

## Menuet (menuet) Roland, 1685

US-BEm MS 777 (Menetou), no. 36, fol. 24r  
LWV 65/4

The first system of the Minuet is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand (treble clef) begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by an eighth note G4 and a sixteenth note F4. The third measure has a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The fourth measure features a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by a quarter note G4. The fifth measure consists of a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a whole chord of G2, Bb2, and D3. The second measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The third measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fourth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fifth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3.

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The second system of the Minuet continues from the first. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by an eighth note G4 and a sixteenth note F4. The third measure has a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The fourth measure features a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by a quarter note G4. The fifth measure consists of a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The second measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The third measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fourth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fifth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3.

The third system of the Minuet continues from the second. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by an eighth note G4 and a sixteenth note F4. The third measure has a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The fourth measure features a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by a quarter note G4. The fifth measure consists of a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The second measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The third measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fourth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fifth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3.

The fourth system of the Minuet continues from the third. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by an eighth note G4 and a sixteenth note F4. The third measure has a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and Bb4. The fourth measure features a quarter note Bb4 with a mordent, followed by a quarter note G4. The fifth measure consists of a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F4. The left hand (bass clef) starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The second measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The third measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fourth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3. The fifth measure has a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note Bb2 and a quarter note D3.

## 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*

The image shows three examples of musical ornaments in a keyboard arrangement. The first example, labeled 'Tremblement' and 'Pincé', shows a treble clef staff with notes and various ornament symbols (two dots, a trill 'tr', a vertical line with a hook, a plus sign, and a cross) above them, and a bass clef staff with a corresponding rhythmic accompaniment. The second example, 'Port de voix', shows a treble clef staff with notes and a slur-like ornament symbol above them, and a bass clef staff with a corresponding rhythmic accompaniment. The third example, 'Cadence', 'Coulé', and 'Harpegement', shows a treble clef staff with notes and various ornament symbols (a wavy line, a vertical line with a hook, and a vertical line with a cross) above them, and a bass clef staff with a corresponding rhythmic accompaniment.

In “3” time, eighth notes in conjunct motion (mm. 14, 18–9, 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. 36 (fol. 24r, Hand A'), menuet (F) [Menuet from *Roland* (1685) LWV 65/4 (F)]

M. 10	lhU1	dot missing
M. 11	lhU1	dot missing
M. 20	lhU1	dot missing