

Divertissement de la comédie des Captifs...

Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

Quinault / Jean-Baptiste-Maurice / 1687-1745 / 0220. Divertissement de la comédie des Captifs.... 1714.

1/ Les contenus accessibles sur le site Gallica sont pour la plupart des reproductions numériques d'oeuvres tombées dans le domaine public provenant des collections de la BnF. Leur réutilisation s'inscrit dans le cadre de la loi n°78-753 du 17 juillet 1978 :

*La réutilisation non commerciale de ces contenus est libre et gratuite dans le respect de la législation en vigueur et notamment du maintien de la mention de source.

*La réutilisation commerciale de ces contenus est payante et fait l'objet d'une licence. Est entendue par réutilisation commerciale la revente de contenus sous forme de produits élaborés ou de fourniture de service.

Cliquer [ici](#) pour accéder aux tarifs et à la licence

2/ Les contenus de Gallica sont la propriété de la BnF au sens de l'article L.2112-1 du code général de la propriété des personnes publiques.

3/ Quelques contenus sont soumis à un régime de réutilisation particulier. Il s'agit :

*des reproductions de documents protégés par un droit d'auteur appartenant à un tiers. Ces documents ne peuvent être réutilisés, sauf dans le cadre de la copie privée, sans l'autorisation préalable du titulaire des droits.

*des reproductions de documents conservés dans les bibliothèques ou autres institutions partenaires. Ceux-ci sont signalés par la mention Source gallica.BnF.fr / Bibliothèque municipale de ... (ou autre partenaire). L'utilisateur est invité à s'informer auprès de ces bibliothèques de leurs conditions de réutilisation.

4/ Gallica constitue une base de données, dont la BnF est le producteur, protégée au sens des articles L341-1 et suivants du code de la propriété intellectuelle.

5/ Les présentes conditions d'utilisation des contenus de Gallica sont régies par la loi française. En cas de réutilisation prévue dans un autre pays, il appartient à chaque utilisateur de vérifier la conformité de son projet avec le droit de ce pays.

6/ L'utilisateur s'engage à respecter les présentes conditions d'utilisation ainsi que la législation en vigueur, notamment en matière de propriété intellectuelle. En cas de non respect de ces dispositions, il est notamment possible d'une amende prévue par la loi du 17 juillet 1978.

7/ Pour obtenir un document de Gallica en haute définition, contacter reutilisation@bnf.fr.

V. M.
1082.
~~822.~~

Divertissement
DE LA COMEDIE DES CAPTIFS.

Composé

PAR M.^r QUINAUT COMEDIEN
Et Pensionnaire du Roy.

A PARIS

Prix 42 l. 6d

Chez P. RIBOU proche les Augustins
a la Decente du Pont Neuf à l'Image S^t. Louis.

Avec Privilege du Roi. 1714.

Vm - 43

2^e Couplet de la Sarabande pag. 8.

*Le tendre hommage
Que l'amour te ménage.
Son seul langage
Ce sont des soupirs :
Ce Dieu pour nous moins soumis plus sauvage
Nous fait en M^e annoncer ses désirs .*

DIVERTISSEMENT
de la Comedie
DES CAPTIFS.

Par M^r QUINAULT Comédien et Pensionnaire du Roi.
Ouverture.







PREMIER DIVERTISSEMENT

Entrée de Maures





A handwritten musical score for two instruments: Flutes and Bassoon. The score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is for Flutes, indicated by a treble clef and the word "Flutes". The bottom staff is for Bassoon, indicated by a bass clef. The music is in common time (indicated by a '3'). The lyrics are written in French and are placed below the corresponding notes. The lyrics are:

