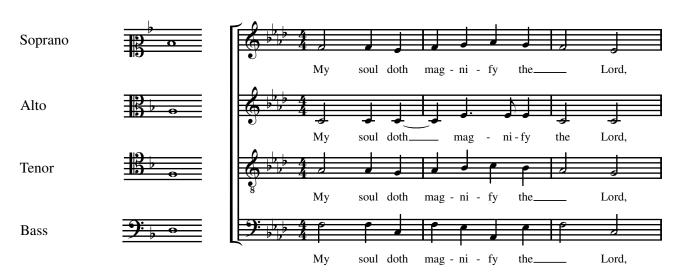
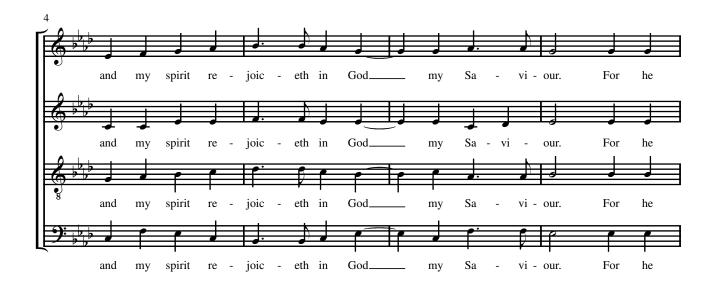
Evening Service

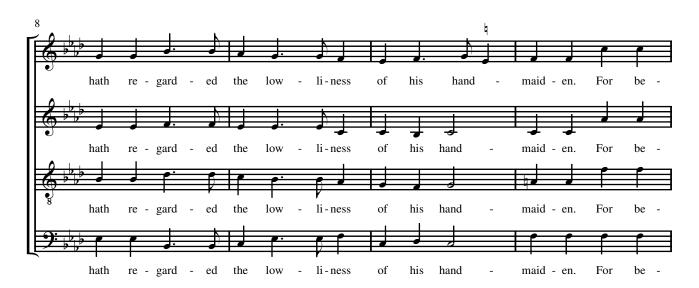
Edited by Jason Smart

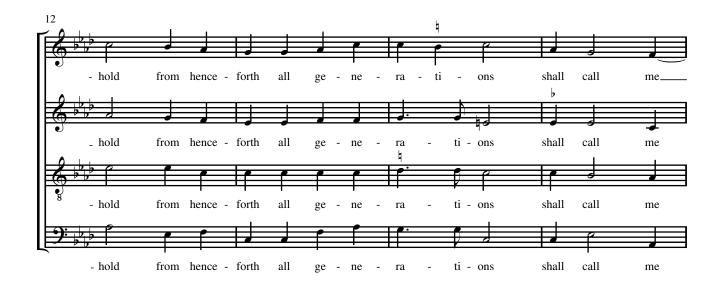
Thomas Caustun (d.1570)

