



Mike Magatagan

United States (USA), SierraVista

"Ave Maria" for Flute, Oboe & Harp Vavilov, Vladimir

About the artist

I'm a software engineer. Basically, I'm 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



Title: "Ave Maria" for Flute, Oboe & Harp

Composer: Vavilov, Vladimir

Arranger: Magatagan, Mike

Copyright: Public Domain

Publisher: Magatagan, Mike

Instrumentation: flute, oboe and harp

Style: Classical

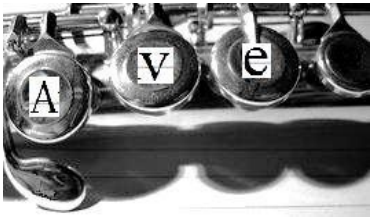
Comment:

Ave Maria is a popular and much recorded aria composed by Vladimir Vavilov around 1970. It is a musical hoax generally misattributed to Baroque composer Giulio Caccini. Vavilov himself published and recorded it on the Melodiya label with the ascription to Anonymous in 1970. It is believed that the work received its ascription to Giulio Caccini after Vavilov's death, by an organist Mark Shakhin (one of its performers on the mentioned Melodiy... (more online)

Mike Magatagan on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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Ave Maria

Vladimir Vavilov *false attrib.* Giulio Caccini, 1970

Interpretation for Flute, Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2022

Adagio (♩ = 90)

Flute

Oboe

Harp

F

O

H

6

11

16

F

O

H

21

F

O

H

26

F

O

H

31

F

O

H

36

F

O

H

41

F

O

H

46

F

O

H

51

F

O

H

56

rit.

F

O

H

3



Flute

Ave Maria

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Adagio (♩ = 90)

The musical score is written for a flute in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is Adagio, with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 12, 20, 26, 32, 37, 48, and 55 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *rit.* (ritardando). Performance techniques such as trills (*tr*) and slurs are used throughout. A 4-measure rest is indicated at the beginning of the first staff and the 37th staff. The piece concludes with a final measure on the 55th staff, marked with a double bar line.

Oboe

Ave Maria

Vladimir Vavilov *false attrib.* Giulio Caccini, 1970

Interpretation for Flute, Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2022

Adagio (♩ = 90)

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Adagio' with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The score consists of eight lines of music, with measure numbers 4, 11, 19, 25, 30, 34, 44, and 53 indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The first line starts with a 4-measure rest, followed by a series of notes including a half note G5, a dotted quarter note A5, and a quarter note B5. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed below the first line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and rests. A second 4-measure rest appears at measure 34. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking above the final line, which ends with a fermata over a whole note G5.

Harp

Ave Maria

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Adagio (♩ = 90)

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and common time. The tempo is Adagio with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a flowing eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Measures 5-8 of the musical score. The right hand continues its eighth-note melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent with the previous measures.

Measures 9-12 of the musical score. The melodic line in the right hand shows some chromatic movement, with notes like F# and G# appearing. The left hand accompaniment continues to support the melody.

Measures 13-16 of the musical score. The eighth-note melody in the right hand continues, with the left hand providing a steady accompaniment.

Measures 17-20 of the musical score. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand, while the left hand accompaniment ends with a sustained chord.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment becomes more active, featuring eighth-note patterns in measures 27 and 28.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment returns to a simple quarter-note pattern.

33

Musical score for measures 33-36. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment features a more complex eighth-note pattern in measures 35 and 36.

37

Musical score for measures 37-40. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment features a complex eighth-note pattern in measures 39 and 40.

41

45

49

53

57

rit.