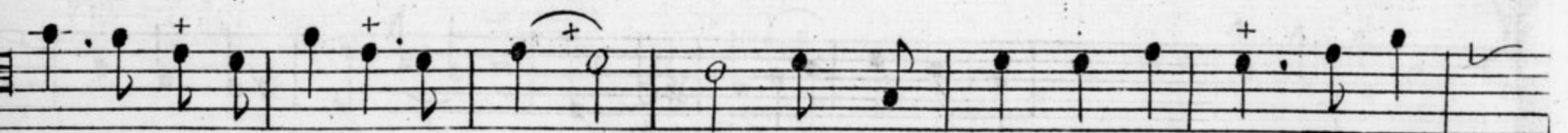
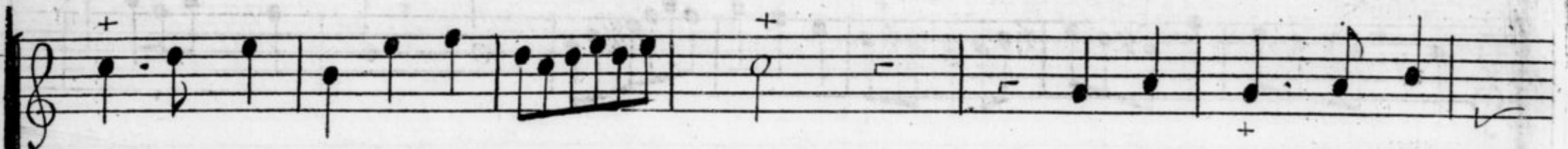
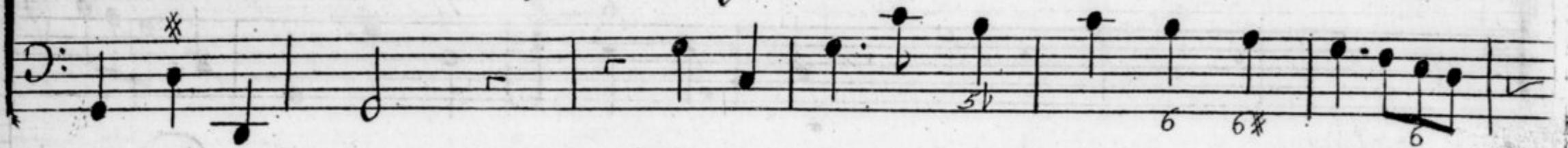
Quand l'amour est avec nous nous sommes heureux dans les chaînes
le ressen-tir fait oubli-er les peines l'inspi-rer est en

The score includes various musical markings such as '+' signs above notes, '6' and '7' above groups of notes, asterisks (*) over specific notes, and a circled '5' over a note. The bassoon part has several rests and some slurs.

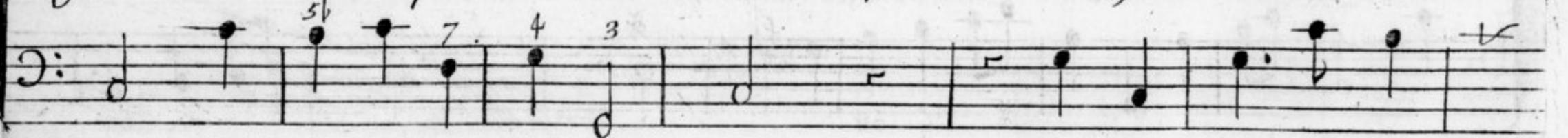
B



- cor plus doux. tout pais ou je vois une beauté ché-ri - e



c'est sa véri-table pa-tri - - e tout pa - is ou je vois une



beauté ché-ri- e c'est sa veri-table pa. tri . . . e.

Sarabande

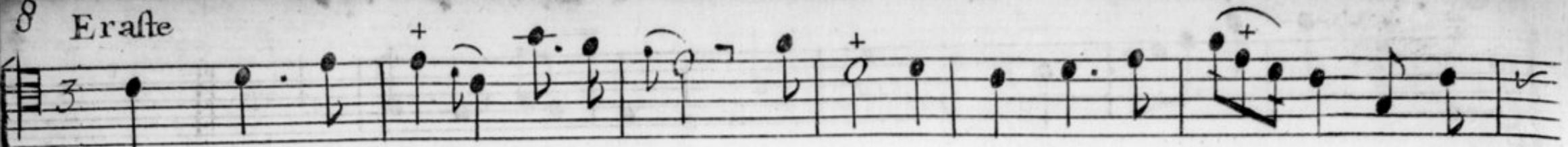
Flutes et Violons

Flutes

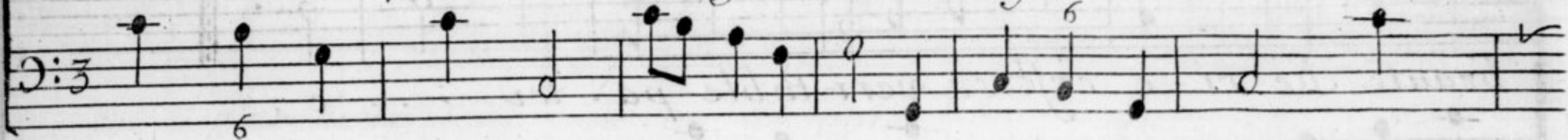
Violons

tous

8 Eraste



Sous vôtre empire un amant sou-pire, de son marti-re contez



vous le temps. Non, ne songez qu'à l'amour qui l'ins-pi-re,



que ne vous puis-je expri-mer ses tour-mens.

