

G. F. Händel's Werke.

Lieferung XXVII.

Kammermusik.

- I. 13 Sonaten für Violine, Flöte oder Oboe solo, mit Bass.
- II. 6 Sonaten oder Trios für zwei Oboen mit Bass.
(Händel's früheste Compositionen, aus seinem II. Lebensjahr, um 1696.)
- III. 9 Sonaten oder Trios für zwei Violinen, Flöten oder Oboen mit Bass. Op. 2.
- IV. 7 Sonaten oder Trios für zwei Violinen, Flöten oder Oboen mit Bass. Op. 5.

Ausgabe der Deutschen Händelgesellschaft.

Leipzig,
Stich und Druck der Gesellschaft.

Vorwort.

In dem gegenwärtigen Bande sind Händel's sämmtliche Compositionen der instrumentalen Kammermusik vereinigt, welche sich erhalten haben. Dieselben sind geschrieben entweder für ein Solo-Instrument mit einem Basse zur Klavierbegleitung, oder für zwei Solo-Instrumente und einem solchen Basse, der aber häufig nicht nur für die Klavierharmonie diente, sondern zugleich vom Violoncell gespielt wurde. Hierdurch entstanden wirkliche Trios mit Klavierbegleitung. Sämtliche Compositionen dieser Art wurden damals Sonaten genannt; die zweistimmigen mit Bass Sonate a tre oder Trios, die einstimmigen mit Bass aber nicht Duos, sondern Solos oder Solosonaten.

Händel's Kammermusik entstammt seiner frühesten Zeit, selbst die wenigen Stücke, welche später in London geschrieben wurden, schliessen sich in ihren Formen den vorigen an. In ihr besitzen wir (unter N° II) auch das Erste, was Händel an grösseren Werken überhaupt zu Papier gebracht hat.

Preface.

In the present volume are collected all Handel's compositions in instrumental chamber - music, which have been preserved. They are written either for a solo instrument with a bass to serve as piano accompaniment, or for two solo instruments and a similar bass, which however frequently not only served to give the harmonies on the piano, but was played at the same time on the violoncello. By this means they really became trios with piano accompaniment. All compositions of this kind were then called Sonatas: those for two instruments and a bass Sonate a tre or Trios, and those for one instrument and a bass not Duos, but Solos or Solo sonatas.

Handel's chamber-music dates from his earliest period; and even the few pieces which were written later in London attach themselves in their forms and style to the earlier ones. Moreover the chamber-music contains (under No. II) the very first considerable work in any style that he put down on paper.

I.

FIFTEEN SOLO SONATAS.

Funfzehn Solo-Sonaten.

(pp. 1 – 56.)

Von diesen Stücken existiren drei ältere Ausgaben. Die erste erschien um 1724 bei Witvogel in Amsterdam, und wurde bald von John Walsh in London nachgedruckt, aber correcter, wie der Titel sagt. Beide Ausgaben enthalten 12 Nummern. Die dritte Ausgabe von Arnold hat auch 12 Sonaten, lässt aber von den vorigen zwei aus und bringt dafür zwei neue. N° 12 und 13 sind von uns zum ersten Male gedruckt.

Three old editions exist of these works. The first was published about 1724 at Amsterdam, and was soon copied by John Walsh in London, but "more correct," as the title says. Both editions contain twelve numbers. The third edition, by Arnold, has also twelve sonatas, but omits two which are in the older editions and gives two new ones in their place. Nos. 1 and 13 are printed by us now for the first time.

II.

SIX SONATAS FOR TWO OBOES AND BASS.

Sechs Sonaten für zwei Oboen und Bass.

(pp. 57 – 90.)

