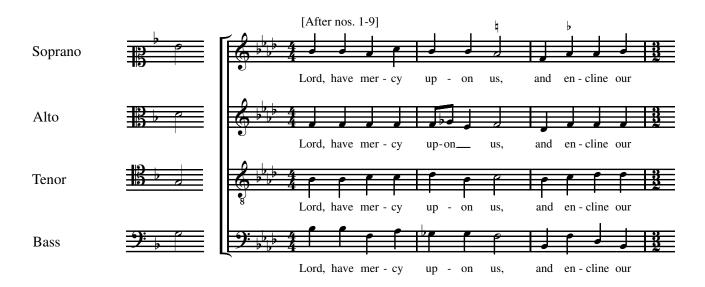
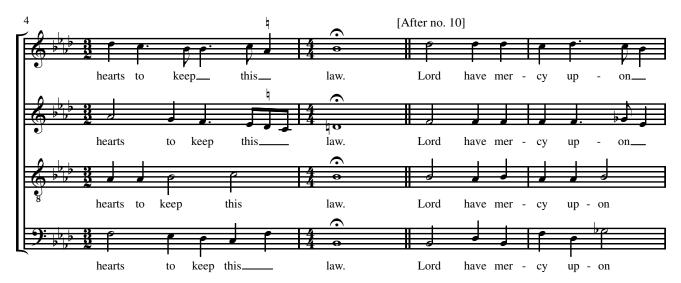
Communion Service

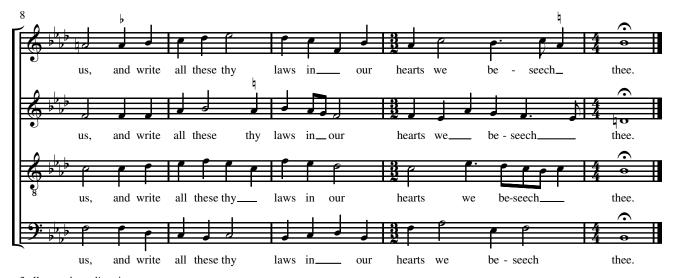
Edited by Jason Smart

Thomas Caustun (d.1570)

Responses to the Commandments



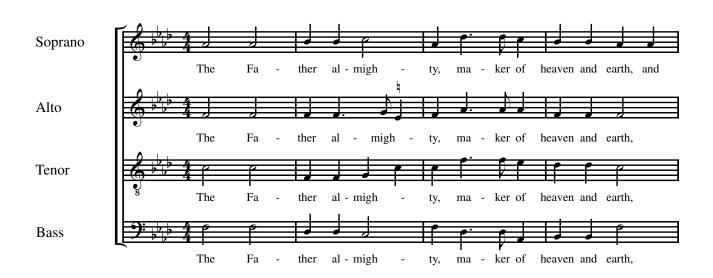


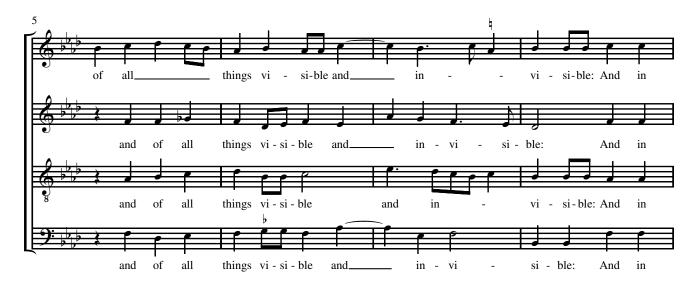


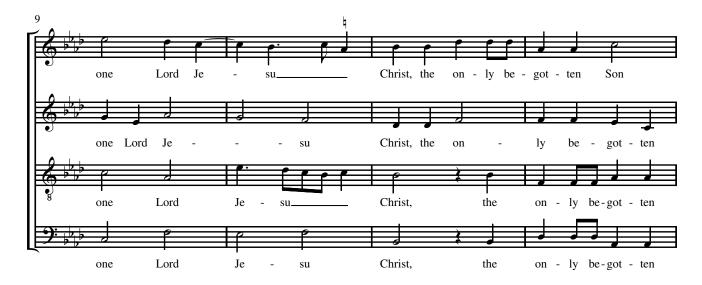
3 all parts **A** encline sic.

