

Yokohama Kaiko Kenbunshi: Yokohama Bunka ^{Sadahide.} (1)

(Record of observations of the opening of the Port of Yokohama: Yokohama library). Hashimoto Gyokusanjin.
Illustrations by Sadahide.

all the surrounding sea was calm and the four classes were living in contentment from Nagasaki in the south to Yezo, Karafuto and Chishima in the north. The spirit of the people was united and strong. The American, Commodore Perry, hearing of the great power of our country solicited our government and was permitted to drop anchor at a place called Yokohama. In the centre of this city an unloading place was built. Merchants of our country built their trading establishments along one main street, now called Motomachi. Foreign concerns were also established and trading was carried on with natives of countries lying thousands of miles across the ocean. The amount of this trade ran up into millions of silver and the people were very happy. Visitors have come from near and far and spend a night or two here.

Yokohama: cont.

I.

Sadahide. (2)

to see this city. As, however, the city grows day by day and month by month, no one can remain to see the end of its development. Thinking that such a condition of things does not exist in other provinces, and as it is not easy for the aged and women to endure a long journey, I venture to draw pictures of it all and to put them into a book.

1. Port of Yokohama.
2. Foreigners purchasing at Mitsui Company.
3. Foreigners buying lacquer at Honmachi.
4. Ishikawa raw-silk store. Yokohama cook. Sailors.
5. 1-chome, Honmachi, Yokohama: the ferry.
6. 1-chome, Honmachi: foreigners on horseback.
7. A view from the gate at 2-chome, Honmachi.
8. Entrance to 2-chome, Keiigan-dori. Chinese, colored people, foreign child, etc.
9. 1-chome, Hondori: drunken foreign sailors.
10. Foreign residential district; Dutch Consulate.
11. Minami-Yokodori: foreigners returning to the Port.
12. View of West Pier: from Kitayokocho, Honmachi.
13. South gate of the loading-place.

to see this city. As, however, the city grows half
 by half and half of wealth, we can remain
 to see the end of its development. Thinking that
 such a condition of things is not what we wish
 for, we are not at all ready to see it, and we
 venture to venture a long journey, to venture
 to know the end of it all and to put them into
 a book.

1. Part of the Journal

2. Foreigners purchasing at the market
3. Foreigners buying goods at the market
4. Foreigners buying goods at the market
5. Foreigners buying goods at the market
6. Foreigners buying goods at the market
7. Foreigners buying goods at the market
8. Foreigners buying goods at the market
9. Foreigners buying goods at the market
10. Foreigners buying goods at the market
11. Foreigners buying goods at the market
12. Foreigners buying goods at the market
13. Foreigners buying goods at the market

In the first volume of this Yokohama library, I included mainly scenes in Hormachi and a part of Shinmachi. In this second volume, I include first pictures of the large ocean-going ships of the five nations, and then pictures of foreign life — the holiday revelry, eating, drinking, at business, pool-playing, dancing, music, parades, horse-racing, baggy-riding, wharfage, unloading cargo, religious service at a Dutch church, commercial transactions, cooking, colored servants. Especial pains have been taken in representing the foreign residential district, kitchen ware, utensils and dinner service. I shall include views of the district built on the fill — where marshes have been redeemed and new land has been extended into the sea. All this has been done in order to have storage for the immense amount of trade goods. In one or two small pamphlets I am unable to do justice to the subject.

1. Ships of five nations come to the port of Yokohama. They differ in size but are of much the same construction. Each ship carries a flag and has marks showing its nationality. This is a Sunday

^{scene} showing the sailors leaving the ship on shore-leave. They go up and down on a suspended ladder with a flag (— better shown in Figure 1A)

2. This is a cross-section of a ship showing the different decks — under the upper deck is the deck at which cannons stand; on the next deck provisions are stored; on the lower deck powder is kept.

3. This is a picture of the large square dining-room, where the officers dine or are served fruit. Many interesting things are laid out but since it would weary the eyes to see them all, I will avoid detail.

4. This is a picture of foreigners on a Sunday parade. They carry guns in a certain position upon their shoulders and keep step as the march. Men and women are out on the street to see the parade.

5. As the cargo-loading place, showing foreign trading houses. A Chinese going on an errand is followed by a black dog that resembles the Japanese chin. A brown dog follows a couple. The foreign woman on horseback with an umbrella seems rather coy. The hill is that of Sugiyama Benten.

6. South part of foreign residence district: The

During the winter the ship is in the harbor
and the sailors are employed in various ways.

1. There is a great deal of work done in the harbor
and the sailors are employed in various ways.

2. There is a great deal of work done in the harbor
and the sailors are employed in various ways.

3. There is a great deal of work done in the harbor
and the sailors are employed in various ways.

4. There is a great deal of work done in the harbor
and the sailors are employed in various ways.

passage, no. 10.

Kendama

7. Foreign concern: Dutch owner. Rev. Raitetsu

8. This is a game called pool. The object is to shoot and strike another's ball. Sometimes it falls out of the hole; sometimes it remains. This game is played only on Sunday.

9. Colored people carrying water. Of late such people have been brought into the country by the foreigners to do the work around their buildings. They are hard workers. They came originally from tropical lands, such as India or Africa. It must be their native custom to carry things in the manner shown in the picture.

10. The sales manager keeps his account every day, making the entries in the presence of the owner of the stock. He sells at wholesale to other dealers on credit, the payment to be made on a fixed date. He does not ask for it even if he meets the purchaser, but it is said that he deals severely with him, if the payment is not made when due.

11. This is one of the upstairs rooms of one of the foreign concerns. They are having a pleasant

embroid

garage, no. 10.

7. Garage owner: auto owner. For parking

8. This is a game called foot. The object is to

shoot one's ball, another's ball, but not one's

ball out of the hole, sometimes it remains

This game is played only on Sunday.

