

AUGENER'S EDITION

No. 8153

G. F. HANDEL

12 EASY PIECES

Edited and arranged by
HANS von BÜLOW

AUGENER Ltd.
68 CONDUIT STREET (Regent Street Corner),
57 HIGH STREET, MARYLEBONE & 18 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET,
LONDON, W. 1.

PREFACE.

THE short series of pieces presented in this volume are selected from the second and third parts of Handel's collected pianoforte works, published for the German Handel Society by Breitkopf and Härtel, of Leipzig, in 1859; and, to our knowledge, not hitherto made accessible to the general public in a separate form.

The innumerable errors which appeared in the oldest editions, published at Amsterdam in 1723, and in London in 1733, during the lifetime of the composer, but without his sanction, remained uncorrected in the later Leipzig and London publications. To the present critical revision of these pieces, and careful exclusion of all errors, we do not think anyone can possibly be found to object.

As regards the artistic merits of those we have selected a variety of opinions will doubtless be expressed; and, for our own part, we at once admit that we consider their value chiefly relative; but many of greater beauty and importance amongst the collection present difficulties of execution quite beyond the instructive aim of this series, which is intended less for the improvement of solo-pianists than for that of amateurs and those who are studying other instrumental or vocal music, to enable them to add to their theoretical knowledge, and perfect themselves in the various steps towards the attainment of technical finish in pianoforte-playing; at least sufficient for all the exigencies of accompaniment.

The materials in pianoforte literature suitable for instruction in this particular direction are by no means abundant.

The principal elementary pieces for practice, such, for example, as Clementi's Sonatas, Op: 36 are intended for very young beginners. J. S. Bach's "inventions," even the two-part inventions, (zweistimmige Inventionen), and those more advanced styles of Sonatas by his son, Emanuel, or the still later compositions of Hadyn and Mozart, require not only well-practised fingers, but a considerable amount of matured study and discrimination to master their difficulties of execution.

We trust, therefore, that this small selection from Handel's works may serve to fill up the void between the two extremes, and thus prove a welcome contribution.

It is to Handel's music in particular that we look for the attainment of our object. Its simple purity, natural power and essentially sound construction being most fitted to inculcate habits of strict attention to time and accuracy of rhythm in the musical student; and it is the deficiency in these qualities amongst a great many singers and instrumentalists of the present day which forms the chief obstacle to their attainment of correct and finished execution.

Although a fine and intellectual performance depends mainly upon correct execution, we hold that a certain *freedom of time* should pervade it, judiciously controlled by the player's thoroughly developed sense of *rhythm*; and yet the latter can only be attained by the most careful study and practice of *strict time*.

The present pieces will be found excellent examples for testing the truth of the above-mentioned theory, on account of their grammatical and rhetorical accents (whether in accordance or opposition), being so easily discernible.

With regard to the copiousness of the fingering of these pieces, and the indications for the different forces of expression, we have only to remark that the latter need not be regarded in the first practice. The parts for the right and left hands must at first be practised by each, separately, in the slowest time, without any variation of force and with careful attention to the most minute subdivisions of time in every bar, and by this means the different qualities of touch indicated by the

II.

terms, legato, non legato, staccato, legato and staccato, will be attained at the same time. For the object of the fingering, as marked, will only be understood by noting its connection with each particular quality of touch indicated, and each particular musical phrase and punctuation.

Just as the first mechanical practice in execution, particularly that of the scales, tends to develop the power and agility, not only of both hands, but of each individual finger, so does the fingering of a piece, when intended to produce an expressive rendering, place every individual finger in readiness to exercise its own peculiar power in the expression of every phrase and passage. "Gavotta con variazioni," No. XI., will, we think, best illustrate the force of what we have stated.

Do not let it be imagined that we forbid any logical deviation from any of our printed marks of expression. It is only against those dogmas of the old school telling us that the true "classical" rendering of the beautiful compositions of a Handel or a Bach consists in a spiritless hammering out of the notes like the hammerings at a blacksmith's forge, that we would warn our readers, for these dogmas are founded upon the historical fact that the primitive construction of the pianoforte of a hundred years ago rendered it incapable of producing anything but a hard, monotonous succession of sounds without any of those infinite varieties of light and shadow in tone that our modern instruments afford. On the other hand, a too affected modernised conception would be quite as distasteful to us.

SPECIAL REMARKS.

I. Corrente (French, "courante"). A quick and lively form of dance music of the olden time in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$ time, generally commencing on the unaccented note of a bar, as shown in the example No. XII, which also serves to illustrate the manner in which the repeated parts are connected with each other. In Joh. Sebastian Bach's Suites, the "Courante" is of a somewhat serious character, and, in its concluding bar, changes from $\frac{3}{4}$ (or $\frac{3}{2}$) to $\frac{2}{4}$ (or $\frac{2}{2}$) time.

II. and III. Minuetto (French "Menuet" from "menu" small, "pas menus," small steps.) The first piece preserves its original solemn style; the second approaches the lively and popular character of the Haydn Minuettes.

V. Sarabanda. An ancient form of Spanish dance music of slower movement and of a melancholy character in $\frac{3}{2}$ and sometimes $\frac{3}{4}$ time. Introduced into Paris from Spain by a Spanish dancer of the name of Sarabanda in the time of Richelieu (the 17th century). The "Variations" with which it concludes would have been styled (by Bach, for instance), "Double," the term "Variation" having been afterwards applied to a form of artistic embellishment undeveloped in Handel's time.

VI. Giga (French, "Gigue"). Another species of dance music in compound triple time shows its two principal styles—the English (and French), and the Italian (and Spanish); the first two being of a somewhat lively, and the latter two of a serious character; this being an example of the first style. The title is taken from that of an ancient Italian stringed instrument called "Giga," nearly related to the German "Geige" (fiddle.)

VII. Sonata. This was originally called "Fantasia." Since, however, Philip Emanuel Bach and Mozart have attached a more correct meaning to that word we have given the title "Sonata" as being more expressive of its particular form ("Sonata," an instrumental piece in contra-distinction to "Cantata," a vocal composition).

VIII. Gavotta. A form of dance music of French origin ("Gavotte"), a peasant's dance of the "pays du Cap" in the south of France; generally in alla breve $\frac{2}{2}$ time. This is, next to the "Gigue," the most lively of old dance melodies.

IX. This piece, in the original editions, has simply the word "Presto" for its heading.

X. Allemande. A form of dance music of German origin, always played "Moderato," and set in common time.

DR. HANS VON BÜLOW.

CORRENTE.

Allegro. ♩ = 138.

Nº 1.

The musical score for "Corrente, No. 1" is presented in five systems. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time, marked "Allegro. ♩ = 138." and "Nº 1." The music features a variety of dynamics including *f*, *mf*, and *p*, along with articulation marks like accents and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The second system includes a *dim.* marking and a *ten.* (tenuto) marking. The third system features a *ten.* marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The fourth system includes a *dim.* marking and a *ten.* marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fina." in the bottom right corner.

The short horizontal line — placed over a note signifies that it is to be sustained to its full duration; yet without being slurred on to the next note. The duration of a sound on the Piano depends less on the holding down of the finger after striking than on the mode of striking or preparation thereto (the raising of the finger beforehand.) A note marked with the horizontal line should therefore be played somewhat "*marcato*", not so much however as one marked: >, or still more emphatically: ^.

MINUETTO I.

Allegretto grazioso. ♩ = 138.

Nº 2.

p *mf* *dim.* *p* *f* *ad lib.* *dimin.* *p* *tr* *dim.* *mf* *cresc.* *mf* *p* *1.* *2.* *Fine.*

il basso sempre leggermente staccato

To simplify the method of correctly executing different kinds of shakes they have been written out in full, the first time, and when repeated the customary sign has been given with a reference as a, b, c.

MINUETTO II.

Allegretto vivace. ♩ = 132.

N^o 3.

The musical score for Minuetto II, No. 3, is written for piano and bass. It features a variety of musical notations including dynamics (f, p, sfz, cresc.), articulation (trills, marcato, tenuto), and fingerings. The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of 32 measures, ending with a repeat sign and two endings.

The execution of the shakes in the first and second bars is the same as already pointed out in the previous piece. The one in the fifth bar begins with the accessory note. Attention must be paid to the difference in the quantity and division of the notes.

