

George Frideric
HANDEL

Concerto per la Harpa (Organo)
HWV 294 (op. 4 Nr. 6)

Arpa (Organo)
2 Flauti dolci, 2 Violini, Viola e Basso continuo
(Violoncello / Contrabbasso, Organo)

herausgegeben von / edited by
Felix Loy

Stuttgart Handel Editions
Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 55.294

Vorwort

Das Harfenkonzert B-Dur (op. 4 Nr. 6, HWV 294) entstand vermutlich in den Wochen vor der Uraufführung von Händels *Alexander's Feast, or, The Power of Musick* (HWV 75)¹, seine Vertonung der berühmten gleichnamigen Ode von John Dryden. Mit *Alexander's Feast* eröffnete Händel am 19. Februar 1736 seine Oratorienspielzeit im Londoner Covent Garden Theatre.

In Händels Odenkomposition folgt das Konzert auf das Rezitativ „Timotheus, plac'd on high“ (Nr. 4a in Carus 55.075), in dem, unter anderem mit den Worten „with flying fingers touched the lyre“, die Musik des antiken Sängers Timotheus beschrieben wird. Der Einsatz des Zupfinstruments Harfe sowie das Pizzicato der tiefen Streicher beziehen sich also unmittelbar auf diese Klangwelt. Auch der Einsatz der Blockflöten ist passgenau auf den Text abgestimmt: Im Accompagnato-Rezitativ „Thus, long ago“ (Nr. 25) ist von des Sängers „breathing flute and sounding lyre“ die Rede.

Das Harfenkonzert wird in einigen Quellen auf unterschiedliche Weise im Zusammenhang mit anderen Saiteninstrumenten genannt, etwa „Concerto per il Liuto e l'Harpa“² bzw. „A Concerto [...] for the Harp, Lute, Lyricord, and other Instruments“³. Der Interpret des Harfenkonzerts in der Uraufführung von *Alexander's Feast* soll Walter Powell junior gewesen sein,⁴ „a fine performer on that instrument“⁵; vermutlich wirkte auch der Tenor und Lautenist Carlo Arrigoni, der den Tenorpart in der am selben Abend aufgeführten Kantate „Cecilia, volgi un sguardo“ (HWV 89) sang, auf der Laute mit.⁶ Wie dies genau geschah – etwa mit einem improvisierten Lautenpart oder durch Übernahme der Bassstimme des Harfensoloparts, oder aber durch einen ausgeschriebenen, jedoch nicht überlieferten Part – ist unbekannt.

Bei dem im Textbuch genannten „Lyricord“ könnte es sich um jenes „Lyrichord“ handeln, das von Roger Plenius (1696–1774) erfunden wurde – ein Tasteninstrument mit Darmsaiten, dessen Tonerzeugung nach Art der Drehleier funktionierte, also ein sogenanntes Geigenwerk oder Streichklavier,⁷ nach einer zeitgenössischen Beschreibung „the most curious musical Instrument ever invented“⁸. Ob dieses Instrument tatsächlich gemeint war, ist aber durchaus fraglich: Plenius siedelte offenbar erst im Frühjahr 1736

von Amsterdam nach London über, der Begriff Lyrichord taucht erstmals 1741 im Zusammenhang mit einem Patent für Plenius auf; zu diesem Zeitpunkt scheint aber das Instrument selbst noch nicht existiert zu haben, erst 1745 wurde das Instrument öffentlich vorgeführt.⁹ Nicht auszuschließen ist jedenfalls, dass sich der Begriff „Lyricord“ auf ein anderes Saiteninstrument bezieht, etwa ein Streichinstrument nach Art des Lirone.

Das Konzert blieb Bestandteil der Aufführungen von *Alexander's Feast* bis zum Frühjahr 1739; in späteren Wiederholungen hat Händel es gestrichen. Auch unabhängig von der Ode führte der Komponist das Werk mehrmals auf, sowohl als Harfenkonzert¹⁰ als auch in der Version für Solo-Orgel. Bereits die zwischen 1736 und 1738 entstandene Abschrift des Soloparts durch John Christopher Smith junior (siehe Kritischer Bericht, Quelle **B**) ist für Orgel statt Harfe bestimmt, ebenso der Erstdruck, der 1738 in Rahmen der *Sechs Orgelkonzerte* op. 4 bei Walsh erfolgte (Quelle **C**). Für diese späteren Aufführungen hat Händel einzelne Veränderungen vorgenommen. In Quelle **B** sind die Stellen, die den Tonumfang der damals üblichen Orgeltastatur (bis *d*³) überschreiten, in der Linienführung der rechten Hand geändert (diese Änderungen sind in unserer Edition als *ossia*-Versionen für die Orgelfassung mitgeteilt). Der erste Satz wurde, nach A-Dur transponiert, vermutlich 1743 im Rahmen eines „Pasticcio“-Konzerts (HWV 296b) aufgeführt.¹¹ Im zweiten Satz sind, möglicherweise ebenfalls für eine spätere Aufführung, im Autograph sowie in der Abschrift der Solostimme (Quellen **A** und **B**) die Takte 8 bis 66 gestrichen und durch eine zu improvisierende Solokadenz ersetzt.

