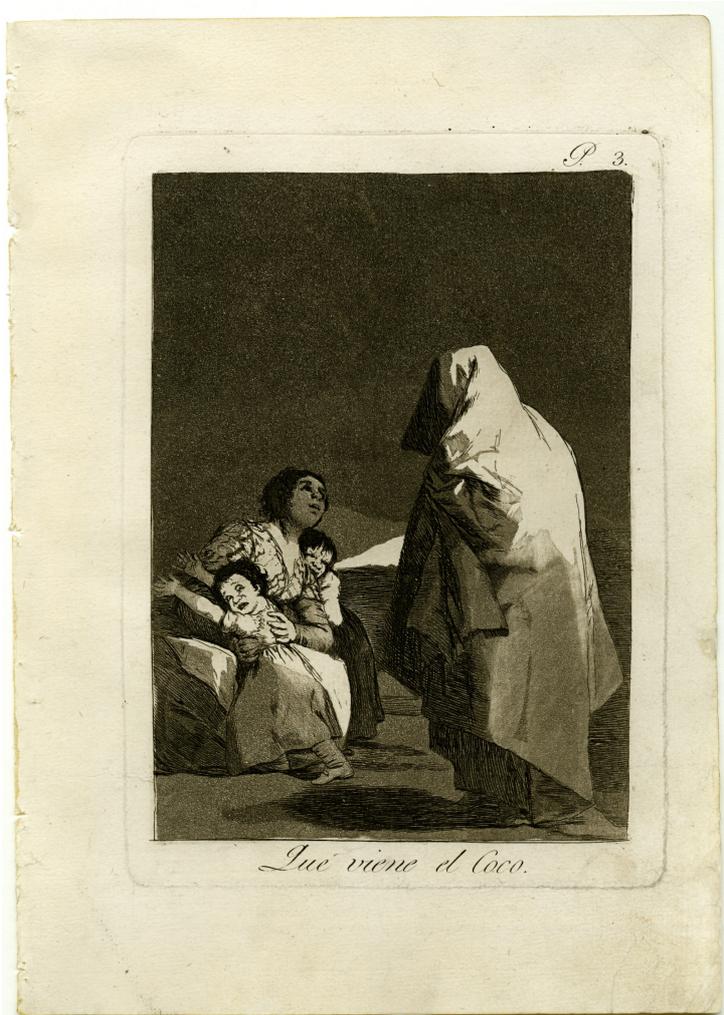


# THE BOGEYMAN IS COMING

CLASIFICACIÓN: PRINTS

SERIE: CAPRICHOS (PRINTS AND DRAWINGS, 1797-1799) (3/85)



## DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

Ca. 1797 - 1799

DIMENSIONES

219 x 154 mm

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

Etching and burnished aquatint

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

Undisputed work

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

10 Nov 2010 / 29 May 2024

INVENTARIO

836 225

## INSCRIPCIONES

*Que viene el Coco* (at the bottom).

*P.3.* (in the upper right corner)

## HISTORIA

See *Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, Painter*.

There are several state proofs, none of which is prior to the aquatint. One of them has the title and numbering written in black pencil. In the title, the b for "viene" is crossed out and replaced by a v,

as confusion between b and v was very common at the time, which led to the copper engraving with a b.

A *preparatory drawing* for this engraving is in the Prado Museum.

#### ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

In the centre of the print, slightly shifted to the right, we can see a figure completely covered in a tunic looking at a seated mother holding her two children. One of them raises his arms and seems to want to flee in terror, while the other clings to the mother figure in search of protection.

Goya used aquatint for the background and etching to create the folds in the tunic of the figure who is frightening the children, as well as the mother and the children.

In the manuscripts on the meaning of *The Caprices*, several clarifications are made about the meaning of this print. The one in the Prado Museum states that this work "represents the disastrous abuse of early education. Making a child more afraid of the Coco than of his father and forcing him to fear what does not exist". The Ayala manuscript notes that Goya depicted how "mothers frighten their children with the Coco to talk to their lovers", while the National Library manuscript states that "foolish mothers make children fearful by depicting the Coco; and others worse use this artifice to be alone with their lovers when they cannot keep their children away from them".

The bogeyman was a figure used to reprimand and frighten children when they did not behave properly. In a 17th-century song that alludes to this figure, whose morphology is unknown to us, the following is said: "Duerma y sosiegue/ que a la fe que venga el coco/ si no se duerme" ("Sleep and be calm/ that the bogeyman will come to faith/ if he does not sleep"). In this image, the Aragonese painter, from the perspective of an enlightened man, emphasises the importance of education and the need for children to grow up free of superstition and ghosts.

At the same time, this work admits a second reading that would have to do with the criminals who took advantage of the superstitions of the people to commit their misdeeds by entering houses at night, disguised as spectral beings. This is explained by Fray Benito Jerónimo Feijóo (Casdemiro, Pereiro de Aguiar, 1676-Oviedo, 1764) who in his work *Theatro crítico universal* (1726-1739) says the following: "(...) O quantos hurtos, quantos estrupos, y adulterios se han cometido, cubriendo, ó los agresores, ó los medianeros con la capa de Duendes! These heavy mockeries were stopped, or stopped whenever in the house where they took place, there was a man of spirit, who intrepidly endeavoured to examine the truth. Where the whole family is made up of easily credulous people, deceit is sure to triumph, unless some accident reveals it".

