

Example 1: Handel, Suite in F minor, Courante

COURANTE.

7

14

21

tr

(continued)

(27)

Measures 27-32 of Handel's F minor Courante. The score is in F minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. Measures 27-32 show a continuation of the piece with various melodic and harmonic developments. Trills (tr) are marked above notes in measures 28, 30, and 31. The bass line features a descending eighth-note pattern in measure 32.

(33)

Measures 33-38 of Handel's F minor Courante. Measures 33-38 show further melodic and harmonic development. A bracket labeled "Reprise" spans measures 37 and 38, indicating a return to a previous theme. The bass line continues with a descending eighth-note pattern in measure 38.

(39)

Measures 39-44 of Handel's F minor Courante. Measures 39-44 show further melodic and harmonic development. A trill (tr) is marked above a note in measure 41. A bracket spans measures 43 and 44, indicating a return to a previous theme. The bass line continues with a descending eighth-note pattern in measure 44.

(45)

Measures 45-50 of Handel's F minor Courante. Measures 45-50 show further melodic and harmonic development. A trill (tr) is marked above a note in measure 48. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 50.

Example 2: Handel, Courante, middleground reduction

Bars	1	7	14	16	17	19
Upper Descent		$\hat{3}$				$\hat{2}$
Lower Descent		$\hat{5}$ —				

10 10 10 10

Voice-leading overlap

Auxiliary cadence

V: I

Π_5^6

V $\frac{6-5}{4-3}$ I

21	29	32	36	37-43	44	46	50
					$\hat{4}$	$\hat{3}$	$\hat{2}$
							$\hat{1}$

5 —

6 —

"Reprise"

Auxiliary cadence

I: III

P

Π_5^6 V $\frac{6-5}{4-3}$ I

Example 3: Handel, Courante, form and durational reduction

Bars

13571012141619

Applied
3-part
ritornello

1.
A

2.
C/A

Form

Phrase 1
Subph. 1

Subph. 2

Phrase 2
Subph. 1

Subph. 2

I (V/I⁶ – II^b) V^b

voice-leading overlap overlapping hemiolas

Bars

2123252729313335

Applied
3-part
ritornello

3.
A

B

C

B

C

B

C

Form

Phrase 3
Subph. 1

Subph. 1

Subph. 2

III IV V^b

voice-leading overlap overlapping hemiolas

212933

III IV V^b

(continued)

Bars	37	40	43	44	46	48	50
Applied 3-part ritornello	4. A	B	C	5. B ¹	B ²		C
Form	<u>Phrase 5</u> Subph. 1	Subph. 2		<u>Phrase 6</u>			

(I) V[#] IV⁶ II⁶ V[#] I

overlapping hemiolas

deceptive cadence

Example 4

a) Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 54, II: Allegretto, bars 1–20, sentence structure and pace reduction

Bars	1	2	3	9	13	17
Form	Presentation			Continuation		Cadential Closure

10 - 10 10 - 10 10 - 10 10 - 10

Sequential intervals { At surface: 10 - 8 10 - 8 10 - 8 10 - 8
Underlying: 10 - (5) 10 - (5) 10 - (5) 10 - (5)

(continued)

b) Beethoven and Handel, sentence and ritornello structures

A (presentation)

Allegretto

dolce

dolce

sf p

5

sf p

sf p

B (continuation)

9

cresc.

A (Vordersatz)

5

B (Fortspinnung)

7

(continued)

C (cadential closure)

13

17

sf *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

p *cresc.* *decresc.* *p* *p*

1.

C/A (Vordersatz ; Epilog elided)

(B)

Example 5: Beethoven and Handel, sequential similarities

a) Beethoven, Allegretto, bars 9–13^a

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven's Allegretto, bars 9–13. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano (p) dynamic at the start, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a fortissimo (sf) dynamic at the end. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. Brackets indicate phrasing across the bars.

b) Beethoven, Allegretto, bars 96–99^a

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven's Allegretto, bars 96–99. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano (p) dynamic at the start, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a fortissimo (f) dynamic at the end. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. Brackets indicate phrasing across the bars.

Handel, Allemande, bars 23^b–25

Handwritten musical score for Handel's Allemande, bars 23–25. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano (p) dynamic at the start. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. Brackets indicate phrasing across the bars.

c) Handel, Allemande, bars 1–2 and 3–4^a

Handwritten musical score for Handel's Allemande, bars 1–2 and 3–4. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano (p) dynamic at the start. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. Brackets indicate phrasing across the bars. A circled '3' is present above the third bar of the second phrase.

d) Beethoven, Allegretto, bars 105–112

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven's Allegretto, bars 105–112. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano (p) dynamic at the start, a crescendo (cresc.) marking, and a fortissimo (sf) dynamic at the end. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. Brackets indicate phrasing across the bars. Circled numbers 105 and 110 are present above the first and sixth bars respectively.

Example 6

a) Handel, Courante; Beethoven, Allegretto: bars 1–2^a

Handel, Courante (3/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by two quarter rests. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

Beethoven, Allegretto (2/4): The first staff is a whole rest. The second staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The word *dolce* is written above the first staff. A bracket under the second staff indicates the melodic line.

becomes

b) Handel, Courante; Beethoven, Allegretto: bars 3–5

Handel, Courante (3/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

Beethoven, Allegretto (2/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The word *dolce* is written above the first staff. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. The word *sfp* is written below the first staff. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

becomes

Example 7

a) Beethoven, Allegretto: bars 1–3

Handel, Courante (3/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

Beethoven, Allegretto (2/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The word *dolce* is written above the first staff. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. The word *sfp* is written below the first staff. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

b) Handel, Fugue, bars 1–5

Handel, Fugue (3/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

Handel, Fugue (3/4): The first staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, and A4. The second staff shows a bass line with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes F3, E3, D3, and C3. A bracket under the first staff indicates the melodic line.

