**HAA 18j Lecture 21:**

**Modernism in Japanese Architecture**

**Era Names**

Taishō Period (1912-26); Shōwa Period (1926-89)

**Itō Chūta (1867-1954)**

Heian Shrine, 1895, Kyoto, designed with Kigo Kiyoyoshi (1845-1907)

Kantō Earthquake Memorial Hall, 1930, Tokyo

**Other Buildings**

Akasaka Palace, by Katayama Tōkuma, 1909, Tokyo

Bank of Japan, by Tatsuno Kingo, 1896, Tokyo

Tokyo Station, by Tatsuno Kingo, 1914, Tokyo

Imperial Hotel, by Frank Lloyd Wright, Tokyo, 1923

*International Style*, MOMA, 1932, Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson

Le Corbusier (Charles-Edouard Jeanneret), Villa Savoye, 1931, Poissy, France

**The Secessionist Group (Bunriha)**

Formed in 1920 by six students from Tokyo Imperial University’s architecture department (formerly the College of Engineering). Japan’s first organization of modernist architects, its choice of name, the “Secessionist Group” (Bunriha), was inspired by the Vienna Secession and included the members Horiguchi Sutemi, Yamada Mamoru, Ishimoto Kikuji, Takizawa Mayumi, Morita Keiichi, and Yada Shigeru. It lasted a total of eight years, during which time it organized a total of seven exhibitions.

**Horiguchi Sutemi (1895-1984)**

Peace Exhibition Pavilions, 1922, Tokyo

Shiensō (“Abode of Purple Smoke”), 1926, Warabi, Saitama Prefecture

[Villa Beukenhoek, Margit Kropholler, 1916-18, Bergen, Netherlands]

Okada House, 1933, Tokyo

**Maekawa Kunio (1905-86)**

Tokyo Imperial Household Museum, by Watanabe Jin (1887-1973) (designed 1931, building

completed 1938)

Design for Tokyo Imperial Household Museum, by Maekawa, 1931

Kinokuniya Bookstore, Tokyo, 1947

**Further Reading**

Kevin Nute and Hisao Koyama, *Frank Lloyd Wright and Japan* (Routledge, 2000)

Jonathan Reynolds, *Maekawa Kunio* (Stanford Press, 2001)

Ken Oshima, *International Architecture in Interwar Japan* (Washington U Press, 2009)