

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

"The Story of the Exodus" lithographs by Marc Chagall. Paris, New York: Leon Amiel, 1966. 50 x 37 cm, 285 ex.



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— On front —

"And Miriam the prophetesse, sister of Aaron, tooke a timbrell in her hande, and all the women
came out after her with timbrells and dances," Lithograph on Japon Nacré paper, Paris, New York:
Leon Amiel, 1966, 21 X 26.6 inches.



Rodin: Portraits of a Lifetime
Selections from the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Collections

GALLERY INFORMATION

Gallery hours:
Tues., Wed., and Fri.: 11 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Thurs.: 11 a.m. – 7 p.m., & Sat.: Noon – 4 p.m.
Closed Sundays, Mondays, and
March 4 – 12 & 30 – 31.

Admission is free. Donations are appreciated.

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METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DAVID McCUNE INTERNATIONAL ART GALLERY

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Marc Chagall

THE STORY OF THE EXODUS

February 8 - April 6, 2018

VISITOR GUIDE David McCune International Art Gallery



DAVID MCCUNE INTERNATIONAL ART GALLERY AT METHODIST UNIVERSITY

Since its opening in 2010, the David McCune International Art Gallery has been Fayetteville's premier art venue, where works from traveling exhibitions, fine art on loan from museum collections throughout the world, and works by Methodist University students are displayed. Recent shows at the gallery attracted significant crowds and critical attention. Three of the gallery's most successful exhibitions were the bronze sculptures of "Rodin: Portraits of a Lifetime, Selections from the Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Collections;" "Picasso: 25 Years of Edition Ceramics from the Rosenbaum Collection;" and "Igneous Expressions," a collection of glass art by 26 artists from western North Carolina that included work by Harvey Littleton, the father of American studio glass.

The current exhibition is entitled "The Story of the Exodus." It features 24 lithographs created by Marc Chagall, who is heralded as one of the best modern artists of all time. The collection illustrates the Jewish Exodus following hundreds of years of slavery under Egyptian rule. The story of the Exodus is found in both the Torah and the Bible.

The David McCune International Art Gallery is privileged to present exhibitions such as these that catalyze and channel a surging interest in the visual arts and provide visitors to the Methodist University campus an artistic experience that only the world's best galleries can offer.

Kindred Materials: Glass & Clay
Fall 2017 Exhibit

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE EXHIBITION MARC CHAGALL: THE STORY OF THE EXODUS



"Then the Angel of the lorde appeared unto him in a flame of fire, out of the mides of a bush; and he looked, and beholde, the bush was not consumed," Lithograph on Japon Nacré paper, Paris, New York: Leon Amiel, 1966, 21 X 26.6 inches



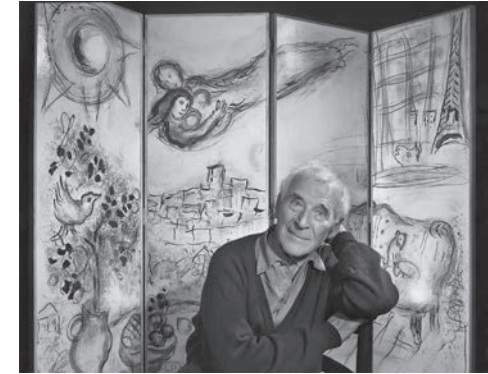
"He wrote in the Tables the wordes of the covenant, even the Ten Commandements," Lithograph on Japon Nacré paper, Paris, New York: Leon Amiel, 1966, 21 X 26.6 inches



"For the cloude of the Lorde was upon the Tabernacle by day, and fire was in it by night, in the sight of all the house of Israel thorowout all their iourneys," Lithograph on Japon Nacré paper, Paris, New York: Leon Amiel, 1966, 42.5 X 26.6 inches

ABOUT THE ARTIST: MARC CHAGALL

Marc Chagall (1887 - 1985) was born in Russia and later took French citizenship. Known as perhaps one of the greatest modern artists of his time, Chagall grew up in the small Jewish shtetl where he was born, a milieu that was to strongly influence his work for the rest of his life. From 1906 to 1909 he studied under L. Bakst in St. Petersburg; here he made his name with a style of Neo-Primitivism that was strongly influenced by Russian iconography and folk art.



Marc Chagall, 1965. Photo: Yousuf Karsh

In 1910, Chagall arrived in Paris for the first time and there came into contact with many figures from literary and avant-garde circles as he discovered Fauvism, Cubism, and Orphism. It was during this period that he began to add the element of fantasy to his paintings, a trait that would become one of the most distinctive features of his poetic vision. From this period, key works include "Rain" (1911, Venice, Peggy Guggenheim Collection) and "I and the Village" (1911, New York, MoMa).

In 1914, Chagall returned to Vitebsk and once again immersed himself in the spiritual cultural values of his youth, as can be shown in his "Feast Day" (Rabbi with Lemon; 1914, Düsseldorf, Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen) and "Jew in Pink" (1914, St. Petersburg, Russian Museum). In 1917, Chagall was a keen member of the Revolution in Moscow and was called to serve as Commissar of Visual Arts. In the same year, he founded an arts college but later distanced himself after clashing with K.S. Malevich, preferring instead to concentrate on creating the décor, costume, and sets for the Jewish theatre in Kamerny.

In 1922, Chagall returned to Paris, where he met with the art dealer Ambroise Vollard, with whom he collaborated to create a series of etchings to illustrate books including the Bible, Gogol's "Dead Souls," and La Fontaine's Fables. Some recurrent figures began to increasingly emerge in his work, including the fish, the rooster with its rich symbolic connotations, and the theme of the crucifixion. In 1941, Chagall was forced to move to the United States to escape Nazi persecution, and it was not until 1950 that he returned to France. During this period, Chagall explored new expressive media, including ceramics, mosaics, and sculptures, as well as tapestry work and painting on glass. It was in these years that he created stained glass windows for the Cathedral in Metz, France (1958-64) and decorated the Paris Opéra and the United Nations building in New York (1964).

The body of work left behind by Chagall is immense. Chagall created a highly subjective, visual realm filled with his own dreamlike poetic lyricism, subverting the laws of perspective and gravity, as well as those of time and space, a world where majestic colors were the result of intimate, yet seemingly arbitrary, decisions. Chagall's extraordinary imagination added a fantastical dimension to the small acts of everyday life while embracing his key themes of childhood, life in rural Russia, in Jewish communities, and in Paris at the beginning of the 20th century. Perhaps Chagall's most important contribution was the deep connection he felt with the themes of the Bible, which he pronounced to be "one of the most powerful sources of poetry of all time."