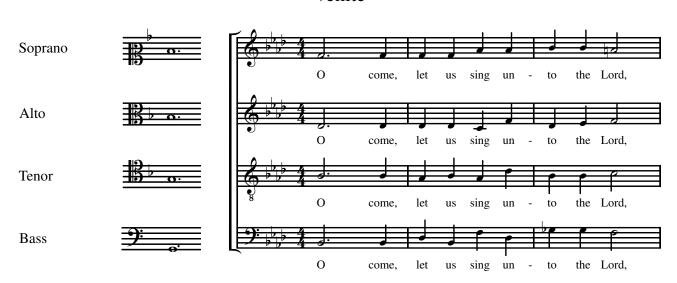
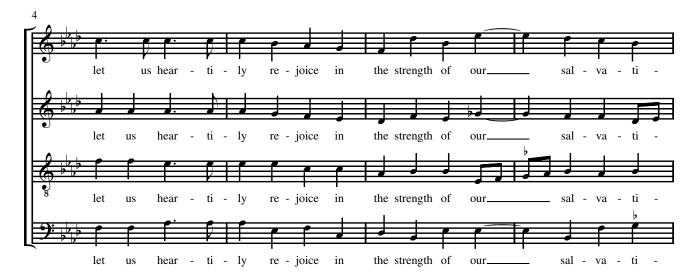
Morning Service

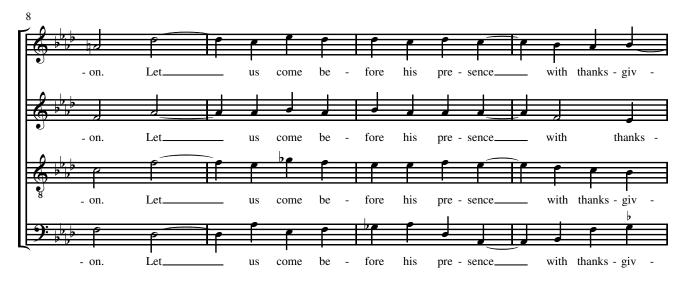
Edited by Jason Smart

Thomas Caustun (d.1570)

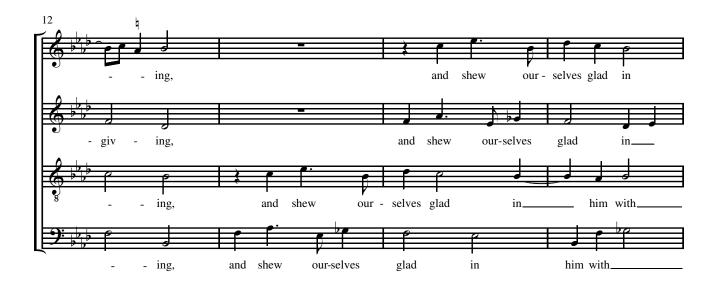
Venite

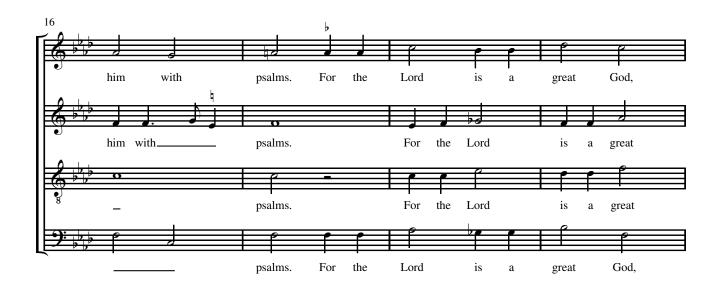


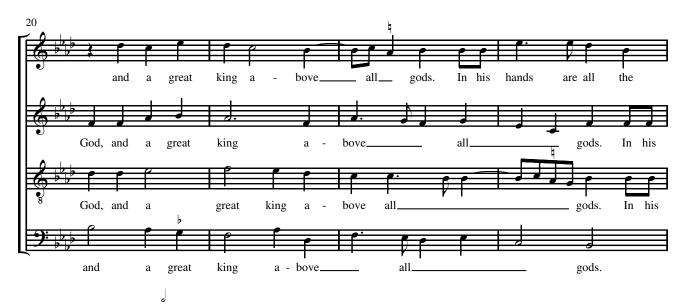




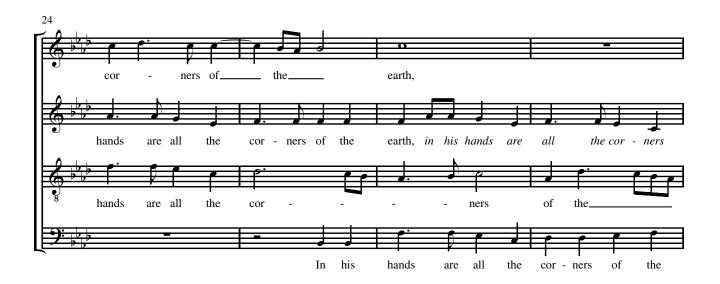
1-end bass: $\bf A$ lacks the staff signature throughout this movement (in error), implying $\bf D$ naturals in the edition; $\bf B$ has a lower $\bf B^b$ throughout.

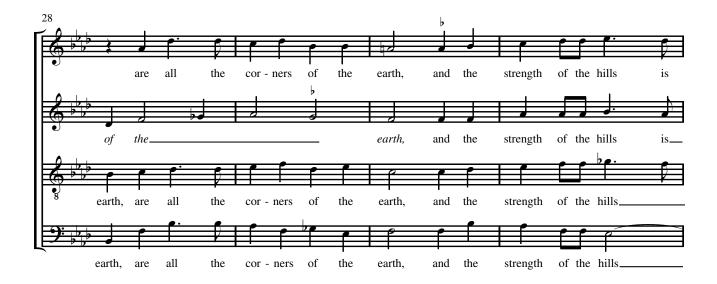


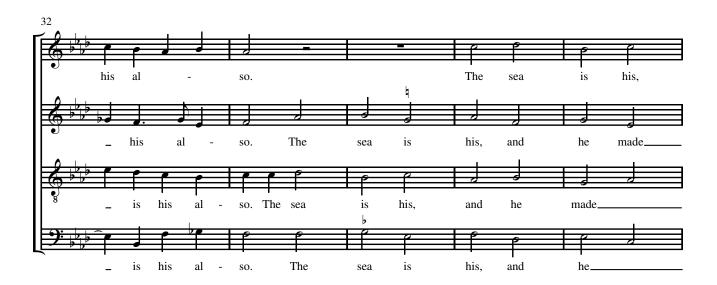




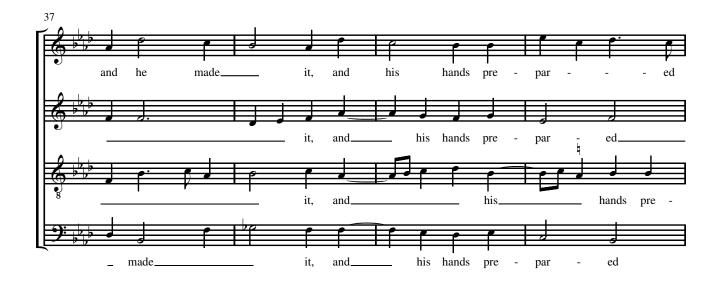
17 bass (only) **A**: fermata for F followed by barline indicating end of a section / 21-22 tenor **AB**: underlay *king above* below D^{\flat} C C, *all* below second B^{\flat}

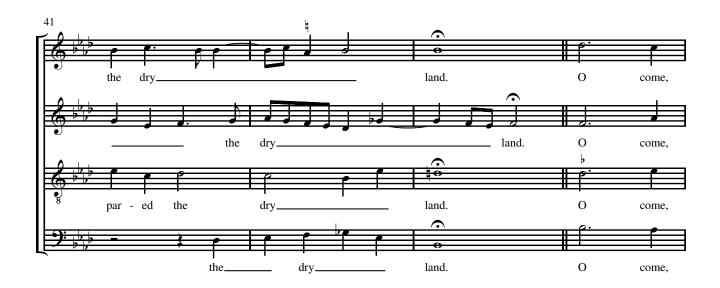


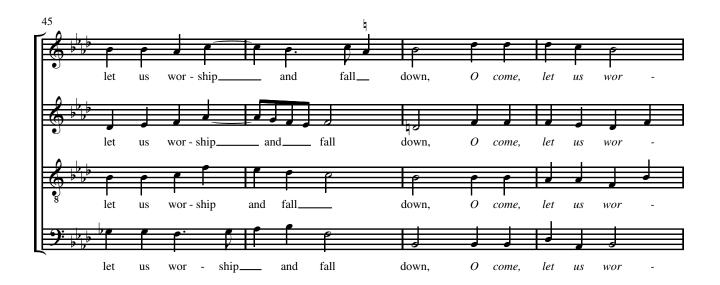


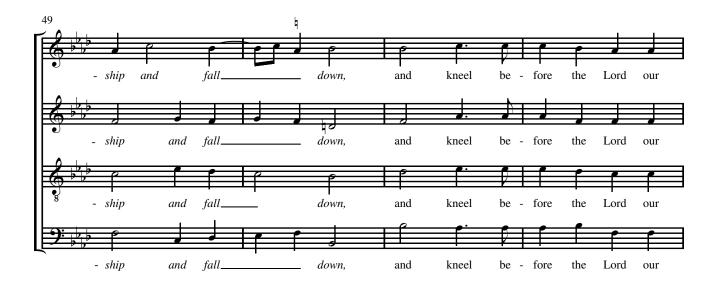


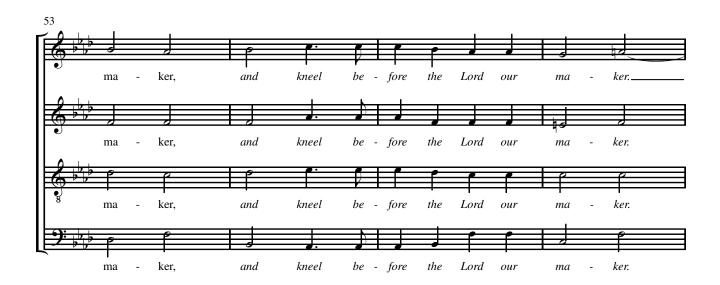
25 soprano A: underlay of below first B \flat , the below second B \flat

