

La Zaïde

Joseph-Nicolas-Panrace Royer

(ca.1705-1755)

Rondeau

Pièces de Clavecin, 1746

Tendrement

Harpisichord

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 26 starts with a treble clef. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and some grace notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 30.

31

Musical score for measures 31-35. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 31 starts with a treble clef. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and some grace notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 35.

36

3 *Finale*

Musical score for measures 36-39. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 36 starts with a treble clef. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and some grace notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 39.

40

Musical score for measures 40-43. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 40 starts with a treble clef. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and some grace notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 43.

44

Musical score for measures 44-47. Treble and bass clefs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 44 starts with a treble clef. The piece features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and some grace notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 47.

49

Musical notation for measures 49-53. Treble clef has eighth-note patterns with accents and a fermata. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-56. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-60. Treble clef has chords and a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

61

Musical notation for measures 61-64. Treble clef has eighth-note patterns with accents. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

65

Derniere Finale, lentement

Musical notation for measures 65-68. Treble clef has a melodic line. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece ends with a fermata.

Joseph-Nicolas-Panrace Royer

Joseph-Nicolas-Panrace Royer, born in Turin around 1705, and deceased in Paris in 1755, was a French musician, composer, and harpsichordist.

Born in Turin, Royer went to Paris in 1725, and in 1734 became *Maitre de Musique des Enfants de France*, responsible for the musical education of the children of the king Louis XV. Together, with the violinist Modonville, Royer directed the *Concert Spirituel* starting in 1748. Royer was at the Paris Opéra during the 1730's and the 1750's, writing six operas himself, of which the best known is the ballet-héroïque *Zaïde, reine de Grenade*. In 1753 he acquired the prestigious position of music director of the *chambre du roi* (the king's chamber), and in the same year was named conductor of the Royal Opera orchestra. He died in Paris.

Royer is particularly known for his often extravagant and virtuosic harpsichord music, especially *La Marche des Scythes*, which ends his first and only book of *Pièces de Clavecin*.

Look at the next page for the ornaments used in this piece.

After IMSLP #300147

Table des Agréments

Since no ornamentation table exists in Royer's work, we have modeled this one based on extant tables.

Notation

Execution

Notation

Execution

or