

The Cambridge Companion to Handel



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The Cambridge Companion to

HANDEL

Edited by DONALD BURROWS

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PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK
40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011–4211, USA
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain
Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa
http://www.cambridge.org

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First published 1997 Reprinted 2002

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

Typeset in Adobe Minion 10.75/14 pt, in QuarkXpress™ [SE]

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

The Cambridge Companion to Handel / edited by Donald Burrows.
p. cm. – (Cambridge companions to music)
Includes bibliographical references, work list, and index.
Contents: Background – The music – The music in performance.
ISBN 0 521 45425 5 (hardback) – ISBN 0 521 45613 4 (paperback)
1. Handel, George Frideric, 1685–1759 – Criticism and interpretation.
I. Burrows, Donald.
II. Series.
ML410.H13C2 1997
780'.92-dc21 96-50935 CIP

ISBN 0 521 45425 5 hardback ISBN 0 521 45613 4 paperback



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Winton Dean is the author of major reference works concerning Handel's principal compositional genres, *Handel's Dramatic Oratorios and Masques* and (with John Merrill Knapp) *Handel's Operas*, 1704–26. He has been a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and at Vassar College.

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Ruth Smith is the author of articles on the intellectual contexts to Handel's English oratorios and the achievements of Charles Jennens, and the book Handel's Oratorios and Eighteenth-Century Thought (1995).

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William Weber, a historian at California State University, Long Beach, has written Music and the Middle Class (1976) and The Rise of Musical Classics in Eighteenth-Century England (1992), and co-edited Wagnerism in European Culture and Politics (1984).



Preface

The aim of this Cambridge Companion is to present you with a rounded view of Handel and his music. While it is neither a biography nor a blowby-blow survey of each of Handel's works, it is intended to cover the main influences on Handel's life and career, and to give a balanced treatment to his music: approximately equal space has been devoted to opera and oratorio, the two principal genres in which he worked, and some attention has been given to the other genres in which he composed. If a volume of this size cannot be comprehensive, I hope that it will at least be companionable. The chapters introduce the interested musician - whether listener, performer, historian or student - to some of the most important topics and issues which bear on Handel the composer. One topic that the book does not attempt to cover is that of reception history. Given the fact that choices had to be made about content, it seemed more appropriate to approach the subject of Handel through the positive route of presenting and surveying the materials that might lead us to an imaginative recreation of the circumstances of Handel's life and music, rather than exposing the various ways in which subsequent ages 'got it wrong' - more spectacularly with Handel than with many other composers, as it happens. However, a partial exception to this principle has been made in the case of Handel's operas (Chapter 17), since there has been no continuous performing tradition in this genre and our practical experience of it has been gained through modern performances: while, to some extent, imaginative contact can be made with the other genres of Handel's music through recordings and concert performances, the understanding of opera requires the experience of stage presentation.

When I invited authors to contribute to the *Companion*, I on one hand approached established specialists, asking them to provide accessible introductions to topics in which they have developed experience and expertise, and on the other hand involved some younger scholars who are active with new topics and approaches. If in the course of time the result may be seen as the product of the present generations, I take courage from the fact that the second half of the twentieth century has been a particu-

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The latter approach might also imply a negative view of the pursuit of reception history itself, which would be unjustified. It would also be simplistic to see 'Handel reception' as a single unitary topic: the reasons for reviving or maintaining Handel's music have varied according to time and place, as have the treatments of his music.



x Preface

larly fruitful time for Handel scholarship and performance: the contents of the book reflect only part of the bubbling activity. Furthermore, the subject has not been approached from a narrow perspective: several of the authors for Part I of the book would not consider themselves primarily to be 'Handel specialists', but have expertise in areas that contribute essential background to his career.

I take this opportunity to thank those who have brought this book into being: to the contributors, for surviving with a good grace successively (and metaphorically) the heavy hand and heavy foot of the editor; to the owners of material used in the illustrations; to Victoria Cooper, who encouraged the book at Cambridge University Press; to Michael Talbot, who translated Chapter 2 and commented on Chapter 13 when it was in draft; to Jacob Simon and Lowell Lindgren for assistance over illustrations; to Anthony Coulson for library assistance; and to Rosemary Kingdon for bearing a substantial brunt of the word processing.

The following conventions are used in the book:

British Currency: Values have not been converted to decimal currency. There were 20 shillings (s) to a pound (£), twelve pence (d) to a shilling: the columns in Plate 12 show pounds/shillings/pence. Fees were commonly paid in guineas and half-guineas (£1. 1s. 0d and 10s. 6d respectively).

Dates: Years are given in 'New Style', with the year beginning on 1 January. Handel's works: These are referred to by the 'HWV' numbers from Bernd Baselt's catalogue in vols. I–III of the Händel-Handbuch. 'HWV 70/32' refers to movement 32 ('Waft her, angels') from HWV 70 (Jephtha).

Libraries: RISM sigla, omitting GB for British locations, are used for references to the libraries with the major collections of Handel's autographs and performing scores.

Britain: Cfm - Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Lbl – The British Library, London

Germany: D-Hs - Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Carl von

Ossietsky, Hamburg

D-MÜs - Santini Collection, Diözesan-Bibliothek,

Münster (Westfalen)

Donald Burrows



Chronology

Year	Biography	Music and musicians
1685	Handel born, 23 February, at Halle, son of Georg Händel and his second wife Dorothea (née Taust)	J. S. Bach born at Eisenach, 21 March John Gay born, 30 June Domenico Scarlatti born, 26 October
1686		
1687		Lully dies Geminiani and Galliard born
1688		
1689		
1690		Gottlieb Muffat born
1691		Purcell, King Arthur
1692	Begins to study under Zachow in Halle, following a visit to Weissenfels	Purcell, The Fairy Queen
1693		
1694		Purcell, D major Te Deum and Jubilate
1695		Giuseppe Sammartini born Purcell dies
1696	?Visit to Prussian court at Berlin	Greene born
1697	Handel's father dies	
1698		
1699		Hasse born
1700		G. B. Sammartini born N. A. Strungk dies
1701	Takes first communion at Marktkirche, Halle ?First contact with Telemann in Leipzig	
1702	Registers as a student at Halle University; appointed organist at Domkirche in Halle	
1703	Moves to Hamburg, where he is befriended by Mattheson Begins career at Hamburg opera house as a back-desk violinist	
1704	Composes first opera, Almira (German/Italian)	
1705	Almira and Nero produced in Hamburg	Clayton's English opera Arsinoe Italian opera Gli amori d'Ergasto inaugurates Queen's Theatre, London
1706	Composes operas Florindo and Daphne Leaves Hamburg for Italy, probably going first to Florence	Bononcini's <i>Camilla</i> performed in London
1707	In Rome, composes Latin church music, Italian cantatas and <i>Il trionfo del Tempo</i> Composes <i>Rodrigo</i> for Florence Possibly goes to Venice for Carnival season and meets Alessandro Scarlatti	Buxtehude and Jeremiah Clarke die
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Year	Biography	Music and Musicians
1708	La Resurrezione performed in Rome, with orchestra led by Corelli At Naples, Handel completes Aci, Galatea e Polifemo for the wedding of the Duke of Alvito Possibly goes to Florence and Venice at the end of year	Florindo and Daphne produced at Hamburg, in Handel's absence J. S. Bach appointed organist and chamber- musician to Duke Wilhelm Ernst at Weimar John Blow dies The castrato Nicolini comes to London to
1709	Goes to Venice, where <i>Agrippina</i> is performed, and he probably receives encouragement from Hanoverian and English visitors	join opera company
1710	Leaves Italy and is appointed Kapellmeister to Elector of Hanover Visits court of Elector Palatine at Düsseldorf, and travels to London	Pergolesi, T. A. Arne and W. F. Bach born
1711	Performs before Queen Anne at St James's Palace, and his first London opera <i>Rinaldo</i> performed at the Queen's Theatre, Haymarket Returns via Düsseldorf to Hanover	Boyce born Publication of Vivaldi's Op. 3 concertos (<i>L'estro armonico</i>) in Amsterdam
1712	Returns to London and composes Il Pastor Fido and Teseo During this and following year stays for various periods with the Earl of Burlington and 'Mr Andrews of Barn-Elms'	Zachow dies J. C. Smith jun. born
1713	'Utrecht' Te Deum and Jubilate performed at Thanksgiving Service at St Paul's Cathedral Granted annual pension by Queen Anne	Corelli dies François Couperin, <i>Pieces de clavecin</i> , Premier Livre, published in Paris
1714	Te Deums by Handel performed in Chapel Royal at services marking arrival in London of the Hanoverian family	C. P. E. Bach and Gluck born Publication of Corelli's Op. 6 Concerti Grossi in Amsterdam
1715	Composes Amadigi	
1716	? Composes <i>Brockes Passion</i> Perhaps travels to Germany in second half of year, persuading Johann Christoph Schmidt to come to London from Ansbach	William Croft's music performed at Royal Thanksgiving Service, St Paul's Cathedral
1717	Opera company at King's Theatre, Haymarket, closes Water Music played on the River Thames Begins association with James Brydges at Cannons, for whom he writes anthems and Te Deum	J. S. Bach appointed Kapellmeister to Prince Leopold at Cöthen
1718	Composes Acis and Galatea and Esther, both probably performed at Cannons	
1719	Formation of the Royal Academy of Music for the production of opera: Handel visits the continent to engage singers	Leopold Mozart born
1720	Royal Academy of Music opens, with Porta's Numitore and then Handel's Radamisto 'Premier Volume' of Keyboard Suites published Senesino joins Royal Academy company	



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Year	Biography	Music and Musicians
1721	Composes Muzio Scevola (Act III) and	J. S. Bach dedicates concertos to Margrave
1,21	Floridante.	of Brandenburg
1722	Composes Ottone Cuzzoni comes to London to join Royal Academy company	J. A. Reinken dies
1723	Granted annual pension as 'Composer of Musick' for the Chapel Royal Composes <i>Flavio</i> Established as music master to Royal Princesses by 9 June, and moves into London house at Brook Street	J. S. Bach takes up posts in Leipzig
1724	Giulio Cesare and Tamerlano performed, the cast of Tamerlano including the tenor Borosini Composes 'Solo Sonatas' at this period	First performance of J. S. Bach's St John Passion in Leipzig
1725	Composes Rodelinda	J. P. Krieger and Alessandro Scarlatti die. Publication of Telemann's <i>Harmonischer</i> <i>Gottes-Dienst</i> in Hamburg
1726	Composes <i>Scipione</i> , <i>Alessandro</i> and <i>Admeto</i> London debut of Faustina in <i>Alessandro</i>	First meeting of the 'Academy of Vocal Musick' (later, Academy of Ancient Musick)
1727	Composes <i>Riccardo Primo</i> , also Coronation Anthems for King George II and Queen Caroline Walsh publishes 'Second Volume' of Keyboard Suites	First performance of J. S. Bach's <i>St Matthew Passion</i> in Leipzig Croft dies
1728	Composes Siroe and Tolomeo Last Royal Academy season	Gay/Pepusch, <i>The Beggar's Opera</i> Steffani dies
1729	Handel (with Heidegger) establishes new opera company in London. Travels to Italy to engage singers Completes Lotario as first opera for new London company, with Strada as the leading soprano	Nicola Haym dies
1730	Composes <i>Partenope</i> Senesino returns to London as leading man for Handel's operas Handel's mother dies in Halle	J. B. Loeillet dies (in London)
1731	Composes <i>Poro</i> and <i>Ezio</i> Bass soloist Montagnana joins opera company	Publication of J. S. Bach's <i>Clavier-Übung</i> (Part I) in Leipzig
1732	Composes Sosarme and Orlando Following a performance of Esther by Chapel Royal choristers at Crown and Anchor Tavern, Handel introduces Esther and Acis and Galatea into his theatre season	Arne/Lampe productions of 'English operas' (including Acis and Galatea) at Little Theatre, Haymarket Haydn born Teraminta (Carey and J. C. Smith jun.) produced Opening of Rich's Covent Garden Theatre Walther's Musicalisches Lexicon published in Leipzig
1733	Composes Deborah and Athalia. Visits Oxford and performs oratorios at Sheldonian Theatre and Christ Church Hall Composes Arianna. Loses opera singers (except Strada) to Opera of the Nobility and engages a new castrato, Carestini	J. S. Bach visits Dresden, and presents MS of B minor Mass to Elector of Saxony Couperin dies Opera of the Nobility opens at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, with Porpora as principal composer

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Year Biography

Walsh publishes editions of Handel's 'solo' sonatas ('Op. 1') and trio sonatas (Op. 2) with spurious 'Roger' title pages

1734 Composes *Parnasso in Festa*, and anthem HWV 262 for wedding of Princess Anne and Prince Willem in French Chapel, St James's Palace

Composes Ariodante
Opera of the Nobility occupy King's Theatre
and Handel takes his opera company to
Covent Garden theatre, opening with
revival of Il Pastor Fido featuring Madame
Sallé's dancers. Walsh publishes 6 Concerti
Grossi Op. 3, all based on earlier
compositions, and revised edition of
'Second Volume' of Suites

1735 Includes oratorio performances in his opera season, and introduces organ concertos Composes Alcina
Walsh publishes 6 keyboard fugues, composed 15–20 years previously

1736 Completes Alexander's Feast and concerto HWV 318, also Atalanta, Giustino, Arminio and Berenice, for Covent Garden season

Anthem HWV 263 performed at wedding of Prince of Wales in Chapel Royal Arrival of Annibali, second castrato, to join Conti in Handel's Covent Garden company

1737 Composes new version of Il Trionfo del Tempo
Last seasons of Handel's Covent Garden
opera company, and of Opera of the
Nobility at the King's Theatre
Indisposed during last weeks of Covent
Garden season: reports of 'paraletick

disorder'
Visits Aix-la-Chapelle for health-cure. Joins new company, probably managed by Heidegger, at King's Theatre. Composes Faramondo, Funeral Anthem following the death of Oueen Caroline, and Serse

Publication of full score of Alexander's Feast
Receives benefit night at Opera House
Roubiliac statue of Handel erected in
Vauxhall Gardens
Composes Saul, Imeneo and Israel in Egypt

Jennens reports that Handel has acquired novel new instruments (carillon, organ) for the next season

First set of organ concertos (Op. 4)

First set of organ concertos (Op. 4) published by Walsh

1739 Gives mixed season of English and Italian works at King's Theatre
Trio Sonatas Op. 5 published by Walsh
Composes Song (Ode) for St. Cecilia's Day
and Concerti Grossi Op. 6
Begins season of performances of English
works at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre

Music and Musicians

Opera of the Nobility perform Handel's Ottone

J. S. Bach's Christmas Oratorio performed

J. Krieger dies J. C. Bach born

John Walsh, sen., music publisher, dies and is succeeded in business by his son Pergolesi, Weldon and Caldara die

Carey and Lampe produce *The Dragon of Wantley*, partly a parody of Handel's *Giustino*, at Little Theatre, Haymarket

C. P. E. Bach appointed harpsichordist to Crown Prince Friedrich of Prussia Two editions of D. Scarlatti's *Essercizi per Gravicembalo* published in London First meeting of Fund for the Support of Decay'd Musicians (Handel a founder member)

Heidegger advertises for a subscription for 1738–9 opera season, but abandons the plan after insufficient response

Hickford's Concert Room 'removes' from Poulton St to Brewer St: raffle of Clay (musical) clock, and picture of Handel set up in the new room

xv Chronology

Year	Biography	Music and Musicians
1740	Composes L'Allegro, Il Penseroso ed il Moderato and Organ Concerto HWV 306 (with obbligato pedal part) Op. 6 Concerti published Travels to continent in summer: on return to London, revises Imeneo and composes Deidamia, for new season at Lincoln's Inn Fields 'Second Set' of organ concertos published	Lotti dies J. S. Bach visits Halle Samuel Arnold born Mattheson's <i>Grundlage einer Ehren-Pforte</i> published in Hamburg
1741	Gives last performance of Italian opera in London Composes Messiah, Samson and Italian duets Attends first performance of the new 'Middlesex' opera company Leaves London for Dublin, travelling via Chester and Holyhead. Begins first subscription concert series at Dublin with L'Allegro	Fux and Vivaldi die
1742	Completes two six-concert subscription series in Dublin, followed by first performances of <i>Messiah</i> Returns to London and completes score of <i>Samson</i>	
1743	Presents oratorio season at Covent Garden Composes Semele, 'Dettingen' Te Deum and Anthem, and Joseph and his Brethren	'Middlesex' Italian opera company opens at King's Theatre, with <i>Rossane</i> , a version of Handel's <i>Alessandro</i> . Boccherini born
1744	Presents second oratorio season at Covent Garden Composes <i>Hercules</i> and <i>Belshazzar</i> Begins ambitious oratorio subscription season at King's Theatre for 1744–5	'Middlesex' opera company collapses
1745	Oratorio season meets difficulties, but continues Visits 'the country' in the summer	
1746	Composes Occasional Oratorio and Judas Maccabaeus	Re-formed 'Middlesex' company opens with Gluck's opera <i>La Caduta de' Giganti</i> : Gluck in London W. F. Bach appointed organist at Liebfrauenkirche, Halle
1747	Presents first non-subscription oratorio season at Covent Garden Contralto Galli joins Handel's company Composes <i>Alexander Balus</i> and <i>Joshua</i>	J. S. Bach visits Friedrich II at Potsdam Bononcini dies
1748	Composes Solomon and Susanna	J. G. Walther dies
1749	New leading soprano, Frasi, joins Handel's company Composes Fireworks Music Gives first charity performance for Foundling Hospital Composes Theodora Visits Bath Writes incidental music for projected production of Smollett's play Alceste	Galliard and Heidegger die
1750	Covent Garden cast includes new castrato, Guadagni	J. S. Bach dies Giuseppe Sammartini dies (in London)



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Year	Biography	Music and Musicians
	Handel's first Messiah performances at Foundling Hospital Makes his will Re-uses much of the music from Alceste in The Choice of Hercules Visits continent: plays organs in Holland	
1751	Composes last instrumental work, Organ Concerto HWV 308 Composition of Jephtha interrupted by problems with eyesight Travels to Bath and Cheltenham Handel's pupil J. C. Smith junior returns to London to assist with management of oratorio seasons	Albinoni dies
1752	Remaining eyesight deteriorates	Pepusch dies J. F. Reichardt born
1753	At Foundling Hospital Messiah performance plays 'voluntary' on organ – the last newspaper report of him playing in public.	
1754	First surviving account list for Foundling Hospital performances Dictates and signs letter to Telemann	
1755	Attains seventieth birthday	The Fairies (J. C. Smith, jun.) produced at Drury Lane Greene dies
		Greene dies
1756	Adds first codicil to will, with bequests to Morell and Hamilton	Mozart born
1756 1757		
	Morell and Hamilton Handel possibly more active, and collaborates with Morell over adaptation of Il Trionfo del Tempo into The Triumph of Time and Truth Adds further codicil to will: bequests to John Rich and Jennens, and copies of Messiah	Mozart born