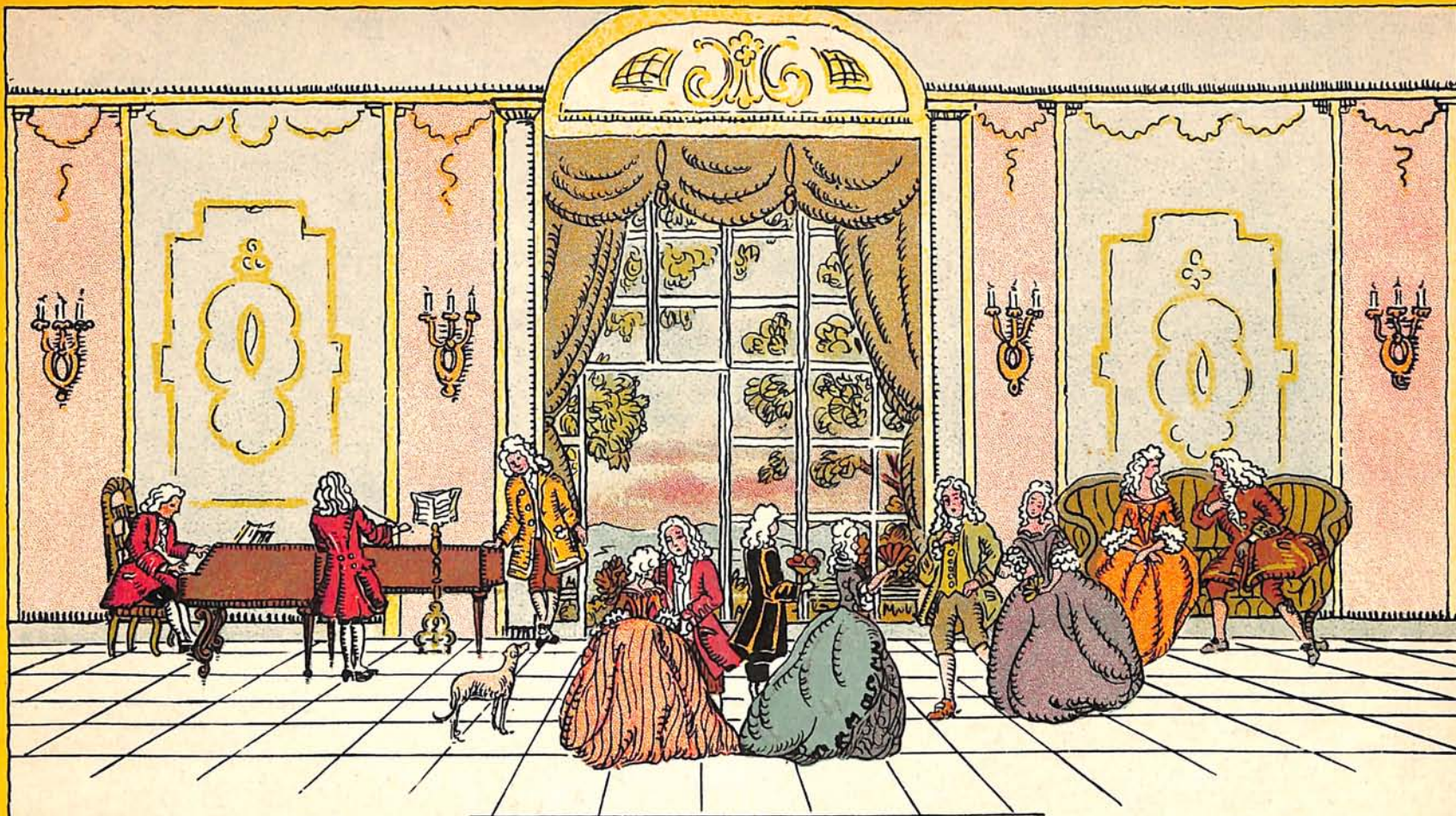




# Reigen und Tänze aus Alt-England

*Vieilles Rondes  
et Danses Anglaises*

*Old English  
Roundelays and Dances*

**MARTIN FREY**

PIANO SOLO

I



**D · RAHTER · LEIPZIG**



*Reigen und Tänze*  
aus  
*Alt-England*

*Vieilles Rondes  
et Danses Anglaises*  *Old English  
Roundelays and Dances*

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•••

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**I**

**D. RAHTER, LEIPZIG**

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# VORWORT

Die vorliegenden zwei Sammlungen bieten eine Auswahl der reizvollsten Suiten-Sätze altenglischer Meister der sogenannten Harpsichord-Musik aus der Zeit vor Händel. Zum ersten Male wohl wird damit von einer deutschen Verlagsanstalt dem Liebhaber alter Musik Gelegenheit gegeben, einen orientierenden Blick in die musikalische Vergangenheit des Inselreiches zu werfen. Daß wir es hier mit einer durchaus lebensfähigen Musik zu tun haben, dürfte jedem Musikfreunde schon bei flüchtigem Durchblättern dieser beiden Hefte bald klar werden. Die Händel- und Bach-Renaissance bringt es ganz von selbst mit sich, daß auch den Vorläufern und Zeitgenossen, die im Schatten dieser Titanen bisher ein Leben der Verborgenheit führten, jetzt erhöhte Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet wird. Die Aufführungen der Oper „Aeneas und Dido“ von Henry Purcell in Wiesbaden, Magdeburg u. a. Städten sind der sprechende Beweis für die Lebenskraft und Schönheit der Werke dieses Altmeisters der Tonkunst.

Diese vergessenen Tonsetzer in einer praktischen Ausgabe dem musikliebenden Hause zugänglich zu machen, war das Bestreben des Herausgebers. Große Schwierigkeiten würden dem Spieler in den bei J. W. Chester-London erschienenen Urtextausgaben die eigenartigen Verzierung bereiten, deren Bild ganz und gar von den „Manieren“ (engl. „Graces“, franz. „Agréments“, ital. „Fiorituren“) der bei den französischen und deutschen Meistern üblichen Zeichen abweicht. Die am häufigsten vorkommenden uns fremden Ornamente waren



