

E D I T I O N

Sarum

Ludovico Grossi da Viadana *c. 1560 – 1627*

Quem vidistis, pastores?

*from “Cento Concerti Ecclesiastici a Una, a Due,
a Tre, e a Quattro voci” (1602)*

Introduction

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero.

I prefer, says the sagacious and humane Cicero, the most impolitic and disadvantageous peace, to the justest war; and yet with what precipitancy and on what trifling occasions do countries often rush into war with each another!

– Erasmus, *Adagia*, 1508 ¹

BY 1530 EUROPE had tired of war. For decades the respective rulers of France and the Habsburg Empire had squabbled over control of the wealth and power of the Italian city-republics and the Papal States. Open warfare broke out in 1494; the next sixty years were marked by both diplomatic intrigue and armed conflict.

Alliances were formed, broken, and reformed. The Sforza family of Milan were the first to manipulate the foreign powers; in forging an alliance with the French they hoped to secure Milan's position against the rising influence of Venice. The results were disastrous. Both Naples and Milan fell under Habsburg control after the French were comprehensively defeated in 1526. In Rome, Pope Julius II first aligned himself with the French against the Venetians, then reversed course and backed the Venetians against the French; such outrageous diplomatic manoeuvres were designed to maintain the delicate position of the Papal States, but Julius's duplicity and corruption, coupled with that shown by his successor Clement VII against the Habsburgs, led to the Sack of Rome by Habsburg troops in 1527.

The elevation of Charles V to the title of Holy Roman Emperor in 1521 inflamed tensions with France still further, for many of those who had supported Charles had been bribed to ensure the title of Emperor remained out of France's grasp. The capture of Francis I at the Battle of Pavia in 1525 prompted the French to forge an unprecedented alliance between Catholic France and the

¹ Translated in "Proverbs, Chiefly Taken from the Adagia of Erasmus with Explanations", Egerton, 1814.

Muslim Ottomans that scandalised the Christian world. The emboldened Turks invaded Hungary in 1526 and threatened to expand further into Europe before being held back at the Siege of Vienna.

With France agitating in the West and the Ottomans in the East, Charles could ill afford social discord within his own territories. Yet domestically, too, he faced serious challenges. In 1517 Martin Luther began his protests against ecclesiastical indulgences; the rise of the printing press ensured that his complaints spread rapidly through the Habsburg territories. The problem was serious: Luther had challenged the infallibility of the Pope, and if the Pope could be fallible then the Pope's Emperor could be also. The 1521 Imperial Diet in the city of Worms was convened to debate the matter, with Charles himself presiding; Luther was summoned to appear, and declared by imperial decree to be a heretic:

"... We [Charles V] forbid anyone from this time forward to dare, either by words or by deeds, to receive, defend, sustain, or favour the said Martin Luther. On the contrary, We want him to be apprehended and punished as a notorious heretic, as he deserves ..."

It was too late. Luther had already been safely spirited away from Worms by Frederick III of Saxony, and when he emerged from a period of enforced solitude – the first translation of the Bible in German the product of his exile – Charles failed to press for his capture, being by now too distracted by war and diplomacy. The teachings of Luther spread. The Reformation had begun.

* * *

Augsburg was by this time one of the richest cities in the Empire. The mining profits of the Fugger family had financed both the massive bribery necessary to guarantee the elevation of Charles to Holy Roman Emperor as well as the state of continual war that had by now lasted for decades. On the back of huge loans to the Imperial Treasury the Fugger family had become immensely rich, and, as generous patrons, their home city of Augsburg had also prospered. Neither were they the only wealthy citizens. Charles' grandfather, Maximilian I, had made Augsburg, Innsbruck and Vienna his three principal courts, and these cities rapidly became important cultural centres during the Germanic and Austrian Renaissance, with Maximilian's Kapelle attracting German speaking musicians of international renown such as Heinrich Isaac, Ludwig Senfl and Paul Hofhaimer.

The Franciscan monk Sigmund Salblinger² (*ca.* 1500 – ?1563) had been so greatly affected by Luther's teachings that he renounced his membership of the Franciscan order in Munich in 1526 and moved to Augsburg to join the Reformist Anabaptist movement there. Soon he was elected its leader. Imperial disapproval of Reformists resulted in Salblinger's imprisonment in 1527; he was ordered to leave the city in 1531. Somehow, perhaps with the support of patrons, he successfully petitioned to remain in Augsburg; by 1537 he had been reinstated to full citizenship, and by 1539 he had secured imperial assent for the publication of a new collection of music. This was a notable achievement given his public history of Reformist sympathies.

