Lee Ung-No  
李應魯 (1904-1989)

Go-Am Lee Ung-No (b. 1904 in Hongseong, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea) is a prolific figure in Korean modern and contemporary art who is considered to have transcended the barriers between Eastern and Western art with works that express nature and humans in a modern abstract style. Kim Gyu-jin, who mentored Prince Imperial Yeong (Yeongchinwang, the last Crown Prince of the Empire of Korea), held Lee Ung-No in high regard for his exceptional artistic talent. In 1924, Lee first gained attention when his art Cheongjook (green bamboo, 靑竹) was selected for the 3rd Joseon Art Exhibition. When he began his artistic career as a traditional ‘Four Gentlemen’ artist, Lee learned new styles of landscape painting while studying in Japan from the late 1930s to the early 1940s. He then later moved to France in 1958 and produced several works based on his own original style that melded qualities of Eastern and Western art, including his <Munjachusang (Abstract Letter)> and <Gunsang (People)> series. European art societies developed great interest in Lee’s works, many of which were presented in exhibitions in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, and the United States. In 1964, Lee founded the Academy of Oriental Painting in the Musée Cernuschi in Paris and played a pivotal role in spreading Eastern culture to the West by teaching Eastern calligraphy and art.
李應魯1904年出生於忠清南道洪城郡，為韓國當代藝術巨匠。他以現代抽象風格演繹大自然與人類的姿態，打破東西方藝術間的隔閡。曾指導英親王（朝鮮最後一位皇太子）的金奎鎮對李應魯的藝術才能抱有極高評價。在《青竹》入選1924年第三屆朝鮮美術展覽會後，李氏開始嶄露頭角，並以傳統「四君子」畫家身份展開藝術生涯；他於1930年代後期至40年代初期到日本留學，期間研究出新穎的山水畫風。李氏在1958年移居法國後，創作《文字抽象》和《群像》等結合東西洋藝術的作品，展現獨一無二的畫風。當時李應魯的作品引起了歐洲藝壇極大的關注，促使他在德國、英國、意大利、丹麥、比利時、美國等歐美國家舉辦展覽。1964年，李應魯於巴黎的賽努奇亞洲藝術博物館設立巴黎東方繪畫學院，向當地人教授東方書法和藝術，在外國宣揚東方文化。

Artist Link:
https://www.solunafineart.com/lee-ung-no
Lee Ung-No 李應魯 (1904-1989) (b. 1904, Hongseong, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea)

Education
1958  Moved to France in December and learned Western painting.
1954  Worked as a professor at the department of Oriental Painting at Sorabol Art College.
1948  Worked as a head professor at the College of Fine Art in Hongik University.
35-39  Majored in Oriental Painting at the Kawabata Art School in Tokyo.
        Majored in Western Painting at the Hongo Painting Research Center in Tokyo.
        Studied in the Deuko painting studio under the supervision of Matsubayashi Keigetsu in Tokyo.
1933  Received the pen-name Goam from Jeong Byongjo in 1933.
22-23  Studied under Haegang Kim Gyujin (1868-1933), a calligrapher, scholar, and painter, who gave Lee Ungno’s first pen-name Juksa.
        Studied Oriental Art in Seoul.
1920  Learned basics of black-ink painting skills from Yomjae Song Taehoi, a calligrapher.

Biographical Timeline
22-23  Moved to Seoul and studied Oriental Art.
1928  Ran a signboard shop after settling down in Jeonju.
35-39  Moved to Japan with his family and ran a newspaper agency in Tokyo.
1945  Came back from Japan, took over Sudeok inn in Yesan.
        Moved to Seoul, and opened ‘Goam art studio’.
        Contributed to a movement to reconstruct national art with the Joseon Art Research body and the Dangu Art Academy.
1958  Moved to France in December and learned Western painting.
1959  Stayed in West Germany for one year through West Germany ambassador Hertz’s help.
        Made a Contract with Galerie Paul Facchetti in Paris, France for the exhibition of his works.
1964  Founded the L’Académie de Peinture Orientale de Paris under the sponsorship of 14 French celebrities in early November.
        ※  J. Alvard(critic), V. Elisseeff (director of Cernuschi Museum), H. Hartung (painter), J. Keim(historian), J. Lassaigne(critic), P. Soulages(painter), Chang D. Chien(painter), Chou Ling(philosopher), Fujita(painter), Li Hi Soung(linguist), M. Thu(painter), K. Tchang (philosopher), Zao Wouki(painter)
1967  Incarceration in South Korea because of Dongbaeklim case (He is wrongly accused of spying against his government).
1969  Took a rest in Yesan (Sudeok inn) for a while after release and went to Paris.
1970  Invited to the Sables Museum in France.
        Produced a film 「Ung-no Lee」 in France.
1977  Trading and presenting of his works were prohibited in South Korea due to the connection of a political case.
1989  Died on January 10th of heart attack in Paris before the opening of his solo exhibition
at Hoam gallery (Seoul).
Buried at the Cemetery of Père Lachaise in Paris where international artists are buried.

2012  Daejeon Goam Art and Culture Foundation was launched.

Selected Exhibitions
2022  Ha In-Doo & Lee Ung-No: Pervade 滲, Soluna Fine Art (Sheung Wan, Hong Kong)
       Ha In-Doo & Lee Ung-No: Pervade 滲, Korean Cultural Center in Hong Kong
       (Central, Hong Kong)
1990  Memorial Exhibition, Taipei City Art Museum (Taipei, Taiwan)
1989  Memorial Exhibitions, Musée Cernuschi (Paris, France); Indecco gallery (Seoul, Korea);
       Asahi gallery (Tokyo, Japan); ABC gallery (Osaka, Japan)
1988  Solo Exhibition, Simmons Gallery (LA, USA)
       Retrospective Exhibition, 1950-1980 (New York, USA)
1987  Symbols and Letters, Arnoul Gallery (Paris, France)
       20th Century Sèvres Ceramic Exhibition, National Museum of Ceramic
       (Sèvres, France)
       The Lines of New Shapes, Baccarat Crystal Museum (Paris, France)
1986  Film entitled- Our nation・ウリナラ, focusing on Goam
1985  Exhibitions of the Lee Ungno couple, Hyunmin Gallery (Kanagawa, Japan)
       Sanyo Gallery (Tokyo, Japan)
       Invited to- People exhibition, Museum of Contemporary Art Tokyo
1983  Solo Exhibitions, Del Naviglio Gallery (Milan, Italy)
1982  Solo Exhibitions, BIMC Gallery, Salon Comparaisons, Grand Palais (Paris, France)
       Sèvres from 1850 to today (Sèvres, France)
1980  Solo Exhibitions, BIMC Gallery, Goryo Gallery (Paris, France)
       Salon Comparaisons, Grand Palais (Paris, France)
       Calligraphic Behavior, Goryo Gallery (Paris, France)
1979  Solo Exhibition, Folding Screen, Goryo gallery (Paris, France)
1978  Solo Exhibition, People, Goryo Gallery (Paris, France)
       Black-Ink Painting Exhibition of Lee Ungno, Tobey & Laubies, Goryo Gallery
       (Paris, France)
1977  Print Exhibition of Lee Ungno, Goryo gallery (Paris, France)
       New Series - Dance-painting, Munheon Gallery (Seoul, Korea)
1976  Wall Painting, Joinville High School (France)
       Solo Exhibitions, Arras Gallery (New York, USA); Shinsegae Gallery (Seoul, Korea);
       Goryo Gallery (France, Paris)
       Produced a film 「Ung-no Lee」(France)
       Lee Ungno Multi-Media Exhibition, Wenger Gallery, La Jolla (California, USA)
       Performance of his Calligraphy for his Solo Exhibition, Annick Le Moine (Paris)
       Group Exhibition for Paintings and Collages, Bristol Museum of Art (UK)
1972  Solo Exhibition, New Smith Gallery (Brussels, Belgium)
       Exhibitions at Contemporary Surrealistic Abstract Paintings, Calligraphic and Prints
       and 6th International Tapestry Biennale
1972  Solo Exhibition, Querini Stampalia Foundation (Venice, Italy)
1970  Installed Tower Sculpture (height 10m, diameter 1.5m) at the Group Exhibition, Port Bacvcares Beach
1967  Solo Exhibition, Galerie Numagam Neuchâtel (Swiss Auvernier, Switzerland)
1966  Solo Exhibition, National Museum of Denmark (Copenhagen, Denmark)
1964  Carnegie International Art Exhibition (Pittsburgh, USA)
      Solo Exhibitions, Galerie Numaga (Auvernier, Swiss); Max Kaganovich Gallery (Paris, France)
1963  Exhibition organized by three critics (J. Lassaigne, M. Ragon, and P. Schneider), Max Kaganovich Gallery (Paris, France)
      Solo Exhibitions, Frederick Gallery & Dahlem Galley (Germany)
1962  Solo Exhibitions, Galerie Paul Facchetti & Central Public Relations Center (Seoul, Korea)
      Salon Comparaisson (Paris, France)
1960  Solo Exhibition at International Contemporary Gallery (Washington, USA)
      Group Exhibition, Galerie Paul Facchetti (Paris, France)
1960  Exhibition for Korean artists, Galerie Cercle Volney (France)
1959  Sailing; Mountain, New York Museum of Modern Art’s New Collection Exhibition (New York, USA)
1958  Solo Exhibition to celebrate moving to France, Central Public Relations Office (Seoul, Korea)
1957  Sailing; Mountains, Korean Contemporary Art Exhibition, World house gallery (New York, USA)
      Forest; Mountain; Silver Bird; the only artist of oriental painting at an exhibition for contemporary artists sponsored by Chosun Ilbo.
48-54  Solo Exhibitions, Daejeon Culture Center, Donga Gallery; Seoul Hwashin Department Store (Gwangju; Hongseong; Suwon; Yesan, Korea)
1939  First Solo Exhibition - Namhwashinjakjeon, Hwashin Gallery (Seoul, Korea)
1932  Wind Bamboos; Bamboos; Clear Bamboos, submitted at the 11th Joseon Art Exhibition

Selected Awards
1973  French buyer acquired his work, which won a prize at the 6th International Tapestry Biennale
1965  Won a Special Prize at the 8th Biennale de Sao Paulo
1939  Won a special prize with <Devastation> and selected for a prize with <Summer day>, <lonely autumn> at the 18th Joseon Art Exhibition
1935  Won a prize with <Windy Bamboos> at the 95th Exhibition of Japanese Art Association
1938  Won a prize with <Dongdohwaan> and <Dongwonchunsa> at the 17th Joseon Art Exhibition
1931  Won a special prize with <Clear Bamboos> at the field of the Four Gracious Plants in the 10th Joseon Art Exhibition
1924  Won a prize with <Clear Bamboos(晴竹)> at the field of the Four Gracious Plants in the 3rd Joseon Art Exhibition.
Publications

1956  Published a book 「Appreciation and Techniques of the Oriental Painting」
Lee Ungno, 「Appreciation and Techniques of the Oriental Painting」, Munwha Kyoyuk publishers (Seoul)

1969  Published Goam’s offset print book by Nouvelle Image Publishing house in France

1972  Interview 「Lee Ungno」, Claude Jeanmart, Centre Régional de Documentation Pédagogique de l’Académie de Toulouse (Toulouse, France)

1973  Lee Ungno & Pierre Jaquillard, 「Calligraphie, Peinture Chinoise et Art Abstrait」, Ides et Calendes (Neuchâtel, Swiss)
Published 「書」/ Ides et Calendes with Pierre Jaquillard

1976  Film 「Lee Ungno」 produced by Atelier Annick le Moine (Paris, France)

1978  Lee Ungno, 「L’art de peindre à l’encre de Chine」, Sarl Koryo (Paris, France)
Published a Manual Book 「L’art de peindre à l’encre de Chine」, Sarl Koryo (Paris, France)

1985  Published a book 「Lee Ungno - Seoul • Paris • Tokyo (Thoughts about Painting and Nation)」, containing a discussion with Lee Ungno, his wife Park Inkyung, Tomiyama Daeiko in September 1985
Lee Ungno, Park Inkyung & Tomiyama Daeiko, 「Seoul•Paris•Tokyo」, Kirokusa Publisher (Tokyo, Japan)

1988  Published a Manual book 「L’art de peindre à l’encre de Chine / L’Académie de Peinture Orientale de Paris」
Lee Ungno, 「L’art de peindre à l’encre de Chine」, Atelier de la Bonne Aventure (Versailles, France)

Collections

1988  Tokyo Metropolitan Art museum bought his works.
1982  National Museum of Ceramic produced and bought his works.
Le Mobilier National Paris bought three tapestry patterns.
1979  Musée de la Monnaie de Paris acquired his works.
1978  Les Arts Décoratifs, Musée Cernuschi acquired his works.
1972  The Mobilier National requested and bought a prototype of his tapestry.
1957  Sailing; Mountains, Korean Contemporary Art Exhibition, World house gallery (New York, USA)
※ The Rockefeller foundation bought and donated them to the Museum of Modern Art, New York.
Invited to France by Jacques Lassaigne, manager of the French office of the International Art Critics Association.

2000  Fiestalux, Rue de Pont Neuf (Paris, France)
Media Art 21-Virtually Yours, Sejong Art Center (Seoul, Korea)

1999  '99 Environmental Art Festival, Kwanghwu Mun Station (Seoul, Korea)
Blasphemy-Dying to be Cruel, Monstrous, Strange, Total Museum of Contemporary Art (Seoul, Korea)

1998  Inchon Multimedia Art Festival, Inchon Art Center (Korea)

1997  Our Cultural Legacy - View Point of Today, Sung-Kok Art Museum (Seoul, Korea)
Dismantlement and revival-D.M.Z, ARKO Art Center (Seoul, Korea)
Body as Text, Kumho Art Museum (Seoul, Korea)
1996  The Stream of The New Generation; Technology and Anti-Technology, ARKO Art Center (Seoul, Korea)
       Good Morning Mr. Stomach, Gihon river project, Vermont Studio Center, Johnson, (Vermont, USA)
1995  Joong-ang Fine Arts Prize, Seoul Museum of Art (Seoul, Korea)
1994  Review 1995-Today, gallery doll (Seoul, Korea)
       New Prospect '94, Moran Museum of Art (Kyungki-do, Korea)