



ICHG 2009 Kyoto: Second Circular (28 Nov 2008)

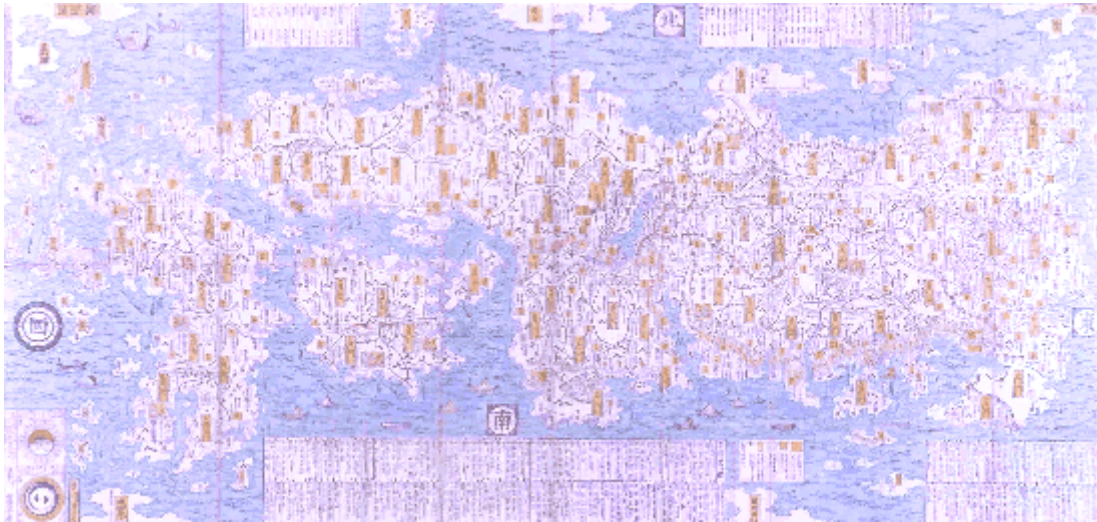
Revised on 16 February 2009

Hosted by the Department of Geography, Kyoto University
Co-hosted by the Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University
Sponsored by FUKUTAKE Science & Culture Foundation, the Global COE Program *Digital Humanities Center for Japanese Arts and Cultures* (Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan), and *Journal of Historical Geography*.
Supported by the Human Geographical Society of Japan and the Information Processing Society of Japan.

INVITATION

Welcome to the 14th International Conference of Historical Geographers (ICHG) at the Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University, Kyoto City, Japan. It gives me great pleasure to host the first ICHG held in East Asia, where distinctive traditions of historical geography have developed. I hope that the confluence of multiple genealogies in historical geography will inspire the reorientation of alternative perspectives and studies.