Played:



or



A skilful player may increase the number of notes, as for instance: —



non legato

SONATINA.

Allegro molto moderato. ♩ = 132.

Nº 4.

sempre forte e ben articolato

ad lib.

tenuto sempre

ten.

ten.

✦ The staccato sign placed over the quaver is to indicate some degree of precision, and not to imply that the notes not so marked are to be played "legato." All the notes not included within the slur must be played with the so called "non legato" touch.

SARABANDA.

Nº 5.

Grave $\text{♩} = 100$.*f non legato ma sempre sostenuto*

VARIAZIONE I.

The image displays two systems of musical notation, likely for a piano. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The first system includes markings for 'cresc.' and 'ten. 4'. The second system includes markings for 'ten. 4' and 'cresc.'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes.

VARIATION II.

VARIATIONE II.

5 4 3 2 5 3 2

p
leggermente sostenuto

fz *p*

3 2 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

f

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

piu f *ff*

1 3 1 2 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 1

ten.

GIGA.

Vivace. ♩ = 144.

Nº 6.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The time signature is 12/16. The tempo is marked 'Vivace' with a metronome indication of ♩ = 144. The piece is numbered 'Nº 6'. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a piano (upper) and bass (lower) staff. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in triplets. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Numerous fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) are indicated to guide the performer. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present in the second system. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

The three-bar period at the commencement of the second part demands particular attention.

SONATA.

Allegro con brio. (♩ = 120.)

Nº 7.

*forte e marcato**p**ff**sf cresc.**sf**sf**sf**sf**sf**cresc.**f*

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a piano. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and fingerings. There are several triplets marked with a '3' and a bracket. Dynamic markings are scattered throughout, including 'dimin.', 'cresc. molto', 'f un poco espressivo', 'p', 'mf', 'sf p', 'sf p cresc.', 'f', 'dim.', 'ten.', 'p', 'sf', 'cresc.', and 'dim.'. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. The page is numbered '5' in the top right corner.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is indicated as *p non troppo legato*. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The third staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic line in the treble clef and the accompaniment in the bass clef. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The third staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 3: The third system features a series of eighth notes in the treble clef and a series of eighth notes in the bass clef. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The third staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 4: The fourth system introduces a series of eighth notes in the treble clef and a series of eighth notes in the bass clef. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The third staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 5: The fifth system continues the melodic line in the treble clef and the accompaniment in the bass clef. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The third staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

System 6: The sixth system concludes the piece with a series of eighth notes in the treble clef and a series of eighth notes in the bass clef. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The third staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Dynamics and articulation markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *ten.* (tenuto), *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco), and *dim.* (diminuendo).

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece includes various musical elements such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*ff*), with intermediate markings like *fz*, *ten.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *un poco espress.*. The notation concludes with a double bar line and a final *ff* marking.

p *fz p* *f p* *f p* *ten.* *ten.* *ten.*

p *f* *fz* *un poco espress.*

mf

cresc. *dim.* *cresc.* *f* *p*

cresc. *f p*

fp *cresc.* *f* *ten.* *ff*

GAVOTTA.

Non troppo presto. $\text{♩} = 92$.

Nº 8.

mp sempre leggiero e grazioso

quasi pizzicato

p

cresc.

f dim.

p

mfz p

cresc.

mfz p

poco f

dim.

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

fz p

cresc.

fz p

cresc.

The passing shake is best played by changing the finger upon the chief note, thus:



PRELUDIO.

Quasi Presto. ♩ = 132.

Nº 9.

Handwritten annotations above the staves include the number '5' and '3'.

The short shakes, here indicated, may be played in the following manner:—

Diagram a: 1 3 2, 1 2
Diagram b: 2 4 3, 2 1
Diagram c: 1 3 2, 1 2

ALLEMANDE.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 104.

Nº 10.

The musical score for 'ALLEMANDE' (Nº 10) is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a trill in the right hand. The second system features a piano (p) dynamic in the right hand and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the left hand. The third system includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth system concludes with a 'sempre f' (always forte) marking and a trill. The piece ends with a repeat sign. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Trills are marked with 'tr.' and slurs. Dynamics include f, p, mf, and cresc. The tempo is marked as Allegro moderato with a quarter note equal to 104.

The Mordent written thus M must not be confounded with the passing shake (*Pralltriller*) written thus W . The accessory note of the Mordent is the note below the principal note, and is generally distant only a semitone from it, at least more frequently than the accessory note of the passing shake, which is the note above the principal note.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Performance markings include *ten.* (tension), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *espr.* (espressivo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *più f* (più forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *poco alargando e poco rit.* (poco allargando e poco ritardando). The piece is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature.

The shakes in the second half of the 5th and 16th bars require a somewhat different mode of performance to those in the Preludio N^o 9. on account of the time being slower.

GAVOTTA CON VARIAZIONI.

Nº 11.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 92.$

5 notes

cresc.

dim.

p

mf

fz

tr

VAR. I.

VAR. II.

VAR. III.

VAR. IV.

VAR. V.

The turn must, in this instance, begin on the principal note; otherwise the sequence of the melody would be spoilt.

VAR. II.

Handwritten note: 1534

dolce

mf *p*

dim.

poco cresc. *mf* *dim.* *mf* *p*

f *p* *cresc.*

dim. *p* *pp e legatissimo*

attacca

VAR. III.

mf *f* *dim.*

non legato

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major (F# and C#). The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (e.g., 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 2). The bass line consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody continues with more complex fingerings (e.g., 5, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 5, 2, 5, 3). The bass line has a few notes. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, and *p*. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody is more intricate with many sixteenth notes and fingerings (e.g., 3, 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 5, 4, 3, 1). The bass line has a few notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. There are handwritten notes "legger" and "sh" in the left margin.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (e.g., 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1). The bass line has a few notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *p*, and *dolce.*. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody is marked *f* *leggermente staccato*. It features a series of eighth notes with fingerings (e.g., 2, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4). The bass line has a few notes. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *dim.*. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key of D major. The melody is marked *pp* and *cresc.*. It features a series of eighth notes with fingerings (e.g., 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 5, 2, 3). The bass line has a few notes. Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*. The system ends with a double bar line.

VAR. IV.

VAR. IV. Musical score for piano and forte passages. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score includes various dynamics such as *cresc.* (crescendo), *sfz* (sforzando), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *sfz p* (sforzando piano). The score is divided into measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The score ends with a *ten.* (tenuto) marking.

VAR. V.

VAR. V. Musical score for piano and forte passages. The score is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score includes various dynamics such as *cresc.* (crescendo), *sfz* (sforzando), and *molto cresc.* (molto crescendo). The score is divided into measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The score ends with a *non legato ma tenuto* marking.

CORRENTE.

Allegro. ♩ = 72.

Nº 12.

The musical score for "Corrente, No. 12" is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It is marked "Allegro" with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each containing a piano (left) and treble (right) staff.

- System 1:** Begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano staff features a series of chords and single notes, while the treble staff has a more melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated above many notes.
- System 2:** The piano staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The treble staff continues with melodic patterns. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is marked in the piano staff.
- System 3:** The piano staff is marked "meno forte". The treble staff has a tenuto (*ten.*) marking. The piano staff also has a tenuto marking.
- System 4:** The piano staff has a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is marked in the piano staff.
- System 5:** The piano staff has a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is marked in the piano staff.
- System 6:** The piano staff has a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is marked in the piano staff. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

535

4

143

2 1 4 3 1

3 2 1 3

3 2

f

15 4 3 3 3 1 2

4 3 2 1 3

mf

mf

p

cresc.

ten.

ten.

ten.

2 1 3 1

f

p

1 4 1

4 3 2 1

cresc.

p

1 4

4 3 2 1

cresc.

f

3 1 4

2 1 3

cresc.

1 2

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It includes a *ten.* (tension) marking and a *marc.* (marcato) marking. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 2:** Continues the piece with similar notation. Dynamics include *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 3:** Features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It includes a *fz* (forzando) marking and a *p* (piano) marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 4:** Continues the piece with similar notation. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 5:** Features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It includes a *fz* (forzando) marking and a *p* (piano) marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5.
- System 6:** Continues the piece with similar notation. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *sfz* (sforzando). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).