

# THE FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF OSUNA (LA FAMILIA DEL DUQUE DE OSUNA)

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. PORTRAITS



## DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA	1788
UBICACIÓN	The Prado National Museum. Madrid, Madrid, Spain
DIMENSIONES	225 x 174 cm
TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE	Oil on canvas
RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA	Documented work
TITULAR	El Prado National Museum
FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN	31 Jan 2010 / 13 Dec 2024
INVENTARIO	147 (P00739)

## HISTORIA

This canvas remained in the Casa de Osuna household until 1896. It was donated by the family to the Prado Museum in 1897.

## ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

The Duke and Duchess of Osuna were a couple with a keen interest in the arts and culture. The

duke was president of the Royal Economic Society of Madrid, of which his wife was also a member. The Spanish Royal Academy named the Duke of Osuna an honorary member in 1787, and then a full member in 1793. The family's home was often the meeting place for intellectuals and artists, including such characters as Moratín, Tomás Iriarte, Ramón de la Cruz and, of course, Goya.

This portrait depicts Don Pedro de Alcántara Téllez Girón y Pacheco, Marquis of Peñafiel, IX Duke of Osuna, with his wife, Doña María Josefa Alonso Pimentel y Borja, Countess and Duchess of Benavente, and their four children: on the left, Francisco de Borja, who would later become the X Duke of Osuna; sitting on a cushion, Pedro de Alcántara, later one of the Prado Museum's first directors, along with his mother; Joaquina, Marchioness of Santa Cruz; and, holding her father's hand, the first-born, Josefa Manuela, the future Duchess of Camarasa.

The Duke and Duchess of Osuna were among Goya's best patrons. As well as this portrait, they commissioned several cabinet paintings including the seven paintings of countryside themes and the six scenes of witchcraft for their property of La Alameda, which the duchess hung in her cabinet there. They also commissioned the artist to paint the portraits of the monarchs Charles IV and María Luisa to mark their coronation.

This family portrait was one of the best that Goya ever painted.

The painter's affection for this family can be seen in the careful way he has painted their faces, especially those of the children. The figures stand out against a dark, neutral background, except for the Duke, who appears in a more brightly lit area. The colours are very uniform; the girls and the mother wear matching dresses and the boys, at play, are also dressed in matching suits of the same green colour, with pink sashes. The only figure who stands apart is Don Pedro, who is wearing a dark dress coat with bold dashes of red.

Sánchez Cantón points out that this is the first time that the influence of English art, and of Gainsborough in particular, can be seen in one of Goya's compositions.

On 16 October 1788, Goya presented the bill for this painting and the portraits of Charles IV and María Luisa. In total the three works cost 16,000 reales.

#### EXPOSICIONES

##### **Goya and his times**

The Royal Academy of Arts London 1963

cat. 66

cat. 68

##### **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. 17

##### **Goya. 250 Aniversario**

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1996

consultant editor Juan J. Luna. From March 29th to June 2nd 1996

cat. 73

##### **Realidad e imagen. Goya 1746 - 1828**

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 1996

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

cat. 27

##### **Goya: Order and disorder**

Museum of Fine Arts Boston 2014

cat. 111

##### **Goya: The Portraits**

London 2015

cat. 16

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[www.museodelprado.es/goya-en-el-prado](http://www.museodelprado.es/goya-en-el-prado)

## ENLACES EXTERNOS