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Journal of History for the Public 11 (2014) Abstracts

Coffee and the German Empire: An Beverage Across the World

Naoto MINAMI

Since the so-called “Columbian Exchange” (Alfred W. Crosby), the globalization of food has advanced steadily for centuries. It is one of the most important subjects of the research about food history because it is deeply related with the phenomena of European colonialism. In this article we focus on coffee, a typical beverage which represents both globalization of food and European colonialism, and analyze the process of its introduction and popularization in Germany, a country which had been allotted an unfavorable position in the world trade of coffee until the late 19th century because of geographical and historical reason.

In the first chapter we pick up two phenomena in 18th century Germany; a ban of coffee which was enforced unsuccessfully in several ‘Länder’ in central and northern Germany, and an attempt to invent substitutes for coffee, which was to bear fruit with the successful production of chicory coffee.

The second chapter treats the structural change of world coffee trade in the latter half of the 19th century, the most important factor of which was the growth of coffee production in Brazil. As a result the leading center of coffee trade moved from Amsterdam to Hamburg, where the new free trade district was constructed and the harbor facilities were modernized in the 1890s by the German central government. Consequently Hamburg came to hold hegemony over the world coffee trade.

In the third chapter we turn our attention to the domestic situation in Imperial Germany. The structure of coffee supply also experienced a deep change, and a new coffee business was born, which launched the process of coffee roasting and integrated the wholesale and retail divisions. Around the turn of the century, coffee culture spread across the wide range of people in Imperial Germany, including both the bourgeoisie and the working classes.

Finally we examine harmful effects of the globalization of coffee.

“Salubriousness of the City” and Public Baths in the Principate Rome

Ryosuke TSUTSUMI

The purpose of this paper is to examine a relationship between the governance and medical knowledge of Ancient Rome, focusing on the medical function of public baths and Frontinus’s concept of “salubriousness of the city (salubritas urbis)”.

Some scholars associate the construction of public baths with “public health” policy based on the existence of bathing therapy in the ancient medicine. Others argue that there were not any health plans in Ancient Rome and Roman public baths did not have any connection with medical concern. In order to settle this controversy, I analyze the Roman medical theory and the ruler’s attitude to “salubriousness of the city”.

Firstly, I examine the Roman bathing therapy of Asclepiades, Celsus and Galen. Ancient medical

writers defined bathing as the medical treatment or regimen. In their theories, bathing supplies the body with natural elements and thereby cures diseases. The possible medical function of public baths therefore could be defined as the place for treatment.

Secondly, the concept of “salubriousness of the city” will be scrutinized in terms of medical interests of Roman rulers. “Salubriousness of the city”, which Frontinus referred to as one of the duties of curator aquarum, is symbolized by the pure water and clean air. This concept is also attested in the letter of Pliny and *Digesta*.

Finally, by examining the medical description of public buildings in Vitruvius’s “On Architecture”, I will redefine the concept of “salubriousness of the city”. This concept was restricted to urban environment and did not include anything relating to medical treatment.

Based on these analyses, the author concludes that “Salubriousness of the city” was political issue for Roman rulers, thus restricted to urban environment. The medical treatment in public bath was out of their concern.

The Formation of Territorial Identity of Baden in the Early 19th Century

Kodai MURAKAMI

The article aims to show a key to the understanding of German national identity from an angle of the territorial state. The key is territorial identity, because the formation of national identity and territorial identity proceeded together in Germany. Baden was the typical case. While Grand Duchy of Baden had to deal with the problem of state integration in the early nineteenth century, he witnessed the nationalist movement in his own land at the same time. The article explores how Baden achieved the formation of territorial identity. And it focuses on the role of the history in the formation of Baden identity.

The first section traces the expansion of Baden’s territory through the French Revolutionary Wars. Baden became five times larger than before by the early nineteenth century. The second section explores how Baden integrated new territories and people. Baden couldn’t maintain the old systems because the new territories had divergent systems. Therefore Baden needed to establish new systems: an administrative system, a financial system, a legal system, an educational system. Baden also created a new “tradition” in order to provide its government with legitimacy. This tradition was underscored by history of the sovereign. The third section analyzed *Badische Geschichte*, one of histories which were based on the new tradition. The history was allocated another role by Grand Duchy. *Badische Geschichte* functioned as a history textbook to instill Baden identity in people’s mind through the new education system.