

Eduard Wiiralti galerii
Eesti Rahvusraamatukogus

The Eduard Wiiralt Gallery
in the National Library of Estonia

Koostaja / Compiled by Mai Levin
Teksti autor / Text by Mai Levin
Kujundaja / Designed by Tuuli Aule
Toimetaja / Edited by Inna Saaret
Tõlkija / Translated by Refiner Translations OÜ,
Tiina Randviir (kunstiteoste nimestik / list of artworks)

Esikaanel ja tagakaanel: fragment teosest *Kabaree*.
1931. Ofort, vasegravüür
On the front and back cover: a fragment of *Cabaret*.
1931. Etching, copper engraving

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Pariisis 1931 / In Paris 1931

Edward Steichen

SAATEKS

Mai Levin

1996. a. septembris avati Eesti Rahvusraamatukogus Eduard Wiiralti galerii – suure eesti graafiku teoste alaline ekspositsioon. See sai võimalikku tänu Harry Männili ja Henry Radevalli Tallinna linnale tehtud kingitusele, mis sisaldas 62 E. Wiiralti estampia ja joonistust, läti kunstniku Reinholds Kalnīriši (1897–1968) litoportree (1951) ja eesti kunstniku Endel Kõksi (1912–1983) õliportree Wiiraltist (1953). Lisaks tööde eksponeerimiseks rajatud galeriile Rahvusraamatukogus algatasid Männil ja Radevall Eduard Wiiralti preemia väljandmise alates 1998. aastast raamatukogus regulaarselt korraldatavatel nüüdisaegse eesti graafika näitustel ning on seda toetanud. Kõik see on tööstnud raamatukogu mainet ja tähtsust ka kunstikeskusena. Valdav osa töid pärineb Henry Radevalli ema, 1946. a. Stockholmis Wiiraltiga tutvunud ja tema teoste suurimaks sõajärgseks kollektionsünnäriks kujunenud Nina Poomi (1909–2006) kogust.

Kingitud teostekogum võimaldab galerii kataloogi uusväljaande reproduktioonide osa poolenisti välja vahetada. Iga kunstniku loomingu on tippteoseid, milleta on raske ette kujutada mistahes väljannet temast. E. Wiiralti kuulsaimad teosed on kahtlemata „Põrgu” ja „Kabaree”, mis kroonivad tema noorusaegset loominut, olles ühtlasi esimese Pariisi-perioodi (1926–1933) kõrgsaavutusteks. Neis avalduvad tema varasem ekspressiivne, uusasjalikkusest ja art décoest mõjutatud stiil ja nägemuslik-groteskne elutunnetus eriti küpsel ja sugestiivsel kujul. „Põrgu” (1930–1932, ofort, vasegravüür) fantastiline peadekogum assotsieerub kohe Pariisis tollal aktuaalse surrealistiga; teost võibki pidada selle voolu silmapaistvaimaks näiteks sõjaeelses eesti kunstis. Ühtaegu kannab ta endas sümboolset tähendust, koondades ühiskondlikele ja üldinimlikele pahedele viitavaid detaile (tulistav robot, lõhkev pea kindlusekujulise krooniga jt.). Pärast Teist maailmasõda hakati teoses nägema koguni selle ettekuulutust. Samas tehnikas „Kabaree”, esialgse nimetusega „Elu tants”, sündis „Põrgu” paarikuna 1931. a. Strasbourg'is. Selle juhtmotiiv on köige vaimse üle triumfeeriv meeleslus. Siangi näeme sümboolseid detaile (magav

FOREWORD

Mai Levin

In September 1996, the Eduard Wiiralt Gallery – an extensive display of the works of the great Estonian graphic artist, was opened in the National Library of Estonia. This was made possible thanks to donations by Harry Männil and Henry Radevall to the city of Tallinn consisting of 62 prints and drawings by E. Wiiralt, a lithographic portrait (1951) by the Latvian artist Reinholds Kalnīriš (1897–1968) and an oil painting of Wiiralt (1953) by the Estonian artist Endel Kõks (1912–1983). Männil and Radevall also established the Eduard Wiiralt prize in 1998, which is awarded during exhibitions of contemporary printmaking regularly held in the Library. This has contributed to establishing the national library's significance as a centre for art. Most of these works are originally from the collection of Henry Radevall's mother Nina Poom (1909–2006), who met Wiiralt in 1946 in Stockholm and became one of the most prolific collectors of his work during the post-war period.

This collection of works donated to the city makes it possible to renew the list of featured reproductions in the new version of the gallery's catalogue. There are works in each artist's oeuvre that are so significant that they simply need to be included whenever a publication of that artist is produced. The most remarkable works by Wiiralt are undoubtedly *Hell* and *Cabaret*, both from his first longer period in Paris as a young man (1926–1933). These two works display his earlier expressive, *Neue Sachlichkeit* and Art Déco influenced style and a visionary-grotesque sensibility in a very mature and suggestive way. The phantasmagorical collection of heads in *Hell* (1930–1932, etching, copper engraving) instantly reminds the viewer of the Surrealist movement popular in Paris at the time; in fact, *Hell* could be considered the most noteworthy example of this trend in Estonian art in the pre-war period. It simultaneously carries a symbolic meaning and brings together details that refer to vices within society and human beings (the shooting robot, the exploding heads with a castle-like crown etc.). After the Second World War some even started discussing this work as a premonition of war. *Cabaret* (initially titled *The Dance of Life*) was

Kristus pidulaua ääres, palvetava naise vari jt.), ent eelkõige haarab stseeni dünaamilisus, ennastunustava naudingu ja iharuse atmosfääri.

Eduard Wiiralt (1898–1954) sündis Peterburi kubermangus Tsarskoje Selo kreisis Cubanitsa vallas Robidetsi mõisas mõisateenijate pojana. 1909. a. naases perekond Eestisse, kus kunstniku isa sai mõisavalitseja koha Järvamaal Varangul. Aastail 1915–1918 õppis Wiiralt Tallinna Kunsttööstuskoolis, kust läks Vabadussoõta. 1919. a. sügisel astus ta ühena esimestest kunstikooli „Pallas“ Tartus, valides erialaks skulptuuri, ent tehes selle kõrval ka graafikat. Nii kõrg- kui ka sügav-trükitehnikaid oli ta katsetanud alates 1916.–1917. aastast kunsttööstuskoolis.

„Pallases“ Ado Vabbe ja Dresdenist kutsutud graafika-õppejõu Georg Kindi juhendamisel omandasid tema gravüürid juba üsna küpse ilme. 1922. a. märtist 1923. a. septembrini viibis Wiiralt stipendiaadina Dresdenis, täiedades end sealses Kunstiakadeemias skulptor Selmar Werner juures, viljeldes ühtaegu graafikat, nii sügav-trükitehnikaid kui ka litografiat.

1924. aasta kevadel lõpetas Wiiralt „Pallase“ kooli esimese lennu koosseisuks skulptori ja graafikuna. 1925. a. sai ta Kujutava Kunsti Sihtkapitali Valitsuse stipendiumi aastaseks enesetäindamiseks Pariisis, kuhu saabus 8. novembril.

Ainus Pariisi-eelne estamp antud töödekomisjon on „Luuletaja August Alle portree“ (1925, lito). Lito oli tehnika, mida Wiiralt hakkas viljelema Dresdenis. A. Allest oli ta 1924. a. teinud portree ofordis, ent litoportree demonstreerib paremini Wiiralti häid portretistivõimeid. A. Alle, kes tegutses tollal ka kunstikriitikuna, kuulus 1918. a. asutatud kunstiühingusse „Pallas“, kuhu 1921. a. võeti vastu ka Wiiralt. Wiiralt oli töötanud pärast lõpetamist aasta „Pallase“ graafikaõpetaja ning loodeti, et ta jätkab selles ametis

completed in 1931 in Strasbourg, executed in the same technique as its twin *Hell*. The leading motif of *Cabaret* is sensuousness, triumphing over everything intellectual. Here we can also notice symbolic details (the sleeping Christ at the table, the shadow of a praying woman), yet it is the dynamic atmosphere of oblivious pleasure and salaciousness that dominates the scene.

Eduard Wiiralt (1898–1954) was born in the St Petersburg Governorate, Tsarskoye Selo province, Cubanitsa parish, as the son of the servant at Robidets manor. In 1909, the family returned to Estonia, where the artist's father was employed in Varangu, Järvamaa as the manager of the local manor. From 1915 to 1918, Wiiralt studied at the School of Arts and Crafts in Tallinn before going to fight in the Estonian War of Independence. In 1919, he was one of the first students to enrol in the Pallas art school in Tartu – even though he studied at the sculpture studio, he was also working with high print. He had already been experimenting with high print and intaglio since 1916 during his time at the School of Arts and Crafts. Under the guidance of Ado



Nina Poom ja Henry Radevall Stockholmis, 1948
Nina Poom and Henry Radevall in Stockholm, 1948

Vabbe and Georg Kind, a printmaking professor invited to teach at Pallas from Dresden, Wiiralt's engravings became increasingly mature. From March 1922 to September 1923, Wiiralt was in Dresden on a scholarship, studying with the sculptor Selmar Werner at the local art academy, simultaneously working in printmaking as well, both in intaglio and lithography. In 1924, Wiiralt received from Pallas a degree in sculpture and printmaking, being among the first graduates of the art school. In 1925, he received the scholarship of the Commission of Visual Arts of the Estonian Cultural Endowment to live and work in Paris for a year; and on 8 November Wiiralt arrived in Paris.

The only pre-Paris proof in this collection of works is the *Portrait of Poet*

pärast Pariisi, ent see lootus ei täitunud. Kunstnik jäi pärast stipendiumiaasta lõppemist Pariisi, leides selle vajaliku elevat oma ande arendamiseks.

Algus oli Pariisis raske, nagu suuremal osal Montparnasse'i rahvusvahelisest kunstnikkonnast, kus Wiiralt leidis palju sõpru. Siiski sai ta juba 1927. a. Sügissalongi liikmeks ja sama aasta mais toimus esimene isikunäitus Jan Slivinsky galeriis „Au sacre du printemps”. Galerist pakkus talle võimalust töötada suvel Fontenay-aux-Roses'is, mis talle väga meeldis, nagu naabruses asuv Sceaux'gi. Seal sündis muu hulgas ofort „Naised silindritega”(1927), esialgse nimetusega „Girls”. Sõjast ja inflatsioonist vapustatud Dresdenis nägi Wiiralt prostitutsiooni lokkamas, mis kajastub tema tolleaegsetes üpris räigetes aktigravüürides. Pariisis oli erootika küll väljakutsv, ent rõõmsam, elegantsem. Görlide körval on pildil kass, pisike silinder temalgi peas. Kassi körvutamine inimesega, inimolemuse vastupeegeldus kassi ilmes oli tollal üks Wiiralti lemmikmotiive.

Naisaktide kujutajana sai Wiiralt Montparnasse'il teataaval määral kuulsaks, samuti illustraatorina. 1928. a. tellis Trianoni kirjastus (Éditions du Trianon) talt illustratsioone mitmele bibliofiilelle väljaandele. François Mauriac essee „Lisa Bossuet’ traktaadile himurusest” (Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet) kätkeb ofordis Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet’ portreed (Hyacinthe Rigaud’ järgi), natuurist tehtud François Mauriac portreed ja kolme nägemuslikku illustratsiooni, mis otsekui juhataksid sisse gravüüri „Põrgu” kujundimaailma. Wiiralt tegi illustratsioonid ka Aleksandr Puškini prantsuse keelde tölgitud poeemile „La Gabrielide” (1928, ofort, vasegravüür); seda raamatut oli pärast sõda peaegu võimatu käte saada. Trianoni kirjastus kavatas Wiiralti tellida ka illustratsioonid Giovanni Boccaccio novellikogule „Decameron”, ent Wiiralt piirdus kahe prooviillustratsiooniga (1929, ofort), sest teda hirmutas perspektiiv jäädva pikaks ajaks seotuks selle mahuka töoga.

Noor Wiiralt oli üldse tööga väga koomatud, ta võttis reeglina kõikvõimalikke tellimusid vastu, sest vajas niihästi tuntust kui ka raha. Ent osalt tööpingest, osalt

August Alle (1925, lithograph). Wiiralt became interested in lithography in Dresden. In 1924, he also created a portrait of Alle in etching; however, it is the lithographic portrait that really displays Wiiralt's abilities as a portraitist. Alle was also working as an art critic at the time, and was a member of the art society Pallas; in 1921, Wiiralt also became a member of this organisation. The year after he graduated, Wiiralt taught printmaking at the Pallas, and it was hoped he would continue doing so after his scholarship for Paris ran out; however, this never happened. Wiiralt stayed in Paris even after his scholarship finished, since he wanted to continue improving his talent there.

Paris was not easy for him at the beginning – like most, he belonged to the international community of artists in Montparnasse, many of whom became Wiiralt's friends. Nevertheless he already



Eduard Wiiralt, 1930

became a member of the Autumn Salon in 1927, and in May of the same year, he had his first solo exhibition at the Jan Slivinsky Gallery titled *Au Sacre du Printemps*. The gallery manager offered him the opportunity to work in Fontenay-aux-Roses over the summer, a place Wiiralt enjoyed very much, just like the neighbouring Sceaux. This is where he created the etching *Women in Top Hats* (1927), initially titled *Girls*. When living in Dresden, a city shaken by war and inflation, Wiiralt closely witnessed the face of prostitution, a theme that also found its way into his rather obscene engravings of nudes. Even though his erotic depictions from the Paris period are provocative, they do have a lighter and more elegant air to them. Next to the girls, we can spot a cat, also wearing a top hat. The juxtaposition of cats and people, reflecting human nature through the cats' expressions was one of Wiiralt's favourite motifs at the time.

Wiiralt acquired a reputation in Montparnasse due to his depictions of female nudes but also as an illustrator. In 1928, the Trianon publishing house (Éditions du Trianon) commissioned illustrations for a number of bibliophile editions. The essay *Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet* by François Mauriac features a portrait of Jacques-

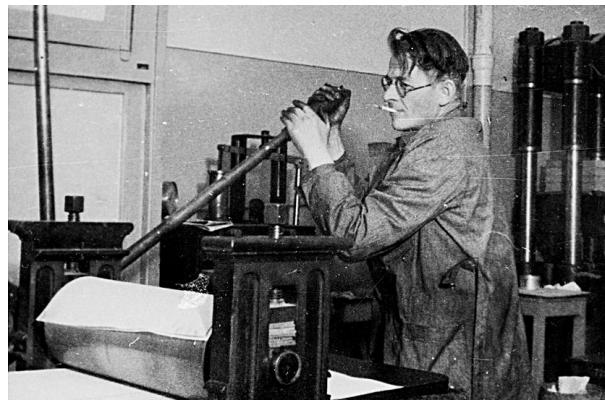
boheemlikust eluviisist, osalt isiklikest suhetest tingitud emotsionaalsetest probleemidest tulenes kollaps 1933. a. kevadel, millest Wiiralt väljus sisemiselt muutununa, mis kajastub tema loomin-guski. Senine grotesksus, rõhutatud erootiline alge taandusid, maksvusele pääses harmooniline, klassikalise selge väljenduslaad. 1933. a. tööd on otsekui kahe väga erineva loomeperioodi piiril: puugravüür „Absindijoojad” mõjub nagu hüvastijäät senise eluga, „Neegri pea” puhul aga meenuvad kriitiku Hanno Kompuse sõnad: „Uus periood algab sügava melanhooliaga”. Uus periood algas, ilma et kunstnik oleks Pariisist lah-kunud. Kui mitte arvestada paarinäda-last Itaalia-reisi 1926. a. suvel, 1927. ja 1928. a. suvesid Fontenay-aux-Roses’is, üht kuud Bretagne’is Antrainis 1929. a., 1931. a. suve Strasbourg’is ja seitset Marokos veedetud kuud 1938.–1939. a., ei lahkunud Wiiralt Pariisist enne kui septembris 1939, mil põgenes söja jalust Eestisse.

1930. aastate teisel poolel kiskus teda taas looduse poole. Oma armasta-tud Fontenay-aux-Roses’i ja Sceaux’ metsistunud targimaastiku jääd-vustab ta peenekoelises ofordis „Maastik Pariisi lähdal” (1937). Ta joonistas sellal meeeldi lapsi, lõi fotograafi Leroy’ poega kujutavate etüüdide alusel võluva üldistuse väikelapsest („Claude”, 1936, puugravüür). Pariisi Jardin des Plantes’i eksootilistest loomadest eelistas ta kaslasi. Kuulsa pehmelaikigravüüri „Lamav tiiger” kõrval sündis 1937. a. vähem kuulus, ent mitte vähem virtuooslik akvatinta „Tiiger”. 1936. a. toimus tema teoste suur ülevaa-tenäitus Tallinnas ja Tartus, mille korral-das kunstikoguja Alfred Röude. 1937. a. läks see näitus edasi Helsingisse Taidehalli. Helsingi näituse kataloogi frontispissina valmis Wiiralti puugravüür „Puulõike sünd” (1936), mille vaimukas kompositsioon näit-likustab puulõike ja puugravüüri erinevust,

Bénigne Bossuet in etching (after Hyacinthe Rigaud), a portrait of François Mauriac (modelled live) and three phantasmagoric illustrations that almost seem like a visual introduction to the world of Wiiralt’s *Hell*. Wiiralt also created illustrations for the French translation of Aleksandr Pushkin’s *La Gabrelide* (1928, etching, copper engraving), a book almost unattainable after the war. The Trianon publishing house intended to commission illustrations for Giovanni Boccaccio’s *Decameron* from Wiiralt; however, he only finished two sample illustrations (1929, etching) as he did not want to be tied to such a long project.

Young Wiiralt was overwhelmed with work, he accepted almost every commis-sion he got – he needed both the money and recognition. So, partly because of being overworked, partly because of his bohemian life-style and partly because of the emotional stress of personal rela-tionships he ended up collapsing in spring 1933. This changed him as a person as well as an artist. The grotesque and the emphas-is on eroticism became less prominent and were replaced

by harmonious and classically clear-lined expressions. Wiiralt’s works from 1933 balance on the line between two very dif-ferent periods: wood engraving *Absinthe Drinkers* almost seems like a farewell to his previous life, when looking at the *Head of a Black Man*, the words of the art critic Hanno Kompus come to mind: “The new period brings great melancholy”. The new period began while the artist was still living in Paris. Apart from the couple of weeks in Italy in the summer of 1926, the summer of 1927 and 1928 which he spent in Fon-tenay-aux-Roses, the month in Antrain, Bretagne in 1929, the summer in Stras-bourg in 1931 and the seven months in Morocco in 1938 and 1939, Wiiralt stayed in Paris until September 1939 when he was forced back to Estonia because of the war.



Eduard Wiiralt Riigitrükikojas, 1940
Eduard Wiiralt in State Printing House, 1940

esitades ühtlasi sel loomeperioodil Wiiralti loomingu keskmesse kerkinud kujusid – madonnat ja last. 1937. a. päri neeb hingestatud „Mehet portree“ (kuivnõel), mis kujutab Ameerika kunstnikku Martin Baeri, kellele Wiiralt andis gravüüritunde. Mitu aastat Marokos elanud M. Baer oli üks Wiiralti innustajaid Aafrika-reisi ette võtma.

Marokos loodud joonistused ning Maroko-ainelised gravüürid moodustavad omaette poeetilise peatüki kunstniku loomingu. Teda kütkestasid kõrbemaastik oasidega ja Atlase mägedega taamal, majesteetlikud kaamelid, ent eelkõige inimesed – araablased, berberid, chleuh'd. Ta veetis üle poole aasta peamiselt Marrakeshis, kus valmis kolm gravüüri, millest tuntuim on „Arkeïa“ (1938, kuivnõel). Ta graveeris kauni araablanna naturist, olles temast eelnevalt teinud rea joonis-tusi. Naasnud 1939. a. veebruaris Pariisi, alustas ta tööd puugravüüri „Kaameli pea“ kallal, mille viis lõpule juba Eestis. Eestis valmis 1940. a. ka tema esimene metso-tinto „Noor araablane“. Sellele on graveeritud Wiiralti Marokosse saabumise kuu-päev – 19.VII 1938 Casablanca –, ent kuju lähtub 1938. a. novembris tehtud joonis-tustest araabia pojast mütsiga.

1939.–1944. a. Eestis loodud teostest moodustavad enamiku portreed. Wiiralt näis otsivat kontakti kodumaaga sellele tüüpilisi inimesi kujutades. Prl. Talli järgi graveeris Wiiralt 1941. a. kaks karakterilt täiesti erinevat portreed – tagasihoidliku „Tütarlapse Kirju salliga“ (kuivnõel) ja peenutseva „Istuva daami“ (metso-tinto). Tema tippsaavutus metso-tintotehnikas on „Monika“ (1942), graveeritud väikese tal-linlanna Monika Pootsiku järgi. Huvitavalt kolmikportreena lahendatud ja meisterli-kult teostatud gravüür äratas imetlust sõja-järgses Pariisis, tuues autorile tellimuse samas tehnikas illustratsioonile sügavtrüki-tehnikaid käsitlevas bibliofilses raamatus „Natüürmort“ (1950). Sõja karm hingus vajutas pitseri sellele ebaharilikult tõsisele lapseportreele, veel enam aga „Virvele“ (1943, kuivnõel), millel rukkipöllu taustal kujutatud eesti tüdruk vaatab murelikult tumedates pilvedes taeva poole. Teose lõi Wiiralt Viljandimaal Vana-Võidu külas Goori Tamme talus Virve Orrist tehtud joonis-tuse järgi. Tütarlaps oli seal sõjapaos, ent sinnagi kostis aeg-ajalt pommilennukite ärevaks tegevat mürinat. Tamme talu mail kasvav võimas tamm inspireeris kunstnikku

In the late 1930s, Wiiralt was once again drawn to nature. He depicts his beloved wild parks of Fontenay-aux-Roses and Sceaux in a refined etching *Landscape near Paris* (1937). During this period he enjoyed drawing children – and he created a lovely generalisation of a small child based on sketches of the son of the photographer Leroy (*Claude*, 1936, wood engraving). When it comes to the exotic animals of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, Wiiralt mostly preferred felines. In addition to his famous soft ground *Reclining Tiger* (1937) he created a less known, yet no less impressive aquatint *Tiger*. In 1936, an extensive survey exhibition of Wiiralt's work was exhibited in Tallinn and Tartu by the art collector Alfred Röude. In 1937, the same exhibition travelled to Taidehalli in Helsinki. For the frontispiece of the catalogue for the Helsinki exposition, Wiiralt prepared a wood engraving titled *The Birth of Woodcut* (1936), which showcases the differences of woodcut and wood engraving through a clever composition, while displaying figures – Madonna and child – most significant in Wiiralt's work during this period. In 1937, Wiiralt created a soulful portrait titled *Portrait of a Man* (drypoint) of the American artist Martin Baer, a print-making student of Wiiralt's. Baer had lived in Morocco for several years and inspired Wiiralt to travel there as well.

The drawings and engravings created in Morocco and of Morocco make up an independent and poetic chapter in the artist's oeuvre. He was fascinated with the desert landscape and oases, the Atlas mountains in the background, with the majestic camels, but above all, the people – Arabs, and the Berber and the Chleuh. He spent more than half a year in Marrakesh, where he produced three engravings, the most famous of which is *Arkeïa* (1938, drypoint). Having previously made several sketches of the beautiful Arab woman, Wiiralt made an engraving of her posing for him live. The artist returned to Paris in February 1939 and began working on *Camel's Head*, which he finished in Estonia. Back in Estonia, Wiiralt created his first mezzotint *Young Arab* in 1940. It includes the date Wiiralt arrived in Morocco – 19.VII 1938 Casablanca – and it is based on the drawings of an Arab boy with a cap Wiiralt did in November 1938.

Works created in Estonia from 1939 to

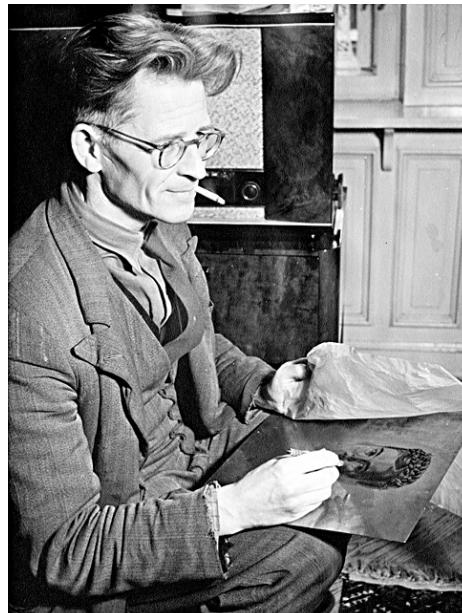
graveerima kohapeal kuivnõelas „Viljandi maaistikku” – „Virve” kõrval üht oma populaarseimat tööd, millest hoovab usku Eesti püsimisse.

Lähenev rinne peletas Tallinnast Wiiraltigi. 28. aprillil 1944 sõitis ta Viini, põhjendades seda Saksa võimudele eel-seisva isikunäitusega Viini Kunstnike Majas. Näitus toimuski, ühtlasi kasutas Wiiralt võimalust trükkida sealsetes trükkikodades oma töid. Mitmed gravüürid töötas ta Viinis ümber, näiteks „Kunstnik Kristjan Raua portree” (1939, kuivnõel) ja „Eesti neiu” (1942, pehmelakk, II seisund – kuivnõel). 1945. a. jaanuaris tuli põgeneda Viinistki.

Järgnes mitu rasket kuud pommitatavas Berliinis, kust õnnestus pääseda üle Flensburgi Rootsi. Rootsi-periood jäi lühikeseks, kestes 5. maist 1945 kuni 30. septembrini 1946. Selle aja jooksul jõudis Wiiralt graveerida kaks tööd – France Presse'i esindaja tütre Gisèle Hervieu' portree ja „Lapi maaistik – Vaisaluokta” (mõlemad 1946, kuivnõel). Mõned fotod kujutavad Wiiraltit graveerimas „Väikest Gisèle'i”. „Lapi maaistik” jaoks kogus Wiiralt materjali koos Eduard Olega juulis–augustis 1946 ette võetud reisil Põhja-Rootsi Akkajärve äärde. Küpseas Wiiralti lähenemine naturile, olgu loodusele või inimesele, oli konkreetne, individuaalsust respekteeriv, seejuures ometi üldistav.

Üldistusena põhjamaise looduse ja inimese kokkuuluvinusest mõjub ka tema „Lapi maaistik”.

12. oktoobril 1946 naases Wiiralt Pariisi. Ta sai tagasi enamiku 1939. a. Pariisist lahkudes sinna jäetud plaatidest, välja arvatud 17 teost, ja asus suure innuga neist tömmiseid tegema. Osa Wiiralti galerii tömmiseidki kannab tagaküljel sõjajärgset trükkimise kuupäeva. Rohkesti tömmiseid saatnis ta Stockholmi Nina Poomile nii tolle isikliku kollektsiooni jaoks kui ka müümiseks väliseestlastele,



Eduard Wiiralt Stockholmis, 1946
Eduard Wiiralt in Stockholm, 1946

1944 are mostly portraits. It seemed as if Wiiralt wanted to reconnect with his homeland by depicting its people. In 1941, he engraved two completely different portraits of Miss Tall – the modest *Girl with a Gaudy Shawl* (drypoint) and the snobbish *Sitting Lady* (mezzotint). One of his most masterful works, the mezzotint *Monika* (1942) is engraved using Monika Pootsik, a little girl from Tallinn, as his model. The captivating triple portrait executed so masterfully evoked interest in the post-war Parisian art circles and led to the commission of a mezzotint illustration for a bibliophile edition about intaglio techniques titled *Still Life* (1950). It was the war that left its mark on this exceptionally serious portrait of a child and even more so on *Virve* (1943, drypoint), in which an Estonian girl looks worriedly into the dark sky, rye fields in the background. This work was created based on his drawings of Virve Orr made at Goori Tamme farm, Vana-Võidu village in Viljandimaa. The young girl had fled there to get away from the war, yet even there she could hear the unsettling roaring of bombers. The monumental oak growing in the same farm inspired the artist to make a dry-

point *in situ* titled *Landscape at Viljandi – beside Virve*, this is one of his most popular works, filled with faith in preserving Estonia's independence.

As the front advanced, Wiiralt fled Tallinn. On 28 April 1944 he went to Vienna, giving the Germans the excuse of having a solo exhibition at the Artists' House in Vienna. The exhibition did take place, and while he was there, Wiiralt also took the chance to print some of his works at the local printing houses. He reworked many of his engravings in Vienna, such as *The Portrait of artist Kristjan Raud* (1939, drypoint) and *Estonian Girl* (1942, soft ground, drypoint). In January 1945,

kelle nõudmine Wiiralti gravüüride järele näis üha kasvavat. Nina Poom varustas teda kvaliteetse paberi ja muude töövahenditega. Wiiralti tööde süstemaatilistest kogujatest väärib nimetamist ka tema tuttav sõjaeelset ajast, läti kunstnik Reinholds Kalnīš, kes on temast teinud mõned litoportreed. Oma viimasel loomeperioodil Wiiralt mitte ainult trükkis tömmiseid vanadelat plaatidel, vaid töötas neid ka ümber, peale eelmainitud loomagravüüride ka „Virve”. Mõnest tööst trükkis ta erivärvilisi tömmiseid, näiteks puugravüüridest „Neegri pea” ja „Absindijoojad”. Ühe enne sõda kõrvale jäetud töö ta lõpetas, nimelt „Naisorkestri” („Montparnasse'i kohvikus”, 1937–1947, ofort, kuivnõel).

Oma vana sõbra Udo Einsildi naise, maalija Berthe Sourdillon'i majas Civry-sur-Sereinis Burgundias veetis Wiiralt 1947. a. sügisel mitu kuud, mille jooksul valmisid gravüürid „Maastik hobustega” (ka „Burgundia maastik” või „Prantsuse maastik”, ofort), „Régine” (Auxerre'ist pärit Régine Corriot' portree, kuivnõel), „Marc” (akvatinta). Joonistuste alusel Edith Frizonist ja tema tütreast Evelynist graveeris ta Pariisis teose „Emadus” („Ema lapsega”, 1948, kuivnõel). 1948. a. telliti temalt sari väikseid gravüüre, esialgse kavatsuse järgi illustratsioone. Leping tellijaga jäi sõlmimata, ent 15-leheline sari (1948–1949, ofort, kuivnõel) andis kunstnikule võimaluse väljendada oma mõtteid kunistist, kunstnikust ja ühiskonnast, kaas-aegse maailma probleemidest, möödunud sõjast. Paar tömmist sellest sarjast on ka Wiiralti galeriis. Üks Wiiralti sõjaeelseid sõpru kunstikriitik Nesto Jacometti, kes kavandas tolleaegsete meistrite gravüüride suure ettetellitava sarja väljaandmist Genfi kirjastuses „La Guilde internationale de l'amateur de gravures”, muretses talle tellimuse 200-lise tiražiga loomagravüüridele. Nii valmisidki „Okaapid” (1949, akvatinta) ja „Lõvide perekond” (1949, kuivnõel), mis olid nii töömahukad, et järgnevalt pakkus Wiiralt kirjastusele vanade tööde ümbertöötlusi. Pehmelakitehnikas „Lamavast tiigrist” (1937) sai kuivnõelas „Tiiger kassiga” (1950), „Naervast kaa-melist” (1938, pehmelakk) autoritehnikas „Kaameli pea” (1950). Viiendana sai kirjas-tus terastatud plaadilt trükitud „Maastiku Pariisi lähedal” (1937, ofort).