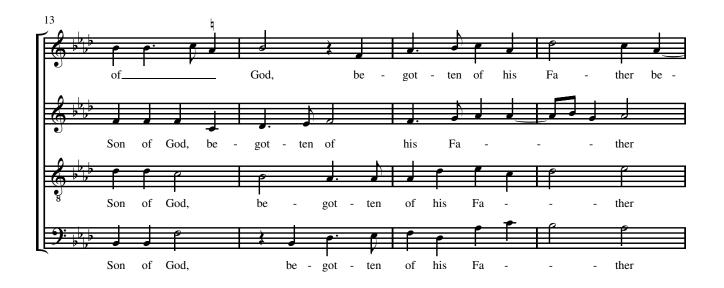
Creed

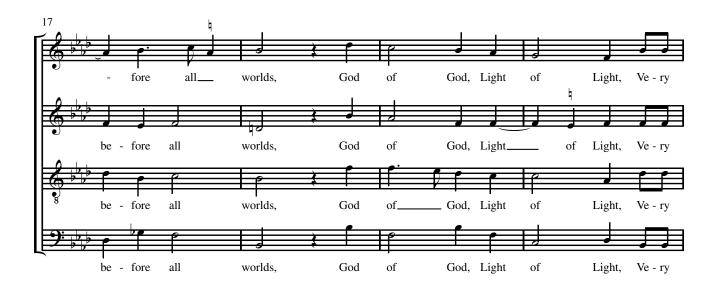


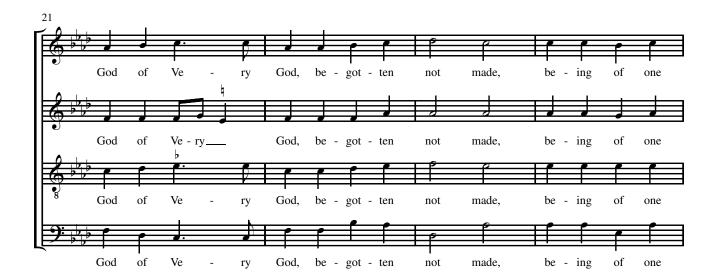


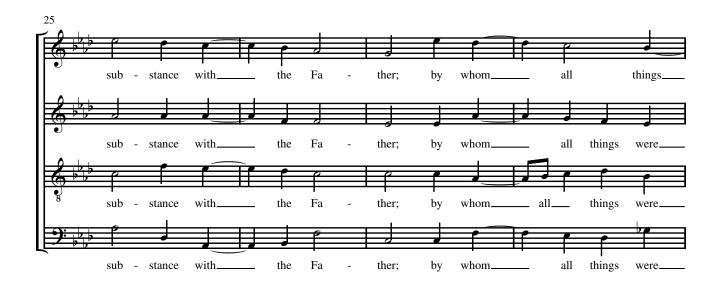


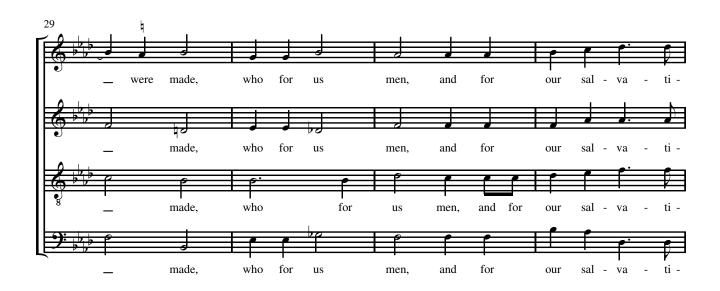


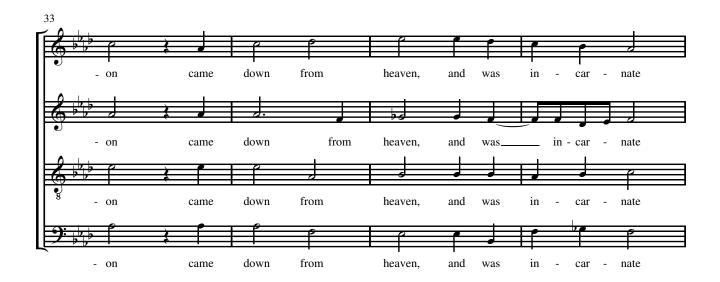


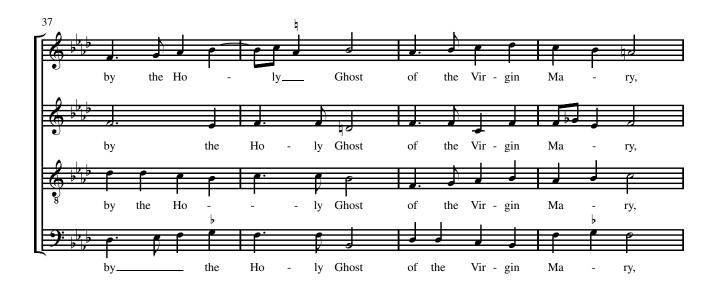


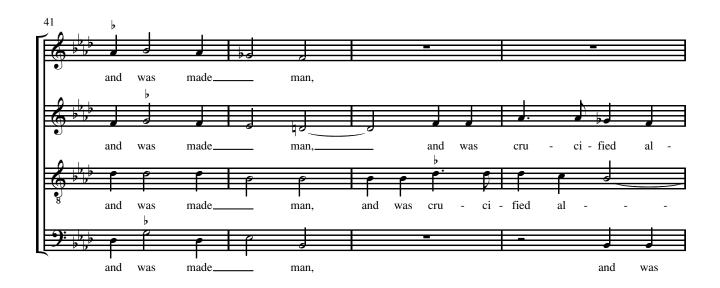