On reprend
la sarabande.



doux

+

9

Musical score for Violons and Brigantin. The Violons part consists of two staves in common time, treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp. The Brigantin part consists of two staves in common time, bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like '+' and 'x'. Measure numbers 2 and 6 are indicated above the staves.

On exige ici les plaisirs, on les demande en France avec quelque sou---

Continuation of the musical score for Violons and Brigantin. The Violons part continues with two staves in common time, treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp. The Brigantin part continues with two staves in common time, bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like '+' and 'x'. Measure numbers 6 and 6½ are indicated above the staves.

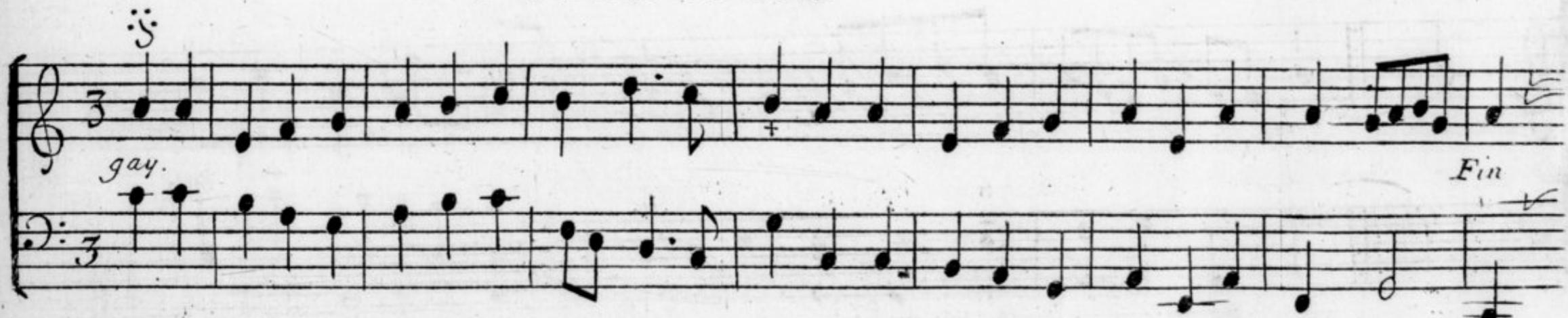
C pirs : pirs : c'est i - cy de l'amour l'em - pire des po - ti-----



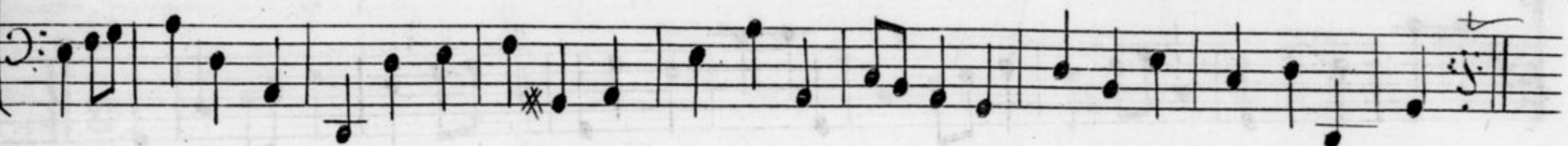
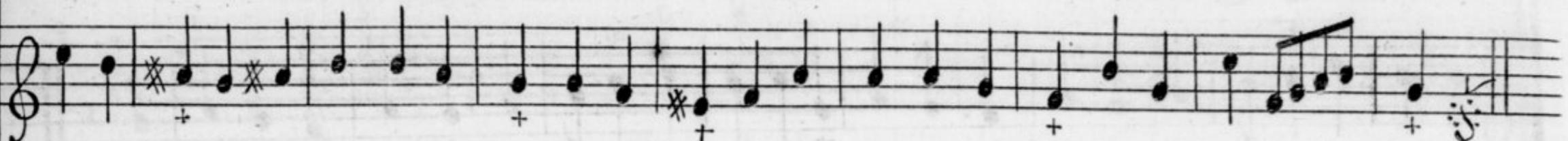
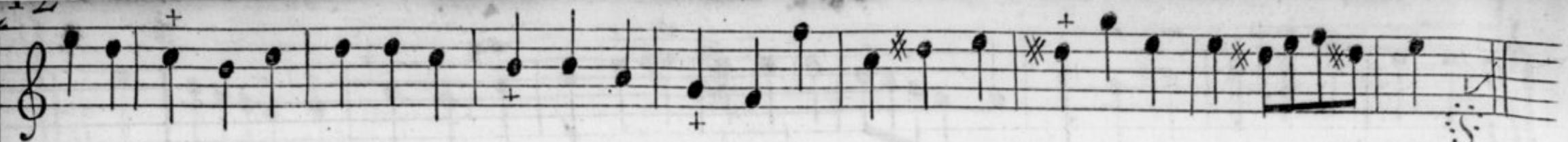
que et la France est sa republi - que c'est icy: que.

Erasme ^{2^e couplet.} Le sexe ici sans liberté Vous fait malaisem^t une infidélité:
Vous gardez pour vous seul le beau droit d'inconstance Ce droit la se partage en
France.

Vilanelle





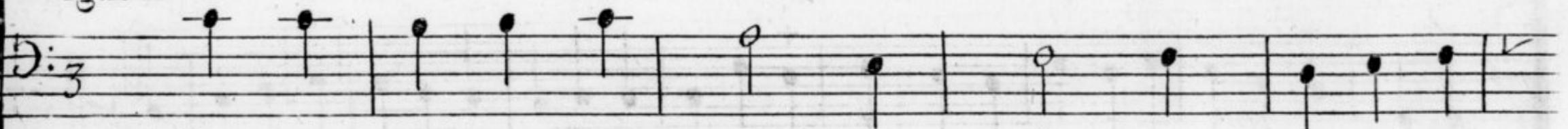


Eraste



Brigantin

Nous avons des Bachas en



Nous avons des Ba... chas en France ce sont mes



6

France ce sont Mes-sieurs de la Fi-nan- . . . ce.

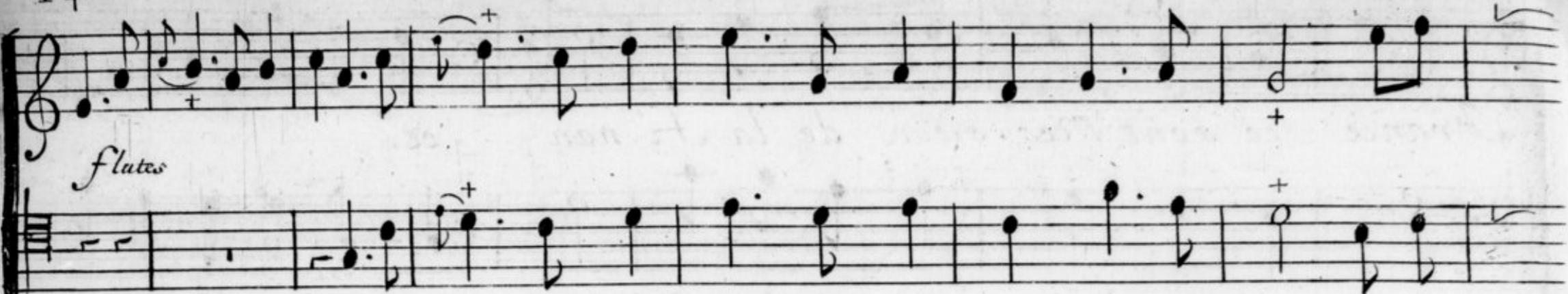
... sieurs ce sont Mes-sieurs de la Fi-nan- . . . ce Ils sont ainsi que

voicy quelle est la differen . . ce.

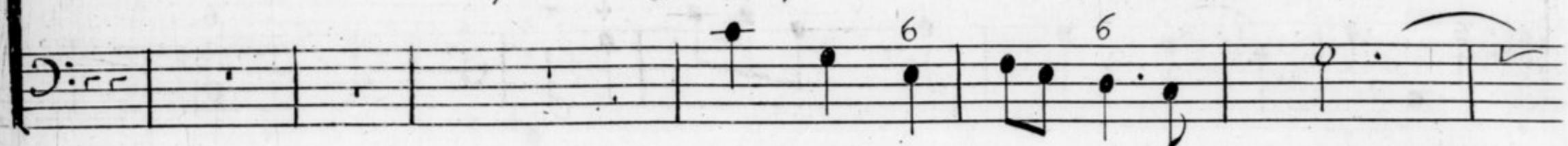
vous les Maîtres en ai-mant

D

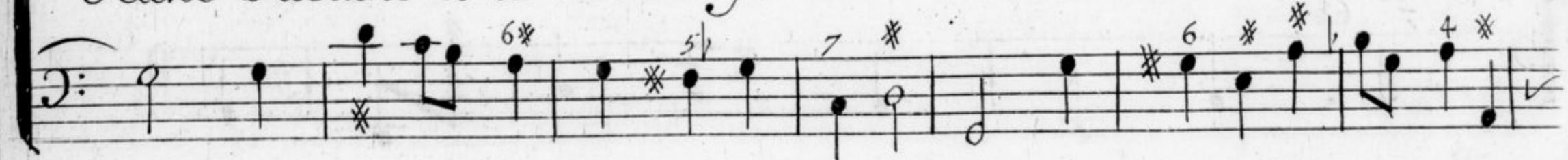
14

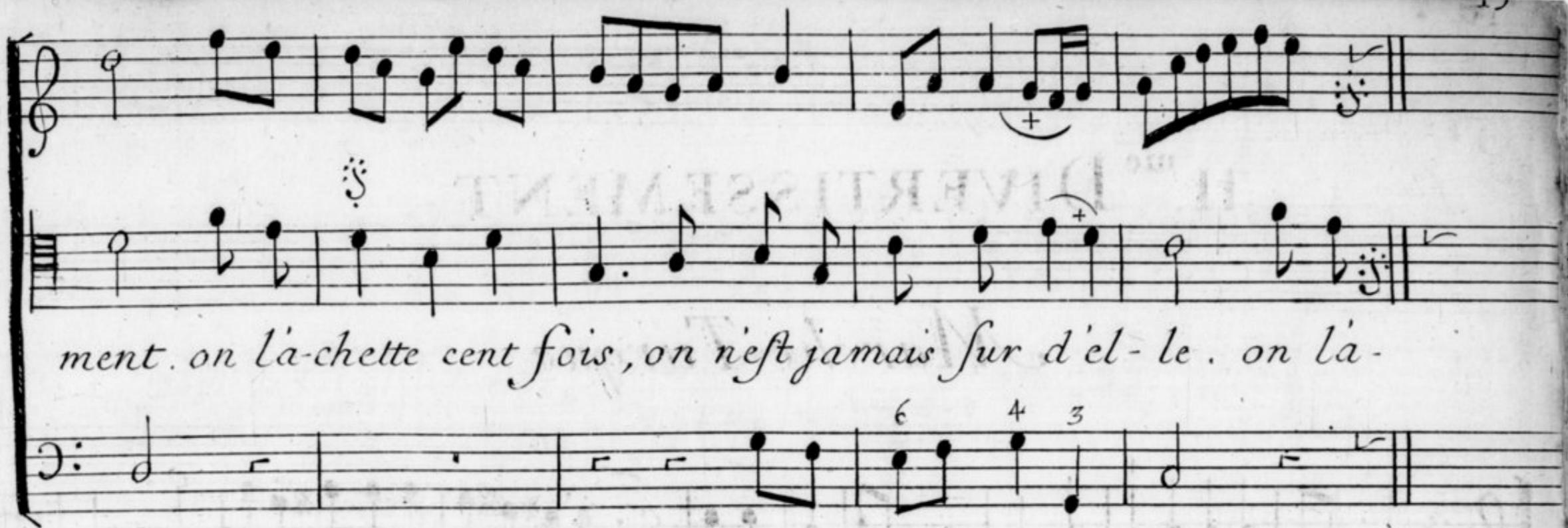


Vous avez pour toujours par un seul payement u-ne



Jeune Sultane et la rendez fi-del---le. chez nous ou en use autre-





ment. on lâchette cent fois, on n'est jamais sur d'el- le. on lâ-

2.^e Couplet.

*Nous avons des Bachas en France
Ce sont m^{rs} de la finance.
De belle ainsi que vous ils changent fréquemment,
Voici quelle est la difference.
La Sultane, du jour de votre changement
Endure au vieux Serail un éternel veuvage.
chez nous on en use autrement,
Qu'un Bacha l'abandonne un plus riche l'engage.
on reprend la Vilanelle.*

II.^{me} DIVERTISSEMENT.*Marche Turque.*

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 17. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for voices (Soprano and Alto), the next two are for violins, and the bottom two are for basso continuo. The music is in common time. Various musical markings are present, including dynamic signs, slurs, and grace notes. The vocal parts include lyrics in French and Turkish. The vocal parts are labeled: "doux" (soft) under the soprano staff, "Violons" (violins) under the first violin staff, "le Cadi." (the Cadi) under the second violin staff, and "E Sul-tana sani---ta" and "6 6. * 6 7" under the basso continuo staff. The vocal parts also contain lyrics: "Sul-tana sani---ta" and "Sul-tana sani---ta". The choir part is indicated by "le Chœur répète celle ligne" (the choir repeats this line) at the end of the vocal line. The score is written on five-line staves.



ta. franca mari---ta-ta Bacha po---tento in-namo-----



Le Chœur reprend,



ra-to di tanta beltà. sultana &c.

Entrée.

Entrée.

19



lentement

A handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The score consists of five systems of music, each with two staves. The top staff is for the voice (soprano) and the bottom staff is for the piano. The vocal part includes lyrics in French. The piano part includes various markings such as 'x', asterisks, and numbers (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5). The score is written in common time, with some measures indicating a change in tempo or rhythm.

1
Le Cady: à l'Epoux la puis-sance, à vous l'obeissan - - -

4 3

ce s'il est jaloux, s'il tombe dans l'indiffe-ren-ce s'il

cherche ailleurs des passetems plus doux, si...len...ce. à l'epoux &c.

*on reprend
l'air précédent.*

doux

Violons

le Cadix

F Ces peuples dont l'Europe admire la pru...den...ce. ce sont des

fou au p'rix de nous. que de soins, que de vigilance! c'est
 peu de serrer les bi...joux peur des Fi...loux, la cave et les Gre...

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves of music for two voices and piano. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The music is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff. The score includes various musical markings such as triplets (indicated by '6*' and '+'), sixteenth-note patterns, and dynamic markings like 'sb' (soit bon) and '7'. The lyrics, written in French, are integrated into the music:

niers ont de triples verroux ; on mure les jardins pour en fermer des

choux ; les vo-leurs + y sont in-fames dans ce pa-is 7 6 de la rai----



A handwritten musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a '6' over '4') and the bottom staff is in 6/4 time. The music is written in common time. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes. The word "Gigue" is written above the first measure of the top staff. There are markings: asterisks (*), double asterisks (**), and plus signs (+).

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 25. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for voices (Soprano and Alto) and are mostly blank. The third staff is for Flutes, the fourth for Violins, and the fifth for Bassoon. The sixth staff is for Cello/Bass. The vocal parts have lyrics written below them. Measure 25 begins with a forte dynamic. The Flute part has a melodic line with grace notes. The Violin part has eighth-note patterns. The Bassoon part has sustained notes. The Cello/Bass part has eighth-note patterns. The vocal parts enter with the lyrics "Que ces voiles é-pais cachent". The score ends with a fermata over the last note of the bassoon part.

vostre beau-te; c'est le bien de l'époux, c'est le tre
 7 6

Fort doux

Fort doux

sor du Mai-tre tre-sor qu'on laisse con-noître n'est plus
 9 6 4**
 7 6**

21

guerre en sure-te'. *quelle temer-i-te ! quel*

le deloyau-te ! quelle infideli-te ! quel ou-trage aux

20

fort doux +

plus lentement

droits du mari - a - ge que d'expo - ser en public son vi - sa - ge.

5b 6

la dange-reuse nudi-te. la dange-reuse nudi-te. On reprend la Gigue.

*4***

Deux Vieilles

29

I-cy l'époux sans pi-tié punit l'in-fi-delle moi-tié : tie:
I-cy l'époux sans pi-tié^{sb} pu-nit l'in-fi-delle^{sb} moi-tié. tie.
la vengeance n'est pas lente, fati-gante éclatan-te.
la ven-geance n'est^{sb} pas lente fati-gante écla tan-te sans par-

H

30

sans querel-ler sans appeller Pere ny Mere oncle ny tante
 ler sans quereller sans appeller Pere ny Mere oncle ny
 6 6. * 6 * 6

on se contente de l'embal-ler dans un sac que je cou-
 tan te on se contente de l'embaler dans un sac que je cou-
 sb * * 6 6* 6

façon charmante puis on fait faire un saut à l'incons-tante
façon charmante puis on fait faire un saut.

un saut le-ger. à la mer à la mer à la
à l'incons-tante un saut le-ger à la mer à la mer à la

32

fort-

Musical score for 'mer a la mer.' featuring three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first two measures show a vocal line with 'mer a la mer.' lyrics. The third measure starts with a forte dynamic, indicated by 'Violons' below the staff. The fourth measure shows a continuation of the vocal line.

III.^{me} DIVERTISSEMENT.

les Mariniers .

Marche

Musical score for 'Marche' featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff in bass clef, both in 2/4 time. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-3 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 4-5 show a continuation of this pattern. Measures 6-7 show a change in rhythm and dynamics, with eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show a final rhythmic pattern before the piece ends.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 33. The score consists of six staves. The first two staves are soprano clef, the third staff is alto clef, the fourth staff is bass clef, the fifth staff is soprano clef, and the sixth staff is bass clef. The music includes various note heads, rests, and dynamic markings like '+' and 'fin'. French lyrics are written below some of the staves: 'Hau-bois' under the first staff, 'Tambourins' under the second staff, 'tous' under the third staff, 'hau-bois' under the fourth staff, and 'tous' under the fifth staff. The sixth staff ends with a large 'I'.

*fort**douce**hau-bois**Pour le printemps de l'âge**pour le printemps de*

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

6

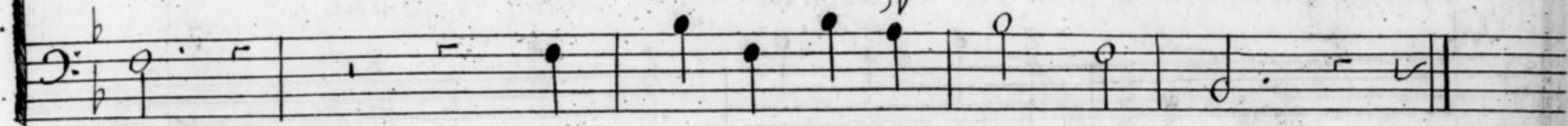
6

6

6



-rets dès son premier voyage est riche a jamais pour &c



a pres plus d'un naufrage cent jo...lis ob...jets au



A handwritten musical score for three voices. The top staff is soprano (G-clef), the middle staff is alto (C-clef), and the bottom staff is basso continuo (F-clef). The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Soprano has a dotted half note followed by eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes.

port du mari - age vont sur - gir en paix.

Premier Passepied.

A handwritten musical score for three voices. The top staff is soprano (G-clef), the middle staff is alto (C-clef), and the bottom staff is basso continuo (F-clef). The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth notes; Alto has eighth notes; Bassoon has eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score for two staves (Treble and Bass) in common time. The score consists of five systems of music.

- Treble Staff:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It features sixteenth-note patterns, eighth-note pairs, and quarter notes. Various performance markings include asterisks (*), double asterisks (**), plus signs (+), and slurs.
- Bass Staff:** Starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It follows a similar pattern of note values and markings as the Treble staff.

The score ends with the instruction *2^e Passe pied* and a large letter *L*.

38

2. Laisépico



A handwritten musical score for three voices. The top staff is soprano (G clef), the middle staff alto (C clef), and the bottom staff basso continuo (C clef). The music consists of six measures. Measures 1-3 are identical for all voices, featuring eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. Measures 4-5 show some divergence: the soprano has a single note followed by a grace note, while the alto and basso continuo have eighth-note pairs. Measure 6 concludes with a final eighth-note pattern. The score includes several markings: a plus sign (+) after the first measure, asterisks (*) at specific points, and a bracket under the basso continuo line in the first three measures. The basso continuo part also includes a bassoon-like part indicated by a bassoon icon and a cello/bass part indicated by a double bass icon.

