When I look back

Edited by Jason Smart

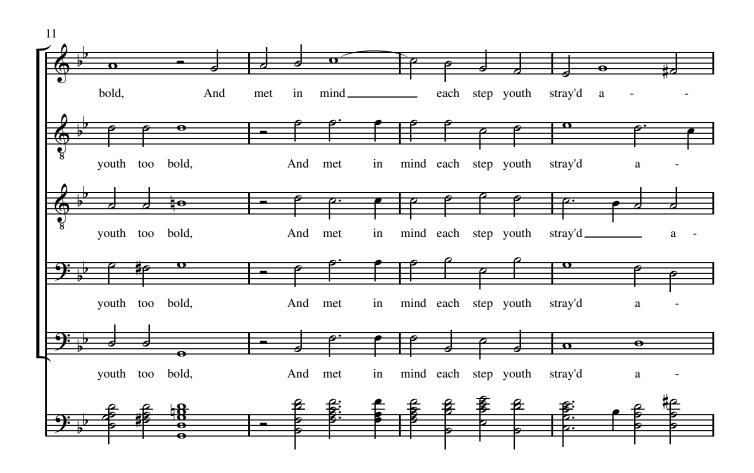
Robert Parsons (d.1572)



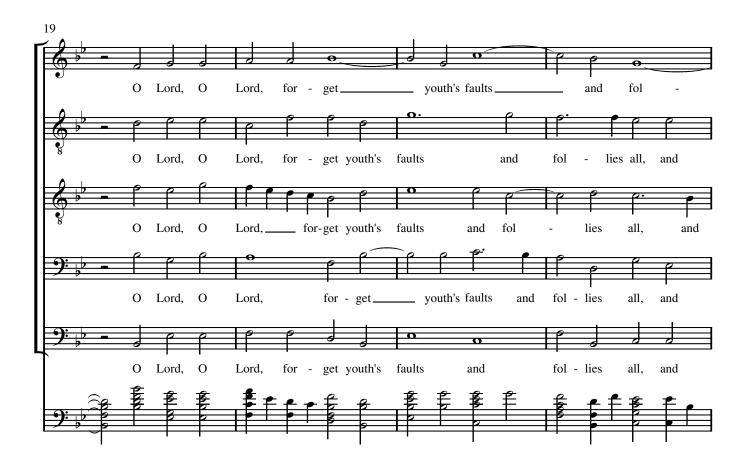
For performance options see the critical commentary.

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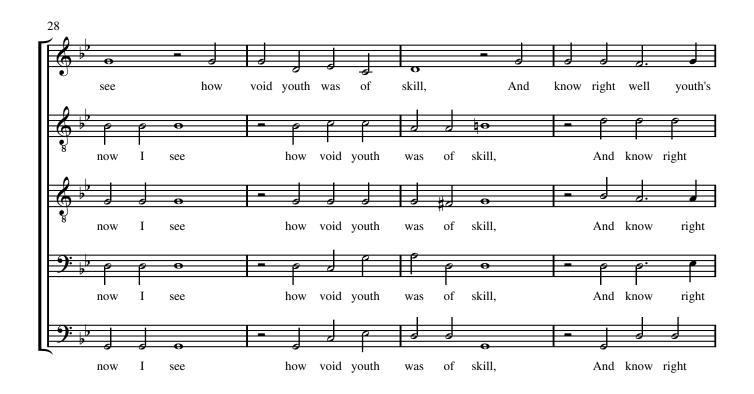
































Editorial Conventions

The nomenclature of the voice-parts follows the Tudor convention.

The original clef, staff signature, mensuration symbol and first note of the surviving second countertenor voice part and the original beginning of the lute part are shown on prefatory staves at the start of the piece.

The first countertenor, tenor and bass voice parts have been reconstructed from the lute tablature. The mean is lost and has been composed by the editor. Editorially reconstructed music is presented in full size notation. The editorially supplied portions of the second countertenor voice are enclosed between square brackets.

The lute tablature has been transcribed into staff notation. A digital reproduction of the original can be viewed at http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=add_ms_31992.)

Spelling of the text has been modernised.

Sources

A Oxford, Christ Church Mus. 986 (1581–8 with later additions; Ct2 only, incomplete, anonymous).

(Ct2) No.99b [no attribution]

B Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Mus. Sch. e. 423 (c.1577–1595; Ct2 only, textless).

(Ct2) Section 1, no.25 at end: parsons

C London, British Library, Add. MS 31992 (c.1610; lute only).

(lute) $f.51^{\nu}$ at beginning: Mr Parson:

Notes on the Readings of the Sources

Parsons's song is a setting of a poem by Thomas Vaux. A few years after the composer's death it was published in Richard Edwards's anthology *The Paradyse of daynty deuises* (London: Henry Disle, 1576), p.11. This publication has been used to complete the underlay in the edition. The text given in source **A** differs from Edwards's version in some small particulars; its readings have been retained.

As explained below, each of the sources implies a different mode of performance.

- 1. As a partsong for five singers.
- 2. As a consort song for a solo mean with four accompanying instruments.
- 3. As a song for solo voice with lute accompaniment.

Source **A** is the set of partbooks compiled by Robert Dow. Dow began to copy Parsons's song, but completed only the first page of the Ct2. The reverse side of the page, which would have carried the remainder of this voice, is blank, as are the corresponding pages in the accompanying partbooks into which the other voices would have been entered. The notation for the first verse survives complete with the words of both verses 1 and 2 underlaid. The notation is then repeated with verses 3 and 4 underlaid, but the page ends after the third note in bar 65 in the middle of the word 'subject' in verse 3 and after 'thief' (bar 91) of verse 4. Had Dow completed copying the composition no doubt all of the voices would have been texted for singing.

Source \mathbf{B} is the only survivor of a set of five partbooks copied by John Bentley, who worked for John Petre at Thorndon Essex. It preserves the same voice, but this time without any underlay, among a group of textless consort songs. Since there is no text, the music is written only once. This is probably the original form of the work: a consort song for solo mean.

Source C, copied by a scribe who worked for Edward Paston in Norfolk, is a manuscript collection of motets and other music arranged as lute songs. Originally the manuscript would have been partnered by a book for the singer, but this has been lost. As usual with the Paston lute books the lute intabulation omits the singer's part and arranges only the lower voices, in this case four. As with source **B**, only one verse is notated.

Apart from one rhythmical variant and differences in specifying accidentals **A** and **B** agree. The lute intabulation fits the surviving voice without problem except in one striking particular: it sharpens many of the B flats to produce G major chords. These have been left in the transcription, although they can hardly have been intended by Parsons.

Accidentals and Staff Signatures

A 4 Ct2 no # for F / 25 Ct2 no # for F / 56 Ct2 no # for F /

Because verses 2 and 4 are underlaid to the notation of verses 1 and 3, these references also apply in bars 30, 51 and 82 respectively.

B 1 Ct2 Staff signature lacks \flat for E throughout / 13 Ct2 no \flat for E / 17 Ct2 \flat for E. This \flat may continue to affect the subsequent Es on the same staff in 19–21 since none has an accidental /

Underlay

A 20 Ct2 slur for crotchets FED / 23 Ct2 slur for crotchets AG / Because verses 1 and 2 are underlaid to the same notation these two references also apply in bars 46 and 49.

Rhythm

- **B** 17–18 Ct2 The two semibreve Cs are divided into the following rhythm: minim, minim, dotted minim, crotchet./
- C 3 The final crotchet G in the lute part perhaps suggests a variant rhythm in the Ct2 /