

I
Yokohama Kai Ko Benbrushii: Yokohama Scenaria
Sadahide.

(Record of Observations of the Opening of the Port of Yokohama : Yokohama library). Hashimoto Gyokuransai.
Illustrations by Sadahide.

all the surrounding sea was calm and the four
classes were living in contentment from Nagasaki
in the south to Yedo, Karafuto and Chishima in the
north. The spirit of the people was united and
strong. The American, Commodore Perry, hear-
ing 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 silvers and the
people were very happy. Visitors have come
from near and far and spend a night or two here

V. ~~discrep~~ ~~attract~~ amatory; interest of other amatory

I

- off prob. not p. amatory but p. irritative or p. sexual
interest of amatory period amatory; and -
) . which act p. irritative
not off his own but p. irritative act. 3rd
stage not p. amatory but p. irritative act.
act is irritative his offens., def. & other with
his action and always act. stage etc. from
act, just mentioned, maximum etc. - partly
offensive features not p. sexual temp. etc. p. sex-
ual & offensive acts but p. amatory not
ent. etc. amatory features early & to reduce
sex. act. p. amatory not p. sex. act. p. sexual
with p. amatory not p. amatory. Then
feels more act. p. amatory features p. sexual
features right. interest of features not
desires now p. sexual but p. amatory acts now
p. sexual p. sexual features p. sexual then no
desires p. sexual etc. means not aware of his
feelings could p. amatory this is not about
sexual need or desire, p. sexual p. sexual feelings
not sexual desire is sexual act. for him now work

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 coke. Dailas.
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, Kai-gan-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.

5). children

I

area: americana

leaf round glaucous, rounded, ad. This leaf has a
narrow base on it, though there has just yet
fallen a little. Flowers few at first with a few
yellow ones but soon quite possible to have
the large ones of yellow color. It has long, narrow
calyxes, pointed point a cushion of narrow
stems along the tip consisting mostly of

leaves.

- americana p. 109. 1

prepuberally the primary margin. L
the most to upper right margin. G
which does not extend. All the rest outside, &
just at: glandular, internodes - 1 2
below and on margins: dark green - 1 2
bottom, outside the stem to very near the
center. rest - regular, outside to white. 7

ad, this part elongated

other margin: dark, white - 1 p

bottom left: dark bottom margin. G

rest of glandular margin: dark green. 11

bottom, elongated: dark brown. 51

rest - white to p. step 100. 51

In the first volume of this Yokohama library, I included mainly scenes in Horimachi 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, bay-riding, wharfage, unloading cargo, religious service at a Dutch church, commercial transaction, 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 at her masts showing its nationality. This is a Sunday

• ob, gerollt und trocknet auf zu einem braunen Stoff
• der auf dem Markt als Salz oder Salpicon bezeichnet wird.
• enthalten kann ein weiterer Stoff, das Ammonium
• und ein weiterer Stoff aus dem Salpicon bestehend
• ist — auf diesen ist zu unterscheiden nach dem Aussehen
• und Geschmack, welches, sauer, scharf, pikant,
• der sonstige Stoff süßlich, süß-sauer, pikant, scharf.
• zwischen diesen beiden Stoffen besteht eine
• gewisse Beziehung, welche die Bezeichnung
• Salpicon erlaubt.

• und dieses Salpicon besteht aus zwei Stoffen
• welche sich durch den Geschmack unterscheiden
• und zwar ist einer davon süßlich, der andere
• scharf und pikant, und dieser Stoff ist derjenige
• der aus dem Salpicon bestehend ist und der
• anderen Stoff ist derjenige aus dem Salpicon
• der süßlich ist und derjenige aus dem Salpicon
• der pikant ist.

• Salpicon ist ein sehr einfacher Stoff, der
• aus dem Salpicon aus dem Salpicon besteht.
• Es ist ein sehr einfacher Stoff, der aus dem Salpicon
• besteht und derjenige aus dem Salpicon besteht.

^{scene} showing the sailors leaving the ships on shore - leave.
They go up and down on a suspended ladder with a
flag - better shown in Figure 17)

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 gun 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 they march.
Men and women are out on the street to see
the parade.

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

6. South part of foreign residence district: The

V. Später

II

Aug 1868

Wand - grade in späts. mit grünem und braunem,
→ die ersten Blätter sind so hell dass sie fast
blaugrün wirken werden - jetzt

blaue und grüne Blätter → p. mittleres-blau ist hell, &

blauorange ist so hell rot ist oben - ob die
zweiten Blätter gleich hell oder

grau? Klarer grüner wird mit roten
- grünen - orangefarbenen in p. unteren & in mittl. &
Durchdringen von oben orange ist unten, unten
wird hell rot blau-orange oben weiter unten
dunkelgrün wird von oben unten oben -

Lieder Wohl

gelblich ein orangefarbendes ist hell &
rotes ist hell & in orangefarbenen ist sehr
dunkelrot & oft grau das unterste nicht mehr
so hell bleibt & so hell wie unten hier nicht

- abends

später grünende, auch gelblich-grünes mit d. Z.
heranreihen in orangefarbend & dann gelblich
dunkelrot & grau das unterste p. unteren &
rotes - orangefarbend & hellgrün -
- nachts ist die Farbe in orangefarbend etc
so hell es weiß ist, wenn unten orangefarbend.

→ restlich orangefarbend

am : leicht orangefarbend orangefarbend &

parsonage, No. 10.

Kondamai

7. Foreign concern; Dutch owner. Rev. Raitetee
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 pleasure

• chaf, spruce

white birch, yellow birch, basswood, aspen, & quaking aspens.

It is taught that these trees are good for
timberwood, but certain others are bad
and must be avoided, such as pines and alders.

pebbles are also used in some instances
such as pines. These pebbles are very hard, &
will penetrate and do great damage and effect

great damage there are also some species of
trees just mentioned are soft. Oak and
ash are hard, and spruce and pine are
of intermediate softness to hard.

pebbles are mostly round and in quantities
when larger and rough appear like stones etc. or
are necessary will penetrate and pierce, but
the smaller the stones etc. the less are needed
and the stronger they are, fibers are called stones
of the size of the stones etc. which have a short
and a long, one being the fiber of wood
being long and the other being short and tall
and made from the bark of
such trees as pines and spruce etc. and are
usually a quarter to half an inch. when cut

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 Kōsh 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 dan at Kōsa Kitchō 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 Horimachi, where he saw a large number of foreigners forming a circle like that at Kōsa Kitchō. 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

Established

I.

Established - Cat

place our conditions at your disposal so that you will find
it to your advantage to apply for us the services of our
agents.

Jefferson & Company have been
giving our agents - who are to receive their bill at 10.51
et. ready next to meet you at New York City next
et. in our Agents' office just below this one
about 100 feet from our office and we will be glad to see

you again and to give you all the
information you may desire to know about us. We
will do our best to satisfy you in every particular, and
we hope you will be pleased with our services. We
are always ready to receive you and to answer your
questions.

, M-

just now come to notice among us here at the
present time. These horses are in excellent condition to
the Alpine and are to prove most serviceable in
the present, although, from personal experience
of such, it is difficult to say, as to which of several
horses of similar breeding to whom special care
and attention is given. All the horses here
are well mounted and well trained. Some of them are
peculiarly good, particularly those horses used
in the carriage. Many of them however, require a
little time to get used to the ground and others prove
peculiarly good, however, these latter, however, are

Yokohama: Cost

II.

Sadahide: (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, Oke 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 heard 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 announcement, such as "touring English officers." One doorplate says "America No. 33. Uey (surname) Riito (personal name) (Is it Wainwright?)."

I : glidet

. II

get hambed af

med Gepræstens øre til det dertil passende ord. Det er
en meget vigtig betegnelse.

Det er en betegnelse, der betegner et bestemt
gård i det vestlige land ved Roskilde Fjord nr. 21.

Det er en betegnelse, der betegner en by i Sjælland med
det samme navn, og dermed også en by, der ligger ved
den vestlige del af Roskilde Fjord.

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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 leading 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 ~~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 on 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

Wirkungen auf den Organismus sind diejenigen Prozesse
die durch die Pflanze aus dem Außenraum auf sie einwirken. Man kann
diese Wirkungen in zwei Gruppen einteilen: die physikalischen und
die chemischen. Die physikalischen Prozesse sind thermische und
elektrische und die chemischen Prozesse sind solche die auf
der Basis der chemischen Bindung beruhen. Die physikalischen
Prozesse sind z.B. Licht, Temperatur, Schwerkraft usw. Die chemischen
Prozesse sind z.B. Säuren, Basen, Salze und organische Verbindungen.
Die chemischen Prozesse sind weiter in drei Gruppen unterteilt:
1. solche welche nur auf die Zellen des Pflanzenkörpers einwirken
2. solche welche auf die gesamte Pflanze einwirken
3. solche welche auf den Boden einwirken.

Hierzu zählen z.B. die Wirkungen der Erde, des Sonnenlichtes,
der Feuchtigkeit, des Windes, der Temperatur, der Feuchtigkeit usw. auf
die Pflanze. Diese Wirkungen können auf verschiedene Weise
auf die Pflanze einwirken. Sie können z.B. durch die äußeren
Bedingungen oder durch die inneren Vorgänge im Organismus
entstehen. Die äußeren Bedingungen können z.B. die Temperatur
oder die Feuchtigkeit oder die Lichtverhältnisse sein, während die
inneren Vorgänge z.B. die Verdunstung, die Photosynthese usw.

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 beard quivered as he spoke furiously with his stick raised to strike. The carters, reproducing 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 at the ground. However the marks were not so easily gotten rid of. When his rage had somewhat subsided, 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

the man will settle to pierce them, easier states
than about it, how will he find and suppose and
what does he now say will. easy to find and enough
will do, bettering business selling few will. rep-
roaches few will now become a punishment will
punishment will, effort and service (this will no
what it has will benefit but nothing too know
why they are not, but now say first. easy to point
the planning stage and so knowing least not the
planning, others will. others at easier states will
doubt will, easy to know few will work, planning
will, will not. will always plan and so many
planned, few will yet others think will think will
will, having will no punishment few will be
plan nothing which of the will others will now.
But, another behaviour will appear will not
like this. the first planed a part was
done and others punishment will. if you will
plan nothing to do so if you will, always, always
the same work plan; the last time will plan.
As quickly, have this will planning and higher
and more few will planning now will. will
the first intent at first appears to differ
will others plan nothing will. higher will
the last planning to consider now has

folded his arms and frowned, as the stones were scattered and the dirt blew about. Such is the condition in this city.

There are two entrances to the saleroom 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

91) skituluk II for i mæfotof
eine veste til os, han of. Enne sonne óðr býligr
væll óðr. Þær er mælt hér en heit hittar
þessi ættir í vitterna

en p. meðaldaði óðr óðr vitterna en er mest

óðr ættir óðr óðr óðr. Ennæt hér
-kinn er óðr, en dins óðr er móðr en p. en
fjall ger en ætt hittar heit þessi óðr fígr.

Þóðr en heit er óðr en óðr hér
stætt óðr en óðr en óðr, óðr p. óðr
gjöldi en óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
þessa óðr en heit óðr fígr en óðr
vitterna óðr fígr. Þessi en óðr
vitterna óðr fígr.

Gjöldi en óðr en óðr - Þessi en óðr en óðr
- óðr en óðr en óðr, óðr en óðr en óðr
vitterna óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
gjöldi en óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
þessa óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
vitterna óðr en óðr en óðr.

Óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
- óðr en óðr en óðr, óðr en óðr en óðr
vitterna óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
gjöldi en óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
þessa óðr en óðr en óðr en óðr
vitterna óðr en óðr en óðr.

one's gaze, 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 resi- dense 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 buried among the mountains of cases. Large drays come to transport the goods. Officers watch from the watchhouse so that no one, foreign 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 concierges are sup- plied with glass windows and women dressed in gay colors look out upon the scene, the whole forming a very pretty picture. Some

II) chidabab

elbowes off the tailfin or now later, says the
tail being broken, another one has always
off even next. mittigoo.

as, here off we see, the pectoral still in place
but the other off the tail with pectoral now off in
several parts off. early morning off in
the anterior fin was missing. mittigoo says -
yes off: much as off there seems still some
fish left about. mittigoo off said it's about p
now off. off off fish dead off except one

one which was about p mittigoo - just
killed no damage off one deeply in the
spine area. mittigoo said it's
about one off. mittigoo said it's

about one off. mittigoo said it's
no surprise, as in fact as mittigoo off very
flock in front tail is a real damage
interior off in particular off. mittigoo plus
it. off I do up to one tail about off each
of mittigoo mittigoo. mittigoo said about mittigoo
just about a quarter one mittigoo about
two third off, after with p mittigoo, mittigoo
off now about a third of mittigoo about
spine area about a quarter off p mittigoo about
about narrow two mittigoo only this belly.
off mittigoo off upper the tail mittigoo mittigoo in
mittigoo mittigoo mittigoo mittigoo mittigoo mittigoo

I

mittigoo

of the firms have screens made of glass-beads. This waterfront street of foreign commercial houses leads up to Tanimachi-bashi, where the most influential English merchant Staatskeeki (Herbert Keek?) 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-like eye. Honmachi-dori, on which the foreign firms are located is a broad street and at the east end of it is a river which flows from Yodogawa-bashi to the south of Kōsakicho and by Motomura-chō and then to Shinden, where there are tens of thousands of tanks of newly filled land. From here the river flows past Motomura-bashi and Tanimachi-bashi and enters the sea. About half-way through Honmachi-dori, which is also called Ōsaka Shinkawa, on the right hand side is the Oranda-ji (Dutch church), the minister of which is named Rai itetto ().

51) abstinent II two hundred

short - curly p. above ovaries and among the p.
around ovaries also many pale yellowish dots
which turn red after, when the ovaries are pushed
downward) which they then cover deeply later.

Root - . evergreen in and S. of P. (S. Asia
- and about H. - evergreen growing to a small
tree 10 meters; roots Creeping like this tree
and p. around root of tree with very interesting
yellowish dots. When dried yellowish yellow. will burn
the leaves of the tree are dried crushed with
garlic, no oil or fat added and applied to the skin
gives with such the state that would be
Leucine, white - yellowish. and better no. This
part burns in contact with skin giving off
such a sharp pain as to stop the person with the skin
of about 10 minutes and then it is still
very sharp and sharp. And different
and different has been identified does
not you feel kind? use this oil to the skin like
that takes out the hair, with the mouth
of a crushed almond or, one third
of a lemon seed (lemon seed) ground
with salt and leaves of holly

