**HAA 18j: Japanese Architecture**

Lecture 20: Meiji Architecture

**Historical Period**

Meiji era (1868-1912)

**Names and Terms**

Meiji Restoration (1868)

Unequal Treaties; extraterritoriality; Meiji Constitution (1890)

First Opium War 1839-42; Second Opium War 1856-60

Commodore Matthew Perry, Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)

Port Cities: Shimoda, Hakodate, Yokohama (Kanagawa), Kobe (Hyogo), Nagasaki, Niigata Fukuzawa Yukichi (1835-1901), “Civilization and Enlightenment” (bunmei kaikaku)

Ernest Fenollosa (1853-1908)

**Pseudo-Western Architecture**

Shimizu Kisuke (1815-1881), Tsukiji Hotel (1868), First National Bank (Mitsui Bank) 1872

Tateishi Seijū (1829-94), Kaichi Primary School, Matsumoto (Nagano Prefecture), 1876 Tsukiyone Primary School, Yamanashi Prefecture, 1876

**Western-Style Architecture**

Josiah Conder (1852-1920)

Imperial College of Engineering

Rokumeikan (Hall of the Baying Stag), 1883, Tokyo

Tokyo Imperial Household Museum (Ueno Museum), 1882, Tokyo

**Neotraditional Architecture**

Meiji Palace, 1888, Tokyo

Tamozawa Imperial Villa, 1899, Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture

**Architecture and National Identity**

Hōōden (Japan Pavilion), by Kuru Masamichi (1855-1914), 1893, World’s Columbian

Exposition, Chicago

Heian Shrine (1895), by Kigo Kiyoyoshi (1845-1907) and Itō Chūta (1867-1954)

**Further Reading**

W.G. Beasley, *The Meiji Restoration* (Stanford University Press, 1872)

Dallas Finn, *Meiji Revisited: The Sites of Victorian Japan* (Weatherhill, 1995)

Donald Keene, *Emperor of Japan* (Columbia University Press, 2005)