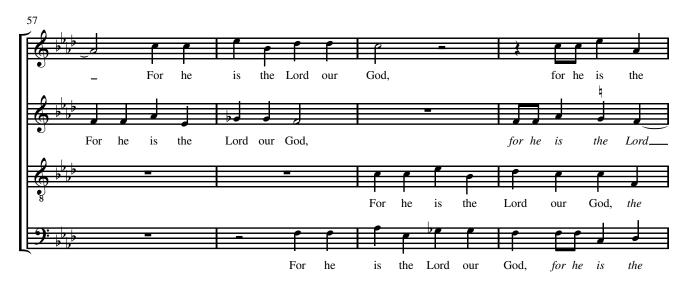




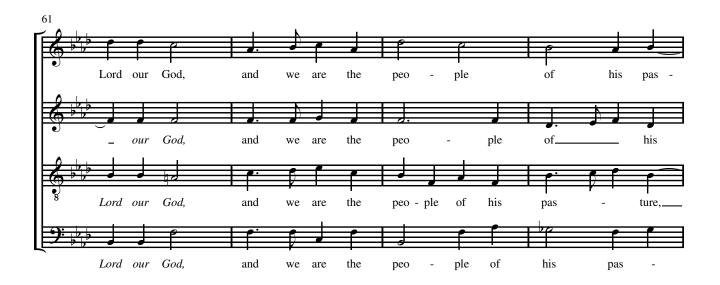


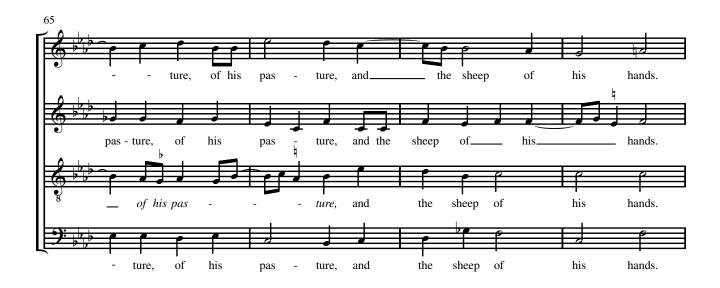


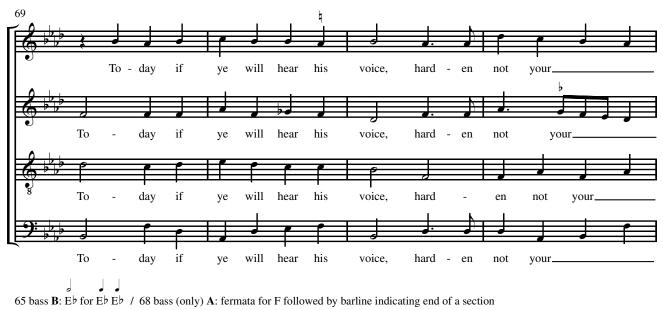


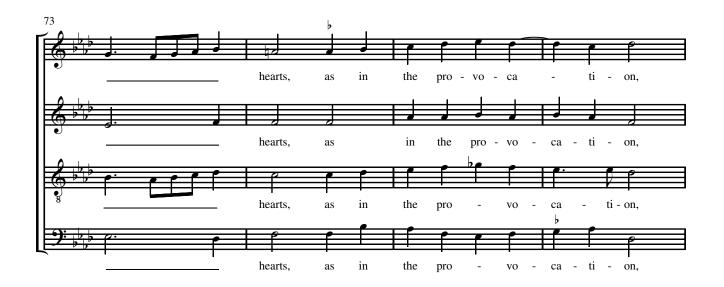


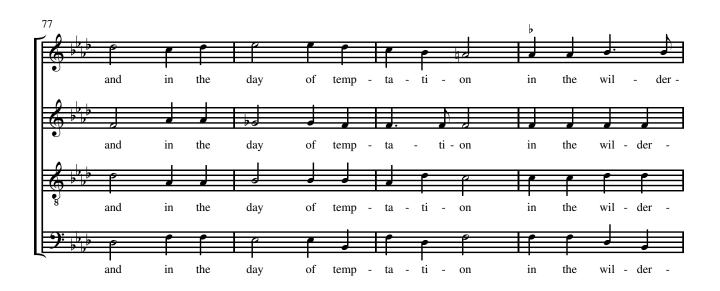
60 alto **B**: GF for G

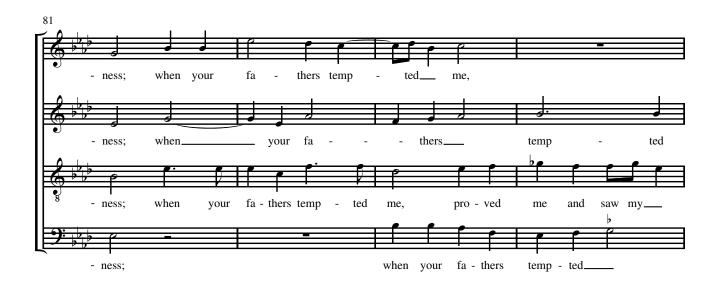




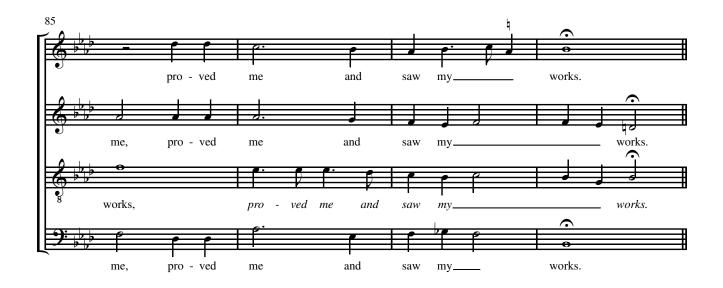


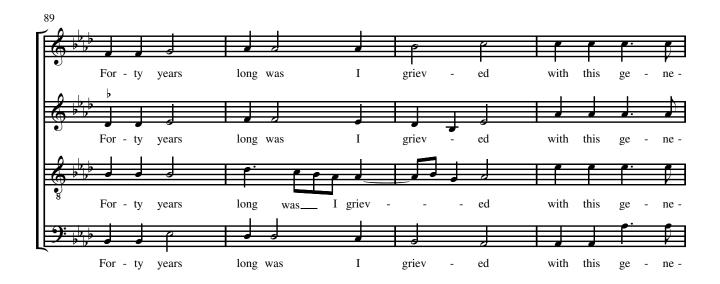


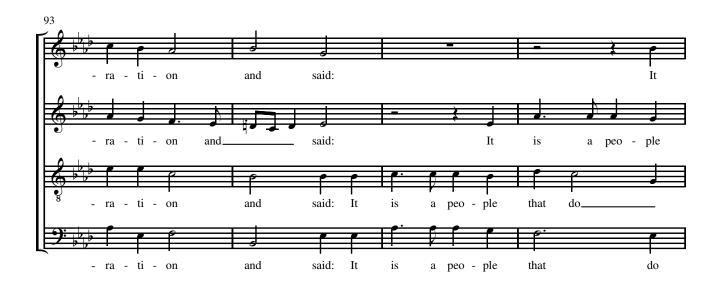




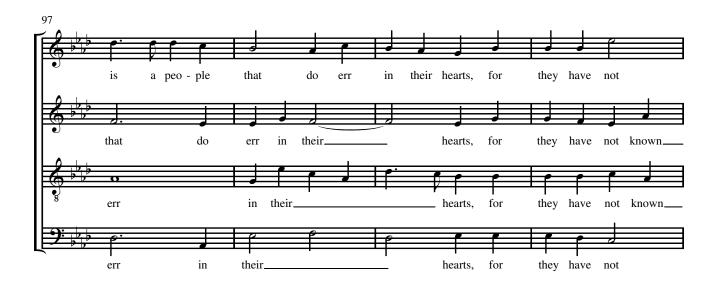
78 alto **B**: \flat omitted / 84 bass **A**: \sharp before G on the staff line below (in error for \flat to G?)

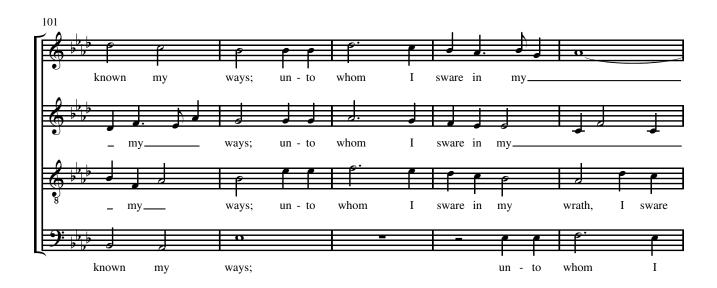


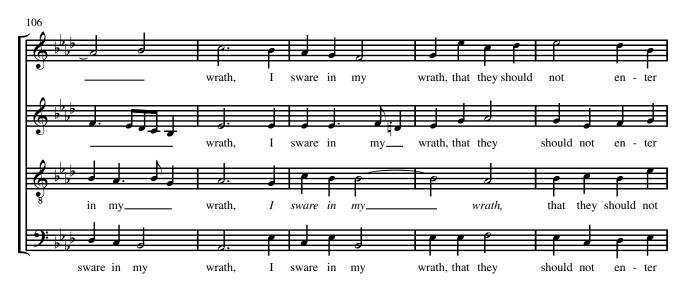




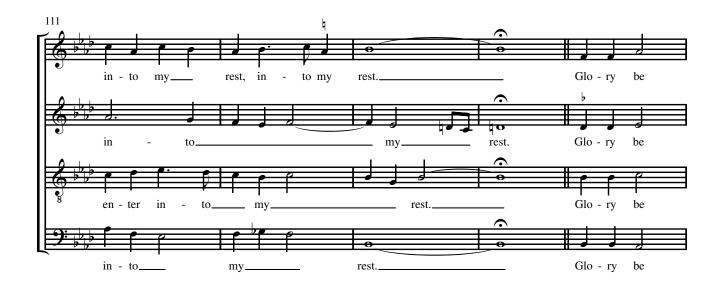
92-114 alto: $\bf A$ drops the staff signature (apparently accidentally) from the 2nd note of bar 92 to bar 114 inclusive. This effects the Ds in the edition, none of which is marked flat. $\bf B$ keeps the signature.

