



# Mike Magatagan

United States (USA), SierraVista

## "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best" for Winds & Strings (Z.322 No. 4) Purcell, Henry

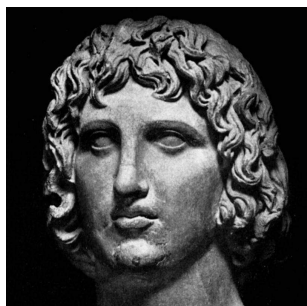
### About the artist

I'm a software engineer. Basically, I'm 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.

**Artist page :** <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-magataganm.htm>

### About the piece

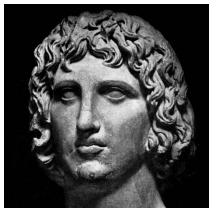


<b>Title:</b>	"Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best" for Winds & Strings [Z.322 No. 4]
<b>Composer:</b>	Purcell, Henry
<b>Arranger:</b>	Magatagan, Mike
<b>Copyright:</b>	Public Domain
<b>Publisher:</b>	Magatagan, Mike
<b>Instrumentation:</b>	Winds & String Orchestra
<b>Style:</b>	Baroque
<b>Comment:</b>	Henry Purcell (1659 – 1695) was an English composer. His style of Baroque music was uniquely English, although it incorporated Italian and French elements. Generally considered among the greatest English opera composers, Purcell is often linked with John Dunstaple and William Byrd as England's most important early music composers. No later native-born English composer approached his fame until Edward Elgar, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Gustav Holst, W... (more online)

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



- listen to the audio
- share your interpretation
- comment
- contact the artist



# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

The musical score is arranged in 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 score is in common time (C) and begins with a *mf* dynamic. The tempo is marked 'Allegro ma non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of 16 measures, with a measure rest in measure 5. The instrumentation includes Flute, Oboe, Horn in F, Bassoon, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello.

10

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This block contains the first system of a musical score, covering measures 10 through 14. It features seven staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), French Horn (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The Flute part has a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth notes. The Oboe and French Horn parts have more melodic lines with some rests. The Bassoon part is more rhythmic. The string parts (V1, V2, Va, Vc) provide a steady accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

15

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This block contains the second system of a musical score, covering measures 15 through 19. It features the same seven staves as the first system: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), French Horn (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music continues in the same key and time signature. The Flute part continues its complex, rhythmic melody. The Oboe part has a more melodic line with some rests. The French Horn part is more rhythmic. The Bassoon part is more melodic. The string parts (V1, V2, Va, Vc) provide a steady accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

19

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This block contains the musical notation for measures 19 through 23. It features eight staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), French Horn (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings.

24

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

This block contains the musical notation for measures 24 through 27. It features the same eight staves as the previous block: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), French Horn (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns and includes some slurs and dynamic markings.

28

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

32

*rit.*

Fl  
Ob  
Fh  
Ba  
V1  
V2  
Va  
Vc

# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

Flute

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

**Allegro ma non troppo** (♩ = 80)

mf

6

10

15

19

23

27

31

rit.

# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

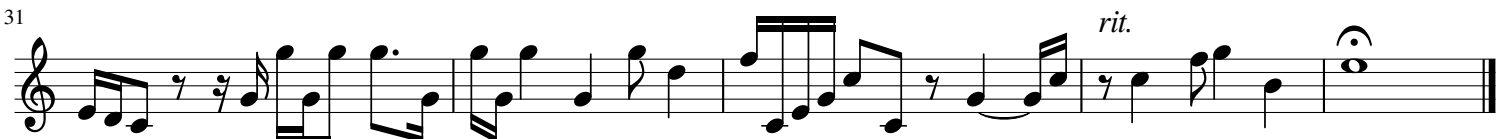
Oboe

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)



# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

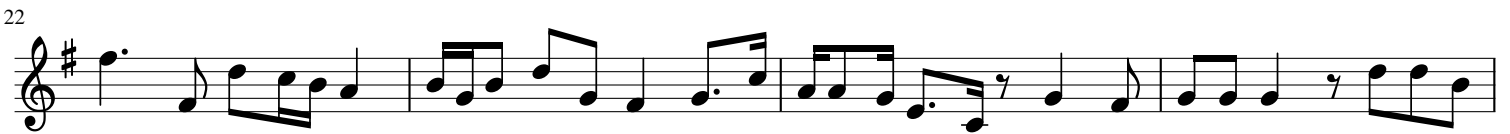
Horn in F

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)





# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

Bassoon

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)

Measures 1-5 of the bassoon part. The music is in C major, common time, and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 6-11 of the bassoon part. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a quarter rest.

Measures 12-17 of the bassoon part. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in measure 12. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 18-22 of the bassoon part. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) in measure 18. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 23-25 of the bassoon part. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 26-30 of the bassoon part. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 31-35 of the bassoon part. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in measure 31. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final sustained note.

# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

Violin 1

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The tempo is indicated as "Allegro ma non troppo" with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 22, 25, 29, and 32 marked at the start of their respective lines. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final whole note chord.

# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

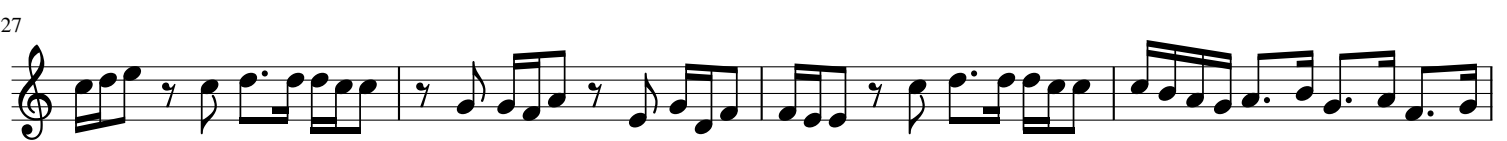
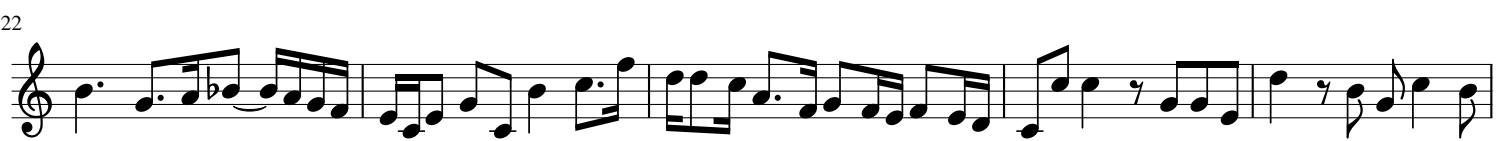
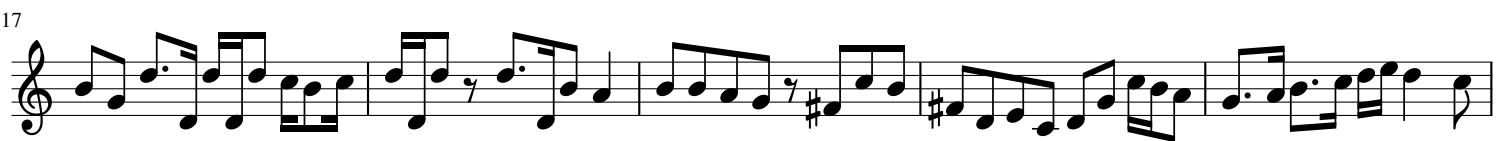
Violin 2

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)



# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

Viola

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)

mf

Measures 1-4 of the Viola part. The music begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The dynamics are marked *mf*.

5

Measures 5-8 of the Viola part. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

9

Measures 9-12 of the Viola part. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

13

Measures 13-16 of the Viola part. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

17

Measures 17-21 of the Viola part. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

22

Measures 22-26 of the Viola part. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

27

Measures 27-30 of the Viola part. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

31

Measures 31-34 of the Viola part. The music concludes with a final cadence. The dynamics are marked *rit.* (ritardando).

# "Thus Virgil's genius lov'd the country best"

Cello

*from "Celestial music did the gods inspire"*

Henry Purcell (Z.322 No. 4) 1689

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2023

Allegro ma non troppo (♩ = 80)

Measures 1-5 of the cello part. The music begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The notation is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 6-10 of the cello part. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 11-15 of the cello part. A sharp sign (#) appears above the staff in measure 15, indicating a key signature change.

Measures 16-20 of the cello part. The sharp sign (#) remains above the staff.

Measures 21-25 of the cello part. The sharp sign (#) remains above the staff.

Measures 26-30 of the cello part. The sharp sign (#) remains above the staff.

Measures 31-35 of the cello part. The music concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a final whole note chord.