

THE CHINCHILLAS

CLASIFICACIÓN: PRINTS

SERIE: CAPRICHOS (PRINTS AND DRAWINGS, 1797-1799) (50/85)



DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

Ca. 1797 - 1799

DIMENSIONES

207 x 151 mm

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

Aguafuerte, aguatinta bruñida y buril

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

Undisputed work

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

20 Aug 2013 / 29 May 2024

INVENTARIO

836 225

INSCRIPCIONES

Los Chinchillas. (at the bottom)

50. (in the upper right-hand corner)

HISTORIA

See *Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, Painter*.

Two preparatory drawings for this engraving are preserved (1) and (2).

ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

Two men, with gawking faces, appear immobilised and wrapped in stiff heraldic costumes. Their eyes are closed and their ears are covered by two thick padlocks. One of them is lying on the ground with a rosary in his hand, while the other is standing with a sabre. He is wearing a tabard of some sort underneath and something that hangs down to the ground, possibly an executioner's certificate. A strange figure, wearing donkey's ears and a blindfold, serves him a spoonful of food from a cauldron between the two Chinchillas. We cannot tell whether it is a man or a woman as, although his clothes look rather feminine, he has an incipient curly beard.

The Aragonese painter has created intense contrasts of light and shade, so that the Chinchillas are strongly illuminated, as are the hand and the spoon of Ignorance, the latter being decisive in emphasising the disability of the two figures.

In the manuscript of the National Library we find a very specific explanation for this engraving: "The foolish ones, precious as nobles, are always with their executoria at their breast, reclining desidiously, praying like fanatics the rosary and yawning. Ignorance feeds them coarsely and keeps their minds padlocked.

In this picture, Goya lashes out against those who flaunt their noble pride, against the corseted and blind aristocracy that is fed by Ignorance. However, this explanation does not quite justify the meaning of the title, to which Edith Helman seems to have found an answer. The specialist argues that Goya based his work on a popular comedy, *El dómíne Lucas*, by José de Cañizares y Suárez (Madrid, 1676-1750). The painter was familiar with Cañizares's literary output as one of his patrons was the Duke of Osuna, for whom the painter produced a series of paintings between 1797 and 1798 to decorate his country house called The Caprice. For one of these works *Flight of Witches*, the Aragonese painter had already been inspired by this work by Cañizares.

In the book, the main character Lucas de Chinchilla and his uncle, Don Pedro de Chinchilla, belonged to a family attached to their aristocratic privileges and noble coats of arms, which made them believe they were superior to others. This work must have been very popular at the time, so that the public must have quickly understood the meaning of the title of this engraving.

CONSERVACIÓN

The aquatint of the plate is somewhat weakened. (the National Chalcography, no. 221).

EXPOSICIONES

**Goya. Gemälde
Zeichnungen. Graphik.
Tapisserien**
Kunsthalle Basel 1953
from January 23th to April 12th
1953
cat. 327

De grafiek van Goya
Rijksmuseum Rijksprentenkabinet Amsterdam
1970
from November 13th 1970 to
January 17th 1971
cat. 37

**Goya. Das Zeitalter der
Revolutionen. Kunst um
1800 (1980 - 1981)**
Hamburger Kunsthalle Hamburg 1980
cat. 36

**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. 55

**Goya. La década de Los
Caprichos**
Madrid 1992
organized by Real Academia de
Bellas Artes de San Fernando
sponsored by Fundación Central
Hispano, Madrid, consultant
editor Nigel Glendinnig. From
October 26th 1992 to January
10th 1993
cat. 121

Francisco de Goya
Museo d'Arte Moderna Lugano 1996
exhibition celebrated from
September 22nd to November
17th.
cat. 50, p.77

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

cat. 56

Goya et la modernité

Pinacothèque de Paris Paris 2013

from October 11st 2013 to March 16th 2014

cat. 8

Goya e la tradizione italiana

Fondazione Magnani Rocca Mamiano di Traversetolo (Parma) 2006

consultant editors Fred Licht and Simona Tosini Pizzetti. From September 9th to December 3th 2006

cat. 50, p. 158

Goya. Opera grafica

Pinacoteca del Castello di San Giorgio Legnano 2006

exhibition celebrated from December 16th 2006 to April 1st 2007

p. 37

BIBLIOGRAFÍA

Los Chinchillas de Goya

HELMAN, Edith

pp. 162-167

9

1955

Fundación Lázaro Galdiano

Goya engravings and lithographs, vol. I y II.

HARRIS, Tomás

p. 123, cat. 85

1964

Bruno Cassirer

Vie et oeuvre de Francisco de Goya

GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet

p. 182, cat. 551

1970

Office du livre

Goya, la década de los caprichos: dibujos y aguafuertes

WILSON BAREAU, Juliet

pp. 202-205, cat. 119-121

1992

Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando

Catálogo de las estampas de Goya en la Biblioteca Nacional

SANTIAGO, Elena M. (coordinadora)

p. 100, cat. 139

1996

Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Biblioteca Nacional

El libro de los caprichos: dos siglos de interpretaciones (1799-1999). Catálogo de los dibujos, pruebas de estado, láminas de cobre y estampas de la primera edición

BLAS BENITO, Javier, MATILLA RODRÍGUEZ, José Manuel y MEDRANO, José Miguel

pp. 270-273

1999

Museo Nacional del Prado

Goya. Die Kunst der Freiheit

TRAEGER, Jörg

p. 93, fig. 31

2000

Verlag C. H. Beck

OROPESA, Marisa and RINCÓN GARCÍA, Wilfredo

p. 66

2013

Pinacoteca de París

Goya. In the Norton Simon Museum

WILSON BAREAU, Juliet

pp. 42-75

2016

Norton Simon Museum

PALABRAS CLAVE

CAPRICCIO DON PEDRO DE CHINCHILLA IGNORANCIA NOBLEZA CLERO CRÍTICA

ENLACES EXTERNOS