Wiiralti tervis polnud sellal kiita ja ta unistas soojast päikeselisest Aafrikast,

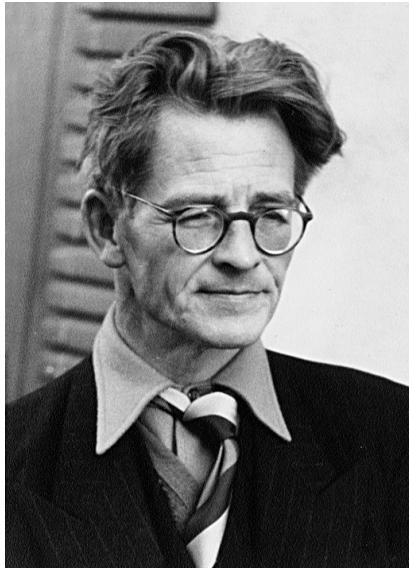
Wiiralt had to flee Vienna too. For several months he stayed in Berlin while the city was being bombed; after a while he managed to reach Sweden via Flensburg. Wiiralt only stayed for a short time there, from 5 May 1945 to 30 September 1946. During that time he made two engravings – the portrait of Gisèle Hervieu, the daughter of the agent France Presse and the *Lapp Landscape* – *Vaisaluokta* (both 1946, drypoint). There are some photographs of Wiiralt making *Little Gisèle*. For the *Lapp Landscape*, Wiiralt made sketches on the trip he took to north Sweden to Akkajaure with Eduard Ole in July and August of 1946. When it comes to nature and people, Wiiralt's mature works respect their individuality, yet there is still a degree of generalisation. His *Lapp Landscape* – *Vaisaluokta* could be seen as a generalisation of the togetherness of the Nordic people and nature.

On 12 October 1946, Wiiralt returned to Paris. He recovered most of his printing plates he had left there, except for 17 works, and started eagerly printing. So some of the prints are marked with dates from that period. He sent many copies to Stockholm to Nina Poom – both for her personal collection as well as for selling to Estonians living in Sweden who seemed to have an increasing demand for Wiiralt's engravings. Nina Poom provided him with high quality paper and other tools. Another systematic collector of Wiiralt's work was the Latvian artist Reinholds Kalnīš that Wiiralt knew already before the war; Kalnīš has made a few lithographic portraits of Wiiralt. During his later period, Wiiralt not only used his old printing plates to make prints, but he also reworked the plates – both the animal engravings and *Virve*. Some of the works he printed in different colours; for example, the *Head of a Black Man* and *Absinthe Drinkers*. And Wiiralt finished *Women's Orchestra (In a café in Montparnasse, 1937–1947, etching, drypoint)*, a work he had discarded before the war.

In autumn 1947, Wiiralt spent in Civry-sur-Serein in Burgundy, in the house of his old friend Udo Einsild, a period during which he created several engravings – *Landscape with Horses (Burgundian Landscape or French Landscape, etching)*, *Régine* (a portrait of Régine Corriot from Auxerre, drypoint), *Marc* (aquatint). Based

1949. a. aga hakkas mõtlema Hispaania-reisile, mis paraku teoks ei saanud. Üks tema viimaseid suuremaid gravüüre „Rahutus” (1950–1952), mis on teostatud pehmelakil põhinevas autoritehnikas, kandis algvariandis nimetust „Hispaania naine”. Aja jooksul omandas unenäolise maastiku taustal kujutatud naine Wiiralti loomingut alates 1930. aastatest läbiva madonnakuju ilme. Temas võib näha ka muusat või kunsti enda kehastust.

Viimastel eluaastatel Sceaux's elanud Wiiralt suri Pariisis 8. jaanuaril 1954 maovähki. Ta maeti 12. jaanuaril Père-Lachaise'i kalmistule. 1957. a. toimus tema teoste näitus Tartu Kunstimuuseumis, 1958. a. suur ülevaate-näitus Eesti Kunstimuuseumis Tallinnas, millest 1959. a. eksponeeriti valikut ka Peterburis (tollal Leningradis) Riiklikus Vene Muuseumis ja 1960. a. Vilniuse Kunstimuuseumis. Wiiralti oli elu jooksul olnud palju isiku-näitusi: 1927. ja 1928. a. Pariisis, 1932. ja 1939. a. Strasbourg'is, 1935. ja 1939. a. Amsterdamis, 1939. a. Johannesburgis, 1937. ja 1944. a. Viinis, kusjuures 1937. a. pälvis ta Viini Kunstiseltsi kuldse aum-dali. Personaalnäitusi Kaunases (1943) ja Vilniuses (1944) kureeris kirjanik ja kriitik Aleksis Rannit, kes propagpeeris Wiiralti loomingut ka sõjajärgsel Saksamaal näitustel Hamburgis (1946), Freiburgis, Göttingenis ja Marburgis (1947) ning Roomas (1949). Tema mälestusnäitused toimusid 1954. aastal Buenos Aireses, New Yorgis, Stockholmis. Rootsil väliseestlased korraldasid näitusi tema loomingust Göteborgis ja Stockholmis. Alates 1960. aastatest on kunstimuuseumid Tallinnas ja Tartus peaegu igal aastal pühendanud talle mõne näituse ning tutvustanud suurt eesti graafikut ka Riias, Kaunases, Jerevanis, Helsingis, Pariisis, Namuris. Tema teoste rikkalikem kogu on Eesti Kunstimuuseumis Tallinnas, suurustelt järgmine Tartu Kunstimuuseumis.



Eduard Wiiralt, 1946

on his sketches of Edith Frizon and her daughter Evelyn, he created the engraving *Motherhood* (*Mother and Child*, 1948, drypoint) in Paris. In 1948, Wiiralt received a commission for a series of small engravings, initially meant as illustrations. However, a contract was never made, but the 15 print series (1948–1949, etching, drypoint) gave the artist the opportunity to express his ideas about art, artists and society, issues of the contemporary world and the war. Some of these prints are displayed in the Wiiralt Gallery. One of Wiiralt's friends from before the war, the art critic Nестo Jacometti, had a plan to publish an extensive subscribable series by masters of printmaking of that time, to be issued in Geneva at the publishing house *La Guilde internationale de l'amateur de gravures*. Wiiralt was commissioned to make prints of animals in 200 copies. This is how Wiiralt created his *Okapis* (1949, aquatint) and *Family of Lions* (1949, drypoint), which were so labour intensive that the following works he presented to the publishing house were reworkings of older prints. The soft ground *Reclining Tiger* (1937) became the drypoint *Tiger and Cat* (1959), and the *Laughing Camel* (1938, soft ground) became *Camel's Head*

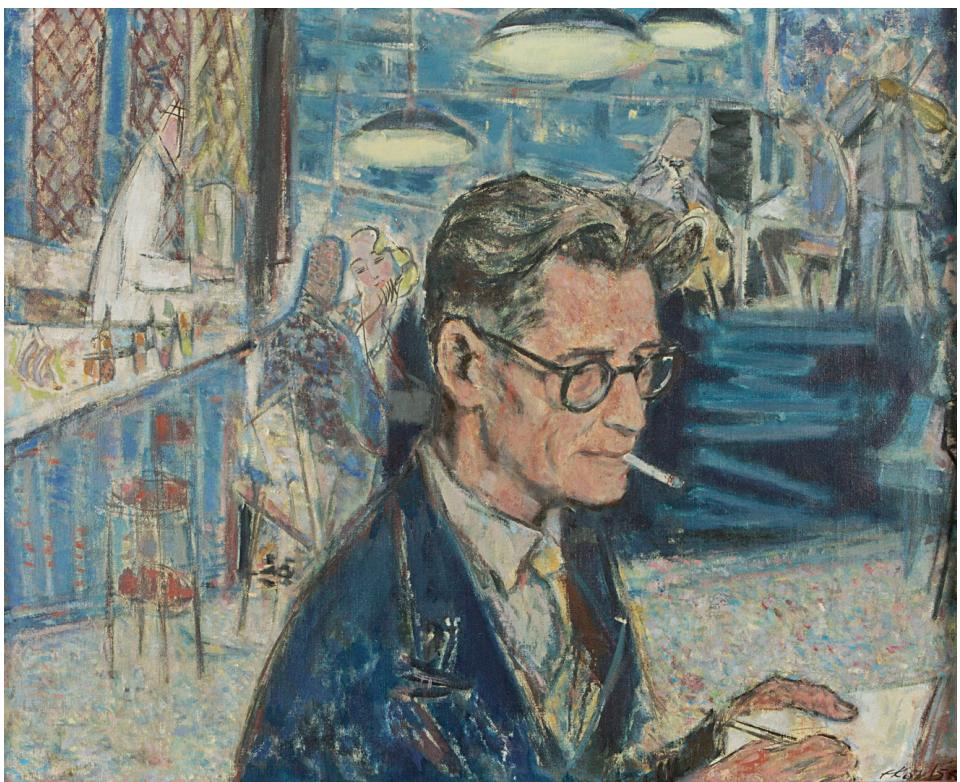
mixed technique (1959). The fifth print the publishing house received was *Landscape near Paris* (1937, etching).

Wiiralt's health was declining and he was dreaming of returning to sunny Africa, and in 1949 he started planning a trip to Spain, which he, unfortunately, never realised. One of his last more significant engravings was *Anxiety* (1950–1952), executed in the author's mixed technique on the basis of soft ground; initially it was titled *A Spanish Woman*. In the course of the work on the plate the female image against the background of a dreamy landscape approached more and more to the image of madonna, fascinating the artist since the 1930s. She could be interpreted

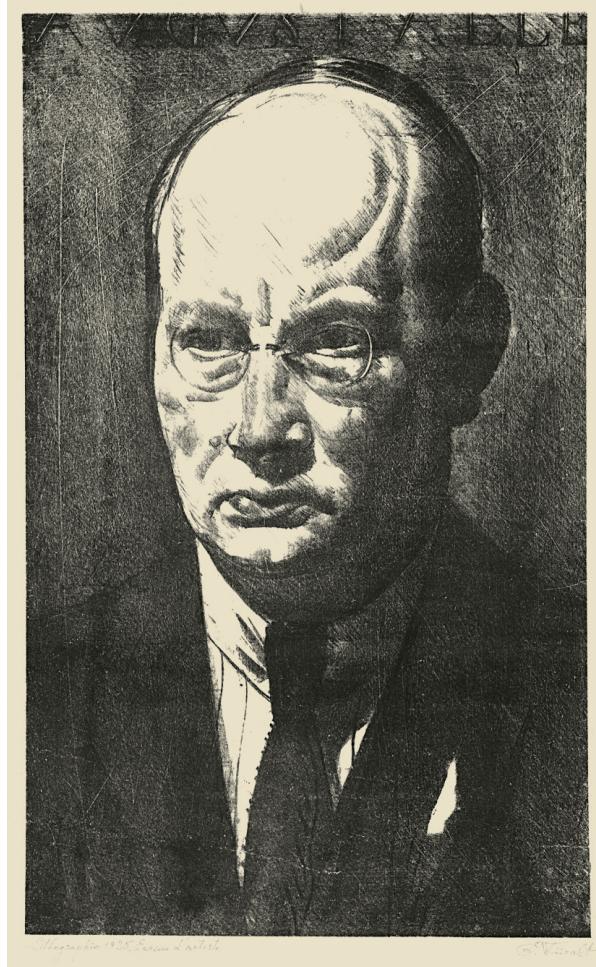
Tema töid on ka Viini Albertinas, Prantsusmaa Rahvusraamatukogus Pariisis, Stockholmi, Göteborgi ja Helsingi kunstimuuseumides, Riiklikus Ermitaažis Peterburis, Läti Riiklikus Kunstimuuseumis jm. Nende kogude kõrval kuulub auväärne koht ka Eesti Rahvusraamatukogus olevale Wiiralti-kollektsioonile.

as a muse or the personification of art.

The last years of his life Wiiralt lived in Sceaux, and on 8 January 1954, he died of stomach cancer. On 12 January, he was buried in the Père-Lachaise cemetery. In 1957, an exhibition of his work was organised in Tartu. In 1958 an extensive exhibition was shown at the Art Museum of Estonia in Tallinn, and was partly also shown in St Petersburg (Leningrad) at the State Russian Museum in 1959 and at the Vilnius Art Museum in 1960. Wiiralt also had a number of solo exhibitions during his life: in Paris (1927, 1928), Strasbourg (1932, 1939), Amsterdam (1935, 1939), Johannesburg (1939) and Vienna (1937, 1944). In 1937, he was awarded the gold medal of the Vienna Artists' Society. Wiiralt's solo shows in Kaunas (1943) and Vilnius (1944) were curated by the writer and critic Aleksis Rannit, who promoted his work also after the war in Germany, where he organised exhibitions in Hamburg (1946), Freiburg, Göttingen and Marburg (1947) and in Rome (1949). Memorial exhibitions of Wiiralt's work were held in Buenos Aires (1954), New York and Stockholm. Estonians living in Sweden organised exhibitions also in Gothenburg and Stockholm. Since the 1960s, art museums in Tallinn and Tartu have dedicated exhibitions to his oeuvre almost every year, and introduced the great Estonian master in Riga, Kaunas, Yerevan, Helsinki, Paris and Namur. The most extensive collection of his works belongs to the Art Museum of Estonia, the second largest to the Tartu Art Museum. His works can also be found in the collections of Albertina in Vienna, the French National Library in Paris, in the art museums of Gothenburg, Stockholm and Helsinki, the Hermitage in St Petersburg and the National Art Museum of Latvia. A sizable collection of Wiiralt's work is also exposed in the National Library of Estonia.



Endel Koks. Eduard Wiiralt portree. 1953. Õlimaal
Endel Koks. Portrait of Eduard Wiiralt. 1953. Oil painting



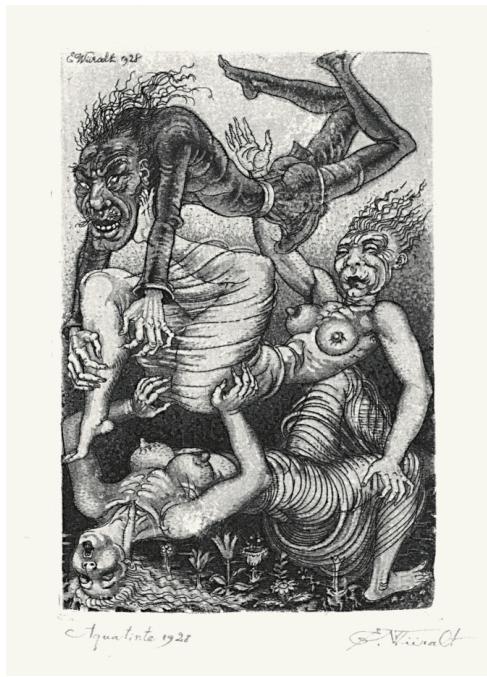
Luuletaja August Alle portree. 1925. Litograafia

Portrait of Poet August Alle. 1925. Lithograph



Naised silindritega. 1927. Ofort

Women in Top Hats. 1927. Etching



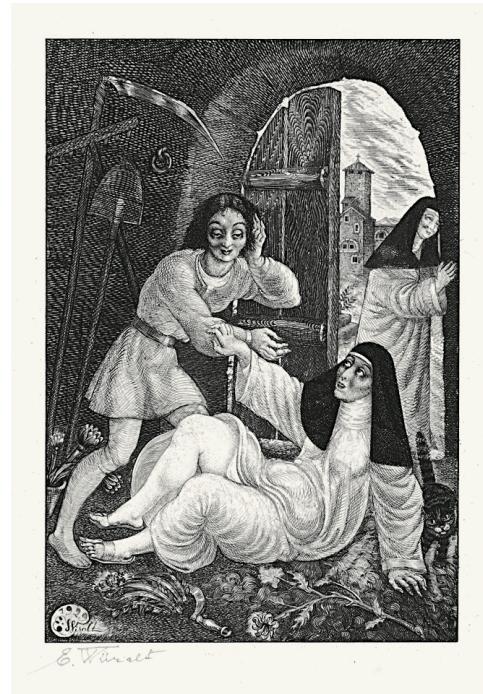
Aquatinte 1928

E. Würalt



Aquatinte, eau forte 1928

E. Würalt



E. Würalt

Illustratsioon F. Mauriaci teosele „Lisa Bossuet’ traktaadile himurusest”. 1928. Ofort

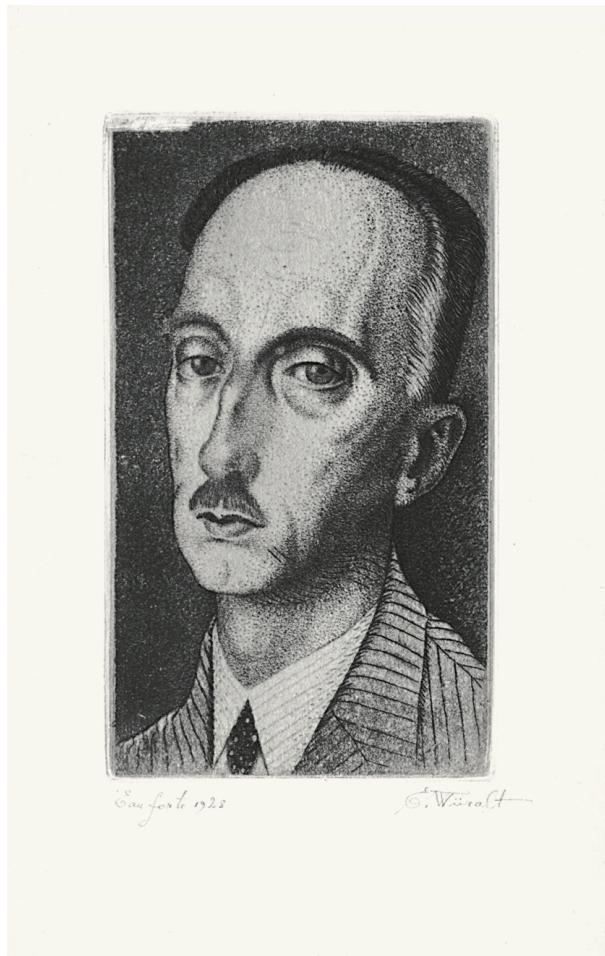
Illustratsioon F. Mauriaci teosele „Lisa Bossuet’ traktaadile himurusest”. 1928. Ofort

Illustratsioon G. Boccaccio novellikogumikule „Decameron”. 1929. Ofort

Illustration to F. Mauriac’s *Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet*, 1928. Etching

Illustration to F. Mauriac’s *Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet*, 1928. Etching

Illustration to G. Boccaccio’s *Decameron*, 1929. Etching



François Mauriac portree, illustratsioon F. Mauriaci teosele „Lisa Bossuet“ traktaadile himurusest”. 1928. Ofort

Portrait of François Mauriac, Illustration to F. Mauriac's *Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet*, 1928. Etching



Aquatint 1930

Elmar Weiland

Bajadeerid. 1930. Pehmelakk, akvatinta

Bayaderes. 1930. Soft ground, aquatint



Põrgu. 1930–1932. Ofort, vasegravüür

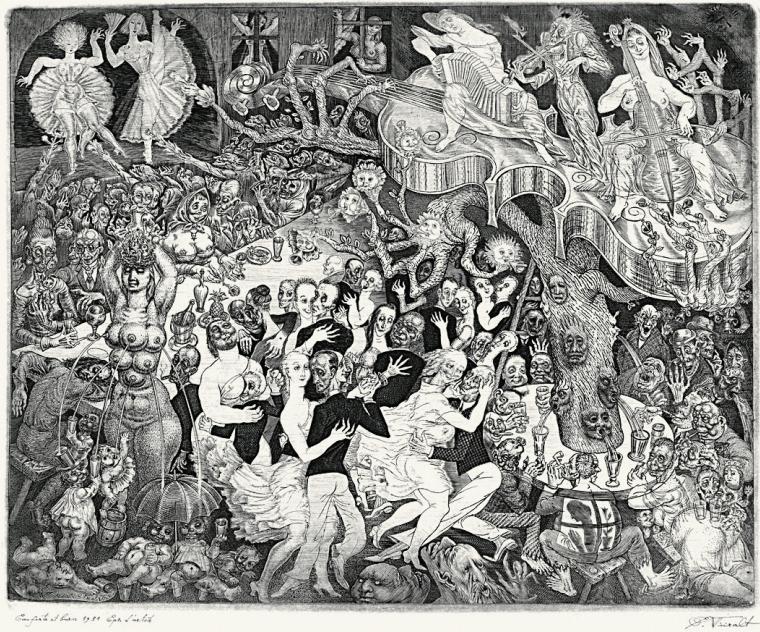
Edward Munch

Põrgu. 1930–1932. Ofort, vasegravüür

Hell. 1930–1932. Etching, copper engraving





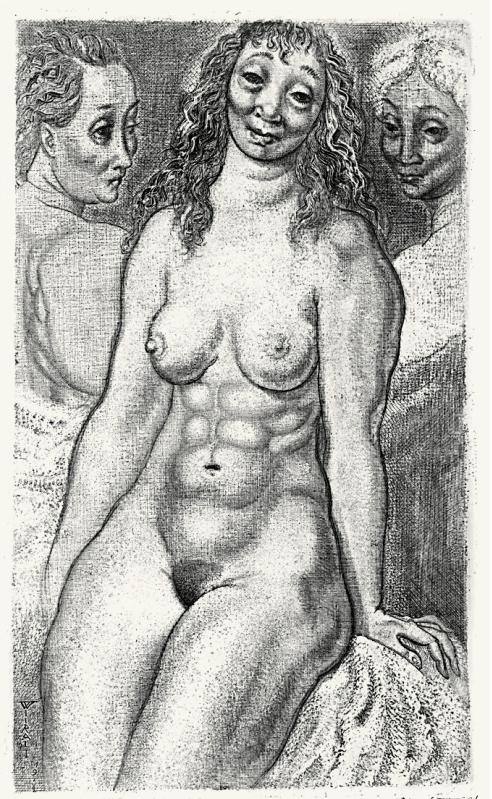


Kabaree. 1931. Ofort, vasegravüür

O. Kokoschka

Kabaree. 1931. Ofort, vasegravüür

Cabaret. 1931. Etching, copper engraving



1932
Einar Winkel

Einar Winkel

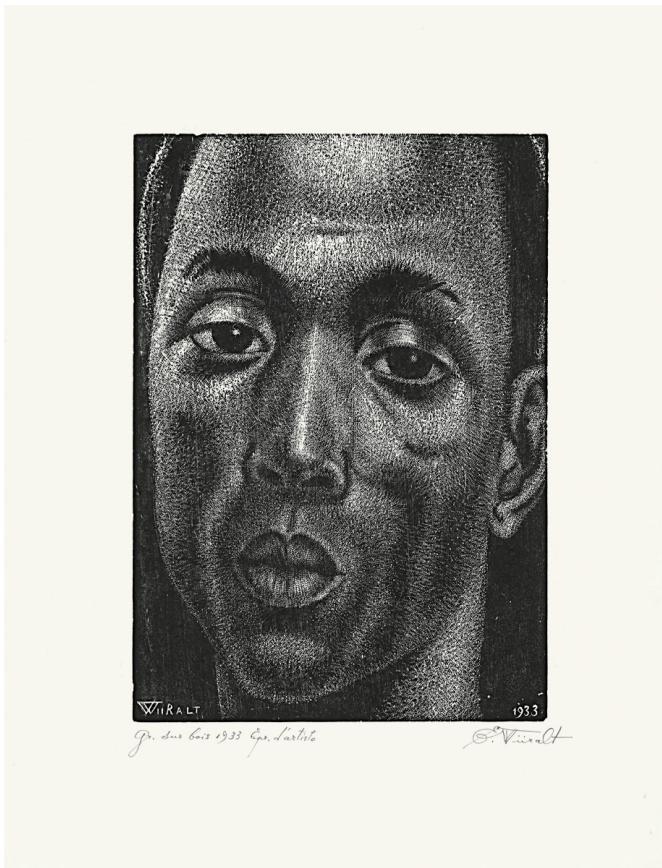


Winkel 1933
Grauwe hout 1933 Grauw l'artiste

Einar Winkel

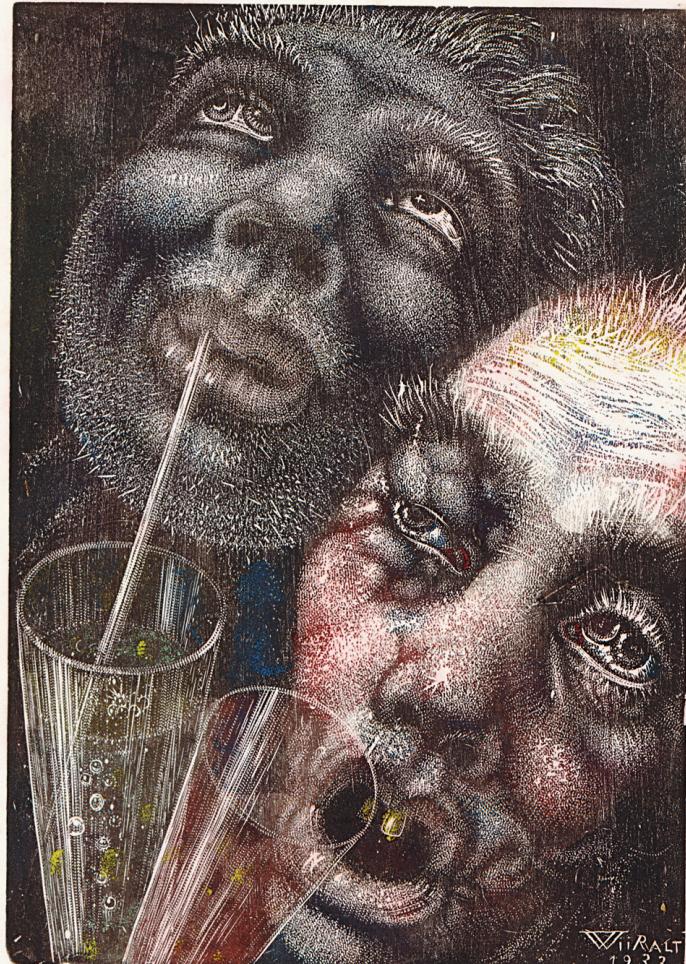
Aktid. 1932. Pehmelakk
Lamav akt kanepiriidel. 1933. Puugravüür

