



# Ralf Behrens

Allemagne, Edewecht

## Thine Be the Glory (C major - SATB - low notation) Haendel, Georg Friedrich

### A propos de l'artiste

Hello, my name is Ralf Behrens, born in 1958. My instruments are the guitar, the church organ, several recorders and some more. Especially for my pupils and a few small music ensembles I arrange pieces of music for studying and/or performing. Feel free to use my arrangements, but – of course – donations are welcome. Have fun.

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### A propos de la pièce



<b>Titre :</b>	Thine Be the Glory [C major - SATB - low notation]
<b>Compositeur :</b>	Haendel, Georg Friedrich
<b>Arrangeur :</b>	Behrens, Ralf
<b>Droit d'auteur :</b>	Copyright © Ralf Behrens
<b>Editeur :</b>	Behrens, Ralf
<b>Instrumentation :</b>	Flûte à bec quatuor
<b>Style :</b>	Baroque

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# Thine Be the Glory

Georg Friedrich Händel (1685-1759) (Arr.: Ralf Behrens)

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$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 70$

Soprano Recorder

Alto Recorder

Tenor Recorder

Bass Recorder

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in common time (C) and features four staves: Soprano Recorder (treble clef), Alto Recorder (treble clef), Tenor Recorder (treble clef), and Bass Recorder (bass clef). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes, with a final measure ending on a whole note. A fermata is placed over the final note of each staff.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. This system continues the piece from measure 5. It features the same four staves as the first system. Measure 5 begins with a fermata over the first note. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, concluding with a fermata over the final note of each staff in measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. This system continues the piece from measure 9. It features the same four staves. Measure 9 begins with a fermata over the first note. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests, concluding with a fermata over the final note of each staff in measure 12.

13 8

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the first staff consists of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Measures 14-16 continue the melody and bass line, ending with a whole note chord of C4, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4.

17 8

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 17 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the first staff consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Measures 18-20 continue the melody and bass line, ending with a whole note chord of C4, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4.

21 8

Musical score for measures 21-24. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 21 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the first staff consists of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass line consists of quarter notes: C3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Measures 22-24 continue the melody and bass line, ending with a whole note chord of C4, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4.