Akihiro Kinda
Director, ICHG 2009 Organizing Committee



T. Ishikawa, *Nihon Kaisan Choriku Zu* (A Map of the Japanese Land and Sea), 1691
(The Kyoto University Museum)

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VENUE



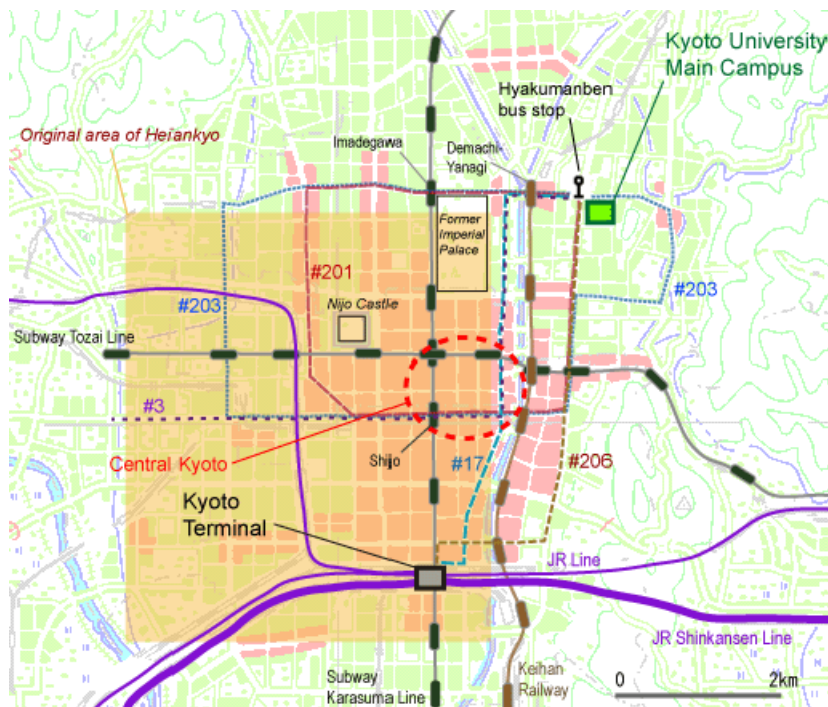
Northeast suburb of Kyoto

Kyoto was established in 794 as the capital city of Japan—*Heian-kyo* (Capital of Peace). Despite the intestine wars during medieval times and the emperor's move to Tokyo in 1869, the original grid pattern, with 5.2 km in total length and 4.5 km in total width, remains even today. Although the political presence of Kyoto diminished with the establishment of the Tokugawa government in Edo (Tokyo) in 1603, it is still one of Japan's most important cultural centres. Kyoto boasts many large Buddhist temples and *Shinto* shrines, as well as the former imperial palace and a large castle of *Nijo*. Some of these have been designated as World Heritage and attract hordes of international tourists.



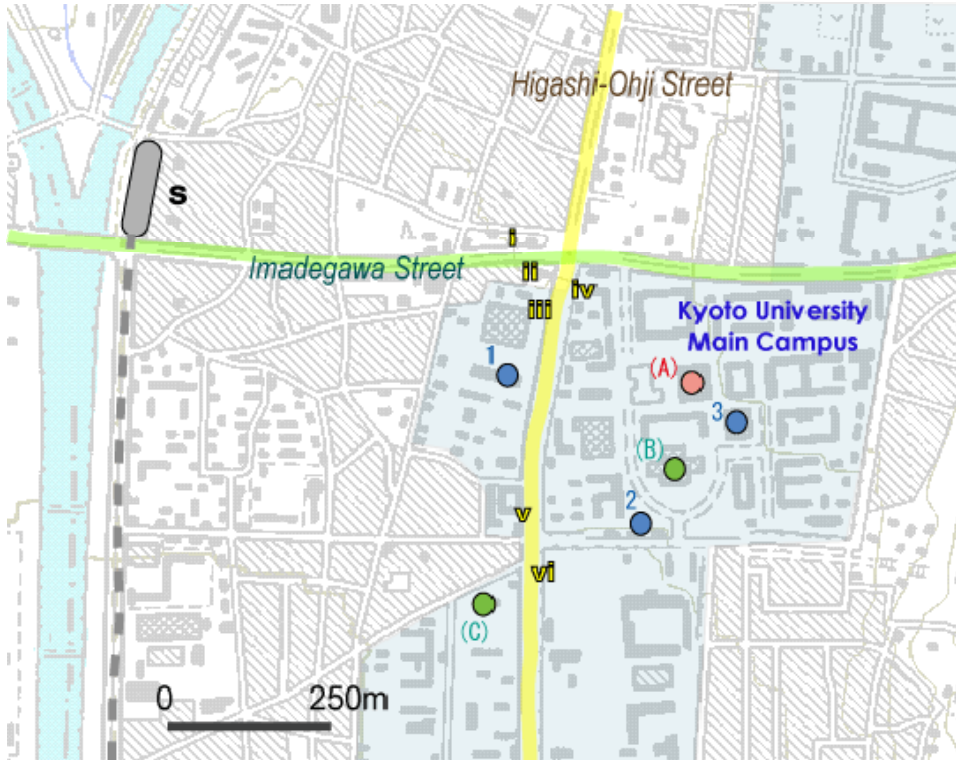
Clock Tower,
Kyoto University

This cultural and historical heritage was an important background to the establishment of Kyoto University in 1897. Kyoto University is Japan's second oldest national university, and the first university to have a geography department. Established within the Faculty of Letters (today's Graduate School of Letters) in 1907, the Department of Geography has been one of the most influential units with respect to human geography in Japan.



Access map
to Kyoto University

The Graduate School of Letters is on the main campus of Kyoto University, in the northeast suburban area of Kyoto. From Kansai International Airport (KIX), Limited Express *Haruka* (JR Line) will take you directly to the Kyoto Terminal in 80 minutes. Once at the Kyoto terminal, please use Subway Karasuma Line (for Kokusai Kaikan) to Imadegawa Station. From there, take a City Bus #201 (for Hyakumanben) or #203 (for Ginkakuji) and alight at Hyakumanben bus stop, which is in front of the main campus of Kyoto University. From central Kyoto, City Bus #3, #17, #201, #203 and #206 and the underground Keihan Railway will take you to the main campus of Kyoto University. A taxi to the university will take 20 minutes (approximately 1,800 yen) from the Kyoto Terminal, and 10 minutes (approximately 1,200 yen) from central Kyoto.



Location map of the main campus, Kyoto University

Conference Venue

- (A) Graduate School of Letters (registration, opening session, paper sessions, business meeting)
- (B) Clock Tower: Kokusai Koryu Hall (conference dinner)
- (C) Shiran Kaikan: Yamauchi Hall (icebreaker)

Kyoto University CO-OP Cafeterias

- 1: Cafeteria Renais (2nd floor) 2: Café Restaurant Camphora 3: Chuo Shokudo (underground)

Railway Stations

S: Demachi-Yanagi Station, Keihan Railway (underground)

* From Gion-Shijo or Sanjo Station in central Kyoto to Demachi-Yanagi Station, it takes just 5 minutes and costs 210 yen.

City Bus Stops

Hyakumanben

i: #3 from central Kyoto (Shijo-Karasuma, Shijo-Kawaramachi, and Kawaramachi-Sanjo), #17 from the Kyoto Terminal via central Kyoto (Shijo-Kawaramachi and Kawaramachi-Sanjo), #203 from Karasuma-Imadegawa (Imadegawa Station, Subway Karasuma Line)

ii: #3 for central Kyoto (Kawaramachi-Sanjo, Shijo-Kawaramachi, and Shijo-Karasuma), #17 for the Kyoto Terminal via central Kyoto (Kawaramachi-Sanjo and Shijo-Kawaramachi), #201 from central Kyoto (Shijo-Karasuma and Shijo-Kawaramachi) and Gion for Karasuma-Imadegawa (Imadegawa Station, Subway Karasuma Line), #203 for Karasuma-Imadegawa (Imadegawa Station, Subway Karasuma Line).

iii: #206 from the Kyoto Terminal (via Gion)

iv: #201 from Karasuma-Imadegawa (Imadegawa Station, Subway Karasuma Line) for central Kyoto (Shijo-Kawaramachi and Shijo-Karasuma), #206 for the Kyoto Terminal (via Gion)

Kyodai-Seimon-Mae

v: #201 from central Kyoto (Shijo-Karasuma and Shijo-Kawaramachi) and Gion for Karasuma-Imadegawa (Imadegawa Station, Subway Karasuma Line), #206 from the Kyoto Terminal (via Gion)

vi: #201 from Karasuma-Imadegawa (Imadegawa Station, Subway Karasuma Line) for central Kyoto (Shijo-Kawaramachi and Shijo-Karasuma), #206 for the Kyoto Terminal (via Gion)

* City bus fare is 220 yen for each trip within the uniform fare area including the Kyoto Terminal, central Kyoto, and Kyoto University.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

Conference: 23—27 August 2009

	23 Aug (Sun)	24 Aug (Mon)	25 Aug (Tue)	26 Aug (Wed)	27 Aug (Thu)
9:10 –10:40		Paper session 1	Full-day field trip A: Kobe B: Kyoto C: Nara D: Lake Biwa	Paper session 5	Paper session 9
11:00 –12:30	Registration desk opens at 11:00	Paper session 2		Paper session 6	Paper session 10
14:00 –15:30	Opening session	Paper session 3		Paper session 7	Business meeting
15:50 –17:20	Short museum tour	Paper session 4		Paper session 8	
18:00	Icebreaker			Conference dinner	

Post-conference field trip: 28—30 August 2009

Central mountainous Japan: traditional village life in World Heritage houses

Registration, the opening session, paper sessions, and the business meeting will be in the main building of the Graduate School of Letters. The icebreaker (23 Aug) will be held at Yamauchi Hall, Shiran Kaikan. The conference dinner (26 Aug) is at Kokusai Koryu Hall, Clock Tower.

CALL for PAPERS

The Organizing Committee invites you to submit proposals for your papers (oral or poster presentations) and special sessions on any aspect of historical geography, particularly the following:

- Theory and history of historical geography
- Digital humanities and historical GIS
- Mapping, survey and geographical knowledge
- Nature and environmental change
- Population, health and welfare
- Farms, food and rural landscape
- Urbanism and built environments
- Industrialization and capitalism
- Networking, communication and globalization
- Tourism, sport and recreation
- Heritage and landscape conservation
- Power, imperialism and colonialism
- Historical geographies of East Asia

All proposals should be submitted by e-mail before 31 January 2009. The acceptance or refusal of proposals will be completed by 28 February 2009. Proposals must include the following information:

- Author's name
- Author's affiliation
- Title of the presentation
- Abstract (250 words or less)
- E-mail address
- Postal address
- Presentation preference (oral or poster)

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For oral presentations, MS PowerPoint and an overhead camera are available. For poster presentations, A0 space (1189 mm in length and 841 mm in width) is provided.

Please e-mail your proposal in MS Word or Adobe PDF format to ichg@bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp, with 'ICHG proposal by your name' in the subject line. A proposal for a special session consisting of three or more papers should be jointly submitted by the session organizer, with information on all the papers.

REGISTRATION and PAYMENT

Please complete the Enrolment Form and fax it to the ICHG official agent, Kyoto University CO-OP. Credit card payments (Visa or Master Card) and bank transfers are allowed. Early registration discount is available until 31 March 2009.

The Enrolment Form (Adobe PDF) is on the web:

http://www.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ichg/2ndCircular/ICHG_EnrolmentForm.pdf

Registration fees

Early registration (before 31 March 2009)	
Regular	35,000 yen
Student	10,000 yen
Registration (from 1 April 2009)	
Regular	40,000 yen
Student	15,000 yen
Accompanying person	10,000 yen
One day participant	
Regular	15,000 yen
Student	5,000 yen

All fees are per person. The registration fees include welcome drinks at the icebreaker (23 Aug 2009) and tea/coffee during the paper sessions. Student fees have been reduced since the first circular (8 Feb 2008).

Additional fees

Full-day field trip	8,000 yen
Post-conference field trip	30,000 yen
Conference dinner	8,000 yen

All fees are per person.

ICEBREAKER and CONFERENCE DINNER

The icebreaker (a welcome party), sponsored by *Journal of Historical Geographers*, begins at 18:00 on the first evening (23 August 2009) at Yamauchi Hall, Shiran Kaikan, Kyoto University. Drinks and snacks will be served.