9. Many people carrying water of the well

people have been working into the evening by

the foreigners to do the work around there

building. They are not workers. They come

originally from tropical lands, such as India or

China. It must be their native custom to

compulsory in the manner shown in the picture

10. The auto owner is carrying his car out of

the garage, making the car in the presence of the

owner of the street. He will not allow it to

other people to enter, the garage is to be

made on a first date. He has not yet for it

even if he needs the garage now, but it is said

that he will not allow it if the garage

is not made when he is

11. This is one of the pictures showing of one of the

foreign cars. They are carrying a picture

time drinking tea and liquor. The windows are made of glass and the ships in the harbor can be seen at a glance and the view is beautiful.

12. At the kosh wharf of Yokohama. Foreigners sorting their shipments and hauling them to their places. It is a real gala-day when shipments come in. The large light-tower has glass windows and it stands about 120 feet from the water's edge.

13. This is a picture of the kitchen of a foreign concern. They mostly use flesh of birds and beasts. In cooking or frying, they always use butter, oil gotten from the cow. It is said to be the best thing to counteract poison.

14. Resident foreigners gather to see the bon dang at Kōsakiō in the seventh month. Many foreigners came, running, to see the sight. On the 8th of the following month, Sadahide, having some business to attend to, went to Honmachi, where he saw a large number of foreigners forming a circle like that at Kōsakiō. There was a large drum not far away. When the drum was beaten, men women and children, swinging their arms, in unison, moved around in a circle. It appeared very simple but thinking that it might be their native custom, Sadahide asked why they were doing

time thinking it was a species of the genus and after the specimen was made of glass and the shape of the body can be seen as a glance and the view is beautiful.

12. At the last of the Labridae. Dorsal fin long. The shape of the body is similar to that of the Labridae. It is a small fish, but when the specimen was made, it was large. The shape of the body is similar to that of the Labridae. It is a small fish, but when the specimen was made, it was large. The shape of the body is similar to that of the Labridae. It is a small fish, but when the specimen was made, it was large.

13. This is a specimen of the Labridae. The shape of the body is similar to that of the Labridae. It is a small fish, but when the specimen was made, it was large. The shape of the body is similar to that of the Labridae. It is a small fish, but when the specimen was made, it was large. The shape of the body is similar to that of the Labridae. It is a small fish, but when the specimen was made, it was large.

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Yokohama: Cost

II.

Sadehide: (7)

it. They simply replied that it was Sunday and they were dancing.

15. It seems that they dance like this on Sunday in foreign countries. In our country also, in the north, Oze and Yezo, they have the so-called baby-crane-dance. In it they form a ring and dance swinging their arms in unison and moving in a circle. It seems as if, in the olden time, all the peoples of the world danced like this when they were rejoicing.

On some occasions, I am told they form a ring holding one another's hands and keep one foot on the ground and kick the other high up into the air until you can see the back of the heel, and move in a circle. However this seems to be done for some purpose and not for simple fun.

The foreign commercial houses in Yokohama are built on both sides of one street, opposite each other. They have gates, most of which are painted green, or blue or black. All are painted in some color. Some have a bulletin-board with an announce-

ment, such as "touring English officers." One douplate says "America No. 33. Uen (surname) Riito (personal name) (Is it Wainwright?)."

1: 11:11

II

11:11:11

if they simply wished that it was Sunday and they
 were dancing.
 21. It seems that they dance like this in Sunday
 in foreign countries. In our country also, in the
 north, the and the, they dance like this. They
 dance. It is very form a ring and dance
 carrying their arms in a circle and moving in a
 circle. It seems as if in the old times, all the
 people who were dancing danced like this when they were
 young. In some dancing schools
 they form a ring holding one another's hands and
 keep one foot on the ground and lift the other
 high up into the air until you can see the feet
 of the feet, and move in a circle. However, this
 seems to be done for some purpose and not for
 simple fun.

The foreign commercial houses in Yokohama are
 built on both sides of the street, opposite each other.
 They have gates, most of which are painted green,
 yellow or blue. All are painted in some color.
 Some have a bell-like door with an ornament
 on it. Such as "round gate" or "round gate".
 (Round gate) (Round gate) (Round gate) (Round gate)
 (Round gate) (Round gate) (Round gate) (Round gate)

most of these firms have dogs and there are many kinds of them. Sometimes these even try to bite those who come daily to the houses. Once an errand boy was frightened by one of these dogs and ran back to his store in Hon-machi. When a dog gets so vicious as to bite anyone the owner takes a pistol and shoots it. I shall write more about these dogs in the third volume. In the grounds of these foreign concerns, there are another kind of animal, called "sheep". They are very tame and children are often seen treading them around. There are other races besides the people of the five nations — Chinese from Canton and Fukien provinces, Indians, Javanese from the southern sea and africans, who are employed by the foreigners — they are hard workers; some can work like fish, when in the water.

Now to turn to another subject. When the building of a certain ~~road~~ ^{firm} was finished, they repaired and macadamized the road in front of it. When a man with a load of goods on his cart came along and stopped his cart at the road and started to carry some goods from his cart to the house of the firm, the watchman from the firm that had macadamized the road came along, with a

stick raised, threatening to strike the man who had stopped his cart on the road, if he did not move his cart at once. His face was red with anger. The cart-puller seemed frightened, but told the watchman he would move the cart as soon as he could deliver his bundle. The watchman would not listen but ordered the cart to be drawn away at once. His face was red, his eyes flashed, and his head quivered as he spoke furiously, with his stick raised to strike. The carter, suppressing a smile, drew his cart away at once, the watchman for a time staring after him. He then tried to obliterate the ruts made by the cart, using his stick and stamping on the ground. However the marks were not so easily gotten rid of. When his rage had somewhat abated, there came along a heavy truck with a good sized tree upon it. The watchman shook his stick again, saying: "if you stop to unload anything I will beat up; hurry along" and he helped him pushing the cart and yelling at him. The man pulling the cart must have thought it strange but he hauled with all his might. The foreigner having rushed the cart over returned to examine the road. He

other things, threatening to strike the man who
 had stopped his cart in the road, if he did not
 move his cart at once. His horse was not with
 him. The cart-puller seemed frightened, but told
 the workman he would move the cart as soon
 as he could because his bundle, the workman
 would not listen but ordered the cart to be
 moved at once. His horse was not, his wife
 and his head falling as he spoke. The cart-puller
 his other voice to strike. The cart-puller, who
 a number of times his cart away at once, the work
 man for a time standing after him. He then
 to strike the workman who was by the cart, saying
 his other and standing in the ground. Then
 when the workman was not so easily gotten rid
 of, the cart-puller had to be moved at once, and
 came along a heavy bundle with a good deal
 the workman. The workman stood in the
 saying, "if you stop to unload any
 thing I will beat up your cart and kill
 you. The man pulling the cart was not
 afraid to strike it. The workman said to
 his wife. The workman said to his wife
 that he was not going to let the cart be

folded his arms and pruned, as the stones were scattered and the dirt below shrouded. Such is the condition in this city.

There are two entrances to the salesroom of the Dutch house. The building is more than 110 long; the room is wide and long. There is a railing of logs in front and behind this are long shelves over which blankets are placed and the Dutch goods displayed. Three or four men with sticks walk up and down the space between the railing and the shelves as if to guard the goods against thieves of our country. Something like pictures hang upon the wall - some square, some round, some in a square margin, these last are maps. Formerly these maps were drawn in two circles but recently most of them are drawn by dividing the circle and spreading the whole thing out. In the maps are represented the five great continents: first Asia, second Europe, third Africa, fourth North and South America. These maps are printed from copper plates: lately some are printed from stone slabs. There are many volumes of Dutch books: Red woolen goods - also green, indigo and brown; some goods have flower patterns. There are beautiful musical instruments. Glass wares reflect

Yokohama: cont.

II.

Sadakido (11)

one's face, metal waves reflect all the surrounding objects and are attractive, beautiful beyond description. There are two wharves on the waterfront, one on the east, one on the west side of the city, at the center of each is the unloading place. The port of the residence district is spacious and impressive. The swash of the waves sounds like a drum: the cry of birds is like the sound of the sho. Truly this city has become the largest port of Japan. At the East wharf a quantity of goods are unloaded and both our people and the foreigners are busied among the mountains of cases. Large drays come to transport the goods. Officers watch from the watchhouse so that no one, foreigner or Japanese dares to conduct himself in a disorderly manner. The West Wharf is the unloading place for goods that are to go up to Yedo. The confusion here is also great. Freight wagons of various firms are waiting to receive their goods. The noise of these carts, the haste and bustle combine to make a lively scene. The second floor of the foreign concerns are supplied with glass windows and women dressed in gay colors look out upon the scene, the whole forming a very pretty picture. Some

the face of the water, and the reflection of the sky and the surrounding landscape, is a beautiful sight. The water is very calm, and the reflection is very clear. The sky is blue, and the surrounding landscape is green. The water is very calm, and the reflection is very clear.

There are two islands in the water, one on the left and one on the right. The island on the left is smaller than the island on the right. The island on the left is covered with trees, and the island on the right is covered with trees and a few buildings. The water is very calm, and the reflection is very clear.

The water is very calm, and the reflection is very clear. The sky is blue, and the surrounding landscape is green. The water is very calm, and the reflection is very clear. The sky is blue, and the surrounding landscape is green.

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of the firms have screens made of glass-heads. This waterfront street of foreign commercial houses leads up to Tanimachi-bashi, where the most important English merchant Stabäcker (Herdert Kesk?) of No. 3 has his residence. --- This house is of imposing appearance. It looks like a tower with white plastered exterior; numerous trees are planted from the gate to the entrance of the building. Many tourists come to see it but only those to whom checks are issued are permitted to enter. If anyone else attempts to go in, negroes and Chinese with sticks will drive them away with an owl's eye. Honmachi-dōri, on which the foreign firms are located is a broad street and at the east end of it is a river which flows from Yokida-bashi to the south of Kōsaki-chō and by Motomura-chō and then to Shinden, where there are tens of thousands of tsubo of newly-filled land. From here the river flows past Motomura-bashi and Tanimachi-bashi and enters the sea. About half-way through Honmachi-dōri, which is also called Oka Shinkawa, on the right hand side is the Orandaji (Dutch church), the minister of which is named Rai itto (). The

The province of Yunnan is one of the most important and fertile in China. It is situated in the south-west of the empire, and is bounded on the north by the province of Szechwan, on the east by the province of Kweichow, on the south by the Gulf of Tonkin, and on the west by the province of Tibet. The capital is at Kunming, and the most important cities are at Yunnan, Tengyue, and Kweichow. The province is divided into several districts, and is one of the most fertile and populous in China. It is situated in the south-west of the empire, and is bounded on the north by the province of Szechwan, on the east by the province of Kweichow, on the south by the Gulf of Tonkin, and on the west by the province of Tibet. The capital is at Kunming, and the most important cities are at Yunnan, Tengyue, and Kweichow. The province is divided into several districts, and is one of the most fertile and populous in China.