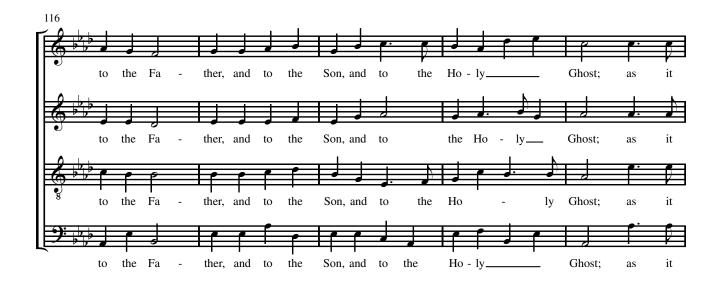


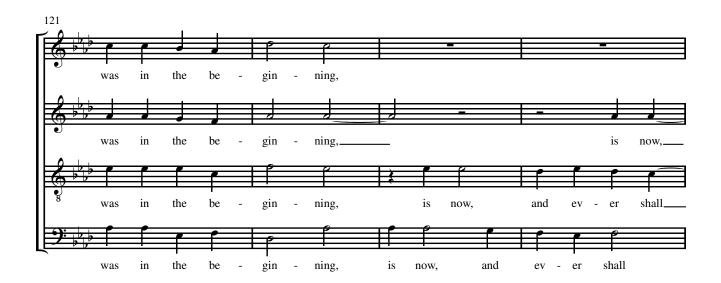




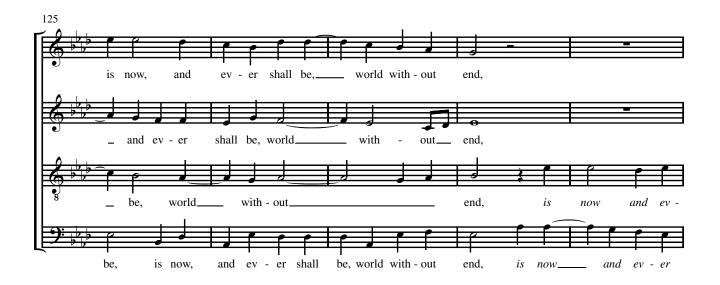
102 bass **AB**: Eb Eb for Eb

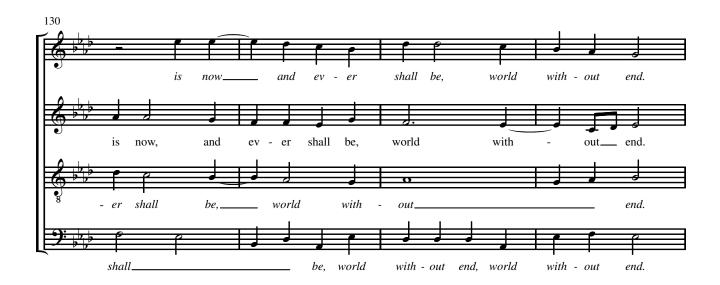


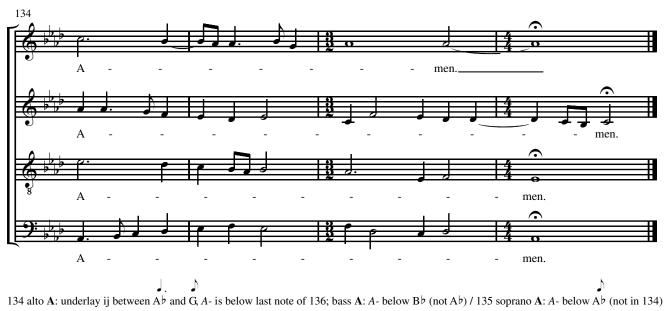




113-114 alto A: abla s for Ds omitted but implied by staff signature

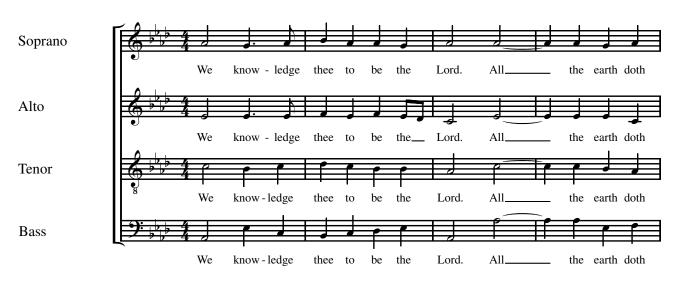


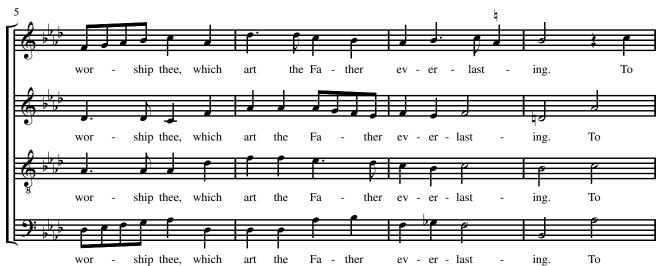


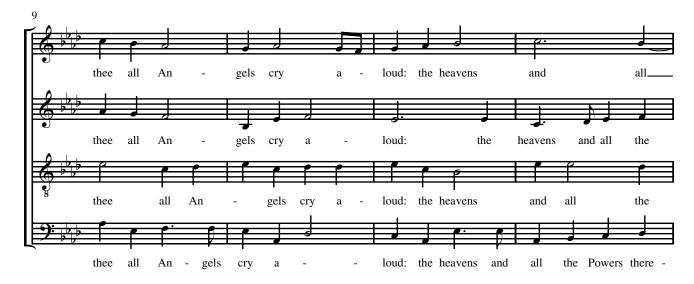


Te Deum

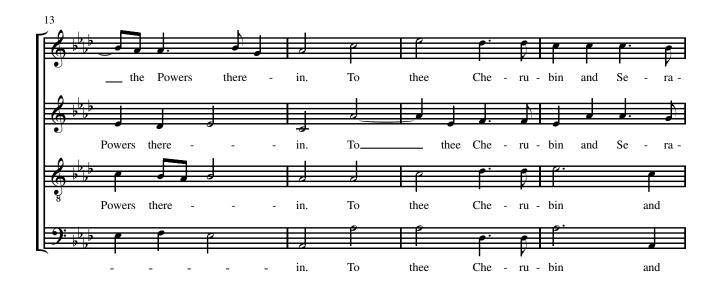


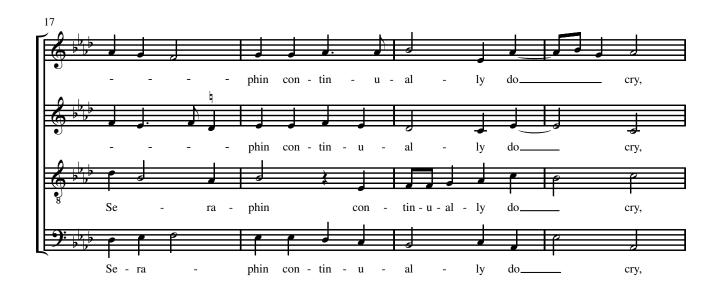


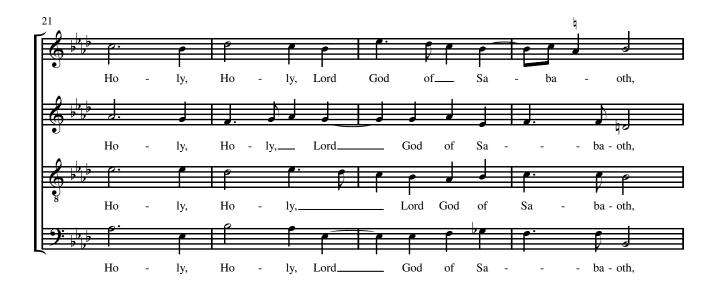


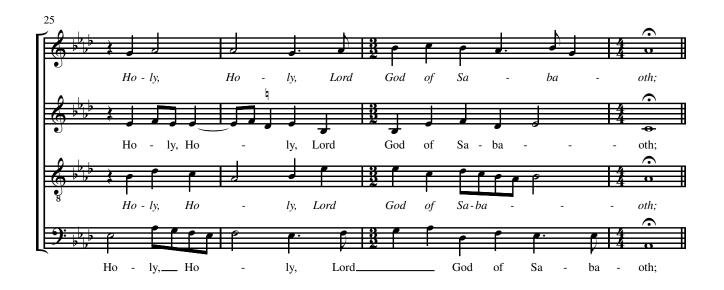


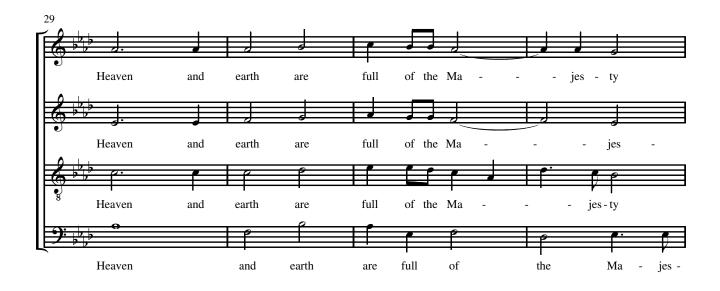
1 bass: A and B have a lower B flat staff signature which is retained for all the remaining movements of the service except where footnoted.

