

Example 4.4: Handel, E minor Fugue, bars 1–9^a
Enlargements of B–A–G

The image displays a musical score for Handel's E minor Fugue, specifically bars 1 through 9. The score is written for three staves: a treble staff, a middle treble staff, and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains bars 1 through 4, and the second system contains bars 5 through 9. Bar numbers 1 through 9 are printed above the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A box labeled "Basic pace: ♩" is located below the first staff. The score shows the following notes for the first system: Bar 1: Treble (B4, B4), Middle (B4, B4), Bass (B3, B3); Bar 2: Treble (A4, A4), Middle (A4, A4), Bass (A3, A3); Bar 3: Treble (G4, G4), Middle (G4, G4), Bass (G3, G3); Bar 4: Treble (F#4, F#4), Middle (F#4, F#4), Bass (F#3, F#3). The second system shows: Bar 5: Treble (E4, E4), Middle (E4, E4), Bass (E3, E3); Bar 6: Treble (D#4, D#4), Middle (D#4, D#4), Bass (D#3, D#3); Bar 7: Treble (C#4, C#4), Middle (C#4, C#4), Bass (C#3, C#3); Bar 8: Treble (B4, B4), Middle (B4, B4), Bass (B3, B3); Bar 9: Treble (A4, A4), Middle (A4, A4), Bass (A3, A3).

Example 4.5: Handel, E minor Fugue, further enlargements of B–A–G

a) Bars 16–23 a

Bars **16** **17** **18** **19** **20**

Sequential expansion idiom, essential at all levels

B A G

Bars **21** **22** **23**

B A G

continued

Example 4.5 (*continued*): Handel E minor Fugue, further enlargements of B–A–G

b) Bars 62–66

Bars **62**

64

66

notated meter restored

Example 4.6: Handel, E minor Fugue, tonal reduction

The image displays a handwritten musical score for Handel's E minor Fugue, specifically a tonal reduction. The score is written on two staves, with the upper staff in treble clef and the lower staff in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two main sections, each with its own set of bar numbers.

Section 1 (Bars 1-52):

- Bars 1-52 are numbered at the top of the staff.
- Annotations include $\hat{5}$ above bar 1, $\hat{5}$ above bar 32, $\hat{6}$ above bar 38, $\hat{5}$ above bar 46, and $\hat{5}$ above bar 52.
- Chordal annotations include $I^{(6)}$ below bar 1, III below bar 32, IV below bar 46, and $V^\#$ below bar 52.
- A bracket labeled "D minor passage" spans from bar 46 to bar 52.
- Other annotations include $45^a - b$, $48^a - b$, 50 , 51 , and 52 .

Section 2 (Bars 52^{a-b} to 67^a):

- Bars 52^{a-b} to 67^a are numbered at the top of the staff.
- Annotations include $\hat{5}$ above bar 52^{a-b}, $\hat{5}$ above bar 58^{a-b}, $\hat{5}$ above bar 62^{a-b}, and $\hat{5}$ above bar 67^a.
- Chordal annotations include $V^\#$ below bar 52^{a-b}, N below bar 56, N below bar 62^{a-b}, and $V^\#$ below bar 67^a.
- A bracket labeled "N (bass)" spans from bar 52^{a-b} to bar 56.
- Other annotations include $52^a - b$, 53 , 54 , $55^a - b$, 56 , $57^a - b$, $58^a - b$, 59 , 60^b , $61^a - b$, $62^a - b$, $63^a - b$, $64^a - b$, $65^a - b$, 66 , and $67^a - b$.

continued

Example 4.6 (*continued*): Handel, E minor Fugue, tonal reduction

Bars 67^b 68^a—b 69^a—b 70^a—b 71^a—b 72^a—b 73^a—b 74^a—b 75^a—b 76^a—b 77

2

Adagio

Auxiliary cadence: I⁽⁶⁾

V

I

V#

5—

—# 6—8

i

Example 4.7: Handel, Suite in F minor (1720), Allemande

Phrase 1 =
Large-scale *Vordersatz*

3

Phrase 2 =
Large-scale *Fortspinnung*

5

7

Phrase 3 =
Large-scale *Epilog*

9

11

continued

Example 4.7 (*continued*): Handel, F minor Allemande

Phrase 1 =
Large-scale *Vordersatz*

14

16

[tr]

Phrase 2 =
Large-scale *Fortspinnung*

18

21

*

24

Phrase 3 =
Large-scale *Epilog*

27

*Some editors prefer D^b to D[♭] in bar 22.

Example 4.8: Handel, F minor Allemande, second reprise (bars 14–29)

a) Tonal reduction

Bars 1 13 14 15^b 16 17 18 19

Upper descent: $\hat{3}$
Lower descent: $\hat{5}$

Large-scale *Vordersatz*

Auxiliary cadences: IV: I 6

(I — V —

II₅⁶ V

I // III: I 6

V I

— III

III

— IV(P) —

Bars 19^b 20 21^b 23^b 25 26

Narrative descents from a, 2

Large-scale *Fortspinnung*

Upper descent: $\hat{2}$
Lower descent: $\hat{2}$

10 — 10 — 10 — 10
7 — 6 7 — 6 7 — 10

IV(P) V^h

*Some editors prefer D^b to D^h in bar 22.^b

Example 4.8 (*continued*): Handel, F minor Allemande, second reprise

a) Tonal reduction (*cont.*)

Bars 25 27 28^a 29

Upper descent: $\hat{2}$
Lower descent: $\hat{2}$

Narrative descent from $a\flat^2$

Large-scale *Epilog*

7-10 5-6 7-10 7-6 7-3

Auxiliary cadence: I: I

$V^{\sharp}$

Cadential unfolding

$\hat{1}$ $\hat{1}$

b) Alternative bass readings

Bars 1 4 5 7 9^a 19^b 20 21 23 25^a b

Auxiliary cadences: III: IV (I⁶) IV V I

$D^{\flat} - (C - D^{\flat}) - E^{\flat}$

$F - E^{\flat} - D^{\flat}$

$B^{\flat} - (A^{\flat} - B^{\flat}) - C$

Prefix

I: III P IV $V^{\sharp}$

IV $V^{\sharp}$

Example 4.9: Handel, F minor Allemande Pace reductions

a) Basic pace reduction

Bars 14 16 18 20

Large-scale *Vordersatz*

Large-scale *Fortspinnung*

b) Figural pace reduction

Bars 14 16 18 20

Opening upbeat (etc.)

continued