In diesen 6 Sonaten für 2 Oboen mit Klavierbegleitung publiciren wir die grösste Merkwürdigkeit von Händel's jugendlichen Compositionen, nämlich seine ersten Versuche im dreistimmigen Satze aus seinem 11. Lebensjahre unmittelbar bevor er den Unterricht des Organisten Zachau in seiner Vaterstadt Halle genoss. Diese Stücke brachte Lord Marchmont, der damalige Lord Polwarth, von seinen Reisen in Deutschland mit nach England und schenkte sie seinem Lehrer, dem berühmten Flötisten Weidemann. Als man sie Händel zeigte, äusserte er lachend:

In these six sonatas we publish the greatest curiosities of Handel's youthful compositions, namely his first attempts at writing in three-part counterpoint, belonging to the eleventh year of his life, immediately before he had instruction from the organist Zachau in his native town of Halle. They were brought by the earl of Marchmont, then Lord Polwarth, from his travels in Germany to England, and presented by him to his teacher, the celebrated flutist Weidemann. When they were shown to Handel, he declared, laughing, "I used to write like the Devil in those days, but chiefly for the hautbois, which

„Ich componirte damals wie der Teufel, hauptsächlich für die Oboe, welche mein Lieblingsinstrument war.“ (S. Burney, Sketch of the life of Handel, in seinem Buche: Commemoration of Handel, p. 3.) Die bisher verschollenen Stücke sind unlängst durch Hrn. W. G. Cusins in der Musiksammlung in Buckingham Palace wieder aufgefunden, und zwar in Weidemann's Exemplar. Dasselbe besteht aus 3 Stimmheften für die 3 Instrumente, von einer deutschen Hand um 1700 geschrieben; eine Partitur ist nicht vorhanden. Eine Bemerkung von Weidemann's Hand bestätigt das von Burney Erzählte. Wer diese kunstvoll gearbeiteten Sonaten eines 10 bis 11-jährigen Knaben betrachtet, der wird sowohl über die Fülle und Freiheit der Erfindung, wie über die contrapunktische Durchführung in Erstaunen gerathen.

was my favourite instrument.” (Burney, sketch of the life of Handel, in his book “Commemoration of Handel,” p. 3.) These hitherto forgotten pieces have lately been found up again by Mr. W. G. Cusins in the collection of music in Buckingham Palace, the copy being Weidemann's own. It consists of three part-books for the three instruments, written by a German hand about 1700, but no score is there. A note in Weidemann's handwriting confirms Burney's story. Whoever studies these ingeniously elaborated sonatas, the work of a boy between ten and eleven years old, cannot fail to be astonished at the wealth and boldness of invention, as well as at the working out of the counterpoint.

III.

NINE SONATAS FOR TWO VIOLINS &c. AND BASS.

Neun Sonaten für zwei Violinen etc. und Bass.

(pp. 91 – 154.)

Sechs dieser Trios (n. 1^b 2. 4. 5. 6. 7 wurden ebenfalls zuerst in Amsterdam von Witvogel publicirt und 1733 von J. Walsh „besser corrigirt“ nachgedruckt. Er entlehnte Witvogel sogar den französischen Titel:

VI Sonates à deux Violons, deux haubois ou deux Flutes traversieres & Basse Continue... SECOND OUVRAGE.
No. 1^a, C moll, steht ohne Zweifel in der Tonart in welcher Händel das Stück geschrieben hat, ist daher als das Original anzusehen. Die vier Trios 1^a 3. 8 und 9 finden sich in alten Abschriften (in der kön. Musiksammlung in Dresden) und sind hier zum ersten Mal gedruckt.

Six of these Trios (nos. 1^b 2, 4, 5, 6, 7) were likewise first published by Witvogel at Amsterdam, and afterwards printed “more correct” by J. Walsh in 1733. Walsh borrowed from Witvogel even the French title:

VI Sonates à deux Violons, deux haubois ou deux Flutes traversieres & Basse Continue... SECOND OUVRAGE.
No. 1^a, in C minor, is undoubtedly in the key in which Handel wrote it, and is therefore to be regarded as the original. The four Trios numbered 1^a, 3, 8 and 9 are found in old copies (in the Royal collection of music at Dresden), and are printed here for the first time.

IV.

SIX SONATAS FOR TWO VIOLINS &c. AND BASS.

Sechs Sonaten für zwei Violinen etc. und Bass.

(pp. 155 – 200.)

