





2	邁向新型態美術館 Towards a New Museum 新しい美術館を目指して
8	關於高美館 About KMFA 高雄市立美術館について
14	展示空間 Floor Plans and Facilities 施設紹介
26	展覽與交流 Exhibition and Exchange 展示及び交流
30	典藏與維護 Collection and Conservation 収蔵及び保存
34	研究、出版暨發展 Research, Publication and Development 研究、出版及びその発展
38	教育推廣暨公共服務 Education, Extension and Public Service 教育普及活動と公共サービス
42	兒童美術館 Children's Art Museum 児童美術館
46	高雄市立美術館大事紀 Milestones of KMFA 高雄市立美術館のあゆみ

邁向新型態美術館

2017年即將開幕的羅浮宮阿布達比分館,已進入了倒數時刻;龐畢度藝術中心預告未來將在中國上海成立分館。反觀國內,數個美術館也正在如火如荼地籌備興建中。回顧過往兩百多年的美術館發展史,每一波美術館的興建風潮都是為了回應時代的變遷與社會文化的快速轉變,重新思考美術館與民眾之間的互動關係,以及尋求美術館在社會中更主動積極的定位。高美館面對當代社會講求溝通、學習、休閒、娛樂等多元化的生活模式,如何轉型成為新型態美術館以符合民眾的期待,是我們當前的重要使命。

組織改造以提升專業營運效能

美術館屬於高公共性而公權力行使較低的文化機構。為了組織一個具備高專業、高效能,並且能 夠整合多元資源的新型態團隊,高美館自2017年起正式歸屬於「高雄市專業文化機構」的行政 法人組織之下。行政法人化之後的高美館,得以組織型態的換軌,提升美術館專業發展的競爭 優勢之外,同時也將更著力於美術館的公共性及可及性,期望能更積極回應當前社會對美術館 的需求與期待。

營造獨特空間氛圍的藝術文化生活圈

人們來到美術館的目的,除了靜態地觀賞作品、學習藝術知識之外,當代美術館更強調提供來訪觀眾不同於日常生活的空間體驗。高美館得天獨厚的擁有近40公頃生態綠地,與全國唯一獨立的兒童美術館,在高雄市文化休閒旅遊擘劃之際——面對園區南側未來水岸輕軌工程,與西側鐵路地下化的完工,高美館園區也將面臨全新格局的挑戰。現階段我們也正積極規劃以高美館為核心的生態藝術園區轉型,透過多元化的特色導覽,以及在園區啟動參與型的藝術展演活動,提供來訪民眾一個可以溝通、學習、休閒與娛樂的藝術文化生活圈,期望能逐步打造出全台最具特色的藝術與自然生態結合的魅力園區。

創意生成的交流平臺

提供遇見不同事物的機會,使美術館成為當代社會一個有形與無形的交流平臺。在美術館裡,觀眾可以遇見藝術作品、遇見藝術家、遇見藝術事件,甚至在觀賞之際,遇見心中某個角落的自己。我期待高美館能以更積極主動的方式和觀眾發生關係,進一步成為孕育城市創意的發電機。期許未來的高美館,從裡到外,在組織改造以及展覽設施軟、硬體的更新改造之下,成為民眾日常生活中,充滿驚喜與創意的好去處。位於高雄交通網絡的節點、文化觀光的核心,我們將勠力使高美館成為藝術與生活、文化與觀光、在地與世界不可或缺的重要樞紐,是我們高雄市民充滿創意的文化驕傲!

李玉珍

高雄市立美術館館長 2017年7月



Towards a New Museum

The Louvre's Abu Dhabi branch is expected to open in 2017, and has now entered the final count down. The Centre Georges-Pompidou has announced its plan to establish a Shanghai branch in China. Meanwhile, in Taiwan, the construction works of several museums are already in full swing. Taking a retrospective glance at the history of museum development over the past two centuries, each wave of new museums has been a response to the transitioning times and rapid socio-cultural changes. It was also an attempt to re-examine the interaction and relationship between museums and the public in order to find a more active and initiative position of museums in society. As the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (KMFA) faces the diverse modes of the contemporary life that emphasizes communication, learning, leisure, and entertainment, an important task for the museum at present is how to transform itself in order to match the public's expectation.

Enhancing the Efficiency of Professional Operation via Organization Transform

Museums as cultural institutions possess high publicness and exercise low public authority. To organize a highly professional and efficient museum team that can integrate and coordinate diverse resources, the KMFA has been officially assigned a public agency belonging to the "Kaohsiung Cultural Institutes" since July 2017. Through this organization transform, we expect to strengthen the competitive advantages of the museum's professional development while making more efforts in enhancing the museum's publicness and accessibility. It is our hope to more actively respond to society's current needs and expectations of the museum.

Creating an Artistic and Cultural Life Circle with Unique Space and Ambience

Nowadays, when people visit a museum, in addition to quietly viewing artworks and learning about art, more importantly, they are offered an opportunity for a spatial experience that is different from their everyday life. The KMFA is richly endowed with forty hectares of greenland with ecological diversity and has the only independent Children's Art Museum in Taiwan. While the Kaohsiung City is re-designing its overall cultural and leisure blueprint with major transportation construction, including the Taiwan Railway and Kaohsiung Rapid Transit underground projects and the newly added Museum Station of the Light Rail Transit, the KMFA is also striving to transform into an ecological and artistic park with the museum as its core. Through diversified and characteristic guided tours as well as introducing participatory exhibitions and performances in the park, visitors are offered a life circle of arts and culture centering on communication, learning, leisure, and entertainment.

Forming an Exchange Platform That Generates Creative Ideas

Through offering a chance to encounter different things, the museum becomes a tangible as well as an intangible platform of exchange for the contemporary society. In the museum, visitors encounter artworks, artists, art events, and even the hidden self from some corner of their heart while viewing art. I expect that the KMFA can engage the audience in a more energetic and active way and further become the generator of urban creativity. I look forward to the future when the KMFA becomes the best destination filled with surprises and creativity in people's daily life after the museum is completely transformed with its organization reformed and the exhibition facilities and hardware upgraded. Situated at a crucial juncture of Kaohsiung's transportation network and as the core of the city's cultural tourism, we shall endeavor in making the KMFA an essential hub of arts and life, culture and tourism, and for the local residents and the world—the creatively charged cultural institution that our Kaohsiung citizens are proud of.

Yülin Lee.

Yulin Lee, Ph. D. Director of Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts

July 2017



新しい美術館を目指して

2017年、ルーブル美術館の分館「ルーブル・アブダビ」はオープンを間近に控え、ポンピドゥー・センターは中国上海に分館を建設する計画を発表しました。国内でも美術館の建設が各地で急速に進められています。過去二百年余りの美術館発展史を振り返ってみますと、美術館の建設が盛んな時期はいづれも時代の変遷、社会文化の急速な変化が見られた時期で、それに対応するように美術館と市民の間の相互関係が見直され、社会における美術館の積極的な役割が希求されてきました。高雄市立美術館では現代社会が求めるコミュニケーション・学習・レジャー・エンターテイメントなど多様な生活スタイルに対応すべく、市民の皆様の期待に沿う新しい美術館へと発展していくことが現在の重要な使命であると考えています。

組織改造により専門性と運営機能の向上を図る

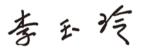
美術館は高い公共性を有するとともに公的権力の行使の必要の少ない文化機構です。高雄市立美術館では高い専門性と機能性を具え、多様な資源の統合が可能な新形態の組織を整備するため、2017年より正式に「行政法人高雄市専業文化機構」のに帰属することとなりました。行政法人化後の高雄市立美術館では組織の改変が可能となり、美術館の専門的競争力の強化が図られるほか、美術館の公共性や利用しさすさが高められ、社会のニーズや期待に合った美術館へと発展することが期待されています。

独特な芸術文化生活サークルを創る

美術館を訪れる人々の目的は作品を鑑賞し芸術に関する知識を得ることだけではありません。現代の美術館には日常生活と異なる特別な空間体験が求められています。高雄市立美術館は40ヘクタール以上の緑地を擁する自然豊かな美術館で、全国で唯一独立した児童美術館のある美術館でもあります。現在、高雄市が文化観光都市へと発展を遂げるなか、美術館西側には高雄ライトレール (LRT) の建設が予定され、既存鉄道の地下化とともに本館は新しい局面を迎えています。現在私たちは美術館を中心とした生態芸術園の建設を積極的に推進し、多様な特色あるガイド、参加型の芸術展示イベントの開催を通して、コミュニケーション・学習・レジャー・エンターテイメントが楽しめる芸術文化生活体験の構築に取り組んでおります。そして芸術と自然生態が融合した、台湾で最も魅力ある美術館公園の創出を目指しています。

創造力を生み出す交流の場

「様々なモノに出会う機会」を提供する美術館は現代社会において有形無形のモノの交流の場となっています。美術館で人々は芸術作品に出会い、芸術家に出会い、芸術イベントに出会います。そして芸術を鑑賞しながら心の片隅にいる自分に出会うことができるのです。私は高雄市立美術館がより積極的に鑑賞者との関係を深め、さらには美術館が「都市創造の発電機」となりゆくことを希望しています。今後、高雄市立美術館では組織の改変や展示施設のソフト・ハード面での充実・改善を進めながら、当美術館が内から外へと開かれたアートスペースとして市民の日々の生活の中で喜びや創造力を生み出す憩いの場となっていくことを期待しています。交通アクセスがよく、文化観光の拠点でもある高雄市立美術館が今後、芸術と生活、文化と観光、地域と世界にとってなくてはならない重要な芸術文化スポットとなり、創造力に満ちた高雄市民の誇りとなるよう尽力してまいります。



高雄市立美術館館長 2017年7月



關於高美館

高雄市立美術館(Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts 簡稱 KMFA)座落於高雄市都會西北位置之內惟埤文化園區內,為原「內惟埤」濕地之區域範圍。區域北端的龜山、半屏山,與西側南北向的壽山,匯聚了流經區內的愛河,共同形成區域周邊山水環抱的景觀。

內惟埤文化園區含括美術東二路、美術館路、馬卡 道路以及明誠四路環抱之區域,佔地近40公頃。以 人文景觀結合自然生態,園區內除了以高雄市立美 術館為主體外,也設置了兒童美術館、雕塑公園、 湖區生態公園以及南島文化場域,提供市民一個兼 具藝術、文化、休閒、自然生態、教育的多元生活 園區。

環繞高美館四週,風情萬種的小葉欖仁步道,被公認為擁有高雄最美的散步氛圍,園區內嫵媚的湖水 重現了濕地原有的水文,透過多元地貌、生態工法 與群眾休憩功能分流,近年來生態復育有成,吸引 了無數禽鳥嬌客拜訪或定居,形成一個生態多樣性 的熱鬧園區。

37件藝術雕塑靜靜地佇立在園區大自然中,晨昏 盡展不同形貌特色,園區並有南島藝術品與特色 植栽所形成的文化場域,來自高美館多年的南島 當代藝術創作計畫,宣示了台灣身為南島文化血 統起源的特殊性。

未來,高雄整體的都市建設計畫即將為高美館園區 帶來鐵路地下化、輕軌美術館站等,重大交通便利 與可預期成長的觀光人口,並將大幅擴增綠廊與休 閒設施,成為北高雄都會區運行最活躍的都市之 肺,預期高美館將成為新、舊社區縫合、融匯、整 體地利翻轉、加值發展的重要介面。

值此改造的關鍵時刻,高美館團隊將透過多元經營 讓整體園區與美術館,成為融合藝術、教育、自 然、休閒的新式生活園地,亦將注入更多當代藝 術、建築、設計與社區營造之元素暨創意,開擴群 眾的視野,提供在地與國際更多對話的機會。



About KMFA

The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (KMFA) is located in the Neiweipi Cultural Park, the original area of the Neiweipi Wetland, at the northwestern corner of Kaohsiung city. Love River runs through this area with Guishan and Banpingshan in the north and Shoushan that runs north and south in the west of the area, forming a scenic landscape embraced by mountains and rivers

The Neiweipi Cultural Park is an area of 40 hectares demarcated by Meishu E. 2nd Rd., Meishuguan Rd., Makadao Rd., and Mingcheng 4th Rd. The Cultural Park is known for its integration of cultural landscape and natural ecology. In addition to the premises of the KMFA, it also includes the Children's Art Museum, the Sculpture Park, the Ecology Park, and the Austronesian Cultural Area, offering citizens a multi-functional living park with features of arts, culture, leisure, natural ecology, and education.

Surrounding the perimeter of the KMFA, the alluring trail of Madagascar almonds is recognized as one of the most beautiful walking trail in the city. The park's mesmerizing lake embodies the original ecological system of the wetland. Through the diverse topography, ecological engineering, and separating leisure areas for crowd and habitats for wildlife, the ecological restoration in the park has been tremendously successful, attracting innumerous precious wildfowls that visit or settle down here and forming a lively park of eco-diversity.

Moreover, 37 sculptures tranquilly stand amidst the natural environs of the park, revealing changing looks and features at various moments of the day. The distinctive Austronesian artworks and characteristic plants in the park form a cultural site, which originates from the Austronesian Contemporary Art Development Project hosted by the KMFA for many years and demonstrates the uniqueness of Taiwan as the origin of Austronesian cultural lineage.

In the future, Kaohsiung City's overall urban planning will introduce major transportation improvements to the KMFA park, including the underground railway as well as the Museum station of the light rail transit system, bringing an expectable increase of tourists. Together with the expanding urban greenways and leisure facilities, the park shall become the most exuberant and lively "lungs of the city" in the urban area of northern Kaohsiung. The KMFA is expected to become a crucial interface that bridges and integrates the newly developed and historic neighborhoods, and revitalizes and increases the overall value of the area and its further development.

