

# UP AND DOWN

CLASIFICACIÓN: PRINTS

SERIE: CAPRICHOS (PRINTS AND DRAWINGS, 1797-1799) (56/85)



## DATOS GENERALES

CRONOLOGÍA

Ca. 1797 - 1799

DIMENSIONES

217 x 152 mm

TÉCNICA Y SOPORTE

Etching and burnished aquatint

RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA AUTORÍA DE GOYA

Undisputed work

FICHA: REALIZACIÓN/REVISIÓN

26 Dec 2010 / 29 May 2024

INVENTARIO

836 225

## INSCRIPCIONES

*Subir y bajar.* (at the bottom)

56. (in the upper right-hand corner)

## HISTORIA

See *Francisco de Goya y Lucientes, Painter.*

There is a state proof with burnished aquatint in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris.

A preparatory drawing of this engraving is in the Prado Museum.

#### ANÁLISIS ARTÍSTICO

A goat-legged satyr sitting on the globe lifts a figure dressed as a soldier into the air. He carries a sword at his belt, his legs are bare and smoke is rising from his head. From his hands, bolts of fire shoot out, which he hurls at his opponents around him, who fall into the void. They are those who were once exalted and are now overthrown by the new rising figure.

By using aquatint over the entire surface of the print, the painter has created a dark scene in which the losers fall. In addition, by using the varnish reserves, he has highlighted the white gleams on the personage on top and on the satyr who is lifting him up. The burnisher has been used in the smoke on the head and the fire in the hands.

This engraving is explained in Ayala's manuscript as follows: "Prince of Peace. Lust lifts him up by his feet; he fills his head with smoke and wind, and fires lightning bolts at his emulators (...)". In the Prado Museum's engraving no. 56, we are told the following: "Fortune treats those who give her as a gift very badly. It pays with smoke for the fatigue of climbing, and punishes those who have climbed by precipitating them". The one in the National Library states the following: "The Prince of Peace, lifted up by lust, and with his head full of smoke, vibrates lightning bolts against the good ministers. These fall and the ball rolls; which is the story of the favourites".

All three manuscripts agree that this is an allusion to Manuel Godoy (Badajoz, 1767-Paris, 1851), who came to power partly because he was the lover of Queen Maria Luisa of Parma (Parma, 1751-Rome, 1819). Godoy gradually removed from office many of the Enlightenment ministers, some of whom formed part of Francisco de Goya's circle of friends, such as Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos (Gijón, 1744-Vega, 1811), Francisco de Saavedra y Sangronis (Seville, 1746-Seville, 1819), José de Moñino y Redondo, Count of Floridablanca (Murcia, 1728-Seville, 1808) and Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea, the Count of Aranda (Siétamo, Huesca, 1719-Épila, 1798).

Beyond any specific allusion, the painter intended to capture in an allegorical manner the political instability in Spain, where political posts were ephemeral and some were replaced by others, sometimes for entirely futile reasons. In this way, it was not possible to take measures of any depth, nor to undertake reforms with a future perspective.

Edwin Palm, who has analysed this engraving from an iconographic point of view, believes that the figure in the foreground raising the fire-thrower is a clear allusion to Pan, the god of lust, as well as a reference to Spain itself. Etymologically, Hispania could be identified as the country of Pan. We would therefore be looking at the image of Spain which, in turn, would refer us to the lust of Queen María Luisa, infatuated with Manuel Godoy, who governed the destiny of the country at many times.

#### EXPOSICIONES

**Goya. Gemälde Zeichnungen. Graphik. Tapisserien**  
Kunsthalle Basel Basle 1953  
from January 23th to April 12th 1953  
cat. 241

**De grafiek van Goya**  
Rijksmuseum Rijksprentenkabinet Amsterdam 1970  
from November 13th 1970 to January 17th 1971  
cat. 41

**Goya. Das Zeitalter der Revolutionen. Kunst um 1800 (1980 – 1981)**  
Hamburger Kunsthalle Hamburg 1980  
cat. 37

**Goya y el espíritu de la Ilustración**  
Museo Nacional del Prado Madrid 1988  
from October 6th to December 18th 1988 Exhibited also at

**Goya. La década de Los Caprichos**  
Madrid 1992  
organized by Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando

**Francisco de Goya**  
Museo d'Arte Moderna Lugano 1996  
exhibition celebrated from September 22nd to November

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. 56

**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. 62

**Goya e Italia**

Museo de Zaragoza Zaragoza 2008

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

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cat. 29

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L. Schwann

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ILCHMAN, Frederick y STEPANEK, Stephanie

L. (comisarios)

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CALVO RUATA, José Ignacio, BORRÁS GUALIS, Gonzalo M. and MARTÍNEZ HERRANZ, Amparo  
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Fondazione Magnani Rocca Mamiano di

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Studies in Romanticism

LEVITINE, George

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WILSON BAREAU, Juliet

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Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San

Fernando

**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**

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Museo Nacional del Prado

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p. 138

2015

The Courtauld Gallery

17th.

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**Goya. Opera grafica**

Pinacoteca del Castello di San Giorgio

Legnano 2006

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December 16th 2006 to April 1st

2007

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**Goya: Order and disorder**

Museum of Fine Arts Boston 2014

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**Vie et ouvre de Francisco de Goya**

GASSIER, Pierre y WILSON, Juliet

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Wilfredo

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Pinacoteca de París

**Goya. In the Norton Simon Museum**

WILSON BAREAU, Juliet

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Norton Simon Museum

**PALABRAS CLAVE**

**CAPRICCIO LUJURIA GODOY DIOS PAN PRÍNCIPE DE LA PAZ**

**ENLACES EXTERNOS**