



"'Tis Nature's voice" from "Hail! Bright Cecilia"

Henry Purcell (Z.328 No. 4) ca. 1692

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Adagio dolce ($\text{♩} = 20$)

Flute

Oboe

Horn in F

Bassoon

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

9

Fl

Ob

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

mp

mf

tr

mf *mp*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for an orchestral arrangement of Henry Purcell's "Tis Nature's voice" from "Hail! Bright Cecilia". The score is arranged for Winds and Strings by Mike Magatagan in 2023. It begins with the tempo marking "Adagio dolce" and a quarter note equal to 20 (♩ = 20). The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). 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, Horn in F, Bassoon, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello. The Flute part starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The Oboe part also starts with *mp*. The Horn in F part starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The Bassoon part starts with *mp*. The Violin 1, Violin 2, and Viola parts all start with *mp*. The Cello part starts with *mf* and then changes to *mp*. The Horn in F part has a trill (*tr*) in the second system. The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument.

15

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 15 through 20. It features seven staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Flute (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), and Viola (Va). The Flute and Oboe parts play a melodic line with a slur over measures 16-18. The Flute (Fh) part has a complex rhythmic pattern with trills (tr) in measures 15, 16, and 19. The Bassoon (Ba) part provides a bass line with a slur over measures 16-18. The Violin I (V1) and Violin II (V2) parts play a simple melodic line with a slur over measures 16-18. The Viola (Va) part plays a simple bass line with a slur over measures 16-18. The Violoncello (Vc) part plays a simple bass line with a slur over measures 16-18.

21

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 21 through 26. It features seven staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Flute (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), and Viola (Va). The Flute (Fl) part plays a melodic line with a slur over measures 25-26. The Oboe (Ob) part plays a melodic line with a slur over measures 25-26. The Flute (Fh) part has a complex rhythmic pattern with trills (tr) in measures 22, 23, and 24. The Bassoon (Ba) part provides a bass line with a slur over measures 25-26. The Violin I (V1) and Violin II (V2) parts play a simple melodic line with a slur over measures 25-26. The Viola (Va) part plays a simple bass line with a slur over measures 25-26. The Violoncello (Vc) part plays a simple bass line with a slur over measures 25-26.

27

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

32

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

38

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 38 to 41. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Flute (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The Flute (Fh) part is highly active, playing a complex sixteenth-note pattern. The other instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes and simple rhythmic figures.

42

Fl
Ob
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This system of musical notation covers measures 42 to 45. It features the same eight staves as the previous system. The Flute (Fh) part continues with its intricate sixteenth-note pattern, which becomes more rhythmic and includes a trill in measure 44. The other instruments continue to provide harmonic support with sustained notes and simple rhythmic figures.

48

Fl
Ob
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

53

rit.

Fl
Ob
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc