

Gavotte en rondeau (Gauotte rondeau) *Armide, 1686*

US-BEm MS 777 (Menetou), no. 60, fol. 38v
LWV 71/9

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C' in a box. The melody in the treble staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

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The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues from the first system. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some grace notes, and the bass staff continues with its accompaniment. The word 'fin' is written in the lower left of the system.

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues from the second system. A measure in the treble staff is marked with '(a)'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and accidentals.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music continues from the third system. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The number '13' is written at the beginning of the system.

(a) redundant downwards stem removed

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).

Editorial Remarks

This piece ends on m. 5, as indicated by “*fin*”, and the player should provide a suitable ending.

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 1689.¹ 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.²

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 “2” time, eighth notes in conjunct motion (mm. 3–4, 6–12, 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. 60 (fol. 38v, Hand A’), Gauotte rondeau (a) [Gavotte en rondeau from *Armide* (1686) LWV 71/9 (a)]

M. 4 rhL1 rest missing

M. 9 rh5 redundant downwards stem removed. *Menetou*:



M. 11 rhL4 rest missing

M. 12 rhL1 rest missing

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.

M. 15 rh2 sharp missing