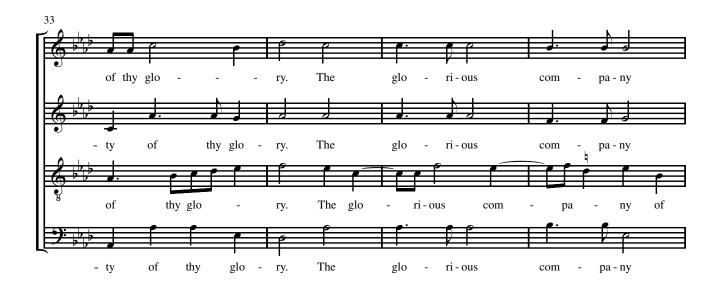


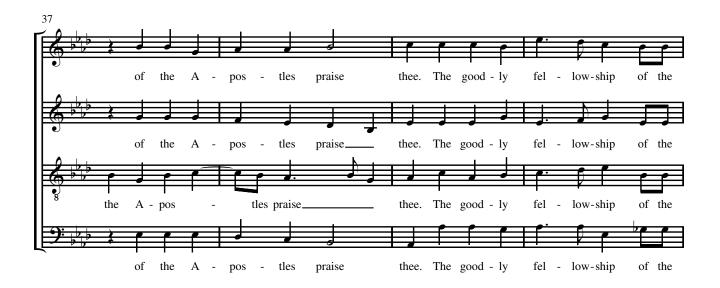


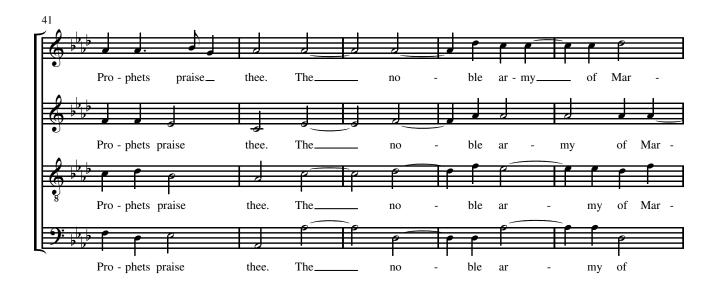


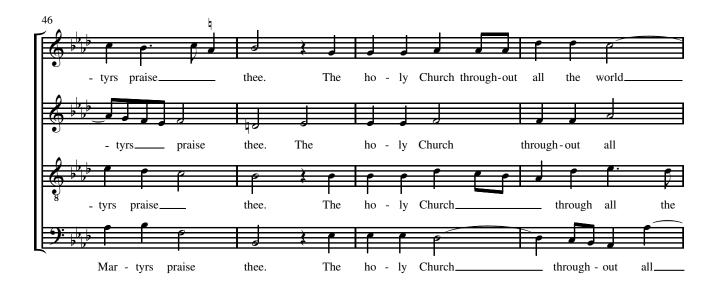


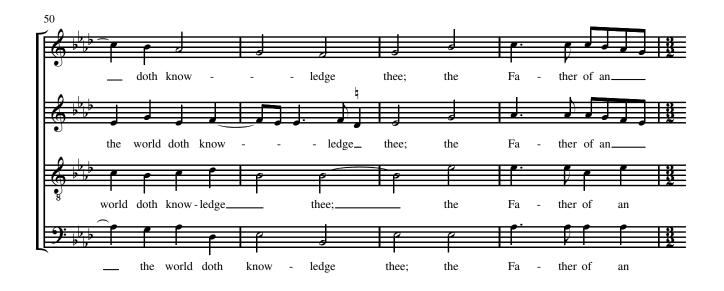


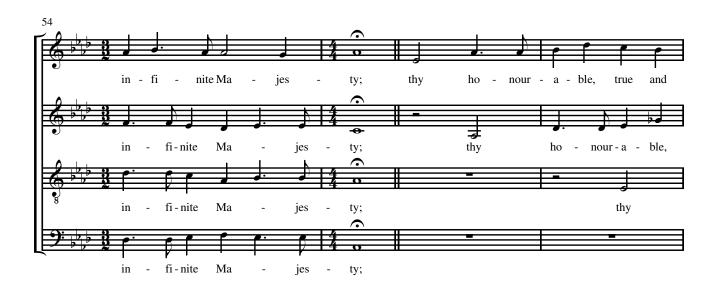


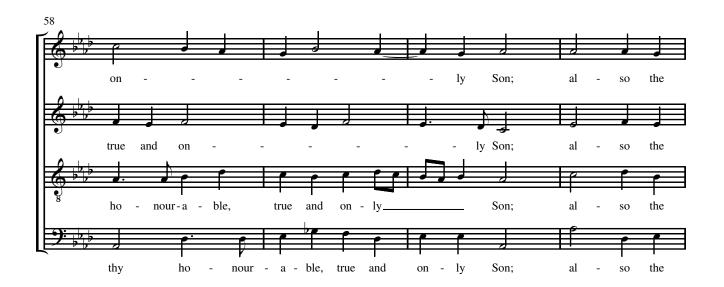


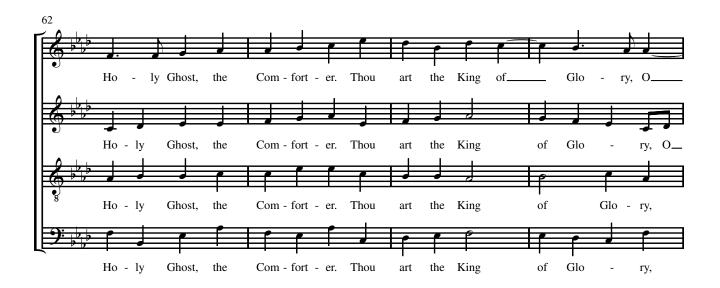


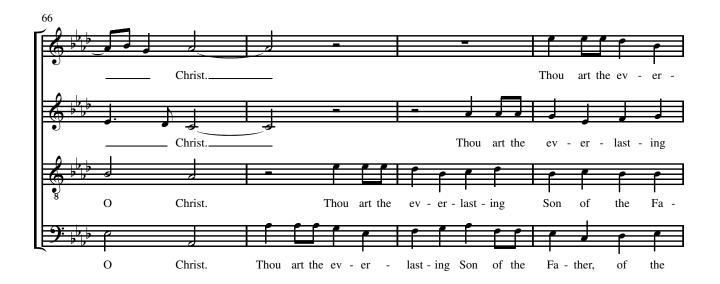


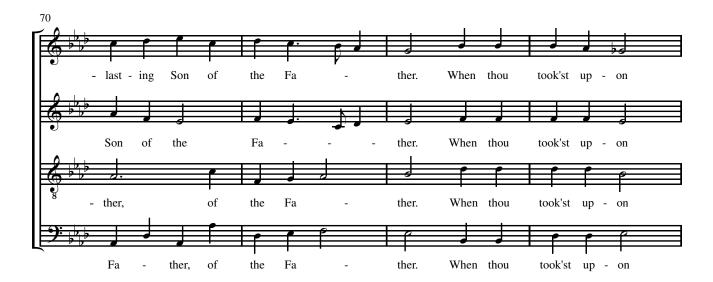




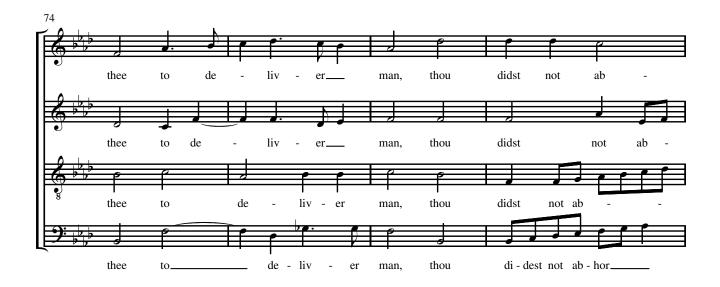


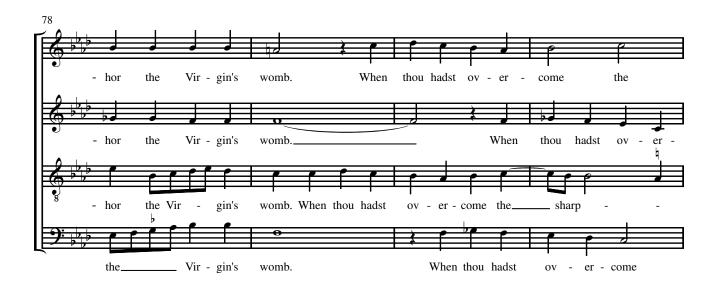


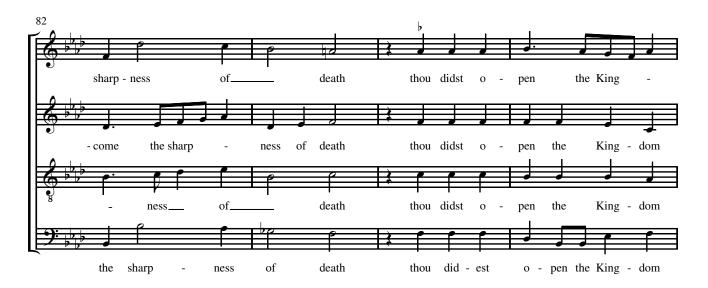




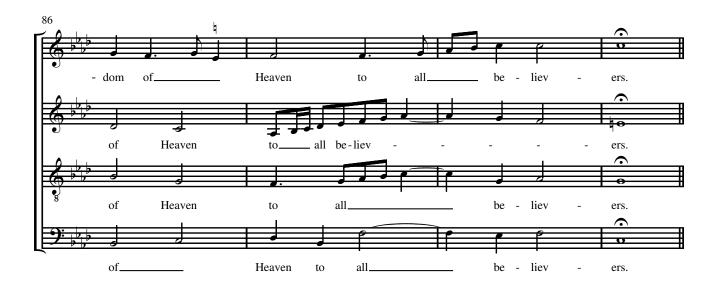
72 bass (only) A: fermata for Eb followed by barline indicating end of a section

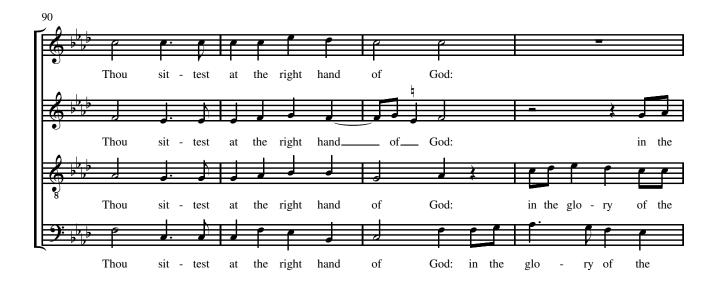


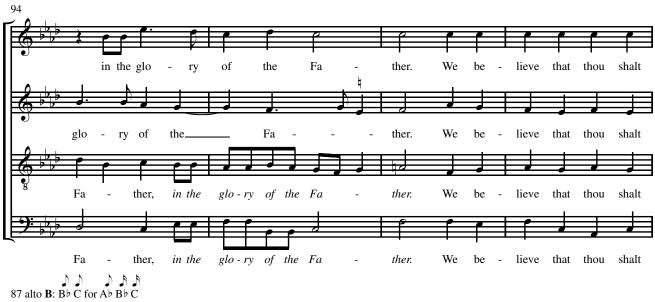


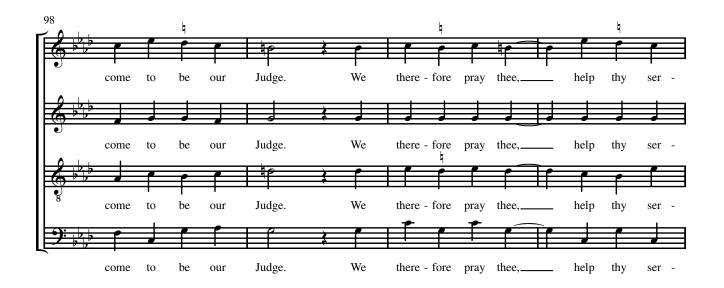


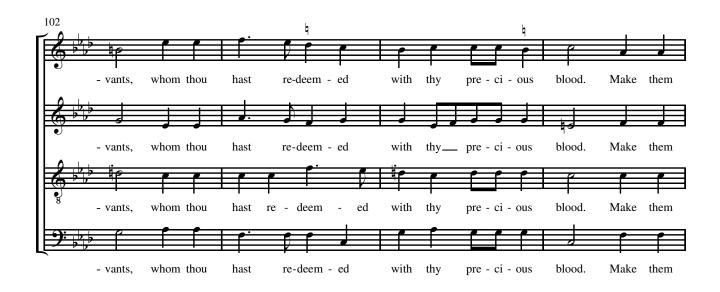
78 alto **B**: ♭ to 2nd G, not 1st G

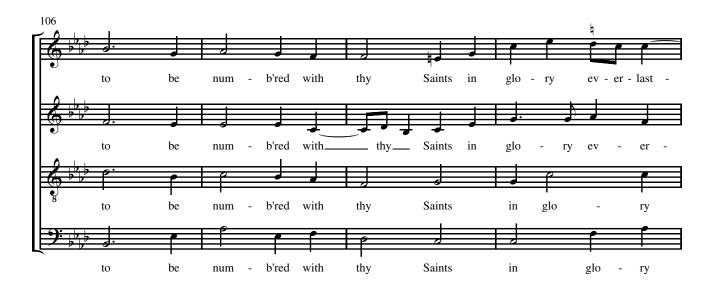




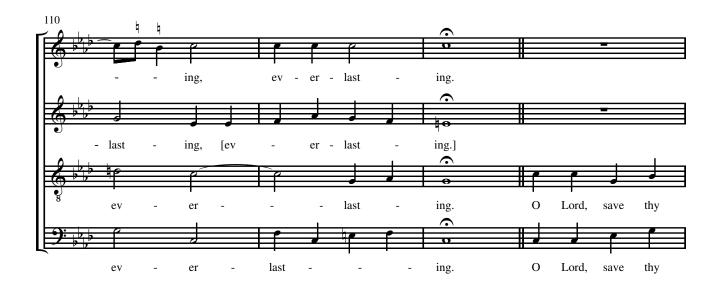


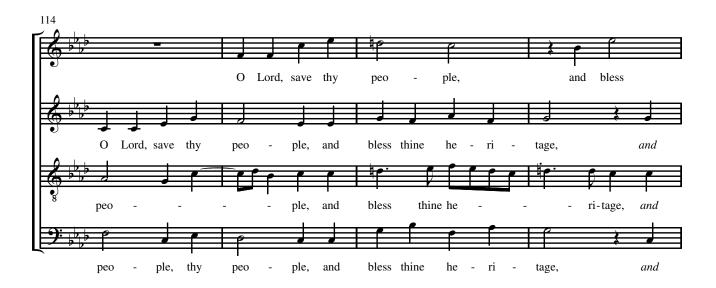


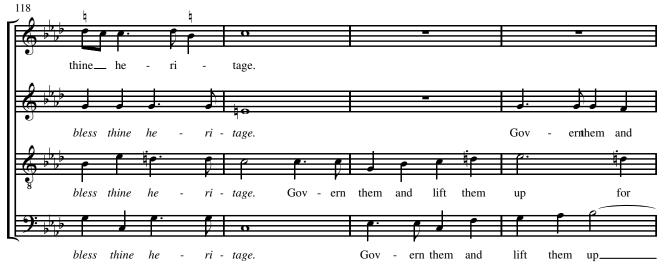




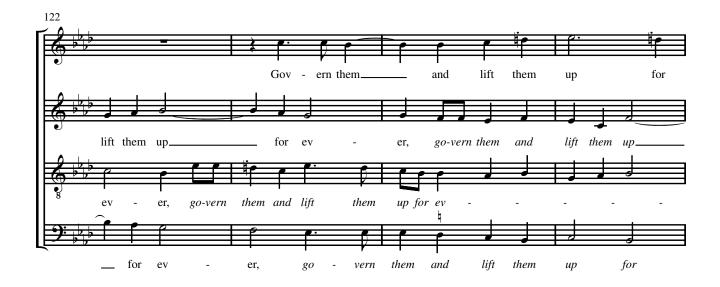
101 tenor: $\bf A$ drops the staff signature from the 2nd note of bar 101 to the 2nd note of bar 147 inclusive; $\bf B$ drops it from the 3rd note of bar 101 until the end of the movement. The Ds in bars 106 and 115 have been flattened editorially.

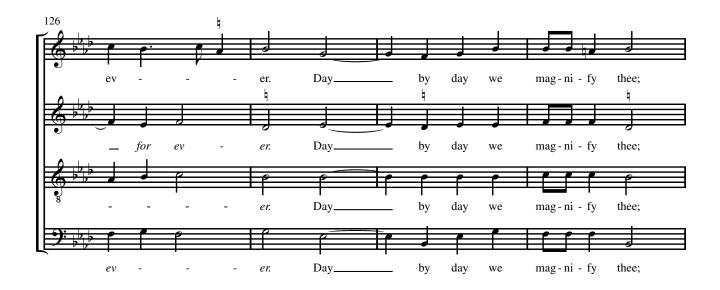


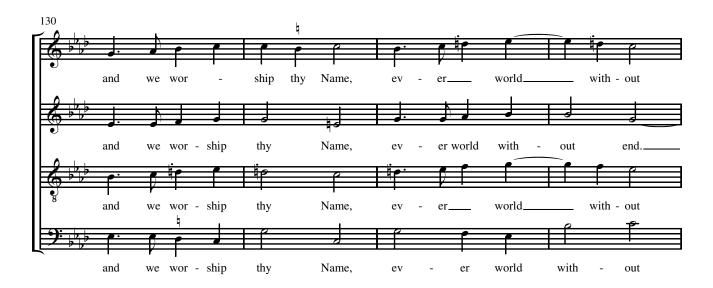




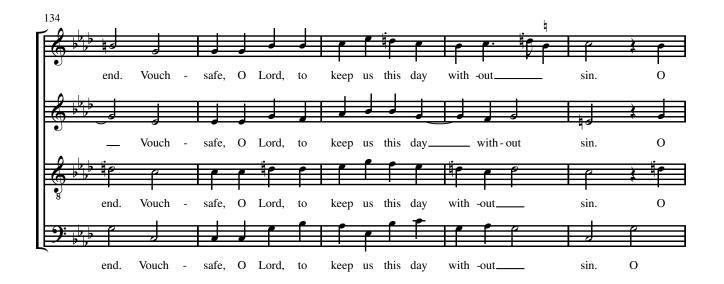
118 bass **AB**: C C for C

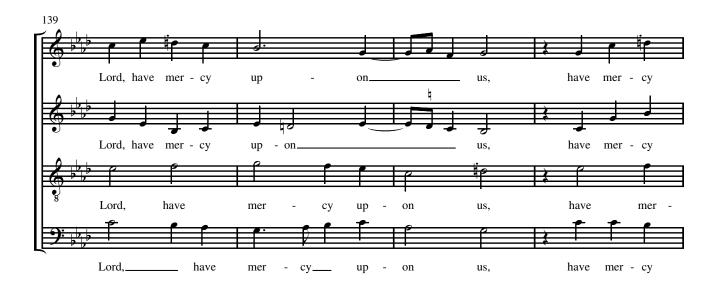


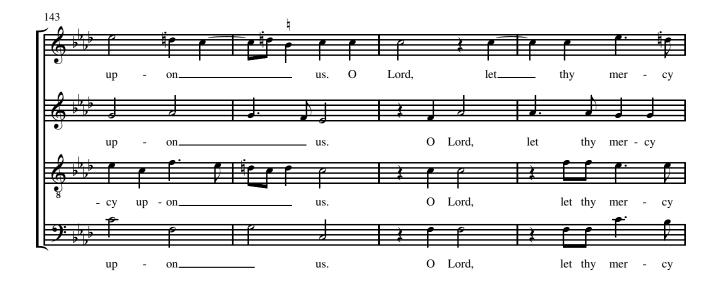


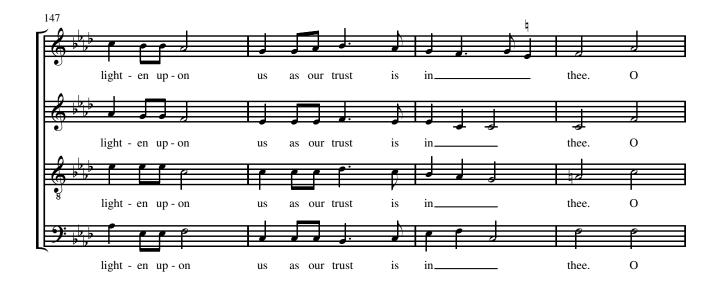


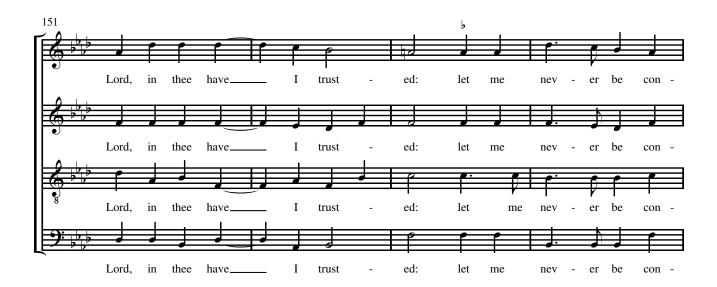
123 soprano: $\bf A$ drops the staff signature from the 2nd note of bar 123 until the end of the movement; $\bf B$ keeps it (incorrectly). The Ds in bars 151 and 154 have been flattened editorially.

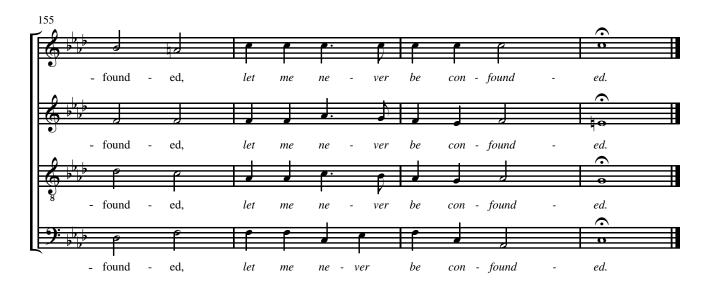






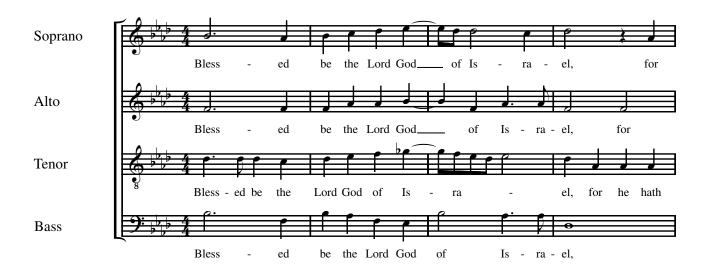


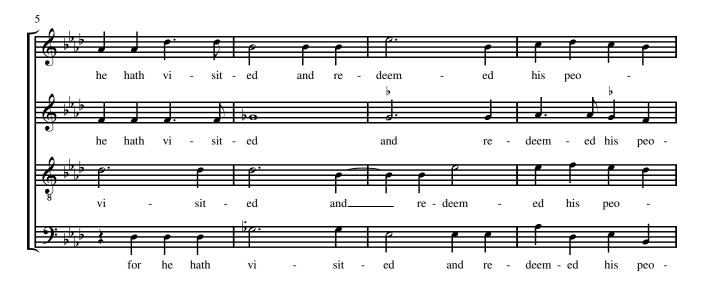


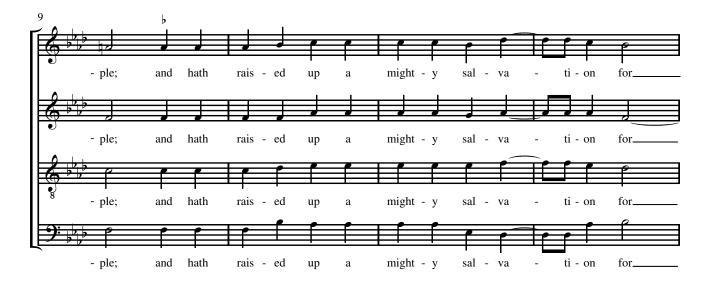


149 alto **AB**: Eb omitted (**B** corrects this by making the next note a \supset)

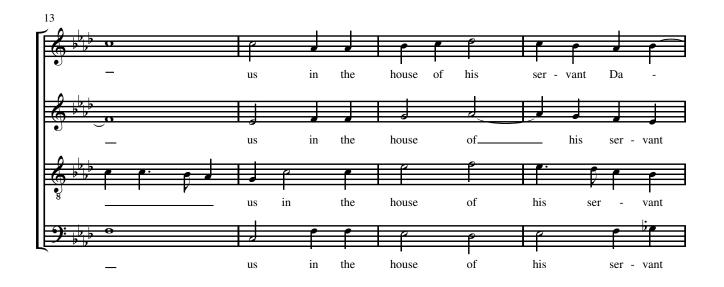
Benedictus

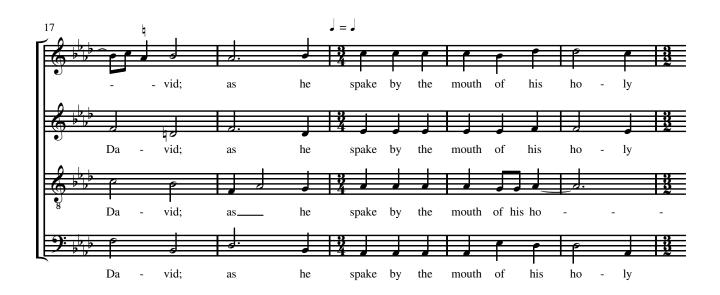


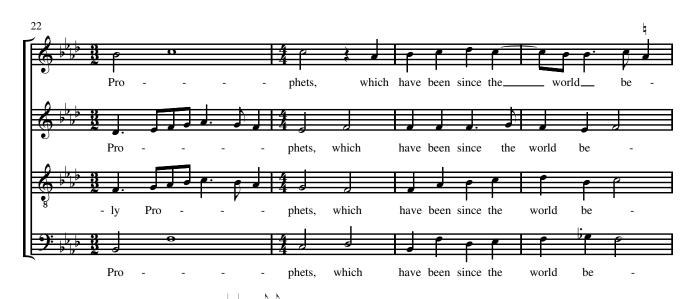




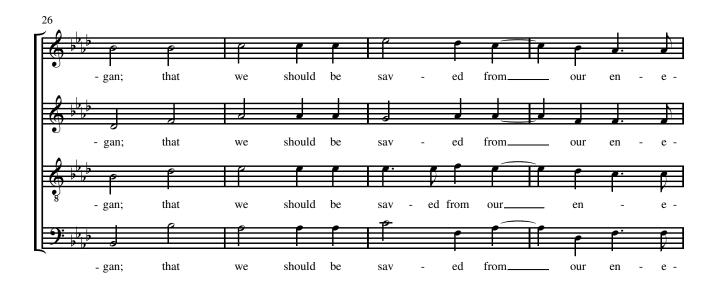
1 bass: **A** and **B** have a staff signature of two flats (lower B flat and E flat) throughout this movement only. This flattens all the Gs in the edition except for those in bars 44 and 64, which are marked natural in both sources. The naturals in bars 39, 89 and 90 have been applied editorially. / 9 soprano **B**: no \natural

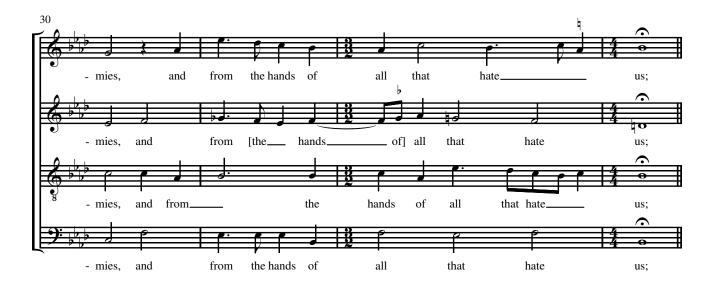


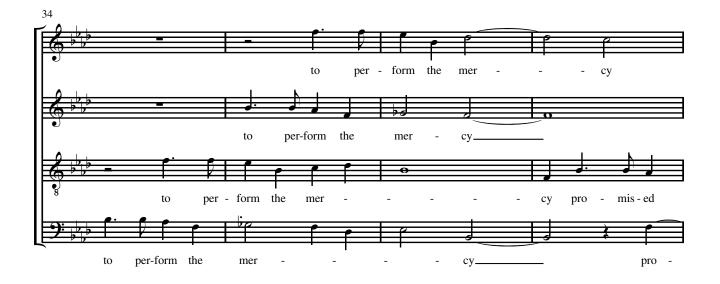


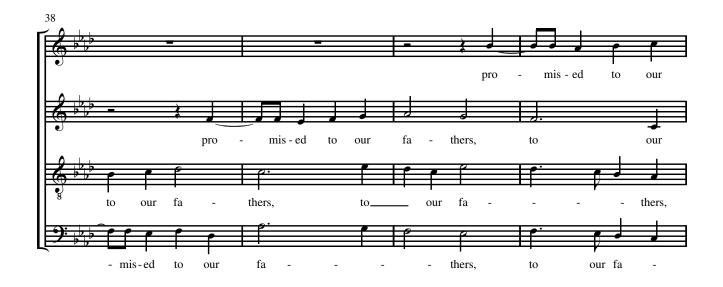


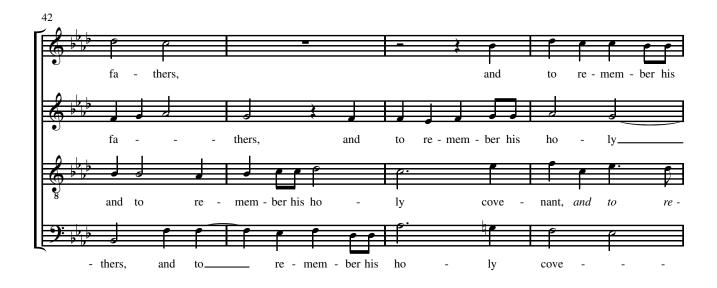
20 soprano, alto **B**: 2nd note is β ; tenor **B**: G G for G G; bass **A**,**B**: 2nd note is β (cf. bar 51 which suggests that the majority reading in **A** is right) / 24 alto **A**: 3rd F is Ab (cf. 80) / 24 alto **B**: 2nd F omitted (previous note corrected to β to compensate)

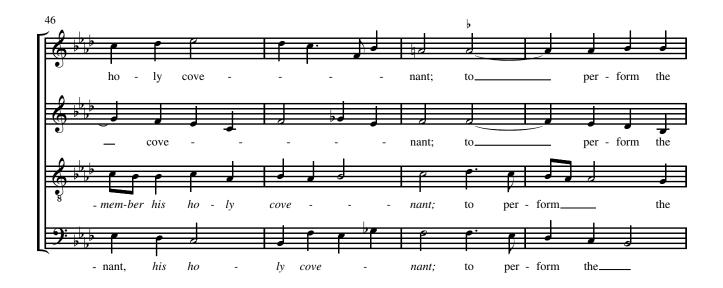


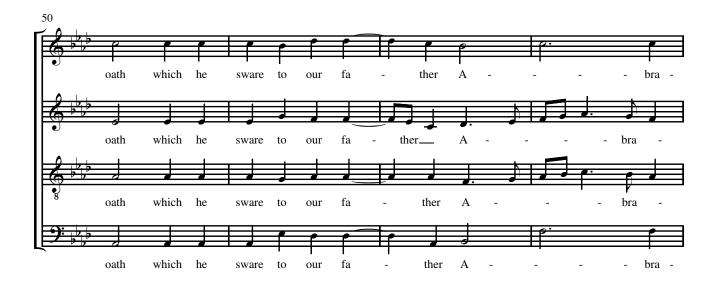


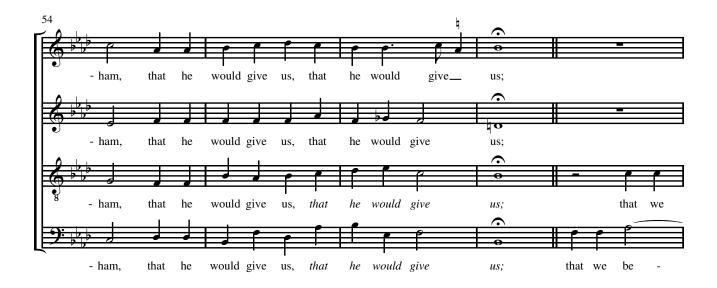


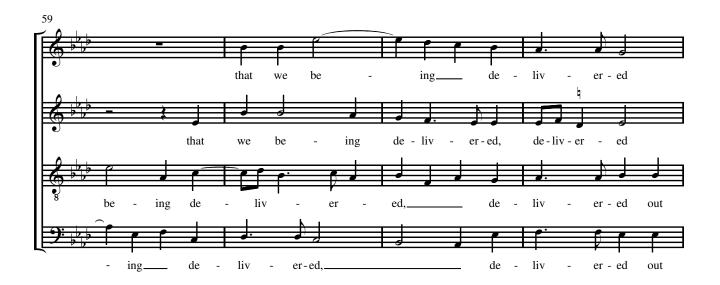


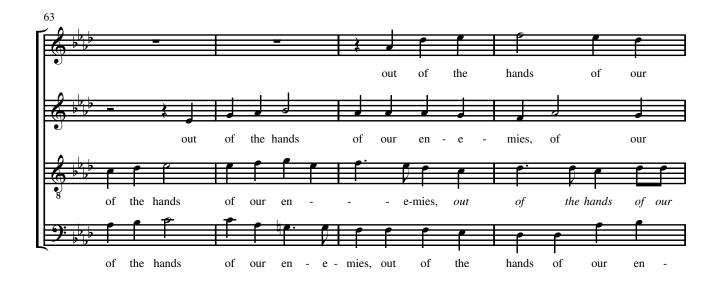


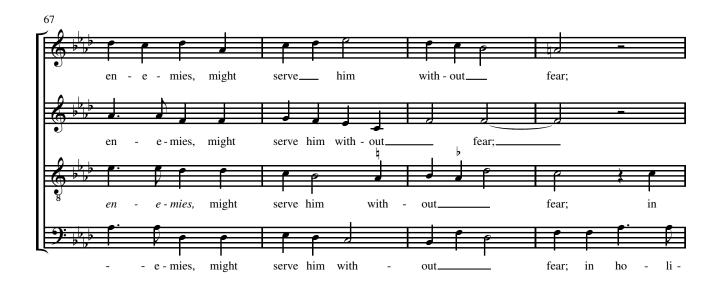


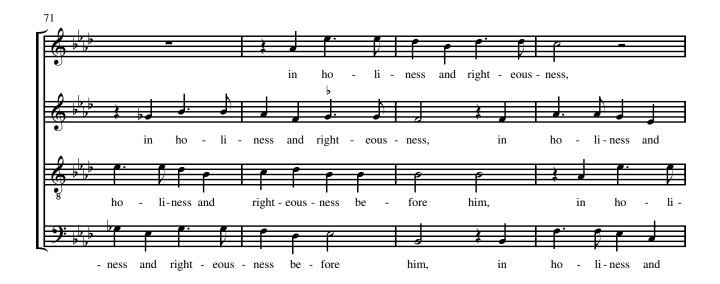


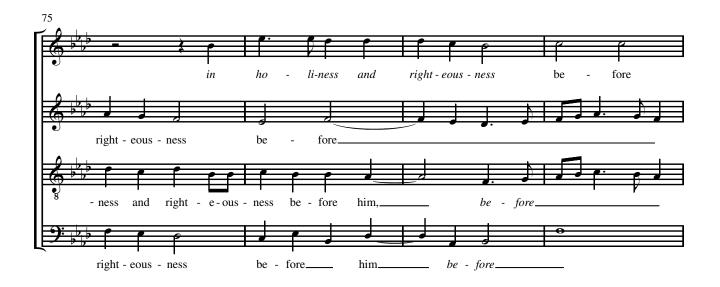


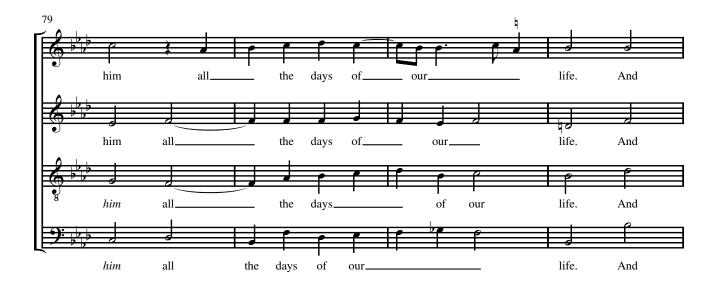


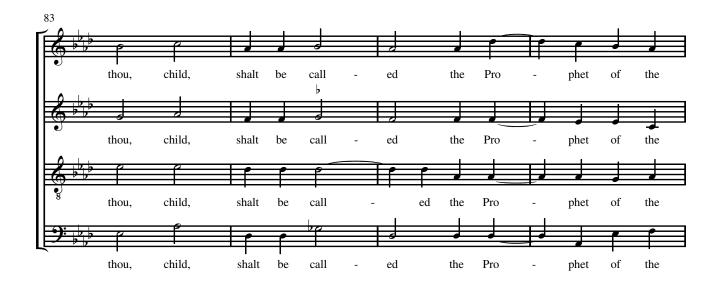


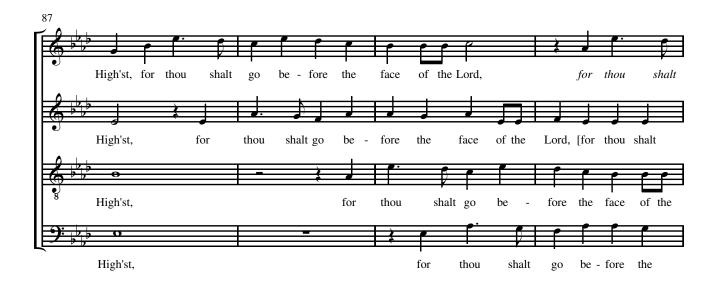


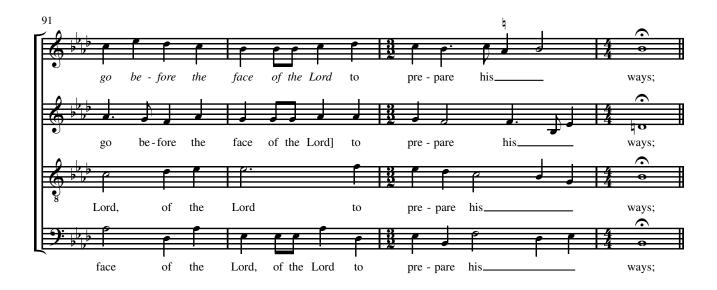


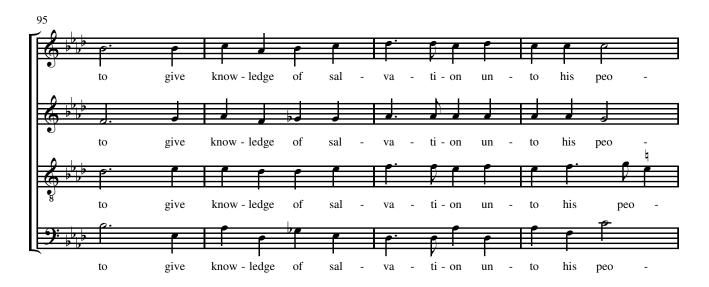




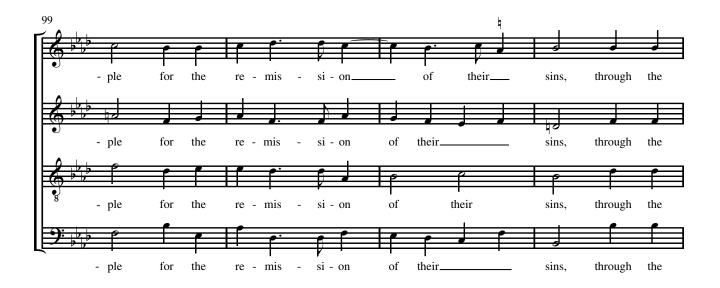


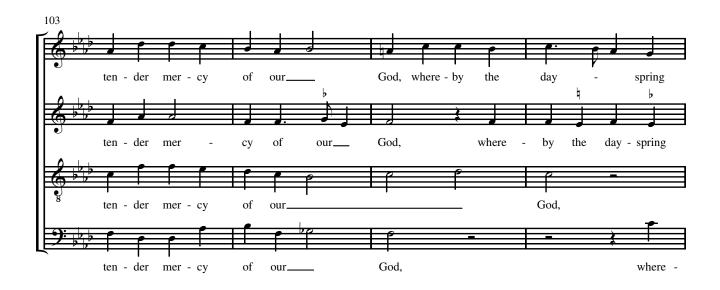


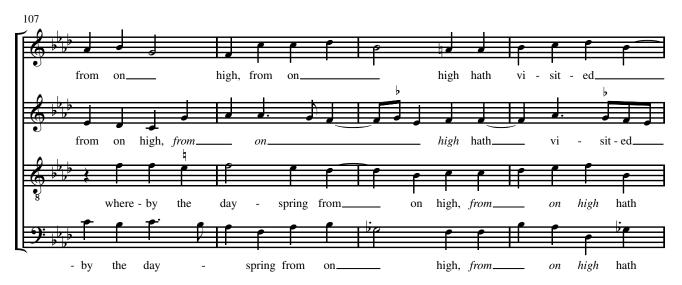




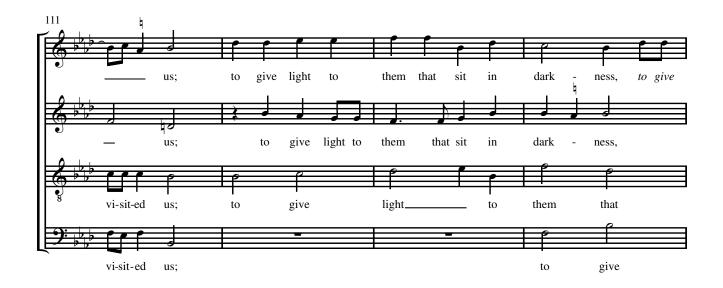
87 tenor and bass **B**: \int for \mathbf{o} , underlay *high-est*