Yokohama: cont

II

Sadahide (13)

House-number is Holland, no. 10. and the appearance of the main building is as shown in the early part of this book. The building back of this is a round hall (with a dome) with white plastered walls. These buildings, to the right of Koseki's (Keki's) firm are interesting. These foreigners have a holiday that is called dontaku (zondag, Dutch). On this day ~~some~~ they stop their business and some go to Daishi at Kawasaki, some go to Hodogaya, some parade. It is beautiful to see this parade, with women and children. Some play pool as has already been shown. On this day they also hoist flags in their buildings. These flags are similar to those on their ships. They also hoist many flags on the ships, with one large one at the stern. The ship-crews go ashore on this day and parade on the land. It happened that since the seventh day of the seventh month, the girls from the gay-quarters of Kōsaki and girls from the teahouses, gathered at Nakamachi and danced in their gay-colored kimonos some with towels covering a part of the face and with fans in their hand, danced with lifting of their hands. A large number of spectators came to witness the sight. Many foreigners also came to see this. The Chinese and negroes

case number is Holland, No. 10. and the appearance of the handwriting is as shown in the early part of this book. The handwriting here of this is a round hand (inter-line) with which I have never seen. This is a copy of the right of Keesie (Katie) from one inter-acting. These figures have a label that is called doublet (double, batch). On this day they stop their business and come up to look at Keesie, some of the people, some for sale. It is beautiful to see this people, with women and children. Some play pool also and already been shown. On this day they also look at their buildings. These people are going to take on their ships. They also look at the people on the ships, with one large one of the town. The ship comes up to look at this day and people on the land. It happened that since the month end of the month month, the girls from the ship - grand of Keesie and ship from the town, gathered at Keesie and and turned in their day - and women and with their coming - part of the day and with four in their land, having with them some bands. A large number of people came to witness the sight. Many people also came to see this. The children and people

Yokohama: cont.

II.

Sadahide.

14

are specially fond of dancing and after coming to see this night after night for some time, they were unable to restrain themselves longer, and they (the Chinese swarming their green ^{and} in the air) joined in the dance with the people. This dancing lasted through the month of July. On the eighth day of the eighth month, a ~~great festival~~ ^{great festival} Sunday, men and women being free to do what they liked, gathered on the large open ground near the wharf, in great numbers, forming a circle and when a big man brought out a huge drum and began to beat the drum and yelled out something all danced. Their hands and feet moved in good harmony. The Chinese especially, being light of body, carried himself very beautifully. Formerly the dontaku was the eighth of the month, but now they have dontaku every four days and that is the reason. Therefore they do not have great dontaku. They conduct themselves in this way on holidays, so on work days they labor hard and things are orderly and it is a good custom. The black man often goes on errands to Hamamachi and Kanagawa. He likes to wrap a piece of cloth around his head. These cloths are usually scarlet or purple Japanese crepe. As for their clothing, some wear a cloak that folds on the back and is fastened with a metal buckle.

are especially fond of dancing and after coming to the
this night after night for the time, they were unable
to contain themselves longer, and with the Chinese
renewing their presence in the air, giving in the dance
with the people. This dancing lasted through the night
of July. On the eighth day of the eighth month, a
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they liked, gathered on the large open ground near
the wharf, in great numbers, forming a circle and
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began to beat the drum and yelled out something
all danced. Their hands and feet were in good
dancing. The Chinese especially, being light of
body, carried themselves very beautifully. ~~They~~
by the dance was the eighth of the month, but
now they have harsh every four days and that
is the reason. Because they do not have great
harsh. They cannot themselves in this way
dancing, so on work days they labor hard and
which are weary and it is a good custom in the
blood now stagnates in veins to themselves
and harsh. He likes to work a piece of
cloth around his head. These clothes are usually
beaded or purple Japanese crepe. As for
their clothing, some wear a black cloth like
on the head and in parting with a white cloth

Some wear garments of reddish-brown camlet; some wear a black jacket and a loin-cloth of half length; some are light gray; some have cross stripes of five different colors. Those who wear the upper and lower pieces, without any metal are very attractive. People of the five nations mostly have beards, but some are clean shaved; some wear beard and mustache nicely trimmed. Some who have black hair cut it so that only $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch appears under their head gear. The style of their clothing does not change with the season. As for the women, they wear a head-gear that looks like an umbrella with the end folded over at the top and worn more to the back of their heads. Some are made with beautiful cloths and they cover the cheeks like the Japanese wear a towel upon the head and cheeks. The broad cloths worn over the shoulders have birds, flowers, &c woven into them. In summer you often find them wearing porous knitted work with various designs. They also wear a long piece from the waist to the ankle; it is narrow at the waist and broadens to the ankle; it is rather unrightly, but the upper piece broadens out at

some wear garments of rabbit-skin combed;
 some wear a dress jacket and a low-cut of self
 length; some are light grey; some have overcoats
 of fine different colors. Those who wear the upper
 and lower breeches without any intercalary part of
 texture. People of the fine native mostly have
 beads, but some are clean shaven: some wear
 and sometimes plain shaven and beard
 of oil plus that as it is not only of
 and with appears under their hair. The
 of their clothing does not change with the season.
 as for the women, they wear a long dress that goes
 like an umbrella with the cut. Below are of the
 top and more to the back of their heads.
 some are made with beautiful cloths and they
 over the cheeks like Japanese ornaments
 upon the head and cheeks. The head cloths
 worn over the shoulders like hats, however, is
 worn into them. In summer the opening
 their wearing proper built with white
 designs. They also wear a long dress from the
 waist to the ankle; it is worn at the waist
 and buttons to the ankle; it is often worn
 slightly, but the upper part is not at

breast and some are very pretty. When it rains, they use an 8-ribbed umbrella like that of the Chinese. Wenrito () of no. 33 American, uses a

light grey double-ripped Japanese umbrella. In

the summer they wear something like our danchi-gasa (count-hat). At the house of Will-

-iamson, English No. 14 on the right-hand side, near the Dutch church on Honmachi-dōri, there is a little room at the top of the building which has glass windows all around, as has been shown in a picture of this book. The street between the unloading station and Shokan-

-machi is Komagata-cho. On the left-hand side of this street are the business houses. Most of them are dealers in foreign goods and some are wine shops. On the right-hand side at America No. 25 is the house of a woman

called Shogawa, who uses oil in painting pictures. This is, of course, the Western way of painting.

Some young men are even prettier than the women. They are quite in manner and appear to be the sons of the rich. Women do not look more handsome than they. Their

Photomicrographs cont.

