

# Access (from JR Nagasaki Station)

## Bus

### ●Nagasaki Bus

From Nagasaki Station (traffic plaza), Nagasaki Station West Exit, board a tourist route bus, or from Nagasaki Station South Exit, board a bus bound for “Shinchi Chinatown.” Disembark at Dejima Omotemon Bashi, one minute on foot. (Except route via Motohara)

### ●Nagasaki Ken’ei Bus

From Nagasaki Station South Exit, board a bus running via “Ōhato” and disembark at Dejima Omotemon Bashi, one minute on foot.

## Streetcar

From Nagasaki Station, board a streetcar bound for “Sōfukuji” and disembark at “Dejima,” Four minutes on foot.

## Car

About six minutes from JR Nagasaki Station. One minute from the Nagasaki Expressway IC/Nagasaki Dejima Road.

Use public parking facilities in the area.



## Museum Hours

**8:00-21:00**

- ※Final entry 20 minutes before closing time
- ※Open year-round
- ※Strollers and wheelchairs are available free of charge

## For further information

6-1 Dejima-machi, Nagasaki 850-0862 Japan  
TEL/FAX 095-821-7200  
Dejima official website <https://nagasakidejima.jp>



<https://www.facebook.com/nagasakidejima/>



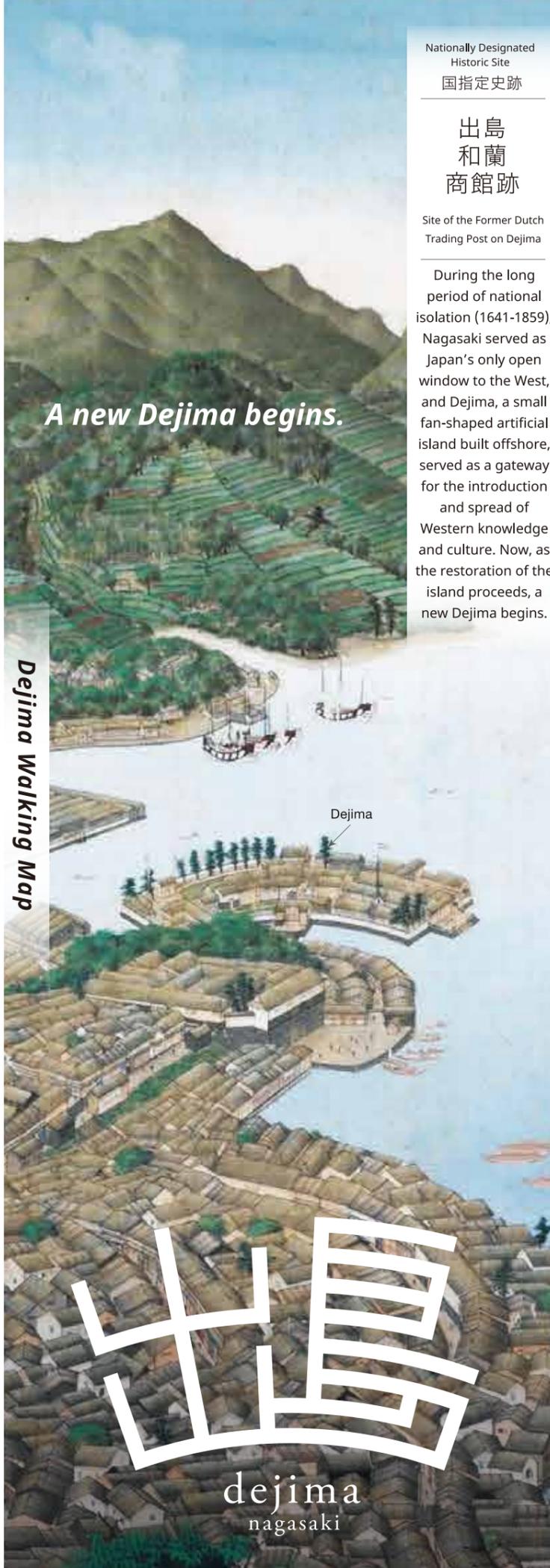
SNS <https://twitter.com/nagasakidejima>



<https://www.instagram.com/nagasakidejima/>



Cover illustration: “Nagasaki Harbor” by Kawahara Keiga (Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture)



A new Dejima begins.