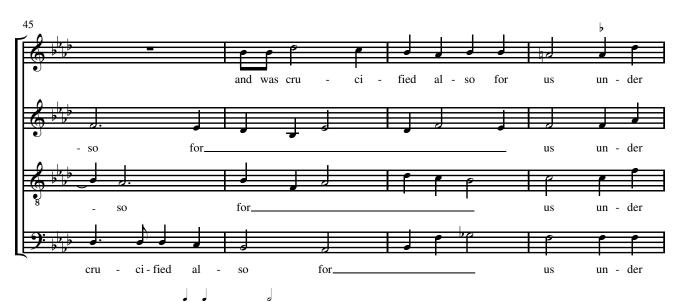




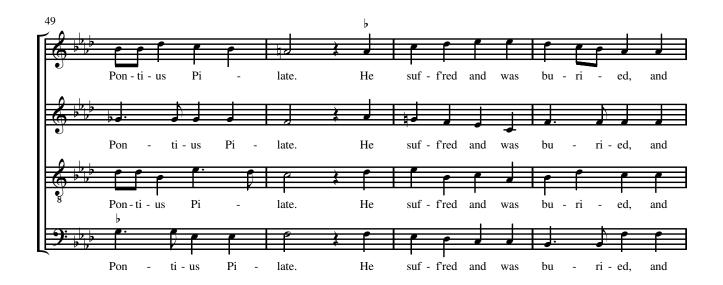


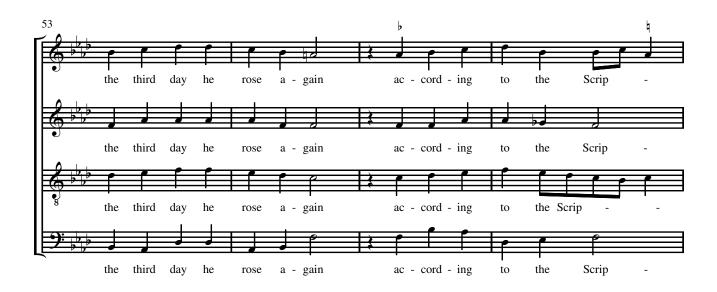


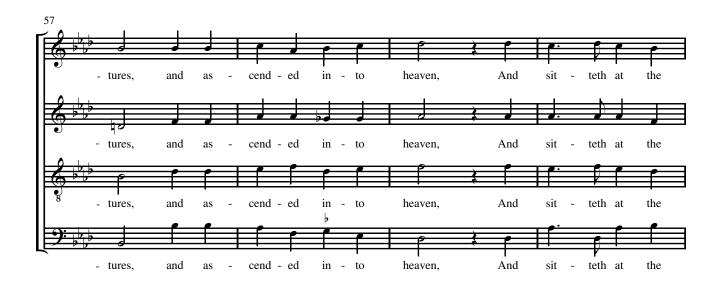


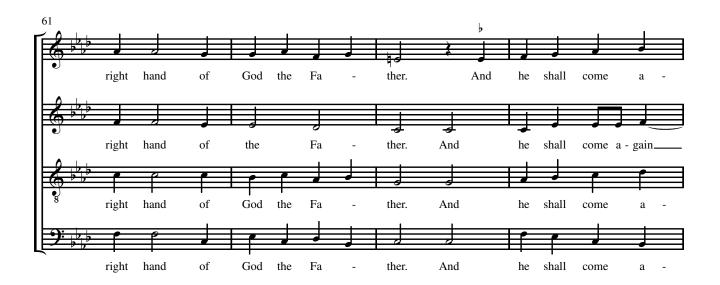


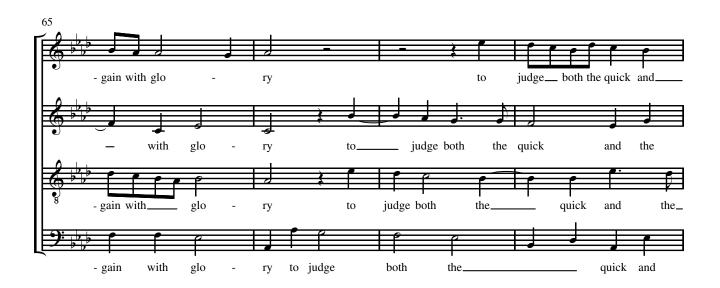
45-46 alto **A**: underlay *also* below E^{\flat} D^{\flat} , *for* below E^{\flat} (not in 44-45)

