


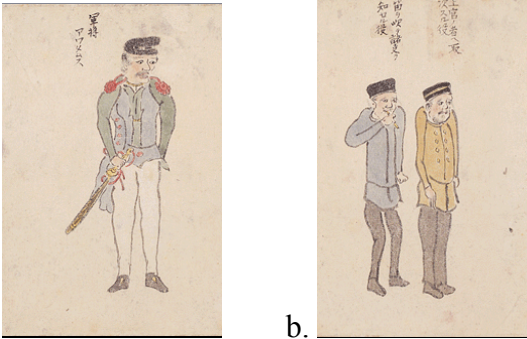








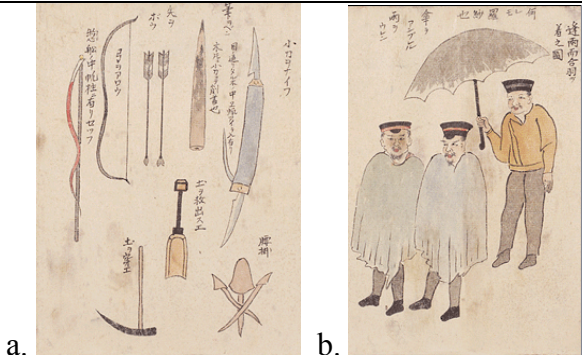
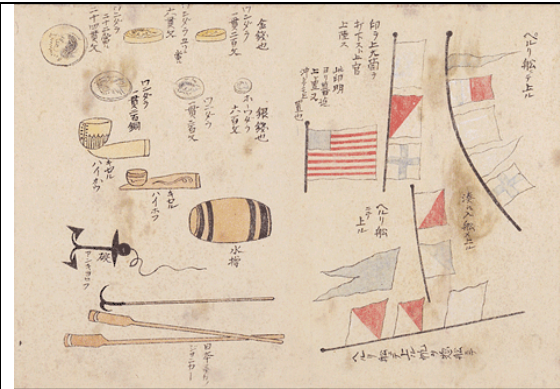




Figura		Información, descripción
1		<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a map of the harbor at Shimoda. Six of Perry's gunboats rest at anchor. Place names (and ships) appear rightsideup, upsidedown, and sideways - a convention that developed from maps being rotated as they were read.</p>
2		<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts Commodore Perry's flagship, Powhatan, a paddle-wheel steamer with a crew of 350, outfitted with 21 medium and eight large cannon. On the right, a smaller American sailing sloop is depicted. The Japan expedition fleet was comprised of both steam and sailing ships.</p>
3		<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts Commodore Perry (left) and his second-in-command, Henry A. Adams (right) seated on a bench. The old Japanese stereotype of Westerners as ""hairy barbarians"" may have influenced this depiction of Perry, who in real-life was clean-shaven.</p>

4	 <p>a. </p> <p>b. </p>	<p>a. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts Commander Henry A. Adams, Perry's second-in-command on the Japan expedition. Adams is depicted in widely varying ways three times within this one scroll.</p> <p>b. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts two stewards from Perry's crew, one of whom holds a whistle for piping orders.</p>
5	 <p>a. </p> <p>b. </p>	<p>a. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a low-ranking Japanese interpreter named Mato.</p> <p>b. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts Commodore Matthew Perry with a neatly trimmed beard and mustache, though Perry wore neither. Perry is depicted in widely varying ways three times within this one scroll suggesting that several different artists may have had a hand in its composition.</p>
6		<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a sailor named Gebel holding a telescope. Seated below is a black crewman. The man in the middle holding a brush and paper, and sporting a queue (long braid) is a Chinese interpreter. Communication was a great problem, since neither side was familiar with the other's language. Oral communications were commonly passed through the Dutch language. Since written Japanese incorporates Chinese ideographs, Chinese who knew English from commercial contacts with the Westerners in China were useful to the Perry expedition as translators.</p>

7		<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a marine (left) and three musicians. The Americans play a Japanese-style drum and strum a samisen.</p>
8		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts one of Perry's official artists, probably young William Heine, sketching the Shimoda landscape.</li> <li>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts two Chinese, one painting on a fan. Both wear the queue (long braid) required of ethnic Chinese at the time. The Chinese would have accompanied the Perry mission as translators or servants.</li> </ol>
9		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll portrays various tools and implements of the Americans, including a pen and knife. English labels are written phonetically in Japanese characters next to the items. Words for "bow" and "arrow" are mixed up.</li> <li>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts three sailors in rain gear, including two in ponchos. The phonetic spelling for the English words, "rain" and "umbrella" is written out.</li> </ol>

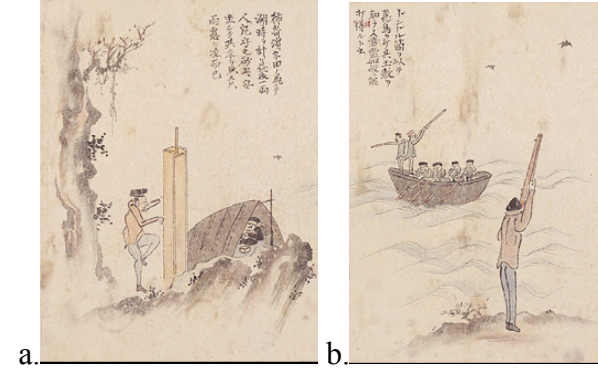
10	 <p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll introduces signal flags the American fleet used, as well as various implements such as oars, barrels, pipes, and an anchor. The coins are drawn with their approximate value noted.</p>	<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll introduces signal flags the American fleet used, as well as various implements such as oars, barrels, pipes, and an anchor. The coins are drawn with their approximate value noted.</p>
11	 <p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a surveying party from the American crew mapping the harbor and coastal area of Shimoda.</p>	<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a surveying party from the American crew mapping the harbor and coastal area of Shimoda.</p>
12	 <p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts American net fishing at Tanoshiri in the harbor near Shimoda.</p>	<p>This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts American net fishing at Tanoshiri in the harbor near Shimoda.</p>

13



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a "big pine" under which Americans observe happy sailors who have caught fish with nets.

14



- a. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts American crewmen camped out in makeshift tents that protected them from the elements while they marked the tides over long periods.
- b. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts American crewmen hunting birds with shotguns, described in the text as "thunder-tubes."

15

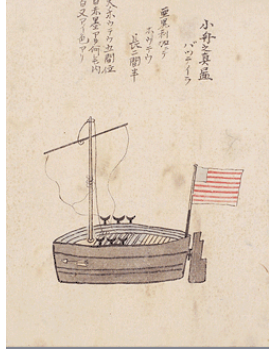


This humorous detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts American crewmen doing laundry, while their colleagues dance a drunken dance. The text is a Japanese song about waiting for a woman one longs for who is coming over the hill.

16



a.



b.

- a. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts Dr. James Morrow, the Perry expedition botanist, sketching plants from the Shimoda region. His drawings were never published and their fate is unknown.
- b. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a small boat with an American flag.

17



a.



b.

- a. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts Americans photographing a courtesan "for presentation to the American king." More than 400 daguerreotypes were made on the Perry expedition, but most were lost in a fire after the mission returned to the United States.
- b. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts a Chinese interpreter from Canton shopping for bargains in Shimoda. Communication was a great problem, since neither side was familiar with the other's language. Oral communications were commonly passed through the Dutch language. Since written Japanese incorporates Chinese ideographs, Chinese who knew English from commercial contacts with the Westerners in China were useful to the Perry expedition as translators.

18



a.

- a. This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts one of 70 large turtles caught near the Bonin Islands being slaughtered. The Americans cooked it in blood and served it with eggs and sugar at a banquet Perry gave for the Japanese. All but one refused to eat it.

19



This witty detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts an American sailor surrounded by Geishas. The text explains that local prostitutes were reluctant to consort with the foreigners. One enterprising sailor gained the favors of one woman by making gifts of woolen blankets. His successful dalliances became known when ship's supplies were noticeably depleted.

20



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts an American crewman with a disgusted look on his face. He has just tasted something he thought was edible, but it was probably hair or lamp oil. The amused onlooker appears to be warning him not to eat it.

21



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts several crewmen entertaining themselves by hulling rice in Shimoda. An amused Japanese woman looks on.

22



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts two American crewmen returning to their ship after buying fresh fish in Shimoda.

23



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll gives Commodore Matthew Perry a demonic appearance. The accompanying text says: ""True portrait of Perry, envoy of the Republic of North America. His age is over sixty, complexion yellow, eyes slanted upwards, nose impressive, lips red as if rouged. His hair is curled like rings and mixed with gray. He wears three gold rings. His uniform is white wool with raised crests woven in gold....""



24



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll portrays Commander Henry A. Adams as a demonic figure. The accompanying text says:  
 ""True portrait of Adams, Second in Command from the Republic of North America. His complexion is yellow with an earthy tone, eyes large, nose high-bridged. He is very tall. His uniform is black wool with raised crests woven with gold....""

25



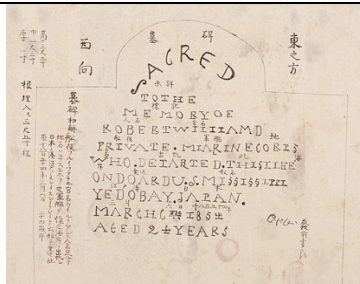
This detail from the Black Ship Scroll portrays the young son of Commander Adams, who accompanied the expedition, as an idealized Japanese youth. The text on the scroll extols his virtues, as follow:  
 ""This youth is extremely beautiful. His complexion is white, around his eyes is pink, his mouth is small, and his lips are red. His body, hands, and feet are slightly plump, and his features are rather feminine. He is intelligent by nature, dutiful to his parents, and has a taste for the martial arts. He likes scholarship, composes and recites poems and songs, and reads books three lines at a glance. His power exceeds three men, and his shooting ability is exceptional...""

26



This unusual detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts sweets and other food presented to Japanese officials by Russians. At the time Perry was negotiating the American treaty with the Japanese, a Russian ship put in at Nagasaki. Why or how this illustration got into the Black Ship Scroll depicting Perry in Shimoda is a mystery.

27



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts the gravestone of Robert Williams, one of four Americans who died during the Perry expedition and were buried in Japan. The Japanese have transcribed the English writing here in an effort to grasp the language of the foreign intruders.

28



This detail from the Black Ship Scroll depicts the part of the gravestone of Robert Williams, one of four Americans who died during the Perry expedition and were buried in Japan. The Japanese have transcribed the English writing here in an effort to grasp the language of the foreign intruders.

