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A social, literary and musical study
of Julie Pinel's
Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire
(Paris, 1737)

by

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VOLUME ONE

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Abstract

This thesis discusses the life and work of the eighteenth-century French composer, Julie Pinel. Pinel's extant music comprises one collection of music, *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire à une et deux voix, de Brunettes à 2 dessus, scène pastorale, et cantatille avec accompagnement*, published in 1737, of which a critical edition has been produced in volume II of this thesis. There is little information regarding Pinel's life and work, however, the preface and *privilège* included in her *Nouveau recueil* provide some clues as to Pinel's biography. Her life and music are examined, with reference to the social, literary and musical environment she was working in. An added dimension is that Pinel was working as a professional *musicienne* at a time when women were beginning to find their voice and place in professional society. Pinel claims authorship of the majority of the poems in her collection, and the rest come from anonymous sources. Pinel's literary and musical output illustrates her obvious knowledge of the current trends in eighteenth-century France, with most of her poetry written for a female poetic voice, displaying many of the fashionable themes of the day. Her music displays a variety of styles, ranging from simple airs in binary form, traditionally found in most French *airs sérieux et à boire*, to the operatic, and the fashionable rococo styles.

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VOLUME 1

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Chapter 1

The life of Julie Pinel

On the whole, the life of eighteenth-century composer Julie Pinel remains a mystery. We have no dates for Julie Pinel, and very little information pertaining to her biography. The fragments of information we do have, have enabled some assumptions to be made but have also raised numerous questions. Julie Anne Sadie's entry on Julie Pinel in *Grove* estimates her date of birth as 1710.¹ As we examine subsequently this information, we will return to this date and ascertain its possibility.

At the end of 1736, Pinel obtained an eight-year privilege allowing her to publish 'collections of airs, cantatas and other pieces of vocal and instrumental music of her composition'.² Almost immediately, she published a collection of songs in the form of a book of airs, *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire à une et deux voix, de Brunettes à 2 dessus, scène pastorale, et cantatille avec accompagnement* (1737). Pinel's verified extant music consists only of this 1737 collection, which she dedicates to the Prince de Soubise, explaining that the Pinel family had served the Soubise house since the 1680s: 'C'est le sort de ma famille, depuis plus de cinquante cinq ans, d'être attachée à votre Illustre Maison.'³ While we have some information regarding both Pinel and the Prince de Soubise, there is nothing, save this preface, that links the two figures to substantiate Pinel's statement. In spite of this, the preface, alongside our existing knowledge on patronage in eighteenth-century France, provides enough evidence for us to fill in some gaps and theorise as to Pinel's biography and family circumstances.

¹ Julie Anne Sadie, 'Pinel, Julie', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 25 January 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

² For the complete privilege, see page v, Volume 2.

³ 'It has been the destiny of my family, for more than 55 years, to have been attached to your illustrious house.' Julie Pinel, *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire* (Paris: Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737). The preface is given in full later in this chapter.

Fortunately, the name ‘Pinel’ appears in other sources in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There were several musicians of this name, however, until the late twentieth century they were often confused as being one person.⁴ This stems from the differing spellings of the name: Pinel and Pinet. One case in point appears in a letter of nomination which was written on January 7th 1656:

Le Roy...considérant la perfection que Germain Pinet s’est acquise à toucher du luth, et qui avait donné sujet à S. M. de la choisir pour lui en montrer la méthode, le plaisir de l’entendre et l’estime qu’elle a pour lui, ayant depuis lors considéré qu’il lui était nécessaire pour le divertir en particulier et pour remplir les concerts de la musique de la chambre, S. M. a retenu et retient le dit sieur Pinet, pour son joueur de luth et de théorbe, et pour le server désormais avec l’un et l’autre de ces instruments, tant dans les concerts de la musique de sa chambre, que dans ses récréations particulières...⁵

Germain Pinel (b early 1600s; d Paris October 1661) was a master lutenist, theorbist and composer appointed as the lute teacher to the young Louis XIV before entering *la musique de la chambre* in 1656 as a lutenist and theorbist. We do not know why Germain’s name does not appear in the list of chamber musicians from 1664 onwards but one explanation for this was the succession of his son, Séraphin Pinel, to the position of *ordinaire de la musique de la chambre*, which Germain had previously held.⁶ Herein lies the source of some confusion because *L’Etat de la France*⁷ never actually named Séraphin, and continued to name Germain until 1679.⁸ To compound the already confusing situation, there appears a third musician with the Pinel name: François Pinel, who is listed in *L’Etat de la France* as ‘haute-taille ordinaire & Joueur de Théorbe/Chambre;

⁴ Echorcheville equates ‘Pinet’ and ‘Pinel’. Jules Ecorcheville, *Vingt suites d’orchestre du XVIIe siècle français* (New York: Broude, 1970), 2:13. Ecorcheville (1872-1914) was a musicologist and pupil of César Franck and H. Riemann who worked on the *Catalogue de la musique ancienne de la Bibliothèque nationale* which contained collections of music prior to 1750. François Lesure; Frayda B. Lindemann, ‘The Music Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris’, *Notes*, 2nd Ser., 35/2 (Dec., 1978), p.254.

⁵ The King...considering the perfection that Germain Pinet achieved playing the lute, and which caused [Sa Majesté] to choose him as a teacher, the pleasure of hearing him and the esteem which he has for him, having since considered that it was necessary that he was needed for his private entertainment in particular and to fill the concerts of the music of the chamber, [Sa Majesté] reserved and retains said Mr Pinet, for his lute and theorbo playing, and to serve from then on with one or the other of these instruments, in the concerts of the music of his chamber, in his private entertainment... *Arch. nat.* O¹ 7. f^o 155 as cited in Ecorcheville, 1970, 2:13-4.

⁶ Ecorcheville, 1970, 2:14.

⁷ *L’Etat de la France* is a publication providing information on the hundreds of singers, instrumentalists, composers and dancers who served the royal court. Albert Cohen, ‘L’Etat de la France: One Hundred Years of Music at the French Court’, *Notes* 48/3, March, 1992, p.775 & 801.

⁸ Germain Pinel died in 1661, which indicates conclusively that the Pinel being named was someone else, and Cohen believes it to be Séraphin Pinel.

1692, 1694, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1702, 1708'.⁹ He was best known as an instrumentalist. His name appears in *L'Etat* for many years despite him having passed his post as *ordinaire de la musique du roi* to Laurent Dupré in 1671.¹⁰ François Pinel was the younger brother of Germain by approximately twenty years,¹¹ and he apparently had a daughter by the name of Françoise: 'Il possède déjà une telle notoriété qu'il a pu choisir Lully comme parrain de sa fille Françoise'.¹²

Lully's 1656 *Ballet de Psyché* is another source of information on the Pinel musicians establishing that they were in fact one family: '...trois musiciens venus en ces lieux charmer le sens de l'ouïe, les Srs Pinelle père, fils et frère.'¹³ Clearly these are Germain, Séraphin and François. Germain is also named in Lully's 1657 *Ballet de l'Amour malade* and in his 1659 *Ballet de la Raillerie*,¹⁴ which, along with his own output of music cements his status as the most famous Pinel musician.¹⁵ This of course brings us to the musician who lies at the centre of the current study: Julie Pinel.

⁹ François Pinel replaced a father and son duo by the name 'Tissu' who were 'taille' singers in the chamber and the chapel, as well as performers and teachers of the lute. François fits a similar description, being described as a 'chanteur' and 'théorbe ordinaire de la chambre'. Ecorcheville, 1970, 2:14.

¹⁰ Ecorcheville suggests that Dupré died in 1680 which is why the Pinel name persists for so long. It is unclear who succeeded François after this, however, both Ecorcheville and Vendrix (Grove) suggest that it was Robert de Visée. Philippe Vendrix, 'Dupré', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 3 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

¹¹ Monique Rollin & Jean-Michel Vaccaro, *Oeuvres de Pinel: Edition et transcription* (Paris: CNRS, 1982), p.xiv.

¹² 'He already has such notability that he could choose Lully as the godfather of his daughter Françoise.' B.N., Fichier, *Thoinan*, document cited without call mark in Rollin and Vaccaro, 1982, p.xiv. Within the scope of this study, it was unfortunately not possible to examine this document which may provide information as to whether François Pinel had other children.

¹³ '...three musicians come to this place to charm the sense of hearing, Srs Pinelle father, son and brother.' Ballard, 1656, in-4° as cited in Ecorcheville, 1970, 2: 14-15. There is no indication of where exactly this information is written in the *Ballet de Psyché*, and once again it was not possible to examine this document during this study.

¹⁴ *Ballet de l'Amour malade*, dansé par Sa Majesté le 17 janvier 1657 dans la grande salle du Louvre. Livret de F. Buti. Vers de Benserade, Musique de Lully, Pinel participe au ballet, entre autres à la première entrée. (*Ballet de l'Amour malade* danced by his majesty on 17 January 1657 in the great Louvre. Libretto by F. Buti. Verse by Benserade, music by Lully. Pinel participated in the ballet's premiere performance). Bibl. De l'Opéra, Ms. Thoinan, p.397 cited in Rollin & Vaccaro, p.xii. *Ballet de la Raillerie*, dansé par Sa Majesté le 19 février 1659. Vers de Benserade, Musique de Lully, J.-B. Boësset. Pinel et Pinel le jeune participent au ballet...à la 1re entrée. (*Ballet de la Raillerie* danced by his majesty on 19 February 1659. Vers by Benserade, music by Lully, J.-B. Boësset. Pinel and the younger Pinel participated in the ballet's first performance). Bibl. De l'Opéra, Ms. Thoinan, p.409 cited in Rollin & Vaccaro, 1982, p.xii.

¹⁵ Germain composed 78 dances, 8 *préludes non mesurés* for lute, and one *prélude non mesuré* for theorbo (ed. M. Rollin and J.-M. Vaccaro, Paris, 1982). David Ledbetter, 'Pinel, Germain',

A clue as to Julie Pinel's circumstances may be found in the dedicatory preface of her book of airs. The preface is addressed to 'Monseigneur le Prince de Soubize, Capitaine Lieutenant des Gensdarmes de la garde Du Roy.'¹⁶ Pinel is referring to Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise (b. Versailles July 16, 1715-d. July 4, 1787) who will be discussed in detail in Chapter two:

C'est le sort de ma famille, depuis plus de cinquante cinq ans, d'être attachée a votre Illustre Maison, dans laquelle, j'ay pour ainsy dire, reçu la lumiere, c'est ce qui semble autoriser la liberté que je prends, de vous offrir le premier ouvrage, que je mets au jour, votre auguste nom, à la teste de ce livre, suffit, pour le render recommandable, quell Bonheur pour moy Monseigneur si quelques unes des arriettes dont il est remply, peut se trouver digne de vous amuser quelques instans, j'ose esperer que mon zèle et l'ardeur de vous plaire, me tiendront lieu de merite aupres de vous, daignez Monseigneur, vous rendre le protecteur de ma muse et des productions qu'elle fait gloire de vous consacrer un livre de Cantates sera dans peu de tems le second homage quelle s'appreste a vous rendre, faites moy la grace de les recevoir l'un et l'autre, comme une preuve de l'attachement inviolable, et du profond respect avec lesquels j'ay l'honneur d'être, Monseigneur!
Votre tres humble et tres obeissante servante, Julie Pinel.¹⁷

She is certainly grateful for Rohan's patronage. Her flowery dedication implies that Rohan must have played a vital role in her establishment as a musician, and her intention to publish a book of cantatas also makes it clear that Rohan's approval was worth striving for.

Julie Anne Sadie identifies her as a 'member of the Pinel dynasty of court lutenists',¹⁸ which is extremely likely, yet not definite. Julie Pinel probably followed the path of her family members in having a musical career, as happened in the case of Séraphin Pinel. Musical careers were established through family succession, for it was expected that children would succeed their parents in

Grove Music Online ed. L. Macy (Accessed 3 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com> Ecorcheville also tentatively attributes a *Courante* to Germain Pinel from a manuscript in Cassel and lists the sources containing the œuvres of Pinel: Ecorcheville, 1970, 2: 15.

¹⁶ Monseigneur the Prince of Soubize, Captain Lieutenant of the Police and the Royal guard.

¹⁷ It has been the destiny of my family, for more than 55 years, to have been attached to your illustrious house, in which I have, so to speak, received the light of day [education], and it is this that seems to authorise the liberty that I am taking to offer you the first work that I am publishing. Your noble name, at the start of this book, suffices to render it recommendable. What happiness it will give me Monseigneur if some of these *arriettes* of which it [the book] is full can amuse you for a few instans. I dare to hope that my diligence, zealousness and ardent desire of pleasing you will take the place of merit in your high esteem. Deign, Monseigneur to render yourself the protector of the productions that my muse glories in presenting to you. A book of *Cantates*, in a short while, will be the second tribute which is about to be rendered to you. Do me the gracious honour of receiving both of them, as proof of the inviolable attachment and profound respect with which I have the honour of being,
Monseigneur

Your very humble and very obedient servant, Julie Pinel.

¹⁸ Julie Anne Sadie, 'Pinel, Julie', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 25 January 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

employment. Simply by looking through the list of musicians in *L'Etat de la France*, one can see how many families of musicians existed.¹⁹ This is likely to be the case with Julie Pinel, even though there is no mention of her name in any sources on the Pinel family and we are not sure where exactly she fits in. She may have been related to François Pinel who died in 1709.²⁰

Julie Pinel is listed in several sources as the composer of a *tragédie-opéra* in five acts with the title 'Appollonius'.²¹ One of these references is found in a catalogue entry by Boisgelou (1734-1806):²²

Je l'ay vû dans ma jeunesse, Elle étoit alors fort vieille (ce il y a longtemps) elle monroit à jouer du Claveçin, je lui ay ouï dire qu'elle avoit composé un Opéra, il n'a été ny joué, ny imprimé, et vraisemblablement il ne méritoit pas de l'être. NB On trouve dans un Vieux Recueil Manuscrit de Pièces_____ [illisible], une Pièce intitulée *Le Tombeau du Roy d'Angleterre*, composée par le Sr Pinel.²³

Paul-Louis Roualle de Boisgelou was a music cataloguer in the music department at *la Bibliothèque nationale*, Paris;²⁴ his note dates from 1800. Whether this was a proper meeting or not cannot be substantiated, however, it is interesting that Boisgelou claims that Pinel's opera was never played or published, and it did not deserve to be. Pinel's composition of an opera is a less remarkable achievement than it may seem at first sight. A number of other French women also succeeded in writing operas in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, and had them performed as well. Pinel's predecessors

¹⁹ Cohen, 1992, p.775.

²⁰ Julie Anne Sadie suggests this connection in a footnote in her chapter on women musicians. Sadie, 1986, p.221.

²¹ The first mention of this opera is by Guillaume Debure & Joseph Basile Bernard van Praet, *Catalogue des Livres de sa Bibliothèque de feu M. le duc de la Vallière* (Paris, CL. J. Bap. Bauche, 1760, p.471; The second is in a catalogue entry by Boisgelou [Paul-Louis Roualle de] in *Table biographique des auteurs et compositeurs de musique dont les ouvrages sont à la Bibl[iothèque] nationale*. Ms. Autogr., ca. 1800 [no page number]; and it is listed in Charles-M. de la Roncière, Département des manuscrits, Bibliothèque nationale, *Catalogue général des manuscrits français* (France: E. Leroux, 1902), p.326. I am grateful to Associate Professor Robert Hoskins who pursued this question further and addressed the issue with Mme Catherine Massip, conservateur and director of the department of music at the Bibliothèque nationale. Mme Massip found no mention of the opera in the current Bibliothèque nationale and Conservatoire files, Aresnal, Opera, or Versailles catalogue.

²² Boisgelou's dates are found in an article cited by Denise Launay, 'Lebeau, Élisabeth – Un Collaborateur bénévole de la Bibliothèque nationale à la fin du XVIII siècle, Paul-Louis Roualle de Boisgelou, 1734-1806', *Bulletin d'Information de l A. B. F.*, 27 Nov. 1958.

²³ 'I saw her when I was young, She was then very old (this was a long time ago); She taught the harpsichord; I have heard tell of her that she had composed an opera, it has neither been performed nor published, and in all likelihood it does not deserve to be. NB. We find a piece entitled *Le Tombeau du Roy d'Angleterre* in 'Vieux Recueil Manuscrit de Pièces', composed by Sr Pinel.' Boisgelou, 1800.

²⁴ Lesure & Lindemann, 1978, p.252.

included Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de La Guerre²⁵ whose *tragédie en musique*, *Céphale et Procris*, was published and performed by the *Académie Royale de Musique* in 1694.²⁶ Hers was the first by a woman to be performed at the Paris Opéra.²⁷ Mademoiselle Duval (1718-1775) followed Jacquet de La Guerre's lead, with her ballet-opera *Les Génies, ou Les caractères de l'Amour* performed at the Paris Opéra in 1736.²⁸

If Pinel's contemporaries seemed not to judge her adept in the composition of opera, then she was surely more recognised for her talent as a performer if we go by Boisgelou's account of her teaching the harpischord, a favoured instrument and common pursuit for young French women during the *ancien régime*.²⁹ Teachers were generally performers also, and Pinel was clearly sought after and known as a teacher. Furthermore, Pinel enjoyed the prestige of having her own dedicated collection of airs published by La Veuve Boivin and Le Clerc in Paris,³⁰ which confirms her talents as a composer. Pinel was obviously aware of the latest vogues and styles in French music. The inclusion of a *scène pastorale* and a *cantatille* in her *Nouveau recueil* are indicative of this. As a recognised

²⁵ Jacquet de La Guerre will be discussed further in Chapter 4 on women *musiciennes* in eighteenth-century France.

²⁶ Mary Cyr (ed.), *Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de La Guerre: The Collected Works* Vol. 4 (New York: The Broude Trust, 2005), p.xiii.

²⁷ Catherine Cessac, *Elisabeth Jacquet de La Guerre : une femme compositeur sous le regne de Louis XIV* (Arles : Actes sud, 1995), p.80.

²⁸ James R. Anthony, 'Duval, Mlle', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>; it was not until 1784 that the next opera composed by a female was performed: 'acte de ballet Tibulle et Délie, ou Les Saturnales' by Henriette de Beaumesnil (1748-1813). Elisabeth Cook, 'Henriette Adélaïde Villard de Beaumesnil', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁹ Sadie, 1986, p.202.

³⁰ Elizabeth Catherine Ballard, the daughter of Jean-Baptiste-Christophe Ballard (1663-1750), married French music seller and publisher, François Boivin (1693-1733) in 1724 and began assisting him. Boivin bought the shop *La Règle d'Or*, previously owned since 1715 by Henry Foucault. With his uncle, Michel Pignolet de Montéclair, Boivin went into business to sell and print music. On his death in 1733, Elizabeth took over the management of their shop under the name *La Veuve Boivin*, during which time the business experienced immense success and a growth in sales. Sylvette Milliot, 'Boivin, François', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>; Sylvette Milliot, 'The Boivins: a pair of 18th century music dealers', *Revue de musicologie*, Vol. 54, no. 1, 1968, p.106. Jean-Pantaléon Le Clerc (before 1697-after 1759) was a French publisher and violinist who lived at the *Croix d'Or*, rue de Roule in Paris. At the time of Pinel's publication in 1737, Le Clerc was associated with Boivin on the title pages of works, an example of which can be seen on the front page of Pinel's *recueil*. Anik Devriès, 'Le Clerc, Jean- Pantaléon', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 3 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

performer, composer and teacher, Pinel would have been a well-respected member of the bourgeoisie.

Pinel may have composed most of the airs in this collection at an earlier time than 1737 for several reasons. The immediacy with which she produced a collection of music after obtaining a privilege is notable, and coupled with what is an interesting title for her collection, gives us reason to doubt that she composed all of her work in or near 1737. As Laury Gutiérrez states, the title of Pinel's collection is unusual, given the publication date.³¹ The terms '*Nouveau*' and '*Recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire*' were by now outdated, with Ballard preferring the title *chansons choisies* for his collections.³² On the other hand, the inclusion of a *cantatille* in Pinel's collection would suggest otherwise. It was when the popularity of the *cantate française* began to diminish that a shorter version of the cantata was born in the *cantatille*. Julien Tiersot places the beginning of decline of the cantata in the late 1720s at the same time that the *cantatille* appeared.³³ Unless Pinel was at the forefront of the developing style and forms in French music at the time, it is unlikely that she would have composed *Le Printems* before 1728, at the earliest.

Like the other Pinel musicians, it is likely that Julie Pinel's name was spelt mistakenly on occasion, and that she was referred to in different manners. There is an air attributed to 'Pinet la fille' in a 1710 publication of *Recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire* as well as an air in the 1720 publication by 'Melle. P.'³⁴ If these works are in fact products of Julie Pinel, her date of birth may have been earlier than that given by Sadie. Maybe Pinel was a musically gifted child which could explain the 1710 air by 'Pinet la fille'. As Boisgelou lived from 1734-1806, his description of Pinel as 'étoit alors fort vieille' when he was in his youth is further evidence that she was born in the late seventeenth century.

³¹ Laury Gutiérrez, *The Pleasures of Love and Libation: Airs by Julie Pinel and other Parisian women* (La Donna Musicale – LA 07103: Boston, 2007), p.14.

³² Gutiérrez, 2007, p.14.

³³ Julien Tiersot, 'Cantates de XVIIIe Siècle', *Le Ménestrel*, LXIX (1893), p.142 as cited in Vollen, Gene E., *A French cantata: A Survey and Thematic Catalog* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: UMI Research Press, 1982), p.16.

³⁴ Gutiérrez, 2007, p.14.

Chapter 2

Pinel's patron: Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise

Over the course of the eighteenth century, the dependence of artists on patronage began to decrease and it became more possible to earn a living independently.¹ In the past, patronage had provided artists with an essential income to supplement the payments received from publishers. Louis XIV was one such important patron and many of the wealthy bourgeois also patronised writers and musicians as part of their attempt to mix with the elite.²

As was highlighted in the previous chapter, Julie Pinel dedicated her collection to Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise. The Rohan family can be classified as *princes du sang* (princes of the blood) having secured the rank of *prince* in the sixteenth century as a result of their claim to be descendants from the sovereign dukes of Brittany.³ Furthermore, Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise is identified as such in a brief mention in Colin Jones' book, *The Great Nation*.⁴

¹ John Lough, *An Introduction to Eighteenth Century France* (London: Longmans, 1960), p.231.

² John Lough, *An Introduction to Seventeenth-Century France* (London: Longmans, 1957), p.181.

³ François R. Velde, 'The Rank/Title of Prince in France', *Heraldica*, available from <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/france/frprince.htm>, accessed 18 August, 2007. There are references to Jean Rohan, vicomte de, as being a noble of the duchy and a Breton who served Charles de Blois (duke of Brittany from 1341). Michael Jones, *Ducal Brittany 1364-1399* (London: Oxford U.P., 1970), pp.32 & 57-8. The princes of the blood played an important role as literary patrons. Lough, 1960, p.257. In *ancien régime* France, the term *prince* referred to one's rank or title. *Prince* derives from the Classical Latin term *princeps* meaning 'first in order'. Jonathon D. Boulton & William Kibler (eds.), *Medieval France: An Encyclopedia* (New York: Garland Pub., 1995), p.759. In fifteenth century France, the term was used in two groupings: *princes du sang* (princes of the blood) and *princes étrangers* (foreign princes): 'Princes du sang et légitimés sont membres de la famille royale, et les princes étrangers voisinent avec les ducs.' (Princes of the blood and those declared legitimate are members of the royal family, and foreign princes are close to dukes). Jean-François Solnon, 'Princes', François Bluche (ed.), *Dictionnaire du grand siècle* (Paris: Fayard, 1990), p.1255. *Princes du sang* were those who were in line for the royal throne, whereas *princes étrangers* indicated foreigners who had been admitted to the court by the French king. It was during the sixteenth century when the term *prince* became understood as it is today, 'member of the lineage of a sovereign lord.' Boulton & Kibler, 1995, p.759.

⁴ M. Bordes, *La Réforme municipale du contrôleur-général Laverdy et son application* (Toulouse, 1967), p.142, cited by Colin Jones, *The Great Nation* (London: Penguin Books, 2003), p.276.

The title of ‘Prince de Soubise’ is also mentioned in passing in a number of books. Often it is in reference to the Hôtel de Soubise, a famous building in Paris which was supposedly purchased by Charles de Rohan’s great-grandfather, François de Rohan, on March 27, 1700.⁵ The interior of the *hôtel* was later decorated for the wedding of Hércule-Mériadec (Charles de Rohan’s grandfather) to Marie de Courcillon, and was overseen by the famous French architect Germain Boffrand.⁶ The building today houses the Musée de l’Histoire de France and part of the Archives Nationales.

The following information about Charles de Rohan comes from two sources, *Le gouvernement et l’administration sous Louis XV: dictionnaire biographique* by Michel Antoine (Paris: Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1978), and *Histoire et Généalogie de la Maison de Rohan* by Georges Martin (Lyon: G. Martin, 1998). The second of these books provides a detailed description and overview of the many branches of the Rohan family tree, with information on each individual person along with accompanying pictures. Unfortunately, Martin has not provided references for the information included. Perhaps this was because it was not deemed important for a genealogical study. In the present study, the information provided in his book has been used only to fill in the gaps on the life of Charles de Rohan where it is otherwise unclear, and thus it must be regarded as tentative, given that we have no other source to substantiate some of the information he provides.

Charles de Rohan (b Versailles 16 July 1715; d Paris 2 July 1787) was the son of Louis François Jules de Rohan, Duke of Rohan-Rohan, Prince de Soubise, and Captain Lieutenant of the Police and the Royal guard (b. 1697; d. May 6, 1724) and Anne Julie Adélaïde de Melun, princesse d’Epinoy (d. May 18, 1724).⁷

⁵ Centre historique des Archives nationales, ‘Les hôtels de Soubise et de Rohan au cœur du Marais. Un site d’exception chargé d’histoire...’, available from www.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/chan/chan/musee/action_culturelle/docs/Historique_Hotels.pdf accessed 7 April 2008. Renovations began on the Hôtel de Soubise in 1704 by the architect Pierre Alexis Delamair. Fiske Kimball, *The Creation of the Rococo* (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1943), p.93.

⁶ Germain Boffrand & Caroline van Eck (ed.), *Book of Architecture* (England: Ashgate, 2002), p.xiii.

⁷ Michel Antoine, *Le gouvernement et l’administration sous Louis XV: dictionnaire biographique* (Paris, Éditions du Centre national de la recherche scientifique, 1978), p.219.

Charles was thus orphaned at the age of nine and from then on was raised at court where he became a close companion to Louis XV (b 1710; d 1774) who was almost the same age as the young prince.⁸

Image 1, Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise.⁹



Charles de Rohan commenced his career in the military in May 1732, when he acquired the charge of the Police and the Royal guard;¹⁰ two years afterwards, on July 16th, 1734, he became captain of this company.¹¹ According to Martin, in the following years Rohan accompanied Louis XV in his military campaigns until 1748.¹² The friendship between the young king and Charles de Rohan was a loyal and steadfast one. In the siege of Fribourg in 1745, during which time Rohan was accompanying Louis XV in his military operation, Rohan supposedly broke his arm. Voltaire remarked that ‘dès que le roi le sut, il alla le voir, il y retourna plusieurs fois.’¹³ In the years following 1748, Rohan went on to attain

⁸ Georges Martin, *Histoire et Genealogie de la Maison de Rohan* (Lyon: G. Martin, 1998), p.117.

