

Marc Chagall Jew in Red. 1915 Oil on cardboard. 100 x 80,5 cm

Some were found in private collections in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) and Moscow. The artist was especially happy to receive information from the Soviet Union that museums —the Russian Museum in Leningrad and the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow—had carefully stored works of his from the 1910s.

The current exhibition features paintings from the Russian Museum as well as private collections in St. Petersburg, pieces that the artist himself viewed as his favourite children. These are complemented by dozens of works currently held by private collections in Europe.

The exhibition in Malaga also includes works by Chagall's contemporaries whom he knew well from exhibitions. They created the background against which Chagall's art developed and flourished.

COLLECTION OF THE RUSSIAN MUSEUM

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OPENING TIMES

From 9.30 to 20.00

Closing days: Every Monday, January 1st and December 25th Last admission is 30 minutes before closing time

PRICES

- · Combined ticket (Collection and Temporary): €8,00 (general ticket) €4,00 € (reduced)
- · Collection: €6,00 (general ticket) €3,50 (reduced)
- · Temporary exhibition: €4,00 (general ticket) €2,50 (reduced)

REDUCED FEE

- · Over 65
- · Students under 26
- · Large Family card holders

FREE ENTRANCE

- · Unemployed (accredited)
- · Under 18
- · European Youth Card holders
- · Teachers and Students (Fine Arts and Art History)
- · Museum employees and ICOM members
- · Authorized tourist guides
- · Disabled (accredited)
- · General public (every Sunday from 16.00 to closing time)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- · Metro: Princesa-Huelin
- · Bus: lines 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 15, 16, 22, 27, 31, 40, 91
- · Promenade train: departure from «Muelle Uno»
- · Tourist bus: Line 2

Cover: Marc Chagall. *Promenade*, (detail). 1917–1918 © Marc Chagall, ADAGP, Paris / VEGAP, Malaga, 2016.









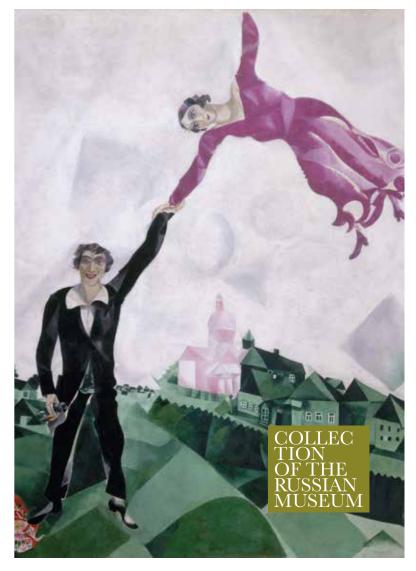
Collaborating company



CHAGALLAND HIS RUSSIAN

CONTEMPORARIES

JULY 2016 - JANUARY 2017





Marc Chagall

Blue Lovers. 1914

Gouache and pastel on paper mounted on cardboard. 49 x 44 cm



Nathan Althman Landscape. LaRuche. 1911 Oil on canvas mounted on cardboard. 43.5 x 35 cm

arc Chagall and his real and fantastical works are famous worldwide. He spent a significant portion of his life in different countries: France, Germany, and the United States. His paintings beautify many museum exhibitions, and his stained glass windows and murals decorate churches and theatrical spaces. Both France and the USA claim Chagall as their own, but he was born in Vitebsk (now in Belarus), which was then a small provincial city of the Russian Empire. This place remained in his heart and on his canvases right up to the artist's death. Chagall received his first lessons in painting and drawing there, in Vitebsk, from his teacher Yehuda Pen, to whom he dedicated the poem "First Teacher" and various pages in his book My Life, written after he had left Russia. After moving from Vitebsk to the then-capital, St. Petersburg, Chagall continued his studies with artists who are well known to the public: Mstislav Dobuzhinsky and Léon Bakst.

In 1910, the talented youth left for Paris, and lived there in a building called *La Ruche de Arts* ("the Beehive"), depicted at that time by Nathan Altman. In Paris, Chagall met French poets and artists, including Guillaume Apollinaire, who dedicated poems to him, and absorbed the then-fashionable cubism.

He lived with others from Russia: Nathan Altman, David Shterenberg, Joseph Shkolnik, Antoine Pevsner, Chaim Soutine, Naum Gabo, Sonia Delaunay, and others. Naturally, they all spent time with one another and showed each other their works.

After spending four years in Paris, Chagall returned to Russia, which was buzzing with creative debate at that time. The voices of the so-called non-objectivists could already be loudly heard: the abstractionist Wassily

Kandinsky, the Suprematist Kazimir Malevich, and the constructivist Vladimir Tatlin. Each of these had their followers and like-minded artists. But Chagall did not side with any of these extragavant avant-garde movements. He remained true to himself, creating the world from his unique perspective; a world in which reality, imagination, and fairy-tale fantasy converged.

Chagall's uniqueness and his lack of resemblance to others were immediately noted by viewers and critics. Some were indignant and denied the artistic value of his work. Others noted that his works were more contemporary than all the others on show at exhibitions labelled with "-isms." For example, at exhibitions in 1915 and 1916, Chagall was exhibited alongside works by Mikhail Larionov, Natalia Goncharova, Olga Rozanova and other representatives of neo-primitivism or even Suprematism, like Malevich. According to the recollections of participants in these events, it was Chagall the public paid attention to; crowds surrounded his paintings, which sold out.

The success of Chagall's works with the public, from his very first exhibitions, immediately made the artist famous and in demand. Works from his Russian period went to different owners but, even nowadays, catalogues do not always provide accurate information on titles, dimensions or even names of buyers. The location of many of these works is still unknown; many were lost in attics and basements, forgotten or hidden between the 1930s and 1970s from the eyes of those who censured anything not painted in the spirit of socialist realism.

By the 1970s, Chagall himself had turned to Russian collectors and asked them to find his works.