To capture this world of the unreal, Goya may have drawn on images by the painter Salvator Rosa (Naples 1620-Rome, 1673), whose work he was probably familiar with during his stay in Italy (1769-1771), when he was still a budding artist. The haunting figure in Goya's engraving recalls the protagonist of Rosa's painting *The Shadow of Samuel Appears to Saul* (1668, Musée du Louvre, Paris). Furthermore, the appropriate treatment of the panneggio by which Goya has succeeded in giving corporeality to the canvases in which the anatomy is concealed is related to the figures that Charon is carrying in his boat as he crosses the Stygian Lagoon in the work by Pierre Subleyras (Saint-Gilles-du-Gard, 1699- Rome, 1749) entitled *Charon carrying the shadows* (ca. 1735, Musée du Louvre, Paris).

The theme of education was again addressed in prints no. 4, *The rollona*, and no. 25, *The Pitcher Broke* from the series of *The Caprices*.

This engraving aroused the interest of Eugène Delacroix (Charenton-Saint-Maurice, 1798-Paris,

1836), who copied it using the aquatint technique (ca. 1830, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris).

#### CONSERVACIÓN

The plate is preserved in the National Chalcography (no. 174).

#### EXPOSICIONES

##### **Goya. Gemälde Zeichnungen. Graphik. Tapisserien**

Kunsthalle Basel Basle 1953  
from January 23th to April 12th  
1953

*cat. 195*

##### **Goya. Das Zeitalter der Revolutionen. Kunst um 1800 (1980 - 1981)**

Hamburger Kunsthalle Hamburg 1980  
*cat.42*

##### **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. 44*

##### **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. 9*

##### **Goya. Opera grafica**

Pinacoteca del Castello di San Giorgio Legnano  
2006  
exhibition celebrated from  
December 16th 2006 to April 1st  
2007

*p.22*

Agen 2019  
*cat. 49*

##### **De grafiek van Goya**

Rijksmuseum Rijksprentenkabinet Amsterdam  
1970

from November 13th 1970 to  
January 17th 1971

*cat. 14*

##### **Goya dans les collections suisses**

Fundación Pierre Gianadda Martigny 1982  
consultant editor Pierre Gassier.  
From June 12th to August 29th  
1982

*cat. 43*

##### **Francisco de Goya**

Museo d'Arte Moderna Lugano 1996  
exhibition celebrated from  
September 22nd to November  
17th.

*cat. 3, p.30*

##### **Francisco Goya. Capricci, follie e disastri della guerra**

San Donato Milanese 2000  
Opere grafiche della Fondazione  
Antonio Mazzotta

*cat. 3, p.17*

##### **Goya e Italia**

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 2008  
organized by the Fundación Goya  
en Aragóna, consultant editor  
Joan Sureda Pons. From June  
1st to September 15th 2008

*cat. 318*

2022

##### **El arte de Goya**

Museo de Arte Occidental de Tokio Tokyo 1971  
from 16th 1971 to January 23th  
1972. Exhibited also at the Kyoto  
Municipal Museum of Art, January  
29th to March 15th 1972.

*cat. 54*

##### **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.40*

##### **Ydioma universal: Goya en la Biblioteca Nacional**

Biblioteca Nacional Madrid 1996  
from September 19th to  
December 15th 1996

*cat. 126*

##### **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. 3, p.146*

##### **Goya et la modernité**

Pinacothèque de Paris Paris 2013  
from October 11st 2013 to March  
16th 2014

*cat. 139*

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**Vie et ouvre de Francisco**

**La década de los**

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Bruno Cassirer

## **de Goya**

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p.176, cat. 455  
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## **Caprichos. Retratos 1792-1804**

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Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando

## **Goya. El capricho y la invención. Cuadros de gabinete, bocetos y miniaturas**

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Museo del Prado

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Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Biblioteca Nacional

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BLAS BENITO, Javier, MATILLA RODRÍGUEZ, José Manuel y MEDRANO, José Miguel  
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1999  
Museo Nacional del Prado

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POU, Anna  
p.42  
2011  
Ediciones de la Central

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2013  
Pinacoteca de París

## **Goya. In the Norton Simon Museum**

WILSON BAREAU, Juliet  
pp. 42-75  
2016  
Norton Simon Museum

MOTTIN, Bruno, EFEDAQUE, Adrien and WILSON-BAREAU, Juliet  
p. 142  
2019  
Snoeck

TORAL OROPESA, María and MARTÍN MEDINA, Víctor  
p. 29  
2022  
Museo de Bellas Artes de Badajoz y Diputación de Badajoz

### **PALABRAS CLAVE**

**COCO SUSTO NIÑOS MADRE CAPRICCIO**

### **ENLACES EXTERNOS**