

## Courante de Lully (Courante de Mr de Lully)

US-BEm MS 777 (Menetou), no. 117, fols. 33Ar-33Av  
LWV 75/24

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(a) eighth note

(b) dotted quarter note

(c) eighth note

(d) two eighth notes

Musical score for measures 14-16. The score is written for a keyboard instrument, featuring a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 14 begins with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted quarter note B4, and an eighth note A4. The bass clef staff contains a dotted quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, a dotted quarter note B3, and an eighth note A3. Measure 15 shows a treble clef staff with a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted quarter note B4, and an eighth note A4. The bass clef staff contains a dotted quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, a dotted quarter note B3, and an eighth note A3. Measure 16 features a treble clef staff with a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted quarter note B4, and an eighth note A4. The bass clef staff contains a dotted quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, a dotted quarter note B3, and an eighth note A3. A small '(e)' is written above the eighth note in the bass clef staff of measure 16.

Musical score for measures 17-18. The score is written for a keyboard instrument, featuring a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 17 begins with a treble clef staff containing a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted quarter note B4, and an eighth note A4. The bass clef staff contains a dotted quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, a dotted quarter note B3, and an eighth note A3. Measure 18 shows a treble clef staff with a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted quarter note B4, and an eighth note A4. The bass clef staff contains a dotted quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, a dotted quarter note B3, and an eighth note A3. The word "[fin]" is written in the bass clef staff of measure 18.

(e) eighth note

## Source

*US-BEm*: Berkeley, University of California, Jean Gray Hargrove Music Library, MS 777 (Paris, post ca. 1689).

Eighty-seven arrangements entered by two or three unidentified French hands (Hand A, A', and B). Hands A and A' (which could be same as Hand A) are competent. Hand B is the same as Hand I of *Parville*, Hand A of *LaBarre-6*, and Hand A of *LaBarre-11*.

*Menetou* is not only the largest source of keyboard arrangements of Lully, but is also unique in that the pieces are by and large ordered in chronological sequence. The manuscript's connection with Françoise-Charlotte de Senneterre de Mennetoud, daughter of Henry-François, Duc de La Ferté (1657–1703) and Marie-Gabrielle-Angélique de La Motte (1654–1726), through the six “airs sérieux de mademoiselle de menetou” (fols. 48v–52r) suggests that the Lully pieces might have originated as a suitable repertory for the growing number of aristocratic female harpsichordists, of which *Menetou* is a fine example. Alongside the Lully transcriptions are original harpsichord pieces by Lebègue and D'Anglebert, vocal extracts from Lully's operas, and airs by Michel Lambert and Mademoiselle de Menetou.

Literature: Alan Curtis, “Musique française classique à Berkeley,” *Revue de musicologie* 56:2 (1970), 123–64; Gustafson 1979, 1:114–5, 3:137–73; Gustafson-Fuller 1990, 394–5; David Fuller, “Les arrangements pour clavier des œuvres de Lully,” in *Jean-Baptiste Lully: Actes du colloque Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Heidelberg 1987*, ed. Jérôme de La Gorce and Herbert Schneider (Laaber: Laaber-Verlag, 1990), 472–3; Harris 2009, 2:160–1.

Editions: Harris 2009, two pieces (nos. 114, 117); Chung 2004, fourteen pieces (nos. 1, 4, 5, 13, 14–5, 57, 61, 97, 98, 99, 101, 107, 115); WLSCM, sixty-five pieces (nos. 2–3, 6, 8–10, 16–8, 20–2, 24, 27–33, 35–40, 42–56, 58–60, 62, 83–5, 87, 89, 90–4, 96, 100, 103–4, 112–4, 116–8).

## Performance Notes

In the seventeenth century, the notation is under-prescriptive by modern standard and some elements of the performance may only be partially indicated or not indicated at all. Generally speaking, the performer has the discretion to supply in performance much that is not indicated in the source, such as by adding ornaments as well as melodic and rhythmic fillers, by spreading chords in a variety of ways, by embellishing the cadences, and sometimes even by enriching the texture with points of imitation. The modern performer can take lessons from D'Anglebert, who re-edited a selection of his autograph pieces for publication in 1689.<sup>1</sup> The performance attitude and elusive nature of the seventeenth-century French repertory has been exhaustively discussed by David Fuller, Ronald Broude, Bruce Gustafson, and others.<sup>2</sup>

1. See Chung, “Lully, D'Anglebert and the Transmission of 17th-Century French Harpsichord Music,” 586–92.

2. For example, see Ronald Broude. “Composition, Performance, and Text in Solo Music of the French Baroque,” *Text: An Interdisciplinary Annual of Textual Studies* 15 (2002): 25.

The player can refer to the table below for guidance on the interpretation of ornament symbols commonly found in manuscript sources.

*Tremblement* *Pincé*

*Port de voix*

*Cadence* *Coulé* *Harpegement*

In “3” time, eighth notes in conjunct motion (mm. 3–4, 7–8, etc.) should be rendered long and short successively as if notated in dotted values. Further advice on the rhythmic convention of *notes inégales* and other performance practice issues can be found in the “Introduction”.

## Critical Notes

No. 117 (fols. 33Ar–33Av, Hand B), Courante de M<sup>r</sup> de lully (g) [Courante de Lully, after D’Anglebert/Lully (1689) LWV 75/24(g)]

M. 3	lhU3	rest missing
M. 3	lhL4	natural missing
M. 4	rhL4	eighth note (beam missing)
M. 6	lhU2	dotted quarter note
M. 8	lhU6	rest missing
M.11	rhL4	a second lower: “g”
	lhU2	eighth note
	lhU3	dot missing
	lhL4	dot missing
M. 12	lhU1	rest missing
M. 13	lhL7–8	two eighth notes
M. 15	lh9	eighth note

M. 18      lhL1      rest missing