FRANCISCO DEL MAZO

CLASIFICACIÓN: EASEL PAINTING. PORTRAITS



DATOS GENERALES
CRONOLOGÍA
UBICACIÓN
DIMENSIONES
TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE
RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA
TITULAR
FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN
INVENTARIO

Ca. 1815 Musée Goya, Castres, France 90 x 71 cm Oil on canvas Documented work Musée Goya, Castres 14 Apr 2010 / 16 Jun 2023 130 (894-5-3)

INSCRIPCIONES

A Dn Fra.co del Mazo / Calle SANTAN / DER Madrid ("To Don Francisco del Mazo, Calle Santander" (in red), "Madrid", on the letter in the subject's right hand).

HISTORIA

The painter Marcel Briguiboul, who had studied in Spain, bought this piece by Goya in Madrid, together with two others, also by the artist: The Junta of the Philippines and Self-Portrait wearing Glasses. His son, Pierre Briguiboul, bequeathed these paintings, together with other pieces from his collection, to the Goya Museum in Castres in 1893-94.

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

Francisco del Mazo (Peñilla de Cayón, Santander, 1772-?) was the cousin of Manuel García de la Prada, a collector of Goya's work, theatre aficionado, friend of Moratín and a member of Goya's circle of friends, and also a sitter for one of the artist's paintings. It appears that Francisco lived for several years with his uncle, aunt and cousin in Madrid, where he met Goya. Moreover, he was "agente de casa" to the Duchess of Alba, providing another connection to the artist. Both he and his cousin were art lovers, although his professional career was in finance and he was a member of the Governing Board of the Bank of San Carlos. Francisco del Mazo also held the post of "Chief Bailiff of the Inquisition of Logroño",

which makes it unlikely that his ties to Goya, who was opposed to the activities of the inquisition, went beyond the contact necessary for the realization of this portrait. Even his cousin, who was connected to the government of Bonaparte, was forced into exile whilst Del Mazo held his post after the return of Ferdinand VII. According to Nigel Glendinning, Goya must have painted this work for money rather than due to any friendship between the artist and his client, despite any connections they may have shared.

This painting forms part of a series of portraits of art-loving traders and bourgeois. Francisco del Mazo is shown sitting in a chair in front of a desk on top of which is a book of drawings or prints, suggesting that the subject dedicated his free time to studying the arts. The inscription on the letter he holds in his right hand is not clearly legible. Although the majority of scholars interpret the word in red to read "Santander", Glendinning points out that no such street existed in Madrid and the most likely explanation is that Del Mazo was between addresses at the time the portrait was made. He did in fact buy a house in 1815, and if this really was the reason for the unclear inscription, the work could be precisely dated to that year.

Del Mazo is shown dressed in a black cassock with bright buttons, rendered with white touches of the brush. His white shirt reaches all the way up to his chin. His hands are barely visible, one being foreshortened and covered by the letter and the other concealed inside his jacket, as was common in these portraits. Such "handless" portraits had a lower value than those that showed the sitter's hands, and were less expensive as a result. Francisco del Mazo's face reveals his rough features: a wide, flattened nose, fleshy lips, bushy eyebrows and thick head of black hair, which extends down into the wide sideburns that cover his cheeks. Without a doubt, the subject had a very particular physiognomy which Goya did not wish to hide under any idealization.

EXPOSICIONES

Peintures de Goya des collections de France

Musée de l'Orangerie París 1938 cat. 25

cat. 89

Goya

Koninklijk Kabinet van Schilderijen Mauritshuis The Hauge 1970

organized by Ministerio de Estado y Asuntos Culturales and Réunion des Musées Nationaux, July 4th to September 13th 1970. Exhibited also at the Musée de l'Orangerie des Tuileries, Paris, October 25th to December 7th 1970, consultant editors Jeannine Baticle and A. B. de Vries Goya

Ministry of Foreing Affairs Burdeos 1951 organized by the Bordeaux City Hall, consultant editor Gilberte Martin-Méry. From May 16th to June 30th 1951

cat. 55

Trésors de la peinture espagnole, Eglises et Musées de France

Palais du Louvre and Musée des Arts Décoratifs París 1963

from January to April 1963

Goya (1746 – 1828)

Galleria Internazionale d'Arte Moderna di Ca'Pesaro Venecia 1989

consultant editor Antonio Fortún Paesa. From May 7th to July 4th 1989 Goya. Gemälde Zeichnungen. Graphik. Tapisserien

Kunsthalle Basel Basle 1953

from January 23th to April 12th 1953 cat. 38

Goya and his times

The Royal Academy of Arts London 1963 cat. 66

cat. 114

Goya

La Lonja, Torreón Fortea y Museo Pablo Gargallo Zaragoza 1992

consultant editor Julián Gállego

Goya

Goya. 250 Aniversario

Realidad e imagen. Goya 1746

Nationalmuseum Stockholm 1994

consultant editors Juan J. Luna and Görel Cavalli-Björkman. From October 7th 1994 to January 8th 1995

cat. 40

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1996

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

cat. 148

t. I

1970 Polígrafa - 1828

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 1996

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

cat. 64

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Vie et ouvre de Francisco de Goya

GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet pp. 298, 377, cat. 1554 1970 Office du livre

Goya. 250 Aniversario LUNA, Juan J. (Comisario) p. 417, cat. 148 y p. 248 (il.) 1996 Museo del Prado

GUDIOL RICART, José

vol. I, p. 348, cat. 573

www.ville-castres.fr

El retrato en la obra de Goya

GLENDINNING, Nigel p. 130, cat. 599 1987 Fundación Amigos del Museo del Prado

Musèe Goya, Castres

AUGE, Jean-Louis pp. 50-52 y p. 51 (il.) 1997 Fondation Paribas

L'opera pittorica completa di Goya

ANGELIS, Rita de p. 130, cat. 599 1974 Rizzoli

Realidad e imagen. Goya 1746 – 1828

TORRALBA SORIANO, Federico (comisario) p. 180, cat. 64 y p. 181 (il.) 1996 Gobierno de Aragón y Electa España

ENLACES EXTERNOS