At this decisive moment of reformation, the KMFA team shall adopt diverse approaches of management to transform the entire park and museum into a site of new lifestyle that integrates arts, education, nature, and leisure life. We shall also incorporate more creative elements of contemporary art, architecture, design and community development to expand the public's horizon and introduce more opportunities for carrying out dialogues between Kaohsiung and the world.



高雄市立美術館のあゆみ

高雄市立美術館(Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts、略称KMFA)は高雄市街地の北西部にある内惟埤文化園区内にあります。ここはもともと「内惟埤」と言う湿地があった場所で、北には亀山と半屏山、西には南北方向に寿山が聳え、湿地を流れる愛河とともに豊かな自然景観が形成されています。

内惟埤文化園区は美術東二路、美術館路、馬卡道路、明誠四路に囲まれた敷地面積40ヘクタールのエリアです。アートと豊かな自然が融合した園内には高雄市立美術館を中心に、児童美術館や彫刻公園、湖区生態公園、オーストロネシア(南島語族)文化エリア等が設けられ、芸術・文化・レジャー・エコロジー・教育が一体化した文化スポットとなっています。

高雄市立美術館の周囲には風情豊かなモモタマナ(中国語名:小葉欖仁)の 並木道があり、高雄で最も美しい散歩道として人気を集めています。また公園 内には風光明媚な湖が広がり、かつての湿地の景観が再現されています。 多様な地形の保存や生態工学的な方法で、市民や観光客の過度に集中する のを避ける取組みを行ってきた結果、近年、当園区では自然生態系の再生が 進み、多種多様な鳥たちの姿が見られるようになりました。現在園内では多 様な生物が生息する自然豊かな環境が整えられています。

緑あふれる園内には37点の彫像品が点在し、一つ一つの作品は朝と夜でまったく異なる表情を見せてくれます。当園内の特色であるオーストロネシア芸術品や独特な植栽がみられるオーストロネシア文化エリアは当館が長年にわたり推進してきたオーストロネシア現代芸術創作計画によるもので、オーストロネシア文化の起源である台湾の特殊性を表しています。

未来高雄市全体の都市計画においても当美術館周辺の建設が着々と進められています。当園周辺では地下鉄の新設により新たに美術館駅、高雄ライトレールの駅が設けられ、交通アクセスが格段に向上し、観光者数の増加が見込まれています。

また園内周辺では緑の回廊やレジャー施設の建設計画が多数進められ、北 高雄の市街地の中に自然あふれる緑地「都市の肺」が創られています。 高雄市立美術館は新市街と旧市街をつなぎ地域全体の発展を推進するス

ポットとして大きな期待が寄せられています。

この重要な改革推進にあたり、高雄市立美術館では多角的な運営によって、美術館を中心とした園内全体にアート・教育・自然・レジャーが融合した新しい生活圏を形成してまいりたいと考えており。そして現代芸術や建築、デザイン、そして地域発展の要素やアイディアに満ちた文化スポットを創造し、市民の視野を大きく広げ、地域と世界をつなぐより多くの対話の機会を提供してまいります。



展示空間

本館各展覽室為滿足美術館機能與管理效率,在空間規劃上,依不同功能設計空間單元,一至四樓的展覽區包括前廳、雕塑大廳、各樓層展覽室及多目的室。地下樓的公共活動空間,則有專門收藏藝術藏書與資料的藝術研究室,屬於「文獻用途」,僅提供現地參閱,目前資料、期刊、書籍總計約4萬6,000餘冊,可供各界自由閱覽與研究。另有可容納368個席位的大型演講廳,提供團體美術教學的美術資源教室,以及801展覽室。

全館動線基本上配合不同層次之美術活動空間而規劃,並考慮參觀者與工作人員之不同動線,將參觀動線與管理動線區分清楚,易於管理。

Floor Plans and Facilities

Space in the museum building is designed according to the function and efficient management of the specific areas. The four-story exhibition area includes a lobby, a sculpture hall, galleries, and a multi-purpose room. The public accessible facilities on the basement level include Gallery B01, a 368-seat auditorium, an art research room holding approximately 46,000 copies of books, periodicals, and materials, which can only be read in the research room, and an art resource center providing schools / groups with art education.

To facilitate management of the various areas and use at different times, the gallery area and administrative area have their own independent entrances/exits. Exhibition and public spaces are clearly marked for ease and control of visitor traffic and flow.

施設紹介

当館の各展示室は美術館としての機能性と管理効率性を兼ね備えた展示空間で、1階から4階まである展示スペースにはエントランスロビーや彫刻ホール、各フロア展示室、多目的スペース等を含み、多様なニーズに沿った空間設計がなされています。地下のオープンスペースには芸術関連の蔵書や資料等を専門に収蔵するアートライブラリーがあり、所蔵する資料・雑誌・書籍等は計45,621点(冊)に上ります。所蔵資料は研究用に自由に関覧いただけますが、貸出しサービスは行っておりません。また座席数368の大ホールや団体での美術教育にご利用いただける美術資源教室、801展示室が設けられています。

全館の動線は様々な展示企画に対応できるよう設計されており、さらに展示動線とは別に職員専用の動線が設けられ、管理機能が高められています。





是美術館的核心空間,也是所有展覽參觀活動的起點和 回歸點,扮演串聯所有展示空間的角色。挑高四層的大 廳,利用大片天窗引進自然光影,賦予了展示雕塑更強 的生命力。

一樓101~103展覽室

位於雕塑大廳右側,空間為314公分高,有獨立門禁與單一動線之管理,在展品安全考量前提下,適合規劃國際特展型之展示。

一樓104~105展覽室

位於雕塑大廳左側與正前方平台及後方,為雙層高度空間,設計上安排了不同方式的挑空和夾層展示空間,提供參觀者一個多角度觀察的可能性。以展示雕塑品或大

the galleries as well as an independent open area that includes all the main public services of the museum, such as the information desk and bag check.

Sculpture Hall

The sculpture hall is the nucleus of the museum space and also the area that all visitors must pass through to go to any other gallery. For this reason, it serves as the central link and core of the museum space. The hall ceiling reaches four stories in height and is fitted with skylights that allow sunlight in and give the space and displayed sculptures a sense of natural life.

Galleries 101-103 (1st Floor)

Located to the right of the sculpture hall, these galleries

Located behind and to the left of the sculpture hall, the ceilings of these two galleries are two stories high and are designed to accommodate works of unconventional size or format. Balconies and stairways provide visitors with an alternative view of the works on display. Although mainly devoted to sculptures, the galleries are suitable for other media as well.

