

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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VARIOUS COMPOSERS.

(Vol. I.)

BENJAMIN ROGERS: MARK COLEMAN: GERHARD DIESNER.

BENJAMIN ROGERS, the oldest of the composers represented in this volume, was born in 1614; he was successively a lay-clerk at Windsor, organist of Christ Church, Dublin, and organist of Eton College. From 1654 to 1685 he was organist of Magdalen College, Oxford, being removed in the latter year on account of irregularities. As he lived till June, 1698, his life covers the whole term of Purcell's, and he is one of the few musical links between Orlando Gibbons and Sebastian Bach. The little "Saraband," p. 1, probably dates from before 1669, when he proceeded Mus. D. at Oxford. It is a graceful and fluent piece.

The name of MARK COLEMAN, who is represented by a short and tuneful "Courante," is unknown to the dictionary-makers. The date of the MS. at Christ Church, from which it is taken, makes it probable that he was a son of Charles Coleman (*ob.* 1664). One son of Charles Coleman, Edward, contributed songs

to "Select Musically Ayres and Dialogues" and to Playford's "Musical Companion," and died 1669.

The name "Mr. Disiner" no doubt indicates that of GERHARD DIESNER, or DIESINEER, who, according to Eitner's "Quellen-Lexikon," was an Englishman belonging to the Court band at Cassel, as there are in the library there several instrumental compositions by him, mostly headed "G. D." In Matthew Locke's "Melothesia," 1673, there are an Almain and a Jigg by him, and in 1684 he was living in London, as an advertisement appears in the *London Gazette* for 24-27 November of that year announcing the publication of "Kitharapaideia, or a Book of Lessons for the Harpsichords. Engraven on Copper-Plates; . . . Composed by Gerhard Diesineer, and to be sold at his House . . . in Russel Street, Bloomsbury." No copy of this book is known to exist.

PREFACE.

ROBERT KING.

ROBERT KING, Mus. B., was a member of the royal band under William and Mary and Queen Anne.

He contributed songs to various collections, and a book of twenty-four songs for one, two, and three voices by him was published by Walsh. He lived well into the 18th century, probably till about 1734.

The anonymous pieces which next follow are among the most effective compositions of the time, and "The Nightingale," with its pretty realistic touches, is one of the most successful examples of bird-music in existence. A song set to the air is in D'Urfey's "Pills," iv., 86.

All the above are from MSS. in the Library of Christ Church, Oxford, and are inserted by

kind permission of the College authorities, without whose sanction they cannot be re-printed.

The latter part of this volume (pp. 9-23) contains the whole of the pieces issued as "A Collection of Lessons and Aires for the Harpsichord or Spinett Compos'd by Mr. J. Eccles, Mr. D. Purcell, and others." In this publication the pieces by Eccles begin and those by Daniel Purcell come at the end; this order has here been inverted so as to place the examples of Eccles next to one another. The contents of the volume are transcribed from a copy in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, as the British Museum does not contain it.

DANIEL PURCELL.

DANIEL PURCELL was probably about two years younger than his more famous brother, during whose lifetime he was organist of Magdalen College, Oxford.

He came to London about the time of Henry Purcell's death, and seems to have succeeded to his work as a purveyor of theatrical music. He died in 1717.

JOHN ECCLES.

JOHN ECCLES, the eldest son of Solomon Eccles, or Eagles, the fanatical Quaker whose eccentricities during the great Plague of London made no little stir, was a composer for the theatre from about 1681. He died in 1735 as master of the King's Band of Musick. The last piece included here, "A Souldier and a Sailor," is an arrangement of a song

in "Love for Love" (*see* D'Urfey's "Pills," iii., 220).

On p. 19, the direction "Not too fast" is prefixed to the Jigg in the original publication; and on p. 22 occurs the word "soft"; for all other marks of expression and indications of speed, as well as for the interpretation of the ornaments, the Editor is responsible.

COMPOSITEURS DIVERS.

(VOL. I.)

BENJAMIN ROGERS MARK COLEMAN; GERHARD DIESNER.

BENJAMIN ROGERS, le plus ancien des compositeurs représentés dans ce recueil, est né en 1614; il fut successivement frère-lai à Windsor, organiste de Christ Church à Dublin, et organiste du collège d'Eton. De 1654 à 1685 il fut organiste au collège de la Madeleine à Oxford, dont il fut renvoyé cette dernière année à la suite d'irrégularités. Comme il a vécu jusqu'en juin 1698, sa vie couvre entièrement ce que l'on est convenu d'appeler l'époque de Purcell, et c'est un des rares liens que l'on puisse trouver entre Orlando Gibbons et Jean-Sébastien Bach. La petite "Sarabande," p. 1, date probablement d'une époque antérieure à celle (1669) où il vint comme docteur ès musique à Oxford. C'est une pièce aimable et d'un tour aisé.

Le nom de MARK COLEMAN qui est représenté ici par une "Courante" brève et mélodieuse, ne paraît dans aucun dictionnaire de musique. La date du manuscrit du Christ Church College, d'où cette pièce est extraite, donne à penser qu'il était le fils de Charles Coleman (mort en 1664). Un fils de Charles Coleman, Edward, a collaboré par des

chansons aux "Select Musical Ayres, and Dialogues" (Choix d'Airs et de dialogues musicaux) et au "Musical Companion" de Playford, et est mort en 1669.

Le nom de "Mr Disiner" indique sans aucun doute GERHARD DIESNER ou DIESINEER, qui, selon le "Quellen-Lexicon" d'Eitner, était un Anglais appartenant à l'orchestre de la cour de Cassel, car on trouve dans la bibliothèque de cette ville plusieurs compositions instrumentales de sa plume, la plupart portant l'indication "G. D." Dans la "Mélothesia" de Matthew Locke (1673) on trouve une "Almain" (allemande) et une "Jigg" (gigue) qui sont de lui: en 1684 il vivait de nouveau à Londres, puisque dans la *London Gazette* des 24-27 novembre de cette même année on peut lire une annonce de la publication de "*Kitharapaideia ou livre de lessons pour le clavecin, gravé sur cuivre . . . composé par Gerhard Diesineer, qui se vend à sa maison, dans Russel Street, Bloomsbury.*" On ne connaît actuellement aucun exemplaire de cet ouvrage.

PREFACE.

ROBERT KING.

ROBERT KING, bachelier ès musique, était membre de la bande du Roi du temps de Guillaume et Marie, et du temps de la Reine Anne; il publia des chansons dans plusieurs Recueils: un Livre de 24 chansons pour une, deux, et trois voix écrites par lui a été publié par Walsh. Il vécut assez avant dans le dix-huitième siècle, vraisemblablement jusque vers 1734.

Les pièces anonymes qui suivent sont parmi les compositions du temps les plus "à effet" et "le Rossignol," avec ses charmantes touches de réalisme est un des plus heureux exemples de la "musique d'oiseau" que l'on connaisse.

Toutes les pièces ci-dessus sont extraites des manuscrits de Christ Church College d'Oxford,

et sont publiées ici grâce à l'aimable permission de la direction du Collège, sans l'autorisation de laquelle aucune impression n'en peut être faite.

La dernière partie de ce recueil (pp. 9 à 23) contient la totalité des pièces publiées sous la forme de "Collection de Lessons et Airs pour le clavecin ou l'épinette composés par M. J. Eccles, M. D. Purcell et d'autres." Dans cette publication les pièces d'Eccles sont placées au début et celles de Daniel Purcell à la fin: cet ordre a été interverti ici de façon à placer les exemples de Eccles les uns à côté des autres. La contenu de ce volume a été transcrit d'après l'exemplaire que possède le musée Fitzwilliam de Cambridge, car on ne le trouve point au British Museum.

DANIEL PURCELL.

DANIEL PURCELL était probablement de deux années plus jeune que son célèbre frère, durant la vie duquel il fut organiste du Collège de la Madeleine à Oxford.

Il vint à Londres vers le temps de la mort d'Henry Purcell et semble lui avoir succédé comme fournisseur de musique théâtrale. Il est mort en 1717.

JOHN ECCLES.

JOHN ECCLES, fils aîné de Solomon Eccles, ou Eagles, ce quaker fanatique dont les excentricités durant la grande Peste de Londres ne firent pas peu de bruit, fut un compositeur de musique pour le théâtre à partir d'environ 1681. Il mourut en 1735 comme maître de la bande du Roi. Il est possible que la dernière pièce que l'on trouvera ici "A Souldier and a Sailor" (Un soldat et un

marin) soit un arrangement de quelque composition vocale.

Page 19, l'indication "Not too fast" (pas trop vite) précède la "Gigue" dans son édition originale de même que (page 22) le mot "soft" (doucement). Pour toutes les autres indications de nuances et de mouvements, de même que pour l'interprétation des ornements, elles sont dues à l'éditeur du présent recueil.

CONTEMPORARIES OF PURCELL

(Book I.)

By Ben. Rogers. London.

SARABRAND.

Andante espressivo. $\text{♩} = 108$

First system of the Sarabrand score, measures 1-10. The music is in 3/4 time, key of D major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ornaments, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The first measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Second system of the Sarabrand score, measures 11-20. The melodic line continues with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading into a decrescendo (*dim.*) in the final measures of the system.

Christ Church Library, MS. 1236.

CORANT.

Mark Coleman.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 56$

First system of the Corant score, measures 1-8. The music is in 6/4 time, key of D major. The right hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the left hand has a more active melodic line. The first measure is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Second system of the Corant score, measures 9-16. The melodic line in the right hand continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system of the Corant score, measures 17-24. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

GROUND.

M^f Disiner.

Moderato. ♩ = 96

legato mf

f animato

tr

tr

mf

f

allarg.

Christ Church Library, MS. 1177.

AYRE.

Andante. $\text{♩} = 104$

Anon.

p

mf

dim.

p

Christ Church Library, MS. 1179.

ALMAND.

R. King.

♩ = 66

p

Christ Church Library, MS. 46. Brit. Mus. Eg. MS. 2959.

In the former it is assigned to R. K. and the latter to "M^r King." Pauer (Old English Composers) includes it among pieces by Blow, but as he gives no authority here or elsewhere, it is impossible to say whether another MS. exists in which it is ascribed to Blow.

J. & W. C. 2035.

AYRE.

Vivace.

Anon.

mf

f

p

Christ Church Library MS. 1179.

GROUND.

Andante. $\text{♩} = 88$

Anon.

mp

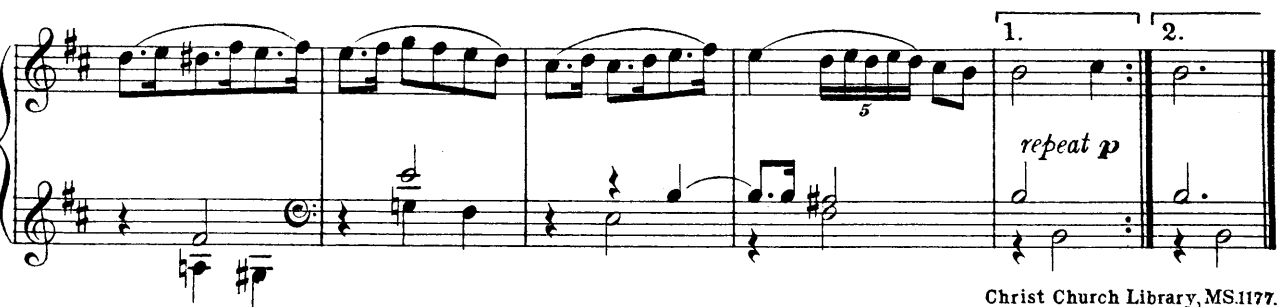
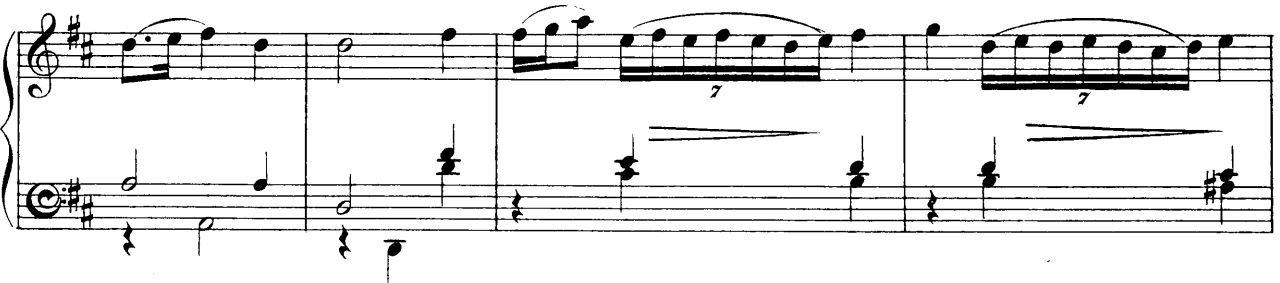
f

dim.

p

1.

2.



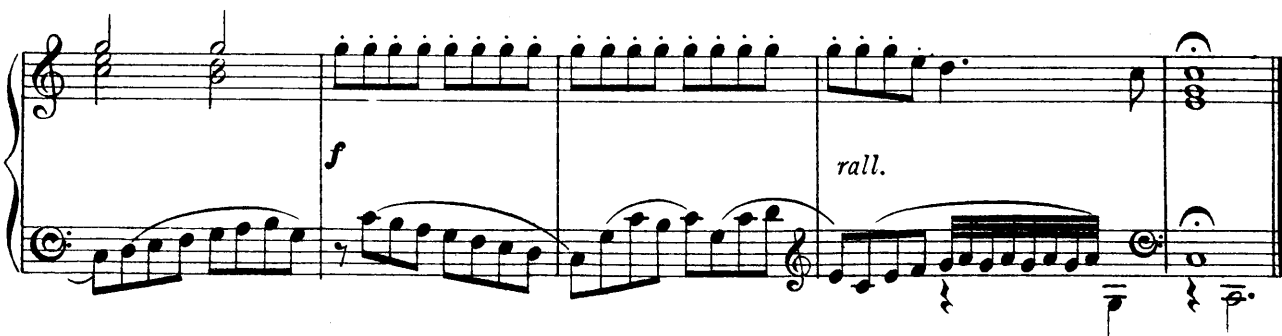
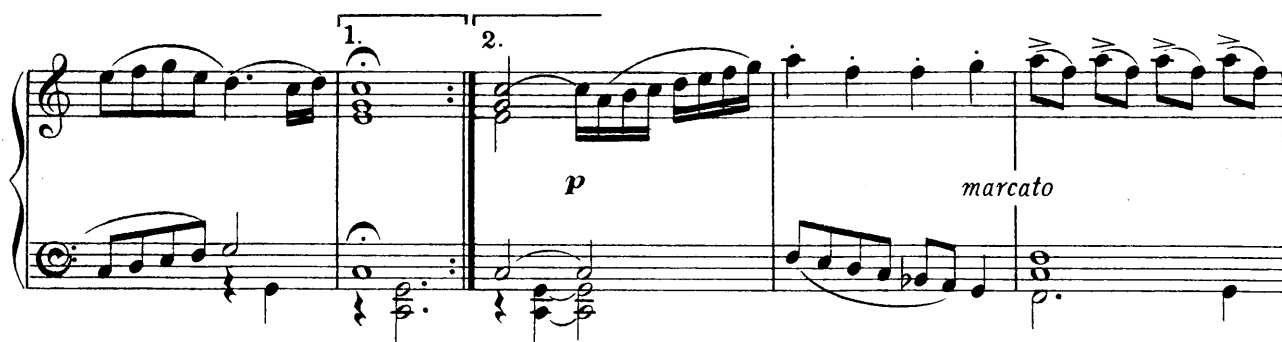
THE NIGHTINGALE.*

Anon.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 112$

p *mf* *f* *p* *mf*

* See Durfey's 'Wit and Mirth,' v. 86.



ALLEMAND.

Daniel Purcell.

Lento. $\text{♩} = 92$

The musical score is written for piano in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked 'Lento' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked as follows: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning, *f* (forte) in the third system, *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth system, and *p* (piano) in the fifth system. The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

GAVOTT.

Daniel Purcell.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 78$

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic and a tempo marking of *Allegro. ♩ = 78*. The second system features a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The third system includes dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, *marc.*, and *f*. The fourth system concludes with a *p* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with articulation marks and fingerings.

HORNPIPE.

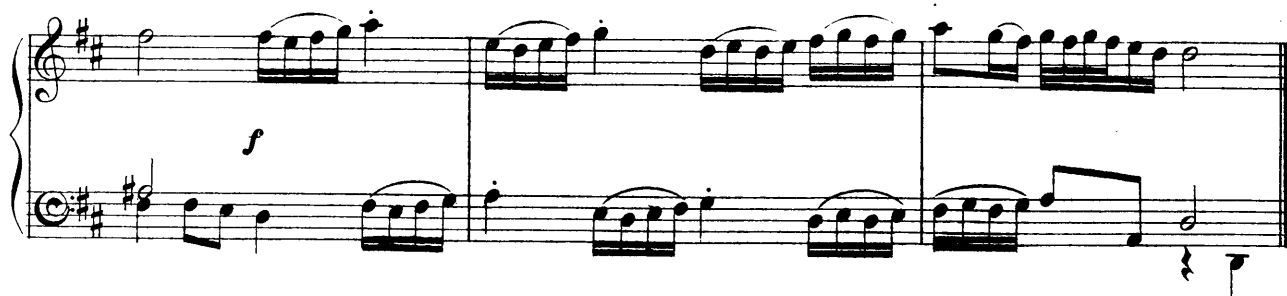
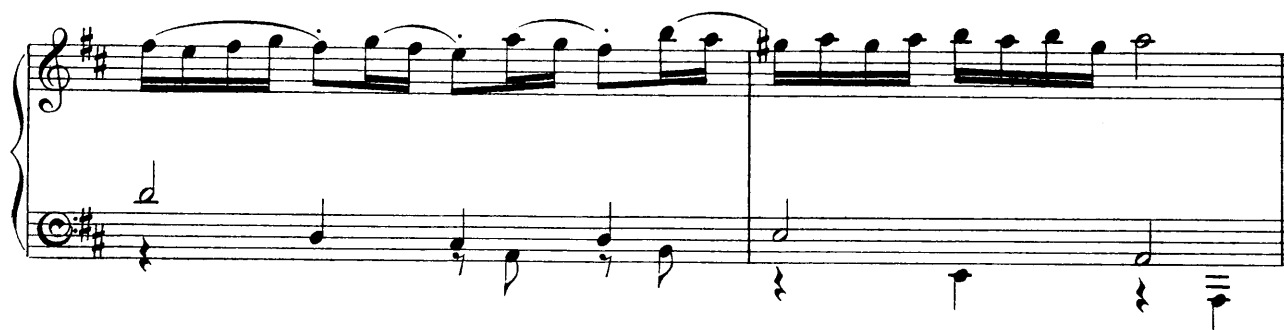
Daniel Purcell.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 96$ 

MARCH.

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 100$

Daniel Purcell.



AIRE.

Daniel Purcell.

Allegretto. ($\text{♩} = 108.$)

First system of a piano piece. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a flowing melody in the right hand with slurs and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of the piano piece. The melody continues with slurs and a *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present in the first measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

MINUETT.

Andantino. ($\text{♩} = 126$)

Daniel Purcell.

First system of the Minuet. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked Andantino with a metronome indication of 126 beats per minute. The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Second system of the Minuet. The melody continues in the right hand, and the accompaniment in the left hand provides a steady harmonic base. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

AIRE.

Allegretto. (♩ = 188)

Anon.

The musical score is written for piano and treble clef. It is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is Allegretto, with a quarter note equal to 188 beats per minute. The piece is by an anonymous composer. The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second system continues with mf. The third system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and ends with mf. The fourth system is marked mf. The fifth system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line. Various musical notations are used throughout, including triplets, slurs, and ties.

SLOW AIRE.

Andante. (♩ = 118) Anon.

The musical score is written for piano and right-hand staves. It begins with the tempo marking "Andante. (♩ = 118)" and the composer "Anon.". The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of five systems of music. The first system shows the initial melody and accompaniment. The second system includes a repeat sign and a dynamic change to *f* and *p*. The third system features dynamics of *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *mf*. The fourth system includes a repeat sign and a dynamic change to *p*. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 84$

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each consisting of a piano (p) staff and a violin (v) staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic in the piano part. The second system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The third system features a marcato (marc.) marking. The fourth system has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fifth system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

TRUMPET AIRE.

Andante. ♩ = 108

J. Eccles.

The musical score is written for piano and trumpet. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a piano introduction in the left hand, marked *f*, followed by a trumpet melody in the right hand, marked *p*. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and trumpet melody, with a first ending bracketed over the first two measures and a second ending bracketed over the next two measures. The third system features a piano introduction marked *f* and a trumpet melody marked *f*. The fourth system concludes the piece with a piano introduction marked *ff* and a trumpet melody marked *p*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics, and articulation marks.

MINUET.

J. Eccles.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 132$

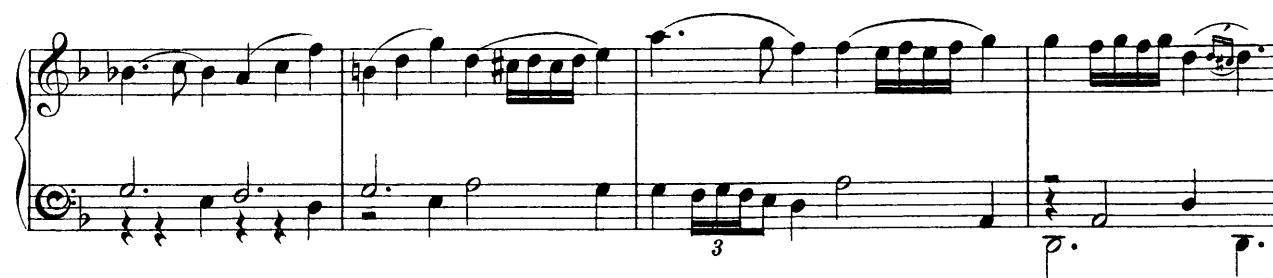
The musical score for the Minuet is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The first staff has a forte 'f' dynamic. The second system includes first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.', with a piano 'p' dynamic. The third system features a crescendo 'cresc.' and a forte 'f' dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

JIGG.

J. Eccles.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 54$ "Not too fast"

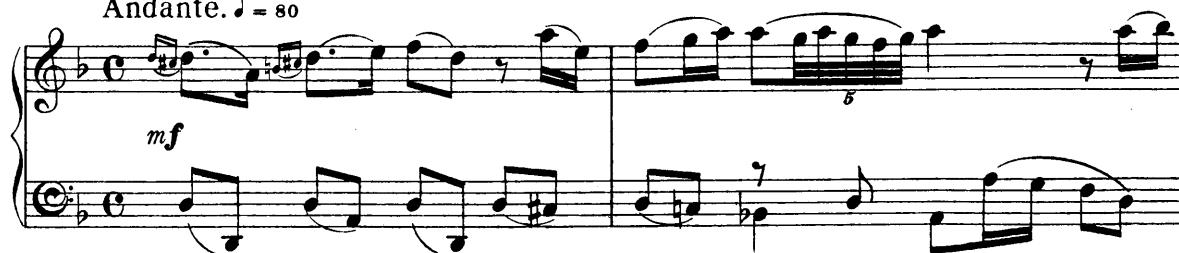
The musical score for the Jigg is written for piano in 6/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 6/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 54 beats per minute, with the instruction 'Not too fast' in quotes. The first staff has a mezzo-forte 'mf' dynamic. The second system continues the piece, ending with a double bar line.



AIRE. ROUND O.

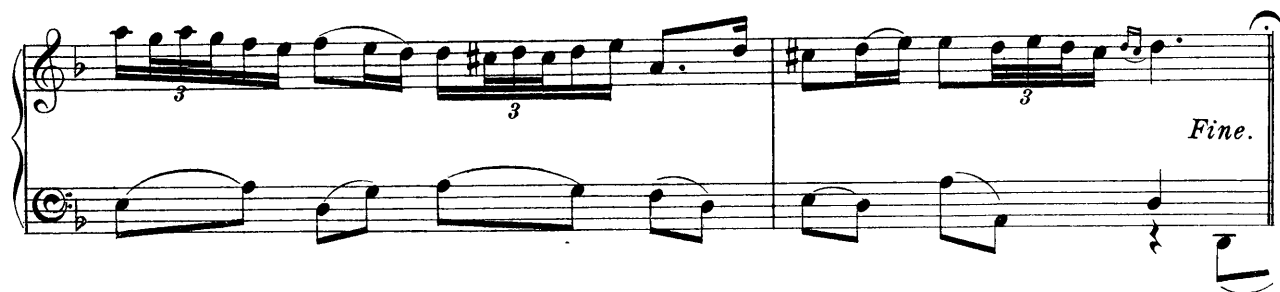
J. Eccles.

Andante. ♩ = 80





First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.



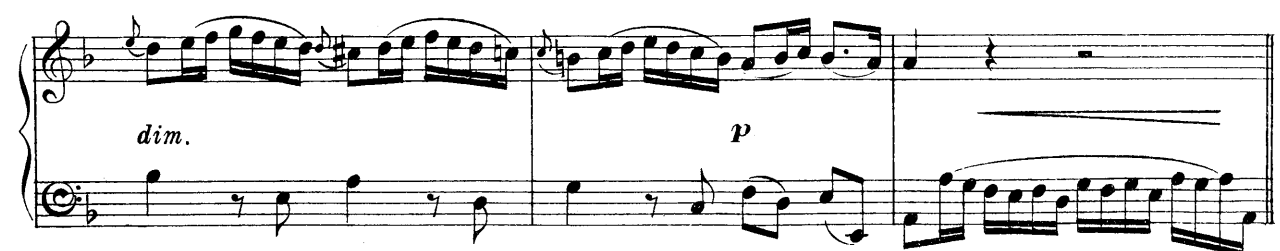
Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The system ends with the instruction *Fine.*



Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The system begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of slurs and triplets. The system begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The system begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) marking and a double bar line.

D.C. al Fine.

AIRE.

J. Eccles.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 84$

Musical score for 'AIRE.' by J. Eccles, Andantino tempo. The score is written for piano in 6/8 time, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 84$. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score consists of three systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass staff and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble staff. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass staff and a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble staff. The third system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass staff and a soft (*soft*) dynamic in the treble staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as dynamic markings and articulation marks.

JIGG.

J. Eccles.

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 84$

Musical score for 'JIGG.' by J. Eccles, Vivace tempo. The score is written for piano in 6/4 time, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 84$. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score consists of a single system of music, with a treble and bass staff. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass staff and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as dynamic markings and articulation marks.



The foregoing pieces from p. 9. onwards are from 'A Collection of Lessons and Aires,' by Mr. J. Eccles, Mr. D. Purcell and others.

A SOULDIER AND A SAILOR.

J. Eccles.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 69$

The musical score is written for piano in 6/4 time, key of D major. It begins with the tempo marking "Andantino. $\text{♩} = 69$ ". The score is divided into six systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fifth system is marked forte (*f*). The sixth system also features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.