

# S P H I N X F I N E A R T



**Adriaen van de Velde (Amsterdam 1636 - Amsterdam 1672)**

## **Pastoral Landscape with Sheep and Peasants**

oil on panel  
20.3 x 16.5 cm (8 x 6½ in)

This sunlit pastoral landscape showcases Adriaen van de Velde's intense skill, one which he demonstrated throughout his career, for depicting animals. In his *Pastoral Landscape with Sheep and Peasants*, van de Velde focuses on the two sheep which dominate the foreground of this narrow composition. They face in opposite directions, with one standing, whilst the other settles placidly on its haunches. By employing contrasting poses, van de Velde provides a more rounded and complete study of the animals.

One of the sheep stares out directly at the viewer, further focusing attention on the pair. Beyond, outside a small thatched hut, two peasants sit chatting in the sunshine, while a third sheep, fully shorn, grazes nearby. From the expanse of blue sky, animated by the gentle billowing of soft white clouds, falls a shaft of light, suffusing the sheep in a warm golden glow. This warmth reflects the influence of Dutch Italianate painters, such as [Nicholaes Berchem \(1620-1683\)](#) and Jan Asselijn (after 1610-1652) although there is no evidence to suggest that van de Velde himself visited Italy.

When the present work was in the collection of the Earl of Plymouth, it is recorded as being part of a pair. The second work shows a sheep with two lambs, as well as a cow, and so again the focus is not only on an accurate depiction, but a varied one.<sup>1</sup> This second work is signed and dated, and therefore we can date *Pastoral Landscape with Sheep and Peasants* to 1661.

The focus on the accurate depiction of animals is a recurring theme throughout van de Velde's career. According to the biographer Arnold Houbraken (1660-1719), van de Velde went 'into the field' daily to draw animals and landscapes; the results of such meticulous study are clearly evident in paintings such as the present work, or the National Gallery's [\*A Goat and a Kid\*](#).<sup>2</sup>

Van de Velde was born in Amsterdam and trained under his father, the great marine artist Willem van de Velde I (c. 1611-1693). However, unlike his father and his brother, [\*Willem van de Velde II \(1633-1707\)\*](#), Adriaen did not incline towards marine painting, and so he was sent to Haarlem to complete his training with [\*Jan Wijnants \(c. 1635-1684\)\*](#), although he was to spend the majority of his career in Amsterdam. However, it was the work of Paulus Potter (1625-1654), rather than Wijnants, who was to have the biggest influence on van de Velde's art. His work is dominated by expertly observed and brilliantly rendered depictions of farmyard animals, of which the present work is a fine example, although as his career progressed, he started to depict more large-scale and panoramic works. He frequently contributed staffage to the works of artists such as Jacob van Ruisdael (c.1628-1682) and Meindert Hobbema (1638-1709), and he was also a brilliant etcher.

---

<sup>1</sup> For an illustration see *The Hoogsteder Exhibition of Dutch Landscapes*, Hoogsteder & Hoogsteder, The Hague, 1991, cat no. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Houbraken, A., *De groote Schouburgh der Nederlantsche Konstschilders en Schilderessen*, (1753), vol. II, p. 90.

#### **Provenance:**

Hon. Henry Windsor, London, 1834;  
Anonymous sale, Paris, Tajan, March 31, 1995, lot 114;  
with Galleria Luigi Caretto, 1995;  
Anonymous sale, Vienna, Dorotheum, March 4, 1997, lot 137, unsold;  
Private Collection, France;  
with Salomon Lilian, Amsterdam, 1998;  
Private collection, USA.

#### **Literature:**

John Smith, *A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters*, vol. 5, p. 222, no.157;  
Cornelis Hofstede de Groot, *A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century Based on the Work of John Smith*, vol. 4, p. 550, no. 325;  
*Meesterlijk Vee. Nederlandse veeschilders 1600-1900*, exh. cat. (Dordrechts Museum, Dordrecht 1988, Fries Museum, Leeuwarden, 1988-1989), p.173;  
*The Hoogsteder Exhibition of Dutch Landscape* exh. cat. (Galerie Hoogsteder & Hoogsteder, The Hague, 1991), p. 122;  
Marietta Frensemeier, *Studien zu Adriaen van de Velde (1636-1672)*, (Shaker Verlag, Aachen,2001), pp. 48, 156, 235, cat no. 65, fig. 37.

