

{ BnF

# Divertissement de la comédie du Roy de Cocagne...

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Quinault / Jean-Baptiste-Maurice / 1687-1745 / 0220. Divertissement de la comédie du Roy de Cocagne.... 1718.

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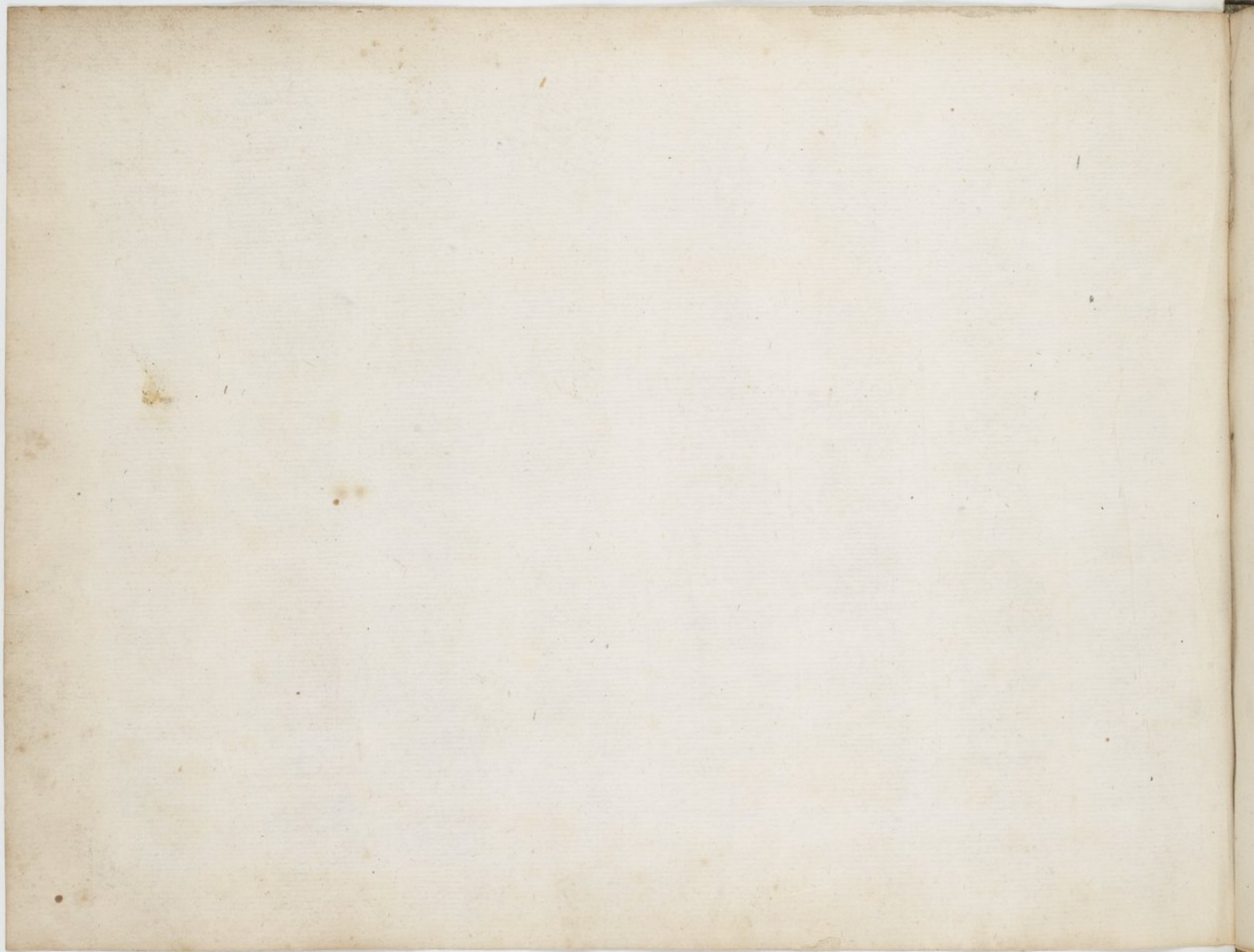
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Res. 1044.

1553





DIVERTISSEMENT  
DE LA COMEDIE  
DU ROY DE COCAGNE.

mis en Musique  
PAR M. QUINAULT

Comédien du Roy.

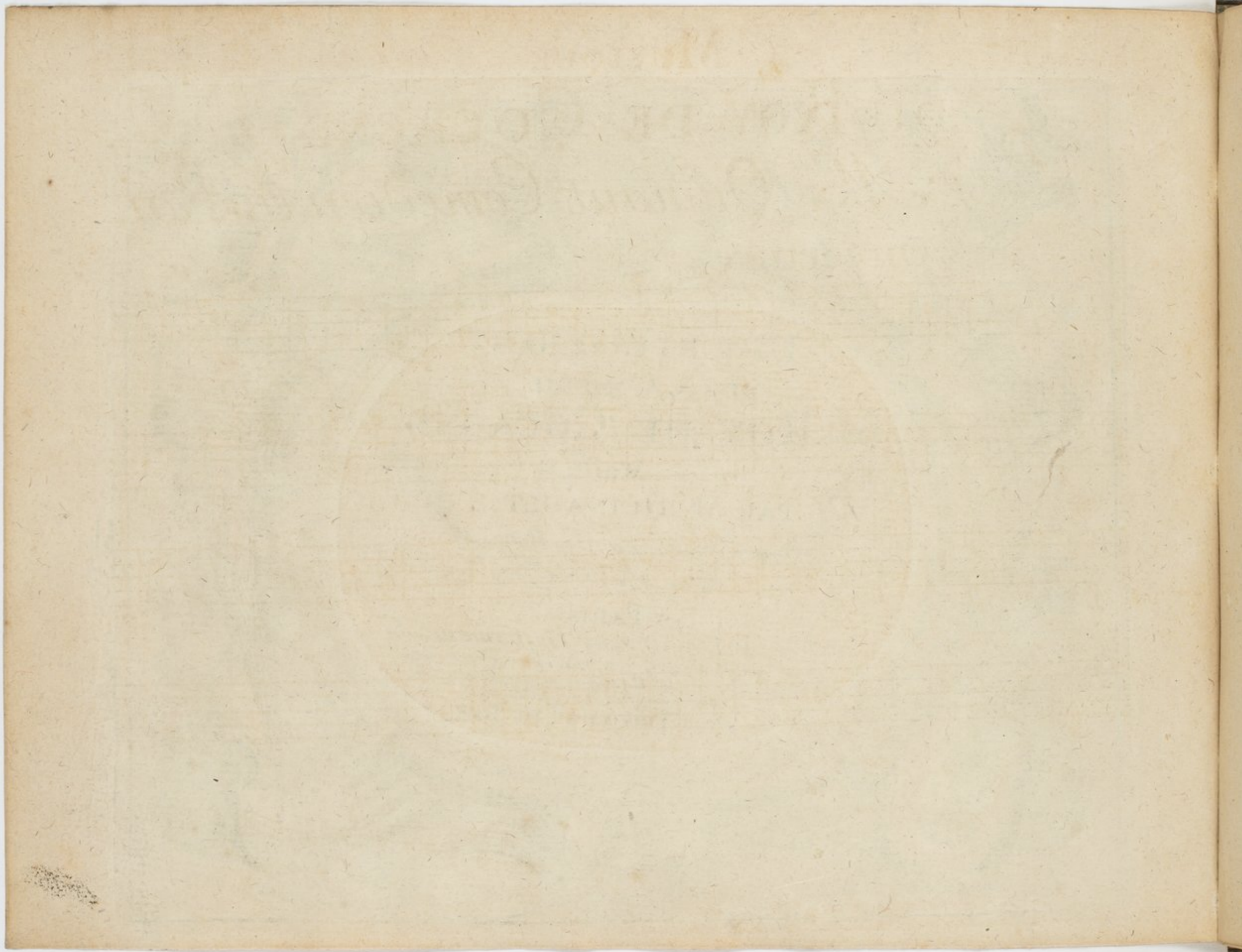
Prix broché. 1. 10s

A PARIS.

Chez P. RIBOU, seul Imprimeur de  
l'Académie Royale de Musique. Quai des  
Augustins à la 2. Boutique en descendant du  
Port Neuf à l'Image S. Louis.  
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

1718

Roussel fecit



MUSIQUE

I

DU ROY DE COCAGNE,

*Par M.<sup>r</sup> Quinault Comédien du Roi.*

Ouverture



A

The first system of handwritten musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a bass line with similar rhythmic patterns. Both staves feature several asterisks (\*) and a plus sign (+) as annotations.

The second system of handwritten musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a bass line with similar rhythmic patterns. Both staves feature several asterisks (\*) and a plus sign (+) as annotations.

The third system of handwritten musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lower staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C) and contains a bass line with similar rhythmic patterns. Both staves feature several asterisks (\*) and a plus sign (+) as annotations.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, numbered '3' in the top right corner. The page contains six staves of music, arranged in three pairs. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). Some notes are marked with an 'x' above them. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly at the bottom edge. The overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Both are marked with a double asterisk (\*\*) on the left. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and accidentals. A '7' is written above the first few notes in both staves.

The second system also consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Both are marked with a double asterisk (\*\*) on the left. The upper staff begins with a '3' indicating a triplet. The word *lentement* is written below the first few notes of the upper staff. The music includes various note values and rests.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. Both are marked with a double asterisk (\*\*) on the left. The music continues with various note values and rests, including some chords and accidentals.

Premier  
DIVERTE-  
TISSE-  
MENT.



gay

Marche

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a C-clef on the first line. The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music is a march, characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. There are two repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) in the first two staves. The word 'gay' is written above the first staff. The word 'Marche' is written below the first staff. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the first and second staves.

The second system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a C-clef on the first line. The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature and time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music continues the march from the first system. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the first and second staves. The word 'Fin' is written above the first staff, above the middle staff, and above the bottom staff. The system ends with a wavy line indicating the end of the piece.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains several guitar chords, some with 'x' marks above them indicating muted strings. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with various note values and rests.

The second system is titled 'Prélude' and also consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and shows a melodic line with some guitar chords. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with a fermata at the end.

The third system is titled 'Hortulan' and includes lyrics. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains the vocal melody with lyrics written below it. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains the bass line. The lyrics are: *Charmantes fleurs qui tour à tour naissent dans le Jardin d'Amour de ce*



Dieu marquez la puissan--ce, de vos diverses beautez nos yeux sont

en chantez, nous ne savons à qui donner la préféren--ce,

établez nous vos qualitez nous en ferons la differen--ce.

MENUET des Fleurs

Handwritten musical score for 'Menuet des Fleurs'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The melody is written in the treble clef and features several accidentals (sharps and naturals) and some notes marked with an 'x'. The bass line is simpler, with some notes marked with an asterisk. The piece ends with a double bar line.

la Rose. Fleur de la difficulté

Handwritten musical score for 'la Rose. Fleur de la difficulté'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The melody is written in the treble clef and features several accidentals (sharps and naturals) and some notes marked with an 'x'. The bass line is simpler, with some notes marked with an asterisk. The piece ends with a double bar line.

la Rose. Fleur de la difficulté

Entre mille fleurs nouvelles l'aurore a pris le soin de m'en bel-lir ...

Handwritten musical score for 'Entre mille fleurs nouvelles l'aurore a pris le soin de m'en bel-lir ...'. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The melody is written in the treble clef and features several accidentals (sharps and naturals) and some notes marked with an 'x'. The bass line is simpler, with some notes marked with an asterisk. The piece ends with a double bar line.

plus mes épines sont cruelles, plus il est doux de me cueillir; plus mes é-

-pines sont cruelles, plus il est doux de me cueil- tir.....

la Renoncule. Fleur de la fierté

Pour des fleuret-tes, de feintes douceurs, no? avons des rigueurs, avec

*nous point d'amourettes, point de faveurs pour des fleuret-tes,*

*nous ne livrons nos cœurs qu'à des ardeurs parfaites; dans nos retraites a*

*mans trôpeurs ne croyez pas cueillir des fleurs pour des fleurettes.*

le Pavot

The musical score is written on six staves. The first two staves of each system are for the vocal line, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The lyrics are written in French and are placed between the vocal and piano staves.

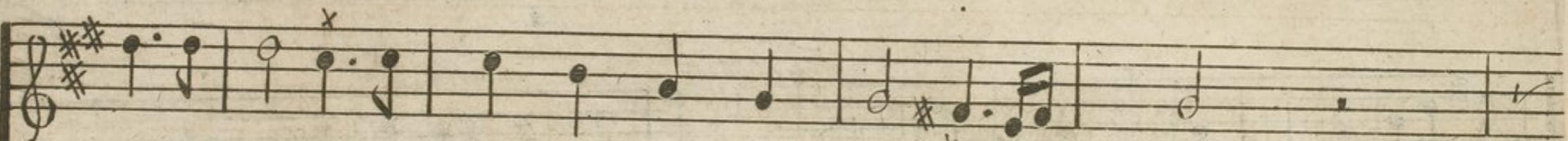
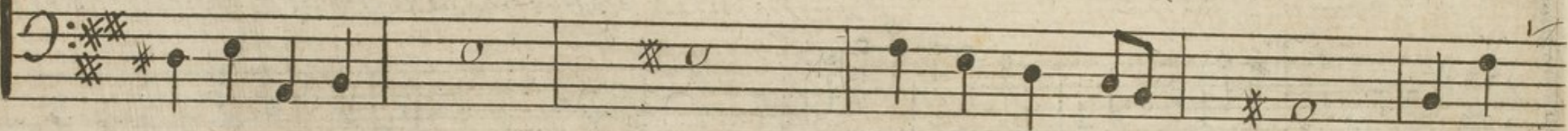
*doux*

*Amans maltraitez de vos bel-*

*-les ayez recours ames pavots dans les charmes du repos on ne trouve*



*point de cruel-le; les songes amoureux que mō. pouvoir fait naitre*



*par de douces erreurs scauront combler vos vœux on n'est ja...*



mais plus heureux que quand on le croit es- - - tre, on n'est ja...

mais plus heureux que quand on le croit es - - tre.

4

Couplet ajoutez sur l'air du branle

Renvoyez à la Page 40.

6.<sup>e</sup> Couplet

La Coquette

Ou trouver des filles innocentes  
 Sans finesse et sans détour  
 A quel age en voit on dignoventes  
 Aux misteres de l'amour  
 Es ce a quinze ans pour ne  
 sy pas méprendre  
 Et lon lan la ce n'est pas la  
 Qu'on trouve cela  
 A nôtre age il les faut prendre.

7.<sup>e</sup> Couplet

La Prude

Jeunes Cœurs d'aimer tout vob'y convie  
 A la fleur de vos beaux ans  
 Ou trouver les plaisirs de la vie  
 Si ce n'est dans le printemps  
 Apres l'Automne en vain on  
 les souhaite.  
 Et lon lan la ce n'est pas la  
 Qu'on trouve cela  
 Déjà vendange sont faite .....



Rondeau.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Rondeau." on page 11. The score is arranged in six systems, each consisting of two staves. The top staff of each system is in the treble clef, and the bottom staff is in the bass clef. The time signature is 3/8. The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments (marked with 'x'). The word "Fin" is written above the second system. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

12 le Souci. Fleur du tourment

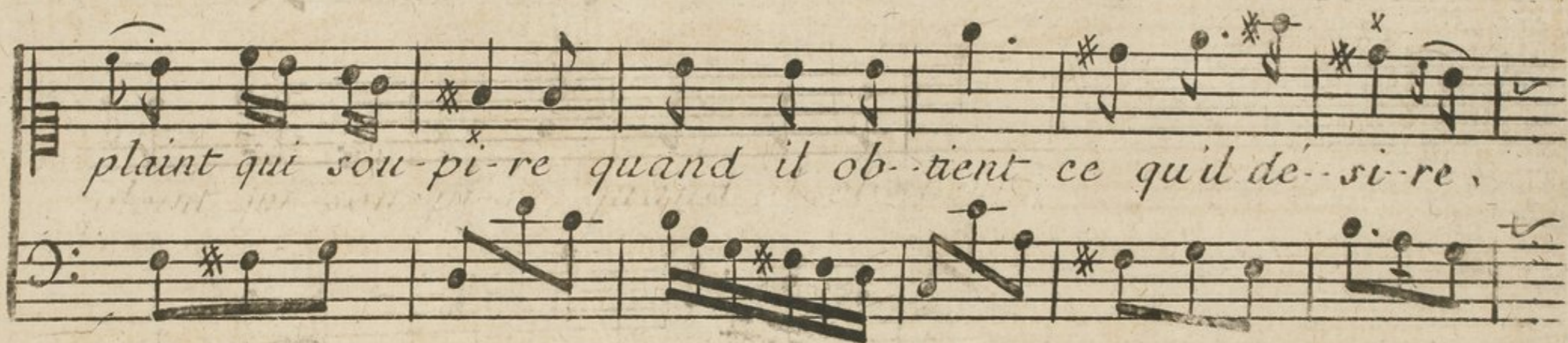
Sans soucy sans tourment sans chagrin sans martire,

sans soucy sans tourment nul plaisir en aimant. un cœur

toujours content dans l'amoureux em-pire ne connoit pas le



*prix d'un for-tuné mo-ment. sans. un tendre amant qui se*



*plaint qui sou-pi-re quand il ob-tient ce qu'il de-si-re.*



*goute le sort le plus char-mant, sans.*

Non ce n'est plus le temps  
De la persévérance,  
Non ce n'est plus le temps  
Des fideles amans.

Je couronne leurs feux,  
Je finis leurs souffrances,  
Je mets en vain le comble  
à leurs contentemens:

Non ce n'est plus le temps &c  
De mes faveurs  
quelle est la recompence!

Je suis le prix de la constance  
Et fais souvent des inconstans.

Non ce n'est plus le temps. &c.

Musical score for the second couplet, featuring four staves. The top two staves are for the Mufette (oboe) and Violons (violins), both in 2/4 time. The bottom two staves are for the Basson (bassoon) and Violons (violins), also in 2/4 time. The music is written in G major and consists of a single melodic line for each instrument. The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments (marked with 'x').

Mufette  
Violons

la Violette

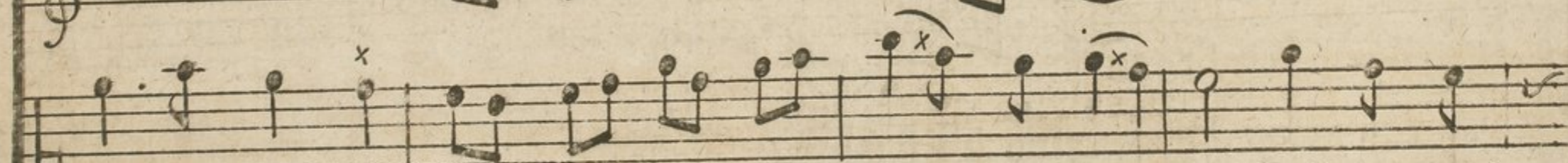
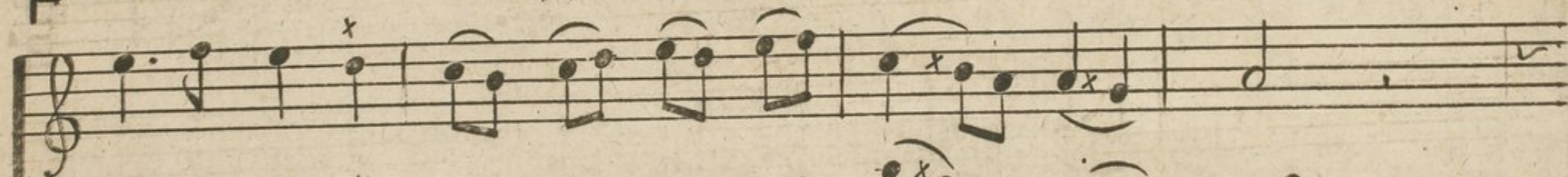
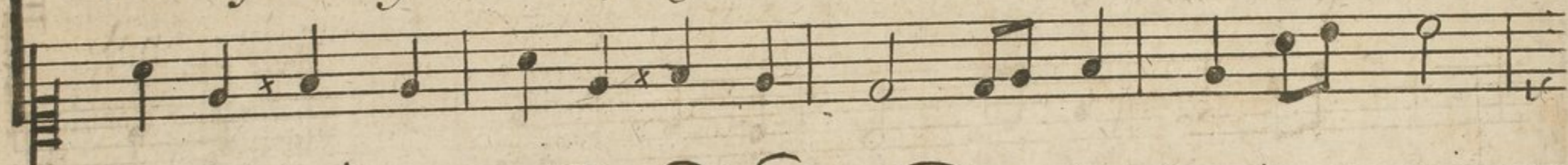
Musette