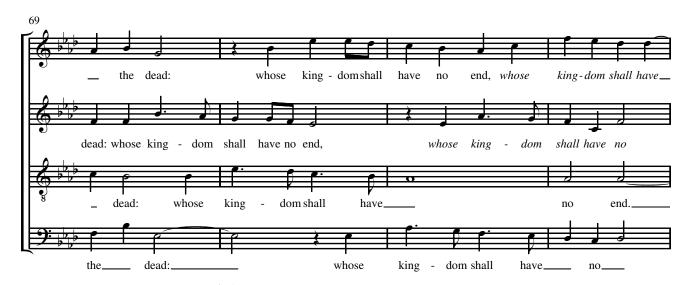




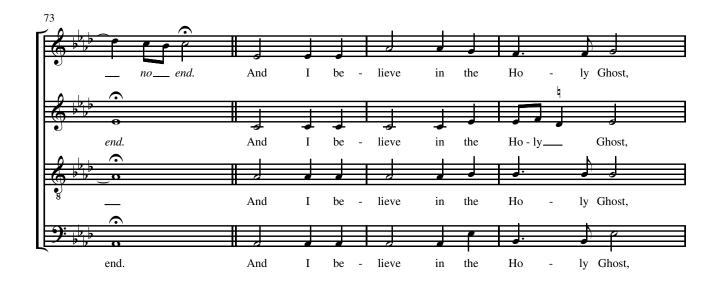


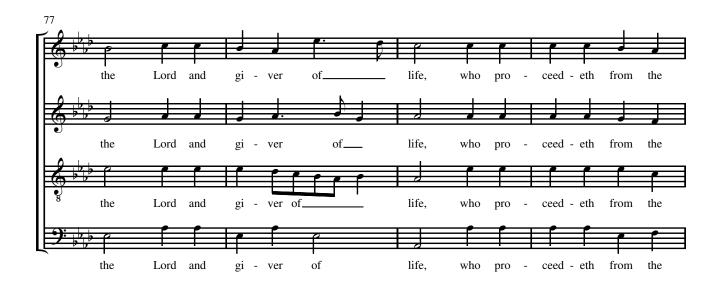


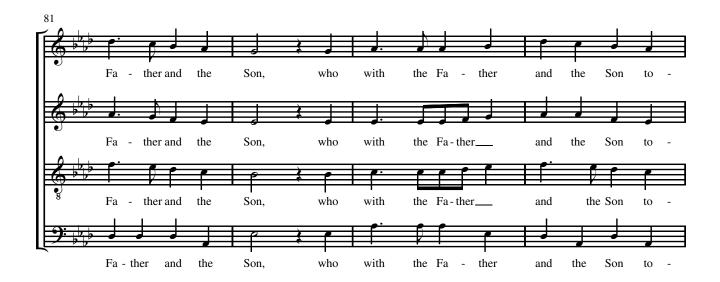


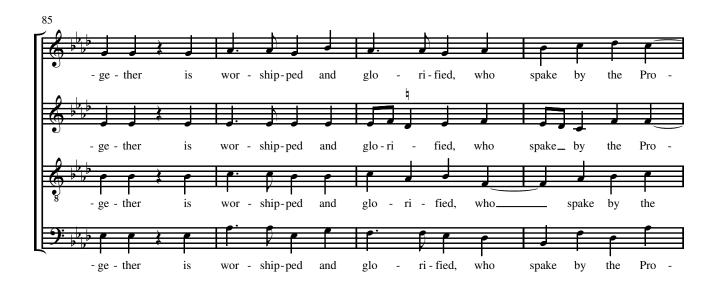


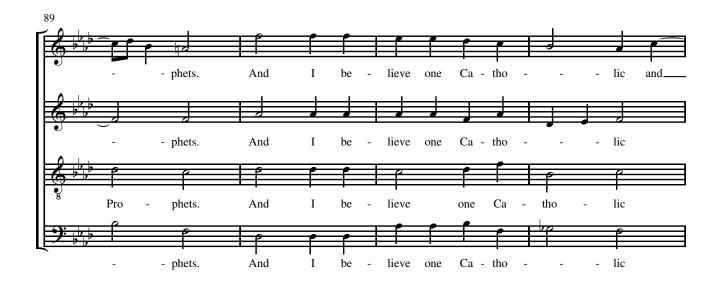
65 soprano A: underlay with glo- below Ab G / 68 T A: 2nd Bb is Ab

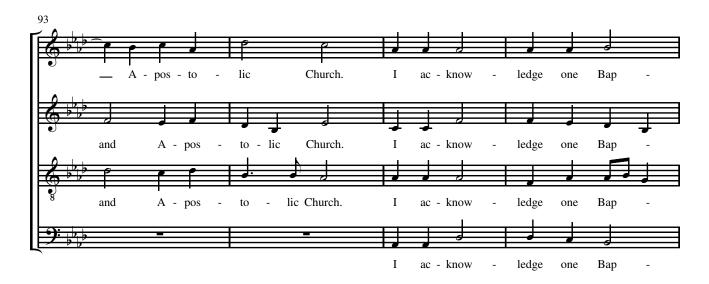




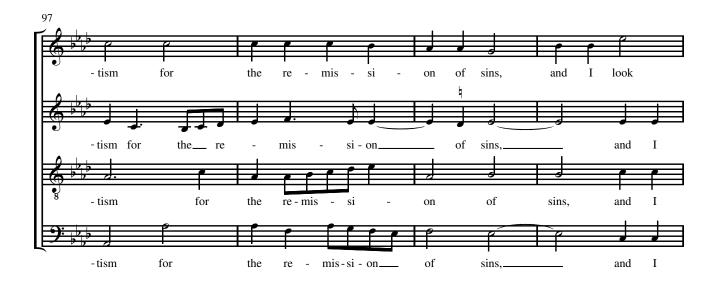


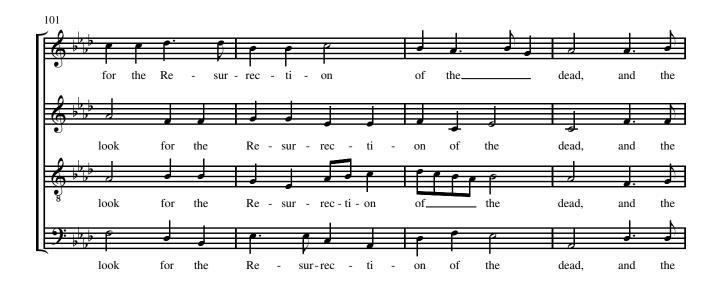


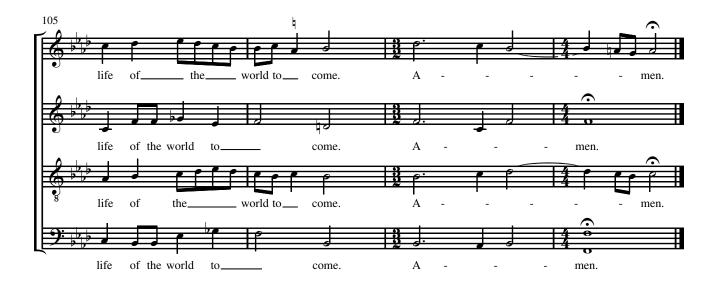




91 soprano A: The staff signature is dropped in error from the fourth note of this bar to the end of the movement.

