Venite

Edited by Jason Smart

Robert Adams (fl. c.1540–50)















Text

Adams's setting was presumably for use as the invitatory psalm at Matins according to the Book of Common Prayer. His text, however, is not that of the Prayer Book. It has been identified by Roger Bowers as a mixture of verses from the Coverdale Bible of 1535 (the psalter of which is not identical to that in the Book of Common Prayer), the Great Bible of 1539 and translations of the Vulgate. No explanation can be offered for Adams's omission or the verse 'When your fathers tempted me, proved me, and saw my works'.

Editorial Conventions

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

The original clef, staff signature, mensuration symbol and first note of each part are shown on the prefatory staves. Editorial accidentals are placed above the notes concerned and remain operative throughout the bar.

Ligatures are denoted by the sign

Spelling of the text has been modernised.

Underlay between square brackets is entirely editorial.

Source

London, British Library, Add. MSS 30480–4 (c.1570–c.1590).

30480	(Ct)	f. 7 ^v	at beginning: at end:	3· partes (later hand) Robart Adams
30481				
30482	(T)	f.5 ^v	at end:	Robart Adams
30483	(B)	$f.8^{v}$	at end:	Robart Adames
30484				

Notes on the Readings of the Source

MS 30481 contains a single voice-part from an anonymous and unrelated setting of the Venite, apparently not appreciating that Adams's setting is in only three parts. A later hand clarified this with an annotation at the beginning of the Ct in MS 30480.

The copying is mostly accurate, with only three errors uncorrected. Whilst the intended underlay is mostly clear there are many places where it is ambiguous. These ambiguities have been resolved editorially without comment. The text was entered before the notation and the alignment of the notes sometimes suggests that anacrusic underlay was not intended. This is illusory since the spacing of the notation is erratic with a tendency to group the notes dotted minim-plus-crotchet figures closely. Digital images of the source can be consulted at www.diamm.ac.uk and at https://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Default.aspx.

As with his setting of the Nunc dimittis, there are moments where Adams's compositional technique seems to have let him down. The dissonance at the start of bar 111 is not attributable to a copying error. The same may be said of the consecutive unisons at bars 71–2.

The order within each entry below is: 1) bar number; 2) voice; 3) reading of the source. Pitches are in capital letters, preceded by a number where necessary, e.g. ${}^{1}C = first$ note C in the bar.

- 23 T ¹C is corrected minim
- $32 T {}^{1}B is A$
- 49 T F is E
- 53 Ct ²B is corrected minim
- 57 T The crotchet A seems clear, even though the notehead is unusually large
- 65 B D is corrected minim
- 72 B C is corrected minim
- 77 T DC are minims, (78) B is corrected minim
- 78 B D is corrected crotchet
- 93 C have for hath
- 96 T Wherefore for Therefore