

SIDE GALLERY

ISAMU KENMOCHI



Center Table

From the Haco series
Manufactured by Tendo Mokko
Japan, 1967
Beech-veneered plywood, metal legs

Measurements

120 cm × 120 cm × 45,7h cm
47,3 cm × 47,3 cm × 18h in

Provenance

Private collection, Tokyo

Literature

Japanese Modern: Isamu Kenmochi Retrospective, Ed.
Kokusho Kankō Kai, 2004, model illustrated p. 102
Japanese Modern: Retrospective Kenmochi Isamu, p.
194
Japanizu modan: Kenmochi Isamu to sono sekai, exh.
cat., Akita Senshu Museum of Art, 2005, p. 197
Tendo. Eight decades of masterful designs from
leading Japanese furniture maker Tendo Mokko.
Published by Tendo Mokko. Japan, 2020. Pages 138,
139, 140.

Details

Stamped with manufacturer's label

Notes

Created for the Kyoto International Conference Center lobby, this coffee table embodies the refined geometry of the Haco series. Formed from a single piece of rosewood-veneered plywood, it merges curved and linear planes with seamless precision. Its minimalist design, influenced by Scandinavian aesthetics, highlights Tendo Mokko's exceptional skill in molded wood craftsmanship.

Biography

Born in Tokyo, Japan, Isamu Kenmochi (1912–1971) was a pivotal figure in the development of modern Japanese design. He is renowned for his ability to blend traditional craftsmanship with the clean, functional lines of modernism, creating a design language that bridged Japan's rich cultural heritage and contemporary sensibilities. After graduating from the Tokyo Fine Arts School (now Tokyo University of the Arts) in 1932, Kenmochi joined the Industrial Arts Research Institute, where he explored the integration of traditional Japanese materials and techniques into modern design. This formative experience shaped his philosophy of creating functional, accessible, and elegant designs rooted in everyday life. In the postwar period, Kenmochi became a key advocate for the modernization of Japanese design. As a co-founder of the Japan Industrial Designers Association (JIDA) in 1952, he worked alongside luminaries like Sori Yanagi to elevate industrial design as a profession in Japan. His work during this era often reflected collaborations with international designers, most notably Charlotte Perriand, with whom he explored innovative uses of traditional materials such as rattan and wood. One of Kenmochi's most iconic creations is the Rattan Chair (1952), produced by Yamakawa Rattan, which exemplifies his mastery of natural materials and his commitment to simplicity and comfort. His designs, often crafted from rattan, wood, and metal, embodied a balance of tradition and innovation that has become a hallmark of Japanese modernism. Kenmochi's contributions extended beyond furniture; he designed interiors and products for major corporations, influencing both domestic and industrial aesthetics in Japan. His work remains highly regarded for its timeless appeal and enduring functionality. Isamu Kenmochi passed away in 1971, but his legacy continues to inspire designers worldwide, celebrated as a pioneer who harmonized Japan's past and future in his visionary creations.