post would go on court journeys to the shogun in Edo once a year. This was an important event where he would go to have an audience with the shogun and also give his thanks for trade. From 1790 onward, it changed to one visit every four years.

Siebold accompanied Chief Factor Johan Willem de Sturler on his trips to Edo between Feburary to July 1826. In order to conduct research on many things like the environment and customs of Japan while on the way to Edo, the artist Kawahara Keiga, Siebold's pupils, and a secretary were added to the retinue.

They brought many different kinds of things to give to government officials. to trade for various Japanese goods, and to make the envoy appear more legitimate.