

**Kanae Nagasawa Carte de Visite Photograph Albums,
approximately 1865-1890**

Collection Number: BANC PIC 2018.053

Collection guide by
Paula B. Freedman, independent researcher

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

2018

84 photographs in 2 albums : chiefly albumen prints on card mounts ; mounts 9 x 6 cm (carte de visite format)

Collected and compiled by Kanae Nagasawa, with his annotations on many photographs and some album mats.

Preferred Citation: Kanae Nagasawa carte de visite photograph albums, BANC PIC 2018.053, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

ORIGINAL ALBUMS: RESTRICTED. Requests for use of original must be approved by the appropriate curator.

The following catalog was authored by Paula B. Freedman, independent researcher, for a bookseller. It serves as a guide to the contents of the two cartes de visite albums, acquired by The Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, in 2018.

PROSPECTUS: June 4, 2017

THE PERSONAL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS OF KANAYE NAGASAWA

(b. Isonaga Hikonosuke in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan 1852–d. Santa Rosa, California, 1934)

A historically significant assemblage of portraits depicting members of the secret 1865 Japanese Satsuma students mission to Great Britain and their related Japanese and European associates as well as personalities, including Nagasawa, connected to Thomas Lake Harris and his Brotherhood of the New Life communities in Amenia and Brocton, New York and at Fountain Grove in Santa Rosa, California.

A rare and important two album set of 84 vintage photographs, 1865–ca. 1890, compiled by Kanaye Nagasawa chronicling important friends and associates of this, the youngest Japanese student to travel to Great Britain in 1865 as a member of the secret Satsuma students project, the first Japanese national to reside permanently in the United States, the first Japanese winemaker in America and, ultimately, a highly respected businessman with an international clientele.

Nagasawa's albums represent his life from the age of 13, when he left Japan for Great Britain, through ca. 1890 when he was settled at Fountain Grove, the communal Santa Rosa, California vineyard and winery he helped establish in 1875 with Brotherhood of the New Life founder, the charismatic English-born spiritual leader and poet, Thomas Lake Harris. The albums descended through Nagasawa's family to the granddaughter of Kosuke Ijichi, the grand nephew of Kanaye Nagasawa.

Contained within are 82 carte de visites and two tintypes, 22 of which portray Satsuma students and other Japanese associates photographed in England, Scotland, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and the United States. American photographic studios include Mathew Brady in New York and Alexander Gardner in Washington, DC.

The subjects of these albums fall into two interrelated areas: the initial experiences of the Japanese Satsuma students living in Great Britain from 1865 to 1867 and three of the American utopian communities founded by Thomas Lake Harris. Harris' religious communes in Amenia (active 1863-1867) and Brocton (active 1867-1881), New York as well as Fountain Grove (active under Harris 1875-1892) in Santa Rosa, California, were among the most famous utopian establishments of the mid-to-late 19th century. As such, they exerted a profound influence in Great Britain, Europe, Japan and the United States. Nagasawa, who lived at both Brocton and Fountain Grove, proved integral to both establishments and prospered from his lifelong association with Harris.

PORTRAITS OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS

NOTE: Identifications are based on inscriptions on the album pages as well as the CDVs themselves, then confirmed or supported by external research. Some photographs may have been removed from their original album pages and re-inserted in new locations. For this reason, inscriptions written directly on a photograph or its mount are deemed more reliable.

Japanese names are presented in Western style: Given name first, surname last.

Of the 22 portraits of Japanese persons in these albums, eight individuals have been identified. These comprise six portraits of Nagasawa (four individual and two group); three photographs of Arinori Mori, three of Naonobu Sameshima; two of Junzo Matsumura; two of Teisuke Minami, and one each of Masakiyo Ichiki, K. Kodama, Minbu Machida, and Hicomara Yoshida. (The subjects of two photographs remain unidentified.)

In addition to Nagasawa, Satsuma students who enjoyed exceptionally important post-student careers include:

- Arinori Mori (1847-1889): Following his time as a Satsuma student in London and subsequent involvement with Thomas Lake Harris' Brotherhood of the New Life, Mori ultimately served in Japan's Foreign and Education Ministries. His diplomatic posts included Washington, Peking and London. Upon returning to Japan, he became involved with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Education. An influential social reformer bent on modernizing Japan, Mori's career ended tragically when he was assassinated by a reactionary opposed to his progressive efforts.
- Naonobu Sameshima (1845-1880): Following his time as a Satsuma student in London and subsequent involvement with Thomas Lake Harris' Brotherhood of the New Life, Sameshima returned to Japan where, like Mori, he served in Japan's Foreign Ministry, rising to the position of Vice Minister. His diplomatic posts included Great Britain, France, Spain, Prussia, and Portugal. Sameshima also died young, of a cerebral hemorrhage, while serving in France. He is buried in Montparnasse Cemetery.
- Junzo Matsumura (1842-1919): Following his time as a Satsuma student in London, Matsumura returned to Japan where he was commissioned as a Captain in the Imperial Navy. He rose to become Vice Admiral and played a major role in the Japanese Navy's growth and transformation into a formidable, modern military force.
- Minbu Machida (1838-1897): During his time as a Satsuma student in London, Machida became interested in the British and South Kensington (now Victoria & Albert) Museums and, upon his return to Japan, turned his attention to preserving national historic and cultural treasures at home. Machida became the first director of Japan's Imperial Museum and contributed to the creation of additional museums throughout the country. He ultimately rejected all such pursuits to live the life of a wandering Buddhist priest.
- Teisuke Minami (1847-1915): Following his time as a student in London (from Choshu, not Satsuma), Minami organized the first Japanese newspaper in Britain, became director of the American Joint Bank, was the first to register his marriage to a foreign national (Englishwoman, Liza Pittman) in Japan, and ultimately served as the Japanese Consul in Hong Kong.

PORTRAITS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN SUBJECTS

Of equal relevance to the lives of the Japanese figures depicted in Nagasawa's albums are portraits of British and American persons intertwined with Thomas Lake Harris and his Brotherhood of the New Life activities.

The most significant of these personalities include:

- Thomas Lake Harris (1823-1906): Four photographs of the charismatic preacher, author and founding leader of the Brotherhood of the New Life.
- Jane Lee Waring Harris (1830-1916): Two photographs of Harris' lovely secretary, companion, third wife, and wealthy New Yorker. She accompanied Harris on his journeys through Europe and was resident at his Amenia, Brocton and Santa Rosa communities.
- Lady Catherine Maria Oliphant (1809-1881): Three photographs of Harris' English aristocrat devotee who financed much of his Brotherhood activities. Lady Catherine lived at the Amenia and Brocton, New York communities for over twenty years. Her son, Laurence Oliphant, was an equally ardent believer and financial supporter of Harris' Brotherhood endeavors. Lady Catherine died in Cloverdale, California while traveling with her son from Brocton to The Geysers, a spa north of Santa Rosa, where she hoped

to receive treatment for her advancing illness.

- Sir Anthony Oliphant (1793-1859): One photograph of the husband of Lady Catherine. Sir Anthony served as Chief Justice of Ceylon.
- Alice Le Strange Oliphant (about 1846-1886): Two photographs of the very beautiful wife of Laurence Oliphant and daughter-in-law of Lady Catherine. Alice was involved with and financially supportive of the Brotherhood for over a decade. She lived—at Harris' insistence—separated from her husband, Laurence, at both the Brocton and Santa Rosa Brotherhood communities. Alice and Laurence finally broke from and denounced Harris in 1882. The couple returned to England, then settled in Haifa, where they pursued a commitment to Jewish settlement in Palestine. Alice died and is buried in Haifa.

Other European persons of renown who appear in Nagasawa's albums include:

- Thomas Berry Glover (1806-1878): Ship building merchant and native of Aberdeen, Scotland. Nagasawa lived in Glover's son James' Aberdeen home during his time as a Satsuma student in Britain. Thomas Berry was also the father of Thomas Blake Glover (1838-1911), a highly influential businessman living in Japan who proved instrumental in bringing the Satsuma students to England.
- Lord Robert Bulwer-Lytton (1831-1891): Diplomat, poet and Viceroy of India from 1876-1880.
- Lady Georgina Cowper Mount-Temple (1821-1901): Wealthy English spiritualist, social reformer and friend of John Ruskin, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Frances Power Cobbe and Mrs. Oscar Wilde. The Mount-Temples were friends of Laurence Oliphant and, although supporters of Thomas Lake Harris, never joined his communes.

The remainder of the photographs depict those with whom Nagasawa was close, including numerous Harris followers in America and abroad who played significant roles in the Amenia, Brocton and Fountain Grove communities. These include members of the Bergeron, Buckner, Clark, Clarke, Cuthbert, Daplyn, Edwards, Emerson, Gallagher, Hall, Hart, Hunter, Parting, Phillips, Smith, Suverkrup, and Upton families.

There is only one non-portrait in Nagasawa's albums. This depicts the First National Bank of Amenia, a commercial venture founded by Thomas Lake Harris in 1863 to support his Amenia, New York community. The charming mansard roof, multi-chimney, stone structure depicted in this photograph was built in 1865 to replace Harris' original bank.

KANAYE NAGASAWA AND THE SATSUMA STUDENTS

In April 1865, thirteen year old Isonaga Hikonosuke boarded a ship in the southwestern coastal town of Hashima, Japan for the first leg of a clandestine voyage to Great Britain. He was the youngest member of a select group of fifteen promising students, three officials and an interpreter from the Japanese domain of Satsuma. Their goal? To challenge official Japanese isolationism and utilize expertise acquired through foreign study to modernize commercial, technological, military, governmental, and cultural interests at home. Secrecy was of the utmost importance given the perils of undertaking a Western journey without central government authorization. Such travel was not only illegal in 1865 (the ban would be lifted in 1866), it could be punishable by death. As a precaution, members of the intrepid Satsuma delegation were assigned aliases. Young Isonaga Hikonosuke became Kanaye [Kanae] Nagasawa, a name he would retain throughout a long, eventful and highly successful life.

The Satsuma mission wasn't the first such attempt to reach out to the West. It was preceded in the early 1860s by limited Japanese diplomatic missions as well as an initial secret delegation of five Choshu Domain students to London in 1863. Many in the Choshu and Satsuma groups—including persons

found in Nagasawa's photograph albums—would return home to achieve illustrious careers.

Kanaye Nagasawa hailed from a Samurai family of modest means, but one comprised of generations of noted scholars, astronomers and calendar-makers. At the time of his departure for Britain, he was a student of English in Satsuma's new Western Studies center at Kaiseio College. Although clearly intelligent and undeniably promising, upon reaching England, Nagasawa was deemed too young to study alongside his compatriots at University College London. Therefore, in August 1865, the youth was sent to Aberdeen, Scotland to live with the family of James Glover (b. 1833), older brother of Thomas Blake Glover, the benefactor who had arranged for the Satsuma students' voyage from Japan (as well as for the earlier Choshu Five students in 1863). The Glovers, who owned a ship building business, enrolled their Japanese charge at the Old Aberdeen Gymnasium, the school which Thomas Blake Glover had also attended. Nagasawa would remain in Aberdeen for two years, attending classes with boys his own age and assimilating well into the local culture. By all accounts he proved an excellent student and ranked at the top of his class in Latin, Grammar, Reading, and Composition.

KANAYE NAGASAWA, THOMAS LAKE HARRIS & THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE NEW LIFE

In 1867, facing severe financial difficulties due to diminished aid from home (the Boshin civil war was looming in Japan), Nagasawa and his five remaining Satsuma comrades accepted an offer of support from Thomas Lake Harris on the condition that they accompany him to his new agrarian "Brotherhood of the New Life" community in Brocton, New York and continue their studies there. The students accepted the offer, sincerely drawn to Harris' utopian religious teachings and encouraged by the ardent support for Harris from Satsuma benefactors Laurence Oliphant (who had introduced Harris to the students), Oliphant's wife, the beautiful Alice Le Strange Oliphant, and his mother, Lady Catherine Maria Oliphant. The six Japanese students—Nagasawa, Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, Kiyonari Yoshida and Junzo Matsumura—as well as the Oliphants, followed Harris to the United States where, ultimately, Nagasawa would prove the most dedicated of the leader's Satsuma devotees — moving, living, working and thriving alongside Harris for the next twenty-five years.

SALEM-ON-ERIE, THE HARRIS COMMUNITY IN BROCTON, NEW YORK

From 1867 to 1875, Harris and his followers lived in a "village" that Harris named "Salem-on-Erie," the Brotherhood's large agricultural and commercial venture located near the shores of Lake Erie in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County). The enterprise, largely funded by Oliphant and his mother, included sixty or so members and encompassed numerous structures, including a hotel, restaurant, store, gristmill, wine cellar, and Harris' home, Vine Cliff. Perhaps most relevant to the future success of the Brotherhood, the community also took advantage of the region's established grape and wine producing industries by cultivating a successful vineyard and winery of their own. A number of photographs in Nagasawa's albums date to this period.

In 1870, Nagasawa enhanced his expertise by briefly attending Cornell University, the first Japanese student to do so, where his Natural History studies benefited the agricultural pursuits of the commune. In 1871, the now indispensable Nagasawa, accompanied Harris back to Europe, England and Scotland, acting as Harris' private secretary.

FOUNTAIN GROVE, THE HARRIS COMMUNITY IN SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

In 1875, Harris turned his attention to a fresh endeavor located outside of Santa Rosa, California, the new "Theo-Socialist" community that would ultimately prosper as Fountain Grove. Harris departed Brocton for California with a small vanguard of four faithfuls: Nagasawa, Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since; Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa; and Mrs. Requa's eleven year old son, Arthur. This initial group would soon be joined by Harris'

then second wife, Emily Isabella Waters (m. 1855, d. 1885) and his assistant (and eventual third wife), Jane Lee Waring.

Interestingly, the Brocton community remained active even as Fountain Grove prospered, serving as a proving ground for new members before they were permitted to move to the Santa Rosa establishment. "Salem-on-Erie" would not disband until 1881 when most of the remaining members also transitioned to California.

Here in Santa Rosa, on land used for dairy farming and funded, again, largely by the fortunes of the three loyal Oliphants, Harris launched what would become the Fountain Grove Vineyard and Winery. Oddly, Lady Oliphant never made the move to Fountain Grove, remaining instead at Brocton despite her advanced years, her daughter-in-law Alice Le Strange's re-settlement in California, and the virtual absence of her son Laurence, who was always traveling on Harris related business.

At Fountain Grove, Nagasawa was largely responsible for cultivating the pastures and slopes into vineyards planted with cabernet, pinot noir and zinfandel grapes. The venture proved enormously successful: landholdings increased to nearly 2,000 acres and an estate emerged encompassing vineyards, a winery, a dairy and other agricultural pursuits. Structures included an impressive manor house; elegant gardens, fountains and ponds; complementary domestic buildings (the Familistery for women and the Commanderie for men); a print shop operated by Arai Osui where both Harris's writings and Fountain Grove commercial circulars, etc. were produced; barns; and other agricultural structures.

Nagasawa not only managed Fountain Grove, ultimately he came to own it.

Harris' position at Fountain Grove ultimately fell forfeit to two scathing publications, both of which appeared in 1891: *Memoir of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant His Wife*, a widely read book by Margaret Oliphant, cousin of Laurence Oliphant; and an exposé published in late 1891 by *San Francisco Chronicle* journalist Alzire Chevallier. Both Oliphant and Chevallier painted highly critical portraits of Harris and his Brotherhood activities. Under a cloud of allegations regarding enforced labor and sexual improprieties, in February 1892 Harris married his close disciple and long-time assistant, Jane Lee Waring. The couple departed for Europe and then returned to settle in New York City. In December 1900, Harris' direct role in Fountain Grove effectively came to a close when he transferred ownership of the property, as lifetime interests, to Nagasawa and four additional members of the former colony (Miss Eusardia Nicholas and Miss Margaret Edith Parting at Fountain Grove and Robert Morris Hart and Mary Elizabeth Hart in New York City). Nagasawa outlived his partners and by the 1920s was sole owner of the estate. Nagasawa's respect for Harris seems never to have wavered. Indeed, he visited the ill Harris in Florida in 1904 and Mrs. Harris and the Harts all returned to Fountain Grove after Harris' death in 1906.

FOUNTAIN GROVE UNDER KANAYE NAGASAWA

As the influence of Harris' Brotherhood faded, Nagasawa's stewardship and eventual ownership of Fountain Grove came to the fore. He had been the driving force behind the business' vintner activities, and was the first to introduce California wines to England, Europe and Japan. Fountain Grove wines enjoyed an international reputation and operated offices and distribution centers in New York, London, Glasgow, Tokyo and Yokohama. Nagasawa's acumen earned him the approbation of business associates, luminaries and citizens alike. Dignitaries and Japanese embassy officials were frequent guests at his lavish Santa Rosa estate. Among his closest friends and colleagues were the famed botanist, his Santa Rosa neighbor, Luther Burbank and the poet, Edwin Markham (who lived at Fountain Grove for several years). The public referred to Nagasawa admiringly as the "Wine King," the "Baron of Fountain Grove," and even, in numerous newspaper articles, as "Prince Nagasawa." Several of the greatest honors bestowed upon him came from the Japanese government itself, which recognized his contributions with

the Order of the Rising Sun in 1924 and the Commemorative Medal of the Grand Ceremony Accession in 1928. Nagasawa also served on the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition Jury of Awards at the request of the Commissioner General of Japan. Interestingly, Nagasawa also proved an active proponent of Japanese settlement in America, advocacy he began pursuing in the 1880s. He practiced what he preached by employing a number of Japanese at Fountain Grove.

Nagasawa never married and intended to bequeath his estate to his nephew Tomoki Ijichi, who he had brought to Fountain Grove from Japan in 1896 and Tomoki's wife Hiro, who Nagasawa brought to California to marry Tomoki in 1917. However, he was forbidden from doing so by California's 1913 (and later) Anti-Alien Land Laws, which made it illegal for non-citizens to own land or businesses in California. Fountain Grove was sold two years after Nagasawa's death and, despite legal attempts to settle the proceeds among his survivors, his family members were awarded only minimal compensation. Nagasawa was cremated and his ashes interred in a Buddhist temple in his home town of Kagoshima, Japan.

SELECTED REFERENCES AND SOURCE MATERIAL

RELATED COLLECTIONS

Kanaye Nagasawa Photograph Collection, Bancroft Library, University of California. Call No. BANC PIC 1979.023-ALB

Fountaingrove Collection, Museums of Sonoma County.

Harris-Oliphant Papers ca. 1867-1965. Columbia University Rare Book & Manuscript Library.

Thomas Lake Harris Correspondence, 1885-1903. John Hay Library, Manuscripts Collection, Brown University. See:

For a full list of archival collections with Thomas Lake Harris material, see:
<http://socialarchive.iath.virginia.edu/ark:/99166/w6cz3fjk>

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Anderson, Varene. *Shadows On the Lane: Sonoma County's Nineteenth Century Utopian Colonies*. [Master's thesis in History]. Sonoma, California: Sonoma State University, 1992.

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SELECTED NEWSPAPER ARTICLES (ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY)

"A Celestial Utopia. Proposed Paradise of the Shore of Lake Erie. Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land and Eighty Acres of Grapes. A Most Unusual Community." [From the New York Sun] *Lockport Daily Journal and Courier* (5 May 1869): n.p.

"The Brocton Commune: Its Founder, Auctioneer, Poet, Preacher, and Prophet." *Brooklyn Daily News* (9 August 1871): p1.

"The Brocton Community." *Hammondspport Herald* (22 July 1874): n.p.

"Primate T.L. Harris His Flight From Fountain Grove The Community Broken Up Beneficial Results of the 'Chronicle's' Expose of a Spiritist [sic] Fraud." *San Francisco Chronicle* (10 March 1885): 5.

"Oliphant and Mr. Harris Oliphant's Second Wife Explains Their Relations How the Oliphants Were Led to Place Their Destiny in the Prophet's Hands Some Aspects of Laurence Oliphant's Faith." *The New York Times* (21 June 1891): 6.

“Spiritist Oliphant. New and Strange Stories About Him. How He Was Caught in the Harris Web. Some Chapters Supplied for Mrs. Oliphant’s ‘Memoirs’—A Marvelous Tale. *San Francisco Chronicle* (21 June 1892): 6.

“Dr. De Costa’s Adviser A Visit to Miss Chevallier in her Mountain Retreat She Is Pondering Great Truths and Seeking How to Elevate Man Explaining Her Attitude Toward Phillips Brooks.” [From the *San Francisco Chronicle*, June 11] *The New York Times* (28 June 1891): 15.

“Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier’s Strange Story. She Runs Away From the ‘Primate.’ Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community.” *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10.

“Harris, The Mystic. Why Laurence Oliphant Left Him. Disgust With the Doctrine of Counterparts. He Calls the Prophet an Imposter Miss Chevallier’s Evidence.” *San Francisco Chronicle* (20 December 1891): 4.

“The Chevalliers. Alzire’s Mother Tells Her Story. Fighting Harris’ Hypnotic Power.” *San Francisco Chronicle* (27 December 1891): 1. [Includes illustrations of Nagasawa, Ari Osui, Mrs. Chevallier, Jane Lee Waring, and Fountain Grove.]

“The Collectivity of Harris.” *The New York Times* (10 January 1892): 4.

“Thomas Lake Harris Married.” *The New York Times* (4 March 1892): 1.

“Wedded Mystics. The Marriage of Thomas Lake Harris Miss Waring, His Queen, Now His Wife. The Aged Prophet Marries His Chief Companion to Stop Scandal.” *San Francisco Chronicle* (4 March 1892): 1.

“Queer Terms of Deed Filed at Santa Rosa Fountain Grove Property to Revert to the Grantee Who Lives the Longest.” *San Francisco Call* (18 December 1900): 3.

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The Passing of the World Famous Primate Harris Colony.” *The Sunday San Francisco Call* (19 May 1901): 5.

“Philosopher Halts Hand of Reaper Disciple of New Life Cult Is Close to End When the Tide Turns and Recovery From Operation Is Made Certain Nakai Nagasawa of Santa Rosa, Follower of the Late Thomas Lake Harris, Defies Death and Rests in Shadow.” *Oakland Tribune* (14 September 1916): 11.

Kawakatsu, Masayuik. “Biography of Kanaye Nagasawa.” Interview with Nagasawa published in 18 installments in the *Nichi Bei Times* (in Japanese), San Francisco, 1924. NOTE: REFERENCE FROM LEBARON; I HAVE NOT SEEN THIS NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.

“Rich Japanese Vineyardist of Sonoma Dead.” *San Francisco Chronicle* (2 March 1934): 13.

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-01

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Harris First Name: Thomas Lake

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1885

Inscriptions:

On image, recto, l.r., in ink: "1885"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Thomas Lake Harris (1823–1906). Wives: Married his first wife when he was 25, she bore him 2 sons, died in 1850; Second wife was Emily Isabella Waters, m. 1855, died 1885; third wife was Jane Lee Waring, m. 1897.

Unmounted, faded, torn copy print. No photographic studio imprint.

Same sitter, same portrait: Pages A-1, A-3.

Same sitter: Pages A-1, A-3, A-4.

That this photograph depicts Thomas Lake Harris is confirmed by an identical print in the Fountaingrove Collection, Gaye LeBaron Digital Collection, Sonoma State Library website; See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2334/rec/222>

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-02

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Harris First Name: Thomas Lake

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in pencil, recto: "1871"

Photography Studio: Baker, Wm. J., Buffalo, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photography studio imprint on mount, verso: "Wm. J. Baker, / No. 390 Main Street, / Buffalo, N.Y."

Comments:

Thomas Lake Harris (1823–1906). Wives: Married his first wife when he was 25, she bore him 2 sons, died in 1850; Second wife was Emily Isabella Waters, m. 1855, died 1885; third wife was Jane Lee Waring, m. 1897.

It may be this very portrait that Nagasawa refers to in his Diary entry on Tuesday, April 18, 1871: "Father and Aunt D went to Buffalo by 7 o'clock train Arai and I took dinner at Hotel. ... Aunt D told us that she got Father's portraits taken and she bought many little things. ..." NOTE: "Aunt D may be Jane Lee Waring, who was known as "Dovie."

This portrait was taken while Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-03

Image Page



Image, Recto:



Image, Verso:



Last Name: Harris First Name: Thomas Lake

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: [1885]

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Thomas Lake Harris (1823–1906). Wives: Married his first wife when he was 25, she bore him 2 sons, died in 1850; Second wife was Emily Isabella Waters, m. 1855, died 1885; third wife was Jane Lee Waring, m. 1897.

Same sitter, same portrait: Pages A-1, A-3.

Same sitter: Pages A-1, A-3, A-4.

That this photograph depicts Thomas Lake Harris is confirmed by an identical print in the Fountaingrove Collection, Gaye LeBaron Digital Collection, Sonoma State Library website; See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2334/rec/222>

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-04

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Harris First Name: Thomas Lake

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1888

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "1888"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Thomas Lake Harris (1823–1906). Wives: Married his first wife when he was 25, she bore him 2 sons, died in 1850; Second wife was Emily Isabella Waters, m. 1855, died 1885; third wife was Jane Lee Waring, m. 1897.