Until this point Salblinger had collaborated with the printer Philipp Ulhart on his pamphlets and publications, but for this new project (perhaps due to the specialist demands associated with printing music) he selected a new printer, Melchior Kriesstein (*ca.* 1500 – ?1572), who had moved to Augsburg from Basel sometime before 1525 to continue the family printing business.

* * *

The Ottoman attack on Vienna in 1529 had been a particular shock to Charles' brother, Ferdinand I, for it was in Vienna that he held his court; the Siege had forced him to flee to Bohemia. That Hungary was now a protectorate of the Muslim Suleiman the Magnificent was not only a significant diplomatic embarrassment to the Habsburg Empire but also a measure of the steadily increasing military power of the Ottomans.

It was essential that the Empire show a united front against this Eastern threat, but the ongoing religious controversies in imperial Germany, Austria and Switzerland made this impossible. Charles called for a new Imperial Diet to be held in Augsburg in the spring of 1530 tasked with finding a solution to the ongoing religious schism. Luther was ordered to attend but declined to do so, having received no guarantee of safe passage to and from Augsburg. Other Reformist leaders attended in his stead, presenting their articles of faith – drafted diplomatically so as to avoid strident language or abuse of the papacy – in the Confession of Augsburg.

Their care was in vain. The Diet rejected the Confession in September 1530 and demanded the Reformists renounce their heresy. Entrenched positions on both sides of the schism led inexorably to civil war between Catholic Imperials and an alliance of Lutheran princes. The

2 The surname is spelt "Salminger" in some modern publications, including *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. This Edition follows the spelling in the source.

Imperial forces would ultimately prevail, but it was not until 1555 that Ferdinand could negotiate a lasting peace between the two sides; by this time Protestantism was so firmly entrenched in the culture of central Europe that Ferdinand had to choose between enforcing Catholicism across the Empire through the application of military force or accepting the demands of state princes to freely determine which religion would be practised within their territories. Recognising that the former would mean widespread revolt across core Habsburg territories, Ferdinand chose the latter. This Settlement of Augsburg of 1555 was a major victory for Protestantism.

* * *

It is against this background of incipient religious schism that Salblinger and Kriesstein published the *Selectissimae Necnon Familiarissimae*. Ferdinand himself had granted royal approval in October of 1539, deeming the publication “nihil obscoeni habeant inque Ecclesia Christinana receptae sint, atque adeo Catholicae Fidei Religionique nostrum convenient” (“containing nothing objectionable, [therefore being] acceptable in the Church of Christ, even the Catholic Faith of Our Religion”) and granting Salblinger a license of copyright for a period of five years.³ It seems remarkable that the brother of the Holy Roman Emperor should grant such an assent to a known Reformist.

By the standards of its day *Selectissimae Necnon Familiarissimae* is a large publication. It includes 104 items by 42 composers and one anonymous item.⁴ Five languages are represented; in his introductory letter to the publication, Salblinger hopes that, by presenting Latin (Catholic) and German (Protestant) works together, the music in the publication can have a unifying effect.⁵ One of the few areas in which Catholics and Protestants found any agreement was the importance of music in the liturgy. Luther himself had referred to music as “*Dei donum optimi*” (“the gift of the supreme God”) and lauded Josquin as the world’s greatest composer. Salblinger tends towards the poetic rather than the explicit in his hope that music might be a unifying force for good between Catholics and Reformists, perhaps exhibiting care in his choice of language due to the tensions

3 Translated in Appendix iii.

4 Catalogued in Appendix iv.

5 Translated in Appendix iii.

Quem vidistis, pastores?

Ludovico Grossi da Viadana c. 1560 – 1627

Canto *QVem vidiftis paftores ij*

Soprano "Quem vi - di - stis, pa -

Basso *QVem vidifti*

Organ

Bass

3 4 5 6

S sto - res, quem — vi - di - stis, pa - sto -

Org.

7 8 9

S res, di - ci - te, di - ci - te, an -

Org.

10 11 12 13

S (1) nun-ti - a - te no - bis, an - nun-ti - a - te no - bis, an - nun-ti - a - te no - bis:

Org.

1 Canto, bar 10 et al: source consistently underlays "annunciate" rather than "annuntiate".

14 15 16 17

S in ter - - ris quis ap - pa - ru - it,

Org.

18 19 20

S quis ap - pa - - - - ru - it, quis ap -

Org.

21 22 23 24

S pa - - - - ru - it?" "Na - tum vi - di -

Org.

25 26 27 28

S mus, na - tum vi - di - mus, na - tum vi -

Org.

29 30 31 32

S - di - mus, et cho - ros An - ge - lo - rum col-lau dan - tes Do-

Org.

33 34 35 36

S - mi-num, et cho - ros An - gel - lo - rum col-lau - dan - tes Do - mi-num,

Org.

37 38 39 40

S et cho - ros An - ge - lo - rum col-lau - dan - tes Do - mi-num,

Org.

41 42 43

S col-lau-dan - tes Do - mi - num." Al - le - - -

Org.

Possible editorial alternative underlay

Cento Concerti Ecclesiastici a Una, a Due, a Tre, e a Quattro voci

Giacomo Vincenti, Venice, 1605

Edited by Alastair Carey

Source is the 1605 reprint of the original 1602 publication. Item #2 in the source. Folio pages f5r (binding B1) in both Canto and Basso partbooks. The Basso partbook is barred; the Canto partbook is not. The piece is marked "Canto solo, ó Tenore" in the Basso partbook, indicating it can be sung either by a Soprano or by a Tenor down an octave.

V. Quem vidistis, pastores,
dicite, annuntiate nobis:
in terris quis apparuit?

*What did you see, shepherds,
speak, tell us:
who has appeared on earth?*

R. Natum vidimus,
et choros angelorum collaudantes Dominum.
Alleluia.

*We saw the new-born,
and choirs of angels praising the Lord.
Alleluia.*

Third responsory at Matins on Christmas Day



Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS
Form I-485
OMB No. 1615-0023
Expires 03/31/2023

For USCIS Use Only

Preference Category:	Receipt	Action Block
Country Chargeable:		
Priority Date:		
Date Form I-693 Received:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant Interviewed <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Waived Date of Initial Interview: _____ Lawful Permanent Resident as of: _____	Section of Law <input type="checkbox"/> INA 209(a) <input type="checkbox"/> INA 249 <input type="checkbox"/> INA 209(b) <input type="checkbox"/> Sec. 13, Act of 9/11/57 <input type="checkbox"/> INA 245(a) <input type="checkbox"/> Cuban Adjustment Act <input type="checkbox"/> INA 245(i) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> INA 245(m)	

To be completed by an attorney or accredited representative (if any).

<input type="checkbox"/> Select this box if Form G-28 is attached.	Volag Number (if any) <input type="text"/>	Attorney State Bar Number (if applicable) <input type="text"/>	Attorney or Accredited Representative USCIS Online Account Number (if any) <input type="text"/>
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► **START HERE - Type or print in black ink.**

A-Number ► A-

NOTE TO ALL APPLICANTS: If you do not completely fill out this application or fail to submit required documents listed in the Instructions, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may deny your application.

Part 1. Information About You (Person applying for lawful permanent residence)

Your Current Legal Name (do not provide a nickname)

1.a. Family Name (Last Name)	<input type="text"/>
1.b. Given Name (First Name)	<input type="text"/>
1.c. Middle Name	<input type="text"/>

3.a. Family Name (Last Name)	<input type="text"/>
3.b. Given Name (First Name)	<input type="text"/>
3.c. Middle Name	<input type="text"/>

4.a. Family Name (Last Name)	<input type="text"/>
4.b. Given Name (First Name)	<input type="text"/>
4.c. Middle Name	<input type="text"/>

Other Names You Have Used Since Birth (if applicable)

NOTE: Provide all other names you have ever used, including your family name at birth, other legal names, nicknames, aliases, and assumed names. If you need extra space to complete this section, use the space provided in **Part 14. Additional Information.**

Additional Information.

2.a. Family Name (Last Name)	<input type="text"/>
2.b. Given Name (First Name)	<input type="text"/>
2.c. Middle Name	<input type="text"/>

Other Information About You

5. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

NOTE: In addition to providing your actual date of birth, include any other dates of birth you have used in connection with any legal names or non-legal names in the space provided in **Part 14. Additional Information.**

6. Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female

7. City or Town of Birth

Part 1. Information About You (Person applying for lawful permanent residence) (continued)

8. Country of Birth

9. Country of Citizenship or Nationality

10. Alien Registration Number (A-Number) (if any)

► A-

NOTE: If you have **EVER** used other A-Numbers, include the additional A-Numbers in the space provided in **Part 14. Additional Information**.

11. USCIS Online Account Number (if any)

► **U.S. Mailing Address**

12.a. In Care Of Name (if any)

12.b. Street Number and Name

12.c. ☐ Apt. ☐ Ste. ☐ Flr.

