

THE CONTEMPORARIES OF PURCELL

HARPSICHORD PIECES

SELECTED AND EDITED BY

J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND.

VOLS. I. & II. - - - - JOHN BLOW.
VOLS. III. & IV. - - - WILLIAM CROFT.
VOL. V. - - - - JEREMIAH CLARK.
VOLS. VI. & VII. - - VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

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JEREMIAH CLARKE.

MR. JERRY CLARKE " as he was often called, is said to have been born in 1669, but nothing is known of him before his name occurs in the Chapel Royal lists as a pupil of Dr. Blow, who in 1693 resigned in his favour the post of master of the choristers at St. Paul's, just as he had resigned that of organist of Westminster Abbey in favour of his other and greater pupil, Henry Purcell. The double resignation seems to argue a very different ideal of professional conduct from that which is common in the present day.

Clarke wrote music for many plays, and anticipated Handel by setting Dryden's "Alexander's Feast" in 1697. Three years after this, a collection appeared which is of some importance in the history of keyboard music, "A Choice Collection of Ayres for the Harpsichord or Spinett," in which the composers represented are Blow, Piggott, Barrett, Croft, and Clarke. The last-named is represented by a few pieces of slight calibre, one of which, an "Ayre," appears on p. 24. The little marches, such as "The Prince of Denmark's" and "The Emperor of Germany's" indicate that by this time Clarke had some connection with the Court, and suggest confirmation of the statement that he was music-master to Queen Anne. The circumstances of Clarke's death have never been made quite clear. That he shot himself

"with a Screw Pistol" is established; but whether it was for love or not, is more doubtful than the exact date which, it now seems certain, was December 1st, 1707. Four years after his death, in 1711, there appeared his "Choice Lessons for Harpsichord or Spinett," from which the five suites in the present volume are taken, as worthy specimens of his work. Although not labelled "Suites," the order in which the pieces stand, and the regular series of keys employed (G, A, B minor, C minor [C major], and D), show that the title is justified. The set of pieces in C major is omitted here.

All the ornaments are written out in full, and the appoggiatura-sign of a small note preceding a large one is used to represent the old sign of a diagonal line before the main note. It is doubtful whether this should be interpreted according to the strict rule of the appoggiatura, but in nearly all cases the application of that rule is to be recommended. If, for instance, the large note be a minim, the small auxiliary note takes up the value of a crotchet, *i.e.*, half the length of the main note; but if the main note be dotted, the auxiliary usurps two-thirds of its length.

The Editor is responsible for all marks of expression and indications of speed, excepting the directions for returning to "the first strain," on pp. 8, 10.

JEREMIAH CLARKE.

“R. JERRY CLARKE ” ainsi qu’on avait généralement coutume de l’appeler, passe pour être né en 1669 mais l’on ne sait rien de lui avant le moment où l’on voit apparaître son nom dans la liste de la Chapelle Royale comme élève de John Blow, qui, en 1693, résigna en sa faveur ses fonctions de chef du chœur de l’église Saint-Paul, de même qu’il avait résigné ses fonctions d’organiste de l’abbaye de Westminster en faveur de son autre et plus grand élève, Henry Purcell.

Cette double résignation paraît indiquer une ligne de conduite professionnelle d’un idéal assez différent de celui qui est de mise de nos jours.

Clarke a écrit de la musique pour un grand nombre de pièces, et devança même Haendel dans la mise en musique des “Festes d’Alexandre” de Dryden, en 1697. Trois années plus tard parut une collection qui est de quelque importance dans l’histoire de la musique de clavier, “A Choice Collection of Ayres for the Harpsichord or Spinett” (Collection choisie d’airs pour le clavecin ou l’épinette), dans laquelle les compositeurs représentés sont Blow, Piggott, Barrett, Croft, et Clarke. Ce dernier y figure avec quelques pièces légères, dont un “Air” que l’on trouvera ici p. 24. Des petites marches telles que “la Marche du Prince de Danemark” et la “Marche de l’Empereur d’Allemagne” indiquent qu’à cette époque Clarke avait des relations avec la cour, et semble confirmer l’idée d’après laquelle il aurait été le maître de musique de la Reine Anne. Les circonstances de la mort de Clarke n’ont jamais pu être éclaircies. On dit qu’il se suicida avec un

pistolet d’arçon, mais si ce fut pour une raison d’amour ou non, cela reste aussi douteux que la date exacte de sa mort. Il semble pourtant à peu près certain qu’elle dut avoir lieu le 1er décembre 1707.