Example 8

a) Handel, Courante, bars 17–23

C ————— A $\flat$

b) Beethoven, Allegretto, bars 17–22

C ————— () ————— A

Example 9

Beethoven, In tempo d'un Menuetto, bars 25–26, 39–40

C ————— E $\flat$

Handel, Courante, bars 1 and 21

F ————— A $\flat$

Example 10

Beethoven, Allegretto, bars 37–40

Rhythmic outline:

(37)

f *sf* *sf* *sf*

NB: For an explanation of these octaves, see
Rosen 2002, p. 119, and Taub 2002, pp. 169–70.

Handel, Fugue, bars 53–60

Rhythmic outline:

(53)

from

Example 11

a) Beethoven, In tempo d'un Menuetto, bars 1–4^a

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven's In tempo d'un Menuetto, bars 1–4. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff (bass clef) has a forte (sf) dynamic in bar 4. A bracket with an asterisk (*) is placed under the first two bars of the bass staff.

Handel, Prélude, bars 3–4^a and 13–14^a

Handwritten musical score for Handel's Prélude, bars 3–4 and 13–14. The score is in C major, common time. The first staff (treble clef) has a circled 3 above it. The second staff (bass clef) has a circled 13 above it. A bracket with an asterisk (*) is placed over the first two bars of the treble staff. The word "from" is written between the two staves, and the word "and" is written between the two staves.

b) Beethoven, Menuetto, bar 25

Handwritten musical score for Beethoven's Menuetto, bar 25. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff (treble clef) has a circled 25 above it. The second staff (bass clef) has a forte (f) dynamic. The word "sempre forte e staccato" is written above the first staff.

Handel, Prélude, bars 8–9^a

Handwritten musical score for Handel's Prélude, bars 8–9. The score is in C major, common time. The first staff (treble clef) has a circled 8 above it. The second staff (bass clef) has a circled 9 above it. The word "from" is written between the two staves. Trills (tr) are marked in the first staff.

Example 12: Beethoven, Allegretto, bass plan

Sonata form	First theme		Transition		Second theme				Third theme				Transition										
Bars	1	9	13	21	29	37	44	45	53	61	65	71	74	75	79	85	89	90	94	96	98	99	
Sentence	1. A B		C	2. A B (ext.) C		3. A (ext.) B		C ¹ (sequential expansion)				C ² (ext.)				C ³ (sequential expansion)				A (ext.)			

I P bIII P V

Sonata form	Second theme (parenthetical)		Development		First theme		Transition		Third theme		Transition				Coda	
Bars	99		105	111	115	123	129	130	134	138	142	146	149	151	152	162
Sentence	4. A (ext.)		C (ext.)		5. A B (ext.)		C ¹ (abbr.)		C ² (ext.)		C ³ (abbr.)		C ⁴			

V (I IV P P V) I

“Reprise”

Example 13: Beethoven, Allegretto, pace reduction

Beethoven and Handel: The
Significance of a Borrowing
page 15

Bars	1	5	9	13	21	29	37	45
Sentence	1. A		B	C	2. A	B (ext.)	C	A
Sonata form	First theme				Transition			

First theme

Transition

$I^5 -$

$-^6 (VI^b - -^{\#})^6$

Bars	45	49	53	57	61	63	65	69	73	75	79	83	87	89	91	93
Sentence	3. A(ext.)				B		C ¹ (ext.)			C ² (ext.)			C ³ (ext.)			
Sonata form	Second theme								Third theme							

Second theme

Third theme

$II(P)$

Sequential expansion (normalized)

bIII

Sequential and tonal/durational expansion (normalized)

P

(continued)

Bars	99	103	105	111	115	123	127	130	134
Sentence	4. A(ext.)	V		C(ext.)	5. A	B(ext.)		C ¹ (abbr.)	C ² (ext.)
Sonata form	Second theme (parenthetical)		Development		First theme			Transition	Third theme
	introduces . . .								

Reprise

(I

IV

(elision = 1 bar)

Bars	134	138	142	146	152	156	160	162
Sentence	C ² (ext.)			C ³ (abbr.)	C ⁴ (ext.)		A	
Sonata form	Third theme			Sequential transition			Coda	

P

6

V

(ext.)

Coda

) I

Example 14: Beethoven, Allegretto, consequences of early *sfp*

a) Bars 3–5^a and 45–54

3 dolce

sfp

source of syncopation figure

(etc.)

45 *f* *p* *f* *sf*

53 *f*

45 49 53

G — — C

b) Bars 75–79

75 *p* *espressivo*

79

75 79

A^b — — D^b

Example 15: Handel, Suite in F minor, thematic relations

a) Prélude, bars 1–2^a and 15–18^a

Adagio

$c^2 - a^b1$

$c - f$

15

$c - db - d - eb - e - f$

$f - eb - d - db - c$

b) Courante, bars 1–3^a and 43–49

$c - f$

43

$c - db - d - eb - e - f$

$f - eb - d - db - c$

c) Allemande, bars 1–2 and 3–5^a

$c^2 - a^b1$

3

$c^2 - a^b1$

$b^b1 - e^1$

$a^b1 - f^1$