

62:2

Uchida Family History.

1921-86, n.d.

86/97c

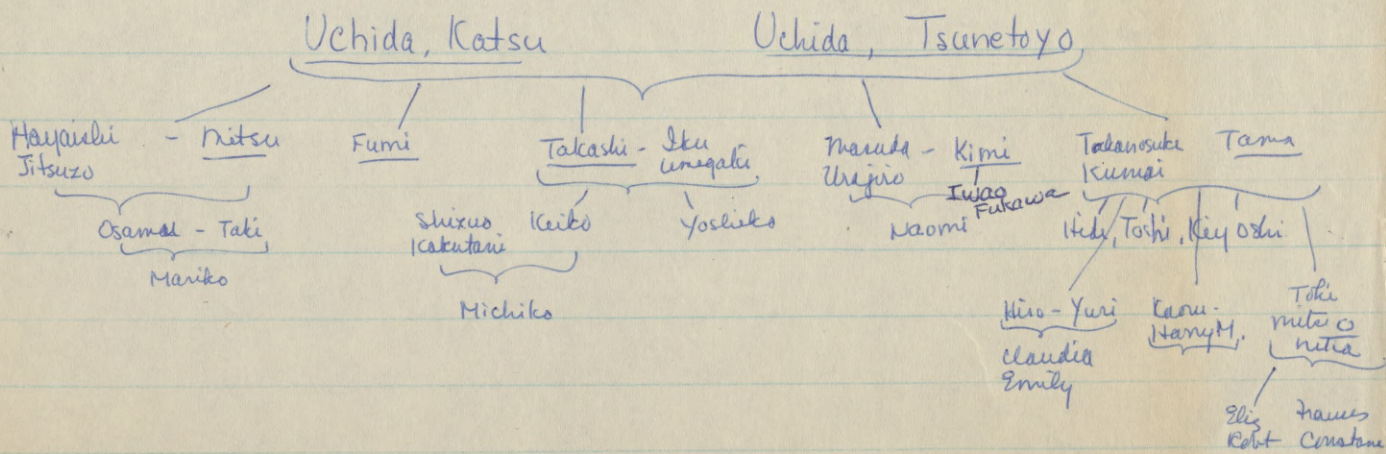
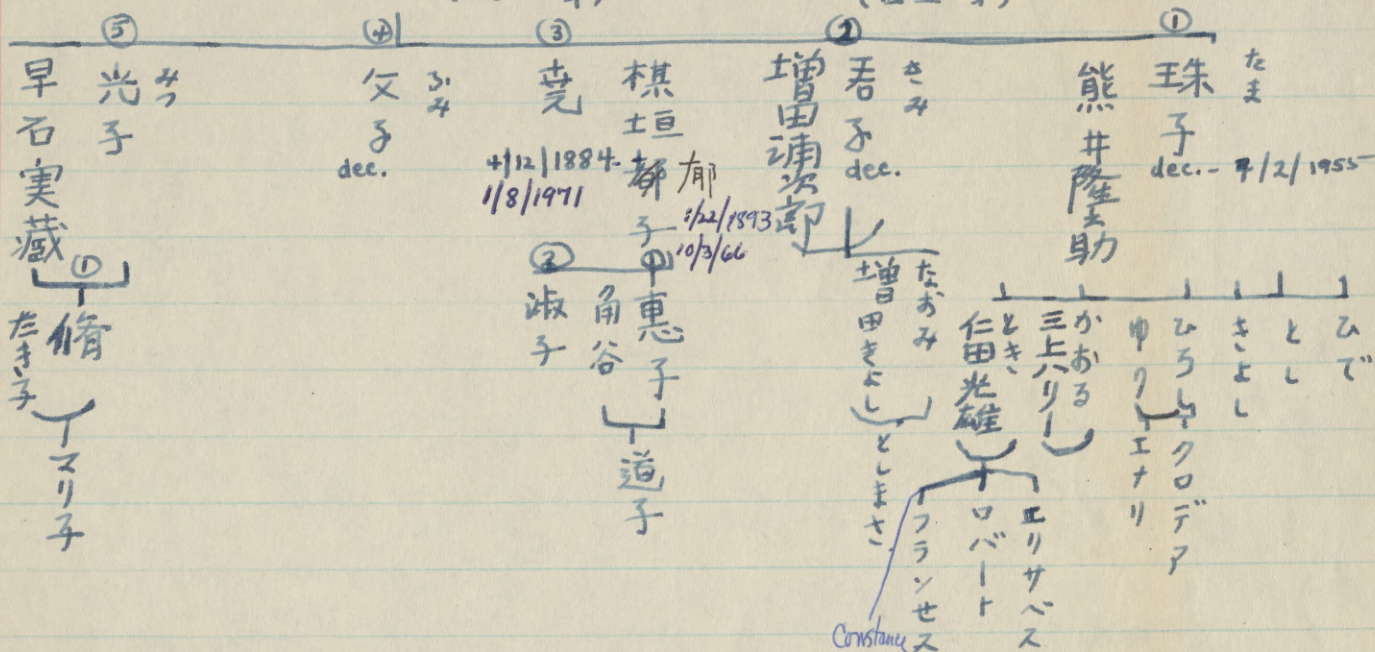
内田家

内田かつ

July 11, 1862 - June 16, 1953
(九 - 十)

内田恒豊

1852 - 1894
(四二才)



内田 堯

一八八四年

四月十二日

アヤベ

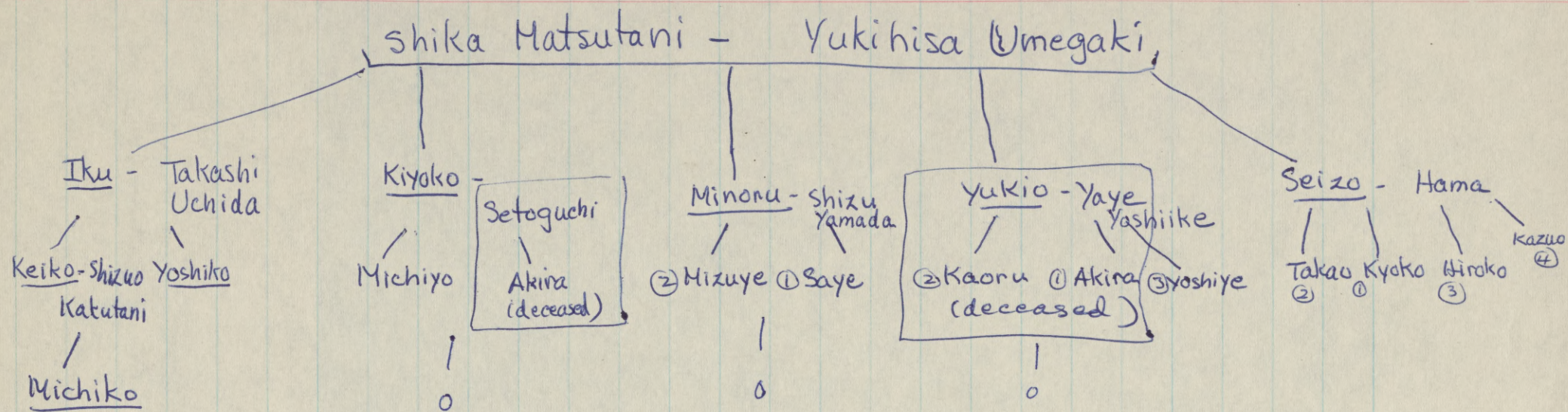
内田堯は明治十七年四月十二日、京都府綾部にて生まれ内田家の一人男であった。十才の時父は心臓をわずらい「酒を食うぎて」永眠した。

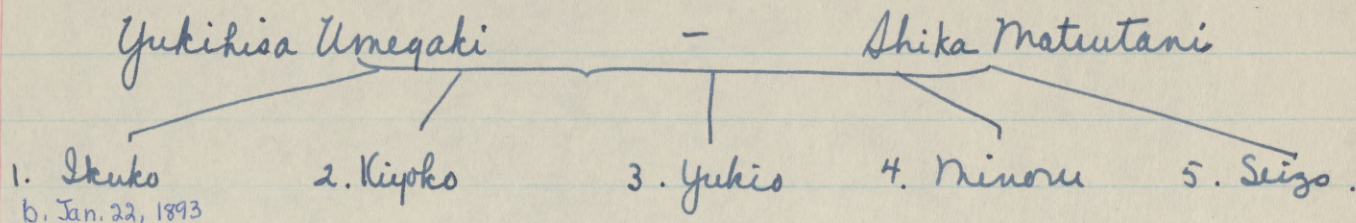
父は小学校の校長で字が大変上手であった。いつも家の縁側で字の練習をしていたそうだが、竹筆をかなたういの永につけては大きい字を大きく書いていたそうた。

父は酒が好きでそのため四才で永眠した。その後家の子供達が皆親類にあがけられた。あたまときみは、下女ぼーこー、堯は六里の道を歩きまわすのじみずおじ

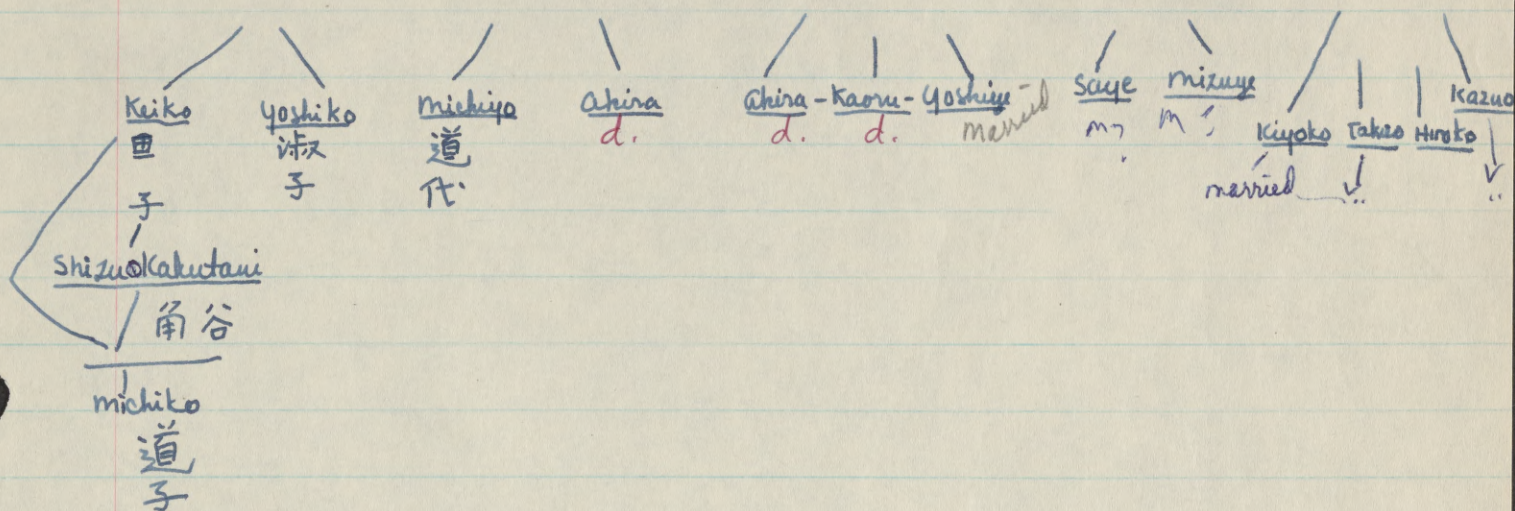
の家えあがけられた。その六里の道を歩く辛さ、足が痛くて、今も忘れぬきみとあたまは家に帰った時午の赤きれから血が出てた。それを見た母はたまになくは京都に出て、自死を働く事に決心した。

かわいそうに自分





Takashi Uchida - Kisshiro Setoguchi - Yaye Yoshiiko Shizu Hamada Hama



He was a samurai

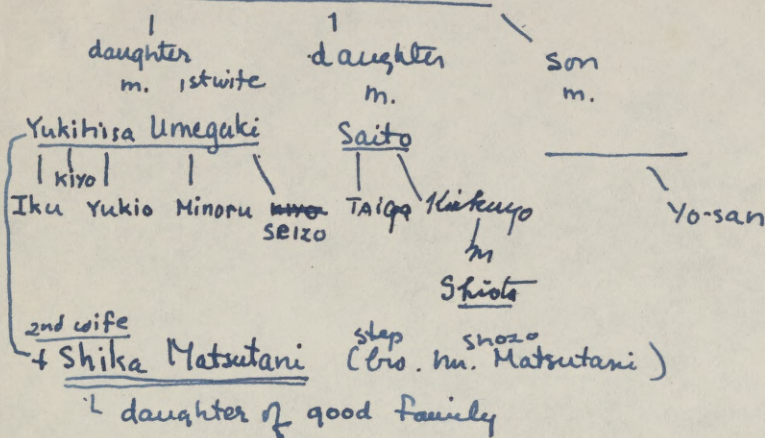
Yukihisa Umegaki married Shiba Mutsutani & then became ^{若長} Gun-cho-san of Takeno-gun & Otokuni-gun among others. (County Governor) so the family moved about every 10 yrs or so.

Ikuko was born in Kyoto-shi where father was Keibucho (Sheriff). The family moved to the inaka - & then to Otokuni-gun where Yukihisa was Guncho. She went to ^{Kyoto born.} Grammar school there. Yukiko & Minoru born at Takenogun.

Takeno-gun - went to school there - but too rural, so father took her to ^(was about 11) Daichi Koto Shogakko's ^{Kyoto.} left at Nagata (boarded) - but so lonely. Did ochūji ishokumei - 3 adults in house. After about 1 yr. father moved to Otokuni-gun, so she was able to go home & go to school at Otaguni-ken (met Omasa-san there.) Father was gun-cho. By that time 4 children. but they lived comfortably. They had 1 maid - a woman helper. Father had company - a big thing. Played otodama, harwa tohi, kakurembo. Rural children were omairi - Boys used to tease her.

mom. had difficulty getting a passport to come to U.S.A
in 1916. Kyoto govt gave them only to people from
wealthy families having at least 750,000. Teacher
suggested she change her "seki" to wealthy family.
but grandma wanted Iku to go from Umegaki to the
Uchida family - Everyone helped her get ready. Friend &
sister etc. wrote daily letters for her to read on boat. Teacher & friends
had farewell mtg for her - cried till eyes were like slits. - On boat
served shiruko - so happy - but boat smelled of fish!

Ishizaki Obaa-san



Y. Umegaki was m. to Ishizaki d. - but she went insane - was sent home. He then married Shika Matsutani - she born when he was 42. He was then Keiku (sheriff) in Kyoto. all children born in Kyoto - in house near Horikawa.

Had 1 maid, sometimes 2.

Father made gun-cho (Head of gun) - Tango no Amino

kuruma-hiki, maids - lots of fruit trees, iris big hanare - There ^(Kyu.) Naamba Ajisan etc. &

Father had a group called "Terugu-kai" - painted, wore dk. tog. There mother interested in X'y three Rev. Naamba. - She was only

woman who went to church - (unusual) - Deep snow - Borrowed father's mantle (cape) & walked to school.

- Big yard - pine, cherry etc... played managoto.

(Mr. Adachi also lived there - (huge house - 7. was Dr.) m. sm of biggest wholesaler of silk - he was

Dwight Takashi Uchida
d at 86 yrs

April 12, 1884 (Ayabe)

Katsu Sakane Uchida

Tsunetoyo Uchida

Jan 8, 1971
1984
Iku Uchida
wms)ln 87

Jan. 22, 1893 (Kyoto)

Matsutani d. at 73 yrs
Shika Δ Umegaki

Yukihisa Umegaki

Medicare Claim# - 556-03-9639-B

Oct. 3, 1966

~~Purpose: to do research on~~
~~folk art - 4-6 mos.~~

Mom's Boshuho yr: Meiji 45

Futsuka, Jogakko

Eibunka Taiho 4

1966
1893

73

(see back)
for S. Sec. no.

Ike Uchida - Alien Reg AR-3 1764517

Soc. Sec. 556-03-9639 B

latest entry: 8-10-34 - SF

A. T. U

- alien Reg. A 1764518

Soc. Sec. 556-03-9639

latest entry - 6/3/55 - Honolulu

Medicare claim # 556-03-9639-A

1942
1884

58

1942
1893

49
Hom-49 was 58

Dad's diploma from
Doshisha Futsu Gakko
(High School)

(given to
Doshisha U.
4/85)

Meiji 36 - 1903

Mom's diploma from

① Doshisha High School

Dr. Harada, Pre ② College

Meiji 45 - 1912 Doshisha Ei Bunka

(over)

3/20/1915

Mom's speech
representing Grad. Class

Doshisha College. Mar 20, 1915

(Tape 4)

S.S. No.

D.T.U.

556-03 - 9639

Iku

556-03 - 9639-B

~~Left Japan str~~

~~Arr. to U.S.A.~~

~~Nov. 1903~~

~~S.S. China~~

~~Nov. 1903 Honolulu~~

6/23-03

~~S.S. Taiyo Maru~~

Alien Reg No

D.T.U. - A 176 4518

Iku - AR-3 1764 517.

Nov 1903	China	Nov '03 Honolulu
3-1-1920	Katori M. from Seattle	
8- " "	Korea M arrived	8/ 1920 S.F.
6-23-'23	Taiyo M from S.F.	
11-27-'25	Korea M arr	11-27-'25 S.F.
5-3-'34	Chichibu M. from S.F.	
Aug-8-'10-'34	Taiyo M	8-10-34 S.F.
3-28-'55	S. A. L.	" "
2-6-20-'55	"	as-Honolulu Alien Reg. 6-30-55 (to)

3/65

HISTORY OF IKU UCHIDA

Born: January 22, 1893 Iku Umegaki, in Kyoto, Japan
Eldest daughter of Shika Matsutani and Yukihiisa Umegaki

Father was "Keibu" (police inspector?). ^{sheriff?} ^(his 2nd wife)
Father's uncle was from a famous scholarly family and gave her her name.
Iku (Fragrance) Ume (plum) Gaki (Fence)

Other Children: 2 - Kiyō, 3-Yukio, 4-Minoru, 5-Seizo.

When Iku was about 2, they moved to the inaka and father became Guncho (sub-prefectural governor). He was older, and took great pride in Iku. Once when Iku fell and scarred her forehead, her mother was so afraid she would be scolded. Father noticed, saying "kore nani"

Moved to Tango, where he was again Guncho. It was there that Mom knew Mrs. Adachi, daughter of a Dr., who was wed at 19 to the son of a wealthy chirimenya-san. He was a no-good, and they wanted to marry him off to settle him down.) Knew Mrs. A. as a child.

Umegaki was not wealthy as Guncho. He liked to entertain. Had a hard time paying bills. Shika was his second wife whom he married in order to have an heir. His first wife was an Ishizaki, whose parents brought him up since he was all alone. ^{from 4/15} She couldn't stand the life of a Guncho's wife, had a nervous breakdown, and had to be divorced. He continued sending money to her, and the mother was not kind to the 2nd wife.

Moved again to Otokuni-Gun, as Guncho (promotion). Hayashis, Omasa was grammar school friend there. While there, Father died, at 57. ^(Iku 12) From cancer of the kidney?? While he was ill, Iku had to go alone to Kyoto several times to get medicine and to take urine specimen. Once she was told to bring home a taru of omiso. She took the train to Mukomachi, and then was to get a ride home from "Hige -San" (a kurumaya-san with whiskers, whom they knew.) However on that particular day, there was a big school meeting. The station was full of teachers and students and no "hige San" anywhere. So, she had to walk home from Mukomachi to Hagaoka carrying her omiso. This was the first time she learned what "kata kori" was.

When Iku was 12 - December 1905 (approx), Father died. Ishizaki no ObaaSan came and took charge. She took away all the good things.

Now Shika had relatives in Kuze, so they all moved there. They lived upstairs, ekaike-sans-were-kept-downstairs, in the hanara which belonged to friends of relatives. It was a large estate, with a well, where Iku often washed rice. Hanare was large, with toilet upstairs. They lived upstairs and silkworms were kept downstairs. They went to uncles for bath. Shika was doing sewing, but couldn't feed children on that, so decided to go out to Kyoto.

Moved to Kyoto with all the children except Seizo, who was left with a priest who was a good friend of deceased husband. Iku cried and said he shouldn't be left, but Shika couldn't go to work if she kept him, so he was left. Seizo was treated well at first, but as the priest grew successful, he was very mean to him.

w In Kyoto, Shika did sewing. Eku had finished Koto Shogakko, so went to Doshisha Dorm, through Makino Sensei and Mrs. Davis. Mother had been waiting and waiting for Iku to graduate so she could go to work and earn money. Miss Denton urged Iku to go to school for 3 more years. Mother was so disappointed. "Mo sannen kah?" she said sadly, but she let Iku go on with her schooling.

At Doshisha, Iku got room, board and tuition, plus 3 yen a month. Mrs. Davis, Miss DeForest and Mrs. Cary helped her. In return, she did chores and errands for her.

Miss DeFor made her embroider $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of scallops around her petticoat. Iku sat by a little light near the organ in the hall of Neeshima Ryo and embroidered after all the girls had gone to bed. When she finished, she said, "Te-San arigato!" to her hands!

Every Sat. morn, she went to Miss DeFo's room to mend hose, go buy stamps, etc. She felt it an honor to do things for her. Always fixed her ozori for her at the chapel entrance, etc.

Iku in English Department. Graduated Doshisha Taishyo San-nen, 1914.

Went to work in Kyoto, Shohin Chin retsu Sho, where pottery, weaving, etc. were on display. Also reference room. She taught English to the girls who worked there and interpreted for visiting foreigners. She worked there about 1 year. Didn't like it.

Then, talk of marriage. Harada, Nakaseko, Learned - all professors whom she respected at Doshisha urged her to marry DTU. She discussed this with teachers whom she liked and decided to correspond with him for 1 year.

Finally decide to marry him. She came to Seattle in October 1916. * Stayed at the Uchida house, where Obaasan, Mitsuko and Masuda Oba (widow and midwife) were living. ~~Dad~~ DTU was living at the Furuya Dormitory.

Married DTU, Jan. 1917.

Few days later, D went to SF to work at Mitsui. All were going to follow later. Masuda Oba had to stay and help woman give birth. She was to come to their house and have baby there.

D. stayed at ~~Tei~~ Teikoku Hotel in SF, but lonely, so found house on 62nd St. and Mitsu and Iku came down by train to join him. Steamer from Seattle was cheaper, so Kumais came later by boat. So many people came to see him off, ~~was~~ boat people wondered who he was!

Mom used to Japanese bkfts, found it hard to get used to toast. Grandma used to make meatloaf in oven on days when they heated water for bath - stove somehow connected. She thot she never tasted anything so good. They used to save bath water for laundry! Hard to wash Mitsu's big sweater.

^{Kumi} Grandma, Masuda Oba and Toshi came to live at 62nd St. house. Kumais still in Seattle then. Kimi went on to LA where she met Urajiro.

* on small ship - no 1st or 3rd class - one class.
She & missionary Kenzawa San, seasick all the way -
Ate all meals in bed - finally took bath on day
before landing. Used to hear Canadian immigrants
singing on deck - & enjoy

History of DTU

3/8/61

shizoku
(retainer)

was a
from 1852?

Born April 12, 1884 in Ayabe. His father was a samurai, but when feudal system was abolished under , samurais were given a govt. bond and told to go out and make their own living. His father, therefore, became a teacher.

Later, when GM wanted to sell the bond to educate Tama, the Higuchis restrained her. Why spend the money earned by samurai for a girl's educn. However, later, ~~the bond was left in the bank~~ the bond money, left in a bank was lost when the bank went broke.

D. remembers father only once, when he was scolded and shut up in theokura.

When D's father died, grandma was 33. Had to let all children go. Tama, 14, and Kimi 12, were sent out as maids (ho-ko) in Ayabe. Takashi, 10, ¹⁴ went to live with Uncle Shimizu in Maizuru. They had no children. He still remembers having to walk 6 ri ~~in snow in straw sandals~~, was so tired wanted to crouch in middle of road to rest - but determined uncle walked on. They were good to him, as were the Kogis who lived nearby. He would run errands for them and get 2 sen. Fumi, 7, went to Higuchi (real parents of Grandpa Uchida). Mitsu, ~~4~~ stayed with mother. When Mitsu was 4, she was left with Katsu's own parents, and Katsu went out to Kyoto where she looked up a milk dealer named Akagi. He delivered milk to the Learned's and knew they were looking for a cook.

Katsu worked there 10 yrs - at first work was so hard, had to learn to cook and during the day she didn't think. At night, however, when all was quiet, she would think of her 5 children - of Kimi and Tama whose ~~fix~~ hands were chapped and bleeding from working with cold water. Then cried and couldn't sleep.

After 2-3 yrs, she became a Xn, having attended home services at the Learned's. Her month's salary was 6 yen, first thing she did was set aside enuff for church offering.

Mrs. L. was sympathetic to Katsu. Told her to send for girls. Tama went to Osaka Baika Jyogakko, working her way thru. Kimi wored with the Learned's and went to Doshishs.

Takashi finished Koto Shogakko (8th grade) and then came out to Kyoto. Nights he worked as Telephone operator while he went to Doshisha. ^{middle school!} He also delivered milk. This was about 1898. There was one Okusan who ^{shop keeper} came on the phone late at night saying "osamishii desho" and would play a record for him saying "chikuonki kikashite age mashyo". Sometimes she sent yaki imo. All the night operators in those days were boys working their way thru school. They'd work in shifts, study and sleep a little as the board quieted down after 10.

"Namban, namban," they'd ask, plugging in to lighted holes.

A.M. they trudged off to school.

Takashi also worked in a doctors home in Kobe for a year. and at the Mitsui bank.

After 2 years working, he took the exam for Doshisha, skipped the first year and went right into the 2nd year, finishing the regular 5 year Chugakko in 4 years.

School system then was:

kindergarten
jinjyo - 4 yrs.
koto shogakko - 4 yrs
Chu-gakko 5 yrs

Pref. school
Koto gakko /- 3 yrs
Semon gakko - 3 yrs
(later daigaku 4 yrs)

Baptized
1899
Rakuyo Kyokai
by Otis Cary

Eventually Fumi and Mitsu called and all the children went to school in Kyoto. Lived tog. in 3 rooms behind Learned's homes.

Girls got to know Kumai who also taught s.s. at Rakuyo Church. Kumai was the first to go to America.

When D. was 19 (after 1 yr. in coll). was invited to come to Hawaii by Rev. Fukuda, offered to pay expenses and salary, for lang. school teacher. 1903: D. decided to leave. If he had staeed he probably would have been drafted and maybe killed in J-Russo war. (spring of 1904)

He spent a day sightseeing in Tokyo for the first time. A buggy drawn by two horses clattered down the main street to Shimbashi station. He bought two kori and filled them with textbooks and "norikonda" into Hawaii Nov. 1903. He taught there for 2 and a half years and was given a gold watch when he left. Was liked wherever he went.

He was paid \$25/mo in Hawaii. Of that, he sent \$10/mo. to Kyoto to send Fumi and Mitsu through college. He paid only \$7/mo. for 3 meals and laundry. Room behind church was free.

He also helped teach sunday school.

The church was in the corner of an estate of a pioneer millionaire, Mr. and Mrs. Rice. He had a huge stable of horses... D. and Rev. Fukuda rode an old horse of Rev. F's. D. used to massage Mr. Rice's back for an hour and earn \$1. Mother Rice was a tiny, wrinkled lady. She used to ask D. to read to her from the bible. She was surprised at his good english. Used to like First Psalms best. She would ask how all the people were at

Learned Engl. there.

the church. Are they all well? If D. told of any hardship cases or illness, she would say, "Just a minute" as he was ready to leave, and give him money to give them. She gave D. \$100 when he left for America. D. calls her "Mother Rice."

When Fumi died of leukemia, Grandma, who by then had gone with Tama to Seattle where she was to marry Kumai - was inconsolable. So D. left Hawaii and in June 1906, came to SF by cargo boat. Landed in SF just after the April earthquake. The tower of the ferry building was still crooked and there was ash piled up on Market street. Spent a day with Rev. Okubo at our church and then went up to Seattle.

In Seattle, rented a room at Hoshide-san's and went to work for Furuya. (Tama and Granma were working in Am. homes, so each Sunday they got tog. in Takashi's room for a reunion). After Tama and Kumai were married, they got a house. Later Mitsu and Kimi came. Takashi sent the fare for them all. Mr. Matsumoto was then postmaster at Furuya's store, D. admired his handwriting, and went to night school to emulate his writing. After 1 year working in p.o. at Furuyas, was sent to manage the Portland branch store about 1907. Was then only about 23. He managed 10 people - some his senior for about 10 years. Opened a p.o. branch in the shop, handled gas and water bills. His store doubled in size and he delivered about 10,000 per year from the Portland branch.

Mitsui also had a branch in Portland. SF mgr. came up often. This was Mr. Nagashima from Tango, Miyazu. 1914, with war, Mitsui became busier, needed more people, invited by Nagashima to join Mitsui.

1915, Pan Pac. Exposition in S.F. Takashi went to SF for the fair and to look over Mitsui.

1916, he decided to join Mitsui. In Nov. 1916, M. arrived. She had been corresponding with Takashi for about a year, introduced by doshisha profs. He used to take her letters into the bathroom and read and reread!

Jan. 3, 1917, Iku and Takashi were married. After a week, they left for S.F. Furuya gave him \$2000.

Furuya had over 100 employees in Seattle (2 branches) plus branches in Vancouver, Portland, Tacoma, Kobe and Yokohama. As mgr. d. got \$90 plus room and board, other men got 70-80.

Furuya opened the J. Commerical Bank, bought the Toyo bank.. but in 1929 depression he lost everything. The Bank examiner said he wouldn't close doors if F. could produce \$200,000 cash. He couldn't. Lost all. Committee took over ~~his~~ all his property and in 15 years every \$ was repaid.

During this time Furuya had to peddle books. He came to see T and I. in a faded morning coat. Dad gave him \$100.

Furuyas went to L.A. where he began a grocery store, but it was no good. after 2 yrs. he went to Japan. His creditors guaranteed him \$300 income. Furuya and Co. lasted till war, run by creditors.

Takashi U. was in Mitsui from 1917 / 1941 (Pearl Harbor).

4/12/39 - retired from active service at compulsory retire- age of 55. Co. gave him ¥ 31,867, plus ¥ 870/mo. ¹⁹⁴¹ funds not payable, i. died in Mitsui Trust in Tokyo. (lost in war) Stayed on as local employee at 300/mo.

Returned to Lauferau Relocation Center to Utah

Until 1939 - status was International Trader.

Paroled to Salt Lake City ^{worked as shipping clerk}
Joined K. Y. in Philadelphia

In 1939 - changed status to permanent resident since permanent resident since 1903.

to NYC - got 14 papers for citizenship in NY district Court, 4/29/47. ^{first 3 years pending 3 days.}
Ret. to Calif. - Mitsui retirement fund gone 1

was supposed to be ¥570 for life annual pension.

J. Bonds no good -

Lived in back of church - active in church - did Shaky ch.

Bo't house on 63rd St - 1950? - 1946 taught Jone 1 yr

2 trips to Japan -

1947 - 1 yr - Brazilian Trading Co

Nov. 12, 1961 - stroke

Member Jeyamoo Eng'l Church - 1917?

Do devotion to Doshisha - constant contrib. Raised money for scholarship.

(mom)

When my mother arrived in Portland, Oregon
one gray hov. day in 1916, she eagerly scanned
the faces below as her ship berthed at the Pier.
One of them, belonging to Tadashi Uchida, would be
her husband & she was meeting him for the 1st time.

When my mother arrived in Portland, Oregon
one gray hov. day in 1916, she met my father for
the 1st time in her life. _____ weeks later, they
were ~~married~~ husband & wife.

It was not that mother was a ~~particularly~~ ^{bold} adventurous
woman. Quite to the contrary, she ~~was~~ ^{was} inclined to be
quiet ~~and~~ shy & gentle, & had led a ^{relatively} sheltered life as
daughter of a prefectural governor.

When my mother ^{1st} arrived ^{in America} from Japan in
~~Portland Oregon~~, one gray hov. day in 1916, she had
never before laid eyes on the man who was to become
her husband. Yet she had crossed 5000 miles of ocean, left her
family & friends & taken her 1st voyage outside of her native ~~country~~ ^{Japan} & ~~come~~ ^{come} to marry
a man this man with whom she had only exchanged letters & photographs.
"Tadashi Uchida is a fine young man," her ~~choice~~

~~It was~~ It seemed an incredible step for this quiet,
shy & gentle girl of 24, who at one time had even
thought but she had decided to accept the advice of the
teachers whom she respected at Keio University.

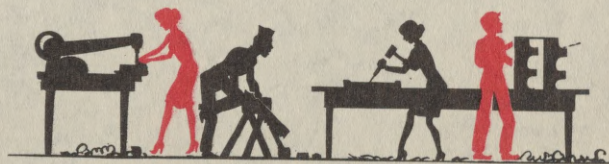
Nov. 17, 1966

Dee
(mym

Dear Friend, my mother wrote to the
garbage man. "Here they ^{have} ~~have~~ some
~~opened~~ but unused food I ~~cannot~~ use.
Will you pass them on to some needy
family."

She had filled a carton full of
items from our cupboard - that we couldn't
use - & not wanting to insult the garbage
man - hoped the ^{garbage} man ~~could~~ find the stuff
not insulting.

He was so happy when, in sight of
the window, he smiled & waved to her -
to indicate his pleasure - Kept her
happy 1 whole day -



For as far back as I can remember,
my Sunday world was a world all its own ^{distinct} ~~from my~~ ^{everyday} ~~world.~~
which revolved around our ~~the~~ small J. church.

From the moment my mother ~~made me~~ poured me
a cup of hot steaming choc. The ^{Sunday} ~~liking~~ was
different. Usually a pan of rice would be bubbling
in the stove, for ~~the~~ ~~was~~ the morning would
and as soon as it was cooked, mother would take it
to her bed, wrap it in a big quilt, & leave it to
wait, warm & steamy, for our return from church.

~~mother~~ In many yrs. My father was ^{Rep'd of} ~~the~~ ^{Edg.}
J. Indep. Cong'l Church in Oakland. My mother was one of the S.S. teachers. My sister, kids
& I were faithful pupils who moved up from Beginners
to Intermed & finally to Jr. & Sr. classes never once missing a
Sunday unless we were sick.

~~We usually~~ When mother had bundled up & we
got things prepared for lunch, we would all pile into the
into our car & sit off on a tour that would fill our car with
as many ch. as we could pack up in (using) church.

Mother always sat in the back seat ~~beside father~~
Perhaps a ~~perhaps~~ in Japanese. She sat it for forward & back.
We stopped at the shoe repair shop,
the cleaners, ~~grocery house~~ - ~~packing up~~ -
~~We always wear~~ best of the -

what I put
in
sun
room
to go
to
church
was
not
always
my
new
best
dress

In fact
most
children
who came
to S.S.
were from
homes
where
new
dresses
came
infreq'y

sad & other ch. feel sad & envious

"We mustn't look ~~stupid~~", My mother / say -
"Here we of. can't give them all & we - give to you -
So my new white silk or red & blue belts, that m. had made
for as for the Olympic Games ~~were left~~ a (new) robe
print, with (matching) copies - all clothes m. made
& such care & skill - & specially gladness my ^{little} young
were never to worn to Sunday School - They were kept,
& would - & would belong to my father's associates & to was
Mitou - ed. where
axis mgn.

KASAI

Conversation with Miye M. and Chiye T.
re Ryosuke and Fude Kasai. 7/10/72

R. Kasai was from Fukushima Ken, Japan. Born: 1877

Dec. 9/66 at 89

His family had a farm, grew hops for wine? When he was 14 he ran away from his village. He said he saw his mother or someone put inari zushi in front of the Inari Shrine, and wanting to see the god come to eat it, he ~~exit~~ climbed a tree, hid there and waited. When he saw the priest come along and eat it himself, he got so disgusted, he decided he didn't want to stay in such an ignorant village and ran away. He was such a rascal, his mother was always having to go here and there apologizing for his mischief.

He came to the US in 1899; ^(at 22) Went to Polytech, and also to U.C. for a while. He worked as a school boy, in S.F. Met Fude at a Boarding House in SF where she was waiting on tables. Since he couldn't propsoe directly to her, he asked the Hanaokas to act as Baishakunin. The baishakunin checked into family background etc...

Fude Kasai was from Kyoto, Japan. Born: 1877

Dec'd: 12/66 at 89

She had a hard childhood. Somehow was shuttled back and forth between 2 families, and had to live ^{work} and work for both. One was an oil merchant and the other was a druggist. She had to go around taking orders and delivering supplies in Kyoto and Osaka, which in those days was a task not commonly undertaken by women.

When she was about 15, one of the families became converted to Christianity, and after that things were better for her. She went to Doshisha for a while. Brother's wife took everything away from Fude, and she had to do all the work around the house.

She was married to a spoiled young man. (in Japan?) They came to US, where he abandoned her, and so she was here alone in SF working at the boarding house when Ryosuke met her.

In the days when she arrived (early 1900s?) J. women had to meet the girls at the boat and take them straight home, or they would often get taken off to houses of prostitution.

R and F were married in 1906: Year of the earthquake. After the earthquake, they moved to Berkeley ~~xxxxx~~ and worked as live-in domestics. He was the cook (he used to make biscuits as hard as rock), and she was the maid. They went to Aberdeen, Oregon for a while with the family they worked for.

He finally quit because he said he didn't want his children to be raised as servants, ~~xxxxxx~~ He felt that housework was degrading. Tomoye was born in 1907, when Obasan was already 30. She went to Japan to have Fumi (her 2nd daughter) because she felt she couldn't take care of more than 1 child and work. Fumi was left with an aunt and uncle, and altho the K's later sent money for her to be sent to them, the aunt and uncle wouldnt give her up and she was raised as ~~xxxxx~~ their own child. They had one mental defective child, therefore wanted to keep Fumi.

F. later said she felt abandonned by parents. Wondered why they didn't send for her. M. was born in 1912.

They went to Castro Valley about -----? and he either owned or worked on a Chicken ranch, but as with many of his ventures, he went broke. *He went in with a partner who took funds + left.*

They then moved to Berkeley, his house on Berkeley Way. F. took in wash, and operated a home laundry. They got customers from the former caucasian families for whom they worked. Many of the customers lived in Apt. on Le Roy in Berkeley. F. continued to take in wash even though R. opened up his tire repair shop in 1920's. *(repaired old cars in back, lots of old cars there.)*
Vuleanegig?

C. used to go with father on route to pick up laundry which was left in piles outside the apt. doors. Sometimes, another J. competitor, would get there first and pick up R's bundles. He picked up and delivered in a car. He was one of the first J. in Berkeley to own a car. The first was a Jeffrey. Then an Overland (which was always losing its rear wheel); and then a Rio. These were Touring Cars, with a canvas top and back, open sides and celluloid that came up as windows. Only the windshield was glass. It had a rubber bulb on the side for a horn. He must have bought used cars, which someone had discarded. C remembers always seeing some old car in back of his tire shop, and Father always tinkering with cars. He was a good mechanic, *very good at gear repair* and always read Popular Mechanics which was his Bible. He was one of the first J. to own a radio (crystal set) which he put together. In fact, at the ME Church on Channing Way, he taught the kids at summer school how to make their own crystal sets. Very clever mechanically. ~~They~~ he rigged up way to switch on light by stepping on a board in Berk. Wy. house. Learned thru books. He would often close up his shop to go help people appear in court for traffic tickets (because he could speak English); C. often remembers seeing the little closed sign with a clock on the door of his tire shop near Channing on Shattuck. Then he would have to stay late at night to get his work done and the kids would have to take his supper to him. "mata yo nabe:,"

He often went to Nihonjinkai. Also he would have to go borrow money because he was always broke. There was a J. "credit union" - where all J. would put in money, and those who needed, borrowed. He would say, "Ko otoshi ni iku"

M. also used to go with F. on pick and delivery of laundry, sitting on piles of laundry in back of the car. Until one day she saw one of her classmate, and getting embarrassed, she never went again.

F. operated home laundry for years, using the tubs in her house. She had an old washing machine, with a wringer, but she had to rinse by hand. The soap and hot water had to be used for many washes. Then she would have to iron. Tomoye had to learn to help from when she was about 10. C. wanted to learn but she was too young (about 3). and M. about 5. Mother had to heat iron on gas stove and then grasp it with a mitt (the handles were iron), and walk back and forth to her ironing board. (Workers at Ashy and Nippon Laundry did the same thing, so room was scorching hot). A friend (Mom) finally got her an electric iron to help her. C. used to cling to mother's skirt and walk back and forth between the stove and ironing board with her. Mother would say, "kore, kore,...." She found time to make blackberry pie and jam from berries growing in back which the children had to pick. Stored in cellar.

In the 1920s there were still horse and buggies on the street. "Rags, bottles and sacks" man would always come down the street calling the same sing-song chant. The Iceman also had a horse and bussy. They would run after his wagon for scraps of ice which they would rinse off and eat. It was a real treat. The kids often had fights, would chase ea. other around and around the house.

They lived near the Kondos. He was a photographer and also repaired shoes. M. used to hate going there for family portraits. Smell of flash?

While still in Berkeley, Yo and Chiye learned how to drive. They would sneak the car out, and once C. when only about 12 or 13, whizzed into the driveway, ran into the fence. Got scolded.

They went to Berkeley High, but Yo and Chiye, in same class, graduated from East Oakland H. S.

1930: R. started the florist in East Oakland. They moved out there in 1931. They all had to help at the florist except for M. who went to college in 1929. Since the family didn't get home until about 9:00, she would come home from school and cook a big pan of rice, and often made cream tuna. Mother gave her \$1. to prepare one night's dinner for 5 of them. Father told kids, no matter how poor, he wanted to send them to college. C. wouldn't go.

by M. 1930
Sometimes M. cooked a big pan of rice, and carried it from Berkeley to East Oakland on the street car.

The Haranos lived nearby in Berkeley. They had a barber shop, plus a public bath with rows of bath tubs. They also operated a home laundry. It was a big family and the children helped with the work.

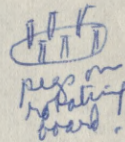
Mr. Toga... always used to drink celery phosphate (did he sell it?); drove a Ford coupe. C. saw him mix maze-gohan with his hands, and never wanted to eat anything he made.

They all went together to see J. movies at J. hall(3).

Re Home Laundry

- Father picked up laundry; would toss it thru the window of their laundry room. Mother would sort and mark.

- Then she would wash in a machine, with wood pegs on a base that would rotate. She would soak in water, put thru ~~xxx~~ wringer, into soapy suds in machine; then back thru wringer into rinse water. The soap water was used several times so Father rigged up a heater beneath it to keep the water hot.

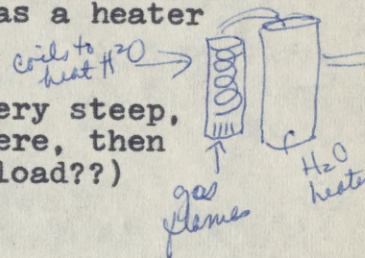


- Hot water had to be heated each time. There was a ~~xxx~~ gas heater with coils, that heated the water. The ~~gas~~ heater had to be lighted with a flint. Chiye sometimes did it.

- Mother would tell kids to go feel the hot water tank to see whether there was enough hot water at the bottom for them to take a bath. They'd go feel to see how much of the tank was hot.

- After she did the wash, Mother would put it in huge garbage cans and hoist it with pulleys into the attic which was warm and strung with lines, for laundry to dry. In the winter, there was a heater going there. Always warm.

- The steps to the attic were in the closet, and were very steep, almost like a ladder. Mother would have to climb up there, then pull up the ~~y~~wet wash. (How did she pull such a heavy load??)



They had about 2 doz. chickens in the back. Father made a barn for them, and fenced them in. He built a place for them to roost off the ground; Off to the side, he arranged apple boxes in nests, lined up in angles, for chickens to lay eggs.

They collected eggs every day. C. used to hate going out to collect eggs or having anything to do with the chicks. Sometimes mother would bring eggs into the house, wrap them in toweling and put them near the stove and they would hatch. C. always watched from a distance. She didn't like to get near them

Father killed chicken for eating. He never let the children watch, but they could hear the awful sounds of the chicken, and smell the ~~xxx~~ being singed off.

Because they had plenty of eggs, M. made sponge cake every weekend. Kids helped beat eggs with huge egg beater.

They also had a veg. garden.

Father built his own garage. Yo and C. helped put on the shingles, but garage leaked when it rained.

Brewer's yeast
powdered. or tablet form

chyl - 1914
migl 1912
b. 1907

Tontont phosphate

- celery tonic
- mass-gohan stirred & hands. 1898
- model T Ford. 1899

Mr. Kasai - in 1899 - went to Polytech - 67
+ to Cal. 20

School boy - home work - cork 87

Central Valley - biscuits hard as rock
She came

School boy in S.F. She worked at
Bhairu in S.F. waiting on tables etc.

He met her while she worked there -
He couldn't propose to her - so asked
Bai Shikunin - (Hawakos, 7 children)
She came with a friend -

oil merchant
druggist - } both work & both families

worked hard
Bro's wife took everything - 7 kids -
7 had to do all work.

Take orders - supplies - she took orders - delivered
uncommon women, Kyoto - Osaka.

grew up - Kyoto - went to Doshisha for awhile
when 15 family became 8. - things got better.

She was married - man left her - she was left
alone -

- women / meet girls & last, - take home or
They'd get taken / houses / Institute -

She was here in 1906 - Jimmy born 1907
They got married in 1906. obasan - was 30
40 when 40.

Born in 2 yr, died -

1986

Tomoye stand - Carlos V's father
~~she went to Spain to have~~
after earth quake came to Berkeley -
were live in domestic

he - cook - she - domestic.

They went to Aberdeen, Oreg - a fairing

They went for -

Wales 1 r 2

Then to Carlos Valley

He had (or wanted for) chicken ranch.

He didn't want any > ch to be
servants.

(His family grew hops. for wine)

He was sent to ramona valley village
(+14) to 2 hrs.

Sent to sisters - ✓

Put inari zaichi in front of inari shrine
He watched - tree to see god.

Saw Priest eat it.

Decided, he 15 stay - 5 an ignorant
village.

His mother, always apologizing for him.

Kids used to chase ed r around house.

— sold chicken ranch → went broke

— moved to Berkeley - Bath way -

They had to take - wash

did home laundry - she kept at it.

laund. clientele

He opened tire shop. in 1920's

old boss - got them
customers for laundry.

chain.

1930th moved to east Oak. in 1931
↳ started florist
m. made a big pan of rice & take on ^{from Berkeley}
at car to kids.
Midge went to coll. ¹⁹²⁹ Came home & cooked,
family at home at 9:00 -
Big pan of rice & a. tuna.
\$1.00 - for Rita's dinner - for 5.

Chiq, Yo, helped at florist too -
~~Yo went to~~ Yo & Chiq, grad. east Oak.
^{Went to B.H.S.}

Yo & Chiq knew how to drive - Berk Way
sneaked car out - Chiq ran fence
down, Jimmy mad.
^{12 & 13.}
Yo younger → drive.

Still horse & buggies -
In "rags, bottles & sacks" man call
1920's in horse & buggies out.
Ice man had horse & buggy
(run) scraps ice
run off - eat, such a treat.

M. stopped going to D on delivery
saw class mate. On Euclid ^{cap} lost
wheel. - Sit on top & laundry -

Lowry car. canvas top, & hard -
celluloid open sides
come up.
rubber bulb) down.

Boat used car, old, - don't know got there
fire stops.

Leave piles of laundry outside apt door. Mr. H. would steal piles of laundry. (2)

Mr. K. one of 1st to have a car - ^{He did 'od' pick up in car!}
Jeffrey 1st to have crystal set - radios
Civilian He taught kids at Mt. Church - Channing
Rio Wy - summer sch. How to make
always Crys. set. Took Popular Mechanics - His Bible
looked like he went to visit people to help
wheel. Traffic tickets. Close up shop -

Tire shop. near Channing on Shattuck -
He used to work late - Kids took dinner
to him - "mama go-nake" -

He used to go to Kihajin Kai.
He had to go to Hikoeda's - to borrow \$,
always broke - Investment Club - all put
in money - borrow from in. - "Ko stoshi ni kuu"

M. did laundry for years - in reg. tubs.
She made blackberry pie 2 back of. berries.
Jam. store in cellar - ^{she had old wash machine}
^{running, but never by}
^{hand.}

1930 op. flower shop in East Oakland.
Miyu went to U.S. in 1929 - because 7. said
no matter how poor, kids / go to college.

Jimmy went to help iron. Chis. too young to learn.
10 yrs old - up - 3
(she had to be clean +. my 5

Mother had to heat iron on stove - to walk
back & forth. Mitts to hold hot handle.

Even in Japan - ashby laundry - it was
14A - gas. stores - used iron -
mom better than an elec. iron

(9)

- was mech'l / fix cars -
learned every big trucks.
- In Beck Way - stepped on board & ate
went on.
- Harano - had Barber -
& rowed both tubs.
- also ^{home} laundry
Big Jo & ch. - ch. helped.
-

Y. Nagata Hamiemon - silent
He a movie

Chips

- ask re nation zakhs

- what sehls they went to

- what else ate?

- entertainment \rightarrow J. movies

Pls any discern?

198⁵6
89

99
1877
22

Chimp T. notes

10/12/74

- The kids used to go to Nyipon Laundry
Just stand in kitchen - Mr. T. (Cook) would
give them burned rice - which they
fed their chickens. (They loved it.)
Chimp used to hate to go fetch it.
Just stood at door - silent - + took what
he gave her.
- Prob. picked up eggs in apt. She used to
be afraid she'd get pecked. They put
in a celluloid egg - to make them lay.
Father riged up - perch that swayed
like a basket - with fire. Used
apple boxes + sunny sacks for nests.
- She got piano lessons from neighbor
lady. She often gave her a nickel to
go get an ice cream cone (she called it a
"cornucopia") - She lived alone, liked
C. to stay for supper. Fed her rabbit.
- Re strapping of bundles. It was another J.
man, whenever went 1st got the bundles.
They just had to sit earlier. (Harris's father)

A HISTORY OF KATSU UCHIDA *June 16 (see article) Arany* *Born 1861(?) Died 1953.*

In the land of Tamba, there is a little village ~~built in the~~ called Yamaga, built on the side of a wooded hill. There is a bamboo forest near the edge of the village, and at one end is the manor of the Lord, and on the other end is the cemetery.

The Otono-sama would go every five years to Edo, for this was in the Tokugawa Era when obeisance had to be made to the shogunate. Father Uchida was a keraï (vassal?) to the Lord, and was in charge of teaching art and calligraphy to the lord and his followers.

One day, when Katsu was washing clothes, Father Uchida came by to inspect her as a possible bride for his son. Her father was also a keraï of the Lord. She had one older brother and two younger sisters. Her parents accepted the offer of marriage for her; a go-between was named; and the wedding was arranged. Katsu never set eyes on her prospective husband, Tsunetoyo until the day of her wedding.

Katsu was married to Tsunetoyo in the year 1877. She was 16 and her husband was 26. They lived at the Uchida household, and he taught grammar school. He had expected to be a secretary to the Lord, but by then, the Meiji Reformation was under way and the feudal system abolished, so he took the job of teaching school. He'd practice oshyujî with water on the engawa.

Tsunetoyo was a heavy drinker. He even used to drink as a child, when having his hair shaved off was painful. Katsu could tell each evening by the sound of his footsteps whether he had been drinking. He had a bad heart and although he was told not to drink, he could not stop. Her four years he was not well, went from dr. to dr. to be checked, mixed his liquor with water, but he could not stop. At last, he died when he was 42.

Over a period of 14 years, Katsu had five children: Tama, Kimi, Takashi, Fumi and Mitsu. She worked in the ~~fields~~ *garden (veg. patch)*, helped fertilize, etc. also wove cloth. Before the children came, she wove, worked in the fields, went to sewing school. *in 2nd year* out in the country

Her husband's school was a good distance from home - so he would be away for a week at a time, returning only on the weekends.

In the fields, they raised daikon, onasu, nappa, etc.

In those days, it was the custom for married women to blacken their teeth, and Katsu blackened her teeth once a week. ~~Also, pregnant~~ *Also, pregnant* women shaved their eyebrows in about the 5th month. Katsu was one of first 2 women to let her eyebrows grow out.

24th Nov: wasn't supposed to eat - only umbonchi & krai. Sucked on umbonchi for hours. - While in bed breast-fed baby - baby became ill, cured by snake - ... - she + child cling to wall - learn to walk together
 Katsu had 2 serious illnesses: One day, just when she was ready to go out, she felt faint and the room swam. She drank some tea, but she knew something was wrong. She decided to send her child for the father. The child comes back saying she can't find her geta! She is finally revived with water, the dr. is summoned, and she learns she has had a miscarriage. All the blood is drained from her and she is white and pale.

Another time: Her jaws become painful and for a week she had a terrible temperature. Her whole face swells and her children are afraid of her. They will not come near. 3 surgeons are called from a great distance. They try to make the pus form by warming her jaws with konyaku and doing okyu on top of miso. Nothing seems to help. At last, hope is abandoned.. but on the critical night, the pus forms, is drained out, and at last her fever subsides. When she thought she was going to die, she asks to be buried in her poorest clothes, so the good can be left for her children. (Was probably some infection of her teeth).

Katsu bore each of her children alone, ashamed to make a fuss of her situation. She sat on a box, had the help of a midwife just at the end, wrapped the child up in cloth.

Baths: 4 or 5 houses would share a bath. Some one would come to call saying, "Sah, ofuro ga deki mashita yo." They they would go with a towel and bran (rice husks) wrapped in a piece of cloth to scrub themselves.

Laundry: They did this with water which had dripped thru ash - (to make it alkaline?)

Food: Ate meat only occasionally. They could hear the mooing of a cow and knew it was about to be slaughtered. They bought the scraps and cooked them outside always, for it was thought that meat was unclean. The older people and farmers would refuse to touch it. Son, Takashi would tread on a board which raised and lowered a hammer that pounded rice and sifted the bran from.

The children went to schools in town. Played tops, jump rope, hide and seek; stilts. Adults played cards.. karuta?

When Katsu was 30, her husband died. After the customary 35 day period of mourning, (all the relatives gathered together; a priest came to read the okyo, they ate and held a sodan-kai. Everyone was unkind to Katsu. She was the only one outside of the Uchida family. They told her she could not go on and she was sent back to her own family; All her children were to be sent to various relatives.

Takashi: goes to the funeral in the cold and snow, barefooted with zori only. Even now, he remembers how bitter the cold was. He was only 10, but had to walk 5 ri (miles?) in the cold to his Uncle's home - Tsunetoyo's younger brother, Shimizu, Yasugoro.

The following day, Kimi Tama, was sent to Kyoto to other relatives. She was 13, and taken by a salesman who drove a wagon between Tamba and Kyoto. She was later sent to work in a distant family. Jyo-chu bo-ko.

Kimi was sent to another younger brother, Uncle Sen, who was an unreliable man. a geta merchant. Tsunetoyo

Fumi went to Higuchi, home of the real parents of ~~the~~ Uchida. He was yoshi Mich-chan - alone stayed with Grandma to Uchida.

Katsu had to sell her home, the yashiki and the kura for only 28 yen. (Husband's salary for one month was 4850 yen). She wanted to sell a large clock they owned to build a tombstone, but instead, she had to give the clock to the Uncle who took Takashi. Carted other belongings on a cart and walked home.

Katsu took Michchan and went back home (1 1/2 ri). Each month she returned for ohaka maeri, and on those occasions she could go to see Fumi at Higuchis. And Fumi would always ask first thing how long she could stay. "Okasan itsu inden no?" Sometimes ~~the~~ Katsu would leave when she was at school.

She was expected to return to the Uchida household to help with the harvest.

Katsu spent one year at her own home, sewing to earn an income, but still she could not earn a living. When Mich-chan was 4, she decided she would go out to Kyoto and asked a friend to help her find a job there. She decided she would leave Michchan with her own mother at Yamaga. Katsu told the little girl that she was leaving. "You must listen to your grandmother and do as she says," she told her. ^{she told} A jinriki came for Katsu. Her mother bro't Michchan as far as the bridge at the edge of town. Then, she took the child and got off. Katsu had to go on alone. She looked back until she could no longer see the figure of her mother holding her baby, and road on down the lonely road thru the bamboo forest.

In Kyoto, Katsu got a job at the Learned's who were missionaries in Kyoto. She had to learn how to cook for them, and was kept busy all during the day. At night, however, she would see the faces of her children.. one by one.. and she would become unbearably sad, all alone.

One day, she got a letter from the Higuchis saying that Fumi had stolen some yarn. She was so sad at hearing this, she used some of her meagre earnings bought some yarn and sent it to Fumi.

When the Learned's went away for the summer, they told Katsu to send for someone to keep her company. She asked if she might send for one of her children and she sent first for Fumi, who was then 8. She earned 24 an hour for pulling weeds - blowing on her fingers when it got cold - and finally saved enough to buy herself an obi. Later Fumi learned how to play the koto which Katsu bought for 9 yen, learned english, and worked to get enough money to go to school.

She sent for Mich-chan next. Tama was already in Kyoto and she saw her occasionally.

Katsu earned 4 yen per month. Had sep. living quarters, so was eventually able to call all her children. She was never given even left-overs to eat. She would save the liquid from a tin of salmon and use it to cook daikon for her children. Then they would say, "Konban no kiriboshi wa umai nah."

They even took in one 15 year old orphan (daughter of a ~~brother~~) who came to Kyoto with only a little bundle of clothing her mother had made. Katsu talked it over with her children and they all agreed to eat less so she could stay.

All the children eventually went to Doshisha, except for Tama, who went to Osaka Jyogakko.

The learned's had prayers meetings at home... after 2 years, Katsu learned more and more about Xny and finally became a christian herself.

Takashi was the first to leave ~~for~~ Japan. Went to Hawaii to teach Japanese. Katsu came with Tama, who came to America to marry T. Kumai. ~~When~~ One day Katsu had a dream ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~children~~ ~~were~~ ~~there~~ except Fumi. "Fumi wa doko?" she asked. They answered, "Fumi wa mo inai no." She was thinking of making a montsuki for Fumi's graduation, but actually it turned out to be her funeral day instead. Katsu grieved terribly. She sent for Takashi, intending to send him to school - but instead, he went to work for Furuya's.

Grannie was working in a naval officer's home in Bremerton for 2-3 ^{months} ~~had to clean the~~ ~~3rd floor~~ ~~about~~ 50 pieces of clothing, standing all day long. When Toshi was born, she went to live with Kumais.

Kimi obasan came next.

He wanted to go to Yale. Had a ltr of intro there

"standing all day. standing all day. she once said long." he then in answer.

Tanaka: apothecary, dry goods store, geta store. Ford Sep Man from Kyushu came with fish

"Meiji 10 - Saigo Takamori still fought in Kumamoto - i. Bushi still flourished Otono sama respected even if tons same abolished under Meiji.

1953
1861
92

Our Precious Baby has come!

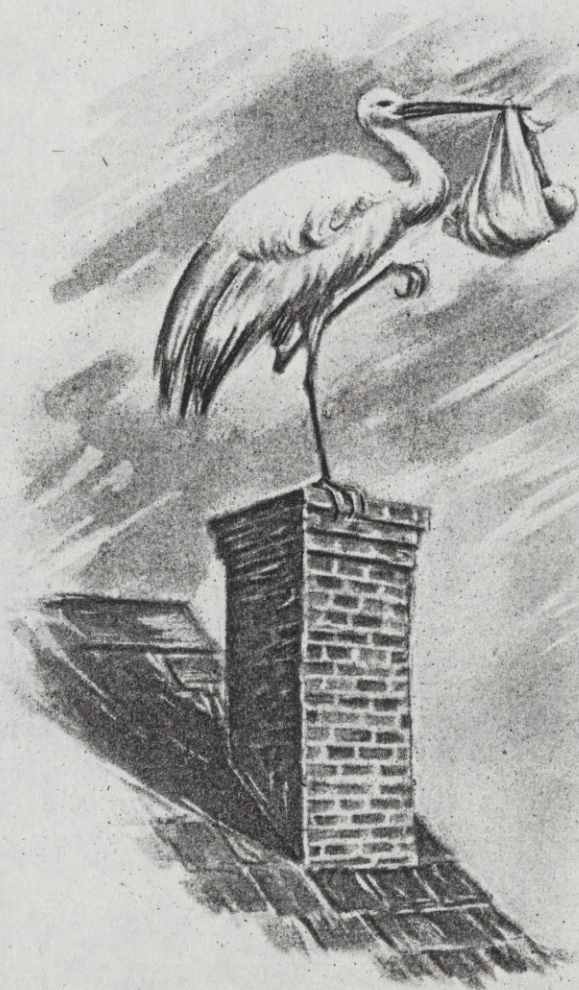
Yoshiko was born at six A.M. o'clock
on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 24th 1921

Mother's Signature

Iku Uchida

Father's Signature

S. Uchida



Doctor's Signature

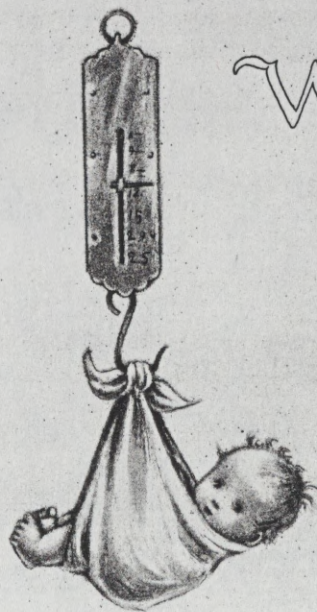
Mrs. H. Kotta

Nurse's Signature

Mrs. M. Akutsu

Baby's

Weight



At birth	Nov. 24 th	8½ lbs.	Dec. 1.	7½ lbs.
One month	Dec. 23 rd	9½ "		
Two months	Jan. "	11¾ "		
Three "	Feb. "	13½ "		
Four "	Mar. "	14¾ "		
Five "	April "	16 "		
Six "	May "	18 "	June 23 rd	20½ lbs.
One year	Nov 24 th	23 "	Sept 23 rd	21 "
Two years			Oct "	22½ "
Three "			Jan. "	(14 mos) 25 lbs.
Four "				
Five "				

Gifts

Mrs. U. Maccida	Bonnet & Robe
Mrs. H. Ichi	Jackets
Mrs. G. Kiumai	Blanket & spread
Mrs. M. Akutani	Pillow Case & Sheets
Mrs. A. Matsumoto	Comfort Jacket
Mrs. S. Sasaki	Clack
Mrs. Chadwick	Flowers

Mrs. Tanji. Okada Minami	Mdee Bond \$40.00
Ikeshiki, Ushiki Minami	
Hanzawa Mizutani	

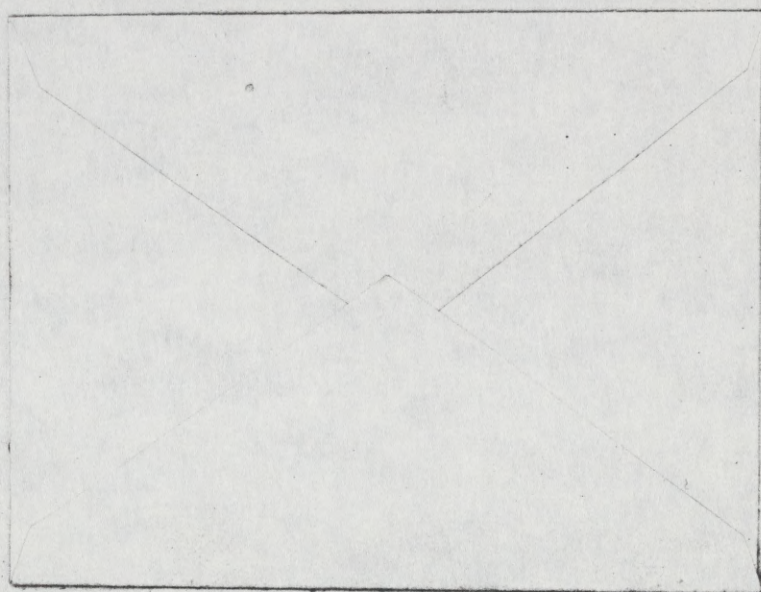
Mrs. C. Mizutani	Silver Cup
Mrs. T. Teshima	Silver Platter
Mrs. G. Miura	Powder Box Etc
Mrs. M. Kudo	Blanket
Mrs. J. Hayashi	Dress & Petticoat
Church Members	Bible
Mrs. Oshio Mrs. Kasai	Clack
Mrs. M. Furuya	Baby spoon
Mrs. Inouye	Jacket
Mrs. I. Fukuda	Hood
Mrs. G. Miyoshi	Dress & bib
Mrs. J. Kudo	Silver Cup
Mrs. J. Kudo	Jacket



Mrs. L. M. Learned -	Stockings
Mrs. Otis Cary	"
Miss Mable L. Perkins	surates
Mrs. R. Haws.	Neck chains



Baby's Hair



Keep a bit of your soft hair
which I cut for the first time
when you are seven months
and half old, hoping this
will give you the sweet
memories of your early days.

your mama.

The First Short Dress



*yoshiko wore
a short dress for
first time when she
was six months old. the
dress was the gift from auntie
Hayaishi.*

A photograph of our baby in
the first short dress.

The First Smile



*When five days old, Yoshiko smiled
unconsciously on mamma's soft arm
after being nursed.*

The First Tooth

Yoshiko cut her first tooth when
she was seven months 20 days. (July 12.)

When ten (10) months old, she had
four teeth on her upper jaw and two
on the lower. (Oct 24th 1922.)



Baby's First Step



Jan-24th 1923
On this date, Yoshiko is still unable
to stand by herself but only walks
supported both arms and body,
in this way, she try to dance tho.

2/7/86

Childhood

Mom did alot of shopping from door to door salesmen - (as in Jpn) - ^{almost no} ~~most~~ Jpn women didn't drive

- People's Bread man - (truck) donuts were a treat
- Watkins' man - little black satchel with vanilla extract, spice, etc.
- Fuller brush man - r free samples.
- Real tick lady - dose, under garments - M. sewed her tea.
- Aki Ito-kai - drug store
M. ordered by phone, D added tabs about ms. or sorban (abacus)
- Downtown trips - on st. car -
Satchel - 9cc cream soda, ^{toast} ham sand.
Schlössers, Daft - Pennoyer

Church & SS -

Both M & D taught SS. up early Sun - cocoa -
nite before Mom cooked till late - making lun meals
pennie leecher - after church they'd invite
students w. no place to go; seminary student,
old man blacken
D. taught - singing,

NOTES RE EARLY ISSEI LIFE IN US:

✓ 1917: M and D moved to house on 62nd St. Mr. Ozaki cleaned it, carpets and curtains bought.

After one week, "Santa Fe Improvement Ass'n" sent 3 representatives - men from the South Berkeley area. They came to tell D. that they don't want Japanese living in the area.

"Can you tell me who complained?"

"The members"

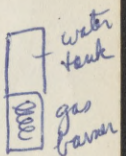
D. showed his calling card and told them he was working for Mitsui and Co. "When I came, I asked the owner if there were any objections to Japanese, and the owner said no. Now I have already bought curtains and carpets for the house, and do not want to move. I would like to meet the people who object to me and exchange opinions. Go to the S.F. Chamber of Commerce and bring proof that I am undesirable. Then I'll leave. Your request is most unreasonable. Suppose you went to Tokyo and you were treated in the same way. Do you think that this is fair?"

"We only represent the members."

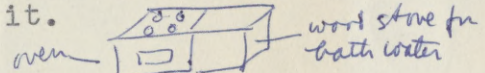
"Then send those members. I'd like to meet those people who are complaining."

The men never came back.

Bath: ~~Gas tank with coiled gas burner~~ Water tank above a coiled gas burner, which had to be lit at least 40 minutes before, in order to have enough hot water for a bath.



In Portland: Once a week, made fire in stove for bath water and had meat loaf which was made in oven next to it.



For dishes: boiled water on stove

For laundry: scrubbed by hand in tub. In Portland used old bath water for laundry.

Many isseis sent children back to J. to be cared for so the wives could work. They took children to J. with Return Permits, and left with parents. Would save enough money and then go back to Japan.

Discrimination rampant: Politicians curried votes by being anti-J. No aliens would own land. Later couldn't even lease. Issei used children's names - or friends, to own land.

✓ Gentlemen's agreement: (check). No more J. laborers to come, if no segregated schools here?

In Portland: D. had Furuya car. Would get stuck in the park and then have to crank.

When he came to SF in 1917, there were 2 Japanese hotels in SF., the Teikoku and the Ogawa. Stayed at former. Served J. food.

Church: They attended church almost imm'y since D. knew of Rev. Okubo. Rev. Nukaga was then in small chapel - wooden house. They went to church on the Shattuck St. car. Mr. Kasai was the only member with a car. Mom used to be glad when he gave them a ride home.

Had Phonograph. (Rocked baby to sleep with Barcarole); no radio, no washingmachine. - *Telephones existed*

Flu Epidemic 1918? Put cots in M.E. Church. Mr. Ozaki, Takeshita, Rev. Nukaga took care of ill, but none of them got sick. Mom and baby got sick, with 104-105 temp. D. also. cough, high temp., in bed about 2 wks.

Hayaishi Oba came to care for them and got sick too. Only Grandma was well. Afterwards, hair fell out, could see scalp.

Most Issei were school boys or day workers, or worked in restaurant.