

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



Alexei Petrovich Bogoliubov (Pomeranie, Novgorod 1824 - Paris 1896)

Hougoumont Farm, Waterloo & Outside Hougoumont Farm

one signed and dated 'A. Bogoliubov/1870' (lower right) and inscribed 'Waterloo fer de Goumont' (lower left);

the other inscribed 'F. Goumont.' (lower left), signed in Cyrillic (lower right)

black and white chalk on paper; gouache and watercolour on paper

56 x 71.5 cm (22 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{8}$ in); 39 x 50.5 cm (15 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ in) (2)

'Hougoumont, -this was a funereal spot, the beginning of the obstacle, the first resistance, which that great wood-cutter of Europe, called Napoleon, encountered at Waterloo, the first knot under the blows of his axe'

- Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables*, Vol. II, Book I, Chapter II.

In these two works, Alexei Petrovich Bogoliubov depicts Hougoumont Farm, or Château d'Hougoumont, the setting of one of the most vital and decisive conflicts during the Battle of Waterloo (1815). Before the battle commenced, Hougoumont and its gardens were occupied by British forces and Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) attacked at this point throughout the day. Despite the fierce assaults, the farm remained unbowed after nearly nine hours of continuous fighting. 14,000 French troops were sent to try and capture the farm and the loss of such resources is considered to be a major contributing factor in Napoleon's ultimate defeat. The Duke of Wellington declared afterwards that 'the success of the battle turned upon the closing of the gates at Hougoumont'.¹ The château itself was burnt to the ground, with only its chapel surviving, in addition to various farm buildings visible in Bogoliubov's work.

In *Hougoumont Farm, Waterloo*, Bogoliubov portrays the chapel and courtyard of the farm. The scene still seems to bear the scars of the ferocious fighting, most overtly in the solitary crumbling wall, on the left-hand side of the work. The vast pile of tree trunks and branches are another symbol of death and decay. The deep shadows and silhouettes of identifiable figures all contribute to the morbid mood of the work. In *Les Misérables*, published eight years before the present work was painted, Victor Hugo (1802-1885) describes his own experiences of visiting Hougoumont writing, 'the storm of the combat is still in the court: the horror is visible there; the overturn of the conflict is there petrified; it lives, it dies; it was but yesterday. The walls are still in death agonies; the stones fall, the breaches cry out; the holes

are wounds; the trees bend and shudder, as if making an effort to escape'.² Hougoumont Farm, Waterloo shares a very similar mood, the farm still bearing the scars of battle.

Outside Hougoumont Farm shows a more distanced view of the farm. This depiction is not focused on the buildings as ravaged by war, but as an isolated feature in a slightly rugged, windswept rural landscape. However, an awareness of the subject's historical context makes the darkening clouds and the sense of silent isolation infinitely more poignant.

These two ostensibly tranquil scenes have much in common with many of Bogoliubov's landscape works. His French landscapes in particular, often feature isolated, rustic and slightly dilapidated farm buildings, an example being [House in Velay](#). In this work, the building has a rundown air, with ivy growing wildly over it. Although there is not quite the sense of decay that there is in *Hougoumont Farm*, *Waterloo*, Bogoliubov has captured that same sense of history which is a recurring theme throughout much of his work. The feeling of tranquillity that can be found in *House in Velay*, is even more pronounced in the views of Hougoumont, where Bogoliubov's use of a strictly monochromatic palette heightens this effect.

Educated in Russia, Bogoliubov then travelled to Europe between 1854 and 1860. In France he made friends with painters of the Barbizon school, such as Camille Corot (1796-1875). On his return to Russia he became one of the most successful and respected of contemporary Russian artists. In 1885, he opened the Radischev Art Museum, the first such institution in Russia to be open to the general public. The present works reflect two of the major influences on Bogoliubov's art: the Barbizon school, in the realistic and focused depiction of nature, and [Ivan Konstantinovich Aivazovsky](#) in his use of a monochrome palette to heighten the poignancy of the scene.

¹ Roberts, A., *Waterloo: Napoleon's Last Gamble* (Harper Collins, London, 2005), p. 57.

² Hugo, V., *Les Misérables* (Wordsworth Editions Ltd., 1994), p. 209.

Artist description:

Alexei Petrovich Bogoliubov was a Russian landscape painter. He was born in the Pomeranian village of Novgorod Gubernia. His father was retired colonel Pyotr Gavriilovich Bogoliubov, and his maternal grandfather was the well-known philosopher and social critic Alexander Radishchev.

In 1841, Alexei graduated from military school, serving in the Russian Navy and travelling with the fleet to many countries. In 1849, he started to attend classes at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts, where he studied under Maxim Vorobiev. The young painter was greatly influenced by Ivan Aivazovsky. In 1853, he finished the Academy with a major Gold medal. He retired as a navy officer and was appointed an artist to the Navy headquarters.

From 1854 to 1860, he travelled around Europe and worked prolifically. In Rome, he was acquainted with Alexander Ivanov, who convinced Bogoliubov to focus more on drawing. In Düsseldorf, Bogoliubov took classes from the painter Andreas Achenbach. In Paris, he admired the artists of the Barbizon School, and became friends with the French painters Camille Corot and Charles François Daubigny.

Bogoliubov returned to Russia in 1860 where he exhibited his works in the Academy and received the title of professor. He taught at the Academy for some time and in the 1860s, travelled along the Volga. His paintings lost all traces of Romanticism, replacing that element with staunch realism of the natural. In 1871 he was elected to the Imperial Academy of Arts.

From 1870, he became close to the *Wanderers* art movement, and participated in all their exhibitions, as well as becoming a member of their board. Much older than most of the other members of the movement, he had reservations about their social ideas. In 1873, Bogoliubov left the Academy out of solidarity with his fellow Itinerants and even tried to create an alternative Russian Academy of Arts in Rome.

After 1873, Bogoliubov lived primarily in Paris, because of his heart condition. His house was something akin to a Russian colony: frequent visitors included Ivan Turgenev, Ilya Yefimovich Repin,

Vasily Polenov, Mark Antokolski and Vasili Vasilyevich Vereshchagin.

In 1885, Bogoliubov opened an art museum in Saratov, the Radischev Art Museum, named after his grandfather. It was the first art museum in Russia open to the general public, fully seven years earlier than the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and fifteen years earlier than the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg. The naming of the museum after the "first Russian revolutionary", Alexander Radishchev, was a direct challenge to the authorities: Bogoliubov had to fight a legal battle to get permission.

Bogoliubov died on 3 February 1896 in Paris. After his death, he left all of his money (around 200 thousand Russian rubles (approximately US\$6 million)) to the museum and its painting school. The school was opened after Bogoliubov's death and named Bogoliubov's Painting School. Among the painters to attend Bogoliubov's School were such important modernist painters as Victor Borisov-Musatov and Pavel Kuznetsov.

Collections

Bogoliubov is represented in the following collections: Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow; State Russian Museum, St Petersburg, and many other museum collections of Russia, amongst others.