Yokohama Kaijo Kenbunshiki: Yokohama Bunka
Illustrations by Sadahide.

The surrounding sea was calm and the four
the city was quiet. The sun set in the land;
and over to Tokyo, Karasato and Chichibu 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 nations 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
to see and spend a night or two here.
I.

Yokohama: cont.

Sarashide.

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 liquors at Honmachi.
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, Karigan-dori. Chinese, colored people, foreign child, etc.
10. Foreign residential district: Dutch Consulate.
13. South gate of the loading-place.
I.

1. Rule of Inference
2. Contradiction Principle
3. Proof by Contradiction
4. Proof by Exhaustion
5. Proof by Counterexample
6. Proof by Induction
7. Proof by Mathematical Induction
8. Proof by Contraposition
9. Proof by Cases
10. Proof by Exhaustion
11. Proof by Contradiction
12. Proof by Exhaustion
13. Proof by Mathematical Induction
In the first volume of this Yokohama Library, I included mainly scenes in Kurosaki 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, by-gift, religious services, unloading cargo, religion services at a Dutch church, commercial transactions, cooking, colored servants. Special 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 reclaimed 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.
Yokohama: May 18

II.

1. Showing the sailors coming the ship on shore leave. They go up and down on a suspended ladder with a flag (better shown in Figure 4).

2. This is a cross-section of a ship showing the different decks - under the upper deck is the deck where the cannons stand; on the next deck prisoners are held; 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 food. 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 in 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.

6. South part of foreign residence district: The
II. **Provisional Choice:**

The study of the natural sciences and mathematics is of utmost importance. It is not only the basis of modern education but also a tool for personal and professional growth.

- **Choice of Experiments:**
  - Experiment A: Study the effects of different substances on plant growth.
  - Experiment B: Investigate the relationship between light intensity and photosynthesis.

**Experiment Details:**

- **Experiment A:**
  - Materials: Soil, plant seeds, different chemical substances.
  - Procedure: Plant seeds in soil, apply substances, monitor growth.

- **Experiment B:**
  - Materials: Plants, light meter, timer.
  - Procedure: Place plants under different light intensities, record photosynthesis rates.

**Summary:**

The results of Experiment A show a significant increase in plant growth with certain substances. Experiment B demonstrates a direct correlation between light intensity and photosynthesis. These findings open up new avenues for research and practical applications.

8. This is a game called poth. The object is to
shock 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 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
II

The scene is marked with our presence.

Gather around. What does our case require?

Let our candle illuminate our path.

If opportunity is not with us, we make it with our hands.

A conflict in the exchange between and among us.

Tell us where we stand, where we should be.

Our friends are our friends, and our enemies our enemies.

Never stand behind where there is no foot to stand on.

To our scheme, we are to be committed.
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 fish wharf of Yokohama, foreigners sorting their shipments and handing them to their places. It is a real gala day when shipments come in. The large light house has glass windows and it stands about 120 feet from the water's edge.

13. This is a picture of the kitchen of a foreigner's house. They mostly use flesh of birds and beasts. In cooking or frying, they always use butter, oil, or from the cow. It is said to be the best thing to counteract poisons.

14. Resident foreigners gather to see the box dance at Kōsakicho 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 Kōsakicho, where he saw a large number of foreigners forming a circle like that at Kōsakicho. There was a large drum not far away. When the drum was beaten, men, women, and children, swaying their arms in unison, moved around in a circle. It appeared very simple but thinking that it might be their custom, Sadahide asked why they were doing
Yokohama: Oct

15. It seems that they dance like this on Sunday in foreign countries. In our country also, in the north, Oshu 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 today 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, 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 “Americk No. 33. Yam (surnamed Riito) (pseudonym)” (Is it Wainwright?)
II

1. Description of the District and its Resources

2. Description of the Climate and Vegetation

3. Description of the People and their Customs

4. Description of the Economy and Agriculture

5. Description of the History and Civilization

6. Description of the Transportation and Communication

7. Description of the Education and Healthcare

8. Description of the Government and Administration

9. Description of the Tourism and Attractions

10. Description of the Future Prospects and Challenges

Please note the above description for some preliminary notes.

The above description will be revised and updated as more information is gathered.

Please provide any feedback or suggestions. Thank you.
most of these firms have dogs and there are many kinds of them. Sometimes they even try to bite those who come daily to the houses. Once an unruly boy was frightened by one of these dogs and ran back to his store in Hon-machi. When a dog gets curious 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 Fujian 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 at the road end to get 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
II.

[Handwritten text]
stick raised, threatening to strike the man who had stopped his cart at the road, if he did not move his cart at once. His face was red with anger. The cart-puller seems 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 driven 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 carters, recognizing a smile, drew his cart away at once, the watchman for a time standing 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 large rig to take up the ruts. The watchman shook his stick again, saying: "If you stop to unload anything I will beat you 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.
I.

[Handwritten text not legible]
Yokohama: cash

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

There are two entrances to the saloon room 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 picture hanging 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 in a 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, green, indigo, and brown; some have flower patterns. There are beautiful musical instruments. Glass vases reflect...
II

[Handwritten text not legible]
One 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 front 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 sea. 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 bustle and excitement 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
II.

In the course of the development of the world, some forms of government have been more enduring than others. Among these, the most permanent and effective has been the democratic form. This is not to say that it is perfect or should be unaltered, but that it has proved itself the most adaptable and progressive of political systems. It is based on the principle of representation and freedom. The vote is the most effective form of expression in a democracy. The franchise, or the right to vote, is a fundamental right of all citizens.

The democratic form of government has been characterized by its emphasis on the rights and freedoms of the individual. It is a system that values the participation of the people in the governance of their country. This is achieved through the ballot box, where the voice of the people is heard. The democratic form of government is characterized by its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. It is a system that is constantly evolving, adapting to the needs of its citizens.

In the course of history, democracy has faced many challenges. It has been tested by war, economic downturns, and social unrest. Despite these challenges, democracy has persevered. It is a system that is designed to be resilient, able to withstand the test of time. The democratic form of government is the most enduring form of government that has been developed. It is a system that values the rights and freedoms of the individual and the participation of the people in the governance of their country.
of the firms have screens made of glass-heads.

This waterfront street of foreign continental houses
leads up to Tanimachi-bashi, whose most influ-
ential English merchant Hatakeyama (Herbert
Kesk?) of No. 3 has his residence. —— This
house is of imposing appearance. It looks like a
lunar 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 of whom checks are issued are permitted to
enter. If anyone else attempts to go in, negro
and Chinese with sticks will drive them away
with an evilish eye. Hatakeyama-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 Yashida-bashi to the mouth of Kōshakibō
and by motomura-chō and then to Shimbun,
where there are tens of thousands of tons of
newly-filled sand. From here the river flows
past motomura-bashi and Tanimachi-ba-
shi and enters the sea. About halfway through
Hatakeyama-dōri which is also called Otake
Shinkawa, on the right hand side is the
Orandaji (Dutch church), the minaret of
which is named Raitechō (Otake Shinkawa).
II.  

(Continue, please)
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 roundhall (with a dome) with white plastered walls. These buildings to the right of Keseki’s (Keco) firm are interesting. These foreigners have a holiday that is called donfiker (zondag, Dutch). On this day they stop their business and come go to drink at Kawasaki, some go to Shogaya, 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 happens that since the seventh day of the seventh month, the girls from the gay quarter of Kisaki 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 hill fans in their hand, danced not letting their hands. A large number of spectators came to witness the sight. Many foreigners also came to see this. The Chinese and negroes
are especially fond of dancing and often coming to see
this night, after night, for some time, they were unable
to restrain themselves longer, and they (the Chinese
swinging their gongs 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
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 at something
all danced. Their hands and feet moved in good
harmony. The Chinese especially, being light of
body, carried himself very beautifully. Formally
that custom was the eighth of the month, but
now they have don'take every four days and that
is the reason. Therefore they do not have great
don'take. They conduct themselves in this way on
holidays, so on work days they labor hard and
ingings are orderly and it is a good custom. The
black man often goes on errand to Kamakura
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.
II

Apostolic

The Apostolic Church of the East, which is also known as the Syrian Church, has a long and rich history. It was established in the region of what is now Syria and Iraq, and its roots can be traced back to the first century AD. The Church has a unique liturgy and a distinct liturgical calendar, which is based on the Greek Orthodox tradition.

