

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.

The Creation of Dejima and the Exchange Between Japan and Holland

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.

East Gate (Meiji Gate)

Dejima in Dejima?
This is a 1/15 scale miniature model.

Siebold Garden

Kaempfer/Thunberg Memorial Monument

Approximately 18 meters

This area was lost with the construction to reroute the Nakashima River in 1888. Due to this, the Main Gate Bridge has been rebuilt as a modern iron bridge instead of restoring the old stone bridge.

Central Gate (Main Gate)

This is an important monument that Siebold left behind.

It was originally inside the Nakashima river.

A cantilever bridge built with cutting-edge techniques is being used to avoid damaging the historic site. This bridge represents the future of cultural exchange between Japan and the Netherlands.

Phase IV Restoration

Coming soon!

At the time, this was a view point where you could see the entrance of the harbor and ocean.

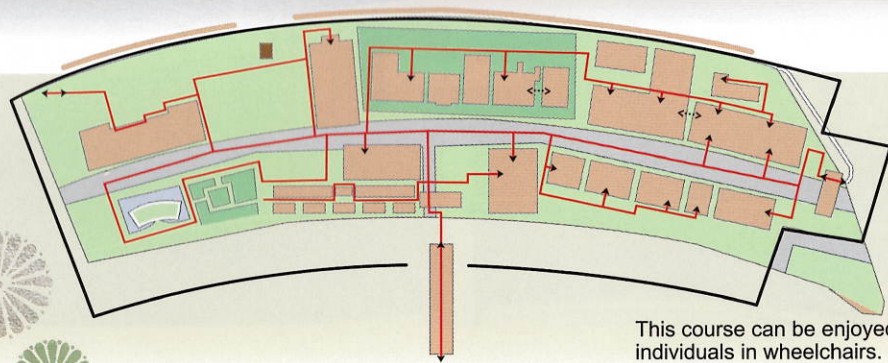
Part of Dejima is buried underneath the national road.

West Gate (Sea Gate)

The estimated location of the flagpole is shown in stone.

"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.



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.