

Jacques
Morel
(fl. 1700—1740)

I^r Livre de
Pieces de Violle

AVEC UNE CHACONNE EN TRIO

Paris 1709

Volume 1: Suite 1 (La min.)
Suite 2 (Ré min.)



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VistaMare Musica

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Engraved with MuseScore (<http://musescore.org/>). Texts set in EB Garamond (<http://www.georgduffner.at/ebgaramond/>) and Libertinus Sans (<https://github.com/khaledhosny/libertinus>).

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PREFACE

This edition follows as faithfully as possible the 1709 Paris edition; it is an engraved edition, originally in score format. The source used for the edition is the copy in the *Bibliothèque Nationale de France* (Paris). The title page reads:

I^r LIVRE DE PIECES DE VIOLE

AVEC UNE CHACONNE EN TRIO.

Pour une Flûte traversiere, une Viole, et la Basse Continue

COMPOSÉES PAR Mr MOREL.

Cy devant Page de la Musique du Roy.

PARUTION EN QUARTO.

SE VEND À PARIS.

CHEZ L'Auteur

La Veuve Morel, Marchande Libraire, au 2^e pilier dans la grande salle du Palais au grand Cesar.
Foucaut Marchand, rue Saint Honore, à la règle d'or, Avec une traduction du Te Deum du même.
Chiquelier Maitre Facteur d'Instruments de musique. Rue tiquetonne. A la Guitare.

AVEC PRIVILÉGE DU ROI.

Gr(a)ve per M. Barlion.

EDITORIAL REMARKS

- All editorial additions are placed above the staff or marked by dotted lines or parentheses.
- Original time signatures, note values, ties, slurs, bar lines and beamings have been retained. Original clefs are kept in the score; in the separate parts they have been occasionally adjusted.
- All marked accidentals have been retained, even when superfluous according to modern conventions; however, they have been silently ‘modernised’ when today conventions dictate a different sign (i.e.: a sharp used to raise a flattened note has been converted to a natural sign).
- Accidentals above the staff or in small type between parentheses are editorial suggestions.

CRITICAL NOTES:

1. Original: ♫ ♪
2. Original fingering: 2.
3. Source has F instead of E.
4. Original fingering: 1 instead of 2.
5. Original: ♦
6. Original has end of repeat.
7. Unreadable fingering on third string.
8. Repeat indicated with the use of §.

A MONSIEUR MARAIS

Ordinaire de la Musique de la Chambre du Roy.

Monsieur,

C'est estre bien hardi que d'ôser donner au public des pieces de Viole apres celles dont vous l'avez enrichi, et qui font tous les jour le charme des oreilles les plus delicates. Mais, Monsieur, j'ai eu le precieux avantage d'estre vostre Ecolier, et je me suis applique longtemps a etudier ce genie incomparable que vous avez receu du Ciel. J'ay donc cru que les transports que vous m'avés causés, auroient pù exciter en moy quelque petite partie de cet enthousiasme qu'on admire en vous, et qui a produit ces chants merveilleux, et si dignes de la Lyre d'Apollon même. Mais ce qui m'a le plus encouragé, Monsieur, c'est que vous n'avez pas desaprouvé ces premiers essais, er qu'on peut esperer que ce qui ne vous a pas deplu aura de quoi plaire a tout le monde. Si les chants que j'ai trouvés ont quelq(ue) agrement, et quelque naturel, c'est a vous que je le dois, et je vous les consacre pour vous marquer ma reconnaissance, et pour donner un temoignage public de l'admiration que j'ai pour vous, et du respect avec lequel je suis,

Monsieur,

Vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur MOREL

AVERTISSEMENT

Je me suis ataché a donner mes pieces le moins chargées d'accords qu'il m'a été possible, aimant mieux m'arrester au chant que de le rendre difficiles. Cependant pour satisfaire ceux qui aiment l'harmonie j'en ay mis quelques unes plus chargées que les autres.

