



# MICHAEL MAGATAGAN

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## "O Prince, whose virtues all admire" for Winds & Strings (HWV 60 Mvt. 43) 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.

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### A propos de la pièce

**Titre :** "O Prince, whose virtues all admire" for Winds & Strings  
[HWV 60 Mvt. 43]  
**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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# "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 in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro' and a metronome marking of quarter note = 60. The dynamic is marked '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 (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Horn in F (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin 1 (V1), Violin 2 (V2), Viola (Va), and Cello (Vc). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes trills (tr) in the woodwind parts. The string parts provide a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

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 Flute part includes trills (tr) in measures 20, 22, and 24. The Oboe part includes trills in measures 20, 22, and 24. The Viola part includes trills in measures 20, 22, and 24. The Violin I and II parts include trills in measures 20, 22, and 24. The Bassoon and Bass parts include trills in measures 20, 22, and 24. The Viola part includes trills in measures 20, 22, and 24. The Violoncello part includes trills in measures 20, 22, and 24.

28

Fl

Ob

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 28 through 37. 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 Flute part includes trills (tr) in measures 30, 32, and 34. The Oboe part includes trills in measures 30, 32, and 34. The Viola part includes trills in measures 30, 32, and 34. The Violin I and II parts include trills in measures 30, 32, and 34. The Bassoon and Bass parts include trills in measures 30, 32, and 34. The Viola part includes trills in measures 30, 32, and 34. The Violoncello part includes trills in measures 30, 32, and 34.

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 has 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

84

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

94

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

102

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

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 and Fagotto parts have more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns. The Bassoon part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The strings (V1, V2, Va, Vc) provide a harmonic foundation with various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs in the violins and eighth-note accompaniment in the viola and cello.

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 part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Bassoon part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The strings (V1, V2, Va, Vc) provide a harmonic foundation with various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs in the violins and eighth-note accompaniment in the viola and cello.

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

Flute

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

mf

9

16

26

37

48

55

64

72

82

91

101 *tr.*

111 *tr.* *tr.* *tr.* 2 *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

121 *tr.* *tr.*

131 *tr.*

141 *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

151 *tr.* *tr.*

160 *tr.* *tr.* *tr.*

170

181 *rit.*

191 *Adagio* (*J. = 40*) *Tempo I* *tr.* *tr.*

201 *rit.* *tr.*

Oboe

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

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for Oboe in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 16, 25, 34, 42, 50, 59, 65, 73, and 83 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. Trills are marked with 'tr' above the notes in measures 16, 25, 34, and 42. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the tenth staff.

92

102

111

122

131

141

149

157

167

180

Tempo I

195

204



Horn in F

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

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

mf

13

24

35

44

53

62

73

83

96

103

115

126

135

145

152

165

182

194

**Tempo I**

204

Bassoon

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

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for Bassoon in 3/8 time, key of D major (two sharps). It begins with a *mf* dynamic. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 10, 19, 27, 35, 44, 54, 64, 73, 82, and 91 marked at the start of their respective staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various articulations such as slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a final note on the tenth staff.

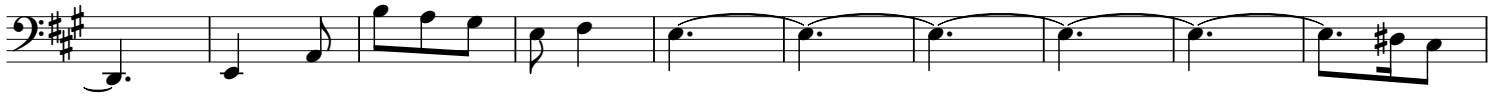
101



110



118



128



137



148



158



168



178



185



**Adagio** (♩ = 40)

**Tempo I**

193



202



Violin 1

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

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

*mf*

The musical score is written for Violin 1 in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 16, 26, 35, 43, 52, 61, 72, 80, and 91 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piece is marked Allegro with a tempo of 60 quarter notes per minute. The key signature is G major, and the time signature is 3/4. The score concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

102 

112 

121 

132 

142 

153 

162 

173 

184 

193 **Adagio (♩ = 40)** **Tempo I** 

203 

Violin 2

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

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for Violin 2 in G major (one sharp) and 3/8 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The tempo is marked Allegro with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 16, 26, 35, 43, 52, 61, 72, 80, and 91 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various rests and articulation marks.

102

112

121

131

141

152

161

171

183

192

203



Viola

# "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)

9

18

27

36

46

55

65

74

83

92

102



111



121



132



143



154



163



175



186



199



Cello

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

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

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Allegro (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for Cello in 3/8 time, key of D major (two sharps). It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The first measure starts with a rest followed by a grace note. The dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is placed below the first measure. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 18, 27, 36, 46, 57, 67, 77, 86, and 96 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests and grace notes. The final measure of the score ends with a fermata over a whole note.

106



115



126



136



148



158



168



180



190

Adagio (♩ = 40)

Tempo I



201

