

About Old Photographs Related to Siebold in the Brandenstein-Zeppelin Archives

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1. Introduction

For two years from 2004 to 2005, we received a fellowship grant on the theme of “research and study of old photographic collections in Japan and overseas” as part of the scientific research funds in a specific domain of study for “Craftsmanship in Edo”, and visited museums and private homes in Japan and abroad, and conducted research and study of the state of craftsmanship in Edo captured in photographs. Among these are a lot of photographs that remain with the Brandenstein-Zeppelin family who are descendants of Philipp Franz von Siebold and who currently live in Castle Brandenstein standing on a small hill in the village of Elm, a suburb of Schülchtern, Hesse, Germany. The photographs had been left under the care of Philipp’s children, his eldest son Alexander, second son Heinrich, eldest daughter Helene, and second daughter Mathilde.

Here, we examine how material, including old photographs related to Siebold, came to be collected by the Brandenstein-Zeppelin family, while referring to research by Mr. Masahide Miyasaka. According to his research, following the death of his widow Helene von Siebold in 1877, a part of Philipp’s belongings was first inherited by Alexander, and the other by his eldest daughter Helene, second daughter Mathilde, and second son Heinrich. Among these, the materials handed down in the second inheritance, are said to have been those collected by the Brandenstein-Zeppelin family. In particular, materials that constitute the core among those currently at the Brandenstein-Zeppelin family house, are those inherited by the eldest daughter Baroness Helena von Ulm Erbach, and as Erbach and his wife did not have children, all the materials later were inherited by the second daughter Mathilde’s eldest son Graf. Alexander von Brandenstein-Zeppelin. At that time, as Alexander’s eldest daughter Baroness Erhardt (Erika Freifrau von Erhardt-Siebold) claimed the right to inheritance, a part of the belongings were transferred, and after this the materials related to Alexander (such as letters and diaries) were purchased by Japan, and those related to Philipp were purchased by the Japan-Institut in Berlin (Japanese Society) through Friedrich Maximilian Trautz. In this way, other belongings and documents related to the Siebold family are managed together at the Brandenstein Castle till today¹⁾.

Apart from the scientific research grants reports, results of research done so far using the old photographs left to the Brandenstein -Zeppelin family have also been revealed through oral presentations at the Nihon Dokugaku Shigakukai²⁾. Here, based on the presentations so far, we would like to examine the situation of children when the Siebold photographs and monuments were photographed and the relationship of the people (mainly Japanese) in contact with them, combining not only the old photographs, but also related documents.

2. Old Photographs Related to Siebold Monuments

Photograph (1) is the “Siebold Monument” of Vienna and was built for the first time in 1881 (Meiji 14) in Europe as the monument of Siebold. The sequence of events related to this are that when the Vienna World Exposition (hereafter the Vienna Exposition) was held in 1873 (Meiji 6), gardeners and botanists of Vienna proposed the establishment of a Siebold monument, and on the occasion of the exposition, the monument was built with a Siebold Relief set in stone that had been obtained from Japan. According to Yoshikazu Ishiyama, this relief is considered to be the same as the one on the tomb of Siebold in the former South Cemetery in Munich, and it is the work of Rudolf Schwanthaler,

Professor at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts. On the stone is carved a bamboo drawn by the Nanga (a southern school of Chinese painting) painter Tsubaki Chinzan in the late Edo period. Currently, this monument that is beside the glass houses within the Schönbrunn Palace and Gardens, was previously located beside the Building of the Imperial and Royal Horticultural Society along the Vienna Parkring Street. However, as even the shadow of the tumult after the First World War disappeared, in 1926 (1st year of the Showa era) the Japanese Consulate General donated funds and repaired the monument, and rebuilt it again at its current location. In Hans Körner's book, a featured illustration is recorded in the "Vienna Illustrated Special Edition Newspaper" 1881 April 22³⁾, although the existence of the photograph at the time of creation was unclear. In this survey, we were able to find a photograph of the monument when it was first built.



