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| **Yokoyama, Taikan** |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| The name Taikan Yokoyama is synonymous with Nihonga (Japanese-style painting) and the Japan Art Institute (日本美術院 Nihon Bijutsuin). Yokoyama was among the first batch of students enrolled at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts in 1887 and was closely mentored by the school’s founder … |
| The name Taikan Yokoyama is synonymous with Nihonga (Japanese-style painting) and the Japan Art Institute (日本美術院 Nihon Bijutsuin). Yokoyama was among the first batch of students enrolled at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts in 1887 and was closely mentored by the school’s founder, Okakura Tenshin. When Tenshin left to establish the Japan Art Institute in 1898, Taikan followed along with a great many other students who exited the school at the same time. His career became closely associated with the Institute, and in 1914 Yokoyama revitalized and reorganized the Institute, which had become inactive upon Tenshin’s passing. Yokoyama is well known for his repertoire of works, which include paintings of customs and manners (fûzoku-ga, 風俗画), historical figures, and landscapes. He is most well known for his paintings of Mount Fuji along with the works *Eight Views of the Xiao and Xiang Rivers* (1912) and *The Wheel of Life* (1923) both of which are designated Important Cultural Properties. Throughout his life, Yokoyama continued to exhibit at almost every government-sponsored exhibition held, in addition to the exhibitions held by the Japan Art Institute. In 1937, Yokoyama was awarded the Order of Culture, a testament to his achievements as a Nihonga artist. |
| Further reading:  Conant, Ellen. (1995) Nihonga, Transcending the Past: Japanese-style Painting 1868 -1968. St. Louis: St. Louis Art Museum.  Weston, Victoria. (2004) Japanese Painting and National Identity, Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan. |