Diese Stücke, welche hauptsächlich aus Entwürfen einer früheren Zeit entstanden, wurden 1738 von Händel selbst zum Druck vorbereitet und von Walsh anfangs 1739 publicirt. Ein Autograph ist bloss von No. V und einem Theil von No. VI erhalten. Im Buckingham Palast findet sich eine Abschrift aus der zweiten Hälfte des vorigen Jahrhunderts, welche einige Abweichungen enthält. Dahin gehören der Satz B, S. 168; der Satz A, S. 193 - 4; und besonders die ganze Sonate IV, S. 172 - 182, die in dieser Kopie eine „Viola ad libitum“ erhalten hat und S. 181 vor der Menuett schliesst. Diese Viola ist als ein Zusatz von anderer Hand anzusehen; sie ist hier in kleineren Noten gedruckt.

These pieces, in which use was chiefly made of sketches of an earlier time, were prepared for the press by Handel himself in the year 1738, and published by J. Walsh at the beginning of 1739. The original manuscript is preserved only in the case of the whole of No. V and a part of No. VI. There is a copy in Buckingham Palace, made in the latter half of the last century, which contains some differences. To these belong the movement B, p. 168; the movement A, p. 193 - 4; and especially the whole Sonata IV, p. 172 - 182, which in this manuscript has received the addition of a *Viola ad libitum*, and closes on p. 181 before the Menuet. This *Viola* must be an addition by some other hand; it is printed here in small notes.

-INDICE-

IX SONATE A TRE. Op. 2.

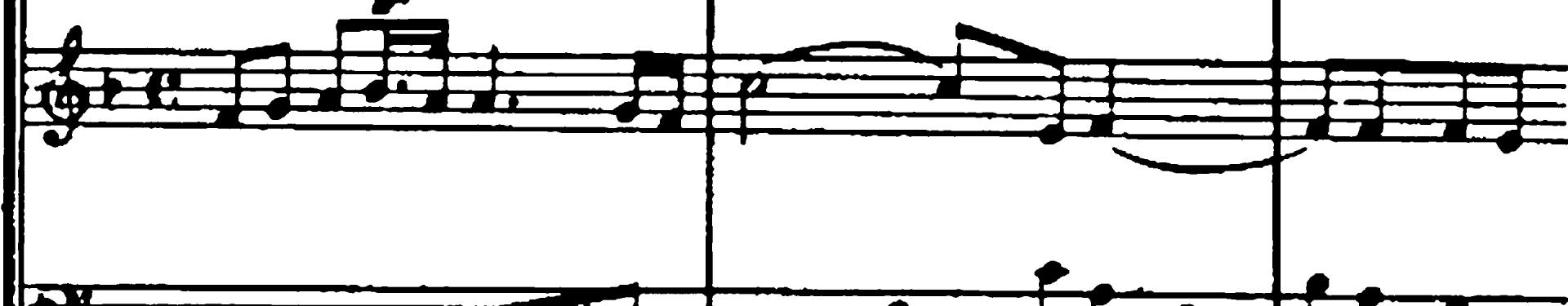
Pag. 91 - 154.

	Pag.
<i>Largo.</i> Flauto trav. Sonata I ^a . Violino. Basso.	92
<i>Andante.</i> Traversa. Sonata I ^b . Violino. Basso.	99
<i>Andante.</i> Violino I. Sonata II. Violino II. Basso.	105
<i>Andante.</i> Violino I. Sonata III. Violino II. Basso.	109
<i>Andante.</i> Violino I. Sonata IV. Violino II. Basso.	115

- INDICE -

Larghetto.

Traversa I.  Pag. 122

Sonata V. Violino II.  122

Basso. 

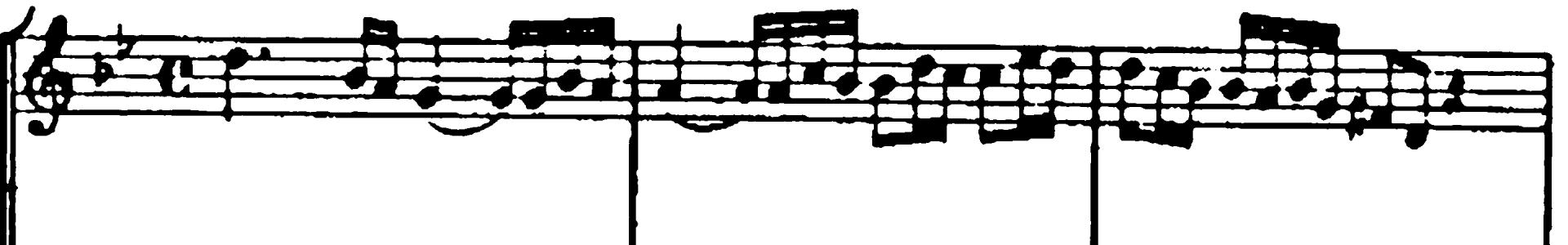
Larghetto.