*Je suis la simple Vio-lette, Je fais le plaisir de nos champs, je ba-*

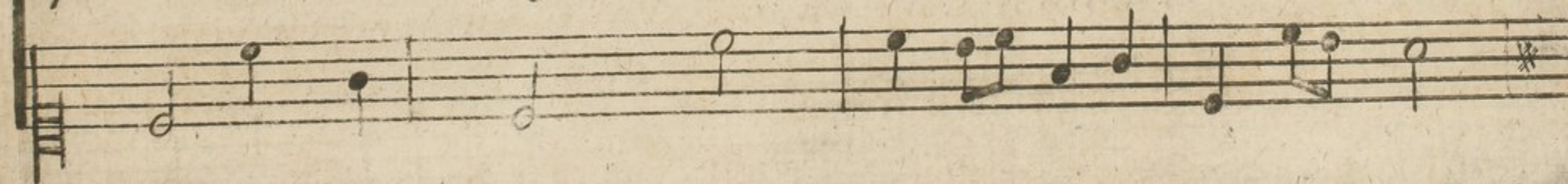
Violons

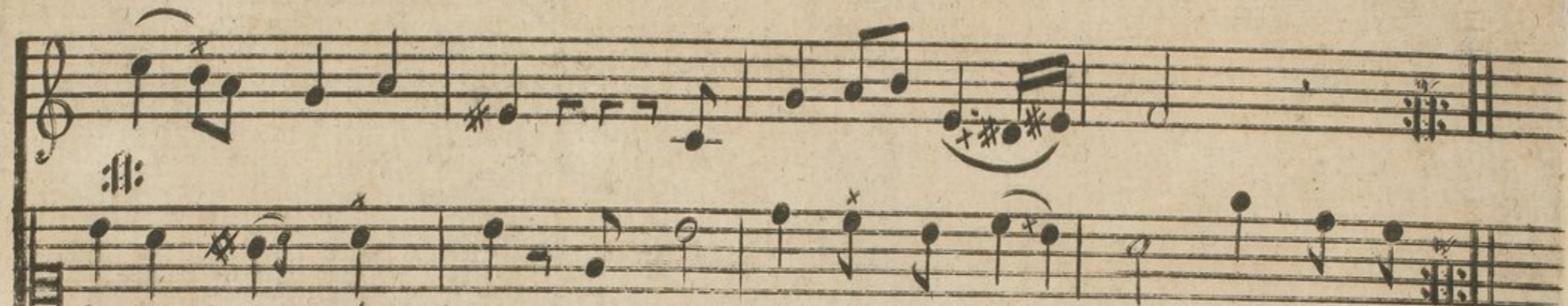


*dine je suis fo-lette, profitez en Jeunes amans ne perdez*



*pas ces doux instans gardez vous bien d'attendre p<sup>o</sup>me cüeil*

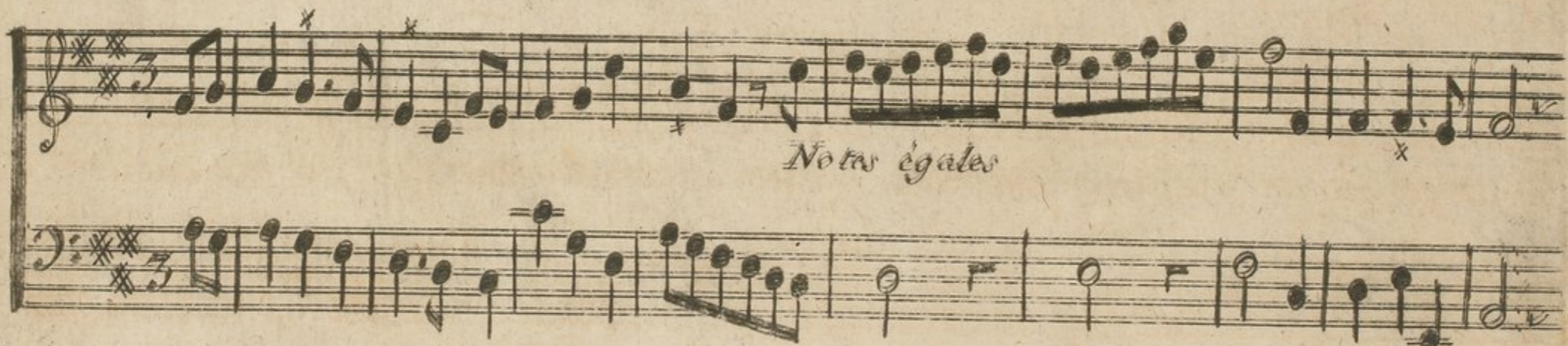




*Il n'est qu'un tems, heureux qui sait le prendre: pour me. &c.*



# Prélude



*Notes égales*



*c*

la Jalouse Amarante, et l'Iris Inconstante cause trop de tour-

ment. ment. la dédaigneuse Tubereuse à trop d'entêtement à la



## Prelude

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in 3/4 time. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines, with several chords marked with an 'x' above them. The piece concludes with a fermata on the final note of each staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with chords and melodic lines, including a section marked 'douce' above the upper staff. Several chords are marked with an 'x' above them. The piece concludes with a fermata on the final note of each staff.

*C'est l'amour qui t'a-pelle, hi-men viens embel-*

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with chords and melodic lines, including a section marked 'douce' above the upper staff. Several chords are marked with an 'x' above them. The piece concludes with a fermata on the final note of each staff.

20 Deuxième Divertissement

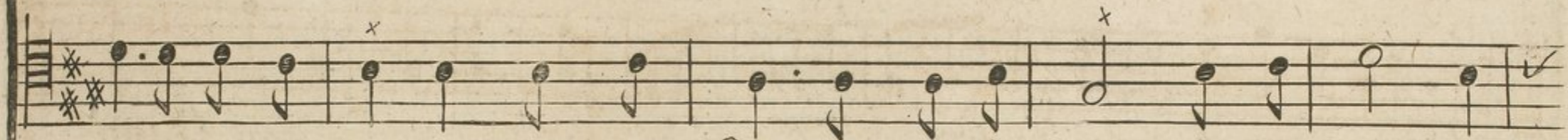
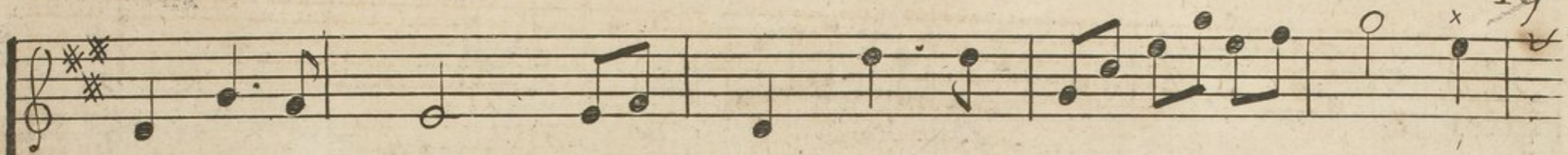
Air des Silphes.

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Air des Silphes." The score is written on six staves, organized into three systems of two staves each. The top staff of the first system is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several asterisks (\*) and a double asterisk (\*\*) scattered throughout the score, likely indicating specific performance techniques or ornaments. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

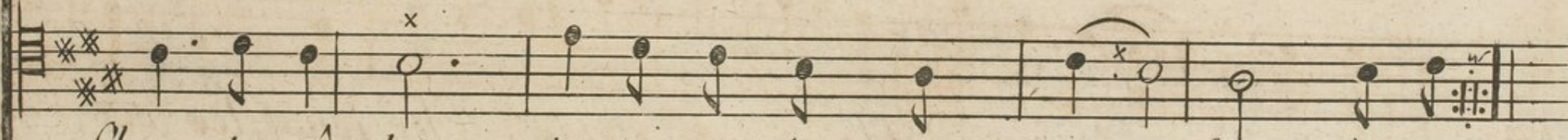
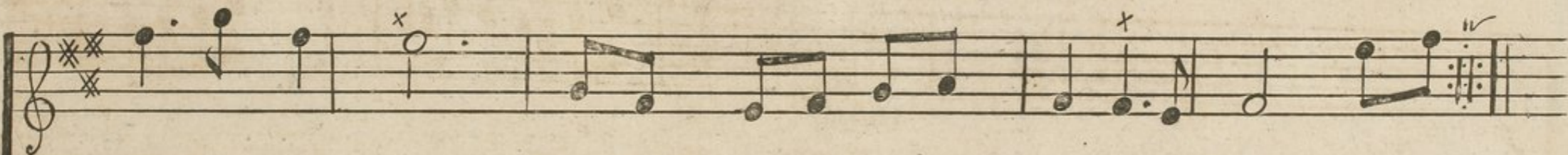
The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are several sharp symbols (#) scattered throughout the staff. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, featuring a simpler melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. A sharp symbol (#) is present at the beginning of the lower staff.

The second system also consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, continuing the complex melodic line from the first system. A sharp symbol (#) is located near the beginning. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, showing a more rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. A sharp symbol (#) is at the beginning of the lower staff.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, continuing the melodic line. A sharp symbol (#) is present near the end of the staff. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, continuing the accompaniment. A sharp symbol (#) is at the beginning of the lower staff.



*peine je suc combe lors qu'il faut les arra-cher; i'aime mieux la*



*fleur de pê-cher qui du premier vent tom - - - be; J'aime. &c..*



*Fin.*

*fort*

*Fin.*

...tir ce fortuné se jour, *fort* ton flam...

*Fin.*

*doux*

beau va briller d'une flame nouvelle, les jeux, les ris,

les graces tour à tour vont écarter les chagrins de ta cour.

C'est &c. le flambeau du jour ne répand point une clarté si

Musical notation for the first system, consisting of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The vocal line features several notes marked with an 'x' above them. The piano accompaniment includes a 'fort' dynamic marking.

*belle que celui de l'himen allumé par l'amour. C'est. &c.*

Musical notation for the second system, consisting of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment begins with a 'doux' dynamic marking. Both lines contain notes marked with an 'x'.

*Quittez vos feuil-la-ges tendres habitans des forets, vo*

D

-lez

venez en ce Palais y faire entendre vos ra-

ma - - - ges : de vos chants mélo-di-eux Ros-si - - -



Flageolets

This staff contains the first system of music for the Flageolets. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes several measures with notes marked with an asterisk (\*), indicating natural harmonics. There are also some notes marked with an 'x'. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Two empty musical staves, one in treble clef and one in bass clef, positioned below the Flageolets staff. They contain no musical notation.

gnols remplissez ces lieux.

Violons

This staff contains the first system of music for the Violons. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes several measures with notes marked with an asterisk (\*). There are also some notes marked with an 'x'. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

This staff contains the second system of music for the Violons. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes several measures with notes marked with an asterisk (\*). There are also some notes marked with an 'x'. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Et vous aimables Tourterelles inspirez no. vos ar --

This staff contains the third system of music for the Violons. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes several measures with notes marked with an asterisk (\*). There are also some notes marked with an 'x'. The staff concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

*Les Tourterelles se font entendre*

*Le Merle*

*doux*

*Violons*

*deurs fi-delles, ...*

*Insolens Oi- - -*

*seaux, taisez vous, en vain votre voix s'a prête à se mé- - -*

le Coucou

Violons

ler à des concerts si doux, fuyez hi-boux,

le Coucou

Violons.

fuyez Cou-cous, fuyez Coucous, vous ne serez pas de la

*Fin*

*le Merle*

*Fin*

*Insolens Oyseaux tai. &c. te :*

*fes... te :*

*Fin*

III<sup>me</sup>...


DIVERTISSEMENT.

*tous*

*Que cha...*

*Le 2.<sup>e</sup> Dessus de Violons fait la même partie que le dessus chantant.*

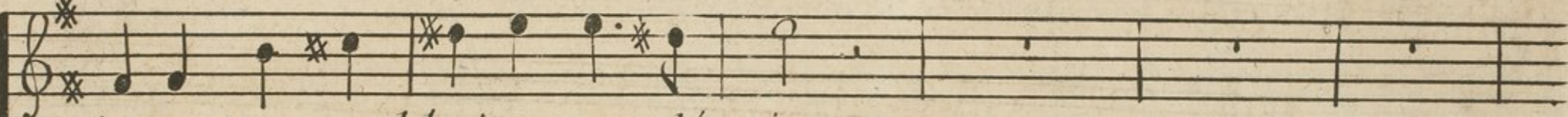
*Que cha...*



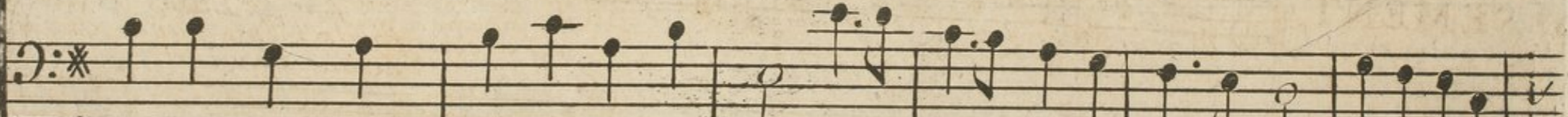
-- cun icy s'avance pour goûter mille plaisirs; dans la joye et l'abon---




-- cun icy s'avance pour goûter mille plaisirs. dans la joye et l'abon---



-- dance tout comble j'cy nos de-sirs.

-- dance tout comble j'cy nos desirs.

que chacun jcy s'avance pour goûter mille plaisirs. le jour

que chacun jcy s'avance pour goûter mille plaisirs. le jour

finit recommence dans d'agréables loisirs.

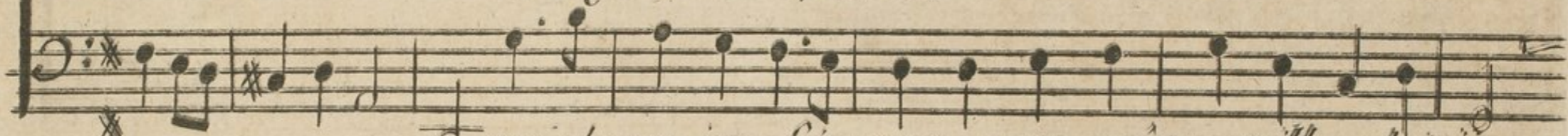
finit, recommence dans d'agréables loisirs.



que chacun j'cy s'avance pour goûter mille plaisirs,



2<sup>e</sup> Desus, comme cy devant.



que chacun j'cy s'avance pour goûter mille plaisirs,



que l'on chante, que l'on dance, loin de nous pleurs et soupirs.



que l'on chante, que l'on dance, loin de nous pleurs et soupirs.

34 1.<sup>er</sup> Pas de pié.