J'ay jugé a propos de le metre en partition, tant pour faciliter l'accompagnement, que pour le commodité de ceux qui voudront les joüer sur le Clavecin.

Pour les agréments, je mets les mêmes caractères dont Monsieur Marais s'est servy, ne pouvant mieux faire que de me conformer a sa maniere.

Le pousser d'archet se marque dessous la note de cette maniere.....p

Le tirer se marque aussi sous la note par ce caractere.....t

Les liaisons qui se rencontrent au dessus, ou au dessous des notes signifient qu'il faut les faire du même coup d'archet, et se marquent ainsi.....

Les tenuës signifient qu'il faut laisser le doigt qui se trouvera marqué dessus le commencement de la tenuë jusques a ce qu'elle soit finie.....

Les doits se marquent par le chiffres.....1 2 3 4

on ne compte point le pouce, parce qu'il se trouve sous le manche. Le premier doigt couché se marque....1

Le tremblement, ou candence se marque après la note sur laquelle il faut trembler de cette maniere. .

Le battement se marque avant la note qui doit estre battuë.....x

La plainte se marque avant la note sur laquelle il faut la faire.....§

Le pincé, ou flattement se marque au dessus de la note de cette maniere.....~~

Les points qui se trouvent entre les accords ou batteries marquent l'endroit ou l'on doit placer les doits pour remplir l'harmonie.

On se sert encore d'autres points plus petits qui se mettent au dessus ou au dessous des chiffres des doits pour marquer le rang des cordes qui doivent estre touchées. Par exemple, la deuxième corde se marquera par deux points.....4 il en sera de même des autres. Pour marquer qu'il faut toucher la corde a vide on met un.....o

La Fanchonnette

Le Folet

4 3 4
6 6 5
b 6 # 6 b 6

6

6 7 6 6 b 4 3#

10

4# 6 4# 6 5 # 6 6 6# 6 9 8 7 6 4# 6 5 #

2I

6 3b 3b 5 6

28

6 — 6 6 6 5 b 6

35

6 b 6 # 6 7 6 6 b 4 3#

*Pièces
de Viole*

Suite premiere

J. Morel (fl. 1700 — 1740)

Prelude. *Lentement.*

1 2 4 4 3 4
6# 6 5 5 6 7 6
10 2 1 1 2 4 2 1 3 4 2
t t p t p t t
4# 6 6 6 5 # 4#
18 2 4 2 1 4 2 1 2 4 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4
t t p t p t t
6 4# 6 6 4 7b 5 6
25 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4
4# 6 6 5 6# 6 7 6
32 2 1 3 4 2 1 3 4 2 1 3 4 2
7 6 7 6 # 6 7b 6 6
36 Vite 3 4 2 1 3 4 2 1 3 4 2 1 3 4 2
7 # # # 6 6# 4 3# # 4# 6 6#

J. Morel, *Pieces de viole*

4 2 2 4 2 5 6 7 3b 6 6 6
4# 6# 6 5 7 3b 6 6 6
38 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4
7 3b 7 6 7 # b 6 6
49 4 3 3 2 1 2 4 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4
6 7 4 3# 3 2 1 2 4 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4
6 7 4 3# 3 2 1 2 4 1 0 1 3 2 1 2 4

Sarabande

Gigue. l'Inconstante

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for cello, arranged vertically. The top staff begins at measure 44, which starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The notation includes various note heads and stems, some with horizontal dashes indicating slurs or grace notes. Measure 45 follows, starting with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 46-47 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 48-49 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 50-51 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 52-53 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 54-55 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 56-57 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 58-59 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 60-61 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 62-63 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 64-65 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 66-67 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 68-69 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 70-71 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 72-73 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 74-75 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 76-77 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 78-79 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 80-81 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 82-83 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 84-85 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 86-87 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 88-89 show a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

Allemande

4 2 1 2 4 0

t %

6 5 6 5

4

6 5 7 4#

6

I. 4 2 1 3 4 2 %

6 5 6 6# 6 6# 4# 6 7 6#

9 2. 4 3 4

t # 5 6 4# 6 7 6#

I2

t t 7 6 7 6 7 6 #

I5

0 4 6 5 4# 6 7 7 7 #

I8 0 4 2 6 4# 2 6 Fin.