(1) "Siebold Monument" of Vienna



(2) "Siebold Monument" in front of the Nagasaki Prefectural Library

Photograph (2) is of the "Siebold Monument" in front of the Nagasaki Prefectural Library in Nagasaki. Regarding this monument, after the decision to construct a monument in Vienna, the Horticultural Society here also introduced the establishment of the monument to the city of Würzburg, the hometown of Siebold, and this monument is related to the decision to construct a monument in the same city as well. For the construction of the Würzburg Siebold monument, fund procuring also started in Japan, and in August 1875, in addition to Shigenobu Okuma, Munenori Terajima and Tsunetami Sano became founders and a Japan Branch was created with former Fukuoka Domain Lord Nagahiro Kuroda as president⁴⁾. In this way based on the funds collected from all over the world, the monument created by Christoph Roth, Professor of Munich Academy of Fine Arts, was built in 1882 (Meiji 15) in Würzburg on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Franken Horticultural Society⁵⁾. A surplus amount of 865 yen was collected in the process of funds being collected for the Siebold monument, and 600 yen were donated to Germany and this monument of Nagasaki was built in 1879 (Meiji 12) with the surplus balance⁶⁾. The epitaph is written by the craftsmanship historian Tadanaka Omori⁷⁾. At the time of construction, there was also a circular stone monument with the name of the donors carved on it and also the "Kaempfer and Thunberg Monument" built by Siebold in Dejima, but his monument came back to Dejima at the time of the post-war reconstruction and restoration of Dejima. Further, if one sees the photograph⁸⁾ at the time of the Siebold's Visit Centennial Commemoration Festival in 1924 (Taisho 13) which is recorded in Shuzo Kure's *Dr. Siebold: His Life and Work*, one can see that there is an iron fence around it and the "Kaempfer and Thunberg Monument" is to the extreme left, and the position is different from that

in this photograph. From this, it can be said that there is high possibility that this photograph is also of the time of the foundation of this monument. This photograph has also been recorded by Körner mentioned earlier, and one can understand that Körner used this photograph of the Brandenstien-Zeppelin Archives when writing.

Further, although it is unclear who had the photographs of these two monuments, it seems likely that the eldest son Alexander was in possession of them.

3. Meishiban Photographs, Carte-de-visite Photographs Related to Alexander and Heinrich

Here, I would like to explain about the *meishiban* photographs, that is, carte-de-visite photographs. It was started by Andre Adolphe—Eugene Disderi in 1854. It is a method of attaching multiple lenses to a single camera, taking more than one negative, and separating them by printing. At that time, visitors in Europe and the United States sent photographs of sceneries of the travel destination, or family and photographic portraits of themselves in the form of a card to others instead of souvenirs, and were popularly called carte-de-visite in French. In Japan, due to its size, it was called the *meishiban* photographs⁹⁾. There are about 200 such *meishiban* photographs in the Brandenstien-Zeppelin house, but here we introduce some focusing on photographic portraits and examine their relationship with the Siebold brothers.

Photograph (3) is a *meishiban* photograph of Alexander, who was working at the Seiin (Central Council) at that time as a foreigner hired by the Japanese government. At that time, he was one of the members dispatched by the Japanese government for the Vienna World Exposition and this photo was taken in Vienna on August 16, 1874 (Meiji 7), with him wearing the civil officer's court dress of Japan. Photograph (4) is one in which Alexander and Heinrich are pictured together, and is the one that was taken in Vienna in the same year of 1874. The brothers were staying together in Vienna as members dispatched by the Japanese government, and both were working for the Exposition with Alexander as a foreign drawing clerk and Heinrich as a translator and editor¹⁰⁾.

In what circumstances did the Meiji government come to participate in the Vienna Exposition in which the Siebold brothers were involved together? On February 5, Meiji 4 (March 25, 1871) in a meeting in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Heinrich Ritter von Calice, the Austria-Hungary Imperial Envoy to Japan, asked Nobuyoshi Sawa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the exhibition to be held at the exposition in Vienna to commemorate 25 years of the reign of Emperor Franz Josef I in 1873. The Japanese government decided to participate in the Exposition at the end of the year, and the next year, on May 3, Meiji 5, Tsunetami Sano, Senior Secretary of Ministry of Engineering, was made the Acting Director of the Exposition and on May 22, the Secretary¹¹⁾. Further, on September 18, Sano wrote a letter to the Central Council, the Cabinet at that time, stating that he would like to hire Heinrich who was working as temporary interpreter trainee at the Legation for the Austrian-Hungarian Empire in Japan, as the Japan side officer for the Vienna Exposition¹²⁾. As a result, as he received a letter to that effect from the Legation, one can see that he immediately took the required procedures for employment. In this way Heinrich was dispatched to the Vienna Exposition as one of the foreigners hired by the Japanese government.

