

HANDEL

THE FIRST BOOK FOR PIANISTS

EDITED BY GEORGE LUCKTENBERG

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ABOUT THE COMPOSER

1685 was a memorable year for music and in particular, for keyboard music. On February 23rd, in Halle, Germany, George Frideric Handel was born. The same year witnessed the birth of Johann Sebastian Bach and Domenico Scarlatti. Though the careers of these giants of the late Baroque style ran in strikingly different directions, they shared one distinction in common: all three were among the greatest keyboard performers, improvisers, and composers of their own and of all time.

Handel's father was an elderly barber-surgeon who intended a legal career for George. How the boy acquired an early proficiency at the keyboard is unknown, but at the age of eight his unusual talent came to the attention of the reigning Duke, who impressed upon the father the need for formal instruction. The young Handel was then given a thorough training of both the harpsichord and the organ. By age 11, he was already serving as a substitute organist for his teacher at church services. Among his earliest compositions were many small keyboard pieces and suites, some of which appeared later in reworked versions.

Handel's adult career was devoted mainly to large vocal works such as operas and oratorios. The *Messiah* is probably the best known and most often performed sacred oratorio ever written. However, he also found time to write some very attractive teaching pieces for his students, a few of which have been selected by this editor. In this book, realizations for the ornaments are provided in a simple form. Tempo indications are merely suggestions for a final or "recital" speed; less advanced pupils can play them with good effect at slower tempos. Similarly, dynamics, articulations, and phrase marks are only guidelines and may be altered to suit the taste of the teacher or student.



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TOCCATO

♩ = 80

3 3 3 3 1 2 1

5 3 4 2 3 1 4 2

5 4 2

3

mf

mp

4

3 5 1 2

2 1 2 1 3 2 1 2 2 1

4 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3

f *mp*

7

3 2 1 2 4

2 1 1 5 4 1 2 4 3 2 1 3 3 1 3

f *cresc.*

ENTRÉE

♩ = 84-92

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first measure of the upper staff has a fingering of 4. The second measure has a fingering of 2. The third measure has a fingering of 4. The fourth measure has a fingering of 2. The fifth measure has a fingering of 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 5. The sixth measure has a fingering of 3. The bass staff has a fingering of 5 in the first measure, 3 in the second, 5 in the third, 2 in the fourth, 1 in the fifth, 3 in the sixth, and 4 in the seventh.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff has a fingering of 3 in the first measure, 5, 4, 3 in the second, 4 in the third, 2 in the fourth, 3 in the fifth, 3 in the sixth, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1 in the seventh, and 4, 1 in the eighth. The bass staff has a fingering of 3 in the first measure, 2 in the second, and 1 in the third.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff has a fingering of 4 in the first measure, 3, 2, 1, 3 in the second, 2 in the third, 3, 4 in the fourth, 3 in the fifth, 3 in the sixth, 2 in the seventh, 2 in the eighth, 2 in the ninth, 2 in the tenth, and 4, 2 in the eleventh. The bass staff has a fingering of 3 in the first measure, 5 in the second, 3, 1, 4, 3 in the third, 2, 4 in the fourth, 1 in the fifth, 3, 1 in the sixth, 4 in the seventh, 1 in the eighth, 1 in the ninth, 1 in the tenth, and 1 in the eleventh. There are three small inset diagrams above the upper staff, each showing a three-note triplet with a '3' above it.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff has a fingering of 5 in the first measure, 3 in the second, 3 in the third, 2 in the fourth, 3 in the fifth, 3 in the sixth, and 3 in the seventh. The bass staff has a fingering of 1 in the first measure, 2 in the second, 4 in the third, 1 in the fourth, 2 in the fifth, 3 in the sixth, 1 in the seventh, and 3 in the eighth.