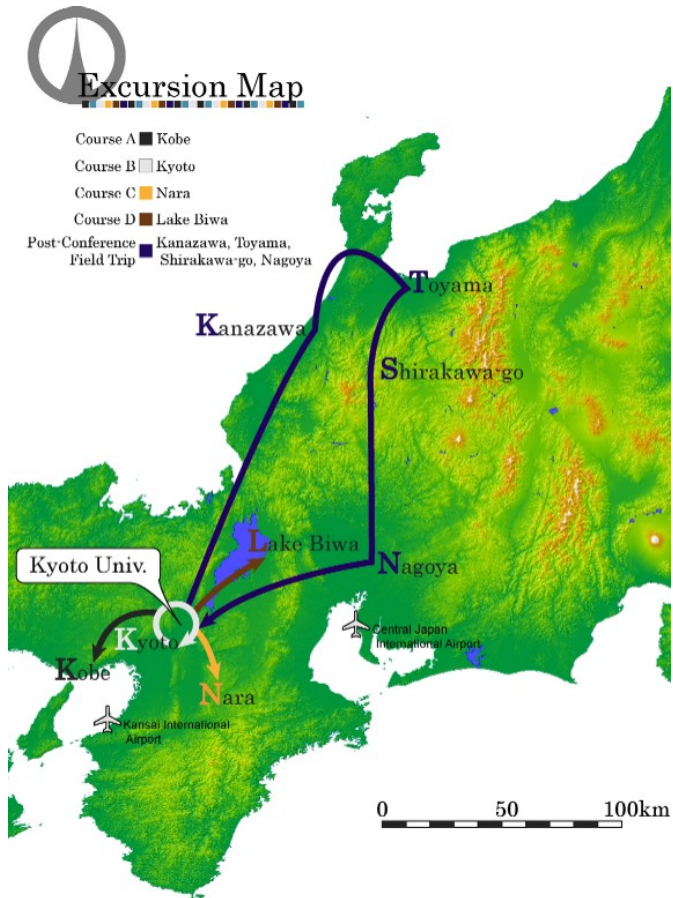
The conference dinner begins at 18:00 on 26 August 2009 at Kokusai Koryu Hall, on the second floor of the Clock Tower, Kyoto University. The French restaurant *La Tour* is catering for the dinner party. Vegetarian and Japanese meals will be also provided. The additional fee for the dinner is to be paid in advance, at the time of submission of the Enrolment Form.

FIELD TRIPS

The **full-day field trip** (25 August 2009) and the **post-conference trip** (28–30 August 2009) will focus on the historical geographies of Kyoto and the neighbouring regions. Four options are available for the full-day field trip. The additional fee for the field trip is to be paid in advance, at the time of submission of the Enrolment Form. Please request for vegetarian meals in advance.

To participate in **the full-day field trip**, please specify your choice and preference rank with regard to the four options in the Enrolment Form. There will be one bus per field trip and each bus cannot accommodate more than 40 people. Please check whether the trip of your choice is open to registration when submitting your Enrolment Form.

Questions on the field trips are welcome. You may e-mail them to ichg@bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp.



Full-day field trips (25 Aug 2009)

[Option A] Kobe: History and industry of the modern port city

Excursion leaders: Koji Hasegawa (Kobe University) and Hirotsugu Fujita (Kobe University)

Kobe, situated between the Rokko Mountains and the Seto Inland Sea, was one of the first modern ports to be opened to foreign countries in 1868. Kobe's history, however, dates back to ancient times.

From Kyoto, we head straight for the prehistoric site of *Goshiki-zuka* Tumulus, 194-meter long and 18-meter high, built in the early fifth century. The huge tomb (restored in the 1970s) and the Great *Akashi* Straight Bridge (built in 1998) can be viewed from a nearby hill. This is a vantage point from where you experience both a prehistoric and an ultramodern monument!



Goshiki-zuka Tumulus and the Great Akashi Straight Bridge

We then move to Kobe Port and enjoy a 45-minute Kobe Harbour Cruise. The cruise takes you the Mitsubishi Shipyard and Port Island, an artificial island reclaimed in 1966–2006, which now forms the residential, industrial, business and academic district of Kobe.

After the cruise, we walk to central Kobe and savour the Japanese-Chinese cuisine at Chinatown. Post-lunch, we first visit the Kobe City Museum, which stores over 10,000 old Japanese maps. The curators will show you some of the typical maps and pictorial scrolls, and interpret them as well. We move on to *Sawano-tsuru Sake* Brewery in Nada district, where we tour the *Sake* Museum. The museum displays the traditional process of manufacturing *sake*, and you can taste several types of this Japanese specialty.

In this field trip you can experience Kobe from ancient to modern times.

[Option B] Kyoto, 794-2009: Historical landscapes of the capital

Excursion leaders: Yumio Tomatsuri (Nara Women's University), Aki Yamamura (Aichi Prefectural University), and Kazuhiro Uesugi (Kyoto Prefectural University)

It would be a shame not to see the historical landscape of Kyoto while participating in ICHG 2009! Kyoto was the capital of Japan for the longest time (794–1868) and reminders of its ancient history can be found in its landscape. The field trip will take you around Kyoto on a bus arranged exclusively for this tour. We will also explore a bit on foot (short distances) in order to understand the four historical stages of the city's development:

1. The formation of the ancient capital, Heian-Kyo, built in 794.
<Highlights>
 - # Grid pattern of streets and avenues constructed at the time of Heian-Kyo (the typical pattern of ancient East Asian capitals).
 - # A model of Heian-Kyo (1/1,000: 7.8 m × 6.6 m), which was made in 1994 as a monument to the 1200th anniversary of the city.
 - # A few old sites of the palace.
2. Transformation of the city in the medieval ages.
 - # Many large temples built as major centres in the eastern and northern suburbs of Heian-Kyo, especially those belonging to the Rinzai-Zen sect (for example, Nanzenji Temple) when the western half of Heian-Kyo was abandoned as an urban area.
3. Reformation of the city in the early modern ages by the military overlord TOYOTOMI Hideyoshi (c.1537-1598).
 - # Renovated sites of Hideyoshi's castle town, especially a series of earthen city walls (called '*odoi*') surrounding Kyoto and the '*Teramachi*' area where many temples were concentrated.
4. Modernization of Kyoto after the relocation of the capital to Tokyo in 1868.
 - # A water supply aqueduct and channel between Lake Biwa and Kyoto, which modernized the city's inland transportation, waterworks, and hydroelectric power generation.
 - # The modern exhibition site.

We recommend this optional one-day tour for all colleagues and their families, especially those visiting Kyoto for the first time who would like to walk around, and those seriously interested in the history and landscape of Kyoto. You will experience Kyoto's historic attractions and take home many wonderful memories of your friends from around the world.

[Option C] Nara: The ancient capital celebrating its 1,300th anniversary in 2010

Excursion leaders: Hiroshi Kawaguchi (Tezukayama University) and Taisaku Komeie (Kyoto University)

Welcome to Nara! In 710, Japan's capital was moved to Nara. We will focus on the historical succession of this old city from ancient times to the 1300th anniversary in 2010.

Our first visit will be to Heijo Palace, which is the main site for the commemorative events. Historical geographers in the nineteenth century reconstructed the landscape of the ancient capital with grid pattern planning. Recent archaeological and political conditions of the heritage site will be the topic for a short tour at the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties. We will taste the local cuisine and attempt to recreate ancient courtly meals. Different types of ancient rice and cheese-like dairy products will be served.



Restored Suzaku Gate of Heijo Palace

In the afternoon, we proceed to Todaiji Temple. Built in the mid-eighth century, Todaiji Temple is a prime example of ancient Buddhism, which was brought to Japan from China via Korea. The Chinese civilization and Buddhism provided an essential basis for ancient national governance in Japan. Nara was the east end of the Silk Road and Todaiji Temple holds many treasures brought from West and Central Asia via China. The oldest world map, which depicts the Indian cosmology, can be found on a lotus pedestal under the Great Buddha.

We will take a short walk around old Nara. After the relocation of the capital to Kyoto in 794, Nara survived as the major centre of Buddhism and as a local market. The landscape of the old town with its traditional white-washed facades is a popular tourist attraction.

[Option D] Lake Biwa: Transformation of the cultural landscape

Excursion leaders: Akihiro Kinda (National Institutes for the Humanities) and Shizuyo Sano (Shiga University)

Lake Biwa is the largest lake in Japan. The catchment area coincides with Ohmi, one of the provinces of ancient Japan and a historical and substantial regional district known today as Shiga Prefecture.

Lake Biwa has a very long and interesting natural history characterized by its remarkable biodiversity. Making use of valuable creatures living there, people made their distinctive traditional ways of life and unique folk cultures.

Lake Biwa is also a major source of water supply, not only for Shiga Prefecture but also for Kyoto and Osaka Prefectures located downstream. The lake has rather clear water in spite of hosting a population of over 1.4 million (Shiga Prefecture) and being inhabited by humans since the *Jomon* Period (ca.10000 BC–ca.300 BC). Many archaeological sites and historical remains have been discovered and analysed, including the *Jomon* kitchen middens, many excavations of *Yayoi*-era villages (ca.AD first–third centuries), numerous ancient tombs, traditional villages, towns and castle towns, which originated in medieval or early modern times.