*On reprend
le J. er Passé pied.*

40 Un Marinier +

The musical score consists of four staves of handwritten notation on five-line staves. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having vertical strokes through them. There are also several numbers and symbols placed above and below the staves, likely indicating pitch, rhythm, or performance instructions. The lyrics are written in French and are associated with specific measures:

- Measure 1: "Les petits soins et les soupirs ne sont que de foibles zéphirs qui laissent la"
- Measure 2: "barque au rivage: ge: Je veux un vent plus fort, dut il causer l'ora-ge. je"
- Measure 3: "gue en pleine mer et j'arrive aux plai...."

A handwritten musical score for voice and orchestra. The score consists of five staves of music, each with a vocal line and an accompaniment line below it. The vocal parts are in common time, with various note heads and stems. The lyrics are written in French, appearing under the vocal lines. The first two staves have lyrics: "sirs . Je no-----gue en pleine mer et jar-----" and "rive aux plai-sirs et jar-rive aux plai-----sirs.". The third staff has lyrics "Violons et flutes" and "la Co-----". The fourth staff ends with a large "M". The score is written on a light-colored page with dark ink.

sirs . Je no-----gue en pleine mer et jar-----

rive aux plai-sirs et jar-rive aux plai-----sirs.

Violons et flutes la Co-----

M

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves of music for two voices and piano. The top staff is soprano, the second staff is alto, the third staff is bass, and the bottom staff is tenor. The music is in common time. The vocal parts have lyrics in French. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'fort' and 'doux' (soft). Measure numbers 6 and 4*6 are visible above the bass and tenor staves respectively.

fort

quette gagne le vent. c'est un vaisseau le-ger qui s'échape souuent.

doux

la Coquette gagne le vent c'est un vaïsseau leger qui s'échape souvent. la

doux

fort

prude armée en guerre est la plutost soumi-- se.

certaine veuve

6

mesme

doux

fort

que je voy c'est un vaisseau char-gé de riche marchan- di- - - se.

6

7

44



Chez un Corsaire comme moy point de quartier morbleu, morbleu point de quar-

tier. point de quartier morbleu, morbleu tout est de bonne pri - - se.

45

gay

A handwritten musical score for "Petites Flutes Air." The score consists of six staves of music. The first two staves are for "Petites Flutes" (oboes) and "Violons". The third staff is for "Petites Flutes" (oboes). The fourth staff is for "Violons". The fifth staff is for "Petites Flutes" (oboes). The sixth staff is for "Violons". The music is in common time. The first two staves begin with a dynamic of \times . The third staff begins with a dynamic of \times . The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of \times . The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of \times . The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of \times . The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests. The score ends with a final dynamic of \times .

Petites Flutes

Air.

Violons

fin

N

46

A handwritten musical score for two voices, likely for a harpsichord or organ. The score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are soprano voices, and the bottom two are bass voices. The music is in common time, with various note heads and stems. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several performance markings, including '+' signs above certain notes and asterisks (*) placed near specific notes. The word 'Gavotte' is written in cursive script between the first and second staves of the bass section.

Erasste

L'Esclavage est d'ordinaire le plus triste coup du sort: mais à mon ten -

Branle
L'Esclavage est d'ordinaire le plus triste coup du sort: mais à mon ten -
dre transport il a valu l'art de plaire, et j'épouse sur ce bord quelque -

5
fois le vent contraire est celui qui mène au port.

le Chœur répète les deux derniers vers.



2.^e Couplet.

LA fortune rancunniere
Lutine tout esprit fort:
Elle m'a flatte d'abord
Et de misere en misere
M'a conduit presque à la mort.
I'eu toujours le vent contraire,
A peine me crois-je au port.

3.^e Couplet.

AU vieux tems de ma gr^{and merc}
Des romans c'estoit le fort:
Des amans le passe port
C'estoient soins, ardeur sinc^{re}.
Tout teméraire avoit tort.
A present un vent contraire
Mène les Amants au port.

5.^e Couplet

M.^{rs} la Critique amère
Sur nous soufle un vent du nord.
Mais s'acharne-ton si fort
Sur ce qu'on n'estime guerre,
Le calme fait plus de tort.
Quelque fois le vent contraire
Mène les Auteurs au port.....

FIN.

4.^e couplet.

LAMOUR heureux dégénère
Un trop grand repos l'endort
Il aime avoir le transport
De deux amans en colere
Pour les remettre d'accord.
C'est apres le vent contraire
Que l'on aime mieux le port.