Violino I.  128

Sonata VI. Violino II.  128

Basso. 

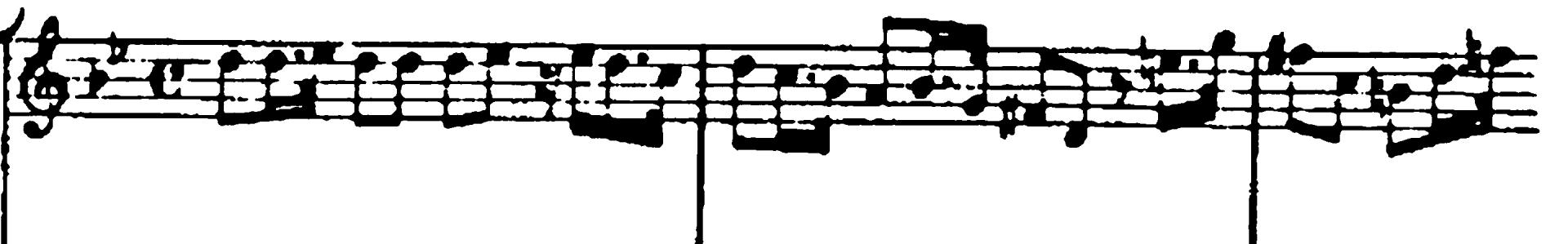
Andante.

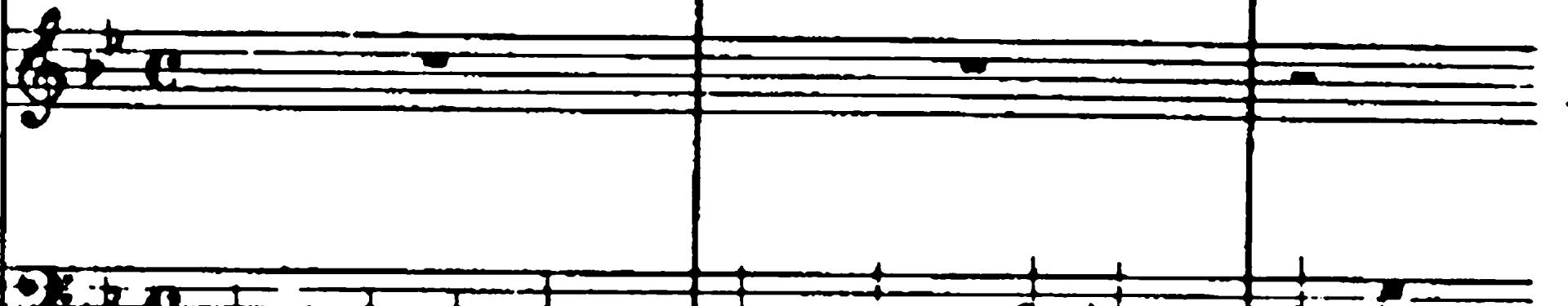
Violino I.  136

Sonata VII. Violino II.  136

Basso. 

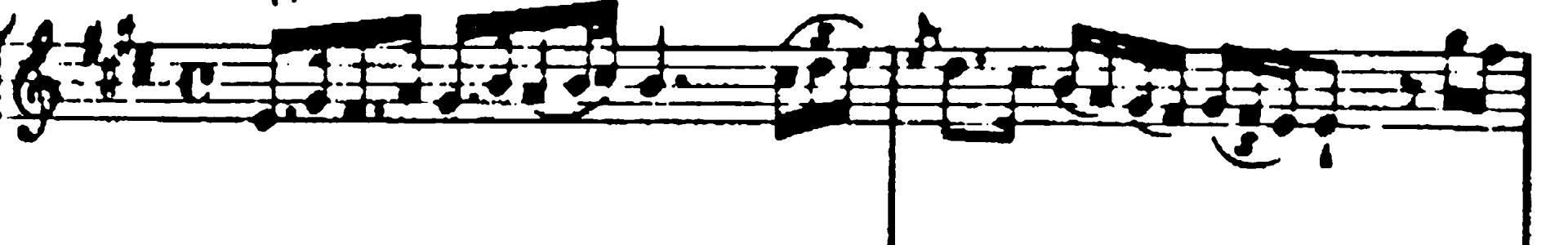
Andante.

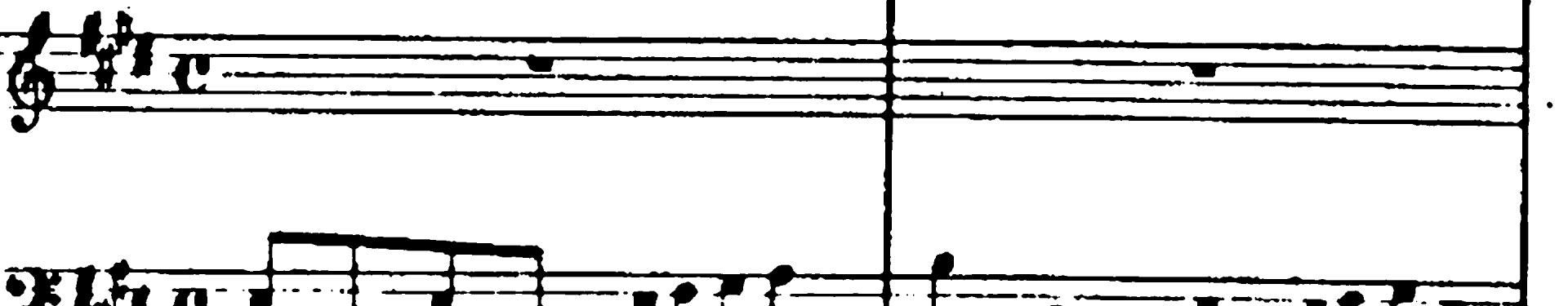
(Violino I)  142

Sonata VIII. (Violino II)  142

(Basso.) 

Adagio.

(Violino I)  148

Sonata IX. (Violino II)  148

(Basso.) 

IX

SONATAS OR TRIOS

FOR

TWO VIOLINS, FLUTES, OR HOBBOYS

WITH A THOROUGH BASS

FOR THE HARPSICORD OR VIOOLONCELLO

Opera Secunda

SONATA VIII.

Andante.

(Violino I.)

(Violino II.)

(Basso.)

The musical score consists of five staves of three-part music. The top staff (Violin I) starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The middle staff (Violin II) has rests. The bottom staff (Basso) has eighth-note patterns. The second page continues this pattern with more complex sixteenth-note figures and dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill) and 'poco f' (poco fortissimo). The basso staff provides harmonic support throughout.

*Allegro.*

The musical score is composed of five staves, each representing a different voice: Soprano (top), Alto, Tenor, Bass, and another Bass (bottom). The music is written in common time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with some notes connected by beams. Measure 1: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 7: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs. Measure 8: Soprano has eighth-note pairs, Alto has eighth-note pairs, Bass has eighth-note pairs.



Largo.



Allegro.

A musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The score is in common time and key signature of one flat. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second staff uses a treble clef, and the third staff uses a bass clef. The music is labeled *Allegro.* The score features various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth note patterns, dynamic markings like *tr.* (trill), *p.* (piano), and *f.* (forte), and slurs connecting groups of notes. The piano keys are indicated by vertical lines on the staves.

The musical score consists of six staves of three-part music (Soprano, Alto, Bass). The key signature varies across the staves, with some sections in B-flat major and others in A major. The time signature is common time throughout. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and trills (tr). The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines, and the bass part includes a bass clef.