⁹ Martin, 1998, p.219.

¹⁰ Antoine, 1978, p.219.

¹¹ Ibid. See Antoine, 1978, p.219 for a succinct summary of Rohan’s military career.

¹² Martin, 1998, p.117. Antoine states that on January 1, 1748, Rohan became the ‘lieutenant général des armées du Roi’, 1978, p.219.

¹³ ‘As soon as the king knew, says Voltaire, he went to see him, and he went back to him several times.’ Voltaire, *Œuvres complètes de Voltaire* (Paris, Hachette, 1860), p.367 cited in Martin, 1998, p.117.

high military rank and was named a Marshal of France in 1758.¹⁴ However, it would appear that this acquisition was less to do with his military ability and more to do with his favour with the king, Louis XV.¹⁵

Charles de Rohan's questionable military ability is most obvious in his contribution to the Seven Years War which was declared in June 1756 as a result of the hostility between Britain and France. The outbreak of the Seven Years War was tough on France which by mid 1757 was at war with Britain and Prussia.¹⁶ The French sustained many defeats, and the nation's confidence as a major power in Europe was knocked with the loss of territories and prestige.¹⁷ Whatever the truth may be about Charles de Rohan's military abilities, it was through the influence of Louis XV's mistress Madame Pompadour (1721-1764), that Charles de Rohan was given the command of an army of 24,000 troops.¹⁸ Although operations began positively, they were crushed by the Prussians at Rossbach in 1757.¹⁹ Charles de Rohan continued his military career for only a few more years, but his interest in the military remained for many more, which is clear in a letter he wrote to Voltaire on 15 November 1768:

J'ai lu, monsieur, avec la plus grande attention et le plus grand plaisir les quatre volumes du siècle de Louis XIII et de Louis XV, dont vous avez bien voulu me faire present... Vous avez traité avec une précaution favorable, pour moi, les trois articles dont vous me parlez dans votre lettre; j'en suis sensiblement touché. Vous avez appuyé sur les inconvénients des armées combinées et sur la difficulté de réunir et concilier les esprits des officiers du second ordre... Vous avez bien raison, je me suis trouvé dans le cas d'éprouver plus que personne de pareils embarras et les suites malheureuses ou désagréables qu'ils entraînent après eux... Pendant le séjour que les officiers de mon régiment ont fait dans votre voisinage, ils ne m'ont pas laissé ignorer les politesses dont vous les avez comblés et les amusements que vous leur avez procurés...²⁰

¹⁴ Antoine, 1978, p.219. By the end of the Middle Ages, the title of Marshal was of the highest-ranking military officers in France. Lucien Bély, *Dictionnaire de l'Ancien Régime : royaume de France : XVIe- XVIIIe siècle* (Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 1996), p.593.

¹⁵ Martin, 1998, p.117.

¹⁶ James C. Riley, *The Seven Years War and the Old Regime in France* (Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1986), pp.74-5.

¹⁷ Jones, 2002, p.170.

¹⁸ Martin, 1998, p.118.

¹⁹ Jones, 2002, pp.235-236.

²⁰ 'I have read, Monsieur, with the greatest attention and the greatest pleasure the four volumes about the century of Louis XIII and Louis XV, which you were kind enough to present to me... You treated with favourable caution, for me, the three articles about which you are speaking to me in your letter; I am appreciative. You dwelt on the inconveniences of the combined armies and on the difficulty of uniting and reconciling the minds of the officers of the second rank... You are right; I found myself having to endure the difficulties and unhappiness that follow in their wake... During the stay which the officers of my regiment made in your neighbourhood, they did not let me ignore the courtesy which you bestowed on them and the entertainments which you found for them...' Charles de Rohan, prince de Soubise, to Voltaire c. 15 November

Charles de Rohan had three wives, his first being Anne Marie Louise de La Tour d'Auvergne who he married on December 28, 1734, and they had a daughter, Charlotte de Rohan, who was born in Paris in 1737.²¹ Rohan's first marriage ended when Anne Marie Louise died in 1739 at the age of seventeen.²² His second marriage took place on November 6th, 1741 to Anne Thérèse de Savoie-Carnignan. She also died at a young age in 1745, during the birth of Rohan's second daughter, Victoire de Rohan-Soubise.²³ In the same year, Charles de Rohan wed his third wife, Anne Victoire Marie Christine, Princesse de Hesse-Rhinfel-Rottenbourg.²⁴ Rohan's luck did not improve with this marriage either, with his third wife being arrested at Tournai for running off with 90,000 livres worth of diamonds and jewellery to join her lover.²⁵ The infidelity was mutual. One of Rohan's lovers was Mademoiselle Guimard (1743-1816),²⁶ a well known French dancer in the *corps de ballet* at the *Comédie Française*, the *Opéra*, and King's Theatre in London. She became the *première danseuse noble* at the *Opéra* in 1763 and was one of the favourite dancers of the time.²⁷ Another of Charles de Rohan's lovers was rumoured to be the young dancer of fifteen years, Mademoiselle Zacharie, who was a pupil of Mademoiselle Guimard. Perhaps his behaviour was inherited from his father who was notorious for his sexual exploits.²⁸

Charles de Rohan's adulterous exploits provide some confirmation that he was involved in the music and arts scene in eighteenth-century France, considering Mademoiselle Guimard was a well known artist. His other associates serve to reinforce this also. It has already been mentioned that he was a close friend of the king, Louis XV, and also his mistress, Madame Pompadour, a fabulous patron of the arts who actively encouraged many artists. She showed goodwill towards the

1768, Theodore Besterman (ed), *Voltaire's Correspondence* LXX Aug-Dec 1786 (Geneva : Institut et Musée Voltaire, 1953-1965), p.167-168.

²¹ Martin, 1998, pp.123-124.

²² Antoine, 1978, p.219.

²³ Martin, 1998, pp.123-124.

²⁴ Antoine, 1978, p.219.

²⁵ Martin, 1998, p.121.

²⁶ Author not named, 'Guimard, Marie-Madeleine', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 4 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁷ Author not named, 'Guimard, Marie-Madeleine', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 4 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁸ See Francine du Plessix Gray, *At Home with the Marquis de Sade* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1998), pp.30 & 67.

philosophe movement in Parisian salons,²⁹ supported individuals such as the future cardinal de Bernis who became a well-known writer, and helped to secure Voltaire's place in the *Académie française* in 1746. Rohan's interest in literature is also confirmed by his correspondence with Voltaire: 'J'envoie une Tolérance à m. le prince de Soubise, le ministre d'état, qui la communiquera à m. le coadjuteur. J'en ai très peu d'exemplaires...'³⁰ Obviously Rohan was on good terms with the famous *philosophe* if Voltaire sent him his work, and Voltaire seems to have respected him deeply, judging by the following letter:

Je vous tiens très heureux, Monsieur, de pouvoir passer votre hiver auprès d'un homme aussi généralement aimé et estimé qu M le Prince de S...Il me semble que le public rend justice à la noblesse de son âme, à sa générosité, à sa bonté, à sa valeur, et à la douceur de ses moeurs. Il m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire une Lettre à laquelle j'ai été extrêmement sensible... Je mourrai en le respectant. Je vous en dis autant, et du fond de mon coeur.³¹

Another contributing factor that confirms Charles de Rohan's involvement in cultural pursuits was the establishment of the popular subscription series in 1769 known as the *Concert des Amateurs*, in which weekly concerts were given at the Hôtel de Soubise, conducted by François-Joseph Gossec.³² The orchestra for the *Concert des Amateurs* included over sixty string instruments, a number larger than that of the opera, and also boasted some of the most skilful artists in Paris.³³ It remains true, however, that all of these activities occurred in the years after Julie Pinel's 1737 publication, *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire*. We can assume that Charles de Rohan must have had an interest in the years preceding as

²⁹ C. Jones, *Madame de Pompadour. Images of a Mistress* (London, 2002), p.120 cited in Jones, 2003, pp.130-131.

³⁰ 'I sent a 'Tolérance' to the Prince de Soubise, the minister of state, who will announce it to m. . le coadjuteur. I have very few copies of it ...' Voltaire to Gabriel Cramer, letter 10068, c. 4 Janvier 1763, Besterman, Vol. LI Jan-March 1763, 1953-1965, p.16.

³¹ 'I am very happy, Monsieur, for you to be able to pass your winter near a man so in general loved and esteemed, Monsieur le Prince de S... It seems to me that the public acknowledges the nobility of his soul, his generosity, his goodness, his valour, and the gentility of his manners. It honoured me to be sent a letter in which I was extremely sensitive...I shall die respecting it. I say so much about it to you, and from the bottom of my heart.' Voltaire to François Gabriel Le Fournier, chevalier de Wargemont, letter 14472, c. 16 Janvier 1769, Besterman, Vol.LXXI Jan-April 1769, 1953-1965, p.44.

³² Elizabeth Cook, 'Paris>1723-89>Concert Life', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 4 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com> Gossec was a composer from the Netherlands who enjoyed a successful musical career in Paris for over fifty years. Barry S. Brook, David Campbell, Monicah. Cohn/Michael Fend, 'Gossec, François-Joseph', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 7 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

³³ One of the members of the orchestra was the French violinist Saint-Georges (1745-1799). Gabriel Banat, 'Saint-Georges [Saint-George], Joseph Bologne, Chevalier de', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 4 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

well, due to the number of artists he associated with, and because he had his own musical establishment, which included Julie Pinel.

One of Rohan's daughters was the dedicatee of a cantata in 1748 entitled *L'oroscope* (Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, Rés. R. 436), by an unfamiliar female composer, Hélène-Louise Demars (b. 1736). The piece was performed for Mademoiselle de Soubise on 21 November 1748, and the text was printed in the *Mercur de France* the following March.³⁴ This is further testimony to the assumption that the Rohan family were well known in the musical life of eighteenth-century France, and that they patronised other artists, in addition to Julie Pinel.

³⁴ Julie-Anne Sadie, 'Hélène-Louise Demars', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 4 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com> Mlle Demars also published two cantatilles, *Hercule et Omphale* and *Les Avantages du buveur*. Sadie, 1986, p.209.

Chapter 3

Eighteenth-century Parisian Society: Salon culture, the French air, and the burgeoning Italian influence

On the king's death in 1715, young Louis XV found himself facing a period in which opposition to the absolute power of the monarchy was increasing and where philosophers and writers mixed with nobility freely, discussing the political issues facing France. Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, took over as Regent in the same year because Louis XV was still a minor. The Duc d'Orléans pursued a life of debauchery and scandal, and as a result, the regency years were unproductive in fixing the problems left behind from Louis XIV's reign, when there was a quickly changing society to which the monarchy needed to adapt. Initially, Philippe set out to give the people the liberal reform they so desired, however, this soon reverted to the absolutism that defined Louis XIV's reign. France's finances were left in ruins, and corruption was rife.¹ When the regency ended in 1723, Cardinal Fleury took on a dominant role in the ruling of France as *ministre d'état*, a member of a small group called the *Conseil d'en haut*. His time at the head of government was relatively successful, particularly when contrasted with the latter part of the reign of Louis XV.²

On Fleury's death in 1743, Louis made himself absolute monarch and discarded the idea of finding another minister to replace Fleury. Louis XV is described as a weak and shy monarch who had an addiction to hunting and drinking excessive amounts of alcohol. The initial infatuation that the public had for the young king following the affliction of deaths in the royal household early in the century had faded quickly by the time Louis XV reached adolescence. When he took on more responsibility as monarch in 1743, he did not invest much concern in the matters of ruling France, or the responsibilities of his position. Not only did this not curb

¹ Robert Niklaus, *The Eighteenth Century, 1715-1789* (London: Benn; New York: Barnes & Noble, 1970), p.4.

² For a detailed overview of the eras of the Regent and of Fleury in the years 1715-1743, refer to Lough, 1960, pp.133-58.

the growing discontent that the French felt towards the power and prestige of the monarchy, but the increasing displeasure against Louis XV was not helped by the weakening position that France found herself in during these years, particularly the Seven Years War in which France, Austria and Russia were pitted against Prussia and England.³ During this period, Prussia and Russia were gaining strength and Britain was undergoing its quest for colonial supremacy.⁴

Despite this, France maintained the upper hand when it came to cultural hegemony. Paris and Versailles were the scenes of a vibrant social life and there were many outstanding artists, poets, playwrights, composers and thinkers who enhanced France's reputation as the leading nation in the arts.⁵ Such a reputation had been refined during the reign of Louis XIV which was characterised by ceremony, etiquette and refined behaviour, otherwise known as *goût*.⁶ *Goût* embodied the philosophy and culture of *honnêteté*, a doctrine which placed emphasis on the possession of certain moral virtues, based on the values of *goût*.⁷

Nowhere were these values more apparent than in seventeenth-century salons where they were cultivated. An understanding of seventeenth-century salon society is necessary for one to be able to follow the social and ideological changes that took place and which continued into the eighteenth century. Steven Kale writes that:

...salons emerged at a time when the justification of noble privilege in terms of a traditional military function was under attack, when circumstances promoted a more modern view of nobility based on a combination of birth, education, manners and sociability, and when an increasingly wealthy bourgeoisie was gaining entry into an expanding service nobility and aspired to 'live nobly'.⁸

Salons were breeding-grounds for the necessary skills needed for life amongst the nobility, and Kale sums up salon sociability as:

sociability of leisure, a form of communication, an arena for social encounters, providing opportunities for conviviality, intellectual exchange, and unconventional social relationships...[all with] luxurious space, feminine governance, select company,

³ Lough, 1960, p.165.

⁴ Lough, 1960, pp.3-4.

⁵ Lough, 1960, p.4.

⁶ Michael Moriarty, *Taste and Ideology in Seventeenth century France* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988), 88-89.

⁷ Lough, 1957, p.228.

⁸ Steven Kale, *French salons : high society and political sociability from the Old Regime to the Revolution of 1848* (Baltimore : The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), p.9.

polite conversation.⁹

Seventeenth-century salons reinforced the aristocratic ideals of French society, but also challenged society by mixing members of the nobility and the bourgeoisie:¹⁰ ‘Salons were indispensable socio-cultural adaptive mechanisms by which the integration of the newly ennobled into the structure of orders was completed.’¹¹

In particular, Kale’s earlier quotation which mentions feminine governance is significant. With the proliferation of salons, women enjoyed an equal role to men and an important role in French social life generally.¹² The distinguishing aspect of salons, compared to any other cultural institution of the time, was precisely their ‘feminine governance’¹³ which aroused conflicting opinions. Intellectual activity among women had flourished since the emergence of the literary public sphere in the seventeenth century,¹⁴ encouraged by avant-garde thinkers such as Poulain de la Barre who suggested that sexual differences were purely physical and therefore had no bearing on one’s intellect, concluding that women were just as able as men to hold public posts.¹⁵ However, other theorists such as Fleury and Fénelon argued that the education of women should be purely for the benefit of

⁹ Kale, 2004, p.3.

¹⁰ Kale, 2004, p.25. There were differentiations between the various types of *noblesse* in the seventeenth century. The *nobles d’épée* gained their recognition and nobility through militaristic achievement, while the *noblesse de robe* did so through their administrative service to the King. Lough, 1960, p.110. This division began to merge during the eighteenth century as a result of the continued influence of salons which were more and more accessible. Carolyn C. Lougee in *Le Paradis des Femmes* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1976) asserts that there were some who attempted to retain professional differences between the subgroups of nobility even though they were socially combined and she puts forth the argument that salons preserved the aristocratic structure of French society rather than destroyed it (Lougee, 1976, p.212). ‘Salons served to bring together nobles and intellectuals in an atmosphere of civility and fair play in order to educate one, refine the other, and create a common medium of cultural exchange based on a shared notion of *honnêteté* that combined learning, good manners and conversational skill’. Lougee, 1976, pp.211-13 as cited in Kale, 2004, p.24.

¹¹ Lougee, 1976, p.212.

¹² Lough, 1957, p.225.

¹³ Lougee, 1976, p.5.

¹⁴ Elizabeth C. Goldsmith, *Going Public: Women and Publishing in Early Modern France* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1995), p.5.

¹⁵ Eva Jacobs (ed.), *Woman and society in eighteenth-century France : essays in honour of John Stephenson Spink* (London: The Athlone Press, 1979), p.3. Madame Geoffrin is one example of an eighteenth-century *salônnière* who hosted many important guests and artists including *philosophes*, artists, and nobles as well as men of letters, of lowlier origins. Salons such as Geoffrin’s were particularly important to *philosophes*’ success because they served as a forum to promote their careers and ideas. Other notable *salônnières* from the eighteenth century include the Marquise de Lambert, Madame de Tencin and Madame Necker. Lough, 1960, pp.257 & 271.

family, posterity and society as a whole. Similarly, when it came to the salons, on one side, the leadership and governance of women was supported and celebrated as proof of their ability to hold major public roles, and on the other hand, there was opposition to women having any major public roles because of the enduring belief that women were inferior to men and thus unable to maintain such posts.¹⁶ In general, salons took on a more serious character and *salônnieres* were more educated.¹⁷ However, we must remember that while the *salônnieres* were remarkable, they only represented a small group of very intelligent, wealthy women whose very existence many considered to be a contradiction of the rules and structure of society.¹⁸

Nevertheless, the Parisian salon was adopting an increasingly hybrid character and it is analysed in detail by Lougee who describes eighteenth-century salons as melting pots which blurred the distinctions of birth, profession and sex.¹⁹ It was now easier to gain access to *le monde* (polite society) despite one's class or rank, as long as one had the correct manners,²⁰ and this was most clearly seen in the increasing presence of wealthy bourgeois and men of letters in salons, as opposed to mere nobility.

The position of men of letters improved considerably during the course of the eighteenth century. In the seventeenth century, the occupation of writers was ridiculed and frowned upon.²¹ However, by the mid-eighteenth century, this attitude was beginning to change and writers were admitted into polite society as

¹⁶ Lougee, 1979, p.6.

¹⁷ Kale, 2004, p.18.

¹⁸ Madelyn Gutwirth, *Madame de Stael, Novelist* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978), p.3. One of the early examples of opposition to the salon culture was the establishment of the *Maison royale de Saint Louis* at Saint-Cyr in 1686, founded by Madame de Maintenon. The school was designed to house about 250 daughters of impoverished army officers and noblemen, and to educate them in simple virtues that would produce a hard-working, domestic woman in a noble family. Maintenon aimed to educate young noble girls so that they would steer clear of polite society and the salon environment. Her avoidance of the salon practice is illustrated in the kind of music left behind at Saint-Cyr, which was composed for the 'usage de l'église et communauté des dames et demoiselles ... à Saint-Cyr'. Maintenon was in charge of the music, believing much of it to be too ornamental and florid. Lougee, 1976, p.173; James R. Anthony, 'Paris: Saint-Cyr', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

¹⁹ Lougee, 1976, p.170.

²⁰ Lough, 1960, p.264.

²¹ Lough, 1957, p.198.

equals to those from the aristocracy.²² In fact, French writers came to be revered for the power they wielded over public opinion. Lough describes this change in attitude towards men of letters with an example of one of the most notable figures from this period, Voltaire (b Paris, 1694; d Paris, 1778).²³

The *philosophes'* views usually contrasted with the established authority (the monarchy) and this marked the difference between our period, and the seventeenth century, where writers had remained on good terms with the king. They had done so because patronage had provided an essential income in addition to that which they received from publishers. Louis XIV had expected that his patronage would, in turn, maintain his position of power and glory. Yet, the absolute monarch faced financial pressure near the end of his reign due to constant warring and extravagant spending, and this restricted his patronage. Fortunately, the combination of the growth in the size of the reading public, and the wider dissemination of literature during the eighteenth century, enabled some authors to earn a living independent of patronage. Yet, the publication of philosophical works such as those by Voltaire, coupled with popular uprisings against the monarchy, contributed to the growing spirit of unrest in France. The king's ministers attempted to curb this by banning the dissemination of certain philosophic pamphlets, including Voltaire's *Lettres philosophiques* which was publicly burned.²⁴

Even though the monarchy continued its literary patronage in the eighteenth century, albeit on a smaller scale, the influence that Versailles previously had on literature and art had clearly shifted to Paris where polite society flourished. Conversation, wit, and the written word continued to remain important, with its

²² Lough, 1960, pp.263-65.

²³ Voltaire is the most renowned of the *philosophes*, writers from this age who displayed their individual thoughts and beliefs concerning religion, politics and philosophy in their work, whilst also taking on the task of enlightening society in general. Initially, Voltaire's writings and wit often led him into trouble. He was first imprisoned in the Bastille prison for eleven months in 1717 after defaming the government in his poetry. Later in 1726, he was exiled to England after he offended the Chevalier de Rohan-Chabot, not returning until 1729. Then in 1734 he was forced to flee Paris once again, following the dissemination of his *Lettres Philosophiques* to which the French took offense, claiming that Voltaire implied that English institutions were superior to those in France. However, in complete contrast to such treatment, in 1778 he was celebrated and treated as a celebrity on his return to Paris. A.J. Ayer, 'Life and Character', *Voltaire* (New York: Random, 1986), pp.1-38.

²⁴ Ayer, 1986, pp.15-16.

significance being reflected in the perpetuation of salons and the abundance of literature, art and music in this period.

This ideal is summed up by Catherine Gordon-Seifert with regard to the genre of the air, which makes up the majority of Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*:

An air's value was not necessarily based upon the quality of the song-texts nor even the musical settings, but rather that an air's worth was derived from its link to the most influential 'literary' model in France: 'la conversation à la française.'²⁵

Airs sérieux and *airs à boire* represent the final phase in the evolution of the *air de cour* in vocal chamber music.

Known for their simplicity, *airs de cour* were short, strophic songs first published in Le Roy and Ballard's 1571 publication, *Livre d'airs de cour miz sur le luth*, in which no distinction was made between the serious air and more fashionable forms such as the *chanson à danser*.²⁶ By the late seventeenth century, the term *air de cour* was replaced by the separate terms *air sérieux* and *air à boire*. The eighteenth-century *air à boire* was typically a strophic, syllabic song with texts of a light, frivolous nature, whereas the *air sérieux* had texts about love, pastoral scenes or political satire.²⁷ Catherine E. Gordon-Seifert describes the *air sérieux* in relation to the intimate nature of salon culture through its 'ability to express artfully that which could not be expressed directly', such as improper love, sexual arousal and seduction.²⁸ Generally, the melodies of serious and drinking songs were simple and memorable. It was in the mid 1690s that the publication of serious songs and drinking songs became extremely popular, because it allowed composers to write music on a smaller scale than cantatas, operas and large-scale church works, and provided music for amateurs to enjoy and perform.

Ballard's monthly *Recueils d'airs sérieux et à boire* contained all the different

²⁵ Catherine Gordon-Seifert, 'La réplique galante: Sébastien de Brossard's airs as conversation', Sébastien de Brossard: musician, edited by Jean Duron (Paris: Centre de Musique Baroque de Versailles/ Editions Klincksieck, 1998), p.181.

²⁶ James R. Anthony, *French Baroque Music* (London: B.T. Batsford, 1978), p.346. *Airs de cour* were polite courtly songs formerly known as the *voix de ville* and usually in simple binary form. Vollen, 1982, p.8.

²⁷ John H. Baron, 'Air à boire', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁸ Gordon-Seifert, *La Donna Musicale*, 2007, p.10.

types of chamber air being written at the time, by a wide range of composers.²⁹ The demand for Christophe Ballard's late seventeenth-century collection, *Livres d'airs de différent auteurs*, and especially for his monthly publication, *Recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire* which followed, demonstrates the significance of the air genre.³⁰ The interest in Ballard's publications saw a number of people attempt to pirate his work, and up until the establishment of a new method of printing with engraved plates, the Ballard family maintained their monopoly over the distribution of airs. Prominent composers such as Bousset,³¹ Brossard, Campra, Couperin and Montéclair composed airs for Ballard's publication, and from the end of the seventeenth century women also began to contribute to this collection, most notably Jacquet de la Guerre. Other such women included Mesdemoiselles Bataille and Herville, while others chose to remain anonymous using asterisks in place of their name.³² One composer well represented in Ballard's collections was the French composer and singer Michel Lambert (1610-1696) who was the leading composer of the *air sérieux* in the second half of the seventeenth century.³³ Lambert published hundreds of charming and simple airs and his influence persisted for some time after his death; his style being described as

²⁹ Greer Garden, 'Variations d'un reçu: Les airs de Desmarest publiés dans le Recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire de Ballard', *Henry Desmarest (1661-1741) Exils d'un musicien dans l'Europe du Grand Siècle*. Mardaga: 2005, p.356.

³⁰ Catherine E. Gordon-Seifert, *Musical Voices of Early Modern Women* (Aldershot Hants, England; Burlington, VT : Ashgate, 2005), p.135. Christophe Ballard (b. Paris, 12 April 1641; d. Paris, before 28 May 1715) followed in his father's role as sole music printer to the king from 1673 onward. Almost all music of the time was printed by the Ballard family including the works of Lully, Couperin, Campra, Brossard and many more well-known composers of the period. Jonathon Le Cocq: 'Ballard', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

³¹ Jean-Baptiste de Bousset (1662-1725) is often described as the leading composer of *airs sérieux et à boire*. His large output is represented in fifty-eight song collections that he produced and Ballard issued more collections of airs by de Bousset than any other songwriter: Greer Garden, 'Bousset, Jean-Baptiste de', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 29 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

³² Gordon-Seifert, 2005, p.14.

³³ Lambert's son-in-law was none other than Jean-Baptiste Lully, and the two composers worked closely with Lambert composing several pieces for Lully's ballets: Ballet des arts (1663); Ballet des amours déguisés (1664); and Ballet de la naissance de Vénus (1665). During the second half of the seventeenth century, Lully (1632-1687) was appointed to the privileged position of *surintendant de la musique de la chambre du roi* under Louis XIV and he played a significant role in the development of a distinctive French musical language. It has already been discussed that during Louis XIV's reign, Italian opera was not permitted due to the *Académie Royale de Musique* holding the monopoly; instead a number of French stage genres were cultivated including the *pastoral*, *tragédie-en-musique*, and *opéra-ballet*. So it was that Lully's style of composition and the role assigned to him as the leading French musician established his lasting influence for many years. Jérôme de la Gorce, 'Lully', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 29 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

exemplary. For the most part, the Ballards' song collections between 1694 and 1730 continued to maintain the pure, 'classic' French style of Lambert.

The musical public were no doubt won over by the notions of those like Jean-Laurent Lecerf de La Vieville who was pro-French:

Think of an overdressed, middle-aged coquette, made up to the nines with powder, rouge and beauty spots, applied with all the care and skill she can muster, hiding the wrinkles on her faces and the blemishes in her figure with apparel chose with the same care; smiling and grimacing in the most carefully chosen and rehearsed manner; always trying to shine and be animated whether it is appropriate or not, having acquired above all the art of amusing small talk, and upsetting people, all without any heart, soul, or sincerity, seeking only change. There's Italian music for you.

