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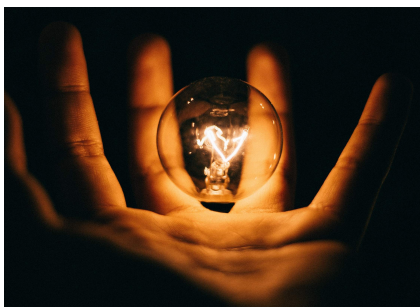
"Dominus Illuminatio Mea" for Winds & Strings Erbach, Christian

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.

Page artiste : https://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_magataganm.htm

A propos de la pièce



Titre : "Dominus Illuminatio Mea" for Winds & Strings
Compositeur : Erbach, Christian
Arrangeur : Magatagan, Mike
Droit d'auteur : Public Domain
Editeur : Magatagan, Mike
Instrumentation : Vents & Orchestre Cordes
Style : Renaissance

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



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"Dominus Illuminatio Mea"

Christian Erbach (1568/73 - 1635)

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2020



"Dominus Illuminatio Mea" by Christian Erbach Arranged for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan (Mike@Magatagan.com)

Adagio (♩ = 80)

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes the Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Horn in F, and Bassoon. The second system includes Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is Adagio, with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is used throughout the score. The Flute part begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Oboe part begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The English Horn part begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Horn in F part begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Bassoon part begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Violin 1 part begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Violin 2 part begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Viola part begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The Cello part begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking.

17

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

31

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

46

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 46 to 55. It features ten staves for woodwinds and strings. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The string section includes Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The woodwinds play melodic lines with various articulations and dynamics, while the strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure 46 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. The piece concludes in measure 55 with a final whole note chord.

60

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This musical score page contains measures 60 through 73. It is arranged for a woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, English Horn, French Horn, Bassoon) and a string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello). The woodwinds are in treble clef, and the strings are in their respective clefs (Violin I and II in treble, Viola and Cello in bass). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and full notes, with some passages marked with slurs and accents. Measure 60 starts with a flute melody, while the bassoon and strings provide a harmonic foundation. The woodwinds and strings play in unison or harmony throughout the passage.

73

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The second system contains four staves: Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and ties. The measure number 73 is indicated at the beginning of the first staff.

87

Fl

Ob

Eh

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

101

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

V1
V2
Va
Vc

114

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 114 through 123. It features two systems of staves. The first system includes five woodwind parts: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The second system includes four string parts: Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature. The woodwinds play melodic lines with various articulations, while the strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

127

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba
V1
V2
Va
Vc

This musical score is for a woodwind and string ensemble. It consists of nine staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), Bassoon (Ba), Violin I (V1), Violin II (V2), Viola (Va), and Cello (Vc). The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is arranged in a system of nine staves. The Flute part starts with a melodic line in the first measure, while the other instruments provide harmonic support. The Oboe and English Horn parts have more active lines, often playing sustained notes or moving lines. The French Horn and Bassoon parts are more rhythmic, often playing chords or moving lines. The Violin I and II parts play sustained notes, while the Viola and Cello parts provide a solid harmonic foundation. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the instruments are labeled on the left side of each staff.

150

Fl

Ob

Eh

Fh

Ba

V1

V2

Va

Vc

rit.

Flute

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

mf

19

36

52

68

83

100

114

127

140

153

rit.

Oboe

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

mf

16 **2**

33

47

64

81

97

111

126

140

155 *rit.*

English Horn

"Dominus Illuminatio Mea"

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

mf

18

2

34

51

68

84

99

112

127

141

157

rit.

Horn in F

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

8

mf

24

40

2

58

73

90

5

2

109

123

138

153

rit.

Bassoon

"Dominus Illuminatio Mea"

Christian Erbach (1568/73 - 1635)

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2020

Adagio (♩ = 80)

15

mf

33

51

70

86

114

128

140

153

rit.

Violin 1

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

mf

19

35

50

66

82

100

114

128

139

152

rit.

Violin 2

"Dominus Illuminatio Mea"

Christian Erbach (1568/73 - 1635)

Interpretation for Winds & Strings by Mike Magatagan 2020

Adagio (♩ = 80)

The musical score for Violin 2 is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is Adagio, with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into systems of five lines each, with measure numbers 16, 31, 44, 60, 75, 95, 109, 120, 133, and 153 marking the beginning of each system. The piece begins with a *mf* dynamic. It contains several multi-measure rests: a 2-measure rest at measure 44, a 2-measure rest at measure 60, a 6-measure rest at measure 75, a 3-measure rest at measure 95, a 2-measure rest at measure 133, a 5-measure rest at measure 133, and a 4-measure rest at measure 133. The score concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking at measure 153.

Viola

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

9

mf

25

43

61

76

91

106

120

133

148

rit.

Cello

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Adagio (♩ = 80)

8

mf

2

3

26

2

42

7

2

65

2

10

89

101

114

2

128

142

154

rit.