In 1870 (Meiji 3), Alexander resigned from the British Legation to Japan for whom he had been working as an interpreter till then, and signed a contract with the Ministry of Popular Affairs in July, becoming a foreigner hired by the Japanese government. Further, in August of that year, he traveled to London as secretary of the Senior Secretary of Ministry of Finance, Kagenori Ueno, and in June 1871 he went to Frankfurt for the printing and transport monitoring of bank notes¹³⁾. On October 26, immediately after he returned to Japan, the Exposition Secretariat requested the Central Council that they wished to avail of the services of Alexander at the Exposition Secretariat.

This historical document is the “Inquiry about let Siebold work in the exhibition secretariat for a while”¹⁴).

When one sees this one can understand that Alexander received orders from Ambassador Tomomi Iwakura during the tour of Europe and America, and established contact with persons associated with the Austria Exposition, and worked on collecting information. In this way, one month after Heinrich’s employment, Alexander also became involved in the Vienna World Exposition. While the personnel dispatched to the Exposition were determined, collection of goods to be exhibited at the Exposition was also being conducted steadily. In the “*Oukoku Hakurankai Sandō Kiyō*” (edt .Yoshio Tanaka and Narinobu Hirayama, 1897) we have, “(omitted) based on the suggestions of the German employee of the Japanese government, ‘Baron Alexander von Siebold’, the Golden Dolphins from Nagoya Castle, a model of the Great Buddha of Kamakura, a model of the Pagoda of the Yanaka-Tennoji Temple in Tokyo, a big drum, a large lantern, a Japanese garden, the architecture of a Shinto shrine and shops were chosen as the exhibits”¹⁵), and one can see that Alexander’s suggestions were adopted.

Photograph (5) is the *meishiban* photograph of Tsunetami Sano (1822-1902) who led a 72-person delegation to the Exposition as the Deputy President of the Exposition Secretariat. It was taken at the same Vienna Exposition photograph pavilion in 1874. Tsunetami Sano was from the Saga Domain, and after engaging in Dutch studies and chemistry at Genkyo Hirose in Kyoto at the end of the Edo period, and engaging in Dutch studies at the Koan Ogata’s Tekijyuku Academy in Osaka, he studied physics, chemistry, and metallurgy from Genboku Ito and Seikai Totsuka in Edo. In 1856 (Ansei 3), he participated in the Nagasaki Naval Apprenticeship started by the shogunate government and then went on to establish the Saga Navy. At the Paris World Exposition in 1867 (Keio 3), he participated with the Saga clansmen, and after the expo, he traveled to Netherlands and the UK to inspect the navy and the industries and then returned home. After returning home, he guided the reform of the clan’s military system, but in 1870 he served in the Meiji government and was mainly involved in the founding of the navy¹⁶).



(3) Alexander



(4) Alexander and Heinrich



(5) Tsunetami Sano

When Sano became a board member of the Exposition Secretariat, one of the Central Council’s purposes of participation in the Exposition was to study the actual circumstances of the European engineering industry and also to be trained in the academic study of each specialized domain. Further, it was decided that a few people from among those traveling would be selected and transfer and study of technology would be conducted, and after the end of the Exposition, along with the accompanying government-employed foreigner Gottfried Wagener, he traveled to various

parts of Europe and observed their conditions of learning and also met teachers when they were teaching and asked to be taught¹⁷). After this, Sano was appointed as Senate member, Minister of Finance, the Privy Council counseling officer, and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce (Meiji-Taisho). On the other hand, in the Satsuma Rebellion in the 77th year, he founded the Hakuaisha (later, the Japanese Red Cross Society) with the cooperation of Alexander, and established the Ryuchi Kai (later, the Japanese Art Association), and contributed to the development of arts and crafts. Also, although it is unclear who was in possession of these three *meishiban* photographs taken at the time of the Vienna Exposition, but it can be considered that it was in the possession of one of the brothers.

