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**The relationship between religious thought and  
the theory and practice of church music in  
England, 1603 - c. 1640**

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## Abbreviations

### (i) Bibliographical

BIOS Journal	<i>British Institute of Organ Studies Journal</i>
CJ	<i>House of Commons Journals</i>
CSPD	<i>Calendar of State Papers, Domestic</i>
DNB	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> (London, 1885)
DUJ	<i>Durham University Journal</i>
EECM	<i>Early English Church Music</i> (London, Stainer & Bell, 1962-)
EM	<i>Early Music</i>
HJ	<i>Historical Journal</i>
HLQ	<i>Huntington Library Quarterly</i>
JAMS	<i>Journal of the American Musicological Society</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
JRMA	<i>Journal of the Royal Musical Association</i>
M&L	<i>Music &amp; Letters</i>
MQ	<i>Musical Quarterly</i>
MT	<i>The Musical Times</i>
NGD	<i>The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians</i> (London, 1980)
PCAS	<i>Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society</i>
PRMA	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Musical Association</i>
RMARC	<i>Royal Musical Association Research Chronicle</i>
SCH	<i>Studies in Church History</i> (Oxford, Blackwell)
TLS	<i>The Times Literary Supplement</i>

### (ii) Musical

Bs	Benedictus
C	Creed
G	Gloria
J	Jubilate
K	Kyrie eleison
M	Magnificat
ND	Nunc Dimittis
S	Sanctus
SC	Sursum Corda
TeD	Te Deum

## **Abstract**

This thesis explores the ways in which people in early Stuart England understood the place of music in worship, its effect on the auditor, and the task of determining what was appropriate music for the task. Central to this is the task of exploring the validity of the trend in current historiography to assign to the 'Laudian' movement a polemically and practically distinctive view of music in worship.

Part One deals with the published and manuscript discussions of the nature and role of music. It contends that in the 1630s music became associated with one of the two rival conspiracy theories of Popish tyranny and Puritan profanity and subversion. In subsequent chapters, it examines the common language in which music was discussed; the use of Biblical, patristic and continental authorities; and continental and broader philosophical understandings of music. It is concluded that no clear theologies of church music can be attributed to church parties as identified in the historiography to date.

In Part Two, the thesis considers the surviving musicological evidence of practice in cathedral and collegiate churches from 1603 onwards, to attempt to discern any patterns of distinctive usage in 'Laudian' institutions. It examines the use of musical instruments, the incidence of various anthem texts, the singing of parts of the liturgy, and the incidence of compositions in various styles. It is argued that much 'Laudian' practice was indistinguishable from that in non-Laudian cathedrals, and that the habit of the scholars to extrapolate a 'Laudian' style from the work of John Cosin is a misleading one.

Overall, it is then concluded that the necessary place that church music has been given in the Laudian experiment is not a tenable one, either in theory or practice. There was no necessary relationship between Laudian churchmanship and elaborate church music.