ENTRY

Ranuccio Farnese (1530–1565) was the grandson of Pope Paul III (reigned 1534–1549); the third son of Pierluigi Farnese, duke of Castro (1503–1547); and the younger brother of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese (1520–1589). [1] As an 11-year-old in 1541, Ranuccio was sent by his family to northeast Italy, where he was looked after by the Venetian prelates Marino Grimani, patriarch of Aquileia, and Andrea Corner, bishop of Brescia, and by the humanist scholar Gianfrancesco Leoni. The main purpose of the trip was for the boy to attend a course of study at the University of Padua, but he was also taken to Venice to visit the church of San Giovanni di Malta in Venice, of which he had recently been made commendatory prior. [2] As was perhaps arranged by Pietro Bembo, [3] while in Venice he sat for the present portrait, in which Titian shows him wearing the black cloak and distinctive eight-pointed silver cross of the Knights of Saint John of Malta.

The fullest contemporary information about the circumstances of the commission is provided by a letter from Leoni in Padua to Cardinal Alessandro in Rome, dated September 22, 1542. Leoni wrote that the bishop of Brescia was about to return to Rome, bringing with him the completed portrait; that the bishop commissioned it as a gift for the boy’s mother (Gerolama Orsini, duchess of Castro); and that it demonstrates Titian’s extraordinary skill as a portraitist, especially since it was executed partly in the presence of the sitter and partly in his absence. [4] Leoni added that the bishop and the patriarch had been applying pressure on the painter to go to Rome to undertake further commissions for the Farnese family.

As is revealed by a letter from the painter’s friend Pietro Aretino to the sculptor Leone Leoni in July 1539, [5] Titian had in fact already been seeking an opportunity
to work for the wealthy and powerful Farneses for a few years. As suggested by Wilhelm Suida, a role as intermediary was perhaps played by Cardinal Bembo, [6] who had sat for Titian shortly before leaving Venice for Rome in October 1539 (see *Cardinal Pietro Bembo*, entry), and who wrote to their mutual Venetian friend Elisabetta Querini to announce Ranuccio’s departure from Rome in August 1541. [7] According to Bembo, the plan was for the boy to stay in Venice for two or three weeks before moving on to Padua, and it may have been at this time that at least initial sittings for the portrait took place. Alternatively, as suggested by Gigliola Fragnito, the portrait may have been begun only in the following July, to commemorate Ranuccio’s attendance at the annual meeting in Venice of the Knights of Malta. [8] In any case, the evident success of the completed and delivered work resulted in an invitation to Titian to attend the pope in Bologna in the spring of 1543, where he painted the portrait of *Paul III without a Cap* (Capodimonte, Naples), and then to stay with the papal entourage in its progress to a meeting with the emperor at Busseto. These initial contacts with the papal family were then followed by Titian’s visit to Rome in 1545–1546, and by the numerous further Farnese commissions that surrounded the trip, including the celebrated portrait of *Paul III with Two Grandsons* (Capodimonte, Naples).

The priorship of San Giovanni di Malta was the first in a succession of ecclesiastical offices and benefices conferred on Ranuccio. In 1544 he was made archbishop of Naples; in 1545 he became cardinal of Santa Lucia in Selci (a title later exchanged for that of Sant’Angelo); in 1549 he was made patriarch of Constantinople and archbishop of Ravenna; and in 1564, shortly before his premature death, he became archbishop of Milan. [9] He was much less active as a patron of art than his brother Alessandro, and he did not exploit the contact with Titian by offering him any commissions of his own; he was, however, involved in overseeing the pictorial and architectural decoration of the Palazzo Farnese and the construction of the Oratorio del Crocefisso di San Marcello in Rome. [10]

After being sent to Rome at the end of 1542, the portrait was presumably hung with other family portraits in the Palazzo Farnese. As pointed out by Francis Kelly, it was used by Taddeo Zuccaro as the basis for the full-length portrait of Ranuccio included in his fresco of 1562–1563, *Pierluigi Farnese Being Made Gonfalonier of the Church*, in the Sala dei Fasti Farnesiani at the Villa Farnese, Caprarola. [11] Anthony van Dyck recorded the portrait in his *Italian Sketchbook* (British Museum, London) of 1622/1623 [fig. 1]. [12] Before the transfer of the Farnese collection to Parma in the mid-17th century, inventories still provided an accurate identification
of the sitter; already by 1680, however, he was described generically as “a boy.”

[13] By the time the picture reached Naples, he was no longer recognized as a member of the Farnese family, and unlike Titian’s various other pictures in the former Farnese collection, the portrait disappeared, presumably onto the market, in the early 19th century.

