

## Prof. Dr. Koji Hasegawa Visited Croatia

Prof. Dr. Koji Hasegawa participates at international conferences on history of cartography every two years. That is because history of cartography is his field of research. We met him also at the International Cartographic Conference in Durban in August of 2003 and suggested him to visit Croatia. He was very happy and accepted the invitation. Prof. Hasegawa visited Croatia in September of 2003.



Koji Hasegawa was born in Osaka in 1947. He graduated in geography from the Kyoto University. He started lecturing geography at the Kobe City University of Foreign Studies in 1978. He has been a professor of geography at the Faculty of Letters of the Kobe University since 1995. His research interests include British cartography of the 16th and 17th century and comparative history of atlases of early modern world of Europe and Japan. Some of his recent publications are the translation of C. Koeman's *The History of Abraham Ortelius and his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Kyoto 1997, *The Ideology of Atlases*, Kobe, 2000 and *The revival and transformation of the Ptolemaic maps*, Bulletin of the Faculty of Letters, Kobe University, 2000.

When in Zagreb, Prof. Hasegawa held a lecture titled *History of Urban Mapping in Japan – Between Picture and Survey*. The lecture was organized by the Faculty of Geodesy and was held in English on Monday, September 15, 2003 in the Council Hall of the Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Zagreb. An abstract of the lecture follows.

The history of map-making in Japan is as long as the history of Japan itself. The ancient capital of Japan (from 794 to 1867), Kyo (Kyoto) has an especially long tradition of its cartographic representations. During the first stage of mapping in the second half of sixteenth century, Kyoto was depicted on a set of folding screens, with the focus on Imperial Palace and *Shogunate* government buildings. The large screen represented not only the upper and lower districts of Kyoto, but also the chief events of the year and the people of the various classes,

from aristocracy to peasants. It is sort of a pictorial map integrating space and time.

In early modern world, the *Edo* era, iconography of Kyoto developed in a very wide diversity. The first detailed manuscript map of Kyoto surveyed at the scale of 1:1500 was produced in 1637, and it shows widths lengths of roads, names of districts, areas of temples and shrines and names of four classes, namely aristocracy, feudal lords, doctors and priests. The map is an example of the accomplishments of the *Tokugawa* government in Kyoto.

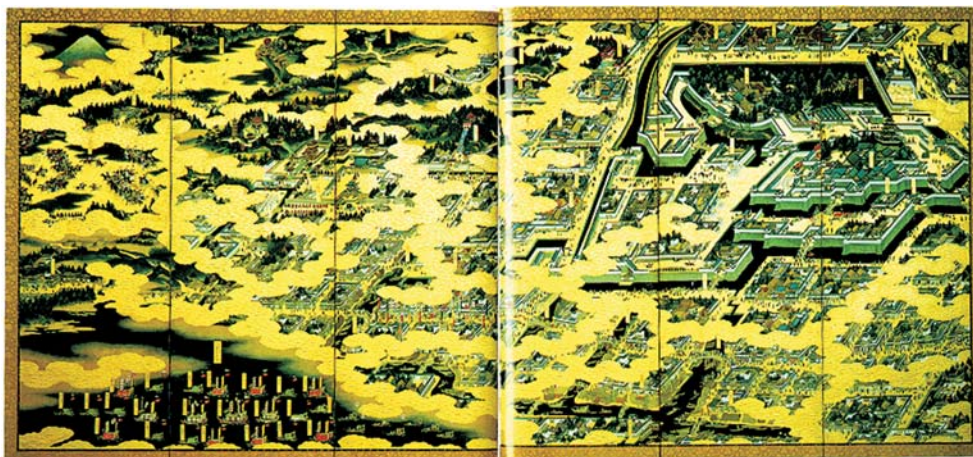
There are as many as 490 different sheets of existing printed maps of Kyoto of the early modern world produced in the mid 1620's. "The old town map of Kyoto (*Heian machi-ezu*)" is the oldest printed map of a city in Japan; it was published in the period 1624-26. Because of its scale - 1:4000 - the map represents only the built area of Kyoto, all the blocks of buildings are painted black.

However, since the second half of the 17th century, maps of Kyoto have become pictorial and hand-painted, and they included surrounding areas of the city all the way to the Eastern and Western Mountains. One of the representative publishers of this era is Kichiei Hayashiya, whose pictorial maps depict the landscape inside and outside Kyoto, especially rivers and mountains, temples and shrines. This type of guide maps was widely accepted and used in the society.

Guide maps for sight seeing culminated in the eighteenth century with the appearance of various types of cartographic representations, such as bird's-eye views, atlases and pocket size books, all of which were made using the *Ukiyo-e* printing technique. Kobei Takehara was one of the typical publishers of that age. Another two *Edo* era cities, Edo (Tokyo) and Osaka have the same urban mapping history as Kyoto.

We are very happy that Prof. Koji Hasegawa visited Croatia, and we hope to see him again soon.

Miljenko Lapaine, Dražen Tutić





## Prof. dr. Koji Hasegawa u posjetu Hrvatskoj

U rujnu 2003. Hrvatsku je posjetio prof. dr. Koji Hasegawa. S profesorom Hasegawom susrećemo se redovito svake dvije godine na međunarodnim konferencijama o povijesti kartografije. Naime, povijest kartografije njegovo je područje istraživanja. Susreli smo se ponovno u kolovozu 2003. u Durbanu na Međunarodnoj kartografskoj konferenciji. Predložili smo prof. Hasegawi da posjeti Hrvatsku što je on s veseljem prihvatio.

Koji Hasegawa rođen je 1947 u Osaki. Diplomirao je geografiju na Sveučilištu Kyoto. Nakon toga počeo je predavati geografiju na Kobe City University of Foreign Studies. Od 1995. profesor je geografije na Fakultetu za književnost Sveučilišta u Kobeu. Njegov znanstveni interes zaokuplja britanska kartografija 16. i 17. st. te komparativna povijest atlasa ranoga novoga vijeka Europe i Japana. Njegove novije publikacije su: Prijevod C. Koemanove *The History of Abraham Ortelius and his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Kyoto 1997., zatim *The Ideology of Atlases*, Kobe, 2000., te *The rivival and transformation of the Ptolemaic maps*, Bulletin of the Faculty of Letters, Kobe University, 2000.

U organizaciji Geodetskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu i Hrvatskoga kartografskog društva prof. Hasegawa održao je predavanje *Povijest kartiranja urbanih područja u Japanu – Između slike i izmjere* (History of Urban Mapping in Japan – Between Picture and Survey). Predavanje je održano na engleskom jeziku u ponedjeljak, 15. rujna 2003. u Vijećnici AGG fakulteta u Zagrebu. U nastavku donosimo sažetak toga predavanja.

Japan ima dugu povijest izrade karata kao što je duga i sama njegova povijest. Posebno dugu tradiciju kartografskih prikaza ima stari glavni grad Japana Kyo (Kyoto) (od 794. do 1867.). U prvoj fazi kartiranja u drugoj polovici 16. st. bio je prikazan na skupu sklopljivih paravana, s posebno istaknutom Carskom palačom i vladarskim zgradama *šogunata*. Osim gornjeg i donjeg dijela Kyota na tom velikom paravanu prikazani su i glavni društveni događaji u godini te ljudi iz različitih klasa, od aristokracije do seljaka. To je neka vrsta slikovne karte koja objedinjuje i vrijeme i prostor.

U ranom novom vijeku, razdoblju *Edo*, ikonografija Kyota razvila se na mnoge načine. Prva detaljna rukopisna karta Kyota, s izmjerom u mjerilu 1:1 500 izrađena je 1637. godine, a prikazuje širine i duljine cesta, nazive četvrti, područja svetišta i svetih grobova te nazive četiriju društvenih klasa i to aristokracije, feudalnih gospodara, liječnika i svećenika. Ta je karta primjer dostignuća vlade *Tokugawa* u Kyotu.

Tiskane karte Kyota koje su postojale u ranom novom vijeku i koje su nastale sredinom 1620-ih, dostigle su brojku od 490 različitih listova. "Karta starog grada Kyota" (*Heian machi-ezu*) najstarija je tiskana karta grada u Japanu, a izdana je 1624-26. Zbog mjerila od 1:4 000 ona je prikazivala samo izgrađeni dio Kyota, a svi blokovi zgrada obojani su crno.

No, od druge polovice 17. st. karte Kyota su slikovne i ručno obojane, a sadrže okolicu grada sve do Istočnih i



Zapadnih planina. Tipični predstavnik izdavača toga doba je Kichiei Hayashiya, a njegove oslikane karte prikazuju krajobrazu unutar i izvan Kyota, posebno rijeke i planine, svetišta i svete grobove. Takva vrsta karata za snalaženje bila je dobro prihvaćena i raširena u društvu.

Karte-vodiči za razgledavanje znamenitosti kulminirale su u 18. st. pri čemu su se pojavile različite vrste kartografskih prikaza kao što su ptičje perspektive, atlasi i džepne knjige uz upotrebu tehnike tiska *Ukiyo-e*. Tipični izdavač iz tog doba je Kobei Takehara.

Dva druga velika grada razdoblja *Edo*, Edo (Tokyo) i Osaka imaju istu povijest kartiranja urbanih područja kao i Kyoto.

Prof. Koji Hasegawa bio nam je dragi gost i nadamo se da ćemo se uskoro ponovno vidjeti.

Miljenko Lapaine, Dražen Tutić

