

Trompettes *Psyché*, 1671

F-Pn Vm7-6307(1), no. 12, pp. 22–3
LWV 45/36

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in treble and bass clefs. Measure 1 begins with a repeat sign. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

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Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a '5'. Measures 7 and 8 contain first and second endings, labeled '1.' and '2.' with '1 fois' and '2 fois' respectively. The first ending leads back to measure 5, while the second ending concludes the piece.

Musical notation for measures 9-14. Measure 10 is marked with a '10'. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 15-20. Measure 15 is marked with a '15'. Measure 17 contains a repeat sign. The music continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked with a '21'. Measure 24 contains a repeat sign. The music concludes with a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

Source

F-Pn: Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Vm7-6307(1) (France, post 1687).

Two arrangements entered by two unidentified French hands (Hands B and E). Hand B (no. 10) is more competent and is possibly the teacher of the other hands.

The Lully pieces form part of this miscellaneous collection of viol, vocal and harpsichord music.

Literature: Gustafson 1979, 1:110, 3:86–90.

Edition: WLSCM, two pieces (nos. 10, 12).

Editorial Remarks

This piece is in rondeau form and editorial *reprise* symbols, indicated by $\%$, have been supplied to clarify the repetition scheme.

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.

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.

Tremblement *Pincé*

Port de voix

Cadence *Coulé* *Harpegement*

or or or or (Brussels-27220)

The Editor considers that the convention of inequality does not apply to this piece. Further advice on performance practice issues can be found in the “Introduction”.

Critical Notes

No. 12 (pp. 22–3, Hand E), [untitled] (C) [Trompettes from *Psyché* (1671) LWV 45/36 (C)]
[No comments]