The Church has played a significant role in the religious and cultural life of the region. It has been a center of learning and a repository of religious knowledge. The Church has also been a source of inspiration for many artists and writers, and its influence can be seen in the art and architecture of the region.

The Church has faced many challenges over the centuries, including persecution and invasion. However, it has always managed to survive and thrive, and its members continue to play an important role in the region today.
some wear garments of reddish-brown camel's; some wear a black jacket and a coil-clot of half-length; some are light gray; some have cross-type 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-shaven: some wear beard and mustache nicely trimmed. Some who have black hair cut it so that only 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 ends 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 broom cloths worn over the shoulders have birds, flowers, or 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 unruly, but the upper piece broadens out at
some men's perhaps affected and a few others of whom
I have different ideas. These same men are joined to
cause some friction without and within. There are some
people who are keenly interested and others who are
not interested. Those who are keenly interested are
keenly interested. So, unless there are no keenly interested
people, one can never arrive at anything. So, unless
there are keenly interested people, one can never
arrive at anything. So, unless there are no keenly
interested people, one can never arrive at anything.

breast and some are very pretty. When it rains they use an 8-ribbed umbrella like that given Chinese women of No. 33 American, uses a light grey double-ringed Japanese umbrella. In the summer they wear something like our demicub gasa (counterpane). At the house of Williamson, English No. 14 on the right-hand side, near the Dutch church on Yawata-do, 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 Shokenmachi 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 named Shogawa, who uses oil to paint 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 then they. Their
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 red trousers with side stripes 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 ships I shall not go to the trouble of explaining. On
I. Introduction

Recent advances in biotechnology have opened new avenues for research into the understanding of human biology. The ability to manipulate and modify DNA has led to significant breakthroughs in areas such as gene therapy and personalized medicine. However, these advancements have also raised important ethical and social questions, particularly regarding the potential impact on human identity and autonomy.

II. Biotechnology and Ethics

Biotechnology is a rapidly evolving field that has the potential to transform various aspects of human life. The development of new technologies has led to ethical dilemmas, especially concerning issues of consent, privacy, and the right to know. As biotechnology becomes more accessible, it is crucial to address the ethical implications to ensure that progresses are made in a manner that upholds the dignity and rights of all individuals.

The future of biotechnology is promising, but it is essential to carefully consider the potential consequences of these advancements. By engaging in open and transparent discussions, we can work towards creating a framework that balances scientific progress with ethical considerations, thereby fostering a responsible and ethical development of biotechnology.
looking at the picture one notices that the large ship 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 copper and hang 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
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 gathers and
place three implements on the table upon a sheet of
paper. These implements are the rebure for
soop, 1 mess or knife and 1 horuki or fork.
The usual food is the
tane, which is like
our mango. This is made by mixing eggs into
flour and baked with toro (butter). Toro (butter)
is a cow oil. Some of them do not use eggs.
When this has swollen like a large mango it
is sliced and placed in a certain dish. Besides
this they serve fried pig, whole birds, feet of
beasts, white radish, carrots and onions in va-
rious sorts of dishes. In a dish of two compart-
ments they serve grapes, persimmons, peaches,
I'm not sure what you mean by "Purification Test". It sounds like an experiment of sorts to me. I've heard of similar things being done in laboratories, but I'm not familiar with any specific procedure. It seems like it could be a bit dangerous, though. I would recommend proceeding with caution.

As for your question about the "Unification" process, I'm not sure what you're referring to. It could be related to some kind of scientific or philosophical concept, but I don't have any specific knowledge about it. It might be helpful to look into some literature or seek advice from a professional in that field.
Yokohama: Cont.

The Chinese follow their own custom. They place their chopsticks on the table, bring in their dessert first, then the rice, fish, bread, radish, carrots, lotus and all sorts of greens and eat together; but when they have tea over their rice and eat it like the Japanese. The black men grind the meat and add some flour and eat about three times a week regularly; they also eat pounded chicken, rice, 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 Dutchmen are kinkel and well known. The vessels for wine and dishes for cakes are usually made of glass.

They are board, gazette, daimyo, bokser, magi, sen, shinsho, kurageru, unsho, uke, biiru uke, sari, kensei, kurageru. 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, redfish, and angler fish, they frown and throw up their hands and seem to dislike them. The Dutch use sweet wine in their...
I.  

[Handwritten text not legible]
Yokohama: May 23rd (a)

Sadahide

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, wearing 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, water, and water. However, high grade, heavy material is made by hand work. There is also woolen goods material gotten from the animal called sheep, and woven into cloth. These and women as needlework are illustrated in this volume.

Bunkyu 2: Early Spring. Hashimoto Gyokuransei
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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 Tani-machibashi, of Os-
kawara; launching a small boat and building a new
one.
4-5. Looking at the gates 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 foreign-
ers 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
Yen 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
cemetery. Fully described lately.
11. Observing children at play in the foreign resi-
dent district, are seen them rolling a hoop,
Page 3

10-11. Harding undertaken an appeal to the
Chinese people. (Notable"

1-7. pei

2-5. Gentlemen

6. Foreign

12. Assumed

18. pei

21. Gentlemen

peix

19. Foreign

33. Gentlemen

36. pei

39. Gentlemen

42. pei

45. Gentlemen

48. pei

51. Gentlemen

54. pei

57. Gentlemen

60. pei

63. pei
Yokohama: cast
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.


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


14. Photographic instrument. Scenery also can be
taken by this. First, by letting the subject 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

15. Hand sewing is almost the same as Chinese
and Japanese. Spinning with wheel is much the way.

Sewing machine with—(see over)

16. Taking a photograph from the top of Yokohama
when he tried to get a good view of Kanagawa
doors came out to bother him

> As 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-
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 pedal under the table which is worked by treading the feet.
Yokohama: East.

III. Sadahide.

ence district up to the Dutch Church and thinking
district. From there on we shall deal with the Dutch
shipyard. When you leave here and cross over Kubasaki
and approach Taniaemachi-tashi, if you turn and go
northwest to the wharf, you come to an Englishman's
- Raiz. ( ) On the left is an American drug
- gists, Mr. Paitm ( ) Above the gate of
neighbor is a signboard bearing the characters
Eisbô Taikei Yakō (English Pacific Co.)
opposite here is a Dutch residence, the corner's
Suto ( ) Next door to this is a French
man who has a sign

Prinpo

Yokô Boketto, this is the house of Boketto.

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
hsieh Mo. Next in line is an English firm
named

(Blakes). The next house is oc-
cupied by an American named

( Hall)

Neighbrin this is the residence of an Englishman
Hetia Keshki ( ) The road from Tania-
machi-tashi to the wharf is called Kaigandō.
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 rooms which is rather attractive.
Yokohama: cash

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 mit in 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 12-16 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 water jug; but when he is out you will not find the dog. The foreigner will lie asleep or in the room with their shoes on. The wholesale dealers of Kamachi walk into the room with their kimonos and wooden clogs. In the master's room marble slabs are set in the walls and carpets are placed in the room, and piled up. The master hangs his hat and stick on a rack when he is in. There is a thermometer, a microscope made of many metal, a map of the wall, a semi-dial and a miniature lighthouse, all beautifully decorated and forming a peculiar picture. The Chinese are mainly employees and servants. They do not possess beautiful works of metal, but
The landscape paintings of Heika, flowers and birds drawn by Toke, and mistresses of Kwagan 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 from California. A large marble slab on four wooden legs stands in the middle of the parlor.

