



Mike Magatagan

États-Unis, SierraVista

"Whither, fairest, art thou running?" for Winds & Strings (HWV 49 Mvt. 12) Haendel, Georg Friedrich

A propos de l'artiste

Je suis ingénieur programmeur. À l'origine, je suis un geek, qui aime résoudre les problèmes. J'ai développé des logiciels les 25 dernières années, mais mon amour pour la musique a récemment été ravivé.

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A propos de la pièce

Titre :	"Whither, fairest, art thou running?" for Winds & Strings [HWV 49 Mvt. 12]
Compositeur :	Haendel, Georg Friedrich
Arrangeur :	Magatagan, Mike
Droit d'auteur :	Public Domain
Editeur :	Magatagan, Mike
Instrumentation :	Vents & Orchestre Cordes
Style :	Baroque

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



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"Whither, fairest, art thou running?" from "Acis & Galatea"

George Frideric Handel, (HWV 49 Mvt. 12) 1718

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Andante ($\text{♩} = 72$)

Flute *mp*

Oboe *mp*

Horn in F *mp*

Bassoon *mp*

Violin 1 *p*

Violin 2 *p*

Viola *p*

Cello *p*

6

Fl

Ob

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

11

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

16

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

rit.

Flute

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Andante (♩ = 72)₂

mp

6

mp

17

rit.

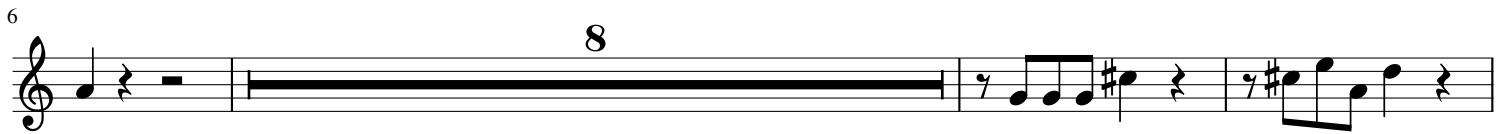
Oboe

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Andante (♩ = 72)


6


17


Horn in F

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Andante (♩ = 72)

mp

2

Musical notation for measures 1-5. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamic is 'mp'. The notation includes a whole rest in measure 1, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes in measures 2-4, and a whole note in measure 5. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 5.

6

Musical notation for measures 6-9. Measure 6 begins with a whole rest. Measures 7-9 contain a melodic line primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes.

10

Musical notation for measures 10-13. Measures 10-13 continue the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

14

6

rit.

Musical notation for measures 14-15. Measure 14 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The dynamic is 'mp'. The notation includes a whole rest in measure 14, followed by a whole note in measure 15. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 15.

Bassoon

"Whither, fairest, art thou running?" *from "Acis & Galatea"*

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Andante (♩ = 72)

mp

2

6

10

14

mp

6

rit.

Violin 1

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Andante (♩ = 72)

First line of musical notation (measures 1-4). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notes are: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter).

Second line of musical notation (measures 5-8). The notes are: G5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter).

Third line of musical notation (measures 9-12). The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter).

Fourth line of musical notation (measures 13-16). The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter).

Fifth line of musical notation (measures 17-20). The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F5 (quarter), G5 (quarter). The piece concludes with a *rit.* marking and a fermata over the final G5 note.

Violin 2

"Whither, fairest, art thou running?" from "Acis & Galatea"

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Andante (♩ = 72)

First line of musical notation (measures 1-4). It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a dynamic marking of *p*. The notes are: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).

Second line of musical notation (measures 5-8). Measure 5 starts with a measure rest. The notes are: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).

Third line of musical notation (measures 9-12). The notes are: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).

Fourth line of musical notation (measures 13-16). The notes are: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).

Fifth line of musical notation (measures 17-20). It includes a *rit.* marking. The notes are: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (half), G4 (half).

Viola

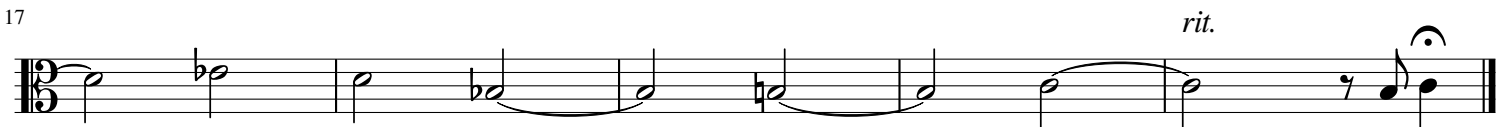
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Andante (♩ = 72)



Cello

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Andante (♩ = 72)

First line of musical notation (measures 1-4) in bass clef, common time. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notes are: C2 (whole), G1 (half), F1 (half), and a half note G1 with a sharp sign (#) tied to the next measure.

5

Second line of musical notation (measures 5-8). The notes are: G1 (half), A1 (half), B1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), and F1 (quarter).

9

Third line of musical notation (measures 9-12). The notes are: F1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), B1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), F1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), and F1 (quarter).

13

Fourth line of musical notation (measures 13-16). The notes are: F1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), B1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), F1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), and F1 (quarter).

17

Fifth line of musical notation (measures 17-20). The notes are: F1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), B1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), F1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), and F1 (quarter). The piece concludes with a fermata over the final note.