In der Anwendung und Ausführung ist man aber wohl ziemlich frei verfahren; denn wir finden auf Achtelnoten in Allegro-Sätzen oft den „Shake“, der unmöglich in dem genannten Zeitmaße in der gegebenen Gestalt gespielt werden konnte. Bei dem Vortrag wolle man stets bedenken, daß wir auf unseren modernen, volltönenden Instrumenten zu den tonverlängernden Ornamenten nicht zu greifen brauchen und daß weniger geübte Spieler auf manche Verzierung (eingeklammerte) verzichten sollten, weil sie noch nicht imstande sind, den „Manieren“ den Charakter einer wirklich duftig hingehauchten Verzierung zu verleihen.

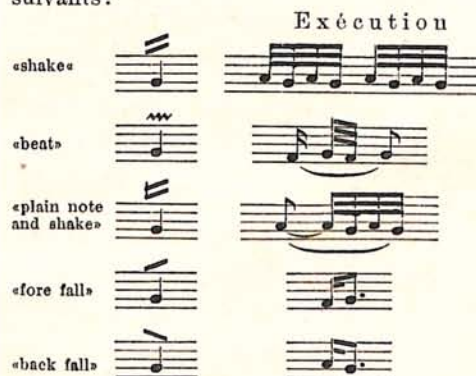
Alle Vortragszeichen sind Angaben des Herausgebers, sie brauchen für den Spieler nicht bindend zu sein.

Martin Frey

# PRÉFACE

Les deux recueils présents offrent un choix des suites les plus charmantes des vieux maîtres anglais de la musique de clavecin (harpsichord) de l'époque précédant Händel. C'est probablement la première fois qu'un éditeur allemand offre l'occasion aux amateurs de musique ancienne, de jeter un regard investigateur sur le passé musical du royaume insulaire. En feuilletant rapidement ces deux recueils, chaque amateur de musique s'apercevra bientôt qu'il s'agit ici d'une musique bien vivante. La renaissance des maîtres Händel et Bach conduit tout naturellement à porter une attention plus grande aux prédécesseurs et contemporains qui vécurent dans l'obscurité à l'ombre de ces titans. Les représentations de l'opéra „Enée et Didon“ de Henry Purcell à Wiesbaden, Magdebourg, entre autres villes, ont démontré clairement la beauté des oeuvres de ces vieux maîtres de la musique.

