Recordare Domine

Richard Bramston (c.1485–1554)

Countertenor 1

Countertenor 2

Tenor

Bass

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- a, ut non desole tur ter -

- a, ut non desole tur ter -

- a, ut non desole tur ter -

- a, ut non desole tur ter -

- a, ut non desole tur ter -

- a, ut non desole tur ter -

- ra et ne perdas omnem a -

- ra et ne perdas omnem a -

- ra et ne perdas omnem a -

- ra et ne perdas omnem a -

- ra et ne perdas omnem a -

- ni mam vi vam.

- ni mam vi vam.

- ni mam vi vam.

- ni mam vi vam.

- ni mam vi vam.
Translation

Remember thy covenant, O Lord, and say to the destroying angel: ‘Stay now thy hand, that the land be not laid waste; slay not every living soul’.

O Lord, turn now away thy wrath from thy people and from thy holy city, that the land be not laid waste; slay not every living soul.

Gloria Patri, which, after Trinity and on Sunday, is sung only with the third, sixth and ninth responds. In its sole surviving source it appears amongst a group of votive antiphons and David Mateer has suggested that it may have been sung in a votive context in time of plague.

Liturgical Function

In the pre-Reformation Use of Sarum, Recordare Domine was the eighth respond at Matins on the first Sunday after Trinity and on Sundays while the Book of Kings was read. Bramston’s setting is unusual in including the Gloria Patri, which, at Matins in the Use of Sarum, was sung only with the third, sixth and ninth responds. In its sole surviving source it appears amongst a group of votive antiphons and David Mateer has suggested that it may have been sung in a votive context in time of plague.

Editorial Conventions

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

Notes on the Readings of the Source

In the notes below, each reference to a bar or group of bars is separated by an oblique stroke. Within these references multiple readings in the same voice are separated by commas and readings in different voices by semicolons. The order within each entry is: 1) bar number; 2) voice; 3) readings.

Staff Signatures and Accidentals

10 T for E is after 2F in 8 which ends a staff and again at the start of the new staff before the G in 9 / 29 Ct2 is a letter c / 52 T for B / 63 Ct1 b for E at start of bar, interpreted here as a staff signature / 65 b for B / 70 Ct1 new line in source begins with E, staff signature b for B and E / 79 Ct1 NL with new line in source begins G, staff signature b for B only / 88 T for B /