

JOSÉ DUASO Y LATRE

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. PORTRAITS



DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA	1824
UBICACIÓN	Fine Arts Museum of Seville, Sevilla, Spain
DIMENSIONES	74 x 59 cm
TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE	Oil on canvas
RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA	Documented work
TITULAR	Seville Museum of Fine Arts
FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN	04 Apr 2010 / 16 Jun 2023
INVENTARIO	119 (CE0484P)

INSCRIPCIONES

D. Jose Duaso / por Goya de 78 años ("Don José Duaso, by Goya, aged 78 years", lower right).

HISTORIA

With the end of the Liberal Triennium and following the march of the Hundred Thousand Sons of San Luis through Spain, the absolute rule of Ferdinand was restored in late August 1823. In January 1824 the decrees were drawn up, initiating the reprisals against the liberals. By that time, Goya had already changed the deeds of his property of the Quinta del Sordo,

leaving it to his grandson, Mariano. Following these decrees he sought refuge at the house of his friend and neighbour José Duaso y Latre, whose portrait he painted as a token of gratitude.

According to the painting's inscription, which is in Goya's own hand, the artist painted the portrait when he was 78 years old, an age he reached on 30 March 1824. On 2 May that same year he requested the king's permission to leave the court to travel to France, ostensibly to take the waters at Plombières, for which reason Sánchez Cantón dated this painting to the month of April, 1824.

This same writer was the person who discovered the portrait in 1954. It was in the Madrid home of the Rodríguez Babé family, who had been related to the sitter. Several years later it entered the collection of the Seville Fine Arts Museum.

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

Don José Duaso y Latre (Campol del Valle de Solana, Huesca, 1775-Madrid, 1849) was an erudite man, studying philosophy, law and mathematics. He was ordained as a priest in 1799. He was Vicar General for the army of Castile, Asturias and Galicia during the Spanish War of Independence. He saved the Royal Palace's jewels and silver from the looting of the French forces and, as a reward, was named a Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III. In 1813 he was named parliamentary representative for Aragón. He was well versed in political and economic matters and became librarian of the Spanish Royal Academy. In 1824 he was named director of the Science Museum and, in 1826, Judge of the Royal Chapel and military Lieutenant General, both of which positions he was to hold until his death. He took into his home and helped many companions who were wanted for being liberals.

This half-length portrait, smaller than life-size, shows him dressed in a black cassock and skullcap. Over the top of his outfit, the insignias of the Order of Charles III are clearly visible. In his left hand he holds a breviary, which he is reading. His face shows how he is concentrating on his reading and his features are very realistically depicted. The composition is sombre, pared down to those elements which are essential to showing the warm personality of the subject. Goya was to continue in a similar vein for the rest of his final portraits, which were increasingly free from anecdotal elements. It is possible that the last years of Goya's life, which were filled with anguish over the reprisals against the liberals, translated into this more concise, more expressive way of painting.

EXPOSICIONES

Francisco de Goya. IV Centenario de la capitalidad
organized by Ayuntamiento de Madrid and Dirección General de Bellas Artes at the Casón del Buen Retiro Madrid 1961
consultant editor Valentín de Sambricio
cat. XLII

Goya's last Works
The Frick Art Collection New York 2006
consultant editors Jonathan Brown and Susan Grace Galassi.
From February 22nd to May 14th 2006
cat. 6

Goya
La Lonja, Torreón Fortea y Museo Pablo Gargallo Zaragoza 1992
consultant editor Julián Gállego
cat. 54

Goya: The Portraits
London 2015
cat. 63

Realidad e imagen. Goya 1746 – 1828
Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 1996
consultant editor Federico Torralba Soriano. From October 3th to December 1st 1996
cat. 66

Zaragoza 2022
cat. 107

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

“Goya, refugiado”

Vie et ouvre de Francisco de

GUDIOL RICART, José

Goya
SÁNCHEZ CANTÓN, Francisco Javier
3
1954

L'opera pittorica completa di Goya

ANGELIS, Rita de
p. 135, cat. 655
1974
Rizzoli

Goya's last works

BROWN, Jonathan y GALASSI, Susan Grace
p. 94, cat. 6 y p. 95 (il.)
2006
The Frick Collection and Yale University Press

Goya

GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet
pp. 323, 329, cat. 1633
1970
Office du livre

Francisco de Goya, 4 vols.

CAMÓN AZNAR, José
vol. IV, p. 190
1980-1982
Caja de Ahorros de Zaragoza, Aragón y Rioja

BRAY, Xavier

pp. 193-195
2015
National Gallery Company

vol. I, p. 381, cat. 719
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TORRALBA SORIANO, Federico (comisario)
p. 184, cat. 66 y p. 185 (il.)
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RUYRA DE ANDRADE, Margarita and CALVO

RUATA, José Ignacio
pp. 190-191
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Fundación Zuloaga y Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza

www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/MBASE/

ENLACES EXTERNOS