

Storehouse Museum (Former Mori Family Storehouse)

The “Storehouse Museum” is a Japanese-style storehouse which was built in 1893 by Isoji Mori, the landowner of Kannai-machi. It was used as a “Goods Storehouse” to hold household possessions belonging to the Mori family. The storehouse was relocated to its present location and repaired in February 2014. It has since been open to the public as the “Storehouse Museum”.

The term “kannai” in the name “Kannai-machi” means, “within the *Tojin-Yashiki*”. The *Tojin-Yashiki* (Chinese quarters) was constructed in 1689 to house the Chinese nationals who came to trade in Nagasaki. The quarters were built in Juzenji-go, where there used to be a medicinal herb garden belonging to the Shogunate. For 179 years, the *Tojin-Yashiki* played a vital role alongside Dejima as a window of international exchange with the outside world. This was at a time when Japan had entered into a policy of national isolation, and Nagasaki was the only port permitted to carry out international trade. However, the country emerged from isolation in 1859. Following this, the Nagasaki Magistrate’s Office was dismantled in 1868, and the *Tojin-Yashiki* was left without management. The land encompassing the *Tojin-Yashiki* was sold off to Isoji Mori, who became the owner of this large expanse of land. A member of the Nagasaki Prefectural Council, Isoji was a well-known figure in his hometown. In 1913, he had his photograph taken with Sun Yat-sen at a welcome luncheon in the Fukken Hall, which was hosted by local Chinese residents upon the latter’s official visit to Nagasaki. Isoji also worked on the redevelopment of the city, and had stone bridges built over the river in Kannai-machi. Three of these bridges have survived; Mori-bashi Bridge, Morii-bashi Bridge, and Sakae-bashi Bridge. The Nagasaki Shimbun and Brick Hall were built at Mori-machi, a town which was established by Isoji when he developed rice paddies at the mouth of the Urakami-gawa River. The “Mori” in Mori-machi, comes from Isoji’s family name.

The 2-storey storehouse is roughly 5.91m wide x 4.93m long. The central entrance on the north side of the building has outer double doors made of steel. Inside, the single sliding door is made of three layers; a plaster coated screen, a lattice screen, and a net screen. Large beams are exposed amongst the joists in the ceiling which supports the second floor. These doors and ceiling are distinctive features in the storehouse. There are three windows on the 2nd floor. All three have single iron shutters, iron bars, and a wooden sliding door on the inside. The materials and shapes of the fittings have received great praise for being well preserved in their original state.

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1st Floor: Triple Layered Sliding Door

- ① Steel double doors ② Plaster coated screen
- ③ Lattice screen ④ Net screen



2nd Floor: Shuttered Window

- ① Single iron shutter ② Iron bars ③ Wooden sliding door

The *Tojin-Yashiki*

唐館書房之圖



The *Tojin-Yashiki*



唐人居住区



당인주거지



The *Tojin-Yashiki* was constructed in Junzenji-go, Nagasaki Village (present day Kannai-machi, Nagasaki City), on the site of the former medicinal herb garden, as a place to house Chinese nationals. The construction of the quarters was intended to prevent smuggling.

Construction began in 1688, and was completed the following year. Upon completion, the site measured 26,500m² and was surrounded by a moat and two perimeter fences; one constructed of mud and tiles, the other, bamboo. It is said that there were 20 two-story roof-tiled longhouses inside the compound. However, a fire in 1784 destroyed most of the housing. Many of the buildings were rebuilt by the Chinese residents in their native style. Another fire broke out in 1870 after the quarters had been abolished. This fire destroyed the majority of buildings, and the land was later sold in lots to Nagasaki's citizens. The *Dojindo* shrine, *Tenkodo* shrine, and *Kannondo* shrine are preserved as historical sites designated by Nagasaki City, and convey the historical appearance of the *Tojin-Yashiki*.

History of the *Tojin-Yashiki* (Development/ Old Map)

■ The *Tojin-Yashiki*

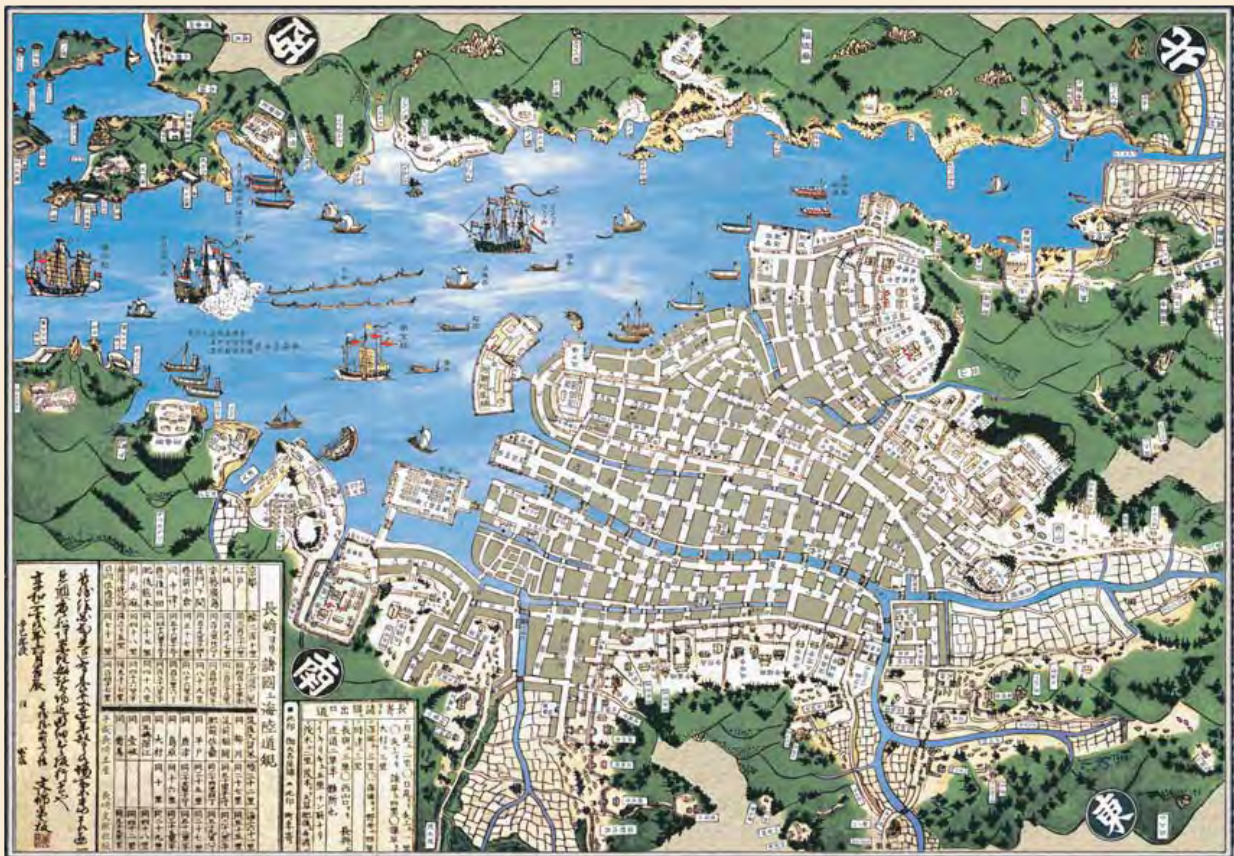
From the middle of the Muromachi period, Chinese trade was taking place all over Kyushu. However, in 1635 the Shogunate restricted Chinese trade to Nagasaki. Chinese residents of Kyushu moved to Nagasaki, and the city went through tremendous development as the center of Chinese trade.

In the 1670s there were around 60,000 people living in Nagasaki. It is said that a sixth of this population, roughly 10,000 people, were Chinese. China had lifted restrictions on trade, and so the number of Chinese ships entering Nagasaki Port increased dramatically. Orders were made to control the trade, but the more regulations were tightened the more smuggling increased.

The *Tojin-Yashiki* was constructed in Nagasaki's Juzenji-go (present day Kannai-machi) to restrict smuggling, thoroughly control trade, and accommodate Chinese residents. Construction began in 1688, and was mostly complete by the fourth month of 1689.

Two tall perimeter fences; one constructed of mud and tiles, the other of bamboo; and five guard houses kept a strict watch on the *Tojin-Yashiki*. Inside the quarter there were 20 two-story roof-tiled longhouses which accommodated the Chinese sailors and merchants. Of the Japanese, only courtesans and local government officials were allowed to enter.

Chinese nationals were given legal permission to reside in Japan after the signing of the "Sino-Japanese Amity Treaty" in 1871. The *Tojin-Yashiki* was dismantled following the end of national isolation. Most of its Chinese inhabitants moved to the foreign settlements in Shinchi and Oura.



1802 Map of Nagasaki in Hishu Province, published by Bunkindo, 1802 (Color printed on paper, 68.0 x 47.0cm).

Nagasaki Bunkensha Co., Ltd.

During the Edo period a large number of maps of Nagasaki were produced as wood block prints and sold as maps and souvenirs. The above is a late Edo period map of Nagasaki. It was produced around 1802, 66 years prior to the Meiji Restoration. The *Tojin-Yashiki* (Chinese Quarter) can be seen above the character for "South" (南) in the left-hand corner. It was constructed in 1689 to house Chinese nationals. The fan-shaped "Dejima" and the square-shaped "Shinchi warehouse" can be seen along the coast. The Shinchi warehouse was built in 1702 to protect the Chinese merchants' goods from fire.

History of the *Tojin-Yashiki* (Chinese Shipping Routes, Chronology)



■ Chronology of the *Tojin-Yashiki*

- 1635 Chinese trade is limited to Nagasaki.
- 1689 The 22,578.51m² *Tojin-Yashiki* is completed to accommodate Chinese nationals.
- 1690 *Dojindo* shrine is constructed.
- 1702 Completion of the Shinchi warehouse.
- 1736 *Tenkodo* shrine constructed.
- 1784 A fire breaks out in the *Tojin-Yashiki* and destroys most buildings, except for the *Kantei* shrine.
- 1868 First year of the Meiji Period.
A *Tenkodo* shrine is built in the Hachibin Hall (later the Fukken Hall).
- 1870 A fire breaks out in the *Tojin-Yashiki*.
- 1906 Major repairs carried out on the *Tenkodo* shrine.
- 1917 Repairs carried out on the *Kannondo* shrine.
- 1961 The *Tojin-Yashiki* gate is designated as an Important Cultural Property of Japan.
- 1974 The *Dojindo*, *Tenkodo*, and *Kannondo* are designated as historical sites of Nagasaki City.
- 1977 The *Dojindo* shrine is reconstructed.
- 2000 The *Tenkodo* shrine in the Fukken Hall is designated as a Tangible Cultural Property of Nagasaki City.

Chinese Culture

Many years of exchange between Japan and China brought the latter's influence to many aspects of Nagasaki culture, such as Nagasaki's annual events and food.

Chinese Temples



Sofukuji "Scroll of Beautiful Scenery in Nagasaki"

The Chinese nationals who came to Nagasaki created associations for natives from each of their hometowns. These associations maintained the Kofukuji, Fukusaiji, and Sofukuji temples respectively.

The Chinese priests at these Obaku Zen Buddhist temples introduced Southern Chinese culture to Nagasaki. The last visit to Nagasaki by Chinese priests was in 1724.

Annual Events and Festivals



Dragon Dance (Detail from "Scroll of the Chinese Quarter") by Keiga Kawahara
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

Chinese customs and culture can be seen in such events as kite-flying and Peiron boat racing, the Bon Festival, Shoro Nagashi, and the Kunchi Festival.

A "Connoisseur of Chinese Paintings" (an official government post), Shuseki Watanabe learnt the Chinese style from Itsunen, the 3rd Head Priest of Kofukuji Temple.



"Rice and Sparrows" by Shuseki Watanabe
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

Food

Examples of Chinese influence on Nagasaki cuisine are the Shippoku cuisine, Chinese sweets and peach buns, candied pomelo, and glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo.

Raihaku Shinjin



Painting of a Chinese Man
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

Those cultured Chinese merchants who enjoyed cultural pursuits such as poetry and prose, calligraphy, painting and music, were known as "Raihaku Shinjin". The many kinds of Chinese painting and drawing these merchants introduced were known in Japan as the "Nagasaki School".



"Scroll of the Chinese and Dutch Quarters" by Yushi Ishizaki
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture



Life in the Chinese Quarter (Cultural Exchange)



Courtesans Providing Entertainment at the Chinese Quarter (Detail from “Scroll of the Chinese Quarter”) by Keiga Kawahara, late Edo period (19th Century) (Scroll: Color painting on paper, 22.8 x 36.0cm).

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture



Old Woodblock Print of Nagasaki/ View of a Room in the Chinese Quarter

Published by Yamatoya, late Edo period (19th Century) (Color printed on paper, 34.0cm x 25.0cm).

Nagasaki Bunkensha Co., Ltd.



Performance of *Minshin-gaku* Music (Chinese music of the Ming and Qing dynasties) (Detail from “Scroll of the Chinese Quarter”) Artist Unknown.

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

■ Courtesans Providing Entertainment at the Chinese Quarter (Top)

Only courtesans and government officials were allowed to pass through the “*Ni-no-mon*” (the secondary gate) and enter the *Tojin-Yashiki* proper. Courtesans who went to the *Tojin-Yashiki* were known as “*Tokan-gyo*” (“one who goes to the Chinese quarter”). As of 1737, a total of 16,913 courtesans had visited the *Tojin-Yashiki*.

Annals of the Chinese Quarter (Watching the Chinese Dance Performances)



Watching the Performances (Detail from “Scroll of the Chinese Quarter”) by Keiga Kawahara, late Edo period (19th Century) (Scroll: Color painting on paper, 22.8 x 36.0cm).
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

A magnificent festival was held at the *Dojindo* shrine on the 2nd day of the second lunar month to celebrate the birthday of the local earth god. Traditional Chinese dances were performed on a stage which stood in front of the *Dojindo* shrine for two or three days of the festival. The Nagasaki magistrate and civil servants were invited to come and watch these performances.

Annals of the Chinese Quarter (Dragon Dance)



Dragon Dance (Detail from “Scroll of the Chinese Quarter”) by Keiga Kawahara, late Edo period (19th Century) (Scroll: Color painting on paper, 22.8 x 36.0cm).

