

# A SHIPWRECK (UN NAUFRAGIO)

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. VARIOUS SUBJECTS

SERIE: CABINET PICTURES (PAINTING, 1793 - 1794) (11/14)



## DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

1793 - 1794

UBICACIÓN

Private collection

DIMENSIONES

43.2 x 32 cm

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

Oil on tin

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

Undisputed work

TITULAR

Private collection

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

29 Apr 2010 / 14 Jun 2023

INVENTARIO

1080 -

## ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

*A Shipwreck* is one of the works that Goya painted during his stay in Cádiz. In these paintings he was able to give free rein to his creativity, liberated from the demands which commissioned works entailed (see rec. no.).

In the background of the picture we can make out the hull of a boat smashed against the rocks by the storm that we see moving away in the form of a black storm cloud. In its wake it

has left several wounded men and women, who are desperately clinging on to the rocks in the foreground. In the centre of the scene a bare-breasted woman raises her arms to heaven and cries out for help, as if in prayer. Here, however, the human figures occupy a distant second place, dwarfed by the imposing presence of the furious, uncontrollable forces of nature.

It is likely that Goya took his inspiration for these ragged, semi-naked figures from works of antiquity, from the tombs and classical fountains that he would have seen in Madrid. He may even have used the drawing on page 31a of his *Italian Sketchbook*, in which we see Abel being brutally murdered by his brother Cain, and adopting a posture which is reminiscent of the body stretched out on the rock here in *A Shipwreck*.

Despite the small dimensions of this work, Goya has been able to condense here the pain and desolation caused by such a disaster. We do not know whether this is a depiction of a real event which the painter had heard about or if was dealing with this theme more generically, meaning that the elements in this scene could be extrapolated out to apply to other, similar disasters.

Thanks to the widespread interest in Edmund Burke's theory on the sublime (*A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*, 1757), the last third of the 18th century saw an interesting shift in the way natural disasters were treated in art. Following the publication of Burke's treatise, disasters became part of the aesthetic category of the sublime as events which transcend our senses and generate within us a mixture of both terror and fascination. It is possible that Goya based this work on Burke's writings, which he could have discovered during the time he spent at the home of his friend Sebastián Martínez, who was very involved with the world of English culture.

It is also likely that, during his trip to Italy, Goya would have seen paintings by Claude Joseph Vernet (Avignon, 1714- Paris, 1789), who devoted much of his artistic career to representing shipwrecks.

For more information, see *Strolling Player*.

#### EXPOSICIONES

##### **Pinturas de Goya**

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1928  
consultant editor Fernando  
Álvarez de Sotomayor. From  
April to May 1928  
cat. 58 / 87

##### **Goya**

La Lonja, Torreón Fortea y Museo Pablo  
Gargallo Zaragoza 1992  
consultant editor Julián Gállego  
cat. 22

##### **Goya en las colecciones madrileñas**

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1983  
consultant editor Enrique  
Lafuente Ferrari. From April  
19th to June 20th 1983  
cat. 21

##### **Goya. El Capricho y la Invención. Cuadros de gabinete, bocetos y miniaturas**

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1993  
from November 18th 1993 to  
February 15th 1994. Exhibited  
also at the Royal Academy of  
Arts, London, March 18th to  
June 12th 1994 and The Art  
Institute of Chicago, Chicago,  
July 16th to October 16th 1994,  
consultant editors Manuela B.  
Mena Marqués and Juliet  
Wilson-Bareau  
cat. 41

##### **Goya nelle collezioni private di Spagne**

Villa Favorita Lugano 1986  
consultant editor Marta Medina.  
From June 15th to October 15th  
1986  
cat. 19

##### **Goya's Realism**

Statens Museum for Kunst Copenhagen 2000  
from February 11th to May 7th  
2000  
pp. 186-187, cat. 47

Alte Nationalgalerie Berlin 2005  
from July 13th to October 3th  
2005. Exhibited also at the  
Kunsthistorischemuseum,  
Vienna, October 18th 2005 to  
January 8th 2006, consultant  
editor Manuela B. Mena  
Marqués  
cat. 29

## **Goya**

Basle 2021  
p. 147

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 2008  
organized by the Fundación  
Goya en Aragón, consultant  
editor Joan Sureda Pons. From  
June 1st to September 15th 2008  
vol. II, cat. 252

Museum of Fine Arts Boston 2014  
cat. 131

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SUREDA PONS, Joan (comisario)  
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Fundación Goya en Aragón y Turner

## **ENLACES EXTERNOS**