Along the lake, there used to be many smaller lakes with luxuriant reed beds. Some of these lakes still remain. They have purified inflowing water. Even after the completion of modern sewage systems, these lakes play a significant role in maintaining the quality of the lake water. They also served as important harbours, especially in medieval and early modern times. However, most of the earlier lakes were reclaimed under a national policy of expanding paddy fields from the 1940s and, more recently, for urbanization.

We will visit the lakeside areas within Shiga Prefecture for the traditional cultural landscapes and observe the various changes that have occurred in the area around Lake Biwa.



Hikone Castle at the lakefront of Biwa

Post-conference field trip (28–30 Aug 2009): Central Mountainous Japan: Traditional village life in the world heritage houses

Excursion leaders: Tsunetoshi Mizoguchi (Nagoya University) and Hiroshi Yamane (University of Toyama)

Day One (28, Friday): We take the bus at the Kyoto terminal at 9:00 in the morning, and go to (i) Kanazawa city, where we will enjoy a stroll through the Kanazawa Castle Park and Kenrokuen Garden—one of the most beautiful *daimyo* gardens of early modern Japan. We will lunch in an atmosphere that resembles life in Tokugawa Japan. In the afternoon, we visit (ii) Inami, the town of sculpture, where many craftsmen are seen carving wooden panels to be placed above paper sliding doors. In the evening, after checking in at a hotel in Toyama, we will take you to (iii) Yatsuo town to see and participate in the classic Bon-festival dance.



Bon-festival dance at Yatsuo



Traditional farmhouses in Shirakawa-go

Day Two (29, Saturday): In the morning, we travel to (i) Shirakawa-go, declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995. The district is famous for its traditional *gassho-zukuri* farmhouses, where more than 40 household members lived together and engaged in sericulture. We will have a typical mountain meal with soba noodles, wild plants and mushrooms. In the afternoon, we head to (ii) Takayama, the central city of the Chubu mountainous area. You will see *sake* breweries and rows of merchants' houses with latticed bay windows, and visit the Historical Government House called *Takayama Jinya*. We head to Nagoya in the evening and will spend the night at the Nagoya University hotel.

Day Three (30, Sunday): In the morning, we visit Nagoya castle, which was constructed in 1610 and is now celebrating its 400-year anniversary festival. At 13:00 in the afternoon, the bus we chartered heads back for Kyoto from Nagoya and will arrive at 15:00. Those who want to go earlier to Kansai-, Central Japan - or Narita- International Airport, we recommend, take the train at Nagoya Railway Station.

Railway information is as follows:

- (i) Nagoya to Kyoto: 40 minutes.
- (ii) Kyoto to Kansai International Airport: 80 minutes.
- (iii) Nagoya to Central Japan International Airport: 30 minutes.
- (iv) Nagoya to Tokyo: 100 minutes.
- (v) Tokyo to Narita International Airport: 60 minutes.

ACCOMMODATION

Unfortunately, Kyoto University does not have sufficient accommodation for guests. Although it has dormitories for students, they often stay on during the summer vacation. The Japanese school term starts in April and ends in March and the dormitories are not necessarily vacant in August.

However, Kyoto is one of the largest tourist cities in Japan and has numerous hotels. The well-networked city bus and subway service makes it convenient to commute from hotels to the university. ICHG's official agent, Kyoto University CO-OP, can arrange for your hotel. We recommend that you have a hotel reservation made as early as possible because Kyoto attracts hordes of tourists in the summer vacation season. The organizing committee will appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Hotel information by Kyoto University CO-OP will be on the web by 10 February 2009.
See <http://www.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ichg/2ndCircular/accommodation.htm>

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Director: Akihiro Kinda (National Institutes for the Humanities / Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University)

Treasurer: Shinsuke Minamide (Otemon Gakuin University)

Excursion Organizer: Tsunetoshi Mizoguchi (Nagoya University)

Secretary: Taisaku Komeie (Kyoto University)

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