Quatre ans après sa mort, en 1711, parurent ses “Leçons choisies pour le clavecin ou l’épinette” d’où sont extraites les cinq Suites que l’on trouvera dans le présent volume et qui sont des exemples caractéristiques de sa manière. Quoi qu’elles ne portent pas le nom de “suites,” l’ordre dans lequel ces pièces sont placées et la série régulière des tonalités employées : *sol, la, si mineur, do mineur (do majeur)*, et *ré*, montrent que ce titre est amplement justifié. On n’a point fait paraître dans le présent recueil la suite en *do majeur*.

On a réalisé ici tous les ornements : et l’indication de l’appoggiature par une petite note précédant une note a été employé pour remplacer l’ancien signe de la ligne diagonale placée devant la note principale.

On peut discuter la question d’interpréter ce signe selon la règle stricte de l’appoggiature, mais dans presque tous les cas l’application de cette règle est recommandable. Si la note principale est une blanche, par exemple, la petite note doit prendre la valeur d’une noire, c’est à dire, la moitié de la valeur de la note principale : mais si la note principale est une note pointée, la note auxiliaire prend les deux tiers de la valeur de celle-ci.

Toutes les indications de nuances et de mouvements sont du fait de l’Éditeur, hormis toutefois l’indication “au premier mouvement” pp. 8 et 10.

JEREMIAH CLARKE.

"Choice Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinett

Mr Jeremiah Clarke, Composer and Organist to Her Majesty and ye Cathedrall Church of St Paul, 1711.

SUITE I.

A GROUND.*

Andantino. (♩ = 100)

marc. f

mf

p leggiero

legato

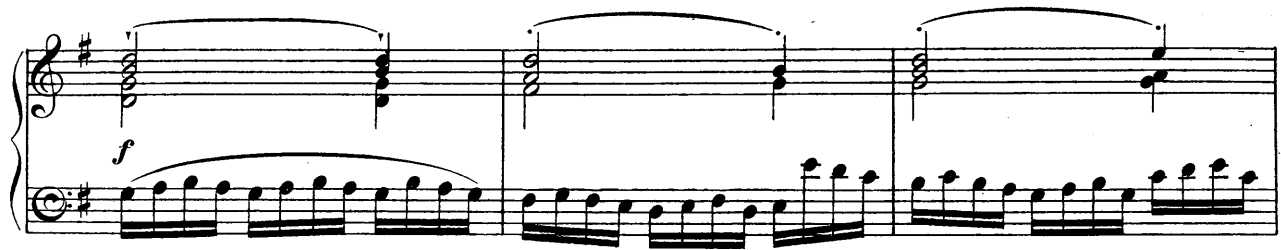
mf

pp

A Copy of this piece (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 17,853) differs from the printed versions in some details and contains a profusion of ornaments in the opening bars, which seem better without them.

J. & W. C. 2034

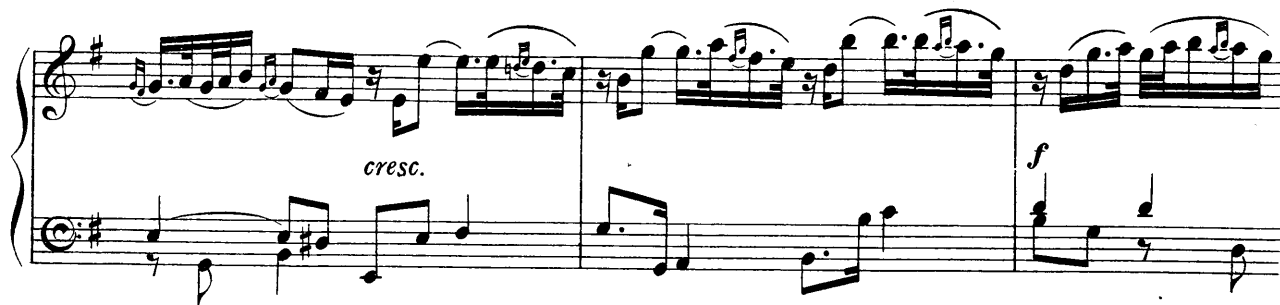
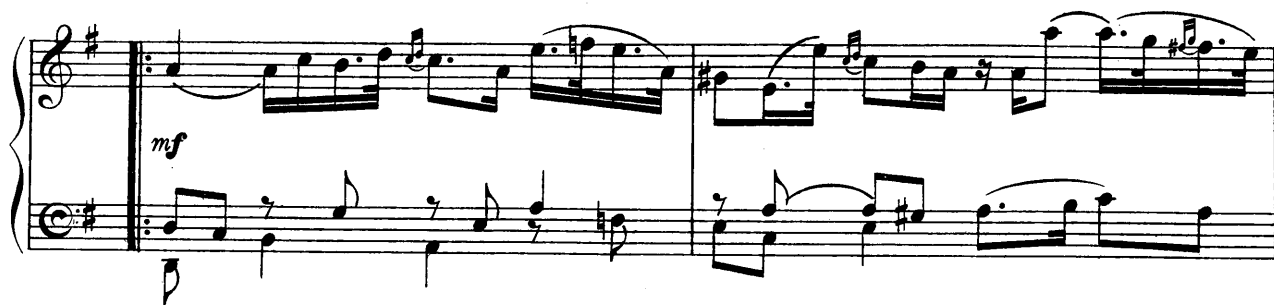
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ALMAND.

Andante. (♩ = 72)

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp). The tempo is Andante, with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic in the bass and a piano (p) dynamic in the treble. The second system continues the melodic line in the treble with various ornaments and rests. The third system features a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The fourth system includes a first ending and a second ending, both marked with a triplet (3). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

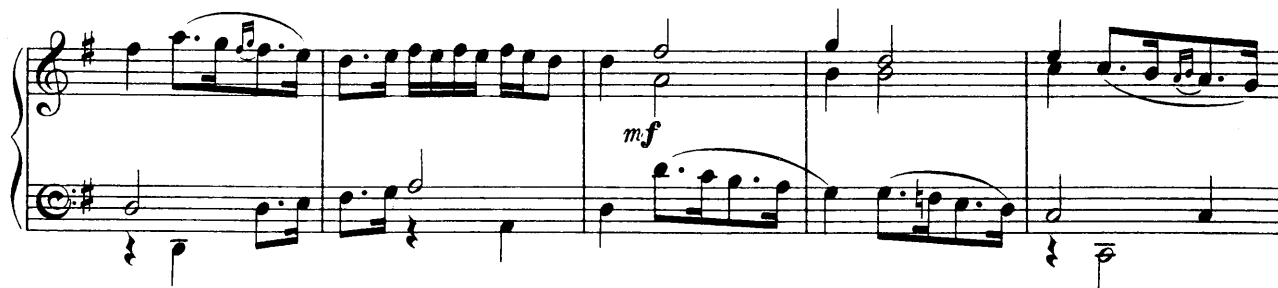


CORANT.

Andante. (♩ = 88)

p

cresc.



AN AIRE. Slow.

Andantino. (♩ = 108)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked Andantino with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The piece is in G major. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (cresc.) and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system also features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system includes a decrescendo (dim.) and a piano (p) dynamic. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

MINUET.

Allegretto. (♩ = 126)

mf *p*

cresc. *mf* *Fine* *p*

cresc. *mf*

End with ye first strain.

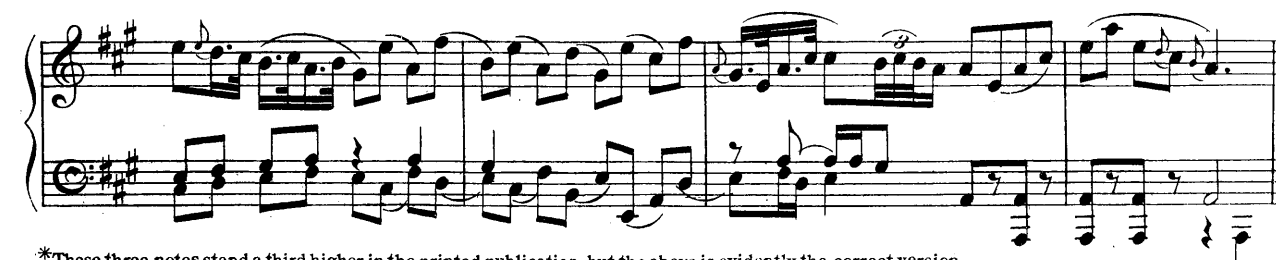
SUITE II.

ALMAND.

Andante. (♩ = 63)

Jeremiah Clarke.

p *mf*



*These three notes stand a third higher in the printed publication, but the above is evidently the correct version.
J. & W. C. 2034

"ROUND O."

Allegretto. ($\text{♩} = 92$)

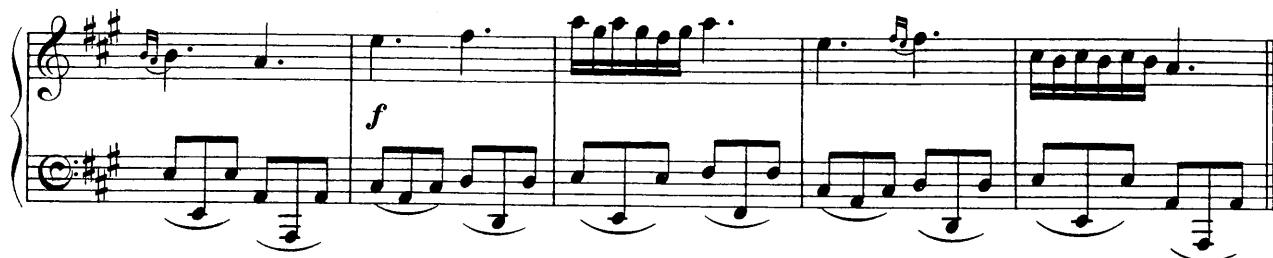
The musical score for "ROUND O." is written for piano in A major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked Allegretto with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score is organized into six systems of two staves each.

- System 1:** Begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** Continues the melody and accompaniment. It concludes with a *Fine.* marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.
- System 3:** Features a more complex right-hand melody with slurs and a triplet. The left hand continues with eighth notes.
- System 4:** Includes a *Da Capo 1st strain again* instruction. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 5:** Continues the piece with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.
- System 6:** Concludes the piece with a *Da Capo End with ye first strain* instruction and a *cresc.* marking.

JIGG.

Allegro. (♩. = 66)

The musical score is written for piano and violin in D major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked "Allegro. (♩. = 66)". The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The piano part is in the lower staff and the violin part is in the upper staff. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* at the beginning of the first system, *cresc.* at the end of the second system, *f* and *mf* in the third system, *dim.* in the fourth system, and *p* at the end of the fifth system. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some rests.



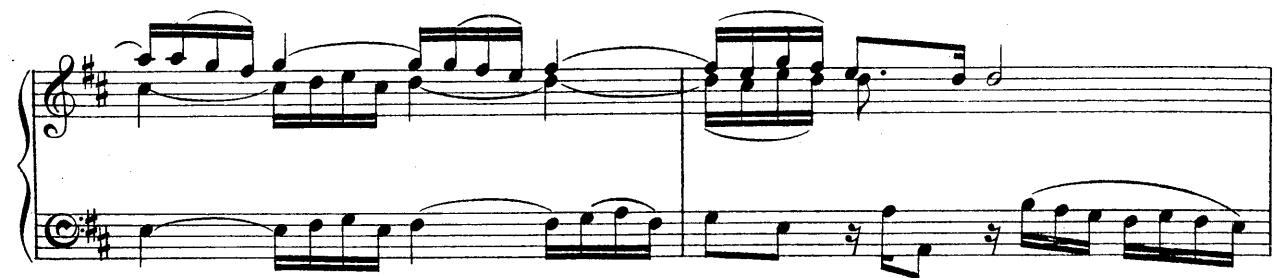
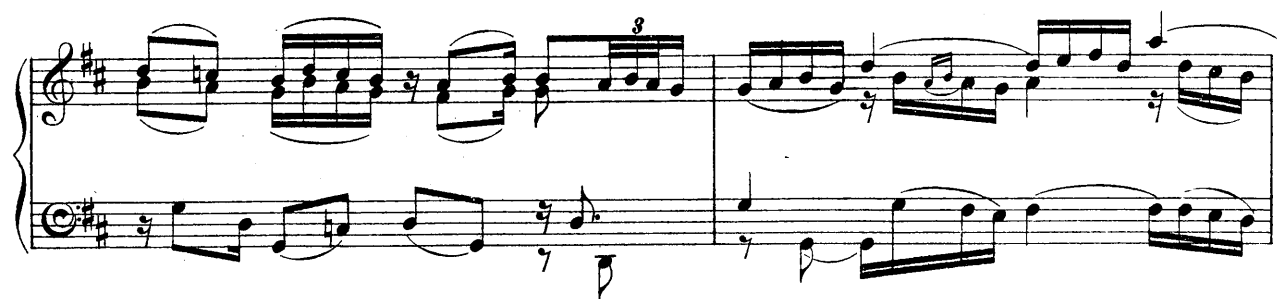
SUITE III.

ALMAND.

Andante. (♩ = 63)

Jeremiah Clarke.





CORANT.

Andantino. (♩ = 88)

The musical score is for a piece titled "CORANT." in the tempo of "Andantino." with a metronome marking of 88 beats per minute. The time signature is 3/4, and the key signature is D major (two sharps). The score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music.

The first system begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The right hand features a melody with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic is indicated in the right hand.

The third system includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction in the right hand. It features triplet and quintuplet markings in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand.

The fourth system starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It includes triplet and quintuplet markings in the right hand.

The fifth system concludes the piece with a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction in the right hand, leading to a final chord.

dim. *p*

SARABAND.

Adagio espressivo. (♩ = 72)

p

mf

dim. *p rall.*

SUITE IV.*

ALMAND.

Jeremiah Clarke.

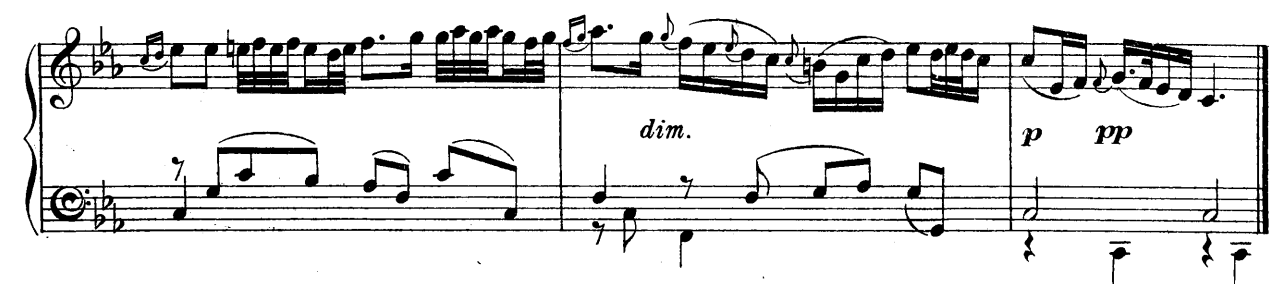
Andante. (♩ = 66.)

mf

3

3

* A Copy of this Suite is also in Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 81,467, from which some alterations in the text have been taken.



CORANT.

Allegretto. (♩ = 100)

The musical score is for a Corant in B-flat major, 3/4 time, with a tempo of Allegretto (♩ = 100). The piece is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The third system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth system concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by a *poco* (poco) marking, and a final *poco* marking. The score is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, with various articulations and dynamic markings throughout.

First system of musical notation, featuring a piano introduction with dynamic markings *p* and *f*.

MINUET.

Andantino. (♩ = 116)

Second system of musical notation, marked Andantino, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Third system of musical notation, concluding with a *Fine* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring *cresc.* and *dim.* markings.

Da Capo

SUITE V.

ALMAND.

Jeremiah Clarke.

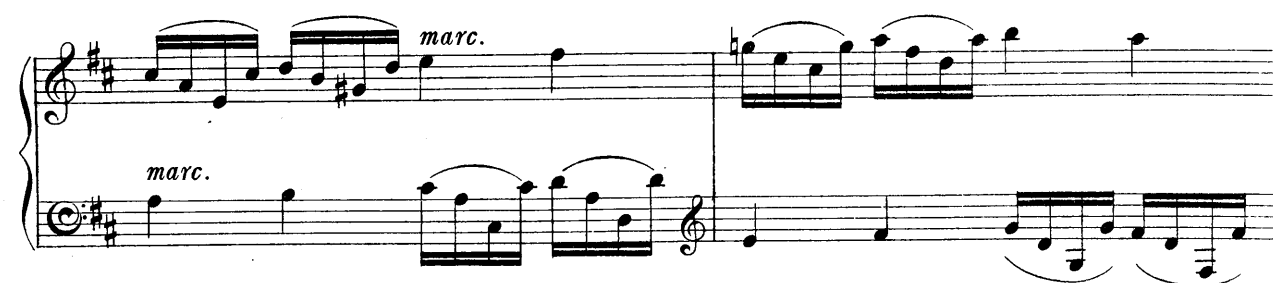
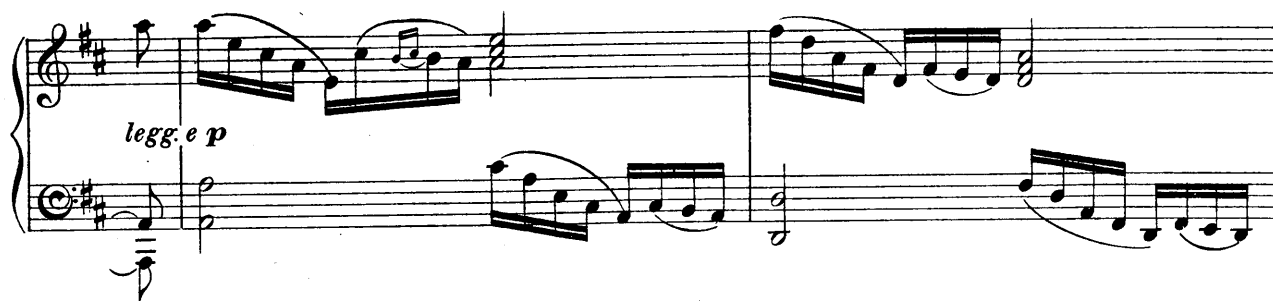
Andante. (♩ = 69)

mf

legg.

cresc.

f



CORANT.

Andantino. (♩ = 96.)

The musical score is for a piece titled "CORANT." in the tempo "Andantino." with a metronome marking of 96 beats per minute. The time signature is 3/4, and the key signature is D major (two sharps). The score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves.

System 1: The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

System 2: The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand continues its melodic line with flowing eighth notes, while the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

System 3: The third system contains a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking in the right hand and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand. The right hand's melody becomes more intricate with sixteenth notes, and the system concludes with a final crescendo (*cresc.*) in the right hand.

System 4: The fourth system features a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the right hand, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand's melody is highly active with sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a more rhythmic accompaniment.

System 5: The fifth and final system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand plays a rapid, flowing melody of sixteenth notes, and the left hand provides a strong accompaniment of eighth notes.

MINUET.

Allegretto grazioso. (♩ = 120)

The musical score is written for piano in A major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system ends with a *Fine* marking. The fourth system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system concludes the piece. The score includes a 5-measure repeat in the first system and a *Da Capo* instruction at the bottom right.

AN AYRE.*

(from 'A Choice Collection of Ayres' 1700.)

Allegretto. (♩ = 138.)

The musical score is written for piano in C major, 3/4 time, with a tempo of Allegretto (♩ = 138). It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system features a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system includes a mezzo-piano (*mp*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system contains mezzo-forte (*mf*), crescendo (*cresc.*), and forte (*f*) dynamics. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

* A Copy of this, with a profusion of ornaments, is in Christ Church Oxford MS 46.