# K. Maruyama and S. Imamiya

## The First Japanese Researchers of the Early German-Japanese Diplomatic Relations and the Time They Lived in

Mariko Fukuoka (Ph.D)

# “150 Years” of German-Japanese Relations

E. Kaemper came to Japan in 1690

P. F. v. Siebold came to Japan in 1823

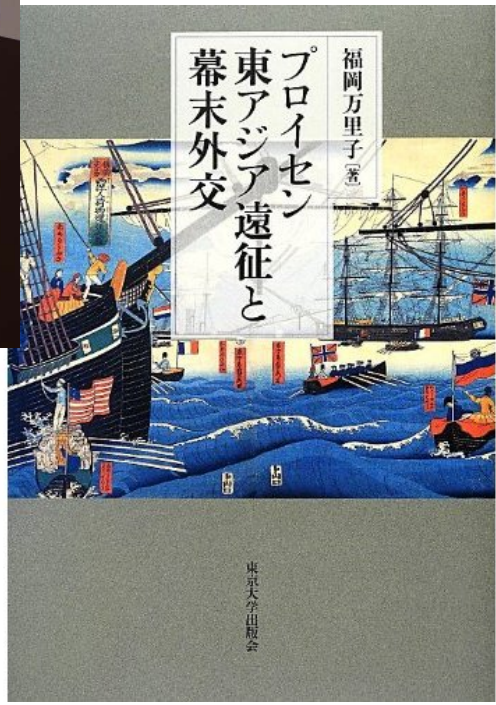
--- Stay in Japan as the “Dutch”

Right to reside in Japan for Germans (firstly Prussians)

< since 1861 (the Prussian-Japanese Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation)

: Concluded between the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Eulenburg Mission (Prussian East-Asian Expedition)

I
プロイセン及びドイツ帝国と幕末維新期の日本
Prussia, the German Empire, and Japan in the Bakumatsu and Restoration Period
1860年前後のドイツ連邦・関税同盟領域と周辺地域
Map of the German Confederation, German Customs Union (Zollverein), and the Surrounding Area, c.1860


福岡万里子［著］
プロイセン 東アジア遠征と 幕末外交
東京大学出版会

# The First Japanese Researchers of the Early German-Japanese Relations (EGJR)

Kunio Maruyama 丸山國雄 (1905-?)

Shin Imamiya 今宮新 (1901-?)

## Maruyama

"Short History of the Early Relations between Japan and Germany (1861-1869)"
(『初期日獨通交小史』)
(Japanese-German Culture Institute, 1931)

## Imamiya

Stay in Berlin in 1931-33
>Investigation of Historical Documents related to EGJR

"Study of the Early Japanese-German Relations"
(『初期日独通交史の研究』)
(Kashima-Institute Publisher, 1971)

# Kunio Maruyama 丸山國雄
## (born in 1905 in Kobe)

- 1929.3 Graduated from the Imperial University of Tokyo
- 1929.4-1942: 維新史料編纂官 : An Editorial Member of the Committee for Compiling Historical Documents of the Meiji Restoration（維新史料編纂会 Ishin Shiryo Hensan kai）
  - Established by imperial edict in 1911 (Meiji 44)
  - Aimed for Collection and Compilation of Historical Documents relating to the Meiji Restoration (MR)
  - Belonged to the Ministry for Education（文部省）
  - Published: “Manuscript of MR Documents of Great Japan（大日本維新史料稿本）”, “Elements of MR Documents of Great Japan（大日本維新史料綱要）”, “History of MR（維新史）” during 1930s-40s
  - Disbanded in 1942 after the publication of the “History of MR”

# Maruyama's Publications on EGJR

- 1931 "Short History of the Early Relations between Japan and Germany (1861-1869)"
- 1934-1943: Six Articles on EGJR incl.:
  - 1935: "Details of Rescue of a German Ship off the coast of Miyakojima Island"
  - 1936: "Emergence of German Studies in Japan"
  - 1940: "Conclusion of the Japanese-German Treaty and Its Meaning"
  - 1943: "Exchange of Japanese-German Culture in the Early Modern Period"
- All published from the Japanese-German Culture Institute（日獨文化協會）

# Maruyama's Relation with the Japanese-German Culture Institute:

Cited form the Preface by Takahiko Tomoe (President of the Institute?) to Maruyama's article on EGJR in 1934

