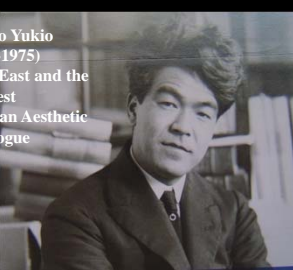


**Yasahiro Yukio
(1890-1975)**
between the East and the West
in Search of an Aesthetic Dialogue

*Aesthetics in the World, First Polish-Japanese Meeting
Cracow, May 23-24, 2011*

Shigemi INAGA

International
Research Center for
Japanese Studies



美術研究所創設当時の矢代幸雄 (1930年頃)
Yashiro Yukio in the founding days of the
Institute for Art Research, ca. 1930

1. Career just in Brief



Madonna del Libro, 1480-81
Sandro Botticelli
Museo Poldi Pezzoli, Milano
サントロ・ボッティチェリ 《書物の聖母》
ミラノ・ポルディ・ベッツォーリ美術館



Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)
ラビンドラナート・タゴール





三溪園・壺春閣 外観
Rinshunkaku, Sankeien Garden (Yokohama City)

『日本建築1000年』(2006) p.7

Stray birds of summer come to my window, to sing and fly away.
And yellow leaves of autumn, which
Have no songs, flutter and fall with a sigh.

Rabindranath Tagore, 1916




『ラビンドラナート・タゴール
詩集』(1916年刊行、今 岩波文庫刊)

Stray Birds

Stray birds of summer come to my window,
to sing and fly away.
And yellow leaves of autumn,
Which have no songs, flutter and fall there with a sigh.

R. Tagore, at Sankei-en, 1916



YAHIRO Yukio 1890-1975

- 1911 graduating from the First High School, Tokyo
- 1915 Graduating from The Imperial University of Tokyo
- 1921-1925 Staying in Europe London, Florence, Paris, Berlin
- 1925 *Sandro Botticelli*, 3 vol. Medici Society, London
- 1929 *Sandro Botticelli*, 2nd popular edition
- 1930 named Principal at the Institute of Art Research, Tokyo
- 1931 "Einführung in die Japanische Malerei" *Japanische Malerei der Gegenwart*, Berlin
- 1932 founding *Bijutsu Kenkyu, Art Research*
- 1934 *Japanese Position in the World* republished in 1948
- 1936-42 Director, Institute of Art Research
- 1943 *Characteristics of Japanese Art* (revised edition 1965)
- 1951-1970 Director, Yamato Bunka-kan
- 1953 Commissioner, *Exhibition of Japanese Art* (U.S.A.)
- 1958 *2000 Year of Japanese Art*, ed. by Peter C. Swann, T & Hudson, London
- 1960 (ed.) *Art Treasures of Japan*, 2 vol. Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai, Tokyo.
- 1969 *Suiboku-ga*, Iwanami Shoten, Tokyo
- 1972 *My Pilgrimage in Art*, Shincho-sha, Tokyo
- 1978 *Reexamining the Japanese Art*



ヴァン・ドーン社製のスティール
キャビネット



(right) Building of the Institute for Art Research, Ueno, Tokyo
"currently transformed into Memorial Museum of Kuroda Seiki,

(Left) Steel Cabinets for the classification of Photographic Documents

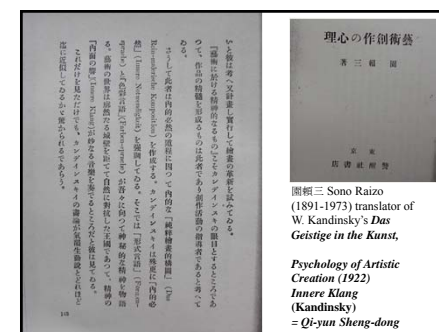
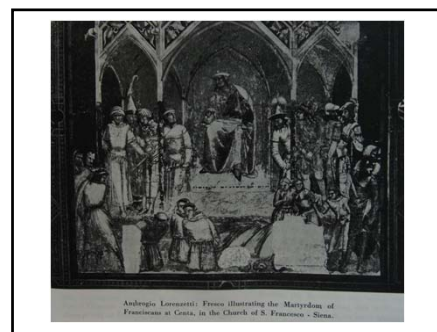
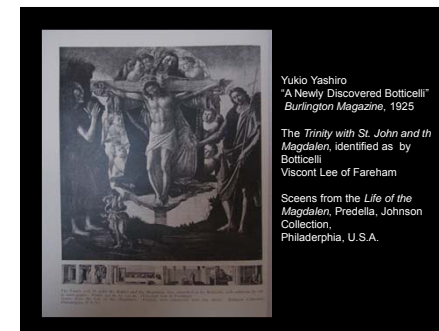
2. Stay in Europe:
research in Sandro Botticelli
(1921-1925)

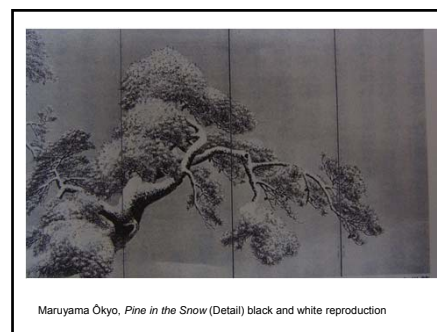
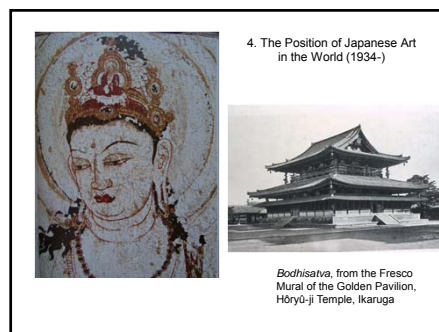
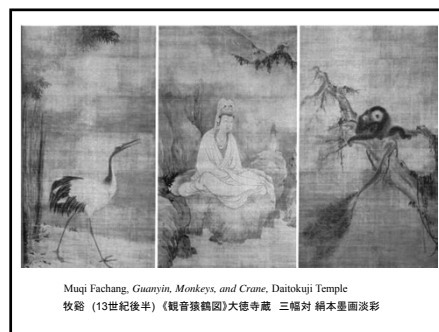
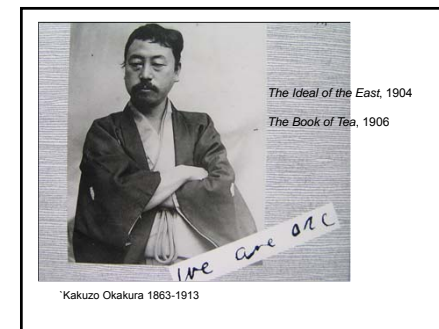


Yashiro Yukio, *Firenze*, watercolor
矢代幸雄 フィレンツェ、アルノ河畔 水彩
1922-25年

Archive of Yasahiro Yukio (2005), p.12







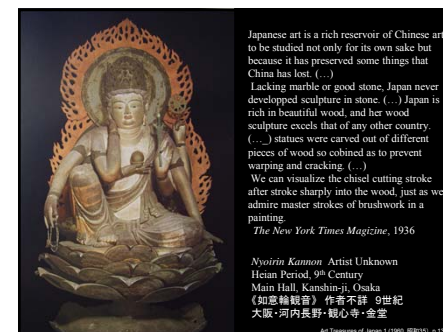
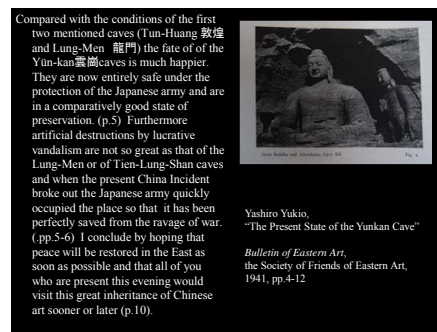
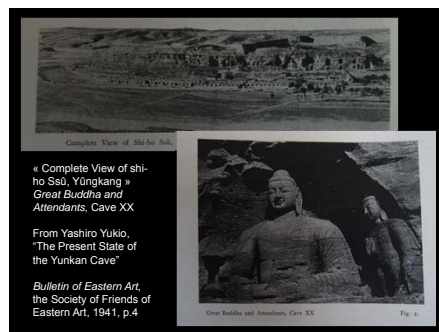


All Japanese art is more or less decorative and symbolic. The Japanese contribution to the esthetics of the world is this: that through all its history of 1 200 years Japanese art has had little to do with realism in its strict sense.

Even when, from the eighteenth century onward, the filtration of Western influence encouraged the direct study of nature, as in the color-prints of which America possesses such superb examples, Japanese artists continued to avoid realism.

They absorbed vivid impressions from nature and expressed them in symbolic decorative combinations which penetrate to the human soul with greater directness than any mere explanatory representations of the real could do.

Yukio Yashiro, "Artists of Japan Speak The Soul through Symbols,"
The New York Times Magazine, September 6, 1936.



Now, as nature is always alive, vibrating and moving, the genius of realistic sculptures finds its supreme expression in the representation of human figures in all the vigor of movement. In this respect, Japanese sculpture is not to be compared with the Greece and the Renaissance.

The real question, however, is whether the art of sculpture must always be judged by the « classical » criterion, and whether there is not another kind of sculptural art which, breaking through the narrow bounds of realistic representation, tries to call forth and embody something of the spiritual.

Yukio Yashiro, "Artists of Japan Speaks the Soul through Symbols," *The New York Times Magazine*, Sep.6, 1936.