L'auteur de ces recueils s'est appliqué à présenter au public amateur de musique une édition pratique des oeuvres de ces musiciens tombées dans l'oubli. L'édition originale, parue chez J. W. Chester à Londres, offrait de grandes difficultés d'exécution à cause des agréments curieux, dont l'aspect diffère complètement des fioritures employées ordinairement par les maîtres français et allemands. Les agréments employés le plus souvent et d'aspect inconnu aujourd'hui, étaient les suivants:



Il est probable qu'on en a usé tout librement dans l'emploi et dans l'exécution de ces signes, car nous trouvons souvent le „shake“ (trille) sur des croches dans des phrases allegro, où il aurait été impossible de l'exécuter dans cette mesure tel qu'il était indiqué. En exécutant ces morceaux, il ne faudra pas perdre de vue, qu'il n'est guère nécessaire de se servir de ces agréments de prolongement sur nos pianos modernes à grande sonorité et que les pianistes moins avancés feront mieux d'omettre certains agréments (en parenthèse), parce qu'ils ne sont pas encore à même de donner aux fioritures le caractère d'un agrément léger comme un souffle. Tous les termes de nuances ont été ajoutés par l'auteur et l'exécutant n'est nullement tenu à s'y conformer.

Martin Frey

# PREFACE

The present two Collections contain a selection of the most charming and dainty Sets of Suites by Old English Masters of what was then called „Harpsichord Music“, and composed before Haendel's time. This is the first time that a German publisher affords the lovers of Early Music an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the musical past of the British Isles. A short perusal of the contents of these two books will suffice to satisfy any lover of music that these early compositions which we now offer to the musical world, are well worthy of the name of music; they have stood, and will still stand, the test of time.

The revival of Haendel's and of Bach's works naturally produced a reaction and revealed the musical compositions of their predecessors and their contemporaries, who, being, at the time overshadowed by these Titans, came to be forgotten, were buried, and only of late are being unearthed and once more brought to light, their works gradually receiving more and more attention as is their due.

The performance of „Aeneas and Dido“ by Henry Purcell, at Wiesbaden, Magdeburg and other cities, afford absolute proof of the vitality and great beauty of the works of this Early Master of Musical Art.

The object pursued by the editor is to publish the works of these forgotten composers in a form, i. e., in such a handy edition as shall gain them the reception into the homes of all true lovers of real music.

The modern pianist would find it most difficult to correctly interpret the strange and all but illegible embellishments as shown in the editions published by J. W. Chester of London, which are exact reproductions of the originals and as such differing entirely from the signs used by French and German Masters to indicate „graces“, called „Manieren“ in German, „agréments“ in French, „fioriture“ in Italian.

The embellishments most commonly introduced in the music of those early times, and strange to us, were:



It will be seen that the Early Masters were not at all particular as to where they introduced their embellishments, nor the players as to how they executed them. For, even in Allegro parts, we often find ♪s marked with the „Shake“, which it would be impossible to execute correctly on so short a note at the marked speed.

The modern pianist must remember that on our present full-toned, resonant instruments, he need not resort to the tone-sustaining „ornaments“; and we would advise all not sufficiently advanced players to omit many of the old-fashioned embellishments, at least those which we have placed in brackets, as the modern pianist will not be able to interpret them with that nicety and daintiness of feeling or breathe into them that light, airy character intended by the composer, still less to execute them with that caressing, soft lingering touch lifted off, and hovering above, the keys, — in the manner characteristic of the virtuoso of those days of yore.

All the interpretation-signs have been added by the editor, and are by no means binding upon the player.

Martin Frey

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# Minuet

Komponist unbekannt \*)  
Compositeur inconnu - Composer unknown

1.

## Variation I



## Variation II



The first system of the Minuet consists of measures 1 through 8. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melody with various intervals and rests, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the notes in the right hand.

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## Minuet

John Barrett  
(1674 - 1735)

Andantino

The second system of the Minuet consists of measures 9 through 16. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). Fingering and articulation marks are present throughout.

Aire  
Aria \* Air

Komponist unbekannt

Compositeur inconnu - Composer unknown

Andante con moto

3.

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## Rigadoon \* Rigaudon

(The St. Catharine)

John Barrett  
(1674 - 1735)

Allegro

4.

# Corant \* Courante

John Blow  
(1648-1708)

Andantino quasi Allegretto

5.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a lute or harpsichord, in 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Andantino quasi Allegretto'. The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Corant \* Courante  
(Jewel - Juwel - Bijou)John Bull  
(1563 - 1628)

Allegro (♩ = 116)

6. *mf*

Variation

II



## Variation



## Variation

First system of musical notation for Variation 1. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3, 4, 1, 3. The bass clef staff contains a series of dotted half notes with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation for Variation 1. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3 1, 3 1, 4, 3, 5. The bass clef staff contains dotted half notes with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Third system of musical notation for Variation 1. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 5 4 3, 3, 2. The bass clef staff contains dotted half notes with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fourth system of musical notation for Variation 1. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2 4 3 2 3 4 3. The bass clef staff contains dotted half notes with dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

## Variation

Fifth system of musical notation for Variation 2. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 1, 1, 2. The bass clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3, 5, 4, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Sixth system of musical notation for Variation 2. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 5, 5, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte).

# Pavana

(The Earl of Salisbury \* Herzog von Salisbury)

William Byrde  
(1546-1623)

Moderato

7.

*p*

Rep. forte

Rep. piano

# Minuet

Jeremiah Clarke  
(1669-1711)

8.

*mp*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*Fine*

# King Williams March

## König Wilhelm Marsch \* Marche du roi Guillaume

Jeremiah Clarke  
† 1707

9.

9. *f* *p* *mf*

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

# The Emperor of Germany's March

## Deutscher Kaiser Marsch \* La Marche de l'Empereur d'Allemagne

Jeremiah Clarke  
† 1707

10.

10. *f* *mf*

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

# March

## Marsch \* Marche

William Croft  
(1677-1727)

Allegro moderato

11.

\*) Two trumpets may execute the part in small type (Right hand). In this case, the fingering had to be changed.

\*) Vorgeschrittene Spieler können den Part der rechten Hand in der durch kleine Noten angedeuteten Weise spielen, um zwei Trompeten zu markieren. Der Fingersatz wäre dann allerdings anders zu gestalten.

\*) Pour marquer les deux trompettes les pianistes plus avancés pourront jouer les petites notes indiquées à la main droite. En ce cas le doigté doit être changé.

# A trumpet Minuet

Trompeten Menuett \* Menuet de trompette

Jeremiah Clarke

Deciso

12.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Deciso'. The score is divided into six systems, each with a piano staff and a bass staff. The piano staff contains the main melody, while the bass staff provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Articulation marks such as slurs and accents are used throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the bass staff.

# Saraband

Andante

William Croft

13.

First system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in G major. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. Dynamics include *f*. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

*Fine*

Third system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. Dynamics include *p* and *mp*. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-28. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. Dynamics include *mf*. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

*D.C. al Fine*

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 29-32. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 33-36. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a half note C3. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

*D.C. al Fine*

## Minuet

William Croft  
(1678-1727)

14.

*Fine*

*D. C. al Fine*

*D. C. al Fine*

## Saraband

William Croft

15.

First system of the Saraband, measures 1-8. The score is in G major, 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mp* and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

## Saraband

William Croft

16. *Andante espressivo*

Second system of the Saraband, measures 9-16. The tempo is marked *Andante espressivo*. The score continues the melody and bass line with various dynamics (*p*, *mf*, *f*) and fingerings. A 7-measure rest is indicated above the staff in measure 10.

## Minuet

John Eccles  
(1668-1735)

Allegretto

17.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservésJigg  
Giga \* GigueJohn Eccles  
(1668-1735)

Vivace

18.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

# Minuet

Richard Jones

19. *p*

1. 2.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

# Jigg Giga \* Gigue

Komponist unbekannt  
Compositeur inconnu  
Composer unknown

20.  $\frac{3}{8}$  *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mp* *pp*

1. 2.

