

SIDE GALLERY

KENZO TANGE



Office Chair

Manufactured by Kotobuki Co.
Japan, 1950s
Leather, metal

Measurements

46,5 × 40,5 × 76,5h cm
18,3 × 16 × 30,1h in
Seat height: 45 cm / 17,7 in

Provenance

Private collection, Japan

Details

Manufacturer's stamped

Notes

An iconic example of postwar Japanese office furniture

Biography

Kenzo Tange (1913–2005) was a pioneering Japanese architect and urban planner whose work bridged traditional Japanese aesthetics with modernist principles. Born in Osaka in 1913, Tange studied architecture at the University of Tokyo, where he was influenced by both the International Style and the enduring elegance of traditional Japanese design. His career spanned more than six decades, during which he played a central role in shaping postwar Japanese architecture and urbanism.

Tange first gained international recognition for his design of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park (1949–1955), a project that demonstrated his ability to merge symbolic meaning with modernist form. This work established him as a leading voice in postwar reconstruction, emphasizing clarity, order, and a balance between monumentality and human scale. Other notable projects include the Yoyogi National Gymnasium for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, renowned for its innovative suspension roof structure, the St. Mary's Cathedral in Tokyo (1964–1967), and numerous urban masterplans including Tama New Town and the Okinawa Urban Plan.

Tange was also influential in furniture and interior design, collaborating with manufacturers such as Tendo Mokko to create minimalist, sculptural pieces that complemented his architectural projects. His furniture designs often reinterpret traditional Japanese forms through modern materials and techniques, emphasizing proportion, simplicity, and functionality. Among his earliest furniture works is the series designed for the Sumi Memorial Hall in Bisai (1957), including tables, chairs, and armchairs crafted in molded wood with a clean, minimal aesthetic.

Throughout his career, Tange received numerous awards, including the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 1987, and his work remains a touchstone for architects exploring the integration of cultural heritage, modernist ideals, and innovative engineering. He passed away in 2005, leaving a legacy that continues to influence both architecture and design globally.