Nudes. 1932. Soft ground
Reclining Nude on Jute Cloth. 1933. Wood engraving



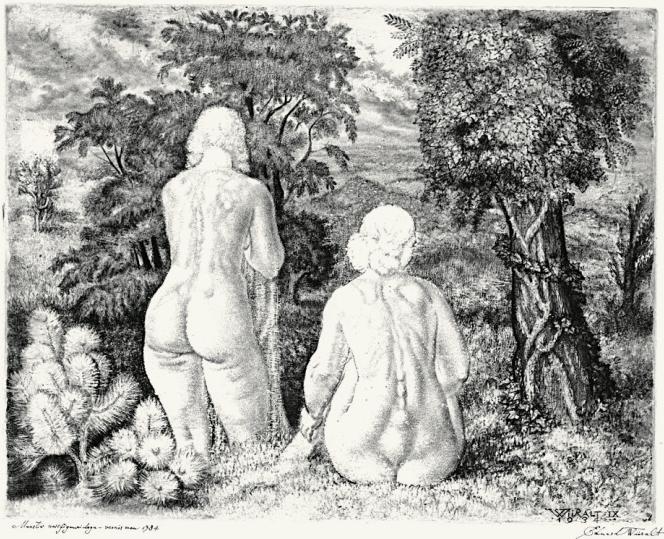
Neegri pea. 1933. Puugravüür

Head of a Black Man. 1933. Wood engraving



Gr. sur bois 1933 Épr. L'artiste

O. Viiralt



Maastik naisfiguuridega (Aktid maastikus).
1934. Pehmelakk

Landscape with Women (Nudes in Landscape).
1934. Soft ground

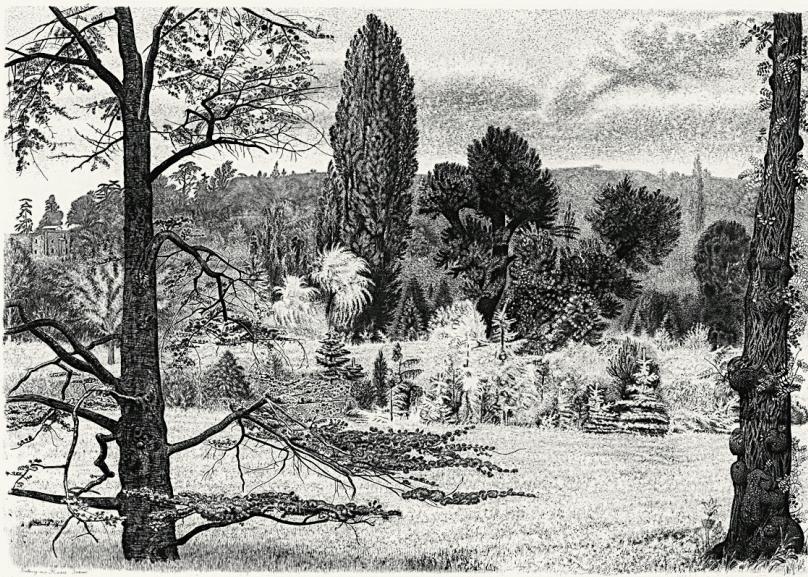


Claude. 1936. Puugravüür
Puulõike sünd. 1936. Puugravüür

Claude. 1936. Wood engraving
The Birth of Woodcut. 1936. Wood engraving







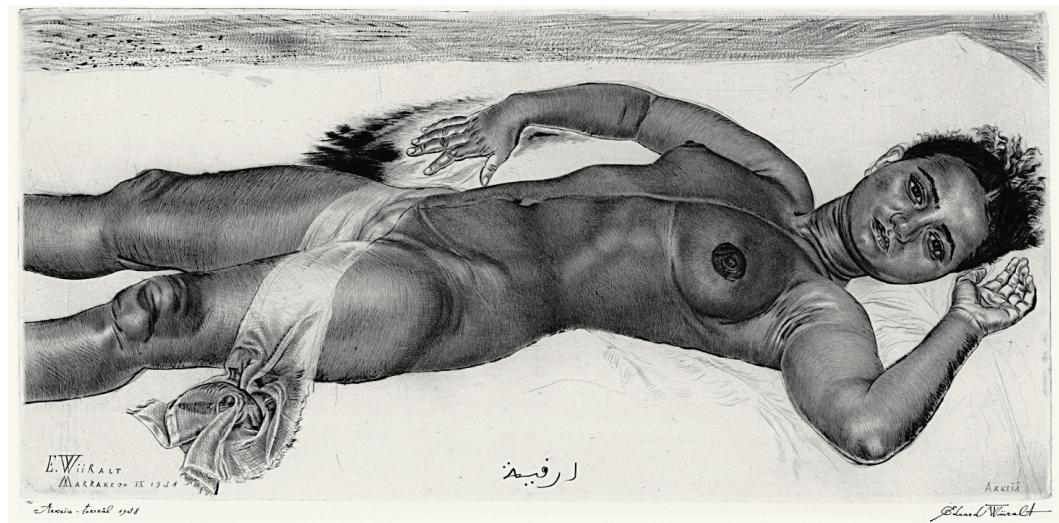
Maastik Pariisi lähedal. 1937. Ofort

Landscape near Paris. 1937. Etching



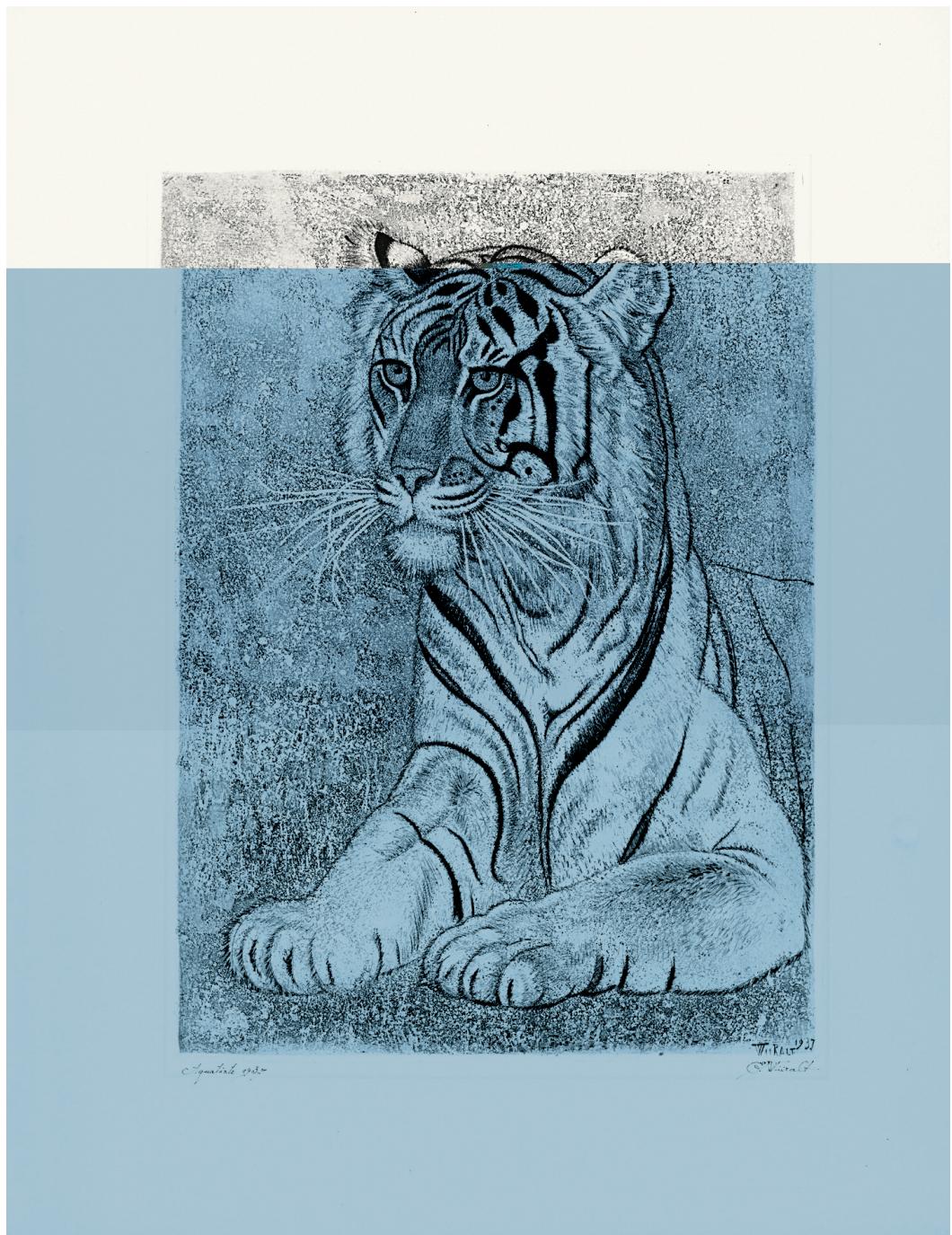
Mehe portree (Kunstnik Martin Baeri portree).
1937. Kuivnõel

Portrait of a Man (Portrait of Artist Martin Baer).
1937. Drypoint



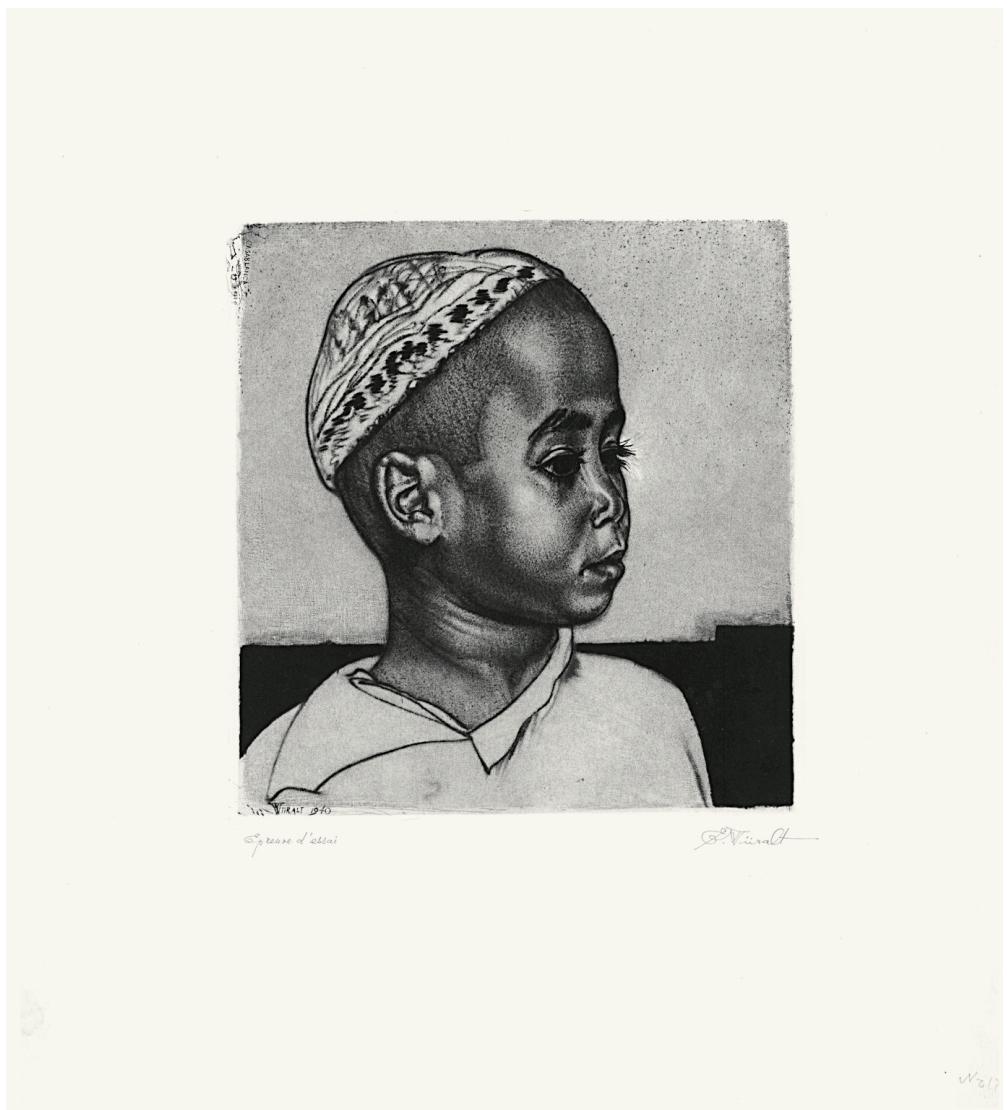
Arkeia. 1938. Kuivnōel

Arkeia. 1938. Drypoint



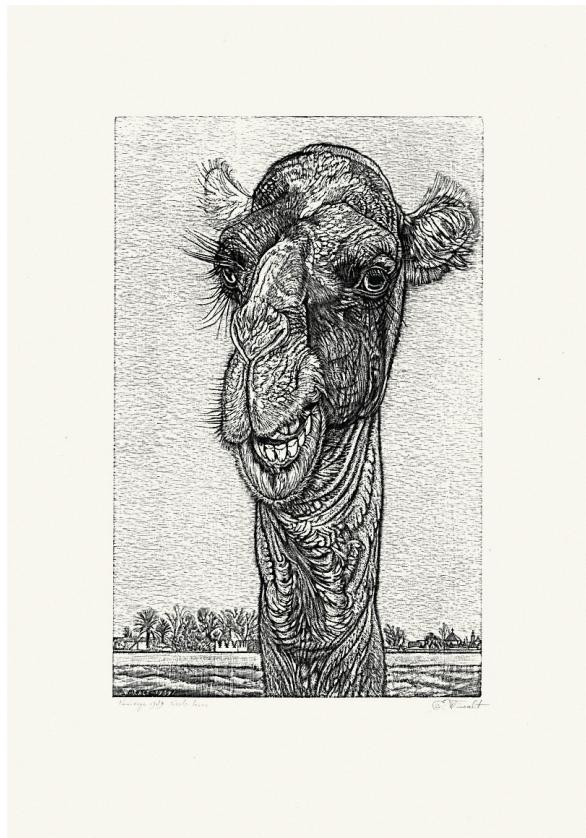
Tiiger. 1937. Akvatinta

Tiger. 1937. Aquatint



Noor araablane. 1940. Metsotinto

Young Arab. 1940. Mezzotint



Kaameli pea. 1939. Puugravüür

Camel's Head. 1939. Wood engraving







Istuv daam. 1941. Metsotinto

Sitting Lady. 1941. Mezzotint



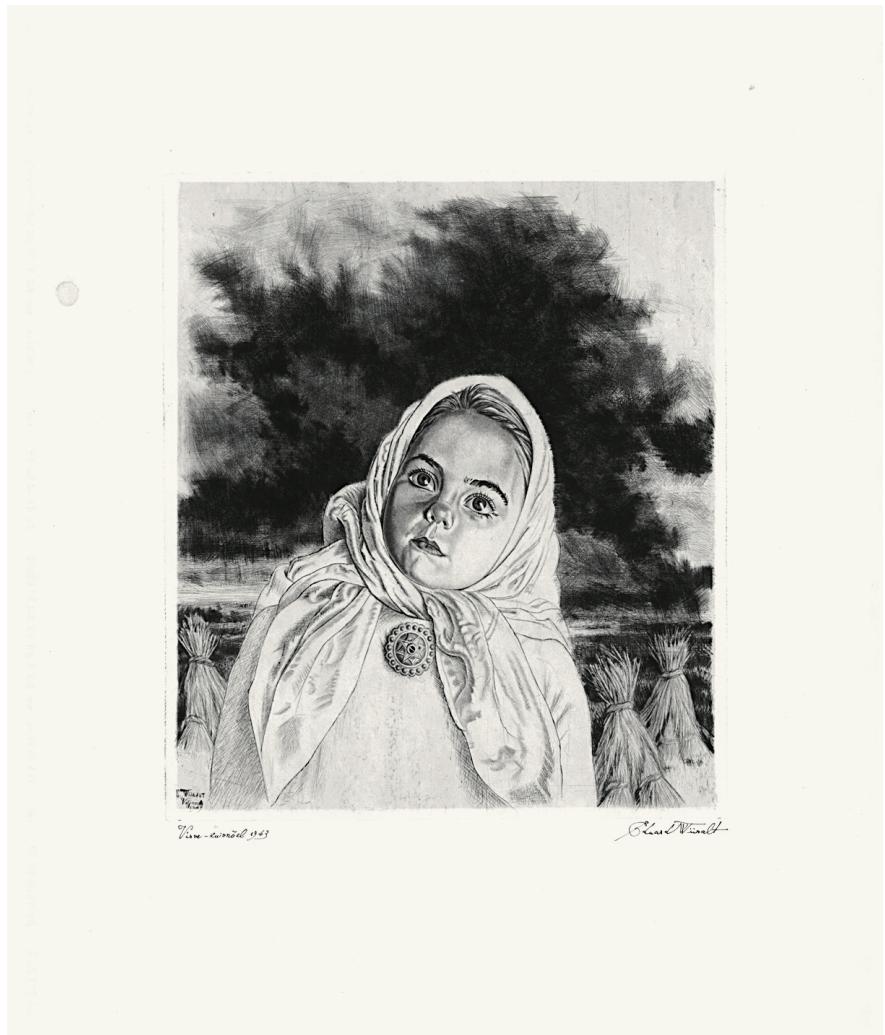
Monika. 1942. Mezzotinto

Monika. 1942. Mezzotint



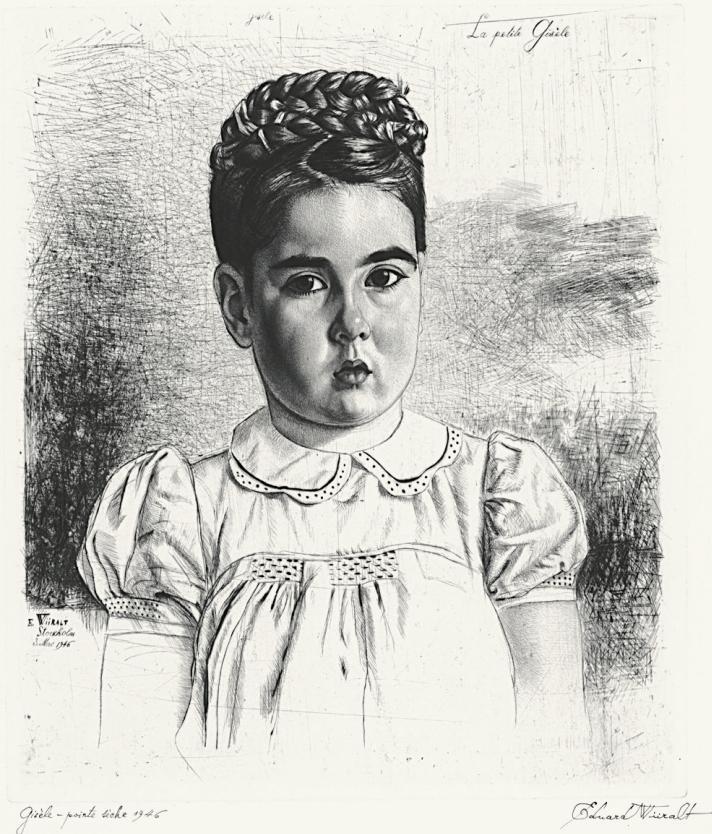
Viljandi maastik. 1943. Kuivnõel

Landscape at Viljandi. 1943. Drypoint



Virve. 1943. Kuivnöel

Virve. 1943. Drypoint



Väike Gisèle. 1946. Kuivnõel

Little Gisèle. 1946. Drypoint



Lapi maastik – Vaisaluokta. 1946. Kuivnöel

Lapp Landscape – Vaisaluokta. 1946. Drypoint







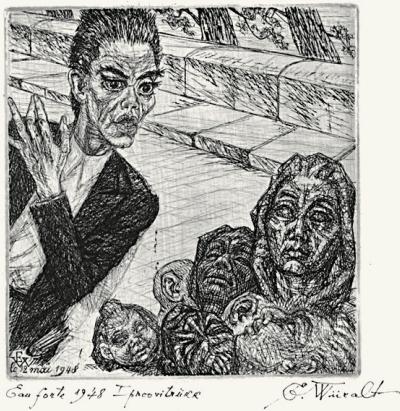
Maastik hobustega (Burgundia maastik). 1947. Ofort

Landscape with Horses (Burgundian Landscape).
1947. Etching



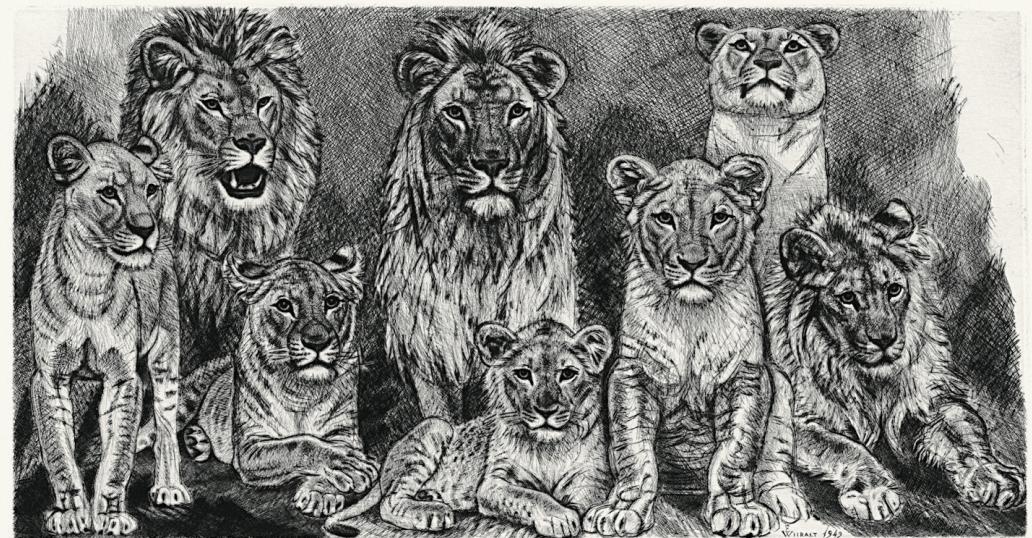
Régine. 1947. Kuivnöel

Régine. 1947. Drypoint



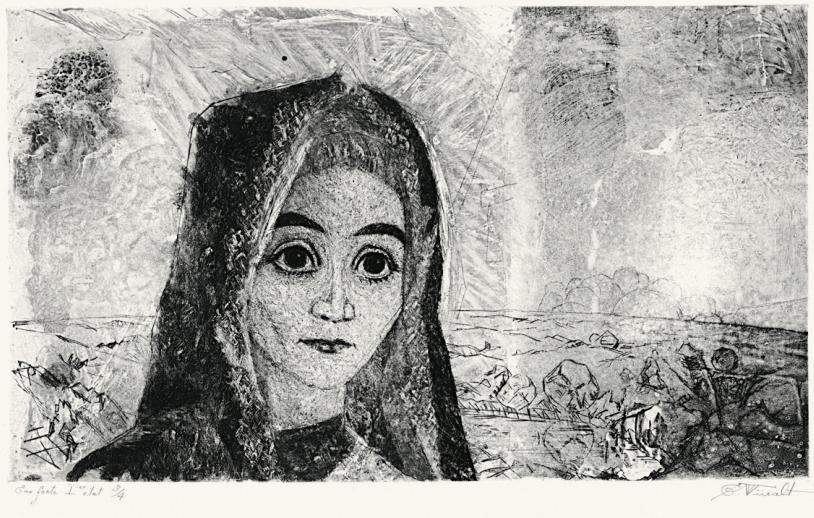
Poeet kôneleb kividele. 1948. Ofort

Poet Speaking to Stones. 1948. Etching



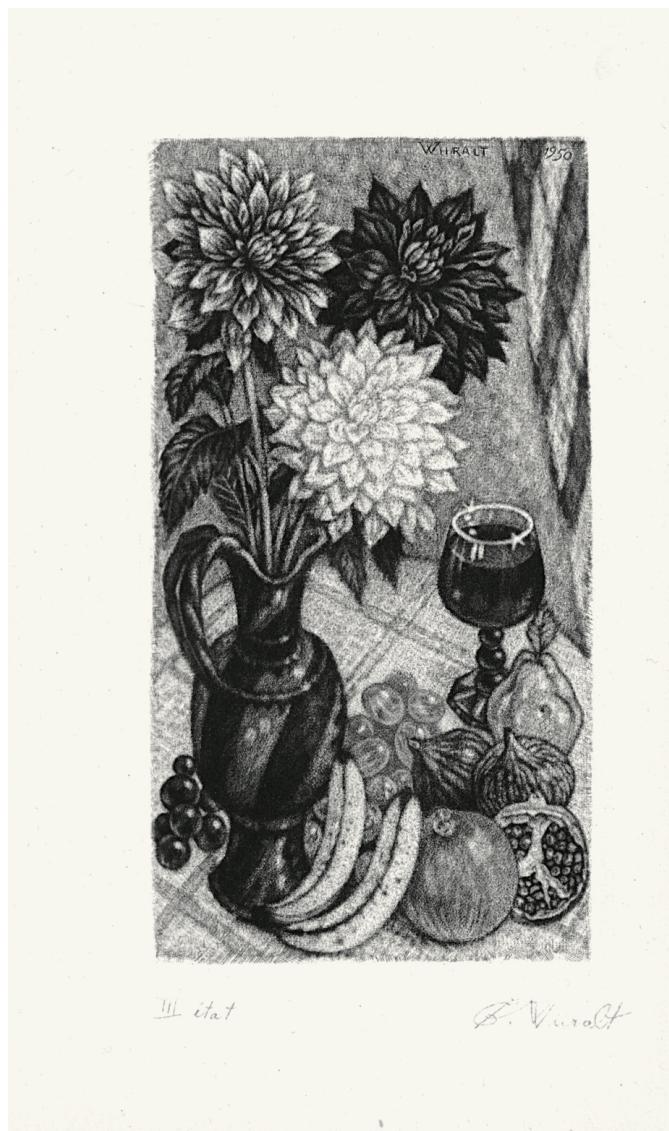
Lõvide perekond. 1949. Kuivnöel
Okaapid. 1949. Akvatinta

Family of Lions. 1949. Drypoint
Okapis. 1949. Aquatint



Rahutus (I seisund). 1950. Ofort, pehmelakk

Anxiety (I state). 1950. Etching, soft ground



Natüürmort. 1950. Metsotinto

Still Life. 1950. Mezzotint





HARRY MÄNNILI JA HENRY RADEVALLI
KINGITUD KUNSTITEOSED

1. ETÜÜD MAGAVAST KOERAST 1921, pliatis; L.m. 25,5x33,6; üal serval: Wiiralt 28 III 1921; tagakübel kleebitud paberil all: skits hobustest; keskel paremal: tempel, selle körval nr. 255; üal keskel: nr. 16117
2. LUULETAJA AUGUST ALLE PORTREE 1925, litograafia (autoritõmmis); L.m. 49,9x35,3; Pl.m. 45x28,8; K.m. 45x28,8; all vasakul: Lithographie 1925. Epreuve d'artiste; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt
3. AKTID 1926, akvatinta; L.m. 62,4x49; Pl.m. 43x31,5; K.m. 41,5x30,2; all vasakul: Aquatinte 1926; plaadil all keskel: E. WIIRALT 1926; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 7.III 1947; all vasakul tempel: R. KALNINS / FRENCH ART CENTER / EXPERTISE / 9 SEVENTH AVE SOUTH N.Y. 12 N.Y. / TEL. CHELSEA 2 - 8763
4. HAAREMIS 1926, ofort, akvatinta; L.m. 50,1x89,5; Pl.m. 34,2x79,6; K.m. 32,6x78,2; all vasakul: Harem; plaadil paremal: Ed. Wiiralt 1926; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt
5. FRANCOIS VILLEMAIN (1790–1870) 1927, ofort; L.m. 30,8x23,2; Pl.m. 17x12,4; K.m. 16,5x12; plaadil vasakul (ülevalt alla): E. Viiralt grav.; all vasakul: Eau forte et roulette 1927; all paremal: E. Wiiralt
6. GUSTAVE PLANCHE (1808–1857) 1927, ofort; L.m. 30,5x23,5; Pl.m. 16,8x12,3; K.m. 16,6x11,8; plaadil vasakul (ülevalt alla) GUSTAVE PLANCHE; plaadil keskel all: P. J. DAVID 1832; plaadil paremal: E. WIIRALT GRAV.; all vasakul: Eau forte 1927; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt
7. NAISED SILINDRITEGA 1927, ofort; L.m. 56,3x45,2; Pl.m. 39,5x38,5; K.m. 39,2x38,5; plaadil all vasakul: Ed. Wiiralt 1927 Fontenay aux-Roses; all vasakul: Eau-forte 1927; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; lehe tagakübel all vasakul: 18 XII 1946
8. LOUIS NOURRIT (1780–1831) 1927, akvatinta; L.m. 30x22,4; Pl.m. 17,2x12; K.m. 16,7x11,5; plaadil all vasakul: Llanta del.; plaadil all paremal: Wiiralt grav.; all vasakul: Aquatinte 1927; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt
9. BOSSUET' PORTREE, illustratsioon F. Mauriaci teosele „Lisa Bossuet' traktaadile himurusest" 1928, ofort; L.m. 16,7x11; Pl.m. 11,8x7,2; K.m. 10,8x6,8; plaadil all vasakul: Rigaud piinx; all vasakul: Eau forte 1928 D'apres Rigaud; plaadil all keskel: Bossuet; plaadil all paremal: WIIRALT; all paremal: E. Wiiralt
10. FIFI (NAISE PORTREE. PARIISLANNA) 1928, ofort, akvatinta; L.m. 28,5x21,6; Pl.m. 17x12; K.m. 16x10,8; plaadil all vasakul: Ed. Wiralt Paris 1928; all paremal: Ed. Wiralt 1928
11. FRANÇOIS MAURIACI PORTREE, illustratsioon F. Mauraci teosele „Lisa Bossuet' traktaadile himurusest" 1928, ofort; L.m. 17x11,5; Pl.m. 11,6x7,3; K.m. 11,4x7; all vasakul: Eau forte 1928; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt
12. ILLUSTRATSIOON F. Mauraci teosele „Lisa Bossuet' traktaadile himurusest" 1928, ofort; L.m. 16,7x11; Pl.m. 11,6x 7,5; K.m. 11,1x7; plaadil üal vasakul: E. Wiiralt 1928; all vasakul: Aquatinte 1928; all paremal: E. Wiiralt
13. ILLUSTRATSIOON F. Mauraci teosele „Lisa Bossuet' traktaadile himurusest" 1928, ofort; L.m. 16,8x11,2; Pl.m. 11,3x7,5; K.m. 11x7; all vasakul: Aquatinte, eau forte 1928; plaadil all paremal: E. Wiiralt-28; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt
14. NAINÉ TIIGRIPOJAGA 1928, akvatinta (autoritõmmis); L.m. 50,5x32,6; Pl.m. 31x22,8; K.m. 30,5x21,7; all paremal: Aquatinte 1928 Epr. d'artiste; plaadil all paremal: EW (tagurpidi); all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt
15. SELTSKOND 1928, ofort; L.m. 45,1x56,3; Pl.m. 26,2x31,8; K.m. 25,5x30,8; plaadil all vasakul: Ed.Wiiralt / 2, bis r. Maison Dieu / JUIN 1928; all: Clochards – eau forte 1928; paremal all: E. Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 17 III 1948
16. ILLUSTRATSIOON G. Boccaccio „Decameronile" 1929, ofort; L.m. 42x31,2; Pl.m. 28,5x22,5; K.m. 18,2x13,2; plaadil all vasakul: 1929 E. Wiiralt; all vasakul: E. Wiiralt
17. ILLUSTRATSIOON G. Boccaccio „Decameronile" 1929, ofort; L.m. 44x36,3; Pl.m. 28,3x22; K.m. 18x13,1; all vasakul signatuur: E. Wiiralt; plaadil all paremal: 1929 / E. Wiiralt
18. BAJADEERID 1930, pehmelakk, akvatinta; L.m. 56,4x45,1; Pl.m. 34,8x26,6; K.m. 33x24,9; plaadil all vasakul: E. WIIRALT 1930; all vasakul: Aquatinta 1930; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 18. XII 1946
19. KABAREE 1931, ofort, vasegravüür (autoritõmmis); L.m. 52,7x63,3; Pl.m. 38,2x45; K.m. 37,5x44; plaadil all vasakul: E. WIIRALT STRASBOURG 1931; all vasakul: Eau forte et burin 1931 Epr. d'artiste; all paremal: E. Wiiralt
20. AKTID 1932, pehmelakk; L.m. 66,5x49,5; Pl.m. 49,2x31,3; K.m. 47,8x30; plaadil all vasakul (ülevalt alla): Wiiralt 1932; all vasakul: Vernis-mou 1932; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagakübel all paremal: Le 5. nov. 1946
21. KOLM NAIST 1932, pehmelakk; L.m. 20x15,4; Pl.m. 12,6x8,8; K.m. 12,1x8,3; plaadil all vasakul: 1932; all vasakul: Vernis mou 1932; plaadil all paremal: WIIRALT; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 22 I 1948
22. PÖRGU 1930-1932, ofort, vasegravüür; L.m. 53,4x64; Pl.m. 39,3x47; K.m. 38,4x46; plaadil all vasakul: RUE MAISON+DIEU PARIS; all vasakul: Pörgu – eau-forte ja vaselöige 1930; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt
23. LAMAV AKT KANEPIRIIDEL 1933, puugravüür (autoritõmmis); L.m. 41,1x49,2; K.m. 20,2x26,3; plaadil all vasakul: Wiiralt 1933; all vasakul: Gravure sur bois 1933 / Epreuve d'artiste; all paremal: Eduard Wiiralt; lehel all keskel: Nina; tagakübel all vasakul: 1 II 1947
24. NEEGRI PEA 1933, puugravüür (autoritõmmis); L.m. 32,7x26,5; K.m. 21,5x16; plaadil all vasakul: Wiiralt; all vasakul: gr. sur bois 1933 Epr. d'artiste; plaadil all paremal: 1933; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 13 III 1951
25. MAASTIK NAISFIGUURIDEGA (Aktid maastikus) 1934, pehmelakk; L.m. 56,9x76,2; Pl.m. 39,4x47; K.m.39,3x46,8; all vasakul: Maastik naisfiguuridega – vernis mou 1934; plaadil all paremal: Wiiralt IX / 1934; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 26 nov. 1946
26. AKT 1935, itaalia pliatis; L.m. 63,3x48,2; lehel all vasakul signatuur: E. WIIRALT; lehel all paremal: Le 4 avril 1935
27. CLAUDE 1936, puugravüür; L.m. 28x22,5; Pl.m. 16,5x12,3; K.m. 16,5x12,3; plaadil all keskel: CLAUDE; plaadil all paremal: 19W36; all vasakul: Claude – gr. s / bois 1936. Epr. tirée à la main; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt; tagakübel all vasakul: 5 III 1947
28. PUULÖIKE SÜND 1936, puugravüür (X proovitrükk); L.m. 32,7x25; Pl.m. 16x11,2; K.m. 14,3x10,4; plaadil all vasakul: X proovi-trükk; plaadil all paremal

- signatuur: Ed Wiiralt, tagaküljel keskel; venekeelne tempel
29. MAASTIK PARIISI LÄHEDAL 1937, ofort; L.m. 46,9x58,3; Pl.m. 33,6x44,7; K.m. 32,9x44; plaadil all vasakul: Fontenay-aux-Roses Sceaux; all vasakul: 161/200; all paremal: E. Wiiralt
30. MEHE PORTREE (Kunstnik Martin Baer) 1937, kuivnöel; L.m. 60,2x44,5; Pl.m. 41,2x27,9; K.m. 41,2x27,9; plaadil all vasakul: Wiiralt 15 XII 1937; all vasakul: Tête d'homme – pointe sèche 1937; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt; lehel all keskel: Nina; tagaküljel all vasakul: 23 III 1948
31. NAISORKESTER (Montparnasse'i kohvikus) 1937, ofort, kuivnöel; L.m. 54,7x62,5; Pl.m. 34,3x44,6; K.m. 34,1x44,1; plaadil all vasakul: WIIRALT (tagurpidi) 1937; all vasakul: Eau forte + kuivnöel 1937; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; lehel all keskel: Nina; tagaküljel üal paremal: 4 juillet 1947
32. PUUMA JA PANTER 1937, ofort, kuivnöel; L.m. 38,3x57,1; Pl.m. 21,2x24; K.m. 21,1x23,9; all vasakul: Puma et panthère – pointe sèche et eau forte 1937; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; plaadil all paremal: WIIRALT 1937; tagaküljel all vasakul: 20 XII 1946
33. TIIGER 1937, akvatinta; L.m. 68,9x56,1; Pl.m. 50x38,2; K.m. 49x37,3; all vasakul: Aquatinte 1937; plaadil all paremal: WIIRALT 1937; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: 7 II 1948
34. ARKEIA 1938, kuivnöel; L.m. 31,6x53,6; Pl.m. 24,5x48,7; K.m. 24,3x48,4; plaadil all vasakul: E. Wiiralt / Marrakech IX 1938; all vasakul: Arkeia – Torrnål 1938; plaadil all paremal: ARKEIA; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt
35. SEISEV AKT 1938, itaalia pliats; L.m. 63x48; all paremal: 4. II 1938 / Wiiralt
36. KAAMELI PEA 1939, puugravüür; L.m. 65x47,6; K.m. 44,7x30; plaadil all vasakul: WIIRALT 1939; all vasakul: puulõige 1939, käsitsitömmme; all paremal: E. Wiiralt
37. NOOR ARAABLANGE 1940, metsotinto (proovitrükk); L.m. 43,9x42,3; Pl.m. 24,5x24,3; K.m. 23,5x23,4; plaadil üal vasakul: CASABLANCA 19 VIII 1938; all vasakul: WIIRALT 1940; all vasakul: Epreuve d'essai; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; all paremal: Nr. 175; tagaküljel all vasakul: 1. III 1948 Vaselt
38. TÜTARLAPS ALLIKAL (Istuv tüdruk) 1940, pehmelakk (I proovitrükk); L.m. 64,7x50,1; Pl.m. 49,5x32; K.m. 45,8x30,6; all vasakul: Vernismou I proovitrükk; all paremal: Wiiralt 1940; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt
39. ISTUV DAAM 1941, metsotinto; L.m. 65,8x51,3; Pl.m. 49,8x32,7; K.m. 48,7x32,3; plaadil all vasakul: WIIRALT / Tallinn 22 VI 1941; plaadil all paremal: WIIRALT; all vasakul: Sittande kvinna – mezzotint 1941; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: 24 XII 1946
40. TÜTARLAPS KIRJU SALLIGA 1941, kuivnöel; L.m. 52,3x36,2; Pl.m. 38,8x24,9; K.m. 38,5x24,3; all vasakul: Kuivnöel 1941; plaadil all paremal: E. WIIRALT / Tallinn 1941; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: 23.XII 1942
41. EESTI NEIU 1942, värviline akvatinta (II proovitrükk); L.m. 67,5x49,9; Pl.m. 39,6x33; K.m. 39,4x32,5; all vasakul: II Proovitrükk N° 29; lehel all vasakul: 29. / 18 aôut 1942; all paremal: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: Le 18 aôut 1942
42. MONIKA 1942, metsotinto; L.m. 69,3x49,7; Pl.m. 49,5x32,8; K.m. 45,8x31,7; all vasakul: Monika mezzotinto 1942; all paremal: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel: 21 IV 1943
43. VILJANDI MAASTIK 1943, kuivnöel; L.m. 57x83; Pl.m. 42x67; K.m. 39,5x64,2; plaadil all vasakul: WIIRALT / Viljandi 1943; all vasakul: Paysage de Viljandi – pointe sèche 1943; all paremal: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel: Chirot / 21 Sept 1949
44. VIRVE 1943, kuivnöel; L.m. 55,8x50; Pl.m. 34,7x32,1; K.m. 33,6x30,6; plaadil all vasakul: E. Wiiralt / Viljandi 1943; all vasakul: Virve – kuivnöel 1943; all paremal: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: 23 XII 1946
45. EESTI NEIU 1942–1944, kuivnöel (proovitrükk); L.m. 57,2x46,9; Pl.m. 32,8x25; K.m. 31,8x24; plaadil all vasakul: tähed EW (tagurpidi) 1942; all vasakul: Eesti neiu – kuivnöel 1942; all paremal: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: Stockholm / Le 24 Avril 1946 / Epr. d'a
46. KUNSTNIK KRISTJAN RAUA PORTREE 1939–1944, kuivnöel; L.m. 73,4x50,5; Pl.m. 48,8x52,9 K.m. 48,5x32,2; plaadil all vasakul: Wiiralt. XII 1939; plaadil all keskel: Kristjan Raud; all vasakul: Kr. Raud – Kaltnadelradierung / 1939 Handdruck des Künstlers; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; lehel tagaküljel: 14 Wien 23 Aug 1944
47. LAPI MAASTIK – VAISALUOKTA 1946, kuivnöel; L.m. 55,9x66,9; Pl.m. 35x44; K.m. 34,9x43,8; plaadil all vasakul: Akavare Vaisaluokta 1946; all vasakul: Vaisaluokta – kuivnöel 1946; plaadil all paremal: E. WIIRALT 1946; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: Stockholm 20 sept 1946
48. VÄIKE GISÈLE 1946, kuivnöel; L.m. 55,6x46,6; Pl.m. 34,7x31,7; K.m. 34x29,3; plaadil üal keskel: Gisèle; plaadil üal paremal: La petite Gisèle; plaadil all vasakul: E. WIIRALT / Stockholm / 3. Mai 1946; all vasakul: Gisèle – pointe sèche 1946; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all paremal: 19 VI 1947
49. MAASTIK HOBUSTEGA (Burgundia maaistik) 1947, ofort; L.m. 38,8x45,7; Pl.m. 32,2x39,4; K.m. 32x39,3; plaadil all vasakul: Civry sur Serein Septembre 1947; all vasakul: Eau forte 1947 44/75; plaadil all paremal: E. Wiiralt; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; tagaküljel all paremal: 15 III 1949
50. RÉGINE 1947, kuivnöel (II proovitrükk); L.m. 64,8x49,7; Pl.m. 40,3x30,4; K.m. 40,25x30,3; plaadil all vasakul: Régine; all vasakul: Régine – kuivnöel 1947 II proovitrükk; plaadil all paremal: E. Wiiralt / Civry sur Serein / Septembre 1947; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; lehel all keskel: Nina; tagaküljel all vasakul: II 11 août 1948 (van golder Zonen papier)
51. CATHERINE BOULLAIRE'i PORTREE 1948, kuivnöel (II proovitrükk); L.m. 39,8x31,3; Pl.m. 22,8x18; K.m. 22x17,4; plaadil keskel: E. Wiiralt; all: Catherine B. – pointe sèche 1948. II proovitr.; all paremal signatuur: E. Wiiralt; lehel all keskel: NINA; tagaküljel all vasakul: II 19 IV 1948
52. EMADUS (Ema lapsega) 1948, kuivnöel (I seisund); L.m. 71,9x60,9; Pl.m. 47,4x37,9; K.m. 47,1x37,8; all vasakul: Maternité – 1 seisukord, äratömmre nr. 3. Kuivnöel 1948; all paremal signatuur: Eduard Wiiralt; lehel all keskel: Nina; lehel all paremal: nr. 13; tagaküljel all paremal: 13 sept. 1948 (Porcabeuf)
53. MEHE PEA 1948, kuivnöel (II proovitrükk); L.m. 29,9x25,4; Pl.m. 9x9,1; K.m. 8,9x8,9; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; all vasakul: II proovitr. – kuivn. 1948; tagaküljel keskel ääres: Nina; vasakul ääres: 5 VIII 1948
54. POEET KÖNELEB KIVIDELE 1948, ofort (II proovitrükk); L.m. 30,3x22,3; Pl.m. 9x9; K.m. 8,8x8,8; plaadil all vasakul: EW le 12 mai

- 1948; all vasakul: Eau forte 1948 I proovitrükk;
all paremal: E. Wiiralt; tagaküljel lehel, ülal keskel:
Nina; all vasakul: 3 VIII 1948
55. LÖVIDE PEREKOND 1949, kuivnõel; L.m. 38x57,8;
Pl.m. 34,5x48; K.m. 24,3x43,8; plaadil all vasakul:
63/200; plaadil all paremal: EWIRALT 1949; plaadil
all paremal: E. Wiiralt
56. OKAAPID 1949, akvatinta; L.m. 36,2x55,2;
Pl.m. 26,5x45; K.m. 24,8x43; all vasakul: 154/200;
all paremal: E. Wiiralt
57. KAAMELI PEA 1938–1950, pehmelakk;
L.m. 51,7x38; Pl.m. 39,3x30,8; K.m. 38,7x30,1;
plaadil all vasakul: E. WIIRALT MARRAKECH /
11.IX 1938 / II état 1950; all vasakul: 96/200;
all paremal: E. Wiiralt
58. KAAMELI PEA 1938–1950, pehmelakk;
L.m. 52,2x38,1; Pl.m. 39,3x30,8; K.m. 38,7x30,1;
plaadil all vasakul: E. WIIRALT / MARRAKECH /
11. IX 1938 / II état 1950; all vasakul: 82/200;
all paremal: E. Wiiralt
59. NATÜÜRMORT 1950, metsotinto (III seisund);
L.m. 19x12; Pl.m. 14,7x8,6; K.m. 13,8x7,7;
all vasakul: III état; all paremal: E. Wiiralt; tagaküljel
keskel: La Manière Noire / avec une gravure originale
de Viiralt
60. RAHUTUS (Üksindus) 1950, ofort, pehmelakk
(I seisund); L.m. 46,1x59,7; Pl.m. 28,2x44,7;
K.m. 28,1x44,5; all vasakul: Eau forte I-er état 3/4;
all paremal: E. Wiiralt
61. TIIGER KASSIGA 1950, pehmelakk, kuivnõel;
L.m. 38,3x51,7; Pl.m. 31,8x40,3; K.m. 29,3x39;
plaadil all vasakul: 179/200; plaadil all paremal:
E. WIIRALT 1937 1950; all paremal signatuur:
E. Wiiralt
62. ABSINDIJOOJAD 1933–1951, värviline puugravüür
(autoritõmmis); L.m. 32,6x25; K.m. 21,5x16;
all vasakul: gr. sur bois 1933 Epr d'artiste; plaadil all
paremal: WIIRALT 1933; all paremal signatuur:
E. Wiiralt; tagaküljel all vasakul: 30 III 1951
63. REINHOLDS KALNIŅŠ. Kunstrnik Eduard Wiiralti
portree 1951, litograafia (I seisund);
L.m. 65,2x49,5; K.m. 47,5x31,9; plaadil all
vasakul: R. Kalniņš; all vasakul: I état; keskel
paremal: París 28/1 1951; all paremal: R. Kalniņš
64. ENDEL KÖKS. Eduard Wiiralti portree 1953,
õlimaal 82x66

KASUTATUD LÜHENDID:

L.m. – paberilehe mõõt
Pl.m.– plaadi mõõt
K.m. – kujutise mõõt

ARTWORKS DONATED BY
HARRY MÄNNIL AND HENRY RADEVALL

1. ETUDE OF A SLEEPING DOG 1921, pencil; S.s. 25.5x33.6; above on edge: Wuiralt 28 III 1921; at the back under glued paper: sketch of horses; centre right: stamp, beside no: 255; above centre: no 16117
2. PORTRAIT OF POET AUGUST ALLE 1925, lithograph (artist's proof); S.s. 49.9x35.3; Pl.s. 45x28.8; I.s. 45x28.8; below left: Lithographie 1925. Epreuve d'artiste; below right signature: E. Wuiralt
3. NUDES 1926, aquatint; S.s. 62.4x49; Pl.s. 43x31.5; I.s. 41.5x30.2; below left: Aquatinte 1926; below centre on plate: E. WUIRALT 1926; below right: E. Wuiralt; at the back below left: 7.III 1947; stamp below left: R. KALNINS / FRENCH ART CENTER / EXPERTISE / 9 SEVENTH AVE SOUTH N.Y. 12 N.Y. / TEL. CHELSEA 2 - 8763
4. IN HAREM 1926, etching, aquatint; S.s. 50.1x89.5; Pl.s. 34.2x79.6; I.s. 32.6x78.2; below left: Harem; right on plate: Ed. Wuiralt 1926; below right signature: Eduard Wuiralt
5. FRANCOIS VILLEMAIN (1790–1870) 1927, etching; S.s. 30.8x23.2; Pl.s. 17x12.4; I.s. 16.5x12; left on plate (top-down): E. Wuiralt grav.; below left: Eau forte et roulette 1927; below right: E. Wuiralt
6. GUSTAVE PLANCHE (1808–1857) 1927, etching; S.s. 30.5x23.5; Pl.s. 16.8x12.3; I.s. 16.6x11.8; left on plate (top-down) GUSTAVE PLANCHE; below centre on plate: P. J. DAVID 1832; right on plate: E. WUIRALT GRAV; below left: Eau forte 1927; below right signature: E. Wuiralt
7. WOMEN IN TOP HATS 1927, etching; S.s. 56.3x45.2; Pl.s. 39.5x38.5; I.s. 39.2x38.3; below left on plate: Ed. Wuiralt 1927 Fontenay aux-Roses; below left: Eau-forte 1927; below right: E. Wuiralt; at the back below left: 18 XII 1946
8. LOUIS NOURRIT (1780–1831) 1927, aquatint; S.s. 30x22.4; Pl.s. 17.2x12; I.s. 16.7x11.5; below left on plate: Llanta del.; below right on plate: Wuiralt grav.; below left: Aquatinte 1927; below right signature: E. Wuiralt
9. PORTRAIT OF BOSSUET, illustration to F. Mauriac's "Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet" 1928, etching; S.s. 16.7x11; Pl.s. 11.8x7.2; I.s. 10.8x6.8; below left on plate: Rigaud pince; below left: Eau forte 1928 D'apres Rigaud; below centre on plate: Bossuet; below right on plate: WUIRALT; below right: E. Wuiralt
10. FIFI (PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN. A WOMAN OF PARIS) 1928, etching, aquatint; S.s. 28.5x21.6; Pl.s. 17x12; I.s. 16x10.8; below left on plate: Ed. Wuiralt Paris 1928; below right: Ed. Wuiralt 1928
11. PORTRAIT OF FRANÇOIS MAURIAC, illustration to F. Mauriac's "Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet" 1928, etching; S.s. 17x11.5; Pl.s. 11.6x7.3; I.s. 11.4x7; below left: Eau forte 1928; below right signature: E. Wuiralt
12. ILLUSTRATION to F. Mauriac's "Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet" 1928, etching; S.s. 16.7x11; Pl.s. 11.6x7.5; I.s. 11.1x7; above left on plate: E. Wuiralt 1928; below left: Aquatinte 1928; below right: E. Wuiralt
13. ILLUSTRATION to F. Mauriac's "Supplément au traité de la concupiscence de Bossuet" 1928, etching; S.s. 16.8x11.2; Pl.s. 11.3x7.5; I.s. 11x7; below left: eau forte 1928; below right on plate: E. Wuiralt-28; below right signature: E. Wuiralt
14. WOMAN WITH A TIGER CUB 1928, aquatint (artist's proof); S.s. 50.5x32.6; Pl.s. 31x22.8; I.s. 30.5x21.7; below right: Aquatinte 1928 Epr. d'artiste; below right on plate: EW (upside down); below right signature: E. Wuiralt
15. COMPANY 1928, etching; S.s. 45.1x56.3; Pl.s. 26.2x31.8; I.s. 25.5x30.8; below left on plate: Ed.Wuiralt / 2, bis r. Maison Dieu / JUIN 1928; all: Clochards – eau forte 1928; below right: E. Wuiralt; below left at the back: 17 III 1948
16. ILLUSTRATION to G. Boccaccio's "Decameron" 1929, etching; S.s. 42x31.2; Pl.s. 28.5x22.5; I.s. 18.2x13.2; below left on plate: 1929 E. Wuiralt; below left: E. Wuiralt
17. ILLUSTRATION to G. Boccaccio's "Decameron" 1929, etching; S.s. 44x36.3; Pl.s. 28.3x22; I.s. 18x13.1; below left signature: E. Wuiralt; below right on plate: 1929 / E. Wuiralt
18. BAYADERES 1930, soft ground; aquatint; S.s. 56.4x45.1; Pl.s. 34.8x26.6; I.s. 35x24.9; below left on plate: E. WUIRALT 1930; below left: aquatint 1930; below right signature: Eduard Wuiralt; below left at the back: 18. XII 1946
19. CABARET 1931, etching, copper engraving (artist's proof); S.s. 52.7x63.3; Pl.s. 38.2x45; I.s. 37.5x44; below left on plate: E. WUIRALT STRASBOURG 1931; below left: Eau forte et burin 1931 Epr. d'artiste; below right: E. Wuiralt
20. NUDES 1932, soft ground; S.s. 66.5x49.5; Pl.s. 49.2x31.3; I.s. 47.8x30; below left on plate (top-down): Wuiralt 1932; below left: Vernis-mou 1932; below right signature: Eduard Wuiralt; below right at the back: Le 5. nov. 1946
21. THREE WOMEN 1932, soft ground; S.s. 20x15.4; Pl.s. 12.6x8.8; I.s. 12.1x8.3; below left on plate: 1932; below left: Vernis mou 1932; below right on plate: WUIRALT; below right: E. Wuiralt; below left at the back: 22 I 1948
22. HELL 1930–1932, etching, copper engraving; S.s. 53.4x64; Pl.s. 39.3x47; I.s. 38.4x46; below left on plate: RUE MAISON+DIEU PARIS; below left: Pörgu – eau-forte ja vaselöige 1930; below right signature: Eduard Wuiralt
23. RECLINING NUDE ON JUTE CLOTH 1933, wood engraving (artist's proof); S.s. 41.1x49.2; I.s. 20.2x26.5; below left on plate: Wuiralt 1933; below left: Gravure sur bois 1933 Epreuve d'artiste; below right: Eduard Wuiralt; below centre: Nina; below left at the back: 1 II 1947
24. HEAD OF A BLACK MAN 1933, wood engraving (artist's proof); S.s. 32.7x26.5; I.s. 21.5x16; below left on plate: Wuiralt; below left: gr. sur bois 1933 Epr. d'artiste; below right on plate: 1933; below right signature: E. Wuiralt; below left at the back: 13 III 1951
25. LANDSCAPE WITH WOMEN (Nudes in Landscape) 1934, soft ground; S.s. 56.9x76.2; Pl.s. 39.4x47; I.s. 39.3x46.8; below left: Maastik naisfiguuredega - vernis mou 1934; below right on plate: Wuiralt IX / 1934; below right signature: Eduard Wuiralt; below left at the back: 26 nov. 1946
26. NUDE 1935, Italian pencil; S.s. 63.3x48.2; below left on sheet signature: E. WUIRALT; below right on sheet: Le 4 avril 1935
27. CLAUDE 1936, wood engraving; S.s. 28x22.5; Pl.s. 16.5x12.3; I.s. 16.5x12.3; below centre on plate: CLAUDE; below right on plate: 19W36; below left: Claude – gr. s / bois 1936. Epr. tirée à la main; below right signature: E. Wuiralt; below left at the back: 5 III 1947
28. THE BIRTH OF WOODCUT 1936, wood engraving (X proof print); S.s. 32.7x25; Pl.s. 16x11.2;

- I.s. 14.3x10.4; below left on plate: X proovi-trükk; below right signature on plate: Ed Wiiralt, centre at the back: stamp in Russian
29. LANDSCAPE NEAR PARIS 1937, etching; S.s. 46.9x58.3; Pl.s. 33.6x44.7; I.s. 32.9x44; below left on plate: Fontenay-aux-Roses Sceaux; below left: 161/200; below right: E. Wiiralt
30. PORTRAIT OF A MAN (Artist Martin Baer) 1937, drypoint; S.s. 60.2x44.5; Pl.s. 41.2x27.9; I.s. 41.2x27.9; below left on plate: Wiiralt XII 1937; below left: Tête d'homme – pointe sèche 1937; below right signature: E. Wiiralt; below centre on sheet: Nina; below left at the back: 23. III 1948
31. WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA (In a Café in Montparnasse) 1937, etching, drypoint; S.s. 54.7x62.5; Pl.s. 34.3x44.6; I.s. 34.1x44.1; below left on plate: WIIRALT (upside down) 1937; below left: Eau forte + kuivnöel 1937; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below centre on sheet: Nina; above right at the back: 4 juillet 1947
32. PUMA AND PANTHER 1937, etching, drypoint; S.s. 38.3x57.1; Pl.s. 21.2x24; I.s. 21.1x23.9; below left: Puma et panthère – pointe sèche et eau forte 1937; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below right on plate: WIIRALT 1937; below left at the back: 20 XII 1946
33. TIGER 1937, aquatint; S.s. 68.9x56.1; Pl.s. 50x38.2; I.s. 49x37.3; below left: Aquatinte 1937; below right on plate: WIIRALT 1937; below right: E. Wiiralt; below left at the back: 7 II 1948
34. ARKEIA 1938, drypoint; S.s. 31.6x53.6; Pl.s. 24.5x48.7; I.s. 24.3x48.4; below left on plate: E. Wiiralt / Marrakech IX 1938; below left: Arkeia – Torrnål 1938; below right on plate: ARKEIA; signature below right: Eduard Wiiralt
35. STANDING NUDE 1938, Italian pencil; S.s. 63x48; below right: 4. II 1938 / Wiiralt
36. CAMEL'S HEAD 1939, wood engraving; S.s. 65x47.6; I.s. 44.7x30; below left on plate: WIIRALT 1939; below left: puuglõige 1939, käsitsitõmme; below right: E. Wiiralt
37. YOUNG ARAB 1940, mezzotint (proof print); S.s. 43.9x42.3; Pl.s. 24.5x24.3; I.s. 23.5x23.4; above left on plate: CASABLANCA 19 VIII 1938; below left on plate: WIIRALT 1940; below left: Epreuve d'essai; below right: E. Wiiralt; below right: No 175; below left at the back: 1. III 1948 Vaselt
38. GIRL AT THE SPRING (A Seated Girl) 1940, soft ground (I proof print); S.s. 64.7x50.1; Pl.s. 49.5x32; I.s. 45.8x30.6; below left: Vernismou I proof print; below right: Wiiralt 1940; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt
39. SITTING LADY 1941, mezzotint; S.s. 65.8x51.3; Pl.s. 49.8x32.7; I.s. 48.7x32.3; below left on plate: WIIRALT / Tallinn 22 VI 1941; below right on plate: WIIRALT; below left: Sittande kvinna – mezzotint 1941; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below left at the back: 24 XII 1946
40. GIRL WITH A GAUDY SHAWL 1941, drypoint; S.s. 52.3x36.2; Pl.s. 38.8x24.9; I.s. 38.5x24.3; below left: Drypoint 1941; below right on plate: E. WIIRALT / Tallinn 1941; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below left at the back: 23.XII 1942
41. ESTONIAN GIRL 1942, coloured aquatint (II proof print); S.s. 67.5x49.9; Pl.s. 39.6x33; I.s. 39.4x32.5; below left: II Proovitruk N° 29; below left on sheet: 29. / 18 août 1942; below right: Eduard Wiiralt; below left a the back: Le 18 août 1942
42. MONIKA 1942, mezzotint; S.s. 69.3x49.7; Pl.s. 49.5x32.8; I.s. 45.8x31.7; below left: Monika mezzotinto 1942; below right: Eduard Wiiralt; at the back: 21 IV 1943
43. LANDSCAPE AT VILJANDI 1943, drypoint; S.s. 57x83; Pl.s. 42x67; I.s. 39.5x64.2; below left on plate: WIIRALT / Viljandi 1943; below left: Paysage de Viljandi – pointe sèche 1943; below right: Eduard Wiiralt; at the back: Chirot / 21 Sept 1949
44. VIRVE 1943, drypoint; S.s. 55.8x50; Pl.s. 34.7x32.1; I.s. 33.6x30.6; below left on plate: E. Wiiralt / Viljandi 1943; below left: Virve – kuivnöel 1943; below right: Eduard Wiiralt; below left at the back: 23 XII 1946
45. ESTONIAN GIRL 1942–1944, drypoint (proof print); S.s. 57.2x46.9; Pl.s. 32.8x25; I.s. 31.8x24; below left on plate: letters EW (upside down) 1942; below left: Eesti neiu – kuivnöel 1942; below right: Eduard Wiiralt; below left at the back: Stockholm / Le 24 Avril 1946 / Epr. d'a
46. PORTRAIT OF ARTIST KRISTJAN RAUD 1939–1944, drypoint; S.s. 73.4x50.5; Pl.s. 48.8x32.9; I.s. 48.5x32.2; below left on plate: Wiiralt. XII 1939; below centre on plate: Kristjan Raud; below left: Kr. Raud – Kaltneradierung / 1939 Handdruck des Künstlers; signature below right: Eduard Wiiralt; on the reverse: 14 Wien 23 Aug 1944
47. LAPP LANDSCAPE – VAISALUOKTA 1946, drypoint; S.s. 55.9x66.9; Pl.s. 35x44; I.s. 34.9x43.8; below left on plate: Akavare Vaisaluokta 1946; below left: Vaisaluokta – kuivnöel 1946; below right on plate: E. WIIRALT 1946; signature below right: Eduard Wiiralt; below left at the back: Stockholm 20 sept 1946
48. LITTLE GISELÉ 1946, drypoint; S.s. 55.6x46.6; Pl.s. 34.7x31.7; I.s. 34x29.3; above centre on plate: Gisèle; above right on plate: La petite Gisèle; below left on plate: E. WIIRALT / Stockholm / 3. Mai 1946; below left: Gisèle – pointe sèche 1946; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below right at the back: 19 VI 1947
49. LANDSCAPE WITH HORSES (Burgundian Landscape) 1947, etching; S.s. 38.8x45.7; Pl.s. 32.2x39.4; I.s. 32x39.3; below left on plate: Civry sur Serein Septembre 1947; below left: Eau forte 1947 44/75; below right on plate: E. Wiiralt; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below right at the back: 15 III 1949
50. RÉGINE 1947, drypoint (II proof print); S.s. 64.8x49.7; Pl.s. 40.5x30.4; I.s. 40.25x30.3; below left on plate: Régine; below left: Régine – kuivnöel 1947 II proovitruk; below right on plate: E. Wiiralt / Civry sur Serein / Septembre 1947; below right: E. Wiiralt; below centre of sheet: Nina; below left at the back: II 11 août 1948 (van golder Zonen paper)
51. PORTRAIT OF CATHERINE BOULLAIRE 1948, drypoint (II proof print); S.s. 39.8x31.3; Pl.s. 22.8x18; I.s. 22x17.4; centre plate: E. Wiiralt; below: Catherine B. – pointe sèche 1948. II proovitruk; below right signature: E. Wiiralt; below centre sheet: NINA; below left at the back: II 19 IV 1948
52. MOTHERHOOD (Mother with Child) 1948, drypoint (1st state); S.s. 71.9x60.9; Pl.s. 47.4x37.9; I.s. 47.1x37.8; below left: Maternité – 1 seisukord, äratõmme nr. 3. Drypoint 1948; below right signature: Eduard Wiiralt; below centre sheet: Nina; below right on sheet: no 13; below right at the back: 13 sept. 1948 (Porcabeuf)
53. HEAD OF A MAN 1948, drypoint (II proof print); S.s. 29.9x25.4; Pl.s. 9x9.1; I.s. 8.9x8.9; below right: E. Wiiralt; below left: II Proovitruk. – kuivnöel. 1948; centre edge at the back: Nina; left edge: 5 VIII 1948
54. POET SPEAKING TO STONES 1948, etching (I proof print); S.s. 30.3x22.3; Pl.s. 9x9; I.s. 8.8x8.8;

below left on plate: EW le 12 mai 1948; below left:
Eau forte 1948 I proovitrukk; below right: E. Wiiralt;
at the back, above centre: Nina; below left:
3 VIII 1948

55. FAMILY OF LIONS 1949, drypoint; S.s. 38x57.8;
Pl.s. 34.5x48; I.s. 24.3x43.8; below left on plate:
63/200; below right on plate: E/WIIRALT 1949;
below right on plate: E. Wiiralt
56. OKAPIS 1949, aquatint; S.s. 36.2x55.2;
Pl.s. 26.5x45; I.s. 24.8x43; below left: 154/200;
below right: E. Wiiralt
57. CAMEL'S HEAD 1938–1950, soft ground;
S.s. 51.7x38; Pl.s. 39.3x30.8; I.s. 38.7x30.1;
below left on plate: E. WIIRALT MARRAKECH /
11.IX 1938 / II état 1950; below left: 96/200;
below right: E. Wiiralt
58. CAMEL'S HEAD 1938–1950, soft ground;
S.s. 52.2x38.1; Pl.s. 39.3x30.8; I.s. 38.7x30.1;
below left on plate: E. WIIRALT / MARRAKECH /
11. IX 1938 / II état 1950; below left: 82/200;
below right: E. Wiiralt
59. STILL LIFE 1950, mezzotint (3rd state); S.s. 19x12;
Pl.s. 14.7x8.6; I.s. 13.8x7.7; below left: III état;
below right: E. Wiiralt; centre at the back: La
Manière Noire / avec une gravure originale de Wiiralt
60. ANXIETY (Solitude) 1950, etching, soft ground
(1st state); S.s. 46.1x59.7; Pl.s. 28.2x44.7;
I.s. 28.1x44.5; below left: Eau forte I-er état 3/4;
below right: E. Wiiralt
61. TIGER WITH A CAT 1950, soft ground, drypoint;
S.s. 38.3x51.7; Pl.s. 31.8x40.3; I.s. 29.3x39;
below left on plate: 179/200; below right on plate:
E. WIIRALT 1937 1950; below right signature:
E. Wiiralt
62. ABSINTHE DRINKERS 1933–1951, coloured wood
engraving (artist's proof); S.s. 32.6x25;
I.s. 21.5x16; below left: gr. sur bois 1933 Epr
d'artiste; below right on plate: WIIRALT 1933; below
right signature: E. Wiiralt; below left at the back:
30 III 1951
63. REINHOLDS KALNINŠ. Portrait of Artist Eduard
Wiiralt 1951, lithograph (1st state); S.s. 65.2x49.5;
I.s. 47.5x31.9; below left on plate: R. Kalnīš;
below left: I état; centre right: Paris 28/1 1951;
below right: R. Kalnīš
64. ENDEL KŌKS. Portrait of Eduard Wiiralt 1953,
oil painting 82x66

USED ABBREVIATIONS:

S.s. – sheet size;
Pl.s. – plate size;
I.m. – image size

FRAGMENDID TEOSTEST /
FRAGMENTS OF ARTWORKS:

- Naised silindritega. 1927. Ofort
Women in Top Hats. 1927. Etching (lk / p 20)
- Põrgu. 1930–1932. Ofort, vasegravüür
Hell. 1930–1932. Etching, copper engraving (lk / p 21)
- Kabaree. 1931. Ofort, vasegravüür
Cabaret. 1931. Etching, copper engraving (lk / p 28)
- Absindijoojad. 1933–1951. Värviline puugravüür
Absinthe Drinkers. 1933–1951. Coloured wood engraving
(lk / p 29)
- Tiger. 1937. Akvatinta
Tiger. 1937. Aquatint (lk / p 36)
- Mehe portree (Kunstnik Martin Baeri portree).
1937. Kuivnõel
Portrait of a Man (Portrait of Artist Martin Baer).
1937. Drypoint (lk / p 37)
- Istuv daam. 1941. Metsotinto
Sitting Lady. 1941. Mezzotint (lk / p 44)
- Lapi maastik – Vaisaluokta. 1946. Kuivnõel
Lapp Landscape – Vaisaluokta. 1946. Drypoint (lk / p 45)
- Okaapid. 1949. Akvatinta
Okapis. 1949. Aquatint (lk / p 52)
- Maastik hobustega (Burgundia maastik). 1947. Ofort
Landscape with Horses (Burgundian Landscape).
1947. Etching (lk / p 53)