#### **Artist description:**

Adriaen van de Velde was a Dutch painter, draughtsman and etcher and the son of Willem van de Velde I. According to Houbraken, he first studied in Amsterdam with his father; however, unlike his father and his brother, Willem van de Velde II, Adriaen did not incline towards marine painting, so he was sent to Haarlem to complete his training with the landscape painter Jan Wijnants. By 1657 Adriaen had settled in Amsterdam, where various documents regularly record his presence until his death. During a career of less than two decades, van de Velde produced an extensive and varied body of paintings, drawings and prints. Meadows and Italianate views with herdsmen and their cattle make up the bulk of his oeuvre, although—as far as is known—he never travelled to Italy. He also painted beaches, dunes, forests, winter scenes, portraits in landscape settings, at least one genre piece

(*Woman Drinking*, 1662; ex-Gemäldegalerie für Alte Meister) and a few historical pictures. His earliest known works are six etchings of 1653, and dated paintings survive for every year from 1654 to 1671. Pastures with cattle and herders predominate in his work of 1653–8. The paintings and prints of these years reveal no trace of Wijnants's influence. Instead, the young van de Velde emulated the art of Paulus Potter and, to a lesser extent, that of Karel Dujardin.

Potter's example informs not only Adriaen's choice of the cattle-piece as his preferred subject, but also his depiction of the meadow landscape, the tight, precise technique he employed to paint grass, foliage and fur, and the hard, cool sunlight that pervades pictures of the mid-1650s. Warmer hues and a softer, yellower sunlight—a response to the works of the Italianate painters Dujardin, Nicolaes Berchem and Jan Asselijn—entered van de Velde's pictures about 1658, and, at the same time, he began to engage a broader range of landscape subjects. A farmyard (London, National Gallery) and two forest scenes (London, National Gallery, and Frankfurt am Main, Städelsches Kunstinstitut & Städtische Galerie), all conspicuously indebted to Potter, date from this year, as does the *Riding School* (Raleigh, NC Museum of Arts), based on similar depictions of equestrian subjects by Dujardin.

Also from 1658 is the brilliant *Beach at Scheveningen* (Kassel, Schloss Wilhelmshöhe), the most original and harmonious of van de Velde's rare beach scenes. Unlike the monochromatic atmosphere of most contemporary views of the Dutch coast, van de Velde suffused the entire scene with a warm sunlight that deepens the shadows and catches the figures' vivid colours against the rich browns of the sand and greys of the sea. This luminosity and pronounced local colour, adapted from the Italianate painters' evocation of Mediterranean light, eventually extended to Adriaen's pictures of Dutch pastures, woods and dunes, as well as to his own Italianate views.

Due to his skill in painting figures and animals, van de Velde was frequently employed to add staffage to pictures by fellow landscape artists, including Jacob van Ruisdael, Meindert Hobbema. As early as 1664 an inventory lists paintings by Wijnants and Moucheron *gestofferd door Adriaen van de Velde*, and Adriaen's contribution to these collaborative efforts demonstrably increased their market value. One of the most gifted and versatile 17th-century Dutch draughtsmen, van de Velde is also one of the few landscape painters of the period whose method of design can to some degree be reconstructed.

His numerous surviving drawings include landscapes sketched from nature, compositional ideas for paintings and prints, cattle drawn from life and nudes and other figures executed from studio models.

Van de Velde used three types of preparatory study for his paintings. He began with a preliminary compositional sketch, in which he summarily jotted down the broad outlines of the design. From this first idea he produced a second, fully resolved and detailed drawing of the whole composition. Although not transferred directly to the canvas or panel, this second design served as the model for the finished work.

In addition, he made chalk studies from life for the principal figures and animals in his pictures. Van de Velde's activity as a printmaker was concentrated in the years 1653, 1657–9 and 1670. Most of his 28 etchings depict farm animals. The finest are distinguished by their forceful draughtsmanship and the masterful evocation of strong light and deep shadows on the solid flanks of grazing and resting cows. While the subject-matter and design of his prints was suggested by the work of other etchers of animal subjects (e.g. Potter, Dujardin and Berchem), van de Velde's brilliant use of the etching needle at once emulates and surpasses Dujardin's technique.

### Collection

Van de Velde is represented in the following collections: Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam; Mauritshuis Royal Picture Gallery, The Hague; Museum Bredius, Netherlands; Royal Museums of Fine Arts, Brussels; National Gallery, London; The Royal Collection, London; The British Museum, London; The Wallace Collection, London; Courtauld Institute of Art, London; Dulwich Picture Gallery, London; Ashmolean Museum at the University of Oxford; Fitzwilliam Museum at the University of Cambridge; The Louvre, Paris; Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum, Madrid; Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna; Hermitage Museum, Saint Petersburg; J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles; Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, Buenos Aires; Detroit Institute of Arts, Michigan; Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco; Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indiana, amongst others.