"The Japanese-German Culture Institute aims to foster the friendship between Japan and Germany and to mutually exchange their cultures. Now I believe that the historical research of both countries' relations would be beneficial not only in academic terms, but also for achievement of our Institute's aims. Once, our Institute asked Mr. Kunio Maruyama, the Editorial Member of 維新史料編纂会, to study the Early Japanese-German relations, which led to its publication. We further hope that the study will now be proceeded, as our Institute's project, to the direction of medicine, military science, law, philosophy and others, where both countries have had the deepest relations in the history of cultural exchange…"

# Meaning of the Study of EGJR given by Maruyama himself:

**Cited from: Preface by Maruyama in his article of 1940**

"Today, the exchange between Japan and Germany are getting deeper and deeper with the progress of the time, and both countries are striving for the establishment of the new world order, corresponding to each other in the East and the West. Based on the conclusion of the Japanese-German Anti-Comintern Pact, both countries are, for the sake of the world, cooperating to expel the evil movements of communistic parties, and further trying to contribute to the world culture by forging the Japanese-German Cultural Agreement. Just seventy years ago, both countries' powers were still weak. However, both countries have achieved rapid progress, so that they are now feared as world powers. In such a time, it would have much meaning to look back at the beginning of both countries diplomatic relations…."

# Maruyama's Publications on EGJR

- 1931 "Short History of the Early Relations between Japan and Germany (1861-1869)"
- 1934-1943: Six Articles on EGJR incl.:
  - 1935: "Details of Rescue of a German Ship off the coast of Miyakojima Island"
  - 1936: "Emergence of German Studies in Japan"
  - 1940: "Conclusion of the Japanese-German Treaty and Its Meaning"
  - 1943: "Exchange of Japanese-German Culture in the Early Modern Period"
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1936: the Japanese-German Anti-Comintern Pact

1938: Japanese-German Cultural Agreement

1940: Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy

In 1944: Maruyama publishes “Details of the Invasive Diplomacy of Harris and Perry(『ハリスペリー侵略外交顛末』)”（Ryugin-Publisher 龍吟社）

Maruyama’s Life after the War…

- 1945: Retirement from the Ministry of Education
- 1951: Purged from public service
- From 1952: Professor of the newly founded Yamanashi University

# Shin Imamiya 今宮新

- 1900 (Meiji 33): Born in Ibaraki
- 1923: Graduated from the Keio University

  Thesis on: Study of Taira no Masakado

→Lectures Japanese & Western History in the Preliminary School of the Keio University

- 1931-33: Stay in Berlin as a Keio Scholarship Student > Research at the Japan-Institut and the Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv/ Investigates historical documents relating to EGJR

# Shin Imamiya 今宮新

- 1933 Autumn: Return to Japan

→ Lecturer of the Keio Preliminary School and the Keio University

- Back to the Study of Japanese History
- Published his first book “Study of the Handensei-System”（『班田収受制の研究』）in 1944（Ryugin-Publisher 龍吟社）
- Also continued to study EGJR supported by a grant-in-aid of the Ministry of Education

- After the War: Imamiya was assigned as the President of the Commercial and Engineering School of Keio (later the Keio Junior High School)
- Later also the President of the Literature Department of the Keio University

>> Strived for revival of the war-devastated Keio Schools and University

Imamiya's Bust in the courtyard of the Keio Junior High School

1961(Showa 36):
100th Anniversary Year of the German-Japanese Relations

## Cited from the Preface of Imamiya's work on EGJR (1971)

"Since the 36th Year of Showa (1961) was the 100th Anniversary Year of the German-Japanese Relations, it seems that memorial events and exhibitions were held here and there. So I dropped in at one of the exhibitions. In the site, I found, though a very few, some exhibits relating to the Prussian Embassy which visited our country for the first time. This made me remember very vividly the memory of my young days long time ago: the memory of the time, when I, eager in learning, stayed in Berlin and visited the Prussian Geheimes Staatsarchiv for a fairly long time. … The old historical documents, which I then transcribed or photographed and brought back home, are still left in the suitcase in the corner of my study, as the result of the later disorder of our country and my business in the postwar period. Sometime I wrote short essays out of them, but they were all incomplete and not really published. It was because I was stimulated by the events of the 100th Anniversary Year of the GJR, that I began to think taking out those old manuscripts…"

## Some Concluding Remarks

- K. Maruyama engaged with the study of EGJR under the strong influence of the contemporary political GJR

  cf. his position as a bureaucrat-historian

- S. Imamiya remained 'nonpolitical'

  cf. academic circumstances of the Keio University?