When the picture resurfaced in the Cook collection toward the end of the 19th century, John Charles Robinson accepted the signature as genuine, and because of the Neapolitan provenance, he accurately conjectured that the sitter was a member of the Farnese family. [14] Meanwhile, Amadeo Ronchini had published documents relating to Ranuccio’s visit to Venice in 1541–1542, and Joseph Archer Crowe and Giovanni Battista Cavalcaselle had discussed the episode in their biography of Titian; in 1906, Georg Gronau was able to make the first link between the documents and the portrait. [15] But Gronau did not know the picture in the original, and following the judgment of Herbert Cook, he regarded it, together with other versions in the Berlin Museum and in the Brauer collection, Florence, as a copy, and the signature as false. [16] Cook himself had come to a more positive judgment by 1913, [17] but a majority of critics, including Oskar Fischel, Charles Ricketts, Tancred Borenius, Salomon Reinach, and Bernard Berenson, continued to categorize it as a copy after Titian, or else as a studio work. [18] Suida, however, followed by Hans Tietze, reasserted Cook’s revised opinion; [19] and since the cleaning of the picture in 1949–1950, no further doubts have been raised about its authenticity or high quality.

Following John Pope-Hennessy, [20] more recent critics have tended to emphasize its character, together with the Clarissa Strozzi, also of 1542 (Staatliche Museen, Berlin), as one of the outstanding contributions to child portraiture in the history of European art. David Rosand, for example, emphasized the expressive contrast between the trappings of high status, conveyed by the rich costume and the elegant, thigh-length pose, and the gentle innocence and diffidence of the face. [21] Peter Meller similarly pointed out that while the head and proportions are convincingly those of a boy, the neutral background is itself another element that relates the picture to Titian’s portraits of mature sitters. [22] Luba Freedman differentiated between the Ranuccio and the Clarissa Strozzi to the extent that the latter stresses the sitter’s character as a child (in this case, of only two years old), whereas the former portrays him as the future adult, and as the heir to a great dynasty. However, the writer did not deny Titian’s awareness of the childlike vulnerability of the boy, in contrast to the contemporary court portraits of children.
by Bronzino, where they appear more purely as miniature adults. [23] A comparison between the more rigid, intellectualizing child portraits of central Italian Mannerism, and the appropriately spontaneous character of the Ranuccio, was already made by Rodolfo Pallucchini in 1969. [24]

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COMPARATIVE FIGURES

fig. 1 Anthony van Dyck, after Titian, Leaf from Italian Sketchbook, with Ranuccio Farnese, 1622/1623, pen and brown ink, The British Museum, London. © Trustees of the British Museum
NOTES


[2] Also known as San Giovanni dei Furlani, or San Giovanni dei Templari (after its previous owners, the Knights Templar), the church passed in 1312 to the order of the Knights Hospitaller (known after 1530 as the Knights of Malta). See Umberto Franzoi, Le chiese di Venezia (Venice, 1975), 495.


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[17] In a note appended to his corresponding entry in the catalog of the Cook collection, Tancred Borenius rejected the portrait, adding that “the slovenly signature is obviously a forgery.” But Cook disagreed, declaring in the same entry, “I cannot share any doubt as to the authenticity of this portrait; unfortunately its condition leaves much to be wished for, and this must explain its failure to command universal recognition.” See Tancred Borenius, *A Catalogue of the Paintings at Doughty House, Richmond, and Elsewhere in the Collection of Sir Frederick Cook Bt.*, vol. 1, *Italian Schools*, ed. Herbert Cook (London, 1913), 170.


The plainly woven, medium-weight support, which was last lined during conservation treatment in 1948–1950, is covered with an exceptionally thin layer of white ground. The paint is applied in thin, opaque layers throughout, with some low, textured brushwork in the white collar and in the highlights of the sword hilt and belt. Dark, shadowed areas of the face are modeled wet into wet with the flesh paint of the surface and are not, as might be assumed, areas of dark-colored ground left exposed. Examination of the painting with infrared did not reveal any underdrawing, nor did the x-radiographs indicate any major pentimenti, but both infrared reflectography (Vidicon) [1] and x-radiography indicate a slight change in the edge of the right-hand opening of the coat. A gray underpainted layer observed beneath the hand does not appear to exist below the fleshtones of the face.

Close examination of the signature with a binocular microscope did not reveal any cause to question its authenticity. The paint surface suffers from moderate general abrasion, particularly in the face, and elsewhere throughout the composition, the paint is abraded down to the tops of the dark-colored threads of the fabric support. Records indicate that the painting was lined by Stephen Pichetto in 1948 and cleaned and restored by Mario Modestini in 1949–1950.

