

FEARFUL FOLLY

CLASIFICACIÓN: PRINTS

SERIE: ABSURDITIES (PRINTS Y DRAWINGS, CA.1815-1824)



DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

1815 - 1819

DIMENSIONES

245 x 357 mm

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

Etching, burnished aquatint and drypoint

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

Documented work

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

20 Aug 2021 / 05 Jun 2023

INVENTARIO

964 -

HISTORIA

See *Femenine folly*.

In the Lazaro Galdiano Foundation in Madrid there is a state proof with the burnished aquatint in which the number 13 appears.

There are several proofs prior to the stripe affecting the figure of the ghost. This defect, which appeared around 1848 in a print run prior to the first edition, was burnished to conceal it, without success.

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

Armed soldiers run in panic at the imposing sight of a large, swollen ghost. On the right stands a gloomy tree with a twisted, dead trunk which, together with the horizon line,

forms the only landscape in the picture. The tree is a device that makes the viewer aware of the dimensions of the spectre, as it is as large as he is, or even slightly smaller, as the ghost appears hunched over, as if he did not fit into the frame of the picture.

At his feet, a group of French soldiers fall to the ground in terror. In the foreground, next to him, one of the soldiers is trying to get to his feet. Next to him, another kneeling companion has a look of horror on his face and, next to them, what appears to be the captain is running in terror with his sabre drawn, calling for a retreat. In the background, under the tree, a mass is gathered in fear. Only two soldiers can be made out, trying to get away from the ghostly being.

Various interpretations have been made of this scene. Most of them tend to be along the lines of *Disasters* (*Sad presentiments of what is to happen*), relating to the wartime sphere of the War of Independence. Thus, the ghost connects with the spectre of the condemnatory punishment of all armies for the evil they cause. It is also linked to the rebellion of the Spanish people against the Napoleonic army. . Finally, it may be a scarecrow, like the one in *Caprice 52. What a Tailor Can*, with which to frighten the troops and make them flee. In general, it can be said that the phantom embodies all the pain and evil caused by wars.

This print is notable for Goya's use of etching lines to create the forms and volumes. In the apparition, they are arranged in an angular manner to outline the drapery. The dark background of the aquatint reveals a nocturnal scene that accentuates the horror.

The preparatory drawing for the present print, also entitled *Fearful folly*, has survived.

CONSERVACIÓN

The plate has a stripe at the top of the figure of the ghost that is reflected in the print.

EXPOSICIONES

Goya

Musée Jacquemart-André Paris 1961
consultant editor Jean-Gabriel
Domergue. From December 1961
to February 1962

Grabados de Goya: colección propiedad de la Biblioteca Nacional, que se conserva en su Gabinete de

Casa de la Amistad de Moscú Moscow 1979
exhibition displayed from
January 18th to 31st 1979

Ydioma universal: Goya en la Biblioteca Nacional

Biblioteca Nacional Madrid 1996
from September 19th to
December 15th 1996
cat. 297

Goya grabador

Museo del Grabado Español Contemporáneo
Marbella 1996

Etchings by Francisco Goya

Johannesburgo Johannesburgo 1974

Goya. Das Zeitalter der Revolutionen. Kunst um 1800 (1980 – 1981)

Hamburger Kunsthalle Hamburg 1980
cat. 147

Francisco Goya. Sein leben im spiegel der graphik.

**Fuendetodos 1746-1828
Bordeaux. 1746-1996**
Galerie Kornfeld Bern 1996
from November 21st 1996 to
January 1997

Zaragoza 1996

Boston 1974

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

Goya. 250 Aniversario

Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1996
consultant editor Juan J. Luna.
From March 29th to June 2nd
1996

London 1997

from March 8th to May 5th 1996

Madrid 1999

Goya et la modernité

Pinacothèque de Paris París 2013

from October 11st 2013 to March
16th 2014

cat. 202

Schlaf der Vernunft. Original radierungen von Francisco de Goya

Munich 2000

Bilbao 2012

Goya: Order and disorder

Museum of Fine Arts Boston 2014

cat. 236

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

HARRIS, Tomás
pp. 374-375, cat. 249
1964
Bruno Cassirer

CARRETE, Juan, MATILLA, José Manuel,
AULLÓN DE HARO, Pedro, BOZAL, Valeriano,
GLENDINNING, Nigel, VEGA, Jesusa y BLAS,
Javier
pp. 101 y 109, cat. 2 y 22
1996
Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San
Fernando y Calcografía Nacional

Goya. In the Norton Simon Museum

WILSON BAREAU, Juliet
pp. 204-211
2016
Norton Simon Museum

Vie et oeuvre de Francisco de Goya

GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet
p. 325, cat. 1573
1970
Office du livre

OROPESA, Marisa and RINCÓN GARCÍA,
Wilfredo
p. 270
2013
Pinacoteca de París

Catálogo de las estampas de Goya en la Biblioteca Nacional

SANTIAGO, Elena M. (coordinadora)
p. 235, cat. 375-376
1996
Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Biblioteca
Nacional

Goya: Order & Disorder

ILCHMAN, Frederick y STEPANEK, Stephanie
L. (comisarios)
pp. 337-340
2014
Museum of Fine Arts Boston Publications

PALABRAS CLAVE

DISPARATES FANTASMA ESPECTRO SOLDADO SOLDADO FRANCÉS CAPITÁN ÁRBOL

ENLACES EXTERNOS