

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

## Chapter 1 : Townsend Harris - Wikipedia

*The complete journal of Townsend Harris, first American consul general and minister to Japan; Item Preview remove-circle Share or Embed This Item.*

He moved early to New York City, where he became a successful merchant and importer from China. He was an avid and critical reader and also taught himself French, Italian and Spanish. Townsend Harris High School was re-created in as a public magnet school for the humanities. Commerce[ edit ] In he went to California and during the following six years made trading voyages to China and the Dutch and British Indies, becoming thoroughly acquainted with many Asian customs and societies. He acted for a time as American vice- consul at the Chinese treaty port of Ningpo. Harris Treaty of with Siam[ edit ] Harris, though anxious to get to his new post in Japan, went first to Bangkok , to update the Roberts Treaty. The United States does not hold any possessions in the East, nor does it desire any. The form of government forbids the holding of colonies. The United States therefore cannot be an object of jealousy to any Eastern Power. Peaceful commercial relations, which give as well as receive benefits, is what the President wishes to establish with Siam, and such is the object of my mission. Finalization of the British Bowring Treaty of delayed Harris for a month, but he had only to negotiate minor points to transform it into the Harris Treaty of American missionary Stephen Matoon , who had acted as translator, was appointed the first United States consul to Siam. After prolonged negotiations lasting 18 months, Harris finally received a personal audience of the Shogun in the palace. Upon his departure, senior Japanese diplomat Moriyama wrote to him "You have been more than a friend. You have been our benefactor and teacher. Your spirit and memory will live forever in the history of Japan. It is more like the golden age of simplicity and honesty than I have ever seen in any other country". As reported in the New York Times , when he was interviewed in by the author William Elliot Griffis who had recently returned from Japan, his first question was, "What do the Japanese think of me? The First Japanese Embassy to the United States that the restrictive lifestyle for Townsend Harris as ambassador in Japan "had forever molded the opener of Japan into a hermit" for the rest of his life while in New York City. He is played by Blake Crawford.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

## Chapter 2 : The Bakumatsu (Part 10): Shogunate of Yoshinobu | Exploring History

*The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris, first American Consul General and Minister to calendrierdelascience.comuction and Notes by Mario Emilio Cosenza, Ph.D., Professor of Classical Languages, the College of the City of New York.*

Wednesday, June 22, The Bakumatsu Part 4: On the Brink Attacks on foreigners and Bakufu officials illustrated the propensity of the unpopularity of opening Japan to the world. Edo attempted to alleviate the situation. But as it progressed, conditions continued to sour. Explore developments in foreign relations that placed Japan on the brink. Diplomatic Developments Ports of Yokohama and Nagasaki opened to world trade in and supposed to be followed by Niigata in the But domestic violence resulting from recent concessions questioned the practicality of opening ports immediately. Indeed the opening of Niigata failed materialized in as a result and the foreign powers did not reacted. By the summer of the same year, Bakufu officials informed the representatives of the Treaty Powers of their intention to postpone the opening of treaty ports. Townsend Harris, American minister to Japan, suggested the move as wise, especially in the midst of long line of brutal and tragic assassinations committed by disgruntled ronins. But even if the Japanese showed intentions to move the date of opening of ports, they continued to sign additional commercial treaties with other European countries. In , Japan agreed to a commercial treaty with the Portuguese and in January with the Prussians. By , Russia, contented with its borders in northern Japan and consolidating power domestically, and the Americans, busy with their Civil War, took the sidelines in Japanese affairs while the British and the French, already well-established in the region, took prominent roles. Bakufu sent Kuze Hirochika in early to inform and to negotiate with the British Minister to Japan, Rutherford Alcock, in their intention to postpone port openings. In July , after the attacks made on the British legation by angry Mito ronins, Alcock, realizing the dangerous situation brought by the opening, accepted to postponement. London Protocol Japanese Embassy in the International Exhibition On January , a mission to Europe composing of 40 official delegates with Takenouchi Shimotsuke as chief and their servants left Shinagawa. The mission succeeded in securing an agreement in London on June 6, , known as the London Protocol that moved the opening of the ports for five years from The terms of the London Protocol postponed the opening of Niigata and other ports and cities stated in the treaty until In exchange for the postponement came additional concessions. It called for the abolition of many restrictions imposed on foreigners like in terms of quantity and price of goods to be traded, of fees to be paid, and of social classes allowed to conduct commercial transactions with. The Protocol called for the complete and immediate implementation of all the terms of the previous treaty in It suggested as well the opening of Tsushima Island to trade. Reduction of tariffs on spirits and other alcohols also was secured in the protocol alongside the freedom to use warehouses to store goods without any fees to the Japanese government. Meanwhile, the embassy sent to Europe changed the views of men who took part in it. Their travel gave them an opportunity to see and to experience the tremendous advancement of the west compared to the stagnate case of Japan. I found that there were among them some truly impartial and warm-hearted human beings. It also gave them the opportunity to see what the West could offer to Japan. However, On September , an incident worsen conditions at home and their relations with the foreign community. By September he had accomplished his task and journeyed back to Kyoto through the Tokaido Road. The party of foreigners planned to go to a temple in Kawasaki when they unfortunately crossed paths with Lord Shimazu. A member of the party, Charles Richardson, an audacious British wealthy merchant based on Shanghai, broke traditions and customs. Traditionally, Japanese gave way and prostrated to a passing convoy of a feudal lord. The samurais also wounded the two other men in the party as they aid Richardson. Eventually, the samurais allowed the foreign party to escape. As the foreigners reached the village of Namamugi, Richardson finally fell to his wounds. Body of Charles Richardson The news of the incident infuriated the foreign community in Yokohama, who felt tired and angry over being targeted by attacks and then by killings. John Neale talk down

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

and reasoned with the crowd. The Bakufu received the angry protest and loud demand for justice from Neale and passed it to the Satsuma Domain. The Bakufu relayed the rejection by Satsuma to the British and then they washed its hands from the affair by stating its inability to punish or command the Daimiate. In political view, the Bakufu wanted to remain neutral as they decided to avoid the implication of the Bakufu to any military retaliation from the British but also to avoid alienating Satsuma and Lord Shimazu, who was their close ally in Kyoto. On December 24, , Edo once again received demands from Colonel Neale. The Bakufu did nothing while Satsuma remained defiant. Britain already dispatched warships to Japan and prepared a naval squad in China to launch a blockade of Japan if it came to worst. They had prepared to exercise another gunboat diplomacy and in worse case, for a major conflict. On April 6, , Neale renewed demands to Edo and Satsuma. The memories of Perry chillingly reverberated again along with fears of an unwanted war among officials. As the British sought justice and amassed its impressive forces, Edo and Kyoto, meanwhile, planned the expelling of the foreign barbarians either by force or by diplomacy.

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

## Chapter 3 : JEP Diplomacy: September

*The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris: First American Consul and Minister to Japan (Classic Reprint) [Townsend Harris] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Tuesday, June 28, The Bakumatsu Part Shogunate of Yoshinobu Hitotsubashi Keiki or Yoshinobu ascended as the 15th Tokugawa Shogun in in the midst of declining power and prestige of the Bakufu after centuries of domination. At a young age, his father had him adopted by the Hitotsubashi clan, another family branch of the Tokugawa, to give him a better chance of becoming the Shogun. Indeed, in , at about 21 years old, Hitotsubashi stood poise to become the next shogun along with another younger candidate from the Kii Clan, Yoshitomi. Hitotsubashi had the support of reformist factions within the Bakufu who believed in imperial restoration. In , Shogun Iesada passed away childless. A new head of the council, Ii Naosuke took a tough stand against reformist and made Yoshitomi, the candidate of the traditionalist, as the new Shogun Tokugawa Iemochi. But he remained a supporter of imperial restoration and military modernization. In March, , angry samurais assassinated Ii outside an Edo palace gate. The death of the two extremely different leaders “ Ii and Tokugawa ” marked the beginning of the cooperation between the Imperial Court in Kyoto and the Bakufu in Edo under the slogan of Koku Gattai. Kyoto saw Hitotsubashi as an ally due to his stand in reforming the Shogunate for an imperial restoration, in addition to his relation to Tokugawa Nariaki, an extreme nationalist and isolationist, to which Kyoto also strongly inclined to. In , the Court called for the appointment of Hitotsubashi as the guardian of the minor Shogun. For the following years, Hitotsubashi exercised enormous powers and stirred the Bakufu cautiously into complicated foreign affairs and local politics, maintaining as much as possible the unity between the Court and the Shogunate. On August 29, , Iemochi passed away leaving no heir for the position of Shogun. For months, however, Hitotsubashi rejected the offer from the Imperial Court the position of Shogun, perhaps due to the huge challenges and the responsibilities it held. Nevertheless, to the continuous insistence of Kyoto he accepted the position. Nevertheless, he found the courage to enact reforms in government and military to the fears of the Court and other daimyos. He met friends from the foreign community who supported his desire of modernizing Japan. Yet, one reform in government he thought to be beneficial for the Tokugawa soon proved to be his downfall. Japan that Yoshinobu inherited suffered from dire economic situation along with political instability as it faced internal opposition from tozama daimyos, especially Choshu. By March , the financial crisis resulted to the disbandment of several military units. It was even said that the Bakufu asked donations from Buddhist and Shinto shrines to somehow fill up government coffers. Yet, despite the problems and loses that the Bakufu incurred from the Second Choshu Expedition, Yoshinobu found strength to initiate reforms in the Shogunate. He continued to pursue reforms, and expanded its coverage to the government. In June , he attempted to form a state council filled with the largest and influential daimyos. When this council met, Yoshinobu faced a petition, led by Satsuma, to pardon the Daimyo of Choshu and lift their banishment from Kyoto. Yoshinobu rejected it initially, hence, his plan of forming a new state council failed. But after pressure from Kyoto, Satsuma, and other Daimyos, Yoshinobu finally agreed to a lenient sentence against Choshu. On the sidelines of the domestic politics, the responsibility of opening the treaty ports as scheduled by previous treaties fell to Yoshinobu as well. In , he met with western ministers in Osaka in on equal terms, with both parties sitting in a chair in a western manner. He reassured them that Hyogo would be opened as planned in , despite Kyoto not even mentioning the issue of opening the port in its approval. In the end Kyoto approved along with other Daimyos. French Support Yoshinobu had the support of France in his effort to reform Japan. The European country assisted to the Bakufu as early as to forward French interest in Japan as a main source of silk for its textile industry. The scale of the activities of the French ranged from advise, investments, and assistance. In French supported the Bakufu in developing Yokohama and the construction of several heavy industrial facilities, from iron foundries to shipyards. This assistance also extended into establishment of schools and