12.d. City or Town

12.e. State

12.f. ZIP Code

[\(USPS ZIP Code Lookup\)](#)**Alternate and/or Safe Mailing Address**

If you are applying based on the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) or as a special immigrant juvenile, human trafficking victim (T nonimmigrant), or victim of a qualifying crime (U nonimmigrant) and you do not want USCIS to send notices about this application to your home, you may provide an alternative and/or safe mailing address.

13.a. In Care Of Name (if any)

13.b. Street Number and Name

13.c. ☐ Apt. ☐ Ste. ☐ Flr.

13.d. City or Town

13.e. State

13.f. ZIP Code

Social Security Card

14. Has the Social Security Administration (SSA) ever officially issued a Social Security card to you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered "Yes," provide the information requested in **Item Number 15**.

15. Provide your U.S. Social Security Number (SSN).

►

16. Do you want the SSA to issue you a Social Security card? (You must also answer "Yes" to **Item Number 17. Consent for Disclosure**, to receive a card).

☐ Yes ☐ No

17. **Consent for Disclosure:** I authorize disclosure of information from this application to the SSA as required for the purpose of assigning me an SSN and issuing me a Social Security Card.

☐ Yes ☐ No**Recent Immigration History**

Provide the information for **Item Numbers 18. - 24.** if you last entered the United States using a passport or travel document.

18. Passport Number Used at Last Arrival

19. Travel Document Number Used at Last Arrival

20. Expiration Date of this Passport or Travel Document (mm/dd/yyyy)

21. Country that Issued this Passport or Travel Document

22. Nonimmigrant Visa Number from this Passport (if any)

Place of Last Arrival into the United States

23.a. City or Town

23.b. State

24. Date of Last Arrival (mm/dd/yyyy)

Part 1. Information About You (Person applying for lawful permanent residence) (continued)

When I last arrived in the United States, I:

- 25.a.** ☐ Was inspected at a port of entry and admitted as (for example, exchange visitor; visitor, waived through; temporary worker; student):

- 25.b.** ☐ Was inspected at a port of entry and paroled as (for example, humanitarian parole, Cuban parole):

- 25.c.** ☐ Came into the United States without admission or parole.

- 25.d.** ☐ Other:

If you were issued a Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record Number:

- 26.a.** Form I-94 Arrival-Departure Record Number

►

- 26.b.** Expiration Date of Authorized Stay Shown on Form I-94 (mm/dd/yyyy)

- 26.c.** Status on Form I-94 (for example, class of admission, or paroled, if paroled)

- 27.** What is your current immigration status (if it has changed since your arrival)?

Provide your name exactly as it appears on your Form I-94 (if any)

- 28.a.** Family Name (Last Name)

- 28.b.** Given Name (First Name)

- 28.c.** Middle Name

Part 2. Application Type or Filing Category

NOTE: Attach a copy of the Form I-797 receipt or approval notice for the underlying petition or application, as appropriate.

I am applying to register lawful permanent residence or adjust status to that of a lawful permanent resident based on the following immigrant category (select **only one** box). (See the Form I-485 Instructions for more information, including any **Additional Instructions** that relate to the immigrant category you select.):

1.a. Family-based

- ☐ Immediate relative of a U.S. citizen, Form I-130
- ☐ Other relative of a U.S. citizen or relative of a lawful permanent resident under the family-based preference categories, Form I-130
- ☐ Person admitted to the United States as a fiancé(e) or child of a fiancé(e) of a U.S. citizen, Form I-129F (K-1/K-2 Nonimmigrant)
- ☐ Widow or widower of a U.S. citizen, Form I-360
- ☐ VAWA self-petitioner, Form I-360

1.b. Employment-based

- ☐ Alien worker, Form I-140
- ☐ Alien entrepreneur, Form I-526

1.c. Special Immigrant

- ☐ Religious worker, Form I-360
- ☐ Special immigrant juvenile, Form I-360
- ☐ Certain Afghan or Iraqi national, Form I-360
- ☐ Certain international broadcaster, Form I-360
- ☐ Certain G-4 international organization or family member or NATO-6 employee or family member, Form I-360

1.d. Asylee or Refugee

- ☐ Asylum status (INA section 208), Form I-589 or Form I-730
- ☐ Refugee status (INA section 207), Form I-590 or Form I-730

1.e. Human Trafficking Victim or Crime Victim

- ☐ Human trafficking victim (T Nonimmigrant), Form I-914 or derivative family member, Form I-914A
- ☐ Crime victim (U Nonimmigrant), Form I-918, derivative family member, Form I-918A, or qualifying family member, Form I-929

E D I T I O N

Sarum