

Galliard Battaglia

arranged for saxophone quartet - SSTB/SSAB

IMSLP; arranged for brass quartet by Michel Rondeau;
set for saxophones by John Kilpatrick

Samuel Scheidt (1587-1654)

$\text{♩} = 120$

The score is arranged for saxophone quartet (SSTB/SSAB) and consists of five staves: S1 (Soprano Saxophone 1), S2 (Soprano Saxophone 2), 3A (Alto Saxophone), 3T (Tenor Saxophone), and B (Baritone Saxophone). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score is divided into three systems. The first system covers measures 1-5, the second system covers measures 6-9, and the third system covers measures 10-13. The S1 and S2 parts have a melodic line with some rests, while the 3A, 3T, and B parts provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns.

14

Musical score for measures 14-19. The score is written for a piano with four staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a double bar line at the end of measure 19.

20

Musical score for measures 20-23. The score is written for a piano with four staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a double bar line at the end of measure 23.

24

Musical score for measures 24-26. The score is written for a piano with four staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a double bar line at the end of measure 26.

27

Musical score for measures 27-30. The score is written for a piano with four staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a double bar line at the end of measure 30.

30

Musical score for measures 30-34. The score is written for five staves: two treble clefs and three bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a complex texture with multiple voices. The first two staves have a melodic line with some rests. The piano part (staves 3-5) has a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 34 ends with a fermata over a whole note chord.

35

Musical score for measures 35-40. The score continues with the same five-staff arrangement. The melodic lines in the upper staves become more active, with many sixteenth-note passages. The piano accompaniment remains consistent. Measure 40 ends with a fermata over a whole note chord.

41

Musical score for measures 41-45. The score continues with the same five-staff arrangement. The melodic lines are more sparse, with some rests. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 45 ends with a fermata over a whole note chord.

Soprano 1

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5

10

14

19

23

26

29

32

36

41

The musical score is written for Soprano 1 in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The piece consists of 41 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 5, 10, 14, 19, 23, 26, 29, 32, 36, and 41 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves.

Soprano 2

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♩ = 120

6

10

14

19

23

26

29

32

36

40

The musical score is written for Soprano 2 in a 3/4 time signature with a tempo marking of 120. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 6, 10, 14, 19, 23, 26, 29, 32, 36, and 40 indicated at the beginning of each staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the 40th measure.

pt3 Alto
(alt. to tenor)

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6

12

17

22

25

30

34

39

pt3 Tenor
(alt. to alto)

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The image shows a single-staff musical score for the Tenor saxophone part of the piece 'Galliard Battaglia' by Samuel Scheidt. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score consists of nine lines of music, with measure numbers 6, 12, 17, 22, 25, 30, 34, and 39 indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some rests and phrasing slurs. The piece concludes with a final double bar line at the end of the ninth line.

Baritone

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$\text{♩} = 120$

6

11

17

22

26

31

35

40

43