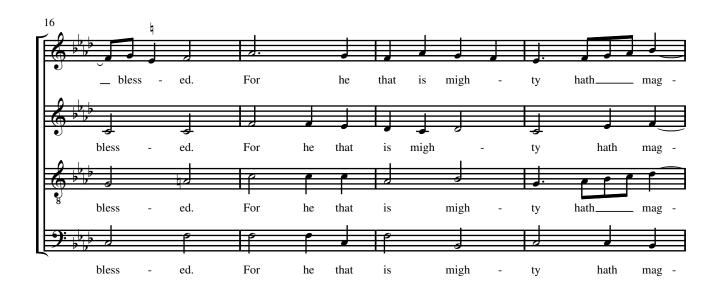
Magnificat

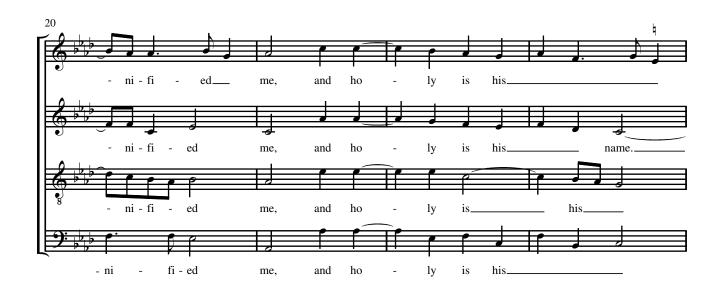


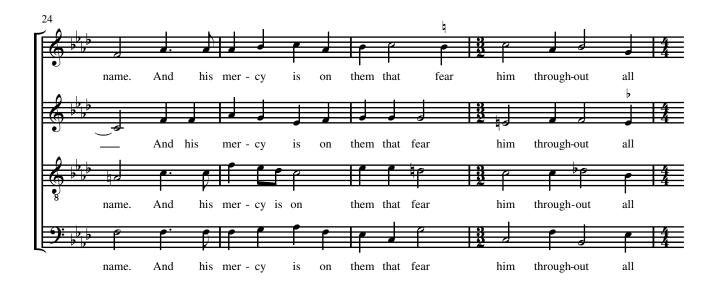


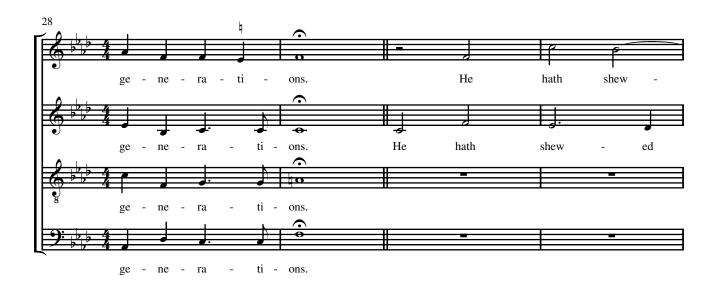


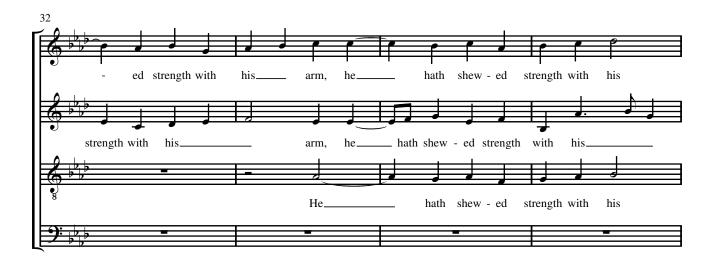


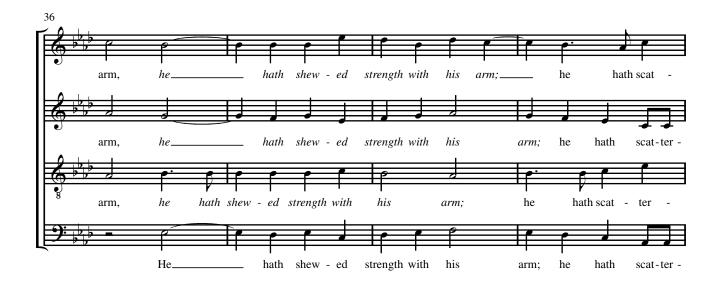


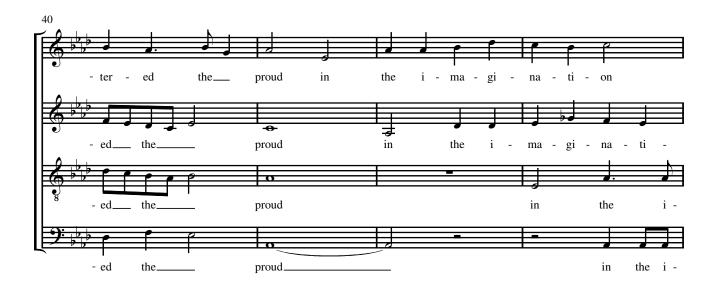


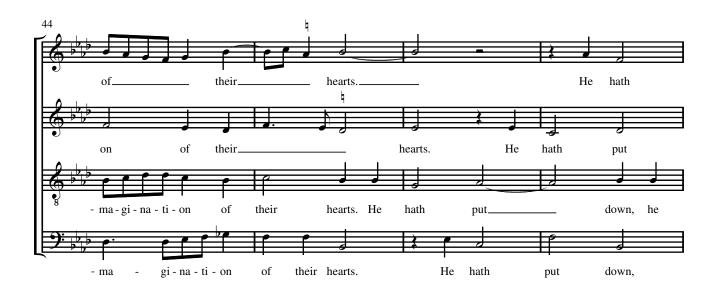


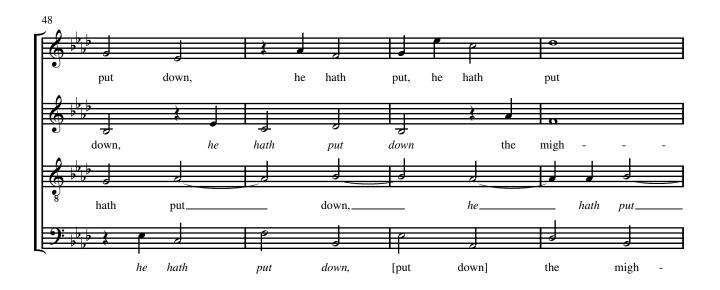


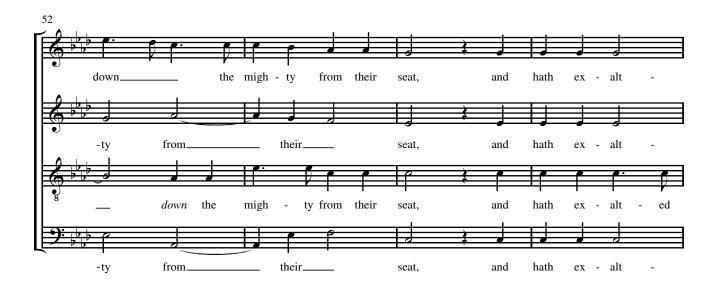


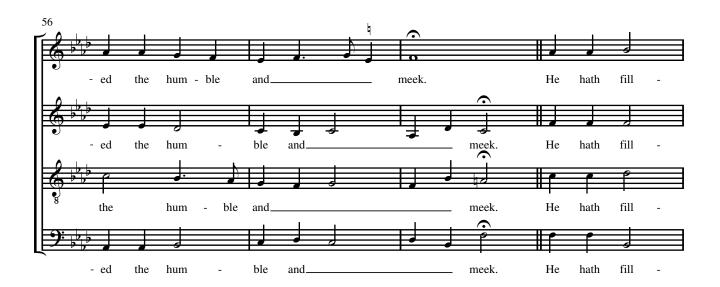


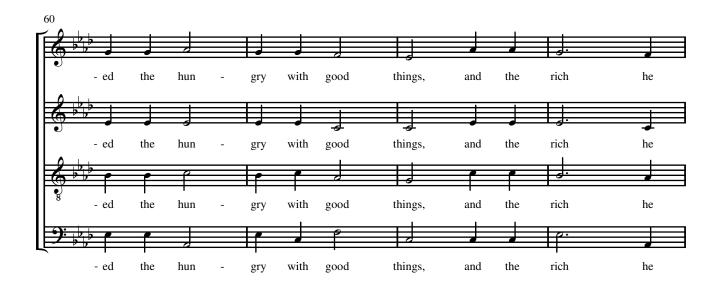


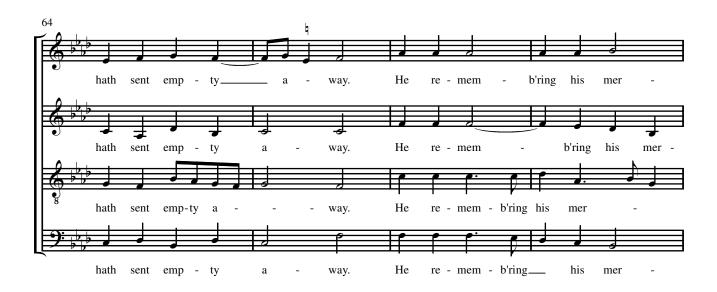


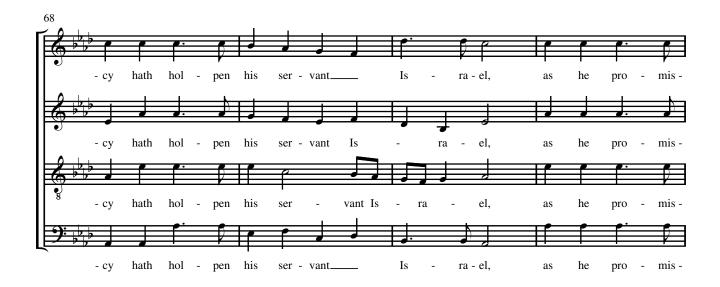


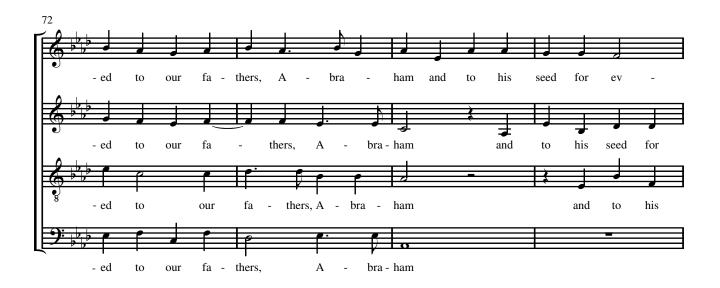


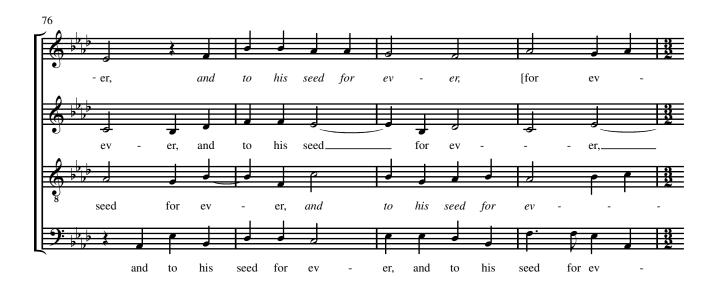


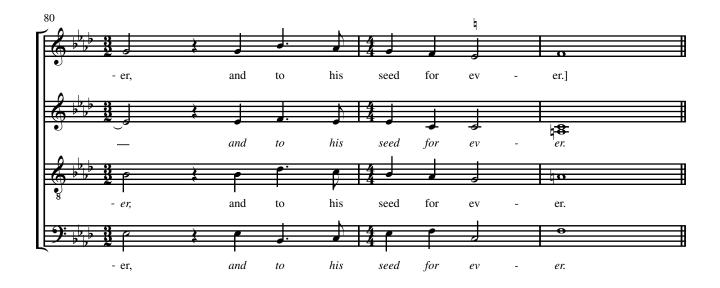


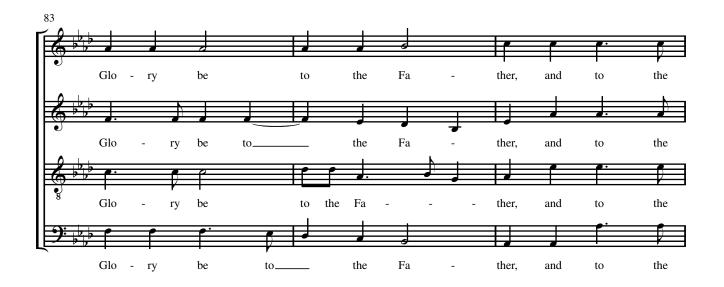


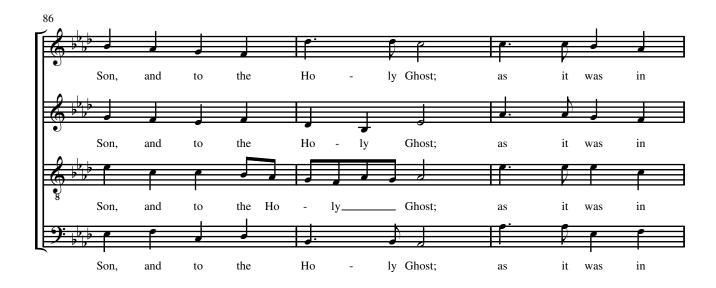


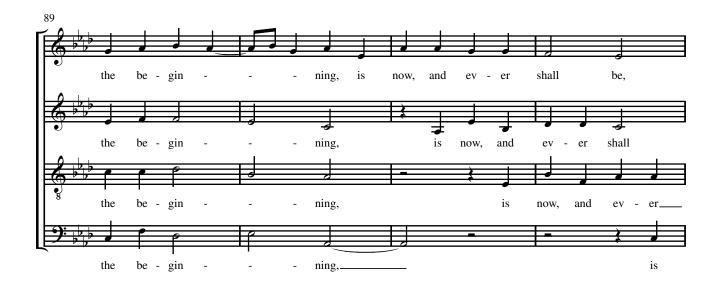


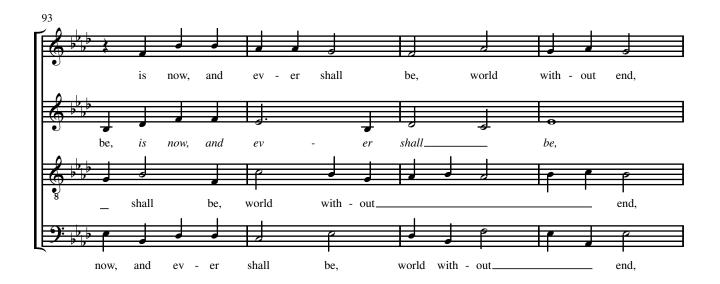


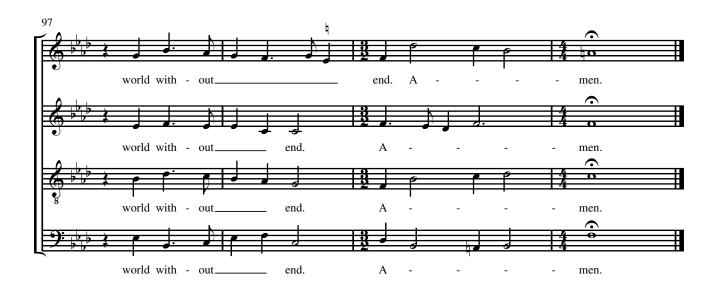




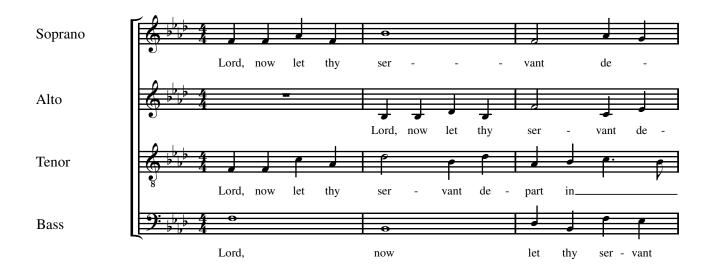


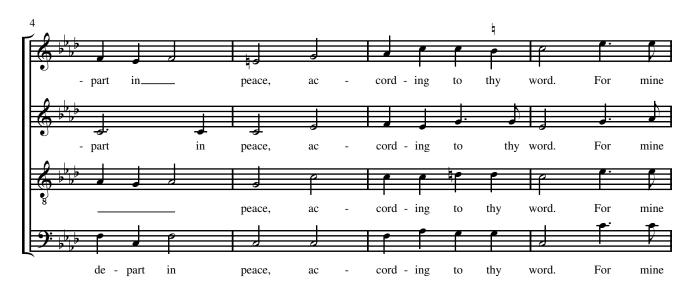


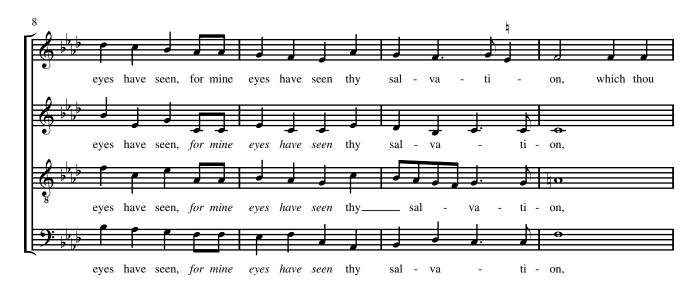


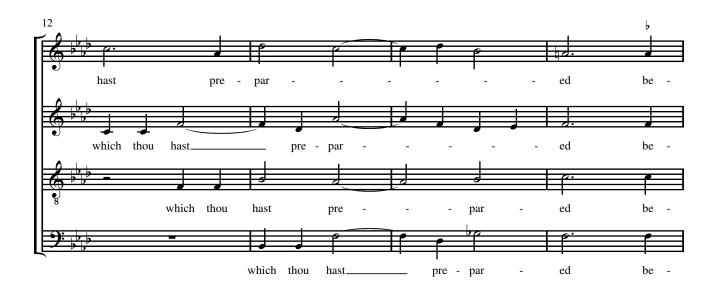


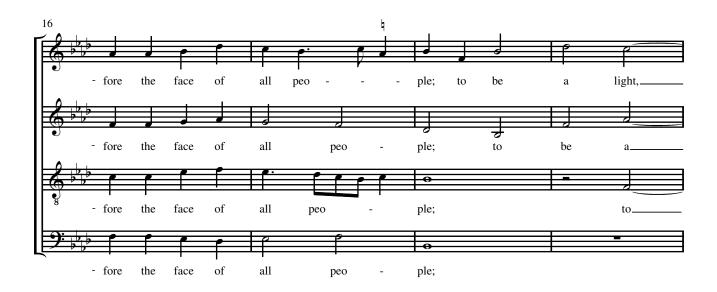
Nunc Dimittis

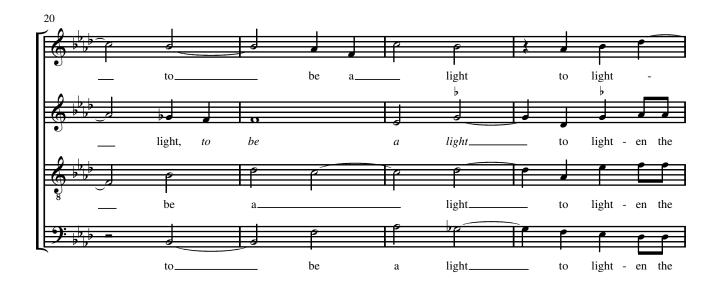


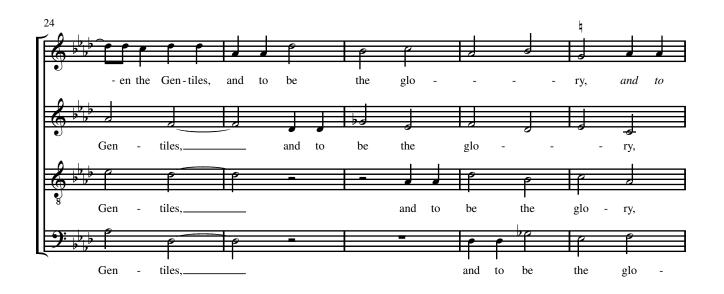


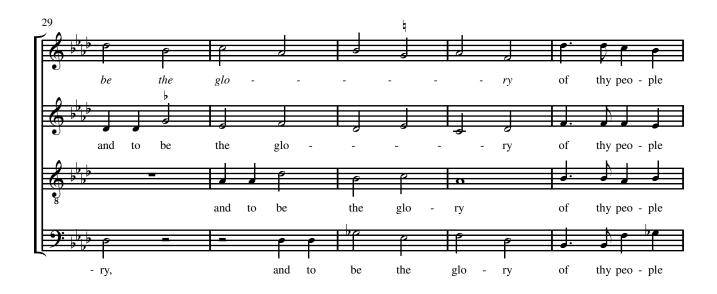


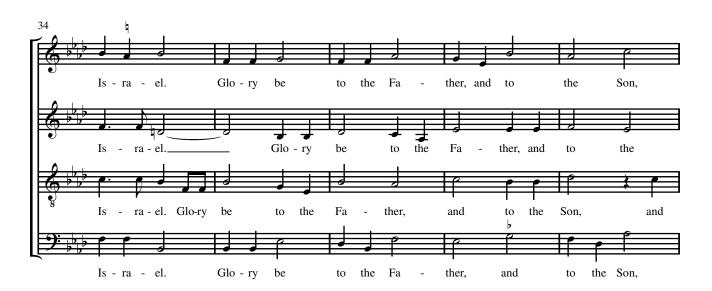




