

ORPHEUS BRITANNICUS

Strike the viol

FROM

Come ye Sons of Art, 1694

Z232/5

COMPOS'D

By Mr. Henry Purcell

FOR

Soprano, Two Descant

Recorders (optional),

AND

A THROUGH-BASS

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"Strike the Viol" from *Orpheus Britannicus*

Nahum Tate

Henry Purcell

Soprano Recorders

Soprano

Strike the *Vi - ol*, strike, the

Continuo realized by W. F. Long

Harpichord

6 8

6 8

6 8

6 8

Vi - ol, touch, touch, touch, touch, touch, touch the *Lute*;

11 8

11 8

11

Wake _____ the *Harp*, Wake _____ the *Harp*, Wake _____ the

11

Detailed description: This system contains measures 8 through 11. It features four staves: two vocal staves (treble clef) and two piano staves (grand staff). The vocal line begins with a rest in measure 8, followed by the lyrics 'Wake _____ the Harp,' in measures 9 and 10, and 'Wake _____ the' in measure 11. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a rhythmic bass line in the left hand.

16 8

16 8

16

Harp, In - spire _____ the *Flute*; Wake _____ the *Harp*, In -

16

Detailed description: This system contains measures 16 through 20. It features four staves: two vocal staves (treble clef) and two piano staves (grand staff). The vocal line continues with 'Harp, In - spire _____ the Flute;' in measure 16, 'Wake _____ the Harp,' in measure 17, and 'In -' in measure 18. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and a rhythmic bass line.

21 8

1. 2.

21 8

21

spire — the *Flute;* *Flute;* Sing, your Pa - tro - nes - se's

21

27 8

27 8

27

Praise, Sing, your Pa - tro - nes - se's Praise, Sing, sing, sing,

27

Detailed description: The image shows a page of a musical score for the piece "Strike the Viol". It consists of five systems of music. The first system (measures 21-26) features a vocal line with lyrics, a flute part with two first endings, and a piano accompaniment. The second system (measures 27-32) continues the vocal line with lyrics, the flute part, and the piano accompaniment. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The piano part includes chords and a rhythmic bass line.

"Strike the Viol" is from the ode Come ye Sons of Art. It is on page 145 of Book I of *Orpheus Britannicus*.

Unlike the more familiar version of "Strike the Viol", the arrangement in *Orpheus* is for soprano rather than countertenor and includes no obligato recorders. Here I've transposed the piece down a 3rd from c minor, its key in *Orpheus*, to a minor, and I've added the original recorder parts from Come ye Sons of Art, transposed down from d minor to a minor. The recorder parts probably sound best on alto recorders, but they can also be played on tenor recorders or an octave higher on soprano recorders. If no recorder players are available, the song can be perfectly well performed with just the continuo accompaniment, as it is presented in *Orpheus*.

Like so many of the songs in *Orpheus*, the bass is unfigured in "Strike the Viol".

Descant
Recorder 1

"Strike the Viol" from *Orpheus Britannicus*

Henry Purcell

8

7 8

13 8

19 8

24 8

30 8

36 8

1. 2.

1. 2.

Descant
Recorder 2

"Strike the Viol" from *Orpheus Britannicus*

Henry Purcell

8

7 8

13 8

19 8

24 8

30 8

36 8

1. 2.

1. 2.

Soprano

"Strike the Viol" from *Orpheus Britannicus*

Nahum Tate

Henry Purcell

recorders

gamba

8^{vb}

6

10

16

21

24

30

35

38

Strike the Vi - ol, strike, the

Vi - ol, touch, touch, touch, touch, touch, touch the

Lute; Wake the Harp, Wake the Harp, Wake the

Harp, In - spire the Flute; Wake the Harp, In -

spire the Flute; Flute;

Sing, your Pa - tro - nes - se's Praise, Sing, your Pa - tro -

nes - se's Praise, Sing, sing, sing, sing in cheer - - -

full and Har - mo - nious Lays. Lays.

1. 2.

1. 2.

Harpichord

"Strike the Viol" from *Orpheus Britannicus*

Henry Purcell

Continuo realized by W. F. Long

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The score is in 3/4 time and features a treble and bass clef. The treble clef contains chords, while the bass clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 5.

Musical notation for measures 6-11. The score continues with the same treble and bass clefs. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 11.

Musical notation for measures 12-17. The score continues with the same treble and bass clefs. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 17.

Musical notation for measures 18-23. The score continues with the same treble and bass clefs. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 23. Below the bass line, there are two first endings labeled '1.' and '2.', and a *8vb* marking with a dashed line.

"Strike the Viol"

24

30

36

8^{vb}

1.

2.

The image shows a piano score for the piece "Strike the Viol". It consists of three systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system starts at measure 24 and ends at measure 29. The second system starts at measure 30 and ends at measure 35. The third system starts at measure 36 and ends at measure 39, featuring a first and second ending. A dynamic marking of *8^{vb}* is present in the first system. The music is written in a style typical of a piano accompaniment for a violin piece, with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Viola da
Gamba

"Strike the Viol" from *Orpheus Britannicus*

Henry Purcell

7

13

20

26

32

39

1. 2.

8vb-----

8vb-----

8vb-----

1. 2.