APPARITION OF THE VIRGIN TO SAINT JULIAN (APARICIÓN DE LA VIRGEN A SAN JULIÁN)

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. RELIGIOUS



DATOS GENERALESCRONOLOGÍA
UBICACIÓN

DIMENSIONES
TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE
RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA
TITULAR
FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

Ca. 1790

Parish church of Ntra. Sra. de la Asunción, Valdemoro (Madrid), Spain 250 x 90 cm Oil on canvas Undisputed work Diocese of Getafe 24 Jan 2010 / 28 Jun 2023

HISTORIA

The Count of Lerena, who came from Valdemoro (Madrid), steward and secretary of state under King Charles III and Minister of the Treasury under Charles IV, took over the patronage of the local church in 1790 and commissioned a new altarpiece comprising three canvases to be created. The centre painting, commissioned to Francisco Bayeu, was dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin. The left-hand piece, painted by Ramón Bayeu, is

the Martyrdom of Saint Peter of Verona. The right-hand painting, dedicated to Saint Julian, is the work of Goya.

The central scene is signed and dated 1790, and we can assume that the lateral paintings were completed around the same date

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

There is no specific document attesting to Goya's authorship of this painting, but today all specialists agree that it is his work following publications by Sánchez Cantón and Xavier de Salas which cleared up any doubts over their previous attribution to the Bayeus, linking it definitively to Goya, above all by pointing out its connection to a drawing of the same name by that painter.

The subject is based on the Flos Sanctorum by the Jesuit priest Pedro Ribadeneyra, which narrates the lives of the saints according to the liturgical calendar, published for the first time in 1599. It shows the Virgin crowned with flowers, dressed in a pink tunic and blue mantle. She appears to Saint Julian, the Bishop of Cuenca, who knees before the apparition, giving her the martyr's palm. To one side there is an unfinished basket, a crosier and miter, the symbols of the sainted bishop. He is elegantly dressed in a richly decorated and gilded cope. The white of his tunic stands out against the dark background. Once again we are presented with a devotional scene located in a dark room and illuminated thanks to the light radiating from the characters themselves, above all from the Virgin's halo.

Goya's versatility of technique is striking, as is the contrast between different sections of the painting: the impressionist treatment of the Virgin's crown of flowers or the Saint's cope contrasts with the attention to detail and realism of the wicker basket or Saint Julian's face.

CONSERVACIÓN

The painting was restored in the rooms of the Conde Duque Cultural Centre in 1988 for its first exhibition outside its original location "Painters of the Enlightenment" (Los pintores de la Ilustración), since it was badly damaged and poorly conserved.

EXPOSICIONES

Los pintores de la Ilustración

Centro Cultural Conde Duque Madrid 1988 consultant editors José Manuel Arnaiz and José Luis Morales y Marín cat. 56

Goya (1746 - 1828)

Galleria Internazionale d'Arte Moderna di Ca'Pesaro Venecia 1989

consultant editor Antonio Fortún Paesa. From May 7th to July 4th 1989 cat. 31

Goya. La imagen de la mujer

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 2001 from October 30th 2001 to February 10th 2002. Exhibitied also at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, March 10th to June 2nd 2002, consultant editor Francisco Calvo Serraller

Gova e Italia

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 2008 organized by the Fundación Goya en Aragóna, consultant editor Joan Sureda Pons. From June 1st to September 15th 2008 cat. 281

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

Office du livre

L'opera pittorica completa di Goya ANGELIS, Rita de p. 105, cat. 249 1974

Rizzoli

Francisco de Goya, 4 vols. CAMÓN AZNAR, José vol. II, p. 82 y p. 195 (il.) 1980-1982 Caja de Ahorros de Zaragoza, Aragón y Rioja

Goya e Italia, 2 vols. SUREDA PONS, Joan (comisario) vol. II, p. 306, cat. 281 2008 Fundación Goya en Aragón y Turner

PALABRAS CLAVE

SAN JULIÁN VIRGEN MARÍA

ENLACES EXTERNOS