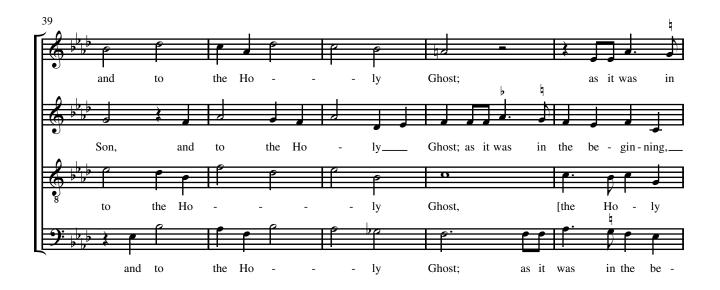


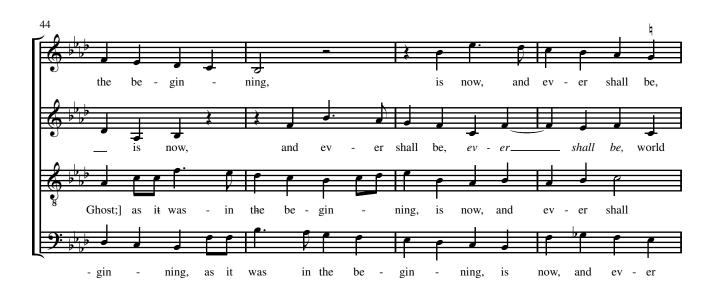


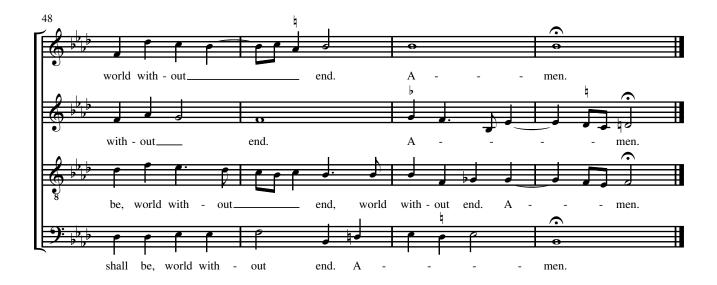




27 S A: underlay -ry below Ab (not in 28)







Source

John Day, *Mornyng and Evenyng prayer and Communion* (London, 1565), sigs Oii, Oii, Oii, Oii, Oii^v. (Copy used: London, British Library, K.7.e.8.)

Commentary

This evening 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 the movements for the Communion include the Kyrie from the Prayer Book of that year and omit the Benedictus after the Sanctus.

Although the source 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.

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. These have been allowed to stand uncorrected. The consecutive octaves of the type found between soprano and tenor in the cadential figure at bar 10 of the Magnificat 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 source 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 Magnificat.

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

Underlay repeat signs in the source are expanded using italicised underlay.

Underlay between square brackets is entirely editorial.

Day's publication is littered with misprints of various kinds. The text of these evening canticles is mostly accurate, but one or two simple errors have been tacitly corrected.

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.