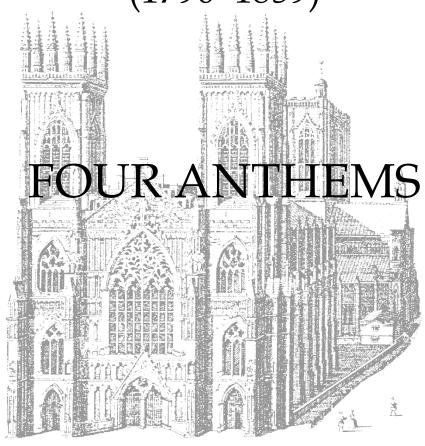
# YORK% EARLY MUSIC PRESS

John Camidge (1790–1859)



**Edited by David Griffiths** 

In association with





# **JOHN CAMIDGE**

(1790-1859)

# **Four Anthems**

**Edited by David Griffiths** 

York Early Music Press 2014

#### York Early Music Press

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#### INTRODUCTION

#### Biography

John Camidge, the first child of Matthew Camidge and his wife Elizabeth, was born on 11 August 1790 and baptized at the church of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, on 14 September of that year. His father was a musician who in 1799 became organist of York Minster, a position he held until 1842 and one which his paternal grandfather had occupied from 1756 to 1799. John's maternal grandfather, Joseph Shaw, was also a musician.<sup>2</sup> It would seem that John was something of a musical prodigy and he made what was probably his first public performance, on the piano and violin respectively, in 1798 at the age of seven. He was a noted instrumentalist throughout most of his life, playing concertos on both piano and violin at concerts held in York between 1805 and 1828, having a fine reputation as an organist too. He probably received musical instruction, especially in his early years, from his father and perhaps his grandfathers too, and was later taught by Feliks Janiewicz, a Polish violinist and composer, resident in England from 1792, and Charles Hague, a native of nearby Tadcaster, and professor of music at the University of Cambridge from 1799 until his death in 1821.<sup>3</sup> In 1812 John took the degree of Mus.B. at Cambridge and seven years later that of Mus.D. He was paid as Assistant Organist at York Minster from 1820 to 1842 when, on the resignation of his father Matthew, he was appointed Organist, a post he occupied until 1858, a year before his death. From the end of 1850 onwards he was unable to officiate at the organ because of a paralysis of his right hand.

#### The source

The bibliographical details of John Camidge's *Cathedral Music* are as follows:

Cathedral Music. | Consisting of | a Te Deum, Jubilate, Cantate, Deus Misereatur, | Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, | also | Six Arrangements of the Sanctus & Miserere, | Four Anthems and Fifty Double Chants, | the Whole in Score for Voices with an Arranged part | for the | Organ or Piano Forte, | Composed, and with the greatest deference Dedicated | (by Permission) | to | His Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of York, | by John Camidge Mus. Doc. | Ent. at Sta. Hall. To Subscribers one Guinea. Price L 1. 11. 6 | London, Published by Preston, 71, Dean Street, Soho. | and to be had of Dr. Camidge, Manor House, York. [vii], 2–146 pp.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Parish Register of St. Mary, Castlegate, York. Vols. II, III & IV, 1705–1837. The Publications of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Parish Register Section, 136 ([Leeds]: Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1972), p. 138.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An account of the musicians in the Camidge family can be found in David Griffiths, *The Camidges of York: Five Generations of a Musical Family*. Borthwick Papers, 118 (York: Borthwick Institute for Archives, 2010). For other information about John Camidge see *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, s.v. 'Camidge,' by Nicholas Temperley; *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2<sup>te</sup> Ausg., s.v. 'Camidge,' by Anthony Ford; and *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, s.v. 'Camidge, John, the Younger,' by D. J. Golby.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> York Courant, 6 April 1807, 21 March 1808, 28 November 1808; John Crosse, An Account of the Grand Musical Festival, held in September, 1823, in the Cathedral Church of York (York: Wolstenholme, 1825), p. 103.

An advertisement in the *York Herald* of 24 July 1830 announced that "Dr. Camidge's Cathedral Music ... will be published in the early part of August", and on 11 November of that year York Minster paid ten guineas (the subscribers' price) for ten copies. It can be concluded that the work was published between these two dates. The "Very Rev. the Dean and the Ven. Chapter of York" are listed among the names of people and institutions who subscribed to 465 copies, along with the cathedrals of Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, Norwich, Ripon, Salisbury, and Wells. The work contains an Evening Service in A (comprising a Cantate Domino and Deus misereatur), a Morning Service in A (comprising a Te Deum and Jubilate), an Evening Service in E flat (comprising a Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis), and the four anthems contained in this volume: 'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly'; 'Holy, holy, holy'; 'I will cry unto God'; and, 'Sing unto the Lord'. This edition of the anthems, which has been transcribed from a copy of *Cathedral Music* in the British Library, has not been collated with other copies of the work which are known to exist, and which are located in the following libraries:

U. K. Belton House (National Trust); Leeds Central Library [i.e., Leeds Public Library]; Royal College of Music Library (2 copies); University of Birmingham Library; University of Cambridge Library; University of Glasgow Library; University of Leeds Library; University of London Library (Senate House); University of Oxford (Faculty of Music Library); University of York Library; York Minster Library (5 copies, of which three only are listed in the printed and online catalogues).

#### U. S. Newberry Library (Chicago); University of Pittsburgh Library

'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly' was most likely composed sometime between 1809, the publication date of the first book of words of anthems sung in York Minster in which it was possible for John Camidge's works to have been included, and 1830, the date of the publication of *Cathedral Music*.<sup>6</sup> This anthem was probably performed elsewhere up to the 1890s, as its inclusion in a book of the words of anthems indicates, and it was published in the early 1910s as no. 543 in the York Series by Banks & Son, a York music publisher and seller. Unfortunately it would seem that no copies of the latter publication have survived. The long solo section in this anthem (for treble or tenor) was recently thought to be of sufficient interest as to warrant its inclusion in a collection of vocal solos. There are manuscript additions to copies of *Cathedral Music* formerly in use in York Minster, in which the words of bb. 112–127, "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord", are replaced with "As for the transgressors, they shall perish together: and the end of the ungodly is, they shall be rooted out at the last". The harmony remains the same while the rhythm is modified to include the greater number of syllables in the replacement words.

<sup>5</sup> The Evening Service in E flat was published by the York Early Music Press in 2012, and the Morning and Evening Services in A respectively in 2013.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> York Minster Library, Dean and Chapter of York, St. Peter's account, E2/25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A Copious Collection of those Portions of the Psalms of David, Bible, and Liturgy, Which Have Been Set to Music, and sung as anthems in the cathedral and collegiate churches of England. Arranged in chronological order, according to the times in which the several musical composers lived (York: Peacock, 1809). The next such collection was published in 1831.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Novello's Collection of Words of Anthems; new edn (London: Novello, 1898), p. 353, anthem no. 1118.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Sacred Songs for the Soloist: 20 Songs on Religious Texts for Medium High Voice; comp. and ed. by David Patrick (London: Boosey & Hawkes, 1996).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The copies of *Cathedral Music* are now located in the Minster Library with shelf-marks P 429/1 (Counter [Tenor] Cantoris), P 429/3 (Tenor), and P 429/5 (treble, by inference). I am grateful to the Dean and Chapter of York for permission to transcribe this variant, which appears on p. 12 of the present work.

The compositions 'Holy, holy, holy' and 'Sing unto the Lord', given that they were performed together in 1825 and 1835, as noted below, probably constitute John Camidge's 'anthem' which was performed with orchestral accompaniment on 1 July 1819 at a service held in the church of Great St. Mary, Cambridge, during the anniversary meeting of the governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A contemporary account noted that

In the course of the service were performed by a full band, under the direction of Professor Hague, an anthem, composed by John Camidge, Mus. B. of Catharine hall [sic], as an exercise for his Doctor's degree; also Quartet and Chorus, He delivered the poor that cried, &c., [probably by Handel, from Israel in Egypt] Duet, Here shall soft charity repair [probably by Boyce], and the Coronation Anthem [probably by Handel]. The principal solo parts were delightfully sung by Miss Goodall and Mr. Hawes, and the choruses were led by Mrs. Tydeman, and ably supported by the choirs of the Chapel-Royal, the University, and Ely. 10

These two doctoral compositions were later performed at a concert in the York Assembly Rooms on 30 March 1821, a newspaper advertisement for which listed among the works to be performed a "piano forte concerto by Dr. Camidge, and Motetto, as performed at the Cambridge Grand Commencement, 1819, for the Degree of Mus. Doc". In reporting this concert, the *Yorkshire Gazette* noted that

In the course of the concert, a Motet by Dr. Camidge, was performed and displayed his talents as a composer of sacred music to considerable advantage. The Quartetto [the major part of 'Sing unto the Lord'] in this Motet was particularly beautiful, and the Choruses very impressive. <sup>11</sup>

The anthems 'Holy, holy, holy' and 'Sing unto the Lord', were subsequently performed in York Minster on the morning of 13 September 1825, as part of the second Yorkshire Musical Festival, and this fact is alluded to in comments in John Camidge's Cathedral Music (pp. 77 and 114), where it is stated of 'Holy, holy, holy' that "This Composition was performed in York Minster by a Band of 600 Musicians"; and of 'Sing unto the Lord' that "This Quartett was performed at the Grand Yorkshire Festival 1825". In the concert programme of the morning performances in the 1825 Festival, the words of these two anthems were headed thus: "Anthem & Gloria Patri—Dr. Camidge"; and the texts there presented suggest that 'Holy, holy, holy' was performed complete, but that 'Sing unto the Lord'—which followed on immediately—was stripped of the concluding fugal chorus as it appears in Cathedral Music, and replaced with a 'Gloria Patri', perhaps the Gloria from his Evening Service in E flat, or from another work of which the music is now lost. 2 A contemporary account of the Festival reported, however, that Camidge's work was "concluded by a very bold fugue, somewhat in the style of Handel", from which statement it could be asserted that the music of the fugal chorus of 'Sing unto the Lord' was indeed sung, but with the words as set in Cathedral Music being replaced with those of the "Gloria Patri" in its English translation of "Glory be to the Father". These two works, 'Holy, holy, holy' and 'Sing unto the Lord', were also performed in the last Yorkshire Musical Festival on the morning of Thursday 10 September 1835, the book of words for that day indicating that the former was preceded by words from the Preface of the Anglican communion service, beginning "Let us give thanks unto our Lord God", the music of which has survived for the quartet only, and in the alto and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Cambridge Chronicle and Journal, 2 July 1819.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Yorkshire Gazette, 24 March 1821 and 31 March 1821.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The Second Musical Festival, held on the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 16<sup>th</sup> of September 1825, in York Minster (York: Blanchard, 1825), p. 19.

treble parts alone.<sup>13</sup> *The Times* noted that "at the commencement of the second part [of the morning concert] a very clever 'sanctus,' by Dr. Camidge, was performed, the quartet in which was very beautiful".<sup>14</sup>

'I will cry unto God' is by far the longest of the four anthems contained in *Cathedral Music*, with a length of 331 bars compared with 'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly' (149 bars); 'Holy, holy, holy' (179 bars); and 'Sing unto the Lord' (164 bars). There are timings of performances of 'I will cry unto God', probably led by John Camidge in York Minster, of nineteen minutes (undated but probably after 1829, since that is the watermark date of the manuscript paper) and twenty-one minutes (1838) respectively. As with 'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly', the date of composition of 'I will cry unto God' is unknown, but its length, structure, and internal characteristics—particularly the high soprano notes in bb. 75–76, 293, 312, and 322–324—suggest that it was composed primarily with his Cambridge doctoral degree in mind.

#### Notes on performance

Camidge's anthems would have been performed at evensong in York Minster at the following times, as recorded by Baines seven years before the publication of *Cathedral Music*. <sup>16</sup>

The evening prayers are performed every day in the week, at three o'clock in the afternoon in winter, and four o'clock in summer, in which an anthem is performed. On Sunday the service commences <...> at four in the afternoon, when an anthem is sung. On Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent and Lent, and during the whole of Passion week, the choral service and singing are intermitted both morning and evening.

For almost all of the period between 2 February 1829 (the date of the great fire at York Minster) and 4 May 1832 (the date when services in the Minster resumed) the 'cathedral service' was held in the adjacent church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey.<sup>17</sup>

#### The organ

Whereas the title-page of *Cathedral Music* indicates that the vocal music is in score and that there is "an Arranged Part | for the | Organ or Piano Forte", the accompaniment to the anthems has a two-stave part marked "Organo"; and it will be the organ which will have accompanied performances of these works in York Minster. It may be of interest here to say a little about the specification of the organ there, as John Camidge will have known it, in the time before its destruction in the great fire of 1829.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Yorkshire Musical Festival, 1835. *The Third Morning, Grand Selection of Sacred Music to be performed in York Minster, on Thursday, September 10* (York: Hargrove, 1835), pp. 19–20. The music can be found in manuscript additions to copies of *Cathedral Music* located in York Minster Library with shelfmarks P 429/2 (pp. 66–67) and P 429/4 (pp. 68–69), but this interpolation is not reflected in the text of 'Holy, holy, holy' as recorded in the books of words of anthems sung in York Minster published in 1831, 1834, 1843, and 1854.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The Times, 15 September 1835.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Timings in copies of *Cathedral Music* formerly in use in the choir of York Minster and now located in York Minster Library, shelfmarks P429/1 (pp. 90 and 106) and P 429/2 (p. 106).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Edward Baines, *History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York*. Vol. II. East and North Ridings (Leeds: Leeds Mercury Office, 1823), p. 40.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> *York Herald*, 5 May 1832.

The instrument had been reconstructed in 1803 by Benjamin Blyth, the foreman of Mrs. Green who carried on her husband's business of organ building after his death in 1796. 18

Great organ	Choir organ	Swell organ
GGG long to eee	GGG long to eee	tenor F to eee
Open Diapason	Dulciana	Open Diapason
Open Diapason	Stop Diapason	Stop Diapason
Open Diapason	Principal	Dulciana
Stop Diapason	Flute	Principal
Principal	Fifteenth	Dulciana Principal
Nason	Bassoon	Trumpet
Twelfth		Hautboy
Fifteenth		Cornet III
Sesquialtra III		
Mixture III		
Trumpet		
Clarion		
Cornet IV		

Further additions and modifications were made to the Minster organ by John Ward, a local organ builder, between 1821 and 1824 for which he was paid by the Dean and Chapter £1195.8.0., and more work was done in 1828, for which he was paid £121.6.0. The organ, as it existed immediately before the great fire of 2 February 1829, was described shortly afterwards in the *York Herald*, from which account the specification below is taken:<sup>20</sup>

The Great Organ.—Three open diapasons, metal; stop do., do.; principal; twelfth; fifteenth; sesquialter, 3 ranks through the organ; flute, or nason; mixture four ranks through the organ; trumpet; clarionet; and cornet, 5 ranks.

*The Choir Organ.*—One stop diapason, metal to middle C. carried down with a wood bass; do. wood; principal; flute; dulciana; open diapason; octave flute; and sesquialter, 3 ranks.

*The Nave Organ.*—Two open diapasons, metal; 1 stop do.; principal, metal; twelfth; fifteenth; sesquialter, 4 ranks; harmonica; octave flute; trumpet; and bassoon.

The Swell comprised two open diapasons, 1 wooden and 4 [sic] metal; 1 stop do. metal; principal; cornet, 4 ranks; trumpet, and oboe.

The Pedals.—Two double diapasons, wood, of a large size; 2 open diapasons, wood; 2 stop diapasons, on a large scale; 2 principals, wood; two 24 feet sackbuts, with reed stops; two 12 feet trombones, with reed stops; and 1 shawm, with a reed stop.

Summary	Stops	
Great Organ, from FFF to F in alt	13	
Choir Organ, ditto	8	
Nave Organ, ditto	11	
Swell, from FF to F in alt	7	
Pedals, up to C. 19 notes	13	
Total	52	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The specification quoted here is that which appears in James Boeringer, *Organa Britannica: Organs in Great Britain, 1660–1860: a complete edition of the Sperling notebooks and drawings in the Library of the Royal College of Organists* (Lewisburg: Bucknell U. P., 1989), vol. 3, p. 354. The *York Courant* (1 August 1803) noted that the organ by that date was 'now finished and set up in the cathedral'.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> York Minster Library, Dean and Chapter of York, St. Peter's account, E2/25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> York Herald, 28 February 1829.

The history of the York Minster organ in the period from 1802 to 1853 has been summarised in a recent work.<sup>21</sup>

The indications for organ registration are few and not particularly informative:

Anthem Indication for organ registration, bar numbers

Fret not thyself because of the ungodly
Holy, holy, holy
Soft Organ or Swell: 33; Swell: 87
Section I: Flute: 10, 12; Bassoon: 10.

Section II. Swell: 14; Gt. Org: Diap: 31; Choir Org: 31;

Swell Oboe: 35

I will cry unto God Swell: 1, 82, 86

Sing unto the Lord None

In 'Holy, holy' the designations Flute and Bassoon respectively may refer to the original orchestration rather than be suggestions for organ registration. There are instructions for the use of the pedal as set out below:

Anthem Instruction 'Pedal', bar numbers

Fret not thyself because of the ungodly 51

Holy, holy, holy Section I, 12, 18, 23. Section II, 20, 59, 76–77, 84, 108,

124

I will cry unto God 274–275, 284–285, 288, 320, 328

Sing unto the Lord 1, 36, 116–117, 158, 160

The instruction "Ped." for Pedal, is ambiguous in that, as the title-page of *Cathedral Music* refers to an "Arranged part for the Organ or Piano Forte", it is possible for this direction to apply to the latter and not the former instrument; but it is probable that these instructions are indeed for the organ, and the likelihood is that, when accompanying his anthems in York Minster, John Camidge would have used the pedals—and perhaps to an extent wider than that specified in the score—given that his playing of them, according to a report of the Yorkshire Musical Festival held in York Minster in 1825, was quite remarkable:<sup>22</sup>

—his management of the pedals was really surprising, and nothing short of the most constant and severe practice could have enabled him to manage them in the chorusses as he did, to the production of very sublime effects, preserving at the same time, the steadiest correspondence with the voices, and leading off the points of the chorusses with admirable precision.

The following symbol—  $\vee$ —occurs on three occasions beneath the left hand of the Organo parts of the following anthems: 'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly' (b. 76) and 'Holy, holy, holy' (bb. 104 and 106). It is identical with an organ pedal toe mark, now widely employed, but it is questionable if the convention of heel and toe marks with regard to English pedal boards and their use had been introduced at this relatively early date, and the symbol remains something of a puzzle.

<sup>22</sup> Harmonicon 3 (1825): 185.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Nicholas Thistlethwaite, *The Making of the Victorian Organ* (Cambridge: Cambridge U. P., 1990), pp. 118–127.

#### The choir

During the 1810s and 1820s, when these four anthems were most probably composed, the choir of York Minster (if indeed this was the body of singers who Camidge had in mind) consisted of eight singing boys, seven songmen, and five vicars choral.<sup>23</sup> It is likely that the importance to the choir of the vicars choral was diminishing in the first two decades of the nineteenth century, but an attestation of their musical contribution, quoted below, is provided by John Camidge's son, Thomas Simpson:<sup>24</sup>

In those days, 1700 to long after 1756, the custom was to have the organist and lay vicars licensed and properly installed as was the rule with all parish clerks up to a very recent period. But the singing men, otherwise lay clerks, were only required to sing the chorus of anthems, as only the ordained vicars choral were permitted to sing the solos, consequently the ordained vicars choral were the real singers and the lay vicars choral, who now do all the choral work of the cathedral anthems, had to be examined by the organist of the cathedral as in York. Thus the late Rev. William Bulmer [vicar choral, 1801–1852] was appointed as vacant bass, and Rev. W. Richardson [vicar choral, 1771–1821] tenor, and so on; Rev. Forrest [vicar choral, 1780–1829], bass – then maintaining alto; Rev. J. Bridges [vicar choral, 1741–1784], tenor and bass solo singer. This I know from my grandfather Matthew Camidge.

The vocal ranges of the anthems are fairly uniform as the following table illustrates, and attention has been drawn above to the high notes of the soprano part in 'I will cry unto God'. <sup>25</sup>

Anthem	Soprano	Alto	Tenor	Bass
Fret not thyself because of the ungodly	d'-a"	f-b'	c-g'	F-d'
Holy, holy, holy	b–a''	g-b'	c-f'	F-d'
I will cry unto God	c'-c'''	f-b'	B♭–g'	G–e♭'
Sing unto the Lord	c'-ab"	f-b'	d-g'	F–E♭'

The anthems were probably performed with ornaments to solo passages additional to those in the printed score and modern performers should consider, with the necessary propriety, singing accordingly. The following statement made by James Valentine Cox, a chorister and lay clerk at Norwich Cathedral, concerning such ornamentation used in performances there in the 1840s, probably has more than a local application.<sup>26</sup>

... everything was done in the most florid style, viz., grace notes, cadenzas, 'shakes' (single, double, and triple), while time was not much considered. Indeed, some of the treble solos were nearly sung *ad libitum* ... In the anthems I have heard three boys making 'shakes' simultaneously, and not only the boys but the lay-clerks used to 'shake' most extensively. There was one lay clerk—Mr. William Smith—who had a good 'shake', so he was requested not to forget it at the service, as the ladies admired it. I have known him begin a solo with an elaborate 'shake' and end with one—besides introducing two or three in the middle of the anthem.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> York Minster Library, Dean and Chapter of York, St. Peter's account, unsorted vouchers, E2 PV.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> York Herald, 18 March 1908, p. 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Pitch names are given in the Helmholtz system: C–B, c–b, c'–b', c"–b", c" (c' = middle C).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> F. C. Kitton, Zechariah Buck ... a Centenary Memoir (London: Jarrold,1899), p. 24; quoted in Watkins Shaw, The Succession of Organists of the Chapel Royal and the Cathedrals of England and Wales from c.1538 (Oxford: Clarendon P., 1991), pp. 205–206.

'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly' has examples of notation which suggest the use of rhythmic alteration, a performance practice carried over from the eighteenth century. There are matching instances in bars 6 and 22 where the solo voice and organ (right hand) have a dotted note written at half the speed of the dotting in the organ (left hand), with which it should be synchronized, and in bar 132 where the rhythms of the bass and organ should be aligned with those of the upper parts. Perhaps more interesting are the passages of almost identical music which are notated differently, but which should all reflect the use of over-dotting. These occur in bars 34, 50, 88, and 92; and 35 and 89. There are two instances in 'I will cry unto God', in the soprano part of bars 76 and 77, where over-dotting should be employed. Comparatively late examples of the use of inequality occur in bb. 12–14 and 91–93 of 'Sing unto the Lord', which have been transcribed exactly as they appear in the printed score. The three-note rhythmic pattern of the organ (right hand) and soprano in bb. 91–93 should be made uniform, whatever other uniformity within these passages is found desirable.

The two forms of staccato used in the anthems, the dot and the dash—a short vertical line, commonly called 'stroke'—have been transcribed exactly as they occur.

Anthem	Dashes [i.e. strokes], bar numbers	Dots, bar numbers
Fret not thyself	104	33
Holy, holy, holy	-	Instrumental introduction,
		36, 38; choral section, 45,
		104–105
I will cry unto God	52, 243–244	9, 54, 112
Sing unto the Lord	-	32, 79

The following guidance in their interpretation, should it indeed be necessary, is taken from *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*:<sup>27</sup>

Before the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, dots, dashes, and wedges were likely to have the same meaning, although some notators and theorists distinguished between dots and dashes, meaning different degrees of staccato, at least from the time of Quantz (*Versuch*, 1752) and Leopold Mozart (*Violinschule*, 1756) <...> On the basis of theoretical writings, the dash has usually been considered to indicate a shorter and sharper execution, and the dot a longer and lighter one.

#### Acknowledgements

I should like to thank the British Library for access to their copy of John Camidge's *Cathedral Music*; the Dean and Chapter of York for permission to transcribe manuscript additions in three copies of *Cathedral Music* in their possession; and Clive Brown, Peter Seymour, and Jonathan Wainwright for their help and advice in the preparation of this edition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians; 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (London: Macmillan, 2001), s. v. Staccato.

## Fret not thyself because of the ungodly



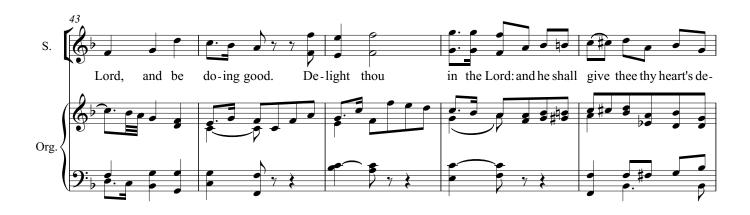


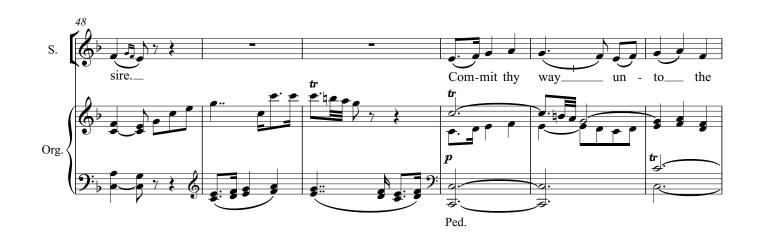


If sung by a Treble Voice sing the lower notes where they are added.























Alternative words for bb. 112-127, pp. 8-9.



## Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts

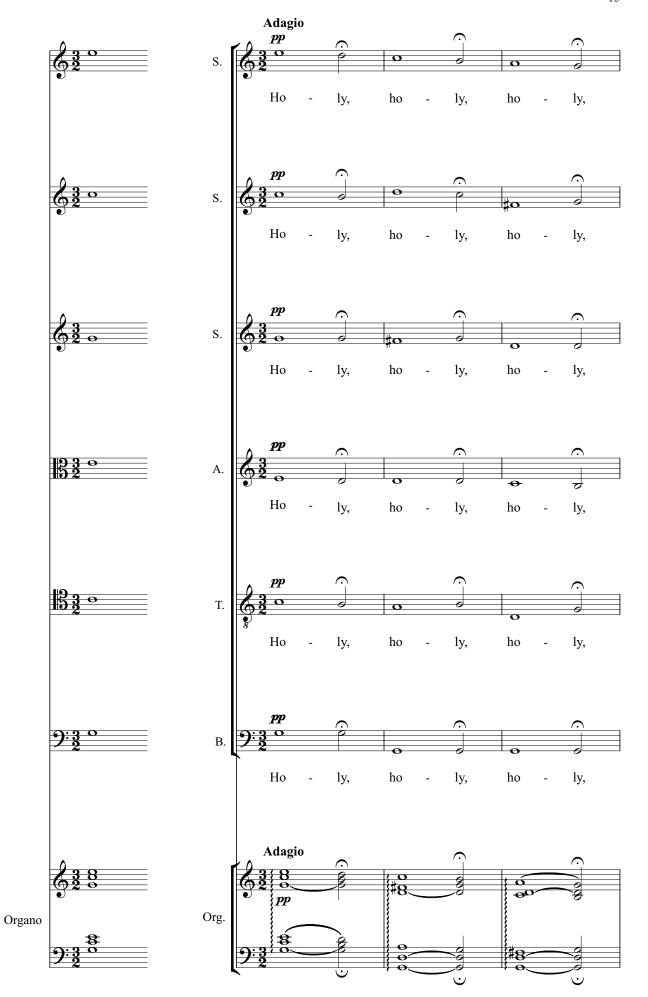
# Instrumental Introduction, adapted for the Organ or Piano Forte

JOHN CAMIDGE (1790–1859) edited by David Griffiths

Sanctus from the Communion Service with a short interpolation from the Te Deum (BCP); Numbers 14, v. 18; Psalm 145 (AV), vv. 3 and 8

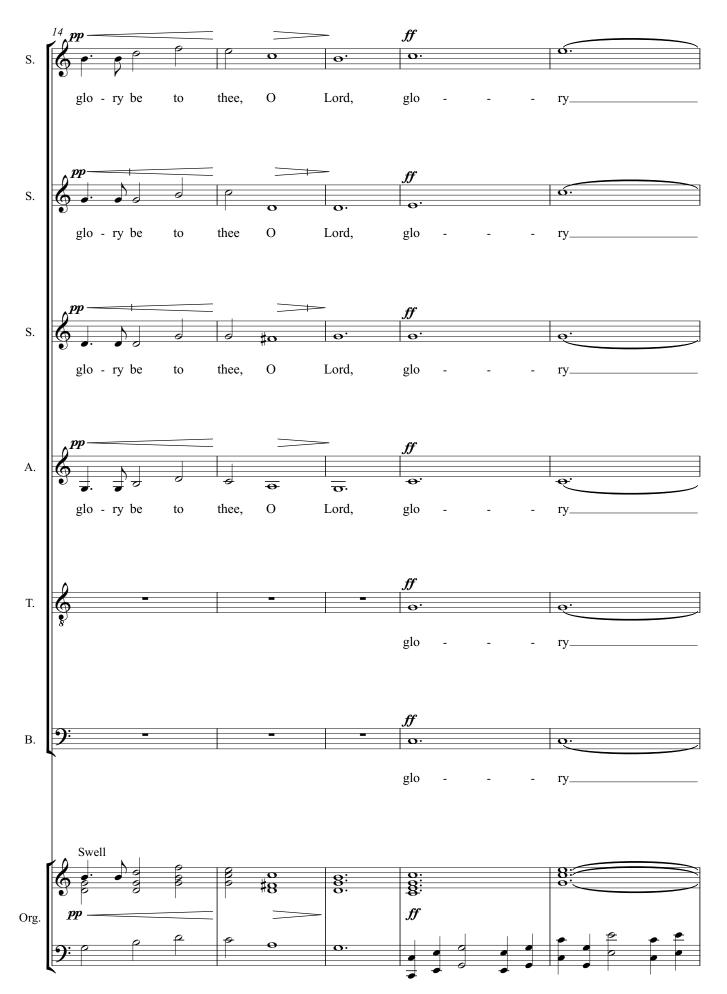


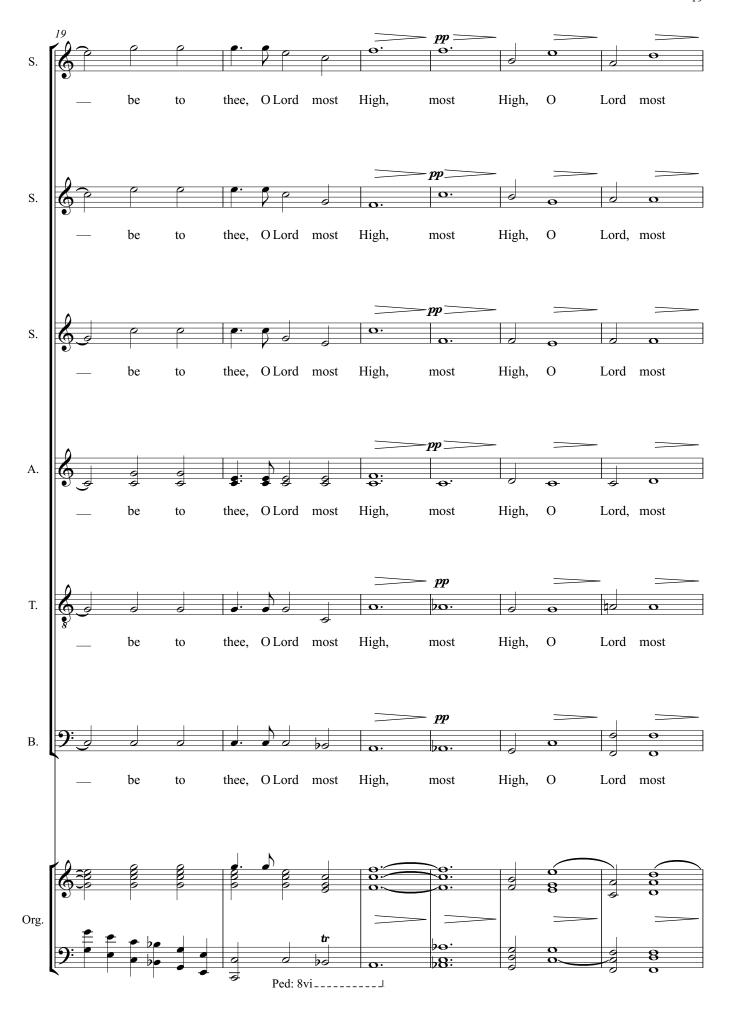






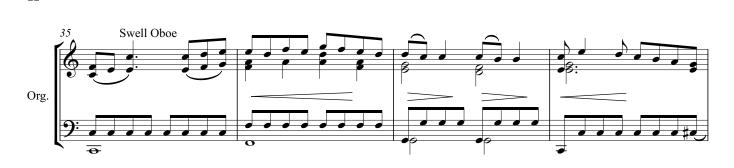






























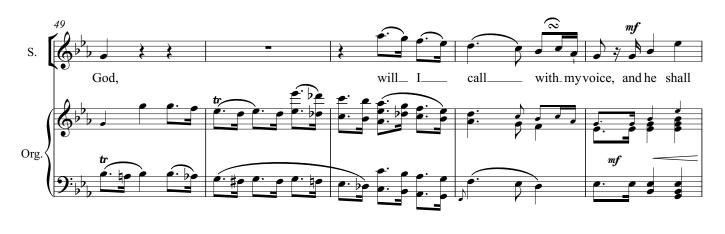


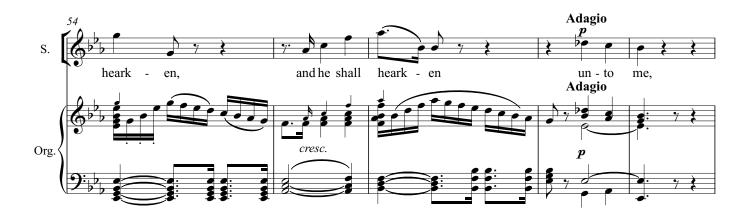




















































































### EDITORIAL METHOD

In the respective voice parts the alto and tenor clefs have been replaced with modern ones and the original dynamic markings of *for* and *pia* have been abbreviated to *f* and *p* respectively. All accents, 'hairpin' crescendos and diminuendos, slurs, and ties, which have been crossed, are editorial. In the Organo part, tied short notes have often been substituted with single longer notes, without comment, and notes which appear on one stave have sometimes been transferred to the other to help visual appearance and to lessen the number of leger lines used.

The cue notes in the organ parts of 'Fret not thyself because of the ungodly' (bb. 1 and 83–86) and 'I will cry unto God' (bb. 38–42, 47–49, 52–56, and 181–3) are the composer's, and have been transcribed exactly as they appear in the printed score. It is not clear what function they serve. Should the function be a cautionary one the cue notes are somewhat redundant since, in each instance, they double the solo voice part, and this and the organ parts in the score are contiguous. The cue notes would only make sense if the keyboard part were independent, as it might be if copied into an organ score. And if the cue notes are indeed cautionary, and not to be played, it is difficult to see why they were included.

**DYNAMICS** 

# NOTES ON THE TEXTUAL COMMENTARY

forte (etc.)

piano (etc.)

mezzo-forte (etc.)

The following abbreviations are used in the Textual Commentary:

f (etc.)

mf (etc.)

p (etc.)

GENERAL	alt b(b) ed k-s o om sl t t-s	alternative bar(s) editorial key signature no accidental(s) in score omitted slur(red) tie time-signature
NOTE VALUES	c	crotchet
	c. (etc.)	dotted crotchet (etc.)
	dsq	demisemiquaver
	m	minim
	<i>m</i> -rest (etc.)	minim rest (etc.)
	q	quaver
	S	semibreve
	sq	semiquaver
PART NAMES	A	Alto
	В	Bass
	LH	Left hand
	Org	Organ
	RH	Right hand
	T	Tenor
	Tr	Treble
PITCH	8ve	octave
	hr	higher note of a chord
	hst	highest note of a chord
	lr	lower note of a chord
	lst	lowest note of a chord
	md	middle note of a chord
SYSTEM OF REFERENCE		20 <sup>4</sup> A: o indicates that in bar 20, the fourth note (or symbol) of the Alto part has no accidental in the score

Pitch names are given in the Helmholtz system: C–B, c–b, c'–b', c"–b" (c' = middle C).

## TEXTUAL COMMENTARY

Source: John Camidge. Cathedral Music (London, 1830)

#### Fret not thyself because of the ungodly

## 16 Org LH: *m*. 32 Org both hands: m. 68 Org LH: 8vi sign applied on analogy with 68-69 Org LH: ties applied on analogy with bb 59-60 106<sup>1</sup> S: f' 111 Org LH: fermata ed 125 S: e"

135<sup>3</sup>: SATB Org RH: fermata ed

138<sup>4</sup> Org LH: lr, o

146 SAT: pp applied on analogy with b. 142

#### Holy, holy, holy

#### Instrumental introduction

26<sup>1</sup> Org RH: lst, *m* 32<sup>2</sup> Org LH: lr: o

#### Choral section

1<sup>1</sup>, 2<sup>1</sup>, 3<sup>1</sup>, Org: chords are arpeggiated with a vertical curved symbol which crosses both staves

6<sup>5</sup> Org RH: trill ed

 $8^{1-2}$  S: q. sq

24<sup>2</sup> Org LH: md c

45<sup>4</sup> S: *mf* ed

45<sup>9</sup> Org LH: *q*.

 $60^4$  S: *p* ed

63 S: cresc. ed

64<sup>10-11</sup> Org RH: o

71<sup>9</sup> Org RH: 0

72<sup>10</sup> Org RH: o

### I will cry unto God

 $36^3$  Org RH: c64 'A tempo' ed 73<sup>5</sup> Org RH hst: o  $91^3$  S1: o 101 Org RH: lr eb' 103<sup>4</sup> Org LH 1st: o 135<sup>3</sup> Org RH: *c* 138<sup>6</sup> Org LH: o 164<sup>1</sup> S2: eb' 168<sup>1</sup> S1: d" 193 Org RH, md: a'

 $200^{1-2}$  Org RH, upper: d" and c" both c

 $202^3 \text{ S: o}$ 

219–221 Org unbarred 233<sup>1</sup> Org LH, upper: *m* 

237 Org both hands: fermata ed

239<sup>1</sup> Org LH, lower: Bb 239<sup>2</sup> Org LH: fermata ed 243<sup>2</sup> Org LH 1st: A

2441 Org RH: stroke staccato mark ed

274<sup>3</sup> Org RH: md o 294<sup>1-3</sup> T: text 'Lord' 314<sup>1</sup> T: c' 322<sup>1</sup> S2: o

## Sing unto the Lord

 $324^{3}$  T: *c* and *c* 

25 S and B: cresc. Ed

 $34^3$  S: c 49<sup>1</sup> B: o 50<sup>4</sup> S: o

 $54^{4-5}$  Org RH: q and q77<sup>1</sup> Org LH: fermata ed

96<sup>1</sup> S: c

161second beat Org LH 1st: Eb, omitted on analogy with b 159