# JOAQUINA TÉLLEZ-GIRÓN Y ALFONSO PIMENTEL, MARCHIONESS OF SANTA CRUZ (JOAQUINA TÉLLEZ-GIRÓN Y ALFONSO PIMENTEL, MARQUESA DE SANTA CRUZ)

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. PORTRAITS



DATOS GENERALES CRONOLOGÍA

**UBICACIÓN** 

**DIMENSIONES** 

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

**TITULAR** 

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

INVENTARIO

1805

The Prado National Museum. Madrid, Madrid,

Spain

124 x 207 cm

Oil on canvas

Documented work

El Prado National Museum

21 Mar 2010 / 16 Jun 2023

283 (P07070)

## INSCRIPCIONES

D.a Joaquina Giron Marquesa de Santa Cruz / Por Goya 1805 ("Doña Joaquina Girón, Marchioness of Santa Cruz, By Goya, 1805", lower left-hand corner).

# HISTORIA

This work belonged to the heirs of the Marchioness of Santa Cruz. It was later owned by the Count of Pie de Concha, son of the Marquises of Santa Cruz. In 1941 it became the property

of a Bilbao-based collector, Félix Fernández Valdés. It was acquired by the Spanish state in 1986 with the help of different organizations in order to go to the Prado Museum.

#### ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

Doña Joaquina Téllez-Girón y Pimentel (Madrid, 1784-1851) was the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Osuna and was married to Don José Gabriel de Silva y Waldstein, 10th Marquis of Santa Cruz and the first director of the Prado Museum.

Goya had already painted the marchioness, with her parents and siblings, in 1788, when she was just a girl. In this later portrait, considered one of the artist's most sensual, Doña Joaquina was twenty-one years old. She is represented in the guise of a muse of lyrical poetry, in reference to her artistic interests, which she had cultivated since she was a child. She received a careful upbringing from her parents, who opened up their home to the most brilliant musicians, men and women of letters and artists of the time. Goya presents her here reclining on a divan upholstered in red velvet. She is wearing a white dress with straps and a high empire-line waist, with a low-cut neckline and red shoes. Her hair is decorated with a crown of leaves and fruit, alluding to the allegorical nature of this representation. In her right hand she holds a white handkerchief, whilst her left hand rests upon a lyre, a fashionable instrument in late 18th-century Europe, a reference to the sitter's passion for music. We can see on the lyre a four-armed cross, the symbol of the Santa Cruz family.

The face of the sitter, who was considered by her contemporaries to be one of the most beautiful women of her time, looks sensually out at the viewer, emanating serenity, tenderness, elegance and intelligence.

According to some writers, the overall effect of the portrait is very reminiscent of the work of Velázquez, particularly in the way the white of the dress contrasts with the red of the divan on which the figure rests. The folds of the fabric of the sofa are especially well executed, possessing a strong sense of realism.

It is believed that Goya may have taken his inspiration for this work from other portraits. Beruete states that the harmony of colours reminds him of Velázquez's The Toilet of Venus, and Sánchez Cantón compares it to the Majas, by Goya himself, and Titian's Venus of Urbino.

There exists another version of this painting (Los Angeles County Museum) but it is not accepted as an original by Goya.

### **EXPOSICIONES**

Pinturas de Goya

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1928 consultant editor Fernando Álvarez de Sotomayor. From Apri to -May 1928

Musée Jacquemart-André Paris 1961 consultant editor Jean-Gabriel Domergue. From December 1961 to February 1962

Goya y el espíritu de la

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1988 from October 6th to December

18th 1988. Exhibited also at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, January 18th to March 26th 1989; The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Nueva York, May 9th to July 16th 1989, Madrid curator Manuela B. Mena Marqués, scientific directors Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez and Eleanor A. Sayre

cat. 66

Realidad e imagen. Goya 1746

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 1996

Goya. 250 Aniversario Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1996 consultant editor Juan J. Luna. Goya. La imagen de la mujer Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 200

from October 30th 2001 to

consultant editor Federico Torralba Soriano. From October 3th to December 1st 1996

From March 29th to June 2nd

cat. 125

February 10th 2002. Exhibitied also at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, March 10th to June 2nd 2002, consultant editor Francisco Calvo Serraller

Goya: Prophet der Moderne

Alte Nationalgalerie Berlin 2005

from July 13th to October 3th 2005. Exhibitied also at the Kunsthistorischemuseum, Vienna, October 18th 2005 to January 8th 2006, consultant editor Manuela B. Mena Marqués

cat. 86

Goya en tiempos de guerra Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 2008

consultant editor Manuela B. Mena Marqués, from April 14th to July 13th 2008

cat 37

**Goya: The Portraits** 

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Vie et ouvre de Francisco de

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Francisco de Goya, 4 vols.

CAMÓN AZNAR, José vol. III, p. 150 1980-1982 Caja de Ahorros de Zaragoza, Aragón y Rioja Goya y el espíritu de la Ilustración

PÉREZ SÁNCHEZ, Alfonso E. y SAYRE, Eleanor A. (directores) and MENA, Manuela B. (comisaria) pp. 258 y 259 (il.), cat. 66 1988 Museo del Prado

Goya. 250 Aniversario

LUNA, Juan J. (Comisario) pp. 125 (il.), 396 y 397, cat. 37 1996 Museo del Prado

Realidad e imagen. Goya 1746 -1828

TORRALBA SORIANO, Federico (comisario) pp. 152 y 153 (il.), cat. 51 Gobierno de Aragón y Electa España

Goya, la imagen de la mujer CALVO SERRALLER, Francisco (comisario)

pp. 192 y 193 (il.) 2001 Museo Nacional del Prado y Fundación Amigos del Museo del Prado

Goya en tiempos de guerra

MENA MARQUÉS, Manuela B. pp. 208 y 209 (il.), cat. 37 2008 Museo Nacional del Prado

Goya en Madrid. Cartones para tapices 1775-1794

MENA MARQUÉS, Manuela B. y MAURER, Gudrun (comisarias) p. 194 2014 Museo Nacional del Prado

BRAY, Xavier pp. 132-133 2015 National Gallery Company

www.museodelprado.es, consulted 22-03-10 22-03-10

**ENLACES EXTERNOS**