



# "O Prince, whose virtues all admire" from "Hercules"

George Frideric Handel, (HWV 60 Mvt. 43) 1744

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

**Allegro** (♩ = 60)

*mf*

*tr*

Flute

Oboe

Horn in F

Bassoon

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

9

Fl

Ob

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a concert band and string ensemble. The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 1-8) features woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Horn in F, Bassoon) and strings (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello). The woodwinds play a melodic line with trills, while the strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-16) features a full brass section (Flute, Oboe, Horn in F, Bassoon) and strings (Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Cello). The brass section plays a more complex melodic line with trills and accents, while the strings continue their accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8.

18

Fl

Ob

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 18 through 27. It features seven staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Fagotto (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (tr) above notes in measures 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26. The bassoon part has a whole rest in measures 20 and 21.

28

Fl

Ob

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 28 through 37. It features the same seven staves as the previous system. The key signature remains three sharps. The score continues with similar musical notations, including trills (tr) above notes in measures 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 36. The bassoon part has a whole rest in measure 30.

38

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 38 through 46. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Fagotto (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The flute part begins with a melodic line, while the woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns and sustained notes.

47

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 47 through 55. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The flute part includes a trill (tr) in measure 51. The woodwinds and strings continue their respective parts, with the strings providing a steady bass line and the woodwinds adding texture and melody.

56

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

65

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

74

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 74 through 83. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet in F (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some woodwinds including trills (tr) in measures 78 and 79.

84

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 84 through 93. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The key signature remains three sharps. The woodwinds and strings continue their rhythmic patterns, with trills (tr) appearing in measures 84 and 85.

94

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 94 through 101. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Fagotto (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The Flute part begins with a melodic line that includes a trill in measure 100. The Oboe part has a similar melodic line with a trill in measure 101. The Fagotto and Bassoon parts play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Violin and Viola parts play a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the Violoncello part provides a bass line with eighth notes.

102

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 102 through 109. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The Flute part has a melodic line with trills in measures 102, 104, and 108. The Oboe part has a similar melodic line with trills in measures 103 and 107. The Fagotto and Bassoon parts continue with their rhythmic accompaniment. The Violin and Viola parts continue with their eighth-note accompaniment, and the Violoncello part continues with its bass line.

112

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

121

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

130

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

139

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc



149

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

158

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

168

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 168 to 178. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Fagotto (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Flute part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The Oboe part has a more rhythmic, dotted-note pattern. The Fagotto and Bassoon parts are primarily rhythmic accompaniment. The Violin and Viola parts have more complex, flowing lines, while the Violoncello part provides a steady bass line.

179

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 179 to 188. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The key signature remains three sharps. The Flute part continues its melodic line. The Oboe part has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The Fagotto and Bassoon parts continue their rhythmic accompaniment. The Violin and Viola parts have more complex, flowing lines, while the Violoncello part provides a steady bass line.

189 *rit.* **Adagio** (♩ = 40) *tr* **Tempo I** *tr*

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

201 *rit.* *tr*

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc