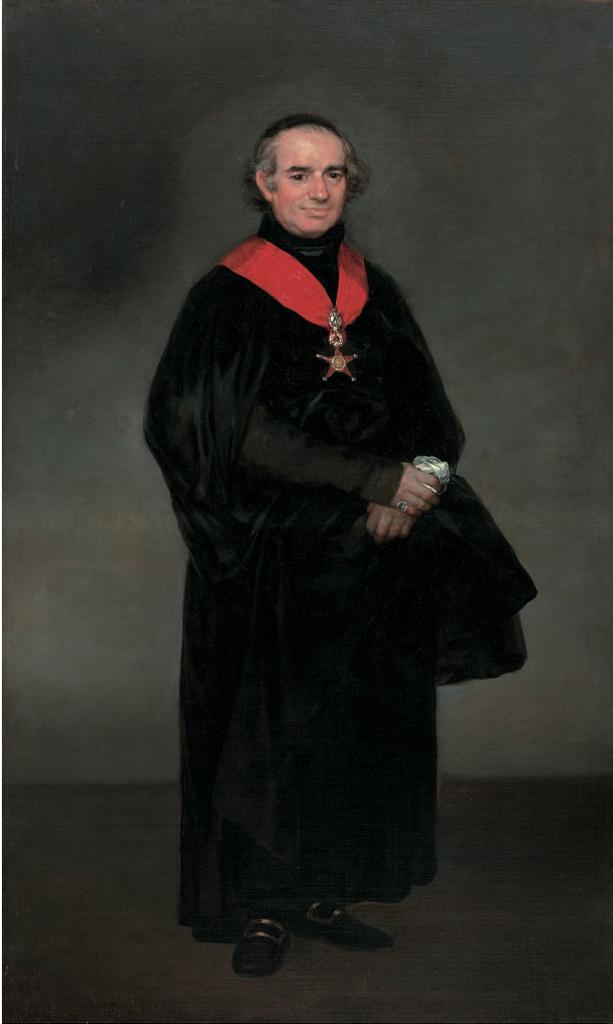


JUAN ANTONIO LLORENTE

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. PORTRAITS



DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

UBICACIÓN

DIMENSIONES

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

TITULAR

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

INVENTARIO

Ca. 1810 - 1812

Museu de Arte de São Paulo Assis Chateaubriand (MASP), São Paulo, Brazil

189 x 114 cm

Oil on canvas

Documented work

Museu de Arte de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil

07 Apr 2010 / 16 Jun 2023

190 (176 P)

HISTORIA

This painting came from the collection of Don Francisco Llorente y García de Vinuesa, Madrid. From there it went to the collection of Juan Lafora, Madrid, and then to that of Durand Ruel, in Paris. In 1903 it was bought by M. Durand-Ruel.

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

Don Juan Antonio Llorente (Rincón del Soto, La Rioja, 1756-Madrid, 1823) was commissioner of

the Holy Office in Logroño, Secretary of the Inquisition in Madrid, Director General of National Assets, and Commissioner of the Holy Crusade. He was also a doctor in canon law, and was ordained as a priest in 1779. This intelligent and cultured man wished to carry out a reform of the Inquisition. A man of liberal ideas, he was persecuted and forced into exile in France, where he continued to write books, among which his *Critical History of the Spanish Inquisition (Historia crítica de la Inquisición española)* stands out in particular. It was published for the first time in France in 1818, and made use of the information its author had gathered in Madrid when he was Secretary of the Inquisition there. Bonaparte awarded him the Royal Order of Spain, popularly known as "the aubergine", which he is wearing here in the portrait in the form of a ribbon around his neck. He was able to benefit from the amnesty given by the liberal government and return to Spain, dying in Madrid in 1823.

The subject is shown standing, life size, in front of a neutral background. He wears completely black ecclesiastical dress, with the only note of colour provided by the Royal Order of Spain, awarded to him by Joseph Bonaparte during the French occupation of the country. His head is covered by a skullcap, with some of his grey hair falling down around his face. His left hand, the little finger of which bears the ring of Commissioner of the Holy Crusade, is resting on top of the right one, which is gathering up part of his black clothing.

The most striking thing about this portrait is the luminous face of the model, characterised by an alert and intelligent gaze. This is a good example of Goya's ability to reflect a psychological insight into his sitters.

Proof of the ties that Llorente maintained with Goya is a manuscript that he wrote, containing comments on the artist's *Caprices* series and kept at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

EXPOSICIONES

Goya 1900

Ministerio de Instrucción Pública and Bellas Artes Madrid 1900

consultant editors Aureliano de Beruete, Alejandro Ferrant, Marqués de Pidal and Ricardo Velázquez. May 1900

cat. 90

Goya y el espíritu de la Ilustración

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. 73

Goya

La Lonja, Torreón Fortea y Museo Pablo Gargallo Zaragoza 1992

consultant editor Julián Gállego

cat. 44

Goya: The Portraits

London 2015

cat. 56

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

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DESPARMET FITZ - GERALD, Xavier
p. 191, cat. 478
1928-1950

GUDIOL RICART, José
vol. I, p. 347, cat. 570
t. I
1970
Polígrafa

Vida y obras de Goya

SÁNCHEZ CANTÓN, Francisco Javier
pp. 99 y 100
1951
Editorial Peninsular

Francisco de Goya, 4 vols.

CAMÓN AZNAR, José
vol. III, p. 170
1980-1982
Caja de Ahorros de Zaragoza, Aragón y Rioja

Vie et oeuvre de Francisco de Goya

GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet
p. 261, cat. 881
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pp. 120 y 121 (il.), cat. 44
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pp. 170-172
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ENLACES EXTERNOS