Now imagine a young person of noble demeanour, modest, always dressed with an eye to appropriate fashion, but preferring to seem under rather than overdressed, appearing in all her finery only upon occasion. Lively, in excellent health, with an impeccable figure, and a natural complexion – distancing herself from all that is false or borrowed – wearing a beauty spot or two from time to time to cover the occasional blemish, smiling and gracious, but not acting the coquette; a gentle soul, without airs and graces, natural, but capable of seriousness, speaking well without making anything of it, able even to refrain from speaking. Sincere, sensitive, always even-tempered and always attractive. There you have French music.³⁴

Other aspects contributed to the persistence of *la musique ancienne* in France. As has already been stated, at the close of the seventeenth century, the royal family stepped back from their role in musical patronage meaning that new stage works were not commissioned as often as they previously had been and old works were thus resorted to.³⁵ As Weber claims, many French people had grown accustomed to music from the past and simply preferred it over new forms of music.³⁶

However, even before the regency, the stranglehold that Louis XIV had held over French music began to weaken. Attention turned away from Versailles and towards Paris where society and culture was becoming increasingly cosmopolitan, and where the Italian influence, already felt throughout the rest of Europe, was filtering in.³⁷ Italianism gradually seized Paris during the early eighteenth century for a number of reasons. Late seventeenth-century France had seen political, economic, religious and social disharmony and discord with Louis XIV having been at war. The Wars of the League of Augsburg (1688-97) and of

³⁴ Jean-Laurent Lecerf de la Viéville, seigneur de Fréneuse, *Comparison de la musique italienne et de la musique française* (Genève: Minkoff Reprint, 1972).

³⁵ The *Académie Royale de Musique* had control over the initiation of new works and the concentration of music in Paris prevented provincial theatres from creating new operas. W. Weber, 'La musique ancienne in the waning of the ancien régime', *Journal of Modern History*, Vol. 56, no. 1, 1984, pp.61-63.

³⁶ Weber, 1984 p.65.

³⁷ Jones, 2003, p.19.

Spanish Succession (1701-13) greatly damaged France's economic state of affairs, and while things began to settle down in the eighteenth century, France was still in debt. These events signalled the decline and end of Louis XIV's reputation as the 'Sun King' and 'Louis the Great', and similarly, this time began to see the decline of *la musique ancienne* in France, as well as the growth of the Italian style in eighteenth-century French music. Italian music and performers enjoyed increasing popularity in Paris with Italian singers performing at the Concert Spirituel and at private concerts.³⁸

Examples of Italian influence are outlined by James R. Anthony in his article 'Air and Aria added to French Opera from the death of Lully to 1720'.³⁹ Anthony's research shows that Italian arias were starting to be included in French stage genres before the close of the seventeenth century. For example, André Campra's *L'Europe galante* (1697) was the first *opéra-ballet* to include an Italian aria in da capo form; 'Ad un cureore' displays the Italianate characteristics of ritornelli, melismas, repetition of text and compound meter.⁴⁰ Also, the works of Italian composers including Rossi, Scarlatti and Carissimi were promulgated in Christophe Ballard's *Recueils des meilleurs airs italiens* between 1699 and 1708.⁴¹ These Italian collections brought Frenchmen into close contact with the da capo aria; a few Frenchmen writing in Italian style are also represented.

Another fashionable genre which flourished in the final years of Louis XIV's reign, in response to the burgeoning enthusiasm for Italian music, was the *cantate française*. The *cantate française* differed from the courtly, classical style that had dominated French music during Lully's career.⁴² The cantata originated

³⁸ Mary Cyr, 'Eighteenth-Century French and Italian singing: Rameau's writing for the voice', *Music and Letters*, Vol. 61, no. 3/4, Jul-Oct 1980, p.318.

³⁹ James R. Anthony, 'Air and Aria added to French Opera', *Revue de Musicologie*, Vol. 77, no. 2, 1991, pp.201-219.

⁴⁰ Anthony, 1991, p.209. One example of the Italian influence in French airs was the inclusion of *basse continue* parts. These were sporadically included in some early seventeenth-century airs, however, it was not until Ballard's 1652 publication of Du Mont's *Cantica sacra* that *basse continue* overtook lute tablature. Titon du Tillet, *Parnasse françois* (Paris: Gallimard, 1991), p.54.

⁴¹ Anthony, 1991, p.211-213. A list of French composers whose Italian arias were published in Ballard's series *Recueil des meilleurs airs italiens* between 1699-1708 is given by Catherine Massip, 'Airs français et italiens dans l'édition française 1643-1710', *Revue de musicology*, Vol. 77, no. 2, 1991, p.183.

⁴² David Tunley, *The Eighteenth Century French Cantata* (London: Dennis Dobson, 1974), p.15-

as a literary form before becoming a musical genre. Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote of its creator, Jean-Baptiste Rousseau: ‘The illustrious Rousseau is the creator of this genre among us. He made the first French cantatas; and in almost all, one sees the poetic fire with which this rare genius was animated.’⁴³ The musical cantata comprised a series of alternating airs and recitatives, were usually based on the topic of love, and concluded with a final moral or maxim of some kind. J.-J. Rousseau defines it in his *Dictionnaire de musique* as ‘a type of short lyric poem, which is sung with accompaniment and which, although written for the chamber, should receive from the musician the warmth and the gracefulness of imitative and theatrical music.’⁴⁴ In turn, another genre developed out of the cantata, an example of which can be found in Pinel’s collection. The structure of a *cantatille* is similar to that of a cantata in which the recitatives establish a time and setting, and develop a plot, and the airs framing them represent a reaction to the recitative. Typically a *cantatille* consisted of two recitative-air pairs – it was a smaller form in imitation of the cantata, however, some believed that the smaller structure of the *cantatille* reflected the lesser quality of the genre, as is made clear in the following extract from Rousseau’s *Encyclopédie*:

[the cantatille is] only a very short cantata, whose subject is linked by a few verses of recitative and two or three “airs en rondeau” usually with instrumental accompaniment. The cantatille style is worth even less than that of the cantata, for which it has been substituted among us. But, as one can develop in it neither passions nor “tableaux,” and it is capable only of prettiness, it is a resource for little versifiers and for musicians without genius.⁴⁵

Described as rococo, these works were often adorned with ornamental flourishes and bravura, displaying the influence of Italianate characteristics in French music.

At the same time, there was a shift in the perception about who could best pass

16. ‘The French cantata was characteristically a six-movement form of alternating recitatives and *airs* for solo voice, accompanied either by continuo alone or with continuo and obbligato instrument.’; Malcolm Boyd: ‘Cantata’ *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 5 September 2007), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

⁴³ Jean-Jacques Rousseau, “Cantata”, *Encyclopédie*, ed. Denis Diderot II, (Paris, 1751-1772), pp. 261-62 cited in Vollen, 1982, p.57.

⁴⁴ George J. Buelow, *A History of Baroque Music* (USA: Indiana University Press, 2004), pp.185-186.

⁴⁵ Jean-Jacques Rousseau, “Cantata”, *Encyclopédie*, ed. Denis Diderot II, (Paris, 1751-1772), p.621, translated in Vollen, 1982, p.16.

aesthetic judgement in France. Until then, it had been widely accepted that polite society were those who assumed the right to judge cultural matters in France, in which music was included:⁴⁶

In matters of music one can distinguish two kinds of people: those who may be called the low people, the servants, shop assistants, artisans, porters, etc., who listen to songs of the Pont Neuf and do not go at all to the Opéra; the other kind, the *honnêtes* persons, a distinguished multitude who frequent the *spectacles*...⁴⁷

Polite society's authority on matters of taste was to be challenged in the later eighteenth century in what is known as the *Querelle des Bouffons* (1752-1754). Opera lay at the heart of the *Querelle*, with Grimm declaring that 'it [was] up to the *philosophes* and [that this was] the time to fix this taste and to restore it corrected to the nation.'⁴⁸ The quarrel, in which French music (by then represented by Rameau) was now thought too complex and Italian music (represented by the simple style of Pergolesi's *La Serva padrona*) was considered superior, became a point of contention between *salonnières* and *philosophes* who had thus far consulted each other when it came to taste and supported each other within the setting of salons.⁴⁹ Parisian women had previously been viewed as valuable judges on taste due to their adherence to the values of *goût* and *honnête*. However, the *philosophes* rejected their role as arbiters of taste and instead proclaimed that French women actually displayed a lack of taste in their allegiance to all things French.

⁴⁶ J. T. Pekacz, 'The Salonnière and the Philosophes in Old Regime France: The Authority of Aesthetic Judgement', *Journal of the History of Ideas*, Vol. 60, no. 2, April 1999, p.277.

⁴⁷ Nicolas Racot de Grandval, *Essai sur le bon gust en musique* (Paris, 1732), 52 quoted in Pekacz, p.285.

⁴⁸ Frederick Melchior Grimm, "Lettre sur Omphale," *Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique*, ed. Maurice Tourneux (16 vols.; Paris, 1877-82), XVI, 301-2 quoted in Pekacz, p.287

⁴⁹ Pekacz, 1999, p.278 & 289.

Chapter 4

Women *musiciennes* in eighteenth-century France

In general, public and professional life was closed to women, and for a woman to undertake paid activity as a professional musician, and especially to compose and publish, ran counter to the prevailing construction of femininity which placed women firmly in the familial and domestic domain. The nature and proper role of woman was the subject of impassioned and protracted debate which lasted throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and touched on every sphere of life - family, education, culture and politics.¹

Women who became professional composers were the exception in the eighteenth century because they challenged the traditional and accepted roles attributed to them. As a rule, even though women had been encouraged to pursue music, it was assumed that they would do so only as a form of private entertainment. Consequently, women who pursued music as a profession were ‘surrounded by an aura of moral ambiguity.’² Thus, it was not uncommon for female composers to remain anonymous. In fact, one of the earliest female composers that we know of, Hildegard of Bingen (1098-1179), remained hidden for many years and there are numerous works from our period also attributed to anonymous women.³ The questions surrounding women and their role in professional life also persisted beyond the eighteenth century, as is shown from Felix Mendelssohn’s comments on the limits of his sister’s ability to publish music:

I consider publishing something serious [...] and believe that one should do it only if one wants to appear as an author one’s entire life and stick to it [...] Fanny, as I know her, possesses neither the inclination nor calling for authorship. She is too much a woman for that, as is proper, and looks after her house and thinks neither about the public nor the musical world [...] Publishing would only disturb her in these duties, and I cannot reconcile myself to it.⁴

Women have long been aware of the dichotomy facing them:

¹ R. Leppert, *Music and image* (Cambridge, 1998) as cited in Margaret Yelloly, ‘The ingenious Miss Turner’, *Early Music* Vol.33, no.1 (2005), p.76.

² Jolanta T. Pekacz, *The Formative Effect of Honnêté on Parisian Salons* (New York: Peter Lang, 1999), p.119.

³ Marcia J. Citron, *Gender and the Musical Canon* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993), p.98.

⁴ Letter to Lea Mendelssohn, 24 June 1837, in the New York Public Library, *Briefe aus den Jahren 1830-1847*, ed. Paul Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Carl Mendelssohn, 3rd ed. (Leipzig, 1875), vol. II, pp.88-9, cited and translated by Citron, 1993, p.110.

I cannot help feeling a keen schism at times between the composer, who is a more generalized and abstract part of myself, and the woman, who is daily aware of, and made aware of, what it means to be a composer *and* a woman. I do believe that, for all the ambiguity and complexity which impacts this double identity, it is possible and necessary to separate the two.⁵

The previous chapter highlighted the role of women as *salônnieres* in eighteenth-century France, and the criticism faced by some. The ‘woman’ discussion and debate has been ongoing with various twentieth-century scholars today contributing to the research on what has since been termed ‘feminist musicology’. Musicology has opened its doors to more and more ideologies and in doing so the canon has transformed itself, now allowing female composers such as Fanny Mendelssohn to be included. Suzanne Cusick’s essay ‘Gender, Musicology, and Feminism’ argues that ‘musicology can benefit from the new vision that can be revealed by the simple act of changing point of view [and that] feminist musicologies lead us to new ways of thinking about the relationship of the canonic tradition to heretofore obscure musical practices, and to new ways of thinking...’⁶ Feminist musicology challenges areas of traditional philosophy on the grounds that they fail to take women’s interests, identities and issues seriously; and that they fail to recognise women’s ways of being, thinking and doing as valuable to men. Part of this is because western culture has associated rationality with masculinity and emotionality with femininity, an idea illustrated in Mendelssohn’s quote regarding his sister.

Marcia J. Citron’s book *Gender and the Musical Canon* offers an insightful approach to feminist musicology. Citron differentiates between ‘woman’ and ‘women’ to dispel the dangers of generalising and essentialising women as a large group which she argues can ‘diminish the importance of social context and individual difference.’⁷ Cusick also clarifies the term ‘canon’ explaining that women have been largely excluded from musical canons. She claims that only professional composers are viewed as ‘worthy composers’ and are thus part of the canon.

⁵ Diane Thome, in the responses by women composers in *Perspectives of New Music*, as gathered by Elaine Barkin: volume 20-21 (1981-2), pp.288-329, cited by Citron, 1993, p.84.

⁶ Suzanne G. Cusick, ‘Gender, Musicology, and Feminism’, Nicholas Cook and Mark Everist (eds.), *Rethinking Music* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), p.497.

⁷ Citron, 1993, p.7.

However, women composers have been devalued because they have not traditionally been considered professionals.⁸ The ideology of the 'canon' has a lot of authority over most aspects of music. The canon is an accepted principle, rule or criterion and an authoritative list of works. Ellen Koskoff believes that 'creating and perpetuating canons and their values is a way of defining ourselves musically and socially.'⁹ Females have been repressed due to social construction (socialised largely in male terms) and psychological predispositions, and one of the effects of this in the eighteenth century, was the tendency for female composers to remain anonymous.

Despite these issues, and despite their class, many young women were provided with the opportunity to have musical tuition. Women from the aristocracy or from princely families studied music with Europe's best professional musicians, but even had they wished to, they were not able to become professional musicians themselves, due to their social status. Perhaps in compensation, aristocratic and upper-class women in Paris hosted artistic and intellectual gatherings in their homes known as *salons*, which were elaborated upon in the previous chapter.

Those women who were able to become professional performers and composers came from a subset of the middle class and crucial to their success was the encouragement and support from family and/or other musicians. Without such support, women were not able to pursue this path professionally. The absence in the profession of women lacking family connections provides evidence that a middle-class woman had no means of entering the profession with simply talent alone.¹⁰ Women were hired by institutions like the *Académie Royale de Musique*, for roles as dancers and singers. Female sopranos were admitted from the time of Lully, and fully accepted as solo artists in concert life and in opera in Paris.¹¹ Women as instrumentalists made their way into the ranks of court musicians more slowly, and

⁸ Citron, 1993, p.10.

⁹ Ellen Koskoff, 'What Do We Want to Teach When We Teach Music?', Nicholas Cook and Mark Everist (eds) *Rethinking Music* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), p.548.

¹⁰ Sadie, 1986, p.200.

¹¹ Sadie, 1986, p.192.

those who succeeded were usually daughters of court musicians.¹²

Examples of this are the Couperin sisters and daughters of François Couperin who both inherited their father's performing skills on the harpsichord.¹³ The better known of the two was Marguerite-Antoinette Couperin (1705-1778), whose playing was described by Titon du Tillet as 'de la manière sçavante et admirable...'¹⁴ She was active in court, and named in *L'Etat de la France* in 1749 with the post, *Clavecin et Basse d'accompagnement/Chambre, Maître de Clavecin/Mesdames de la Cour*.¹⁵

Mademoiselle de Menetou¹⁶ provides another example of a French female musician whose parents and grandparents were patrons of the foremost musicians of the period. Menetou was a talented harpsichordist, singer and composer from a young age, having a collection of fifteen airs of her composition published in 1691 when she was eleven years old. This was at a time when Christophe Ballard was not publishing many collections by individual composers, let alone those by females, and young females at that.¹⁷ The only other collection of airs published by a female composer in the Baroque period was by none other than Julie Pinel in 1737: *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire*, the collection at the centre of this study. The long gap between these publications makes clear how unique their situations were in having their work published in an individual collection. Other female composers only had individual airs published within general collections, such as

¹² In the past, women had only been encouraged to sing or play a keyboard instrument due to the decorum surrounding which instrument could be played by which sex. For example, it was believed that brass and percussion were not visually flattering, as opposed to the harp or harpsichord which have been associated with women since the Renaissance. Sadie, 1986, p.195.

¹³ Marie-Madeleine (1690-1742) entered a convent and may have been the organist at the royal abbey of Maubuisson: David Fuller, 'Couperin', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

¹⁴ Evrard Titon du Tillet, *Vies des Musiciens et autres Joueurs d'Instruments du règne de Louis le Grand* (Paris: Gallimard, 1991), p.38.

¹⁵ Cohen, 1992, p.785.

¹⁶ Her name was Françoise-Charlotte de La Ferté, born into a prosperous family who were close to the king. Greer Garden, 'Songs by a child prodigy: the *Airs sérieux à deux* (1691) by Mademoiselle de Menetou' (Conference paper from Tenth International Biennial Conference on Baroque Music, University of La Rioja, 17-21 July 2002), pp.3-4.

¹⁷ Garden, 2002, p.7.

Mademoiselle Sicard¹⁸, the daughter of Jean Sicard,¹⁹ whose airs were included in her father's books between 1678 and 1682.²⁰

The French were enamoured of young girls who displayed exceptional talent²¹ as is clear from the following statement from Titon du Tillet about another young girl, the best-known French female musician from this period, Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de La Guerre (1665-1729):

Mademoiselle Jacquet dès sa plus tendre jeunesse fit connoître des talents et des dispositions extraordinaires pour la Musique et pour l'art de toucher le clavecin. À peine avoit-elle quinze ans, qu'elle parut à la Cour. Le Roi eut beaucoup de plaisir à l'entendre jouer du Clavecin...²²

Jacquet de La Guerre was a child prodigy, renowned for her performing abilities, improvisatory skill and impressive compositional output.²³

Madame de la Guerre avoit un très beau genie pour la composition, et a excellé dans la Musique vocale, de meme que dans l'instrumentale, comme elle l'a fait connoître par plusieurs ouvrages dans tous les genres de Musique qu'on a de sa composition...On peut dire que jamais personne de son sexe n'a eu d'aussi grands talents qu'elle pour la composition de la musique, et pour la manière admirable don't elle l'exécutoit sur le Clavecin et sur l'Orgue.²⁴

Jacquet de La Guerre descended from a long history of musicians and instrument-makers on her father's side; her father, Claude Jacquet was the organist and *maître de clavecin* of the church of Saint-Louis. From a young age, Jacquet de la Guerre

¹⁸ First name is unknown. James R. Anthony, 'Sicard, Jean', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 28 January 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

¹⁹ Jean Sicard was a prominent French singer and composer who produced 17 books of airs during his career. James R. Anthony, 'Sicard, Jean', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 3 September 2007), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁰ Books 13-16. Cf. Ondine Godtschalk, *Love's Desires and the Pleasures of Bacchus: The Airs of Jean Sicard (fl. 1660-1683)*, MMus diss. (Victoria University of Wellington, 1999), 1: 181 cited in Garden, 2002, p.1.

²¹ Garden, 2002, pp.2 & 7.

²² 'Mademoiselle Jacquet, from her most tender youth enjoyed an extraordinary talent and disposition to music and harpsichord playing. At barely fifteen years old, she appeared at the Court. The King was very pleased by her Harpsichord playing...' Titon du Tillet, *Vies des Musiciens et autres Joueurs d'Instruments du règne de Louis le Grand*, 1991), p.30.

²³ For an overview of Jacquet de la Guerre's life and a full list of her works, see Cessac, 1995.

²⁴ 'Madame de la Guerre had a very great genius for composition, and excelled in vocal music the same as in instrumental; as she has made known by several works in all kinds of music that one has of her compositions...One can say that never had a person of her sex had such talents as she for the composition of music, and for the admirable way she performed it at the harpsichord and on the organ.' Evrard Titon du Tillet, *Le Parnasse Française, 1732*, quoted and trans. Sylvia Glickman and Martha Furmen Schleifer, *From convent to concert hall: a guide to Women Composers* (London: Greenwood Press, 2003), p.74.

was educated at court as a singer, organist and harpsichordist under the guide of arts patron Madame de Montespan.²⁵

Jacquet de La Guerre's output consists of a wide variety of compositions, including vocal, instrumental and dramatic works. She was the first French woman to compose and publish collections of cantatas which display her ability to compose diversely. Not only were her first two books of cantatas, published in 1708 and 1711 respectively, particularly unique because the texts are based on stories from the Old Testament, but they also display an amalgamation of French and Italian characteristics.²⁶ Furthermore, her sonatas were among the first of those composed in France.²⁷ Her extant vocal music includes nine airs, some of which were printed in René Trépagne de Menerville's *Les amusemens de Moneigneur le duc de Bretagne* (1712), and others were printed between 1710 and 1724 in Christophe Ballard and Jean-Baptiste-Christophe Ballard's popular series *Recueils d'airs sérieux et à boire*.²⁸

Jacquet de La Guerre also represents the small group of women who ventured into composing for large genres, with her *tragédie en musique*, 'Céphale et Procris' being both published and performed by the Académie Royale de Musique in 1694.²⁹ Often women did not have the opportunity or means to achieve success in such genres. Consequently, most music composed by women in the eighteenth century tended to be on a small scale, such as the simple airs found in Pinel's 1737 collection. Also, musical composition by women was often only possible with the assistance of a patron and a lot of the music composed by women was done so at a young age before marriage or family responsibilities.

²⁵ Mary Cyr, *Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de La Guerre: The Collected Works Vol.3* (New York: The Broude Trust, 2005), p.xiii.

²⁶ Mary Cyr, 'Representing Jacquet de La Guerre on disc: scoring and *basse continue* practices, and a new painting of the composer', *Early Music*, Vol. 32, no. 4, Nov 2004, pp.549-550.

²⁷ Susan Erickson, James R. Briscoe (ed.), 'Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de la Guerre', *New Historical Anthology of Music by Women* (USA: Indiana University Press, 2004), pp.80-81.

²⁸ Mary Cyr, 2005, p.xiii.

²⁹ Mary Cyr, 2005, p.xiii.

Several women found success in other professions in eighteenth-century France, such as Elizabeth Catherine Ballard who was an active publisher.³⁰ In a similar way to female musicians, this usually occurred through family connections. Women led the field in the engraving profession, Madame Leclair and Mademoiselle Vendôme being two examples.³¹ Notable female poets from this period include Mademoiselle Chéron, Madame La Hay and Madame Deshoulières. Ursula M. Rempel's article 'Women and Music' includes a chart which shows the distribution of women's roles in music between 1715 and 1789 which is included below:³²

Figure 1 Distribution of women's roles in music, 1715-1789.

Singers	75
Dancers	117
Keyboard Players	24
Court musicians	7
Harpists	20
Violinists	2
Teachers	6
Composers	57
Publishers	34

It is apparent from looking at this chart that most women succeeded as performers, however, women appear in more than one category in many cases. Julie Pinel is a perfect case in point, providing an example of a female *musicienne* who fits more than one category as a professional woman in eighteenth-century France. Her 1737

³⁰ She is discussed in Chapter 1 with regard to Pinel's collection which was published by *La Veuve Boivin*, the name Ballard used.

³¹ Donald W. Krummel, 'Printing and Publishing of Music', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 21 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

³² Ursula M. Rempel, 'Women and Music: Ornament of the Profession?', Samia I. Spencer (ed.), *French Women and the Age of Enlightenment* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984), p.174, put together from a variety of sources. Aaron I. Cohen, *International Encyclopedia of Women Composers* (New York: Bowker, 1981); Don L. Hixon and Don Hennessee, *Women in Music: A Bibliography* (Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1975); Emile Campardon, *L'Académie royale de musique au XVIIIe siècle* (1884; New York: Da Capo, 1971); Constant Pierre, *Histoire du concert spirituel* (Paris: Société française de musicology, 1975); Jeannie G. Pool, *Women in Music History: A Research Guide* (New York: Pool, 1977).

collection of music proves that she was a published composer and poet and music cataloguer Boisgelou attested to her having been a teacher of the harpsichord.³³ It is very likely that Pinel would have performed on occasion, given her apparent harpsichord abilities and because her patron, Charles de Rohan, was not only a favourite of the king, Louis XV, but he associated with various eighteenth-century artists, regularly attended the opera and most likely participated in Parisian salon culture.³⁴

³³ See Chapter 1 of this study.

³⁴ See Chapters 2 and 3 for more information on Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise.

Chapter 5

The Poetry in Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*

[Poetry was] closely interconnected [with] the world of letters [...and] with the historical and artistic development of the period. It is characteristically *ancien régime*, and is open to the same phases of rococo and neo-classicism that we have found in the other arts [...] But the picture is more blurred, and the interweaving more complex. There is a lavish use of mythology, increasing representation of idylls in Arcady; which coupled with a growing discontent and need of innovation, fomented by new influences from overseas, brought fresh impetus to a flagging inspiration...¹

Eminent poets from the eighteenth century include Voltaire and André Chénier. However, the writers of verse for airs were, in the main, literary amateurs with no claim to greatness as poets. In addition to this high-style poetry, there existed a whole repertoire of far less ambitious verse, written for the entertainment of society, notably seen in the salons.

Eighteenth-century poetry for the air retained close ties to seventeenth-century poetry which emerged as verse for society consumption, being lighter and less serious and which is described by Louis Auld thus:

We find a profusion of light, courtly, precious verses of all descriptions. Everywhere, the play on words echoes the witty turn of thought; hyperbolic praises of the momentary <object> of adoration elicit a complementary outpouring of poems of misogyny and brutal, hateful sentiment; myriad drinking songs [...] revealing a curious development in the sensibility of the writers [...] the change is characterised by fascination with distortion, travesty, the misshapen, the parodistic reflection of beauty, the negative side of elevated moral principles.²

On the surface, those at court and in the salons displayed strict religiosity and *honnêteté*, however, underlying it all was a penchant for an almost libertine behaviour. Thus, in literature from this period, a moral duplicity was evident.

One change that occurred in the transition from the seventeenth to the eighteenth-century is that airs displayed a transformation in gender representation which coincided with the diminishing influence of men over women and the

¹ Niklaus, 1970, p.57.

² Louis E. Auld, *The lyric art of Pierre Perrin, founder of French Opera* (Henryville, Pa., USA: Institute of Mediaeval Music, 1986), vol.1, p.19.

masculinised public sphere.³ Catherine E. Gordon-Seifert describes the airs of the mid to late-seventeenth century as symbols for gender representation. For example, in many airs, men are attempting to manipulate their beloved, and women are typically represented by either silence or boldness in character.⁴ By the late seventeenth century, airs were lighter in disposition and were more concerned with the enjoyment of nature. Importantly, airs became more gender-neutral and many had a female poetic voice, which is prevalent throughout Pinel's collection. This provides a sign that she was aware of the developments occurring in music and literature at the time and participated in them.

THE POETS

Probably the most unusual aspect of Mademoiselle Pinel's collection is that she claimed the authorship of many of the poems which she set to music: 'Toutes les paroles de ce Recueil, excepté celles qui sont aux noms de M.rs sont du meme auteur que la musique'.⁵ In the collection, twelve airs contain texts by an anonymous poet or poets, indicated by handwritten inscriptions in the edition. It is unclear whether Pinel herself wrote these indications on the music, or if it was an owner of the music. We do know, however, that they are written in an eighteenth-century hand. The other uncertainty is whether Pinel used texts by more than one author. Some of the inscriptions differ slightly which suggests that they might come from more than one author or source. Nine airs have a variation of the inscription, 'Les paroles sont de Mr...', however, the air 'Que Tircis est charmant' has the indication 'Paroles anciennes', and 'Buvons Lucas' is labelled 'Paroles de Mr C...'

René Drouard de Bousset (1703-1760) also set one of the same texts as Pinel in an air which was published in his first *Recueil d'airs nouveaux sérieux et à boire* in 1729. The air is 'Lors que l'on boit à mes amours', and Bousset provides no more evidence as to the identity of the text's author, than Julie Pinel does. The

³ Catherine E. Gordon-Seifert, *Musical Voices of Early Modern Women* (Aldershot Hants, England: Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2005), p.148.

⁴ Gordon-Seifert, 2005, pp.147-148.

⁵ 'All the words in the collection, except for those which are in the names of M.rs, are by the same author as the music.' Pinel, 1737.

fact that he set the same verse eight years earlier than Pinel indicates that not all of her texts were recently written.

Looking at the poems Pinel set to music, it is clear that she could equally write *airs sérieux* and *airs à boire*, there being sixteen examples of the first and thirteen examples of the latter. Her literary ability is further showcased in the *cantatille* and *scène pastorale*, the verse of which was also written by her.

Figure 2 Chart of air type and author of each piece in Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*.

#	Title	Air type	Author
1	Printems	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
2	Mes yeux, ne versez plus de pleurs	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
3	Echos indiscrets, taisez vous	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
4	Funeste ennemy de la paix	Air sérieux	Paroles de Mr...
5	Amans constans	Air à boire	Pinel, Julie
6	Ruisseaux suspendez vôtre cours	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
7	De la philosophie	Air à boire>récit de Basse Taille	Les paroles sont de Mr...
8	Les charmes de l'indifférence	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
9	Mon cher troupeau	Air sérieux>brunette	Pinel, Julie
10	Lors que l'on boit à mes amours	Air à boire	Paroles de M...
11	Que Tircis est charmant	Air sérieux	Paroles anciennes
12	Buvons Lucas	Air à boire duo	Paroles de Mr C...
13	Après m'avoir formé plus aimables chaines	Air sérieux	Paroles de Mr...
14	Sombres lieux obscures forrets	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
15	Scène Pastorale	Scène Pastorale	Pinel, Julie
16	Musette pour un berger	Air sérieux	Pinel, Julie
17	Musette pour une bergere	Air sérieux	Les paroles sont de Mr...
18	Tendres amans qu'amour engage	Air sérieux	Les paroles sont de Mr...
19	Amans qui languissez	Air à boire>récit de Basse	Pinel, Julie
20	Buvons tous à la ronde	Air à boire>fanfare	Pinel, Julie
21	Bocages frais	Air sérieux>brunette	Les paroles sont de Mr.***
22	Céliméine à changé	Air à boire à deux Voix Egales	Pinel, Julie
23	Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage	Air sérieux duo>brunette	Pinel, Julie
24	Trop longtems à Bacchus	Air à boire duo	Les paroles sont de Mr...
25	Le Printems	Cantatille	Pinel, Julie
26	Que les Mortels sont misérables	Air à boire>récit de Basse	Pinel, Julie
27	De richesses amy je ne suis point jaloux	Air sérieux	Les paroles sont de Mr...
28	Pour guérir sans retour la vive bléssure	Air à boire>récit de Basse	Paroles da même
29	Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatale puissance	Air à boire	Pinel, Julie
30	Ah que l'homme est sçavant	Air à boire>récit de Basse	Pinel, Julie
31	L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet	Air à boire>vaudeville	Pinel, Julie

The themes of the poems in this collection mostly adhere to those typically found in eighteenth-century airs, with the serious airs idealising nature and lamenting the troubles of love. Most of the drinking airs characteristically celebrate wine and love, or mourn the troubles of love with wine. Airs such as these have very short formal structures, in which authors had to portray setting, characters and context, usually with some sort of climax and resolution as well. To do so, many poets used allusion and symbolism, assuming that the audience had some knowledge of classical mythology.⁶

The majority of the airs in Pinel's collection are written in first-person narrative; however, there are some which are written in third-person narrative.⁷ The airs written in third-person narrative are chorus-like, each providing some advice about love, whether in celebration or in warning. Pinel's collection is also a perfect example of Gordon-Seifert's description of the change in gender representation in airs. Only one third of the airs have a male poetic voice:

Figure 3 Airs with a male poetic voice.

Air	Air type	Reason for male poetic voice
De la philosophie	Air à boire	Récit de Basse Taille
Lors que l'on boit à mes amours	Air à boire	Text refers to Silvie suggesting a male poetic voice
Buvons Lucas	Air à boire	Duo for Dessus and Basse
Musette pour un berger	Air sérieux	Title indicates this: for a shepherd
Amans qui languissez	Air à boire	Récit de Basse
Buvons tous a la ronde	Air à boire	Text refers to Iris suggesting a male poetic voice
Célimoine à changé	Air à boire	à deux Voix égales
Trop longtems a Bacchus	Air à boire	Duo for Dessus and Basse
Que les mortels sont misérables	Air à boire	Récit de Basse
Pour guérir sans retour la vive bléssure	Air à boire	Récit de Basse
Ah que l'homme est sçavant	Air à boire	Récit de Basse

⁶ Niklaus, 1970, p.72.

⁷ These include the *airs à boire* 'Amans constans' (Catalogue no. 5. Volume II, p.11) and 'Amans qui languissez' (Catalogue no. 19. Volume II, p.40), and the *air sérieux*, 'Tendres amans qu'amour engage' (Catalogue no. 18. Volume II, p.39).

The table above shows that the airs with a male poetic voice are either *récits de basse*, or duos, or the text indicates that the protagonist is a male regardless of vocal register. Otherwise, a female poetic voice dominates this collection, and they are not just those written by Pinel. Two of the texts by anonymous authors are clearly written for a female singer, ‘Que Tircis est charmant’⁸ and ‘Bocages frais’.⁹ For those texts which could be sung by either a male or a female, Pinel has set every air (except for the *récits de basse*) for a soprano voice, making it clear that overall, the female character governs this collection.

AIRS SERIEUX

The table below provides an overview of the variety of line lengths found in Pinel’s *airs sérieux*:

Figure 4 Chart of line lengths found in Pinel’s *airs sérieux*.

I: length of the verse

II: number of syllables in the line

Airs sérieux	I	II
Printems	12	12 8 8 8 10 8 8 12 8 10 8 8
Mes yeux, ne versez plus de pleurs	12	8 8 8 10 8 8 8 12 8 8 8 10
Echos indiscrets, taisez vous	11	8 12 8 12 12 12 10 10 8 8 8
Funeste ennemy de la paix	8	8 12 10 6 8 10 12 8
Ruisseaux, suspendez vôtre cours	10	8 8 8 6 8 12 12 10 10 12
Les charmes de l’indifférence	31	10 8 8 8 8 10 8 8 8 8 10 8 8 12 12 10 8 8 8 8 10 8 10 7 13 8 8 10 8 10 8
Mon cher troupeau	4	10 8 8 12
Que Tircis est charmant	5	12 12 6 8 12
Après m’avoir formé plus aimables chaines	4	12 12 12 12
Sombres lieux obscures forrets	10	8 12 12 12 12 10 12 12 12 10
Musette pour un berger	23	8 8 7 8 8 6 8 6 12 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 7 7
Musette pour une bergere	20	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 6 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Tendres amans qu’amour engage	8	8 12 8 10 8 10 10 8
Bocages frais	16	8 12 12 12 12 12 10 12 10 12 12 12 12 12 10 12
Pourquoy le berger qui m’engage	12	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
De richesses amy je ne suis point jaloux	10	6 6 6 6 8 6 6 12 6 6

⁸ Catalogue no. 11. Volume II, p.20.

⁹ Catalogue no. 21. Volume II, p.43.

Generally speaking, the shorter the line, the faster it is, and found in Pinel's collection are some lines made up of four syllables which are rare and are suitable for fleeting pieces of a light nature.¹⁰ This line type can be used on its own or be joined with others and Pinel combines it with lines of five syllables in 'Musette pour une bergere'.¹¹ These short lines complement the light-heartedness of the musette genre, however, these particularly short lines which make up 'Musette pour une bergere' are rarely encountered in airs, providing an unusual aspect of Pinel's writing.

Also encountered is the six-syllable line, which seldom goes alone, uniting with line types of a different measure which is usually the longer, more preferred alexandrine, as is observed in the *air sérieux*, 'De richesses amy je ne suis point jaloux'.¹² Further examples of this line type will be discussed later in this chapter under *airs à boire*. Lines made up of seven syllables often act as substitutes for lines with eight syllables, but they are less regulated. They have a lively and offhand pace, which gives the text boldness without removing any of its charm.¹³

One of the most common line types in this collection is the octosyllable, or line of eight syllables.¹⁴ It is clear from the table above that many of Pinel's airs include lines of this length, always combined with other types, except for 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage',¹⁵ which contains twelve lines with eight syllables in each. The airs exhibiting this line type are predominantly pastoral airs, appropriate for the simplicity propounded in their texts, which will be discussed further subsequently.

Before the advent of alexandrine, lines made up of ten syllables, the decasyllable, were the heroic verse-type. Over time it became associated with lighter poetry,

¹⁰ Jean Suberville, *Histoire et théorie de la versification française* (Paris: L'École, 1946), p.138.

¹¹ Catalogue no. 17. Volume II, p.37.

¹² Catalogue no. 27. Volume II, p.68.

¹³ Suberville, 1946, pp.134-5.

¹⁴ 'Le vers de huit syllabes est, semble-t-il, le premier en date des vers français. Il est de très vieille noblesse...Il est bon pour tous les genres, comme l'alexandrin, dont il n'a pas toutefois l'ampleur.' (The line of eight syllables is, it seems, the earliest French line. It is from very old nobility [...] It is suitable for all genres, as is the alexandrine, but without its fullness). Suberville, 1946, p.133.

¹⁵ Catalogue no. 23. Volume II, p.50.

stories and songs.¹⁶ There are various examples of the decasyllable in Pinel's collection and it is always combined with other line types; namely the alexandrine and the octosyllable. For example, 'Printems',¹⁷ and 'Echos indiscrets taisez vous',¹⁸ display this arrangement. These airs also include the alexandrine, a line type pervading this collection: 'L'alexandrin s'appelle encore hexamètre ou vers de six pieds [...] On le nomme encore vers heroïque parce qu'il a d'abord servi à chanter les héros [...] En série, l'alexandrin a grande allure, il est propice au style soutenu et marie admirablement la plénitude du sens avec la plénitude du son'.¹⁹ The use of the alexandrine throughout Julie Pinel's collection is imitative of high-style poetry, and those that do include this line type have more weighty sentiments, evident from their titles alone. For example, the term 'funeste' in the *air sérieux* 'Funeste ennemy de la paix',²⁰ is a poetic word usually found in high-style poems.

Let us now turn to the subject matter of the *airs sérieux* in Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*. Of the seventeen *airs sérieux*, ten have a pastoral theme and within that are various sub-groups, all of which are discussed below.

Involuntary love

The first air in the collection, 'Printems', whose text is written by Pinel, employs a female poetic voice. This *air sérieux* displays a pastoral theme alongside that of involuntary love, being set in spring and inspired by love. A nightingale is personified in the poem, and this is reflected in the music which will be discussed in the following chapter. This text portrays a woman who is dependent on a man, with the middle verse of the air depicting the singer lamenting that her feelings are involuntary. 'Alas' indicates that in spite of herself, she is still in love:

Mon coeur hélas est aussy la victime

¹⁶ Suberville, 1946, p.131.

¹⁷ Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1.

¹⁸ Catalogue no. 3. Volume II, p.8.

¹⁹ The alexandrine is also called hexamètre [...] They still name it heroic verse because it first served for singing about heroes [...] In a series, the alexandrine has great allure, it is advantageous for the sustained style and it marries the fullness of sense to the fullness of sound. Suberville, 1946, pp.129-130.

²⁰ Catalogue no. 4. Volume II, p.10.

Du Dieu que célébrant vos chans.²¹

Pinel's *recueil* continues with this theme, with her following two *airs sérieux* also presenting women who cannot help their adoration for a man. The singer of 'Mes yeux, ne versez plus de pleurs' is only consoled with the return of her loved one, Tircis:²² 'Mes yeux, ne versez plus de larmes./Tircis vient finir mes malheurs...'²³ Similarly, an inability to control one's feelings is highlighted in 'Echos indiscrets taisez vous':

Echos indiscrets, taisez vous,
N'allez pas répéter le nom de ce que j'aime.
Les Dieux mêmes seroient jaloux²⁴

In this air, the singer is obviously outdoors, under the control of love and she is trying to tell herself not to keep repeating her vows of love. Throughout these airs, each woman is willing herself to feel and act differently, with little success as is once again highlighted in 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage', in which the poet expresses despair over a fickle lover and her inability to adopt the same fickle attitude as him:

Vole Amour, et me rends volage.

En vain je ressens cet outrage;
Mon coeur n'est pas moins amoureux:
L'ingrat peut bien romper ses noeuds,
Mais je ne puis être volage.²⁵

Love is scorned/sorrows of love

Reliance on the love of a man does not pervade every *air sérieux*, however. In fact, in some, love is looked upon as the enemy. The best example of this is 'Les charmes de l'indifférence' in which peace, rest and indifference are alluded to in florid language, whereas love and Cupid are scorned.

Charmant repos, paisible indifférence,
Que votre empire a de douceur!
Vos plaisirs font tout mon bonheur.
Et jamais sous votre puissance

²¹ My heart, alas, has also fallen victim/Of that God whom you celebrate in song. Pinel, 'Printems', (1737). Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1.

²² The character found in this poem, Tircis, is found frequently in seventeenth century literature concerned with love, particularly in *airs sérieux*.

²³ My eyes, do not shed tears any more./Tircis comes to end my misfortunes. Pinel, 'Mes yeux ne versez plus de pleurs', (1737). Catalogue no. 2. Volume II, p.6.

²⁴ Be still, indiscreet echoes,/Do not repeat the name of my beloved./The Gods themselves would be jealous. Pinel, 'Echos indiscrets taisez vous', (1737). Catalogue no. 3. Volume II, p.8.

²⁵ Fly Love, come and make me fickle./In vain I feel this insult;/My heart is no less in love:/The ingrate may very well break his bonds,/But I cannot be fickle. Pinel, 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage', (1737). Catalogue no. 23. Volume II, p.50.

L'on n'entend soupirer un coeur,²⁶

The contrast of the beautiful language employed by Pinel to describe indifference compared with the description of love as the cause of tears and terrible pain indicates that the vocalist is bitter because of a bad experience with love.

Included in this collection are two epigrammatic *airs sérieux* which lament the sorrows of love, cautioning lovers to remain patient in the trials of love. The epigram was described by the poet Bauderon de Sénécé in 1717 as the ultimate of all the minor poetic forms:

Nous avons plusieurs especes d'Epigrammes, qui sous des noms differents, reviennent toutes à la même chose; car enfin nos chansons, soit galantes, soit bachiques, où du consentement même des étrangers la nation françoise excelle sur toutes les autres, & nos Madrigaux, où les sentimens du coeur s'expriment si délicatement, qu'est-ce autre chose à votre avis, que des manieres d'Epigrammes...?²⁷

An epigram is defined as 'a short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead.'²⁸ An epigram acts like a chorus giving advice. Both airs, 'Que Tircis est charmant' and 'Après m'avoir formé plus aimables chaines', are short and have anonymous authors.

The character Tircis appears again in the first epigram:

Que Tircis est charmant, et qu'il est amoureux;
Il me rend mille soins dont je suis allarmée.
Ah, qu'il est dangereux
Quand on est tendrement aimée,
De sentir qu'un amant est digne d'être heureux.²⁹

The final lines warn against the dangers of love. The pain of love is equally revealed in the second epigram:

²⁶ Charming rest, peaceful indifference/How sweet is your empire!/Your pleasures are all my happiness./And never under your power/Does a heart sigh. Pinel, 'Les charmes de l'indifference', (1737). Catalogue no. 8. Volume II, p.15.

²⁷ We have several types of epigramme, which under different names, all come to the same thing; for when all is said and done, our songs, whether galant or drinking, about which even foreigners agree that the French nation excels above all others, and our madrigals, where the feelings of the heart are so nicely expressed, what are they in your view, but epigrammes...? Bauderon de Senecé, "Dissertation sur la composition de l'épigramme", *Épigrammes et autres pièces de M. de Senecé premier valet de chambre de la feue Reine, avec un traité sur la composition de l'épigramme*, Paris, Giffart, 1717, p. 1 cited by Greer Garden, 'Variations d'un reçu: Les airs de Desmarest publiés dans le Recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire de Ballard'. *Henry Desmarest (1661-1741) Exils d'un musicien dans l'Europe du Grand Siècle*. Mardaga: 2005, 2005, p.357.

²⁸ 'Epigram.', *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, available from <http://dictionary.oed.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/> accessed 20 March 2008.

²⁹ How charming Tircis is, and how loving;/He renders me a thousand services which have me worried./Ah, how dangerous it is/When one is tenderly loved,/To have the feeling that a lover is worthy of being happy. Pinel, 'Que Tircis est charmant', (1737). Catalogue no. 11. Volume II, p.20.

Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaînes,
 L'amour livre mon coeur aux plus cruels soupirs:
 Ah si ses doux plaisirs sont oublier ses peines
 Ses tourmens ne font pas oublier ses plaisirs.³⁰

The sorrows of love are also made known in 'Tendres amans qu'amour engage' whose text was written by an unidentified author. However, unlike the previous airs exhibiting this theme, 'Tendres amans qu'amour engage' is less bitter and instead presents a sophisticated view of love written in third-person narrative, which presents the maxim of the poem at the beginning, 'Tendres amans qu'amour engage,/Craignez de voir trop tôt courronner vos désirs;'³¹ asserting that lovers should not yield to love too quickly, and to be careful.

Pastoral themes

Pastoral themes enjoyed a revival in the second half of the seventeenth century, particularly within polite society. Their prevalence can be observed in many French genres: novels, airs, part-songs, ballets and masquerades.³² Pastoral literature idealises the countryside by projecting back to the mythical age or by idealising it as a place of plenty, sensuality and happiness. There are also generic figures associated with the pastoral ideal, for example shepherds and shepherdesses, being representative of a golden age or utopia.³³

The two musettes included in Pinel's collection exhibit this. The first, 'Musette pour un berger' is written by Pinel and immediately following this is a second musette, entitled 'Musette pour une bergere', and its text is written by an anonymous author. The subjects of the musette texts complement each other. In each, a penchant for simplicity can be observed. The musette, a rustic instrument, symbolised such thinking and the name of the instrument was transferred to airs that imitated the instrument's drone. Unusually for the genre, in the first and

³⁰ Having formed for me the most loving bonds,/Cupid delivers my heart to the cruellest sighs:/Ah if his sweet pleasures make one forget his sorrows/His torments do make one forget his pleasures. Pinel, 'Après m'avoir formé plus aimables chaînes', (1737). Catalogue no. 13. Volume II, p.23.

³¹ Tender lovers that love binds,/Do not try to see your desires fulfilled too soon; Pinel, 'Tendres amans qu'amour engage', (1737). Catalogue no. 18. Volume II, p.39.

³² L. Auld, 'The Pastoral Ploy in Nascent French Opera', *French Musical Thought 1600-1800*, edited by G. Cowart (London: U.M.I Research Press, 1989), pp.58-59.

³³ Auld, 1989, pp.58-59

third musettes, a contrast is made between a pastoral lifestyle, and the pomp and grandeur of cities and royal courts:³⁴

La paix qui regne en nos aziles
 Nous assure un parfait bonheur;
 Nous fuyons le bruit des villes,
 La pompe des Rois nous fait peur:³⁵

Douce innocence
 régné sur nos coeurs
 Chere ignorance
 des biens séducteurs.
 Ta jouissance
 conserve nos moeurs,
 Et l'espérance
 des vaines grandeurs
 N'a point de puissance,³⁶

The pastoral ideals of simplicity are reflected in the musical setting of each text which will be discussed in the following chapter. Of course, the fashionable pastoral theme was idealisation rather than reality, and people did not really wish to abandon the splendour of court and salon life. Rather, it provided an opportunity for people to escape their everyday lives by pretending to be shepherds and shepherdesses in salons and private residences.

The pastoral air 'Bocages frais' employs vocabulary that is typical of this genre, such as 'oiseaux' (birds), 'fontaines' (springs) and 'musette'. The rhyme scheme is very simple, using rhyming couplets throughout:

Mais je l'entens chanter sur sa Musette,
 Le moment fortuné qui luy rend sa Lisette,
 J'aperçois son troupeau déjà je vois son chien
 Pour garder nos moutons se joindre avec le mien.³⁷

This air is a *brunette* which was a very popular genre in late seventeenth and eighteenth-century France, characterised by tender sentiments.³⁸ The text is very similar to 'Printemps' in the way the delights of nature allows the vocalist to

³⁴ Auld, 1989, p.60.

³⁵ The peace which reigns in our retreat/Assures us a perfect happiness;/We escape the noise of cities;/The pomp of Kings frightens us: Pinel, 'Musette pour un berger', (1737). Catalogue no. 16. Volume II, p.34.

³⁶ Sweet innocence/rules over our hearts/Dear ignorance/of seductive things./Taking pleasure in you/keeps our morals safe/And longing/for empty grandeur/Has no power. Pinel, 'Musette pour une bergere', (1737). Catalogue no. 17. Volume II, p.37.

³⁷ But I hear him singing with his musette,/Of the fortunate moment that brings back his Lisette,/I see his flock, I see his dog/To protect our sheep, now join with mine. Pinel, 'Bocages frais', (1737). Catalogue no. 21. Volume II, p.43.

³⁸ David Tunley, 'Brunette', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 16 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

express her love and happiness. Unfortunately, the man she loves is enamoured of another person, named Lisette, and it is the protagonist's hope that he will surrender to her desire through her mediation of the birds:

Amour hâte ses pas, que l'espoir le plus tendre
A mes ardents desirs, le presse de se rendre
Charmans oiseaux redoublez vos concerts,
Et que de nos plaisirs retentissent les airs.³⁹

Shocking imagery

Pinel's collection includes the occasional use of very forceful, strong terms which warrant mention. The poems cited are here are imitating the language of high-spoken tragedy, which was usually seen on the French classical stage.

The first example is found in the first air, 'Printems', written by Pinel:

Mon coeur hélas est aussy la victime
Du Dieu que célèbrent vos chans.
Mais pour moy ce seroit un crime
De laisser éclatter les feux que je ressens.⁴⁰

The rhyming terms 'crime' and 'victime' are strong words, both of which appear in the middle verse which invokes violence. Similar shocking imagery is conjured in 'Funeste ennemy de la paix'. This is the first air in Pinel's collection attributed to an unidentified author:

Funeste ennemy de la paix,
Auteur de mes tristes allarmes,
Perfide Amour,
Tu ne te plais qu'à voir verser du sang,
A voir couler des larmes.⁴¹

The word 'sang' (blood) is shocking, particularly because no line provides a matching rhyme for it and thus it stands out on its own. The graphic imagery in these two airs heightens the bitter and resentful attitude towards love that is being expressed.

³⁹ Love hastens his steps, that the most tender hope may/Press him to surrender to my ardent desires./Charming birds, sing again your songs./And let the sighs of our pleasures resound. Pinel, 'Bocages frais', (1737). Catalogue no. 21. Volume II, p.43.

⁴⁰ My heart, alas, has also fallen victim/Of that God whom you celebrate in song/But for me it would be a crime/To give expression to the fires of passion I am feeling. Pinel, 'Printems', (1737). Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1.

⁴¹ Fateful enemy of peace./Author of my sad fears./Traacherous Cupid,/You take delight only in seeing blood shed,/And in seeing tears flow. Pinel, 'Funeste ennemy de la paix', (1737). Catalogue no. 4. Volume II, p.10.

AIRS À BOIRE

The following table gives an overview of verse forms and the variety of line lengths found in Pinel's *airs à boire*:

Figure 5 Chart of line lengths found in Pinel's *airs à boire*.

Airs à boire	I	II
Amans constans	9	8 8 8 6 6 8 8 8 8
De la philosophie	8	6 12 12 6 12 12 12 12
Lors que l'on boit à mes amours	6	8 12 8 8 8 8
Buvons Lucas	7	8 8 8 12 10 8 8
Amans qui languissez	11	12 8 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 6 6
Buvons tous à la ronde	12	6 6 6 8 6 6 6 8 6 6 6 8
Célimeine à changé	13	6 6 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8
Trop longtems à Bacchus	6	12 8 8 10 12 12
Que les mortels sont misérables	8	8 8 10 12 12 8 8 12
Pour guerir sans retour la vive bléssure	8	12 12 8 8 8 8 8 6
Dieu du vin qu'elle est donc ta fatalle puissance	10	12 12 12 8 12 12 10 8 8 8
Ah que l'homme est sçavant	9	12 12 12 12 12 10 12 10 8
L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet	30	7 8 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 8

The pleasures of wine

The texts of the thirteen *airs à boire* in this collection are fairly typical, as was mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. The early *airs à boire* in the collection celebrate love through drinking wine, and show that the pleasures of love and wine can exist in harmony.

Pinel's first *air à boire*, 'Amans constans', urges constant lovers to 'drink up' in celebration of their love. This theme continues through the second *air à boire*, 'De la philosophie', written by an anonymous author, in which Bacchus and Silvie are witness to the theories expressed by the author of the text:

Pour braver du destin les biseares decrets
 Le vin sçait me donner un courage invincible;
 Et je ne connois point de plaisir plus sensible
 Que de suivre l'Amour quand il lance ses traits.⁴²

⁴² To defy the strange decrees of destiny/Wine can give me an invincible courage/And I know no keener pleasure/Than to follow Cupid when he throws his arrows. Pinel, 'De la Philosophie', (1737). Catalogue no. 7. Volume II, p.14.

In the case of this *récit de basse-taille*, wine furnishes the poet with the courage to pursue Cupid and love. It is made up of lines that combine the alexandrine with the hexasyllable, thus providing an example of the way six-syllable lines can be used poetically.

Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre's *airs à boire* display similar themes. 'La Provençale', is one such air that celebrates the pleasures of wine and love equally and harmoniously:

Mon coeur en buvant
Devient constant,
Et cette liqueur
Fait mon honneur;
À Bacchus
Ainsi qu'à Venus,
Faisons tour à tour
À tous deux la cour,⁴³

This air is immediately followed with another drinking song entitled 'Suite de La Provençale' which continues this theme:

Quel plaisir charmant
Dans ce moment,
Nous pouvons en liberté
Choisir à nôtre gré,
Vin délicieux
De beaux yeux,
Et sans embarras
Nous jouissons de tant d'appas.⁴⁴

In Pinel's fanfare, 'Buvons tous à la ronde', a wish is made for love and wine to last to the end of the world: 'Puisse autant que le monde/Durer ce vin et nos amours!'⁴⁵ In the first stanza, celebrations of love and wine co-exist, however by the poem's close, it becomes apparent that the vocalist has to choose one or the other. Love's object in this air is once again the character Iris who is named in the third stanza. The vocalist reveals that he is unable to remain faithful to Bacchus in light of love's temptation, and thus, Cupid wins:

Iris à cette table
Determine mon choix:

⁴³ My heart while drinking/Becomes constant,/And this liquor/Makes me happy;/To Bacchus/As well as to Venus/Let's by turns/Pay court to them both. Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre, 'La provençale', cited in Mary Cyr (ed.), Elisabeth-Claude Jacquet de La Guerre The Collected Works, Volume 4 (New York: The Broude Trust, 2005), p.xlvi.

⁴⁴ We can freely/Choose as we wish,/Delicious wine./Beautiful eyes,/And without hindrance/We enjoy so many charms. Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre, 'Suite de la provençale', cited in Cyr, 2005, p.xlvi.

⁴⁵ May as long as the world/This wine and our loves last! Pinel, 'Buvons tous à la ronde', (1737). Catalogue no. 20. Volume II, p.42.

Que sa voix adorable
Amour-met de coeurs sous tes loix.⁴⁶

The next *air à boire* in Pinel's collection, 'Buvons Lucas', written by 'Mr C.' is a much more straightforward and simple drinking song. It is just about drinking, providing us with a light, humorous air. There is no mention of love at all, but rather, an ambition to drink as much as possible on the parts of Lucas and Gregory, who are characters commonly portrayed as drunkards in drinking songs.⁴⁷

Sorrows in Bacchic texts

During the course of Pinel's collection, the mood of the *airs à boire* becomes more sorrowful. Love is being viewed and portrayed as an enemy and rival to the pleasures of wine and Bacchus. This is typically found in drinking songs from the eighteenth century. For example, Jacquet de la Guerre's *air à boire*, 'Parodie, sur la bourée de Cephale et Procris', paints an inconstant lover who would much prefer to 'swig wine all day long' rather than submit to love's torments:

Mais si tu jase jamais
Ny d'amour, ny d'aucun de ses traits.
D'une pinte à l'instant bel et biau
Je jurons de te casser le Musiau.⁴⁸

The language in this particular air is vulgar and peasantry, however, Pinel's *airs à boire* are not written with the same vulgar tone.

Pinel's 'Amans qui languissez' is the first example of an *air à boire* which presents love and wine as mutually exclusive. Unlike the epigram, in this air the maxim appears in lines three and four:

Amans qui languissez sous de pesantes chaînes
Redoublez vos soins, vos soupirs;
Essayez de fléchir des rigueurs inhumaines,
Pour arriver aux vrais plaisirs:⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Iris at this table/Determines my choice:/What a lot of hearts/Her lovely voice puts under your sway, Cupid. Pinel, 'Buvons tous a la ronde', (1737). Catalogue no. 20. Volume II, p.42.

⁴⁷ The drunkard 'Grégoire' was also commonly used in music by Desmarest, Sicard and Debuisson. Greer Garden, 'Variations d'un style reçu: Les airs de Desmarest publiés dans le Recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire de Ballard', *Henry Desmarest (1661-1741) Exils d'un musicien dans l'Europe du Grand Siècle* (Mardaga: 2005), pp.362-364.

⁴⁸ But if you ever chatter/Either about love or any of his darts,/With a pint immediately/I swear I will break your neck. Elisabeth Jacquet de la Guerre, 'Parodie, sur la bourée de Cephale et Procris', cited in Cyr, 2005, p.xlv.

Her text urges lovers to maintain constancy and expressions of love in order to arrive at true happiness. Musically, this coincides with the end of the 'A' section and the text continues for another seven lines. However, the second half of the air consoles that one can turn to wine and to Bacchus should one's love and constancy be laughed at and rejected. The final two lines of this air provide an example of Pinel's unique authorship: 'Que sur un rouge bord/Ils fassent tous naufrage!'⁵⁰ The English translation, 'Red rim', is here referring to red wine and this realistic detail is very unusual in this kind of text. The poem's final line makes for a very desolate and miserable ending.

A bitter attitude towards love is propounded in 'Trop longtems à Bacchus', whose text is written by an anonymous poet. It describes an internal struggle over love and Bacchus in which the vocalist's references to love are scornful: 'Si ce Dieu, devenu vainqueur,/Sur le cruel amour remporte la victoire'.⁵¹ The 'disastrous enemy' from the final line is another allusion to love which threatens peace and repose in life. By the end of the air, the initial struggle between love and wine has clearly been won by Bacchus to whom the poet swears allegiance. 'L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet', written by Pinel, is the final air in her collection. The titles given to this air are many: the contents page labels it a vaudeville, which were epigrammatic pieces that were popular in seventeenth and eighteenth-century France.⁵² These pieces were often set to well-known tunes; Pinel also included the title, 'Chansonette anacreontique' on the music. 'Chansonette' is a generic term that refers to a solo or ensemble vocal piece, in simple binary or da capo forms. 'Anacreontique' is the most unusual term applied to this air because it refers to a particular kind of poetry. Anacreontic

⁴⁹ Lovers who languish under heavy chains/Intensify your care, your sighs;/Try to bend inhuman rigour,/To arrive at true pleasures. Pinel, 'Amans qui languissez', (1737). Catalogue no. 19. Volume II, p.40.

⁵⁰ On a red rim/May they all be shipwrecked! Pinel, 'Amans qui languissez', (1737). Catalogue no. 19. Volume II, p.40.

⁵¹ If this God, becomes victorious,/Wins a victory over cruel love. Pinel, 'Trop longtems à Bacchus', (1737). Catalogue no. 24. Volume II, p.53.

⁵² Clifford Barnes, 'Vaudeville', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 16 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

poetry was about the simple pleasures of love and wine, described as frivolous texts which were in vogue throughout Europe for over three centuries.⁵³

'L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet' adheres to the vaudeville type, being an epigrammatic air made up of five stanzas. The purpose of this poem is not clear until the final lines when it is discovered that the subject of the poem is Cupid, who tricks the vocalist:

Le traître d'un ris moqueur
Décoche un trait et s'envole.
Le trait me perce le cœur
Mais toute plainte est frivole
Qui craint un semblable tour
Doit à jamais fuir l'amour.⁵⁴

Cupid strikes the singer with love; however, this incident is not welcomed. Love is described as thieving and tricking: 'Il ravit ma liberté'.⁵⁵ No reason is given as to why the singer fears love, however, this completes the lineup of the other *airs à boire* in this collection that portray an aversion to love. The label 'Chansonette anacreontique' is thus unusual. This air does not celebrate the pleasures of love which is characteristic of anacreontic poetry. Rather, the opposite is true.

We move from viewing love as the enemy, to viewing wine as the enemy in Pinel's 'Dieu du vin'. It is clear from the first line of text that wine is not being celebrated as it is in the other *airs à boire*: 'Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatale puissance'.⁵⁶ The protagonist is perturbed by the influence of wine on her love, Tircis. Pinel uses strong language to portray this, calling wine 'le funeste breuvage' and 'ce jus que j'abhore'.⁵⁷ The vocalist's misgivings are clear in the line 'Ne nous reste-t'il plus d'espérance', which presents her complete loss of hope.⁵⁸

⁵³ Marshall Brown, 'Passion and Love: Anacreontic Song and the Roots of Romantic Lyric', *English Literary History*, Vol. 66, no. 2, 1999, p.374.

⁵⁴ The traitor with a mocking laugh/Fires an arrow and flies off./The arrow pierces my heart/But any complaint is frivolous/Whoever fears a similar trick/Must flee love for ever. Pinel, 'L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet', (1737). Catalogue no. 31. Volume II, p.74.

⁵⁵ He took away my freedom. Pinel, 'L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet', (1737). Catalogue no. 31. Volume II, p.74.

⁵⁶ God of wine what therefore is your fatal potency. Pinel, 'Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatale puissance', (1737). Catalogue no. 29. Volume II, p.71.

⁵⁷ 'the disastrous beverage' and 'this juice which I loathe. Pinel, 'Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatale puissance', (1737). Catalogue no. 29. Volume II, p.71.

⁵⁸ Is there no more hope for us? Pinel, 'Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatale puissance', (1737). Catalogue no. 29. Volume II, p.71.

Science

Alongside the importance placed on the art of conversation in the eighteenth century, salon society took an amateur's interest in science and philosophy. Also prevalent in this period, was the continued significance of the pursuit of gold.

This was observed in literature also, and it became a common theme found in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century airs. The *air à boire*, 'Pour guérir sans retour la vive blessure', whose text was written by an anonymous author, illustrates this. Medicine and doctors were popular subjects of parody, and the author calls upon wine as the remedy for the pain of love, which the poet refers to as the severest injury: 'mon coeur blessé des traits d'Aminte'.⁵⁹ In this text, we also find a reference to a classical figure, Hippocrates, who was an ancient Greek physician, believed by many to be the founder and father of medicine. Hippocrates symbolises the remedial properties of wine, which is further reinforced by two other terms in this air: 'poison' (translated in English as 'antidote'), meaning a medicine which is given to counteract the influence of poison or disease;⁶⁰ and 'élixir divin' which is an unusual choice of term, especially in the light of another *air à boire* text by Pinel which will be discussed next. 'Elixir' is a term which refers to an essence with the property of prolonging life indefinitely, and was a term used by alchemists.⁶¹

Alchemy is a form of chemistry from the Middle Ages and late Renaissance, a time in which attempts were made to transform base metals into gold.⁶² In literature, alchemy is used as a symbol of greed, corruption and deceit, and as a general metaphor for a materialistic, urban world. As well as the loose reference to alchemy in the *air à boire* discussed above, 'Ah que l'homme est sçavant' presents us with a particularly unusual air on this very topic. The text, by Pinel, clearly points to alchemy, through its basic description of the alchemic process:

L'on fixe le mercure on a beau me le dire,
Dans un creuset je vois mettre de l'or,

⁵⁹ my heart hurt by Aminta's shafts. Pinel, 'Pour guérir sans retour la vive blessure', (1737). Catalogue no. 28. Volume II, p.70.

⁶⁰ 'Antidote', *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, available from <http://dictionary.oed.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/> accessed 3 March 2008.

⁶¹ 'Elixir, n.', *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, available from <http://dictionary.oed.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/> accessed 3 March 2008.

⁶² 'Alchemy', *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, available from <http://dictionary.oed.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/> accessed 1 May 2008.

Et de souffleur confus jamais ne l'en retire⁶³

In particular, the materials 'le mercure' and 'l'or' reveal that we are dealing with an unusual topic in this poem, and the manner in which these materials are being 'worked on' is suggestive of transformation and alchemy.

In this air, we find the stock drunkard character, Gregory, who is dwelling on the futile endeavours of alchemy:

Ah que l'homme est sçavant, disoit un jour Grégoire,
Et que son sort me semble beau quand je le vois
Sur un fourneau travailler suivant un grimoire:
Après mille travaux l'on ne voit rien encore.⁶⁴

The subject of alchemy is also hinted at in the final line of the text, 'Mais je sçais souffler de bon vin'.⁶⁵ The verb 'souffler' can refer to a number of things: glass blowing, and removing things in a mysterious manner. Here, 'souffler' takes on two meanings: Pinel is being humorous by mentioning the pleasures of drinking and by mocking the actions of alchemists. We may note a phrase found in Randle Cotgrave's *Dictionarie of the French and English Toungues*, 'Il souffle – he plays the Alchemist',⁶⁶ further confirming the air's topic.

One might argue that Pinel ordered the airs in her collection specifically and coherently. For example, the *airs à boire* become progressively more sorrowful as the collection continues. This is with the exception of 'Buvon tous a la ronde' which celebrates love and wine being engaged in harmony, and which appears amongst the more sorrowful *airs à boire*.

SCÈNE PASTORALE

This work comprises dialogue and a concluding duo between the characters Daphné and Iphis as if it is to be staged. In it, they communicate their eternal and

⁶³ Mercury is fixed in solid form, in vain do they tell me, I see gold being placed in crucible, Worked on reduced, but never bringing yield. Pinel, 'Ah que l'homme est sçavant', (1737). Catalogue no. 30. Volume II, p.73.

⁶⁴ Ah how learned is man, said Gregory one day, And how his fate seems beautiful to me when I see him working at a stove/ According to a book of magic/ After a thousand endavours we still see nothing. Pinel, 'Ah que l'homme est sçavant', (1737). Catalogue no. 30. Volume II, p.73.

⁶⁵ But I can make good wine disappear. Pinel, 'Ah que l'homme est sçavant', (1737). Catalogue no. 30. Volume II, p.73.

⁶⁶ Randle Cotgrave, *A Dictionarie of the French and English Toungues* (London: Aadam Islip, 1611), www.pbm.com/~lindahl/cotgrave/.

faithful love to each other. The style of writing is suitable for the dramatic genre, with numerous instances of the noblest versification, the alexandrine, which heightens the imitation of high-style poetry. The line types in Pinel's *Scène Pastorale* is outlined in the following table:

Figure 6 Chart of line lengths found in Pinel's *Scène pastorale*.

Scène Pastorale	I	II
Iphis	13	10 12 10 8 12 8 6 6 8 8 8 8 8
Daphné	5	8 8 8 12 10
Iphis	5	10 8 12 10 12
Daphné	4	8 12 8 12
Iphis	4	8 9 12 8
Daphné	4	12 12 12 8
Iphis	4	12 8 10 8
Daphné	4	10 8 8 8
Iphis	6	12 12 12 12 12 8
Duo. Ensemble.	4	8 8 8 8

The characters have no connection with a particular place in this piece. Rather, they are defined solely by their love for one another, adhering to pastoral poetry in which the characters are a shepherd and shepherdess, appealing to nature's beauty and simplicity.

This work displays a combination of drama and comedy. The drama stems from the exaggerated nature of Iphis' lengthy, florid expression of adoration for his sweetheart Daphné, whereas the comedy arises from Daphné's teasing Iphis in which she makes reference to an imaginary lover, causing Iphis to despair at the thought that his love is not reciprocated:

Daphné: [...]

Hé, si quelqu'autre amant avoit reçu ma foy

De quel succes votre flamme suivie?

Iphis:

Mon désespoir m'arracheroit la vie

Mais quel éffroy vient me saisir,

Quel est l'heureux rival qui prétend me ravir

L'unique objet qui receüs mon hommage,⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Daphné : [...] Ah, if I had sworn my devotion to another lover/What success [would] your burning love [have had]?/Iphis: My despair would end my life/But what dread takes hold of me,/Who is this rival who claims to take from me/The unique object of my homage,/Ah let us quickly search for him without delay. Pinel, 'Scène pastorale', (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

Daphné clears up the misunderstanding and on Iphis' request, she declares 'une flâmme éternelle'.⁶⁸ 'Flâmme' is a very elegant word meaning love, and is an elevated expression within the quasi-heroic language found in this work, in combination with Pinel's use of alexandrines.

Iphis' last solo verse is almost entirely made up of alexandrines, and this corresponds to the subject matter of the text at this point, which is the climax of the couples' florid exchange in which Iphis gives his oath of faithfulness to Daphné. In doing so, Iphis invokes Pâlés, an obscure deity of shepherds, flocks and livestock in Roman mythology. This reference to Pâlés and nature are symbolic of his oath to remain faithful, loyal and steadfast to Daphné:

J'en atteste ces lieux à Pâlés consacrez,
Ces bois de nos bergers en tous tems revérez,
Puissent ces arbres verts dépouillez de verdure
Ne reprendre jamais leur aimable parure
Puissent ces lieux charmans être d'affreux déserts
Si jamais je brise mes fers.⁶⁹

The piece is full of charm and it alludes to the rusticity of shepherds by way of the exaggerated oaths, illustrated in the final two lines from Iphis' solo, cited above, 'May these charming fields be hideous deserts/If I ever break my vows'. The high-flowing language found here is usually reserved for serious French songs, and is not typical of pastoral poetry which uses simple verse.

The final duo of the *Scène Pastorale* adheres most strongly to the pastoral ideal where simplicity is favoured over grandeur:

Fuyons la grandeur souveraine,
Aimons, cédon à nos désirs,
Craignons l'éclat dans les plaisirs
Que nous prepare notre chaîne.⁷⁰

The duo is written entirely in eight-syllable lines, which is one of the common line types and is thus representative of the simplicity that Daphné and Iphis are celebrating in their song.

⁶⁸ an eternal love. Pinel, 'Scène pastorale', (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

⁶⁹ I swear to it by all that Pallas holds dear,/These woods [that] our shepherds forever revere,/May these green trees be stripped of their leaves/Never to bring back their lovely finery/May these charming fields be hideous deserts/If I ever break my vows. Pinel, 'Scène pastorale', (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

⁷⁰ Let us flee all grandiose display,/Let us love each other and give in to our desires,/Let us fear the intensity that in [our] pleasures/Our chain prepares for us. Pinel, 'Scène pastorale', (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

Comparisons can be drawn between Pinel's *Scène Pastorale* and Jean-Baptiste de Bousset's *Eglogue Bachique* from 1695. These two works are very similar both poetically and musically. Like Pinel's pastoral work, Bousset's *eglogue* is a dialogue for two characters, Iris and Tircis, who express their adoration for one another in a dramatic and exaggerated manner, making reference to pastoral images and themes:

Avant que je cesse d'aimer la Beauté qui m'engage,
Les Poissons quitteront la Mer
Pour venir sur ce rivage:⁷¹

The above oath can be compared to the final lines of Iphis' solo that are discussed earlier in which nature is referred to in order to convey one's passion and adoration. Furthermore, a moment of confusion ensues in Bousset's *eglogue* (like that which arises in *Scène Pastorale* when Daphné refers to an imaginary lover) when Iris declares herself unworthy of Tircis next to the beautiful Lisette. Once again, we find that the text becomes more exaggerated as the piece continues, particularly as Tircis makes every effort to convince Iris of his ardour.

It is possible that Pinel copied or imitated Bousset's work as a guide for her own *pastorale* given that not only is the text very similar, but the musical structure and style is comparable also.

CANTATILLE

Throughout the *cantatille* we find a mix of line types, including the alexandrine which appears in various lines in the final and air:

Figure 7 Chart of line lengths found in Pinel's *cantatille*.

Cantatille	I	II
Recitatif	8	12 8 8 8 8 8 6 8
Air	8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Recitatif	12	8 8 8 12 12 12 10 6 6 6 8 6
Air	8	10 12 12 12 10 8 8 8

The *cantatille* genre remained in vogue until mid-century, its texts described by Vollen as 'rococo⁷² presentations of light hearted texts'.⁷³ Unlike Rousseau's

⁷¹ Before I stop loving the Beauty who is committed to me,/Pisces will leave the Sea/To come ashore. Bousset, 'Eglogue Bachique', (Paris: Ballard, 1731).

description of the *cantatille* genre (quoted in chapter three),⁷⁴ Pinel's *cantatille*, 'Le Printems', is an exciting mix of virtuosity and elegance, best summed up by the following quotation:

With the cultivation of the *cantatille*, the form moved decisively into its rococo phase, and by the middle of the century many works had been composed which, eschewing the dramatic, sought only to express the delicate.⁷⁵

The personage named in this text is Iris, a serious character found in many drinking airs from this era, often as the object of love for men. The opening recitative and air of Pinel's *cantatille* celebrates the return of spring, responding to the beauty of nature through song and dance: 'Chantez, dansez jeunes bergères,/A l'ombre des ces frais ormeaux'.⁷⁶ The shepherds and shepherdesses are swept up by the season and inspired to celebrate their love which is blossoming alongside the season of spring. The pervading octosyllable in this recitative and air contributes to the pastoral theme and idea of simplicity in the text.

The second recitative reveals to us that there is a spirit of love in the air which has captured everything and everyone, apart from Iris, who is indifferent to the manifestation of love in this pastoral scene. Pinel presents a very passionate character in 'Le Printems' who is in love with Iris and interestingly, the alexandrine line type appears within the final recitative and air in combination with the intensifying passion of the text. The sweet song of the nightingales is summoned with the hope that it will inspire Iris to feel love as well.

Throughout 'Le Printems', Pinel invokes nature to describe love, and as in the *Scène Pastorale*, figures from classical mythology are referred to:

Le Zéphir va s'unir à Flore,
Bientost de leur tendres amours
Nous allons voir éclore

⁷² The term rococo is more commonly applied to a style of architecture from late seventeenth century France, however, it is also applied to eighteenth century French music. Many describe the concept of rococo in music as similar to the style 'galant'. Daniel Hertz & Bruce Alan Brown, 'Rococo', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 28 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

⁷³ Vollen, 1982, p.16.

⁷⁴ See page 27 of this study.

⁷⁵ David Tunley, *The Eighteenth Century French Cantata* (London: Dennis Dobson, 1974), p.14.

⁷⁶ Sing and dance, young shepherdesses,/In the shade of these fresh young elm trees. Pinel, 'Le Printems' (1737). Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

Mille fleurs avec les beaux jours...⁷⁷

Firstly Pinel mentions 'le Dieu de jour', the God of daylight, and then introduces two other relatively minor figures: 'Zéphyr', the Greek god of the west wind, and 'Flore', the Roman goddess of flowers, representing the season of spring. The season of spring and the mythological figures are symbolic of a relative state of happiness on the part of the protagonist. The connection between 'Zéphyr' and 'Flore' is referred to as love which gives birth to the beauties of spring.

We find pastoral images once again in Pinel's *cantatille*, with the invocation of nature to describe love. The sweet nightingales and their song present an image commonly evoked in this type of text, however, Pinel uses an unusual word in relation to their song:

Que vos chants amoureux deviennent les présages
D'un plaisir qui me rend aussy content que vous.⁷⁸

The term 'Présage' ('omen') means 'an event or phenomenon regarded as a portent of good or evil' and 'an indication of good or evil to come'.⁷⁹ In the case of this air, 'omen' is a positive term because the vocalist wishes that the nightingales' song will persuade the character Iris to fall in love. The term 'présage' is still an ambiguous one and perhaps there is an underlying tone of ill-fortune due to Iris' continual indifference. Perhaps it was chosen for this very reason.

The selected *cantatilles* in the Garland Collection of *Cantatas and Cantatilles by Louis Le Maire (c.1693-c.1750)*⁸⁰ would suggest that the subject in *Le Printems* is very typical. Many of Le Maire's *cantatille* texts contain pastoral themes such as birds whose songs and melodies are symbolic of love. Also seen in a number of the texts are shepherds and shepherdesses who are conquered by love, such as

⁷⁷ Zephyr will band together with Flora./And soon from their tender love/We will see a thousand flowers/Blossom forth with the beautiful days... Pinel, 'Le Printems' (1737). Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

⁷⁸ Let your amorous songs become omens/Of a pleasure that will make me just as happy as you are. Pinel, 'Le Printems' (1737). Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

⁷⁹ 'Omen, n.', *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, available from <http://dictionary.oed.com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/> accessed 22 April, 2008.

⁸⁰ Louis Le Maire, Laurent Gervais, Nicolas Racot de Grandval and edited by David Tunley, *Cantatas and cantatilles* (New York: Garland, 1991).

in *Iris* (1732), *La Musette* (1735), *Themire* (1738), and *Les Plaisirs Champêtres* (1743).

Chapter 6

The Music of Pinel's recueil

Julie Pinel's *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire* contains sixteen *airs sérieux* and thirteen *airs à boire* for one or two voices. Most have a figured bass part, and one *air sérieux* includes an obbligato flute. Some of the airs are defined further with titles such as *récit de basse*, *vaudeville*, *brunette* and *fanfare*. Also included are a *scène pastorale* and a *cantatille*. A breakdown of her collection can be seen in the following chart:

Figure 8 Julie Pinel's Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire (1737).

16 <i>airs sérieux</i>	→	3 brunettes	
	→	2 musettes	→ 2 duos
13 <i>airs à boire</i>	→	5 récits	
		3 duos	
		1 vaudeville	
		1 fanfare	
1 <i>cantatille</i>			
1 <i>scène pastorale</i>			
			= 31 pieces

This chapter will provide an overview of the remarkable variety that is found within her compositions, some of which is outlined in the chart below and which comprises most of the air types outlined by Tony Eastwood in his 1984 article 'The French Air in the Eighteenth Century: A Neglected Area'; namely, continuo accompanied solo songs; vocal duos; airs printed on one stave only; and *récits de basse*.¹ These air types will be discussed in further detail throughout this chapter.

¹ Tony Eastwood, 'The French Air in the Eighteenth Century: A Neglected Area', *Studies in Music*, Vol. 18, 1984, pp.84-107.

Figure 9 Overview of Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*.

Air	P	First line of air	Time signature	Key	Scoring	Form
Airs sérieux	1	Rossignols vous chantez les douceurs du printemps,	2	C	Treble, flûte, continuo	Da capo
	6	Mes yeux ne versez plus de pleurs	3	e	Continuo	Ternary
	8	Echos indiscrets, taisez vous,	2 *	g	Continuo	Binary
	10	Funeste ennemy de la paix	3	A	Continuo	Binary
	12	Ruisseaux, suspendez vôtre cours	2	a	Continuo	Binary
	15	Charmant repos paisible indifférence,	3	D	Continuo	Rondeau
	18	Mon cher troupeau sortons de ce boccage,	3	G	Continuo	Extended Binary
	20	Que Tircis est charmant et qu'il est amoureux	3 *	D	Continuo	Extended Binary
	23	Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaînes,	3	d	Continuo	Binary
	24	Sombres lieux obscures forrets,	3	a	Continuo	Binary
	34	La paix qui regne en nos aziles	2	D	Continuo	Binary
	36	Douce innocence régne sur nos coeurs	3	d	Continuo	Binary
	38	Tendres amans qu'amour engage	3	A	Continuo	Binary
	42	Boccages frais aimable Solitude	3	A	Treble duo	Binary
	49	Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage,	3	a	Treble duo	Binary
	67	De richesses amy je ne suis point jaloux,	3	C	Continuo	Binary
Airs à boire	11	Amans constans vous pouvez boire	3	C	Continuo	Binary
	14	De la philosophie	3 *	G	Récit de Basse Taille	Asymmetrical Binary
	19	Lors que l'on boit à mes amours	3	G	Continuo	Binary
	21	Buvons Lucas mais buvons tant luy disoit Grégoire en pintant	3	F	Vocal duo	Asymmetrical Binary
	39	Amans qui languissez sous de pesantes chaînes	3 *	c	Récit de Basse	Asymmetrical Binary
	41	Buvons tous à la ronde	98	C	Treble monody	Binary
	46	Céliméine à changé,	Cut C *	d	Basse duo	Asymmetrical Binary
	52	Trop longtems à Bacchus j'ay disputé la gloire	3 *	G	Vocal duo	Asymmetrical Binary
	66	Que les mortels sont misérables	2 *	C	Récit de Basse	Asymmetrical Binary
	69	Pour guerir sans retour la plus vive blessure	C *	C	Récit de Basse	Asymmetrical Binary
	70	Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatalle puissance,	C *	e	Continuo	Asymmetrical Binary
	72	Ah que l'homme est sçavant disoit un jour Grégoire,	2 *	d	Récit de Basse	Asymmetrical Binary
	73	L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet	2	a	Continuo	Binary

* = these airs have multiple time signature changes. For an overview of the time signature changes in each air, see the catalogue of this collection which can be found in the appendix.

AIRS SERIEUX

The majority of Pinel's *airs sérieux* are continuo-accompanied solo songs which were the best musical medium for their texts, that are serious and personal in character.² This genre was beginning to decline by the time Pinel was writing, with the Ballard anthology series having come to an end in 1730.³ Yet Pinel's airs in this form still make up the biggest group in her collection. Perhaps in compensation, the influence of the *air à boire* can be observed in some of these airs in which the solo voice is somewhat overshadowed by a more active bass line.⁴ However, it must be kept in mind that the *air à boire* was also in decline: a reaction to the favoured new genre, the *cantatille*.

The first air in Pinel's collection, 'Printems' ('Rossignols vous chantez')⁵, an *air sérieux avec accompagnement de Flûtes*, is one of only two airs written in da capo form, and includes a treble instrument in addition to the voice.⁶ The music specifies that the instrumental part is for a flute, however, it also indicates that more than one flute could play this part. The flute part, which precedes the voice, displays Italian influence. This is first seen in the use of a motto opening whereby the first phrase of the vocal part is interrupted by the accompaniment before being sung in its entirety. The voice partially imitates the instrumental opening and follows the same melodic contour. Throughout the air, the flute part displays characteristics exhibited in *concertante* airs of contemporary cantatas.⁷ In the sections where the voice and flute play together, the flute serves as a harmonising part to the voice and only displays virtuosity when it is on its own, with many runs and flourishes which include ornamentation in the form of trills

² Eastwood, 1984, p.91.

³ Christophe Ballard issued his *Recueils d'airs sérieux et à boire* series until 1715, after which time his son Jean-Baptiste Ballard continued in this role until 1730. These monthly *Recueils* presented various air-types by a wide range of composers. Garden, 2005, pp.355-372.

⁴ These airs include 'Funeste ennemy de la paix' (Catalogue no. 4. Volume II, p.10), 'Ruisseaux suspendez' (Catalogue no. 6. Volume II, p.12), 'Les charmes de l'indifférence' (Catalogue no. 8. Volume II, p.15), and 'De richesses amy' (Catalogue no. 27. Volume II, p.68).

⁵ The first words of this air are stated in brackets to avoid confusion with the *cantatille*, 'Le Printems' (Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55), which draws comparisons to the current *air sérieux*, 'Printems' (Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1).

⁶ The other is the final air in the *cantatille* 'Le Printems' which is also in da capo form and has a part for a treble instrument. This work is discussed later and comparisons between the two airs are examined.

⁷ Sadie cites this air in the chapter '*Musiciennes of the Ancien Régime*'. Sadie, 1986, pp.209 & 211.

and grace notes. When viewed in relation to the text, the flute begins to take on qualities of the birds that the voice sings of:

Chantez, les douceurs du printems,
 Heureux oiseaux, l'amour qui vous anime
 Par vos aimables sons s'exprime,
 Et les rend encor plus charmans.⁸

Example 1, Pinel, 'Printems', bb.64-65.

Certainly, in bars 63 to 78, the voice and flute have an exchange in which the flute is responding to the poet's instruction for the birds to 'sing again'. Moreover, the title's indication that the air is scored for *flûtes* further suggests that the instrumental part is representative of the *rossignols* (nightingales).

The second air, 'Mes yeux, ne versez plus de pleurs', is in simple ternary form (ABA).⁹ The A section opens and closes in tonic key of E minor, supporting the lamenting quality of verses one and three: 'Mes yeux, ne versez plus de pleurs;/Tircis vient calmer mes allarmes'.¹⁰ Furthermore, the basso continuo line is very much in a supporting role, allowing the vocal part to dominate with its lilting melody, until word painting occurs on three successive statements of 'brillez' (shine), which are set to quick melismas, each different to the statement preceding it. The modulation to G major in bars 22 to 23 corresponds to the poet's more positive outlook in the middle verse: 'Mais quand l'amour veut nous le rendre/Qu'il est doux de revoir ce qui nous a charmé'.¹¹ This is also the only air in Pinel's collection in which the vocal part is written in a treble clef rather

⁸ Sing again of the sweetness of spring./Happy birds, Love animates you/And is expressed in every lovely sound you make,/And makes each note more charming. Pinel, 'Printems', (1737). Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1.

⁹ The B section in ternary form airs clearly contrasts to the A section and is usually harmonically closed (as is the case with 'Mes yeux ne versez plus de pleurs'). This differs to the da capo air whose harmony is not closed between each section. W. Dean Sutcliffe, 'Ternary Form', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 16 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

¹⁰ My eyes, do not shed any more tears;/Tircis is coming to calm my fears. Pinel, 'Mes yeux ne versez plus de pleurs', (1737). Catalogue no. 2. Volume II, p.6.

¹¹ But when love wants to return it to us /How sweet it is to see again what has charmed us. Pinel, 'Mes yeux ne versez plus', (1737). Catalogue no. 2. Volume II, p.6.

than the soprano clef.¹² The rest of Pinel's airs are in binary form, with each half repeated.

The two epigrammatic *airs sérieux* composed by Pinel, 'Que Tircis est charmant' and 'Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaines', are in extended binary form (ABB'), typical for texts which end with a moral or maxim, such as those found in Pinel's epigrammatic airs which are listed below:¹³

Ah, qu'il est dangereux
Quand on est tendrement aimée,
De sentir qu'un amant est digne d'être heureux.¹⁴

Ah si ses doux plaisirs font oublier ses peines,
Ses tourmens ne font pas oublier ses plaisirs.¹⁵

The two airs are very similar, both simple airs in triple time and marked 'Tendrement'. Although they are in different keys, they follow a similar modulation pattern, which can be seen in the chart below:

Figure 10 Comparison of harmony in two epigrammatic airs.

	A	B	B'	End
	b.1	bb.7-8	bb.16-17	
'Que Tircis est charmant'	D major	A major	B minor	D major
'Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaines'	D minor	A minor	F major	D minor

The harmony in each air is relatively simple, not straying far from the dominant or relative key of the tonic, allowing the text to govern these airs.

¹² An overview of the clef-types and vocal forces in Pinel's *recueil* can be found under 'Editorial and Performance issues' on p.ix in volume II of this study.

¹³ The text accompanying an extended binary air is usually a quatrain, and the final two lines are repeated to different music, thus creating section B'. This is a form with Italian origins, which Lully first used in his *tragédies en musique*, and which became common in Ballard's publications of airs. James R. Anthony's research into this form has shown that the extended binary air was not employed by other seventeenth-century composers of airs (such as Sicard, Ballard and La Barre), but that it was present in Ballard's *Airs sérieux et à boire* in the years following Lully's death. Jean-Baptiste de Bousset followed this Lullian tradition by composing in the form of the extended binary air, and he transformed the texture in his airs by juxtaposing counterpoint and rhythmic unison, and was also one of the early French composers to employ Italian characteristics such as motto openings and virtuoso passages. James R. Anthony, 'Lully's airs – French or Italian?', *Musical Times*, Vol. 128, no. 1729, 1987, pp.126-129. Garden, 2005, pp.355-372.

¹⁴ Ah, how dangerous it is/When one is tenderly loved,/To have the feeling that a lover is worthy of being happy. Pinel, 'Que Tircis est charmant', (1737). Catalogue no. 11. Volume II, p.20.

¹⁵ Ah if his sweet pleasures make one forget his sorrows/His torments do make one forget his pleasures. Pinel, 'Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaines', (1737). Catalogue no. 13. Volume II, p.23.

In the previous chapter, there was a brief discussion about the shocking imagery found in some of Pinel's texts. One of these was the *air sérieux*, 'Funeste ennemy de la paix', written by an unknown poet, and while it is the most high-flown text included in her collection, the music Pinel set to it is the complete opposite. Opening in A major, the melody and harmony of this binary air is surprisingly cheerful in relation to the text: 'Perfide Amour,/Tu ne te plais qu'à voir verser du sang,/A voir couler des larmes'.¹⁶ At section B, there is a modulation to the dominant key, E major, and even though the music begins to hint at a minor key, which arrives in the form of B minor at bar 21, the extreme fury which pervades the text is not matched in Pinel's setting of the music. Perhaps this setting serves to counteract the text instead.

The music set to the middle verse of 'Printems', written by Pinel, is slightly more representative of the shocking imagery in it: 'Mon coeur hélas est aussy la victime/Du Dieu que célèbrent vos chans./Mais pour moy ce seroit un crime...'¹⁷ When this phrase begins at bar 45, the pace of the music becomes noticeably slower when the florid flute line slows to match the vocal line which is made up of predominantly minims and crotchets. A melodic descent on the first line mentioned above creates word painting, and on the final beat of bar 48, the flute creates an augmented fifth with the voice, which is quickly resolved and followed by a cadence into A minor. A series of 7-6 suspensions correspond with the poet's attempt to refrain from 'giv[ing] expression to the fires of passion [he/she is] feeling'.¹⁸

'Les charmes de l'indifférence' is a rondeau¹⁹ which draws on the musical language of composers such as Jean Baptiste de Bousset and exhibits the influence of Italian traits, most obvious in the harmonic language. Beginning in

¹⁶ Treacherous Cupid,/You take delight only in seeing blood shed,/And in seeing tears flow. Pinel, 'Funeste ennemy de la paix', (1737). Catalogue no. 4. Volume II, p.10.

¹⁷ My heart, alas, has also fallen victim/Of that God whom you celebrate in song/For me it would be a crime... Pinel, 'Printems', (1737). Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1.

¹⁸ De laisser éclatter les feux que je ressens. Pinel, 'Printems', (1737). Catalogue no. 1. Volume II, p.1.

¹⁹ Rondeau (rondo) airs have a number of sections, the first of which returns between each new section (ABACA...). This form was popular in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century France. Malcom S. Cole, 'Rondo> The rondeau in France in the 17th and early 18th centuries', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 17 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

D major, a chromatically ascending line reflects the adoration for nature which is expressed by the singer in the text, ‘Vos plaisirs font tout mon bonheur’.²⁰ At the same time, this melodic sequence unsettles the key in bars 8 to 10 and there is a shift towards the dominant minor key, A minor. The modulation into A minor in bars 15 to 16 is abruptly interrupted with a return to the opening music and text in bar 17 which picks up the tonic key of D major. The harmony mirrors this text, which highlights that when one has nature as the object of love, one can avoid getting hurt, just as an unsettling minor key can be evaded: ‘Et jamais sous votre puissance,/L’on n’entend soupirer un coeur’.²¹ Section B begins in bar 25 and the harmony modulates to the dominant key, A major in bar 38 before moving towards a cadence into B minor in bars 48 to 49, which fittingly coincides with the following text, ‘D’un amant leger l’inconstance/Ne fera point couler mes pleurs’.²² Section A returns at bar 50, and there is a *tierce de picardie* cadence into D major in bars 65 to 66. The harmony subsequently moves through E minor and G major before returning to the tonic key of D major. The amount of key change in comparison with most of the other airs in Pinel’s collection is significant.

‘Ruisseaux suspendez vôtre cours’ is an air displaying well-defined Italian traits. Beginning in A minor, the walking bass line creates an unsettling harmonic structure with its chromatic and sequential movement. Coinciding with the second verse, the modulation to E minor in bars 12 to 13 does little to stabilise a key centre with an immediate move towards the unrelated key of D minor in bars 16 to 17 which is followed by another temporary modulation into C major in bars 21 to 22, all of which reflects the very bitter and angry text, illustrated by the words in bold in the text below:

L’ingrat vient de **trahir** sa foy.
 Je croy de ma **douleur** tout doit être l’image!
 Qu’un silence **effrayant** regne dans ce boccage;

²⁰ Your pleasures are all my happiness. Pinel, ‘Les charmes de l’indifférence’, (1737). Catalogue no. 8. Volume II, p.15.

²¹ And never under your power/Does a heart sigh. Pinel, ‘Les charmes de l’indifférence’, (1737). Catalogue no. 8. Volume II, p.15.

²² The inconstancy of a light, fickle lover/Will not make me shed tears. Pinel, ‘Les charmes de l’indifférence’, (1737). Catalogue no. 8. Volume II, p.15.

Que tout devienne aussy **triste** que moy!²³

The fourth line of the extract above is set to a chromatically ascending continuo line beginning in bar 23, with a vocal line which moves upwards towards *d*'' and is lingered on for three bars (bb.27 to 29), hinting at the key of D minor with a raised sixth. The earlier occurrence of D minor was also set to a self-referencing line in the poem, suggesting that the poet is linked to this key. The overall uncertainty of the key in this air simply contributes to the text which is lamenting a lost love, and perhaps alludes to the inconstancy of love which is a theme pervading the texts in this collection.

Contrastingly, we find harmonic language akin to the simplicity of Lambert in many of Pinel's *airs sérieux*, such as 'Mon cher troupeau sortons', in which there is no chromatic movement in the vocal line, and the modulations are definitive, governed by a tonic-dominant tension.

'Echos indiscrets, taisez vous' also adheres to the sweet, poignant tradition of Lambert by way of its melodic, song-like vocal line. Furthermore, the rhythm is generated from the language of the text, shown by the various time signature changes. However, there are examples of Italian influences in its harmony. Beginning in G minor, there is chromatic colouration with the raised third in the vocal line and figuring in bar 8 which resolves before modulating to the relative major key, B flat major. In the second half of the air, the vocal line begins its ascent upwards by an octave between bars 13 and 19, highlighting the poet's blissful state: 'Si Venus connoissoit l'objet de mon amour/Elle abandonneroit le céleste séjour'.²⁴ Bars 16 to 17 are strikingly similar to bars 7 to 8 with their chromatic inflection which once again unsettles the harmonic structure. In both cases, these chromaticisms correspond to references to Gods in the text:

²³ The ingrate has betrayed his oath./To my mind everything must reflect my pain!/May a terrible silence reign in this grove;/May everything become as sad as me! Pinel, 'Ruisseaux suspendez vôtre cours', (1737). Catalogue no. 6. Volume II, p.12.

²⁴ If Venus knew the object of my love/She would abandon her celestial abode. Pinel, 'Echos indiscrets, taisez vous', (1737). Catalogue no. 3. Volume II, p.8.

Example 2, Pinel, 'Echos indiscrets, taisez vous', bb. 7-8.

me. Les Dieux mê-mes se-roient ja

Example 3, Pinel, 'Echos indiscrets, taisez vous', bb. 16-17.

mour Elle a-ban-don-ne - roit le cé - les - te sé

The modulation to D minor in bars 23 to 24 proves to be temporary due to an ascending chromatic bass line which follows, resting on a diminished seventh chord on 'feu' (flame) in bar 26.

The word painting employed by Pinel is standard for many eighteenth-century composers who set music to text. As a rule, she sets nouns and verbs of motion and action such as 'couler' (to flow) and 'chanter' (to sing) to long melismas or ornamental flourishes, an example of which can be observed below:

Example 4, Pinel, 'Funeste ennemy de la paix', bb.10-11.

sang, A voir cou - ler

Words such as 'chaisne' [chaîne] (chain) were often to set a melisma, to symbolise unity and the binding nature of a chain:

Example 5, Pinel, 'Après m'avoir formé', bb.3-4.

chai - - nes,

The term 'chaine' appears in many airs, and in most cases it is set to an ornamentation or melisma.

In phrases referring to happiness, melodies are often set to ascending melodic lines, whereas the opposite is found with descending melodic lines, which are set

to unhappy phrases and terms. Furthermore, ornamental devices, such as trills and grace notes, are usually set to words like ‘sourir’ (sigh) and ‘amour’ (love):

Example 6, Pinel, ‘Les charmes de l’indifférence’, bb.14-15.



Example 7, Pinel, ‘Printemps’, bb.32-33.



Musettes

Pinel’s collection includes two musettes, a type of air defined by Meredith Ellis Little as a ‘dance-like piece of pastoral character whose style is suggestive of the sound of the musette or bagpipe’.²⁵ The theme pervading both airs is a desire and yearning for simplicity, which is reflected in the musical setting of the words. The melodic lines are placed above a figured drone which imitates the air’s namesake, the musette, a small type of bagpipe that was popular in seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century France.²⁶ It was typical for the bass part in musettes to be a drone, usually on the tonic, and the upper voice or voices held the melody.²⁷ Similar musical settings also appear in compositions by Pinel’s contemporary, René Drouard de Bousset.²⁸ What is unusual about Pinel’s musettes is the syncopated setting of the drone:

²⁵ Meredith Ellis Little, ‘Musette’, *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 12 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁶ Robert A. Green, ‘Musette’, *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 12 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁷ Little, ‘Musette’, <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

²⁸ René Drouard de Bousset (1703-1760) was the son of Jean-Baptiste de Bousset, and was a composer and organist. David Tunley, Catherine Cessac, ‘Bousset, René Drouard de’, *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 2 February 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>. His airs of this nature can be found in two volumes of his *Nouveau Airs nouveaux sérieux et à boire* (1731), his cantata *En form dialogue* (1740) and in the instrumentation for his *Concertos en trio* (1736). Felicity Smith, ‘René Drouard de Bousset’, MMus thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 2008.

Example 8, Pinel, ‘Musette pour un berger’, bb.1-2.

The first musette, in D major and duple metre, employs various instances of word painting which enhance the simple air. For example, ‘La pompe des Rois’ (the pomp of Kings) in bars 7 to 8 is accompanied by a sudden jump of a major sixth in the vocal line and by an octave in the figured bass line, symbolic of the grandeur and pomp referred to in the poem: ‘Nous fuyons le bruit des villes,/La pompe des Rois nous fait peur’.²⁹ Contrastingly, the simple way of life is expressed in a harmonic example of word painting in bar 14 where the C sharp is suppressed on the word ‘simplicité’.

The title ‘Parodie’ is given to the second verse of the first musette, and this is a technical term meaning new words are fitted to existing music. The only differences between the two verses can be observed in some of the flourishes in the vocal line, and in the figuring of the *basse continue* part which provides some different harmonic colouring. An instance of word painting appears in the sixth bar on the word ‘parer’ (to adorn) in verse one, in which the descending melodic line is adorned by a semi-quaver and dotted quaver combination:

Example 9, Pinel, ‘Parodie du premier’, b.6.

‘Musette pour une bergere’ differs from the first musette by being in triple meter, and it has the key signature of D minor. It may be that Pinel chose the opposite time signature and mode to reflect the change to a female poetic voice with the ‘bergere’ as opposed to the ‘berger’ of the first musette. The shepherds seem to be symbolised by major tonalities which is made clear in this air when the music

²⁹ We escape the noise of cities./The pomp of Kings frightens us. Pinel, ‘Musette pour un berger’, (1737). Catalogue no. 16. Volume II, p.34.

Bocages frais, aimable Solitude,
 Qui d'un coeur amoureux charmez l'inquiétude,
 Riches présens de Flore, ornemens de ces lieux
 Que l'aurore embellit pour enchanter les yeux.³²

The strophes are set to the same music with some small melodic and harmonic variations. This air is written in the relaxed, popular style of the seventeenth century. It is scored for two female voices, who sing in homophony throughout, mostly in thirds.

The third brunette, 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage' is composed in the poignant style of the seventeenth-century composer, Lambert. Like the previous brunette discussed, this air is also scored for two female voices who sing in homophony. Pinel wrote the text in three strophes, and each is set to the same music in binary form. The key is A minor, reflecting the sad, lamenting text: 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage,/Vient-il de ralentir ses feux'.³³ Each verse is more embellished than the first, which is suggestive of vocal *doubles* and can be observed in the musical examples below:

Example 11, Pinel, 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage', strophe 1, bb. 14-15.

14

vo - la - - - ge.

vo - la - - - ge.

Example 12, Pinel, 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage', strophe 2, bb. 11-13.

11

noeuds Vo - - - le

noeuds Vo - - - le

³² Refreshing woods, sweet solitude,/Who charm my loving, anxious heart,/Rich abundance of flora, ornaments of these surroundings/That the dawn embellishes to enchant the eyes. Pinel, 'Bocages frais', (1737). Catalogue no. 21. Volume II, p.43.

³³ Why has the shepherd who is committed to me,/Just now let his passion wane. Pinel, 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage', (1737). Catalogue no. 23. Volume II, p.50.

Example 13, Pinel, 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage', strophe 3, bb. 12-15.

The French practice in the *air de cour* had been to add diminutions in the second and later verses, which served as variations on the initial melody.³⁴ Later on, this practice was termed 'double' in *airs sérieux* and other airs.³⁵

THE WORK OF PINEL AND RENÉ DROUARD DE BOUSSET COMPARED

The text 'Lors que l'on boit à mes amours' was also set to music by René Drouard de Bousset eight years previously,³⁶ and there are some similarities between the two *airs à boire*, the most obvious being that they are both binary form airs set in triple time. Pinel set this air in G major, reflecting the celebratory mood of the text. At the end of the first half, there is a modulation to the dominant minor key, D minor, with a *tierce de picardie*. In contrast, Bousset's air begins in D minor, portraying the text in a more sombre manner. Even though there is a modulation to the relative major key of F major at the end of the first half, the harmonic language of Bousset's figured bass line creates tension by moving away from F major quickly. In particular, the bass line in bars 11 to 14

³⁴ Greer Garden, 'Improvisation', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 24 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

³⁵ Lambert was one of the first composers to transcribe ornamentation and he printed many doubles in his music. In fact, the question has been posed as to whether Lambert in fact composed the ornamentation for some of Lully's music because it is said that Lully disliked the practice of doubles in music: '[Lully's] instrumentalists did not take it upon themselves to ornament their parts. He would not have allowed them to do this any more than he allowed it with his singers. He did not think it was right when they imagined they knew more than he did and added graces to their parts. When this happened, he grew angry and quickly set them straight. More than once in his life he broke a violin across the back of a musician who was not playing it the way he wanted.' Mentioned by Sénece, (H1688, p.299), Montéclair (H1736, pp.86-7) and Le Cerf de la Viéville (H1705, p.227), cited by Kah-Ming Ng, 'Ornaments>French Baroque>Historical Overview', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 16 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

³⁶ This piece can be found in Appendix 4. René Drouard de Bousset, *Recueil d'airs nouveaux sérieux et à boire I* (Paris: Boivin, Le Clerc, 1731), p.29.

ascends a major fifth chromatically before descending again to rest on C sharp in bar 14: ‘Que je passerois d'heureux jours/Si l'on buvoit à moy Silvie’.³⁷

Example 14, Bousset, ‘Lors que l'on boit à mes amours’, bb.11-15.

While Bousset’s setting of this text is more colourful harmonically, which comes through in the figured bass part, Pinel’s setting of the text has a greater focus on the vocal line:

Example 15, Pinel, ‘Lors que l'on boit à mes amours’, bb.9-14.

It is more ornamental with word painting. For example, every reference to the vocalist’s object of love, Silvie, is adorned with some sort of flourish, chromaticism or grace:

Example 16, Pinel, ‘Lors que l'on boit à mes amours’, bb. 1-3.

Pinel’s figured bass line is more active in the second half of the air, and ascends in a stepwise fashion in bars 13 to 14, which is the same section where Bousset’s bass is ascending chromatically in his air. The text at this point reads ‘Que je passerois d'heureux jours’³⁸ and the ascending bass lines may both be reflecting the idea of passing through life from day to day. Whether or not Pinel was aware

³⁷ How I would spend happy days/If they were raising a glass to me, Silvie. Bousset, ‘Lors que l’on boit à mes amours’, (1731). Catalogue no. 10. Volume II, p.19.

³⁸ How I would spend happy days. Pinel, ‘Lors que l’on boit à mes amours’, (1737). Catalogue no. 10. Volume II, p.19.

of Bousset's setting of this text is uncertain, particularly because the similarities between the two airs are typical of many airs in this genre.

AIRS À BOIRE

Récits

According to Eastwood, *récits de basse* marked an important development away from the traditional French concentration on high vocal ranges.³⁹ Five of the airs in Pinel's collection are *récits de basse* (four are for *Basse* and the fifth is for *Basse Taille*; for each only a vocal line is present) thus making up a small yet significant part of Pinel's *recueil*. All of the examples in this genre are characteristic drinking songs, and the vocal parts adhere to the style of French recitative, being very melodic, rather than to the Italianate speech-like style. The question is raised as to whether such pieces were performed as they were written, or whether a continuo or other vocal line was added for interest and to provide support.⁴⁰ There is no *basse continue* part or figuring included in any of Pinel's *récits*, however, some composers did include *basse continue* parts in their *récits*⁴¹ which were usually a simplified version of the vocal line.

Pinel's *récits* all have regular time signature changes and expressive markings which help to generate the dramatic style of these airs. All five are made up of two sections; given that the second half in each is substantially longer than the first, their form can be classified as asymmetrical binary.

The first *récit* in Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*, 'De la philosophie', is treated motivically with a descending melodic phrase which expands on each occurrence, mirroring the way the poem gradually reveals its purpose over the course of each line: 'De la philosophie/J'ay formé je le pense un Sisthème certain'.⁴² For lines one and two, the phrase spans a minor sixth (bars 1 to 4), at lines three and four it spans a major sixth (bars 4 to 10), at line five it descends a

³⁹ Eastwood, 1984, p.89.

⁴⁰ Eastwood, 1984, p.89.

⁴¹ In earlier Ballard volumes, these can be found: for example, 'Amis puis qu'un paix profonde', in Ballard's *Recueil d'airs...pour l'année 1699*, p.152 cited in Eastwood, 1984, p. 97.

⁴² About philosophy/I have formed thoughts, I think, a sure theory. Pinel, 'De la philosophie', (1737). Catalogue no. 7. Volume II, p.14.

major seventh (bars 11 to 15), and at line six, ‘Le vin sçait me donner un courage invincible’,⁴³ it reaches down an octave (bars 16 to 22) just as the poet gathers the ‘courage’ to ‘suivre l’amour’ (follow Cupid). Lines seven and eight (bars 23 to 32) maintain this descending melody, however, it is not fully resolved and an imitative passage from bar 33 until the end repeats the final two lines with embellishments, including a long melisma on ‘lance’ (throw).

The practice of repeating the final lines of the texts numerous times, to bring out the point of the verse, occurs in each of Pinel’s *recits de basse*. ‘Pour guérir sans retour la plus vive bléssure’ reiterates the final couplet for over half the air from bars 24 to 58, each time being melodically different: ‘Oh l’aimable contre poison,/Vidons encore cette pinte’.⁴⁴ On each repetition of this couplet, the action of emptying another pint is represented. Likewise, ‘Ah que l’homme est sçavant’ repeats the final line, ‘je sçais souffler de bon vin’,⁴⁵ a total of six times from bars 35 to 48. With each setting of the word ‘souffler’,⁴⁶ the music changes, and bars 44 to 46 are the most elaborate of all, the words having been set to a long melisma. It seems to be that with each occurrence, the music is trying to become something different, symbolising the futile activities of alchemists, which is the rationale behind this poem. However, the final statement of this line ends just as it began, and like alchemy is projected in this text, the music is unable to transform itself:

Example 17, Pinel, ‘Ah que l’homme est sçavant’, bb. 35-36.



Example 18, Pinel, ‘Ah que l’homme est sçavant’, bb. 47-48.



⁴³ Wine can give me an invincible courage. Pinel, ‘De la philosohpie’, (1737). Catalogue no. 7. Volume II, p.14.

⁴⁴ Oh, what a pleasant antidote it is,/Let us empty this pint once more. Pinel, ‘Pour guérir sans retour’, (1737). Catalogue no. 28. Volume II, p.70.

⁴⁵ I can make good wine disappear. Pinel, ‘Ah que l’homme’, (1737). Catalogue no. 30. Volume II, p.73.

⁴⁶ The meaning of this word is discussed in the chapter on Pinel’s poetry. See Chapter 5, p. 55.

As discussed in the previous chapter on Pinel's texts, 'Ah que l'homme est sçavant' has a unique topic, alchemy. The idea of beginning the alchemic process with base metals, or simple materials is reflected in the harmony of section A (bars 1 to 11) whose key is D natural minor, or Aeolian mode, given that there are no raised sixth or seventh notes. Word painting ensues in section B, in which Pinel sets very static melodic phrases to the text 'Après mille travaux l'on ne voit rien encor./L'on fixe le mercure on a beau me le dire,'⁴⁷ and the word 'l'or' (gold) is set to an *e'*, the highest pitch in the air, as if the music is trying to reach something that it cannot reach, just as base metal cannot be turned into gold. The idea of something unattainable pervades this air: it is the least florid *récit de basse* in Pinel's collection, the quickest note value being a quaver. Furthermore, the harmonic language is simple, not straying far from the tonic key and there is an absence of chromatic movement.

Duos à boire

The duo created a style in which the music could match the text, allowing the two vocalists to converse in a style appropriate to the nature of most drinking songs, which celebrate the bottle in a humorous and light-mannered fashion.⁴⁸

All of Pinel's drinking duos have similar structures: 'Buvons Lucas'⁴⁹ and 'Trop longtems à Bacchus'⁵⁰ are scored for soprano and bass voice, and 'Célineine à changé'⁵¹ is composed for two bass voices. As we find in Pinel's *récits*, they are all asymmetrical binary airs and Pinel repeats the final line or lines of text numerous times for emphasis. Unlike the duos by Jean Sicard, none of Pinel's duos include a part for *basse continue* or other instrument, and they are not figured.⁵² Pinel's duos can function autonomously due to their constantly changing time signatures⁵³ which affect the tempo and provide interest and

⁴⁷ After a thousand endeavours we still see nothing/Mercury is fixed in solid form, in vain do they tell me. Pinel, 'Ah que l'homme est sçavant', (1737). Catalogue no. 30. Volume II, p.73.

⁴⁸ Eastwood, 1984, p.91.

⁴⁹ Catalogue no. 12. Volume II, p.21.

⁵⁰ Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.52.

⁵¹ Catalogue no. 22. Volume II, p.46.

⁵² Some of Sicard's duos require the extra instrumental parts because they are *dialogues*. For example, in 'La vigne est en amour', the voices don't join forces until bar 28 at which time there are some imitative passages.

⁵³ See the notes on time signatures in the editorial method for more information.

change within the small structure of the air, because the words are dramatised so closely. They are mostly homophonic in texture, but all have imitative and sequential passages as well.


'Buvons Lucas' fits Eastwood's description of this air type, in which a bold affirmation of the pleasures of wine prevails throughout the air. The last part of the air is an extension of the final lines which are repeated numerous times in sequence and imitation.⁵⁴ 'Célimaine à changé' also repeats the final lines of the text many times, making up thirty-five bars worth of music, which is over half of the air: 'Si je perds la raison/Que ce soit à force de boire'.⁵⁵

Fanfare and Vaudeville

Pinel's collection includes one short air called a fanfare, 'Buvons tous a la ronde', whose three-strophe text celebrates love and wine:

Buvons tous à la ronde
 Qu'on nous verse toujours:
 Puisse autant que le monde
 Durer ce vin et nos amours!⁵⁶

Example 19, Pinel, 'Buvons tous a la ronde', bb.1-3.



Bu - vonstous à la ron - de Qu'on nous ver - se tou - jours:
 Pe - tit dieu de cy - the - re Rends ho - mmage à Bac - chus:
 I - ris à ce - tte ta - ble De - ter - mi - ne mon choix:

This is the only air set in a compound time signature 9/8, and it is scored for soprano clef only. Many solo treble songs from this period were simply short, frivolous vaudeville melodies.⁵⁷ The eighteenth-century French fanfare is not much different, usually short, quick, repetitive pieces of music with little musical value, and which perhaps resulted from the influence of the sound of hunting signals.⁵⁸ As is the case with *récits de basse*, it is unclear whether these pieces

⁵⁴ Eastwood, 1984, p.91.

⁵⁵ If I lose my reason /May this come to pass through drinking. Pinel, 'Celimeine a changé', (1737). Catalogue no. 22. Volume II, p.47.

⁵⁶ Let us drink a round/That they always pour out for us/May this wine and our loves last/As long as the world! Pinel, 'Buvons tous a la ronde', (1737). Catalogue no. 20. Volume II, p.42.

⁵⁷ Eastwood, 1984, p.89.

⁵⁸ Edward H. Tarr, 'Fanfare', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 25 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

were performed solo, as they are written, or whether performers added other parts.

The air closing Pinel's *recueil* is a vaudeville, 'L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet', conforms to some of the features typical of the genre, being short and folk-like. This is another short air, comprising fifteen bars. It is set in A minor which heightens the humorous, sly subject matter which is also expressed through the text:⁵⁹ 'Le traître d'un ris moqueur/Décoche un trait et s'envole'.⁶⁰ The vocal line and bass line move predominantly in contrary motion, however, the bass line is not figured and it is unclear whether this part is instrumental or vocal

SCÈNE PASTORALE

Pinel's foray into the operatic style is her *dialogue*, *Scène Pastorale*, in which a dramatic idiom has been embraced. The *dialogue* was by no means a new genre, having been composed for *airs de cour* from the early seventeenth century onwards.

The importance placed on conversation by society influenced music and the *dialogue* became the perfect medium for composers to create more exciting, dramatic pieces that expressed important sentiments with lively characters. Sicard was one such composer who experimented with theatrical word setting, using rests to break up phrases and using parody to enhance comic texts.⁶¹ Theatrical influence is evident for example in Sicard's *dialogue* for *basse* and two violins, 'Ne vous estone pas si mon creux est profond' which employs imitation, word-painting, and scale-like passages for the vocal part.⁶²

Composed for *dessus* and *haute-contre*, Pinel's *Scène Pastorale* is constructed as a small dramatic scene made up of alternating recitatives and airs, with a concluding duo. The transitions between recitative and air in Pinel's *Scène*

⁵⁹ Clifford Barnes, 'Vaudeville', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 25 March 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

⁶⁰ The traitor with a mocking laugh / Fires an arrow and flies off. Pinel, 'L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet', (1737). Catalogue no. 31. Volume II, p.74.

⁶¹ Godtschalk, 1:65&73.

⁶² Godtschalk, 1:69.

Pastorale flow smoothly, which was a hallmark of the French operatic style. The intensity of Iphis' expression of love for Daphné is reflected in the harmony of his opening recitative and air which begins in D minor and modulates four times within the space of thirty bars, creating drama from the outset and heightening his pledge of love. The first modulation to F major in bar 7 occurs when Iphis prepares to pledge his love to Daphné, 'Si c'est au plus constant que vous devez...'⁶³ and the move to G minor in bar 14 corresponds with his expression of love, 'Connoissez aujourd'huy/L'exces de mon amour'.⁶⁴ It is when Iphis sings about Daphné at bar 23, 'Non, vous qui savez tout charmer',⁶⁵ that there is a further modulation to A minor, and it returns to D minor at bar 30 preceding Daphné's entrance.

Pinel employs word painting in bar 5 with a descent in the vocal and figured bass lines coinciding with 'ceder' (to surrender), and in bar 13 the voice is suspended on the verb 'attendre' (to wait). This technique continues throughout the *Scène Pastorale* with grace notes set to phrases whenever the lovers refer to one another, for example at the words 'mon homage' in bar 44, and 'enflammé' which is set at the top of an ascending melodic line in bar 77:

Example 20, Pinel, 'Scène Pastorale', bb. 43-44.

jet qui re - ceüs mon hom - ma - ge,

Example 21, Pinel, 'Scène Pastorale', bb. 76-77.

ê - tes en flam - mé

Iphis' final solo is much different in style. Until now, the metre has alternated between quadruple and triple time to match the prosody and to mark the changes in style and tempo, occurring in the following bars: b.7, b.37, b.42, b.46, and

⁶³ If it is to the most faithful that you would surrender... Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

⁶⁴ Know today/The great extent of my love. Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

⁶⁵ No, you who know how to charm everyone. Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

b.48. In bar 106, the meter becomes 2/2 for the first time and in conjunction with a modulation to D major, the style and character of this section changes completely.

J'en atteste ces lieux à Pâlés consacrez,
Ces bois de nos bergers en tous tems revérez,⁶⁶

Adopting a dance-like quality, this section is akin to a gavotte, a popular French dance from the late sixteenth century which was often set to pastoral texts in the eighteenth century.⁶⁷ As was typical in the gavotte, this section typically begins on the third beat of the bar and moves fairly quickly with a simple and regular rhythm: the music matches the text in which both characters have finally and conclusively expressed their love and fidelity to one another. In bar 114, the expressive marking 'Vivement' is given, and the pace of the music speeds up when Iphis' oath of love becomes increasingly ornate:

Puissent ces arbres verts dépouillez de verdure
Ne reprendre jamais leur aimable parure
Puissent ces lieux charmans être d'affreux déserts
Si jamais je brise mes fers.⁶⁸

The bass line is more active between bars 114 and 117 whose melody compliments the *haute-contre* which moves a third above the bass line for most of these four bars. From bars 119 to 127, which mark the end of Iphis' solo, the figured bass is made up of mostly crotchet beats, providing finality and strength to the music and text.

Example 22, Pinel, 'Scène Pastorale', bb.119-122.

For the final duo, the music returns to triple meter and Iphis and Daphné sing in homophony for most of the air. The key of D major is retained, as if it is

⁶⁶ I swear to it by all that Pallas holds dear,/These woods [that] our shepherds forever revere. Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

⁶⁷ Meredith Ellis Little, 'Gavotte', *Grove Music Online* ed. L. Macy (Accessed 16 April 2008), <http://www.grovemusic.com>.

⁶⁸ May these green trees be stripped of their leaves/Never to bring back their lovely finery/May these charming fields be hideous deserts/If I ever break my vows. Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

symbolic of their union, and the typical characteristics of word painting in love lyrics appear, with a long melisma on the word ‘chaine’. There is a modulation to B minor, coinciding with the text’s warning: ‘Craignons l’éclat dans les plaisirs/Que nous prépare notre chaine’.⁶⁹ In bar 37, the voice part and the *haute-contre* echoes the *dessus* until the end of the air which concludes on D major, the key symbolising their love and harmony. The concluding duo can be split into three sections: bars 1 to 16, bars 17 to 32, and bars 33 to 44 respectively. In the first section, the first two lines of text are repeated and on the repetition of these lines beginning at bar 8, the music is very similar melodically and harmonically. Pinel creates some anticipation in bars 11 to 13 where quaver rests break up the text which lingers on the words ‘Aimons, cédon’s’ (let us love each other). The ensuing chromaticism and swift changes in key might be symbolic of the grandiose display that line one of the text warns the lovers against: ‘Fuyons la grandeur souveraine’.⁷⁰ However, the melismatic vocal sections are clearly not adhering to that philosophy:

Example 23, Pinel, ‘Scène Pastorale’, duo, bb.23-26.

23

chai - - - - - ne,

8

chai - - - - - ne,

CANTATILLE

Pinel’s *cantatille*, ‘Le Printems’, comprises two recitatives and two airs, and is a delightful mixture of light-heartedness and bravura. In particular, the final air in ‘Le Printems’ is technically demanding with a virtuoso *flûte ou violon* part, as well as a challenging part for the singer, while still exuding a graceful style.

⁶⁹ Let us fear the intensity that in [our] pleasures/Our chain prepares for us. Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

⁷⁰ Let us flee all grandiose display. Pinel, *Scène Pastorale*, (1737). Catalogue no. 15. Volume II, p.26.

The opening recitative is *secco*, in which Pinel uses time signature changes, rests and rhythm to achieve a style of music that is very close to speech.⁷¹ The figured bass is less active, and comprises a combination of long notes which provide the harmony and short melodic flourishes to emphasise parts of the text and create interest.⁷²

Example 24, Pinel, ‘Le Printems’, recitative 1, bb.1-5.

Recitatif.

LeDieudu jour nousrend sa lu - mi-ère fé-con-de, Sonre-touren- chan-tenos yeux Toutrit sur la

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

The second recitative begins in this manner also; however, in bar 11 it becomes *mesuré* which coincides with the text becoming more loving and reflective: ‘Veux tu payer toujours les tendres feux/De mon coeur amoureux?’⁷³

Example 25, Pinel, ‘Le Printems’, recitative 2, bb.9-13.

9

mesuré

san- ce, Toy seu-le belle I - ris par ton in-dif-fé - ren-ce Veux tu pa - yer tou-jours lest en-dres feux, Demon

5 # 5 6 6 5

French cantatas and cantatilles, tended to exhibit more Italianate characteristics such as ‘long, flowing vocal lines, held notes in the voice, “echoes”, mobile basses, either melodic or arpeggiated, and the use of more varied and more wilfully chromatic harmony.’⁷⁴ This certainly applies to ‘Le Printems’. For example, in the airs, the bass line is very active and melodic. The music of the

⁷¹ Secco recitative is an Italianate style, which is quick and freely performed in contrast to measured recitative, or *mesuré*, which is characteristically French and more strict tempo-wise, summed up in the following quotation: ‘In order to capture the poetic effect of this sudden change of mood, the composer generally set that portion of the text in an aria-like style. These sections are analogous to little airs or ariettes because of the use of symmetrical rhythmic structure’. Vollen, 1982, pp.82 & 87.

⁷² Vollen, 1982, pp.83-84.

⁷³ Do you still wish to extinguish/The tender fires of my loving heart? Pinel, ‘Le Printems’, 1737. Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

⁷⁴ Paul-Marie Masson, *L’Opéra de Rameau* (Paris, 1930), p.27 cited in Vollen, pp.53-54.

first air corresponds to the poem's instruction for the shepherdesses to sing and dance:

Unissez vos danses légères
 Au doux son de nos chalumeaux.
 Que l'amour qui regne en nos âmes
 Nous inspire de nouveaux sons.⁷⁵

The bass line opens with a *gay et gracieux* melody which is echoed by the voice which enters on beat three of bar 9. When the voice initially enters, the bass line remains silent, and enters again on beat three of bar 10 echoing the voice's leap of a perfect fourth. Throughout this air, the bass part creates varying textures, with alternating polyphony and homophony:

Example 26, Pinel, 'Le Printems', air, bb. 9-16.

Chan - tez, dan - sez jeu - nes ber - gè - res, A l'om-bre de ses frais or - meaux,

Harmonic sequence is another characteristic found in this air, an example of which can be heard in bars 9 to 19 and 20 to 27.⁷⁶

The final air is the second piece in Pinel's collection that is in da capo form, and which has a part for treble instrument, giving the designation, *Flûte ou Violon*. Instrumental parts in French cantatas were usually written for flute or violin, and given that the *cantatille* was a miniature version of the cantata, it is characteristic of this genre also.

Interestingly, the final air in 'Le Printems' and Pinel's *air sérieux* 'Printems' not only share a name, but they also share similar characteristics and motivic development:

Example 27, Pinel, 'Printems', bb.1-3.

Tendrement.

⁷⁵ Join your graceful dances/With the sweet sound of your pipes./Let love which reigns in our souls/Inspire us to new sounds. Pinel, 'Le Printems', 1737. Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

⁷⁶ Vollen, 1982, p.52.

Example 28, 'Le Printems' bb.1-2.



Their opening motifs are strikingly similar despite having a different time signature and key signature. They both ascend in a stepwise fashion, framed by quick flourishes with a turn-like quality. Like 'Printems', a motto opening is employed in the final air of the *cantatille*, and once again, the vocal part is anticipated by the instrumental introduction. What is more, in bars 2 to 5, the bass part also imitates the treble opening before continuing independently. The idea that the treble instrument signifies the birds being spoken of in the text can be applied in this air also: 'Doux Rossignols chantez dans ces bocages,/Chantez votre bonheur, je n'en suis point jaloux'.⁷⁷ A 'call and answer' passage for the voice and instrument, employed a similar manner to 'Printems' ('Rossignols vous chantez'), occurs in bars 26 to 37 on the word 'chantez' (sing). Appropriately, when the voice sings 'Redoublez vos divins accens',⁷⁸ the instrumental part reverts to the motif that opened the air, further suggesting that the treble instrument plays the role of the nightingale.

⁷⁷ Sweet Nightingales, sing in these groves,/Sing of your happiness, of which I am not at all jealous. Pinel, 'Le Printems', 1737. Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

⁷⁸ Redouble your heavenly notes. Pinel, 'Le Printems', 1737. Catalogue no. 25. Volume II, p.55.

Conclusion

The eighteenth-century French air is a huge topic that extends far beyond the scope of this study and information on this genre remains a new field of research. Until recently, the air has, on the whole, been viewed and studied mainly on a broad scale, and individual airs have not been given thorough attention. One of the reasons that the eighteenth-century French air has been neglected for so long is because the focus has instead been on another fashionable genre which flourished in the final years of Louis XIV's reign: the *cantate française*. Furthermore, the vast quantity of airs from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the common belief that the music of airs is nothing more than the equivalent of today's pop music, has contributed to the inattention given to the French air.¹ With the recently-published studies of Sebastien de Brossard's airs, it is evident that the airs of individual composers deserve greater focus.² Dr. Greer Garden is currently working on the airs of one of the major songwriters from this period, Jean-Baptiste de Bousset, however, there remain numerous other composers worthy of similar research.

Julie Anne Sadie in her 1986 chapter, '*Musiciennes of the Ancien Régime*', mentions Julie Pinel's *Nouveau recueil*, singling out one of the *airs sérieux* for its contemporary style.³ However, it was not until 2007 that Pinel's collection is again referred to, this time in closer examination, by the musical group 'La Donna Musicale' who published a recording of airs by Julie Pinel and other Parisian women, who included Elisabeth Jacquet de La Guerre, Mesdemoiselles Herault, Herville, Denis, and Bataille, and two unidentified women.⁴ It is significant that the release of this recording was so recent, because it highlights that little by little, the canon is expanding.

The present study has examined the life and *Nouveau recueil* of Mademoiselle Julie Pinel, within the social, literary and musical context of eighteenth-century

¹ Eastwood, 1984, p.85.

² Garden, 2005, pp.355-372.

³ Sadie, 1986.

⁴ *The Pleasures of Love and Libation: Airs by Julie Pinel and other Parisian women*, directed by Laury Gutiérrez (La Donna Musicale – LA 07103: Boston, 2007).

France. It was common for children to follow the musical paths of their parents and succeed them in employment, as is the case with Julie Pinel. The example of the Pinel family illustrates that it was not only the King who had a musical establishment, at a time when princely courts of the period in France sought to emulate the royal court in this manner. The patronage of Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, provided Pinel with the means to publish the collection of music at the centre of this research, of which a modern edition has been produced as a component of this research. Her connection to the Prince de Soubise, alongside the flourishing salon culture in eighteenth-century Paris, suggests that the music found in the collection may have found voice in court and in the homes of the nobility.

Special note is given to Pinel's authorship in her *Nouveau recueil* which provides evidence that she worked in various spheres as a composer, poet, harpsichord teacher,⁵ and most likely performer, remarkable achievements for a *musicienne* at a time when ambiguity and debate surrounded the role of women as professionals.

Pinel's forward-thinking style is illustrated in her poetry, in which a female poetic voice governs, framing the common themes found in eighteenth-century airs. The musical language of her *Nouveau recueil* is varied, displaying the influence of Italian traits, as well as drawing on the traditions of Sicard and Lambert. We have seen that the collection includes a range of air types, and her style of composition ranges from simple to technically demanding. The *scène pastorale* and *cantatille* attest to Pinel's awareness of the vogues in Parisian society respectively, of the musical eglogue, and the sequel to the cantata.

The nature of the opera she wrote awaits discovery. It has not yet been traced in any of the collections in the Parisian region.⁶ The possibility that Pinel composed yet more music is a question that remains unanswered. The collection that we do have provides a privileged glimpse into the life of a woman with immense talent and capability which is recognised on the recording mentioned above, which

⁵ This is according to Boisgelou. See Chapter 1, pp.7-8.

⁶ Refer to Chapter 1, footnote 21.

includes Julie Pinel's name in its title and which has more airs by her than any other woman.⁷ Perhaps the cantatas believed to have been written by Pinel, will be uncovered one day. Until such a time, there is great hope that this study will inspire the performance of Julie Pinel's compositions, which deserve to be acknowledged alongside those of other eighteenth-century composers of airs.

⁷ The recording includes the following airs: 'Printems', 'Bocages frais', 'Echos indiscrets, taisez vous', 'Le Printems', 'Scène Pastorale', and 'Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage'.

Appendix 1

Catalogue

This catalogue itemises the contents of Julie Pinel's *Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire à une et deux voix, de Brunettes à 2 dessus, scène pastorale, et cantatille avec accompagnement*. The style and terminology of the Philidor-Oeuvre catalogue of the *Centre de Musique Baroque de Versailles* is followed, providing information on genre and the musical aspects of each piece, alongside their full texts. The fields of the catalogue are outlined below.

Auteur

The composer of the music is named.

Auteur du texte

The composer of the literary text is named where possible.

Titre oeuvre

This category gives the title of each piece, which in most cases is the first line of the given air.

Effectif général

The forces used are listed.

Code incipit

The music incipit provides the pitches for the first line of text in each piece in order to provide recognition for each piece. The number 1 indicates the tonic note and a space indicates a new bar.

Texte incipit

The text incipit provides the first line of text as it is found in the original source.

Source A

There is only one known source for this collection, which has been listed in this category under each air.

Genre musicale

This category specifies the type of piece being examined, such as *air sérieux*, *air à boire*, *scène pastorale*, and *cantatille*. The airs are further classified in some cases with categories such as *brunette*, *musette*, and *récit de basse*.

Notes musique

For each air, information is presented regarding its key, expressive markings and time signature/s.

Texte

The full text of each piece is included.

1	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air PRINTEMPS
effectif général	ut1, fl / bc
code incipit	15 13321 223 771 2
texte incipit	Rossignols vous chantez les douceurs du printems,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.1-4
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	C Major, Tendrement, 2
texte	Rossignols vous chantez les douceurs du printems, Le tendre amour qui vous anime, Par vos aimables sons s'exprime, Et les rend encor plus charmans. Mon coeur hélas est aussy la victime Du Dieu que célèbrent vos chans. Mais pour moy ce seroit un crime De laisser éclatter les feux que je ressens. Chantez les douceurs du printems, Heureux oiseaux, l'amour qui vous anime Par vos aimables sons s'exprime, Et les rend encor plus charmans.

2	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air MES YEUX NE VERSEZ PLUS DE PLEURS
effectif général	? / bc
code incipit	1 532 1171 2
texte incipit	Mes yeux ne versez plus de pleurs
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.5-6
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	E Minor, Tendrement, 3
texte	Mes yeux, ne versez plus de pleurs; Tircis vient calmer mes allarmes. Loin de lui montrer mes douleurs A son aspect brillez de nouveaux charmes. L'absence d'un objet aimé Accable un coeur fidelle et tendre, Mais quand l'amour veut nous le rendre Qu'il est doux de revoir ce qui nous a charmé. Mes yeux, ne versez plus de larmes. Tircis vient finir mes malheurs Loin de lui montrer mes douleurs A son aspect brillez de nouveaux charmes.

3	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air ECHOS INDISCRETS TAISEZ VOUS
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	1 323 117 1
texte incipit	Echos indiscrets taisez vous,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.6-7
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	G Minor, 2, 3/2, 2, 3/2, 2
texte	Echos indiscrets, taisez-vous, N'allez pas répéter le nom de ce que j'aime. Les Dieux mêmes seroient jaloux De voir mon sort égal a leur bonheur Suprême. Si Venus connoissoit l'objet de mon amour Elle abandonneroit le céleste séjour, Pour m'arracher un amant que j'adore. Ah, cachons bien le feu qui me dévore, On trouveroit mon sort trop doux

Echos indiscrets, taisez vous,
Faut-il vous le redire encore?

4

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air FUNESTE ENNEMY DE LA PAIX
effectif général	c1 / bc
code incipit	1 335 771 1
texte incipit	Funeste ennemy de la paix
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.8
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	A Major, Tendrement, 3
texte	Funeste ennemy de la paix, Auteur de mes tristes allarmes, Perfide Amour, Tu ne te plais qu'à voir verser du sang, A voir couler des larmes. La cruauté forge tes traits Ils font naitre en nos coeurs l'espoir qui les abuse, Et tu n'as un bandeau que pour servir d'excuse Aux injustices que tu fais.

5

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air AMANS CONSTANS
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	513 2512 75
texte incipit	Amans constans vous pouvez boire
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.9
genre musicale	air à boire
notes musique	C Major, 3
texte	Amans constans vous pouvez boire; L'amour n'en sera point jaloux, Et bien loin d'offenser sa gloire Croyez que son triomphe En deviendra plus doux. La beauté qui vous a sçu plaire Verra celebrer ses attraits, Et lors qu'elle prendra son verre, L'Amour y trempera ses traits.

6	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air RUISSEAUX SUSPENDEZ VOTRE
effectif général	c1 / bc
code incipit	3 155 55432 171 7
texte incipit	Ruisseaux, Suspendez vôtre cours
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.10
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	A Minor, 2
texte	Ruisseaux, suspendez vôtre cours, Oiseaux cessez votre ramage, L'objet de mes tendres amours Est devenu volage: L'ingrat vient de trahir sa foy. Je croy de ma douleur tout doit être l'image! Qu'un silence effrayant regne dans ce boccage; Que tout devienne aussy triste que moy! Le perfide me fuit, hé, quelle dure loy Me force en le perdant a l'aimer davantage?

7	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air DE LA PHILOSOPHIE
effectif général	fa4
code incipit	1233217 11
texte incipit	De la philosophie
source A	RECIT DE BASSE-TAILLE À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.11
genre musicale	air à boire recit de basse-taille
notes musique	G Minor, Lentement, Un peu plus gay, Gay, 3, C, 3, 2/4, 3
texte	De la philosophie J'ay formé je le pense un Sisthème certain Et j'ay pour le prouver à tout le genre humain Et Bacchus et Silvie: Pour braver du destin les biseares decrets Le vin sçait me donner un courage invincible; Et je ne connois point de plaisir plus sensible Que de suivre l'Amour quand il lance ses traits.

