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# 序

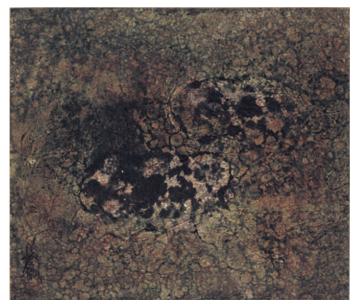
藝術家楊英風(1926-1997)自 1960 年首次於國立歷史博物館舉辦個展以來,其基於臺灣、遍及世界的豐沛藝術能量與開拓精神,奠定了其全方位的藝術創作在臺灣藝術發展中的關鍵地位。2024 年,在藝術大師楊英風百年冥誕前夕,史博館與楊英風美術館、楊英風藝術教育基金會攜手,特邀臺灣藝術史研究先行者蕭瓊瑞教授,梳理回顧楊英風的畢生創作精華,推出「英風百年——楊英風藝術大展」。

楊英風在其不輟的創作生涯中,關懷鄉土、倡導前衛藝術,更是臺灣公共藝術發展中的先驅。他的創作類型廣泛,從平面到立體,自具象到抽象,甚至運用雷射技術的藝術創作,盡展大師風範,更反映了交織於近代歷史中的臺灣藝術進程。本次展覽精選楊英風作品近 200 件,並搭配逾百件創作過程紀錄及文獻檔案,以「史博情緣」、「少年英風」、「豐年農村」、「歐洲印象」、「景觀雕塑」、「雷射藝術」、「宗教藝術」等主題式分區,呈現楊英風藝術創作中的源流、轉折、創新與開拓。

展區「史博情緣」自藝術家楊英風與史博館的淵源出發,輔以「少年英風」回顧大師的年少時期與旅外求學經歷。「豐年農村」呈現與藝術家任職《豐年》雜誌時期並行的第一個創作高峰,「歐洲印象」涵蓋楊英風行旅歐洲時的平面作品,以及返臺後受到太魯閣壯闊地形啓發,融合東西方藝術理念所創作的青銅系列抽象雕塑。「景觀雕塑」展陳其代表性的不鏽鋼系列,及其世界規模的雕塑、建築委託案,而「雷射藝術」中前衛的雷射版畫創作與「宗教藝術」中凝鍊的氣度與才華,更盡展藝術家的創作多元與大師風範。



楊英風 / **少女像** / 水彩 / 國立歷史博物館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Portrait of a Girl** / Watercolor / Collection of the NMH / 66×51 cm / 1956



楊英風/叢莽/版畫/國立歷史博物館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Thicket** / Print / Collection of the NMH / 47×52.8 cm / 1960

爲此百年一遇的回顧展,史博館特與週邊友好館舍合作,以 凸顯楊英風景觀雕塑的核心精神——公共藝術與環境的互動 性爲目標,設置「南海藝術街區」。於楊英風美術館至史博 館前廣場間,設置多座大型雕塑,結合無牆博物館概念打造 特展藝術走讀場域。期待藉此全面且參與式的深度展示,呈 現臺灣藝術家楊英風在藝術實踐中豐富而燦爛的軌跡,以及 其中折射出的跨文化經歷與美學思考;於佐證臺灣藝術史發 展軌跡的同時,向楊氏對臺灣藝術發展與公共空間美學的貢 獻致敬,並爲臺灣已卓然有成的藝術史研究做一紮實的註腳。

國立歷史博物館 館長



# Preface

Since Yuyu Yang (1926-1997) held his first solo exhibition at the National Museum of History (NMH) in 1960, he had obtained a key position in the development of Taiwanese art with his all-around art practice, which was enriched by his vibrant artistic energy and trailblazing spirit rooted in Taiwan and encompassing the world. In 2024, upon the posthumous centennial of this master artist, the NMH collaborates with the Yuyu Yang Art Education Foundation and the Yuyu Yang Museum to specially invite the pioneering Taiwanese art historian, Hsiao Chong-ray, to tease out and revisit Yang's artistic life and present the exhibition, *Yuyu Yang: A Centennial Art Retrospective*.

Throughout his unwavering career, Yang cared deeply about his native land, advocated avant-garde art, and pioneered the development of public art in Taiwan. He worked with an incredibly wide range of art forms, from two-dimensional to three-dimensional, from figurative to abstract; he even used laser technology in his art. His artistic practice embodied the virtuosity of a great master and also reflected the progression of Taiwanese art in the modern period. This exhibition features a selection of nearly two hundred artworks by Yang, along with almost one hundred documents and archives recording his creative processes. Divided into various thematic sections, including "Affinity with the NMH," "The Youthful Days," "Harvest and Rural Taiwan," "Europe Impressions," "Landscape Sculpture," and "Laser Art," the exhibition guides the audience through the origin of Yang's art as well as the turning points, innovative moments, and groundbreaking achievements in his career.

"Affinity with the NMH" starts with the origin of Yang's relationship with the NMH and is followed by "The Youthful Days," which revisits the artist's youth and experience of studying abroad. "Harvest and Rural Taiwan" features the first climax of Yang's career when he worked at

the magazine, Harvest. "Europe Impressions" showcases Yang's two-dimensional works created in Europe, as well as the series of abstract bronze sculptures inspired by the majestic landforms of the Taroko Gorge and created by blending Eastern and Western artistic ideas after he returned to Taiwan. On view in "Landscape Sculpture" are Yang's iconic stainless steel sculptural series, together with his sculptural pieces in different parts of the world and other commissions of architectural projects. His cutting-edge laser engravings in "Laser Art" and his refined magnanimity and talent embodied by the works on display in "Religious Art" tremendously demonstrate the artist's creative versatility and virtuosity.

For this once-in-a-century retrospective, the NMH also collaborates with other art institutions in the vicinity to highlight the central spirit of Yang's landscape sculptures – the interactivity between public art and the environment. With this goal in mind, the "Nanhai Art District" is established. From the Yuyu Yang Museum to the NMH's front square, multiple large-scale sculptures are installed and displayed to craft an artistic walking site of the special exhibition informed by the concept of the "museum without walls." In a comprehensive and participatory way, the exhibition shows the rich and splendid trajectory of Yang's art practice, as well as the intercultural experiences and aesthetic thinking reflected by his art. While validating the developmental trajectory of Taiwanese art history, this exhibition also pays tribute to Yang's contribution to the development of Taiwanese art and the aesthetics of Taiwan's public art, while serving as a footnote to the well-established and solid research of art history in Taiwan.

Charactura Wary

# 序

# 英風百年・回到太初

楊英風,一位跨越時代的國際藝術大師,一生奉獻藝術超過 六十載,本次展覽不僅是對楊英風先生百年紀念的回顧,更 是一次對這位大藝術家生涯的深入探討與致敬。作爲楊英風 的媳婦,肩負著楊英風美術館館長的傳承重任,我有幸親歷 其藝術創作的點點滴滴,並在此分享他作爲藝術家及藝術思 想的豐富層面。

楊英風先生的藝術生涯橫跨傳統到現代,其作品多達二千五百餘件,涵蓋版畫、速寫、水墨、油畫、攝影、漫畫、雷射藝術、美術設計、獎座設計、雕塑、景觀及建築規劃等,從平面到立體、從具象到抽象的各種創作形式。作爲戰後臺灣公共藝術的開拓者,他的影響深遠。楊英風先生在每一件作品中都展現了對藝術的深刻理解與創新精神,他巧妙地將東方的細膩情感與西方的美學理念無縫結合,創造出具有深刻文化意涵的藝術語言。

在家族中,楊英風與長子楊奉琛之間的師徒關係特別値得一提。他們的互動超越了普通的父子關係,形成了一種基於相互尊重與學習的深層精神對話。楊奉琛從父親那裡繼承了對藝術的熱情與創新精神,並學到了藝術創作不僅是技術的展現,更是一種文化氣質的體現。楊英風常教導說:「文化的精緻不在於技術或科技的先進,而在於人的內在修養和氣質。」

楊英風先生的藝術不僅受到佛教思想的影響,更深受對自然的熱愛所啓發。他認爲大自然是最佳的藝術導師,這一信念

楊英風 / 佛顏 / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Buddha's Face** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 40×25×8 cm / 1961 貫穿於多件作品,尤其是在「太魯閣系列」中表現得淋漓盡致。這些作品不僅展示了臺灣自然景觀的雄偉,也反映了他對自然美的深刻體悟和崇高的敬意。

從展覽中,將會看到楊英風先生如何將個人哲學、文化思想 與藝術技巧融合於一身。他的每一件作品都是對藝術形式極 限的探索,對生命意義的深刻體悟。楊英風先生的藝術告訴 我們,真正的藝術超越了視覺的表現,它是心靈與宇宙萬物 的對話,是內心世界與外在現實的橋梁,以達到「天人合一」 的思想。

國立歷史博物館作爲臺灣首座公立博物館,不僅承載著臺灣與東方藝術和文化的發展軌跡,更是楊英風藝術生涯的起點。 在此由衷感謝國立歷史博物館王長華館長邀請,爲楊英風先生舉辦「英風百年」紀念展,不僅是對楊英風與國立歷史博物館深厚情感連結,也是對他作爲臺灣前衛藝術倡導者和公共藝術先驅地位的肯定。也感謝國立臺灣工藝研究發展中心臺北分館提供特別的立體展出空間。

楊英風先生一生堅持的藝術理念與創作態度,已成爲社會中的寶貴文化資產。在這次展覽中,我們不僅紀念一位藝術家的偉大成就,也通過藝術表達深層的人文關懷和哲學思考。 傳承與延續前人的藝術精神,將楊英風先生的藝術生命無盡地延展,我們期許讓臺灣的雕塑藝術得以永續相傳。



楊英風/**觀自在**/銅/ 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Guanyin** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 56×11×15 cm / 1955

# Preface

# The Centennial of Yuyu Yang · Return to the Beginning

Yuyu Yang, an internationally celebrated master whose art transcends the limit of time, dedicated more than six decades of his life to the creation of art. This exhibition is not simply a centennial retrospective of his life's work but also an in-depth exploration and a tribute to the career of this great artist. As his daughter-in-law and shouldering the huge responsibility of continuing his legacy as the director of the Yuyu Yang Museum, I have been very fortunate to have witnessed all the little things in his art making and would like to share the rich and multilayered aspects of Yang as an artist and his artistic thinking.

Yang's art career spanned traditional and modern art. His body of work amounts to more than 2,500 pieces, including prints, sketch drawings, ink paintings, oil paintings, photographic works, comics, laser art, art design, trophy design, sculptures, landscaping, and architecture design. These also include two-dimensional and three-dimensional works in both figurative and abstract forms. As a pioneer in Taiwan's public art after WWII, the impact he generated has been lasting and profound. In every single piece of his work, Yang demonstrated his artistic insights and innovative spirit. In his work, he ingeniously merged delicate Eastern sentiments and Western aesthetic ideas, formulating an artistic language informed by deep cultural meanings.

In the Yang family, Yang's relationship with his eldest son, Arthur, is especially worth mentioning. Their interaction surpassed the common father-and-son relationship and formed a profound spiritual dialogue that stemmed from mutual respect and learning. Arthur inherited his father's passion for art and spirit of innovation and learned that artistic creation was not merely the demonstration of techniques and skills but the embodiment of the ethos of a culture. His father often said to him, "cultural refinement does not come from technical or technological advancement but people's inner cultivation and temperament."

Yang's art was both influenced by Buddhist thinking and his love for nature. In his opinion, nature is the greatest mentor, and this belief has informed many of his works, especially the *Taroko Landscape Series*. While visualizing the

magnificence of Taiwan's natural landscape, these works also reflect Yang's deep understanding of and sublime reverence for natural beauty.

In this exhibition, audiences will see how Yang has merged his personal philosophy, cultural thinking, and artistic skills. Every piece represents his ultimate exploration of artistic form and understanding of the meaning of life. His art conveys a specific truth – real art surpasses visual expression. It is a dialogue between one's mind and the cosmos, a bridge connecting the inner world and external reality, which realizes the idea of "the union of heaven and man."

As the first public museum in Taiwan, the National Museum of History (NMH) not only preserves the developmental trajectory of Taiwanese and Eastern art and culture but also marks the beginning of Yang's career. I would like to thank Director Wang Chang-Hua of the NMH for the invitation and for hosting Yuyu Yang: A Centennial Art Retrospective. This exhibition symbolizes the deep connection between the artist and the NMH, highlighting his position as an advocator for Taiwanese avant-garde art and as a pioneer in the field of public art. I would also like to give my special thanks to the National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute, Taipei Branch for providing a distinctive exhibition space.

The artistic ideas and creative attitude that Yang upheld throughout his life have become our society's valuable cultural legacies. This exhibition commemorates the artist's exceptional achievements while expressing profound humanistic care and philosophical thinking through art. As we extend his artistic spirit, Yang's artistic life will live on endlessly, through which Taiwan's sculptural art will also continue its development.