In the Brandenstien-Zeppelin Archives there also exists a *meishiban* photograph of members of the Tomomi Iwakura Mission. Photograph (6) is a *meishiban* photograph of Yoshinari Hatakeyama (1843-76), and was taken in Paris on June 17, 1873. On the reverse side of the photograph is the assumed name (Kozo Sugiura) at the time of study abroad (K.Sougiwoura Japan June 17 1873 Sugiura Kouzo). Hatakeyama was from the Kagoshima Domain, and after studying English at Kagoshima Kaiseijo, he went to Britain as an international student of the Satsuma Domain in 1865 (Keio 1), went to the United States in 1867 together with Arinori Mori, studied at Rutgers University and graduated, and on the way back home, was ordered to accompany the Tomomi Iwakura Mission as Third Secretary¹⁸).

In order to negotiate amendments to the original treaty, the Tomomi Iwakura Mission delegation visited the United States, and after this, in order to conduct an examination of the circumstances of each country, the delegation on the tour of Europe reached Vienna on June 3, 1873. On June 6, Ambassador Iwakura, and all the Vice-Ambassadors including Hirobumi Ito and Naoyoshi Yamaguchi visited the Park of Prater that was the venue for the exposition. Hatakeyama who accompanied the delegation from Paris reached Vienna through Brussels, The Hague, Berlin, Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rome and Naples¹⁹). This photograph is thought to have been handed over to either of the Siebold brothers at that time.



(6) Yoshinari Hatakeyama



(7) Teijiro Kurimoto

Hatakeyama, who returned home with the Iwakura delegation, served in the Ministry of Education in 1873 and then assumed office as the first principal of Tokyo Kaisei School, and in 1875 he joined the Tokyo Museum of Books and museums where he served concurrently as Director of both Tokyo Library and Tokyo Museum. In 1876 he left for the United States for exhibition related office work for the Philadelphia Exposition and died on board the ship on his way back home.

Photograph (7) is the *meishiban* photograph of Teijiro Kurimoto (1839-81). Kurimoto was the adopted child of Joun Kurimoto who had worked at the Magistrate of Foreign Affairs and the Commissioner of Finance of the shogunate government. He studied French at the Yokohama Gogakujo in 1865, and then served as President of the shogunate Kaiseijo (school of foreign studies set up by the shogunate during the Edo period) and as Hohei Gashira nami (equivalent to a major or a battalion commander). In 1867 he went to France as an international student of the shogunate government and returned the following year, but in 1870 he went to France once again and subsequently in 1873 he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as second secretary to the Ambassador²⁰). A *meishiban* photograph similar to this photograph of Kurimoto was also taken at Berlin and in the possession of Takayoshi Kido, Vice-ambassador of the Tomomi Iwakura Mission, and according to Yoshiko Higuchi who has written a description of this photograph, it is considered that Kurimoto accompanied the Mission from France to Russia²¹). The photograph was taken in Copenhagen, and on the reverse side of the photograph we have “To Heinrich July 16, 1873” (Henry Siebold Vienna 16 July 1873 T. Kurimoto). It is considered that Kurimoto presented it to Heinrich at the time of the Vienna Exposition. Kurimoto subsequently served as a nominated officer, but in January next year he was relieved at his own request and went to France for the third time and died there in 1881. In addition, currently these two photographs can be confirmed to be the photographs of persons related to the Tomomi Iwakura Mission, but no photograph has been found of Ambassador Iwakura and Vice-ambassador Ito among others.

4. *Meishiban* Photographs related to Helene (Baroness Erbach)

Here, we look at the *meishiban* photograph that is considered to have been in the possession of Siebold’s eldest daughter Helene (Baroness Erbach) (Photograph 8). The person in Photograph (9) is Hosei Ito (1832-98). Hosei enrolled in Ito Genboku’s Shosendo cram school in 1849 (Kaei 2), and engaged in Dutch studies and studied medicine, and later went on to marry Genboku’s daughter and became his adopted child. In 1861 (Bunmyu era), he travelled to Nagasaki and after studying under Pompe van Meerdervoort at the Nagasaki Yojosho and Igakusho, in the following year, he went for study abroad to the Netherlands together with Tsuna Hayashi and studied medicine at the University of Utrecht. After returning to Japan in 1868, he became a university doctor, Senior Tenyaku physician and Imperial Court physician, and went back to Europe from 1870-74 and where he studied in Germany. From 1887 to 1889 he visited Europe for the third time²²). This photograph was taken in Vienna and on the reverse side of the photo is, “December 10, 1888, To Baron Ulm, Hosei Ito) (Herr Baron von Ulm Wien 10 Dezemb, 1888 Hosei Ito). It is considered that when he went to Europe for the third time, he visited the Erbach Castle (Photograph 10) near Ulm where Helene and her husband Baron Erbach lived and handed the photograph to the Baron. Ito knew that his adoptive father Genboku has studied medicine from Siebold at the Narutaki-juku in Nagasaki, and one can say that he intended to visit Siebold’s daughter.

The person in Photograph (11) is Harukazu Fujiyama (1862-1917). As Fujiyama has been discussed in detail in research by Naomi Uemura²³) and Knaup, Hans Joachim²⁴), we shall examine the photograph with reference to these. Fujiyama who was born in 1862 (Bunmyu 2) in a Saga Domain family and in 1878 (Meiji 11) he enrolled in Komaba Agricultural School, studied in Germany from 1880 (Meiji 13) to 1883 as one of the scholarship students of Ko Nabejima of the former Saga Domain, and studied at the University of Berlin and the University of Bonn²⁵). Details after this are not known, but he got acquainted with Helene at this time, and stayed in Erbach Castle where the couple lived. At this time Helene too seemed to have been in possession of the historical documents left by her father Philipp, Fujiyama browsed through the historical materials in this castle. Further, the results were announced in 1889 (Meiji

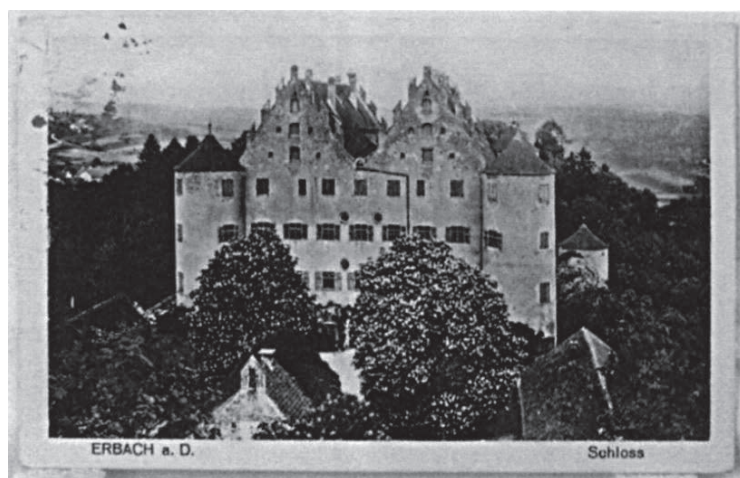
22) in the German language in the German language magazine “*Von West nach Ost/From the West to the East*” as “Frantz von Siebold”. In Japan, Shuzo Kure’s “Biography of Siebold” published in 1894 (Meiji 27) in “*Chugai Iji Shinpo/Chugai Medical News*” is famous as the first paper written in the Japanese language²⁶⁾, but Fujiyama had published a paper on Siebold in the German language prior to this. After he returned to Japan, Fujiyama taught German at the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, the Preparatory School of the University of Tokyo, and the Tokyo College for Forestry from 1884 (Meiji 17) to 1887 and worked as a German-language instructor in the Army War College from 1887 to 1904. This photograph in which he is wearing the court dress of a civil officer was taken at the Riyou Maruki Photography Gallery in Tokyo²⁷⁾, and on the reverse side of the photograph we have “In Cherished Memory to His Excellency Baron Ulm Erbach and Baroness Ulm Erbach, June 21, 1897” (Frau Baronin und Herr Baron von Ulm Erbach zu Freundlich Erinnerung Harukazu Fujiyama 21 Juli 1897). From 1896 (Meiji 29) to 1897, Fujiyama went again to Germany to study and one can consider that this photograph was presented to the Erbachs at that time.



(8) Siebold's eldest daughter Helene (Baroness Erbach)



(9) Hosel Ito



(10) Erbach Castle



(11) Harukazu Fujiyama

Further, there is one more *meishiban* photograph of Fujiyama taken in Berlin that does not mentioned who it is addressed to and that has only “As a Cherished Memory February 28, 1896” (zu Freundlich Erinnerung aus Harukazu

Fujiyama Berlin den 28 Feb. 96) written. This can also be considered to have been presented to the Erbachs by Fujiyama, and from this one can consider that Fujiyama visited the Erbachs twice. After he finished his studies abroad, Fujiyama became a commissioned lecturer at Waseda University in 1902 and a professor at Waseda University in 1910, and the first German Language Department Head, and from 1909 to 1916 he worked as commissioned lecturer at the naval Paymaster's School. Uemura says the following about Harukazu Fujiyama as the Meiji-Taisho period German language scholar. First, while serving as a German language instructor at the Army War College, he accompanied German officers including Major Meckel on staff tours as an interpreter and supported their activities. Second, he translated German military science books and compiled German language dictionaries for soldiers and contributed to the development of this field of study. Third, he became the first German Language Department Head at Waseda University and built the foundation for the future development of the department. To this, the author would like to add that Fujiyama was the first in Japan to write a paper on Siebold in the German language and would like to point out that contact with Helene constituted the background for this.

Further, in 1923 (Taisho 12) when the Siebold's Visit Centennial Commemoration project was being planned in Nagasaki, Helene donated the sword and the full dress from the articles left behind by her father, but the new fact that the survey this time reveals is that in 1904 (Meiji 37) also 300 Deutsche marks were donated to Japanese Red Cross Society at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. This can be seen as an event that reveals aspects of Helene as a Japanophile.

5. Conclusion

As mentioned before, the old photographs in possession of the Brandenstein-Zeppelin family, who are the descendants of the Siebold, throw light on various aspects. The first is that, from the old photograph of the Siebold monument in Vienna and Japan, one can understand the conditions at the time the monument was constructed. Like the Vienna monument, from the old photograph one can understand the original appearance of the monument that has currently been relocated to another place. The same is true of the monument in Japan too, and it is possible to know about the conditions at the time of the foundation that are different from the present. Next, from the photographs of Alexander and Heinrich of a certain period one can come to know where they were and what activities they were involved in at that time. In the "*Okoku Hakurankai Sandō Kiyō*", it is recorded that Alexander was involved in the selection of the exhibits to be displayed at the Exposition, but from the old photograph introduced this time it not only becomes clear that the Siebold brothers travelled to Vienna and participated in the Vienna Exposition, but also that there was contact between them and the members of the Tomomi Iwakura Mission delegation including Hatakeyama and Kurimoto. Lastly, the old photograph in possession of the eldest daughter Helene (Baroness Erbach) reveals that the Japanese visited the Erbachs' residence too. In particular, with respect to Harukazu Fujiyama, it can be seen that the visit to the Erbach Castle led to the writing of the first paper on Siebold in Japan. This fact too is something that cannot be known only from the document and one can say that it was clarified from the old photograph.

In conclusion, I would like to discuss about future challenges. The Brandenstein-Zeppelin house has 200 old photographs, but most of them are of foreign politicians and bureaucrats. It can be considered that they are people who were associated with Alexander and Heinrich, but even their names are not certain. In the future, I would like to examine the *meishiban* photographs of not only the Japanese but also foreigners and combine these with document materials to clarify the relationship of the Siebold brothers with these people.

Notes

- 1) Masahide Miyasaka “Siebold Documents in an Old Castle-The Establishment and Characteristics of the von Brandenstein-Zeppelin Family Collection”, in Joseph Kreiner edited “Tokugawa Japan in the Twilight Years- The Japan As Seen by the Siebolds”, Japan Broadcast Publishing Co., Ltd (NHK), 1998, pp. 131-135.
- 2) Results of the research and study were compiled as the “ ‘REPORT ON THE STUDY OF OLD PHOTOGRAPHS COLLECTION IN JAPAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES’(March 2006, Page 1190) in the 2004-2005 Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research, Research in a Special Domain, Project Number 16018218”
Oral presentations were as follows.
 - ”Vienna World Exposition and Alexander von Siebold “(Nihon Dokugakushi Gakkai, November 2008)
 - ”About Old Photographs Related to Siebold in the Brandenstein Archives” (Nihon Dokugakushi Gakkai July 2010)
- 3) Yosikazu Ishiyama “The Siebold Monument in Vienna” Document Research in Science and Medicine No. 317, Noma Research Archives for Science and Medicine 2001, pp. 12-14.
- 4) “Biography of Siebold and his Sons” ,author Hans Körner, translated by Seiichi Takeuchi (Sozo shea1974), p. 155. Besides this, even in Kure Shuzo’s “Dr. Siebold: His Life and Work”, (Reprint Meicho Kanko Kai 1979) there is a record of the “Dr. Siebold’s Monument in Vienna” photograph (pp. 890), and it seems to be of a time a little after the foundation of the monument.
- 5) Susumu Yokoyama, Masataka Koda, “Introduction to Documents the note of mendicant marks Dr. Siebold Memorial Tower “ (Ito Keisuke Document Research Group Edited “Ito Keisuke Diaries 10th Collection Kinkao Nikki (Meiji 8 March 1-2) Higashiyama Zoo and Botanical Gardens Nagoya City 2004).
- 6) Kutuzawazawa, Nobukata “About the Monuments and Statues of Siebold in Japan and Abroad”, Tokai Shigaku, Vol. 41, The Historical Study of Tokai University 2007, pp. 2-3.
- 7) Susumu Yokoyama, Masataka Koda, “Introduction to Documents the note of mendicant marks Dr. Siebold Memorial Tower “ p. 187.
Section of Omori Tadanaka, Dictionary of Japanese Biography (Newly Compiled Dictionary of Japanese Biography), Volume 1, Heibonsha 1979, p. 611.
Kure Shuzo “Dr. Siebold: His Life and Work” (Reprint Meicho Kanko Kai (1979), p. 895.
- 8) Section of Omori Tadanaka, Dictionary of Japanese Biography (Newly Compiled Dictionary of Japanese Biography) Volume 1, Heibonsha 1979, p. 611.
- 9) Kure Shuzo “Dr. Siebold: His Life and Work” (Reprint Meicho Kanko Kai (1979), p. 895.
- 10) Naomi Izakura English by Torin Boyd Editorial Supervision of JCII Camera Museum, “Sepia Portraits Bakumatsu Meiji Meishiban Photograph Collection”, Asahi Sonorama 2000, p. 222.
- 11) “The Third International Exposition Attending Employees, List of Duties for Foreign Nationals, Yoshio Tanaka, Narinobu Hirayama (eds.)“Okoku Hakurankai Sandō Kiyō, “Appendix Moriyama Nariyosi 1897, p.9.
- 12) “Chapter II The Plan of the Hakurankai Sando” (Yoshio Tanaka, Narinobu Hirayama (eds.) “Okoku Hakurankai Sandō Kiyō”, Appendix Moriyama Naruyo 1897, p.8.
- 13) Paragraph on “Sano Tsunetami” (“Meiji Restoration Biographical Dictionary”, Yoshikawakobun kan 1981), p. 463.
- 14) Kutsuzawa, Nobukata, “Meiji 6 Vienna World Exposition and Japan’s Participation—Focusing on Japan’s Industrial Development Policy in the Early Meiji Era” (Tokai University Foreign Language Education Center, Intercultural Exchange Research Group edited Japan’s Modernization and Intellectuals Young Japan and the World II”, Tokyo University Press 2000), pp. 76-77.
- 15) Paragraph on Hatakeyama Yoshinari (*Nihon Rekishi Gakkai* edited “Meiji Restoration Biographical Dictionary”, Yoshikawakobunkan 2000), p. 784.
- 16) Masataka Hatano Edited “5 Tomomi Iwakura Mission Tour Schedule Record and Route Maps” (Tanaka Akira and Takada Makoto Eds. “Interdisciplinary Study of Beio Kairan Jiki or Record of the Tour of United States and Europe by the Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary”, Hokkaido University Library Publication Society 1993), pp. 119-133.
- 17) Paragraph on Kuromoto Teijiro “Encyclopedia of the Names of Japanese Who Went Overseas”, Nichigai Associates, 1985, p. 241.
- 18) Paragraph on “Kurimoto Teijiro 123”, (An Exhibition on “Photo Albums of a Marquis Family—Photographic Materials of the Kido Family — From Takayosi to Koichi”, National Museum of Japanese Histories, 2011), p. 68.
- 19) Paragraph on Ito Hosei, Nihon Rekishi Gakkai Edited “Meiji Restoration Biographical Dictionary”, (Yoshikawakobunkan 2000), p. 98.
- 20) Uemura Naomi “ Chapter V Scholars of the German Language: Life and Work of Fujiyama Harukazu”, (A Study on German

