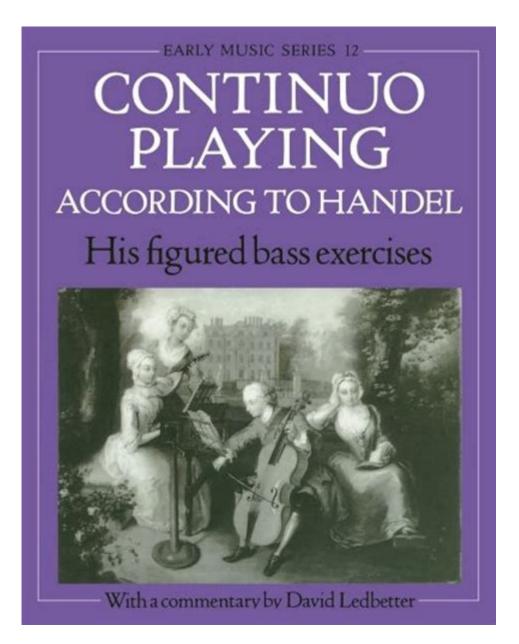
# **Continuo Playing According To Handel**



Continuo playing according to Handel is an essential aspect of understanding the Baroque era's music. The continuo, or figured bass, serves as the harmonic foundation of many compositions from this period, including those by the esteemed composer George Frideric Handel. In the rich tapestry of Baroque music, the continuo playing offers a unique opportunity for performers to engage creatively with the score, interpret harmonies, and enhance the overall sound of the ensemble. This article delves into the principles of continuo playing as interpreted by Handel, exploring its historical context, techniques, and practical applications in performance.

## Historical Context of Continuo Playing

To fully appreciate the nuances of continuo playing according to Handel, it is essential to understand the historical backdrop of the Baroque period.

### The Role of Continuo in Baroque Music

- 1. Definition: Continuo, or basso continuo, refers to a system in which a bass line is provided, and harmonic support is realized by keyboard or lute players. This practice became prominent in the late 16th century and flourished throughout the Baroque era.
- 2. Function: The continuo serves as the harmonic backbone of a piece, allowing for both the melodic line and the bass line to be present, providing depth and richness to the music.
- 3. Instruments Used: Typical instruments for continuo realization include:
- Harpsichord
- Organ
- Theorbo
- T.11+ A
- Cello or bassoon (sometimes doubling the bass line)

### Handel's Influence on Continuo Playing

George Frideric Handel (1685-1759) was a pivotal figure in the transition from the Baroque to the Classical style, and his approach to continuo playing reflects his innovative spirit. Handel's works, particularly his oratorios and operas, often include intricate continuo parts that demand both technical skill and musical sensitivity.

- 1. Dramatic Expression: Handel utilized the continuo to heighten emotional expression in his music. Performers are encouraged to interpret the written figures and embellishments, allowing for a more personal touch.
- 2. Variability in Performance: Unlike the rigid structures of later classical music, the Baroque era thrived on improvisation and interpretation. Handel's scores often provided a framework, leaving room for performers to infuse their creativity.

## Techniques of Continuo Playing

Mastering continuo playing according to Handel requires a combination of theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Here are some essential techniques:

## Reading Figured Bass

- 1. Understanding Symbols: Figured bass notation uses numbers and symbols above or below the bass line to indicate intervals and chords. Common symbols include:
- Numbers (e.g., 3, 5) indicating intervals above the bass note.
- Accidentals indicating alterations (sharp, flat, natural).
- 2. Interpreting Context: Continuo players must grasp the harmonic context of the piece. Recognizing cadences, modulations, and key changes is crucial for providing appropriate harmonic support.

### Realization Techniques

- 1. Chords and Voicings:
- Root Position: Start with the simplest chord structure, playing the root position of the indicated harmonies.
- Inversions: Be prepared to use inversions to create smoother bass lines and voice leading.
- Extensions: When appropriate, add non-chord tones and extensions to enrich the harmony.
- 2. Embellishments:
- Ornamentation: Handel's music often calls for embellishments, such as trills and passing notes. Performers should familiarize themselves with common Baroque ornamentation practices.
- Improvisation: Continuo players should feel comfortable improvising additional harmonies and counter-melodies that enhance the primary musical line.

#### Performance Practice

Engaging with Handel's music as a continuo player involves more than just technical proficiency; it requires an understanding of the stylistic nuances and performance practices of the time.

### Collaboration with Other Musicians

- 1. Communication: Continuo players must maintain a strong sense of communication with the soloists and other ensemble members. Listening and responding to the musical phrases enhances the overall performance.
- 2. Adaptability: Be prepared to adjust your playing style based on the dynamics and expression of the soloists. Handel often wrote music that allowed for flexible interpretations, which can vary from performance to performance.

## Understanding Musical Structure

- 1. Recognizing Forms: Familiarity with the structure of Handel's compositions, such as da capo arias, recitatives, and ensemble pieces, allows continuo players to anticipate harmonic movements and lend support accordingly.
- 2. Thematic Development: Continuo players should be aware of thematic developments and variations within the music. This awareness will inform their realizations and help them provide a cohesive sound.

## Challenges in Continuo Playing

While continuo playing can be a rewarding endeavor, it also presents unique

### Balancing Improvisation and Structure

- 1. Finding the Right Balance: Continuo players must strike a balance between improvisation and adhering to the written score. Too much embellishment can overshadow the primary musical line, while too little can render the performance lifeless.
- 2. Awareness of Style: Understanding the stylistic conventions of the Baroque period is crucial. Performers should study Handel's music and seek out recordings to grasp how other musicians interpret his continuo parts.

### Technical Demands

- 1. Keyboard Skills: Proficiency on the harpsichord or other continuo instruments is essential. Players must develop strong finger technique and agility to execute intricate passages with precision.
- 2. Sight-Reading Ability: Continuo players often face the challenge of sight-reading figured bass on the spot. Regular practice and familiarity with the repertoire will enhance this skill.

### Conclusion

Continuo playing according to Handel is a fascinating and complex endeavor that combines historical knowledge, technical skills, and artistic expression. By mastering the art of figured bass realization, understanding the nuances of Handel's music, and collaborating effectively with other musicians, continuo players can bring new life to the rich tapestry of Baroque music. As performers delve into the world of Handel's compositions, they not only honor the traditions of the past but also contribute their unique voice to the ongoing evolution of ensemble performance.

## Frequently Asked Questions

# What is continuo playing in the context of Handel's music?

Continuo playing refers to the practice of providing harmonic support in Baroque music, where a keyboard instrument, such as a harpsichord or organ, and a bass instrument, like cello or bassoon, together realize the figured bass notation, a common feature in Handel's compositions.

# How does Handel's use of continuo differ from other Baroque composers?

Handel's continuo often features a more prominent and diverse use of instrumentation, integrating various instruments to enhance the texture and

richness of his music, contrasting with some contemporaries who used more standardized continuo setups.

# What instruments are typically involved in Handel's continuo sections?

In Handel's works, the continuo section typically includes a keyboard instrument (like harpsichord or organ), a bass instrument (such as cello or double bass), and sometimes additional instruments like lute or theorbo for added depth.

# Are there specific techniques that continuo players should focus on when performing Handel's works?

Continuo players should focus on clear harmonic articulation, effective use of figured bass, and the ability to balance accompaniment with melodic lines, while also being flexible in adapting to the performance context and ensemble dynamics.

# What role does improvisation play in continuo playing for Handel's music?

Improvisation is a crucial aspect of continuo playing in Handel's music, as performers are often expected to embellish the written bass lines and add their own flourishes, creating a more dynamic and expressive performance.

# How can modern performers interpret Handel's continuo in contemporary settings?

Modern performers can interpret Handel's continuo by studying historical performance practices, utilizing period instruments when possible, and being creative in their approach to realization, ensuring the essence of Handel's style is maintained while adapting to current concert settings.

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### baroque period - Why does the conductor also play harpsichord ...

Another consideration could be this: since in most baroque compositions the continuo plays more or less constantly, it must be pretty tiring for one harpsichordist to play all of it. Hence the need to alternate between two instruments. This was often done in operas; one harpsichord for the orchestral bits and another for the recitatives.

#### What are the numbers under the Harpsichord - Music: Practice

Dec 10,  $2015 \cdot I$  have a manuscript with strings and harpsichord. Under the bottom staff of the harpsichord there is numbers, like 7. What are these numbers and what do they represent?

### Help understanding basso continuo in Vivaldi's 'La Folia'

Dec 23,  $2021 \cdot$  In the original publication of the piece, the cello part is a "cello/continuo" part and includes figured bass. The 'La Folia' sonata is number 12 in Vivaldi's Twelve Trio Sonatas, Op. 1 (SOURCE: ). The score can be seen . A portion is shown in the image below. The video in the question displaying the score is a bit misleading in that the edition of the score shown does not ...

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Historically, basso continuo was always played with a harpsichord or organ or lute or theorbo for the continuo, and a bowed string bass instrument or bass reed instrument for the basso. At least one chordal instrument is mandatory for basso continuo; added to that, if available, is a bass monophonic instrument.

#### The Basso Continuo and the Jazz Rhythm Section

Sep 26,  $2017 \cdot$  Here's mine. Yes, continuo has similarities with a jazz rhythm section. Yes, the extemporised decoration applied by a Baroque or early Classical performer, or the deeper techniques of variation and synthesis (not THAT sort of synthesis) in a composed development section have obvious similarities with jazz improvisation.

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