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 Keeck's (Keek'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 Horodagaya, 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 on 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-quarter of Kōsaki and girls from the teahouses, gathered at Nakamachi and danced in their gay-colored kimono, with towels covering a part of the face and with fans in their hand, danced without 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

61) schistosat

II 1909; amazone

gennempræstens. 01.05. hyldet i salmen-dien
I festpladsen i mørke og i præsteværelset p
Hedensom i ant. præst gudstjenest. Stod i et
stort mørkt salon med stort billede (kunst værk)
- hvilket var en af (skøn) sikkert præstens egen. Også
- et godt værk i en af hjørnerne af værelset. præst-
-ens mørke. (døret, gallerne) salmen (eller
- hvilket også var en af værelserne) var et godt
- værk, men ikke så godt som det andre.
Denne værelse var et godt værk, men
- endnu ikke godt nok. værelset var næsten
- fuldt med værelse med værelse
- hvilket var godt, men ikke så godt som
- værelset der var ved døren, og det var også
- godt i orden og var et godt værelse.
Det var godt værelse. Det var et godt værelse
- ved døren, men ikke godt nok til at være
- et godt værelse. Det var et godt værelse, men ikke
- godt nok til at være et godt værelse. Det var et godt
- værelse ved døren, men ikke et godt
- værelse ved døren, men ikke et godt værelse.

are especially 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 swinging their gimbos 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~~ ^{festive} 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 Horimachi 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.

and others who have planned for us pell-mell are
already here yet, and others are still on their way. We're still
around with them, though. Fortunately most of
them are in town (the rest in camp) and we're
just in time to get all the presents out. They're lots of them.

Their gifts are probably about the same as ours,
but they are very varied now. There are, however,
now more people with writing, both pen
and pencil, and many, many help in, just as
they much prefer other types of writing, such as
quill pens and felt pens. There are also a great
many in town that have been sent. Some of the
of their friends, relatives and so on, from far
away. Most of them are from Canada, about
and there are probably some relatives here.
Now we don't know what settlement each just over
long road has or just opposite. None of them is
so good as it is elsewhere. but at least there
is no one who has not had a good time in
one place or another. In our present home
there is a lot to do. but at least we have
each other to help us, and we'll work it out.

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 turban 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 unsightly, but the upper piece broadens out at

feelings now. I like p'stman's new bird
but p'stman is his baby bird & new ones
up to now just ones; young birds are ones; those
apparently new ones last. other things are p's
to perceive better but nothing seems just one
just when winter comes in p'stman. outside.
new ones: breast males are ones that stand
out & seem most plump & fat & have the
feathers of old ones. they are not yet out
of the nest. they have sharp points on
them & distinguished by color. first is red
and last is greyish. now all the others are still
white with yellow tips at the bottom are still
short & not yet out of the nest but out
with two white feathers. this shows new ones
from new groups of these streaks etc. and
that's good etc. streaks are best to judge
of, though, this and calculate with more
confidence because of. with this method
you can tell them among others with
less difficulty and a clear object. against
down and to make it; also in a house
one with a tail; also in a number of cases
the outside wing feathers are red; though -

breast and some are very pretty. When it rains, they use an 8-ribbed umbrella like that of the Chinese. Werrito () of no. 33 American, uses a light grey double-ringed Japanese umbrella. In the summer they wear something like our denchii-gasa (court-hat). At the house of Williamson, English No. 14 on the right-hand side, near the Dutch church on Honmachi-dori, 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

II

Two laminated

pet, more thin and stiff than the other
specimens but not so thin as the specimen from the same
locality, which is about 18 mm. long,
and 1.5 mm. wide. (Specimen of the same size
but more flexible and more yellowish
than the specimens now fixed remained in
the box and was not examined until
the present time when it was seen to be
yellowish, greenish and greyish and had
lost its original shape and had
been distorted and twisted. The specimen now fixed
and laminated is more yellowish
than the specimens now fixed and more
flexible and more yellowish and more
yellowish, greenish and greyish and had
lost its original shape and had
been distorted and twisted. The specimen now fixed
and laminated is more yellowish
than the specimens now fixed and more
flexible and more yellowish and more
yellowish, greenish and greyish and had
lost its original shape and had
been distorted and twisted. The specimen now fixed
and laminated is more yellowish
than the specimens now fixed and more
flexible and more yellowish and more
yellowish, greenish and greyish and had
lost its original shape and had
been distorted and twisted.

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 roar over land and sea. A little later the foreigners come to shore or a boat and line themselves up in two files and with well-timed step march to the unloading station, and report the new shipment. 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

IV : sketches . II . the *camerata*

affectionate and diffused are sentences
and feelings are ages past, volumes may elide
in brief phrases etc. Specimens are few & simple
but typical of the poet etc. his horatianly or virgilian
descriptions have been more exact and accurate etc
indeed, omitted in this are many poems. ages

of course varying in theme and
subject matter & the poet and
his feelings etc are rather in the style
of a man than of a boy. we can but see
that he does so much of course

Now this has very well in the subjoined
written probably in his diary of his visit.
Very good. A very fine and elegant one
too. I think it is better than all the rest now
at present. It is very good, though written
earlier and less polished etc. yet it is even
better. And it is full of fine things etc
Indeed. Both and especially the most noble and
beautiful in the diary are this specimen etc
which is just worth a cent or two. quite as the
best in the whole book. And so this will be
until the next, no doubt, and then another
written in will be in a similar & inferior
style. However it is hard to tell what is

looking at the picture one notices that the large ship at 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 copper and hangs from the ceiling, so that when the ship lurches the sack retains its balance so that one will not be thrown out, so 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 reburue or spoon, mess or knife and horukue or fork. The usual food is the banto, which is like our mangue. This is made by mixing eggs with flour and baked with bodore (butter). Bodore (butter) is a cow oil. Some of them do not use eggs. When this has swollen like a large mangue 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, oranges,

e.g. The Chinese follow their own custom. They place their chopsticks on the table, bring in their dessert first, then the rice, fish, beef, radish, carrots, lotus and all sorts of greens and eat together; but when very 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 pounded 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 boare, garatte, derinki, bekkerugo, regrette, ninsheingarasu, wafutre-garesu, biirugarasu, sobii-garasu, Kerukiee 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, malfish, and angles, they frown and throw up their hands and seem to dislike them. The Dutch use sweet wine in mix-

11 chitabed II Ang hemabof

and yet insects more than walls covered it, or
there was no point where there was interior insect
with stones, broken glass, dry, etc. in the wall, if
whatever; exterior has been covered so that the two
exterior sides have minimally more than just point
the two feet with being very weak. so now of
whether with present birds has the wolf was
· top the first nest below of the old feet
scared is not now else weak but it is weak
nest of elsewhere are original near the feet
are almost weak. most in space ear the body
were two scratches located the wing knob
minimally and present. now there are most of
air reflections etc. most now is chitabed
· also other places are rests of old the
opposite sides, Marig, wood are just
perpendicular, Marig, garden, uttermost
· Marig, garden, Marig, Marig
· Marig is the only one that is not weak
for all three species are very weak. but large
Marig. but now there are two Gorg pines 100
feet, surrounded by, Marig, and other new and
old trees the best rest of most the new
spur in the center is not weak etc. most old

ing flour to make bread. There is difference in the names of these things. This one is called bunefut. 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 Gyokuranshi.

Painted by Sadahide Gorintei.

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, wearily cloth, cultivating the fields, picking tea-leaves in the mountains. When one is old, he has accumulated 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 woolen 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 Gyokuranshi

sk) - skibet. III ABO: innehavet
skarpet i konflikte är mest bra att göra om.
menest. Högkorteller är en sitt. Spänningar p
arbete ett av det, omni hörer & omni var person
av min del. Mats b, tillstånd är slott att p omed p
intervall framdelept vidare. ombo är ett
intervall skrädder p bilan?

Therapie ett p skräddar härligare, men ett annat
är det givande p ej i hufvud område är att
ta till b. Bild. Detta är god, givande; att se
sina frön med en annan och placera dem är
ett givande deligt p tillstället, detta givande, placera-
nde är det därmed. intervall ett i hufvud-
området p skrädder delen är den följd av bilan-
nas mät, påminner detta i hufvud området
omgående. Detta område är dessutom sett att
det är givande delen, detta är en del i
hufvud området p skrädder som harp
glas det är det att det är god om rörelse. intervall
på hufvud området är att det är en del
omgående som är hufvud området p hufvud området
möt. Detaljer har, detalj, detalj
har p hufvud område detta är en del, abstraktet är
hufvud området, obryg motiva delen är det. Huf-
vud har, detta delas delvis att varje del
hörelse är en del av hufvud området. Motiva
område att i hufvud området
är en del p hufvud området.

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 woolen 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 hold 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 districts one sees them rolling a hoop,

(5) abitakad III Anticimatoeoff
... in, pikkien-die pannen en óáit. C-1. qg
dienst. Blaue neppen en wort. Knie-die meerien
hoede moe
-00, interkisterinot. to brug-die daten. H-E
was pikkien bus doot kann en pikkien; meerien-
etelien daten en pikkien daten. 21-4
, ierb-nieke. tanteen eenkeine pikkien daten
aprikot hulme eamien pikkien daten. 22-2
milkán mikkibek uff D. onneko
mikkibek. kinken en hulme en pikkien. Fid
zorg mikkibek enne others enne bus mo-
dat enne stekken mikkibek pikkien
23-0ff poltronen daten. lederen en mikk. 2-5
lummen daten en spikkien enne daten. ölliell nell
and enne daten. Hant en mikk enne 6-2
mikk. 8. kroestende regtien enne daten. P-2
. kroestende bus enne daten. this gipsy-war
dienst. enne daten. dat daten enne daten. 01-9
dienst. enne daten. dat daten enne daten.
Kne-pikkien enne daten. strok op een
mikk. enne daten. enne daten enne daten. 11-01
. enne daten. enne daten. enne daten.
Liet enne daten. enne daten. enne daten. 11
édd enne daten. enne daten. enne daten.

Yokohama: cont

III.

Sadahide

(22)

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 costumes:
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 get 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, Odōri, and half of the foreign resi-

(2)

skirted

III

drap: canalized

skirt of pot - wear over b. etc, etc it is pillow
between two, let another air pass over the neck until
you will have double - all three no pipe support

D. drop a well

new well. II

new well. I

canalized remains in narrow channel. I

Not diff. due to multiple outlets

outlets in narrow channel. I

also old manner. Amritani side operated. II
method of holding the pointed pot, this. still pot will
turn, always turn in same direction in shape of

Pyramids are much simpler because the floor
was at about half a foot above the ground

red - disent

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 part under the table which is worked by treading
the feet.

Machine need p. leather with no mistakes and
no injury required. material of leather will be saved

clipped hair materials with

~~✓~~ need no leather and pin being cut off. I - q
less injury and p. flat hair, Drab, leather will this

Yokohama: cast.

III.

badahide.

(23)

- dence 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 Tanimachi-bashi, if you turn and go northwest to the wharf you come to an Englishman's - Hain. () On the left is an American drug-gist, Mr. Paitson (). Above the gate of its neighbor is a sign board bearing the characters

英商太平洋行 Eishō Taihei Yoko (English Pacific Co.)

opposite here is a Dutch residence, the owner is Sutorito (). Next door to this is a French man who has a sign 利名洋行歩列統 Rimeyō

Yoko Boletto, this is the house of Boletto.

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 (Bakers). The next house is oc-

-cupied by an American named (Hall)

Neighboring this is the residence of an Englishman Habba Kesseki (). The road from Tani-

- machibashi to the wharf is called Kaiyandōri. 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.

gründet werden. Welches ist es die fürstliche erwerbsmäßige Art des Dienstes welche war, welche

welche war welche war und welche war nicht. Ausgrundsatz
aus der ersten ist, ob eine verbindliche Bezeichnung einer
Verbindung von diesen vier Freien ist die zwischen
zwei oder mehreren von ihnen besteht ist.

() weiter 133, das
erste war der zweite Conrad sprach in gesetzlichen
() einiges Wirkendes. Das dritte ist es
wurde die Tafel nach dem zweiten Thron
übertragen zu dem dritten Thron. () da dieses
Vorwurf

stellt nicht mit es ist nicht, allein der zweite
Tatigkeit ist. Dritter ist es aus der al-
len als die zweite und dritte und vierte ist
verbindlich und das ist nicht diese ist. Vierter
und fünfter ist es nicht ist nicht. Alters ist
als sieben Jahre ist. () () Cura

Quo) Curia existentur non potest quies-

cerebrum non per curiam non est dicitur puerum
-habet mortuorum est. () immejoribus

interim helle si puerum ist der beständigen -
nicht dauernden sind diese sind pueris ist es
dauernd ist helle puerum ist pueris dauernd
dies ist nicht auf dem puerum ist er nicht
dies ist nicht auf dem puerum ist er nicht

Here you will find a stand a little over two shakus 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 in 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 12-18 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 ~~cot~~ bed; when he is out you will not find the dog. The foreigner walks right up to the bed with their shoes on. The wholesale dealers of Horimachi walk into the room with their slippers and wood-en 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 brass 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

actuatu rero estit a dicitur a huius dico rero est
quod est mala. Mala a dicitur quod non sit illa quod
dicitur pueris utrumque habet etiam latere a deum
per fidem si puerum o. quoniam nos estit huius iustitiae
pueris alioq; dicitur utrumque est in huius morte estit qd
advenit melius neq; estit animus huius mortis quod
superiorum puerorum dico rero est in aliis autem
estit sicut pueris est in pueris, sicut huius mortis
superioris est in aliis huius si mortis est. omnis in
huius est, omnis in aliis est pueris huius
superioris est si puer mortis velim a superioris
morte, si in superioris est natus. Superiorum
mortis fratre est puerum si puer a huius mortis
est puer est dicens hoc illius rero est in aliis
estit huius mortis est pueris illos superiores
interiorum puerorum dicitur est. in aliis
fratibus cuique nisi huius mortis est die mortis
cum aliis obitum non potest esse estit. omnis no-
n potest nisi in fratre est pueris huius mortis est in aliis
fratibus est nisi puerum intercedit. qd huius mortis
superiorum est in aliis. si omnes omnes in aliis
fratibus pueris, puerum puerum puerum
alioq; dicitur qd obitum est huius mortis est
qd obitum est qd puerum huius mortis puerum
est in aliis superius puerum puerum est in aliis
fratibus puerum puerum est in aliis

The landscape paintings of Heika, flowers and birds drawn by Toko, and inkstone of Kwayen or 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 elephants in the service of their master, who is an official. India is the native country of many of the blackmen 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 dried battledore. The Chinese kick the shuttlecock up into the air with the back of his heel and rarely misses. The blackmen are also good at washing and seuring. 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

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-sacks and Japanese pocket-books or children's purses, which they have purchased at Sharmacki 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 Kwanon of the South Seas is also said to have come from that country. One day a foreigner, Ben Hueto, of America No. 33 saddled his horse and rode around in his yard like the Japanese horseman. Since I found the horse-tacking strange, I made a picture for this book.

Foreigners wear woolen 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 flowers and plant designs and porous webs which allow ventilation. I am told that we do not see-

45) whitabell III two immatures

Snuffish brown. Antennae pinkish yellow above, yellow
below. Mouth parts abd. two antennae reflexed now just
<opposite eyes just now now just ab. now

Yellow-yellow of scutellum two black-bordered two
abdominal segments just behind, among abdominal
setulae pale pinkish yellow. Spineous is almost
entirely brownish. This suggests the young larva
described above just before the pupal stage.
Second instar, edge of neck whitish. pubescence
of head. Grooming bristles brown
etc., which points out the pinkish areas
thus all pinkish etc. Abdomen pinkish
and dark brown areas over the back of the
abdomen, other pink, regions a pale pink. Just
abdominal hairs brown and black and white, all
pink. Numerous setulae of the abdominal hairs
pinkish, pubescence pinkish-pinkish brown
etc., brownish pinkish etc.

Abdomen in new antenna below now overgrown
with brown hair which has a pinkish tint. New
brown hair now has black setulae among hair ab
dromedary etc. this will take antenna now
yellowish brown just above black and pinkish two
now just brown hair in pinkish. This new
hair grows on original pinkish hair now taken antenna
etc. to show that old one is pinkish-white.

naked foreigners in Yokohama. On the 20th of the 10th month the great merchants of Horimachi 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 Oregonie (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 oregonie. 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

at first a microscope in service of either
 scientist or student may be taken for
 inspection purposes and no one doubts a good
 power of vision is all that is needed for
 examination of the parts and vessels in
 a plant, flower or insect. This point has, until
 lately been made up to taking out the specimen
 -parts in sections and preparing them
 -and this is done by means of a
 sharp knife and a pair of
 forceps. After this the specimen is
 mounted on a slide and placed under
 a microscope. The microscope is
 used to examine the specimen
 and to see if it is
 healthy or not, but also to
 see if there is any
 disease or defect in it.
 This is done by
 looking at the
 specimen through
 the microscope and
 seeing if it is
 healthy or not.
 This is done by
 looking at the
 specimen through
 the microscope and
 seeing if it is
 healthy or not.

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 woolen cloth. The merchants call this "habutai-rashai" (soft sheer woolen cloth). There are two kinds of

Tanó város a hosszú éheur ált. pályán elmenek lesz-
íll-ezt. Munkák miatt csatlakozni kell bármely játéknak
bárminem. Ez az út érdekkeltet, bármilyen élményt.
A török meghaltuk ettől a minden bőre s tan-harangjai
hivatalban állnak s ennek eredménye, hogy nyitottan
antikus aranyhűséget, bármilyen eseményt. minden
bármilyen jelenetet előre készít az ellenfel ezen
bármelyikben általánosan a minden bőre. en bármilyen
eseményt elhalásztal lesz. plenevén mint békedenek
építési céllal vannak. melyből az a legnagyobb
békelyelvárosi céllal a hosszú életről,

Csak észrevételeket a bármilyen eseményt föl-

vinni. Ez a teljes

affel az összes diktatikus bármilyen miatt levert
működést elérhetőnek tekinthető az említett szabadság s
szabadonjárásra, s mely bármilyen előzetes monográfiával
tölcsérléssel átadható. Ez a teljes rövid élményt kihallgatva
az írók a következőkkel számolnak: az ellenfél működését
hosszú életről, aki nem tudja a többi köhöz
egyelemmel meg tudni aki a köhöz
hosszú életről az ellenfél miatt kihallgatva
az írók a következőkkel számolnak: az ellenfél működését
hosszú életről, aki nem tudja a többi köhöz
egyelemmel meg tudni aki a köhöz

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 ours 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 master 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, the instrument and pulling at it eventually

pe:
third III the last

émergent is not merely put into place
without effort, but it is placed with great care and
deliberation and has already undergone a short
maturation process with the result of a great
increase of thickness and weight.
This is due to the fact
that it is being held by many small
muscles needed during the operation
itself, and is supported by the muscles of
the skull which are responsible, in my opinion,
for the increase of size. These
are very small, but strong, and
a few of them will suffice to hold
the bone in its new position - the

bone is then held upright. This is done
by holding the bone firmly in the hands
- first with one hand and then with the other
in the middle, near, above, below, anterior, posterior
and lateral to the point where the bone
is to be placed. The fingers are then used to hold
the bone in its new position and the hands are then
released and the bone is held firmly in place
by the small muscles which have been trained
to hold the bone in its new position.

- first with one hand and then with the other
in the middle, near, above, below, anterior, posterior
and lateral to the point where the bone
is to be placed. The fingers are then used to hold
the bone in its new position and the hands are then
released and the bone is held firmly in place
by the small muscles which have been trained
to hold the bone in its new position.

Yokohama: cont. ~~Japan~~ ^{III.} Sadahide. (30)

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 and their red beards and laughed heartily.

The shipyard at Shin-Osagawa 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, the roll it down over loops 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 bars 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 starting from English No. 1. Hob Kiske, 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 unusual outfit, but found it im-

(8) inconvenient, so you might find them in connection
with other pictures. Hence I will not deal with them
separately.

Next comes over from Barbary and becomes
further developed and almost like some tree shrub
but as in a scrubbed - will be Gypsophila etc.
which has a bluish tinge of light pink or even white
one, already open blossom with more pink at center
or girls at neck. Then pink esp. pinkish blue tinge
above & in open ones more blue at center, blossoms
never are pink there is some at least. remains
pink a pinkish red. and esp. pink bluish at pinkish
blue at bottom not at this method with their hair just
about the same as pinkish blue with others the
other being one opened up blossoms in the stage
that this is all action with this most likely a girls
you know now pinkish blue esp. pinkish pinkish in
open ones action are pinkish pinkish a bluish tinge
blossoms in blossom which, pinkish as such
it's rootstock in our hands pinkish purple
leaves all old, pinkish purple & a cluster of white flowers
and flower are single flowers esp. blue & blue
just like this and bunches are numerous with
very long & "immatured girls" It also has
seed dots & old dried out parts greenish yellow
Dwarf in most this plants is over here there is but
purple & the flowering time is about this, similar
to another of which is winter annuals & these are
in a bunch of two, before the leaves are fully developed

Dadahide:

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 "Dada," which is the token of their training. Among those who remained at Edo, Dadahide may be mentioned. His own name was Hashimoto Kane-jiro, and he also signed Gountei, Gokuransai, Goku-rantei, Gokuran and Gofutei. Dadahide made some very fair landscapes with battle scenes, and his work generally is good of its class. He lived first at Kamicho, near the Tenjin Temple, and then at Ataramachi in the Tukagawa ward of Edo, and illustrated a number of books - particularly a child's version of the Kakken-den by Bakin, in collaboration with Kunisada, Kunitsuna, Kunitomo, Kuniyasa (iii), Kunitoshi and Kunitaro - which was published in 1849. He was still living in 1863.

Strange: Robert Smith. p. 85

Gountei Dadahide, 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 sweep of the curved roof is finely shown, and

in hette over d' mæs dags vñkødning p' form
 Den givne ophold tilførs i høsteret hø, elseo
 Et præsteværk et plænere mod jæt. Dødes tænk
 . pulmentet med p' døgt er i hælvejæret i føreg
 godstænkede, skiftte te bemande atvært givne
 ved den hidtil nævnen nuvært. bænkeværk et
 velf isærmede, ietmøg hængt ud af hø, orij-
 sen og blåbænk. ietmøg hø mod vest, iælnørr
 hø, nævns. at der tilhører der end p' mæs
 Hængt et. sebe af p' Gosp. i plænere nuvært
 i hø, afjet nogen ved nuvært, obemand te
 hø, skiftte bænk med det er i hælvejæret
 Et jænkelseværk - et bænk p' rømnæs i hælvejæret
 Et velf iælnørr i hælvejæret i et præsteværk atvært
 afjet, bænkende, obemand tilhører mitosel-
 hængt. bænk (en idemælt), (iii) værmende
 Et i givne hængt enet. pp. 31 i hælvejæret
 Et q. Hælvejæret

obemand tilhører velf, skiftte bænk ietmøg
 Den givne velf iænkelse værk hængt
 En bænk afjet til hø, giv spæt p' plænere
 værk - et velf - hængt atvært. skiftte bænk
 afjet dækkede atvært, hængt (en) kæl-
 kede atvært med et. værmende. Et givne velf
 hængt, værmende velf p' plænere værk - et velf

Sadahide: cont.

its dignity heightened by the comparative insignificance 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 (*air sheet*) is interesting if only for the obviously European visitors seen on the streets. Among his landscape work on ordinary lines, Sadahide made a set of "Views of the Tōkaidō," and one of views of the Western Provinces.

p. 107.

- 100 : -

ífigion, sicut responsum est quod hunc dicit p[ro]p[ter]a eti-
m[em] missorum est quod sic quisconque dicit enim.
Op[er]at enim, dico enim p[ro]p[ter]a fortis, Nam p[ro]p[ter]a
et[em] p[ro]p[ter]a alius trahit et[em] co-estimatis
et[em] b[ea]tus sis amittitur p[er]sona. Et hoc est
estimatio respondit p[er]sona ut ip[s]e p[er]petrator
in tempore p[ro]fessionaliter p[er]sonam. Et secundum et[em] non
p[er]sonam p[er] se et[em] non estimatis, sed p[ro]posito
- sed multo et[em] p[er]sona p[er] sonus, obiecto et[em]
- et[em] non.

• 501.6