## Minuet

Henry Purcell  
(1658(?) - 1695)

21. Andantino

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

## I. Suite

Henry Purcell  
(1658(?) - 1695)Prelude  
Allegretto

Almand (Allemande)  
Andantino

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into two systems, each with a first and second ending. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the melody, and the second ending leads to the final cadence. The voice part is written in a single line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are written below the voice line. The score is on a single page with a decorative border.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in G major (one sharp). The melody is in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with some slurs. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Above the final measure of the treble staff, there is a small, separate musical phrase written on a single staff, consisting of a few eighth notes. The paper is aged and yellowed, with some visible staining and wear.

Corant (Courante)  
Moderato 5

Corant (Courante)  
Moderato

35

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes a double bar line with repeat dots, indicating a repeat section. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. There are also some performance markings like slurs and accents.

## Minuet

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

## Minuet

Henry Purcell  
(1658(?) - 1695)

23.

# A new Irish Tune

25

Neue Irische Weise \* Nouvelle Mélodie Irlandaise

Henry Purcell  
1658 (?) - 1695

Allegretto

24.

(p)

mf

mf

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
Droits d'exécution réservés

# New Minuet

Neues Menuett \* Nouveau Menuet

Henry Purcell  
1658 (?) - 1695

Allegretto

25.

(p)

(p)

(p)

a)

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten  
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# Aire

Aria \* Air

Henry Purcell  
(1658-1695)

26.

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# Minuet

Henry Purcell  
(1685-1695)

27.

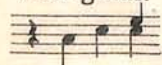
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## Rigadoon \* Rigaudon

Henry Purcell  
(1658 - 1695)

28. **Allegro**

\*) Original:



# Gavotte <sup>★)</sup>

Henry Purcell  
(1658-1695)

29.

★) Trumpet Tune, called the Cebell | Trompeter Lied, genannt der „Cebell“ | Air de trompette, appelé le „Cebell“  
4439

The first system of the musical score for 'Trumpet Tune' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, with a '5 3' fingering indicated at the beginning. The lower staff is in bass clef and features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various fingering numbers (1, 4, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4) and a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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# Trumpet Tune

Trompeter-Weise \* Air de trompette

Henry Purcell  
(1658 - 1695)

30.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. The upper staff features more complex chordal textures and melodic lines, with a '5 3' fingering and a '3 1' fingering indicated. The lower staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The system ends with a double bar line.

The third system of the musical score shows further development of the piece. The upper staff includes a '3 1' fingering and a '5 3' fingering. The lower staff continues the eighth-note pattern. A 'f' (forte) dynamic marking is present. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of the musical score is the final system on this page. The upper staff features intricate chordal patterns with various fingering numbers (5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1). The lower staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The system ends with a double bar line. A small asterisk (\*) is located at the bottom left of the page, near the first staff of this system.

## Minuet

Daniel Purcell  
(1660?-1717)

31.

## Hornpipe

Daniel Purcell

32.

*Allegro moderato*

# Aire

Aria \* Air

31

William Turner  
(1651 - 1740)

Andante con moto

33.

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# Siciliano

Thomas Augustine Arne  
(1710 - 1778)

Larghetto.

34.

# Kabinettstücke

aus der klassischen Klavierliteratur,  
die als hervorragendes Mittel zur Bildung eines verfeinerten  
Geschmacks und Stilempfindens von unschätzbarem Wert sind,  
enthalten die Hausmusik-Sammlungen

## Meister des Rokoko

35 der schönsten Klavierstücke  
alter französischer Meister

bearbeitet von

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2 Bände ..... je RM. 2.25

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1. Jean Philippe Rameau, Menuett .....
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3. Destouches, Spanischer Tanz .....
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6. François Couperin, Der Eifer .....
7. François Couperin, Die Hoffnung .....
8. François Couperin, Die Treue .....
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11. François Couperin, Die Sehnsucht .....
12. François Couperin, Die Gefallsucht .....
13. François Couperin, Die alten Galane und die alten Wirt-  
schafterinnen .....
14. François Couperin, Raserei und Verzweiflung .....
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Vögel“ .....
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4. Marin Marais, Rondo .....
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12. Jean Philippe Rameau, Dudelsackweise in Rondo .....
13. François Couperin, Der wehende Schleiher .....
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