Nationally Designated Historic Site  
国指定史跡

出島  
和蘭  
商館跡

Site of the Former Dutch Trading Post on Dejima

During the long period of national isolation (1641-1859), Nagasaki served as Japan’s only open window to the West, and Dejima, a small fan-shaped artificial island built offshore, served as a gateway for the introduction and spread of Western knowledge and culture. Now, as the restoration of the island proceeds, a new Dejima begins.

## Nagasaki/Dejima Chronology

1571	The port of Nagasaki is opened. A Portuguese ship arrives
1580	Christian daimyo Ōmura Sumitada cedes Nagasaki and Mogi to the Society of Jesus
1588	Toyotomi Hideyoshi places Nagasaki, Mogi and Urakami under direct control
1597	The Twenty-Six Saints of Japan are martyred at Nishizaka, Nagasaki
1602	The Dutch East India Company is founded
1609	A Dutch Trading Post is established at Hirado
1612	The Tokugawa shogunate issues a ban on Christianity
1622	55 Christians are executed at Nishizaka, Nagasaki (the Great Genna Martyrdom)
1634	Construction of Dejima begins
1636	Dejima is completed, and Portuguese residents are confined to the island
1637	Shimabara-Amakusa revolt
1639	The arrival of Portuguese ships is banned
1641	The Dutch Trading Post moves from Hirado to Dejima
1678	The Dejima bridge is converted from wood to stone construction
1690	E. Kaempfer assumes the post of Dejima physician
1775	C. Thunberg assumes the post of Dejima physician
1798	Chief factor’s residence and other Dejima buildings are destroyed by fire
1799	The Dutch East India Company disbands
1803	H. Doeff assumes the post of Dejima chief factor
1808	The British ship Phaeton enters Nagasaki harbor under cover
1809	The chief factor’s residence is reconstructed
1823	P.F. von Siebold assumes the post of Dejima physician
1828	The Siebold Incident
1844	The King of the Netherlands calls for the opening of Japan
1854	The Japan-U.S. Treaty of Amity is concluded
1855	The Naval Training Institute is founded. The Japan-Netherlands Treaty of Amity is concluded
1859	The trading post is abolished and a consulate established. The port of Nagasaki is opened
1866	Dejima is absorbed into the Nagasaki Foreign Settlement
1888	The northern shore of Dejima is removed as part of the diversion of Nakashima River
1904	The fan-shape of Dejima is lost due to the Second Nagasaki Harbor Improvement Project
1922	Dejima is designated a National Historic Site
2022	National Historic Site designation centennial

## Life Cultures from the West



“Scene of a banquet from an early picture scroll”



“Scenes of Dejima from an early picture scroll”

Various scenes including meals, sports, music and animals are depicted. The sea gate is visible on the right side. (Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture)

## Trade Imports that astonished the people of Nagasaki

The main item imported by the Dutch in the early Edo Period was raw silk, while the main export item was silver. From the middle of the Edo Period, cotton fabrics, velvet, pepper, sugar, glassware, etc. were imported, while products such as copper, camphor, ceramics and lacquerware were exported. Camels, elephants, ostriches and other imported animals astonished the people of Nagasaki.



Glassware



Sugar



Large fuyode pattern plate



Copper

## People The People of Dejima

During the 218-year history of the Dejima Dutch Trading Post, 157 chief factors and about 150 physicians served on the island. Most of them stayed in Nagasaki for only a year, but political circumstances forced Hendrik Doeff to remain here for 19 years.



Dejima Scholar

**Carl Peter Thunberg**

1743-1828

Born in Sweden. Published books on “Japanese flora” and “Japanese fauna” after returning to Europe. (National Diet Library)



Dejima Scholar

**Philipp F. von Siebold**

1796-1866

Born in Germany. Established the Narutaki School of Western Medicine in Nagasaki. (Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture)



Dejima Scholar

**Engelbert Kaempfer**

1651-1716

Born in Germany. Came to Japan as Dejima physician in 1690, participated in two journeys to Edo, and later published “History of Japan.”



Chief Factor

**Hendrik Doeff**

1777-1835

Born in the Netherlands. Helped to defuse the illegal entry of the British ship Phaeton in Nagasaki and to compile a Dutch-Japanese dictionary.