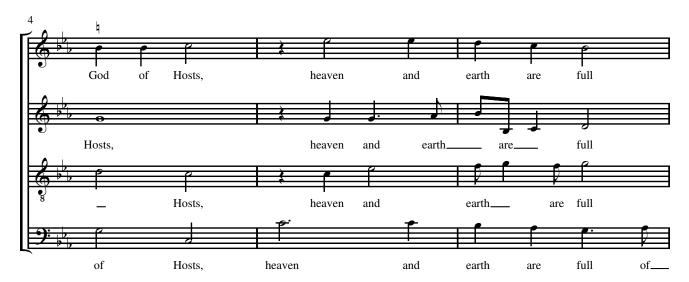


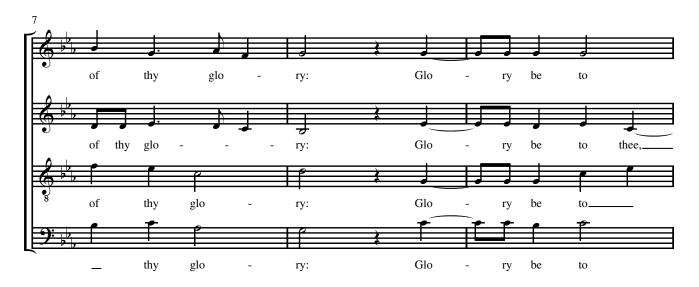




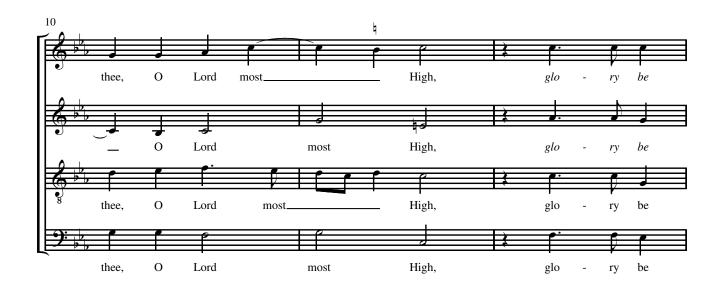
Sanctus

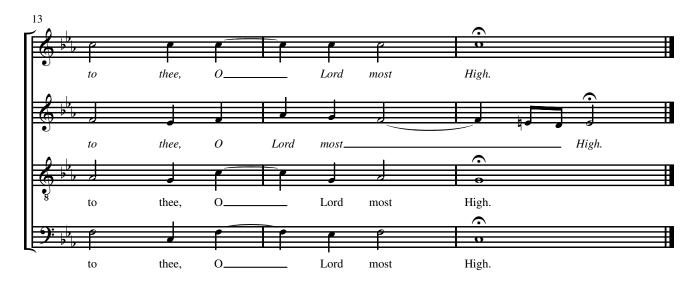




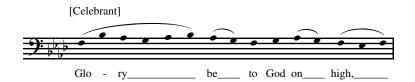


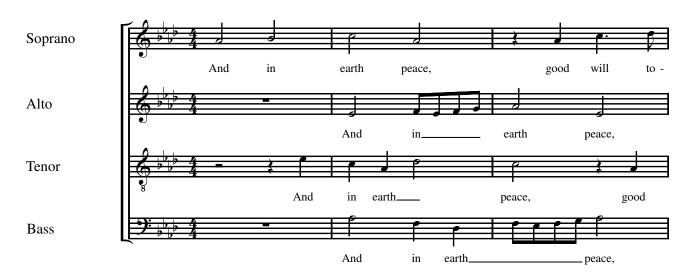
 $1 \, A$: The staff signature is dropped from the soprano, tenor and bass for this movement only. It is retained in the alto, evidently in error, but the D in bar 6 has a natural which is presumably intended to continue in effect to the end of the movement.

