



MICHAEL MAGATAGAN

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"Marche Triomphante" from "David et Jonathas" for Wind Quartet (H. 490 Mvt. 49) Charpentier, Marc-Antoine

About the artist

Im a software engineer. Basically, Im computer geek who loves to solve problems. I have been developing software for the last 25+ years but have recently rekindled my love of music. Many of my scores are posted with individual parts and matching play-along however, this is not always practical. If you would like individual parts to any of my scores or other specific tailoring, please contact me directly and I will try to accommodate your specific needs.

Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-magataganm.htm>

About the piece

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|-------------------------|---|
| Title: | "Marche Triomphante" from "David et Jonathas" for Wind Quartet [H. 490 Mvt. 49] |
| Composer: | Charpentier, Marc-Antoine |
| Arranger: | MAGATAGAN, MICHAEL |
| Copyright: | Public Domain |
| Publisher: | MAGATAGAN, MICHAEL |
| Instrumentation: | Flute, Oboe, French Horn & Bassoon |
| Style: | Baroque |
| Comment: | Marc-Antoine Charpentier (1643 – 1704) was a French Baroque composer during the reign of Louis XIV. One of his most famous works is the main theme from the prelude of his Te Deum, Marche en rondeau. This theme is still used today as a fanfare during television broadcasts of the Eurovision Network and the European Broadcasting Union. He dominated the Baroque musical scene in seventeenth century France because of the quality of his prolific o... (more online) |

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"Marche Triomphante"

from "David et Jonathas"

Marc Antoine Charpentier (H. 490 Mvt. 49) 1688

Interpretation for Wind Quartet by Mike Magatagan 2024

March (♩ = 72)

Flute *mf*

Oboe *mf*

Horn in F *mf*

Bassoon *mf*

6

F *tr*

O

H

B

11

F *rit.* *tr*

O

H

B

Flute

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March (♩ = 72)

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The first staff of music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The notation consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes and a final half note with a sharp sign.

5

The second staff of music continues the melody from the first staff. It features a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note in the fourth measure. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes.

9

The third staff of music continues the melody. It features a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes. The notation is consistent with the previous staves.

13

The fourth staff of music concludes the piece. It features a *rit.* (ritardando) marking above the staff. The notation includes eighth and quarter notes, a trill (*tr*) over a quarter note, and a final half note with a fermata. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Oboe

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March (♩ = 72)

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The first staff of music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/2. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The notes are: a half note G4, a half note A4, a half note B4, a half note C5, a half note D5, a half note E5, a half note F#5, a half note G5, and a half note A5.

5

The second staff of music continues from the first. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The notes are: a half note B4, a half note C5, a half note D5, a half note E5, a half note F#5, a half note G5, a half note A5, a half note B5, a half note C6, a half note D6, a half note E6, a half note F#6, a half note G6, a half note A6, a half note B6, a half note C7, a half note D7, a half note E7, a half note F#7, a half note G7, a half note A7, a half note B7, a half note C8, a half note D8, a half note E8, a half note F#8, a half note G8, a half note A8.

9

The third staff of music continues from the second. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The notes are: a half note B4, a half note C5, a half note D5, a half note E5, a half note F#5, a half note G5, a half note A5, a half note B5, a half note C6, a half note D6, a half note E6, a half note F#6, a half note G6, a half note A6, a half note B6, a half note C7, a half note D7, a half note E7, a half note F#7, a half note G7, a half note A7, a half note B7, a half note C8, a half note D8, a half note E8, a half note F#8, a half note G8, a half note A8.

13

rit.

The fourth staff of music continues from the third. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The notes are: a half note B4, a half note C5, a half note D5, a half note E5, a half note F#5, a half note G5, a half note A5, a half note B5, a half note C6, a half note D6, a half note E6, a half note F#6, a half note G6, a half note A6, a half note B6, a half note C7, a half note D7, a half note E7, a half note F#7, a half note G7, a half note A7, a half note B7, a half note C8, a half note D8, a half note E8, a half note F#8, a half note G8, a half note A8.

Horn in F

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March (♩ = 72)

The first staff of music is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/2 time signature. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The notation consists of four measures: the first measure has a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note, and a half note; the second measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note; the third measure has a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note, and a half note; the fourth measure has a half note with a sharp sign above it and another half note.

5

The second staff of music continues the melody from the first staff. It consists of four measures: the first measure has a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note, and a half note; the second measure has a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note, and a half note; the third measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note; the fourth measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note.

9

The third staff of music continues the melody. It consists of four measures: the first measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note; the second measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note; the third measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note with a sharp sign above it; the fourth measure has a quarter note and a half note.

13

rit.

The fourth staff of music concludes the piece. It consists of four measures: the first measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note with a slur over them; the second measure has a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a quarter note, and a half note; the third measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note; the fourth measure has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Bassoon

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March (♩ = 72)

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/2 time signature. The notes are: G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter). A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the first measure.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notes are: G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter).

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter).

rit.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter). The piece ends with a double bar line.