Weini Wang
Director of Yuyu Yang Museum

# 展覽總說

總策展人 蕭瓊瑞 國立成功大學歷史學系名譽教授、臺灣美術史學者

楊英風(1926-1997),日治時期出生於臺灣宜蘭,小學畢業後前往中國北平,和 在此經商的父母團聚,並接受以家教方式進行的專業美術啓蒙;之後,考入日本 東京美術學校建築科,奠定日後以建築理念爲基礎的「景觀雕塑」創作特色。

唯因戰爭影響,中斷在東京美術學校的學習,返回北平進入輔仁大學美術系;又 因姨丈、也是岳父的生病,輔大學業未竟,即回到臺灣,成爲臺灣省立師範學院 藝術系(今國立臺灣師範大學美術學系)學生,開始展現過人才華,引發師生驚豔。

此後歷經 11 年「豐年時期」和 3 年的「歐遊時期」,1966 年返臺,1970 年爲中華民國參與日本大阪萬國博覽會設計《鳳凰來儀》大型景觀,並開展出「太魯閣系列」、「不鏽鋼系列」等作品,成爲臺灣近代雕塑自黃土水(1895-1930)以來最重要的藝術家。

不過,楊英風的藝術創作實不僅止於雕塑,在近代臺灣美術史上,以媒材運用之廣、涉獵領域之多、藝術活動地區之大;同時,從鄉土出發、跨越現代主義、超越宗教樊籬、結合生態與科技、強調人與環境的互動,創造了最多的「臺灣第一」、並留下最多的作品、文獻、史料者,楊英風無疑是最具代表性的一位。從水彩、油畫、水墨、版畫、漫畫、插畫、設計、石雕、泥塑、陶塑、不鏽鋼,乃至景觀規劃、雷射、攝影……等等,楊英風都有超越尋常的表現,他無法以「畫家」、「版畫家」,或「雕塑家」等單一名稱來稱呼,楊英風乃是近代臺灣美術史上少有的一位全方位的藝術家。

從戰後臺灣美術史的角度檢視,楊英風至少在如下幾個方面,展現了他在美術史 上的重大意義與貢獻:

一、**延續臺灣近代雕塑先驅黃土水的寫實成就**,由「古典寫實」進入「自然寫實」。 作爲臺灣近代雕塑先驅的黃土水,是日治時期臺灣新美術運動初期最耀眼的一顆 彗星,他短暫的36歲生命,將臺灣傳統雕塑,從工藝層面,提升到具人文思維的創作層面。他的晚年鉅作《水牛群像》(1930),可以說是臺灣近代雕塑「古典寫實」的代表。

而楊英風正是承接此一寫實傳統,從「古典」進入「自然寫實」最具代表性的雕塑家。如果說:黃土水的《水牛群像》,是一種理想型的鄉土歌頌,那麼楊英風的《無意》(1952),乃至《驟雨》(1953),則展示了楊氏對「自然寫實」的精確掌握與表現,是一位真實站在土地深刻體驗出發的傑出藝術家。

二、第一個將東方文化中的「書法」概念融入立體造型,創造以「虛」爲「實」的意象雕塑,成爲臺灣現代雕塑的先驅。

雕塑的本質,是一種實體空間的表現,楊英風在實體空間的表現達到顚峰後,很快地,便轉入「虛空間」的表現,也就是將東方文化中的「書法」概念,引入立體造型的創作中,使他成爲臺灣「現代雕塑」的先驅者。如1962年爲日月潭教師會館所作的《梅花鹿》,便是在書法的線條遊走中,圈劃出梅花鹿的意象,既掌握了鹿的外形,也交待了鹿身的紋飾。同時,也在極短的時間內,便走入完全表達「意象」的抽象表現,如:《運行不息》(1962)、《如意》(1963)、《蓮》(1963)……等。

三、臺灣第一位公共藝術的實踐者,且提出「景觀雕塑」的概念,強調藝術與個人的關聯、互動性。

楊英風是臺灣第一位正式接受政府委託進行公共藝術設置的藝術家(1961年的日月潭教師會館),也是第一個提出「景觀雕塑」概念的公共藝術創作者。所謂的「景觀」,強調的,不僅是民眾參與的「公共性」,更強調人與環境互動的「共融性」。「景」是外在的,



楊英風 / **陳慧坤像** / 石膏 / (現場展出為財團法人白薷篇文教基金會藏之不鏽鋼《陳慧坤像》) Yuyu Yang / **Mr. Chen, Huei-kun** / Plaster / 42×21×25 cm / 1953



楊基炘/**雕刻家楊英風**/銀鹽、 相紙/國立歷史博物館藏 Yang Chih-hsin / **The Sculptor Yuyu Yang** / Silver Salt Photo Paper / Collection of the NMH / 35×35 cm / 1954



楊英風 / 仿雲崗石窟大佛 (雲崗大佛) / 銅 / 楊英風美術館廠 Yuyu Yang / Copy after the Great Buddha of Yungang Grottoes / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 87×84×40 cm / 1955



楊英風 / 一個大漢一個藥丸 / 紙 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / A Towser and a Pill / Paper / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 75×50 cm / 1952





「觀」是內在的;「景觀」正是外在與內在的並存、 關聯與互動。楊英風也是戰後臺灣留下最多「景觀規 劃」創作的藝術家。

四、「太魯閣系列」將自然山水引進雕塑創作,結合 人文思維,是世界雕塑史上獨特的成就。

在人類的雕塑史上,顯然還未見把自然山水引為立體雕塑創作的案例;即使有,也只是浮雕式的山水壁畫而已。而楊英風的「太魯閣山水」系列,應是人類文明史中,第一個將自然山水引入立體雕塑創作,並成功結合人文思維的案例;如:《水袖》(1969)和《有容乃大》(1970)當中的青銅紋飾;又如:呈顯臺灣特殊地質歷史的《造山運動》(1974),乃至表現山勢、人格的《正氣》(1976)等,都是了不起的獨特創作。

五、臺灣文化產業最早的推動者,花蓮石雕的藝術化 是爲代表。

1967年,楊英風自義大利返臺的第二年,便應邀前往花蓮榮民大理石工廠,為花蓮大理石產品的藝術化提出建議並施作,直接提升了該廠的石雕產業價值,也推動了花蓮石雕藝術產業的成型,成為臺灣最早推動文化創意產業的藝術家。此外,對臺灣賞石文化的推動,也具相當的貢獻。

六、深入農村生活,以漫畫從事農村教育,開展農村 經濟的開拓者。

楊英風在 1951 年,應藍蔭鼎之邀,至農復會《豐年》 雜誌擔任美術編輯,11 年間,創作了大量的鄉土版畫、 速寫、插畫及漫畫,除成爲臺灣早期農村生活的豐富 史料,更對當時農村教育產生重大貢獻、提升農村經 濟生活。

七、臺灣最早僱請模特兒, 並進行裸女攝影探索的藝

### 術家。

早在1956年,楊英風便正式聘請專業裸女模特兒,進行工作室的創作,開臺灣風氣之先;連模特兒的名字「林絲緞」也是楊氏所取,以凸顯其身體之如絲緞般的柔軟與美麗。當時的攝影家如郎靜山等人,也都前往楊氏的工作室進行模特兒的攝影創作。

八、參與創辦「現代版畫會」,成爲臺灣 1960 年代「現代藝術運動」的領導者。

1958 年,楊英風與陳庭詩、秦松、李錫奇等人,創辦「現代版畫會」,開展現代版畫的創作技法與面貌,成爲戰後臺灣現代藝術運動的主要領導人之一。其中,對甘蔗板版畫的使用,亦影響了陳庭詩,是最早使用本土媒材的現代藝術家。

九、臺灣美術設計協會的創組者,成為六〇年代臺灣 經濟起飛的重要助力。

1960年代,臺灣社會經濟正在起飛,好的工商設計及包裝,是產業品質的保障與市場開拓的先鋒,楊英風結合設計界人士,率先成立「中華民國美術設計協會」 (1962)等團體,成爲臺灣經濟起飛的重要推手。

十、與科學界人士成立雷射科藝推廣協會,是臺灣將 科技引入藝術創作的第一人。

科技藝術的提倡,楊英風也是臺灣第一人。早在 1977年,楊英風便結合科技人士,召開「中華民國雷射推 廣協會」籌備會,並於隔年正式成立;且多次舉辦「雷 射雕塑」與「雷射攝影」展。

十一、將中國龍鳳思想及宇宙觀念融入不鏽鋼雕塑創作中,是臺灣故宮博物院倡導「當代藝術嘗試展」 (1986) 最具成就的藝術家。



楊英風 / 金馬獎 / 銅、金箔 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / Golden Horse Award / Bronze, Gold Leaf / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 39×9×9 cm / 1963



楊英風/**國家文藝獎:形隨意移**/銅 /楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **National Literature** and Art Award / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 37×24×16 cm / 1997

### 英風百年——楊英風藝術大展

在書法系列與太魯閣系列等「意象」創作之後,楊英風在1980年代中期,即在創作中融入更爲抽象的中國龍鳳思想與宇宙觀,形成他不鏽鋼系列的「日、月」與「龍、鳳」主題,呼應故宮博物院自1986年的「當代藝術嘗試展」以來,強調結合傳統與現代的創作課題中最具成就的代表性藝術家。

十二、九〇年代之後,將生態概念納入創作中,是臺灣最早強調環保議題的藝 術家。

楊英風在 90 年代之後,隨著其「大乘景觀」意念的延伸、擴大,對「地球環保」、「生態保護」的關懷,也成爲其創作的主軸,是臺灣最早倡導環保議題的藝術家, 1990 年的《常新》,正是爲地球日所創作的作品。

# 十三、超越宗教拘限,在基督信仰與佛教藝術上,均作出傑出貢獻。

作爲全方位的藝術家,楊英風在宗教上始終抱持敬謹開放的態度,他既曾就讀屬於天主教學校的輔仁大學,也曾代表輔仁大學校友,前往梵蒂岡教廷感謝教宗對輔仁大學在臺復校所給予的協助,並創作出《耶穌受難圖》(1964)、《耶穌復活》(1965)等和基督教相關的作品;但他也曾震撼於雲崗石窟大佛懾人的莊嚴與美感,並在滿足岳母祈願下終生塑佛無數,包括早期爲星雲法師宜蘭念佛會所塑的《阿彌陀佛立像》(1955),思想中蘊含大乘景觀的意念,這種超越宗教束縛的藝術家胸襟,終能在多方面呈顯出傑出的成就與貢獻。

# 十四、一生教學不倦、培養後進無數、朱銘爲其中代表。



楊英風/**鳳凰來儀(四)** / 不銹鋼/楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Advent of the Phoenix (4)** / Stainless Steel / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 101×145×95 cm / 1991

楊英風一生對培養後進,始終不遺餘力, 他的學生有的來自學院,有的純屬私淑, 但其愛護、栽培之心,並無二致。除大家 較爲熟悉的朱銘之外,許多藝專早期學 生,也都成爲雕塑界傑出的創作者。

十五、涉獵媒材之廣、作品留存之多,足 跡遍及兩岸、日本、東南亞、美國、歐洲 及沙烏地阿拉伯等地,是戰後臺灣第一 人。

作爲一位出生臺灣官蘭的藝術家,楊英風

一生足跡橫跨幾大洲,作品也遍佈世界 許多角落,其創作媒材之廣、作品存世 之多,在在成爲臺灣戰後最具代表的藝 術家。

十六、基於早年東京美術學校建築科的 學習背景,建築成爲其諸多雕塑的發想 原型,將雕塑建築化,不但是景觀,更 是實體。

這些建築式的雕塑,包括:《夢之塔》 (1969)、《太魯閣峽谷》(1973)、 《南山晨曦》(1976)、《孺慕之球》 (1986)等,其實都是大型的建築實



楊英風 / **太魯閣峽谷** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Taroko Gorge** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 38.5×140×84.5 cm / 1973

體,可惜在他有生之年,未能遇到足以助他實現這些建築夢想的贊助者。

總之,楊英風對藝術的接觸與實踐,始終沒有將自己拘限在任何一種固定的媒材或類型中,除了一般人較熟悉的雕塑、版畫之外,舉凡油彩、水墨、水彩、攝影、美術設計、插畫、漫畫,乃至景觀規劃、雷射藝術等,均有相當的涉獵與投入,且創作出永遠站在時代前端的風貌,不斷嘗試、不斷超越。耗費 12 年完成的《楊英風全集》30 巨冊,相當程度地印證了他一生努力的成果;而由他的子女成立的「楊英風藝術教育基金會」,在 1993 年成立,秉持楊氏生前目標,持續推動相關藝術活動,顯示楊英風精神及影響力的長存。

適逢楊英風百年冥誕前夕,與國立歷史博物館成立近70年後重新整修開館,基於楊氏傑出的藝術成就,以及和史博館深切的淵源,特由史博館和楊英風美術館共同主辦「英風百年——楊英風藝術大展」,表達對藝術家最大的敬意,也回顧他一生的創作,分享全體國民。

全展除在小天壇(今臺北當代工藝設計分館)2、3、4樓的「史博情緣」、「少年英風」、「豐年農村」、「歐洲印象」、「景觀雕塑」及「雷射藝術」等子題外, 另有楊英風美術館(臺北市重慶南路二段31號)的「宗教藝術」等,歡迎參觀指教。

# Introduction

Chief Curator Hsiao, Joan-rui Emeritus Professor of the Department of History, National Cheng Kung University Taiwanese Art Historian

Yuyu Yang (given name Yang Ying-feng, 1926-1997) was born in Yilan, Taiwan during the Japanese rule period. After finishing elementary school, he moved to Beijing to live with his parents, who were doing business in China. He was home-schooled there and received professional art training. Later, Yang was accepted into the Department of Architecture at Tokyo Fine Arts School (now Tokyo University of the Arts), where he received the education that helped formulate his characteristic "landscape sculpture" based on architectural ideas.

The outbreak of WWII stopped Yang's education at Tokyo. He returned to Beijing and enrolled in the Department of Fine Arts at Fu Jen Catholic University. However, when his uncle (later his father-in-law) fell ill, he returned to Taiwan and did not finish his studies at the university. He later entered the Department of Fine Arts at Taiwan Provincial Teachers College (now the Department of Fine Arts at National Taiwan Normal University) and was noticed for his outstanding talent, which amazed his teachers and peers alike.

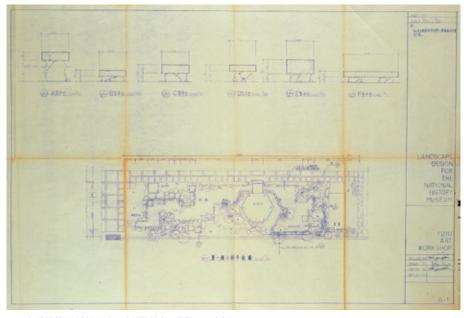
After the "Harvest period" that lasted eleven years and a three-year "travel in Europe," Yang once again returned to Taiwan in 1966. In 1970, he designed and created the large-scale work, Advent of the Phoenix, for the Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan, and subsequently created his Taroko series and Stainless Steel series, which made him the most important artist in the Taiwan's modern sculptural scene since Huang Tu-shui.

While Yang has been known for his sculpture, his artistic versatility was not limited to sculpture. In the history of Taiwan's modern art, he is undoubtedly the most iconic artist in terms of the wide range of media that he used, the various fields that he engaged in, and the geographic scope that his practice reached. Meanwhile, his art, stemming from nativism, crosses modernism and transcends religious barriers. He combined ecology and technology, emphasized the interaction between humans and the environment, and earned the most "firsts in Taiwan," leaving later generations a huge legacy comprising his works, archives, and historical materials. Yang made extraordinary achievements in numerous fields, including watercolor, oil painting, ink wash painting, woodblock print, comics, illustration, design, stone sculpture, clay sculpture, pottery, stainless steel

sculpture, as well as landscape design, laser art, and photography. In short, his career cannot be narrowed down to one single label, such as "painter," "printmaker," or "sculptor," because he was truly a rare example of an all-around artist in the history of Taiwan's modern art.

On the eve of the posthumous centennial of Yuyu Yang and the 70th inaugural anniversary of the National Museum of History (NMH), we are delighted to collaborate with the Yuyu Yang Museum. Together, we present *Yuyu Yang: A Centennial Retrospective*, a celebration of Yang's remarkable achievements in the art world and his deep connection to the NMH. This exhibition serves as the ultimate tribute to the artist, allowing us to review and share his life's work with the entire community.

Apart from the various sections – "Affinity with the NMH," "The Youthful Days," "Harvest and Rural Taiwan," "Europe Impressions," "Landscape Sculpture," and "Laser Art," which are on view at the second, third, and fourth floors of the "Small Temple of Heaven" (currently the National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute, Taipei Branch), an exhibition of Yang's religious art will be presented at the Yuyu Yang Museum (No. 31, Section 2, Chongqing South Road).



1970 年代楊英風繪製之國立歷史博物館庭園景觀工程計畫施工圖。 Construction drawings for the landscape project of the National Museum of History, drawn by Yuyu Yang in the 1970s.

# 史博情緣

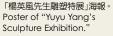
1955年國立歷史博物館成立,爲充實新成立的館舍典藏,楊英風受邀爲年少時期曾經遊歷過的雲岡石窟大佛雕塑一座仿品,作爲史博館展品。1957年並作版畫《鳳凰生矣》,祝賀史博館之正式定名,此圖案也與日後史博館館徽原型相互輝映。1958年獲聘爲史博館文物推廣委員。1960年楊英風首次個展也在史博館舉行,于斌主教特前往觀賞。1962年,再以「五月畫會」成員身份,參加「現代繪畫赴美展覽預展」於史博館。1966年自義大利返國後,舉辦「義大利銅章雕刻展」於史博館,成爲引進銅章雕刻之先驅。1970年則爲史博館前院庭園設計施工,至1973年完成。



1960年3月6日「楊英風先生雕塑特展」於史博館展出,開幕時于斌主教(右六)、楊英風(右七)、藍蔭鼎(右八)及衆貴賓於門口合影。

"Yuyu Yang's Sculpture Exhibition" took place at the NMH on March 6, 1960. Cardinal Paul Yu Pin (sixth from the right), Yuyu Yang (seventh from the right), Ran In-ting (eighth from the right) and other VIPs at the opening ceremony.







「楊英風先生雕塑特展」一隅。 A corner at "Yuyu Yang's Sculpture Exhibition."

# Affinity with the NMH

The National Museum of History (NMH) was inaugurated in 1955. In order to enrich the collection of this newly founded museum, Yuyu Yang was commissioned to create a work that would be included in the museum's collection – this piece was a replica of the statue of the Buddha at Yungang Grottoes, which Yang had visited when he was young. In 1957, Yang created the woodblock print Birth of a Phoenix to celebrate the denomination of the NMH, which later became the inspiration of the museum's logo. In the following year (1958), he was appointed as a member of the NMH's cultural relics promotion committee. In 1960, Yang held his first solo exhibition at the museum, and Cardinal Paul Yu Pin, the Archbishop of Nanking, also graced the exhibition with his presence. In 1962, Yang returned to the NMH again. This time, he exhibited as a member of the "Fifth Moon Group" and was featured in the Pre-exhibition of the Travelling Exhibition of Modern Painting in the USA. Later, in 1966, he facilitated the organization of Italian Medallion Sculpture Exhibition after his travel to Italy, which made him a pioneer in introducing medallion sculpture to Taiwan. In 1970, he designed the front garden of the NMH, of which the construction was completed in 1973.

# 少年英風

楊英風自 15 歲(1940年)離開故鄉官蘭、前往北平受 教那年的3月起,即留下大批日記,共計13冊,合稱 《早年日記》,詳實記載了所有在北平、東京學習、生 活、時事的紀錄;直到1947年重回臺灣和表姊李定結 婚,並考入臺灣省立師範學院藝術系,1951年因故輟 學止;這是他的青少年時代,也是風華展現的初期,創 作媒材多樣,但留存迄今者,則以版畫爲主軸。



楊英風為老師陳慧坤塑像。 Yuyu Yang making a bust for his teacher Chen Hui-kun.

# The Youthful Days

Yuyu Yang left for Beijing at age fifteen in 1940 and began journaling in March of the same year. So, the artist's legacy includes a total of thirteen diaries, collectively known as "Diaries of the Early Years," which truthfully recorded his learning, life, and social events in Beijing and Tokyo. This habit of journaling discontinued after Yang returned to Taiwan in 1947, when he married his cousin Lee Ting and enrolled in the Department of Fine Arts at Taiwan Provincial Teachers College (now the Department of Fine Arts at National Taiwan Normal University). In 1951, Yang dropped out of college. This marked the end of his youth and the commencement of the world noticing his artistic talent. During this period, he worked with various art media, but the works that have been kept to this day are mainly woodblock prints.



Beijing.



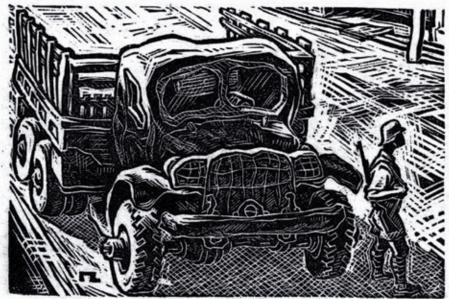
Yuyu Yang sketched around Yuyu Yang at his home in Beijing.



楊英風攝於東京美術學校。 Yuyu Yang at the Tokyo Fine Arts School.



楊英風 / **臺灣農家** / 木刻版畫 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Taiwan Farm House** / Woodcut / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 10×12 cm / 1947



楊英風 / **國軍** / 木刻版畫 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Soldier** / Woodcut / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 9×11 cm / 1947



楊英風 / **蘭嶼頭髮舞** / 木刻版畫 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Hair Dance of Orchid Island** / Woodcut / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 15.5×25 cm / 1949



楊英風 / **自刻像** / 木刻版畫 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Self-portrait** / Woodcut / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 13×13 cm / 1950

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# 豊年農村

1951年,楊英風自臺灣師院輟學,應同鄉前輩畫家藍蔭鼎(1903-1979)之邀,前往農業復興委員會轄屬的《豐年》雜誌社擔任美術編輯。前後11年,走遍臺灣南北大小農村,深入風土、民情,留下大批鄉土版畫、速寫、漫畫、插畫,乃至美術設計等,除成爲當年農村教育最重要的教材,扮演提升國力與民生經濟的推手,也爲個人日後的現代創作,奠定了紮實的鄉土養份。



1959 年,楊英風(右二)與現代版畫會成員,於國立臺灣藝術館舉行「現代版畫展」。

In 1959, Yuyu Yang (second from the right) and members of the Modern Print Association held a "Modern Print Exhibition" at today's National Taiwan Arts Education Center.



1959 年,楊英風製作版畫景象。 Yuyu Yang making prints in 1959.



楊英風 / 無意 / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Unintentional** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 34.5×50×17 cm / 1952

# Harvest and Rural Taiwan

In 1951, Yuyu Yang dropped out from Taiwan Provincial Teachers College (now the Department of Fine Arts at National Taiwan Normal University), and was invited by Ran In-ting (1903-1979), an established senior artist from his hometown, to work as an art editor at the magazine Harvest, which was supervised by the Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. During his eleven years at the magazine, Yang visited numerous rural townships and villages throughout Taiwan, extensively studying the customs and folk lifestyle in different parts of the Island. As a result, he produced numerous works on native topics, comprising woodblock prints, sketch drawings, comics, illustrations, and graphic designs. These works were not only used as teaching material in rural education in those years, driving the growth of national power, people's livelihood, and the economy, but also laid a solid foundation enriched with a native color for Yang's modern creations to come.



楊英風 / 豐收 / 木刻版畫 / 楊英風美術館藏 / Yuyu Yang / **Abundant Harvest** / Woodcut / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 32×41 cm / 1951

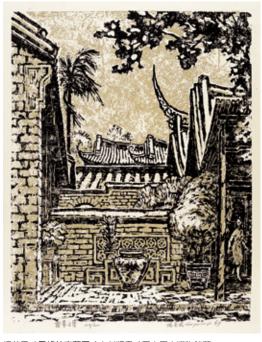


楊英風 / **六根清靜** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **The Hollow Man** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 61×12.5×15 cm / 1955

楊英風 / 神農氏 / 木刻版畫 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Shennong (the Divine Farmer)** / Woodcut / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 49×37.5 cm / 1952



楊英風 / **驟雨** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Shower** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 51×31×20 cm / 1953



楊英風 / **霧峰林家舊厝** / 木刻版畫 / 國立歷史博物館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Old Lin Family Residence in Wufeng** / Woodcut / Collection of the NMH / 62×47.5 cm / 1959



楊英風 / **北港朝天宮** / 紙本淡彩 / 財團法人楊英風藝術教育基金會藏 Yuyu Yang / **Mazu Temple at Beigang** / Watercolor on Paper / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Art Education Foundation / 25.2×32.8 cm / 1951

# W F

# 歐洲印象

1963年,楊英風以北平輔仁大學校友代表身份,陪同臺灣輔仁大學校長于斌主教,前往義大利羅馬梵蒂岡,向教皇若望保祿六世表達對教廷協助輔仁大學在臺復校之謝意,也展開了他遊學歐洲3年的生命之旅。此期間除留下大批作品,也成爲臺、義現代藝術交流的重要橋梁;楊英風居義期間,計個展達9次之多,並協助臺灣駐義大使策劃「中華民國現代派藝展」之舉辦,計有24位臺灣藝術家作品參與展出。返臺後,並引介舉辦「義大利銅章雕刻展」於國立歷史博物館。



楊英風於羅馬街頭速寫。 Yuyu Yang making sketches on Rome street.



楊英風於羅馬競技場前。 Yuyu Yang in front of the Colosseum.



楊英風 / **羅馬競技場(一)** / 速寫淡彩 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **II Colosseo, Roma (1)** / Watercolor on Paper / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 34.5×49 cm / 1965

# **Europe Impressions**

In 1963, as an alumni representative of Beijing's Fu Jen Catholic University, Yuyu Yang accompanied the Cardinal Paul Yu Pin to visit the Vatican, where they had an audience with Pope Paul VI to express their gratitude for the Curia's assistance in the university's re-establishment in Taiwan. This trip also marked the beginning of Yang's three-year study tour in Europe. During this period, he created many works and fashioned himself into a vital bridge connecting the Taiwanese and Italian modern art scenes. Yang held a total of nine solo exhibitions during his stay in Italy and helped Taiwan's representative to Italy organize the exhibition, *Arte Moderna della Republica di Cina* (Modern Art of the Republic of China), which showcased twenty-four Taiwanese artists and their works. After Yang returned to Taiwan, he also helped organize *Italian Medallion Sculpture Exhibition*, which was presented at the National Museum of History.

# 英風百年——楊英風藝術大展



楊英風 / 梅花鹿 / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 / Yuyu Yang / **Sika Deer** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 134×73×73 cm / 1962



楊英風 / 耶穌受難圖 / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 / Yuyu Yang / The Cross / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 116×61×14 cm / 1964



楊英風 / 如意 / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 / Yuyu Yang / As You Wish / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 62×82×40 cm / 1964



楊英風 / 水袖 / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 / Yuyu Yang / **Moving Sleeve** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 103×89×56 cm / 1969



楊英風 / **米蘭大教堂尖塔** / 簽字筆速寫 / 楊英風美術館藏 / Yuyu Yang / **Le Guglie Del Duomo, Milano** / Marker on Paper / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 52×33.7 cm / 1964

# 景觀雕塑

中華民國政府在 1992 年頒佈「文化藝術獎助條例」之後,「公共藝術」成爲臺灣社會共同認定的名詞;但楊英風早在 1961 年,爲南投日月潭教師會館設置的大型浮雕《日月光華》及水池景觀《梅花鹿》時,即已形成「景觀雕塑」的概念;所謂的「外景內觀」強調的正是人和藝術及環境間的互動。從大阪萬國博覽會的《鳳凰來儀》,到宜蘭縣政府前廣場的《協力擎天》等,都是典型的巨構。

此外,從楊英風的後期巨型雕塑景觀檢視,他的許多雕塑之發想,其實都是爲獨立的建築所創設;本主題特將 其中部份作品集中展現,宏揚藝術家的「未竟之夢」, 也留待後世有心人的持續實現。



1974年,楊英風於美國史波肯為世界博覽會中國館設計的《大地春回》。 The "Spring in the Air" design Yuyu Yang made for the R.O.C. Pavilion in Expo '74 Spokane in the USA in 1974.



楊英風為美國關島繪製的建築物《夢之塔》設計圖,後因資金不 足等因素未能實現。

Yuyu Yang's design of "Tower of Dreams" for Guam.



1973 年,楊英風不鏽鋼作品《東西門》,安置於美國紐約華爾街,貝聿銘所設計的東方海外大廈前廣場。

In 1973, Yuyu Yang's stainless steel artwork "Q.E. Gate" was installed in front of the Oriental Plaza designed by I.M. Pei on Wall Street in New York City, USA.

# Landscape Sculpture

After the ROC Government declared the "Culture and the Arts Reward and Promotion Act" in 1992, "public art" became a widely accepted idea in Taiwan. However, back in 1961, when he created the large-scale relief work, *The Sun and the Moon*, and the fountain landscape work, *Sika Deer*, for the Sun Moon Lake Teachers' Hostel in Nantou, Yuyu Yang had already formulated the idea of "landscape sculpture." The idea that the "external landscape is to be appreciated internally" points to the interaction between humans, art, and the environment. From *Advent of the Phoenix* presented at the Expo '70 in Osaka to *Union of Strength* permanently installed at the square in front of the Yilan County Government, Yang created numerous works that were typical megastructures of art.

In addition, an examination of Yang's later mega-landscape sculptures shows that he created many of his sculptural works for independent architectural projects. This section brings together some of Yang's designs to highlight his "unfinished dream" that awaits to be fulfilled by later generations.



楊英風 / **回到太初** / 不銹鋼 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Return to the Beginning** / Stainless Steel / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 108×90×65 cm / 1986



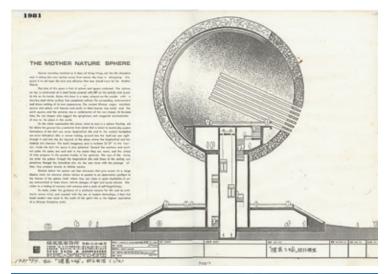
楊英風 / **雙龍戲珠** / 不銹鋼 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Pair of Dragons** / Stainless Steel / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 54×100×100 cm / 1990



楊英風 / **家貓** / 不銹鋼 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Pet Cat** / Stainless Steel / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 16×31×19 cm / 1993



楊英風 / **造山運動** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Orogeny** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 27×24×30 cm / 1974





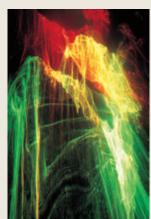
高雄航空站《孺慕之球》景觀美化案 The Beautification of the Landscape and the Installation of the Lifescape Sculpture "Adore" at Kaohsiung International Airport / 1986

# 雷射藝術

1977年,楊英風在日本京都首次觀賞雷射藝術,深受感動。同年,他便召開「中華民國雷射推廣協會」第一次籌備會議;隔年,則與陳奇祿、毛高文等人正式發起成立「中華民國雷射科藝推廣協會」,展開一系列雷射景觀的創作。

雷射光波形成如海浪起伏的廣大空間,搭配以音樂,成 為猶如今日沈浸式展演的效果;楊英風也爲此留下一批 作爲紀錄的平面影像作品。

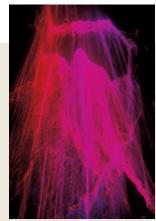
1990年,楊英風爲當年觀光節元宵燈會所創作的《飛龍在天》主燈,則是雷射藝術在藝術創作上被社會大眾較爲普遍認識的作品,進而影響了之後的許多戶外雷射景觀作品。



楊英風 / **山岳**(二) / 雷射數位輸出 / 財團法人楊英風藝術教育基金會藏 Yuyu Yang / **Mountains and Hills** / Print / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Art Education Foundation / 24×16 cm / 1980



楊英風 / **芽** / 雷射數位輸出 / 財團法人楊英風藝術教育基金會藏 Yuyu Yang / **The Sprout** / Print / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Art Education Foundation / 24×16 cm / 1980



楊英風/**面紗**(二)/雷射數位輸出/ 財團法人楊英風藝術教育基金會藏 Yuyu Yang / **Veil**(2)/ Print / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Art Education Foundation / 24×16cm / 1980

Laser Art

In 1977, Yuyu Yang had a chance to appreciate laser art in Kyoto, Japan for the first time in his life. It was a deeply moving experience for the artist. In the same year, he convened the first preparation meeting of the "Laser Promotion Association of ROC"; and together with Chen Chi-lu, Mao Kao-wen, and others, he officially launched the "Laser Art Promotion Association of ROC" in the following year to carry out a series of laser landscape works.

The expansive space demarcated by wave-like laser light combined with background music engendered an effect quite similar to the immersive art experiences today. Yang also produced a group of photographic works documenting his creation of laser art.

In 1990, Yang was commissioned to create the main lantern of the Lantern Festival of the Tourist Day, *Flying Dragon in the Sky*, which further popularized the concept of laser art and had an influence on laser landscape works that appeared later.

# 宗教藝術

作爲北平輔仁大學校友,並代表該校前往義大利梵蒂岡 晉見教宗,表達對教廷協助輔大在臺復校的感謝之意, 及塑造《耶穌受難圖》、《基督復活》等作品,楊英風 和基督信仰的深切關係,自不容輕忽。

但爲實現岳母生前交待:「如有機會,將來可以藝術專 長爲佛祖貢獻一己心力。」楊英風一生也爲佛教藝術付 出諸多心力,從最早 1955 年爲宜蘭雷音寺念佛會與臺 南湛然精舍塑作的《阿彌陀佛立像》等,到 1970 年代 爲新竹法源寺設計的《法界須彌圖》地面磨石子圖案及 《釋迦牟尼佛像》,楊英風一生恭塑的佛像亦數量龐大, 顯示其超越宗教拘限的寬廣氣度與才華;而這些作品, 也成爲其出世愛女寬謙法師一生結合藝術與宗教弘法的 重要助力。

# Religious Art

An alumnus of Fu Jen Catholic University in Beijing, Yuyu Yang had an audience with the Pope in the Vatican to express gratitude for the Curia's assistance in re-establishing the university in Taiwan. This experience, along with works such as *The Cross* and *Resurrection*, indicate Yang's evident and profound relationship with the Christian faith.

On the other hand, Yang's mother-in-law also reminded him that "when opportunities present themselves in the future, you could contribute your artistic expertise to the Buddha." So, throughout his life, Yang dedicated much effort to Buddhist art as well. As early as 1955, he had already created the statues of *Standing Amitabha Buddha* for the Amitabha-Recitation Association at Yilan's Lei Yin Temple and Tainan's Zhan Ran Monastery. In the 1970s, he also designed the terrazzo floor art, *Sumeru Mountain of Dharma World*, for Hsinchu's Fa Yuan Temple and created the temple's *Shakyamuni Buddha* statue. During his lifetime, Yang created a large number of Buddhist statutes, which validated his generous heart and talent that transcended religious restrictions. These works have now become a great and vital legacy that supports his daughter, the venerable Master Kuan Chien, in her dedication to combining the promulgation of Buddhism with art.

<sup>\*</sup>註:本區展品內容於楊英風美術館(臺北市重慶南路二段 31 號)呈現, 歡迎參觀指教。

<sup>\*</sup> This section will be shown in the Yuyu Yang Museum (No. 31, Sec. 2, Chongqing S. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City)

# 英風百年——楊英風藝術大展

楊英風 / **慈眉菩薩** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Merciful Bodhisattva** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 50×24×19 cm / 1962



楊英風/**藥師佛**/銅/楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Bhaisajyaguru** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 29×27×27 cm / 1988





楊英風 / **善財禮觀音** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Shancai Worshiping Guanyin** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 85×51×32 cm / 1989

楊英風 / **彌勒菩薩** / 銅 / 楊英風美術館藏 Yuyu Yang / **Maitreya** / Bronze / Collection of the Yuyu Yang Museum / 30×37×17 cm / 1996



Yuyu Yang: A Centennial Retrospective

# 大事年表 Chronology

1926	• 生於臺灣宜蘭。
1940	• 前往北平與經商父母團聚 。
1944	・考入東京美術學校建築科(今東京藝術大學)。
1946	・因戰爭返回北平,並進入輔仁大學美術系。
1948	<ul><li>返臺考入臺灣省立師範學院藝術系(今國立臺灣師範大學美術學系)。</li></ul>
1951	·進入農復會《豐年雜誌社》擔任美術編輯,達 11 年之久。
1953	·《驟雨》獲第 16 屆「臺陽美術展覽會」第三部第一名臺陽賞。
1955	<ul><li>為宜蘭雷音寺念佛會與臺南湛然精舍製作《阿彌陀佛立像》,被譽為當時專業雕塑 家從事佛像製作的首例。</li></ul>
1956	• 開始與模特兒林絲緞合作。
1957	<ul><li>・《仰之彌高》獲國立歷史博物館選送第四屆巴西聖保羅國際雙年展。</li><li>・受藍星詩社委託製作獎座《藍星詩獎》。</li></ul>
1958	・參與「現代版畫會」創立。
1959	<ul><li>銅雕作品《哲人》參加第一屆「法國巴黎國際青年藝展」獲得佳評。亦被法國 《美術研究》雙月刊譽爲「指導世界未來雕塑方向之大師」。</li></ul>
1960	・於國立歷史博物館舉行「楊英風雕塑版畫展」。
1961	・爲日月潭教師會館創作大型浮雕《自強不息》等作,開臺灣建築與浮雕結合之風氣。
1963	<ul><li>・陪同于斌主教前往義大利,贈教宗保祿六世銅雕作品《渇望》。</li><li>・感謝教廷支持輔大在臺復校。</li></ul>
1965	<ul><li>進入義大利國立羅馬藝術學院雕塑系就讀,由當地藝術家裘波勒推薦,加入義大利 銅幣徽章雕塑家協會,成爲臺灣第一位銅章雕塑家。</li></ul>
1966	· 於國立歷史博物館舉行義大利銅章雕刻展;爲臺灣引進銅章雕刻。
1967	·於花蓮擔任榮民大理石工廠顧問期間,開啟石雕創作與《山水系列》銅雕。
1969	・完成《水袖》、《夢之塔》等作品。
1970	・代表臺灣前往日本大阪萬國博覽會、設計製作中華民國館前之景觀雕塑《鳳凰來儀》。
1973	· 受貝聿銘建築師邀請,完成紐約東方海外大廈前不銹鋼雕塑《東西門》。
1974	• 完成美國西雅圖史波肯國際環境萬國博覽會中國館外壁浮雕《大地春回》。

1976	• 受政府委託前往沙烏地阿拉伯考察以協助其城市與公園設計規劃。
1977	・爲美國加州法界大學做校園景觀設計及佛像雕塑,並擔任法界大學藝術學院院長。
1979	·成立「大漢雷射科藝研究所」,將雷射藝術及技術引進國內。
1980	· 於太極藝廊舉行「大漢雷射景觀展」, 爲國內藝術家首次發表之雷射雕塑作品展。
1986	•《回到太初》景觀雕塑參展國立故宮博物院「當代藝術嘗試展」。
1987	· 為臺北中正紀念堂國家音樂廳設計製作「中國古代音樂文物雕塑大系」共 20 件作品。
1988	• 爲新加坡華聯銀行前之地鐵廣場設計製作《向前邁進》景觀大雕塑。
1989	•臺北市立美術館典藏不銹鋼作品《小鳳翔》。
1990	<ul><li>完成《飛龍在天》元宵節主燈,於臺北中正紀念堂展出。</li><li>為亞運製作不銹鋼大型景觀雕塑《鳳凌霄漢》,永久陳列於北京國家奧林匹克體育中心。</li></ul>
1991	<ul><li>・榮獲第二屆「世界和平文化藝術大獎」。</li><li>・以不銹鋼再現 1970 年大阪萬國博覽會景觀大雕塑《鳳凰來儀》,陳列於臺北銀行(今富邦銀行)。</li></ul>
1992	• 創立楊英風美術館。
1993	<ul><li>・成立楊英風藝術教育基金會。</li><li>・國立臺灣美術館舉行(原臺灣省立美術館)「楊英風一甲子工作紀錄展」。</li><li>・参加法國 FIAC 巴黎國際現代藝術展。</li><li>・獲頒國家行政院文化獎章,肯定其終身的文化成就。</li></ul>
1995	<ul><li>·於臺北新光三越百貨文化館舉行「呦呦楊英風豐實的'95」個展。</li><li>·爲苗栗全國高爾夫球場規劃景觀雕塑及庭石。</li><li>·受頒成爲英國皇家雕塑家協會第一位國際會員。</li></ul>
1996	<ul><li>・慶祝國立交通大學一百週年校慶,製作《綠慧潤生》不銹鋼景觀雕塑。</li><li>・應英國皇家雕塑家協會之邀,於倫敦查爾西港舉行「呦呦楊英風景觀雕塑特展」。</li></ul>
1997	・應邀於日本箱根雕刻之森美術館舉辦「楊英風大乘景觀雕塑展」。 ・10月 21日逝世於臺灣新竹,享年 72 歲。

2024 · 國立歷史博物館舉行「英風百年——楊英風藝術大展」。

# 「南海藝術街區」走讀地圖

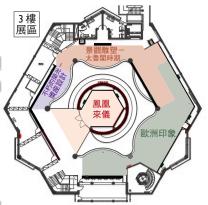
# Nanhai Art District Map

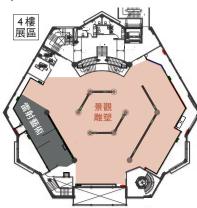


Yuyu Yang: A Centennial Retrospective









# 楊英風藝術大展

A Centennial Retrospective

展覽時間 | 2024.05.18 - 2024.08.18

早上 09:30 至下午 05:30 (週一休館,逢國定假日或活動則另行公告)

展覽地點|國立臺灣工藝研究發展中心・臺北當代工藝設計分館

臺北市中正區南海路 41 號

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