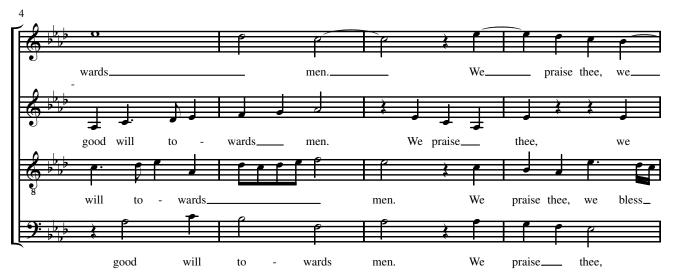


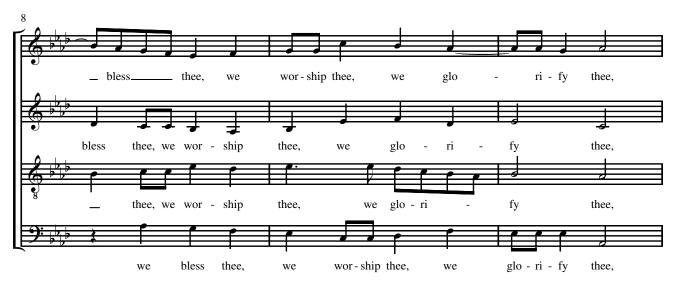


Gloria

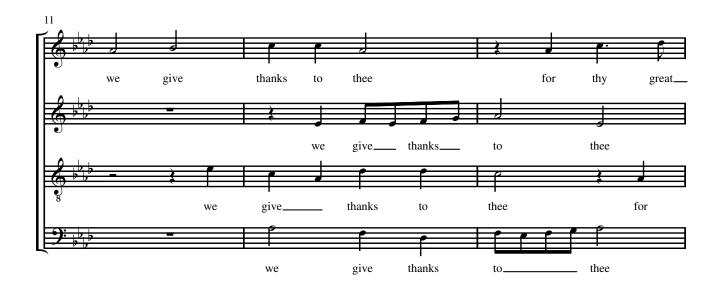


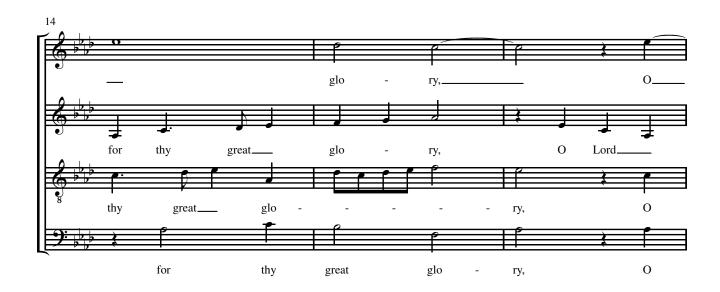


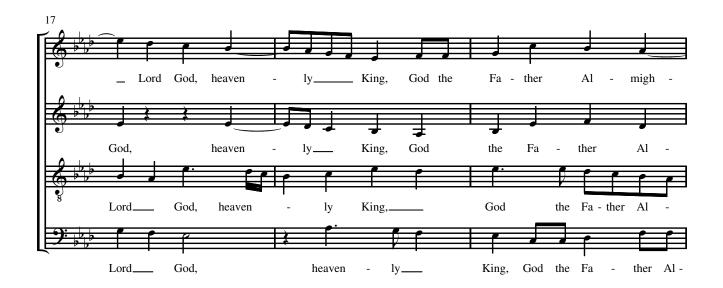


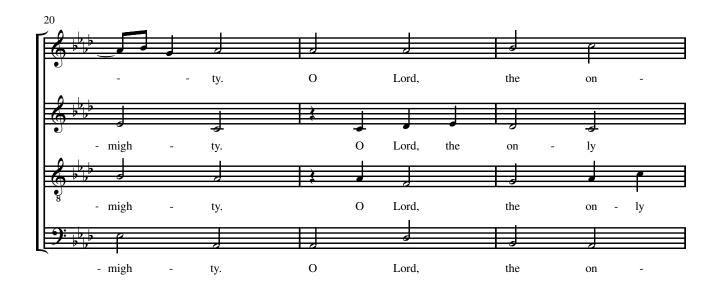


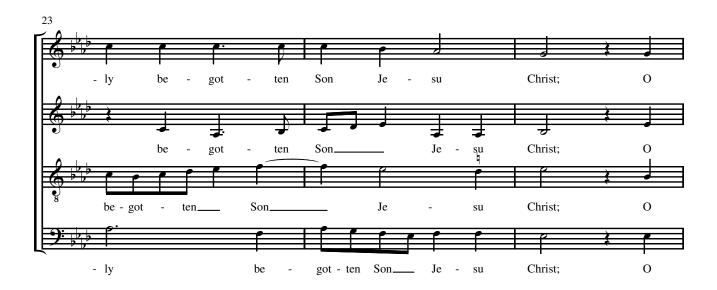
9 alto **B**: Bb is Eb (cf. bar 19)

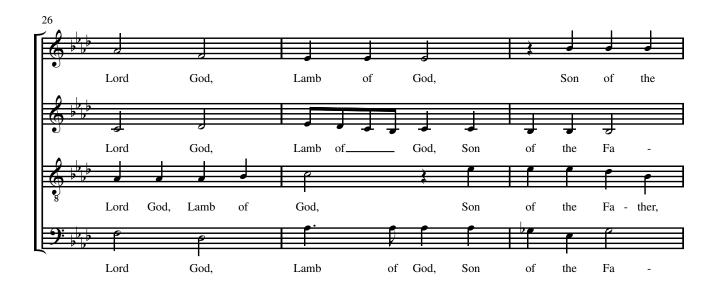


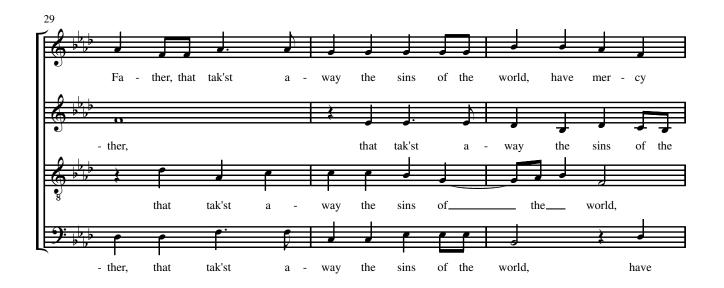


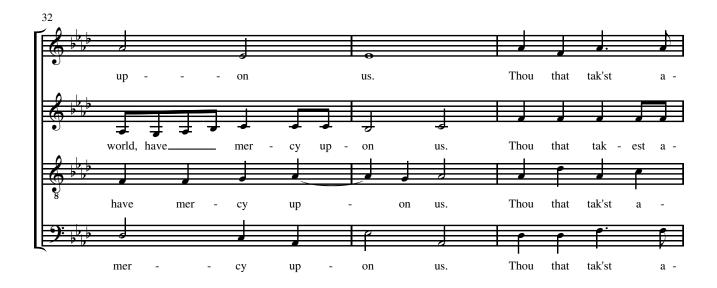


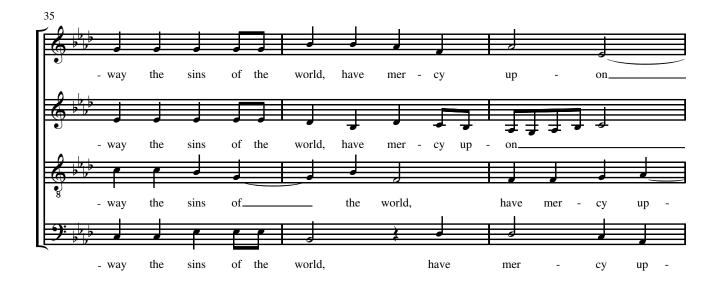


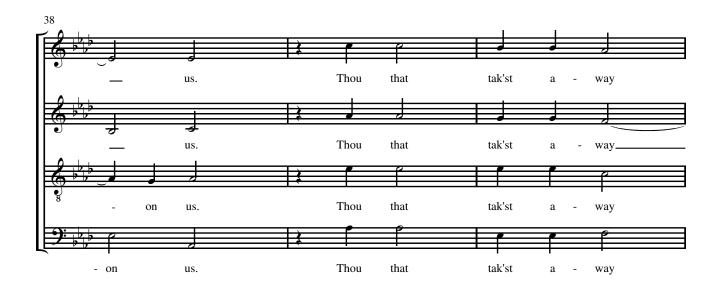


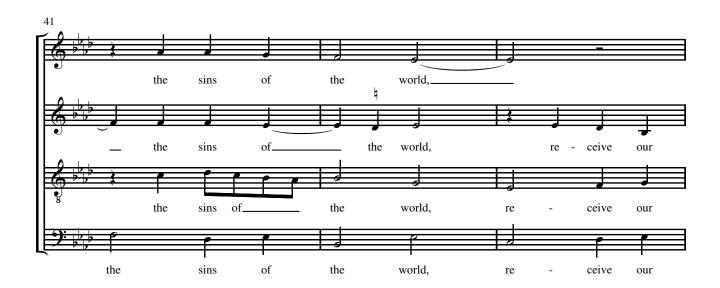


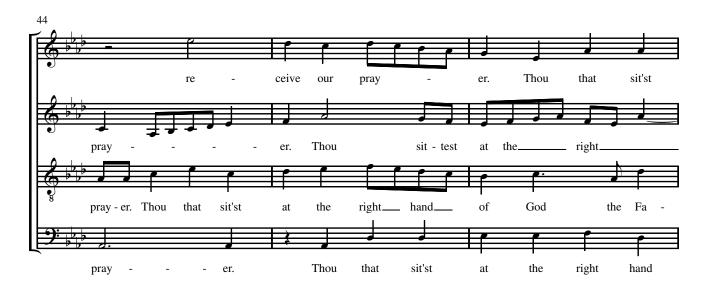




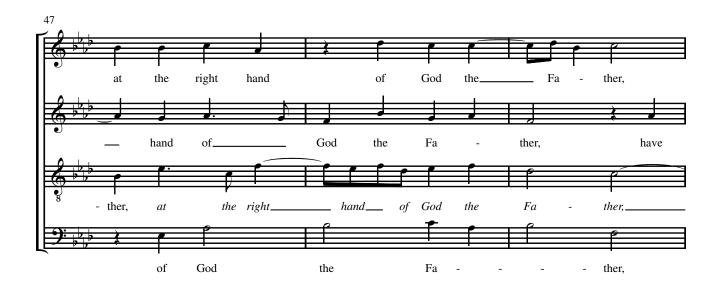


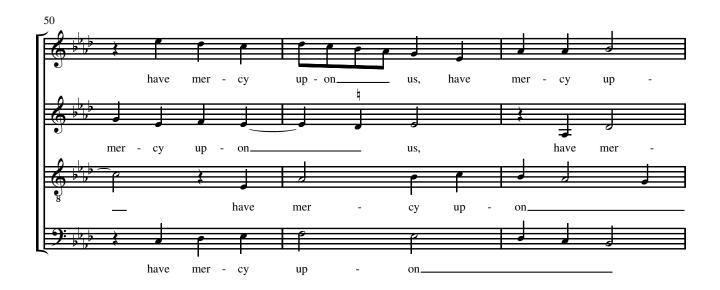


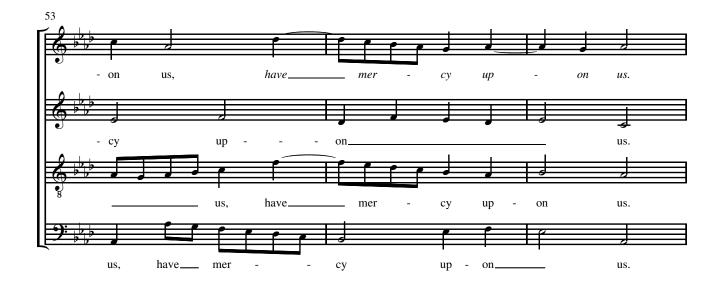


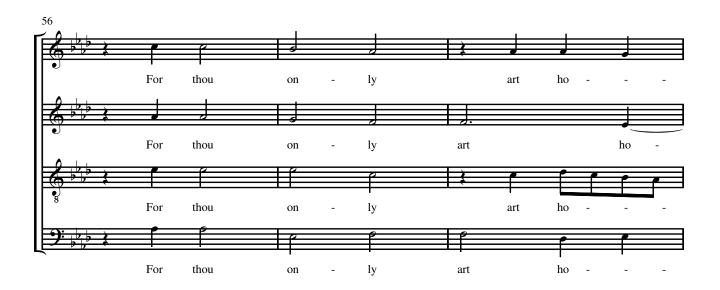


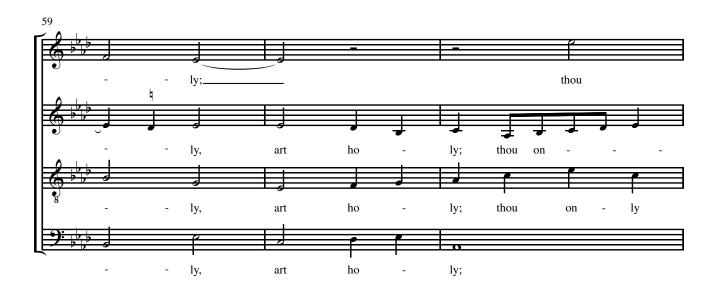
46 alto **B**: 2nd Eb is Db (but not in bar 63)

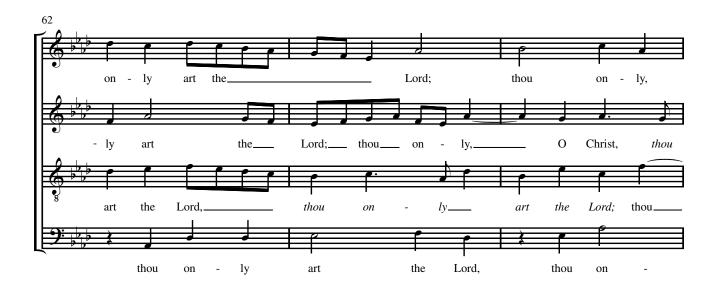


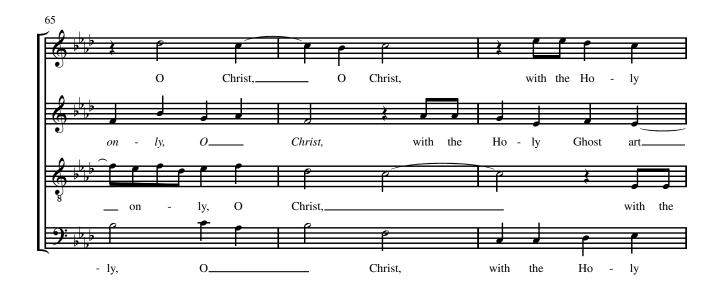


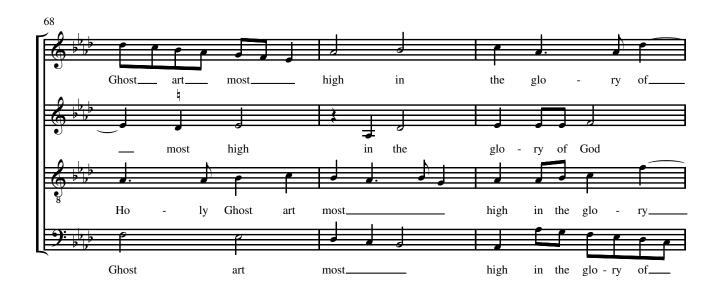


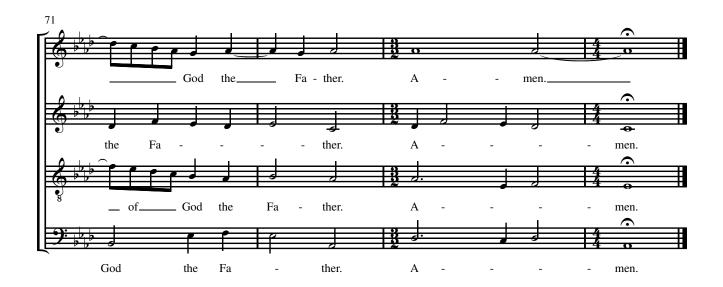












Sources

- A John Day, Mornyng and Evenyng prayer and Communion (London, 1565), sigs Ni^v, Nii, Nii, Nii, Nii
- **B** London, British Library, Add. MSS 30480–4 (Gloria only; late 16th cent.), ff. 36^v, 39^v, 37^v, 40, –.

The Gloria and Creed intonations are supplied from Oxford, Christ Church, e.6.3, a copy of the printed 1549 Book of Common Prayer with musical additions in manuscript giving the celebrant's portions of the chants for the 'Masse'.

Commentary

This Communion service is part of a complete, untitled service by Caustun comprising movements for Morning Prayer, Communion and Evening Prayer according to the Book of Common Prayer. It must date from after 1552, at least in its preserved form, since it includes the Kyrie from the Prayer Book of that year and omits 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 17 of the Creed 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 Kyrie.

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

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

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, reading of the source.

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 for Morning Prayer.