

# A WOMAN'S CHARITY (CARIDAD DE MUJER)

CLASIFICACIÓN: PRINTS

SERIE: DISASTERS OF WAR (PRINTS Y DRAWINGS, 1810-1815) (49/82)



## DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

Ca. 1812 - 1815

DIMENSIONES

156 x 208 mm

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

Aguafuerte, buril, lavis y bruñidor

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

Undisputed work

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

15 Dec 2010 / 24 May 2023

INVENTARIO

836 225

## INSCRIPCIONES

36 (on the lower left-hand corner).

## HISTORIA

See *Sad presentiments of what must come to pass*.

The title was handwritten on the print by Goya in the first and only series that is known to have been printed at the time the works were created, which the artist gave to his friend Agustín Ceán Bermúdez. Therefore, the title was etched into the plate at a later date and left unchanged as of the first edition of the *Disasters of War* printed by the San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Madrid in 1863, after the printing of the series in the possession of

Ceán Bermúdez.

There is a surviving *preparatory drawing* for this print which is housed in the Prado Museum.

#### ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

A woman covered from head to toe is shown carrying a plate that she is offering to a group of figures lying on the ground before her, exhausted by hunger and perhaps on the point of death. A short distance behind this group on the right-hand side of the composition an obese priest watches the scene unfolding with indifference - perhaps because he is accustomed to such sights, so typical in times of war.

The scene reflects on the one hand the famine that plagued the population during the Spanish War of Independence, in particular between 1811 and 1812. On the other hand, it reflects the lack of solidarity shown by the most affluent classes - especially within the Church - and the help that was given spontaneously by those who had little to offer.

The figure completely covered by a tunic is reminiscent of the work of Salvator Rosa (Naples, 1615-Rome, 1673), which Goya might have been familiar with from his stay in Italy from 1769 to 1771. Goya also produced *panneggio* (drapery) exercises featuring fully covered figures in his *Italian Sketchbook* which might be related to the work *Charon passant les ombres* (*Charon Ferrying Dead Souls Across the Styx*) (Louvre Museum, Paris, 1735) by Pierre Subleyras (Saint-Gilles-du-Gard, 1699 - Rome, 1749).

#### CONSERVACIÓN

La plancha se conserva en la Calcografía Nacional (cat. 300).

#### EXPOSICIONES

**Francisco Goya. Sein leben im spiegel der graphik. Fuendetodos 1746-1828 Bordeaux. 1746-1996**  
Galerie Kornfeld Bern 1996  
from November 21st 1996 to January 1997  
cat. 151

**Francisco Goya. Capricci, follie e disastri della guerra**  
San Donato Milanese 2000  
Opere grafiche della Fondazione Antonio Mazzotta  
cat.129

**Goya. Opera grafica**  
Pinacoteca del Castello di San Giorgio Legnano 2006  
exhibition celebrated from December 16th 2006 to April 1st 2007  
p. 75

**Goya et la modernité**  
Pinacothèque de Paris Paris 2013  
from October 11st 2013 to March 16th 2014  
cat. 88

2022

#### BIBLIOGRAFÍA

**Goya, grabador**  
BERUETE Y MONET, Aureliano de  
cat. 151  
1918  
Blass S.A.

**Goya engravings and lithographs, vol. I y II.**  
HARRIS, Tomás  
cat. 169  
1964  
Bruno Cassirer

**Vie et ouvre de Francisco de Goya**  
GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet  
cat. 1072  
1970  
Office du livre

**Catálogo de las estampas de Goya en la Biblioteca Nacional**  
SANTIAGO, Elena M. (coordinadora)  
cat. 258  
1996  
Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Biblioteca Nacional

OROPESA, Marisa and RINCÓN GARCÍA, Wilfredo  
p. 144  
2013  
Pinacoteca de Paris

**Goya. In the Norton Simon Museum**  
WILSON BAREAU, Juliet  
pp. 114-151  
2016  
Norton Simon Museum

TORAL OROPESA, María and MARTÍN MEDINA, Víctor  
p. 70  
2022  
Museo de Bellas Artes de Badajoz y Diputación

de Badajoz

**ENLACES EXTERNOS**