

Valade, *Mme Pinson de Ménerville*

NEIL JEFFARES

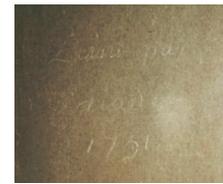


[Jean Valade Zoomify](#)

Mme Pinson de Ménerville,
née Marie-Anne-Catherine
Bouette (1727–1762)

Pastel on five sheets of
paper, 75.7x59.6 cm, oval

Signed in pencil, middle left
(almost invisibly) “Peint
par/Valade/1751”



Private collection

PROVENANCE: [The sitter's son, Louis-Marie-Pomponne Pinson de Ménerville (1755–1841); his daughter, Mme Jean-Thomas de Maussion, née Éliisa Pinson de Ménerville (1794–1879); her adopted daughter, Mme Léon-Stanislas Héron de Villefosse, née Anne de Maussion (1842–1874); her son, Jean-Félix-Marie Héron, baron de Villefosse; by descent.] New York, Christie's, 12 January 1995, Lot 102

RELATED WORK: a near-contemporary copy, pastel on parchment, 0.65x0.54, was on the Paris art market in 2015

EXHIBITIONS: [possibly Salon de 1751, no. 92 (“Portrait de Madame ***”)]

LITERATURE: [possibly René Crozet, “Notes sur le pastelliste Jean Valade”, *Bulletin de la Société de l'histoire de l'art français*, 1943 (1947), pp. 35–46, no.5;] Neil Jeffares, “Jean Valade's portraits of the Faventines family”, *British journal for eighteenth century studies*, Autumn 2003, xxvi/2, p. 245, n. 60; Jeffares 2006, p. 530, reproduced; *Dictionary of pastellists* online, [1.74.287](#)

GENEALOGY: [Pinson](#)

ACCORDING TO THE LABEL, CATHERINE Bouette was the wife of Louis-René Pinson de Ménerville, argentier ordinaire de la petite écurie du roi et de M^{me} la Dauphine, no doubt the subject of the miniature she wears on her wrist (fig. 2b).¹ Considerable confusion has

¹ For biographical sources, see Michel Antoine, *L'Administration sous Louis XV: dictionnaire*, François Bluche, *L'Origine des magistrats...*, *dictionnaire*, Paris, 1956, p. 349; Borel d'Hauterive, Albert Révérend, *Annuaire de la noblesse de France*, Paris, 1851; Thierry Claeys, *Dictionnaire biographique des financiers en France au XVIII^e siècle*, Paris, 2009, II, p. 743f; R Crozet, “Notes sur le pastelliste Jean Valade”, *Bulletin de la Société de l'histoire de l'art français*, 1943 (1947), pp. 35–46; Adrien Maquet & Adolphe Dion, “Nobiliaire et armorial du comté de Montfort”, *Mémoires et documents publiés par la Société archéologique de Rambouillet*, 1879–80, v, pp. 49–516; E Grave, “Supplément au nobiliaire et armorial du comté de Montfort-l'Amaury”, *Mémoires de la Société archéologique de Rambouillet*, XIX, 1906, p. 1–260; Fr. Alex Aubert de La Chesnaye des Bois et Badier, *Dictionnaire de la noblesse*, Paris, 1872; Mme de Ménerville, *Souvenirs d'émigration*, Paris, 1934, pp. 13ff, 32, 230; Robert de Roton, *Les Arrêts du Grand Conseil portant dispense du marc d'or de noblesse*, Paris, 1951, pp. 125, 260f. A “dossier volumineux et intéressant”, sold for Fr25, was catalogued by J. Depoin,

surrounded the identification of various members of this family: both father and son were called Louis-René; the office of argentier was in the family for over 130 years; and the son married at least three times. Mme Trope-Podell included a portrait of Mme Pinson de Ménerville as no. 81 in her 1993 catalogue.² The sitter, shown with a fan, seated in a wing chair, is evidently not the same as the present subject; identified as Félicité Aubry (also married to a Louis-René Pinson de Ménerville) in the 1993 exhibition catalogue, Mme Trope-Podell identified her instead as Marie-Claude Pinson de Ménerville (1698–1783), Louis-René I's sister, in the 1994 sale catalogue.

Marie-Claude and Louis-René I were the children of Jean-Baptiste Pinson, the intendant of Louise de Kéroualle (the mistress of Charles II who was made Duchess of Portsmouth and duchesse d'Aubigny), prévôt des bandes, maréchal général des logis et contrôleur du régiment des Gardes françaises, and Marguerite Guyon (the widow of Pierre Pomponne, avocat à Paris, who owned the Ménerville property which passed to the Pinon family in 1750). Marie-Claude married (at Perdreaux, Yvelines, near Ménerville, on 8 May 1716) Louis-Paul Pinon d'Avord (Paris 1689–1779), conseiller au parlement, younger brother of Anne-Louis I Pinon de Quincy, of



Figure 1

a large family of parlementaires. They had two sons, Anne-Louis Pinon, marquis de Saint-Georges (c.1718–c.1812), a cavalry commander, who distinguished himself at Fontenoy, and Louis-Vincent Pinon, known as le chevalier Pinon (1724–1809), capitaine au régiment de Caramon dragons, chevalier de Saint-Louis. Valade exhibited at the Salon of 1751 for the first time; he showed four works, no. 91 being the portrait of “M. le Chevalier Pinon, Capitaine au Régiment de Caraman”, while no. 92 was “Portrait de Madame ***”, possibly the present work.

Four years later, Valade, now a full academician, sent eleven portraits to the 1755 Salon, among them the portrait of Louis-René Pinson de Ménerville (no. 120). Until its rediscovery in 2016, this was thought more likely to be the father Louis-René I, since the picture may well have been commissioned to commemorate the father's ennoblement in June 1754 or his elevation to the ordre de Saint-Michel in 1755. Two years later, Louis-René I acquired the château d'Autouillet, Yvelines, from Mme de Pompadour's valet de chambre Le Masle. In addition to the office argentier des petites écuries du roi, held by the family for 130 years (yielding³ “300 livres de gages & 1200 livres de récompense”, as well as providing food, lodging at the Petite Écurie and horses), they were appointed to the equivalent position for the Maison et écuries de Madame la Dauphine when this was established by Phélypeaux in 1747 at the time of Marie-Josèphe de Saxe's marriage to the dauphin. Among the duties this entailed, we find, in 1761, Louis-René taking a lease on her behalf of the hôtel de la Roche-Sur-Yon (no. 13, quai Malaquais) from the prince de Conti to locate the écuries de la dauphine.⁴ Louis-René I died on 17 December 1767 in Paris, rue Saint-Niçaise,⁵ on the present place du Carrousel; the hôtel d'Uzès et de Crussol

“Bibliographie des autographes...”, *Mémoires de la Société historique et archéologique de l'arrondissement de Pontoise et du Vexin*, 1897, XIX, pp. 32f, no. 515; it included “inventaires mobiliers et appositions de scellés, faits après les décès de Marie Pouette, épouse de René Pinson, sieur de Menerville, argentier de la Maison de M^{me} la Dauphine, – de Louis-René Pinson de Menerville, ancien trésorier de la Petite Écurie du Roi. – etc. (Cat. Voisin 1895, no. 16,872).”

² This pastel (J.74.283) appeared in a Paris sale (Drouot, 16 June 1987, Lot 8); was in a private French collection in 1993; was sold again in Paris (Drouot, 12 July 1994, Lot 248); and was again in a private collection in France in September 1994.

³ *L'État de France*, 1749, pp. 246f.

⁴ AN MC XCII 638, 15 June 1761; see also Jacques Hillairet, *Dictionnaire historique des rues de Paris*, Paris, 1963, II, p. 91.

⁵ The Almanachs royaux (list of chevaliers de Saint-Michel) from 1762 on show his address as that of the rue Niçaise. He is dropped from the 1769 Almanach.

housed the stables of Anne d'Autriche from 1653, and the petites écuries du roi from 1770 until the Revolution.⁶ His wife Marie-Magdeleine Aubry died on 19 June 1757, according to the register of Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris.



Figure 2

In fact however the pastel that emerged in 2016 (fig. 2a; J.74.286; it appeared, with an incorrect attribution, together with a group portrait of the Fougeret family, whose relationship is discussed below) was clearly of Louis-René II; its size, ovalisation and framing make it a pendant to the pastel of “Marie-Anne-Catherine Bouëtte, épouse Louis-René Pinson de Ménerville”, whose death only a few years later (21 September 1762) is recorded in the same



Figure 2b

parish register as her father-in-law. She was a member of the Bouëtte family from Rouen: unlike the better-known Bouëtte de Blémur branch of the family, which was able to supply five degrees of nobility

to obtain the admission of two of their girls at Saint-Cyr (implying also financial insecurity), this side of the family was very comfortable, but of recent social standing. Catherine's grandfather Daniel (c.1650–1724) was a mercier-grossier (the family were active in the fabric trade), but he assembled enough money (just ten days before his death in 1724) to purchase the position of contrôleur-secrétaire de France, contrôleur royal à la chancellerie de Rouen, which carried the right of nobility. His son Daniel II Bouëtte, sgr de Pissy-les-Rouen (1689–p.1739) became mayor of Rouen in 1737; he is shown, looking every inch noble, in a magnificent pastel by Joseph Vivien (fig. 3; a family resemblance with his daughter may be seen in the heavy brows, pronounced nose and sensual mouth). In 1713 he made an important marriage to Françoise Judde or Jude, sister of a secrétaire du roi de la Grande Chancellerie, Nicolas-Michel Judde, chevalier de Saint-Michel; her family provided a dowry of 58,780 livres, of which 48,000 was paid immediately; while he contributed 50,000 livres of capital. In accordance with the exalted pretensions of the family, there were 95 witnesses to the marriage contract.⁷

Marie-Anne-Catherine's baptism was recorded on 28 April 1727 (the day after her birth) at Notre-Dame-de-la-Ronde, Rouen, the parish church of the Bouëtte family. Her godparents were her aunt, Catherine-Françoise Bouëtte, Mme Jean-Gabriel Morin, and Pierre de Presle, no doubt a cousin (her great-grandmother was a de Presle).

While the conventions of nobility prevented her brother Claude-Nicolas from pursuing the family business (he lived as a rentier in an appartement in Paris, surrounded by fine furniture



Figure 3

⁶ Hillairet, *op. cit.*, I, p. 279.

⁷ Angela Groppi & Gabrielle Houbre, “Femmes, dots et patrimoines”, *Clio*, 1998/7, pp. 124f.

until his death in 1778), Catherine's social progress was assured by a brilliant match. Her marriage took place on 6 October 1748, by contract⁸ prepared by her mother's cousin, M^e Jacques Judde, notaire à Paris.⁹ The dowries now were higher than for her parents' wedding 35 years before: Louis-René brought 120,000 livres tournois, while his bride matched this, thanks to the generosity of her uncle, the chevalier de Judde,¹⁰ who added diamonds to the value of 6000 livres tournois. Of these sums only 30,000 livres were communal (i.e. heritable by the other party). Louis-René's office as argentier ordinaire de la Dauphine was valued at 25,000 livres. His position as argentier des petites écuries du roi carried a stipend of 2000 livres p.a. from 1762, while that at the Maison et écuries de Madame la Dauphine carried 3000 livres p.a. from 1763.

In 1755, a son was born: Louis-Marie-Pomponne Pinson de Ménerville (1755–1841), conseiller (1775), then président (1780) à la cour des aides au parlement de Paris, conseiller à la cour de cassation (1815), mort doyen; chevalier de la Légion d'honneur (1821). Catherine died while Louis-Marie-Pomponne was an infant, leaving him a very large fortune (presumably the balance of 90,000 livres excluded from the communauté des biens, perhaps increased by Bouette legacies), by which he was independent of his father. In fact he financed his father, who appears to have been beset by financial problems: by 1782 he had had to sell the seigneurial lands at Autouillet, to one Barthélémy Pasquès de Salegnac.¹¹ Louis-René II remarried before 1766, when his second son, Charles, was born. Charles had the right of inheritance of his father's position as argentier de la petite écurie du roi.¹² This second wife was almost certainly the Félicité Aubry who died on 17 August 1769 (she is recorded as épouse, not veuve, Louis-René Pinson de Ménerville, and so cannot have been married to Louis-René I). Louis-René II married for a third time¹³ shortly after his son's marriage in 1786 to Élise Fougeret (1768–p.1814), daughter of Jean Fougeret, receveur général des finances (1734–1794),¹⁴ and a friend of David's subjects the Riliet sisters; the marriage contract was signed by the king and queen. On their marriage, Louis-René II gave the couple 260,000 francs as well as “de très beaux diamants” (could these perhaps have been the Judde gift?); on his death in 1789,¹⁵ they inherited a small house at Gentilly, near Paris, which had a fine garden, and where they spent the first couple of years of the Revolution before leaving France in October 1791 for Belgium, the Netherlands and London. Here they lived in Manchester Square (and enjoyed the support of Edmund Burke¹⁶), before returning to France in 1797. Mme de Ménerville's *Souvenirs d'émigration* were finally published in 1934.¹⁷ According to her, Louis-Marie's financial independence freed him from his new step-mother's tyrannies, which

⁸ AN MC XLVI 318. See also Mathieu Marraud, *De la ville à l'État: la bourgeoisie parisienne, XVII^e–XVIII^e siècle*, Paris, 2009, p. 450.

⁹ Jacques's father, Michel Judde (1668–1748), marchand mercier, bourgeois de Paris, was godfather to Michel-Nicolas. His posthumous inventory (AN MC XCV 195, 1748, repr. Wildenstein 1956) includes an interesting picture collection.

¹⁰ Nicolas-Michel, chevalier de Judde (c.1695–1770) was a notorious rake, whose interest in prostitutes was well known, and closely monitored, by the police. He had a particular taste for flagellation, and shared the services of one Mlle July, who charged one louis to whip him, with the marquis de Sade and the philosopher Helvétius (see Helvetius, *Correspondance générale*, IV, 1981, p. 298). He died unmarried at the age of 75, leaving his fortune to his three nephews, Nicolas Judde de Grainville, grand-maître des eaux et forêts de Soissons, Nicolas d'Houpeville de Neuville, conseiller au parlement de Normandie, and Catherine's brother Claude-Nicolas Bouette; they renounced the legacy (AN MC XLVI 431–32). Perhaps she declined to be seen wearing his diamonds for this reason, or perhaps they were not thought sufficiently fashionable.

¹¹ Archives de Seine-et-Oise, no. 2891, cited in Marquet & Dion, *op. cit.*, p. 366.

¹² Dufort de Cheverny (*Mémoires*, I, 65ff) describes the Petites-Ecuries at this time, but does not mention the Pinçon family.

¹³ His wife must have been Charlotte-Victoire Chéron (–p.1788), fille de Jean-Baptiste-Antoine Chéron & de Marie-Élisabeth Delaplanche; her name is recorded only in a notarial document renouncing her inheritance from her widowed mother (13.VIII.1788, MC/RE/XLVII/7).

¹⁴ Mme de Fougeret, née Anne d'Outremont, Élise's mother, was a subject of Mme Vigée Le Brun and the founder of the *Société de charité maternelle*, a charity founded in 1784 to provide care for destitute legitimate children; it received royal funds from 1789, and Marie-Antoinette was appointed honorary “foundress”. Its accounts for 1790 were the last before its reorganisation in 1801 (Sigismond Lacroix, ed., *Actes de la commune de Paris*, Paris, 1894–98, 1^{re} série, VII, pp. 243–47). The Fougeret couple were painted by Roslin in 1769 (sold Paris, 18 December 1996).

¹⁵ Given in some sources as 1790, but his estate inventory is dated 13.XI.1789 (AN MC/RE/II/15).

¹⁶ Hans A. Schmitt; John C. Weston, Jr, “Ten letters to Edmund Burke from the French translator of the *Reflections on the Revolution in France*”, *Journal of modern history*, XXIV/4, December 1952, pp. 406–23. In a footnote M. de Ménerville is identified as treasurer of the Charité maternelle and as living in Paris at 12 rue Bourtibourg as late as 20 February 1791.

¹⁷ Her sister, Angélique de Maussion, also left memoirs, entitled *Rescapés du Thermidor*.

his half-brother did not escape. Although their three daughters survived the Revolution, their son Louis-Léopold-Gustave, who bore the names of three kings none of whom survived him by long, died in infancy (a Jacobin doctor having to refuse to attend this aristocrat). The Ménerville lands and property presumably descended through Charles to the next generation – Charles-Louis Pinson de Ménerville (1808–1876), who was premier président au cour d’appel d’Alger in 1874.

The three Valade pastels probably descended via Anne de Maussion-Pinson de Ménerville who married Léon-Stanislas Héron de Villefosse (1840–1881), and thence by descent to the baron Héron de Villefosse who sold the pastel of Marie-Claude Pinson de Ménerville (no. 81 in the 1993 exhibition catalogue) in Monaco in the 1980s. The provenance is shared with the Vivien portrait of Catherine’s father, first located in the same Héron de Villefosse collection, and which must have belonged to Catherine after her father’s death.

All three pastels are of similar dimensions, are framed identically, and were both made up from smaller rectangular sheets. The Louis XVI moulding of the frames (found on the Vivien as well as the Valades) suggests that the making up was later, a suggestion supported by the small variations in the pigments used – for example, the ultramarine strokes in the lace, although a few of these are carried over into the main picture. It was not unusual for rectangular portraits to be made up in this way. A good example is Boucher’s portrait of *Mme de Pompadour à sa toilette* in the Fogg Art Museum, a picture which the present work echoes in some ways: the original rectangular bust, dated 1750, was first extended, then ovalised at some time before 1780 while in the possession of its owner, the marquis de Marigny.¹⁸

Neil Jeffares

¹⁸ Alden R. Gordon & Teri Hensick, “The picture within the picture”, in *Apollo*, February 2002, pp. 21–30.