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• *chitab*

Yokohama: Cont.

II. Sadahide:

(17)

features are beautiful and although they differ little from ourselves, their eyes are lighter, blue, though some have dark eyes. The color of their hair is yellowish-red. The French, the Dutch, and the Russians have prominent noses and deep-set eyes. Many of them are tall in stature. Americans resemble the Japanese the most.

One has quite a martial spirit when foreign ships enter the harbor and the cannon resound over land and sea. A little later the foreigners come to shore on a boat and line themselves up in two files and with well-timed step march to the unloading station, and report the new shipments. Wearing a gold-striped hat and trousers with side stripe of red from hip to ankle they stand in line. It is an attractive sight. They appear to be soldiers who came on the ship. On the ship are the workers who pull down the sails, climb the rope-ladder, and slide down the ropes to the deck. They load the cargoes that are brought out in small boats onto the ship. After this is done they lift up the ladder with a chain. These ships differ in size and some have three, some four, decks. As I have included a picture of one of these in this book I shall not go to the trouble of explaining. In

features are beautiful and cultured they differ
little from ourselves, their eyes are lighter, blue,
hair is yellowish-red. The women are tall and
the Russian have prominent noses and deep
eyes. Many of them are tall in stature. Their
towns are very small.

One has quite a martial spirit when foreign
ships enter the harbor and the cannon booming
our land and sea. A little later the foreign
boats and lines

come to shore on a
thunderbolts up in two files and with well
turned ship march to the wharves and station.
Our guards are on duty. We are on duty
stripped and with arms and bayonets.
From ship to ship they stand in lines. It is an
attractive sight, they appear to be soldiers who
come on the ship. On the ship are the women
who pull down the sails, climb the rope-ladder
and slide down the ropes to the deck. They are
the women that are brought out in small boats
into the ship. After this is done they sit down
latter with a chain. These ships differ in size and
some have three, some four, some five
included a picture of one of these in the book
I shall not go to the trouble of explaining. It

Yokohama: cont

II. Sadashide: (18

Looking at the picture one notices that the large ships of sea is like a leaf in a lake; it is tossed about by the waves, and appears as if upon the top of a mountain. However in the ship the beds are suspended like a sack of cotton and hangs from the ceiling, so that when the ship lurches the sack retains its balance so that one will not be thrown out, as I was told in Yokohama. Watching the Chinese who go on errands I found that they carry three or four ducks and geese wrapped up on their backs. The birds stick their heads out and look quite carefree. At meal-times, in the inner room the family gather and place three implements on the table upon a sheet of paper. These implements are the reburu or spoon, mess or knife and horoku or fork. The usual food is the banto, which is like our manjū. This is made by mixing eggs with flour and baked with bōdōne (butter). Bōdōne (butter) is a cow oil. Some of them do not use eggs. When this has swollen like a large manjū it is sliced and placed in a certain dish. Besides this they serve fried pig, whole birds, flesh of beasts, white radish, carrots and onions in various sorts of dishes. In a dish of two compartments they serve grapes, persimmons, nanges,

Yokohama: cont.

II. Sadahide. 19

19. The Chinese follow their own custom. They place their chopsticks on the table, bring in their dessert first, then the rice, fish, birds, radish, carrots, lotus and all sorts of greens and eat together; but when hungry they pour tea over their rice and eat it like the Japanese. The black men grind the beef and add some flour and eat about three of them regularly; they also eat powdered chicken-bones and fish. Some of the black people were born in India; they eat rice. Foreigners use sweets for their food and use eggs in them. Their drinks are fruit juice and alcohol mixtures and some of them are very sweet. Among the Dutch names arekichinda is well known. The vessels for wine and dishes for cakes are usually made of glass. They are boaru, garatte, derinki, beckerugo, rugette, ninshoeingaraseu, wafutuegaraseu, biirugaraseu, sobiigaraseu, kerukie furesu. These are sold in the shops and are now used a great deal. Dutch are very careful and do not eat any food but their own kind. When they see our octopus, ink fish, and anglers, they frown and throw up their hands and seem to dislike them. The Dutch use sweet wine in mix-

27. The Chinese follow their own custom. They place
 their chopsticks on the table, lying in their basket
 first, then the rice, fish, beef, chicken, and vegetables;
 and all sorts of greens and eat together; but when
 they have finished their rice and eat it like the
 Japanese. The black men giving the tea and all
 some flour and eat about three of them together.
 They also eat provided chicken, beef and fish.
 Some of the black people were born in Britain;
 they eat rice. Foreigners are guests for them
 and drink in them. Their drinks are
 first wine and alcohol mixtures and some
 of them are very sweet. Among the hotelkeepers
Asakichin will know. The roads for wine
 and drinks for other are usually made of glass.
They are boon, garage, garage, garage, garage,
garage, garage, garage, garage, garage,
garage, garage, garage, garage, garage,
 there are still in the shops and are now used
 glass and. But the very simple and the
 eat and food but their own kind. When they
 see our eat and, light, and another thing
 from our own up their land and make it
 double them. The black are everywhere in night

Yokohama: cont

III.

Sadahide.

(20)

ing flour to make bread. There is difference in the names of these things. This one is called benjufut. There are many more things I might write, but as the number of pages of this book is limited, I shall hold them for the third volume. Written by Hashimoto Gyokuransai.

Painted by Sadahide Gontei.

In all the world, mankind must think of the daily work. This is to secure comfort in life by providing the three necessities; clothing, food and shelter. Since it will not do to lack any one of these men and women work assiduously,

- weaving, wearing cloth, cultivating the fields, picking tea-
- leaves in the mountains. When one is old, he has ac-
- cumulated wealth and is able to provide for his age.