Zur Besetzung des Basso continuo über Violoncello und Kontrabass hinaus geben die maßgeblichen Quellen zum vorliegenden Konzert keine Auskunft. In der Harfenversion ist die Mitwirkung von Zupfinstrumenten sicher besonders naheliegend. Ob jedoch unter Händels Leitung eine Orgel mitwirkte, muss offen bleiben; die erhaltene Orgelstimme zu *Alexander's Feast*, die auch das Harfenkonzert umfasst, wurde nicht für Händels Aufführungen, sondern für die Privatsammlung von Charles Jennens angefertigt (siehe Kritischer Bericht; vgl. auch das Vorwort zu Carus 55.075). In der originalen Cembalostimme zu *Alexander's Feast* ist nach dem Rezitativ (Nr. 4a) lediglich ein Hinweis auf das folgende Harfenkonzert zu finden; dies deutet eher darauf hin, dass das Cembalo nicht mitwirkte (weiteres Aufführungsmaterial Händels zur Ode bzw. zum Harfenkonzert ist nicht bekannt). Dagegen scheint das Cembalo bei Händels Orgelkonzerten durchaus üblich gewesen zu sein;¹² seine Mitwirkung ist also auch in der Orgelversion des vorliegenden Konzerts denkbar.

Albstadt, im Frühjahr 2016

Felix Loy

¹ Neuedition, Stuttgart: Carus-Verlag, 2016 (Carus 55.075).

² In GB-Lbl, R.M. 19.a.1 (Orgelstimme, Kopie für Charles Jennens).

³ Im Libretto zur Erstaufführung von *Alexander's Feast* 1736.

⁴ Bernd Baselt, *Händel-Handbuch Band 3. Thematisch-systematisches Verzeichnis: Instrumentalmusik, Pasticci und Fragmente*, Leipzig/Kassel etc. 1986, S. 33; Basil Lam, „The Orchestral Music“, in: G. Abraham (Hrsg.), *Handel: A Symposium*, London 1954, S. 201ff., hier S. 229.

⁵ John Hawkins, *A General History of the Science and Practice of Music*, vol. 5, London 1776, S. 356, Fußnote (in der Ausgabe 1853, Reprint 1963, auf S. 889f.).

⁶ Winton Dean, „An unrecognized Handel singer: Carlo Arrigoni“, in: *The Musical Times*, 1977, S. 556–558.

⁷ Charles Mould, Artikel „Plenius, Roger“, in: *The Harpsichord and Clavichord. An Encyclopedia*, hrsg. von Igor Kipnis, London 2007; Edward L. Kottick, *A History of the Harpsichord*, Bloomington (Ind.) 2003, S. 375; vgl. insbesondere auch Debenham/Cole (siehe Anmerkung 9).

⁸ Anon., „A Description of the Nature and Construction of the LYRICHORD“, in: *The General Magazine of Arts and Sciences*, ed. by Benjamin Martin, August 1755, S. 131f.; abgedruckt bei: Eric Halfpenny, „The Lyrichord“, in: *Galpin Society Journal*, 3 (1950), S. 46–49, Zitat S. 47.

⁹ Margaret Debenham und Michael Cole, „Pioneer Piano Makers in London, 1737–74: Newly Discovered Documentary Sources“, in: *Royal Musical Association Research Chronicle*, vol. 44 (2013), Heft 1, S. 55–86, hier bes. S. 57, 59 und 60.

¹⁰ Basil Lam (wie Anmerkung 4), S. 229.

¹¹ *Händel-Handbuch Band 3* (wie Anmerkung 4), S. 37f.

¹² Im Konzert op. 4 Nr. 4 (HWV 292) enthält der zweite Satz den Hinweis „senza Cembalo“.

Concerto per la Harpa (Organo)

Konzert für Harfe (Orgel) und Orchester / *Concerto for Harp (Organ) and Orchestra*
HWV 294 (op. 4 Nr. 6)

George Frideric Handel
1685–1759

Andante allegro

The musical score is presented in a standard orchestral layout. It features five systems of staves. The first system includes Flauto dolce I and II, Violino I and II, Viola, Arpa (Organo), and Violoncello/Contrabbasso. The second system continues with the same instruments, adding 'con sordino' markings for the flutes and violins, and 'pizz.' for the viola and cello. The third system shows the continuation of the piece, with a '4' marking above the first staff. The fourth system includes a large watermark 'PROBENFÜR' and a diagonal watermark 'Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag'. The fifth system shows the final part of the score, including a graphic of an open book.

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 12 min.

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Urtext
edited by Felix Loy

9 Arpa (Org)

Musical notation for measures 9-11. The score is in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Org ossia: *

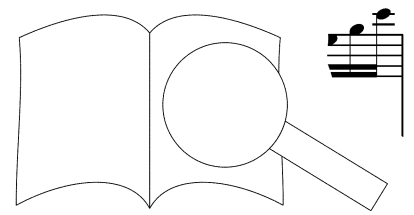
Musical notation for measures 12-14. Measure 12 includes a 'Org ossia' section with a rapid sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 14.

Musical notation for measures 15-17. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 18-20. The right hand features a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand continues the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 21-23. The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand continues the accompaniment. The piece ends with a final cadence in measure 23.

* Vgl. Vorwort. / See Postscript.



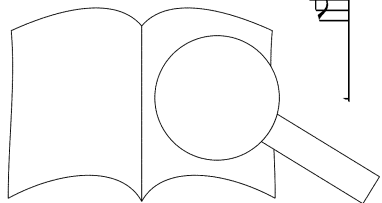
The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music begins with a whole rest in both staves, followed by a quarter rest in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The piece then continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in both staves, ending with a repeat sign.

The second system consists of three staves. The upper two staves are in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the first system, with the upper two staves playing a melodic line and the lower staff providing a bass line. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with a more complex melodic line in the upper staff and a corresponding bass line in the lower staff. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues with a melodic line in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

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33

Musical notation for measures 33-36, featuring a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic values.

Org ossia:

Organ optional notation for measures 33-36, showing a more complex melodic line with sixteenth notes and grace notes.

37

Musical notation for measures 37-40. The piano part continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The organ optional part (Org ossia) is shown as a separate line above the piano part, indicating it is an alternative texture.

40

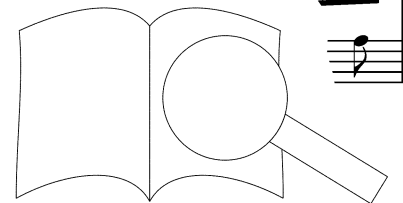
Musical notation for measures 41-44. The piano part features a more active bass line with eighth notes. The organ optional part (Org ossia) is shown as a separate line above the piano part.

Org ossia:

Organ optional notation for measures 41-44, showing a melodic line with sixteenth notes and grace notes.

Musical notation for measures 45-48. The piano part continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The organ optional part (Org ossia) is shown as a separate line above the piano part.

Musical notation for measures 49-52. The piano part continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The organ optional part (Org ossia) is shown as a separate line above the piano part.



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44 Arpa (Org)

Musical notation for measures 44-46. The score is in G minor (one flat) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a complex, flowing arpeggiated pattern, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with occasional rests.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-49. The right hand continues with the arpeggiated texture, and the left hand has a more active role with eighth-note accompaniment.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-52. The right hand has a more melodic line with some grace notes, while the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-55. The right hand features a dense, rapid arpeggiated passage. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with some rests.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-58. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment.

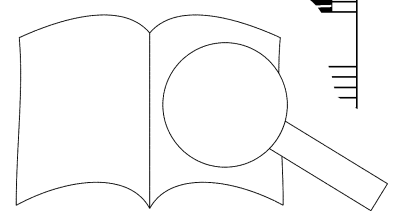
Musical notation for measures 59-61. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 62-64. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 65-67. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment.

Orr

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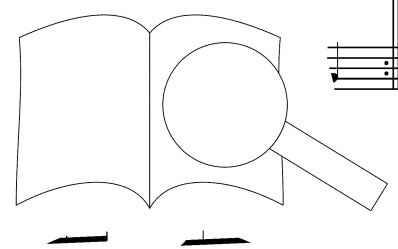
59

Musical score for measures 59-62. The score is written for a grand piano and consists of four systems. Each system contains two staves for the right hand (treble clef) and two staves for the left hand (bass clef). The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

63

Musical score for measures 63-66. The score is written for a grand piano and consists of four systems. Each system contains two staves for the right hand (treble clef) and two staves for the left hand (bass clef). The music continues with the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and the melodic line in the right hand. The key signature and time signature remain the same as in the previous section. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

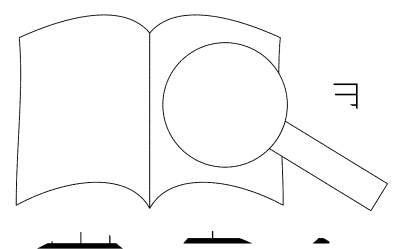
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Larghetto

Flauto dolce I
Flauto dolce II
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Arpa (Organo)
Violoncello, Contrabbasso

7



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Musical notation for measures 33-38, top system. It consists of two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notes are mostly rests, indicating a silent passage.

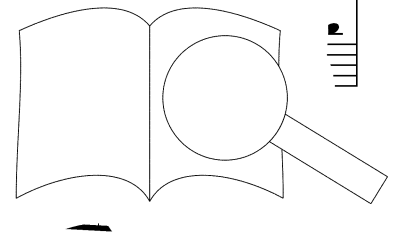
Musical notation for measures 33-38, middle system. It consists of three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The music begins with active notes in the first two measures.

Musical notation for measures 33-38, bottom system. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The music continues with active notes.

Musical notation for measures 39-44, top system. It consists of two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notes are mostly rests.

Musical notation for measures 39-44, middle system. It consists of three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The music begins with active notes in the first two measures.

Musical notation for measures 39-44, bottom system. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The music continues with active notes.



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First system of musical notation, measures 45-50. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

Second system of musical notation, measures 45-50. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

Third system of musical notation, measures 45-50. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

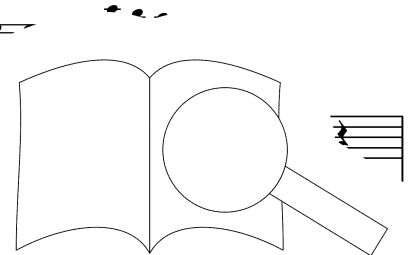
First system of musical notation, measures 51-56. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

Second system of musical notation, measures 51-56. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

Third system of musical notation, measures 51-56. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

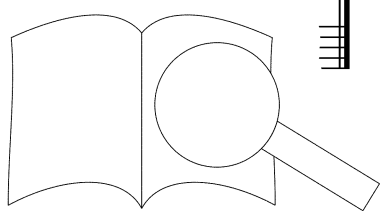
Fourth system of musical notation, measures 51-56. It consists of two staves: a vocal line in the upper voice and a piano accompaniment line in the lower voice. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes with rests.

Org ossia:



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Allegro moderato

I
Flauto dolce

II

I
Violino

II

Viola

Arpa
(Organo)

Violoncello,
Contrabbasso



6



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11 Arpa (Org)

Musical notation for measures 11-16. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-22. The melody continues with eighth notes in the treble clef. The bass clef accompaniment includes some sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 22 ends with a fermata.

23

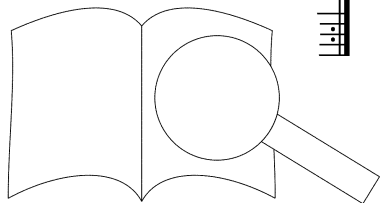
Musical notation for measures 23-24. The treble clef has rests, while the bass clef plays a melodic line of quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 25-26. Both staves feature melodic lines with some slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 27-28. The bass clef has a melodic line, while the treble clef has rests.

Musical notation for measures 29-30. The bass clef has a melodic line, while the treble clef has rests.

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Musical score for measures 29-36. The score includes a vocal line with trills (tr) and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a flowing bass line and chords. The score is in G major and 4/4 time.

Musical score for measures 37-44. The score includes a vocal line with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a flowing bass line and chords. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. A section for "Org ossia:" is also present.

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Musical score for measures 46-54. The score is written for piano and organ. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the piano and a grand staff for the organ. The second system has a grand staff for the piano and a grand staff for the organ. The organ part is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Org ossia:

Musical score for measures 55-63. This system continues the organ and piano parts from the previous system. The organ part is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The piano part has a more melodic line. The organ part includes a section labeled 'Org ossia:'.

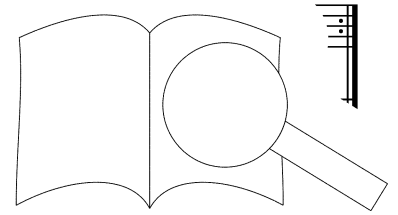
55 Arpa (Org)

Musical score for measures 64-72. This system continues the organ and piano parts. The organ part is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The piano part has a more melodic line. The organ part includes a section labeled 'Arpa (Org)'.

64

Musical score for measures 73-81. This system continues the organ and piano parts. The organ part is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The piano part has a more melodic line. The organ part includes a section labeled 'Org ossia:'.

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Postscript

The Harp Concerto in B flat major (op. 4 no. 6, HWV 294) was probably written in the weeks before the premiere of Handel's *Alexander's Feast, or, The Power of Musick* (HWV 75),¹ his setting of the famous ode of the same name by John Dryden. Handel opened his 1736 oratorio season with *Alexander's Feast* on 19 February at Covent Garden Theatre, London.

In Handel's ode composition, the concerto follows the recitative "Timotheus, plac'd on high" (no. 4a in Carus 55.075), in which the music of the classical singer Timotheus is described in words including the passage "with flying fingers touched the lyre". The use of a plucked instrument, the harp, and pizzicato on the low strings make direct reference to this sound world. The use of recorders also perfectly matches the text: in the accompagnato recitative "Thus, long ago" (no. 25), the singer's "breathing flute and sounding lyre" is mentioned.

The Harp Concerto is entitled differently in some sources, naming other stringed instruments, such as "Concerto per il Liuto e l'Harpa"² or "A Concerto [...] for the Harp, Lute, Lyricord, and other Instruments"³. The performer of the Harp Concerto at the premiere of *Alexander's Feast* is said to have been Walter Powell junior,⁴ "a fine performer on that instrument."⁵ The tenor and lutenist Carlo Arrigoni, who sang the tenor part in the cantata "Cecilia, volgi un sguardo" (HWV 89) given on the same evening, probably also played the lute.⁶ How exactly this was played – with an improvised lute part or by playing the bass part of the harp solo part, or from a written-out part which does not survive – is not known.

The "lyricord" named in the libretto could have been "lyrichord", invented by Roger Plenius (1696–1740) and was a keyboard instrument with gut strings, produced like that of the hurdy-gurdy, called *Geigenwerk* or *stringed clavier*.⁷ and, according to a contemporary description, was "the most musical Instrument ever invented."⁸ The instrument was really intended is questionable. It was moved from Amsterdam to

term lyrichord first emerged in 1741 in connection with a patent for Plenius. At this point, however, the instrument itself does not seem to have existed – it was only demonstrated in public in 1745.⁹ At any rate, the possibility that the term "lyricord" relates to another string instrument, such as one like the lirone cannot be excluded.

The concerto remained an essential part of performances of *Alexander's Feast* until spring 1739; Handel cut it in later revivals. The composer also performed the work several times separately from the ode, both as a harp concerto version and in the version for solo organ.¹⁰ By the time the solo part was copied by John Christopher Smith junior between 1736 and 1738 (see Critical Report source B), the organ was specified instead of the harp. In the first printed edition which was published as part of the *Six Organ Concertos* op. 4 by Handel in 1738, these later performances Handel revised. In source B the passages where the harp part of the typical organ keyboard part has been altered in the part for organ. These alterations are indicated by brackets in the organ version. A major, was probably the first part of a "Pasticcio" concertos (see note 5b). The first and second movement, possibly all of the first movement, measures 8 to 66 were cut in the organ version. The organ part in the manuscript and the copy of the organ part were replaced by a solo organ part.

The organ part does not contain any information about the basso continuo for this concerto and double bass. In the harp version the organ part is indicated by brackets. Whether the organ was used in performances directed by Handel remains unclear; the surviving organ part for *Alexander's Feast*, which also includes the Harp Concerto, was made for Handel's performances, but for the private collection of Charles Jennens (see Critical Report; see also the Foreword to Carus 55.075). In the original harpsichord part to *Alexander's Feast*, after the recitative (no. 4a) there is simply an indication of the following Harp Concerto; this rather suggests that the harpsichord did not play (further performance material by Handel for the ode or the Harp Concerto is not known). By comparison the use of the harpsichord in Handel's organ concertos seems to have been quite common;¹² it is also perfectly possible that it was played in the organ version of this concerto.

Albstadt, spring 2016

Translation: Elizabeth Robinson

Felix Loy

¹ New edition, Stuttgart:

² In GB-Lbl, R.M. 19.a 1 (1736).

³ In the libretto for

⁴ Bernd Baselt, *Verzeichnis: I. Verzeichnis der Instrumente*, Leipzig/Kassel, etc., 1988, p. 201ff., here p. 201ff.

⁵ *The Science and Practice of Music*, footnote (in the 1853 edition, re-

alized Handel singer: Carlo Arrigoni", in: *The Science and Practice of Music*, pp. 556–558.

⁶ Plenius, Roger", in: *The Harpsichord and Clavier*, ed. by Igor Kipnis, London, 2007; Edward Tarr, *History of the Harpsichord*, Bloomington (Ind.), 2003, see also Debenham/Cole (see note 9).

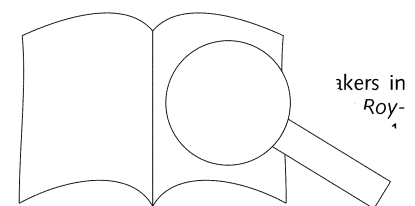
⁷ A Description of the Nature and Construction of the LYRICORD, in: *The General Magazine of Arts and Sciences*, ed. by Benjamin Martin, August 1755, p. 131f.; reprinted in: Eric Halfpenny, "The Lyrichord", in: *Galpin Society Journal*, 3 (1950), pp. 46–49, quotation p. 47.

⁹ Margaret Debenham, *London, 1737–74: New Musical Association*, pp. 55–86, here partic-

¹⁰ Basil Lam (see note 4)

¹¹ *Händel-Handbuch* vo-

¹² In the Concerto op. 4. It contains the indication "senza Cembalo".



Korrekturen und Ante-correcturam-Versionen werden generell nicht nachgewiesen, da die gemeinte Lesart jeweils eindeutig ist. Ergänzungen des Herausgebers sind, soweit möglich, im Notentext diakritisch gekennzeichnet: Noten und dynamische Angaben durch Kleinstich, Bögen durch Strichelung, Beischriften durch kursive Type.

Der Notentext wird in der Edition hinsichtlich Balkung und Halsung der Noten, der rhythmischen Notierung von Überbindungen sowie der Setzung von Akzidentien nach den Regeln der heutigen Notationspraxis wiedergegeben. Die Warnungsakzidentien der Quelle werden in diesem Sinne ohne Nachweis ergänzt bzw. getilgt. Colla-parte-Vermerke und „Faulenzer“ sind ohne Nachweis ausgeschrieben, Taktzahlen ergänzt. Dynamische Angaben, Tempoangaben und sonstige Beischriften sowie Besetzungsangaben sind in der Schreibweise normalisiert.


III. Einzelanmerkungen

Verwendete Abkürzungen: Cb = Contrabbasso, Fl = Flauto dolce, KB = Kritischer Bericht, Korr./korr. = Korrektur/korrigiert, HHA = Hallische Händel-Ausgabe, lH = linke Hand, Org = Organo, rH = rechte Hand, T. = Takt, Va = Viola, Vc = Violoncello, VI (I/II) = Violino.
Zitiert wird in der Reihenfolge Takt, Stimme und ggf. Zeichen im Takt (Note oder Pause), Lesart oder Bemerkung (mit Quellensigle).

1. Andante allegro

- 30 Arpa (Org) 2–5 in **A** ohne Unterstimme (e¹); in Edition ergänzt analog zu T. 31f.
 31f. Arpa (Org) 2–5 die in Kleinstich wiedergegebene Unterstimme in **A** nur angedeutet als kleine Notenköpfe ohne Hälse (von fremder Hand?)
 40 Arpa (Org) rH 5 in **B** wohl irrtümlich c² statt d²

2. Larghetto

- 7 Arpa (Org) 1 in **A** und **B** nachträglich ergänzte F sollte wohl im Falle der Kürzur 8–66 (vgl. Vorwort) eine Solo¹ vor das Schluss-Tutti in T. 67
 15 Arpa (Org) rH in **B**  ; möglicherweise k¹ in **A**, wo zunächst ein ¹artelpa¹ die zu g² korr. wu¹

3. Allegro moderato

- 42 Vc/Cb 1 in **A** a¹ (Org) lH

