

## Handel: Suites for Harpsichord Nos. 1-4 Glenn Gould

SIDE 1

SUITE NO. 1 (F.D.)

Prelude (2-27)
Allemande (2-04)

Courante (2:00)

SUITE NO. 2 (P.D.) Adagio (1:29)

Allegro (122)

Fuga (1.00) SIDE 2

SUITE NO. 3 (P.D.)

Prelude ( 30)

Allemande (2:31)

Courante (1:50)
Air, Variations and Presto (9:30)

SUITE NO. 4 (FR)

Fuga (1-10)
Allemande (1-12)
Couranté (1-12)
Sarabande (1-10)
Girue (1-10)

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Always a man with a keen business sense, Handel realized that he was losing a fine opportunity. In June 1720, he received a royal privilege to publish his own works. The very first publication under this privilege was the book of eight suites, issued for him in November by John Clast of London.

Handel included in the edition the following note, apparently written by himself:

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The unauthorized Amsterdam edition of 1719 had apparently been produced from various manuscript copies; not only was it tainted by the usual corruptions, but, also, it consisted of pieces that Handel had produced for various occasions and never revised. Many of these were now thoroughly rewritten and improved by Handel; also, as the composer states, he added a number of new pieces that had not been published previously. Even the arrangement into suites was done with great care, and the suites themselves are presented in a deliberately arranged and contrasted sequence of keys. The two later collections of Handel's suites that appeared during his lifetime were prepared in much the same way as the 1719 Amsterdam edition, and they are, for the most part, musically inferior. Handel may not have cared enough for the details of publishing to do his own proofreading, for the edition of 1720 contains numerous errors. But he did care enough to impart to this edition his compositional best.

The suites are rather uncorrhodox in form and do not follow the generally-established dance sequence of the 18th-century instrumental suite. Each of the four recorded here follows a different pattern, and they are best described individually.

No. I, in A Major. The prelude for this suite consists primarily of a sequence of chords that invite the performer to invent his own embellishments. Glenn Gould here contributes an intricate personal statement composed expressly for this recording. A brilliant Prelinde, combining arpeggios and scales, is followed by three dances—Allemande, Courante, and Gigue—that are Itali

No. 2, in F Major. This is not really a suite at all but a sonata da chiesa in the Italian style, of the type often composed for violin and continuo. The movements follow the common pattern: Adagio, Allegro, Adagio, Allegro.

No. 3, in D Minor: Like Bach, whose Clavieribung Book II appeared fifteen years later, Handel here is writing orchestral music for harpsichord. Unlike Bach, but typically for him, Handel later reused some of the pieces in the Concetti Crossi of Op. 3. The first two movements, Perlade and Allegro, are actually a prelude and affigure. Italianate dances, an Allemande and a Courante, are then followed by an Air and Variations and a coorchaling

No. 4, in E Minor. The opening Allegrd is a fugue, in the style of Italian violin music. The following movements, Allemande, Courante, Sarabande and Gigue, comprise the most orthodox suite sequence in the entire collection.

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Engineering: Kent Warden and John Johnson Library of Congress satalog sard number 72-750308 applies to M 2012.

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First Recording at the Harpsichord

George Frideric Handel 1685-1759		14 Variatio 1	0:43
		15 Variatio 2 16 Variatio 3	0:40
Harpsichord Suite No. 1 in A major HWV 426			0:41
A-Dur · en <i>la</i> majeur		Variatio 4	0:48
,		18 Variatio 5	0:36
I. Prélude	2:18	19 VI. Presto	2:04
2 II. Allemande	3:06		
3 III. Courante	2:21	Harpsichord Suite No. 4 in E minor HWV	<i>l</i> 429
4 IV. Gigue	2:02	e-Moll · en <i>mi</i> mineur	
Harpsichord Suite No. 2 in F major HWV 427		20 I. Allegro [Fuga]	2:49
<u> </u>		21 II. Allemande – attacca	1:10
F-Dur · en <i>fa</i> majeur		22 III. Courante	1:17
5 I. Adagio – attacca	2:30	IV. Sarabande	2:49
6 II. Allegro	1:26	24 V. Gigue	1:04
III. Adagio – attacca	1:58	_ n o.gae	2.01
8 IV. Allegro [Fuga]	1:56	To	otal Time 44:04
Harneigh and Suite No. 7 in D. minor HWW 420		Glenn Gould harpsichord	
Harpsichord Suite No. 3 in D minor HWV 428			
d-Moll ∙ en <i>ré</i> mineur			
9 I. Prélude. Presto – attacca	0:59	Original LP: M 31512 · Released August 30, 1972	
10 II. Allegro [Fuga]	1:55	Recording: Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, March 26, 1972 [1–8]; April 30 & May 1/28, 1972 [9–24]	
11 III. Allemande – attacca	2:32	Producer: Andrew Kazdin · Recording Engineers: Kent Warden & John Johnson	
12 IV. Courante	1:56	Cover Photo: Crosby Brown Collection, The Metropolitan Museum of Art	
13 V. Air con Variazioni	3:59	Cover Photo: Don Hunstein (Glenn Gould) · Liner Notes: Leslie Gerber	
		LP Matrix: AL 31512 [1-8], BL 31512 [9-24]	
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We tend today to remember George Frideric Handel exclusively as a composer of choral works, operas and a few orchestral suites and to forget the fact that he was well-known in his time as a keyboard virtuoso. His first biographer, John Mainwaring, summed up the general opinion: "Handel had an uncommon brilliancy and command of finger; but what distinguished him from all other players who possessed the same qualities, was that amazing fulness, force, and energy, which he joined with them."

As might be expected from a virtuoso who was also a composer, Handel wrote a great deal of music for the harpsichord. Yet the publication, in 1720, of his first book of *Suites de pièces pour le clavecin* was still an extraordinary event: it was the first authorized publication of any of his instrumental works, and it was to remain the only collection of harpsichord suites he was to issue under his own auspices.

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as proving grounds for his dramatic works. In them appear certain basic ideas and models that were to follow Handel throughout his career." And, of all his works, it is probably the first book of suites, along with the Organ Concertos, that provide us with the best picture of Handel as performer-composer.

LESLIE GERBER