If one country is rich in textile industry, it can send it to another where such is scarce and exchange for the products of it, to mutual advantage. The great trade of Yokohama is performing that very function. When we look at the textiles that enter that port we notice that they are calicoes and they are made by three different mechanical powers — wind-wheel, fire-wheel, and water-wheel. However the high grade, heavy material is made by hand-work. There is also woollen goods, of material gotten from the animal called sheep, and woven into cloth. These and women at needlework are illustrated in this volume.

Bunkyo 2. early spring. Hashimoto Gyokuransai

and there is a difference in the manner
 of the things. This one is called book. There are
 many more things of right kind, but as the number
 of books of this kind is limited, I shall tell them for
 the third volume. Written by the same author.
 I pointed to the book in the first volume.
 On all the words, meaning what I think of the book.
 This is to secure comfort in life by knowing the true
 necessities; clothing, food and shelter. Since it will not
 do to look only at these men and women in the world
 as they are, but to look at the things which give the
 cause in the world. When one is old, he has a
 - accumulated wealth and is able to provide for his age.
 If one country is rich in the things which it can sell
 it to another country and is scarce and exchange for
 the products of it, to mutual advantage. The
 great work of government is to perform the
 function. When we look at the things that are
 that part we notice that they are collected and they
 are made by three different material powers
 which are, fire, wheel, and water-wheel. However
 the different kinds of material is made by hand
 work. There is also woven goods, material
 gotten from the animal called sheep, and woven
 into cloth. There are women at the loom
 are illustrated in this volume
 Book 2 - last thing. The things of government

pp. 1-3. This is a picture of ship-building, in an American ship-yard. From a copper plate brought from abroad.

3-4. Dutch ship-yard at Tanimachibashi, of Oo-Kagawa; launching a small boat and building a new one.

4-15. Looking at the gate of the Dutch Consulate in the foreign residence district. Kaigan-dori.

5-6. Private apartment of Chinese employed by foreign concerns. A fuller description will follow.

6-7. Giving a child fruit to waken it. Beds of foreigners and Chinese are the same but foreigners spread many woollen blankets under the bed.

7-8. Man on horseback in the grounds of No. 33 Ken Riito. The horse trappings are rather unusual so I have taken the trouble to reproduce them.

8-9. Chinese kicking the shuttlecock. A black man playing with battledore and shuttlecock.

9-10. Foreigners inspect the contents of a shipment, before putting them into the godown to be shipped to foreign ports. They are inspecting liquor or oil.

10-11. Hindus bathing an elephant in their own country. Fully described later.

11. Observing children at play in the foreign residence district one sees them rolling a hoop,

- 11. Observing children of play in the foreign area. This district one sees these children a lot.
- 10-11. Thinking nothing as different in their own foreign parts. They are interesting often a lot.
- 9-10. Foreigners inspect the contents of a ship before putting them into the harbor to be shipped.
- 8-9. Chinese visiting the ship. A lot of them playing with bottles and other things.
- 7-8. Men on shore in the ground of No. 33. The same happens as when we were there. We have taken the water to reproduce them.
- 6-7. Giving a child first to wean it. A lot of men and Chinese on the same but foreign people.
- 5-6. Private apartment of Chinese and Japanese concerns. A fuller description will follow.
- 4-5. Looking at the site of the hotel (Gardens) in the foreign residence district. Kaigun-cho.
- 3-4. Hotel ship yard at Kanagawa, of 60-70-80. Looking at a small boat and building and for wood.
- 2-3. This is a picture of ship-building, in an American ship yard. A lot of ship building for wood.

walking on stilts, etc. I once saw a boy of about three years old wearing his father's hat, and shoes and dragging along an umbrella - which made him look like a ghost.

12. Black man.

13. Black woman

13. American woman in summer costume: detailed description at end of this book.

13. American woman in winter dress.

14. Photographic instruments. Scenery also can be taken by this. First, by letting the subject to be taken to fall in through the opening in the cylinder, which will be exposed upside down and sensitized to the glass plate which is placed under the cover.

Music-box

14-15. Hand sewing is almost the same as Chinese and Japanese. Spinning with wheel is much the same. Sewing-machine with - (see over)

> 16. Taking a photograph from the port of Yokohama. When he tried to get a good view of Kanagawa dogs came out to bother him

> At a celebration on the festival of Ebisu; merchants' house in Honmachi, Yokohama. A Chinese joins in the celebration and dances.

p. 17. In the preceding two volumes we dealt with Honmachi, Odori, and half of the foreign resi-

... of ... in ...
... of ... in ...
... of ... in ...
... of ... in ...

... 12. ...

... 13. ...

... 14. ...

... 15. ...

... 16. ...

... 17. ...
... 18. ...
... 19. ...
... 20. ...

... 21. ...

There is a machine for sewing. They place a cloth on the
table and sew it with two metal pieces that work the
needles, which in turn are worked by a belt connected
with a path under the table which is worked by treading
the feet.

... 22. ...
... 23. ...
... 24. ...
... 25. ...

Yokohama: cont.

III.

Badahide. (23)

-ence district up to the Dutch Church and Shinkawa district. From there on we shall deal with the Dutch shipyard. When you have here and cross over Kobashi and approach Tanimachibashi, if you turn and go northwest to the wharf you come to an Englishman's - Kain. () On the left is an American drug - gist, Mr. Paitse (). Above the gate of its neighbor is a sign board bearing the characters 英商太平洋行 Eisho Taihei Yoko. (English Pacific Co.) opposite here is a Dutch residence, the owner is Sutoito (). Next door to this is a French man who has a sign 利名洋行歩列統 Rimeyo Yoko Boretto, this is the house of Boretto. The next is the Dutch Consulate. As the gate is odd I have inserted a picture of it in this book. The next house is that of an American, Klein Riito. Next in line is an English firm named (Baker). The next house is occupied by an American named (Hall) neighboring this is the residence of an Englishman Habäa Kesshi (). The road from Tanimachibashi to the wharf is called Kaigandōri. On both sides of this street there are foreign houses and although they are built of wood the shape and style are so strange that they differ from the gate to the Chinese room which is rather attractive.

