

Nikolai Wandruszka: Un viaggio nel passato europeo – gli antenati del Marchese Antonio Amorini Bolognini (1767-1845) e sua moglie, la Contessa Marianna Ranuzzi (1771-1848)

1.7.2022, 8.7.2022

de TESTE

VI.123

Teste Marguerite, ~ 22.10.1626 Avignon-St.Agricol, + post 10.11.1659, oo 17.11.1649 (Heiratskontrakt vor Felix d'Elbéne, Notar in Avignon¹) **Brassier de Jocas** Pierre, * post 18.6.1594 (ca.1597/98 wohl als zweitgeborener), Test. 14.5.1652 vor Notar Benoît Perroqueti in Pernes, „en faveur de ses enfants“; er nennt 4 Kinder², + post 2.1659; er oo (a) NN.

VIII.246

Teste Gabriel, * 14.5.1588 Pernes, + 14.9.1658 Avignon [St.Agricol], # Église des Cordeliers in Avignon; oo 20.9.1612 Avignon-St.Agricol Marguerite **Sylvestre** de Marignane (1603-1664)³.

Dr. iur. en Avignon 29.4.1611 et agrégé⁴. Jane MACAVOCK schreibt als Notiz zu einem Portrait, gemalt von Nicolas Mignard (1606-1668): „...The delicacy of the depiction of the hair and the emphasis put on the psychology of the sitter were distinguishing features in the portraits painted by Nicolas Mignard in Avignon. The eyes — blue in the portrait of *Federico Sforza* (ill. 3), in his *Self Portrait* (ill. 4) and in our painting — with the irides encircled by a black brushstroke, are painted with precision. The similarities in the treatment of paint in the artist's *Self Portrait* and in our painting are visible despite the thick layers of varnish which seal the paint on both these canvases. The white impastos on the cheeks are visible in both portraits. Differently from what was argued in a 1997 publication, the profession of the sitter in his *Self Portrait* is clearly hinted at in the painting: indeed, it is possible to discern a palette in the bottom right corner of the composition. Mignard's *Self Portrait* similarly displays the artist's interest in the kaleidoscopic properties of paint, which is exemplified by his use of a variety of colours that he superimposed in order to depict different complexions. An inscription from the 19th century (ill. 5) that was glued to the back of our portrait provides us with precious information in regards to the sitter. It identifies him as Gabriel Teste, son of Jean, who was born in Pernes on 14 May 1588 and who died in Avignon on 14 September 1658. A black wax seal showing the coat of arms of the Teste family informs us that the painting remained in the hands of the sitter's progeny at least until the 19th century. Jean Teste, born in a Piedmontese family which moved to Pernes-les-Fontaines (Vaucluse) in the 15th century, worked as a solicitor in Pernes from 1598 until 1610. His son Gabriel was the first of a long list of eminent jurists and registered

¹ Pithon-Court, Histoire de la noblesse du Comtat-Venaissin, 1970, p.85

² Bekannte Kinder: Gabriel, * 1650, Test. 7.1.1716, oo 1687; Louise, oo 28.1.1678 Louis Francois de Henriques; Catherine oo 1681 B. de Gardane; Margarita ~23.2.1653 Pernes, religieuse; [Taufeinträge 1654 im Digitalisat schlecht zu lesen] Johannes ~9.8.1655 Pernes; Joanna, ~10.11.1659 Pernes; stimmen alle Daten, können nur 2 oder 3 dieser Kinder im Testament von 5.1652 genannt sein.

³ Marguerite Sylvestre ~ 5.1603 Av.-St.Agricol als T.d. [...] Sylvestre u.d. Gabriele Garronis, + 7.10.1664 Avignon-St.Agricol als *Marg. de Sylvestre uxor quondam Teste*; also Tochter erster Ehe des Claude Sylvestre, gen. 1592, 1597 Dr.iur., avocat, grand jurisconsulte, acquit la noblesse sa posterite, „...incapacité de Guillaume Castellane, à Claude Sylvestre. Avignon, 4 déc 1593“ (Inventaire sommaire des Archives départementales antérieures à 1790: Archives départementales des Hautes-Alpes, 1895, p.188), + 10.1638, oo (a) 15.2.1598 Avignon Gabrielle **de Garrons** (+ ante 1615; Sohn Simon Sylvestre (Herr von Marignane) ~19.6.1601 Av.-St.Agricol), oo (b) 28.8.1615 Avignon Laurence de Gardane, + als Witwe 27.10.1667 Av.-St.Agricol, # eccl. S.Petri. Der Jurist Claude wohl Sohn des Claude Sylvestre, marchand und der Anne **Ricard**, und Simon (+1622) wohl der Bruder des Juristen.

⁴ Möglicher Bruder: Catelin Teste aus Pernes, Dr. iur. in Avignon 1596.

professors. Gabriel's son, Claude, was the first member of the family to become head of the University of Avignon. The inscription indicates the wedding date of Gabriel Teste, 20 September 1612, of which we found further evidence in the registers of the Parish Saint-Agricol d'Avignon (which was also the parish of Mignard's family). The parochial registers of Saint-Agricol indicate that Gabriel Teste was buried at the Église des Cordeliers in Avignon. Our sitter obtained the title of doctor of law on 29 April 1611. His appointment testifies to his prominent status in the University as well as in the city. It is interesting to notice that within this prestigious university circle he could have met another of Mignard's sitters, Pierre-François de Tonduti de Saint-Léger. The evidence suggests that Teste established himself solidly in the Parish of Saint-Agricol d'Avignon. However, the private mansion that bears the name of this family today (sis 9 and 11, Rue de la Croix), was bought by François-Joseph de Teste (1721-1802) only after 1740. This building remained in the possession of the family until the mid-19th century, when it actually belonged to Jules François Catelin and César de Teste, both lawyers. Jules Teste, who died on 10 May 1842, was the administrator of the Foundation Calvet, to which he donated some paintings attributed to Vernet and to which his brother gifted some papers, manuscripts and etchings on the history of Avignon (today in the library of Ceccano). On the other hand, the private mansion that belonged to Antoine Joseph de Teste, the last head of the University of Avignon, was seized during the Revolution. An inventory made on 28 August 1793 mentions the painting in multiple instances but unfortunately it does not provide any further information in this regard⁴⁵.

IX.492

Teste Jean, * ca. 1540/50, + post 1610; oo Suffrette **Coulet [Pellet ?]** aus Camaret („La soeur Françoise Coulet, veuve de M. Antoine Chabrier, bourgeois ... de Pernes, etait native de Camaret et fille d'un conseiller au parlement d'Orange, qui mourut huguenot. Le changement de religion de son père (lui) fit désertier sa maison, pour venir se réfugier à Pernes, où elle avait une soeur appelée Suffrette, mariée avec M. Jean Teste, notaire de cette ville, comme il appert par un acte d'acquit que led. Sr. Teste fit a noble Gedeon Coulet, son beau – frère, le 5. dec. 1587 ⁶).

Jean was born in a Piedmontese family which moved to Pernes-les-Fontaines (Vaucluse) in the 15th century, worked as a solicitor / notaire in Pernes from 1598 until 1610. Am 18.1.1564 und am 27.8.1571 ist Antoine Teste als Notar in Pernes tätig⁷.; Charles Teste als Notar am 6.8.1537⁸ - wohl nähere Verwandte von Jean.

Vgl. verschiedene Namensträger, z.B. Jean Teste, 1492 Bischof von Agde (Barjavel, II, p.435). 1507 Pierre Teste aus Bedarrides. Pierre Testa („ville Fallet en Piedmont“ 1555 Bewohner von Genf = nob. Pierre Testa filz de Jehan Teste de Piedmont (Bürgerbuch Genf, 247)⁹; quittance de dot le 24 février 1519 devant Me Teste, notaire à Pernes.

Möglicherweise handelt es sich beim Vater von Françoise und ihrer Schwester Suffrette um jenen Sieur Pel(l)et conseiller au parlement d'Orange, habitant a Camaret, der einen Religionswechsel vollzog¹⁰ - unter der Voraussetzung, daß „Coulet“ aus „Pelet“

⁵ Hubert Duchemin, Art expert, 8, rue de Louvois - 75002 – PARIS Tel: +33 (0)1 42 60 83 01
Email: hubert@hubertduchemin.com Alle gen. Portraits vgl.

http://www.hubertduchemin.com/fichiers/Mignard_Nicolas_portrait_de_Gabriel_Teste_Catalogue_2019_HD-1.pdf

⁶ J.J.Giberti, L'histoire de la ville de Pernes, p.204. Françoise Coulet oo Antoine Chabrier aus Pernes.

⁷ Pithon-Court, Histoire, p.87, 236.

⁸ Ibidem, p.255: Stiftung einer Kapelle in Pernes.

⁹ Ana Maria Cano González, Jean Germain, Dieter Kremer, Dictionnaire historique de l'anthroponymie romane Patronymica Romanica (PatRom), Volume II/1: L'homme e les parties du corops humain, 2009, p.242

¹⁰ A. de Pontbriant, Histoire de la principaute d'Orange, 2016, p. ...; <https://books.google.de/books?id=KkkG0tyVc2QC&pg=PA552&lpg=PA552&dq=de+Camaret+et+fille+d%27un+conseiller+au+parlement+d%27Orange&source=bl&ots=RDyKzg9yc9&sig=ACfU3U1IWdmYkl-2dWNM4iNApeltYThfJQ&hl=de&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwio-Kfr2dj4AhXRQfEDHVJ7B->

verschrieben worden wäre; - es handelt sich um Jean Pelet, die Verhaftung i.J. 1561¹¹ - vgl. 3.12.1562 Jean Pellet ministre d'Orange Zeuge bei Test. eines Hugenotten. Conseiller des Gouverneurs Arthus Prunier 1559: u.a M. Jehan Pellet, du lieu de Camaret. Jehan Pellet, Dr. du droit aus Camaret im Parlement 16.9.1559 (Leemans, p.437; p.778 zu 1596; zu 1562 nach Jean Perrat, La chronique d'un notaire d'Orange, 1881, p.127).

[cQ6AF6BAgeEAM#v=onepage&q=de%20Camaret%20et%20fille%20d'un%20conseiller%20au%20parlement%20d'Orange&f=false](#)

¹¹ Arnaud, Histoire des Protestants de Provence, du comtat Venaissin, 1884, p.168.