



MICHAEL MAGATAGAN

États-Unis, SierraVista

"March" from "Hercules" for Winds & Strings (HWV 60 Mvt. 16) Haendel, Georg Friedrich

A propos de l'artiste

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.

Page artiste : https://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_magataganm.htm

A propos de la pièce

Titre : "March" from "Hercules" for Winds & Strings
[HWV 60 Mvt. 16]
Compositeur : Haendel, Georg Friedrich
Arrangeur : MAGATAGAN, MICHAEL
Droit d'auteur : Public Domain
Editeur : MAGATAGAN, MICHAEL
Instrumentation : Vents & Orchestre Cordes

Style : Baroque

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"March" from "Hercules"

George Frideric Handel, (HWV 60 Mvt. 16) 1744
Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

March (♩ = 110)

Flute *mf*

Oboe *mf*

Horn in F *mf*

Bassoon *mf*

Violin 1 *mf*

Violin 2 *mf*

Viola *mf*

Cello *mf*

6

Fl *mf*

Ob *mf*

Fh *mf*

Ba *mf*

V1 *mf*

V2 *mf*

Va *mf*

Vc *mf*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a march. The score is written for a full orchestra, including woodwinds and strings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked as 'March (♩ = 110)'. The dynamic marking is 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Horn in F, Bassoon, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello. The second system includes parts for Flute, Oboe, F Horn, Bassoon, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello. The music features a steady eighth-note rhythm in the woodwinds and strings, with some melodic lines in the woodwinds.

11

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 11 through 15. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), French Horn (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music is written in a key signature of two sharps (D major or F# minor) and a common time signature. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some melodic lines in the upper staves.

16

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 16 through 20. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The music continues with a similar rhythmic and melodic structure, showing the progression of the piece through these five measures.

21

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 21 through 25. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Flute in C (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The woodwinds play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

26

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 26 through 30. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The woodwinds continue their melodic line, and the strings maintain their accompaniment. The notation includes various note values and rests, typical of a classical march arrangement.

31

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 31 through 35. 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 one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bassoon and cello have a more active bass line.

36

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 36 through 40. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The woodwinds and strings continue their rhythmic patterns, with some woodwinds playing sixteenth-note runs. The bassoon and cello maintain their active bass lines, providing a solid foundation for the ensemble.

42

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

48

Fl *rit.*
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

Flute

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6 *mf*

11

16

20

26

31

35

40

45

49 *rit.*

Oboe

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March (♩ = 110)

The image displays a musical score for the Oboe part of the "March" from "Hercules" by George Frideric Handel. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked as "March (♩ = 110)". The score begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 6. The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 20, 26, 31, 35, 40, 45, and 49 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a final note and a double bar line at measure 54.

Horn in F

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March (♩ = 110)

7

13

19

25

30

36

43

49

Bassoon

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March (♩ = 110)

mf

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

Violin 1

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March (♩ = 110)

7 *mf*

12

18

23

28

33

38

44

49

Violin 2

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March (♩ = 110)

7

12

18

23

28

33

38

44

49

Viola

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March (♩ = 110)

7

mf

Musical notation for measures 1-6, starting with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

13

Musical notation for measures 7-12.

19

Musical notation for measures 13-18.

25

Musical notation for measures 19-24.

31

Musical notation for measures 25-30.

37

Musical notation for measures 31-36.

43

Musical notation for measures 37-42.

49

Musical notation for measures 43-48.

Musical notation for measures 49-54, ending with a fermata.

Cello

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March (♩ = 110)

mf

Measures 1-6 of the cello part. The music begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a quarter note G2.

Measures 7-12. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 10.

Measures 13-18. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 15.

Measures 19-24. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 21.

Measures 25-30. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 27.

Measures 31-36. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 33.

Measures 37-42. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 39.

Measures 43-48. The music continues with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in measure 45.

Measures 49-54. The music concludes with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a quarter note G2. A fermata is placed over the final note.