Peter Humfrey and Joanna Dunn based on the examination report by Paula De Cristofaro

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[1] Infrared reflectography was performed with a Hamamatsu c/1000-03 Vidicon camera and a Kodak Wratten 87A filter.
Farnese family, Parma, by 1644;[1] Farnese family, Palazzo del Giardino, Parma, by
1680;[2] Farnese family, Palazzo della Pilotta, Parma, by 1708;[3] by inheritance
from Naples to London by Sir George Donaldson [1845-1925], London;[8] sold May
1880 to Sir John Charles Robinson [1824-1913], London; sold to Sir Francis Cook, 1st
bt. [1817-1901], Doughty House, Richmond, Surrey, by 1885;[9] by inheritance to his
son, Sir Frederick Lucas Cook, 2nd bt. [1844-1920], Doughty House; by inheritance
to his son, Sir Herbert Frederick Maurice Cook, 3rd bt. [1868-1978], Doughty House, and Cotny Manor, Somerset; sold June or July 1947 to (Gualtiero
Volterra, London) for (Count Alessandro Contini Bonacossi, Florence);[10] sold July

[1] The portrait is recorded in an inventory of the pictures in the Palazzo Farnese
drawn up in 1644 as follows: “4324. Un quadro in tela con cornice grande intagliata
a basso relievo et indorata, con il ritratto del S.r cardinale S. Angelo giovanetto con
l’habito di Malta, mano di Titiano.” See Bertrand Jestaz, ed., L’inventaire du Palais
et des propriétés Farnèse à Rome en 1644, Vol. 3, Pt. 3: Le Palais Farnèse, Rome,
1994: 171. It is again recorded there in an inventory of 1653: see Giuseppe Bertini,

[2] A Farnese inventory of 1680 describes the picture as follows: “Ritratto di un
giovinetto vestito di rosso con sopraveste nera sopra della quale la croce di
Cavaliere di Malta: tiene nella destra un guanto di Tiziano.” See: Amadeo Ronchini,
“Delle relazioni di Tiziano coi Farnesi,” Atti e memorie delle RR Deputazioni di
Storia Patria per le Provincie Modenesi e Parmensi 2 (1864): 145; Giuseppe
Campori, Raccolta di cataloghi ed inventarii inediti, Modena, 1870: 239; Giuseppe

[3] For the Farnese inventory of 1708, see Giuseppe Bertini, La Galleria del Duca di
Parma: Storia di una collezione, Bologna, 1987: 89. See also Descrizione per
alfabeto di cento quadri de’ più famosi, e dipinti da i più insigni pittori del modo,
[4] The Farnese collection was transferred to Naples in 1734, probably initially to the Palazzo Reale, when it was inherited by Charles of Bourbon, king of Naples.


[6] A. Filangieri di Candida, “La galleria nazionale di Napoli,” Le gallerie nazionali italiane 5 (1902): 304, no. 34. As pointed out by M. Utili (see note 5), the picture is probably identical with a “ritratto di giovane di Tiziano,” carried off to Rome in 1799 by French troops, together with other pictures from the royal collection, but returned to Naples before 1802.

[7] According to the inventory compiled by Paterno in 1816, quoted by M. Utili (see note 5). The picture appears to have left the Bourbon collection soon afterwards.


[11] The Kress Foundation made an offer to Contini Bonacossi on 7 June 1948 for a group of twenty-eight paintings, including Titian's "Portrait of a Boy;" the offer was accepted on 11 July 1948 (see copies of correspondence in NGA curatorial files, see also The Kress Collection Digital Archive, https://kress.nga.gov/Detail/objects/1760.).

EXHIBITION HISTORY

1976 Zapadneveuropeiskaia i Amerikanskaia zhivopis is muzeev ssha [West European and American Painting from the Museums of USA], State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad; State Pushkin Museum, Moscow; State Museums, Kiev and Minsk, 1976, unpaginated and unnumbered catalogue.


2009 Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese: Rivals in Renaissance Venice, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Musée du Louvre, Paris, 2009-2010, no. 42 (English catalogue), no. 43 (French catalogue), repros.


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1725 Descrizione per Alfabeto di cento Quadri de’ più famosi, e dipinti da i più insigni pittori del modo, che si osservano nella Galleria Farnese di Parmo... Parme(?), 1725: 46.


1959 Shapley, Fern Rusk. *Early Italian Painting in the National Gallery of Art*. 

_Ranuccio Farnese_  
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