Yokohama: cont.

III.

Badchide.

(24)

Here you will find a stand a little over two shaku high with four legs covered with a cloth. Where the cloth meets a metal piece holds it together making it possible to put in and take out things. A hanging is hooked up to the beam and on it is the sentiment: "The spring zephyr blows and moves the green willow branches." On the posts are frames with paintings of landscapes, flowers and birds, giving one the feeling that he is in China. This room is about 12-15 feet square and occupied by two or three Chinese. The master occupies a similar room but it has an altogether different aspect. When the foreigner is in, you will usually find a dog at the foot of the curtain, but when he is out you will not find the dog. The foreigners walk right up to the bed with their shoes on. The wholesale dealers of Hormachi walk into the room with their slippers and wooden clogs. In the master's room marble slabs are set in the walls and carpets are placed in tin boxes and piled up. The master hangs his hat and stick on a hook when he is in. There is a thermometer, a microscope made of heavy metal, a map of the world, a sun-dial and a miniature light house, all beautifully decorated and forming a peculiar picture. The Chinese are mainly employees and therefore they do not possess beautiful works of metal, but

Now you will find a black & white over two shades
 high with the same color. When the cloth
 meets a metal piece holds it together making it smooth
 & put in and take out things. A lamping is looking
 to the beam and in the center of the spring
 & spring down and waves the green when touched.
 In the parts of the former with paintings of landscapes
 flowers and birds giving me the feeling that he is
 in China. The room is about 12-15 feet square
 and occupied by two or three Chinese. The master
 occupies a summer room but it has an elegant
 view, in fact. When the foreigner is in, you will
 usually find a lady or two of the aristocracy
 when he is out you will not find the lady. The
 foreigners will rise up to the bed with their
 shoes on. The whole of the house is
 built into the room with their offices and
 one story. In the master's room would also be
 set in the walls and carpets are placed in the
 and high up. The master keeps his bed and
 in a room where he is in. There is a summer
 with a view of the garden, a small garden
 a small garden and a miniature landscape
 beautifully painted and giving a good feeling
 the Chinese are mainly engaged in
 but do not mean to be disturbed by any

The landscape paintings of Heike, flowers and birds drawn by Toko, and inkstone of Kwazan on a Chinese desk resemble our custom and on Sundays they roast tea leaves and enjoy the aroma. In spring they amuse themselves by viewing the cherry blossoms just like the people of our country. A large marble slab on four wooden legs stands in the middle of the parlor.

Many Indians are gathered to wash an enormous elephant. These Indians have a very dark face and on asking a Chinese I was told that these people are from a country called India which lies south from China. Here they are washing the elephant in the service of their master, who is an official. India is the native country of many of the black men who are working for foreigners. The women of this race has a large face as shown in the picture. The men are good at playing with the shuttlecock and battledore. They use the ~~drum~~ battledore. The Chinese kick the shuttlecock up into the air with the back of his heel and rarely misses. The black men are also good at washing and sewing. On ships they are able to do many things. Their clothes are very pretty. They wrap a turban of red crepe about their heads. They appear to be fond of a dappled purple, or light

Yokohama: cont.

III

Sadahide

(26)

yellow, and tight fitting sleeves. Women are different. They wear simpler clothes and do harder work than the men. In their own room they keep smoking pipes and tobacco-packs and Japanese pocket-books or children's purses, which they have purchased at Hamamachi on Sundays. Also they display silver tinsel work and hairpins with artificial flowers, which they put into a basket. They also hang cloth from the ceiling. Unlike their faces, these women are kind and have good manners. These people came from one of the finer states of India, the birthplace of Buddha. The Kuranon of the South Seas is also said to have come from that country. One day a foreigner, Gen Pisto, of America No. 33 saddled his horse and rode around in his yard like the Japanese horseman. Since I found the horse-trapping strange, I made a picture for this book.

Foreigners wear woollen clothes even in the summer. They say it is not hot if the sun's rays do not penetrate the cloth but men and women wear clothes that allow the air to pass through and during the cold season they wear a closer woven stuff. During the hot season they wear clothes with flower and plant designs and porous weaves which allow ventilation. I am told that we do not see

and during the cold season they wear a short
 worn stuff. During the hot season they wear
 wear clothes that allow the air to penetrate
 do not penetrate the cloth but men and women
 men. They say it is not hot if the sun is
 foreigners wear wooden clothes even in the sun
 here for the book.

naked foreigners in Yokohama. On the 20th of the 10th month the great merchants of Honmachi have a festival and at the gathering they pray for the success of their trade. Once during this revelry a Chinese came along and since he was well known to them, not being able to restrain himself, he jumped into the midst of the scene and started dancing to the music of the samisen in characteristic Chinese fashion, at the same time singing an unintelligible Chinese song. He congratulated the group and continued to dance and sing, drinking only a little sake. He managed skillfully to keep time to the samisen music. There is a certain kind of musical instrument called the Orgone (organ). The parts are in a box and it has a graduated tone, both heavy and faint. This instrument came to our country first from Holland, but the French are said to make the best ones. In one of the foreign firms, in the inner room there was a new shipment of these orgone. There were many stored in this room and one day when the owner went out on an errand a large number of boys and girls came to this room, opened the organs and

asked foreigners in Hoshotama. On the 10th
 the 10th of the month of Hoshotama
 have a festival and at the gathering they display
 the success of their trade. Once during this month
 a Chinese came along and since he was well known
 to them, not being able to restrain himself, he
 jumped into the midst of the bees and started
 dancing to the music of the drum in these
 characteristic Chinese fashion, at the same time sing-
 ing an unintelligible Chinese song. He continued
 until the group and continued to dance and
 sing, drinking only a little sake. He was very
 skillfully to keep time to the drum music.
 There is a certain kind of musical instrument
 called the organo (organ). It is a kind of
 a box and it has a graduated tone, both deep
 and faint. This instrument came from Europe
 first from Holland, but the drum and only to
 make the best use. In one of the large rooms
 in the inner room there was a very important of
 these organs. There were many others in this
 room and we half when the owner went out
 on an evening a large number of people and just
 came to this room, played the organs and

set them to playing. It made such a noise that they feared the windows would break. The Chinese servant, surprised, rushed into the room and found not a soul there as the children ran into another room, where no one would expect to find them. The Chinese servant, finding no one there, was tempted to hear the music himself and started one. Just then the master returned and rebuked him severely. The abashed Chinese servant begged his pardon. This was the story told by the servant to the dealer in Honmachi, so I include it here.

