The Location of Protestant Churches in Kyoto City from 1916 to 2013

by

Tasuku Aso

The purpose of this paper is to make clear the location of Protestant churches in Kyoto City from 1916 to 2013. The urban landscape of Kyoto City has changed throughout the 20th century due to modernization, as Kyoto City has not suffered serious disasters or war damage as a whole during this time frame. Yet despite the lack of serious damage, the location of Protestant churches in Kyoto has changed greatly.

The results of this study are summarized as follows;

1）The number of churches in Kyoto City increased by more than 10% from 1920 to 1980 and by more than 4% from 1980 to 2000, but fell by 3% from 2000 to 2013.

2）From 1920 to 1940, and from 1950 to 1970, the rate of increase for Protestant churches was more than 40%. Possible reasons for this rate of increase are rapid urban expansion, the increase in population, economic changes as well as other factors.

3）The majority of churches that disappeared immediately before WWII belonged to various mission groups, while many churches that disappeared soon after WWII were independent churches.

4）Some older churches located near the Kyoto Imperial Palace remain there today.

5）In Ukyo Ward , many churches started during the post-WWII period were located along railroad lines.

6）In 2013, Higashiyama Ward has just only one church.

Land Use Changes in Kinugasa, Kyoto: Toji-in Mura and Ritsumeikan University（1868-1960）

by

Kazuhito Kawashima

The present author has already published some essays on the historical geography of universities in Kyoto after the Meiji Restoration. Universities, newly established institutions, needed sites for their campuses. The founder of Ritsumeikan University, Nakagawa Kojurou, with the aid of Manchukuo, found an appropriate site for an institute of technology near the compound of Toji-in Temple. This site owned by the temple had woods, ponds and a cemetery. Even today, we can easily find an approach to the cemetery in our campus. Land use changes since 1939 in this compound are well known.

This essay explores other dimensions of these land use changes. First of all, maps in 1868 and 1872 were analyzed to reconstruct the landscape of Toji-in Temple and its surrounding area. At that time, the temple had several smaller subsidiary temples within its compound. However, the number of such small temples gradually decreased, probably due to fiscal reasons. As a result, these areas were changed into bamboo thickets and tea plantations.

In the 1920s, Toji-in Temple invited a movie studio to work on its grounds and also let a very famous painter dwell within its compound. Afterwards, the peripheral portions of the temple's grounds were encroached by newly built houses. In this context, we can point out the fact that Toji-in Temple's decision to sell its surrounding land enabled Ritsumeikan University to establish an institute of technology.

Clay and Kilns in Kyoto: The Relationship between Traditional Craft and Kyoto Clay and Stone from the View of the Excavation Site

by
Masaaki Kidachi

This paper puts forth two suggestions regarding ascending kilns and pottery clay in Kyoto from the standpoint of Kyoto studies and archaeology.

Although we conducted excavation surveys and folklore investigation at Dousen-Kagaku-Seitosho Kiln Remains, Inoshukuhou Kiln, and Moto-Fujihira Pottery Kiln in Kyoto City and Akahadayama-Motokama Kiln in Nara City, production of material in all of these kilns is currently suspended. A sustainable regional system needs to be built in order to preserve and restore these sites. A system for interlending building material between remaining kilns and a system for manufacturing material in each location are necessary.

In addition, good-quality pottery clay which is discovered at excavation and building sites is ignored, since even potters are convinced that "Kyoto lacks good clay". This clay should not be dismissed as mere "waste earth" but utilized as a historical natural resource. This, in turn, should lead to a reconsideration of the "Kyoto" brand.

An Overview of Kyoto Studies: The Diversity of Interpretations

by
Kei Sudo

Kyoto studies is a commonly used term. At first glance, this term seems to represent a well-defined idea. Actually, however, the definition of Kyoto studies is diverse.

This diversification of Kyoto studies has occurred primarily because the definition of the discipline itself has not been discussed. The field of Kyoto studies has hitherto not been clearly defined; people have mistakenly assumed that it is a well-established concept, one that is understood by all in a uniform way.

With this in mind, this article offers an overview of Kyoto studies and the diversity of its interpretations by categorizing Kyoto studies into the following four approaches:（A）Kyoto studies as work,（B）Kyoto studies as knowledge,（C）Kyoto studies for regional communities, and（D）Kyoto studies as an academic discipline. Kyoto studies is a concept that is difficult to classify, and people in the field come to different conclusions. Due to the diversity of the usage of this term, it is important for each person to define their idea of Kyoto studies when discussing this theme. This will open the way to Kyoto studies becoming a discipline in its own right.

"Materials of Postwar Education" as Research Materials for "Kyoto Studies"

by
Satoshi Tanaka

In this essay I consider the method and viewpoint of "Kyoto Studies".

In recent years, some universities in Kyoto have opened various courses on "Kyoto Studies". "Kyoto Studies" themes include traditional arts and crafts, formation of food, clothing and housing culture, townscapes, festivals with old history, etc. Also numerous are studies on current economic disparities and landscape problems in the Kyoto area.

However, research methods are diverse, ranging from fields such as history, geography, literature, sociology, architecture and anthropology, and it is impossible to use the single generic term of "Kyoto Studies" to denote them. Under such circumstances, what possibilities can be added to conventional regional research by taking the viewpoint of "Kyoto Studies"?

Although this is a challenge, I would like to introduce some of the results of "Kyoto Studies" research on regional materials that I have advanced in recent years. Specifically, I will cover some material from the "Kyoto Teachers' and School Staffs' Union", the picture-story show "GION MATSURI" made by the "Kyoto Historical Science Association", and the open lecture on historical studies for citizens sponsored by students of the Japanese History Major of Ritsumeikan University. Through this examination, I would like to indicate some problems that "Kyoto Studies" currently faces.

An Attempt at "Forming a Historical Viewpoint"

by
Yuko Yamazaki

Nowadays, many people do not acknowledge the usefulness of history, and it is considered to be a rote subject for entrance exams. To change this situation we must teach students "Why history is needed in the world." I have tried to make a good education program for a long time, so I would like to introduce my program for teachers who teach history at universities. I hope this paper will provide some valid practical methods.

A Consideration on Individuality and Society in Geographical Space in Cambodia and Myanmar: the Microscopic Viewpoint and Macroscopic Imagination

by

Masato Ikuta

In order to consider the characteristics of geographer D. Harvey's concept of space, this paper focuses on two major events that had a great impact on two nation states, Cambodia and Myanmar, as well as business activities of street venders in Yangon, Myanmar. Additionally, an investigation of the relationship between microscopic and macroscopic events shows how individuals were interrelated in each case.

This paper examines the Pol Pot regime that ruled Cambodia in the 1970s from a spatial point of view, and clarifies how his regime made nation-building in Cambodia in the 1980s and 90s difficult. A consideration of minority issues in the northern states of Myanmar shows that behavior of individuals within minority groups can be influenced by rebellions on a national scale in which those individuals took part. As for the street venders of Yangon, analysis indicates that they were integrated into Myanmar's nation-building process through the city's urban development policy.

The analyses of the abovementioned three events show that D. Harvey's nine different spatial concepts, such as the 3x3 matrix, enable us to explore space in a precise manner. Harvey's concepts also enable us to explore various aspects of spatiality that he strictly defines, such as actual scenes, conceptualized scenes, and living space. The abovementioned spatial concept can be identified as a useful and proper device for studying various geographical spaces effectively, although the relation of individuality and sociality is something that cannot be defined quantitatively or logically.

"Transference of Traditions" in Tourism:
Local Identities as Images Reflected in Mirrors

by
Hideki Endo

Local identities are created by tourism as if they were reflected in opposite mirrors. They are synchronized with each other, and deprived their authenticities. They become to drift as rootless ones（déraciné）in tourism.

In this paper, I will show local identities are not objective phenomena, but phenomena constructed by people's desires and interests, surveying some studies on "Transformation of Tradition" and "Invention of Tradition". Next, I will analyze about "Transference of Tradition", by referring to the cases of Yosakoi Matsuri and Yosakoi Soran Matsuri: Yosakoi Matsuri is the festival which is held every year at Kochi city of Japan from 9th to 12th August, and Yosakoi Soran Matsuri is the festival which is held at Sapporo city of Japan on June. Lastly, I will point out that tourism makes local identities mobile ones without the aura.

Keywords: Transference of Traditions, Invention of Tradition, Local Identities, Mobility, Aura

Historical Landscape in the Northern Part of Heian-kyo in the 12th and 13th Centuries

by
Hirofumi Katahira

Urbanization of Heian-kyo to the suburbs had already begun at the beginning of the 10th century. It is confirmed in the *Chiteiki*, written in 982（the fifth year of Tengen era）, that the land of nothern and eastern suberbs of Heian-kyo was continually farmed. It seems, however, that the author of the *Chiteiki*, Yoshishige no Yasutane, was discontented with the fields to be farmed to prevent flooding. He decried the government's policy regarding the north and east sides of Heian-kyo, which comprised the four suburbs of the city, writing, "even if people want to live or farm there, why don't the officials forbid plowing?" Though that was a time of a somewhat low rate of occurrence of flooding, since Yoshishige no Yasutane, as a resident of Heian-kyo, personally experienced the continuous floods that occurred throughout the 10th century, he must have been speaking from his heart.

During the time of 12th-13th Centuries, there were many residences of high-ranking aristocrats and some streams in the outskirts of north Heian-kyo. In the second half of the 13th century, the northern part of Heian-kyo was seriously damaged by the large-scale flooding. A large-scale fire also occurred in the same place in 1288（the eleventh year of Koan era）. Presently, the Nishi-no-toin river was rerouted by the Kokawa river.

The Commercial Environment in the Entertainment District of the Military Base-Centered City of Koza

by

Masahiro Kato

Koza（present-day Okinawa City）is what one would call a typical military base-centered city; this article reconstructs Koza's townscape that reflected its so-called "military base-economy" and sheds light on the characteristic consumer space of the city. Specifically, this article reconstructs all businesses located in the entertainment district, commonly known as the "center street", based on a survey carried out in August 1970.

The basic sources used in this article are the *Basic Survey of Businesses*（Koza, seven vols.）and the *Report of the Basic Survey of Businesses*（Koza, seven vols.）, both now kept at the Okinawa Prefectural Archive. These sources show the locations, owners, number of employees, items of business（products and services）, dates of establishment, and customers of businesses included in the survey. The "customers" section is divided into three categories（"Okinawan", "tourists", and "foreigners"）, which enables us to determine the percentage of foreign customers. Most foreign customers in this period were military personnel/civilians employed by the military and their families, so data concerning their purchase of products and services sheds light on the reality of the military base-economy. It is shown that the number of restaurants overwhelmed that of other businesses, followed by watch and pawn shops, tailors, and souvenir shops; these are the main businesses that supported the military base-economy.

The Mechanisms of "Urban Earthquake Disaster" and "Mura-okoshi（Town-Revitalization）Earthquake Disaster" Occurrences

by

Manabu Takahashi

Many people feel that there has been an increase in earthquakes in recent years. This is largely due to the fact that the media, in response to the 1995 Great Hanshin earthquake, now provide viewers with earthquake-related information almost immediately after any occurrence. People can also gain information from other ordinary people via the internet. However, as a result, people are frequently misguided by unsubstantiated rumors, and misunderstandings due to personal assumptions are not rare. Differences between earthquake and earthquake disaster or magnitude and seismic intensity are also not properly understood.

The terms "earthquake" and "earthquake disaster" have totally different meanings. An "earthquake" is a physical phenomenon in which the earth's crust vibrates, while an "earthquake disaster" refers to loss or damage of people's lives and possessions due to an "earthquake". The scale of "earthquake disasters" largely depends on population density and land use, so it is possible to make predictions to a certain extent.

In contrast to "earthquake disasters", predicting "earthquakes" proves more difficult. While we can predict the possibility of an earthquake occurrence in the subduction zone within a span of a few decades, it is said that prediction of inland earthquakes, which occur once every few hundred or few thousand years, is extremely difficult. What we can do, once an earthquake occurs, is take advantage of the time lag between the primary wave（preliminary tremor）and secondary wave（main shock）and let people know when the secondary wave will arrive. This method is effective in cases where the epicenter is located far away from inhabited areas（as with subduction-zone earthquakes）, but ineffective in the case of an inland earthquake with a closer epicenter.

Some scholars, such as geophysicist Robert Geller, assert that it is impossible and pointless to try to predict seismic occurrences and volcanic eruptions because we simply do not know the algorithm. That may be true in the field of geophysics. However, from the viewpoint of disaster risk management and "disaster reduction", I believe we should not discard prediction, even though accuracy cannot be assured.

This article considers "disaster reduction" by focusing on the two following examples: the 1995 Great Hanshin earthquake, an "urban earthquake disaster" that was caused by ignorance of the history of land use during the era of rapid economic growth, and the 2004 Chuetsu earthquake, a "mura-okoshi earthquake disaster" that was made worse because terraced rice fields on slopes had been transformed into carp ponds.

