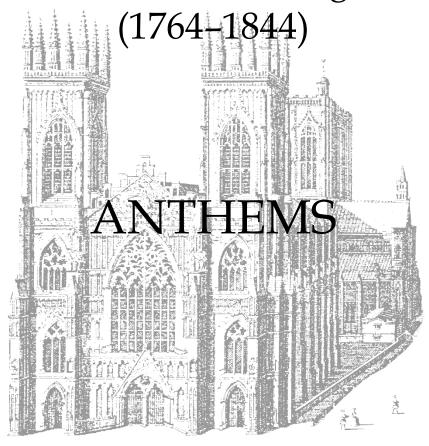
YORK% EARLY MUSIC PRESS

Matthew Camidge



Edited by David Griffiths

In association with



THE UNIVERSITY of York



MATTHEW CAMIDGE

(1764-1844)

Anthems

With additions and corrections to the edition published in 2010
York Early Music Press (in association with the Department of Music, University of York; the Heslington Foundation; and the York Early Music Foundation)
Department of Music University of York York YO10 5DD United Kingdom
Email: info@YorkEarlyMusicPress.com Web: www.YorkEarlyMusicPress.com

CONTENTS

Introductionv
Biographyv
Sourceviii
Editorial commentaryviii
Acknowledgementsx
Blessed is he that considereth the poor
Consider and hear me8
Lift up your heads11
O save thy people
Teach me, O Lord19
Thy way, O God, is holy27
Textual commentary41

INTRODUCTION

Biography

Matthew Camidge, the fifth or sixth of the seven children of John Camidge and his wife Elizabeth, was born in 1764 and baptized at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, on May 25 of that year. His father was a musician and had been organist at York Minster since 1756. Matthew became a chorister in the Chapel Royal, where he stayed until 1779 when he returned to York. From 1784 to 1822 he performed regularly in the concert series in the York Assembly Rooms and from 1799 to 1842 was organist at York Minster. He died in 1844 at the age of eighty. To his activities as a performer, Matthew Camidge added those of a composer and, beginning in 1789, his works were published until 1826 or so, of which can be mentioned the sonatas for pianoforte, mostly with accompaniments for violin and violoncello, which Temperley describes as 'among the better English keyboard music of their time, solid in craft though in no way original'; some songs; two works of psalmody; and his *Six Concertos for the Organ or Grand Piano Forte* (c.1815), by which he is mostly remembered today. A small number of compositions are now lost.

Cathedral Music

Subscriptions to Matthew Camidge's compilation entitled *Cathedral Music* were initially solicited in an advertisement which appeared in 1801, which stated, clearly with an eye on as wide a market for his work as possible, that 'the Author flatters himself the simplicity of style which marks the whole of this work will recommend it to private families'. A further appeal for subscribers was made in the following year and by 1805 a sufficient number of them had presumably been found since in July of that year a further advertisement informs us that 'the work will now be sent to the printer, and published as early as possible'. The work was eventually published in October 1806 and its bibliographical details are as follows: ⁵

Cathedral music consisting of a TeDeum [sic] Jubilate, Magnificat Nunc Dimittis, six anthems / A Sanctus & Responses, to the Commandments / with thirty chaunts single & double, composed by Matthew Camidge, (organist of the Cathedral York) / to the whole is an arranged part for the organ or piano forte. Price 1..1..0 or six copies 4..10..0.

London, printed & sold for the author, by Preston, at his wholesale warehouses, 97, Strand. & of M. Camidge Petergate York.

[iv, 4], 69, [1] pp. 37 x 27 cm.

¹ Robert Beilby Cook, transcriber and editor, *The Parish Registers of Holy Trinity Church, Goodramgate, York, 1573–1812* Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, 41 ([Leeds]: The Yorkshire Parish Register Society, 1911), p. 241.

²'The Chapel Royal: The children and their masters', *Office-Holders in Modern Britain: Volume 11 (revised): Court Officers*, 1660-1837 (2006), pp. 291-297. Date accessed: 16 February 2008.">http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43830&strquery=Camidge>Date accessed: 16 February 2008.

³ For other information concerning Matthew 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, Matthew,' by David Griffiths. The background to Matthew Camidge's musical activities in York can be found in David Griffiths, 'A Musical Place of the First Quality': a history of institutional music-making in York, c.1550-1990 (York: York Settlement Trust, [1994]).

⁴ New Grove Dictionary, s. v., Camidge.

⁵ York Courant, 31 August 1801, 24 May 1802, 22 July 1805; York Chronicle, 16 October 1806.

The work contains a dedication to the Dean and Chapter of York; an advertisement; and a list of subscribers. There were subscriptions for 232 copies, ten of which number went to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and nine to York Minster. Its contents, as indicated on the title-page, comprise a morning and evening service, thirty chants (twenty-four single and six double), and the following six anthems, listed below with the descriptor as it appears on the Index page of *Cathedral Music*:⁶

Blessed is he that considereth the poor Consider and hear me Lift up your heads O save thy people Teach me, O Lord Thy way, O God, is holy Full anthem with verse Full anthem with verse Full anthem Full anthem with verse Full anthem with verse⁷ Verse anthem

Matthew Camidge noted in the Advertisement in *Cathedral Music* that his Morning and Evening Service in F were composed in the year 1779, but was not forthcoming about the dates of composition of his anthems. Given that these latter were not included in the editions of the York Minster anthem word-books published in 1782 and 1794, as surely they would have been if composed by those respective dates, it can be conjectured that they were composed after the latter date and before 1801, the date of the first advertisement for *Cathedral Music*, which specifically mentions 'six anthems for 2, 3, & 4 voices'. All of his anthems, with the exception of 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor' which appears in the 1809 edition only, are listed in the series of successive York Minster anthem word-books that were published between 1809 and 1854, thus indicating most probably a place in the repertoire of the choir. But with the accession of E. G. Monk to the position of Minster organist in 1859, Matthew's anthems, along with those of his father and son (John I, 1734-1803, and John II, 1790-1859), were sidelined; and as far as I can tell they have never been performed in York Minster since, other than on very isolated occasions.

The style of composition employed in the anthems is one of 'simplicity', as indicated in the Advertisement, in which the use of counterpoint is eschewed:

Considering it as highly desirable that every part of our Church Service should be plain and intelligible, he [i.e. Matthew Camidge] has adopted the plan recommended by Mr. Mason in his Essay on Cathedral Music; and in the Anthems, Chaunts, Sanctus and Commandments, which make up the remainder of the Volume, has particularly studied simplicity, which he is sensible must be their chief recommendation. He admits indeed, that there is a style of musical Composition (such as that of Gibbons, Stroude [probably Charles Stroud, c.1705-1726], Weldon, Farrant, Croft, Purcell, &c.) which from its grandeur and solemnity is more peculiarly

⁸ 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 ... published for the use of the church of York, under the direction of William Mason. By whom is prefixed, a critical and historical essay on cathedral music (York: Ward, 1782); 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 ... published for the use of the church of York, under the direction of William Mason. By whom is prefixed, a critical and historical essay on cathedral music [2nd edn] (York: Peacock, 1794); York Courant, 31 August 1801.

⁶ The Morning and Evening Service will be published in 2010 by the York Early Music Press.

⁷ Somewhat confusingly this anthem also has the epithet 'verse anthem'.

⁹ 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 (York: Peacock, 1809); A 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 church of York (York: Barclay, 1831); A 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 church of York (London: Seeley, 1834); A 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 church of York (London: Hatchard, 1843); A 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 church of York (London: Hatchard, 1854).

adapted to Cathedrals; yet he conceives that more modern Music may be sometimes introduced with advantage and effect. 10

York Minster

Camidge's anthems would have been performed in the services of York Minster at the following times, as recorded by Hargrove twelve years after the publication of *Cathedral Music*.¹¹

Ten o'clock. Cathedral service daily; performed in the choir. An anthem is always sung, unless there be a sermon or litany. On Sundays and Holy-Days, a sermon is preached. The communion is administered every Sunday.

Afternoon. Cathedral service on Sundays at *four*, in which an anthem is performed throughout the year.

Evening prayers, on every week-day, at *three* in winter, and *four* in summer, in which an anthem is performed.

N. B. On Wednesdays and Fridays in *Advent* and *Lent*, and during the six days before *Easter*, there is no choral service or singing, either *morning* or *evening*.

At the time of Matthew Camidge's appointment as organist of York Minster in 1799 the choir consisted of six boys, seven singing men, and five vicars choral. His *Cathedral Music* was announced for publication in 1801, as noted above, and in the next year, when Dean Markham took office, the singing of the choir would seem to have been unsatisfactory, since it was later claimed that 'the choir could scarcely execute the ordinary choruses of anthems, and the choruses were therefore often omitted'. An immediate result of this was an order made in Chapter on 21 June 1803 that Matthew Camidge's annual salary should be increased from forty-eight to sixty pounds 'in consideration of the great attention necessary to be paid by him in instructing the Choristers in Church Music'. And the number of boys, which had in the first three quarters of 1803 temporarily fallen from six to five, from the end of that year was permanently increased to eight.

The longest and most imposing anthem of those contained in *Cathedral Music*, 'Thy way, O God, is holy', contains a bravura baritone solo which, given the praise bestowed upon him in his obituary, was almost certainly written for Edward Bennington, a York Minster songman from 1784 until his death in 1808.¹⁵

Mr. Bennington was well-known and justly esteemed for his fine tenor-bass voice. In early life he was a protégée of the late Precentor and Poet, Mr. Mason, who entertained a high sense of his superior talents as a singer. Without any disparagement to the present Vicars Choral and Lay-choristers of the church of York, it may now be asserted, that the late Mr. Bennington far excelled them all in a naturally clear, sweet, powerful voice; in musical taste and judgment; and above all in feeling and expression. Far removed from lethargic apathy on one side, and from discordant yelling on the other, he was all life and soul in the service. Nor will it be any reflection on those in office for want of judgment in selecting, or of liberality in rewarding, vocal merit, to predict that they will never fill his place with a singer of equal excellence. In him the Church of York is deprived of the main prop and pillar of its choir, and the lovers of Cathedral-music in this city feel the loss of talents ably exerted in the noblest part of Divine Service.

¹⁰ The 'Essay on Cathedral Music' was first published in *A copious collection of those portions of the Psalms of David* (1782), pp. xv-lii.

William Hargrove, History and Description of the Ancient City of York (York: Alexander, 1818), vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 84.

¹² Dean Markham's obituary, *Yorkshire Gazette*, 5 October 1822.

¹³ YML, Dean and Chapter archives, Chapter acts 1784–1807, H 9/3, p. 293.

¹⁴ YML, Dean and Chapter archives, St. Peter's account, E2/24, initial payment on 11 November 1803.

¹⁵ York Herald, 9 May 1808.

Source

The anthems have been transcribed from a copy of *Cathedral Music* in the editor's possession. This transcription has not been collated with other copies of the work which are known to exist, and which are located in the following libraries:

Canada University of Toronto Library

U. K. Bodleian Library, Oxford; British Library, London; Cambridge University Library;

Glasgow University Library; York Minster Library (three copies); York Public

Library

U.S. Kent State University Library; University of Chicago Library; University of

Pittsburgh Library

I have failed to locate any surviving manuscript sources.

Editorial commentary

1. The accompaniments to the anthems in *Cathedral music* specify 'Organ or Piano Forte' and, if played on the former instrument, it may be of interest for the performer to know the specification of the organ of York Minster in 1806, which is that of the instrument 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. There is no surviving evidence to suggest that a 'Piano Forte' was used in the services in York Minster, and the inclusion of that instrument's name on the title-page and in the score is evidence of one of the selling points of his music which Camidge wished to make to the 'private families' noted above.

6	
Open Diapason Open Diapason Open Diapason Open Diapason Stop Diapason Stop Diapason Principal Principal Nason Twelfth Fifteenth Sesquialtra III Mixture III Trumpet Clarion Cornet IV	apason Stop Diapason Dulciana Principal h Dulciana Principal

¹⁶ 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'.

It should be noted that, in common with other English organs of the time, there was no pedal division, on the York Minster organ, but it did have 'pedals to play the lower keys of the manual', as noted by Gray. The compass of the organ, as indicated above, extended to GGG below modern CC, with the result that there are a few notes in the accompaniments to the anthems which cannot be played on modern organs and which accordingly will have to be appropriately transposed, e.g. 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor' (p. 6, bar 103); 'Teach me, O Lord' (p. 26, bars 200-202); and 'Thy way, O God is holy' (p. 27, bars 1, 3, 9; p. 33, bar 208; p. 34, bar 231; p. 36, bar 267; and p. 39, bars 326-334, and 341). Gray also noted that the wind pressure of the instrument was raised soon after 1814, with the result that the tuning (which had previously been 'considerably too flat') was brought nearer to concert pitch, which in England at that time was probably in the order of a' = 423 or 424 Hz. Most of the indications for organ registration in *Cathedral Music* simply duplicate the instructions given to the choir, i.e., Chorus, Full, loud, soft, and Verse. 'Loud Organ' (presumably the Great organ) is called for in bar 58 of 'Lift up your heads' and in several places in 'Thy way, O God, is holy', in which anthem there is also in bar 262 a direction to play on the 'Swell' organ.

2. Contemporary performance practice concerning the appoggiaturas in the anthems suggests the following. 19

a) Appoggiaturas before the beat:

Blessed is he bars 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18-19, 23, 27, 39, 41, 46, 50, 54, 56-57, 80, 86, 92

Consider and hear me bars 2, 4, 6, 10-11, 18, 21, 24, 30, 52

Lift up your heads bars 13, 18 O save thy people bars 8, 21

Teach me, O Lord bars 2, 4, 8, 12, 15, 19-20, 23-24, 26-29, 31, 33, 46-47, 99, 124

Thy way, O God, is holy bars 4, 8, 11, 15, 25, 37, 69, 76, 80, 82, 111, 135, 147, 234, 236, 238-239,

264, 266, 283, 285, 289, 291

These take one half of the following note value, with the following exceptions: 'Blessed is that considereth the poor' bars 10, 16, 23, 50, and 54, where they take two thirds; and 'Thy way, O God, is holy' bars 264 and 266 where 'its strict Time is taken from the long Note'.

b) Appoggiaturas after the beat:

Consider and hear me bars 6, 11, 21, 26, 39
Teach me, O Lord bars 1, 5, 9, 13, 17
Thy way, O God, is holy bars 19, 24, 46, 343

Callcott's rule is that, as with those before the beat, appoggiaturas after the beat take a half of the time value of the notes which precede them.

c) Appoggiaturas both before and after the beat:

They way, O God, is holy bar 239 (organ)

Both appoggiaturas take a quarter of the time value of the note which separates them.

¹⁷ [Jonathan Gray], Letters to the Editor of the 'Musical World', relative to the York Organ (London: Seeley, [1837]), p. 6. ¹⁸ [Gray], Letters, p. 8; Arthur Mendel, Pitch in Western Music since 1500: a re-examination (London: Bärenreiter, 1979), p. 87

¹⁹ J. W. Callcott. Explanation of the Notes, Marks, Words, &c, used in Music; 2nd ed. (London, c.1800), p. 27.

d) Two appoggiaturas placed together (after the beat)

Lift up your heads bars 11, 16, 43, 48 Teach me, O Lord bars 7, 45

Both appoggiaturas take a quarter of the time value of the note which precedes them.

3. The addition of ornaments to two anthems ('Consider and hear me' and 'Teach me, O Lord') in the editor's copy of *Cathedral Music*, in an anonymous contemporary hand, and indicated below, suggests that the performers should consider adding embellishments to their respective vocal lines in a stylistically appropriate manner.

```
page
              bar
                                             comment
                              part
Consider and hear me
                                             4<sup>th</sup> note, upper part: trill
                              S
               11
                                             2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill
9
               17
                              S
Teach me, O Lord
                             \begin{array}{ccc} S1-2 & 4^{th} \ note: trill \\ S1-2, \ B & 1^{st} \ and \ 2^{nd} \ notes \ staccato \end{array}
20
               24
21
               52
                                             2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill
21
               53
                              S1-2
                             S1-2, B 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> notes staccato
S 2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill
22
               58
22
               83
                                            2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill
23
               101
                              S
                                            3^{\text{rd}} note: e'' quaver appoggiatura 2^{\text{nd}} note: trill
23
                              S
               106
23
                              S
               118
                                             2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill
24
               150
                              S2
                                             2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill 2<sup>nd</sup> note: trill
25
               173
                              S1-2
26
               186
                              S1-2
```

- 4. In 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor', the right-hand of the organ/piano accompaniment at the beginning of bars 72 and 118 has a rest when, on analogy with similar occurrences in the Service in F (and following the recently superseded practice of figured bass accompaniment), it would be appropriate for a chord (of which the note in the left-hand is the root) to be played. Similar occurrences can be found in 'Thy way, O God, is holy' at bars 1, 5, 9, and 73.
- 5. Expansions of the text added to the score, for instance that of 'cres' to 'cres*cendo*' and 'Orⁿ' to Organ', have been indicated by the use of *italic*.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr Paul Gameson, Professor Peter Seymour, and Pofessor Jonathan Wainwright for their help and advice in the preparation of this edition.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor

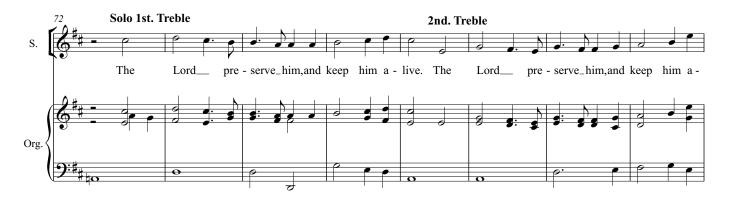
MATTHEW CAMIDGE (1764–1844)



















Consider and hear me

MATTHEW CAMIDGE (1764–1844)







Lift up your heads

MATTHEW CAMIDGE (1764–1844)











O save thy people

MATTHEW CAMIDGE (1764–1844)







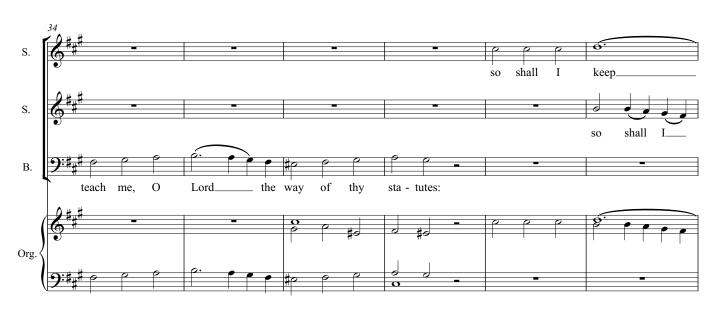
Teach me, O Lord

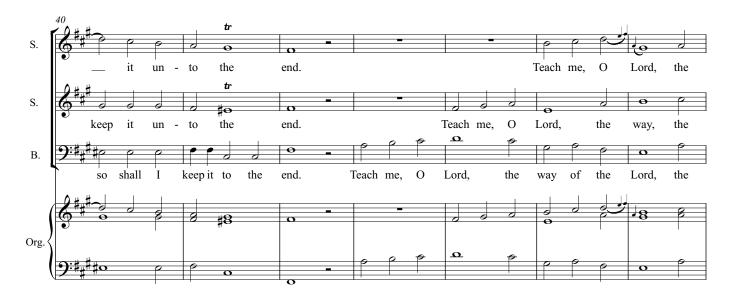
MATTHEW CAMIDGE (1764–1844)

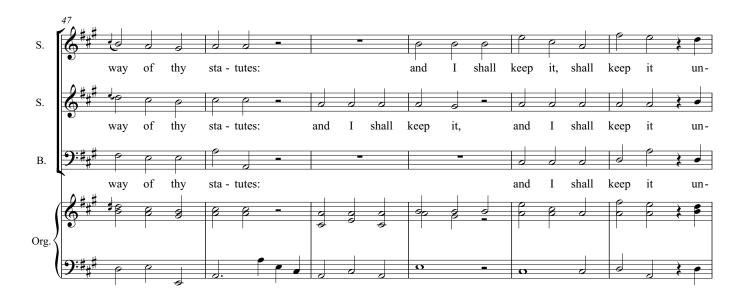
Edited by David Griffiths

Psalm 119, vv. 33, 35, 37, 44 1st TREBLE 2nd TREBLE BASS ORGAN or PIANO FORTE O sta - tutes: Org. Lord, the of way O shall keep it un the end. Lord, the of Teach me, 0__ the of Lord, thy way







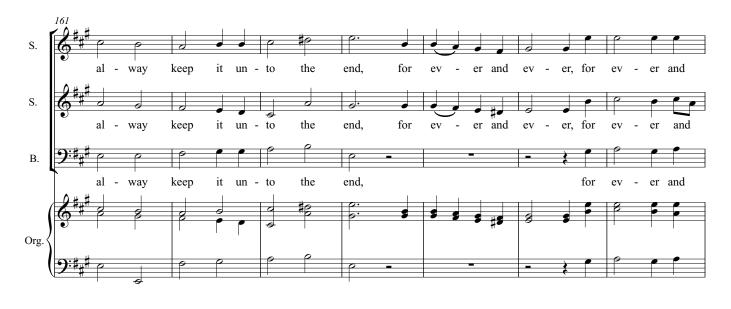




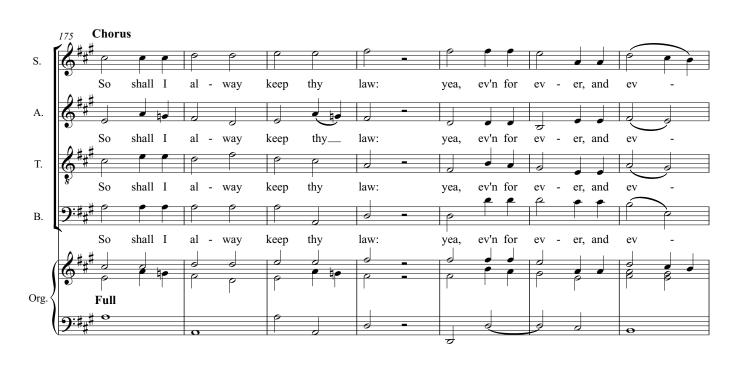












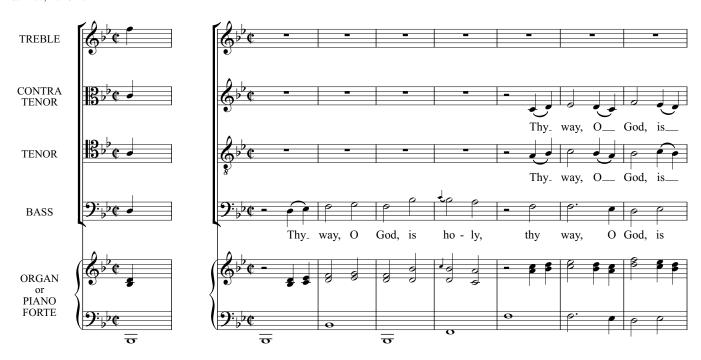


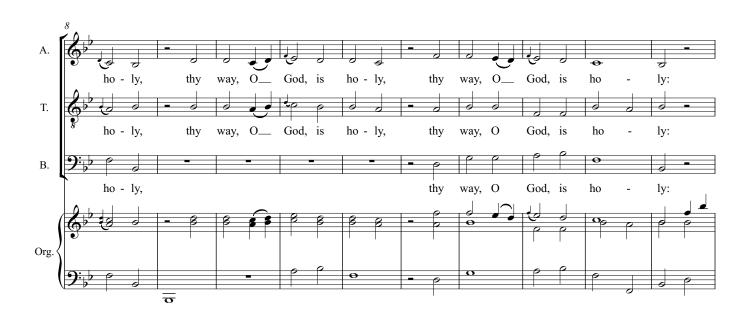
Thy way, O God, is holy

MATTHEW CAMIDGE (1764–1844)

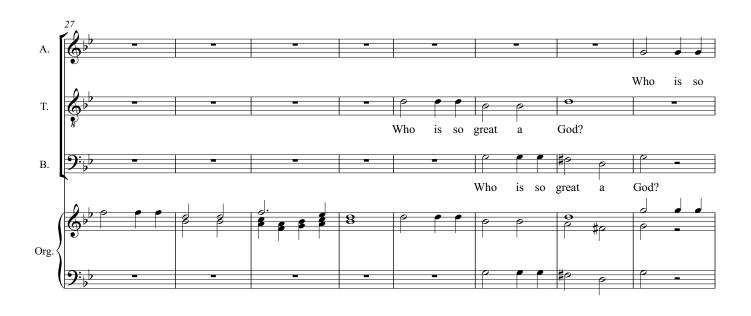
Edited by David Griffiths

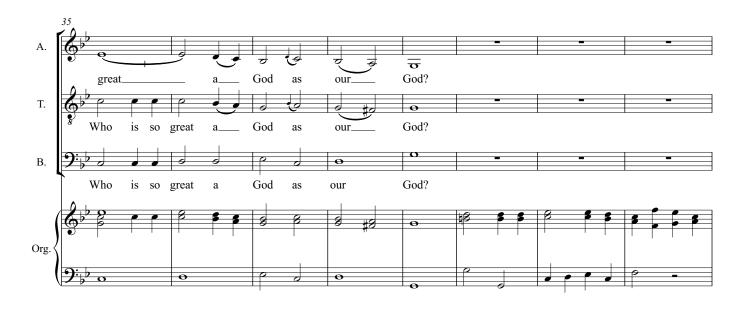
Psalm 77, vv. 13-20

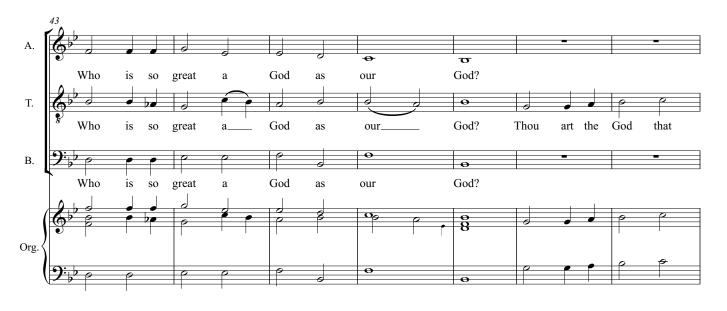


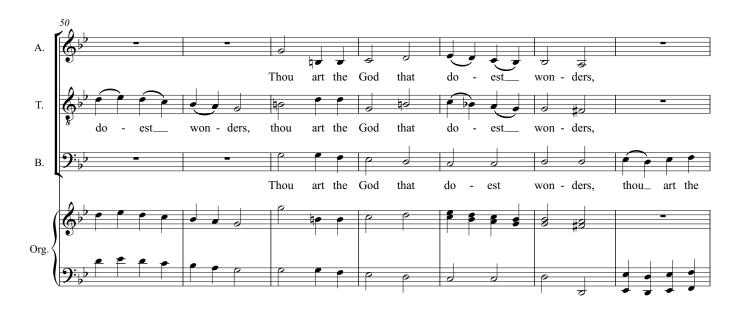


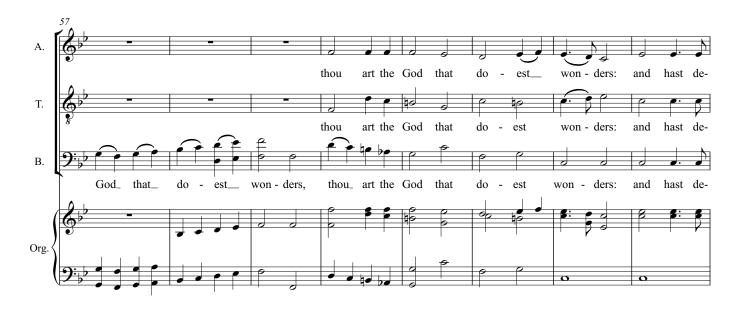














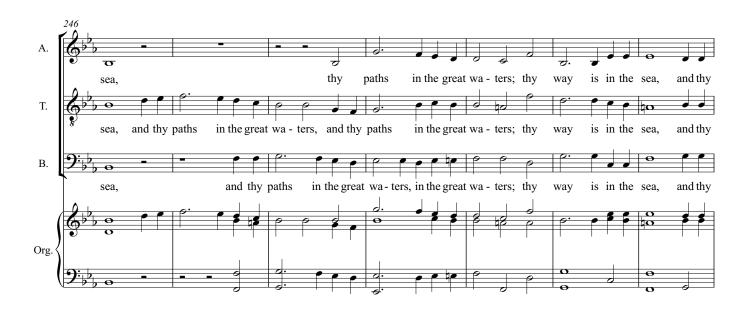


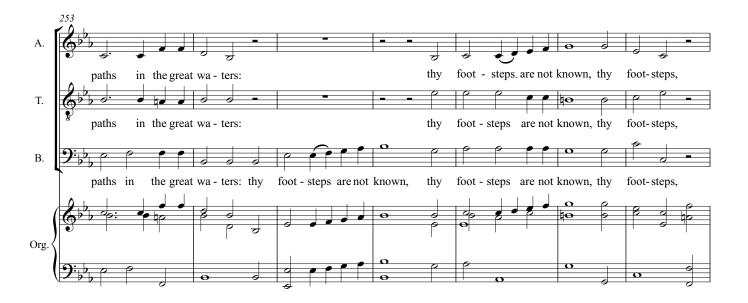


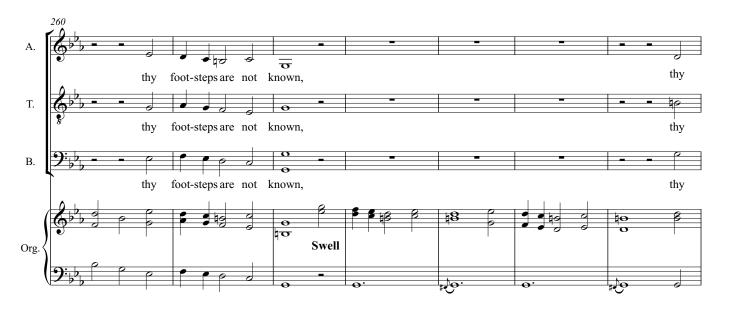


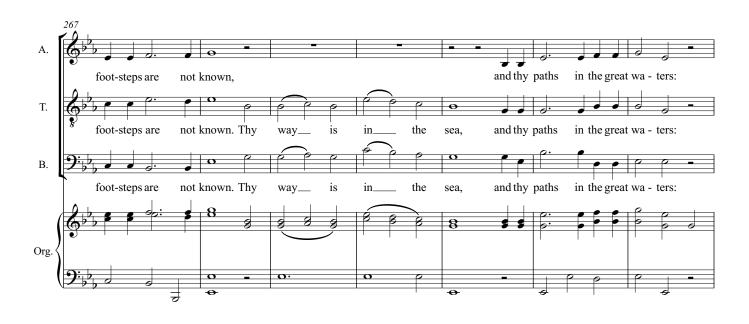


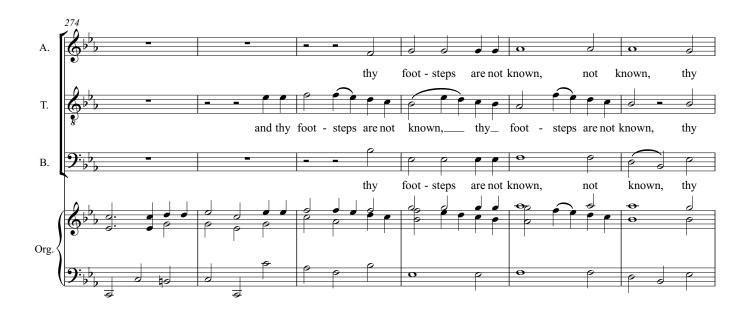


















TEXTUAL COMMENTARY

The names of notes are given in Helmholtz's notation, i.e., the pitch Middle C is represented by c' and the two octaves either side are indicated as follows: C-B, c-b, c'-b' and c''-b''.

Page	Bar	Part	Comment			
Blessed is that considereth the poor						
2	18	A, T	1 st notes, the appoggiaturas are editorial, on analogy with those in the Organ or Piano Forte part			
2	23	A	1 st note, the appoggiatura is editorial, on analogy with that in the Organ or Piano Forte part			
3	37	Org	right-hand, lower note semibreve d'			
3	46	S	the number '2' is absent			
4	56-57	В	1 st notes, the appoggiaturas are editorial, on analogy with those in the Organ or Piano Forte part			
7	120-1	T, B	in the repeat, it may be preferable for the Tenor and Bass to sing the words 'make thou all' along with the Soprano and Alto			
Lift up your heads						
12	22	Org	left-hand chord notated as a semibreve			
14	51	T, B	the instruction 'All the Tenors' and 'All the Basses' has been added on analogy with that in bar 19			
14	60	T	rhythm of 2 nd and 3 rd notes: dotted crotchet, quaver			
15	61	В	1^{st} note, it is possible that this should be d , as in the left-hand of the Organ or Piano Forte accompaniment			
15	71	S	note g' incorrectly notated as a minim			
Teach me, O Lord						
19	16	Org	left-hand, initial chord the b and the g sharp are notated as minims			
19	17	S 1	crotchet appoggiatura; made into quaver on analogy with those in S 2 and the Organ or Piano Forte part			
19-20	19-20	S 1-2	quaver appoggiaturas in both bars and in both parts; made into crotchets on analogy with the Organ or Piano Forte part (and also for the second occurrence, bar 20, with bars 4 and 12)			
24	143	Org	left-hand, the bottom note of the chord notated as a semibreve			
24	151	Org	left-hand, notated as a semibreve			
25	174		1 st note in both parts are minims, followed by minim rests			
Thy way, O God, is holy						
27	7	T	1^{st} note transcribed as written, when perhaps it should be d' , as in the Organ or Piano Forte part			
30	88	В	2 nd note minim			

Page Bar Part Comment

Thy way, O God, is holy (continued)

31	110	Org	left-hand, B flat (upper of the two notes) crotchet
31	126	В	2 nd note minim
33	176	Org	left-hand, 2 nd note minim
37	283	Org	right-hand, crotchet appoggiatura
39	342/3	ATB	the ties are editorial