エントランスロビー(北ロビー)

美術館の展示スペースの入口にあたり、単独で使用することもできます。サービスカウンターやロッカー等がある独立した空間です。

彫刻ホール

美術館の核をなすスペースで、各階の展示を鑑賞する際の起

彫刻ホール右側にある展示室。天井高314cmで単純動線の展示室は作品の安全性を確保出来る展示スペースで国際的な展示に適しています。

1階104~105展示室

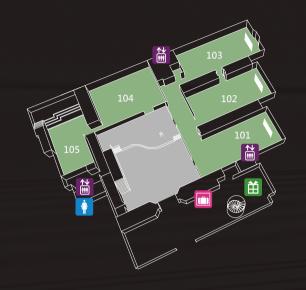
彫刻ホール左側、正面前方及び後方にある展示室。2階まで 吹抜けとなった展示スペースには様々なデザインのボードや 中二階空間が設けられ、作品を多角度から鑑賞することがで きます。主に彫刻や大型装置を展示し、異なるテーマや創作 方法に合わせた多彩な展示が行われています。

2F 二樓201~203展覽室 201~203展覽室中,202與203室為雙層高度空間,均包含挑高展覽室的設計,是本樓層的獨特 空間特性,以展出大尺幅作品為主,配合隔離紫 外線的優雅頂光,充分展現展覽品之氣勢。 Galleries 201-203 (2nd Floor) The ceilings of Galleries 202 and 203 on the second floor are two stories high and are designed to display large-size works. The UV-filtered skylights allow sunlight in and give the works sense of 2階201~203展示室 202展示室と203展示室は2階分の高さがある展示ス ペースで、吹抜けの個性的な展示空間は当フロアの特 色となっています。主に大型作品を展示し、紫外線を カットした頂光で作品を照らすことで作品の持つ力強 さが見事に表現されています。

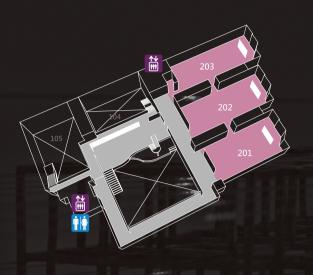


四樓401~403展覽室暨多目的室 401、402、403展室,均為可機動調節之展覽室,可隨展示規模之 不同做空間變化。多目的室中央亦設有優雅的頂光,適合展現大型 雕塑或裝置作品的氣勢。目前「創作論壇」及「高雄獎」之展覽多 安排於此展出。 Galleries 401-403 and Multi-purpose Room (4th Floor) The galleries on the fourth floor can be divided and partitioned according to display need and function to create different arrangements of space and size. There are also skylights on the ceiling of the Multi-purpose Room, which is suitable for the display of large-size sculptures or installation works. Now these galleries are mostly dedicated to exhibitions of the Forum for Creativity in Art and Kaohsiung Awards. 4階401~403展示室及び多目的スペース 401、402、403展示室はあらゆる企画内容に対応できるフレキシブルな展 示室で、展示の規模や内容に合わせて空間を自由に設計することができ ます。多目的スペースの中央には優雅な頂光が設けられ、高さのある彫刻 や大型装置作品の展示に適しています。現在、「創作フォーラム」や「高雄 賞」の作品展示はこの多目的スペースで行われています。

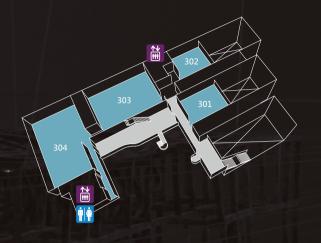
各展覽室內部空間坪數表·The Area of Galleries·各展示室内部面積



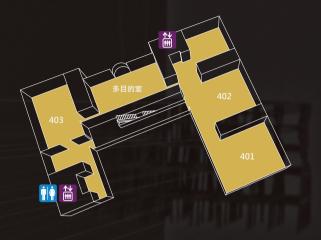
4 C	坪數	樓高
1F	Area	Height
•••	面積	天井高
101 展覽室	117 坪・ping	314 cm
Gallery 101		
101 展示室		
102 展覽室	107 坪・ping	314 cm
Gallery 102		
102 展示室		
103 展覽室	 116 坪・ping	314 cm
Gallery 103		
103 展示室		
101~103 走道	49 坪・ping	314 cm
Corridor 101~103		
101~103 通路		
 104 展覽室	123 坪・ping	801 cm
Gallery 104		
104 展示室		
		THE PARTY NAMED IN
105 展覽室	117 坪·ping	801 cm
Gallery 105		
105 展示室		
小計・Subtotal	629 坪・ping	



25	坪數	樓高
2F	Area	Height
	面積	天井高
	I I I I I I	a Hill
201 展覽室	107 坪・ping	314~821 cm
Gallery 201		
201 展示室		
202 展覽室	134 坪・ping	314~821 cm
Gallery 202		
202 展示室		
203 展覽室	140 坪・ping	314~821 cm
Gallery 203		
203 展示室		
小計・Subtotal	371 坪・ping	







4F	坪數 Area 面積	樓高 Height 天井高
401 展覽室 Gallery 401 401 展示室	70 坪・ping	343 cm
402 展覽室 Gallery 402 402 展示室	70.4 坪・ping	343 cm
雙電梯前 Area in front of two elevators エレベーター前	37.5 坪・ping	320 cm
多目的室 Multipurpose Room 多目的スペース	72.63 坪·ping	336 cm
403 展覽室 Gallery 403 403 展示室	90.14 坪·ping	336 cm
401~403 空橋 Corridor 401~403 空中通路	39.03 坪・ping	
/小計・Subtotal	380 坪・ping	

總計・Total・総計:1,904.64 坪・ping



Exhibition and Exchange

Connecting International Interdisciplinary Exhibitions and Attending to Local Artistic Development

The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (KMFA) has always upheld the core values of "accumulating artistic assets," "attending to the local artistic ecology," "envisioning the global view," and "expanding social responsibility," connecting with the diverse global cultures and arts while holding international exhibitions that grasp the trends of artistic development worldwide. Thematic exhibitions curated by the museum, on the other hand, feature the local cultural and artistic context. Through international exchange and collaboration that enable mutual dialogues, we not only bring international exhibitions to Taiwan, but also introduce Taiwanese artists into the international art scene. In particular, the museum has steadfastly endeavored in promoting Austronesian contemporary art for more than a decade, building up partnerships with major art institutions in the South Pacific region while gradually transforming Kaohsiung into a visionary city that embraces diverse cultural construction. In the ever-changing field of art, the KMFA has been continuously refining, cultivating, and transforming. Moreover, as the connection between contemporary museums and cities has become closer, driven by the relationship among the curatorial efforts made for exhibitions, the space and the people, the viewing experience of the KMFA's audience will surely become a journey characterized by mutual dialogues.

展示及び交流

国際的な展示会の開催 地域の芸術活動の推進

高雄市立美術館では「芸術資源の蓄積」、「地域の芸術活動の推進」、「地球規模の視野の展望」、「社会責任の遂行」等をモットー(またはドグマ)として掲げ、世界の色々な文化・芸術との交流を通して国際展示会を実施し、現代における世界の芸術発展のトレンドを把握しています。また特別展示では地域の特色ある文化芸術を紹介する展示を行っています。私たちは対話による国際交流を通して国際展示会の台湾への誘致に努めるとともに、台湾の芸術家を世界に紹介する活動も積極的に行っています。特に十年以上にわたり活動を推進しているオーストロネシア(南島語族)現代芸術に関しては、すでに南太平洋の主な美術館との間に協力関係が築かれ、高雄は多元的な文化建設の展望を示す都市へと発展しつつあります。当美術館は刻々と変化する芸術の世界にあって洗練され、深化し、変革をし続け、美術館と都市の関係が緊密さを増している今日、当美術館が展示・空間・人の織り成す特別な体験が楽しめる場となることを願っています



典藏與維護

形構台灣藝術文化的記憶圖像

典藏為藝術資產的蓄積,厚實的典藏能為研究、展覽與推廣提供源源不絕的能量。高美館的典藏自開館以來即依循「美術史美術館」之建館宗旨,逐步建構台灣美術史之梗概。而隨時代演進,迎接新型態美術館之新局,將更擴大典藏格局與想像,並多元運用典藏資源,提升典藏作品之能見度,進而形構屬於台灣文化的記憶圖像。本館典藏工作包括藝術品典藏、典藏品管理維護及典藏品運用等三大重點。以深入典藏內涵並活化推廣為重要目標,進行美術發展中重要藝術家之代表性作品典藏,建構屬於南方面向的多元藝術史觀點,並配合館內策展擴大典藏範疇。主動將典藏連結研究專案,增加展示機會,多元運用典藏實體及圖檔並增加曝光率。具效能之管理維護以及多元管道之活潑運用,將加強後續運用之績效。

Collection & Conservation

Formulating the Memory of Taiwanese Arts and Culture

Collection is the accumulation of artistic assets. Solid collection can provide unending energy for research, exhibition, and promotion. Since the opening, the collection of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (KMFA) has followed the objective of "creating a museum of art history," steadfastly mapping out the history of Taiwanese art. As society progresses, the arriving of a new type of art museum expands the scale and imagination of the collection, and allows diverse use of the collection resources to enhance the visibility of artworks in the collections, further formulating the memory of Taiwanese culture. The tasks of collection include acquiring collections, managing and maintaining collections, and making use of collections. An important goal is to delve into the content and meaning of the collections for revitalization and promotion. Collecting masterpieces of important artists in the historical development of art allows the museum to construct diverse perspectives of art history pertaining to the south and to expand the scope of the collections in concurrence with exhibitions curated by the museum. Actively linking the collections with research projects also increases opportunities of exhibition, increasing the publicity of the collections and their images. Efficient management and maintenance as well as innovative use of diversified channels are employed to enhance the efficiency of the collections' future use.

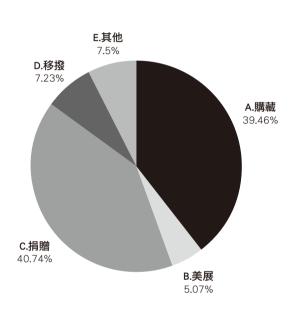
収蔵及び保存

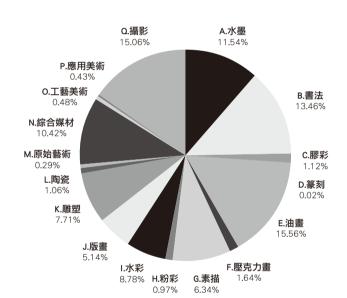
台湾の芸術と文化の記憶を呼び起こすため

作品の収蔵は芸術資源の蓄積であり、幅広いコレクションは研究、展示、芸術普及に無限のエネルギーをもたらします。高雄市立美術館では開館以来、「美術史美術館」との主旨のもと作品の収集が行われ、台湾美術史の構築が進められてきました。時代の変化に伴い、新しい美術館を目指す当館では、コレクションの間口を広げ、またコレクションの活用に多彩性をもたせ、その可視性を高めることで、台湾の芸術と文化の記憶をつなぐイメージの構築を進めています。作品の収蔵においては芸術品の収集・管理保存・運用が三つの柱であり、コレクション内容の充実と普及推進が主な目標です。台湾美術の発展において重要な芸術家の代表作を所蔵することにより、台湾南部に目を向けた多元的な芸術史の視点を確立し、館内展示に合わせてコレクションの更なる充実を図っています。また収蔵品に関連する研究プロジェクトを積極的に推進し、コレクション公開の機会を増やし、コレクションや画像ファイルの幅広い利用を促進しています。収蔵品の効率的な管理保存と多元的な運用によって、より多くの方々に当館のコレクションを鑑賞していただけるようにしております。

典藏品來源百分比統計圖 Percentage Chart of Collection Sources

典藏品類別百分比統計圖 Percentage Chart of Collection Classifictions





A. 購藏	Purchase	1905
B. 美展	Acquired through Award	245
C. 捐贈	Gift	1967
D. 移撥	Transfer	349
E. 其他	Others	362

Α.	水墨	Ink Painting	557
В.	書法	Calligraphy	650
C.	膠彩	Eastern Gouache	54
D.	篆刻	Seal Engraving	1
E.	油畫	Oil Painting	751
F.	壓克力畫	Acrylic	79
G.	水彩	Watercolor	424
Н.	粉彩	Crayon & Pastel	47
1.	素描	Drawing	306
J.	版畫	Prints	248
Κ.	雕塑	Sculpture	372
L.	陶瓷	Ceramics	51
М.	原始藝術	Primitive Arts	14
N.	綜合媒材	Mixed Media	503
0.	工藝美術	Crafts	23
Ρ.	應用美術	Applied Arts	21
0.	攝影	Photography	727



研究、出版暨發展

發展多元藝術史研究脈絡

高美館自開館以來,即負有彙整區域藝術資源的使命,戮力於大高雄地區藝術發展脈絡之探討與相關史料的建置。這些工作都必須透過相關主題之策展與專案研究,方能整理出完整的脈絡與面貌。為此,高美館一直致力於規劃具獨特性,並能突顯南方視野與多元藝術史脈絡的研究計劃,並發揮美術館作為藝術前瞻研究學術之功能,透過辦理不同主題的國內、外學術論壇與研討會,發展專題研究出版品的企劃編輯與發行,並進行藝術紀錄影片、雲端資料庫暨紙本文獻等珍貴史料累積,配合資料流通與能見度的積極擴大,以期高美館能在全球不斷流動的藝術思潮中,建置能突顯地方學特色的藝術史觀。

Research, Publication and Development

Developing Diversified Contexts for Art History Research

Since its establishment, the KMFA has shouldered the mission of coordinating and organizing regional art resources and endeavored in exploring the context of artistic development in the great Kaohsiung area and constructing corresponding historic archives. Such tasks can only be done through related thematic exhibitions and research projects so that a comprehensive context and overall picture can be put together. For this reason, the KMFA has been dedicated to planning unique research projects that foreground the southern vision and its diversified context of art history. Moreover, the museum also employs its function as an institution of conducting forward academic research of arts by organizing domestic and international seminars and conferences themed on different topics, compiling and publishing results of topic-based research while filming art documentaries and accumulating precious historic documents in paper and digital forms. Through increasing the information circulation and enhancing its visibility, the KMFA is able to construct the perspective of art history informed with characteristics of local studies amidst the constantly changing artistic waves worldwide.













児童美術館

遊びや体験を通して創造力を伸ばす

高雄児童美術館は2005年、文建会(現在の文化部)「地方文化館計画」の補助のもと、「旅客サービスセンター」だった建物をリニューアルし、子供たちの「共感性」と「手作り」を重視した台湾初の公営児童美術館としてオープンしました。

児童美術館では芸術・環境・体験を 通じた様々な学習の場を子供たち に提供。芸術家を招き、子供たちの ために特別に芸術作品の制作を依頼 し双方向のインタラクティブ展示を行 っているほか、祝日や週末、年末年始、 また夏休み期間中には、美術館を訪れ る子供たちのために「読み聞かせイベン ト」や「親子向けガイド」、「工作」、「サマー キャンプ」、「間違い探しゲーム」、「手作りゲーム 」等楽しみながら学べる体験イベントを不定期で開 催し、多彩な想像や体験が楽しめる芸術体験の場となっ ています。また「手作り」をコンセプトにした展示遊戯書や児童 書はこれまで国家出版賞を幾度も受賞しています。

現在、「文化のバリアフリー」の理念が広まる中、児童美術館でも館内から地方の学校へと作品展示の場を広げています。各種展覧の終了後、展示品を再度整理し、地方の学校での巡回を実施しています。この取り組みによってより多くの子供たちが芸術作品に触れることができ、また美術館と学校の新しい協力の可能性が開かれています。児童美術館は少ない資源からエネルギーを蓄積し、そのエネルギーを最大限に発揮する様々な活動を推進しています。児童美術館が高雄の一部における美術教育の場であるだけでなく、台湾南部における最も重要な芸術推進拠点となっていくことを願ってやみません。

高雄市立美術館大事紀

年份	。 - 紀事
1984	11月3日,市府與《民眾日報》共同辦理「高雄市設立美術館」座談會,會中藝術家陳瑞福、洪根 深均熱切提議應成立美術館。
1985	1月21日,高雄市長許水德做成設立高雄市美術館的決策,指示教育局積極著手規劃興建,以滿足 市民的藝術生活需要。
	5月,蘇南成市長接任後,裁決美術館預定地於內惟埤學產用地,以27公頃土地興建美術館及美術公園。
1986	7月,市府工務局新建工程處公開徵圖,由陳柏森、盧友義建築師取得設計規劃及監造權。
	10月,高雄市立美術館整體規畫定案。
1987	市府經都市計劃會議決議,擴大內惟埤美術公園用地為40公頃,以土地重劃方式進行開發。
1988	4月27日,高雄市教育局指派社教館館長謝義勇兼任美術館籌備處主任。
	5月1日,正式成立高雄市立美術館籌備處。
1989	
1990	3月25日(美術節),舉行美術館主體工程奠基儀式。
	5月10日,美術館主體工程正式開工興建。
1991	1月,市府參考民間團體之建議,以原舊地為名,將園區定名為「內惟埤文化園區」。
1992	1月30日,行政院文化建設委員會(今文化部)美術科科長黃才郎接任高雄市立美術館籌備處第二任 主任。
1994	1月,高雄市立美術館主體建築完工。
	6月12日,高雄市立美術館正式開館營運。
	9月,高美館與民間企業共同發動留下布爾代勒作品〔大戰士〕的「留下大師之美」募款活動,最 後由民間企業與高雄市民捐款新台幣845萬5,275元,購藏〔大戰士〕乙作並捐贈高美館。
	10月27日,黃才郎就任高雄市立美術館第一任館長。
	11月9日,行政院核定「高雄市立美術館組織規程暨組織編制」。
1995	
	12月1日,高雄市議會決議通過高美館門票收費辦法,開始收取門票費,全票20 元、半票10元,高 雄市民憑身分證免費入場。實施至1997年9月7日廢止。
1999	9月,園區第二期工程整地施工,於2000年底完工,包含人工湖水域、濕地沼澤區、人工島、小 溪、大草坪、園區內植栽等。人工湖(生態池)由盧友義建築師設計。
	10月11日,黃才郎館長調任台北市文化局副局長,由高雄市立美術館秘書室主任陳雪妮兼代館長 一職。

年份	
2001	11月1日,行政院文化建設委員會第三處國際文化交流科科長蕭宗煌接任高雄市立美術館第二任館 長一職。
2002	10月,園區第三期工程包括入口廣場、立體停車場、遊客中心(兒童美術館)、慢跑步道等設施完工;至此,整個園區與美術公園建置完成,並由高美館接管。蕭館長提出將「遊客服務中心」改建 為「兒童美術館」之構想。
	1月1日,高雄市政府文化局正式成立,高雄市立美術館由教育局改隸文化局管轄。
2003	11月,以「高雄市內惟埤文化園區之『兒童創意美術館』建構計畫案」獲行政院文化建設委員會「地方文化館計畫」經費補助,完成「兒童美術館」硬體設施改建、視覺識別系統設計與委託研究 等籌備事務。
2004	9月30日,由高苑科技大學建築系借調之副教授李俊賢接任第三任館長。
2005	1月30日,園區馬卡道路330號的「遊客服務中心」變更設立的「兒童美術館」正式開館營運,這 是館方為使美術教育落實於兒童生活而成立,此舉為台灣公立美術館之先驅。
	4月,高美館自製之館刊《藝術認證》雙月刊創刊發行。
2006	開闢南島文化場域,於園區南側空間規劃施作起伏的地形、渠道、海漂性植栽等。
2008	3月31日,李俊賢館長回任教職,由秘書李志剛暫代館長一職。
	10月,「高雄市美術展覽會暨高雄獎」徵選,經籌備會議確認改為「高雄獎」徵選,「高雄市美術展覽會」名稱走入歷史。
2009	1月17日,由逢甲大學建築系借調之助理教授謝佩霓接任第四任館長。
	3月,高雄市政府公告:高雄市立美術館典藏品黃清埕〔頭像〕由文化部於3月2日公告(會授資籌二字第0982101925號)指定為重要古物。
2010	2月,高雄市政府公告:高雄市立美術館典藏品張啟華〔旗后福聚樓〕[1931作],於2月1日公告登錄為高雄市一般古物(高市府史博字第0990006539號)。
	12月29日,高雄市政府公告:高雄市立美術館典藏品潘阿俊〔我的母親[Depelang]〕[1980年作]及 杜文喜〔一腳擎天〕登錄為高雄市一般古物[高市府四維史博字第0990078901號]。
2011	12月20日,高雄市政府公告:高雄市立美術館典藏品林玉山[1907-2004]〔獻馬圖[畫馬屏風]〕 [1943年作]登錄為高雄市一般古物[高市府四維文博字第1000140520號]。
2015	8月1日,謝佩霓館長借調任期屆滿,由文化局主任秘書簡美玲代理館長一職。
2016	7月28日,台新銀行文化藝術基金會藝術總監李玉玲接任第五任館長。

6

Milestones of KMFA

museum of fine art." The participating artists Chen Ruey-fu and Hung Ken-shen both onthusiastically propose the establishment of a museum of fine art. January 21—Kashdaing Mayor Hou Shui-teh drafts a strategy for establishing an art museum in Koehsiung, and instructs the Burseu of Education to actively plan construction of a museum able to satisfy the aexistetic living needs of city residents. May—After taking office, Mayor Su Nan-cheng decides to set aside land for the museum art the Netweipi educational/industrial site, where the museum and art park would be located on 27 hectares of land. July—The New Construction Office of the city's Public Works Department issues an open call for drawings. Architects Chen Paul-sen and Lu Yu- are awarded design, planning, and construction supervision rights. October—Overall plan for the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts is finalized. The city government makes a resolution to expand the site of the Newerip Art Park to 40 hectares at an urban planning conference, and develop the land via reconing. Park 27—The Koshdaing Education Bureau designates Holeh Yi-yung, director of the Koshdaing Social Education Halt, as the manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Koshdaing Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. October 18—Halteh Yi-yung formally becomes manager of the Koshdaing Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. March 25 IArts Dayl—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the Roadsaing Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January 30—Hungn Sta-Lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Dultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Cultural Take over a subject to the section of manager of the Kashdaing Museum of Fine Arts of granical or foreal the section of the Kashdaing Museum of Fine Arts of section powers to the work	Year	Event
Bureau of Education to actively plan construction of a museum able to satisfy the aesthetic living needs of city residents. May—After taking office, Mayor Su Non-cheng decides to set asids land for the museum at the Neliveipi educations/industrial site, where the museum and art park would be located on 27 hectores of land. July—The New Construction Office of the city's Public Works Department issues an open call for drawings. Architects Chen Pau-set and Lu Yu-lare awarded design, planning, and construction supervision rights. October—Overall plan for the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts is finalized. The city government makes a resolution to expand the site of the Nelweipi Art Park to 40 hectores at an urban planning conference, and develop the land via rezoning. April 27—The Kaohsiung Succition Bureau designates Heigh Yi-yung, director of the Kaohsiung Social Education Hall, as the manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. Marth 25 IArts Dayl—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Ediowing the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neliveipi Cultural Park" after the site is do name. January—Ediowing the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neliveipi Cultural Park" after the site is old name. January—Completion of the main building Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Corpanizational Rules and Organizational Structure. October 27—Huang Tool-lang becomes the life Arts director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yu	1984	November 3—The city government and the Commons Daily jointly hold a panel discussion on "Kaohsiung's establishment of a museum of fine art." The participating artists Chen Ruey-fu and Hung Ken-shen both enthusiastically propose the establishment of a museum of fine art.
1986 July—The New Construction Office of the city's Public Works Department issues an open call for drawings. Architects Cher Pau-sen and Lu Yu-i are awarded design, planning, and construction supervision rights. October—Overalt plan for the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts is finalized. 1987 The city government makes a resolution to expand the site of the Neiveipi Art Park to 40 hectares at an urban planning conference, and develop the land via rezoning. 1988 April 27—The Kachsiung discration Bureau designates Heiseh Yi-yung, director at the Kachsiung Social Education Hall, as the manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. March 25 [Arts Day]—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. 1991 January—Editowing the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. 1992 January 30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Cultural takes over as the second manager of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. 1994 January—Completion of the main building of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Boundale work "Great Warrior Invithout legal" or donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational	1985	January 21—Kaohsiung Mayor Hsu Shui-teh drafts a strategy for establishing an art museum in Kaohsiung, and instructs the Bureau of Education to actively plan construction of a museum able to satisfy the aesthetic living needs of city residents.
Pau-sen and Lu Yu-i are awarded design, planning, and construction supervision rights. Dotober—Diverall plan for the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts is finalized. The city government makes a resolution to expand the site of the Neiweipi Art Park to 40 hectares at an urban planning conference, and develop the land via rezoning. April 27—The Kaohsiung Education Bureau designates Hsieh Yi-yung, director of the Kaohsiung Social Education Hall, as the manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. Dotober 13—Hsieh Yi-yung formally becomes manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. March 25 [Arts Day]—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January—Pollowing the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January—Completion of the Machsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kachsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Marsters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antonian Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legal" or donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Crganizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legal" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum		May—After taking office, Mayor Su Nan-cheng decides to set aside land for the museum at the Neiweipi educational/industrial site, where the museum and art park would be located on 27 hectares of land.
The city government makes a resolution to expand the site of the Neiweipi Art Park to 40 hectares at an urban planning conference, and develop the land via rezoning. April 27—The Kaohsiung Education Bureau designates Hsieh Yi-yung, director of the Kaohsiung Social Education Halt, as the manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. October 18—Hsieh Yi-yung formally becomes manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. March 25 [Arts Day]—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January 30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Cultural takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Dreparatory Office. January—Completion of the Main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior livithout legs!" Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior livithout legs!" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ti	1986	July—The New Construction Office of the city's Public Works Department issues an open call for drawings. Architects Chen Pau-sen and Lu Yu-i are awarded design, planning, and construction supervision rights.
298 April 27—The Kaohsiung Education Bureau designates Hsieh Yi-yung, director of the Kaohsiung Social Education Hall, as the manager of the Maseum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal statishishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal Start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's oil of name. January—Following Tsei-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Cultural takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts ams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior Iwithout legs!" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts 'admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung Oity Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and shalf tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's secon		October—Overall plan for the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts is finalized.
manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. October 18—Hsieh Yi-yung formally becomes manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. March 25 [Arts Day)—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January—Gompletion of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Cultural takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters' fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior livithout legal" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsal-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The Work "Great Warrior livithout legal" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter fee of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The gu	1987	The city government makes a resolution to expand the site of the Neiweipi Art Park to 40 hectares at an urban planning conference, and develop the land via rezoning.
October 18—Hsieh Yi-yung formally becomes manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. March 25 [Arts Day]—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January—Sollowing the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January—Completion of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs [currently the Ministry of Cultural takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)" Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by	1988	April 27—The Kaohsiung Education Bureau designates Hsieh Yi-yung, director of the Kaohsiung Social Education Hall, as the manager of the Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office.
1990 March 25 [Arts Day]—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building. May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. 1991 January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. 1992 January30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Culture) takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. 1994 January—Completion of the main building of the Kaehsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaehsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaehsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaehsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaehsiung Gity Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaehsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. 1999 September 7, 1997. 1999 September –Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial take, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Hua		May 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office.
May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building. January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January 30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Culture) takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdetle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September —Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred	1989	October 18—Hsieh Yi-yung formally becomes manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office.
January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name. January 30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Culture) takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau o	1990	March 25 (Arts Day)—A corner stone laying ceremony is held for the museum's main building.
January 30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Culture) takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office. January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial Island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and		May 10—Formal start of construction of the museum main building.
January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. 1999 September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake lecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and	1991	January—Following the recommendations of private groups, the city government names the art park "Neiweipi Cultural Park" after the site's old name.
June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation. September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and	1992	January 30—Huang Tsai-lang, head of the Fine Arts Section, Council for Cultural Affairs (currently the Ministry of Culture) takes over as the second manager of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Preparatory Office.
September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and	1994	January—Completion of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts.
Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum. October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." 1995 March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. 1999 September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and		June 12—Formal opening of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and start of operation.
November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and		September—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts teams up with private companies to initiate a "Retain the Beauty of the Masters" fund-raising activity intended to retain the Emile-Antoine Bourdelle work "Great Warrior (without legs)." Private companies and the people of Kaohsiung donate a total of NT\$8,455,275, and purchase the work "Great Warrior (without legs)" for donation to the museum.
Structure." March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection. December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and		October 27—Huang Tsai-lang becomes the first director of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts.
December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsiung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake [ecological pond] was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and		November 9—The Executive Yuan approves the "Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Organizational Rules and Organizational Structure."
ung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997. September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and	1995	March 31—The work "Great Warrior (without legs)" formally becomes part of the museum's collection.
the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i. October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and		December 1—The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' admission ticket fee guidelines are approved by a resolution of the Kaohsi- ung City Council, and the museum begins collecting admission. Full tickets cost NT\$20, and half tickets cost NT\$10, but residents of Kaohsiung may enter free of charge upon presentation of their ID card. The guidelines remained in force until revoked on September 7, 1997.
	 1999 	September—Site preparation and construction begins for the park's second phase of construction. This work is completed by the end of 2000, including an artificial lake, wetlands, artificial island, small stream, lawn, and landscaping. The artificial lake (ecological pond) was designed by architect Lu Yu-i.
		October 11—Director Huang Tsai-lang is transferred to the position of deputy head of the Taipei Bureau of Cultural Affairs, and Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Secretarial Office director Chen Shieh-ni serves as acting director.