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth-note passages. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves end with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system also consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/8 time signature. The notation continues the melodic and bass lines from the first system. There are several 'x' marks above notes in both staves, likely indicating fingerings or specific performance techniques. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

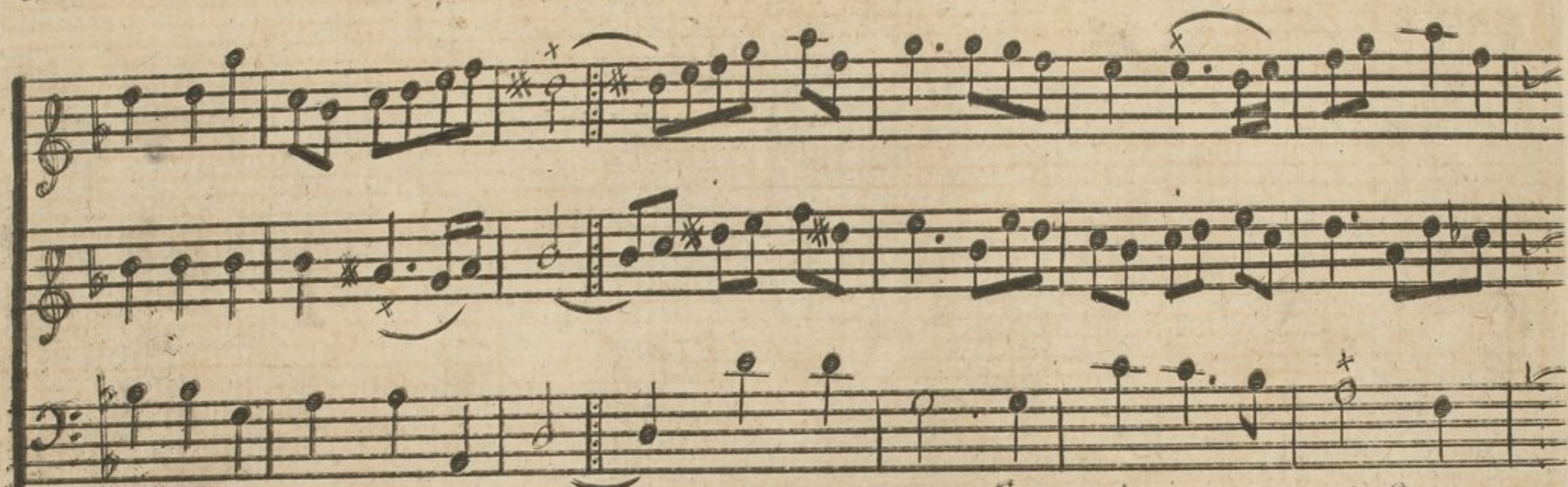
II.<sup>e</sup> Pas de Pié

The second system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and is labeled 'hautbois'. The middle staff is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and is labeled 'bassons'. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The notation for all three parts includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed passages. 'x' marks are present above notes in the top and middle staves. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

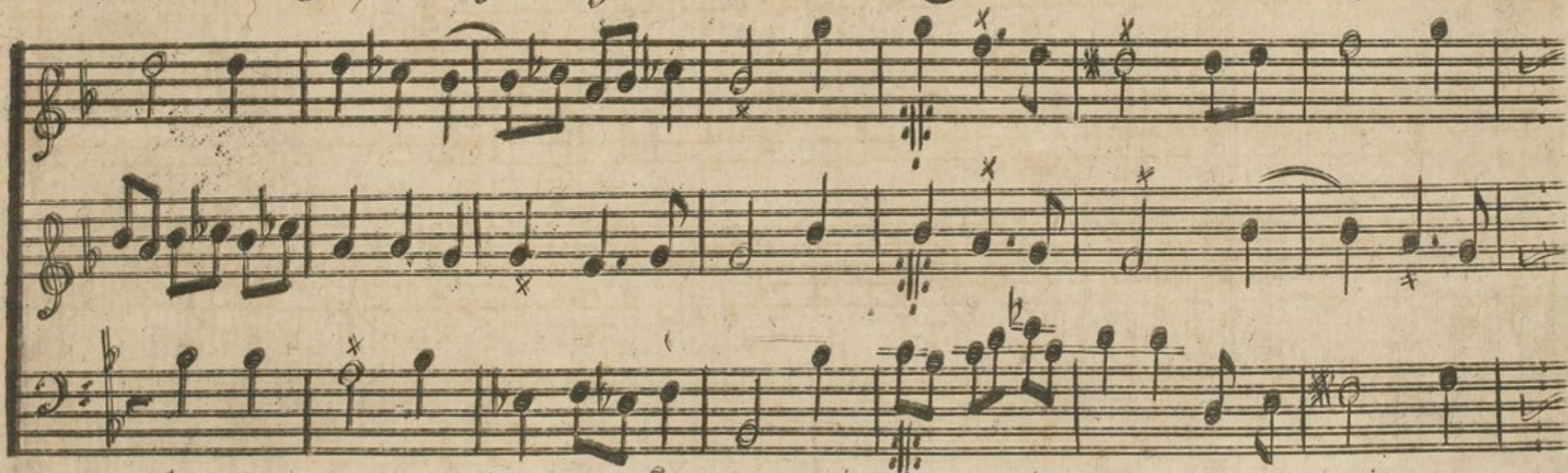


The musical score is written on seven staves. The first three staves are vocal parts: Soprano (top), Alto (middle), and Bass (bottom). The fourth staff is labeled 'Violons' and contains the violin part. The fifth and sixth staves are for the Violon's upper and lower parts. The seventh staff is the Bass line. The music is in a minor key and includes various ornaments and slurs.

*J cy tout s'empresse à no: plaire, les ris, les amours, le vin, la bonne*



*chere y régnent toujours : jours : la san-té fait nôtre ri-chesse ,*



*le plai-sir prévient nos souhaits ; l'aimable jeunesse y re-nait sans*

*cesse, soucis et regrets n'y naissent ja-mais. l'aimable. &c.*

## 1. er Coaplet

Dés lontems no. s'omes en voyage sans en voir finir le cours.  
 Nous cherchons par tout un peuple sage po. y passer d'heureux jours.

faut il aller en Asie, en Affrique, et lon lan la ce n'est pas la

qu'on trouve cela, non pas même à l'Améri-que. et &c.

