FESTIVITIES UNDERNEATH A BRIDGE (FIESTA POPULAR BAJO UN PUENTE)

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. VARIOUS SUBJECTS

SERIE: PARTITION OF JAVIER GOYA, SUPPOSED X.28 (PAINTING, CA. 1808-1812) (3/4)

DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA	Ca. 1808 - 1812
UBICACIÓN	Buenos Aries National Museum of Fine Arts, Buenos Aires, Argentina
DIMENSIONES	72 x 100 cm
TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE	Oil on canvas
RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA	Undisputed work
TITULAR	National Museum of Fine Arts, Argentina
FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN	16 May 2010 / 15 Jun 2023
INVENTARIO	363 (2561)

INSCRIPCIONES

X.28

HISTORIA

The first information on these works was published by the Count de la Viñaza in 1887, who recorded them in the Madrid collection of Eustaquio López, which was sold in 1866. According to Juan Corradini (1965), in 1886 Miguel Cané, the Argentine ambassador to Spain,

on the advice of the Duke of Alba, bought six paintings by Goya, including *The Fire* and *War Scene*, as well as *Procession of Disciplinerѕ*, commissioned by Gabriel Larsen del Castaño; *Popular Feast*, bought by Parmenio T. Piñero, and two paintings acquired by the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires.

In 1907, Popular Feast entered the Museum through the Piñero bequest. The remaining three were in the possession of the Ugarte family, who auctioned them in 1954, at which time doubts again arose as to their authorship. They were acquired by Horacio Acevedo with the intention of donating them to the MNBA, where they entered in 1958 by donation of his brothers Carlos Alberto, Arturo and Eduardo Acevedo.

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

The inscription X.28 that appears in this painting ties it to three others by Goya, *Bandit Scene*, *Festivities underneath a Bridge* and *The Hurricane* which are all mentioned in the inventory made in 1812, following the death of Goya's wife.

Beneath the arch of a bridge, a festive scene is taking place, with a group of people who have gathered to dance, talk and play music.

The compositional arrangement employed here by Goya coincides in a number of ways with that used in *Children Playing at Bullfighting*. In both works, the artist has painted a rounded arch on the left-hand side and the light enters the scene through this archway, illuminating some figures whilst leaving others in shadow. This method of arranging the composition can also be seen in *Interior of a Prison*.

In the present canvas, the light leads our eye to the female figure who is dancing slightly off-centre, on the left-hand side. She is dressed in white, with her arms outstretched, and is facing a man, her dancing partner. The light also highlights a seated figure, also dressed in white, to the right of the scene, who appears to be watching the two dancing figures. This part of the painting bears some similarities to *Goya's Masked Dance*. In actual fact, this other work appears to be based on a detail of Festivities underneath a Bridge: in it, the artist has concentrated on the female figure dressed in white who is dancing with her arms raised in front of a man, and has set the scene underneath another rounded arch.

EXPOSICIONES

Ciento veinte años de pintura española 1810-1930
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fig. p. 179

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ENLACES EXTERNOS