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

other educational institutions. They also obtained a contract to help in building a dockyard in Yokosuka. The Bakufu and the French also conceived a plan to set up a joint-venture trading company that specialized on silk. They trained the Shogunal army in modern tactics, weaponry, and training. Leon Roche, French minister to Edo, meanwhile, advised the Bakufu in administrative reforms. In , Roche inspired Oguri Tadamasu, a member of the council of the Bakufu, to reorganize the local administration of Japan by abolishing the han system. This was later disregarded after staunch opposition from different Daimyos and officials. Nevertheless, Roche continued to advise the Shogunate and even proposed setting up of a cabinet composed of officials each in charge of specialized departments like foreign affairs, finance, etc. He also inspired Yoshinobu with ideas of reforming the tax system and levies, from manpower to money. For instance, in , he rejected British proposal to defer indemnity payments in return for opening the ports early. He rejected it viewing such demands as dangerous to the standing and dignity of the Bakufu in the midst of ensuing internal struggles. He only gave in when the British convinced him of the deal benefiting all parties. But even with the French at his back, Yoshinobu still had to face the reality that the system of the Bakufu was antiquated in comparison to the changing times. The proposal led Yoshinobu to consider resigning for the sake of national unity in the face of increasing foreign incursions. In the end, when the aftermath of his resignation proved to be unacceptable to him, Yoshinobu wanted to correct what he saw as wrong. The Tosa Lord proposed to the Shogun to give back to the sovereign Emperor in Kyoto the powers to govern the country as the situation of two leaders brought no benefit, especially as its terrible state persisted. In addition, Goto, with the help of Sakamoto Ryoma, presented also plans of the Tosa Lords to form a British inspired parliament with participation of lords, samurais, and commoners. His only concern was the retention of the Tokugawa lands and prestige along with some power as well as participation in the soon to be imperial government. On November 19, , two centuries of Tokugawa rule and almost a thousand years of shoguns ended when Yoshinobu sent his resignation to Emperor Mutsuhito. However, his hopes of protecting Tokugawa land holdings and influence faded as Satsuma, Choshu, along with other Tozama Daimyos and anti-Tokugawa court nobles acted. They then planned to take down the Shogunate as quickly as possible, starting with the proposal of Goto and the Tosa Lord. Goto, a supporter and ally of Choshu and Satsuma Lords, used his proposal to rouse Yoshinobu into resigning. In January , Satsuma and Choshu forces marched into Kyoto. Before the two armies marched, the court removed Tokugawa allies from guard duties in the palace, paving way to a bloodless coup by the two domains. Then, Emperor Mutsuhito issued an edict creating new offices to govern the country and disregarding Tokugawa and ally clans from participating. On January 5, the Mori family along with their noble allies expelled in were restored to their positions. Finally, Kyoto issued a decree abolishing the Shogunate and rights of the Tokugawa to hold power and lands effectively launching the Meiji Restoration. Yoshinobu, infuriated and insulted by such decrees, prepared to march to Kyoto to make things right.

## DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

### Chapter 4 : Catalog Record: The complete journal of Townsend Harris, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Home» Browse» Books» Book details, The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris First The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris First American Consul General and Minister to Japan By Mario Emilio Cosenza, Townsend Harris.*

This forms an epoch in my life and may be the beginning of a new order of things in Japan. I hope I may so conduct myself that I may have honorable memories in the histories which will be written on Japan and its future destiny. Townsend Harris Writing from U. The revised edition was published shortly after the centenary of official U. In Hollywood also got in on the centenary with release of the John Wayne b. John Wayne as Townsend Harris "The Barbarian and the Geisha" Though Harris was a dignified, cultured and educated man, Japan considered Americans heathens at the time of his arrival. Thus, the title of the film. Wayne does his best as the cultured and diplomatic Harris. He opened the first U. Consulate at the Gyokusen-ji Temple in Shimoda in I refer to the Harris journal often. Harris left Japan in after negotiating, over a grueling two-year period, the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which opened trade between the U. The treaty is popularly known as The Harris Treaty of The treaty, Harris stressed to the Japanese, would be of mutual interest for commerce, education and culture. He further convinced Japan they had an obligation to teach the U. Several journal entries illustrate what Harris saw as needing change in Japan. In several journal entries, we learn what type of diplomat and American Harris was. In December , Harris wrote of the Japanese barbarity of slow, tortuous, crucifixion for crimes of bringing embarrassment to the country. In another entry, Harris lost his temper with the Japanese. Being the first American Consul and Minister to Japan, Harris was in a unique position to document his discussions, official and unofficial, with Japanese counterparts. Nothing like the official diplomatic journal of Townsend Harris had been published about Japan and it is easy to see why Hollywood sensationalized some of his entries, albeit by standards in the John Wayne film. In the film, Wayne represented the conservative American morals expressed by Harris in his journal. For example, in the film, Wayne as Harris, pleads for Japan to end its custom of killing baby girls during crop failures. In a comic scene, a Japanese official asks Wayne if American wives walk behind their husbands. Wayne suggests, to the shock of his inquisitor, some husbands walk behind their wives. In sum, Townsend Harris worked largely alone in Japan. In a time and male dominant culture when he could have engaged in anything, Harris did the right and professional thing. He kept his mind on his diplomatic objectives and helped Japan realize the need to enter the global economy and change its customs. Harris rests in the historic acre Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. In , the government of Japan honored his resting place with the gift of trees and Japanese sculpture for being a Friend of Japan. The Harris resting place is a monument to a great and legendary American diplomat. For more information see:

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE COMPLETE JOURNAL OF TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL AND MINISTER TO JAPAN

## Chapter 5 : The Barbarian and the Geisha - Wikipedia

*Home» Browse» Books» Book details, The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris: First The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris: First American Consul and Minister to Japan By Mario Emilio Cosenza.*

He arrived in Shimoda and opened the first American consulate at Gyokusen-ji Gyokusen Temple in the village of Kakizaki which was and still is situated on the east side of Shimoda harbour. He spent a number of years in Shimoda and as a result got to know the town, its people and the surrounding area very well. He meticulously recorded his life in Japan in his personal journal. All quotations are from this edition of the text. Initially Harris was very positive about his life in Shimoda. In particular, the countryside surrounding Shimoda, rather than the city itself, impressed Harris. It was not only the agricultural methods that impressed Harris. He was impressed by the quality of life of the agricultural workers. It appears he was genuinely scared by the experience. In fact half of the houses in Kakizaki, Harris estimated, were destroyed in that typhoon. He was also unlucky enough to experience an earthquake on November 4th In fact Harris often appeared annoyed by the officials and frequently called into question their honesty and integrity. The Japanese officials were inexperienced in foreign diplomacy and were extremely concerned about American motives in opening relations with Japan. Harris, on the other hand, was, apart from his assistant Heusken and some Chinese servants, effectively isolated. So it is quite understandable that negotiations would not always have run smoothly. That they progressed at all seems quite an achievement. The view from Gyokusenji to Shimoda harbour Like many visitors to Japan in this period, Harris was perturbed by the practice of mixed nude bathing. A little later during his stay in Shimoda, Harris was presented with more wild boar meat. This brought even greater praise for the meat. Diplomacy was certainly challenging and this must have been exacerbated by his very real feeling of isolation. Yet, outside of these negotiations, he was charmed by the people of Shimoda and delighted by the surrounding countryside. After spending a little over one year in Shimoda, Harris departed for Edo in November The article on Clarke continues here. Reference Harris, Townsend, The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris: First American Consul and Minister to Japan. Rutland, Vermont and Tokyo:

## Chapter 6 : The Bakumatsu (Part 4): On the Brink | Exploring History

*The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris First American Consul General and Minister to Japan. New York: Doubleday. [reprinted by Kessinger Publishing Company, Whitefish, Montana,*

## Chapter 7 : Townsend Harris | calendrierdelascience.com

*Full text of "The complete journal of Townsend Harris, first American consul general and minister to Japan;" See other formats.*

## Chapter 8 : Townsend Harris | Early Foreign Visitors to Shizuoka

*The complete journal of Townsend Harris: first American Consul and Minister to Japan / introduction and notes by Mario Emilio Cosenza ; with a preface by Douglas MacArthur II Tuttle Rutland Australian/Harvard Citation.*