*Le Chœur repète  
la petite fin.*

II.<sup>e</sup> Couplet

Ou trouver de la delicateſſe  
Ou ſert on ſans interets !  
Ou boit on ſans tomber  
dans l'ivreſſe,  
Ou ne fait on point d'exces!  
Seroit ce en Suisse ou bien  
en Allemagne  
Et lon lan la ce n'eſt pas la  
Qu'on trouve cela  
C'eſt au pais de Cocaigne ..

III.<sup>me</sup> Couplet

Ou l'epoux eſt il ſans deſiance,  
Et le ſexe en liberte' !  
Ou n'a ton nul deſir  
de vengeance,  
Ou dit on la verite' !  
Faut il courir l'Italie ou  
l'Eſpagne !  
Et lon lan la ce n'eſt pas la  
Qu'on trouve cela,  
C'eſt au pais de Cocaigne.

4<sup>o</sup> III<sup>me</sup> Couplet

Ou voit-on des beautés  
naturelles ?  
Dont le teint soit sans aprets ?  
Ou trouver des maitresses  
fidelles,  
Et des amoureux discrets !  
Vers les François batrons  
nous la Campagne.  
Et lon lan la ce n'est pas la  
qu'on trouve cela,  
C'est au pais de Cocaigne.

V<sup>me</sup> Couplet

Ou trouver des connois-  
seurs habiles,  
Qui puissent juger de tout !  
Ou trouver des Critiques  
tranquiles,  
Indulgens et de bon goût !  
Est ce sur mer, ou bien en  
terre en ferme !  
Et lon lan la ce n'est pas la  
qu'on trouve cela,  
Le par terre les renferme.

*Contre Dance*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of B-flat major (one flat) and 6/8 time. The music begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with an asterisk. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of the system.

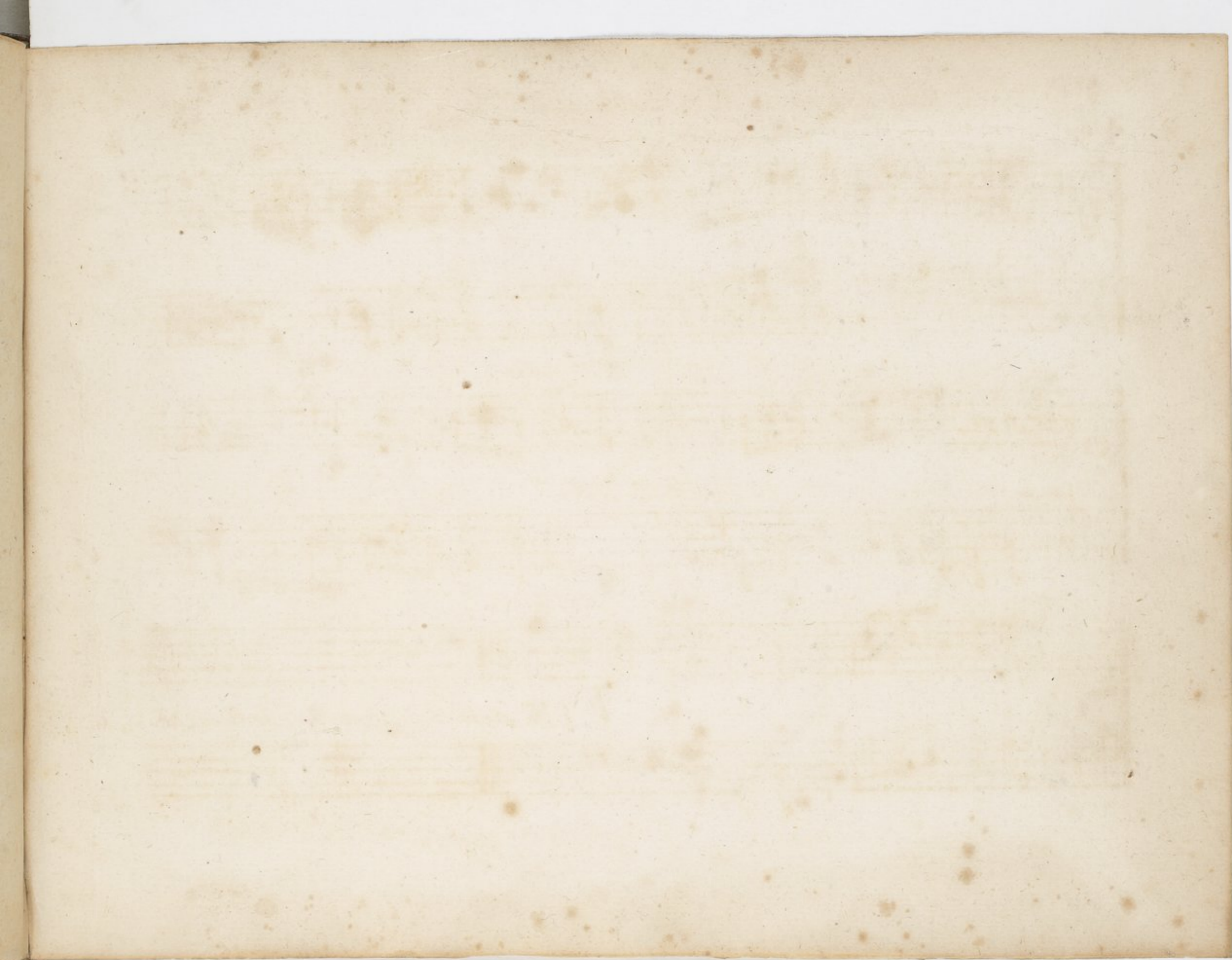
The second system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The upper staff features a trill marked with an asterisk. The lower staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. A repeat sign is at the end of the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff concludes with the word "Fin" written below the first few notes. The lower staff also concludes with the word "Fin" written below the first few notes. The music ends with a final cadence in both staves.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "FIN de la Musique du Roy de Cocagne". The score is written on six staves, organized into three systems of two staves each. The first system (top two staves) begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second system (middle two staves) begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The third system (bottom two staves) begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music consists of various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata on the final notes of both staves in the third system. The text "FIN de la Musique du Roy de Cocagne." is written in a cursive hand below the final staves.

*FIN de la Musique du Roy de Cocagne.*















Rés.

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DIVER

DE LA

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