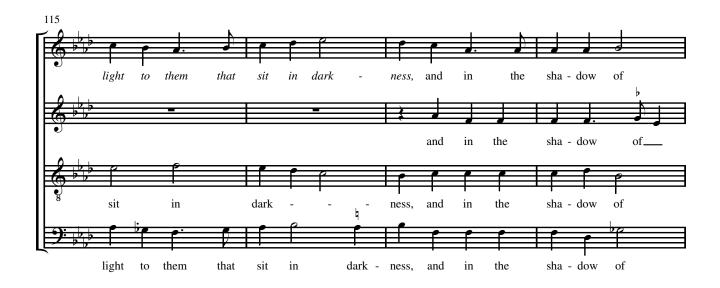


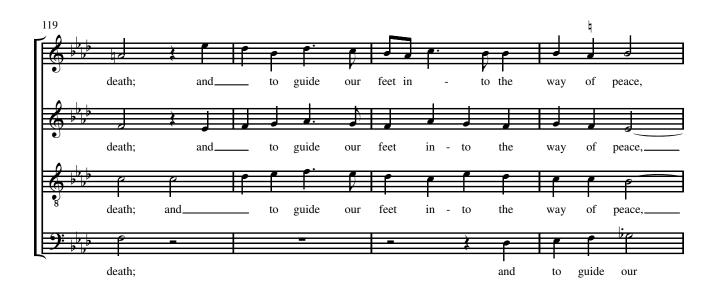




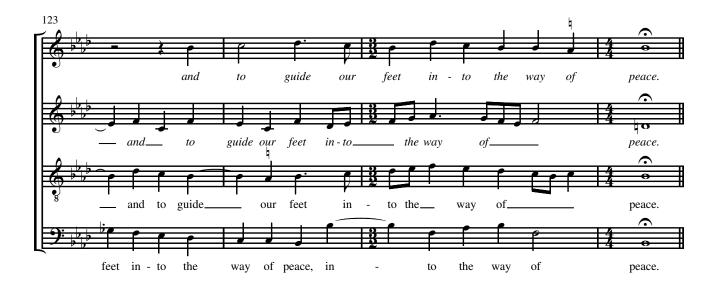
107-109 all parts **AB:** underlay *an high* for *on high*, except in tenor partbook of **B** which reads *all high* / 107-8 bass **A:** underlay *-spring* placed below BbAb, (108) *from* placed below FAb / 108 soprano **AB:** underlay *spring from an* [sic, with the repeat starting in the middle of *dayspring*] below CCDb (possibly the same text repeat was intended for the ditto signs in the other parts) / 109 bass **A:** first F is J / 109 bass **B:** F for F F

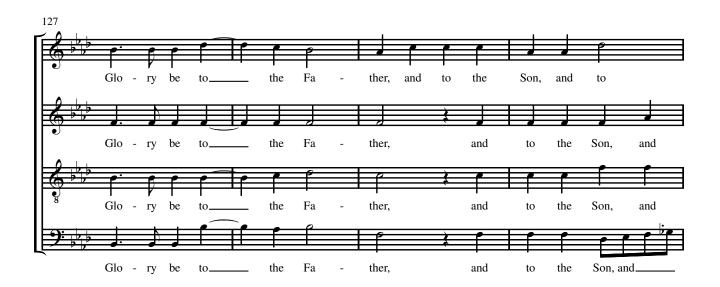


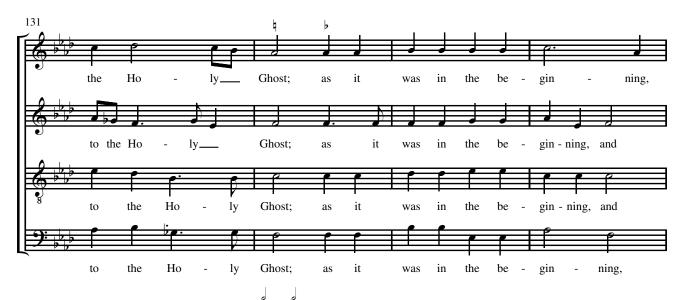




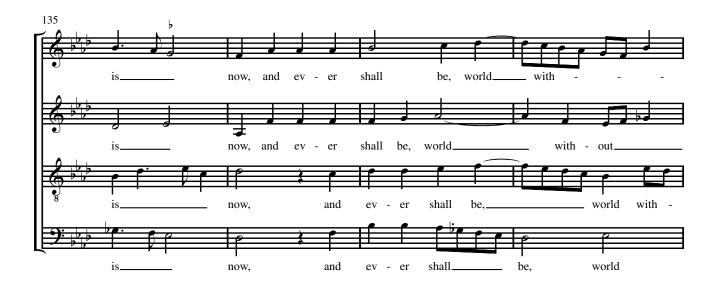
120 tenor **A**: underlay to guide our all one note earlier / 122 alto **A**: \natural for E

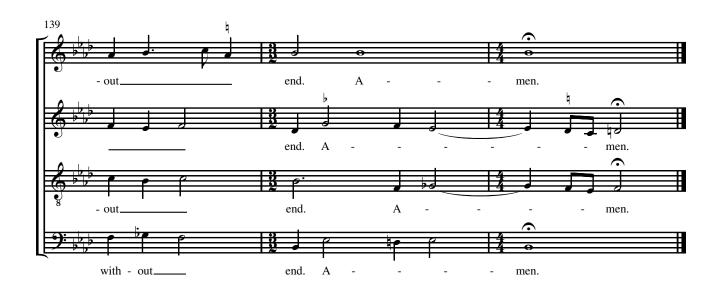






131 alto **A**: b for 2nd G, not 1st G / 134 tenor **AB**: Db for C





141 alto A: no \$\begin{aligned} \text{for 2nd D} \end{aligned}

Sources

- A John Day, Mornyng and Evenyng prayer and Communion (London, 1565), sigs Lii, Lii, Lii, Lii^v.
- **B** London, British Library, Add. MSS 30480–4 (late 16th cent.), ff. 31, 33^{ν} , 31, 33^{ν} , -.

The intonation for the Te Deum is supplied from London, British Library, Add. MS 34191, $f.36^{v}$. It is the opening of a mensural cantus firmus from a vernacular setting of the Te Deum added to this partbook of c.1530.

Commentary

This morning service is part of a complete, untitled service by Caustun comprising movements for Matins, Communion and Evening Prayer according to the Book of Common Prayer. It must date from after 1552, at least in its preserved form, since the movements for the Communion include the Kyrie from the Prayer Book of that year and omit the Benedictus after the Sanctus.

Although source A carries Day's name, it is likely that he was only the printer and that the compiler was Caustun himself. A collection of vernacular church music by various composers, of whom Caustun is the most frequently represented, it appears to have been conceived during the reign of Edward VI (1547–1553), but Day did not publish it until 1565, having abandoned an earlier intention to issue it in 1560 under the title *Certaine Notes set forth in foure and three parts*. If Caustun were the instigator it must be assumed that his music was printed from authoritative texts. However, the accuracy of Day's typesetting leaves a lot to be desired. Also, Day set up the underlay first, generally with no spacing to allow for the subsequent allocation of the notes. The music was then fitted to the text as it best could be. Where there is more than one note to a syllable the precise underlay is invariably ambiguous. The more melismatic the passage, the greater is the uncertainty and this needs to be borne in mind when interpreting the variants footnoted in the score.

Source **B** was copied from **A**; this is confirmed by annotations on f.35 and f.35 $^{\nu}$ of MS 30481. The scribe corrected a good number of Day's musical errors (not always very happily), but did not extend the same diligence to the underlay. The latter does little to clarify the ambiguities in **A** and it is not collated here.

The complete service contains several instances of consecutive fifths. These are not convincingly attributable to misprints and all must be put down to carelessness or indifference on Caustun's part. They have been allowed to stand uncorrected. The consecutive octaves of the type found between soprano and tenor in the cadential figure at bar 87 of the Venite are commonplace in English music of this period.

It is doubtful whether Caustun envisaged performance by decani and cantoris sides of the choir in alternation. No such directions occur in the sources and none has been added in this edition.

Editorial Conventions

The original clef, staff signature and first note of each part are shown on the prefatory staves before the beginning of the Venite.

Editorial accidentals are placed above the notes concerned and remain operative throughout the bar.

Accidentals not given explicitly in the sources, but implied by the original staff signatures, are placed before the notes concerned and have a superscript dot.

Underlay repeat signs in **A** are expanded using italicised underlay.

Underlay between square brackets is entirely editorial.

Day's publication is littered with misprints of various kinds. No systematic attempt has been made to record these and most simple errors have been tacitly corrected. However, significant variant readings are footnoted in the score. The order in each entry is bar number(s), voice(s), source(s), reading of the source(s).

¹ Howard M. Nixon, *Day's Service Book*, *1560–1565*, http://www.bl.uk/eblj/1984articles/pdf/article1.pdf (retrieved 9 February 2014); see also John Aplin, 'The Origins of John Day's 'Certaine Notes', *Music and Letters*, lxii (1981), pp.295-299. Nixon's article includes two plates from the bass part of Caustun's service, showing the end of the Te Deum and the beginning of the Benedictus.