

SIDE GALLERY

ISAMU NOGUCHI



Akari Light Sculpture, Model BB2-S1

Manufactured by Ozeki & Co., Ltd.

Japan, 1979

Washi paper, enameled cast iron, bamboo,
enameled steel

Measurements

27 cm diameter × 79h cm

10,5 in diameter × 31h in

Details

Manufacturer's Label

Provenance

Private Collection, Japan

Literature

Design: Isamu Noguchi and Isamu Kenmochi, Rychlak,
Mori, Murayama and Matsumoto, p.102

Catalog of Latest Akari, 1988, dimension and assembly
brochure

Akari, les chemins de la lumière, Varailon, Magnan,
Brieallard, p.48, illustrates a similar design

About

The Akari Light Sculptures represent one of Isamu Noguchi's most poetic and enduring bodies of work, embodying his belief that light itself could function as sculpture. Initiated in 1951 after a visit to Gifu, Japan—a city celebrated for its traditional lantern-making craft—the Akari series transformed vernacular paper lanterns into modern sculptural objects that merged centuries-old craftsmanship with contemporary abstraction.

Model BB1-30DL, produced in the late 1970s, reflects Noguchi's continued exploration of verticality and luminous form. Constructed from handmade washi paper over a delicate bamboo structure and anchored by an enameled cast iron base, the lamp achieves a subtle balance between weight and lightness. The warm glow diffused through the paper surface creates an atmosphere that extends beyond illumination, transforming surrounding space through softness and shadow.

Biography

Isamu Noguchi (1904–1988) was one of the most important and intellectually ambitious artists of the twentieth century, whose work moved fluidly between sculpture, architecture, landscape, furniture, and industrial design. Born in Los Angeles to the Japanese poet Yone Noguchi and the American writer Leonie Gilmour, he grew up between the United States and Japan, an experience that profoundly shaped his artistic vision. Noguchi never accepted the division between East and West, art and utility, or sculpture and design; instead, he sought to create a unified visual language capable of shaping how people live, move, and experience space.

Noguchi's early artistic formation took place in New York, where he studied at Columbia University before training as a sculptor. In 1927 he traveled to Paris on a Guggenheim Fellowship to apprentice with Constantin Brancusi, an experience that proved decisive for his understanding of form and abstraction. Throughout his life he expanded sculpture beyond conventional limits, creating furniture, stage sets, landscapes, and environments that redefined the role of design in daily life.

His Akari Light Sculptures, begun in 1951, remain among his most influential creations and continue to embody his lifelong pursuit of harmony between tradition, technology, material, and human experience.