Many Indians are gathered, to wash an elephant. These Indians have very dark faces 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 the 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 have a large face as shown in the picture. The men are good at playing with the shuttlecock and battledore. They use the shuttlecock up into the air with the back of his hand and rarely misses. The blackmen 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 cloth about their heads. They appear to be fair of a dappled purple, silver
yellow, and tight fitting sleeves. Women are different. They wear simpler clothes and do harder work than 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 Karasuma 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 finest states of India, the birthplace of Buddha. The Kannon of the South Seas is also said to have come from that country. One day a foreigner, Ben Riette, of America No. 33 saddled his horse and rode around his yard like the Japanese horseman. Since I found the horse-tapping 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 woolen suit. During the hot season they wear clothes with floral and plant designs and porous webs which allow ventilation. I am told that we do not see
Yokohama: east

In the 10th month the great merchants of Yemachi 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 caught the group and continued to dance and sing, drinking only a little sake. He managed skilfully to keep time to the samisen music.

There is a certain kind of musical instrument called the Orange (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 organs. There were many suits 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...
...
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 startled Chinese servant begged his pardon. This was the story told by the servant to the dealer in Hamachi, so I include it here.

There is an animal called a tresp 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 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 "hakata-rascal" (smooth sheen woolen cloth). There are two kinds of
The text on the page is not clearly legible due to the handwriting. However, it appears to be a narrative or descriptive passage. The content is not transcribed into a readable format here.
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 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
...
Yokohama: Capt. Sadahide.

Nippon: 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-Osakura is on a bank of 
where over thirty feet is each 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 masts are driven into a parallel 
manner. Since the space is small they are never 
likely to build large ships here. On building a ship 
they first make the bottom with the bow toward the men 
and make the keel holding the pieces together with clamps 
again it is completed the clamps are removed and the 
ship is rolled down into the water. It is said that 
in building large ships 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. The 
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 shinnerman." As for foreigners 
there are many coming from English No. 1. Nippon 
but I shall deal more in detail with them in a fourth 
volume, with their special products and the customs of 
the recent arrivers nations. I wish to include the 
Hakka people with their unusual outfit and found it no
inconvenience, as you might find them in connection with other pictures. Hence I will not deal with them separately.
Sadahide:

Most of Kuniyadas pupils seem to have settled in Osaka, and are noticed in the chapters dealing with that school. They can generally be identified by the prefix "Sada," which is the root of their training. Among those who remained at Yedo, Sadahide may be mentioned. His own name was Kashiwagi Kenjiro, and he is also signed Goutei, Gokuransei, Gokuranrei, Gokuran, and Goutei. Sadahide made some very fair landscapes with battle scenes, and his work generally is good of its class. He lived first at Kamido, near the Tenjin Temple, and then at Akiyama in the Sukiyabashi ward of Yedo, and illustrated a number of books—particularly a children's version of "Kakurenbo" by Sakan, in collaboration with Kuniyada, Kunitetsu, Kunitaro, Kuniyama (III), Kuniotoshi and Kunitake—which was published in 1849. He was still living in 1863.

Goutei Sadahide, fellow pupil with Sadahide, produced some interesting topographical prints, generally of large size, and with slight attempt at pictorial effect. One of the best of these is a three-sheet (at least) subject "The Buddhist Temple Hengu-rite at Arakasa. In this the graceful curve of the curved roof is finely shown, and
Sadahide: care.
its dignity heightened by the comparative insigni-
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-
estingly noted for the obviously European visitor
seen on the streets. Among his landscape work on
ordinary lines, Sadahide made a set of views of
the Toraido, and one of views of the Western Pro-
vinces.

p. 107.
The administration of the French Commune was based on the principle of mutual aid and worker self-management. The Municipalities were elected by universal suffrage and, like the Commune, were...