- Language Experts in the Meiji Era”, Taga Shuppan, 2001).
- 21) Hans Joachim Knaup, “Fujiyama Harukazu’s Paper on Siebold-Seeking New Possibilities of Cultural Communication” (“Keio University Hiyoshi Bulletin German Language and Literature”, No. 26, 1998)
In addition, among the things mentioned in Fujiyama’s Paper on Siebold, we have Minoru Hirota’s “Circumstances of Fujiyama Harukazu’s Paper on Siebold in the German Language —Based on the Discussion of Mr. Hans Joachim Knaup”, (Kyushu University Department of Language and Culture Studies Edited “Studies in Language and Cultures” No.16202).
 - 22) In Morikawa Jun “International Students to Germany in the Meiji Period —A Study of Japanese Students Enrolled in Universities in Germany” (Yushodo Shuppan 1997), registrations of students from 1870 to 1893 when Japanese went to study in universities in Germany are recorded. According to this, Fujiyama studied at the University of Berlin (Department of Philosophy, Agriculture Major) in the 1880 Winter Term and the Summer and Winter Term of 1881, and at the University of Bonn (Department of Philosophy, Economics Major) in the 1882 Summer Term and Winter Term. (pp. 154-155, pp. 180-181).
 - 23) Kure Shuzo “Biography of Siebold” (Chugai Iji Shinpo /Chugai Medical News” 133 1333 1894).
 - 24) Maruyama Riyo (850-1923) was born in Fukui, and went to Tokyo in Meiji 8 (1875) and studied at Futami Choyo, Asakuma. Became independent in Meiji 13 (1880) and opened a photography gallery in the Shimbashi Soma Residence premises in Meiji 21 (1888) and photographed Emperor Meiji and the Empress together with Suzuki Shinichi, in addition to working for the Imperial household and distinguished people. Later, worked as the head of the Tokyo Photography Union. (Naomi Izakura English by Torin Boyd “Sepia Portraits Bakumatsu Meiji Meishiban Photograph Collection”, Asahi Sonorama 2000, p. 185.
 - 25) Uemura Naomi, “Chapter V Scholars of the German Language: Life and Work of Fujiyama Harukazu”, (A Study on German Language Experts in the Meiji Era”, Taga Shuppan, 2001), p. 95.
 - 26) Kutsuzawa, Nobukata “A Study on Seibold’s Visit Centennial Commemoration Festival —Focusing on the Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan—”, (“Siebold Memorial Museum Narutaki Bulletin” Vol 6 (Special Issue on Siebold’s 200th Birth Anniversary) Siebold Memorial Museum 1996) pp. 132-133.
 - 27) There are several references related to Helene’s activities at the time of the Russo-Japanese War which are in the possession of the Brandenstein-Zeppelin Family Archives.