8	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air LES CHARMES DE L'INDIFERENCE
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	3334 51 6554 3
texte incipit	Charmant repos paisible indifférence,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.12-15
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	D Major, 3
texte	Charmant repos, paisible indifférence, Que votre empire a de douceur! Vos plaisirs font tout mon bonheur. Et jamais sous votre puissance L'on n'entend soupirer un coeur, Charmans repos, paisible indifférence. Que votre empire a de douceur! Des prez la riante verdure, Les doux concerts de mille oiseaux, D'un ruisseau l'aimable murmure, Ont des attraits pour moy toujours nouveaux, D'un amant léger l'inconstance Ne fera point couler mes pleurs. Je n'éprouveroit point ces mortelles douleurs Qui souvent sont le prix de la persévérance. Charmans repos, paisible indifférence, Que votre empire a de douceur! Vos plaisirs font tout mon bonheur. Et jamais sous votre puissance L'on n'entend soupirer un coeur, Charmant repos, paisible indifférence, Que votre empire a de douceur! Je méprise l'amour, j'ygnore ses allarmes, Ses plus doux traits sont sur moy Sans pouvoir, et sans pitié je vois le désespoir De ceux qui comtoient sur ses charmes. Que votre empire a de douceur! Charmant repos, paisible indifférence, Vos plaisirs font tout mon bonheur. Charmant repos. Paisible indifférence, Que votre empire a de douceur!

9	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air MON CHER TROUPEAU SORTONS DE CE BOCCAGE
effectif général	ut1 / bc

code incipit	3345 325 1324 31
texte incipit	Mon cher troupeau sortons de ce boccage,
source A	BRUNETTE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.15
genre musicale	air sérieux brunette
notes musique	G Major, 3
texte	Mon cher troupeau, sortons de ce boccage, Fuyons les bergers et les loups. Les uns sont à craindre pour vous, Et les autres pour moy le sont bien d'avantage.

10	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air LORS QUE L'ON BOIT A MES AMOURS
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	315 55432171 7
texte incipit	Lors que l'on boit a mes amours
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.16
notes source	Same text set by Bousset, René Drouard de RECUEIL D'AIRS SERIEUX ET A BOIRE, I Paris, Auteur, Boivin, Le Clerc, 1731 F-Pn / Vm7 624 p.29
genre musicale	air à boire
notes musique	G Major, Tendrement, 3
texte	Lors que l'on boit à mes amours C'est à vous que l'on boit, adorable Silvie. Ah que j'aurois l'âme ravie Que je passerois d'heureux jours Si l'on buvoit à moy Silvie Lors que l'on boit à vos amours.

11	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air QUE TIRCIS EST CHARMANT
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	51 671 7
texte incipit	Que Tircis est charmant
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in

	PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.17
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	D Major, Tendrement, 3, C, 3
texte	Que Tircis est charmant, et qu'il est amoureux; Il me rend mille soins dont je suis alarmée. Ah, qu'il est dangereux Quand on est tendrement aimée, De sentir qu'un amant est digne d'être heureux.

12	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air BUVONS LUCAS
effectif général	ut1 / fa4
code incipit	512 7 525 33453 643 2
texte incipit	Buvons Lucas mais buvons tant lui disoit grégoire en pintant
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.18-19
genre musicale	air à boire duo
notes musique	F Major, Vif, Lentement, 3, 2/4,
texte	Buvons Lucas, mais buvons tant, Luy disoit Grégoire en pintant Qu'il en soit parlé dans l'histoire: Des Héros précédens surpassons la mémoire, Le verre en main forçons leurs noms fameux A ne plus marcher qu'après ceux Du grand Lucas et de Grégoire.

13	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air APRES M'AVOIR FORMÉ LES PLUS AIMABLES CHAINES
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	5 54432 345675 121221 7
texte incipit	Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaines,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.20
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	D Minor, Tendrement, 3
texte	Après m'avoir formé les plus aimables chaines,

L'amour livre mon coeur aux plus cruels soupirs:
 Ah si ses doux plaisirs font oublier ses peines,
 Ses tourmens ne font pas oublier ses plaisirs.

14	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air SOMBRES LIEUX OBSCURES FORRETS
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	51 73 176 5
texte incipit	Sombres lieux obscures forrets.
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.21-22
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	A Minor, Tendrement, 3
texte	Sombres lieux, obscures forrets, Vous paraissez sensible au tourment que j'endure; Quand vous abandonnez votre aimable parure Vous semblez partager tous mes ennuis secrets. Un triste éloignement m'arache à ce que j'aime, Mais si l'amour couronnant nos soupirs Nous rassemble en ces lieux au gré de nos désirs, Bois charmant, secondez une tendresse extrême De vos ombres, formez s'il ce peut la nuit même Pour mieux cacher l'excès de nos plaisirs.

15	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	SCENE PASTORALE
effectif général	ut1, ? / bc
code incipit	552315671 7
texte incipit	Belle Daphné je sçay votre secret
source A	in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.22-29
genre musicale	scene pastorale
notes musique	D Minor, C, 3, C, 3, C, 3 Air (bb.105-127), D Major, Lentement, Vivement, Lentement, 2 Duo, D Major, 3
texte	Belle Daphné, je sçay votre secret Vous disiez l'autre jour à la jeune Climeine Que votre coeur pourroit céder sans peine, A l'ardeur d'un amant discret, Si c'est au plus constant que vous devez vous rendre.

Ah vous ne devez plus attendre,
 Connoissez aujourd'huy
 L'exces de mon amour;
 Tout est paisible en ce séjour
 Rien ne peut nous être contraire,
 Non, vous qui sçavez tout charmer,
 Vous m'instruirez dans l'art de plaire,
 Je vous apprendray l'art d'aimer.
 Que ce discours doit me surprendre
 Iphis, vous bruleriez pour moy,
 Que tardiez vous à me l'apprendre?
 Hé, si quelqu'autre amant avoit reçu ma foy
 De quel succes votre flamme suivie?
 Mon désespoir m'arracheroit la vie
 Mais quel éffroy vient me saisir,
 Quel est l'heureux rival qui prétend me ravir
 L'unique objet qui receüs mon hommage,
 Ah courrons le chercher, sans tarder d'avantage.
 Cessez Iphis de vous troubler.
 Ce rival supposé, qui vous a fait trembler,
 Étoit l'ouvrage de ma crainte.
 Rappelez votre espoir et pardonnez ma feinte.
 Vous rendez la paix à mon coeur
 En le troublant des plus douces allarmes,
 Hattez-vous, cher objet, qu'un aveu plein de charmes
 Acheve aujourd'huy mon bonheur.
 Que voulez-vous encor et que puis-je vous dire;
 C'est pour moy, dites vous, que votre coeur soupire.
 Si d'un amour constant, vous êtes enflammé
 Joignez-y l'espoir d'être aimé.
 Que mon soir est charmant, trop aimable bergere,
 Vous m'aimez, que je suis heureux,
 Promettez-moy de n'être point légère
 Vous aurez comblé tous mes vœux.
 Je vous promets une flâme eternelle,
 Mais quand je vous donne ma foy
 Par un serment assurez-moy
 Que votre coeur sera fidelle.
 J'en atteste ces lieux à Pâlés consacrez,
 Ces bois de nos bergers en tous tems revérez,
 Puissent ces arbres verts dépouillez de verdure
 Ne reprendre jamais leur aimable parure
 Puissent ces lieux charmans être d'affreux déserts
 Si jamais je brise mes fers.
 Fuyons la grandeur souveraine,
 Aimons, cédon à nos désirs,
 Craignons l'éclat dans les plaisirs
 Que nous prépare notre chaine.

16

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air MUSETTE POUR UN BERGER
effectif général	ut1 / bc

code incipit	551 7656
texte incipit	La paix qui regne en nos aziles
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.30
genre musicale	air sérieux musette
notes musique	D Minor, Modérement, 3
texte	La paix qui regne en nos aziles Nous assure un parfait bonheur; Nous fuyons le bruit des villes, La pompe des Rois nous fait peur: Loin de nous la cruelle envie, Peut faire tonner sa voix; La simplicité de notre vie Nous donne de plus douces loix. Nous allons sur les fougères chanter nos tendres amours, La beauté de nos bergères, Est sans art et plaist toujours. Sans cesse nos riches campagnes Nous présentent d'aimables fleurs Pour en parer nos compagnes Nous assortissons les couleurs: Au son de nos douces Musettes Nous déclarons nos ardeurs, Et par mille tendres chansonnettes, Nous trouvons le chemin des cœurs. Le respect nous sert de guide Et nous meine au vray bonheur, L'amour soumis et timide Souvent demeure vainqueur.

17	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air MUSETTE POUR UNE BERGERE
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	13217 15
texte incipit	Douce innocence
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.32-33
genre musicale	air sérieux musette
notes musique	D Major, Gracieux et gay, 3
texte	Douce innocence

Régne sur nos coeurs
 Chere ignorance
 Des biens séducteurs.
 Ta jouissance
 Conserve nos moeurs,
 Et l'espérance
 Des vaines grandeurs
 N'a point de puissance,
 Où l'on s'en tes faveurs:
 Notre heureuse vie
 Coule sans envie,
 Nos bergers, contens,
 Sont toujours constans.
 Quand un amant jure
 D'adorer nos yeux,
 Sa foy simple et pure,
 Nous assure mieux
 Que lors qu'un parjure,
 Atteste les Dieux.

18

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air TENDRES AMANS QU'AMOUR ENGAGE
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	3345 32312 31
texte incipit	Tendres amans qu'amour engage
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.33
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	A Major, 3
texte	Tendres amans qu'amour engage, Craignez de voir trop tôt couronner vos désirs; Ménager ce doux avantage Pour augmenter le prix de vos plésirs: L'amant constant bientôt languit, Son feu contraint s'acroist par l'espérance Mais bien souvent du prix de la constance Naist le moment qui la détruit.

19

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air AMANS QUI LANGUISSEZ
effectif général	fa4
code incipit	1 1715 64 45432 31
texte incipit	Amans qui languissez sous de pesan tes chaînes
source A	RECIT DE BASSE À BOIRE in

	PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.34-35
genre musicale	air à boire récit de basse
notes musique	C Minor, Gay, Doucement, Gay, 3/2, 2, 3, 2
texte	Amans qui languissez sous de pesantes chaînes Redoublez vos soins, vos soupirs; Essayez de fléchir des rigueurs inhumaines, Pour arriver aux vrais plaisirs: Mais si l'objet qui vous engage Se rit encor de vos douleurs, C'est Bacchus qui sèche les pleurs Des amans constants qu'on outrage Buvez, oubliez vos malheurs, Que sur un rouge bord Ils fassent tous naufrage!

20	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air BUVONS TOUS A LA RONDE
effectif général	ut1
code incipit	12343 21
texte incipit	Buvons tous a la ronde
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.35
genre musicale	air à boire fanfare
notes musique	C Major, 9/8
texte	Buvons tous à la ronde Qu'on nous verse toujours: Puisse autant que le monde Durer ce vin et nos amours! Petit dieu de Cythere Rends hommage à Bacchus: Les faveurs de ta mère Se doivent souvent à son jus. Iris à cette table Détermine mon choix: Que sa voix adorable Amour-met de coeurs sous tes loix.

21	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air BRUNETTE A DEUX DESSUS

effectif général	ut1, ut1 / bc
code incipit	134 24 4342 31
texte incipit	Boccages frais aimable solitude,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.36-39
genre musicale	air sérieux brunette
notes musique	A Major, Tendrement, 3
texte	Boccages frais, aimable Solitude, Qui d'un coeur amoureux charmez l'inquiétude, Riches présens de Flore, ornemens de ces lieux Que l'aurore embellit pour enchanter les yeux: Habitans de ces bois, oiseaux et vous fontaines, Qui laissez à vos Eaux des routes incertaines, Séjour heureux, Azile de la paix, Quand je vois mon amant que vous avez d'attraits. Mais je l'entens chanter sur sa Musette, Le moment fortunez qui luy rend sa Lisette, J'apperçois son troupeau déjà je vois son chien Pour garder nos moutons se joindre avec le mien: Amour hâte ses pas, que l'espoir le plus tendre A mes ardens desirs, le presse de se rendre Charmans oiseaux, redoublez vos concerts, Et que de nos plaisirs retentissent les airs.

22	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air AIR A BOIRE A DEUX VOIX EGALES
effectif général	fa4, fa4
code incipit	31 551 7
texte incipit	Celimeine a changé,
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.40-41
genre musicale	air à boire Duo
notes musique	D Minor, Lentement, Gay, Vif, Gay, ♯, 3, ♯, 2, ♯, 3
texte	Céliméine à changé, Changeons à notre tour, Dégageons nous d'une fatale chaîne, Laissons désormais l'inhumaine, Se livrer aux transports De son nouvel amour: Cher Bacchus à jamais,

Je chanteray ta gloire;
Viens combattre en mon coeur
Un trop charmant poison, achèves,
Dieu puissant
Si je perds la raison
Que ce soit à force de boire.

23

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air BRUNETTE A DUEX DESSUS
effectif général	ut1, ut1 / bc
code incipit	5 545 342 31
texte incipit	Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.42-44
genre musicale	air sérieux brunette
notes musique	A Minor, Tendrement, 3
texte	Pourquoy le berger qui m'engage, Vient-il de ralentir ses feux: Hélas, s'il doit rompre ses noeuds Amour, viens me rendre volage. Faut-il que son coeur se dégage, Si tost que je reçois ses voeux: Hélas, s'il doit rompre ses noeuds Vole Amour, et me rends volage. En vain je ressens cet outrage; Mon coeur n'est pas moins amoureux: L'ingrat peut bien rompre ses noeuds, Mais je ne puis être volage.

24

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air TROP LONGTEMS A BACCHUS
effectif général	ut1, fa4
code incipit	13 545 3
texte incipit	Trop longtems a Bacchus
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.45-46
genre musicale	air à boire duo
notes musique	G Major, Gayement, Lentement, Vif, Moins vif, 3, 2, 2/4, 2, C

texte	Trop longtems à Bacchus j'ay disputé la gloire De triompher de mon ardeur: Si ce Dieu, devenu vainqueur, Sur le cruel amour remporte la victoire Je jure d'immoller aux pieds de ses autels Ce funeste ennemy du repos des mortels.
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25	
auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	LE PRINTEMS
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	115 33123 77122
texte incipit	Le Dieu du jour nos rend sa lumière féconde,
source A	CANTATILLE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.47-59
genre musicale	cantatille
notes musique	Recitatif, D Minor, C, 3, 2, C Air, D Minor, Gay et gracieux, 3 Recitatif, A Minor, mesuré, C, 3, C, 3, C Air, A Minor, 3
texte	<i>Recitatif</i> : Le Dieu du jour nos rend sa lumière féconde, Son retour enchante nos yeux Tout rit sur la terre et sur l'onde, Tout semble renaitre en ces lieux. Le Zéphir va s'unir à Flore, Bientost de leur tendres amours Nous allons voir éclore Mille fleurs avec les beaux jours... <i>Air</i> : Chantez, dansez jeunes bergères, A l'ombre de ces frais ormeaux, Unissez vos danses légères Au doux son de nos chalumeaux. Que l'amour qui regne en nos âmes Nous inspire de nouveaux sons. Célébrons l'ardeur de nos flâmes Par les plus aimables chansons. <i>Recitatif</i> : Déjà la riante verdure, Fruit de l'haleine des Zéphirs, Embellit toute la nature, et rameine En ces lieux les jeux et les plaisirs, Tout ressent de l'amour la Suprême puissance, Toy seule belle Iris par ton indifférence Veux tu payer toujours les tendres feux De mon coeur amoureux? Écoute les ramages De ces heureux oiseaux Ils t'invitent sous ces feuillages A soulager mes meaux.

Air. Doux Rossignols chantez dans ces bocages,
 Chantez votre bonheur, je n'en suis point jaloux.
 Que vos chants amoureux deviennent les présages
 D'un plaisir qui me rend aussy content que vous
 Attendez mon aimable inhumaine;
 Peignez luy l'ardeur que je sens;
 Qu'elle partage enfin ma peine
 Redoublez vos divins accens.

26

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air QUE LES MORTELS SONT MISERABLES
effectif général	fa4
code incipit	111 3434 2 1
texte incipit	Que les mortels sont miserables
source A	RECIT DE BASSE À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.60
genre musicale	air à boire récit de basse
notes musique	C Major, Lentement, vif, Lentement, vif, 2, 2/4, 2, C
texte	Que les mortels sont misérables S'écrioit Lucas en fureur, Chaque jour leur inspire une nouvelle erreur Un dessein traversé les rend inconsolables: Insensé, qui voulez combattre un sort malin, Ce n'est ny l'amour ny la gloire Qui nous font un heureux destin, Pour moy tous mes projets se tournent à bien boire.

27

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air DE RICHESSES AMY JE NE SUIS POINT JALOUX
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	51 712 5
texte incipit	De richesses amy je ne suis point jaloux,
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.61
genre musicale	air sérieux
notes musique	C Major, Gay, 3
texte	De richesses amy je ne suis point jaloux, J'ay pour guide l'amour, Quel exemple est plus doux?

Ce Dieu content de son partage,
 N'a pour bien qu'un carquois,
 Des fleches un flambeau,
 Satisfait de regner sur les coeurs qu'il engage.
 S'il a du superflus
 Ce n'est que son bandeau.

28

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	non identifié
titre oeuvre	air POUR GUÉRIR SANS RETOUR LA PLUS VIVE BLESSURE
effectif général	fa4
code incipit	15123 223432 31
texte incipit	Pour guerir sans retour la plus vive bléssure
source A	RECIT DE BASSE À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.62
genre musicale	air à boire récit de basse
notes musique	C Major, Gay, Lentement, C, 2, 3, 2, C
texte	Pour guérir sans retour la plus vive bléssure Le vin est un remede Hyppocratte l'assure: Cher amy, verse m'en tout plein Que dans cet élixir divin mon coeur blessé des traits d'Aminte, Trouve à jamais sa guérison. Oh l'aimable contre poison, Vidons encore cette pinte.

29

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air DIEU DU VIN QU'ELLE EST DONC TA FATALLE PUISSANCE
effectif général	ut1 / bc
code incipit	31555 111212 32
texte incipit	Dieu du vin qu'elle est donc ta fatalle puissance,
source A	AIR À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 pp.63-64
genre musicale	air à boire
notes musique	E Minor, vif gay, C, 2, C, 2, 3
texte	Dieu du vin quelle est donc ta fatalle puissance, Verrons-nous sur les coeurs s'étendre ton pouvoir, Et de tous nos amans ébranler la constance Ne nous reste-t'il plus d'espoir: Viens amour, viens vanger notre commun outrage.

Quand mon Tircis tiendra le funeste breuvage
 Qu'une étincelle de ton flambeau,
 Tombant dans ce jus que j'abhore,
 Me rende l'amant que j'adore,
 Et l'enflâme tout de nouveau.

30

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air AH QUE L'HOMME EST SCAVANT
effectif général	fa4
code incipit	111 661 56 22343 1
texte incipit	Ah que l'homme est sçavant disoit un jour grégoire,
source A	RECIT DE BASSE À BOIRE in PINEL, Julie Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.65
genre musicale	air à boire récit de basse
notes musique	D Minor, Gay, Gay, 2, C, 3, 2, 3, 3/2, 3
texte	Ah que l'homme est sçavant, disoit un jour Grégoire, Et que son sort me semble beau quand je le vois Sur un fourneau travailler suivant un grimoire: Après mille travaux l'on ne voit rien encor. L'on fixe le mercure, on a beau me le dire, Dans un creuset je vois mettre de l'or, Et de soufleur confus jamais ne l'en retire Moy, je ne suis ny si fou ny si vain, Mais je sçais souffler de bon vin.

31

auteur	PINEL, Julie
auteur du texte	PINEL, Julie
titre oeuvre	air CHANSONNETTE ANACREONTIQUE
effectif général	ut1 / fa4
code incipit	13 2432 1
texte incipit	L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet
source A	AIR SÉRIEUX in Nouveau recueil d'airs sérieux et à boire Paris, Veuve Boivin, Le Clerc, 1737 F-Pn / Vm7 629 p.66
genre musicale	air sérieux vaudeville
notes musique	A Minor, Tendrement, 2
texte	L'autre jour pres d'un bosquet J'allois cueillir des fleurettes C'étoit pour faire un bouquet De naissantes violettes. Mais entendant soupiner.

Je voulus me retirer.
Je m'entendis appeler
D'une voix douce et plaintive
Où voulez-vous donc aller?
Qui peut vous rendre craintive?
Hélas bien loin de me fûir,
Cherchez a me secourir!
J'approche donc en tremblant
Vers l'épaisseur du feuillage,
J'y trouve un enfant charmant
Des pleurs baignoient son visage
Hélas di-je en gémissant
Qui vous rend si languissant?
Regarde, dit-il, ma main
Par cette épine blessé
Je m'offre à l'ôter soudain
Et sa douleur est passée,
Mais pour prix de ma bonté
Il ravit ma liberté.
Le traître d'un ris moqueur
Décoche un trait et s'envole.
Le trait me perce le coeur
Mais toute plainte est frivole
Qui craint un semblable tour
Doit à jamais fûir l'amour.

Appendix 2

Chart of Voltaire's correspondence listing each reference to Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise

Date	Letter	Correspondence	Details
15 July 1738	1488n2	Voltaire to Bonaventure Moussinot	Soubise, Charles de Rohan, prince de, employs La Marre
9 June 1745	2907	Voltaire to Pierre Bobert Le Cornier de Cideville	In connection with Roy's satire
8 August 1757	6643	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	Commands French army formed at Metz
September 1757	6691	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	Opposed by Frederick II
September 1757	6693	Voltaire to Elie Bertrand	Opposed by Frederick II
22 September 1757	6697	Voltaire to Louis François Armand Du Plessis, duc de Richelieu	Opposed by Frederick II
25 September 1757	6704	Voltaire to Frederick II, King of Prussia	Opposed by Frederick II; see note
27 September 1757	6706	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	Opposed by Frederick II; see note 3
28 October 1757	6741	Sophia Friderika Wilhelmina of Prussia, margravine of Bayreuth, to Voltaire	At Eisenach
5 November 1757	6751	Louise Dorothea of Meiningen, duchess of Saxe-Gotha, to Voltaire	In Gotha
15 November 1757	6764	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	Defeated at Rossbach
17 November 1757	6768	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	Defeated at Rossbach
17 November 1757	6769	Voltaire to François Tronchin	His cook reported missing
November 1757	6771	Voltaire to Charles Augustin Feriol, comte d'Argental	Brings discredit on the French

20 November 1757	6774	Voltaire to Nicolas Claude Thieriot	Brings discredit on the French
2 December 1757	6795	Voltaire to Charles Augustin Feriol, comte d'Argental	His defeat mentioned
5 December 1757	6797	Voltaire to Charlotte Sophia of Aldenburg, countess Bentinck	His defeat mentioned
7 December 1757	6801	Voltaire to Nicolas Claude Thieriot	His defeat mentioned
10 December 1757	6807	Voltaire to Claude Etienne Darget	Its state commented on by Voltaire
11 December 1757	6811	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	His defeat mentioned
5 January 1758	6859	Voltaire to Marie Ursule de Klingin, comtesse de Lutzelbourg	His defeat mentioned
9 March 1758	6977	Louise Dorothea of Meiningen, duchess of Saxe-Gotha, to Voltaire	Its movements commented on by Louise of Saxe-Gotha
October 1758	7186	Louise Dorothea of Meiningen, duchess of Saxe-Gotha, to Voltaire	Is near Altenburg
26 February 1759	7429	Voltaire to Jean Robert Tronchin	His appointment enquired about by Voltaire
12 March 1759	7468	Frederick II, King of Prussia, to Voltaire	Mentioned by Frederick II
23 March 1759	7491	François Louis Allamand to Voltaire	Includes a Swiss regiment
24 January 1761	8803	Voltaire to G. L. Deodati de Tovazzi	Soubise, Charles de Rohan, prince de, grand nephew of Henri, duc de Rohan; his conduct during military & diplomatic career
25 January 1761	8804	Voltaire to Etienne Noël Damilaville and Nicolas Claude Thieriot	Soubise, Charles de Rohan, prince de, mentioned in Voltaire's letter
26 February 1762	9551	Voltaire to François Achard Joumard Tison, marquis d'Argence	His faction causes Broglie's downfall
4 March 1762	9562	Louise Dorothea of Meiningen, duchess of Saxe-Gotha, to Voltaire	Succeeds Broglie
4 January 1763	10068	Voltaire to Gabriel Cramer	Prince de Soubise relations with Voltaire; subscribes to the <i>Théâtre de P. Corneille</i>
13 December	10718	Voltaire to Jean Le Rond d'Alembert	Soubise is sent the <i>Traité sur la tolérance</i>

1763			
3 March 1764	10906	Countess Sabina von Bassewitz to Voltaire	mentioned
9 September 1766	12656	Voltaire to G.L. Deodati de Tovazzi	Mentioned in Voltaire's letter to Deodati; falsified in an edition of Voltaire's correspondence
19 September 1766	12686	Voltaire to Etienne Noël Damilaville	Falsified in an edition of Voltaire's correspondence
September 1766	12692	G.L. Deodati de Tovazzi to Voltaire	Against which an attestation is obtained
24 September 1766	12699	Voltaire to Marie de Vichy de Chamrond, marquise Du Deffand	Expected to support Sirven
October 1766	12713	Voltaire to Charles Augustin Feriol, comte d'Argental, and Jeanne Grâce Bosc Du Bouchet, comtesse d'Argental	Falsified in an edition of Voltaire's correspondence
November 1766	12762	Voltaire to Antoine Maillet Du Clairon	Falsified in an edition of Voltaire's correspondence
7 November 1766	12775	Voltaire to Antoine Maillet Du Clairon	Falsified in an edition of Voltaire's correspondence
1 October 1767	13558	Voltaire to François Gabriel Le Fournier, chevalier de Wargemont	He and his regiment praised
15 November 1768	14357	Charles de Rohan, prince de Soubise, to Voltaire	Grateful for his reception of French officers
16 January 1769	14472	Voltaire to François Gabriel Le Fournier, chevalier de Wargemont	Voltaire on his letter
6 February 1769	14502	Voltaire to Marie Louise Denis	Voltaire sends greetings to him
1 May 1769	14647	Voltaire to François Gabriel Le Fournier, chevalier de Wargemont	Intermediary for Voltair's correspondence with Wargemont
7 July 1769	14755	Voltaire to François Gabriel Le Fournier, chevalier de Wargemont	Who is in his regiment
10 August 1769	14832	Marie Louise Denis to Voltiare	His relations with Mme Du Barry

Appendix 3
 René Drouard de Bousset's air,
 'Lors que l'on boit à mes amours' (1731)

I **RECUEIL**
D'AIRES NOUVEAUX
SERIEUX ET À BOIRE
 Dedié au Public

COMPOSÉS PAR M.^R DE BOUSSET

*Maistre de Musique du Roy, pour les Academies des
 Inscriptions, et des Sciences.*

Prix 3^{it}

SE VEND À PARIS.

*L'Auteur, rue du plastre au Marais.
 Le S.^r Boivin-Marchand, rue S.^t Honoré à la Regle d'Or.
 Le S.^r le Clerc, rue du Roule à la Croix d'Or.*

Avec Privilège du Roy. 1731.

Gravé par du Plessy.

Chez

Air:
à
Baïre $\text{♩} = 3$

Lorsque l'on boit à mes amours, C'est à vous que l'on boit, ado...rable Syl...

Reprise.

vi...e : Ah! que j'aurois l'âme ravie, Et que je passerois d'heureux

jours — Si l'on buvoit à moy Syl...vi...e Lorsque l'on boit à vos amours.

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