Background on Felice Beato

A pioneer in war photography and the photography of Japan, Felice Beato is believed to have been born between 1825 and 1830 on the Greek Island of Corfu, then a British protectorate. Although little certain can be said about his formal training or early career, Beato is known to have begun work as a...
photographer as early as 1851, when he traveled to Constantinople with his brother Antonio to work for James Robertson, an experienced photographer who would later become their brother-in-law. By 1853, the Beatos and Robertson had formed a partnership, taking touristic images of famous sites throughout the eastern Mediterranean and Palestine.

In 1855, Robertson and Beato shifted course and lit out to document the Crimean War battlefields at Balaklava, following immediately on the heels of the photographer Roger Fenton. Three years later, Beato ventured even further afield, heading to Calcutta and northern India to take photographs of the devastation following the Lucknow Revolt, and producing a series of graphic images that are sometimes considered to include the earliest depictions of war dead.

After spending an undetermined period of time in England, Beato left for Japan prior to 1863, and although he was not the first photographer there, his images are among the best known of the late Edo period. Once settled in Yokohama, he opened a photographic and art studio with the English journalist and illustrator Charles Wirgman, producing a stunning array of views, portraits, ethnographic images, and genre scenes over almost a decade and a half. He traveled throughout Honshu and other Japanese islands, becoming the official photographer on the military expedition to Shimonoseki in September 1864, and producing a widely reproduced series of views of Nagasaki and its surroundings shortly thereafter.

After a fire destroyed all of his negatives in 1866, Beato resumed work with great energy. In 1871, he accompanied a United States naval expedition to Korea, sometimes referred to as the first Korean War, again as official photographer. Just as important as his documentary work, however, Beato is reputed to have helped train the first generation of Japanese photographers, including Kusakabe Kimbei, as well as the noted German photographer Raimund von Stillfried. Beato remained in Yokohama until 1877 at which time he sold his negatives and studio to Stillfried’s firm.
Later in life, Beato photographed in Africa and southeast Asia, but he appears to have stopped photographing after 1899.

He died in 1908.

**Scope of collection**

The Beato Collection includes ten images taken by Felice Beato in Japan between 1863 and 1871, including his famous view of Daibutsu, the Great Buddha at Kotokuin Temple, Kamakura; his view of one of the residences of the Shimabara clan; two very scarce views of a farmhouse and agricultural laborers, probably taken along the Tokaido Road; two views of Yokohama; and a fine view of a naval fleet at Nagasaki.

**Collection inventory**

- **Daibutsu (the Great Buddha) of Kotokuin Temple, Kamakura**
  - ca. 1866
  - image 27 x 20.5 cm., on mount 45.5 x 35 cm.
  - Box 1: 1

- **Farmhouse on canal’s side**
  - ca. 1868
  - image 28.5 x 19.5 cm., on mount 45.5 x 35 cm.
  - Box 1: 2

- **Farmers in agricultural field**
  - ca. 1868
  - image 27 x
  - Box 1: 3
Kanazawa view from hill  
ca.1868  
image 30 x 23, on mount 45.5 x 35 cm.  
Box 1: 4

Kaisando Temple, Nagasaki  
ca.1864-1868  
28 x 23 cm., on mount 45.5 x 35 cm.  
Box 1: 5

Negishi Bay from Fudozaka Slope [View on the New Road]  
1868  
29 x 21.5 cm., on mount 45.5 x 35 cm.  
Box 1: 6
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Pagoda at Kamakura" /></td>
<td>Pagoda at Kamakura</td>
<td>ca.1868</td>
<td>22 x 28 cm., on mount 35 x 45.5 cm.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Port of Nagasaki with American and British warships" /></td>
<td>Port of Nagasaki with American and British warships</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>21.5 x 18.5 cm., on mount 28 x 23.5 cm.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Shimabara-han Fief Second Residence" /></td>
<td>Shimabara-han Fief Second Residence</td>
<td>ca.1863</td>
<td>29 x 21.5 cm., on</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yokohama from the new road

ca. 1868

29.5 x 21 cm., on mount 45.5 x 35 cm.

Box 1: 10

Administrative information

Access
The collection is open for research.

Provenance
This collection was originally found housed with the John Thomson Photograph Collection (PH 2) and the Walter Bentley Woodbury Photograph Collection (PH 3), which seems to indicate that the images were acquired together.

Processing Information
Collection was processed and images scanned by Meghan Fahey, August 2007.

Language:
English

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Felice Beato Photograph Collection (PH 4). Special Collections and University Archives, University of Massachusetts Amherst Libraries.
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Digitized versions of the images in this collection have been added to SCUA's online repository, Credo.

Search terms

Subjects
- Japan--Photographs
- Japan--Social life and customs
- Nagasaki (Japan)--Photographs
- Temples--Japan--Photographs
- Yokohama (Japan)--Photographs

Names
- Beato, Felice, b. ca. 1825

Genre terms
- Albumen prints
- Photographs

Link to similar SCUA collections

Japan  Photographs