Visualisation of Space-Time Kernel Density Estimation in a 3D-GIS Environment:
A Case Study of Public Indecency Incidents in Kyoto City

by

Tomoki Nakaya

In recent years, 3D-GIS have become popular for handling various three-dimensional GIS layers with a vertical dimension corresponding to the altitude. 3D GIS also provides a useful environment for geovisualisation of spatio-temporal information in a space-time domain. This article proposes a way to visualise space-time kernel density estimation by using a current major 3D-GIS environment（ArcGIS Pro 1.2, ESRI Inc.）. The proposed method was applied to the incidents of public indecency that occurred in Kyoto city from 15 November, 2015 to 14 August, 2016. The results revealed the followings:（1）most of incidents were observed in residential zones and all of the identified space-time hotspots were transient ones that lasts a short period of time;（2）hot hours when incidence were likely to occur in a day varied depending on geographic locations of the hotspots;（3）overlaying texts of the description about offenders to the space-time crime density suggested that multiple offenders were in active even for the same hotspot domain.. These findings indicates that there are spatial and temporal differences of situations related to the risk of public indecency in the city. While a further study is desirable to examine the more detailed situations in the city for reducing the crime risks, this study showed that effective visualization of space-time kernel density estimation can be attained using the 3D-GIS software. Further applications of this method to wider research fields, such as epidemiology and historical geography, may open up new possibilities of spatio-temporal data analysis in existing GIS environments in general.

Locational and Temporal Characteristics of Public Indecency Incidents in Kyoto City: A Spatial Analysis Using the Geographic Information System

by
Kazumasa Hanaoka

The purpose of this paper is to study locational and temporal characteristics of public indecency incidents in Kyoto City, Japan. Using emails sent from safety information service run by Kyoto Prefecture, we constructed a GIS dataset of 125 public indecency incidents occurred in Kyoto City during November 2015 to August 2016. The dataset was used for analyzing the spatio-temporal distribution of crimes in relation to proximity to schools, population distributions, and area by land use. Locational and temporal characteristics we found are summarized as follows: （1）public indecency incidents mainly occurred during afternoon （15-18） and late night （21-1） and some concentrations of the incidents appeared in specific time and place. （2） An analysis based on proximity to the nearest incident suggests that they occurred repeatedly in certain places in particular, those involving students as victims. （3） Proximity to schools may relate to occurrence of crimes but those are located away from schools because students are more likely to walk alone in such locations after school. （4） House ownership may prevent occurrences of public indecency incidents due to the higher level of natural surveillance. On the other hand, （5） several incidents geographically overlapped with mid-to-high rise apartment blocks, suggesting that physical environments of such large apartment developments may reduce a level of guardianships by residents. Finally, these findings should be translated to simple rules or concepts in order to encourage ability of residents, in particular, children for understanding crime risk from social and physical landscapes.

A Note on the Development and Extension of the *Heian-kyo Overlay Map*

by

Keiji Yano, Satoshi Imamura, Akihiko Takano and Takeshi Abekawa

Our current research aims to examine possible extensions of the *Heian-kyo Overlay Map* on WebGIS made from the printed *Heian-kyo Site Image Map* that was devised to better understand the *Heian-kyo Restoration Model* created as part of the commemoration in 1994 for the 1200 years of the relocation of the capital.

The *Heian-kyo Site Image Map*, a single map depicting the changes in Kyoto over 1200 years since the relocation of the capital to Heian-kyo in 794, depicts palaces, mansions, temples and shrines during the Heian period, as well as about 1,500 monuments erected after the Edo period and post-WWII excavation findings. By loading such vast amount of geospatial information onto WebGIS, it is possible to overlap historical information with today's maps and aerial photographs and resizing such data over maps. In addition, outdoor viewing is also possible using the current location of a mobile device.

Furthermore, our current research has made it possible to search and using associative search of not only titles but also explanation texts contained within each monument website. This is possible thanks to the Web scraping technology we have added in addition to the conventionally used basic WebGIS functions in order to search specific information on linked website. As a result, it is now possible to do a wider search（including results yielded from associative search）that is not only limited to titles and other conventional data. A trial like this to extend the functionality of conventional WebGIS thus makes it possible to combine all sorts of data on the internet, not simply geospatial map information. WebGIS offers this kind of platform for sharing various types of digitalized information using maps. Our research is an effort to help promote this trend.

A Note on the Development and Extension of the *Heian-kyo Overlay Map*