Year	Event
2001	November 1—Hsiao Tsung-huang, head of the 3rd International Cultural Interchange Section, Council for Cultural Affairs takes over as the museum's second director.
2002	October—Completion of the third phase of park construction begins. This phase includes an entrance plaza, multi-story parking facility, visitor service center (Children's Art Museum), and jogging track. This marked the completion of the art park and park as a whole, and the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts took over management of the park. Director Hsiao proposes that the visitor service center be developed into a Children's Art Museum.
2003	January 1—Formal establishment of the Kaohsiung Bureau of Cultural Affairs, which assumes management of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts from the Education Bureau.
	November—Project funding is obtained from the Council for Cultural Affairs' "Local Cultural Museum Program" for the "Kaohsiung Neiweipi Cultural Park 'Children's Creativity Art Museum' Construction Project." Completion of preparatory matters for the Children's Art Museum, including remodeling of hardware facilities, design of a visual identification system, and implementation of commissioned research.
2004	September 30—Associate Prof. Jiunshyan Lee of the Department of Architecture, Kao Yuan University takes over as the third museum director.
2005	January 30—The registration of the visitor service center at 330 Makadao Road is changed to "Children's Art Museum," and the Children's Museum formally begins operation. In a pioneering move among public art museums in Taiwan, the Children's Museum is established by the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts to ensure that art education is realized in children's lives.
	April—The first issue of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts' in-house bimonthly publication Art Accrediting is published.
2006	To establish an Austronesian cultural setting, space on the southern side of the park is redeveloped with undulating terrain, water channels, and sea-dispersed vegetation.
2008	March 31—Director Jiunshyan Lee returns to teaching, and secretary Li Chih-kang temporarily assumes the position of acting director.
	October—The change of the "Kaohsiung Fine Arts Exhibition and Kaohsiung Awards" to the "Kaohsiung Awards" is confirmed by a preparatory conference, and the "Kaohsiung Fine Arts Exhibition" becomes history.
2009	January 17—Assistant Prof. Hsieh Pei-ni, on temporarily loan from the Department of Architecture, Feng Chia University, takes over as the museum's fourth director.
	March—Kaohsiung city government announces that Huang Ching-cheng's "Study of a Head," in the collection of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, had been designated an important antiquity by the Ministry of Culture on March 2 in Announcement Hui-Shou-Zi-Chou-Er-Zi No. 0982101925.
2010	February—Kaohsiung city government announces that Chang Chi-hua's "Fuchu Building at Chihou" (1931), in the collection of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, had been registered in the General Antiquities of Kaohsiung on February 1 in Announcement Gao-Shi-Fu-Shi-Bo-Zi No. 0990006539.
	December 29—Kaohsiung city government announces that Pan A-chun's "My Mother Depelang" (1980) and Tu Wen-hsi's "An Erect Foot," both of which are in the collection of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, had been registered in the General Antiquities of Kaohsiung n Announcement Gao-Shi-Fu-Si-Wei-Shi-Bo-Zi No. 0990078901.
	December 20—Kaohsiung city government announces that Lin Yu-shan's (1907-2004) "Handing over Horses" (1943), in the collection of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, had been registered in the General Antiquities of Kaohsiung on in Announcement Gao-Shi-Fu-Si-Wei-Shi-Bo-Zi No. 1000140520.
2015	August 1—Hsieh Pei-ni's loan period expires, and Chien Mei-ling, chief secretary of the Kaohsiung Bureau of Cultural Affairs, serves as acting director.
2016	July 28—Yulin Lee, art supervisor of the Taishin Bank Foundation for Arts and Culture, becomes the museum's fifth director.
2017	July 1—The KMFA is officially assigned to a public agency subordinate to the "Kaohsiung Cultural Institutes" starting in July 2017.

8

高雄市立美術館

 發 行 人
 李玉玲

 執 行 監 督
 羅潔尹

 執 行 編 輯
 林佳禾

翻 譯 黃亮融、思源翻譯社、Glan

美術編輯 唐草設計有限公司

承 印

版次第一版發行日期2017年7月發行數量1,000本

發 行 單 位 高雄市立美術館

80460高雄市鼓山區美術館路80號 電話:07-5550331 傳真:07-5550307

網址:www.kmfa.gov.tw

電子信箱:servicemail@kmfa.gov.tw

定 價 新台幣50元

KAOHSIUNG MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Publisher/Commissioner Yulin Lee
Executive Supervisors Nita Lo
Editor Lin Chia-heh

Translators Alex Liang-Jung HUANG, Szuyuan Translation Service, Glan

Graphic Design ndd design tainan

Printed by

Edition First edition
Publication Date July 2017
Copies Printed 1,000 copies

Published by Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts

80, Meishuguan Road, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Tel: 886-7-5550331 Fax: 886-7-5550307

www.kmfa.gov.tw

E-mail: servicemail@kmfa.gov.tw

Price NTD \$50

版權所有 翻製必究

All Photos and book design ©2015 Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means without written permission.