

CIGUE in E MINOR

(from: Harpsichord Suite in E Minor, HWV 438)

Score (03':46'')

for Violin and Harpsichord

Georg Friedrich Händel (1685 - 1759)

Arr. Michel Rondeau

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with a Violin (Vln.) part on a single staff and a Harpsichord (Hpschd.) part on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is E minor (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 12/16. The tempo is Moderato, with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute.

System 1 (Measures 1-4): The Violin part begins with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Harpsichord part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): The Violin part continues its melodic development. The Harpsichord part maintains its accompaniment pattern.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): The Violin part features a more active melodic line. The Harpsichord part continues with its accompaniment.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): The Violin part has a melodic line with some rests. The Harpsichord part continues with its accompaniment.

CIGUE in E MINOR - HWV 438 - Händel - Score

2
17

Vln.

Hpschd.

This system contains measures 17 through 20. The Violin part (Vln.) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/17 time signature. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Harpsichord part (Hpschd.) is written for two staves. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

21

Vln.

Hpschd.

This system contains measures 21 through 24. The Violin part continues with its eighth-note pattern, showing some melodic variation. The Harpsichord part maintains its accompaniment, with the right hand adding more complex chordal textures.

25

Vln.

Hpschd.

This system contains measures 25 through 28. The Violin part shows a change in texture, with some notes beamed together. The Harpsichord part continues with its characteristic accompaniment, featuring a mix of chords and moving lines in both hands.

29

Vln.

Hpschd.

This system contains measures 29 through 32. The Violin part features a melodic line with some rests. The Harpsichord part continues with its accompaniment, with the left hand playing a more active eighth-note pattern.

33

Vln.

Hpschd.

36

Vln.

Hpschd.

39

Vln.

Hpschd.

43

Vln.

Hpschd.

CIGUE in E MINOR - HWV 438 - Händel - Score

4
47

Vln.

Hpschd.

51

Vln.

Hpschd.

54

Vln.

Hpschd.

57

Vln.

Hpschd.

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Violin

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Moderato ♩. = 90

6

13

17

21

24

29

35

CIGUE in E MINOR - HWV 438 - Händel - Score

41

46

50

54

58

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, measures 41-58. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Measure 41 begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 42. Measure 46 starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 47. Measure 50 starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 51. Measure 54 starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 55. Measure 58 starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The melody continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 59. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 60.

CIGUE in E MINOR

(from: Harpsichord Suite in E Minor, HWV 438)
for Violin and Harpsichord

Georg Friedrich Händel (1685 - 1759)

Arr. Michel Rondeau

Harpsichord

Violin

Moderato ♩. = 90

Harpsichord

Vln.

Hpschd.

Vln.

Hpschd.

Vln.

Hpschd.

5

9

13

CIGUE in E MINOR - HWV 438 - Händel - Harpsichord

2

Vln. ¹⁷

Hpschd. ¹⁷

Violin part, measures 17-20: The violin plays a continuous eighth-note pattern in E minor, starting on G4 and moving upwards. Measure 20 ends with a half note G4. Harpsichord part, measures 17-20: The right hand plays chords in E minor, mostly triads and dyads. The left hand plays a simple eighth-note bass line.

Vln. ²¹

Hpschd. ²¹

Violin part, measures 21-24: Continues the eighth-note pattern. Measure 24 ends with a half note G4. Harpsichord part, measures 21-24: Continues the chordal accompaniment. Measure 24 ends with a final chord.

Vln. ²⁵

Hpschd. ²⁵

Violin part, measures 25-28: The violin part becomes more melodic, with longer note values. Measure 28 ends with a half note G4. Harpsichord part, measures 25-28: The right hand continues with chords, while the left hand plays a more active eighth-note pattern.

Vln. ²⁹

Hpschd. ²⁹

Violin part, measures 29-32: Continues the melodic line. Measure 32 ends with a half note G4. Harpsichord part, measures 29-32: The left hand plays a very active eighth-note pattern, while the right hand continues with chords.

Vln. 33

Hpschd. 33



Vln. 36

Hpschd. 36



Vln. 39

Hpschd. 39



Vln. 43

Hpschd. 43



CIGUE in E MINOR - HWV 438 - Händel - Harpsichord

4

Vln.

47

Hpschd.

47

Vln.

51

Hpschd.

51

Vln.

54

Hpschd.

54

Vln.

57

Hpschd.

57

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Cigue in E Minor' (BWV 438) by George Frideric Handel, originally from the Notebook for Anna Bach. The score is arranged for Violin (Vln.) and Harpsichord (Hpschd.). It is divided into four systems, each corresponding to a specific measure range: measures 47-50, 51-53, 54-56, and 57-60. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The Violin part is characterized by a steady eighth-note pattern in the first system, which evolves into more complex rhythmic figures in the later systems. The Harpsichord part provides harmonic accompaniment, featuring chords and moving lines in both the right and left hands. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and note values.