



 CATALOGUE ENTRY

**Portrait of René du Puy du Fou**  
about 1550

**Corneille de Lyon**

Netherlandish, active in France, 1500/1510–1575

oil on wood panel, transferred to canvas

6-11/16 × 5-7/16 in.

(17 × 13.8 cm)

*The Clowes Collection*

2014.86

## Marks, Inscriptions, and Distinguishing Features

None

## Entry

<sup>1</sup> This bearded and somewhat melancholy man wears a black doublet with a row of small white buttons over a white shirt with a ruffled collar. His black, narrow-brimmed hat is adorned with golden aglets and a large black feather. The painter used gold pigment to create the appearance of the shimmering buttons along the sitter's chest, but the aglets on his hat are of a brownish color that render them barely distinguishable from the dark beret. The young courtier carries no other marks that might identify him, but the high collar of his doublet, which creates an elegant, elongated silhouette, and the feathered hat reflect male fashion at the courts of the French kings Henry II (1519–1559) and Charles IX (1550–1574), in the mid- and early second half of the sixteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> When the painting was first exhibited in 1904, at the first major show dedicated to the visual arts in France during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was already accepted as a work of the school of Corneille de Lyon, also known as Corneille de la Haye, one of the most important portrait painters active in France in the sixteenth century. The sitter has been identified as René du Puy du Fou (died 1566),<sup>2</sup> a French nobleman and member of one of the most influential families from the Poitou (southwestern France), who married Catherine de La Rochefoucauld (1528–1577), the widow of Charles de Chabannes (died 1552), in 1559. René became a knight of the Order of Saint Michael and a *valet de chambre* (personal servant) to King Charles IX in 1552.<sup>3</sup> The lack of the collar of the Order of Saint Michel could indicate that the portrait predates his admission to the order. This identification has been accepted since at least 1904, when the painting was in the Walter Gay Collection in Paris. This early identification was based on the sitter's resemblance to a portrait drawing from the circle of François Clouet (before 1522–1572), now in the Musée Condé in Chantilly (fig. 1). That drawing, executed in black and red chalk, dates to about 1555 and also does not feature the collar of the Order of Saint Michael.<sup>4</sup> Like many of the independent drawings preserved in the album of Chantilly, which were once in the possession of the French queen mother Catherine of Medici (1519–1589), the sheet has received a later inscription identifying the sitter as a Puy du Fou. Charles Sterling followed this comparison in 1937 but noted that the sitter in the portrait had also been identified as Rabelais (1494–1553), without referencing the source of this speculation.<sup>5</sup> There was no doubt about the sitter's traditional identification in 1947, when Dr. Clowes acquired the painting from the Seligmann Galleries in New York. However, the drawing in Chantilly is not as close to the Clowes portrait, as has been pointed out in more recent studies.<sup>6</sup> The individual features differ, especially the eyebrows and expression of the eyes, and the dress (a slit doublet) and jewelry in the drawing do not correspond to their counterparts in the painting. If the painter had used a portrait drawing from the circle of the Clouet, he would have certainly also copied the dress—a common practice, as seen in the Clowes *Portrait of Marie de Guise*.



**Figure 1:** François Clouet (French, before 1522–1572), René, *seigneur du Puy-du-Fou* (about 1528–1570), about 1555, black and red chalk, leadpoint, stumping on paper, 13-3/16 × 9-1/4 in. Musée Condé, Chantilly, France, MN323; B133 © RMN-Grand Palais / Art Resource, NY. Photo: René-Gabriel Ojéda.

<sup>3</sup> This skepticism toward the identification based on the Chantilly drawing has been shared by Louis Dimier,<sup>2</sup> one of the early experts on French Renaissance portraiture, and also Mark Roskill, who in a draft entry on the painting in 1968 called it a "Portrait of a Man in a court bonnet."<sup>3</sup> According to Roskill, Dimier believed that the Chantilly drawing depicts François III (1521–1572), count of La Rochefoucauld, based on an inscription on two painted portraits of the nobleman.<sup>4</sup> But the portrait of this sitter also differs from the Clowes painting, and no copies or variants are known that might suggest a new identification.

<sup>4</sup> A portrait more closely related in terms of individual features is the portrait of Charles de la Rochefoucauld (about 1523–1562), count of Randan (fig. 2), and brother of the aforementioned Catherine de la Rochefoucauld.<sup>10</sup> Although the depiction of the area around the eyes, with the high, slightly downward-curving brows, and the straight nasal bridge are much closer in that portrait than in the Chantilly drawing or the painting in Versailles, the resemblance could be generic; thus, whether or not the sitter in the Clowes painting is another member of the La Rochefoucauld family remains speculative.



**Figure 2:** Corneille de Lyon (about 1500/10–1575), *Charles de la Rochefoucauld, Comte of Randan* (1523–1562), about 1548, oil on wood, 5-29/32 × 5-1/8 in. Musée du Louvre, Paris, France, RF1961-10 © RMN-Grand Palais / Art Resource, NY. Photo: Stéphane Maréchal.

5 The identification of the sitter is also tied to the question of attribution. Model drawings or patterns may have existed and been passed between workshops, although these would have been subject to a certain degree of idealization as the executing artists would have translated them into portraits in their own styles. This practice complicates comparisons and attempts at identification, especially when the identification of the sitter is based on a drawing executed by a different artist, in this case the Clouet workshop. Whether the difference in characterization of facial features is the result of the fact that it was being executed by a different artist or whether these slight divergencies, despite the great overall similarity, prohibit the identification of the sitter with René du Puy du Fou altogether remains difficult to answer since no painted version from the Clouet workshop is known.

6 The light green background still bears traces of a painted shadow cast onto the left edge and lower-right corner of the painting. The artist applied thin layers of paint with short brushstrokes intended to remain visible, creating the appearance of a sketchy surface. The artist applied black paint along the contour lines—for example, around the ear and the eye—suggesting a spontaneously modeled surface that is comparable to the visual effect of chalk drawings that, although blending the material, leave drawing marks visible. For the hair and the unusually bouffant beard, the artist used individual, short, curled brushstrokes and very few nuances of brown to create a semi-opaque surface evoking the effect of pastels.

7 The immediacy of these small-scale portraits is a trademark of Corneille de Lyon and his workshop and distinguishes them from the many highly finished oil paintings produced at the French court in the circle of Jean (about 1485–1541) and François Clouet. Originally from The Hague in the Netherlands, Corneille de Lyon settled in Lyons in eastern France in the early 1530s and quickly started to paint members of the royal family and the French court. In 1541, he became the official court painter to the future Henry II, son of the magnificent and art-loving king Francis I (1494–1547).<sup>11</sup> Corneille had already established himself in Lyons as a sought-after portraitist of the French nobility, with a workshop open to the public, and continued to serve as royal painter and valet with special privileges to the son of Henry II, Francis IX (1550–1574), apparently until his death in 1575.<sup>12</sup> As no portrait drawings by Corneille de Lyon are known, it remains unclear how he was able to access portraits most likely drawn at the court in the Loire Valley by the Clouets. This is a question of particular importance, since the sitters in several portraits attributed to Corneille are tentatively identified based on formal analogies with drawings from the Clouet workshop. As these drawings were already in albums, it seems likely that painted portraits served as his models. The nephew of the Venetian ambassador to France, Giovanni Capello (in office 1547–1551), mentions upon a visit to Corneille's workshop that a veritable gallery of portraits was on display, leading Anne Dubois de Groër to suggest that Corneille might have kept a painted version in his workshop to serve as a model for subsequent commissions.<sup>13</sup>

8 The large number of small-scale portraits associated with his style but not painted by his hand complicates the attribution of those works. After the portrait of Pierre Aymeric, dated 1534, surfaced in 1962 (subsequently acquired by the Louvre), a new category was established for the identification and attribution of portraits that had been associated with Corneille since the seventeenth century. They were widely sought after following the interest of such art collectors as François Roger de Gaignières (1642–1715), who was eager to acquire paintings by this master.<sup>14</sup> Portraits from his collection carry old inscriptions and identifications, and formed the basis for a chronology of the artist's work.<sup>15</sup> But it is also known that Gaignières ordered copies of paintings from his collection that he believed to be originals, but no comprehensive study of these works has been done.<sup>16</sup> In the case of the Indianapolis portrait, which has lost its original support in the course of its transfer from wood to canvas, no marks of ownership or inscriptions remain that might illuminate the painting's earlier history.<sup>17</sup>

9 The condition of the paint surface has suffered, as the painting has been transferred from wood to a canvas support and was lined. This rather invasive technique caused damage to the surface. As the portrait was originally painted on a wooden support with the grain running horizontally, an old crack pattern has developed along the grain. The transfer caused additional cracks running vertically across the upper part, and larger areas across the sitter's forehead and along the upper and right edges of the painting have been retouched. During the process of a transfer, the entire original support was removed and the remaining ground and paint layers attached to a new support. This technique was developed in the mid-eighteenth century to preserve paintings on heavily damaged supports and was frequently used until the early twentieth century. It is unclear when the painting was transferred from wood to canvas, as the painting has until now been described as being painted on wood. When the painting was exhibited in 1904, and again in 1937, both catalogues mention it as being on wood. The marks on the back, however, suggest that the painting had already been transferred by the early twentieth century.<sup>18</sup>

## Author

[Christine Seidel](#)

## Provenance

Walter Gay (1856–1937), Paris, by 1904.<sup>19</sup>

Possibly Jules Strauss (1861–1943), Paris.<sup>20</sup>

Germain Seligmann of (J. Seligmann et Fils, Paris and New York), by 1931, and until at least 1937.<sup>21</sup>

(Pierre F. Nesi, Beverly Hills, California) by 1947;<sup>22</sup>

G.H.A. Clowes, Indianapolis, in 1947;<sup>23</sup>

The Clowes Fund, Indianapolis, from 1958–2014, and on long-term loan to the Indianapolis Museum of Art since 1971 (CI0028);

Given to the Indianapolis Museum of Art, now the Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields, in 2014.

## Exhibitions

Musée du Louvre Paris, 1904, *Les Primitifs français*, no. 177 ;

The Cleveland Museum, Cleveland, 1931, *Exhibition. Art through the Ages*;

Exposition universelle, Brussels, 1935, *Cinq siècles d'art français*, no. 925 ;

Palais national, Paris, 1937, *Chefs d'œuvre de l'Art Français*, no. 49;

John Herron Art Museum, Indianapolis, 1959, *Paintings from the Collection of George Henry Alexander Clowes: A Memorial Exhibition*, no. 19;

Indiana University Art Museum, Bloomington, 1963, *Northern European Painting: The Clowes Fund Collection*, no. 4;

Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields, 2019, *Life and Legacy: Portraits from the Clowes Collection*.

## References

Waldemar George, "L'Art français et l'esprit de suite," *La Renaissance* 20, nos. 3–4 (1937), 28;

Mark Roskill, "Clowes Collection Catalogue" (unpublished typed manuscript, IMA Clowes Archive, Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis, IN, 1968);

A. Ian Fraser, *A Catalogue of the Clowes Collection* (Indianapolis: Indianapolis Museum of Art, 1973), 150;

Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon (1500/1510-1575)* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), no. 119, 208.

## Notes

1. See André Blum, "Le costume en France au temps des Valois "1515–1590)," in *Le costume des Tudor à Louis XIII*, James Laver ed. (Paris: Horizons de France), 1950, 63–124, and, on sixteenth-century dress in general Jane Ashelford, *A Visual History of Costume: The Sixteenth Century* (London: Batsford, 1983).
2. Henri Bouchot, ed., *Les Primitifs français exposés au Pavillon de Marsan* (Paris: Librairie Centrale des Beaux-Arts, 1904), no. 177, 74.
3. Abbé Joseph Nadaud, *Nobiliaire du diocèse et de la généralité de Limoges* (Limoges: Vve H Ducourtieux, 1882), 1:323, and Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon (1500/1510–1575)* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), no. 119, 208.
4. Chantilly, Musée Condé, MN 32: Alexandra Zvereva, *Les Clouet de Catherine de Médicis: Chefs-d'œuvre graphiques du musée Condé*, exh. cat. (Paris: Somogy éditions d'art/Chantilly: Musée Condé, Château de Chantilly, 2002), no. 70, 148. The drawing is inscribed "Pied du Fou."
5. Charles Sterling, *Chefs-d'œuvre de l'art français* (Paris: [s.n.], 1937), no. 49, 29.
6. Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon (1500/1510–1575)* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), 208.
7. Louis Dimier, *Histoire de la peinture de portrait en France au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*, 3 vols. (Paris: G. van Oest et cie, 1924–1926) is an important work of reference for French Renaissance portraits but does not, however, feature the painting in question.
8. Mark Roskill, "Clowes Collection Catalogue" (unpublished typed manuscript, IMA Clowes archive, Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis, IN, 1968).
9. See Mark Roskill, "Clowes Collection Catalogue" (unpublished typed manuscript, IMA Clowes Archive, Indianapolis Museum of Art, Indianapolis, IN, 1968), note 4. Today the painting is in Versailles, Musée National du Château, MV 3223: Claire Constans, *Les peintures: Musée National du Château de Versailles* (Paris: Editions de la Réunion des musées nationaux, 1995), 2:990, no. 5547, from the Gaignières collection. The catalogue mentions two other copies (one at Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum, again with an inscription identifying the sitter, and one at the Château de Beaugard), as well as a drawing in the Kestner Museum, Hannover, Germany.
10. Paris, Musée du Louvre, R.F. 1961-10. Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon (1500/1510–1575)* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), no. 116, 205–206. Two old copies are preserved in Versailles: Claire Constans, *Les peintures: Musée National du Château de Versailles* (Paris: Editions de la Réunion des musées nationaux, 1995), 1: no. 1002 (MV 3224); no. 1006 (MV 4068), 180.
11. Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon (1500/1510–1575)* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), 19–21.
12. See Philippe Bordes, "Les portraits de Corneille de Lyon: Arts de cour ou projet démocratique?" in Frédéric Elsig, ed., *Peindre à Lyon au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle* (Milan: Silvana editoriale, 2014), 157.
13. Anne Dubois de Groër, "Nouvelles recherches sur Corneille, à la lumière du Portrait de Pierre Aymeric," *Revue du Louvre* 28 (1978): 36–42, especially 39 and note 34.
14. Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon (1500/1510–1575)* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), 43–44.
15. Sylvie Béguin, "A propos d'un nouveau Corneille," *Revue du Louvre* 28 (1978): 28–35, especially 31–33.
16. In his library, these copies were described as "Copié sur l'original peint par Corneille dans le cabinet de M. de Gaignières" (Copied after an original by Corneille in the cabinet of M. de Gaignières): see Louis Dimier, *Histoire de la peinture de portrait en France au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*, 3 vols. (Paris: G. van Oest et cie, 1924–1926), 2:58, who cites Henri Bouchot, *Les Clouet et Corneille de Lyon* (Paris: Librairie de l'art, 1892), 35.
17. Stamps and labels on the back of the lining canvas most likely date from the early twentieth century; for a detailed description, see the [Technical Examination Report](#).
18. For a detailed condition report, see the [Technical Examination Report](#).
19. The American painter Walter Gay, residing in France, loaned the painting to *Exposition des Primitifs Français*, exh. cat. (Paris: Palais du Louvre and Bibliothèque Nationale, 1904), no. 177. The painting is included in Anne Dubois de Groër, *Corneille de La Haye dit Corneille de Lyon* (Paris: Arthena, 1996), no. 119.
20. Both Seligmann and Nesi list Jules Strauss, a major collector of Impressionism, as a former owner. Although inconclusive, correspondence with Strauss's grandson revealed that the painting is not listed in Jules Strauss's notebooks in his possession, see Michel Strauss, email message to [Annette Schlagenhauft](#), 9 December 2010, Provenance files, Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields.
21. The painting was loaned by Seligmann to an exhibition *Art through the Ages* at the Cleveland Museum of Art in fall 1931. Although there was no catalogue for this exhibition, files in the Registration Department at the Cleveland Museum of Art confirm its inclusion in this exhibition; Matthew Gengler, Librarian, e-mail message to Annette Schlagenhauft, 2 December 2010, Provenance files, Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields. The painting was also loaned to a 1937 Paris exhibition, see *Chefs d'œuvres de l'art français*, exh. cat. (Paris: Palais des arts, Paris, 1937) no. 49.
22. The painting is documented as being sold by Seligmann to Nesi in Folder "G.H.A. Clewes [sic]," Box 180, Jacques Seligmann & Co. Records, Archives of American Art, Washington, D.C.; see copy in Provenance file, Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields. Germain Seligmann noted that he visited both Walter Gay and Jules Strauss, the two successive early owners, quite often in Paris; see Letter from Seligmann to Nesi, 10 June 1947, File CI0028, IMA Clowes Registration Archive, Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields.
23. Bill of sale from Nesi to Clowes, 26 July 1947, in File CI0028, Clowes Registration Archive, Indianapolis Museum of Art at Newfields.