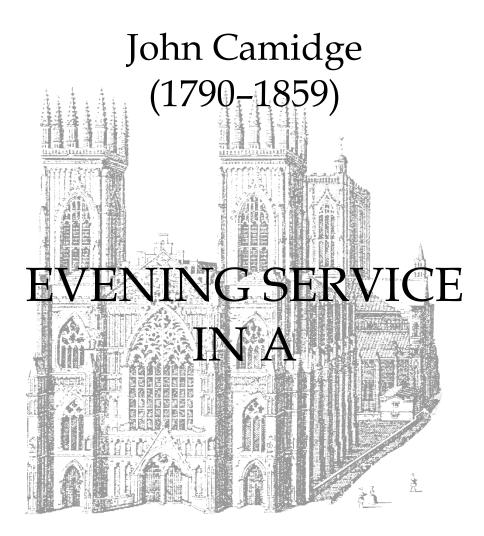
YORK% EARLY MUSIC PRESS



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JOHN CAMIDGE

(1790-1859)

Evening Service in A

Edited by David Griffiths

York Early Music Press 2013

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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.² 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 1821.³ In 1812 John took the degree of Mus.B. at the latter institution 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.

¹The 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.

² 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*, 2nd edn, s.v. 'Camidge,' by Nicholas Temperley; *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 2^{te} Ausg., s.v. 'Camidge,' by Anthony Ford; and *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, s.v. 'Camidge, John, the Younger,' by D. J. Golby.

³ 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.⁴ 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, in addition to the Evening Service in A, a Morning Service in A (comprising a Te Deum and Jubilate), an Evening Service in E flat (comprising a Magnificat and Nunc dimittis), and four anthems: 'Fret not thyself, because of the ungodly'; 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts'; 'I will cry unto God'; and 'Sing unto the Lord'.⁵

This edition of the Evening Service, 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

The date of composition of the Evening Service in A is not known, but it was sometime before 14 October 1815, by which date the tenor part had been copied into a part-book belonging to York Minster choir, now located in York Minster Library with shelf-mark M 169. The present edition has not been collated with this manuscript source because of the current difficulties with regard to access. It remains to mention that the work was included in a list of the services performed at York Minster in the early 1820s.⁶

Notes on performance

Camidge's Evening Service in A would have been performed at evensong at York Minster at the following times, as recorded by Baines seven years before the publication of *Cathedral Music*.⁷

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.

⁴ York Minster Library, Dean and Chapter of York, St. Peter's account, E2/25.

⁵ The Evening Service in E flat was published by the York Early Music Press in 2012.

⁶ Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review 6 (1824): 26.

⁷ Edward Baines, *History, Directory & Gazetteer, of the County of York.* Vol. II. East and North Ridings (Leeds: Leeds Mercury Office, 1823), p. 40.

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.⁸

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 Evening Service in A has a two-stave part marked 'Organo'; and it will be the organ which will have accompanied performances of this work 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. 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.

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: 11

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.

⁹ 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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⁸ York Herald, 5 May 1832.

¹⁰ York Minster Library, Dean and Chapter of York, St. Peter's account, E2/25.

¹¹ York Herald, 28 February 1829.

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

The history of the York Minster organ in the period from 1802 to 1853 has been summarised in a recent work.12

The cue notation in the organ part of the Cantate Domino which occurs on p. 8 (b. 81), p. 9 (bb. 82, 83–84 and 86, 87–91), p. 12 (bb. 121–122, 129), p. 13 (bb. 130–137), p. 17 (bb. 187–188), p. 21 (bb. 239-240), and p. 28 (bb. 8-9, 12), has been transcribed exactly as it appears in the 1830 printed score. With the exception of those on p. 13 (b. 140, the suggested suffix of the trill) and p. 21 (bb. 239–240, which are probably obbligato) the cue notes simply indicate to the organist (or more particularly to the pianist in a domestic context) the respective vocal parts being accompanied at any particular point. There are a few indications for organ registration in the in the Cantate Domino: a flute stop is specified in bar 73 and the Swell manual in bars 80, 122, and 183, while in the Deus Misereatur there are no such indications. There is an instruction 'Ped:' in bars 5, 61, 78, 110, 163, 283, and 287 of the Cantate Domino, and in bars 2, 5, 7, and 9 of the shorter setting of the words 'Praise the Lord upon the harp'. The instruction 'Ped.' 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. Given that in the Cantate Domino the instances where the pedal is specified are those in which it would be desirable for the feet to assist the hands, however, it is probable that these instructions are indeed for the organ; and the likelihood is that, when accompanying the Evening Service in A 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:13

—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.

In bars 163 and 287 of the Cantate Domino the instruction for the use of the pedal is combined with that of the octave sign thus: 'Ped: 8vi'. Peter Horton has noted that this usage is to be found in the church music of S. S. Wesley, where there is a similar ambiguity in meaning.¹⁴

¹³ Harmonicon 3 (1825): 185.

¹² Nicholas Thistlethwaite, *The Making of the Victorian Organ* (Cambridge: Cambridge U. P., 1990), pp. 118–127.

¹⁴ Samuel Sebastian Wesley, *Anthems*; edited by Peter Horton. Vol. I. Musica Britannica, 67 (London: Stainer and Bell, 1990), p. xxv.

The choir

In the first half of the 1810s, when the Evening Service in A was probably composed, the choir of York Minster consisted of eight singing boys, seven songmen, and five vicars choral.¹⁵ 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:¹⁶

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 Evening Service in A are as follows: treble c'#-a", alto e-b', tenor B-g#, bass E-f #. ¹⁷ It is not clear why at bb. 132 and 134 of the Cantate Domino the singer of the second bass part is given a choice of two notes, but the balancing of the ascending and descending lines of the two bass voices would suggest the singing of the upper in both cases. Very little is known of the performance practice of cathedral music in the first half of the nineteenth century, but it can be safely said that modern-day performers could, with the necessary propriety, add ornaments to solo vocal passages. 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. ¹⁸

... 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.

The two forms of staccato used in the Evening Service in A, the dot and the dash—a short vertical line, commonly called 'stroke'—have been transcribed exactly as they occur, and the following guidance in their interpretation is taken from *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*: ¹⁹

Before the second half of the 19th century, dots, dashes, and wedges were likely to have the same meaning, although some notators and theorists distinguished between dots and dashes,

¹⁵ York Minster Library, Dean and Chapter of York, St. Peter's account, unsorted vouchers, E2 PV.

¹⁶ York Herald, 18 March 1908, p. 3.

¹⁷ Pitch names are given in the Helmholtz system: C–B, c–b, c'–b', c"–b" (c' = middle C).

¹⁸ 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

¹⁹ The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians; 2nd ed., (London: Macmillan, 2001), s. v. Staccato.

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*, and Jonathan Wainwright for his help and advice in the preparation of this edition.

Cantate Domino





















































Alternative version to bb. 72–142 (pp. 8–13) of this score. 'The foregoing Words adapted in a shorter manner.'









Alternative version to bb. 166–208 (pp. 16–18) of this score. 'The same words as the foregoing, shorter set to music.'



Deus misereatur





























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.

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NOTES ON THE TEXTUAL COMMENTARY

The following abbreviations are used in the Textual Commentary:

DYNAMICS	f (etc.) mf (etc.) p (etc.)	forte (etc.) mezzo-forte (etc.) piano (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 c. (etc.) m m-rest (etc.) q s sq	crotchet dotted crotchet (etc.) minim minim rest (etc.) quaver semibreve semiquaver
PART NAMES	A B LH Org RH T	Alto Bass Left hand Organ Right hand Tenor Treble
PITCH	8ve hr hst lr lst md	octave higher note of a chord highest note of a chord lower note of a chord lowest note of a chord middle note of a chord

SYSTEM OF REFERENCE 20^4 A: o indicates that in bar 20, the fourth note 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), pp. 25-55

Text: Evening Prayer (Book of Common Prayer)

Music: Composed before 14 October 1815

All cue notes are the composer's

Cantate Domino

1 all parts: t-s C Alternative version to bb 72-142 (pp. 8-13). 7³A: VERSE ed 'Praise the Lord upon the harp.' 11² Org RH, 1st: o 15^2 T: o 2 B: crescendo and diminuendo of A and T 15⁵ Org LH: staccato applied as in b13 applied 20^4 A: o 5 T and B: crescendo of Tr and A applied 22 A, T, and B: VERSE ed 15⁵ Tr: ritard. of Org applied 15² Org RH: diminuendo sign moved from 15⁷ 29^{3} A and T: c 18¹⁴ Org LH: o 76¹⁶ and 77¹⁶ Org RH: o. In both cases the # added on analogy with bb 78,118, 119, Alternative version to bb 166-208 (pp. 16-18). & 120 'For he cometh to judge the earth.' 826 Org RH hr: o 83⁴ Org RH hst: o 16 Org LH: m. 93¹ B (lower): text: Harp 97⁸ Org RH lr: o 98¹³ Org RH: o 100¹² Org RH: o Deus misereatur 132¹ B (lower): both notes are the composer's 134¹ B (lower): both notes are the composer's 30 all parts: t-s C 138² B (lower): pause ed 48¹ A: o 138⁵ B (upper): pause ed 62² A: both cue and normal size notes are the 143 A, B: CHORUS ed composer's 157³ Org LH lr: 0 64 all parts: t-s C 163^2 T: o 89 all parts: no t-s. Previous t-s (at b 73) a 1728 Tr: trill ed crossed C 236⁵ Org LH: chord of 2 notes, lr e, hr g 99¹ T and B: *m* 241¹ B: o 102³⁻⁴ B: c# and B 249²-255 A: cue size notes are the composer's 103^1 Org LH hr and lr: m258² Org RH: 1st o, hr o 261¹ Org RH lr: o 111 A and B: ff ed 280⁵ Tr: Both ed 121² Tr, A, T, B: text 'is'