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

The dragon dance was performed at the *Tojin-Yashiki* (Chinese quarter) on the 15th day of the first lunar month; the Chinese Lantern Festival. This spectacular festival was held to welcome in good fortune for the New Year. Countless lanterns lit up the night, and courtesans in their gorgeous attire visited the shrines. The dragon dance, which was performed in front of the *Dojindo* shrine within the *Tojin-Yashiki*, is still performed today as a highlight of the Nagasaki Kunchi Festival.

Outline of the *Tojin-Yashiki*

Outline of the *Tojin-Yashiki*

The *Tojin-Yashiki* was built in 1689 to accommodate Nagasaki's Chinese residents. Its 179 year long history lasted until 1868. The site was 140m wide by 250m long, and 22,480m² (later expanded to 31,070m²), and was surrounded by perimeter fences. As at Dejima, the residents of the *Tojin-Yashiki* were not allowed to leave the compound without permission. Entry to the quarters was limited to Chinese interpreters and courtesans. It is thought that their contact with Japanese nationals was restricted in order to impede the propagation of Christianity, and to prevent smuggling.

There was a guardhouse beyond the "*Dai-mon*" (main gate) where the *otona* (senior official) kept watch, and where Chinese translators were stationed. Licensed merchants would come to the square to sell produce such as vegetables, fish, and daily necessities. Further inside the compound was the "*Ni-no-mon*" (second) gate. The Chinese residents lived beyond this gate, and the entry of Nagasaki officials was restricted. The buildings which housed the Chinese residents were called "*Hon-beya*", and one was allocated to each ship. The 2nd floor was reserved for ship owners and senior sailors. The 1st floor was given over to the junior sailors.

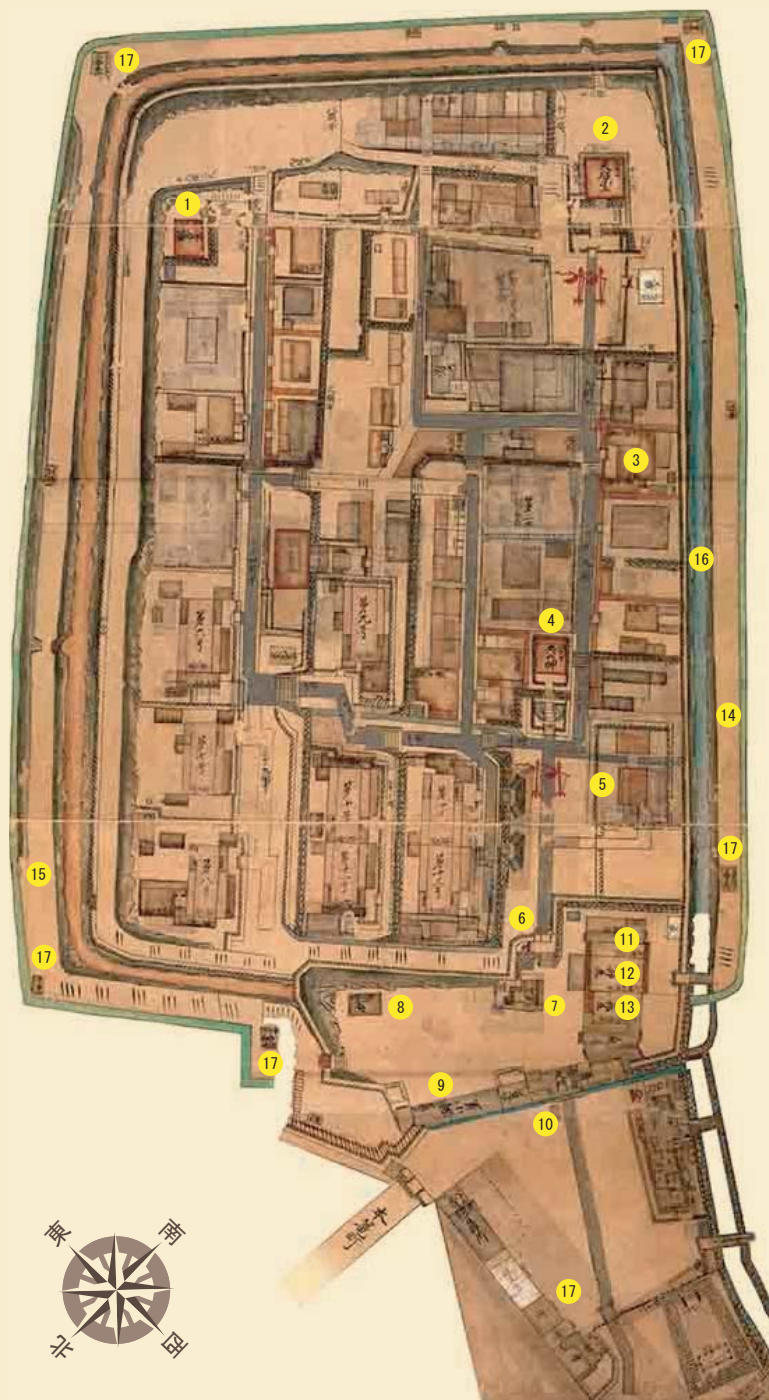
The original *Hon-beya* were Japanese-style longhouses constructed by Japanese artisans. However, they were later rebuilt in the Chinese-style after a great fire in 1784. The quarters were transformed into a Chinese town decorated with vermilion lattice doors and folding screens. Besides religious buildings such as the *Dojindo* shrine, *Kannondo* shrine, and the *Tenkodo* shrine, the Chinese residents also established shops which were called "*Shiten*". At their peak, there were 107 such shops, which sold goods such as alcohol, tea and confectionaries.

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① The *Kannondo* Shrine

It is said that the *Kannondo* shrine was originally constructed in 1737 by a ship owner from Fujian province. There were no such religious facilities as this on Dejima. However, these religious buildings were a source of mental support to the inhabitants who were isolated within the quarters, and lessened the discord of their long and restricted residencies.

The *Kannondo* shrine was repaired many times, and was finally rebuilt in 1917. However, it is thought that the stone arch over the entrance is the original arch.

② The *Tenkodo* Shrine

The *Tenkodo* shrine was constructed by citizens of Nanking in 1736 in order to pray for safe voyages, and to enshrine the goddess Mazu. Repairs were carried out in 1790.

The current building was constructed in 1906 from donations given by Chinese nationals living all over Japan.

Guan Yu is also worshipped at the *Tenkodo* shrine and it is therefore also known as the "Guan Yu Shrine".

③ *Sodai-beya*

The *Sodai-beya* housed the trade representatives (owners of the Chinese ships).

④ *Dojindo* Shrine

It is thought that the *Dojindo* shrine was built in 1691 after permission for its construction was granted to the Chinese residents. A stage was raised annually on the 2nd day of the 2nd month for the Earth god's birthday. The celebration included performances of Chinese musical instruments, and it is said that even the Nagasaki Magistrate came to watch. The shrine was restored after a great fire which broke out in 1784. Chinese residents continued to repair and maintain the shrine. The shrine fell into disrepair and was dismantled in 1950, with only the small stone shrine left standing. However, Nagasaki City rebuilt the *Dojindo* shrine in 1977.

⑤ *Reikon* Hall (*Yurei* Hall)

Chinese nationals who passed away in Nagasaki were buried in one of the three Chinese temples (Kofukuji, Sofukuji, Fukusaiji). However, ship owners' and sailors' remains were repatriated to China on the next available ship. Whilst awaiting return, their bodies were held in the *Reikon* Hall (hall for the dead). Memorial tablets to Chinese nationals who died within the *Tojin-Yashiki* were also enshrined here.

⑥ *Ni-no-mon* Gate

The Chinese residents of the *Tojin-Yashiki* lived beyond the *Ni-no-mon* (second) gate. Of the Japanese, only courtesans were permitted to pass beyond the *Ni-no-mon*; access was restricted even for government officials.

⑦ *Ni-no-mon* Guardhouse

The *Tojin-ban* guards were in charge of security at the *Tojin-Yashiki*. They were stationed at the *Dai-mon* and *Ni-no-mon* gates and examined entry permits and those who passed in and out of the quarters. The *Tojin-ban* was a hereditary post.

There were also guards known as *Saguri-ban*, who performed body searches on Chinese nationals, and even upon the Japanese merchants who came and went from the *Tojin-Yashiki*. Originally the *Saguri-ban* were only stationed at the *Ni-no-mon* guardhouse. However, 4 guards were stationed at the *Dai-mon* gate and another 4 at the *Ni-no-mon* gate after 1717.

⑧ Prison

There was a prison located a little east of the *Dai-mon* and *Ni-no-mon* gates. It measured around 79m².

⑨ *Ami-goya* Hut

The 5.91m x 23.64m *Ami-goya* hut was just inside to the east of the *Dai-mon* gate. This hut is where property belonging to the Chinese was inspected, and is also where netting for the Chinese ships was stored.

⑩ *Dai-mon* Gate

The entrance to the *Tojin-Yashiki* was a gate in the north-side of the compound facing the port. It was situated along a building which measured 59.1m wide and the gate had a depth of 5.91m. Local officials, such as the *Tojin-ban* and *Saguri-ban* guards, kept a strict watch from this gate. There was about 2,000m² between the *Dai-mon* and *Ni-no-mon* gates. There was a notice board on the south side of the *Dai-mon*, and an office for the *otona* officials and one for the interpreters. Merchants who had received a gate permit from the *Tojin-Yashiki onna* set up stalls within the square beyond the *Dai-mon* gate.

⑪ Senior Officials' Office

The post of *otona* (senior official) was created in 1689 with the founding of the *Tojin-Yashiki*. Besides their main role which was surveillance of the quarters, they also carried out building maintenance, and were good counsellors and advisors to the Chinese.

⑫ Interpreters' Office

The Chinese-speaking interpreters were called "*To-tsujii*". However, besides interpreting they were also deeply involved in trade and taking care of the residents' personal needs.

⑬ Mud and Tile Wall

⑭ Bamboo Fence

⑮ Dry Moat

⑯ Moat

The *Tojin-Yashiki* was constructed to prevent smuggling and the propagation of Christianity, and the movements of the Chinese residents were therefore watched closely. The quarters were roughly 31,070m², which is almost the same size as the present-day Kannai-machi. In order to completely cut the *Tojin-Yashiki* off from the outside world it was surrounded first by a mud and tile wall, then a moat which was partly filled with water and partly dry, and finally a stretch of empty land was enclosed by a bamboo fence.

⑰ Guardhouse

The guardhouse is where the guards of the *Tojin-Yashiki* checked entry permits and inspected and guarded those entering and leaving the quarters.

Nagasaki: International Trading Port

Nagasaki has long been a naturally favorable port with calm seas, beautiful islands, and good conditions for the entry of large sailing ships.

In 1571, Sumitada Omura created 6 towns in Nagasaki; Shimabara-machi, Hirado-machi, Omura-machi, Yokoseura-machi, Hokaura-machi, and Bunchi-machi. This was the same year when Portuguese ships first entered the port at Nagasaki, which was the start of Nagasaki's development as an international trading port.

In 1635 Chinese trade was restricted to Nagasaki, which prompted the arrival of a great number of Chinese ships to the port. The greatest number of Chinese ships entering Nagasaki's port in any one year was 117 ships in 1688. Following this, between 70 – 80 ships would arrive each year. However, in 1715 the Shogunate limited the number of Chinese ships permitted to enter the port to 30 vessels per year.

Dutch ships on the other hand, periodically came to Nagasaki after the Dutch Trading Post at Hirado was moved to Nagasaki's Dejima in 1641. The greatest number of Dutch ships entering Nagasaki's port in any one year was 43 ships in 1658. Following this, around 3 – 7 ships would enter port each year. From 1715, these ships were restricted to 2 per year, and trade sanctions were later imposed.



"Dutch and Chinese Ships" by Yushi Ishizaki. Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

Nagasaki:
International
Trading Port

对外贸易港
长崎

국제무역항
나가사키

Chinese Ships Entering Port (Types of Vessels)



Nanjing Ship (Artist and date unknown, color on paper scroll 57.5 x 78.3cm).

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture



Ningbo Ship
(Artist and date unknown, color on paper scroll 57.5 x 78.0cm).

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture



Guangdong Ship
(Artist and date unknown, color on paper scroll 57.5 x 78.0cm).

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture



Thai Ship
(Artist and date unknown, color on paper scroll 57.5 x 78.0cm).

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

Chinese ships were split into three classifications depending on their point of departure; *kuchibune*, *nakaokubune*, and *okubune*. The size of the ships also differed. Nanjing and Ningbo ships were *kuchibune*; Guangdong ships, *nakaokubune*; Thai ships, *okubune*. The majority of *okubune* were large ships which could withstand storms on the open seas, and had crews of one hundred. However, the *kuchibune* which sailed from coastal areas such as Shanghai and Ningbo were small, and some of the vessels were riverboats known as “*sasen*”.

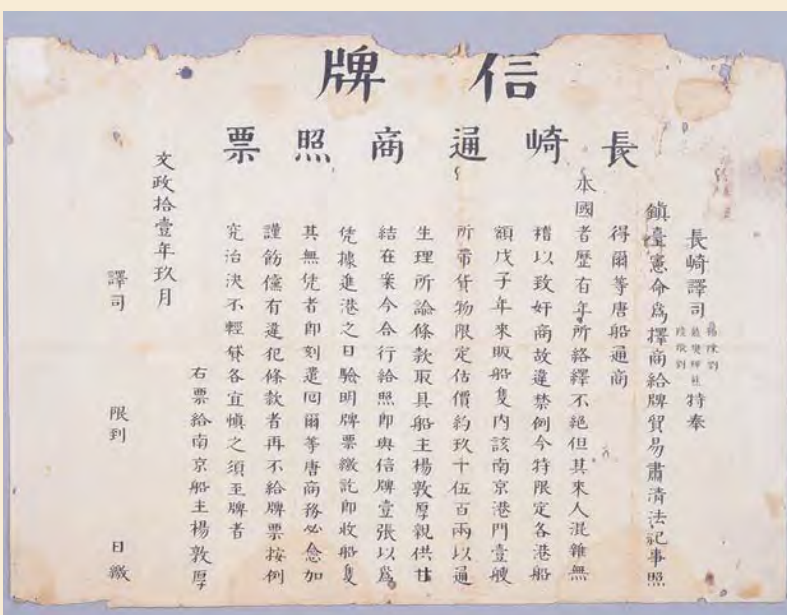
Entry of Chinese Ships into Port (Port Entry/ Trading Permits)



Chinese Ship Temporarily Moored at the Entrance to Nagasaki Port (Detail from "Scroll of the Chinese Quarter") by Yushi Ishizaki, 1802 (Scroll: Color on silk, 42.5 x 790.0cm).
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

Chinese Ship Temporarily Moored at the Entrance to Nagasaki Port (Top)

Yushi Ishizaki was a Connoisseur of Chinese Paintings (an official government post), and was an influential figure in Nagasaki's artistic circles during the last days of the Shogunate. His "Scroll of the Chinese Quarter" is highly valued for its detailed depiction of Chinese ships entering port, Shinchi and the *Tojin-Yashiki*, and for his detailed notes on positions and situations. The authorities were notified by the Toomi guardhouse at Nomo when a Chinese ship was sighted on the outskirts of the Port. Patrol boats would swiftly make for the ship and supply it with necessities such as vegetables and water, and urge swift entry into the port. They did this to thwart the many ships which would pretend that their rudder or masts were broken so that they could engage in smuggling.



"Shinpai" Nagasaki Trading Permit (9th lunar month, 1828) (Ink on paper 37.3 x 50.5cm).

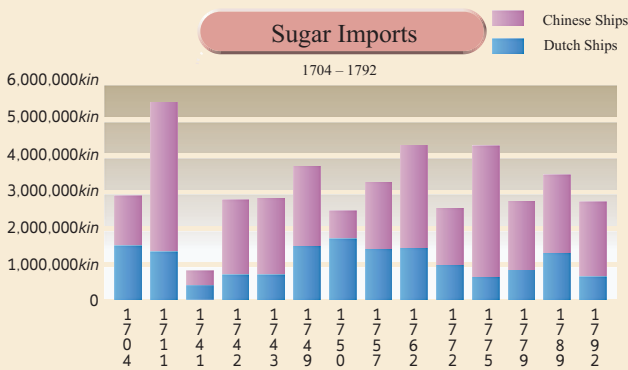
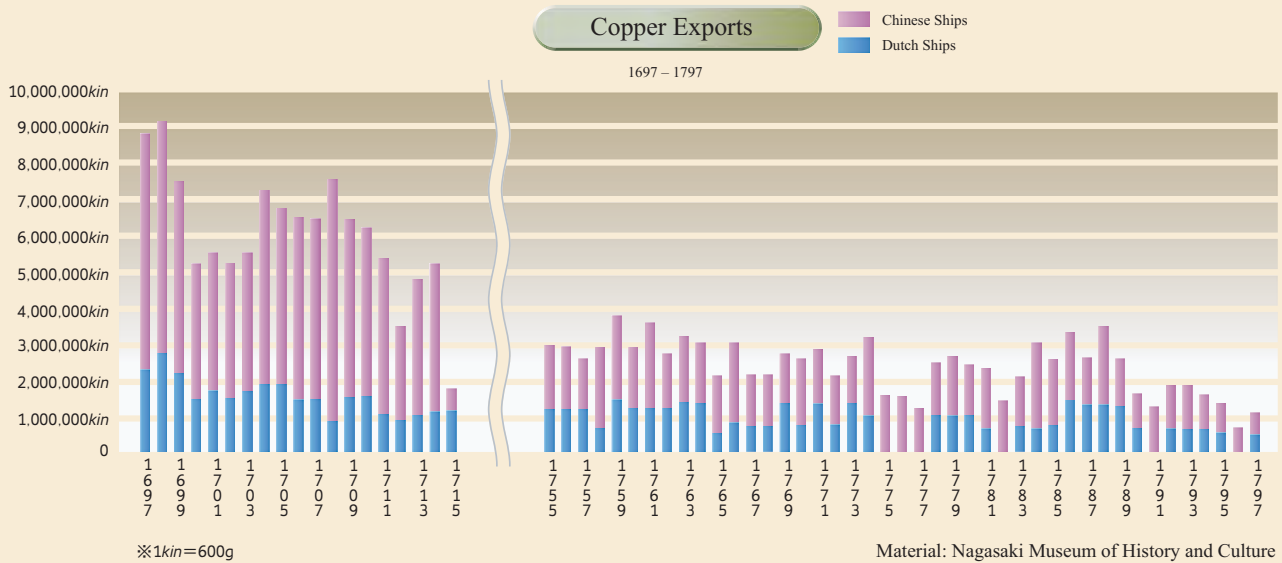
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

"Shinpai" Nagasaki Trading

Shinpai were trading permits introduced by the New Shotoku Laws of 1715. Chinese ships that were not in possession of a *Shinpai* were unable to trade. *Shinpai* were issued by the Chinese interpreters on the orders of the Nagasaki Magistrate. The Japanese were allowed to sell 6,000 *kan* of silver (approximately 22,500 kilograms) and 3,000,000 *kin* (approximately 1.8 million kilograms) of copper a year. In order to prevent Chinese forgery, *Shinpai* were made out of *washi* Japanese paper, registers were created, and a seal was stamped on overlapping sheets of the registers and permits. The seal was kept under strict watch at the Nagasaki Magistrate's Office.

