

令和 5 年 6 月 26 日現在

機関番号：14301

研究種目：若手研究

研究期間：2020～2022

課題番号：20K13540

研究課題名（和文）A Micro-History of Trade at Treaty Port Hakodate in the Bakumatsu and Meiji Eras

研究課題名（英文）A Micro-History of Trade at Treaty Port Hakodate in the Bakumatsu and Meiji Eras

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交付決定額（研究期間全体）：（直接経費） 1,000,000円

研究成果の概要（和文）：本プロジェクトは旧条約港や他の都市のアーカイブ調査を通じて収集された史料に基づいています。いくつかの結果はすでに学術雑誌に掲載されており、今後函館の条約港の歴史に関する書籍として出版される予定です。調査結果は国際会議（オンライン・対面）で発表されました。本プロジェクトはマイクロヒストリーのアプローチの有効性を確認しており、将来的には他の港に広げることを望んでいます。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

This project has looked into the activities of foreign merchants at Hakodate in the bakumatsu and Meiji eras from the perspective of micro/global history. It has produced a number of case studies that show how trade was conducted in the early phase of Japan's integration into the global economy.

研究成果の概要（英文）：This project has been based on the materials gathered via several archival research trips at former Japanese treaty ports. Several results have already been published as papers in academic journals and in the coming years will be published as a book. Findings have also been presented at several prominent international conferences both online and in person. Though I was unable to gather as many historical source materials from overseas as planned, work done in domestic archives was more extensive than planned and has benefited the project. The project has confirmed the validity of the approach of a micro-history of Japan's trade and in future I hope (whilst completing a book from this project) to extend this study to other ports, tracing the roots of European and American firms to their home countries and other overseas locations as well as the links between activities in different Japanese treaty ports.

研究分野：経済史

キーワード：Economic History Japanese History Business History Trade Merchants Hakodate Hokkaido

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1. 研究開始当初の背景

This research project sought to examine Hakodate's foreign trade in the mid-to-late nineteenth century using an approach that sought out micro-level sources which give a sense of the everyday aspects of trade at Hakodate, which, as one of few open ports in that era, by extension, helps us understand the integration of Japan into the global economy at the time. As an understudied port, examining the case of Hakodate provides some new knowledge about how that integration process played out at the periphery of the Japanese realm. But also because of the fewer merchants based at Hakodate, coupled with a similarly sized government bureaucracy on both the Japanese and foreign sides of the trade (consuls, magistrates, customs officials, etc.) the reporting on each individual merchant is detailed when compared with ports such as Yokohama and Nagasaki which have received more attention from scholars.

Prior to the commencement of this project I had conducted a few pilot studies into the feasibility of this approach which I now sought to conduct in more detail and with more cases explored. Thus, using the existing records of the government bureaucracy in Japan and among the foreign nations with a presence at Hakodate, I sought to acquire the reports, records and correspondence of foreign merchants, whalers and consular staff who were based at, or came to, Hakodate, aiming at an account of foreign merchant activities that was richer in detail on individual or small-scale foreign merchants/companies than had been hitherto conducted by the existing scholarship on Japanese open/treaty ports. Research on Hakodate had hitherto been conducted by local historians, thus, in taking the above approach my aim was to connect Hakodate's history in the mid-to-late nineteenth century with the emerging field of global history and better trace the micro-cases of the individual firms that came to Hakodate to take advantage of new business opportunities.

2. 研究の目的

This project sought to locate the opening of Hakodate to international trade in the 1850s and the development of that trade over the course of the rest of the nineteenth century, and in the process to connect the detailed work on the port conducted by local historians in Japan to the wider field of global history whilst simultaneously utilizing a case study/micro-history approach. Local historians, despite their excellent work based on locally available sources, had largely failed to explore the background of foreign firms that came to Hakodate and to trace the links they established. In particular, then, this project sought to understand the process and motivations by which foreign firms came to and established their operations at Hakodate, the way they conducted their business, the cooperation and conflicts they had with Japanese merchants and local authorities, the links they established and impact they had with other markets/local areas, as well as their experience of what was a tumultuous period of Japanese history. Overall, the project sought to understand:

1. What was the impact of the "opening" of Hakodate in the mid-19th century?
2. How was trade conducted there by local and foreign merchants and how did they adjust to wider change?
3. What role did trade play in the development of late Tokugawa and Meiji-era Hokkaido?

At the outset, I had the goal of producing a monograph based on the cases I collected but disruptions caused by covid-19 meant that I could not complete

the required archival research overseas during the course of the project so instead I decided to work on individual papers covering, for example, individual firms, merchants, or lines of business/trade. This was practical considering travel restrictions and allowed me to better make use of domestic archives, in which I was able to locate more materials than expected, especially at the Yokohama Archives of History 横浜開港資料館. Since the project has been completed I have secured additional funding which will help me to complete the remaining overseas archival research, sufficient for the completion of the monograph which will be the first in English that examines the opening of Hakodate in the mid-to-late nineteenth century and the first in any language that examines the history of its trade from both global and local perspectives. The articles I have published during the funding period are excellent examples of what that would look like, though of course the monograph will also need to provide a great deal of synthesis than the individual papers do. I hope to complete the manuscript of the monograph before the end of 2024.

3. 研究の方法

This research project was conducted first and foremost with the analysis of primary historical source materials which needed to be collected/copied at various archives. For the most part these materials were available (or discovered when not catalogued) at local archives in those ports that were open to international trade in the 1850s and 1860s, namely Yokohama, Hakodate, Shimoda, Niigata, and Kobe, as well as national-level archives. Having collected these materials, they are analysed/interrogated according to the main research questions of the project and the approaches of economic, global and micro-history. By piecing together, the traces of the activities of individual firms from the various archives it is possible to gain a closer and more complete understanding of the trade of the port and use the resultant case studies to speak to the wider questions set. Though covid-19 restricted access to some of these materials in the time frame of the project, for the most part this method was implementable and produced several papers that demonstrate the appropriateness of this approach.

4. 研究成果

Covid-19 caused significant disruption to this project by restricting the ability to travel to archives and thus collect/access the necessary historical materials, particularly those available abroad. Nevertheless, whilst this has ultimately delayed the work on producing a monograph, I was able to flexibly adjust my approach by focusing on publishing individual papers based largely on case studies, many of which have been published and will provide a strong basis from which to eventually produce the monograph on Hakodate's integration into international trade.

In the first year of the project (2020-21) the disruption of the pandemic was most keenly felt. Nevertheless, using online materials I was able to work on and submit two research papers on Hakodate, the first a case study of an Anglo-Danish merchant, and, the second a paper examining American whalers and merchants in the 1850s and 1860s at Hakodate. I was also able to publish a working paper on the "West Pacific Company", a British company at Hakodate, which appeared as part of the "commodities of empire" series. This paper traced the background of the company and the process by which it came to Hakodate, as well as its struggles to establish itself in 1860s Japan. The paper revealed a close examination of the motivations/vision of the firm, the shareholders involved and their relationship with Japanese merchants. It revealed that this company was strongly rooted in Dundee and London networks and sought to build on the investors' links with the Russian empire, anticipating Hakodate would be a good location to be based should opportunities emerge in the Russian Far East.

In the second year (2021-22) restrictions continued to be felt but domestic archival research trips became possible and the purchase of important source and secondary materials. I was also able to present the initial findings of these research trips at international conferences, albeit online, including the International Conference of Asian Studies, the World Business History Congress, and the Sixth European Congress on World and Global History. Presenting at these conferences allowed me to sharpen my ideas and better understand how to connect the case studies emerging from my archival research with wider historical questions.

I was also able to publish three papers in this year one examining the background, trends and experiences of American whalers visiting Hakodate in the 1850s and 1860s. This paper, titled “American Pacific Whaling at Hakodate before the Meiji Restoration”, showed that US whalers voyaging to Japan remained essentially part of the old East Coast whaling fleet, despite the US’ growing presence on the Pacific coast. It also showed that Hakodate’s opening to whaling ships in the 1850s and 1860s caused both disruption and economic opportunity in Hakodate, whilst the shipping networks of whalers placed Hakodate in a US whaling network in the Pacific centered on Hawaii, though US whaling was by that point already starting to decline. The second paper I published, titled “Western Merchants and Intra-Asian Trade: John Henry Duus at Treaty port Hakodate, 1861-68”, provided a case study of the longest residing foreign merchants of Hakodate, the Anglo-Dane John Duus. The paper examined his family’s long history in merchant activities connected with the China trade. The paper stressed the links between China-based western firms and those which first came to Japan after the opening of Japanese ports and was published in an open-access business history journal. The third paper, titled “In the Black Ships’ Wake: Early American Enterprise at Treaty Port Hakodate”, was accepted for publication in the leading journal of Pacific History, *Pacific Historical Review*, though it is due to appear in 2024 because of a backlog of accepted papers in that journal. The paper shows how early American business struggled in Hakodate after its opening, this was in part a result of disruptions in the US such as the civil war, but also a result of the disruptive influence of its self-seeking and often unpaid diplomatic representatives who pursued their own business opportunities.

In the third year (2022-23) I was able to complete the final archival work in Hakodate, Sapporo, Yokohama and Niigata as well as present the findings of the project at prominent international conferences such as the Business History Conference, World Economic History Congress and the Asian Studies Conference Japan. In addition, I was also able to publish 3 articles/chapters (of which one is forthcoming) related to this project. The first of these continues the case study of John Duus, but this time examines his experience of the transition to the Meiji period. Titled “Western Merchants and the Meiji Transition: John Henry Duus at Treaty Port Hakodate” the article hints that whilst some western merchants were able to expand their activities during the Boshin War (1868-69), the early Meiji period was characterized by instability and struggle. This theme was also stressed in a short article published in the proceedings for the ICAS conference I attended during the project’s second year, although this paper focused primarily on British merchant activities. The third paper I published is actually forthcoming in September and it is titled “Marketing the Semi-Colonial as Cosmopolitan: Treaty Port Heritage and the Remaking of Hakodate”. It is accepted for publication as part of an edited volume on contemporary “heritage” which will be published by Brill. The theme departs somewhat from my original project idea, but in conducting this research project I have become interested in the use of the treaty port past in the heritage and tourism industries in Hakodate (and other port cities) and in visiting several sites during this project I was able to branch off into this subject. The paper itself examines how the treaty port past has been mobilized in Hakodate as a tourist resource as the city sought to redevelop

following the decline of its staple industries in the postwar period.

Overall, this project has confirmed the validity of the approach of a micro-history of Japan's trade. In future I hope (whilst completing a book from this project) to extend my study to other ports besides Hakodate. In tracing the roots of European and American firms to their home countries and other overseas locations, a more complete and connected history of Japan's integration into the world economy and one that explores the links between activities in different Japanese treaty ports is possible.

5. 主な発表論文等

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〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6. 研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関