The Imperial Museums Of Meiji Japan: Architecture And The Art Of The Nation

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Traditional Japanese architecture has its origins in the skills and designs that arrived with Buddhism in the 6th century, its "Japaneseness" taking shape via the fusion and transformation of diverse cultures. This section includes examples of imitation Western architecture embarked on by master carpenters in the Meiji era, and the endeavors of Ito Chuta, who sought to develop a Japanese architecture from a global perspective. 


[9] Living with Nature. The Meiji Period of Japanese history saw great change in the decades following the decisive defeat of the Tokugawa regime by pro-imperial forces at the Battle of Toba-Fushimi and the short Boshin War that followed as anti-Tokugawa forces pushed up from Kyoto to Edo and beyond. The surrender of the last of the Tokugawa die-hards at Goryokaku Fort in Hakodate in Hokkaido, signaled the end of Tokugawa dominance and the short-lived Republic of Ezo. 

The structural aspects that characterise modernity, a Constitution, a modern army, mass education and the idea of the nation with its associated phenomena: nationalism, the nation state, national symbols and histories were all in place. Journal of Japanese Studies 36:1 (2010) and kuchi-sake-onna sets aside many other variations on modern yokai that appeared in print, film, television, and new media in postwar Japan, all of which inform the same mentalités explored through Mizuki and kuchi-sake-onna. The result is a rather skewed picture of a postwar "cultural moment" governed by media, despite the looming and influential presence of Mizuki and kuchi-sake-onna in it. Foster briefly addresses some of these omissions in his epilogue chapter, "Yokai Culture: Past, Present, Future," which touches on late 199