Trade Prosperity (Business Transactions/ Trade Goods)

Overview of Copper Exports and Sugar Imports



Imports

Raw silk thread produced in Bengal and Tonkin was the main commodity imported via Chinese ships at the beginning of the Edo period. However, domestic production of silk thread had increased by the beginning of the 18th century which led to a reduction in imports. Instead, sugar from Batavia became the main import. At the time, Batavian production of sugar had increased and was purchased by Chinese ships which then brought it to Japan in large quantities. Other imports included sappanwood and pharmaceutical ingredients, textiles such as silk and chintz, books, and glass products.

Exports

At the beginning of the Edo period, Japan's main export aboard Chinese ships was silver. Japan was a prominent producer of good quality silver from the late-16th century to the beginning of the 17th century. Gold coins were also exported. However, as they were of poor quality they were not widely sought after. Copper and marine produce then replaced silver and gold as the next great exports. Marine produce such as dried sea cucumber, dried abalone, and shark's fin, was exported wrapped in straw. Other popular exports included camphor (as an insect repellent) and seafood, ceramics, lacquerware, and copper products.



Wooden Box Containing 100 kin (approximately 60kg) of *Saodo* ("pole copper") (replica)
Copper is 21cm long x 2cm wide.

Nagasaki City Board of Education



Saodo (Pole Copper) Copper is 75cm long x 3cm wide.

Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

■ *Saodo* Copper (Bottom) / Box of *Saodo* Copper (Middle)

Trade was originally settled in silver. However, harsh restrictions were later placed on silver exports. Copper came to replace silver as an export, and from 1690 it became the main trading commodity. The copper pictured was used for settling trade deals, and was called "*saodo*" (pole copper). It was smelted at Doza in Osaka, and then brought to Nagasaki. The pole copper is 21cm long x 2cm wide, and is stored in a wooden box with ink calligraphy stating that it contains 60kg of copper.

Exchange Between Japan and China (Trading of Daily Necessities)



Trading in the Square at the *Tojin-Yashiki* (Detail from "Scroll of the Chinese Quarter") Artist unknown, late Edo period (19th Century) (Scroll: Ink on paper, 35.4×446.0cm).
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture



- ① *Ni-no-mon* Gate
- ② Inspection by Gatekeeper
- ③ Guardhouse
- ④ Carrying Purchases (Fish/ Vegetables)
- ⑤ Carrying Purchases (Chicken)
- ⑥ Carrying Purchases (Firewood)
- ⑦ Japanese Stall (Firewood)
- ⑧ Japanese Stall (Ceramics)
- ⑨ Japanese Stall (Lacquerware)
- ⑩ Japanese Stall (Umbrellas)
- ⑪ Japanese Stall (Paper)
- ⑫ Japanese Stall (Ironmongery)
- ⑬ Japanese Stall (Abalone)
- ⑭ Japanese Stall (Chicken)
- ⑮ Japanese Stall (Vegetables)
- ⑯ Japanese Stall (Fish)
- ⑰ Japanese Stall (Tofu)
- ⑱ Japanese Stall (Chicken)
- ⑲ Carrying Purchases (Chicken)
- ⑳ *Dai-mon* Gate



Gate Permit (1839)
Nagasaki Museum of History and Culture

■ Transactions in the Square at the *Tojin-Yashiki* (Top)

This scroll depicts the Chinese quarter from the "*Dai-mon*" (the main gate), up to the inner garden. The above detail shows Chinese and Japanese merchants completing transactions in the square. Each day, there were between two and six merchants selling each type of product. Their wares included daily necessities such as fish, vegetables, salt and soy sauce. The fees for the Chinese merchants' purchases were deducted from their sales after trading had been completed.

■ Gate Permit (Bottom)

This gate permit for entry to the quarter was issued in 1839 by an *otona* (senior official) of the *Tojin-Yashiki*. There was a square between the *Dai-mon* (main) and *Ni-no-mon* (second) gates. From 1707, stalls were provided for the sale of daily necessities such as fish and vegetables, and for goods such as lacquerware and Imari porcelain. This gate permit was issued to merchants who had been granted permission to trade within the quarter. Besides merchants, permits were also granted to builders for construction works. However, they were strictly forbidden from passing beyond the *Ni-no-mon*.