

Example 2.31 (continued): Handel, C minor Fugue, bars 34–54

b) Score showing Handel's crossed out barlines

The image displays a musical score for Handel's C minor Fugue, specifically bars 34 through 54. The score is presented in two systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The key signature is C minor (three flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into measures by barlines, which are marked with an 'X' at the end of each measure, indicating that these barlines are to be crossed out. The measures are numbered 34, 38, 41, 46, and 51. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs. The score is written in a clear, legible font, and the barlines are clearly marked with 'X' symbols.

Example 2.33: Handel, *Concerto in Alexander's Feast*, III: Allegro

a) Bars 1-7^a

Concertino
 Oboe I. II.
 Violino I.II.
 Organo, Fagotti,
 e Bassi.

Solo.
tr.
Solo.
tr.
Solo.
tr.
Solo.
tr.

Basic
pace: ♩

b) Basic pace reduction

Grouping: in two bars

continued

continued

Example 2.33 (continued): Handel, *Concerto in Alexander's Feast*

c) Bars 16–22

Concertino

Solo.

Solo.

Basic pace: ♩

d) Basic pace reduction

Grouping: in three bars

Obligato pace: ♩

Example 2.34: Handel, *Music for the Royal Fireworks*, Bourrée

a) Bars 1–4

Oboe e Viol. I
for 12

Oboe e Viol. II
for 12

Bassons tutti.
(Violonc. e Contrab.)

b) Basic pace reduction

Bars "O"

2

4

Basic
pace: ♩

Implicit pedal call

c) Figural pace reduction

Bars "O"

2

4

Figural
pace: ♩

Implicit pedal call

Example 2.35: Handel, Suite in F minor, Fugue

a) Bars 1–5^a

Musical notation for bars 1–5 of the fugue subject. The key signature is F minor (three flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of a half note F4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5, ending with a half note Bb4.

b) Fugue subject: sketch. Transcription of autograph manuscript in the British Library (R. M. 20.g.14. f. 25–26). Transcribed by permission.

Musical notation for bars 1–5 of the fugue subject sketch. The key signature is F minor and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes a piano (*p*) marking under the first bar and a bracketed "[sic]" under the second bar. The melody is identical to the transcription in (a). The notation ends with "[etc.]".

c) Bars 19–23^a, 45–49

Musical notation for bars 19–23 and 45–49 of the fugue. The notation is presented in two systems. The first system shows bars 19–23, and the second system shows bars 45–49. The key signature is F minor and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Example 2.36

a) Handel, Suite in E, Allemande, bars 14–17^a with reduction

Basic pace: ♩
Obbligato pace: ♩

b) Couperin, *Pièces de clavecin*, Ordre 5
Allemande, “La Longivrière,” bars 10–16^a

(source of borrowing also for Example 2.23, bars 12–13)

Example 2.37: Handel, Concerto Grosso in D minor, Op. 6, No. 10, IV: Allegro

a) Bars 1-4^a and 17-20

Violino I. II *concert.*
Violino I. *rip.*

Violino II. *rip.*

Viola.

Tutti Bassi.

Basic pace:

Informally expanded theme

becomes

shifted downbeat

prepared by

b) Bars 11-14^a

Double sequential expansion