Unmounted, faded, torn print.
Same sitter: Pages A-1, A-3, A-4.

That this photograph depicts Thomas Lake Harris is confirmed by an uncropped but otherwise identical print in the Fountaingrove Collection, Gaye LeBaron Digital Collection, Sonoma State Library website; See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2465/rec/226>

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-05

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Waring First Name: Jane Lee

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink: [~~Struck through~~] "1871"
Numerical notations in ink, verso

Photography Studio: Nock, E.B., Cleveland, Ohio [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "E.B. Nock, / PHOTOGRAPHER, / 148 & 150 Ontario St. / Cleveland, O."

Comments:

Photographs A05 and A-22 are identical. Jane Lee Waring (1830-1916) was Thomas Lake Harris's secretary in London and America and, in 1892, his wife. Miss Waring was also the sister of George E. Waring, a "literary man of Newport." Jane Lee Waring's Brotherhood "fairy name" was Star Blossom. Her "inner" name was Lady Dovie.

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Fountain Grove connection. Fountain Grove connection.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-06

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Lytton First Name: Lord Robert Bulwer-Lytton

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1876, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: London Stereoscopic Co., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Printed on mount, below image, recto: "LORD LYTTON / GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA / STEREOGRAPHIC COY COPYRIGHT"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "PRIZE MEDAL FOR PORTRAITURE / VIENNA EXHIBITION 1873. / ... / THE

Comments:

Lord Lytton: Robert Bulwer-Lytton (1831-1891), English statesman, diplomat and poet. Viceroy of India, 1876-1880; Rector of the University of Glasgow, 1887-1890.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-07

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Mount-Temple First Name: Georgina Cowper, Lady

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1868

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "Mrs. Georgina Cowper / 1868 / (Lady Mount Temple)"

Photography Studio: Heath and Beau, London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Photographed by / [within a circle] HEATH / & BEAU / 283 Regent Street. W."

Comments:

This is Georgina Cowper-Temple (nee Tollemache), Lady Mount-Temple (1821-1901), a "religious enthusiast" and spiritualist, married to William Cowper-Temple, 1st Baron Mount Temple, British Liberal Party statesman. Georgina was the daughter of Admiral John Richard Delap Tollemach and sister of the 1st Baron Tollemach. Among their estates was Broadlands in Hampshire, where they hosted Spiritualist conferences. She was a champion of social and moral reforms, friend to John Ruskin, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Frances Power Cobbe and Mrs. Oscar Wilde. The Cowper-Temples were friends of Laurence Oliphant. Although supporters of Thomas Lake Harris, they never joined his commune.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-08

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Oliphant First Name: Lady Catherine Maria

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871 or 1873

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "Lady Cathrine Maria Oliphant"

Photography Studio: Tourtin, Paris, France [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "TOURTIN / Peinture & Photographie d'Art / Rue Louis-le-Grand, 32 / PARIS."

Photographer imprint at bottom of mount, recto: "TOURTIN - FECIT."

Comments:

Lady Catherine Maria (Campbell) Oliphant (1809-1881), wife of Sir Anthony Oliphant (b. Perthshire, Scotland, 1793-1859) who became the Chief Justice of Ceylon; mother of Laurence Oliphant, a journalist, diplomat, novelist, barrister, war correspondent and Member of Parliament; and mother-in-law of Alice LeStrange Oliphant. Lady Oliphant's nickname was "Aunt Viola."

The same portrait appears on pages A-8 and B-18. For a related portrait, see page B-4.

Lady Oliphant and her son Laurence were long time, dedicated disciples of Thomas Lake Harris and significant financial backers of his endeavors. They lived at Harris' Amenia, New York (Dutchess County) commune in 1861 and followed him to his new Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) community in 1867. Lady Oliphant and Laurence were living in Paris in 1871 when Laurence met Alice Le Strange. The two married in London in 1872 then returned to Paris. In 1873, Laurence, Alice and Lady Oliphant moved to Harris' Brocton, New York commune where Lady Oliphant would remain until 1881, ultimately without her son and daughter-in-law. In 1881, with his mother critically ill, Laurence returned to Brocton to accompany his mother to California where she hoped to receive treatment at The Geysers (north of Santa Rosa). Although they never made it to their destination (Lady Oliphant died and was buried in Cloverdale, California), they managed to visit Fountain Grove en route, where Harris greeted them most inhospitably. This event led to Laurence's final break from and

Nagasawa Project

denunciation of The Brotherhood and, upon his return to England in 1882, both he and Alice rejected Harris and his teachings. In 1882, the couple left London for Haifa to pursue their commitment to Jewish settlement in Palestine. Alice died there in 1886 and is buried in Haifa.

See: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pis&PIcid=991087&PIMode=cemetery&PIpi=71643576&>

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-09

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Oliphant First Name: Sir Anthony

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1850, ca. printed later

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "Sir Anthony Oliphant"

Photography Studio: Watkins, John & Chas., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "JOHN & CHAS. WATKINS / PHOTOGRAPHERS / TO HER MAJESTY / 34, PARLIAMENT ST. / LONDON."

Comments:

Sir Anthony Oliphant (b. Perthshire, Scotland, 1793-1859). Attorney General in Cape Colony; Chief Justice of Ceylon 1838, knighted 1839; owned a tea estate in Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon. See: http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/anthony_oliphant Married to Lady Catherine Maria (Campbell) Oliphant (1809-1881) who died in Cloverdale, California "while on her way to a local faith healer at The Geysers, as she was suffering from cancer..." See: <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pis&P1cid=991087&P1Mode=cemetery&P1pi=71643576&>

Husband of Lady Catherine Maria Oliphant and father of Laurence Oliphant who with his wife, Alice LeStrange Oliphant, were disciples and major financial backers of Thomas Lake Harris.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-10

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: **Smith** First Name: **Lily**

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: **Albumen, CDV** Date: **1870, ca.**

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "Lily Smith (Mrs [Garret?] Smith)"

Photography Studio: **Sarony & Co., New York, New York [U.S.A.]**

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Sarony & Co. / 680 Broadway, / New York."

Comments:

Very faded.

Japanese Career History:

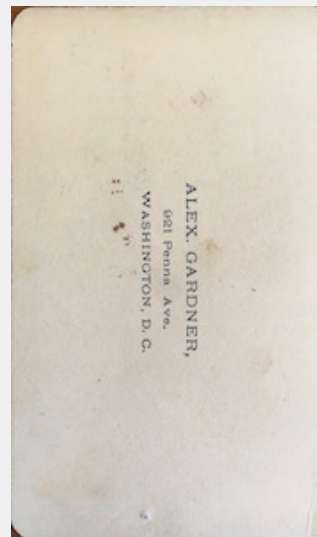
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-11

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Nagasawa First Name: Kanaye/Kanae

Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae

Original Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke

Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871 or 1872

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "Kanaye Nagasawa"

Photography Studio: Gardner, Alexander, Washington, D.C. [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "ALEX. GARDNER, / 921 Penna Ave. / WASHINGTON, D.C."

Comments:

Nagasawa, Kanae/Kanaye (1852-1934): Born 1852; Age at Departure: 13; Post: 3rd class English student; Real Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke; Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae; Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae.

There are two possible dates for this photograph: 1871 and 1872. In 1871, Nagasawa visited Arinori Mori in Washington, DC while Mori was serving as Japan's first resident minister there (1871-1873). It may also have been taken in 1872 when Nagasawa, acting as Harris' secretary, was returning home with him from a trip to Europe, England and Scotland. They returned in either Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872. **See Photograph Album page B-41 for another portrait of Nagasawa, inscribed "1872," which bears the identical Gardner's studio imprint.**

Satsuma background timeline: Nagasawa and his group of 14 fellow Satsuma students departed Hashima, Japan on April 17, 1865. Arrived in London, June 21, 1865, stayed first in South Kensington Hotel then moved to Bayswater Road. Began tutelage on June 27. Article re: trip to Bedford in The Times on Aug. 2. Late August, students left Bayswater Road for homes of London University staff. Nakamura and Tanaka left London and moved to Paris. Mori and Ichiki left for Russia Aug 1, 1866, arrived St. Petersburg Aug. 24. Sameshima and Yoshida toured Scotland, early Aug. then left for USA on Aug. 18. October 15, second party of Satsuma students reached London before continuing on to America. 1867: Jan. 19 Nakai Hiroshi of Satsuma and Yuki Yukiyasu of Tasa arrived in London. Feb 6 Satsuma mission under Iwashita Masahira arrived in Paris for Exposition Universelle. Early April: Thomas Lake Harris arrived in London. Aug. 15 Oliphant left for America from Liverpool.

Nagasawa Project

Departure from Britain, 1867: Nagasawa and five fellow Japanese students left Britain in 1867, joining Thomas Lake Harris, with the intention of taking up residence and (theoretically) continuing their studies at his Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa lived at the Brocton commune from 1867 to 1875. In 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, Nagasawa and Harris traveled to Europe, England and Scotland, returning either the Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872.

Arrival in Santa Rosa/Fountain Grove, 1875: Nagasawa arrived in Santa Rosa in 1875, one of the original four faithfuls to accompany Thomas Lake Harris to their new Fountain Grove enterprise. These four were: Nagasawa, Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since; Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa; and Mrs. Requa's eleven year old son, Arthur.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26 (not there), 29-31, 33-34, 76-77, 82-84, 99-100, 104-105, 117-118, 122, 124, 139, 148-50, 152-4, n193-4.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 84, 86,87, 88, 89, 90, 91-92, 94, 125.

Japanese Career History:

Biography on Consulate-General of Japan in San Francisco website: http://www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/en/e_m01_01_04.htm

This essay notes: "As the first Japanese national to reside permanently in the United States, Nagasawa clearly found his own path as a pioneer in California. As the first successful Japanese wine maker, he was able to build his Fountain Grove Winery into one of the ten largest wineries in California. The first wine exported from California to England came from his winery. ... / While those whom Nagasawa accompanied in leaving Kagoshima for England and America (including such figures as Arinori Mori and Naonobu Samejima, who were active in the new Meiji Government) returned one by one to Japan, Nagasawa stayed in Santa Rosa, where he endured the anti-Japanese movement at the beginning of the 20th century and eventually died at the age of 83. After his death, his extensive holdings passed into the hands of strangers because he could not bequeath his land under the existing anti-Japanese land laws. ..."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Kanaye Nagasawa / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daisanto-shosei (the third-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 13 years old. He was the fourth son of the Isonagas, a long line of scholars studying calendars, and he was the youngest member of the Satsuma students. Throughout his life he kept his assumed name, Kanaye Nagasawa, which he had been given before embarking for Great Britain. / [He was too young to attend University College London, so he stayed with Thomas Glover's family in Aberdeen, Scotland and entered a secondary school, the Gymnasium.](#) He was such an excellent student that he attained first place with good grades in Latin, English and Geography. The local newspaper published an article about him. [In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Kiyonari Yoshida and Junzo Matsumura, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader.](#) The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. Nagasawa was the only person who remained in the community of Harris even after all the other members had left. He was appointed as one of the successors to Harris. He not only carried on Harris's business but also achieved great success in the winery business in the state of California. So he was called "the Grape King of California." He settled permanently in the United States and passed away there at the age of 82 on March 1, 1934. / In 1983, when former U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited Japan, he talked about Kanaye Nagasawa, praising him in an address to the Japanese Diet. He said the achievements of one samurai who turned into a businessman was incredible and that Nagasawa helped make Americans lives fruitful, which was an event worthy of special mention. His address made the name Nagasawa widely known to the public."

Cobbing, pp. 148-150: "With the departure of Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura in May 1868 and then Mori and Sameshima's return to Japan the following month, the only Satsuma student left at the colony in Brocton [New York] was the seventeen-year-old Isonaga Hikosuke, now known as Nagasawa Kanae. There, close by the shores of Lake [p. 149:] Erie, he continued to lead a devotional life in the Brotherhood of the New Life until, seven years later in 1875, the community was finally dissolved following a rift between Harris and Oliphant. That February, he left Brocton together with Harris, Mrs Requa and her son, and [former officer of the Sendai domain called Arai Tsunenoshin. He had come to America together with Mori Arinori five years before in 1870, and had been living on the colony ever since.](#) / The party headed west to California and the town of Santa Rosa. In addition to his mystic gifts, Harris was blessed with a shrewd head for business. After purchasing four hundred acres of land at a place called Fountaingrove three miles north of Santa Rosa, he and his followers set about developing the ideal agricultural enterprise. Four years later, they took on some coolie labourers and cultivated the area around to create a series of vineyards. Then in [1882, they set up facilities for a winery and started to produce their own brand of wine.](#) / After a while, [Harris developed an illness and went back east in](#)

Nagasawa Project

1892, leaving Nagasawa in sole charge of operations at Fountaingrove. He eventually inherited Harris' entire estate following his death in March 1906. He then went on to expand the vineyards with such success that he became known as the 'Grape King'. Large quantities of his 'Fountaingrove Wine' were distributed in America, Europe and even Japan. / Then came the years of Prohibition and catastrophe for the wine trade. Nevertheless, he managed to weather the impact of the crisis by secretly hoarding away 130,000 gallons of wine for more than ten years. Apparently, he scooped a vast profit when the ban on alcohol was lifted in 1933. / In later life, Nagasawa extended his estate to include an area twelve miles in perimeter, employing three hundred hands to work his vineyards. With a fortune rumoured at around \$20 million, he enjoyed the elegant lifestyle of a bachelor farmer in a grand English-style country house. Rather than his spiritual ideas, it was perhaps Harris' theories on management that made the greatest impact on Nagasawa. As Harris himself predicted, he became a great success as a businessman, building and then expanding on his mentor's land enterprise scheme. / As a pioneering settler in California, Nagasawa was held in [p. 150:] respect by both Japanese and Americans alike. In the years after the Meiji Restoration he came to be thought of by the outside world as something of an unusual character. Although estranged from his native land, part of his heart always remained with Satsuma. After all, he was known as Nagasawa Kanae for the rest of his days, the name bestowed on him by his daimyo before he left Kagoshima so many years before. / Nagasawa returned to Japan four times in all, once towards the end of the Meiji era, and three times during the Taisho years. His was a full life, spanning four generations from the last years of the Edo period, through Meiji and Taisho, and into the age of Showa. He died at his house in Fontaingrove on 1 March 1934 at the age of eighty-three as Nagasawa Kanae, an approachable and much-loved old man who only ever spoke in English or a thick Satsuma dialect [fn 17]."

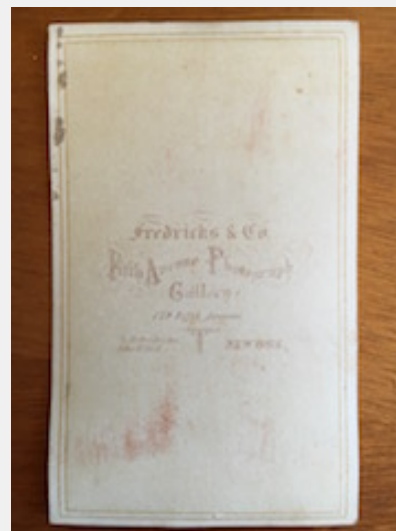
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-12

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Boy First Name: C[omis?] C[onnie?]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1868

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "C[omis?]" or "C[onnie?]"

Photography Studio: Fredricks & Co. (I.D. Fredricks & John O'Neil), New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Fredricks & Co. / Fifth Avenue Photograph / Gallery / 179 Fifth Avenue / I.D. Fredricks / John O'Neil. NEW YORK"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, bottom, recto: "Fredrick & Co. Fifth Avenue"

Comments:

Bust length portrait of a young boy in tartan shawl.

NOTE: This same portrait appears on pages A-12 and A-33. The CDV on page A-12 bears the name "C[omis?]" inscribed beneath the image. The cdv on page A-33 is inscribed: Handwritten in pencil, verso: "For dear Steadfast / & Golden Rose."

NOTE: "Steadfast" aka Uncle Steadfast was the "inner" name for James A. Requa, who served as the cashier of Harris' First National Bank of Amenia and as the agent in the purchase of the Brocton property. Mr. Requa died soon after this purchase was made. "Golden Rose" aka Aunt Golden Rose was James A. Requa's wife who remained with Harris through his time at Fountain Grove, where she died in 1907. (For information on these names, see: See: Cuthbert, *The Life and World-Work of Thomas Lake Harris*. Glasgow, 1908; pp 214-215). Nagasawa makes frequent mention of "Aunt Golden Rose" in his 1871 diary.

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-13

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Child [Cuthbert?] [Requa?] First Name: Teddy

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in ink: "Teddy."

Photography Studio: Fredricks & Co. (I.D. Fredricks & John O'Neil), New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Fredricks & Co. / Fifth Avenue Photograph / Gallery / 179 Fifth Avenue / I.D. Fredricks / John O'Neil. NEW YORK"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, bottom, recto: "Fredrick & Co. Fifth Avenue"

Comments:

This "Teddy" may be Arthur A. Cuthbert, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Cuthbert. For comparison, see the following two two hand colored tintypes depicting Mrs. Cuthbert with Teddy in Nagasawa's albums: Tintype on page A-15, and an alternate tintype image, taken at the same sitting, on page A-24.

"Little Teddy" Cuthbert lived at Harris' Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa mentions "Teddy" in his diary on Monday, January 23, 1871 and on Sunday, February 19, 1871. Arthur A. Cuthbert was a life-long disciple of Harris and authored the book *The Life and World-Work of Thomas Lake Harris Written From Direct Personal Knowledge*, published in Glasgow by C. W. Pearce & Co., 1908.

This might also be Arthur Requa [Jr.], one of the four "faithfuls" who accompanied Thomas Lake Harris to Fountain Grove from Brocton in 1875. Arthur Requa was eleven years old when he came to California with his widowed mother, Mrs. Arthur [Celia] Requa, one of Harris' most stalwart followers.

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large

Nagasawa Project

commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Album: A Page # A-14

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

No CDV in mount for page A-14.

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page A-14.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-15

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Cuthbert First Name: Mrs. Arthur A.and child

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Tintype, hand colored Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, below opening, in pencil: "Mrs. Cuthbert"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Hand colored tintype depicting Mrs. Arthur A. Cuthbert and a young boy, probably her son, "little Teddy" (Arthur A. Cuthbert, Jr.). NOTE: This is one of two hand colored tintypes depicting Mrs. Cuthbert with her son that appear in Nagasawa's albums, See: Album page A-15 where the mat, below opening, is inscribed in pencil: "Mrs. Cuthbert" and an alternate tintype image, taken at the same sitting, on Album page A-24.

For another portrait of a "Teddy" who may be Arthur A. Cuthbert, Jr., see the cdv on Album page A-13.

"Little Teddy" Cuthbert lived at Harris' Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa mentions "Teddy" in his diary on Monday, January 23, 1871 and on Sunday, February 19, 1871.

Arthur A. Cuthbert was a life-long disciple of Harris and authored the book *The Life and World-Work of Thomas Lake Harris Written From Direct Personal Knowledge*, published in Glasgow by C.W. Pearce & Co., 1908.

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

See the following reference to the Cuthberts in the *San Francisco Chronicle*: : "Primate T.L. Harris. His Flight From Fountain

Nagasawa Project

Grove. The Community Broken Up. Beneficial Results of the 'Chronicle's' Expose of a Spiritist [*sic*] Fraud." *San Francisco Chronicle* (10 March 1892; mistakenly dated "March 10, 1885 on the newspaper page): 5. [Impossible for this to have been 1885.]. This article notes: "... / Miss Waring, one of the believers in the doctrine of counterparts, fearing the scandal arising from the disclosure, left the community soon afterwards for Cloverdale. A short time before Harris' departure the community was re-enforced by two trusting Japanese, and there are now four of these simple people at Fountain Grove. These and R.P. Clark, his wife and two daughters, with a Mr. Dapling, [Arthur Cuthbert](#), James Fisher, Dr. Hyde and Mrs. Caroline Suverkrup, the San Bernardino lady who recently brought \$60,000 into 'the Use,' are all that remain of the community, the others having wandered forth from the modern Eden, probably never to return."

Japanese Career History:

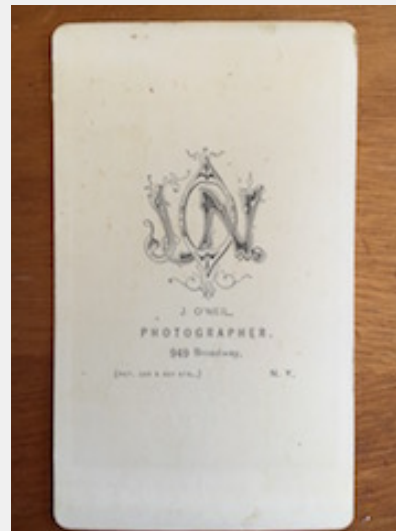
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-16

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Emerson First Name: Mr.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On image, along side of sitter's shirt front, in ink: "Mr. Emerson"

Photography Studio: O'Neil, J., New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "J. O'NEIL, / PHOTOGRAPHER, / 949 Broadway, / (BET. 22D & 23D STS.,) / N.Y."

Photographic studio imprint on lower mount, recto: "J. O'NEIL, 949 Broadway, N.Y."

Comments:

Husband of the Mrs. Emerson who appears on Album page A-17 and father of the "Miss Mary E. Emerson" on Album page A-18.

Could "Mrs. Emerson" in the portrait on Album page A-17 have been Mary S. Emerson? Mary S. Emerson was a member of Harris' Brocton and Fountain Grove groups where she was known by the "inner" name of Rosa. Mary S. Emerson wrote a novel titled *Among the Chosen* which was published in 1884.

Nagasawa mentions the Emersons in his diary on Thursday, March 2, 1871: "I went this morning to Cottage to take measurement of rooms as Emersons will be here by 1st April."

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Possibly the Mr. Emerson who bought Harris' Brocton, NY Brotherhood winery?

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-17

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Emerson First Name: Mrs.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount, l.r. next to print, in ink: "Mrs. Emerson"

Photography Studio: Baker, W.J., Buffalo, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "W.J. Baker, / 390 Main Street, / BUFFALO, N.Y."

Comments:

Wife of the "Mr. Emerson" who appears on Album page A-16 and mother of "Miss Mary E. Emerson" on Album page A-18.

Could "Mrs. Emerson" have been Mary S. Emerson? Mary S. Emerson was a member of Harris' Brocton and Fountain Grove groups where she was known by the "inner" name of Rosa. Mary S. Emerson wrote a novel titled *Among the Chosen* which was published in 1884.

Nagasawa mentions the Emersons in his diary on Thursday, March 2, 1871: "I went this morning to Cottage to take measurement of rooms as Emersons will be here by 1st April."

Possibly the Mr. Emerson who bought Harris' Brocton, NY Brotherhood winery?

This portrait was taken while Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

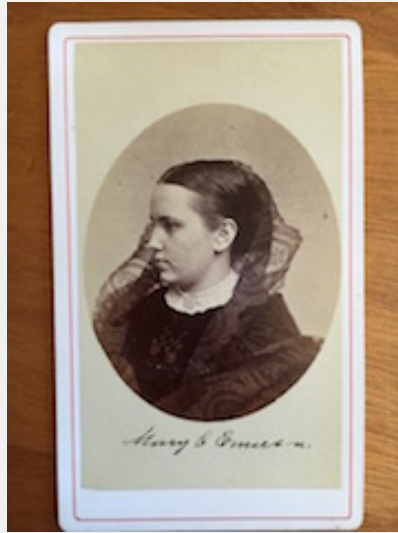
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-18

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Emerson First Name: Mary E.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount, beneath print, in ink: "Mary E. Emerson."

Photography Studio: Rockwood & Co., New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "ROCKWOOD & Co. / PHOTOGRAPHERS / 845 / BROADWAY / N.Y. / 'STUDIO EFFECTS' "

Comments:

This is probably the daughter of the "Mr. Emerson" who appears on Album page A-16 and the "Mrs. Emerson" on page A-17.

Could "Mrs. Emerson" in the portrait on Album page A-17 have been Mary S. Emerson? Mary S. Emerson was a member of Harris' Brocton and Fountain Grove groups where she was known by the "inner" name of Rosa. Mary S. Emerson wrote a novel titled *Among the Chosen* which was published in 1884.

Nagasawa mentions the Emersons in his diary on Thursday, March 2, 1871: "I went this morning to Cottage to take measurement of rooms as Emersons will be here by 1st April."

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-19

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Buckner First Name: Constance

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV, hand colored on green card Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Constance Buckner"

On mat, at left, verso, in pencil: "Constance"

Photography Studio: Garrett, H.W., Baltimore, Maryland [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "H.W. GARRETT, / Photographer, / No. 123 West Baltimore Street, / BALTIMORE, MD.

Comments:

Constance Buckner was the wife of Alfred Buckner and the mother of Osseo and Arcadia ("Dimple") Buckner.

The following four members of the Buckner family were all photographed at the studio of H.W. Garrett in Baltimore, Maryland. Their portraits appear on the following pages of the Nagasawa albums: Alfred Buckner, page A-26; Constance Buckner, page A-19; Osseo Buckner (a child), page A-35; Arcadia "Dimple" Buckner (a child), page A-42.

These photographs were likely taken while the Buckners were associated with Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Another possible Buckner may be Zack Buckner, on Album page B-21. This portrait was taken at Fenton's Gallery, Jamestown, N.Y.

Fountain Grove connection.

Nagasawa Project

Japanese Career History:

Album: A Page # A-20

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

No CDV in mount for page A-20. However, inscription on mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Noda"?

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page A-20.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-21

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

No CDV in mount for page A-21. However, inscription on mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Samai"

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page A-21.

Japanese Career History:

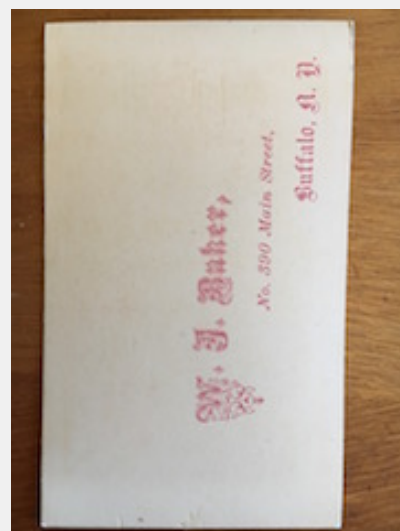
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-22

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Waring First Name: Jane Lee

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871, about

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "J. L. Waring"

Photography Studio: Baker, W.J., Buffalo, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "W.J. Baker, / No. 390 Main Street, / Buffalo, N.Y."

Comments:

Photographs A05 and A-22 are identical. Jane Lee Waring (1830-1916) was Thomas Lake Harris's secretary in London and America and, in 1892, his wife. Miss Waring was also the sister of George E. Waring, a "literary man of Newport." Jane Lee Waring's Brotherhood "fairy name" was Star Blossom. Her "inner" name was Lady Dovie.

This portrait was taken while Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Fountain Grove connection. Fountain Grove connection.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-23

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Parting First Name: Mrs. Emma

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in pencil, recto: "Mrs. Emma Parting"

Photography Studio: Porter, E.C., Royal Portrait Gallery, Ealing, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "ROYAL PORTRAIT GALLERY / E PORTER / 2 THE MALL / Ealing, W. / [in extremely tiny print:] Marion, Imp. Paris"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "E.C. PORTER EALING, W."

Comments:

Emma Nicholas Parting (Mrs. John Parting) (1826-1897). Alice and her sister Elinor/Eleanor were the daughters of Mrs. John Parting.

Emma Parting was the sister of Eusardia Nicholas, another long-time follower of Harris and resident of Fountain Grove. Both Emma and Eusardia were among the five people to whom Harris transferred ownership of Fountain Grove in 1900. These five were Nagasawa, Eusardia Nicholas, Margaret Edith Parting (all in Santa Rosa) and Mary Elizabeth and Robert Morris Hart (living in NYC).

See also: Alice Parting, album page A-25.

OBITUARY, The Daily Tribune [Salt Lake City] (1897-02-05): 2. This obituary reads: "Mrs. Emma Parting. / Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 4—Mrs. Emma Parting died at Fountain Grove, near here, last night. She was the widow of John Parting of London, a wealthy coffee merchant. / She became a member of the Fountain Grove community, the head of which was Thomas Lake Harris, about ten years ago. She was 71 years of age, and leaves two daughters, both members of the community."

Nagasawa Project

The Partings are referred to in the following San Francisco Chronicle article:

For a more detailed list of inhabitants, see: "Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier's Strange Story. She Runs Away From the 'Pimate.' Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community." *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10. This article, based on revelations from Alzire Chevallier, notes: "Miss Chevallier found strange people in the community besides the Pimate and Miss Waring. Altogether there were about thirty persons there, including, however, several 'external' individuals mainly employed as laborers about the place, which includes 1300 [1900?] acres, 400 of which are in vineyard. Among the faithful followers of the Pimate are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and their two grown daughters, Miss Hodgkiss, [Mrs. Parting, her sister, and her daughters Elinor and Alice](#), Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Requa, the widow of a New York banker; Mr. Coles, Miss Waring, who is the sister of George E. Waring, the well-known literary man of Newport; [Prince Kanaye Nagasawa, and Ari, another Japanese](#). / Besides these there are disciples living in other parts of the country who come and go as their 'uses' are determined by the prophet. Thomas Lay is there part of the time, and for the rest takes care of the wine interests of the community in New York. / Robert Hart, or 'Sir Robert,' as the Pimate's people call him, has charge of the vineyard. / Clark superintends the work at the large winery of the community, and is very close to the prophet, for whom he has great fear. / Mr. Colesis [?] a well-known architect from New York. He was associated with Richardson, one of the foremost architects of the country, ... / The Partings are recent arrivals who are blind believers in the Pimate. [Mrs. Parting is the widow of a very wealthy Englishman who owned a large coffee plantation in India. She is now furnishing the funds on which Harris keeps up his magnificent style for, it should be stated, bad management has caused the wine industry of the Harrisites to be unprofitable. / Mrs. Parting has turned over all her worldly goods to the care of the prophet, and is living in a house called the Familistery, near his large residence. ... Miss Chevallier \[sic\] found the Partings to be persons of high education, and the two daughters were very charming young women who were accustomed to the best society. Mrs. Parting's daughter \[Eleanor\], 28 years of age, is a fine musician, performing with the utmost grace and skill upon the pianoforte. She is also highly cultured in other respects, but under the mystic spell of the prophet she finds greater delight in setting type in his private printing-house on the Fountain Grove grounds than she does executing the most exquisite passages from Chopin. Mrs. Parting's daughter Alice, a beautiful girl of 22 is an artist of considerable experience, who handles pencil and brush with](#)

Japanese Career History:

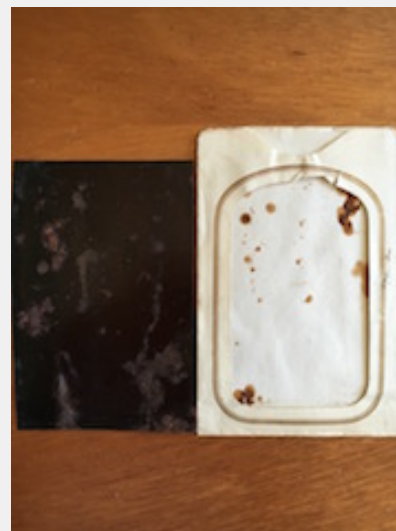
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-24

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Cuthbert First Name: Mrs. Arthur A.and child

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Tintype, hand colored in paper front mat Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Hand colored tintype depicting Mrs. Arthur A. Cuthbert and a young boy, probably her son, "little Teddy" (Arthur A. Cuthbert, Jr.). NOTE: This is one of two hand colored tintypes depicting Mrs. Cuthbert with her son that appear in Nagasawa's albums, See: Album page A-15 where the mat, below opening, is inscribed in pencil: "Mrs. Cuthbert" and an alternate tintype image, taken at the same sitting, on Album page A-24.

For another portrait of a "Teddy" who may be Arthur A. Cuthbert, Jr., see the cdv on Album page A-13.

"Little Teddy" Cuthbert lived at Harris' Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa mentions "Teddy" in his diary on Monday, January 23, 1871 and on Sunday, February 19, 1871.

Arthur A. Cuthbert was a life-long disciple of Harris and authored the book *The Life and World-Work of Thomas Lake Harris Written From Direct Personal Knowledge*, published in Glasgow by C.W. Pearce & Co., 1908.

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-25

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Parting First Name: Alice

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in pencil, recto: "Miss Alice Parting"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Not mounted.

See also, Photograph Album page A-23 for portrait of Mrs. Emma [Nicholas] Parting (Mrs. John Parting) (1826-1897). Emma Parting was the sister of Eusardia Nicholas, another long-time follower of Harris and resident of Fountain Grove. Both Emma and Eusardia were among the five people to whom Harris transferred life ownership of Fountain Grove in 1900. These five were Nagasawa, Eusardia Nicholas, Margaret Edith Parting (all in Santa Rosa) and Mary Elizabeth and Robert Morris Hart (living in NYC).

Fountain Grove connection. Alice's Fountain Grove "fairy name" was Alilla. Alice and her sister Elinor/Eleanor were the daughters of Mrs. John Parting.

The Partings are referred to in the following San Francisco Chronicle article:
For a more detailed list of inhabitants, see: "Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier's Strange Story. She Runs Away From the 'Primate.' Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community." *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10. This article, based on revelations from Alzire Chevallier, notes: "Miss Chevallier found strange people in the community besides the Primate and Miss Waring. Altogether there were about thirty persons there, including, however, several 'external' individuals mainly employed as laborers about the place, which includes 1300 [1900?] acres, 400 of which are in vineyard. Among the faithful followers of the Primate are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and their two grown

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daughters, Miss Hodgkiss, [Mrs. Parting, her sister, and her daughters Elinor and Alice](#), Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Requa, the widow of a New York banker; Mr. Coles, Miss Waring, who is the sister of George E. Waring, the well-known literary man of Newport; [Prince Kanaye Nagasawa, and Ari, another Japanese](#). / Besides these there are disciples living in other parts of the country who come and go as their 'uses' are determined by the prophet. Thomas Lay is there part of the time, and for the rest takes care of the wine interests of the community in New York. / Robert Hart, or 'Sir Robert,' as the Primate's people call him, has charge of the vineyard. / Clark superintends the work at the large winery of the community, and is very close to the prophet, for whom he has great fear. / Mr. Colesis [?] a well-known architect from New York. He was associated with Richardson, one of the foremost architects of the country, ... / The Partings are recent arrivals who are blind believers in the Primate. [Mrs. Parting is the widow of a very wealthy Englishman who owned a large coffee plantation in India. She is now furnishing the funds on which Harris keeps up his magnificent style for, it should be stated, bad management has caused the wine industry of the Harrisites to be unprofitable. / Mrs. Parting has turned over all her worldly goods to the care of the prophet, and is living in a house called the Familistery, near his large residence. ... Miss Chevallier \[sic\] found the Partings to be persons of high education, and the two daughters were very charming young women who were accustomed to the best society. Mrs. Parting's daughter \[Eleanor\], 28 years of age, is a fine musician, performing with the utmost grace and skill upon the pianoforte. She is also highly cultured in other respects, but under the mystic spell of the prophet she finds greater delight in setting type in his private printing-house on the Fountain Grove grounds than she does executing the most exquisite passages from Chopin. Mrs. Parting's daughter Alice, a beautiful girl of 22 is an artist of considerable experience, who handles pencil and brush with true art feeling. She has been given the task of doing laundry work, which she performs without a murmur, as she believes that she is thus serving her master, the prophet... Elinor Clarke, a queenly girl of 20, has charge of the prophet's house and is maid to Miss Waring. ... / 'Poor Ari! He is the most abject slave of the whole colony. He is a well-educated young man and works very hard in the printing-house where he sets type, corrects proofs on the galleys, makes up the forms and runs the](#)

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-26

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Buckner First Name: Alfred

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV, Hand tinted Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount, right side, in pencil, verso: "Alfred Buckner"

Photography Studio: Garrett, H.W., Baltimore, Maryland [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "H.W. GARRETT, / Photographer, / No. 123 West Baltimore Street / BALTIMORE, MD."

Comments:

Alfred Buckner was the husband of Constance Buckner and the father of Osseo and Arcadia ("Dimple") Buckner. Alfred Buckner died in Santa Rosa in 1905.

This may be the same Alfred Buckner—Reverend Buckner—who was the head of the Church of the Messiah in Griffin, Georgia. He and Harris met during one of Harris' tours of the South in the 1850s. Nagasawa refers to Buckner preaching at Brocton (see Diary entry on Friday, March 31, 1871).

The following four members of the Buckner family were all photographed at the studio of H.W. Garrett in Baltimore, Maryland. Their portraits appear on the following pages of the Nagasawa albums: Alfred Buckner, page A-26; Constance Buckner, page A-19; Osseo Buckner (a child), page A-35; Arcadia "Dimple" Buckner (a child), page A-42.

These photographs were likely taken while the Buckners were associated with Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Another possible Buckner may be Zack Buckner, on Album page B-21. This portrait was taken at Fenton's Gallery,

Nagasawa Project

Jamestown, N.Y.

Fountain Grove connection.

Fountain Grove connection.

Japanese Career History:

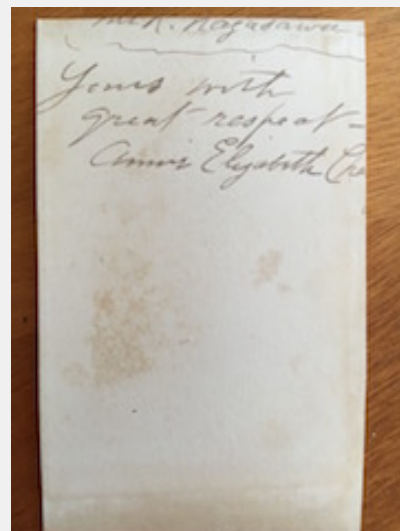
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-27

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified reads as Che[remainder] First Name: Annie Elizabeth

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen?, Mounted Date: 1890, ca.

Inscriptions:

Partial inscription on mount with portions cut off, probably to reduce the size of the mount; in ink, verso: "Mr. K. Nagasawa / Yours with / great respect— / Anne Elizabeth Che[remainder missing]."
Also inscribed on mat, within border, below opening, in pencil, recto: "K.N."

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

There are two variant portraits of this same woman, see Album pages A-27 and A-31.

This photograph was probably originally in another page. The initials "K.N." presumably stand for Kanaye Nagasawa.

Fountain Grove connection. Despite the incorrect initial of the middle name and the use of Annie rather than Alzire as the first name, could this be Alzire A. Chevallier, the journalist, agitator, Christian Scientist and suffragette? She arrived at Fountain Grove with her mother in the summer of 1891. Wrote a scathing expose on Harris and Fountain Grove published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* in December 1891 that led to Harris' departure in 1892.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-28

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Girl First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None

Photography Studio: Fredricks & Co. (I.D. Fredricks & John O'Neil), New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Fredricks & Co / 179 Fifth Avenue / MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, bottom, recto: "FREDRICKS & CO FIFTH AVENUE."

Comments:

This portrait probably relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-29

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Woman First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None

Photography Studio: Friedlaender, S., New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "S. FRIEDLAENDER, / PHOTOGRAPHER / 388 Bowery / N.Y."

Comments:

This portrait probably relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-30

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Clarke First Name: Gertrude

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On print, below image, in ink, recto: "Gertrude Clarke".

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Not mounted.

Are Eleanor and Gertrude Clarke sisters? See album pages and A-30 for Gertrude; A-41 for Eleanor.

Fountain Grove connection. As evidenced by a group portrait taken at Fountain Grove in the summer of 1887, the following Clarkes were living at Fountain Grove in 1887: Miss Elinor Clarke, Miss Parthanna H. Clarke ("fairy name" Grace), Miss Gertrude Clarke ("fairy name" Ahina).

For a more detailed list of inhabitants, see: "Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier's Strange Story. She Runs Away From the 'Primate.' Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community." *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10. This article, based on revelations from Alzire Chevallier, notes: "Miss Chevallier found strange people in the community besides the Primate and Miss Waring. Altogether there were about thirty persons there, including, however, several 'external' individuals mainly employed as laborers about the place, which includes 1300 [1900?] acres, 400 of which are in vineyard. Among the faithful followers of the Primate are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and their two grown daughters, Miss Hodgkiss, Mrs. Parting, her sister, and her daughters Elinor and Alice, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Requa, the widow of a New York banker; Mr. Coles, Miss Waring, who is the sister of George E. Waring, the well-known literary man of Newport; [Prince Kanaye Nagasawa, and Ari, another Japanese](#). / Besides these there are disciples living in other parts of the country who come and go as their 'uses' are determined by the prophet. Thomas Lay is there part of the time, and for the rest takes

Nagasawa Project

care of the wine interests of the community in New York. / Robert Hart, or 'Sir Robert,' as the Primate's people call him, has charge of the vineyard. / Clark superintends the work at the large winery of the community, and is very close to the prophet, for whom he has great fear. / Mr. Colesis [?] a well-known architect from New York. He was associated with Richardson, one of the foremost architects of the country, ... / The Partings are recent arrivals who are blind believers in the Primate. Mrs. Parting is the widow of a very wealthy Englishman who owned a large coffee plantation in India. She is now furnishing the funds on which Harris keeps up his magnificent style for, it should be stated, bad management has caused the wine industry of the Harrisites to be unprofitable. / Mrs. Parting has turned over all her worldly goods to the care of the prophet, and is living in a house called the Familistery, near his large residence. ... Miss Chevallier [*sic*] found the Partings to be persons of high education, and the two daughters were very charming young women who were accustomed to the best society. Mrs. Parting's daughter [Eleanor], 28 years of age, is a fine musician, performing with the utmost grace and skill upon the pianoforte. She is also highly cultured in other respects, but under the mystic spell of the prophet she finds greater delight in setting type in his private printing-house on the Fountain Grove grounds than she does executing the most exquisite passages from Chopin. Mrs. Parting's daughter Alice, a beautiful girl of 22 is an artist of considerable experience, who handles pencil and brush with true art feeling. She has been given the task of doing laundry work, which she performs without a murmur, as she believes that she is thus serving her master, the prophet... [Elinor Clarke, a queenly girl of 20, has charge of the prophet's house and is maid to Miss Waring.](#) ... / 'Poor Ari! He is the most abject slave of the whole colony. He is a well-educated young man and works very hard in the printing-house, where he sets type, corrects proofs on the galleys, makes up the forms and runs the power press, which is operated by steam. ... poor Ari works early and late correcting them in type. It makes the young zealot perspire, but he does not complain.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-31

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Unidentified Chevallier? First Name: Annie Elizabeth

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1890, ca.

Inscriptions:

None

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Not mounted. There are two variant portraits of this same woman, see Album pages A-27 and A-31.

Fountain Grove connection. Despite the incorrect initial of the middle name and the use of Annie rather than Alzire as the first name, could this be Alzire A. Chevallier, the journalist, agitator, Christian Scientist and suffragette? She arrived at Fountain Grove with her mother in the summer of 1891. Wrote a scathing expose on Harris and Fountain Grove published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* in December 1891 that led to Harris' departure in 1892.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-32

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Woman [Requa?] [Harris?] First Name: Unidentified [Celia, Mrs.]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV, Hand tinted Date: 1865, ca.

Inscriptions:

Photographer's notations re: negative number and pose, handwritten in pencil, verso of mount.

Photography Studio: Fry, W. & A.H., Brighton, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "W & A. H. FRY, / PHOTOGRAPHERS, / and MINIATURE PAINTERS. / 68 East Street, / BRIGHTON. / No. [handwritten in pencil:] 21061 / Pose [handwritten in pencil:] 3."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, below image, recto: "W & A. H. FRY, PHOTOS. BRIGHTON."

Comments:

Album pages A-32 and B-05 are the same portrait except that A-32 is hand colored.

Could this be Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa? See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/ref/collection/Lebaron/id/2117/rec/156>

or

Could this be Thomas Lake Harris' second wife, Emily Isabella Waters (m. Harris in 1855, d. 1883). Unable to find any image of her on the web..

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-33

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Boy First Name: C[omis?] C[onnie?]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

Handwritten in pencil, verso: "For dear Steadfast / & Golden Rose."

Photography Studio: Fredricks & Co. (I.D. Fredricks & John O'Neil), New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Fredricks & Co. / Fifth Avenue Photograph / Gallery / 179 Fifth Avenue / I.D. Fredricks / John O'Neil. NEW YORK"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, bottom, recto: "Fredrick & Co. Fifth Avenue"

Comments:

Bust length portrait of a young boy in tartan shawl.

NOTE: This same portrait appears on pages A-12 and A-33. The CDV on page A-12 bears the name "C[omis?]" or "C[onnie?]" inscribed beneath the image. The cdv on page A-33 is inscribed: Handwritten in pencil, verso: "For dear Steadfast / & Golden Rose."

NOTE: "Steadfast" aka Uncle Steadfast was the "inner" name for James A. Requa, who served as the cashier of Harris' First National Bank of Amenia and as the agent in the purchase of the Brocton property. Mr. Requa died soon after this purchase was made. "Golden Rose" aka Aunt Golden Rose was James A. Requa's wife who remained with Harris through his time at Fountain Grove, where she died in 1907. (For information on these names, see: See: Cuthbert, *The Life and World-Work of Thomas Lake Harris*. Glasgow, 1908; pp 214-215). Nagasawa makes frequent mention of "Aunt Golden Rose" in his diary.

This portrait likely relates to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Nagasawa Project

Japanese Career History:

Album: A Page # A-34

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Man First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None

Photography Studio: Lemer, Lerue, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "LERUE LEMER, / PHOTOGRAPHER, / Corner Market Square & Second St., / Harrisburg, Pa."

Comments:

Possibly Fountain Grove Brotherhood member "F.D.W." See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2422/rec/59>

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-35

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Buckner First Name: Osseo

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

Handwritten in pencil, along right side, verso: "Osseo Buckner"

Photography Studio: Garrett, H.W., Baltimore, Maryland [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "H.W. GARRETT, / Photographer, / No. 123 West Baltimore Street, / BALTIMORE, MD."

Comments:

Osseo Buckner was the son of Alfred and Constance Buckner and the brother of Arcadia ("Dimple") Buckner.

The following four members of the Buckner family were all photographed at the studio of H.W. Garrett in Baltimore, Maryland. Their portraits appear on the following pages of the Nagasawa albums: Alfred Buckner, page A-26; Constance Buckner, page A-19; Osseo Buckner (a child), page A-35; Arcadia "Dimple" Buckner (a child), page A-42.

These photographs were likely taken while the Buckners were associated with Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Another possible Buckner may be Zack Buckner, on Album page B-21. This portrait was taken at Fenton's Gallery, Jamestown, N.Y.

Fountain Grove connection.

Nagasawa Project

Japanese Career History:

Album: A Page # A-36

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Gallagher First Name: Charles B.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

Handwritten in ink, below image, recto: "C.B. Gallagher." [Charles B.]

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Not mounted.

This same portrait, also without a studio impress, appears on pages A-36 and A-47.

Japanese Career History:

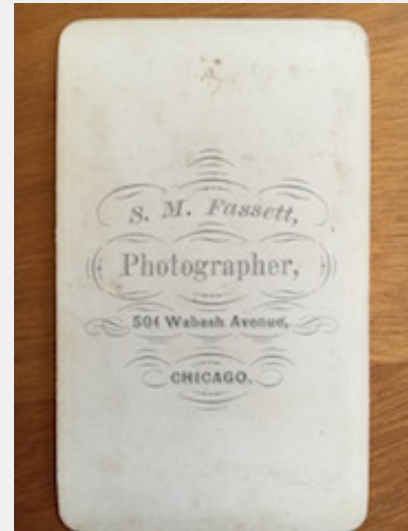
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-37

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Hall First Name: Dr. S. [possibly L.] A.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1872

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Dr. S A Hall 1872" [possibly L A Hall]

On mount, below image, in pencil, recto: "Dr Hall. Chicago"

Photography Studio: Fassett, S.M., Chicago, Illinois [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint, verso: "S.M. Fassett, / Photographer, / 504 Wabash Avenue, / CHICAGO."

Comments:

Dr. Hall was either a resident or a local physician in the neighborhood of Harris' Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) community. (See: Nagasawa diary, entries of Friday, January 13 and Tuesday, January 17, 1871 in which he refers to Dr. Hall.)

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-38

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Hunter First Name: Dr. Charles D.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1875 [or 1876]

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Dr. Chas. D Hunter"

On mount, upper left, in pencil, verso: "1875 [April?]"

Photography Studio: Bowman, James, Glasgow, Scotland [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: ARTIST & / PHOTOGRAPHER / James Bowman. / 65 JAMAICA STREET / GLASGOW / THIS OF ANY OTHER PORTRAIT ENLARGED UP TO LIFE SIZE AND PAINTED IN OIL OR WATER COLORS TO ORDER. / Extra copies can be had at reduced price. / Marion, Imp. Paris."

Comments:

These albums contain two identical photographs of Dr. Charles D. Hunter, both from the J. Bowman photographic studio in Glasgow. See: A-38 and B-01. Photograph A-38 is inscribed "1875 [April?]; B-01 is inscribed "May, / 1876" and "1876."

Also, see Photo B-02 for Hannah Whitall Smith, the wife of Dr. Charles Smith.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-39

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Hunter First Name: Sister of Dr. Charles D.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in pencil, recto: "His sister."

Photography Studio: Crowe & Rodgers, Stirling, Scotland [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "PHOTOGRAPHERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN / AND / THE PRINCE OF WALES / CROWE & RODGERS / PORTRAIT & LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHERS / 57 MURRAY PLACE / STIRLING / Negatives are registered and reserved for further copies. / Enlargements any size on paper or canvas artistically finished in oil, water colors, or carbon, can at any time be produced without another sitting. / Marion, Imp. Paris."

Comments:

As this photograph is mounted adjacent to one of Dr. Charles D. Hunter on page A-38, it seems likely that the woman depicted in this photograph on page A-39 and annotated "His sister" depicts the sister of Dr. Charles D. Hunter.

These albums contain two identical photographs of Dr. Charles D. Hunter, both from the J. Bowman photographic studio in Glasgow. See: A-38 and B-01. Photograph A-38 is inscribed "1875 [April?]; B-01 is inscribed "May, / 1876" and "1876."

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-40

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Smith First Name: Mary E.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Mary E. Smith"

On mount, top, in ink, verso: "Mary E. Smith."

Photography Studio: Scholfield Bros., Westerly, Rhode Island [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "S / SCHOLFIELD BROS. / Artists, / 30 Main St., Westerly, / R.I."

Comments:

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-41

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Clarke First Name: Eleanor [Elinor]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1888

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Eleanor Clarke 1888"

On mount, top, in ink, verso: "Mary E. Smith." [Why did I record this if the photo isn't mounted? Need to check]

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Not mounted.

Are Eleanor and Gertrude Clarke sisters? See album pages and A-30 for Gertrude; A-41 for Eleanor.

Fountain Grove connection. As evidenced by a group portrait taken at Fountain Grove in the summer of 1887, the following Clarkes were living at Fountain Grove in 1887: Miss Elinor Clarke, Miss Parthanna H. Clarke ("fairy name" Grace), Miss Gertrude Clarke ("fairy name" Ahina).

"Elinor" Clarke is referred to in the following *San Francisco Chronicle* article:

"Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier's Strange Story. She Runs Away From the 'Primate.' Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community." *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10. This article, based on revelations from Alzire Chevallier, notes: "Miss Chevallier found strange people in the community besides the Primate and Miss Waring. Altogether there were about thirty persons there, including, however, several 'external' individuals mainly employed as laborers about the place, which includes 1300 [1900?] acres, 400 of which are in vineyard. Among the faithful followers of the Primate are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and their two grown daughters, Miss Hodgkiss, Mrs. Parting, her sister, and her daughters Elinor and Alice, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Requa, the widow of a New York banker; Mr. Coles,

Nagasawa Project

Miss Waring, who is the sister of George E. Waring, the well-known literary man of Newport; [Prince Kanaye Nagasawa, and Ari, another Japanese](#). / Besides these there are disciples living in other parts of the country who come and go as their 'uses' are determined by the prophet. Thomas Lay is there part of the time, and for the rest takes care of the wine interests of the community in New York. / Robert Hart, or 'Sir Robert,' as the Primate's people call him, has charge of the vineyard. / Clark superintends the work at the large winery of the community, and is very close to the prophet, for whom he has great fear. / Mr. Colesis [?] a well-known architect from New York. He was associated with Richardson, one of the foremost architects of the country, ... / The Partings are recent arrivals who are blind believers in the Primate. Mrs. Parting is the widow of a very wealthy Englishman who owned a large coffee plantation in India. She is now furnishing the funds on which Harris keeps up his magnificent style for, it should be stated, bad management has caused the wine industry of the Harrisites to be unprofitable. / Mrs. Parting has turned over all her worldly goods to the care of the prophet, and is living in a house called the Familistery, near his large residence. ... Miss Chevallier [*sic*] found the Partings to be persons of high education, and the two daughters were very charming young women who were accustomed to the best society. Mrs. Parting's daughter [Eleanor], 28 years of age, is a fine musician, performing with the utmost grace and skill upon the pianoforte. She is also highly cultured in other respects, but under the mystic spell of the prophet she finds greater delight in setting type in his private printing-house on the Fountain Grove grounds than she does executing the most exquisite passages from Chopin. Mrs. Parting's daughter Alice, a beautiful girl of 22 is an artist of considerable experience, who handles pencil and brush with true art feeling. She has been given the task of doing laundry work, which she performs without a murmur, as she believes that she is thus serving her master, the prophet... [Elinor Clarke, a queenly girl of 20, has charge of the prophet's house and is maid to Miss Waring](#). ... / 'Poor Ari! He is the most abject slave of the whole colony. He is a well-educated young man and works very hard in the printing-house, where he sets type, corrects proofs on the galleys, makes up the forms and runs the power press, which is operated by steam. ... poor Ari works early and late correcting them in type. It makes the young zealot perspire, but he does not complain.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-42

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Buckner First Name: Arcadia "Dimple"

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV, Lightly hand tinted Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Arcadia Buckner."

On mount, top, in pencil, verso: "Dimple Buckner"

Photography Studio: Garrett, H.W., Baltimore, Maryland [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "H.W. GARRETT, / Photographer, / No. 123 West Baltimore Street / BALTIMORE, MD."

Comments:

Arcadia ("Dimple") Buckner was the daughter of Alfred and Constance Buckner and the sister of Osseo Buckner. Arcadia married Lewis Richardson of Berkeley in January 1909. See: "Miss Arcadia Buckner A Bride On Thursday." The Press Democrat [Santa Rosa] (8 January 1909): 3. This article notes "...daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Buckner of this city..."

The following four members of the Buckner family were all photographed at the studio of H.W. Garrett in Baltimore, Maryland. Their portraits appear on the following pages of the Nagasawa albums: Alfred Buckner, page A-26; Constance Buckner, page A-19; Osseo Buckner (a child), page A-35; Arcadia "Dimple" Buckner (a child), page A-42.

These photographs were likely taken while the Buckners were associated with Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Another possible Buckner may be Zack Buckner, on Album page B-21. This portrait was taken at Fenton's Gallery, Jamestown, N.Y.

Nagasawa Project

Fountain Grove connection.

Japanese Career History:

Album: A Page # A-43

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Upton First Name: Sara Carr

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Sara Carr Upton"

Photography Studio: Mora, New York, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, beneath image, recto: "Mora 707 BROADWAY"

Comments:

Japanese Career History:

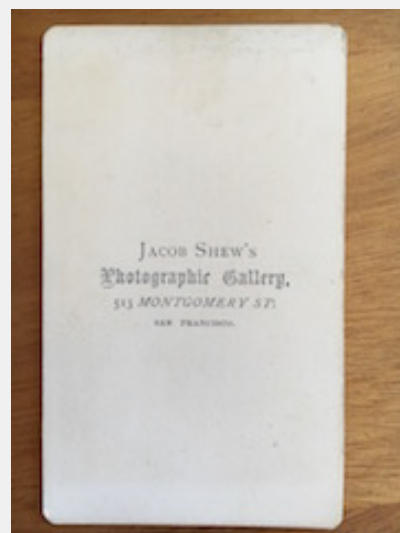
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-44

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Suverkrup First Name: Caroline Ware [Mrs. Henry]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1877, after

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink and pencil, recto: "Caroline [insert mark; pencil:] Ware [ink:] Suverkrup."

Photography Studio: Shew, Jacob, San Francisco, California [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "JACOB SHEW'S / Photographic Gallery, / 513 MONTGOMERY ST. / SAN FRANCISCO."

Comments:

Fountain Grove connection. NOTE: The following article in the San Francisco Chronicle describes Suverkrup as follows: "... Mrs. Caroline Suverkrup, the San Bernardino lady who recently brought \$60,000 to 'the Use,' are all that remain of the community, the others having wandered forth from the modern Eden, probably never to return." See: "Primate T.L. Harris. His Flight From Fountain Grove. The Community Broken Up. Beneficial Results of the 'Chronicle's' Expose of a Spiritist Fraud." San Francisco Chronicle (10 March 1892; mistakenly dated "March 10, 1885 on the newspaper page): 5. [Impossible for this to have been 1885.]

Caroline Suverkrup was the widow of Henry Suverkrup (b. Denmark 1824-d. San Bernardino 1877), who seems to have been a brewer. He also served as a San Bernardino Supervisor in 1864, 1864-1867, and 1871-1873. They had no children.

See the following reference to Mrs. Suverkrup in the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "Primate T.L. Harris. His Flight From Fountain Grove. The Community Broken Up. Beneficial Results of the 'Chronicle's' Expose of a Spiritist [sic] Fraud." *San Francisco Chronicle* (10 March 1892; mistakenly dated "March 10, 1885 on the newspaper page): 5. [Impossible for this to have been 1885.]. This article notes: "... / Miss Waring, one of the believers in the doctrine of counterparts, fearing the scandal arising from the disclosure, left the community soon afterwards for Cloverdale. A short time before Harris' departure the community was re-enforced by two trusting Japanese, and there are now four of these simple people at Fountain Grove. These and R.P.

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Clark, his wife and two daughters, [with a Mr. Dapling](#), Arthur Cuthbert, James Fisher, Dr. Hyde and [Mrs. Caroline Suverkrup](#), the San Bernardino lady who recently brought \$60,000 into 'the Use,' are all that remain of the community, the others having wandered forth from the modern Eden, probably never to return."

Japanese Career History:

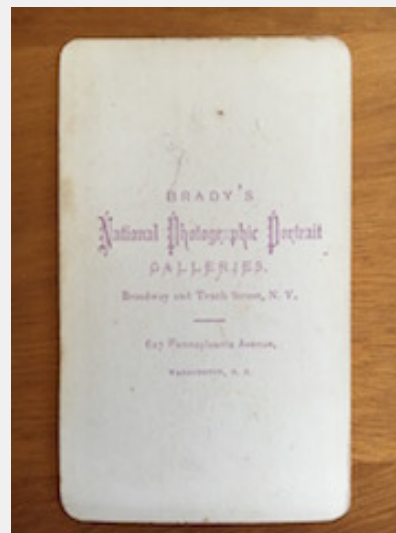
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-45

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Daplyn [Dapling?] First Name: W.T. [J.]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "W. T. [or J.] Daplyn"

Photography Studio: Brady, Mathew, New York, New York and Washington, D.C. [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "BRADY'S / National Photographic Portrait / GALLERIES, / Broadway and Tenth Street, N.Y. / 627 Pennsylvania Avenue, / WASHINGTON, D.C."

Comments:

Could the last name actually have been Dapling but misspelled by the inscriber as "Daplyn"? There was a Mr. Dapling living at Fountain Grove in 1892.

See the following reference to Dapling in the *San Francisco Chronicle*: : "Primate T.L. Harris. His Flight From Fountain Grove. The Community Broken Up. Beneficial Results of the 'Chronicle's' Expose of a Spiritist [*sic*] Fraud." *San Francisco Chronicle* (10 March 1892; mistakenly dated "March 10, 1885 on the newspaper page): 5. [Impossible for this to have been 1885.]. This article notes: "... / Miss Waring, one of the believers in the doctrine of counterparts, fearing the scandal arising from the disclosure, left the community soon afterwards for Cloverdale. A short time before Harris' departure the community was re-enforced by two trusting Japanese, and there are now four of these simple people at Fountain Grove. These and R.P. Clark, his wife and two daughters, [with a Mr. Dapling](#), Arthur Cuthbert, James Fisher, Dr. Hyde and Mrs. Caroline Suverkrup, the San Bernardino lady who recently brought \$60,000 into 'the Use,' are all that remain of the community, the others having wandered forth from the modern Eden, probably never to return."

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-46

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Fowler, James? First Name: James

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Miltz & Swary, Santa Rosa, California [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Miltz & Swary / Photographers, / 180 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa."

Comments:

This may be James Fowler, who was also with Harris at the Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) commune. For possible identification, see the photograph "Members of the Younger Generation at Brockton" on the Fountaingrove Collection, Gaye LeBaron Digital Collection, Sonoma State Library website: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2513/rec/140>

According to Nagasawa's diary entry on March 30, 1871, James Fowler committed suicide. For full report, see: "Suicide in Westfield." *Jamestown Daily Journal* (4 April 1871): p. ? Fowler had left the commune (although his wife and son remained there) and gone "west" then returned to Westfield, New York despondent over bad business experience.

Japanese Career History:

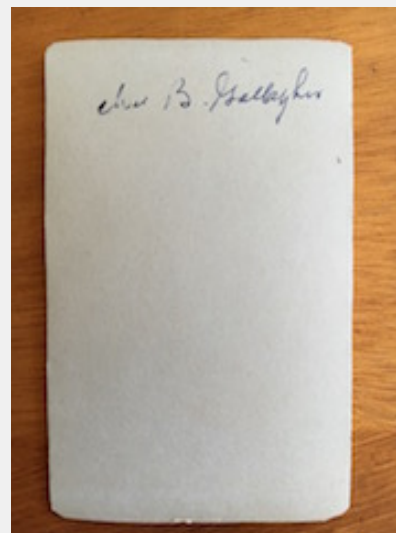
Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-47

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Gallagher First Name: Charles B.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in ink, recto: "Chas. B. Gallagher."

On mat, verso, top, in ink: Chas B. Gallagher"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

This same portrait, also without a studio impress, appears on pages A-36 and A-47.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-48

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Not Mounted

Last Name: Clark First Name: Samuel

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, Not mounted Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, below opening, in pencil, recto: "Saml. Clark"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Not mounted.

A Samuel Clark was a member of Harris' Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) community. (See Nagasawa diary entry on Monday, January 23, 1871.)

There were also other Clarks living at Fountain Grove: R.P. [reported as George by Alzire Chevallier] Clark, his wife and two daughters.

For a more detailed list of inhabitants, see: "Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier's Strange Story. She Runs Away From the 'Primate.' Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community." *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10. This article, based on revelations from Alzire Chevallier, notes: "Miss Chevallier found strange people in the community besides the Primate and Miss Waring. Altogether there were about thirty persons there, including, however, several 'external' individuals mainly employed as laborers about the place, which includes 1300 [1900?] acres, 400 of which are in vineyard. Among the faithful followers of the Primate are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and their two grown daughters, Miss Hodgkiss, Mrs. Parting, her sister, and her daughters Elinor and Alice, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Requa, the widow of a New York banker; Mr. Coles, Miss Waring, who is the sister of George E. Waring, the well-known literary man of Newport; [Prince Kanaye Nagasawa, and Ari, another Japanese](#). / Besides these there are disciples living in other parts of the country who come and go as their 'uses' are determined by the prophet. Thomas Lay is there part of the time, and for the rest takes

Nagasawa Project

care of the wine interests of the community in New York. / Robert Hart, or 'Sir Robert,' as the Primate's people call him, has charge of the vineyard. / Clark superintends the work at the large winery of the community, and is very close to the prophet, for whom he has great fear. / Mr. Colesis [?] a well-known architect from New York. He was associated with Richardson, one of the foremost architects of the country, ... / The Partings are recent arrivals who are blind believers in the Primate. Mrs. Parting is the widow of a very wealthy Englishman who owned a large coffee plantation in India. She is now furnishing the funds on which Harris keeps up his magnificent style for, it should be stated, bad management has caused the wine industry of the Harrisites to be unprofitable. / Mrs. Parting has turned over all her worldly goods to the care of the prophet, and is living in a house called the Familistery, near his large residence. ... Miss Chevaillier [sic] found the Partings to be persons of high education, and the two daughters were very charming young women who were accustomed to the best society. Mrs. Parting's daughter [Eleanor], 28 years of age, is a fine musician, performing with the utmost grace and skill upon the pianoforte. She is also highly cultured in other respects, but under the mystic spell of the prophet she finds greater delight in setting type in his private printing-house on the Fountain Grove grounds than she does executing the most exquisite passages from Chopin. Mrs. Parting's daughter Alice, a beautiful girl of 22 is an artist of considerable experience, who handles pencil and brush with true art feeling. She has been given the task of doing laundry work, which she performs without a murmur, as she believes that she is thus serving her master, the prophet... [Elinor Clarke, a queenly girl of 20, has charge of the prophet's house and is maid to Miss Waring.](#) ... / 'Poor Ari! He is the most abject slave of the whole colony. He is a well-educated young man and works very hard in the printing-house, where he sets type, corrects proofs on the galleys, makes up the forms and runs the power press, which is operated by steam. ... poor Ari works early and late correcting them in type. It makes the young zealot perspire, but he does not complain.

See also: "Primate T. I. Harris. His Flight From Fountain Grove. The Community Broken In. Beneficial Results of the

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-49

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Le Strange [Oliphant] First Name: Alice

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1872, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, below image, in ink, recto: "Alice Le Strange"

On mount, top, in ink, verso: "Miss A. Le Strange / 27658"

Photography Studio: Southwell Brothers, London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "SOUTHWELL / BORTHERS, Photographers Royal, / 22, BAKER STREET, / & 64A NEW BOND STREET, / LONDON. / THE NEGATIVE OF THIS CARD IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRODUCING AN ENLARGED COPY, (EVEN TO LIFE SIZE) WHICH MAYBE HIGHLY FINISHED IN SEPIA, OIL OR WATER COLOURS. / [handwritten in ink:] 12"

Comments:

Alice Le Strange (b. about 1846-d. 1886) married to Laurence Oliphant, a journalist, diplomat, novelist, barrister, war correspondent and Member of Parliament; and daughter-in-law of Lady Oliphant, widow of Sir Anthony Oliphant (b. Perthshire, Scotland, 1793-1859) who became the Chief Justice of Ceylon. Lady Oliphant's nickname was "Aunt Viola."

Alice Le Strange appears in photographs A-49 and B-11. The portrait of Le Strange on page B-11 served as the basis for an engraving of her that appears opposite page 236 in: Oliphant, Margaret W. Oliphant. *Memoir of the Life of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant His Wife*. New Edition. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1892.

Alice LeStrange and Laurence Oliphant met in Paris in 1871 and were married in London in 1872, the probable date of this photograph. After their marriage they returned to Paris. In 1873, Laurence, Alice and Laurence's mother, Lady Oliphant left Paris and returned to Harris' Brocton, New York commune where Laurence and Lady Oliphant had lived previously. Harris had not favored the marriage between Laurence and Alice and subsequently kept the couple separated both by work and habitation. Eventually, Alice was sent to the new Santa Rosa commune at Fountain Grove, where she lived without Laurence who traveled extensively, primarily on business for Harris. Lady Oliphant remained in Brocton. In 1878 (?) Alice left Fountain

Nagasawa Project

Grove and moved to Vallejo, where she taught disadvantaged children. She then assumed a new teaching position at a school in Benicia. Although no longer living at Fountain Grove, Alice continued faithful to Harris' teachings. In 1880 she returned to England where she and Laurence were finally reunited. Still, the couple observed Harris' doctrines. In 1881, with his mother very ill, Laurence returned to Brocton where Lady Oliphant had been living since 1873. Laurence and Lady Oliphant traveled to California where she hoped to receive treatment at The Geysers (north of Santa Rosa). Although they never made it to their destination (Lady Oliphant died and was buried in Cloverdale, California), they managed to visit Fountain Grove en route, where Harris greeted them most inhospitably. This event led to Laurence's final break from and denunciation of The Brotherhood and, upon his return to England in 1882, both he and Alice rejected Harris and his teachings. In 1882, the couple left London for Haifa to pursue their commitment to Jewish settlement in Palestine. Alice died there in 1886 and is buried in Haifa.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: A Page # A-50

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: First National Bank of Amenia First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1865, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Unidentified, Amenia, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

The First National Bank of Amenia [in Dutchess County, New York State] was founded by Thomas Lake Harris in 1863. The original structure was replaced in 1865 by the building depicted in this photograph.

Depicts a two-story stone building with a mansard roof, four dormer windows, two chimneys and an arched front door.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=HCT1BgAAQBAJ&pg=PA186&lpg=PA186&dq=%22Jane+Lee+Waring%22&source=bl&ots=Y8dUHPoEq0&sig=T2Kik5u3IAx4XqkhnVzFynqPHrI&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUrP72oNrTAhVLzFQKHWPOABMQ6AEIQTAI#v=onepage&q=%22Jane%20Lee%20Waring%22&f=false> search for "Jane Lee Waring"

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-01

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Hunter First Name: Dr. Charles D.

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1876 [or 1875]

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Dr Chas. Hunter"

On mount, in ink, verso: "May, / 1876" and "1876"

Photography Studio: Bowman, James, Glasgow, Scotland [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: ARTIST & / PHOTOGRAPHER / James Bowman. / 65 JAMAICA STREET / GLASGOW / THIS OF ANY OTHER PORTRAIT ENLARGED UP TO LIFE SIZE AND PAINTED IN OIL OR WATER COLORS TO ORDER. / Extra copies can be had at reduced price. / Marion, Imp. Paris."

Comments:

These albums contain two identical photographs of Dr. Charles D. Hunter, both from the J. Bowman photographic studio in Glasgow. See: A-38 and B-01. Photograph A-38 is inscribed "1875 [April?]; B-01 is inscribed "May, / 1876" and "1876."

Dr. Charles D. Hunter was a follower of Harris and a member of the Central Society.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-02

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Smith First Name: Hannah Whitall

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Mrs. Smith"

On mount, in ink, recto: "With the love of / Hannah Whitall Smith / 1832-1878 Phila. Pa." On mount, in

pencil, verso: "Smith - 6"

Photography Studio: Gutekunst, F. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "PHOTOGRAPHER / F. GUTEKUNST / 712 ARCH ST. / PHILADELPHIA."

Comments:

Hannah Whitall Smith (1832-1878). Wife of Dr. Charles Smith.

Japanese Career History:

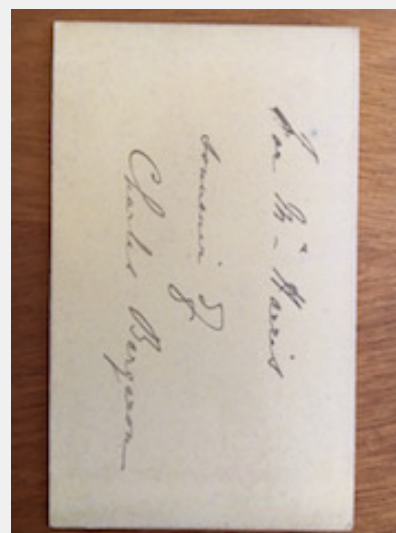
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-03

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Bergeron First Name: Dr. Charles

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Mr. Bergeron"

On mount, in ink, verso: "For Mr. Harris / Souvenir of / Charles Bergeron"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Japanese Career History:

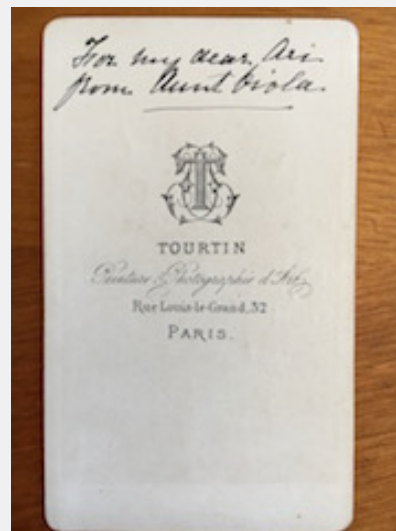
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-04

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Oliphant First Name: Mrs. Anthony [Lady Catherine

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871 or 1873

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Mrs. Anthony Oliphant"

On mount, in ink, verso: "For my dear Ari / from Aunt Viola"

Photography Studio: Tourtin, Paris, France [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "TOURTIN / Peinture & Photographie d'Art / Rue Louis-le-Grand, 32 / PARIS."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, bottom, recto: "TOURTIN - FECIT"

Comments:

Lady Catherine Maria (Campbell) Oliphant (1809-1881), wife of Sir Anthony Oliphant (b. Perthshire, Scotland, 1793-1859) who became the Chief Justice of Ceylon; mother of Laurence Oliphant, a journalist, diplomat, novelist, barrister, war correspondent and Member of Parliament; and mother-in-law of Alice LeStrange Oliphant. Lady Oliphant's nickname was "Aunt Viola."

For related portraits, see pages A-8 and B-18.

Lady Oliphant and her son Laurence were long time, dedicated disciples of Thomas Lake Harris and significant financial backers of his endeavors. They lived at Harris' Amenia, New York (Dutchess County) commune in 1861 and followed him to his new Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) community in 1867. Lady Oliphant and Laurence were living in Paris in 1871 when Laurence met Alice Le Strange. The two married in London in 1872 then returned to Paris. In 1873, Laurence, Alice and Lady Oliphant moved to Harris' Brocton, New York commune where Lady Oliphant would remain until 1881, ultimately without her son and daughter-in-law. In 1881, with his mother critically ill, Laurence returned to Brocton to accompany his mother to California where she hoped to receive treatment at The Geysers (north of Santa Rosa). Although

Nagasawa Project

they never made it to their destination (Lady Oliphant died and was buried in Cloverdale, California), they managed to visit Fountain Grove en route, where Harris greeted them most inhospitably. This event led to Laurence's final break from and denunciation of The Brotherhood and, upon his return to England in 1882, both he and Alice rejected Harris and his teachings. In 1882, the couple left London for Haifa to pursue their commitment to Jewish settlement in Palestine. Alice died there in 1886 and is buried in Haifa.

"Ari" is: Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since. He then moved to Fountain Grove where he operated the community's print shop, producing both Harris' writings and Fountain Grove commercial circulars, etc. Arai eventually returned to Japan in 1899. Cobbing describes him in fn 16, page 192, as follows: "Arai Tsuneoshin (Osui) (1846 -1922). Sendai. After serving with Tokugawa forces in Boshin civil war of 1868-9, he fell under influence of Russian preacher and paid his own passage to America together with Mori Arinori in 1871. Joined Harris' colony and refused orders to return to Japan the following year. Settled in California with Nagasawa, but after more than thirty years in America, he returned to Japan in 1899, promoting viticulture and spreading Christianity."

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-05

Image Page



Image, Recto:



Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Woman [Requa?] [Harris?] First Name: Unidentified [Celia, Mrs.]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

Photographer's notations on mount, in pencil, verso.

Photography Studio: Fry, W. & A.H., Brighton, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "W. & A.H. FRY, / PHOTOGRAPHERS, / and / MINIATURE PAINTERS, / 68 East Street, / BRIGHTON. / No. [handwritten in pencil:] 21,061 / Pose [handwritten in pencil:] 3 / Osborne, London & Paris"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, bottom, recto: "W & A.H. FRY, PHOTOS. BRIGHTON."

Comments:

Album pages A-32 and B-05 are the same portrait except that A-32 is hand colored.

Could this be Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa? See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/ref/collection/Lebaron/id/2117/rec/156>

or

Could this be Thomas Lake Harris' second wife, Emily Isabella Waters (m. Harris in 1855, d. 1883). Unable to find any image of her on the web..

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-06

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Hart First Name: Mrs. Mary

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1887 ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Mrs. Mary Hart"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Mary Hart was the wife of Robert Morris Hart. They came to Fountain Grove in 1887. The Harts were two of the five people to whom Harris transferred life ownership of Fountain Grove in 1900. These five were Nagasawa, Eusardia Nicholas, Margaret Edith Parting (all in Santa Rosa) and Mary Elizabeth and Robert Morris Hart (living in NYC).

For a more detailed list of inhabitants, see: "Hypnotic Harris. Miss Chevallier's Strange Story. She Runs Away From the 'Primate.' Now She Vows That She Will Break Up the Licentious Community." *San Francisco Chronicle* (13 December 1891): 10. This article, based on revelations from Alzire Chevallier, notes: "Miss Chevallier found strange people in the community besides the Primate and Miss Waring. Altogether there were about thirty persons there, including, however, several 'external' individuals mainly employed as laborers about the place, which includes 1300 [1900?] acres, 400 of which are in vineyard. Among the faithful followers of the Primate are [Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hart](#), Mr. and Mrs. George Clark and their two grown daughters, Miss Hodgkiss, Mrs. Parting, her sister, and her daughters Elinor and Alice, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Requa, the widow of a New York banker; Mr. Coles, Miss Waring, who is the sister of George E. Waring, the well-known literary man of Newport; [Prince Kanaye Nagasawa, and Ari, another Japanese](#). / Besides these there are disciples living in other parts of the country who come and go as their 'uses' are determined by the prophet. Thomas Lay is there part of the time, and for the rest takes care of the wine interests of the community in New York. / [Robert Hart, or 'Sir Robert,' as the Primate's people call him, has charge of the vineyard](#). / Clark superintends the work at the large winery of the community, and is very close to the prophet, for whom he has great fear. / Mr. Colesis [?] a well-known architect from New York. He was associated with Richardson, one of the foremost architects of the country, ... / The Partings are recent arrivals who are blind believers in the Primate. Mrs.

Nagasawa Project

Parting is the widow of a very wealthy Englishman who owned a large coffee plantation in India. She is now furnishing the funds on which Harris keeps up his magnificent style for, it should be stated, bad management has caused the wine industry of the Harrisites to be unprofitable. / Mrs. Parting has turned over all her worldly goods to the care of the prophet, and is living in a house called the Familistery, near his large residence. ... Miss Chevallier [*sic*] found the Partings to be persons of high education, and the two daughters were very charming young women who were accustomed to the best society. Mrs. Parting's daughter [Eleanor], 28 years of age, is a fine musician, performing with the utmost grace and skill upon the pianoforte. She is also highly cultured in other respects, but under the mystic spell of the prophet she finds greater delight in setting type in his private printing-house on the Fountain Grove grounds than she does executing the most exquisite passages from Chopin. Mrs. Parting's daughter Alice, a beautiful girl of 22 is an artist of considerable experience, who handles pencil and brush with true art feeling. She has been given the task of doing laundry work, which she performs without a murmur, as she believes that she is thus serving her master, the prophet... Elinor Clarke, a queenly girl of 20, has charge of the prophet's house and is maid to Miss Waring. ... / 'Poor Ari! He is the most abject slave of the whole colony. He is a well-educated young man and works very hard in the printing-house, where he sets type, corrects proofs on the galleys, makes up the forms and runs the power press, which is operated by steam. ... poor Ari works early and late correcting them in type. It makes the young zealot perspire, but he does not complain.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-07

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Muir First Name: Miss Minnie

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1890

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Miss Minnie Muir"

On mount, at top, in ink, verso: "Minnie Muir / 1890"

Photography Studio: Notman, W., Boston, Massachusetts and Albany, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "W. NOTMAN / [dominant central segment noting various exhibitions and medals] / THE NOTMAN PHOTOGRAPHIC Co. / LIMITED / 3 Park Street also / 184 Boylston St. BOSTON, MASS. / ALSO AT / 48 North Pearl St. ALBANY, N.Y."

Comments:

Japanese Career History:

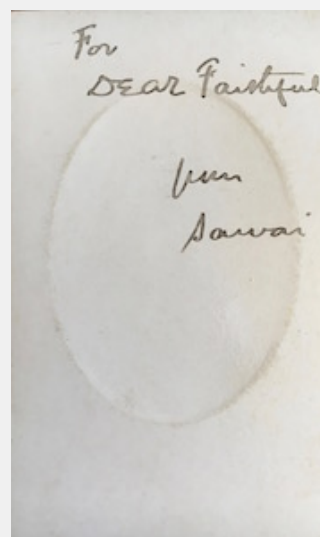
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-08

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Mori First Name: Arinori

Alias Name: Sawai Tetsuma

Original Name: Mori Kinnojo

Name in Later Life: Mori Arinori

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1872, about

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Arinori Mori"

On mount, in ink, verso: "For / Dear Faithful / [illegible/from?] / Sawai" NOTE: "Faithful" is Thomas Lake Harris

Photography Studio: Shashinshi Tokoku, or Shimizu Tokoku, Tokyo, Japan

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, lower left, recto, in Japanese, translated as follows: "Tokyo Gofukugai [Tokyo Garment District] / Shashinshi Tokoku [Photographer Tokoku]"

NOTE: Translator Yuko Fukami comments (email of 5/3/2017): "I found some information on the photographer mark. / It

Comments:

Mori, Arinori (1847-1889): Born 1847; Age at Departure: 18; Post: 2nd class English student; Real Name: Mori Kinnojo; Alias: Sawai Tetsuma; Name in Later Life: Mori Arinori. Came to United States from London, 1867; Returned to Japan 1868; Returned to United States 1871 as first Japanese diplomat, chargé d'affaires (traveled to San Francisco, New York, Boston and Washington, DC.); Returned to Japan in 1873 where he became a progressive social reformer. Mori also served as a minister in Peking, China for three years, and as minister to the Court of St. James in London for six years. Tragically, in 1889, he was assassinated by a reactionary who was opposed to the social reforms Mori promoted.

NOTE: Mori served as Japan's first resident minister in Washington, D.C. from 1871-1873.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26, 34, 63-64, 76-77, 79, 83, 86-87, 90-91, 98-104, 114, 120, 122, 139-141, 145, 146-148, 149, 172-173, 176-177.

Nagasawa Project

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 56-58, 73-74, 83-84, 86-87, 88-89, 92-95, 97, 115. (Diplomatic post in Washington, DC: recalled in 1870s p.115.

Andrew Cobbing book, Appendix 9, p. 179, notes: [1866] "Sep 17 Party of Bakufu students leaves Hakodate bound for Russia, arrive in St. Peterburg April 1, 1866."

Aug. 1, 1866: "Mori and Ichiki leave for trip to Russia, arrive in St Petersburg Aug 24.

Satsuma Student Museum website notes about Matsumura Junzo: "In the summer of 1866, he traveled through Russia with Arinori Mori." Notes about Mori Arinori: "During his study abroad, he traveled through Russia with Junzo Matsumura and wrote a travel journal, "Korokiko."

Japanese Career History:

Numerous pages related to Mori Arinori on the web. SEE, especially, Smithsonian Institution Archives: <http://siarchives.si.edu/blog/mori-arinori-japanese-statesman>

Also, Wikipedia for image identical to Album page B-46: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mori_Arinori

Van Sant, p. 92: "Several Brotherhood of the New Life colonists—Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari—went on to Rutgers College and careers in the military and government. Sameshima Naonobu returned to Japan with Mori Arinori in 1868 and initially held a position as an interpreter in the Meiji government. He quickly rose through the ranks and was made chargé d'affaires in London while Mori held the same post in the United States. He later served as Japan's minister to France before reaching the position of vice minister in the Foreign Ministry. / Although Mori's career in Japan's Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry is well known, some of his specific contributions and ideas during the 'civilization and enlightenment' period of the 1870s can be traced to his experience at the Christian utopian community."

Satsuma Students Museum booklet: "Mori was responsible for the reform and modernization of the Japanese education system. The school system that Mori introduced lasted for half a century. Mori did, however, have opponents and was assassinated. He was only 43."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Arinori Mori / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a dainito-shosei (the second-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 17 years old. During his study abroad, he traveled through Russia with Junzo Matsumura and wrote a travel journal, "Korokiko." In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Naonobu Sameshima, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. He remained in the community of Harris with Sameshima and Nagasawa even after Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura had left. However, he left for Japan with Sameshima in June of 1868 in accordance with Harris's advice. / He served in the Meiji government and later became the first Minister of Education. He devoted himself to the improvement of the Japanese education system. However, many people were opposed to his innovative ideas such as the abolition of swords, the contract marriage, and the theory for teaching English. / He ended up being assassinated at the age of 41 by a nationalist on February 11, 1889, when the Constitution of the Empire of Japan was proclaimed."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-09

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Sameshima First Name: Naonobu

Alias Name: Noda Chuhei

Original Name: Sameshima Seizo

Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, recto: "Mr. Naonobu Samoshima"

Photography Studio: Unidentified germany

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Sameshima, Naonobu (1845-1880): Born: 1845; Age at Departure: 20; Post: English teacher; Real Name: Sameshima Seizo; Alias: Noda Chuhei; Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 25-26, 34, 59, 63, 75-76, 86, 99-101, 103-104, 107, 112-113, 119, 122, 129, 139, 145-146, 172-173, 176-177.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 79, 83, 84, 86, 88-89, 92, 97.

Japanese Career History:

Van Sant, p. 92: "Several Brotherhood of the New Life colonists—Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari—went on to Rutgers College and careers in the military and government. Sameshima Naonobu returned to Japan with Mori Arinori in 1868 and initially held a position as an interpreter in the Meiji government. He quickly rose through the ranks and was made chargé d'affaires in London while Mori held the same post in the United States. He later served as Japan's minister to France before reaching the position of vice minister in the Foreign Ministry.

Nagasawa Project

/ ..."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Naonobu Sameshima / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a kundoshi (teacher) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 20 years old. / In the summer of 1866, he met Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader, during his trip with Kiyonari Yoshida to the United States of America. In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went back over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Harris. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. He remained in the community of Harris with Mori and Nagasawa even after Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura had left. However, he returned to Japan with Mori in June of 1868 in accordance with Harris's advice. / After returning to Japan, he served as a Meiji government officer and diplomat to Great Britain, France and Prussia. Five years later, he returned to Japan and became gaimutaifu (post in the Foreign Ministry) under Munenori Terashima, gaimukyo (chief of the Foreign Ministry). Three years later, in 1878, he went back to France as envoy. Two years later, he led an extremely busy life, working as Japanese Minister both to Portugal and to Spain in addition to envoy to France. He had a cerebral hemorrhage from extreme fatigue and he passed away at 35 while on duty in France on December 4, 1880. His funeral ceremony was grandly held in Montparnasse Cemetery on December 8, 1880. Arinori Mori, who had spent time with him as one of the members of the Satsuma students, expressed his condolences with his most sincere regard."

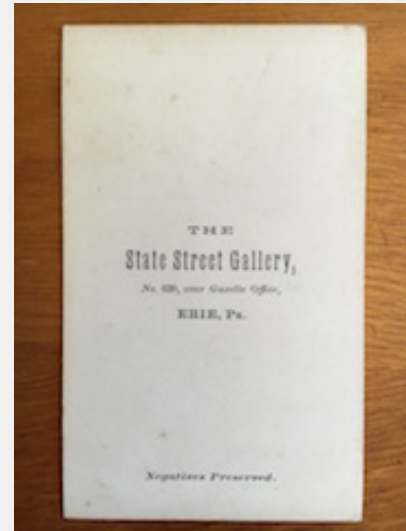
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-10

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Male Cleric [Candy, C.A.?] First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in pencil, struck through in ink, recto: "Laurence Oliphant" [NOTE: This is definitely NOT Oliphant.]

Photography Studio: State Street Gallery, Erie, Pennsylvania [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "THE / State Street Gallery, / No. 628, over Gazette Office, / ERIE, Pa. / Negatives Preserved."

Comments:

This same portrait appears on pages B-10 and B-14. Both bear the studio impress of the State Street Gallery, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Another print of this photograph is located in the Fountaingrove Collection, Gaye LeBaron Digital Collection, Sonoma State Library website. See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2340/rec/184>

The Sonoma State Library web listing notes: "Description The following is written on the back of the photo: 'C.A. Candy, 5, Bishopsgate St. Without. E.C. Opposite of Church.'"

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-11

Image Page



Image, Recto:



Image, Verso:



Last Name: Le Strange [Oliphant] First Name: Alice

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871 or 1873

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Tourtin, Paris, France [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "TOURTIN / Peinture & Photographie d'Art / Rue Louis-le-Grand, 32 / PARIS."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "TOURTIN - FECIT."

Comments:

Alice Le Strange (b. about 1846-d. 1886) married to Laurence Oliphant, a journalist, diplomat, novelist, barrister, war correspondent and Member of Parliament; and daughter-in-law of Lady Oliphant, widow of Sir Anthony Oliphant (b. Perthshire, Scotland, 1793-1859) who became the Chief Justice of Ceylon. Lady Oliphant's nickname was "Aunt Viola."

Alice Le Strange appears in photographs A-49 and B-11. The portrait of Le Strange on page B-11 served as the basis for an engraving of her that appears opposite page 236 in: Oliphant, Margaret W. Oliphant. *Memoir of the Life of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant His Wife*. New Edition. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1892.

Alice LeStrange and Laurence Oliphant met in Paris in 1871 and were married in London in 1872. After their marriage they returned to Paris. The probable date of this photograph is, therefore, 1871 or 1873. In 1873, Laurence, Alice and Laurence's mother, Lady Oliphant left Paris and returned to Harris' Brocton, New York commune where Laurence and Lady Oliphant had lived previously. Harris had not favored the marriage between Laurence and Alice and subsequently kept the couple separated both by work and habitation. Eventually, Alice was sent to the new Santa Rosa commune at Fountain Grove, where she lived without Laurence who traveled extensively, primarily on business for Harris. Lady Oliphant remained in Brocton. In 1878 (?) Alice left Fountain Grove and moved to Vallejo, where she taught disadvantaged children. She then assumed a new teaching position at a school in Benicia. Although no longer living at Fountain Grove, Alice continued faithful

Nagasawa Project

to Harris' teachings. In 1880 she returned to England where she and Laurence were finally reunited. Still, the couple observed Harris' doctrines. In 1881, with his mother very ill, Laurence returned to Brocton where Lady Oliphant had been living since 1873. Laurence and Lady Oliphant traveled to California where she hoped to receive treatment at The Geysers (north of Santa Rosa). Although they never made it to their destination (Lady Oliphant died and was buried in Cloverdale, California), they managed to visit Fountain Grove en route, where Harris greeted them most inhospitably. This event led to Laurence's final break from and denunciation of The Brotherhood and, upon his return to England in 1882, both he and Alice rejected Harris and his teachings. In 1882, the couple left London for Haifa to pursue their commitment to Jewish settlement in Palestine. Alice died there in 1886 and is buried in Haifa.

Fountain Grove connection.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-12

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Phillips First Name: J.E. [Man]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount, bottom left, in ink, recto: "J.E. Phillips."

Photography Studio: Eastmead, J.J., Rochester, New York [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "J.J. Eastmead 95, EASTGATE / ROCHESTER."

Comments:

This portrait may relate to the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

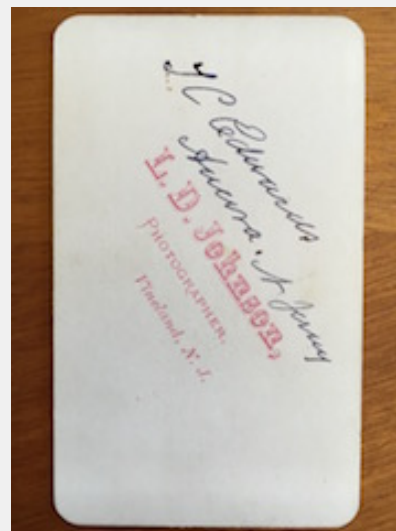
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-13

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Edwards First Name: J.C. [Male]

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount at top center, in ink, verso: "J C Edwards / Au[indecipherable]. N Jersey"

Photography Studio: Johnson, L.D., Vineland, New Jersey [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "L.D. Johnson, / PHOTOGRAPHER, / Vineland, N.J."

Comments:

Japanese Career History:

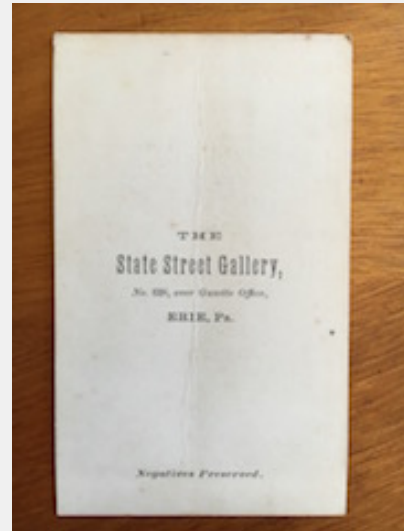
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-14

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Male Cleric [Candy, C.A.?] First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: State Street Gallery, Erie, Pennsylvania [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "THE / State Street Gallery, / No. 628, over Gazette Office, / ERIE, Pa. / Negatives Preserved."

Comments:

This same portrait appears on pages B-10 and B-14. Both bear the studio impress of the State Street Gallery, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Another print of this photograph is located in the Fountaingrove Collection, Gaye LeBaron Digital Collection, Sonoma State Library website. See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2340/rec/184>

The Sonoma State Library web listing notes: "Description The following is written on the back of the photo: 'C.A. Candy, 5, Bishopsgate St. Without. E.C. Opposite of Church.'"

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-15

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Machida First Name: Minbu

Alias Name: Ueno Ryotaro

Original Name: Machida Minbu

Name in Later Life: Machida Hisanari

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1865, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, top center, in pencil: "Minbu / Machida"

On mount, in Japanese, along left side, in ink, verso: Translated as follows: "Machida, Minbu"

Photography Studio: Maull & Co., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: Around exterior of circular design: "MAULL & Co. / LONDON." Around interior of circular design: "PHOTOGRAPHERS. 187 A. PICCADILLY, W. / 62 CHEAPSIDE, E.C. / TAVISTOCK HOUSE, FULHAM ROAD." and Lower left, verso: "No. 5664"

Comments:

Machida, Minbu (1838-1897): Born: 1838; Age at Departure: 27; Post: Ometsuke / Dean of Kaiseijo; Real Name: Machida Minbu; Alias: Ueno Ryotaro; Name in Later Life: Machida Hisanari.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 23-26, 34, 37, 41, 44, 48, 58, 60, 63, 65, 76, 81-82, 84, 86, 98-100, 106, 109, 114-115, 124, 134-136

Not in *Pacific Pioneers*.

Japanese Career History:

Cobbing, pp. 134-136: "Machida Hisanari—Founder of Tokyo Museum / ... [p. 135:] During his years in London as director of the Satsuma students, Machida had devoted much of his time to observing the displays in the British Museum

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and Kensington Museum. He was acutely aware of the ignorance of the Japanese public, and was determined to persuade his seniors in the Ministry of Home Affairs of the pressing need for a museum in Japan. The site chosen was on Ueno Hill as part of a complex that was also to feature a zoo and botanical gardens. This plan subsequently came to fruition in the shape of what is now the Tokyo National Museum. / By the time he returned to Japan after two years of life in London, Machida had already devised his scheme for a museum. He joined the new government early in 1868, and following his appointment as state councillor for foreign affairs, he became active in the field of diplomacy. He rose to the rank of junior minister of Foreign Affairs the following year, but was transferred in 1871 to the equivalent post in the newly created Ministry of Education. Thereafter he devoted all his energies to museums and exhibitions, serving in senior roles in the Japanese delegations sent to the international exhibition in Vienna in 1873 and Philadelphia in 1876. / In March 1875, Machida moved to Home Affairs and it was during his service there that he drafted the above report [not transcribed here] to Okubo. He rose within the ministry to the post of chief secretary in 1877, at the same time realizing his ambition to become the first director of museums, and a member of the committee in charge of planning the first exhibition to be held [p. 136:] in Japan. In 1881 he was appointed chief secretary in the Ministry of Agricultural and Commercial affairs, and four years later became a member of the Senate (Genroin). / That same year, however, he suddenly resigned from the government, shaved his head and embarked on the life of a wandering priest. He spent his last years isolated from public life as resident priest of the of the Miidera temple at Kojoin in the old province of Omi. ... / Machida died at the age of sixty on 15 September 1897, and three days later the following obituary appeared in the Tokyo Asabi newspaper: [not transcribed here]."

Satsuma Students Museum booklet: "Hisanari Machida / During his time in Europe Machida visited the British Museum and the Paris World Fair. He served in the Japanese Home Office and devoted his energies to establishing the Tokyo museum."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Hisanari Machida / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was ometsuke (inspector general) and the Satsuma-han Kaiseijo-kake (director of Kaiseijo, Satsuma domain's school). He held the rank of isshomochi within the Satsuma clan (isshomochi were high ranking retainers who had large private estates). He was 27 years old. He was a feudal lord of Ishidani in Hioki-gun, Satsuma.

He studied at Shoheizaka Gakumonjo (shogunate school) in Edo when he was 19 years old. He became ometsuke (inspector general) in 1863. At the same time, he engaged in leading students as head of the students at Kaiseijo after it opened. He returned to Japan at the end of June in 1867. During his stay in Europe, he visited famous facilities such as the British Museum and the South Kensington Museum (now known as the Victoria and Albert Museum), and was highly impressed with the development. Hisanari Machida felt so sorry for the extinction of cultural assets in Japan due to the anti-Buddhist movement in the early Meiji Era and the exodus of important cultural assets from the country. As a result, he submitted a proposal called "Daigakukengen," in which the preservation, inspection or survey of cultural assets were proposed, to Dajokan (the Ground Council of State). He contributed to the construction of museums in Japan and became the first director of the Imperial Museum. / However, he suddenly resigned his post as a government official in 1885 and began a priest's life. He worked as the chief priest of a Buddhist temple, Miidera-Kojoin in Shiga prefecture in his later years. / He passed away at the age of 59 on September 15, 1897 when he was under medical treatment at a temple, Kaneiji Myooin in Ueno, Tokyo."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-16

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Minami First Name: Teisuke

Alias Name: Unidentified

Original Name: Unidentified

Name in Later Life: Machiko or Mashiko Teisuke

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1865, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, in ink, verso: "T Kauay / Kau[illegible]ye" On mount, in ink, verso: "3982"

On mount, in Japanese, in ink, verso: [Translator's note: Most, if not all, of the writing on this photo seems to be perhaps Chinese poems. (I consulted two individuals whose opinions I trust.) Educated people were versed in Classical Chinese,

Photography Studio: May, W.D., Woolwich, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "W.D. MAY, / PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST / 69, Wellington Street / WOOLWICH."

Comments:

Minami, Teisuke: (1847-1915). Choshu. Enrolled at University College London, 30 July 1866, Analytical Chemistry. Enrolled in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1867(?) with the help of Laurence Oliphant.

NOTE: This identification is based upon an inscription on and similar likeness to the sitter identified as Minami Teisuke on Album page B-35. Minami appears in photographs on Album pages B-16 and B-35.

Not in *Pacific Pioneers*. Not on the Satsuma Students Museum website.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 19, 93, 119, 173, n182.

