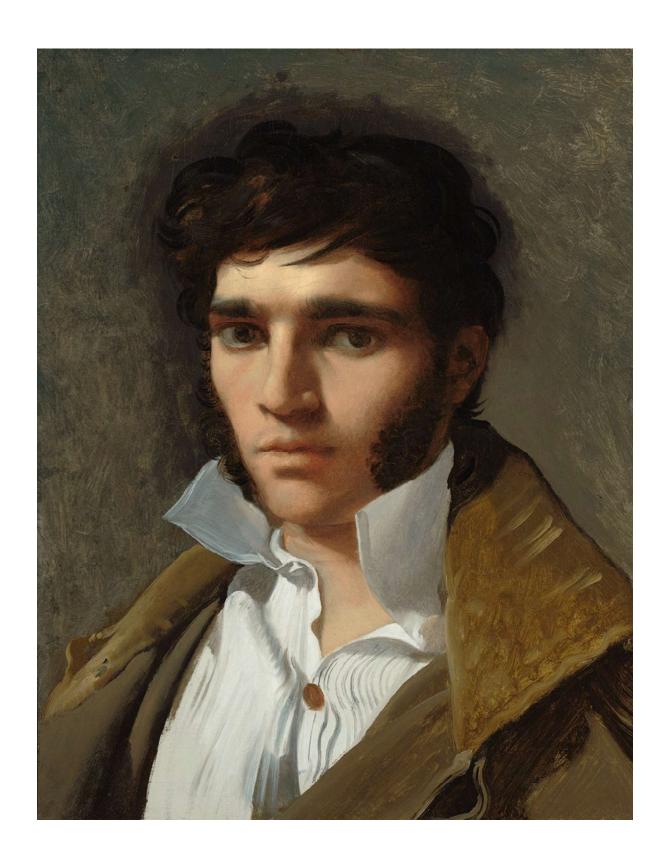
French Paintings and Pastels, 1600–1945

The Collections of The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art

Aimee Marcereau DeGalan, Editor





Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne*, ca. 1810–1811

Artist	Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, French, 1780–1867
Title	Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne
Object Date	ca. 1810–1811
Medium	Oil on canvas
Dimensions (Unframed)	18 9/16 x 14 3/8 in. (47.2 x 36.5 cm)
Credit Line	The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art. Purchase: William Rockhill Nelson Trust, 32-54

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Catalogue Entry

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Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres painted this startlingly direct portrait of French sculptor Paul Lemoyne (1784– 1873) in Rome around 1810, not long after the latter's arrival in the Italian capital, then a hub for European artists. Their paths probably crossed at the Villa Medici, the seat of the French Academy in Rome, which was home to a lively community of artists, writers, and intellectuals. Ingres, who was awarded the prestigious Prix de Rome in history painting in 1801 but deferred his departure from Paris for some five years, arrived in October 1806.

Students at the French Academy were encouraged to execute portraits of one another, a practice that Ingres's teacher, Jacques Louis David (1748-1825), also promoted among his students as an additional opportunity to work from a live model. Etienne Jean Delécluze (1781–1863), one of Ingres's colleagues in David's studio in Paris, recalled that they were regularly expected "to copy a head, for which each student was required by the rules to pose himself, or to provide a hired model at his own expense."² Such works functioned as both academic exercises and tokens of friendship that the young artists often exchanged among themselves. In 1800, while still under David's tutelage, Ingres painted a portrait of the young scientist Pierre François Bernier, a fellow native of Montauban, whom he probably encountered in David's studio during Bernier's brief sojourn in Paris that year (Fig. 1).3 Its bust-length format accords with the "head

studies" that Delécluze described as a requisite component of training in David's studio. Similarly, Ingres's *Portrait of a Man with an Earring* (Fig. 2), which is nearly identical in size and format to the portrait of Bernier, has been variously identified as portraying a fellow artist or friend, and as an early self-portrait. The latter is supported by the work's unusual inscription: "Moi / Ingres pinxit 1804." In this work, Ingres's handling is much freer and looser, anticipating the informal "friendship" portraits that he would paint in Italy.



Fig. 1. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Pierre François Bernier*, 1800, oil on paper mounted on canvas, 18 $1/4 \times 15$ in. (46.7 \times 38.1 cm), Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester, 55.176



Fig. 2. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Portrait of a Man with an Earring*, 1804, oil on wood, 17 x 14 in. (43.5 x 35.7 cm), Musée Ingres, Montauban, 74-4-1. Signed and dated, lower left: *Moi / Ingres pinxit 1804*

After he reached Rome two years later, Ingres apparently had no interest in fraternizing with his fellow pensioners at the Villa Medici. He wasted little time in summarily dismissing them, with the exception of two artists who were also students of David: "As to the gentlemen who are my colleagues, except for Granger and Odevaere, who is easy to live with, apart from his pretensions, the rest make absolutely no difference to me."5 Instead, he preferred the company of outsiders, gravitating in particular toward sculptors; his father was a sculptor, and Ingres himself was interested in the medium, which he characterized as "almost always stronger than painting."⁶ Around 1810, he portrayed one of his friends, architect Jean-Baptiste Desdéban (1781-1833) (Fig. 3), the winner of the 1806 Prix de Rome in architecture and a recent arrival at the Villa Medici. In its freedom of execution, especially the broadly brushed shirt and the visible outlines of the figure, the portrait possesses an informal, sketchlike appearance, underscored by the large areas of exposed red ground. Only Desdéban's face, shown in stark profile, is rendered in a more finished manner.



Fig. 3. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Jean Baptiste Desdéban*, ca. 1810, oil on canvas, 24 3/4 x 19 1/4 in. (63 x 49 cm), Musée des Beaux-Arts et d'Archéologie, Besançon, 896.1.166

The portrait of Lemoyne is also loosely painted, suggesting that Ingres executed it around the same time as that of Desdéban.⁷ In fact, the two paintings appear in consecutive order in a list that Ingres made of his works later in his career.⁸ Ingres's close focus on Lemoyne and the directness of the sitter's gaze evoke the subject's psyche in a way that his profile portrait of Desdéban does not. Lemoyne's heavily shadowed eyes convey an air of brooding intensity that would not be out of place in Romantic portraiture. The presentation of the sitter his shirt collar carelessly unbuttoned beneath a loosely worn overcoat—and the freely applied paint capture the immediacy of the moment in which it was painted. The scumbled handling of the background, a characteristic of David's portraits from the 1790s, and the seemingly random, unblended brushstrokes on the lapel of his overcoat suggest that the portrait was rapidly executed, directly from life and likely in a single session. Several visible pentimenti and the absence of any underdrawing further attest to the spontaneity with which the portrait was rendered. Notably, Ingres enlarged the left collar, as the paint visible beneath its outer edges reveals. He also

raised the placement of the sitter's chin; traces of flesh-colored paint are visible just below his jawline. Ingres left unpainted areas of the opaque white ground, particularly evident in the lower portion of his shirt. The black paint used to delineate its pleats was fluidly applied wet-into-wet, a technique that Ingres also used to render the highlights and shadows of his neck. As in the portrait of Desdéban, however, the sitter's face is more carefully painted, with greater attention to modeling and surface finish. These works, both in their informality and their freedom of handling, depart from the detail and polished finish characteristic of Ingres's commissioned portraits.

Lemoyne, after three failed bids to win the Prix de Rome in sculpture, funded his own trip to Italy in late 1810 and became a regular at the Villa Medici. Along with a number of its pensioners, he was invited to participate in the decoration of the French church of Santissima Trinità dei Monti in Rome; before the project was abandoned in 1822, Lemoyne executed a plaster model of the Virgin and Child (before 1817), and Ingres painted *Christ Giving the Keys to Saint Peter* as an altarpiece (1820; Musée Ingres, Montauban).

Ingres's portrait of Lemoyne attests to their friendship during their time in Rome, and the painter presented him with the work sometime before moving to Florence in 1819. Although it is possible that the two exchanged artworks, as was often the practice among the artists in David's studio, there is no evidence of a gift from Lemoyne to Ingres. Ingres apparently also gave Lemoyne his portrait of their mutual friend, Desdéban. Subsequently, their friendship cooled, which Lemoyne blamed on Ingres's wife, Madeleine Ingres, as he confided to a fellow artist in 1822: "I've definitely broken with him, or rather with his wife. . . . As for Ingres, I admire his talent, but I'd doff my hat more readily to his works than to the man himself."



Fig. 4. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Paul Lemoyne*, 1841, graphite on paper, 9 1/4 x 7 in. (23.6 x 17.8 cm), Musée Grobet-Labadié, Marseilles. Illustrated in Gary Tinterow and Philip Conisbee, eds., *Portraits by Ingres: Image of an Epoch* (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1999), 130

Over the next decade, Ingres established his reputation in France as the guardian of the classical tradition, with works such as The Apotheosis of Homer (1827; Musée du Louvre, Paris), and he was named professor at the École des Beaux-Arts in 1829, confirmation of his stature in the French art establishment. In 1835, Ingres returned to Rome as the newly appointed director of the French Academy. He renewed his friendship with Lemoyne, who, in the intervening years, had married and built a solid practice as a sculptor in Rome, executing commissions throughout the city, notably monuments to the French artists Nicolas Poussin (1594–1665) and Claude Lorrain (1604–1682), completed in 1837 and 1840, respectively. Ingres turned his attention to portraiture, in the form of intimate drawings of close friends made as tokens of friendship, unlike the earlier drawings of tourists that he had done to supplement his income during his years as a pensioner in Rome. He charmingly referred to such drawings as "souvenirs." 11 Among them is a portrait of Lemoyne, which Ingres inscribed with the dedication, "Ingres à son ami Lemoyne" (Fig. 4). Here, Lemoyne,

nearly sixty years old, in his buttoned-up vest and tightly tied cravat, projects an air of bourgeois propriety far removed from his informal image as a bohemian young artist in Ingres's earlier painted portrait.

Both the present work as well as Ingres's portrait of Desdéban figured in the art collection that Lemoyne assembled over the course of some five decades as an expatriate French artist in Rome. At an auction in Paris in 1865, Lemoyne sold his collection, which included four works by Ingres; Lemoyne's portrait was acquired by another artist, Jean Gigoux (1806–1894). Lemoyne died eight years later, at the age of ninety. In his memoirs, Gigoux later recalled the angry outcry of the eighty-five-year-old Ingres upon hearing that Lemoyne had sold his portrait, which had been his gift to Lemoyne: "The poor man has sold himself!" 12

Kathryn Calley Galitz March 2018

Notes

- 1. On Lemoyne, see Antoinette Le Normand, "Paul Lemoyne, un sculpteur français à Rome au XIXe siècle," *Revue de l'Art*, no. 36 (1977): 27–41. Le Normand established the date of Lemoyne's arrival in Rome, which serves as the basis for the present dating of Ingres's portrait. See also Hans Naef, *Die Bildniszeichnungen von J.-A.-D. Ingres* (Bern: Benteli, 1979), 3:301–11.
- "... copier une tête, pour laquelle chaque élève était tenu par les règlements de poser lui-même, ou de fournir un modèle mercenaire à ses frais";
 E. J. Delécluze, Louis David, Son école et son temps (Paris: Didier, 1855), 53.
- 3. On this work, see Gary Tinterow and Philip Conisbee, eds., *Portraits by Ingres: Image of an Epoch*, exh. cat. (New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1999), no. 1, pp. 44–46.
- 4. See Vincent Pomarède et al., *Ingres, 1780–1867* (Paris: Gallimard, 2006), 131.
- 5. "Quant à messieurs mes camarades, excepté Granger et Odevaere, qui est doux à vivre, à part ses pretensions, le reste m'est de la dernière indifference." Pomarède et al., *Ingres*, *1780–1867*, 150.
- 6. "... toujours presque plus forte que la peinture." Pomarède et al., *Ingres*, *1780–1867*, 150.

- 7. Until recently, this work had been dated to ca. 1817–1819. However, Philip Conisbee convincingly dates it to ca. 1810–1811 in his catalogue entry in Tinterow and Conisbee, *Portraits by Ingres*, 130–33.
- 8. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, "Notes de mes ouvrages," ca. 1847–1850, in *Cahiers d'Ingres*, cahier 10, folio 23 (private collection, New York).
- I am indebted to Mary R. Schafer, NAMA paintings conservator, for her technical notes of January 11, 2010, which form the basis of my discussion of Ingres's technique.
- 10. Tinterow and Consibee, *Portraits by Ingres*, 132.
- 11. For a discussion of Ingres's "portraits intimes," see Uwe Fleckner, Abbild und Abstraktion: Die Kunst des Porträts im Werk von Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres (Mainz: Philipp von Zabern, 1995), 113–23, and Christopher Riopelle's entry in Tinterow and Conisbee, Portraits by Ingres, 327–28.
- 12. "Le malheureux s'est vendu lui-même!"; Jean Gigoux, *Causeries sur les artistes de mon temps*, 3rd ed. (Paris: Calmann Lévy, 1885), 85.

Technical Entry

Citation

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Mary Schafer, "Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne, ca. 1810–1811," technical entry in French Paintings and Pastels, 1600– 1945: The Collections of The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, ed. Aimee Marcereau DeGalan (Kansas City: The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, 2022), https://doi.org/10.37764/78973.5.414.2088.

MLA:

Schafer, Mary. "Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne, ca. 1810–1811," technical entry. French Paintings and Pastels, 1600– 1945: The Collections of The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, edited by Aimee Marcereau DeGalan, Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, 2022. doi: 10.37764/78973.5.414.2088.

With confident, lively brushwork, Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres (1780–1867) executed *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* quickly and likely over the course of a single painting session. Although the painting is

glue-lined and its outermost edges are covered by brown paper, x-radiography confirms that the original support is a plain-weave canvas containing numerous slubs and weave irregularities. The canvas was prepared with an even, off-white ground that exhibits a rough, grainy texture made more pronounced by the artist's subsequent washes of paint (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Photomicrograph of the white shirt, *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), revealing the grainy texture of the ground layer beneath an overlying gray wash



Fig. 6. Detail of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811) with raking illumination, showing several thick, underlying paint strokes that may have been used to position the figure in the early stages of painting

When the paint surface is studied under the stereomicroscope and with infrared reflectography, there is no sign of an underdrawing, either drawn or painted. However, a few thick, underlying paint strokes—a short, horizontal stroke at Lemoyne's chest, and diagonal strokes at the bottom center of his shirt—may point to a few guiding marks used to position the figure on the canvas (Fig. 6).

Ingres initially developed the composition with washes of paint in varying warm tonalities, and his sketch-like handling of the portrait allows many of these first applications to be visible and play an integral role in the final painting (Fig. 7). Above these preliminary layers, Ingres further developed the face with thin paint, lightly crisscrossed brushwork, and some wet-over-wet blending of colors. While the brushwork of these uppermost layers is noticeable on close examination, the overall effect at a distance is one of subtle transitions and diffuse boundaries.



Fig. 7. Detail of Lemoyne's face, *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), showing numerous washes in the nose, lips, and cheek associated with the initial lay-in of the sitter's face



Fig. 8. Detail of Lemoyne's neck, Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne (ca. 1810–1811)

In contrast to the careful rendering of the sitter's face, other parts of the composition stand out in terms of their bold, obvious brushwork and the immediacy of the paint application. Figure 8 illustrates the artist's efficient, painterly depiction of Lemoyne's neck, which is directly painted and composed of only a few quick strokes, applied wet-over-wet. In the background, the energetic motion of the artist's brush was captured in the first layin of a dilute green wash. Striations were left in the paint from the individual bristles of a 3/4-inch wide brush, and stippled textures punctuate the end of each stroke (Fig. 9). Ingres produced a similar tactile quality in the orange-brown collar of the overcoat, applying an initial wash made up of vigorous zigzagging brushwork and stippled textures (Fig. 10).² Contours and highlights of the collar were defined by opaque yellow-brown paint, including a long undulating stroke that marks the lower

edge. Lower sections of the overcoat were broadly indicated using a 1/2-inch wide brush and diagonal, sweeping strokes.



Fig. 9. Detail of the upper right background of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), slightly overexposed to show the energetic brushwork associated with the initial lay-in of the background



Fig. 10. Detail of the coat lapel, *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811)

In his construction of the white shirt, Ingres loosely established the shadows with washes of gray, many of which remain visible today (see the shadows of the collar in Figure 8). Bright white paint was carefully added around existing painted forms, and above this layer, the pleats of the shirt were executed with numerous parallel, undulating strokes of gray, applied wet-over-wet with a narrow 1/8-inch round brush. The gray paint was most likely thinned with diluent, based on its fluid, feathery appearance under the stereomicroscope (Fig. 11). Conversely, three strokes of bright white paint were drawn downward at the center of the bottom edge, forming pleats atop the gray shadow (Fig. 12). Throughout the shirt, glimpses of the ground layer are visible at the edges of compositional elements, and a larger passage of exposed ground can be seen near the bottom edge (see left side of Figure 12).



Fig. 11. Photomicrograph of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), showing the dilute strokes that make up the gray pleats of the shirt



Fig. 12. Detail of the white shirt in *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), showing the large section of exposed ground at the lower left (roughly annotated with dotted lines) and the varied construction of the shirt pleats

On top of the initial background wash, Ingres applied a lighter gray-green scumble around the sitter's head and along the proper left lapel of the overcoat, creating greater opacity and concealing the prominent brushwork of the lower green wash (Fig. 13). This overlying scumble partially covers dark brown paint associated with the initial lay-in of the hair, which was wide-ranging in its application. Overlapping the paint of the background, Ingres added loose, curving strokes of rich black paint to define the sitter's hair and sideburns. He created a few additional curls in the sideburns by incising into the wet paint with a tool, perhaps with the end of his paintbrush handle, producing a number of curving sgraffito marks (Fig. 14).³

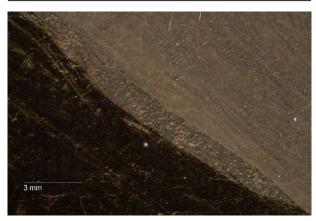


Fig. 13. Photomicrograph of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), revealing three layers: the green wash of the background, the upper gray-green scumble, and the dark brown contour of the sitter's overcoat



Fig. 14. Photomicrograph of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), showing the finely incised marks drawn through the wet paint to form the curls of the sitter's sideburns

Several adjustments were made to the composition over the course of its execution. At first Lemoyne's proper right shirt collar was positioned upright, equal in height to that of his cheekbone; the faint pentimento associated with this artist change can be seen under normal lighting conditions (Fig. 15). In addition, Ingres shifted the position of the proper right pupil and made slight corrections to the contours of the chin and ear, all of which are evident in the reflected infrared digital photograph of Figure 16.

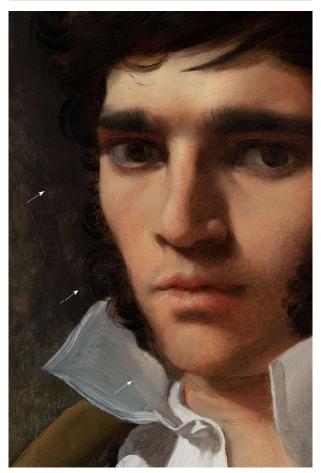


Fig. 15. Detail of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), showing the earlier, upright position of the proper right collar

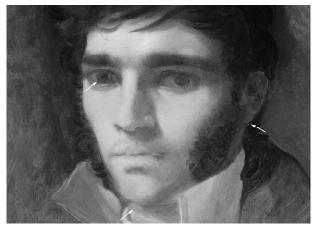


Fig. 16. Reflected infrared digital photograph of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811), showing slight adjustments to the chin, ear, and proper right pupil

A fine diagonal line was incised into the ground layer, beginning above the proper right lapel of the overcoat and continuing 16.5 centimeters to the upper background (Fig. 17). A few horizontal incised marks are

also evident at the top edge, but, collectively, these features now covered by the green wash of the background seem unrelated to the composition.



Fig. 17. Photomicrograph of the left background of *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne* (ca. 1810–1811). The arrows mark the location of a vertical, incised line in the ground layer that is made more pronounced by the overlying green wash.

The painting was glue-lined prior to entering the Nelson-Atkins collection, and the tacking margins have been removed. The lining process caused some weave interference and an irregular, vertical indentation above the sitter's head, approximately 10 centimeters long, both of which are prominent with specular illumination. Faint vertical cracks on the right and left edges are presumably stretcher cracks associated with a former secondary support. They are a short distance from the outer edge, between 2.2 and 2.5 centimeters, and may indicate that the painting was once slightly larger in size. The natural resin varnish applied in 1998 has become slightly yellowed but is well saturating.⁴ Discreet retouching is scattered across the painting, mainly covering paint abrasion in the hair and sideburns and a few horizontal cracks at the bottom edge.

> Mary Schafer February 2022

Notes

- 1. See film-based radiograph, no. 46, Nelson-Atkins conservation file, 32-54.
- 2. The backgrounds of *Torse d'homme* (1800; École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, Paris) and *Étude d'homme* (1808; Musée Granet, Aix-en-Provence) are similarly constructed, and the brushwork of the overcoat lapel on the Nelson-

Atkins portrait is comparable to the brushwork found throughout the clothing of *Jean-François Gilibert* (1804–1805; Musée Ingres, Montauban).

- 3. Ingres may have used a similar technique in three other portraits. He appears to have scraped into the wet paint to define the jacket of *Jean-Baptiste Desdéban* (Fig. 3), the floral pattern on the lower right of *Jean-Pierre-François Gilbert* (1804–1805; Musée Ingres, Montauban), and a few curls of hair on *Tête de Boileau* (1827; Musée Ingres, Montauban).
- 4. Scott Heffley, January 5, 1998, treatment report, Nelson-Atkins conservation file, 32-54.

Documentation

Citation

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Glynnis Stevenson, "Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, *Portrait of the Sculptor Paul Lemoyne*, ca. 1810–1811," documentation in *French Paintings and Pastels, 1600–1945: The Collections of The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art*, ed. Aimee Marcereau DeGalan (Kansas City: The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, 2022), https://doi.org/10.37764/78973.5.414.4033.

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Provenance

Given by the artist to Paul Lemoyne (1783–1873), Rome, before 1819–1865;

Purchased at his sale, *Collection de tableaux, esquisses et dessins, composée pour la plus grande partie de souvenirs des grands prix de Rome offerts à M. P. L., résidant à Rome depuis longtemps*, Hôtel Drouot, Paris, April 3, 1865, lot 32, as *Portrait d'homme P.L.*, by Jean Gigoux (1806–1894), Paris, April 3, 1865–at least 1888 [1];

Paul-Arthur Chéramy (1840–1912), Paris, by May 5, 1908 [2];

Purchased at his sale, *Tableaux anciens et modernes*, aquarelles, pastels, dessins, œuvres remarquables de Boltraffio, Chardin, Corot, Courbet, David, Degas, Foppa, Géricault, Goya, Greco, Ingres, Millet (J.-F.), Puvis de Chavannes, Reynolds, Prud'hon, Tassaert, Vinci (atelier de Léonard de), etc.; très importante collection d'œuvres de Constable et d'Eugène Delacroix, primitifs italiens composant le collection P. A. Cheramy, Galerie Georges Petit, Paris, May 5–7, 1908, lot 212, as Portrait du sculpteur Paul Lemoyne (1784–1873), by Henri Haro (1855–1911), Paris, 1908–May 7, 1911;

Purchased at his posthumous sale, *Tableaux anciens des* écoles primitives et de la Renaissance et des écoles flamande, française, hollandaise et italienne des XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles; œuvres de Backhuisen, B. de Bruyn, Ch. Coypel, Cranach, B. Cuyp, Danloux, Elias, J.-B. Greuze, Baron Gros, Heda, J.-B. Huet, J. Jouvenet, Mme Vigée-Lebrun, Lenain, Leprince, van der Meulen, le Pontormo, P.-P. Prudhon, H. Rigaud, Hubert Robert, Roslin, Santerre, J. Steen, G. Terburg, Tournières, F. de Troy, W. van den Velde, Joseph Vernet, C. de Vos, etc.; tableaux modernes par Cabat, Carolus Duran, Chaplin, E. Delacroix, E. Deveria, Ingres, H. Regnault, Th. Ribot, Roybet, Sisley, F. Thaulow, Verboeckhoven, Horace Vernet, Ziem, etc.; composant la collection de M. Henri Haro, Hôtel Drouot, Paris, December 12–13, 1911, lot 217, as Portrait du sculpteur Paul Lemoyne, by Adrien Fauchier-Magnan (1873-1965), Paris, 1911;

Henry Lapauze (1867–1925), Paris, by May 1914–1925;

Purchased at Lapauze's posthumous sale, *Tableaux et dessins par J.-A.-D. Ingres, composant la collection de Monsieur Henry Lapauze*, Hôtel Drouot, Paris, June 29, 1929, lot 54, as *Portrait du sculpteur Paul Lemoyne*, through Ferdinand Lair-Dubreuil, Paris, by Knoedler and Company, New York, stock number A856, 1929–March 1932 [3];

Purchased from Knoedler by The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, MO, 1932.

Notes

[1] The latest citation for this portrait being in Gigoux's possession is: Henry Jouin, Musée de portraits d'artistes, peintres, sculpteurs, architectes, graveurs, musiciens, artistes dramatiques, amateurs, et., nés en France ou y ayant vécu. État de 3000 portraits; Peints, dessinés ou sculptés avec l'indication des collections publiques ou privées qui les renferment (Paris: H. Laurens, 1888), 115.

Gigoux bequeathed his collection of paintings to the Musée de Besançon, but an inventory of his collection drawn up by his student and heir Paul Lapret reveals that Gigoux no longer owned Ingres's *Portrait of Paul Lemoyne* at the time of his death in 1894. "Musée de Besançon. Dons et legs, ordre chronologique—Legs Jean Gigoux: testament, extraits de délibérations du conseil municipal, catalogue des peintures de la collection Jean Gigoux, inventaire, correspondance (1896–1928)," 2R52, 2R-Sciences, Lettres, et Arts, Archives municipales, Musées et Beaux-arts, Ville de Besançon, France.

[2] This constituent's surname also appears as "Cheramy" in various publications.

[3] See the inscription, "Lair-Dubreuil, Paris, June 21, 1929/ Henry Lapauze Sale," in "M. Knoedler and Co. Records, circa 1848–1971," Knoedler painting stock book 8, A1-A2680, January 1928–November 1943, p. 93, and Series II, Sales book 13, 1927 January–1936 December, p. 229, The Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles.

See also letter from Edye Weissler, Librarian and Archivist, Knoedler and Company, to Simon Kelly and Meghan Gray, Nelson-Atkins, May 7, 2010, NAMA curatorial files.

Exhibitions

Tableaux, études peintes, dessins et croquis de J.-A.-D. Ingres, Palais de l'École impériale des beaux-arts, Paris, April 10–May 31, 1867, no. 439, as Lemoyne (M.).

Ingres: exposition organisée au profit du Musée Ingres, Galeries Georges Petit, Paris, April 26–May 14, 1911, no. 24, as *Portrait de Paul Lemoyne, sculpteur*.

Exposition d'art français du XIXe siècle, Statens Museum for Kunst, Copenhagen, May 15–June 30, 1914, no. 118, as Le Sculpteur Lemoyne.

Cent Ans de Peinture Française: Exposition au Profit de Musée des Beaux-Arts de Strasbourg, Hôtel de la Chambre syndicale de la curiosité et des beaux-arts, Paris, March 15–April 20, 1922, no. 92, as Portrait du sculpteur Lemoyne.

Exhibition of Paintings by Old Masters, Department of Fine Art, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, April 10–30, 1930, no. 23, as Portrait of the Sculptor, Paul Lemoyne.

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