p %

Courante. La Dacier

The image shows a page of musical notation for a bassoon. It consists of six staves of music, each with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and tenuto (t). Articulations like staccato dots and slurs are also present. Harmonic markings include 6/5, 3/2, 4#, 5, 6, 6, 4, 3#, and 6. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a measure of 3/4 time, indicated by a '3' above the staff. The second staff begins with a measure of 2/4 time, indicated by a '2' above the staff. The third staff begins with a measure of 3/4 time, indicated by a '3' above the staff. The fourth staff begins with a measure of 2/4 time, indicated by a '2' above the staff. The fifth staff begins with a measure of 3/4 time, indicated by a '3' above the staff. The sixth staff begins with a measure of 2/4 time, indicated by a '2' above the staff.

Allemande. La Jolie

Courante

The image shows a page of sheet music for two staves. The top staff is in Treble clef and the bottom staff is in Bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes.

Sarabande. l'Agreable

Sarabande. l'Agreable

10

J. Morel, Pièces de viole

3/4

p t

4 5 7 6 # 6 6 4# 1 2 4# 4 # #

9

3 2 p t

4 5 4# 6 6 7 6

15

3b 4# 5 6 6 7 6

21

7 6 7 3 6 5b 6 6 7 6

I. 2. petite repr.

27

7 5 9 7

Gigue

8

3 4 2 4 3 1

6 5 4 6 5 5 4 6

3 4 3

6 6 6 6 6 3 7 6 5 # 6# 4# 7 6 7 # #

Suite deuxiéme

J. Morel (fl. 1700 — 1740)

Prelude

Prelude

2/2

7# 6b 2

3 7 6b 6 6# 6

8

3b 6 7 6

15

5 4 2 3 4 3 1

6 4# 7

20

7 6 7 6 7 6 7 4

25

3b 6 4# 3# 6 7b 6

Menuet

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and 3/3 time (indicated by '3/3'). It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in common time and 3/4 time, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes or dots. Measure 11 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. Measure 12 begins with a repeat sign. The piano dynamic 'p' is indicated at the start of measure 11.

Musical score for piano, page 9, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time, treble clef, and B-flat major. The bottom staff is in common time, bass clef, and A major. Measure 1: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 2: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 3: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 4: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 5: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 6: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 7: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 8: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 9: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note. Measure 10: Left hand eighth note, right hand sixteenth note.

Musical score for piano, page 15, ending 3. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time, treble clef, and B-flat major. The bottom staff is in common time, bass clef, and A-flat major. The score features a series of eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings (p, t). Measure numbers 6, 6#, 6, 6#, 4#, 6, 6, 4, and 3# are indicated below the bass staff. The ending concludes with a final cadence and the word "Fin".

Autre Menuet

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat major (two sharps), common time (indicated by '3'). The bottom staff is in bass clef, B-flat major (two sharps). Measure 11 starts with a dynamic 'p'. Measure 12 begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. Below the bass staff, harmonic analysis indicates a progression from '6' to '# 6' over '4', then to '7'. The score concludes with a final measure ending with a sharp sign.

Musical score for page 5, measures 9-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in B-flat major (two sharps) and the bottom staff is in A major (one sharp). Measure 9 starts with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo). Measure 10 begins with a forte dynamic.

Musical score for piano, page 13, measures 13-14. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a harmonic line with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The word "Doux" is written twice under the bass staff. Measure 13 ends with a fermata over the bass note. Measure 14 begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note chords.

Musical score for piano, page 15, measures 4-11. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 4 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 5 begins with a grace note. Measures 6-7 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 8 features a bassoon-like entry. Measures 9-10 continue the melodic line. Measure 11 concludes with a forte dynamic. Measure numbers 4 through 11 are written below the staves.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 22-23. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and a common time signature. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a C major key signature, and a common time signature. Measure 22 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 23 starts with a half note followed by a measure repeat sign. The right hand continues its eighth-note pattern, while the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 24 begins with a forte dynamic.