Members of the original Choshu Five who came to London in 1863 were:

Hirobumi Ito / Ito Shunsuke (became Japan's first Prime Minister, known as "Father of the Japanese Constitution and Parliamentary Government in Japan")

Kaoru Inoue / Inoue Monta (Japan's first Foreign Minister "Father of modern Japanese diplomacy")

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Yoza Yamao ("father of Japanese engineering")
Masaru Inoue ("father of Japanese railways")
Kinsuke Endo ("Father of the modern Japanese mint")
(See: <http://www.uk.emb-japan.go.jp/en/event/2013/choshu/info.html>)

Second Choshu group arrived in 1865: Minami, Takeda and Yamazaki; Ishimaru, Mawatari and Nomura

Japanese Career History:

Cobbing, n182: "Minami Teisuke (1847-1915). Choshu. Studied at UCL [University College London] and trained at Royal Military Academy. Briefly returned to Japan, but then stayed in Britain until 1873. His credit plummeted in 1872 when, as director of American Joint Bank, deposits made by Japanese students and Iwakura embassy officials disappeared. Helped organize first Japanese newspaper in Britain, and was the first to register his marriage to a foreign national in 1873, although his union with Lisa Pitman eventually foundered. Later Japanese consul in Hong Kong."

Cobbing, p. 19: "Glover [Thomas Blake Glover] was always ready to help samurai from the southwestern domains who showed a desire to study in Britain. A month after the Satsuma students embarked in 1865, he enabled three men from Choshu, [Minami Teisuke](#), Yamazaki Kosaburo and Takeda Yojiro to escape as well. In November the same year, he also arranged for two men from Hizen (Saga), Ishimaru Toragoro and Mawatari Hachiro to steal away together with Nomura Fumio from Aki (Hiroshima) from Nagasaki on one of his ships, the Chanticleer."

Another Cobbing book, *The Japanese Discovery of Victorian Britain Early Travel Encounters in the Far West* (Japan Library, Meiji Japan Series 5, 1998) notes on page 105: "Another student, Minami Teisuke of Choshu, had succeeded where Hatakeyama failed and was granted entry to the Military Academy. A nephew of Takasugi Shinsaku, he had arrived in London in 1865 and his name appears in University College records for the following year. Foreigners were usually barred from the academy, but the rule was waived in his case with the help of an introduction from Oliphant. It was thus no coincidence when Nakai also chanced upon Minami in Dover during the manoeuvres there. Financial hardship, however, soon forced him to break off his military training in Woolwich and he returned to Japan in 1867."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-17

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Ichiki First Name: Masakiyo

Alias Name: Ichiki Masakiyo

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1867, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, top, in ink, verso: "Itchick"

Photography Studio: Petit, Pierre, Paris, France [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: PHOTOGRAPHIE DES DEUX MONDES / EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. / PARIS BESANCON / PIERRE PETIT / PHOTOGRAPHE / 31 PLACE CADET / PARIS / PRUSSE BADE."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "PIERRE PETIT."

Comments:

Ichiki, Masakiyo: No basic biographical information found regarding life dates, alternate names, etc.

See Cobbing, Figure 10 for positive identification of sitter as Ichiki Masakiyo.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 108, 114-115, 119.

Not in Van Sant, *Pacific Pioneers*. Not on Satsuma Students Museum website.

Japanese Career History:

Unable to discover what became of Ichiki Masakiyo in later life.

[Regarding Ichiki's involvement with the 1867 Exposition Universelle in Paris](#), Cobbing, p. 108 notes: "In Satsuma, a full plenipotentiary mission led by the Karo Iwashita Masahira was organized to represent the domain. The party's main

Nagasawa Project

priority, however, was to complete the formalities of the 'provisional contract for a trading company' that Godai and Montblanc had drawn up the previous year. The delegation left Kagoshima on 16 December 1866, taking papers investing Iwashita with full powers to act on behalf of the daimyo Shimazu Tadayoshi. These consisted of a written confirmation of the provisional contract bearing the signatures of senior councillors, together with a document appointing Montblanc to act as a director, secretary and advisor to Iwashita. / [There were twelve men in the party including six monbatsu officials](#). Apart from Iwashita himself, [these were Ichiki Masakiyo, one of Shimazu's personal attendants \(sobayaku\)](#), Nomura Soshichi, was in charge of Satsuma's goods displayed in Paris, together with Shibuya Hikosuke, Iwashita Masayoshi and Minota Nagayoshi. ... / [The Iwashita party reached Paris on 6 February 1867](#). ..."

Cobbing, pp. 114-115 notes: "In 1859 and 1860, Harris [Thomas Lake Harris] traveled around Britain to spread his new doctrine, and it was then that he met Laurence Oliphant and his mother. After returning to America, he settled on a farm at Wassaic in New Jersey where, together with his followers, he founded 'the Brotherhood of the New Life'. Two years later, the colony moved to Amenia. The group led a communal lifestyle known as 'the Use', consisting largely of hard labour in the surrounding fields and vineyards. Private property was prohibited, and all personal effects were entrusted to the care of Harris himself as the father figure of the colony. / After meeting him in London and hearing him speak in person, Mori, Hatakeyama and [Ichiki](#), too, were drawn towards Harris' ideas, just as Sameshima and Yoshida had been the year before. In his sermons they vaguely sensed an ideal vision of human relations, and one entirely distinct from anything based on the Japanese notion of loyalty that they knew. ... / On 7 May 1867, the day that Machida Minbu finally left London and set off for Japan after two years of guiding their studies, some of the students were staying with Harris in Scotland. As Nakai recorded that day after leaving Britain for France: / [Ichiki \[Masakiyo\]](#), Nomura [Soshichi] and Yoshino [Nakamura] have arrived back in London. I am planning to return to Japan with Ueno [Machida]. Today I heard news of everyone's movements. Nomura, Sawai [Mori], Nagai [Yoshida] and Yoshino [p. 115:] [Nakamura] travelled north by rail on a journey of some 200 ri to the place where Mr. Harris staying. This evening Ichiki and Yoshino [Nakamura] are leaving for France. I myself took a train with Hooper from Cannon St Station, and after travelling for about 70 ri, crossed the sea and reached France. Before dawn this morning, Ueno [Machida] and Nomura also left London for France [fn 48]."

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Album: B Page # B-18

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Oliphant First Name: Lady Catherine Maria

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871 or 1873

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Tourtin, Paris, France [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "TOURTIN / Peinture & Photographie d'Art / Rue Louis-le-Grand, 32 / PARIS."

Photographer imprint at bottom of mount, recto: "TOURTIN - FECIT."

Comments:

Lady Catherine Maria (Campbell) Oliphant (1809-1881), wife of Sir Anthony Oliphant (b. Perthshire, Scotland, 1793-1859) who became the Chief Justice of Ceylon; mother of Laurence Oliphant, a journalist, diplomat, novelist, barrister, war correspondent and Member of Parliament; and mother-in-law of Alice LeStrange Oliphant. Lady Oliphant's nickname was "Aunt Viola."

The same portrait appears on pages A-8 and B-18. For a related portrait, see page B-4.

Lady Oliphant and her son Laurence were long time, dedicated disciples of Thomas Lake Harris and significant financial backers of his endeavors. They lived at Harris' Amenia, New York (Dutchess County) commune in 1861 and followed him to his new Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) community in 1867. Lady Oliphant and Laurence were living in Paris in 1871 when Laurence met Alice Le Strange. The two married in London in 1872 then returned to Paris. In 1873, Laurence, Alice and Lady Oliphant moved to Harris' Brocton, New York commune where Lady Oliphant would remain until 1881, ultimately without her son and daughter-in-law. In 1881, with his mother critically ill, Laurence returned to Brocton to accompany his mother to California where she hoped to receive treatment at The Geysers (north of Santa Rosa). Although they never made it to their destination (Lady Oliphant died and was buried in Cloverdale, California), they managed to visit Fountain Grove en route, where Harris greeted them most inhospitably. This event led to Laurence's final break from and

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denunciation of The Brotherhood and, upon his return to England in 1882, both he and Alice rejected Harris and his teachings. In 1882, the couple left London for Haifa to pursue their commitment to Jewish settlement in Palestine. Alice died there in 1886 and is buried in Haifa.

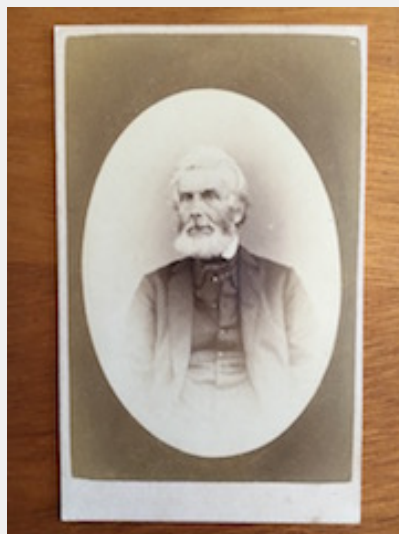
Japanese Career History:

Album: B Page # B-19

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Glover [probably] First Name: Thomas Berry

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Bald, A.H., Glasgow, Scotland [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "A.H. BALD, / 202 HOPE STREET / (Corner of Sanchaehall Street) / GLASGOW. / copies may be Re-Ordered."

Comments:

This appears to be a portrait of Thomas Berry Glover (1806-1878), the father of Thomas Blake Glover (1838-1911) who was instrumental in bringing the Satsuma students to England. For a portrait of Thomas Berry Glover, see the following brochure, available for download from the Aberdeen Maritime Museum: <http://www.aagm.co.uk/Heritage/Heritage-Trails.aspx>

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-20

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-20.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-21

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Man [Buckner, Zack?] First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Fenton's Gallery, Jamestown, N.Y. [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "FENTON'S GALLERY, / EAST THIRD STREET, / JAMESTOWN, N.Y."

Comments:

This may be Zack Buckner, a member of Harris' Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) community. See: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/2513/rec/140>

The following four members of the Buckner family were all photographed at the studio of H.W. Garrett in Baltimore, Maryland. Their portraits appear on the following pages of the Nagasawa albums: Alfred Buckner, page A-26; Constance Buckner, page A-19; Osseo Buckner (a child), page A-35; Arcadia "Dimple" Buckner (a child), page A-42.

This portrait was probably taken during the period when Harris and his community (including Nagasawa) were living in Brocton, New York (Chautauqua County) from 1867-1875. Brocton is located on the shores of Lake Erie, south of Buffalo. Large commercial venture with over 2000 acres, 60 or more members, a hotel, a restaurant, store and a vineyard.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-22

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

On mat, within border, above opening, in ink, recto: "Nagasawa"

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-22.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-23

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Woman First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Barnes and Son, Thomas, London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Photographers / BARNES AND SON / 422 MILE END ROAD E. / No [handwritten in ink:] 35171 / DUPLICATES CAN BE HAD ON SENDING THE No."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "BARNES & SON. PHOTO."

Comments:

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-24

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-24.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-25

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Nagasawa First Name: Kanaye/Kanae

Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae

Original Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke

Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1865

Inscriptions:

On mount, at top, in ink, verso: "London 1865 / K.N. 13 yrs old."

On mount, at bottom, in ink, verso: "K. Nagasawa."

Photography Studio: Maull & Co., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: Around exterior of circular design: "MAULL & Co. / LONDON." Around interior of circular design: "PHOTOGRAPHERS. 187 A. PICCADILLY, W. / 62 CHEAPSIDE, E.C. / TAVISTOCK HOUSE, FULHAM ROAD." and Lower left, verso: "No. 5882"

Comments:

Nagasawa, Kanae/Kanaye (1852-1934): Born 1852; Age at Departure: 13; Post: 3rd class English student; Real Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke; Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae; Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae.

A copy print of this cdv is located in the Gaye LeBaron Collection, Sonoma State University Library.

Satsuma background timeline: Nagasawa and his group of 14 fellow Satsuma students departed Hashima, Japan on April 17, 1865. Arrived in London, June 21, 1865, stayed first in South Kensington Hotel then moved to Bayswater Road. Began tutelage on June 27. Article re: trip to Bedford in The Times on Aug. 2. Late August, students left Bayswater Road for homes of London University staff. Nakamura and Tanaka left London and moved to Paris. Mori and Ichiki left for Russia Aug 1, 1866, arrived St. Petersburg Aug. 24. Sameshima and Yoshida toured Scotland, early Aug. then left for USA on Aug. 18. October 15, second party of Satusuma students reached London before continuing on to America. 1867: Jan. 19 Nakai Hiroshi of Satusuma and Yuki Yukiyasu of Tasa arrived in London. Feb 6 Satsuma mission under Iwashita Masahira arrived in Paris for Exposition Universelle. Early April: Thomas Lake Harris arrived in London. Aug. 15 Oliphant left for America from Liverpool.

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Departure from Britain, 1867: Nagasawa and five fellow Japanese students left Britain in 1867, joining Thomas Lake Harris, with the intention of taking up residence and (theoretically) continuing their studies at his Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa lived at the Brocton commune from 1867 to 1875. In 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, Nagasawa and Harris traveled to Europe, England and Scotland, returning either the Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872.

Arrival in Santa Rosa/Fountain Grove, 1875: Nagasawa arrived in Santa Rosa in 1875, one of the original four faithfuls to accompany Thomas Lake Harris to their new Fountain Grove enterprise. These four were: Nagasawa, Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since; Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa; and Mrs. Requa's eleven year old son, Arthur.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26 (not there), 29-31, 33-34, 76-77, 82-84, 99-100, 104-105, 117-118, 122, 124, 139, 148-50, 152-4, n193-4.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 84, 86,87, 88, 89, 90, 91-92, 94, 125.

Japanese Career History:

Biography on Consulate-General of Japan in San Francisco website: http://www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/en/e_m01_01_04.htm

This essay notes: "As the first Japanese national to reside permanently in the United States, Nagasawa clearly found his own path as a pioneer in California. As the first successful Japanese wine maker, he was able to build his Fountain Grove Winery into one of the ten largest wineries in California. The first wine exported from California to England came from his winery. ... / While those whom Nagasawa accompanied in leaving Kagoshima for England and America (including such figures as Arinori Mori and Naonobu Samejima, who were active in the new Meiji Government) returned one by one to Japan, Nagasawa stayed in Santa Rosa, where he endured the anti-Japanese movement at the beginning of the 20th century and eventually died at the age of 83. After his death, his extensive holdings passed into the hands of strangers because he could not bequeath his land under the existing anti-Japanese land laws. ..."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Kanaye Nagasawa / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daisanto-shosei (the third-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 13 years old. He was the fourth son of the Isonagas, a long line of scholars studying calendars, and he was the youngest member of the Satsuma students. Throughout his life he kept his assumed name, Kanaye Nagasawa, which he had been given before embarking for Great Britain. / [He was too young to attend University College London, so he stayed with Thomas Glover's family in Aberdeen, Scotland and entered a secondary school, the Gymnasium.](#) He was such an excellent student that he attained first place with good grades in Latin, English and Geography. The local newspaper published an article about him. [In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Kiyonari Yoshida and Junzo Matsumura, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader.](#) The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. Nagasawa was the only person who remained in the community of Harris even after all the other members had left. He was appointed as one of the successors to Harris. He not only carried on Harris's business but also achieved great success in the winery business in the state of California. So he was called "the Grape King of California." He settled permanently in the United States and passed away there at the age of 82 on March 1, 1934. / In 1983, when former U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited Japan, he talked about Kanaye Nagasawa, praising him in an address to the Japanese Diet. He said the achievements of one samurai who turned into a businessman was incredible and that Nagasawa helped make Americans lives fruitful, which was an event worthy of special mention. His address made the name Nagasawa widely known to the public."

Cobbing, pp. 148-150: "With the departure of Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura in May 1868 and then Mori and Sameshima's return to Japan the following month, the only Satsuma student left at the colony in Brocton [New York] was the seventeen-year-old Isonaga Hikosuke, now known as Nagasawa Kanae. There, close by the shores of Lake [p. 149:] Erie, he continued to lead a devotional life in the Brotherhood of the New Life until, seven years later in 1875, the community was finally dissolved following a rift between Harris and Oliphant. That February, he left Brocton together with Harris, Mrs Requa and her son, and [former officer of the Sendai domain called Arai Tsunenoshin. He had come to America together with Mori Arinori five years before in 1870, and had been living on the colony ever since.](#) / The party headed west to California and the town of Santa Rosa. In addition to his mystic gifts, Harris was blessed with a shrewd head for business. After purchasing four hundred acres of land at a place called Fountaingrove three miles north of Santa Rosa, he and his followers set about developing the ideal agricultural enterprise. Four years later, they took on some coolie labourers and cultivated the area around to create a series of vineyards. Then in [1882, they set up facilities for a winery and started to produce their own brand of wine.](#) / After a while, [Harris developed an illness and went back east in](#)

Nagasawa Project

1892, leaving Nagasawa in sole charge of operations at Fountaingrove. He eventually inherited Harris' entire estate following his death in March 1906. He then went on to expand the vineyards with such success that he became known as the 'Grape King'. Large quantities of his 'Fountaingrove Wine' were distributed in America, Europe and even Japan. / Then came the years of Prohibition and catastrophe for the wine trade. Nevertheless, he managed to weather the impact of the crisis by secretly hoarding away 130,000 gallons of wine for more than ten years. Apparently, he scooped a vast profit when the ban on alcohol was lifted in 1933. / In later life, Nagasawa extended his estate to include an area twelve miles in perimeter, employing three hundred hands to work his vineyards. With a fortune rumoured at around \$20 million, he enjoyed the elegant lifestyle of a bachelor farmer in a grand English-style country house. Rather than his spiritual ideas, it was perhaps Harris' theories on management that made the greatest impact on Nagasawa. As Harris himself predicted, he became a great success as a businessman, building and then expanding on his mentor's land enterprise scheme. / As a pioneering settler in California, Nagasawa was held in [p. 150:] respect by both Japanese and Americans alike. In the years after the Meiji Restoration he came to be thought of by the outside world as something of an unusual character. Although estranged from his native land, part of his heart always remained with Satsuma. After all, he was known as Nagasawa Kanae for the rest of his days, the name bestowed on him by his daimyo before he left Kagoshima so many years before. / Nagasawa returned to Japan four times in all, once towards the end of the Meiji era, and three times during the Taisho years. His was a full life, spanning four generations from the last years of the Edo period, through Meiji and Taisho, and into the age of Showa. He died at his house in Fontaingrove on 1 March 1934 at the age of eighty-three as Nagasawa Kanae, an approachable and much-loved old man who only ever spoke in English or a thick Satsuma dialect [fn 17]."

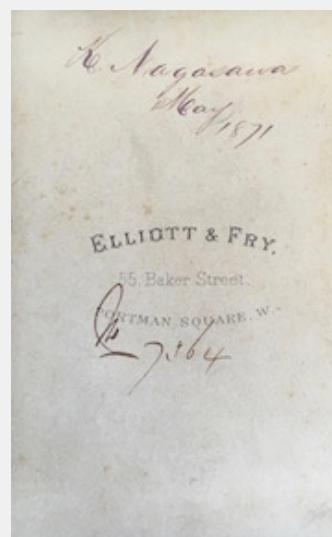
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-26

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Nagasawa First Name: Kanaye/Kanae

Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae

Original Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke

Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871

Inscriptions:

On mount, at top, in ink, verso: "K. Nagasawa / May 1871"

NOTE: Nagasawa lived in America, at Harris' Brocton, NY commune from 1867 to 1875, but in 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, he traveled to Europe, England and Scotland with him.

Photography Studio: Elliott & Fry, London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "ELLIOTT & FRY. / 55 Baker Street. / PORTMAN SQUARE, W. / [handwritten in ink:] No. 7364."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "ELLIOTT & FRY 55 BAKER St. / PORTMAN SQe."

Comments:

Nagasawa, Kanae/Kanaye (1852-1934): Born 1852; Age at Departure: 13; Post: 3rd class English student; Real Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke; Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae; Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae.

Nagasawa lived in America, at Harris' Brocton, NY commune from 1867 to 1875, but in 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, he traveled to Europe, England and Scotland with him. They returned in either Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872. **This photograph was likely taken during this trip.**

A copy print of this cdv is located in the Gaye LeBaron Collection, Sonoma State University Library.

Satsuma background timeline: Nagasawa and his group of 14 fellow Satsuma students departed Hashima, Japan on April 17, 1865. Arrived in London, June 21, 1865, stayed first in South Kensington Hotel then moved to Bayswater Road. Began tutelage on June 27. Article re: trip to Bedford in The Times on Aug. 2. Late August, students left Bayswater Road for homes of London University staff. Nakamura and Tanaka left London and moved to Paris. Mori and Ichiki left for Russia Aug 1, 1866,

Nagasawa Project

arrived St. Petersburg Aug. 24. Sameshima and Yoshida toured Scotland, early Aug. then left for USA on Aug. 18. October 15, second party of Satsuma students reached London before continuing on to America. 1867: Jan. 19 Nakai Hiroshi of Satsuma and Yuki Yukiyasu of Tasa arrived in London. Feb 6 Satsuma mission under Iwashita Masahira arrived in Paris for Exposition Universelle. Early April: Thomas Lake Harris arrived in London. Aug. 15 Oliphant left for America from Liverpool.

Departure from Britain, 1867: Nagasawa and five fellow Japanese students left Britain in 1867, joining Thomas Lake Harris, with the intention of taking up residence and (theoretically) continuing their studies at his Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa lived at the Brocton commune from 1867 to 1875. In 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, Nagasawa and Harris traveled to Europe, England and Scotland, returning either the Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872.

Arrival in Santa Rosa/Fountain Grove, 1875: Nagasawa arrived in Santa Rosa in 1875, one of the original four faithfuls to accompany Thomas Lake Harris to their new Fountain Grove enterprise. These four were: Nagasawa, Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since; Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa; and Mrs. Requa's eleven year old son, Arthur.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26 (not there), 29-31, 33-34, 76-77, 82-84, 99-100, 104-105, 117-118, 122, 124, 139, 148-50, 152-4, n193-4.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 84, 86,87, 88, 89, 90, 91-92, 94, 125.

Japanese Career History:

Biography on Consulate-General of Japan in San Francisco website: http://www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/en/e_m01_01_04.htm

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Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Kanaye Nagasawa / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daisanto-shosei (the third-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 13 years old. He was the fourth son of the Isonagas, a long line of scholars studying calendars, and he was the youngest member of the Satsuma students. Throughout his life he kept his assumed name, Kanaye Nagasawa, which he had been given before embarking for Great Britain. / [He was too young to attend University College London, so he stayed with Thomas Glover's family in Aberdeen, Scotland and entered a secondary school, the Gymnasium.](#) He was such an excellent student that he attained first place with good grades in Latin, English and Geography. The local newspaper published an article about him. [In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Kiyonari Yoshida and Junzo Matsumura, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader.](#) The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. Nagasawa was the only person who remained in the community of Harris even after all the other members had left. He was appointed as one of the successors to Harris. He not only carried on Harris's business but also achieved great success in the winery business in the state of California. So he was called "the Grape King of California." He settled permanently in the United States and passed away there at the age of 82 on March 1, 1934. / In 1983, when former U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited Japan, he talked about Kanaye Nagasawa, praising him in an address to the Japanese Diet. He said the achievements of one samurai who turned into a businessman was incredible and that Nagasawa helped make Americans lives fruitful, which was an event worthy of special mention. His address made the name Nagasawa widely known to the public."

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Nagasawa Project

head for business. After purchasing four hundred acres of land at a place called Fountaingrove three miles north of Santa Rosa, he and his followers set about developing the ideal agricultural enterprise. Four years later, they took on some coolie labourers and cultivated the area around to create a series of vineyards. Then in 1882, they set up facilities for a winery and started to produce their own brand of wine. / After a while, Harris developed an illness and went back east in 1892, leaving Nagasawa in sole charge of operations at Fountaingrove. He eventually inherited Harris' entire estate following his death in March 1906. He then went on to expand the vineyards with such success that he became known as the 'Grape King'. Large quantities of his 'Fountaingrove Wine' were distributed in America, Europe and even Japan. / Then came the years of Prohibition and catastrophe for the wine trade. Nevertheless, he managed to weather the impact of the crisis by secretly hoarding away 130,000 gallons of wine for more than ten years. Apparently, he scooped a vast profit when the ban on alcohol was lifted in 1933. / In later life, Nagasawa extended his estate to include an area twelve miles in perimeter, employing three hundred hands to work his vineyards. With a fortune rumoured at around \$20 million, he enjoyed the elegant lifestyle of a bachelor farmer in a grand English-style country house. Rather than his spiritual ideas, it was perhaps Harris' theories on management that made the greatest impact on Nagasawa. As Harris himself predicted, he became a great success as a businessman, building and then expanding on his mentor's land enterprise scheme. / As a pioneering settler in California, Nagasawa was held in [p. 150:] respect by both Japanese and Americans alike. In the years after the Meiji Restoration he came to be thought of by the outside world as something of an unusual character. Although estranged from his native land, part of his heart always remained with Satsuma. After all, he was known as Nagasawa Kanae for the rest of his days, the name bestowed on him by his daimyo before he left Kagoshima so many years before. / Nagasawa returned to Japan four times in all, once towards the end of the Meiji era, and three times during the Taisho years. His was a full life, spanning four generations from the last years of the Edo period, through Meiji and Taisho, and into the age of Showa. He died at his house in Fontaingrove on 1 March 1934 at the age of eighty-three as Nagasawa Kanae, an approachable and much-loved old man who only ever spoke in English or a thick Satsuma dialect [fn 17]."

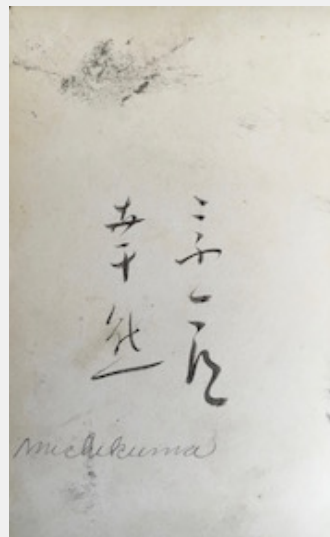
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-27

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Japanese Children [Michikuma] First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name: Unidentified

Original Name: Unidentified

Name in Later Life: Unidentified

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount, in Japanese, center, in ink, verso: Translated as follows: [Name on left] "Michikuma"; [Name on right: illegible]
On mount, bottom, in pencil, verso: "Michikuma"

Photography Studio: Unidentified

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Depicts two young Japanese boys dressed in Japanese clothes but seated in Western style chairs.
Could these be Nagasawa's younger siblings?

Unable to identify these children; no name Michikuma found in either Cobbing or Van Sant books.

Not on Satsuma Students Museum website.

Japanese Career History:

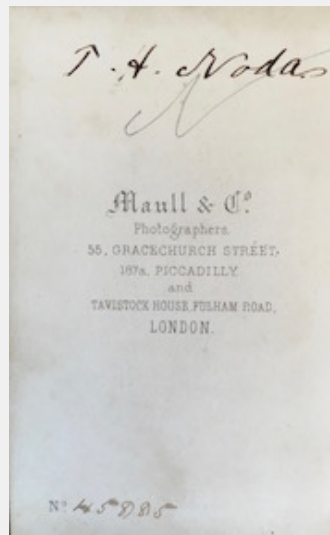
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-28

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Sameshima First Name: Naonobu

Alias Name: Noda Chuhei

Original Name: Sameshima Seizo

Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1865, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, at top, in ink, verso: "T.H. Noda"

Photography Studio: Maull & Co., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Maull & Co. / Photographers. / 55, GRACECHURCH STREET. / 187a PICCADILLY / and TAVISTOCK HOUSE, FULHAM ROAD, / LONDON. / No. [handwritten in ink:] 45885"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "MAULL & Co. LONDON."

Comments:

Sameshima, Naonobu (1845-1880): Born: 1845; Age at Departure: 20; Post: English teacher; Real Name: Sameshima Seizo; Alias: Noda Chuhei; Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 25-26, 34, 59, 63, 75-76, 86, 99-101, 103-104, 107, 112-113, 119, 122, 129, 139, 145-146, 172-173, 176-177.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 79, 83, 84, 86, 88-89, 92, 97.

Japanese Career History:

Van Sant, p. 92: "Several Brotherhood of the New Life colonists—Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari—went on to Rutgers College and careers in the military and government. Sameshima Naonobu

Nagasawa Project

returned to Japan with Mori Arinori in 1868 and initially held a position as an interpreter in the Meiji government. He quickly rose through the ranks and was made chargé d'affaires in London while Mori held the same post in the United States. He later served as Japan's minister to France before reaching the position of vice minister in the Foreign Ministry."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Naonobu Sameshima / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a kundoshi (teacher) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 20 years old. / In the summer of 1866, he met Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader, during his trip with Kiyonari Yoshida to the United States of America. In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went back over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Harris. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. He remained in the community of Harris with Mori and Nagasawa even after Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura had left. However, he returned to Japan with Mori in June of 1868 in accordance with Harris's advice. / After returning to Japan, he served as a Meiji government officer and diplomat to Great Britain, France and Prussia. Five years later, he returned to Japan and became gaimutaifu (post in the Foreign Ministry) under Munenori Terashima, gaimukyo (chief of the Foreign Ministry). Three years later, in 1878, he went back to France as envoy. Two years later, he led an extremely busy life, working as Japanese Minister both to Portugal and to Spain in addition to envoy to France. He had a cerebral hemorrhage from extreme fatigue and he passed away at 35 while on duty in France on December 4, 1880. His funeral ceremony was grandly held in Montparnasse Cemetery on December 8, 1880. Arinori Mori, who had spent time with him as one of the members of the Satsuma students, expressed his condolences with his most sincere regard."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-29

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Nagasawa with Unidentified Japanese First Name: [Kanae/Kenaye]

Alias Name: Unidentified

Original Name: Unidentified

Name in Later Life: Unidentified

Medium: Tintype in paper mat Date: 1890, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Unidentified, San Francisco? [U.S.A. Possibly]

Photo Studio Imprint:

None.

Comments:

Nagasawa, Kanae/Kanaye (1852-1934): Born 1852; Age at Departure: 13; Post: 3rd class English student; Real Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke; Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae; Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae.

Souvenir tintype portraying Kanaye Nagasawa and three other Japanese people (two men and one woman) posed in a studio with a painted backdrop depicting an ornate building with a flag flying at the right and ocean with rocks at left. If this tintype was taken in San Francisco, it's possible it commemorates a visit to the 1894 Mid-Winter Fair. OR Could this have been taken while Nagasawa was touring Japan in 1897?

Nagasawa is the man sitting in the front row of this photograph next to an unidentified woman. The other people may be members of the Tasawa family. For possible identification, see the photograph "Miss Nicholas, Miss Parting, and the Tasawa family at Fountain Grove," Sonoma State University Library: <http://northbaydigital.sonoma.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/Lebaron/id/1353/rec/4>

Andrew Cobbing, in email of 12/22/2016, notes: "Yes, looks like Nagasawa in front, much later."

Satsuma background timeline: Nagasawa and his group of 14 fellow Satsuma students departed Hashima, Japan on April 17, 1865. Arrived in London, June 21, 1865, stayed first in South Kensington Hotel then moved to Bayswater Road. Began

Nagasawa Project

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Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26 (not there), 29-31, 33-34, 76-77, 82-84, 99-100, 104-105, 117-118, 122, 124, 139, 148-50, 152-4, n193-4.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-30

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-30.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-31

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-31.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-32

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Unidentified Japanese Man First Name: Unidentified

Alias Name: Unidentified

Original Name: Unidentified

Name in Later Life: Unidentified

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Tokyo Printing Agency, Tokyo, Japan

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint, in Japanese, on mount, verso: Translated as follows: "Tokyo Printing Agency Photo"

Andrew Cobbing, in email of 12/22/2016, notes: "taken in Tokyo."

Comments:

Could this be Arai Osui [Tseunoshin] (1846-1922), who came to America with Arinori Mori in 1871, settled at Harris' Brocton commune and then became one of the four Harris disciples who moved to Fountain Grove in 1875? Arai served as Harris' printer at Fountain Grove. He returned to Japan in 1899.

OR

Could this be Hirobumi Ito? Member of the 1863 Choshu Five. Returned to Japan in 1864. Became Japan's first Prime Minister (1885-1888), known as "the Father of the Japanese Constitution and Parliamentary Government in Japan." (See: <http://www.uk.emb-japan.go.jp/en/event/2013/choshu/Ito.html>)

OR

Takami, Yaichi?
Nagoya, Tokinari?
Inoue, Masaru?

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-33

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Kodama First Name: K.

Alias Name: Unidentified

Original Name: Unidentified

Name in Later Life: Unidentified

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1870, ca.

Inscriptions:

On mount, bottom, in ink, verso: "K. Kodama"

Photography Studio: Yegi, M., Tokyo, Japan

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: In English and Japanese: "PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO / M. YEGI / KANDA-KU-AWAJICHO-NICHOME NO. 4 / TOKIO - JAPAN / [in Japanese] / Painting in Oil, Drawings in Pencil or India Ink to order. / Large & varied selection of Albums and Photograph Frames always in stock. / India Rubber stamps made to order."

Comments:

No one by the name Kodama found in either Andrew Cobbing, *The Satsuma Students in Britain...* or in Van Sant *Pacific Pioneers*. Not on Satsuma Students Museum website.

Andrew Cobbing reports (email of 12/22/2016): "With the possible exception of Kodama, these do all seem to be Satsuma men!"

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-34

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-20.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-35

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Minami First Name: Teisuke

Alias Name: Unidentified

Original Name: Unidentified

Name in Later Life: Machiko or Mashiko Teisuke

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1869

Inscriptions:

On mount, top, in ink, verso: "1869 / [C?]W. Minami of Chosku" NOTE: "Chosku" is actually Choshu. On mount, in Japanese, right center, in ink, verso: Translated as follows: "Person from Choshu" [part of present day Yamaguchi prefecture]

Photography Studio: May, W.D., Woolwich, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "No [handwritten in ink:] 3999 / W.D. MAY, / PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST / 69, Wellington Street / WOOLWICH / COPIES CAN ALWAYS BE HAD BY SENDING THE NUMBER."

Comments:

Minami, Teisuke: (1847-1915). Choshu. Enrolled at University College London, 30 July 1866, Analytical Chemistry. Enrolled in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1867(?) with the help of Laurence Oliphant. Listed in *London Gazette for the Year 1885*, Vol, 2 as: "Teisuke Minami, Consul at Hong Kong for the Mikado...4979"

(See: https://books.google.com/books?id=vyVKAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA13&lpg=PA13&dq=%22Teisuke+Minami%22&source=bl&ots=SY0Vi-nDay&sig=5PqxGNijEdy4dwiXy9uzzJNZoqY&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwit9_qOptfTAhXBIVQKHbjpBiUQ6AEIKzAB#v=onepage&q=%22Teisuke%20Minami%22&f=false)

Minami appears in photographs on Album pages B-16 and B-35.

Not in *Pacific Pioneers*. Not on the Satsuma Students Museum website.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 19, 93, 119, 173, n182.

Nagasawa Project

Members of the original Choshu Five who came to London in 1863 were:

Hirobumi Ito / Ito Shunsuke (became Japan's first Prime Minister, known as "Father of the Japanese Constitution and Parliamentary Government in Japan")

Kaoru Inoue / Inoue Monta (Japan's first Foreign Minister "Father of modern Japanese diplomacy")

Yozo Yamao ("father of Japanese engineering")

Masaru Inoue ("father of Japanese railways")

Kinsuke Endo ("Father of the modern Japanese mint")

(See: <http://www.uk.emb-japan.go.jp/en/event/2013/choshu/info.html>)

Japanese Career History:

Cobbing, n182: "Minami Teisuke (1847-1915). Choshu. Studied at UCL [University College London] and trained at Royal Military Academy. Briefly returned to Japan, but then stayed in Britain until 1873. His credit plummeted in 1872 when, as director of American Joint Bank, deposits made by Japanese students and Iwakura embassy officials disappeared. Helped organize first Japanese newspaper in Britain, and was the first to register his marriage to a foreign national in 1873, although his union with Lisa Pitman eventually foundered. Later Japanese consul in Hong Kong."

Cobbing, p. 19: "Glover [Thomas Blake Glover] was always ready to help samurai from the southwestern domains who showed a desire to study in Britain. A month after the Satsuma students embarked in 1865, he enabled three men from Choshu, [Minami Teisuke](#), Yamazaki Kosaburo and Takeda Yojiro to escape as well. In November the same year, he also arranged for two men from Hizen (Saga), Ishimaru Toragoro and Mawatari Hachiro to steal away together with Nomura Fumio from Aki (Hiroshima) from Nagasaki on one of his ships, the Chanticleer."

Another Cobbing book, *The Japanese Discovery of Victorian Britain Early Travel Encounters in the Far West* (Japan Library, Meiji Japan Series 5, 1998) notes on page 105: "Another student, Minami Teisuke of Choshu, had succeeded where Hatakeyama failed and was granted entry to the Military Academy. A nephew of Takasugi Shinsaku, he had arrived in London in 1865 and his name appears in University College records for the following year. Foreigners were usually barred from the academy, but the rule was waived in his case with the help of an introduction from Oliphant. It was thus no coincidence when Nakai also chanced upon Minami in Dover during the manouevres there. Financial hardship, however, soon forced him to break off his military training in Woolwich and he returned to Japan in 1867."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-36

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-36.

Japanese Career History:

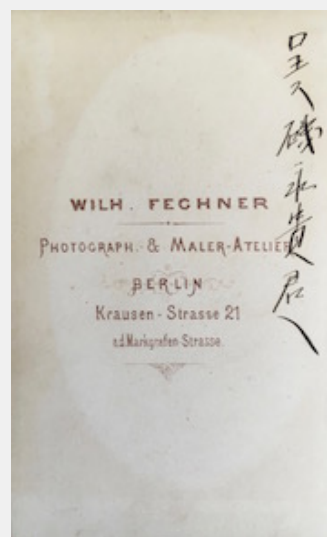
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-37

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Sameshima [Possibly] First Name: Naonobu

Alias Name: Noda Chuhei

Original Name: Sameshima Seizo

Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1871,

Inscriptions:

On mount, along right side, in ink, verso: Japanese inscription. Andrew Cobbing, in email of 12/22/2016, notes that this inscription reads: "with compliments to Isonaga (Nagasawa)"

Photography Studio: Fechner, Wilh., Berlin, Germany [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "WILH. FECHNER / PHOTOGRAPH & MALER-ATELIER / BERLIN / Krausen - Strasse 21 / a.d. Markgrafen-Strasse."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "W. Fechner, Berlin."

Comments:

I think this may be Naonobu [Noda] Sameshima, the Satsuma student who went on to serve as a Japanese diplomat. For a confirmed photograph of a younger Sameshima, see Album page B-9. In a letter from Arinori Mori to Nagasawa dated "Legation of Japan for the United States of America Washington D.C. April 8, 1871, Mori writes: "I received an official communication from Noda (Naonobu Sameshima). He says he is not properly received by the English Government yet and it seems he is going to Berlin where he would probably take his residence. / I wrote him asking if he would join me at Brocton next Summer." This letter is translated in: "Diaries of Kanaye Nagasawa, reproduced by Gaye LeBaron, published by Kagoshima Prefectural College.

Sameshima, Naonobu (1845-1880): Born: 1845; Age at Departure: 20; Post: English teacher; Real Name: Sameshima Seizo; Alias: Noda Chuhei; Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu.

Andrew Cobbing, in email of 12/22/2016, notes: "taken in Berlin, 'with compliments to Isonaga (Nagawawa)'."

Nagasawa Project

The following Satsuma representatives visited Berlin in October 1865: Godai Tomoatsu, Niuro Hisanobu (Gyobu), and Hori Takayuki (Sojuro). They traveled first to Belgium, then Brussels, then Amsterdam, then Hague then Rotterdam, back to Belgium, then Paris.

Japanese Career History:

Van Sant, p. 92: "Several Brotherhood of the New Life colonists—Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari—went on to Rutgers College and careers in the military and government. Sameshima Naonobu returned to Japan with Mori Arinori in 1868 and initially held a position as an interpreter in the Meiji government. He quickly rose through the ranks and was made chargé d'affaires in London while Mori held the same post in the United States. He later served as Japan's minister to France before reaching the position of vice minister in the Foreign Ministry. / ..."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Naonobu Sameshima / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a kundoshi (teacher) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 20 years old. / In the summer of 1866, he met Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader, during his trip with Kiyonari Yoshida to the United States of America. In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went back over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Harris. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. He remained in the community of Harris with Mori and Nagasawa even after Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura had left. However, he returned to Japan with Mori in June of 1868 in accordance with Harris's advice. / After returning to Japan, he served as a Meiji government officer and diplomat to Great Britain, France and Prussia. Five years later, he returned to Japan and became gaimutaifu (post in the Foreign Ministry) under Munenori Terashima, gaimukyo (chief of the Foreign Ministry). Three years later, in 1878, he went back to France as envoy. Two years later, he led an extremely busy life, working as Japanese Minister both to Portugal and to Spain in addition to envoy to France. He had a cerebral hemorrhage from extreme fatigue and he passed away at 35 while on duty in France on December 4, 1880. His funeral ceremony was grandly held in Montparnasse Cemetery on December 8, 1880. Arinori Mori, who had spent time with him as one of the members of the Satsuma students, expressed his condolences with his most sincere regard."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-38

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-38.

Japanese Career History:

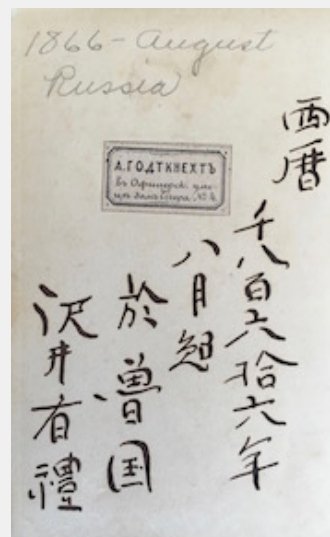
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-39

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Mori First Name: Arinori

Alias Name: Sawai Tetsuma

Original Name: Mori Kinnojo

Name in Later Life: Mori Arinori

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1866

Inscriptions:

On mount, top center, in pencil, verso: "1866-August / Russia"

On mount, in Japanese, throughout much of card, in ink, verso: Translated as follows: "AD 1866 /August [illegible] / In Russia / Sawai, Arinori"

Photography Studio: Unidentified Russian Studio [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: Studio sticker adhered verso. In Russian. Need translation.

Comments:

Mori, Arinori (1847-1889): Born 1847; Age at Departure: 18; Post: 2nd class English student; Real Name: Mori Kinnojo; Alias: Sawai Tetsuma; Name in Later Life: Mori Arinori. Came to United States from London, 1867; Returned to Japan 1868; Returned to United States 1871 as first Japanese diplomat, chargé d'affaires (traveled to San Francisco, New York, Boston and Washington, DC.); Returned to Japan in 1873 where he became a progressive social reformer. Mori also served as a minister in Peking, China for three years, and as minister to the Court of St. James in London for six years. Tragically, in 1889, he was assassinated by a reactionary who was opposed to the social reforms Mori promoted.

NOTE: Mori served as Japan's first resident minister in Washington, D.C. from 1871-1873.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26, 34, 63-64, 76-77, 79, 83, 86-87, 90-91, 98-104, 114, 120, 122, 139-141, 145, 146-148, 149, 172-173, 176-177.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 56-58, 73-74, 83-84, 86-87, 88-89, 92-95, 97, 115. (Diplomatic post in Washington, DC: recalled in 1870s p.115.

Nagasawa Project

Andrew Cobbing book, Appendix 9, p. 179, notes: [1866] "Sep 17 Party of Bakufu students leaves Hakodate bound for Russia, arrive in St. Peterburg April 1, 1866."

Aug. 1, 1866: "Mori and Ichiki leave for trip to Russia, arrive in St Petersburg Aug 24.

Satsuma Student Museum website notes about Matsumura Junzo: "In the summer of 1866, he traveled through Russia with Arinori Mori." Notes about Mori Arinori: "During his study abroad, he traveled through Russia with Junzo Matsumura and wrote a travel journal, "Korokiko."

Japanese Career History:

Numerous pages related to Mori Arinori on the web. SEE, especially, Smithsonian Institution Archives: <http://siarchives.si.edu/blog/mori-arinori-japanese-statesman>

Also, Wikipedia for image identical to Album page B-46: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mori_Arinori

Van Sant, p. 92: "Several Brotherhood of the New Life colonists—Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari—went on to Rutgers College and careers in the military and government. Sameshima Naonobu returned to Japan with Mori Arinori in 1868 and initially held a position as an interpreter in the Meiji government. He quickly rose through the ranks and was made chargé d'affaires in London while Mori held the same post in the United States. He later served as Japan's minister to France before reaching the position of vice minister in the Foreign Ministry. / Although Mori's career in Japan's Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry is well known, some of his specific contributions and ideas during the 'civilization and enlightenment' period of the 1870s can be traced to his experience at the Christian utopian community."

Satsuma Students Museum booklet: "Mori was responsible for the reform and modernization of the Japanese education system. The school system that Mori introduced lasted for half a century. Mori did, however, have opponents and was assassinated. He was only 43."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Arinori Mori / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a dainito-shosei (the second-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 17 years old. During his study abroad, he traveled through Russia with Junzo Matsumura and wrote a travel journal, "Korokiko." In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Naonobu Sameshima, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. He remained in the community of Harris with Sameshima and Nagasawa even after Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura had left. However, he left for Japan with Sameshima in June of 1868 in accordance with Harris's advice. / He served in the Meiji government and later became the first Minister of Education. He devoted himself to the improvement of the Japanese education system. However, many people were opposed to his innovative ideas such as the abolition of swords, the contract marriage, and the theory for teaching English. / He ended up being assassinated at the age of 41 by a nationalist on February 11, 1889, when the Constitution of the Empire of Japan was proclaimed."

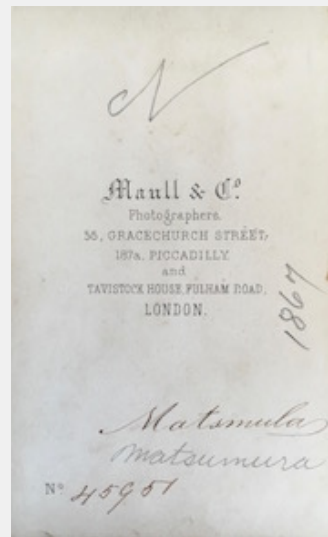
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-40

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Matsumura First Name: Junzo

Alias Name: Matsumura Junzo

Original Name: Ichiki Kanjuro

Name in Later Life: Matsumura Junzo

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1867 [1865?]

Inscriptions:

On mount, top center, in ink, verso: "N"

On mount, left center, in pencil, verso: "1867" [Might this photo date to 1865?]

On mount, bottom center, in ink and pencil: "Matsumura / Matsumura"

Photography Studio: Maull & Co., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "Maull & Co. / Photographers, / 55, GRACECHURCH STREET, / 187a PICCADILLY, / and / TAVISTOCK HOUSE, FULHAM ROAD, / LONDON. / No. [handwritten in ink:] 45951"

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "MAULL & Co. LONDON"

Comments:

Matsumura, Junzo (1842-1919): Born: 1842; Age at Departure: 23; Post: 1st Class Dutch student; Original Name: Ichiki Kanjuro; Alias Name: Matsumura Junzo; Name in Later Life: Matsumura Junzo.

Matsumura Junzo appears in the following Album pages: B-40 and B-47.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 25-26, 33-34, 37-40, 43-45, 47-50, 52, 57-58, 66, 75-77, 80, 86, 99-102, 104, 107, 114, 118-119, 121-122, 126, 139-140, 143-144, 172-173.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. As Matsumura Junzo, pp. 60, 61, 84, 86, 89, 92.

Nagasawa Project

Japanese Career History:

Van Sant, p. 60: "Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari were with a group of Satsuma samurai who arrived in England in 1865 and later joined the Brotherhood of the New Life, a Christian utopian colony in upstate New York before studying at Rutgers. After one year, Matsumura entered the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. [fn 64]. He graduated from the regular course of studies in 1873 and was commissioned as a captain in the Imperial Navy upon his return to Japan. In 1882 he was promoted to rear admiral, and ten years later to vice admiral [fn 65]. He played a major role in expanding Japan's navy from a handful of ships used primarily for coastal defense into a formidable naval force that helped defeat China in 1895 and Russia ten years later."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Junzo Matsumura / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daiitto-shosei (first-ranked student) at Kaisejo. He majored in the study of English. He was 23 years old. / In the summer of 1866, he traveled through Russia with Arinori Mori. In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. However he couldn't follow Harris's ideas, and ended up leaving him in June of 1868. He moved to New Jersey to enter Rutgers College (known today as Rutgers University). / Afterwards he entered United States Naval Academy in 1869 and accomplished his first goal of learning the art of the Navy. / He returned to Japan in November of 1873 and devoted himself to the Naval education in Japan as the president of the Japan's Naval Academy. / He passed away at the age of 76 on January 7, 1919. Throughout his life he kept his assumed name, Junzo Matsumura, which he had been given before embarking for Great Britain."

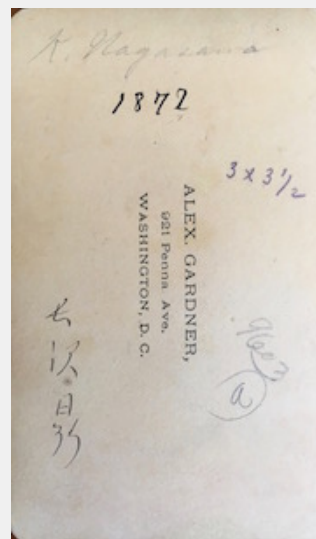
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-41

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Nagasawa First Name: Kanaye/Kanae

Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae

Original Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke

Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1872

Inscriptions:

On mount, top center, in pencil and ink, verso: "[in pencil:] K. Nagasawa / [in ink:] 1872"

On mount, in Japanese, lower left center, in ink, verso: Translated as follows: "Nagasawa, Kanae" On mount, right center, in ink, verso: "3 x 3 1/2"

Photography Studio: Gardner, Alexander, Washington, D.C. [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "ALEX. GARDNER, / 921 Penna. Ave. / WASHINGTON, D.C."

Comments:

Nagasawa, Kanae/Kanaye (1852-1934): Born 1852; Age at Departure: 13; Post: 3rd class English student; Real Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke; Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae; Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae.

NOTE: See Photograph Album page A-11 for another portrait of Nagasawa which bears the identical Gardner studio imprint. If, as the inscription notes, this portrait was taken in 1872, it was likely done after Nagasawa and Harris returned from their trip to Europe. If the inscription is inaccurate, then this portrait may have been taken in 1871 when Nagasawa visited Arinori Mori in Washington, DC while Mori was serving as Japan's first resident minister there (1871-1873).

Nagasawa lived in America, at Harris' Brocton, NY commune from 1867 to 1875, but in 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, he traveled to Europe, England and Scotland with him. They returned in either the Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872.

Satsuma background timeline: Nagasawa and his group of 14 fellow Satsuma students departed Hashima, Japan on April 17, 1865. Arrived in London, June 21, 1865, stayed first in South Kensington Hotel then moved to Bayswater Road. Began tutelage on June 27. Article re: trip to Bedford in The Times on Aug. 2. Late August, students left Bayswater Road for homes of London University staff. Nakamura and Tanaka left London and moved to Paris. Mori and Ichiki left for Russia Aug 1, 1866,

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arrived St. Petersburg Aug. 24. Sameshima and Yoshida toured Scotland, early Aug. then left for USA on Aug. 18. October 15, second party of Satsuma students reached London before continuing on to America. 1867: Jan. 19 Nakai Hiroshi of Satsuma and Yuki Yukiyasu of Tasa arrived in London. Feb 6 Satsuma mission under Iwashita Masahira arrived in Paris for Exposition Universelle. Early April: Thomas Lake Harris arrived in London. Aug. 15 Oliphant left for America from Liverpool.

Departure from Britain, 1867: Nagasawa and five fellow Japanese students left Britain in 1867, joining Thomas Lake Harris, with the intention of taking up residence and (theoretically) continuing their studies at his Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa lived at the Brocton commune from 1867 to 1875. In 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, Nagasawa and Harris traveled to Europe, England and Scotland, returning either the Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872.

Arrival in Santa Rosa/Fountain Grove, 1875: Nagasawa arrived in Santa Rosa in 1875, one of the original four faithfuls to accompany Thomas Lake Harris to their new Fountain Grove enterprise. These four were: Nagasawa, Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since; Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa; and Mrs. Requa's eleven year old son, Arthur.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26 (not there), 29-31, 33-34, 76-77, 82-84, 99-100, 104-105, 117-118, 122, 124, 139, 148-50, 152-4, n193-4.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 84, 86,87, 88, 89, 90, 91-92, 94, 125.

Japanese Career History:

Biography on Consulate-General of Japan in San Francisco website: http://www.sf.us.emb-japan.go.jp/en/e_m01_01_04.htm

This essay notes: "As the first Japanese national to reside permanently in the United States, Nagasawa clearly found his own path as a pioneer in California. As the first successful Japanese wine maker, he was able to build his Fountain Grove Winery into one of the ten largest wineries in California. The first wine exported from California to England came from his winery. ... / While those whom Nagasawa accompanied in leaving Kagoshima for England and America (including such figures as Arinori Mori and Naonobu Samejima, who were active in the new Meiji Government) returned one by one to Japan, Nagasawa stayed in Santa Rosa, where he endured the anti-Japanese movement at the beginning of the 20th century and eventually died at the age of 83. After his death, his extensive holdings passed into the hands of strangers because he could not bequeath his land under the existing anti-Japanese land laws. ..."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Kanaye Nagasawa / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daisanto-shosei (the third-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 13 years old. He was the fourth son of the Isonagas, a long line of scholars studying calendars, and he was the youngest member of the Satsuma students. Throughout his life he kept his assumed name, Kanaye Nagasawa, which he had been given before embarking for Great Britain. / **He was too young to attend University College London, so he stayed with Thomas Glover's family in Aberdeen, Scotland and entered a secondary school, the Gymnasium.** He was such an excellent student that he attained first place with good grades in Latin, English and Geography. The local newspaper published an article about him. **In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Kiyonari Yoshida and Junzo Matsumura, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader.** The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. Nagasawa was the only person who remained in the community of Harris even after all the other members had left. He was appointed as one of the successors to Harris. He not only carried on Harris's business but also achieved great success in the winery business in the state of California. So he was called "the Grape King of California." He settled permanently in the United States and passed away there at the age of 82 on March 1, 1934. / In 1983, when former U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited Japan, he talked about Kanaye Nagasawa, praising him in an address to the Japanese Diet. He said the achievements of one samurai who turned into a businessman was incredible and that Nagasawa helped make Americans lives fruitful, which was an event worthy of special mention. His address made the name Nagasawa widely known to the public."

Cobbing, pp. 148-150: "With the departure of Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura in May 1868 and then Mori and Sameshima's return to Japan the following month, the only Satsuma student left at the colony in Brocton [New York] was the seventeen-year-old Isonaga Hikosuke, now known as Nagasawa Kanae. There, close by the shores of Lake [p. 149:] Erie, he continued to lead a devotional life in the Brotherhood of the New Life until, seven years later in 1875, the community was finally dissolved following a rift between Harris and Oliphant. That February, he left Brocton together with Harris, Mrs Requa and her son, and **former officer of the Sendai domain called Arai Tsunenoshin. He had come to America together with Mori Arinori five years before in 1870, and had been living on the colony ever since.** / The party headed west to California and the town of Santa Rosa. In addition to his mystic gifts, Harris was blessed with a shrewd

Nagasawa Project

head for business. After purchasing four hundred acres of land at a place called Fountaingrove three miles north of Santa Rosa, he and his followers set about developing the ideal agricultural enterprise. Four years later, they took on some coolie labourers and cultivated the area around to create a series of vineyards. Then in 1882, they set up facilities for a winery and started to produce their own brand of wine. / After a while, Harris developed an illness and went back east in 1892, leaving Nagasawa in sole charge of operations at Fountaingrove. He eventually inherited Harris' entire estate following his death in March 1906. He then went on to expand the vineyards with such success that he became known as the 'Grape King'. Large quantities of his 'Fountaingrove Wine' were distributed in America, Europe and even Japan. / Then came the years of Prohibition and catastrophe for the wine trade. Nevertheless, he managed to weather the impact of the crisis by secretly hoarding away 130,000 gallons of wine for more than ten years. Apparently, he scooped a vast profit when the ban on alcohol was lifted in 1933. / In later life, Nagasawa extended his estate to include an area twelve miles in perimeter, employing three hundred hands to work his vineyards. With a fortune rumoured at around \$20 million, he enjoyed the elegant lifestyle of a bachelor farmer in a grand English-style country house. Rather than his spiritual ideas, it was perhaps Harris' theories on management that made the greatest impact on Nagasawa. As Harris himself predicted, he became a great success as a businessman, building and then expanding on his mentor's land enterprise scheme. / As a pioneering settler in California, Nagasawa was held in [p. 150:] respect by both Japanese and Americans alike. In the years after the Meiji Restoration he came to be thought of by the outside world as something of an unusual character. Although estranged from his native land, part of his heart always remained with Satsuma. After all, he was known as Nagasawa Kanae for the rest of his days, the name bestowed on him by his daimyo before he left Kagoshima so many years before. / Nagasawa returned to Japan four times in all, once towards the end of the Meiji era, and three times during the Taisho years. His was a full life, spanning four generations from the last years of the Edo period, through Meiji and Taisho, and into the age of Showa. He died at his house in Fontaingrove on 1 March 1934 at the age of eighty-three as Nagasawa Kanae, an approachable and much-loved old man who only ever spoke in English or a thick Satsuma dialect [fn 17]."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-42

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-42.

Japanese Career History:

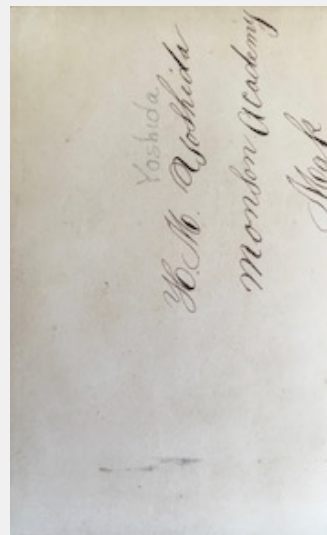
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-43

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Yoshida First Name: Hicomara [possibly]

Alias Name: Yoshida Hicomara

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1867-1869, between

Inscriptions:

On mount, right center, in pencil and ink, verso: "[in pencil:] Yoshida / [in ink:] YoMo Yoshida / Monson Academy / Mass"

Photography Studio: Unidentified, possibly Massachusetts [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

None. Possibly photographed in Massachusetts, the location of the Monson Academy, Monson, Massachusetts.

Comments:

Yoshida Hicomara. Arrived at Monson Academy around January 1867 and graduated in 1869. See:

(1) "Japanese Students at a Massachusetts Academy." *Chicago Tribune* (4 January 1867): 1?. The six students named include "Yoshida."

(2) "Home and Foreign Gossip: Two Japanese..." *Harper's Weekly* 13:659 (14 August 1869): 523. This brief notice reads: "Two Japanese, by the name of Yoshida Hicomara and Ohara Reynoske, lately graduated at Monson Academy, Massachusetts. The first delivered a dissertation on the 'Introduction of Christianity into Japan' and the other on 'Japan as it Was and Is.'" [GoogleBooks]

Monson Academy is located in Monson, Massachusetts, founded in 1804 (now Wilbraham & Monson Academy). It was the first American school to enroll Chinese students through the services of Rev. Samuel Robbins Brown. Brown was later responsible for bringing Japanese students to Monson.

NOTE: I originally tentatively identified this sitter as Yoshida, Kiyonari (1845-1891): Born 1845; Age at Departure: 20; Post: 3rd class Dutch student; Real Name: Yoshida Minoji; Alias Name: Nagai Iosuke; Name in Later Life: Yoshida Kiyonari. However, further research makes it much more likely to be of Yoshida Hicomara. Also, the man pictured in this photograph does not look like the Yoshida Kiyonari depicted in Andrew Cobbing, figures 4 and 10. **Could Hiyonari and Hicomara be the**

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same person?

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26-27, 34, 37, 58, 63, 76-77, 86, 92-93, 90-101, 103-104, 107, 113-114, 119, 122, 129-130, 139-140, 142-143, 172-173, 177.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 60, 79, 83, 84, 86, 89. ALSO: Monson Academy, pp. 60, 87, 89.

Japanese Career History:

Van Sant, p. 60 notes: "Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari were with a group of Satsuma samurai who arrived in England in 1865 and later joined the Brotherhood of the New Life, a Christian utopian colony in upstate New York before studying at Rutgers. / ... / Yoshida first studied at University College in London, briefly at the Monson Academy in Massachusetts, and then at Rutgers College before returning to Japan to join the new government. He first served in the Finance Ministry, where he helped negotiate a much-needed \$12 million loan from the United States and Europe in 1871. A few years later, he transferred to the Foreign Ministry and succeeded Mori as Japan's top diplomat in Washington. Well liked and well connected in Washington, he persuaded Congress to return America's portion of the Shimonoseki indemnity fund to cash-strapped Japan. Yoshida also arranged for Ulysses S. Grant's visit to Japan in 1879 and accompanied Grant and his wife, Julia, during their two-month stay [fn. 67]. Grant's visit delighted and impressed his Japanese hosts because they believed it significantly expanded their country's international reputation."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Kiyonari Yoshida / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daisanto-shosei (the third-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in Dutch studies. He was 20 years old. / In the summer of 1866, he traveled to the United States of America with Naonobu Sameshima and was introduced to Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader. In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went back over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Harris. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. However he couldn't follow Harris's ideas, and ended up leaving him in June of 1868. He moved to New Jersey to enter Rutgers College (known today as Rutgers University). Afterwards he entered Wesleyan University to study politics and economics. He also mastered skills in banking and insurance. / He returned to Japan in the winter of 1870. In the following year, he served in the Ministry of Finance, accompanying the Iwakura Mission to raise a foreign loan. He devoted himself to the revision of the treaty as envoy to the United States of America. / He passed away at the age of 46 on August 3, 1891. / He received a Christian baptism when he was studying at Rutgers College. He seemed to be greatly affected by Christianity even though he didn't remain in Harris's community."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-44

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-44.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-45

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Nagasawa and 2 Unidentified Japanese Men First Name: Kanaye/Kanae

Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae

Original Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke

Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1866, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, beneath photographic studio imprint, in ink: "No- 10471"

Sameshima at far right? See B-28

Photography Studio: Elliott & Fry, London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "ELLIOTT & FRY. / 55 Baker Street. / PORTMAN SQUARE, W."

Photographic studio imprint on mount, recto: "ELLIOTT & FRY, 55, BAKER st. / PORTMAN SQe."

Comments:

Nagasawa, Kanae/Kanaye (1852-1934): Born 1852; Age at Departure: 13; Post: 3rd class English student; Real Name: Isonaga Hikonosuke; Alias Name: Nagasawa Kanae; Name in Later Life: Nagasawa Kanae.

Nagasawa with two unidentified young Japanese men, all dressed in Western clothing. Identifications, left to right: Kanaye Nagasawa; possibly Hatakeyama Yoshinari [see Andrew Cobbing, figures 2 & 10] or Yukichi Fukuzawa [see cover of *An Encouragement of Learning*, an autobiography by Yukichi Fukuzawa]; and possibly Nagoya Tokinari [see Cobbing, figure 2].

[Standing at right, Possibly:] Sameshima, Naonobu (1845-1880): Born: 1845; Age at Departure: 20; Post: English teacher; Real Name: Sameshima Seizo; Alias: Noda Chuhei; Name in Later Life: Sameshima Naonobu. SEE PHOTO, p. B-28 for identification comparison.

Satsuma background timeline: Nagasawa and his group of 14 fellow Satsuma students departed Hashima, Japan on April 17, 1865. Arrived in London, June 21, 1865, stayed first in South Kensington Hotel then moved to Bayswater Road. Began tutelage on June 27. Article re: trip to Bedford in *The Times* on Aug. 2. Late August, students left Bayswater Road for homes

Nagasawa Project

of London University staff. Nakamura and Tanaka left London and moved to Paris. Mori and Ichiki left for Russia Aug 1, 1866, arrived St. Petersburg Aug. 24. Sameshima and Yoshida toured Scotland, early Aug. then left for USA on Aug. 18. October 15, second party of Satsuma students reached London before continuing on to America. 1867: Jan. 19 Nakai Hiroshi of Satsuma and Yuki Yukiyasu of Tasa arrived in London. Feb 6 Satsuma mission under Iwashita Masahira arrived in Paris for Exposition Universelle. Early April: Thomas Lake Harris arrived in London. Aug. 15 Oliphant left for America from Liverpool.

Departure from Britain, 1867: Nagasawa and five fellow Japanese students left Britain in 1867, joining Thomas Lake Harris, with the intention of taking up residence and (theoretically) continuing their studies at his Brocton, New York community. Nagasawa lived at the Brocton commune from 1867 to 1875. In 1871, serving as Harris' private secretary, Nagasawa and Harris traveled to Europe, England and Scotland, returning either the Fall of 1871 or sometime in 1872.

Arrival in Santa Rosa/Fountain Grove, 1875: Nagasawa arrived in Santa Rosa in 1875, one of the original four faithfuls to accompany Thomas Lake Harris to their new Fountain Grove enterprise. These four were: Nagasawa, Arai Osui [aka Arai Tsunenoshin] (1846-1922) a Christian convert and former officer of the Sendai domain who had come to America with Mori Arinori in 1871 and been living in Brocton ever since; Celia [Mrs. James A.] Requa; and Mrs. Requa's eleven year old son, Arthur.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26 (not there), 29-31, 33-34, 76-77, 82-84, 99-100, 104-105, 117-118, 122, 124, 139, 148-50, 152-4, n193-4.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 84, 86,87, 88, 89, 90, 91-92, 94, 125.

Japanese Career History:

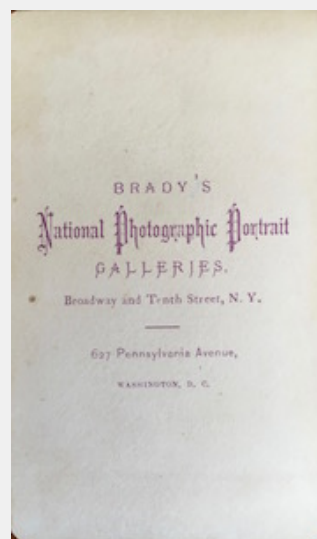
Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-46

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Mori First Name: Arinori

Alias Name: Sawai Tetsuma

Original Name: Mori Kinnojo

Name in Later Life: Mori Arinori

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1872, about

Inscriptions:

None.

Photography Studio: Brady, Mathew, New York, New York and Washington, D.C. [U.S.A.]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "BRADY'S / National Photographic Portrait / GALLERIES, / Broadway and Tenth Street, N.Y. / 627 Pennsylvania Avenue, / WASHINGTON, D.C."

Comments:

Mori, Arinori (1847-1889): Born 1847; Age at Departure: 18; Post: 2nd class English student; Real Name: Mori Kinnojo; Alias: Sawai Tetsuma; Name in Later Life: Mori Arinori. Came to United States from London, 1867; Returned to Japan 1868; Returned to United States 1871 as first Japanese diplomat, chargé d'affaires (traveled to San Francisco, New York, Boston and Washington, DC.); Returned to Japan in 1873 where he became a progressive social reformer. Mori also served as a minister in Peking, China for three years, and as minister to the Court of St. James in London for six years. Tragically, in 1889, he was assassinated by a reactionary who was opposed to the social reforms Mori promoted.

NOTE: Mori served as Japan's first resident minister in Washington, D.C. from 1871-1873.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 26, 34, 63-64, 76-77, 79, 83, 86-87, 90-91, 98-104, 114, 120, 122, 139-141, 145, 146-148, 149, 172-173, 176-177.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. pp. 56-58, 73-74, 83-84, 86-87, 88-89, 92-95, 97, 115. (Diplomatic post in Washington, DC: recalled in 1870s p.115.

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Andrew Cobbing book, Appendix 9, p. 179, notes: [1866] "Sep 17 Party of Bakufu students leaves Hakodate bound for Russia, arrive in St. Peterburg April 1, 1866."

Aug. 1, 1866: "Mori and Ichiki leave for trip to Russia, arrive in St Petersburg Aug 24.

Satsuma Student Museum website notes about Matsumura Junzo: "In the summer of 1866, he traveled through Russia with Arinori Mori." Notes about Mori Arinori: "During his study abroad, he traveled through Russia with Junzo Matsumura and wrote a travel journal, "Korokiko."

Japanese Career History:

Numerous pages related to Mori Arinori on the web. SEE, especially, Smithsonian Institution Archives: <http://siarchives.si.edu/blog/mori-arinori-japanese-statesman>

Also, Wikipedia for image identical to Album page B-46: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mori_Arinori

Van Sant, p. 92: "Several Brotherhood of the New Life colonists—Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari—went on to Rutgers College and careers in the military and government. Sameshima Naonobu returned to Japan with Mori Arinori in 1868 and initially held a position as an interpreter in the Meiji government. He quickly rose through the ranks and was made chargé d'affaires in London while Mori held the same post in the United States. He later served as Japan's minister to France before reaching the position of vice minister in the Foreign Ministry. / Although Mori's career in Japan's Foreign Ministry and Education Ministry is well known, some of his specific contributions and ideas during the 'civilization and enlightenment' period of the 1870s can be traced to his experience at the Christian utopian community."

Satsuma Students Museum booklet: "Mori was responsible for the reform and modernization of the Japanese education system. The school system that Mori introduced lasted for half a century. Mori did, however, have opponents and was assassinated. He was only 43."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Arinori Mori / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a dainito-shosei (the second-ranked student) at Kaiseijo. He majored in the study of English. He was 17 years old. During his study abroad, he traveled through Russia with Junzo Matsumura and wrote a travel journal, "Korokiko." In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Naonobu Sameshima, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama, Junzo Matsumura and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. He remained in the community of Harris with Sameshima and Nagasawa even after Hatakeyama, Yoshida and Matsumura had left. However, he left for Japan with Sameshima in June of 1868 in accordance with Harris's advice. / He served in the Meiji government and later became the first Minister of Education. He devoted himself to the improvement of the Japanese education system. However, many people were opposed to his innovative ideas such as the abolition of swords, the contract marriage, and the theory for teaching English. / He ended up being assassinated at the age of 41 by a nationalist on February 11, 1889, when the Constitution of the Empire of Japan was proclaimed."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-47

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: Matsumura First Name: Junzo

Alias Name: Matsumura Junzo

Original Name: Ichiki Kanjuro

Name in Later Life: Matsumura Junzo

Medium: Albumen, CDV Date: 1867, about

Inscriptions:

On mount, top center, in pencil, verso: "6941 / Mats[illiegable]"

On mount, left center, in pencil, verso: "Matsumura"

Photography Studio: London Stereoscopic Co., London, England [Europe]

Photo Studio Imprint:

Photographic studio imprint on mount, verso: "UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY / THE / LONDON / STEREOSCOPIC / AND / PHOTOGRAPHIC / COMPANY. / 110, REGENT ST. / AND AT 54, CHEAPSIDE." / SOLE PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862."

Comments:

Matsumura, Junzo (1842-1919): Born: 1842; Age at Departure: 23; Post: 1st Class Dutch student; Original Name: Ichiki Kanjuro; Alias Name: Matsumura Junzo; Name in Later Life: Matsumura Junzo.

Matsumura Junzo appears in the following Album pages: B-40 and B-47.

Cobbing, Andrew. *The Satsuma Students in Britain Japan's Early Search for the 'Essence of the West'*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Japan Library/Curzon Press, Ltd., 2000. pp. 25-26, 33-34, 37-40, 43-45, 47-50, 52, 57-58, 66, 75-77, 80, 86, 99-102, 104, 107, 114, 118-119, 121-122, 126, 139-140, 143-144, 172-173.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2000. As Matsumura Junzo, pp. 60, 61, 84, 86, 89, 92.

Japanese Career History:

Nagasawa Project

Van Sant, p. 60: "Matsumura Junzo, Hatakeyama Yoshinari, and Yoshida Kiyonari were with a group of Satsuma samurai who arrived in England in 1865 and later joined the Brotherhood of the New Life, a Christian utopian colony in upstate New York before studying at Rutgers. After one year, Matsumura entered the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. [fn 64]. He graduated from the regular course of studies in 1873 and was commissioned as a captain in the Imperial Navy upon his return to Japan. In 1882 he was promoted to rear admiral, and ten years later to vice admiral [fn 65]. He played a major role in expanding Japan's navy from a handful of ships used primarily for coastal defense into a formidable naval force that helped defeat China in 1895 and Russia ten years later."

Satsuma Students Museum website: http://www.ssmuseum.jp/history_e.html

"Junzo Matsumura / When he embarked for Great Britain, he was a daiitto-shosei (first-ranked student) at Kaisejo. He majored in the study of English. He was 23 years old. / In the summer of 1866, he traveled through Russia with Arinori Mori. In the summer of 1867, he fell into financial hardship and went over to the United States with Arinori Mori, Naonobu Sameshima, Kiyonari Yoshida, Yoshinari Hatakeyama and Kanaye Nagasawa, who followed Thomas Lake Harris, a religious leader. The students hoped that Harris would help them continue to study abroad. However he couldn't follow Harris's ideas, and ended up leaving him in June of 1868. He moved to New Jersey to enter Rutgers College (known today as Rutgers University). / Afterwards he entered United States Naval Academy in 1869 and accomplished his first goal of learning the art of the Navy. / He returned to Japan in November of 1873 and devoted himself to the Naval education in Japan as the president of the Japan's Naval Academy. / He passed away at the age of 76 on January 7, 1919. Throughout his life he kept his assumed name, Junzo Matsumura, which he had been given before embarking for Great Britain."

Nagasawa Project

Album: B Page # B-48

Image Page

Image, Recto:

Image, Verso:



Last Name: No CDV First Name:

Alias Name:

Original Name:

Name in Later Life:

Medium: No CDV Date:

Inscriptions:

Photography Studio:

Photo Studio Imprint:

Comments:

No CDV in mount for page B-48

Japanese Career History: