

Cello

Simple Gifts Fugue

Melody by Joseph Brackett
Arranged by Matthew Naughtin

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Simple Gifts

Fugue

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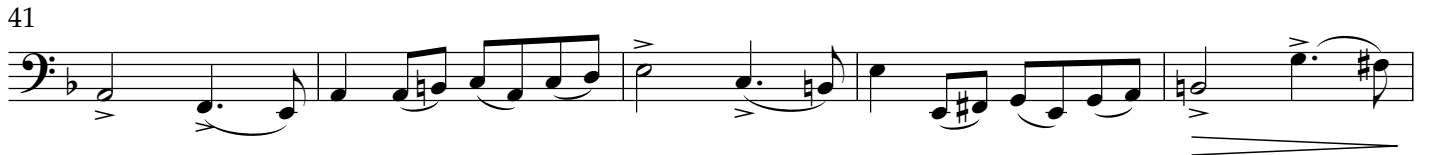
Andante comodo (♩ = 84)

(solo)



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41



Musical notation for measures 41-45. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like accents and slurs.

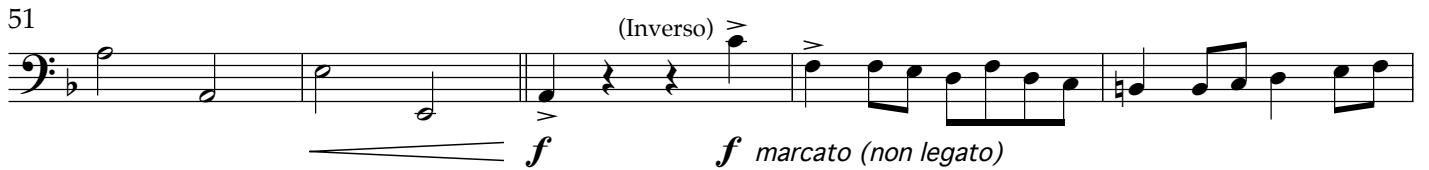
46



Musical notation for measures 46-50. The music features sixteenth-note patterns and rests. A *pp* dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

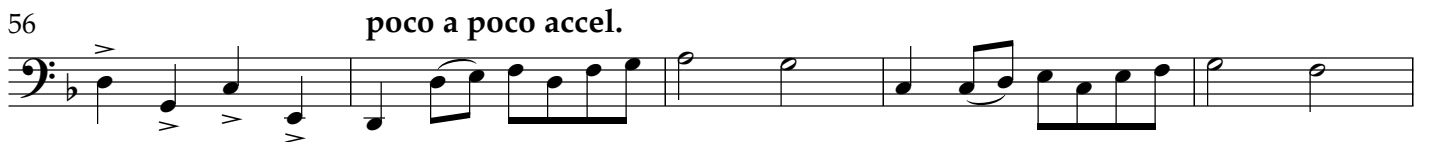
Con anima (♩ = 104)

51



Musical notation for measures 51-55. Measure 51 is marked "(Inverso)". Measures 52-53 have a *f* dynamic marking. Measures 54-55 are marked "*f marcato (non legato)*".

56



Musical notation for measures 56-60. The instruction "poco a poco accel." is written above the staff. The music shows a gradual increase in tempo.

61



Musical notation for measures 61-66. The tempo marking "Allegro deciso (♩ = 132)" is placed above the staff. A *f* dynamic marking is present in measure 62.

67



Musical notation for measures 67-72. The music features dotted rhythms and a *f* dynamic marking at the end of measure 72.

73



Musical notation for measures 73-78. The music is marked "marcato" in measure 73 and "mf" in measure 78.

79



Musical notation for measures 79-84. The music is marked "p" in measure 82.

85



Musical notation for measures 85-90. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

91



Musical notation for measures 91-95. The music features sixteenth-note patterns and rests.

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97

mf *cresc.* *f*

104

poco allarg. *A tempo, poco sost.*

(Inverso)

f *risoluto*

109

114

1 2 3 4 5 6

fp

121

7 8 9 10 11 12

127

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

f *cresc.*

135

ff

141

1 2 3 4

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147 rit.

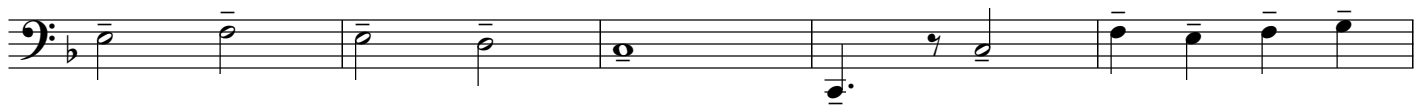


152 *poco* **Maestoso** (♩ = 100)



ff *sonore*

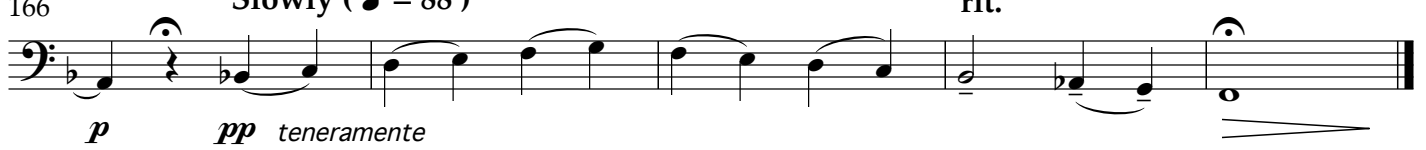
157



162 rit. (solo)



166 **Slowly** (♩ = 88) rit.



p *pp* *teneramente*

Simple Gifts

'Tis the gift to be sim-ple, 'tis the gift to be free, 'Tis the gift to come down
where we ought to be, And when we find our-selves in the place just right, 'Twill
be in the val - ley of love and de-light. When true sim - pli - ci - ty is gain'd To
bow and to bend we shan't be a-sham'd, To turn, turn will be our de - light 'Till by
turn - ing, turn - ing we come round right.

The Shakers, the oldest surviving religious communal society in the United States, arrived in America on August 6, 1774. The first Shaker settlement was located at Niskayuna (later Watervliet), New York in 1776. Their first organized community was at New Lebanon (later called Mt. Lebanon), New York in 1787. Today, the Shakers are known primarily for their simple and beautiful furniture, but music played a much more important role in Shaker history. The earliest known Shaker songs in America were composed during the 1780s and were mostly without words and sung to syllables, as in "Mother Ann's Song". Early dance songs were also without words, such as "Square Order Shuffle" and "Quick Step Manner". By about 1805, hymns began to appear and often had many stanzas of text. One of the most popular was the early revival hymn, "The Happy Journey." Probably the greatest early Shaker spiritual was Elder Richard McNemar's powerful religious ballad, "Mother." Around 1815, a third type of Shaker music was introduced—the anthem, a longer piece of unrhymed music. One prominent early example was "Mount Zion," by Issachar Bates, who had been a fifer in the American Revolution.

"Simple Gifts," the most famous Shaker song, was composed by Elder Joseph Brackett at Alfred, Maine in 1848. It has only one verse and refers to dance movements ("to turn, turn will be our delight"). Rather than call it a Shaker hymn, as most writers do, it should be classified instead as a Shaker dance song. Elder Joseph Brackett was born on May 6, 1797 in Cumberland, Maine and died on July 4, 1882 at New Gloucester. His portrait still hangs today in the music room at the last remaining Shaker community in Sabbathday Lake, Maine.