

Bibliography

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology/National Museum of Health and Medicine. 1918.

“Camp Funston, at Fort Riley, Kansas, During the 1918 Spanish Flu Pandemic.”

Photograph. Wikimedia Commons.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Camp_Funston,_at_Fort_Riley,_Kansas,_during_the_1918_Spanish_flu_pandemic.jpg.

Room full of Spanish flu patients from the year 1918 when the disease spread worldwide, causing the death of millions. Among the countries to be affected, Great Britain experienced staggering death tolls. While there is not much material describing how Yoshio Markino experienced the pandemic, he was in England at the time and likely people he knew and even himself suffered its effects.

Bush, Charles Green. 1869. “Grand Ball Given in Honor of President Grant at Stetson House, Long Branch, July 26.” Illustration in a periodical. 57405491. The New York Public Archive Digital Collections.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/12eaf2e0-069f-0135-9178-0115edbf2f77>.

Dancing was an important social ritual in Great Britain during the late 1800s, especially among the elite. In some of his works, Markino mentions the desire to participate more in high society although his chances were sometimes rare depending on his popularity. He does, however, mention in his book *My Idealed John Bull* that the concept of dances where partners are so close to one another is incompatible with his own culture where it would be seen as vulgar.

Lewis, George P. 1918. “THE ARMS PRODUCTION IN BRITAIN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.” Photograph. Wikimedia Commons.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:THE_ARMS_PRODUCTION_IN_BRITAIN_IN_THE_FIRST_WORLD_WAR_Q27866.jpg.

Women work in factories producing weapons while World War I rages in continental Europe. Markino lost many of his friends in the war, although he did not fight in it himself.

“London Bridge, London, England.” 1892. Photograph. 55301. Digital Public Library of America. <https://lcdl.library.cofc.edu/lcdl/catalog/lcdl:1300>.

While Markino spent time in a variety of countries, he spent most of his time in England. This photograph of London bridge shows one of the many places that Markino liked to paint, depicting the rain and misty atmosphere of England which he loved more than any other painting subject.

“No Japs in Our Schools.” 1906. Poster. Wikimedia Commons.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:No_Japs_in_Our_Schools.jpg.

In the early 1900s, there was a lot of prejudice towards the Japanese and other individuals of Asian descent which led to the pull for segregation as exemplified in this

poster. Like many other immigrants in San Francisco, Markino also faced discrimination during his time in California which led to his eventual decision to head to England. Viewers should consider the complicated racial relations that existed and exist in the U.S. while examining this photograph.

“Picture of Millicent Fawcett.” 1918. Photograph. Wikimedia Commons.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Picture_of_Millicent_Fawcett.jpg.

One of the leaders of the women’s suffrage movement in Great Britain was Millicent Fawcett, pictured above. Yoshio Markino himself was a great supporter of the suffragettes and was a great admirer of Fawcett.

“Queen Victoria.” 1900. Photographic reproduction. 5199602. Digital Public Library of America.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/16d97a90-daa7-0130-ade2-58d385a7b928>.

Queen Victoria is one of the most admired monarchs of the British Royalty and although Markino did not arrive in England until her death, she had made a lasting mark on British society and therefore made a lasting impression on Markino. In *My Idealed Bulleses*, he talks of Queen Victoria as the pinnacle of female strength, vehemently disclaiming that his love for the British monarch does not make him unpatriotic towards Japan.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1941. “Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.” Photograph. 197288. Digital Public Library of America. <http://catalog.archives.gov/id/197288>.

Picture of Pearl Harbor after the attack by the Japanese. Due to this incident and other attacks on British territories, Great Britain declares war on Japan and Yoshio Markino, after decades of living in England, returns home.

“Samurai.” n.d. Woodblock print in colored ink on paper. Digital Public Library of America. Accessed March 24, 2022.

<https://dp.la/item/958db15dbbdd49f204e61a0ef871363b?q=samurai>.

Colored woodblock print of unknown origin that depicts an image of a samurai, a historically important warrior position in Japan. Yoshio Markino himself was born into this group, but at the time of his birth the samurai had already fallen into decline.

“The Largest Number of Persons Ever Included in a Photograph. The Picture Shows a Large Portion of the Crowd of 500,000 That Poured into Hyde Park, London, during the Recent Demonstration of the Suffragettes. George Bernard Shaw an Amused Spectator. The Procession on Its Way to Hyde Park. Part of the Procession. The Meeting at Caston Hill Prior to the Riot. Mrs. Drummond, Leader of the Suffragettes.” 1908. Newspaper Clipping. 3970515. The New York Public Archive Digital Collections.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/b16926af-3f01-6b2f-e040-e00a1806531a>.

The women’s suffrage movement was one of the most influential and important events for women living within Great Britain and around the world during the 20th century.

Women have gained the right to vote, to work, and to choose, making them the agents of their own lives rather than having to rely on husbands, fathers, and brothers.

Markino participated in the suffragette movement and supported their cause in many of his writings.

Yokohama Coast Church. 1887. "Yokohama Kaigan Church in 1887." Photograph.

Wikimedia Commons.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Yokohama_Kaigan_Church_in_1887.jpg.

As the world opened up due to new technology, Christian missionaries began to arrive in Japan, founding churches and creating new parishes. In his childhood, Markino was deeply influenced by the Protestant missionaries near his own town and through them he began to develop the desire to travel to other countries.

"Yoshio Markino (with Facsimile Signature)." 1912. Photograph with facsimile signature.

London. One More Voice.

https://onemorevoice.org/html/transcriptions/liv_021080_ART.html.

Among his many hobbies, Markino liked to write and his humorous autobiographical works became popular in England. Here we see him sitting at a desk, smiling at the camera, likely penning a new manuscript, or perhaps, a letter.