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Industrial Revolution

Guide App Passport The Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution Guide App is now available. It provides fun, easy to understand information on industrial cultural heritage sites and the various areas in Kyushu.



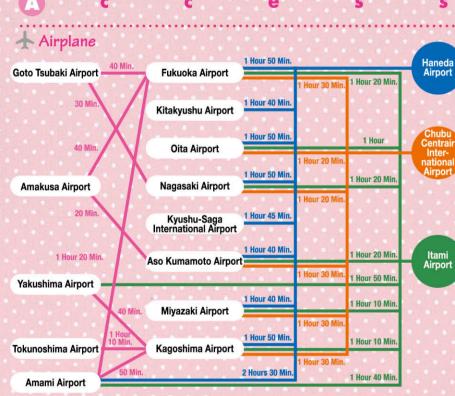


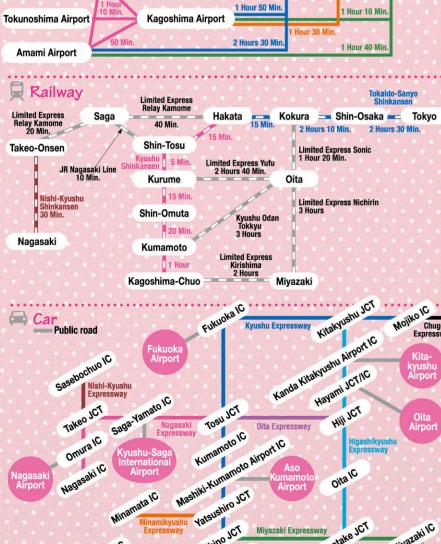






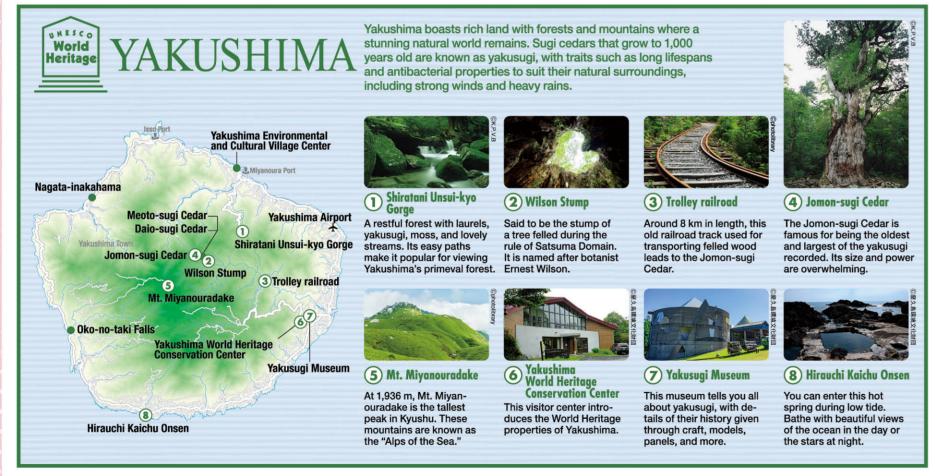
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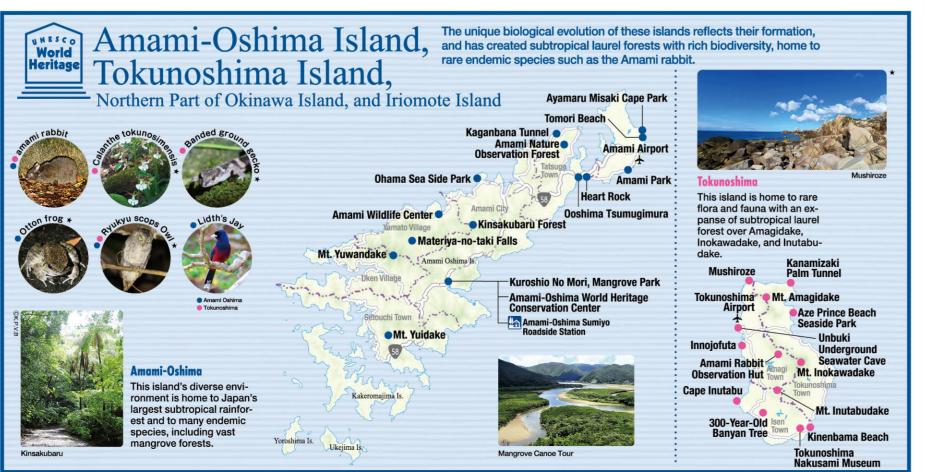














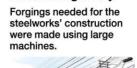
SITES OF JAPAN'S MEIJI INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SINFANCY FOR IRON AND STEEL COMPONENT PART VISITOR COMPONENT PART VIS IRON AND STEEL, SHIPBUILDING AND COAL MINING

Japan built the foundation of an industrial nation from the mid 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. In just 50 years traditional Japan, little changed for centuries was rapidly transformed into an industrial society on its own terms. There are 23 heritage sites located in 8 prefectures and 11 cities throughout Japan, that act as records of this industrialization.



tion and assembly of parts, and the repair of machinery were made using large used at the Steel Works.

It was used for the fabrica-









foreign ships.

Steam hauling

engine house is

Japan's oldest

surviving brick

nized by steam

a joint ven-

ture betweer

Thomas Glover

Hokkei pit tells

and Saga clan.

trial water from the intake

to steelworks, and still

supplies most industrial

NAGASAKI Nagasaki has industrial heritage sites from the introduction of Western technologies to the completion of industrialization period, after the ban on the man-BACK B-4 ufacture of large ships was lifted with the arrival of the Black Ships.

Kosuge Slip Dock

The first Western style slip dock with

Glover House and Office The oldest surviving wooden Western-style house in Japan, the base for Thomas Glov-

steam hauling engine, for the repair of er, who came to Japan when the port of Nagasaki was opened. It was the first building to blend lapanese and

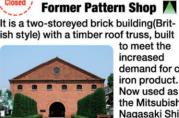
ture. łashima Coal Mine This mining island is also known as the battleship

Takashima Coal Mine Japan's first modern coal mine mecha-

"Tosa." Coal mined from coal mines has sup-

Mitsubishi Nagasaki Shipyard Construction began in 1857 on Japan's first real Western-style factory. In the 1850s, Japan

had no technology that could repair foreign ships, but in 50 years, it obtained the skills to build massive docks and ships. Ship and machinery manufacturing activity continued here



The dock was completed in 1905, by



Senshokaku Guest House A two-storey wooden Western-style building built in 1904. When Prince Higashifushimi Yorihito stayed here, it was named

"Senshokaku" (a scenic spot) still used to this day as a venue for important shipbuilding events.

exploiting the natural geology of the bay drainage pumps are still

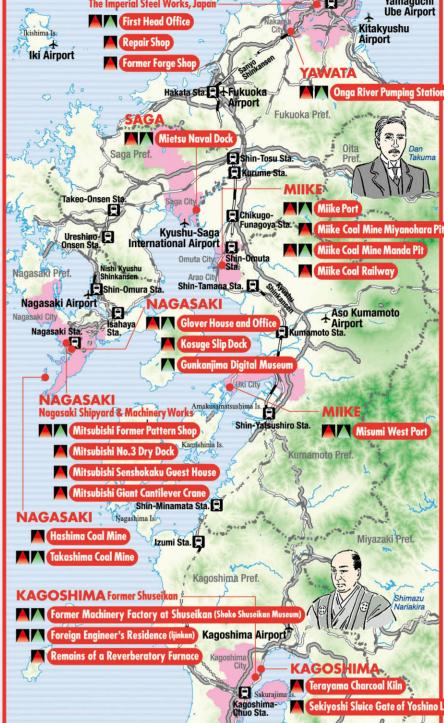


No. 3 Dry Dock

Giant Cantilever Crane 150 tonnes lifting capacity electric crane, installed by shipyard equipment electrification. The strength of the steel has not changed and well

maintained, it is still used today for shipping prod ment such as steam turbines.









oshino Leat Charcoal kiln used to produce fuel for verberatory furnaces, as the surroundsource of the raw material for char-

Terayama Charcoal Kiln

coal making.

The take-off structure for the water channel that was adapted as a source of waterpower

7km-long channel's

remains can still be

seen in the Iso area.





Saga clan was first in Japan to

succeed in building a practical



The main pit in Milke from the

eriod, with

well-pre-

served remains of

coal mining

and transpo

late Meiii to the mid-Showa

Miike Coal

Built as major arter

supporting the Miike Coa

The Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution also include a variety of related facilities where contemporary technology and manpower were amassed. E.g., former houses of famous mine owners, forts, and former mining facilities, symbols of Japan's modernization and industrialization. These unmissable sites tell the story of Japan's industrial development.

Former Takatori Residence BACK B-2 The Former Takatori Residence belonged This public theatre opened in 1931 and is to Takatori Koreyoshi, head of among registered as a Tangible Cultural Property. others the Kishima Coal Mine. With a base It prospered as an entertainment facility of Japanese-style the building also has for mine workers and their families. Western-style rooms.

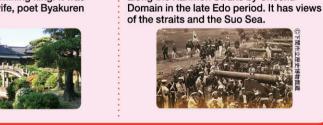


Ita Shaft BACK D-2 Ita intake shaft first, second BACK D This was created using around 213,000 An old mining facility standing around 28.4 m high near the center of the city. It bricks in 1908 for steam boiler smoke is Chikuho's only steel shaft, made with dispersal. It is mentioned in the traditional Tanko Bushi song. Scottish steel



Old Ito Den-emon House BACK D-2 Maeda Battery Site BACK D-1

The elaborately designed residence of One of the forts built against invaders Denemon Ito, coalmining king. It was along the Kanmon Straits by Choshu extended for his wife, poet Byakuren









After the East India Squadron

arrived in Uraga, the

batteries were built

Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces

to defend Edo.

status or class, many of his students became key figures in the Meiji restorat Hagi Castle Town

Since Hagi Castle was built in 1604, the castle town has flourished and beautiful streetscapes including amurai residences remai to this day.



Ohitayama Tatara Iron Works A valuable site for understanding the tatara iron-making process.

