ARCHITECTURE OF KITAKYUSHU

A TOUR OF ARCHITECTURE THROUGH THE AGES



1.00



Foreword



Kitahashi Kenji

Mayor of Kitakyushu City

The city of Kitakyushu has many magnificent buildings that contribute to making the urban landscape unique and attractive.

The city is full of architecture that stands as symbols of its past as an essential point for politics, industry, and traffic, architecture that hints at the city's history as a castle town and post station, architecture that speaks to the tradition and stateliness of the port city that has had years of exchange with cities nationally and internationally, and architecture that has helped the city grow and supported the nation as an industrial base.

Recent years have seen the construction of facilities for sports, culture, and trade that have added new tones to the cityscape.

Architecture not only boosts a city's charms, but also plays a valuable role as a tool that evokes precious memories in people by becoming rooted in the community over time and blending into people's lives, at times even serving as a reminder of history and how the old days looked. In France, "architecture" is highly regarded among various fields of art.

In that sense, the many outstanding buildings that have survived and are used with care in the city are our irreplaceable "assets."

This year, our city is hosting the Culture City of East Asia 2020 Kitakyushu. Many guests, domestic and international, will be visiting the city, and it will attract the world's attention.

We have created this booklet in hopes of improving the city's image and cultivating civic pride, increasing inbound tourism, and promoting Kitakyushu as a creative city, by utilizing the city's splendid architecture fully as local resources.

Our city will work to make Kitakyushu the most comfortable place to live in Japan by achieving SDGs and becoming a creative city that utilizes the power of arts and culture in promoting industries and revitalizing communities.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to everyone who gave us their valuable views and help in the production of this booklet.

March 2020

Akagawa Takao

Kitakyushu City Landscape Council Chairman

I am sure that residents of Kitakyushu feel every day that the city offers diverse natural landscapes in contrast to its image as an industrial city, and that visitors are always surprised to learn the same. All sorts of buildings have been constructed against the backdrop of natural scenery, such as Mt. Sarakura, Dokai Bay, and the Kanmon Strait. When huge investments were injected into the city's steel industry, which supported the nation, during the post-Meiji modernization of Japan, new construction techniques were actively introduced. The city took on the role of a laboratory for all manners of modern architecture.

A military base was built on top of the urban structure of the castle town of Kokura, modern buildings were constructed in Mojiko, the gateway to Asia, stately buildings suitable for the headquarters of steel corporations were built in Yahata, and modern buildings for port logistics were built in Wakamatsu. I think the city is rare for having such a concentrated wealth of architecture in the same area.

As Japan became a democratic nation after modernization and the war, Murano Togo sought to design architecture for the people and built civic centers and banks. Isozaki Arata created unconventional libraries and art museums using abstract geometric forms during the period of high economic growth. However, regardless of their architectural methods, both Murano and Isozaki based their designs on the natural landscape of Kitakyushu. The key thoroughfare that gently rises from Yahata Station and stretches to Mt. Sarakura are important elements of Murano's Yahata Civic Auditorium and Hibiki Shinkin Bank Headquarters. The steep incline at the Kitakyushu Municipal Museum of Art by Isozaki, which leads to a higher ground that looks over the industrial quarter, is a prologue to the museum's atrium in the central hall. They are both unique, and their site could not be substituted with other cities.

Although Wakato Bridge is a piece of infrastructure, its advanced structural style that uses suspension cables could probably not have been built without the flourishing local steel industry, which made construction of the bridge possible.

Readers are encouraged to see in person the buildings and structures birthed from Kitakyushu's urban infrastructure and land features.



The city of Kitakyushu has played a part in the growth of Japan's modern industries. The city has many highly acclaimed and attractive buildings, including world heritage sites, cultural assets, and heritage sites of modern industrialization. We have created this booklet to introduce the city's beautiful architecture and landscapes, primarily in photographs and as a window into their historical backdrop and location. We hope this booklet will deepen your awareness of the narratives of the buildings and the city's history and encourage you to go on an entertaining tour of the buildings.

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ſ	Legend
	Number (Corresponding to the chronology and location map)
	CO The name as of March 2020 (at the time of completion) Address: Where the building is located Built in The year of completion

Blueprint: Architect/design office/design company

Architecture of Kitakyushu Chronology

