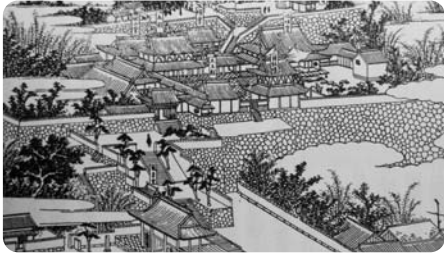


# Chinese Culture

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.

## 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".

## 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.



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

Chinese Culture

中国文化

중국문화