There is an animal called sheep that is kept at the farms. The creature was first brought to our country from Holland; now it comes from America. It is a docile animal and very tame. Its height is about 2 shaku and 6 or 7. Its features are like a rabbit with a long nose; the hair is white and shiny and softer than silk. It has small grey horns on the head. The limbs are thin but the hair of the body is white and beautiful and when it is fully grown drags on the ground. They shear this wool and make woollen cloth. The merchants call this 'habutai-rashu' (small sheep woollen cloth). There are two kinds of

Yokohama: cont.

III.

Sadahide

(29)

sewing done by foreign women. One is by machine, the other by the skill of the hand. There are various kinds of spinning wheels and the fine thread spun by them is praised by the women of Yokohama. This fine thread makes fine cloth. In observing children at play one sees them rolling a bamboo hoop with a slender stick. Some ride on stilts and others play at games like our own.

Foreigners take pictures between Yokohama and Kanagawa with a photographic lens. For this instrument please refer to the illustration. There are different sizes of camera. Some make small pictures, others large ones. To get a clear picture they cover the box with a large cloth. When you get under the cloth you can see the scenery clearly reflected on the glass and you can see everything - mountains, rivers, trees, grass, men, in their original color. You can also see men sailing vessels and birds flying and it looks like a living picture. The photographer's three pet dogs discover their masters and one of them gets up in front of the box, one gets between the man's legs and the third seizes upon a leg of the instrument and pulling at it eventually

being done by foreign women. One is photographing the other by the side of the bank. There are various kinds of spinning wheels and the five thousand by them is provided by the women of Yokohama. This fine view makes fine cloth. In observing children at play one sees them rolling a bamboo hoop with a rubber stick. Some ride on stilts and others play at games like domino.

For various other pictures between Yokohama and Kamagasaki with a photographic lens. In this instrument, please refer to the illustration. There are different kinds of cameras. Some make small pictures, others large ones. To get a close picture they cover the box with a large cloth. When you get under the cloth you can see the scenery clearly reflected in

the glass and you can see everything - mountains, rivers, trees, grass, men, houses, original color. You can also see many things vessels and buildings and it looks like a living picture. The photographer through the box discovers their position and in a few steps is in front of the box, one gets between the main lens and the third lens with a lens. The instrument is called a 'camera' and it is mounted on a tripod.

Yokohama: cont.

III.

Sadahide.

(70)

upset the camera, angering the master who chased the dogs with a stick. All of this greatly amused the bystanders. Foreigners showed their white teeth amid their red beards and laughed heartily. The shipyard at Shin-Ookagawa is on a bank where over thirty feet is cut to build a red bridge. Under the bridge from the water's edge planks are laid and ships are being made. When the ship is completed, they roll it down over logs in a simple manner. Since the space is small they are never likely to build large ships here. In building a ship they first make the bottom with the bow toward the river and make the keel holding the parts together with clamps. After it is completed the clamps are removed and the ship is rolled down into the water. It is said that in building large ships back in their own country they first build a scaffolding over the water and therefore have no difficulty. I have included the copperplate engraving which they showed me in this book. This shipyard in Yokohama is very busy. All the small boats and ships needing repair are brought here. The carpenters are Dutch and I am told that they are called the "ship chinneruman." As for foreigners there are many staying from English No. 1. Kab. Kiseki but I shall deal more in detail with them in a fourth volume, with their special products and the customs of the recently arrived nations. I wished to include the black people with their seasonal outfit, but found it in-

inconvenient, as you might find them in connection
with other pictures. Hence I will not deal with them
separately.

Sadahide:

Most of Kunisada's pupils seem to have settled in Osaka, and are noticed in the chapter dealing with that school. They can generally be identified by the prefix "Sada", which is the token of their training. Among those who remained at Edo, Sadahide may be mentioned. His own name was Hashimoto Kanejiro, and he also signed Gountei, Gokuransai, Gokurantei, Gokuran and Gofutei. Sadahide made some very fair landscapes with battle scenes, and his work generally is good of its class. He lived first at Kameido, near the Tenjin Temple, and then at Atakamachi in the Fukagawa ward, Edo, and illustrated a number of books - particularly a child's version of the Kakikuden by Bakin, in collaboration with Kunisada, Kunitsuma, Kunitaru, Kunimasa (iii), Kunitoshi and Kunitabi - which was published in 1849. He was still living in 1863.

Strange: Robert Smith. p. 85

Gountei Sadahide, fellow pupil with Sadanobu, produced some interesting topographical prints, generally of large size, and with slight attempts at pictorial effect. One of the best of these is a three-sheet (at least) subject, "The Buddhist Temple Hongwanji at Asakusa. In this the great space of the curved roof is finely shown, and

[illegible]

Sadahide: cont.

its dignity heightened by the comparative insignifi-
-cance of its surroundings and of the procession of
very small, but very ceremonious, human beings,
who make so little show beside the huge edifice.
The bird's-eye view of Yokohama (six sheets) is inter-
-esting if only for the obviously European visitors
seen in the streets. Among his landscape work on
ordinary lines, Sadahide made a set of views of
the Tokaido, and one of views of the Western Pro-
-vinces.

p. 107.

