

## EDITED BY GEORGE LUCKTENBERG

CONTENTS		
		page
Air in B-flat Major		
Entrée	• • • • •	20
Gavotte in G Major		6
Gavotte in G Minor		16
Impertinence	• • • • •	11
Jigg in D Minor		24
Menuet in A Minor		
Menuet in B Minor		3
Menuet in D Minor		5
Menuet in F Major		12
Menuet in G Minor	· · · · · ·	17
Passepied in A Major	• • • • • •	4
Passepied in C Major	• • • • • •	2
Saraband in D Minor		22
Sonatina in B-flat Major		15
Sonatina in G Major		14
Suite for a Musical Clock		
Prelude		8
Menuet		
Air		10
Gigue		
<u> </u>		

## 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 proficiancy 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 substitue 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 guidlines and may be altered to suit the taste of the teacher or student.



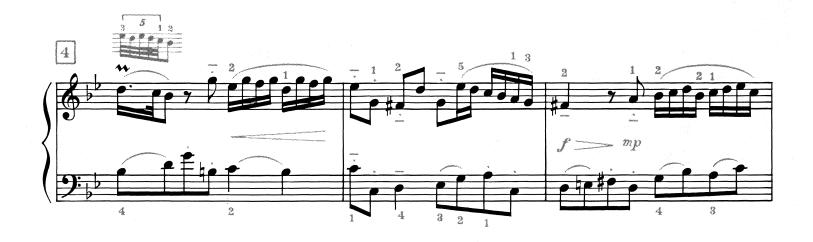
Second Edition

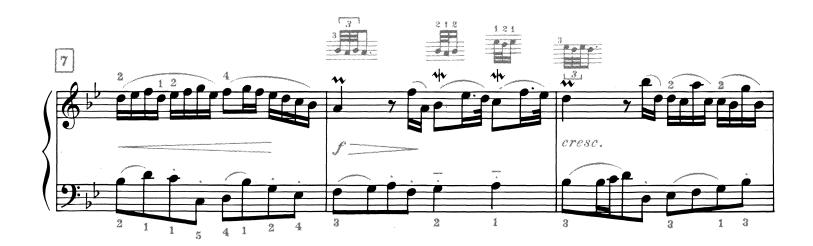
Copyright © MMV by Alfred Publishing Co., Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in USA. ISBN 0-7390-3953-9

Cover art: Landscape with Roman Ruins, 1740 by Giovanni Antonio Canaletto (1697–1768) Accademia, Venice, Italy Cameraphoto/Art Resource, New York

## **TOCCATO**







## **ENTRÉE**