Musical score for piano, page 28, measures 6-11. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses bass clef and has a key signature of B-flat major (two flats). The bottom staff also uses bass clef. Measure 6 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measures 7-11 each begin with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note, with measure 11 ending on a half note. Measure 11 concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Musical score for piano, page 34, measures 34-35. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a bass clef, a B-flat key signature, and a common time signature. Measure 34 begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. Measure 35 begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a C major key signature, and a common time signature. Measure 34 begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. Measure 35 begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair.

La Bretonne. *Gracieusement*

La Bretonne. *Gracieusement*

12
J. Morel, Pièces de viole

13
2 1 4
7 6 6 5 # 6 — # 7 6 7 6

13
2 1 3
7 6 7 6 7 6 3# # 6 6 6 6# # 4# 6

25
4 3
7 6# 7 6 7 6## # 7

37
2 1 4
6 5 # 6 — # # 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 3#

49
1 2 4
7 6 6 6# 4# 6 6 6 6

61
6 5 6 5 6 5 7 6 6 6 5

72
2 4 2
6 # 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 3#

82
2 1 3 4 2
5 6 # 4# 6 6 5

89
2 1 4 3 2
4 3# 7 4# 6 5 4 3

96
4 4 1
6 5 7 6 6 6 5

106
2 4 4 2 2
6 # 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 3#

J. Morel, Pièces de viole

82
2 1 3 4 2
5 6 # 4# 6 6 5

89
2 1 4 3 2
4 3# 7 4# 6 5 4 3

96
4 4 1
6 5 7 6 6 6 5

106
2 4 4 2 2
6 # 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 3#

♩

A3 Printing Instructions

The A3 versions of the PDF files are intended to be printed in a booklet format (several double-size sections folded in the middle) on A3 paper; when necessary, page turnings are minimized by the use of fold-outs.

To print in booklet format on double-sized paper using Adobe Acrobat Reader™ (other PDF readers usually have equivalent commands):

1. Load double-sized paper (typically A3) in your printer.
2. In Acrobat Reader™ print dialogue box, under “Page Sizing & Handling”, select “Size” and under “Size Options”, select “Actual Size”.
3. Under “Page Setup...”, select “A3 297 x 420 mm”.
4. Print each of the page ranges listed below (*recto* and *verso*).
5. Load single-sized paper (typically A4) in you printer.
6. In Acrobat Reader™ print dialogue box, under “Page Sizing & Handling”, select “Size” and under “Size Options”, select “Actual Size”.
7. Under “Page Setup...”, select “A4 210 x 297 mm”.
8. *Print the last page range (also recto and verso)*.

This generates some sections to fold in the middle (and bind together, if you like).

Hint: if your printer does not have double-side printing capability (*recto* and *verso* in a single run), print each range twice: once selecting “Front side only” (or “Odd sheets”) and printing on one side, then selecting “Back side only” (or “Even sheets”), reloading the printed pages on the other side and printing the same range of pages again.

Page Ranges

(all numbers refer to positions in the file, not to numbers printed on the pages)

Section	Paper Size	Page Range
Score I – Cover	A3	1–2 (1 sheet)
Score I	A3	3–14 (6 sheets)
Parts I – Viole	A3	1–6 (3 sheet)
Parts I – Basse	A3	7–14 (4 sheets)
Score II – Cover	A3	1–2 (1 sheet)
Score II	A3	3–16 (7 sheet)
Parts II – Flûte	A3	1–2 (1 sheets)
Parts II – Viole	A3	3–12 (5 sheets)
Parts II – Basse	A3	13–24 (6 sheets)
Parts II – Foldouts	A4	25 & 26 (2 sheets)

Glueing

(all page numbers refer to the numbers printed on the pages)

Glue page no.:	To page no.:
Flûte 3	Flûte 2
Viole 18	Viole 19