

= Cantiones sacrae ( Schütz ) =

Cantiones sacrae ( Vocal sacred music , literally : Sacred chants ) , Op. 4 , is a collection of forty different pieces of vocal sacred music on Latin texts , composed by Heinrich Schütz and first published in 1625 . The pieces have individual numbers 53 to 93 in the Schütz @-@ Werke @-@ Verzeichnis ( SWV ) , the catalogue of his works . The general title Cantiones sacrae was common at the time and was used by many composers , including Palestrina , Byrd and Tallis ( 1589 and 1591 ) and Hans Leo Hassler ( 1591 ) .

Schütz composed the motets and madrigals , based on texts from a 1553 prayerbook *Precationes* by Andreas Musculus , for four voices ( SATB ) and basso continuo . Some of the settings form groups of up to five pieces , including the expressive Passion motets , *Quid commisisti* , SWV 56 to 60 . *Cantate Domino* , SWV 81 , is a joyful setting of Psalm 149 . The Protestant composer dedicated his work to the Catholic politician Hans Ulrich von Eggenberg . He published it as his *Opus quartum* . The counterpoint of the Cantiones has been regarded as unmatched in the sacred vocal works of the 17th century .

= = History = =

Schütz composed the pieces during the first years of the Thirty Years ' War , when he was in the service of the Protestant Elector of Saxony Johann Georg I , who tried to stay neutral . The texts are mostly taken from a prayerbook by Andreas Musculus , *Precationes ex veteribus orthodoxis doctoribus* , first published in 1553 and often reprinted . Subtitled " *Ex Ecclesia Hymnis Et Canticis : Ex Psalmis Deniq [ ue ] Davidis Collectae* " ( Church hymns and chants from the collection of David 's psalms ) , it is based on psalms , the Song of Songs , the Gospels , and passages by Bernard of Clairvaux , " significantly designed for intimate and private devotion " . Some texts , then believed to be by Augustine such as meditations on the Passion , are now known to be by later writers such as Bernard and Anselm of Canterbury . Schütz set the texts for four voices ( SATB ) and basso continuo . He conceived the pieces for voices a cappella , but the publisher requested a basso part . The basso seguente , following the lowest voice , may have been added by a pupil .

Schütz published the collection as his *Opus quartum* ( Fourth work ) in Freiberg in 1625 : forty pieces at age forty . In his foreword , he notes that the publisher " wrested " ( extorsit ) the accompaniment from him , while he regarded a *bassus ad organum* as " vain and clumsy " ( *vanum atq [ ue ] inconcinnum* ) .

Schütz dedicated the work to the Catholic Prince Hans Ulrich von Eggenberg , an influential politician , whom he first met in 1617 , when Eggenberg accompanied Emperor Ferdinand of Habsburg on a visit to Saxony . The composer has been described as " universal " ( *katholikos* ) , and *Cantiones sacrae* as his " *opus ecclesiasticum primum* " ( first sacred work ) , also his first publication on Latin texts . Musicologist Matteo Messori notes :

Schütz employed the international language that united European Christendom ( as well as often being the language of communication between Lutherans of different nationalities ) and hence potentially addressed Christians of every faith .

= = Collection = =

The collection contains forty different individual motets and madrigals with numbers 53 to 93 in the SWV . Some works form groups of a similar topic of up to five pieces , marked *pars* ( part ) . One movement , the Lord 's Prayer , is repeated , being part of two groups . Musicologist Volckmar @-@ Wasch identifies the 13th piece , *Heu mihi Domine* , as especially sad ( *tristis* ) and the 29th , *Cantate Domino* ( Sing to the Lord ) , as happy ( *laetus* ) .

The following table shows a sequence number , a number of groups , the SWV number , for groups the Latin term of the single part from the print , the first line of the Latin text replacing a title , a translation , an abbreviation of the text source within the prayer book and notes . The translations follow Emmanuel Music for SWV 53 to 81 , otherwise the recording of the Heinrich Schütz Edition by

Matteo Messori . For biblical quotation , the King James version is additionally supplied in the details about single pieces .

= = Composition = =

The major influence for the compositions was the polyphony of madrigals by Palestrina . Matteo Messori , who has been conducting recordings of the complete works by Schütz , regards the counterpoint of Cantiones as " superlative and unmatched in the sacred vocal works of that century " , comparable only to the madrigals alla maniera italiana ( in the Italian manner ) from Fontana d 'Israel , Israelis Brunnlein , published in 1623 by the composer 's friend and Thomaskantor Johann Hermann Schein . Musicologist Stephen Rose terms the Cantiones " the composer 's " most impassioned pieces " and notes : " They set first @-@ person devotional texts to avant @-@ garde madrigalism " , evoking the crucifixion by extreme harmonies and " joy in Christ by dance rhythms " .

= = = SWV 53 ? 54 = = =

The collection opens with two movements addressing Jesus , based on an invocation of his name by Bernhard of Clairvoux , O bone , o dulcis , o benigne Jesu ( O good , o sweet , o benign Jesus ) , followed by Et ne despicias humiliter te petentem ( And do not despise the one asking in humility ) .

= = = SWV 56 ? 60 = = =

SWV 56 ? 60 form a group of five Passion motets , set the text of Psalm 115 augmented by Augustine and later authors . The first movement is Quid commisisti , o dulcissime puer ? ( What have You done , o sweetest boy ? ) Craig Smith notes : " In richness of harmony , intensity of expression , and most importantly , the exploration of the vague , the ambiguous , and the contradictory , they are without equal , " and compares them to the drama , light and shade in paintings by Caravaggio .

= = = SWV 63 ? 64 = = =

Ego dormio , et cor meum vigilat ( I sleep , but my heart waketh , Song of Solomon 5 : 2 ) and Vulnerasti cor meum , filia charissima ( Thou hast ravished my heart ... , Song of Solomon 4 : 9 ) are based on verses from the Song of Songs . The biblical text was slightly changed , replacing " soror mea sponsa " ( my sister , my spouse ) by " filia charissima " ( most beloved daughter ) , which may reflect the composer 's loss of his daughter .

= = = SWV 73 ? 75 = = =

A sequence of three more Passion motets is positioned in the middle of the collection , beginning with Aspice pater piissimum filium ( Consider , Father , your most pious son ) .

= = = SWV 78 ? 80 = = =

Schütz composed the three verses of Psalm 131 , Domine , non est exaltatum cor meum ( Lord , my heart is not haughty , Psalms 131 ) in a group of three movements .

= = = SWV 81 = = =

Cantate Domino canticum novum ( Sing to the Lord a new song , ( Psalms 149 : 1 @-@ 3 ) is a madrigal setting of the three verses bidding everybody who hears them to sing and play for the Lord . Musicologist Volckmar @-@ Wasch describes the mood as happy ( laetus ) .

== SWV 85 ==

The penitential Psalm 6 , Domine , ne in furore tuo arguas me ( O Lord , rebuke me not in thine anger , Psalms 6 ) is set in one movement .

== Reception ==

After the composer 's death , the collection was not as popular as his Geistliche Chormusik ( Sacred choral music ) for which he became known in the 20th century . Musicologists began earlier than the public to be interested in the works and their advanced composition . Carl von Winterfeldt analysed them in his monography of Giovanni Gabrieli , illustrated by musical examples . A thesis by Anna Amalie Abert was published in 1935 , another by Heide Volckmar @-@ Wasch in 2001 , dedicated to the work 's history , texts and analysis .

== Publication and recordings ==

After the first publication , the Cantiones appeared as part of a complete edition of the composer 's works by Breitkopf & Härtel , begun by Philipp Spitta , who published a first volume in 1885 , and completed by Arnold Schering and Heinrich Spitta in 1927 . This edition was faithful to keys and clefs , a problem for modern performers . In 1960 , Gottfried Grote published the collection in the Neue Ausgabe , transposing and with modern meter signs . A critical edition was published in 2004 by Bärenreiter , edited by Heide Volckmar @-@ Wasch , who uses modern clefs , but shows the original clefs and retains the keys and note values .

The Cantiones sacrae are part of the complete edition of the composer 's works by Carus @-@ Verlag , begun in 1992 in continuation of the Stuttgart Schütz Edition and planned to be completed by 2017 . The edition uses the Heinrich @-@ Schütz @-@ Archiv of the Hochschule für Musik Dresden . They were recorded , as part of the complete recordings of works by Schütz , by the Dresdner Kammerchor and organist Ludger Rémy , conducted by Hans @-@ Christoph Rademann .

= Øvre Pasvik National Park =

Øvre Pasvik National Park ( Norwegian : Øvre Pasvik nasjonalpark , Northern Sami : Báhpáveaji Álbmotmeahcci ) is located in the southeastern part of the Pasvikdalen valley in southern Sør @-@ Varanger Municipality in Finnmark county , Norway . Covering an area of 119 square kilometers ( 46 sq mi ) , the national park is dominated by Siberian @-@ like taiga consisting of old @-@ growth forests of Scots pine , shallow lakes and bog . Proposals for a national park in Øvre Pasvik were first launched in 1936 , but the park was not created until 6 February 1970 . It originally covered 66 square kilometers ( 25 sq mi ) , but was expanded on 29 August 2003 . Øvre Pasvik is part of Pasvik ? Inari Trilateral Park along with the adjacent Øvre Pasvik Landscape Protection Area , the joint Norwegian and Russian Pasvik Nature Reserve , and Finland 's Vätsäri Wilderness Area .

The park has its western border running along the Finland ? Norway border . The two most prominent lakes are Ellenvatn and Ødevatn , both of which flow into tributaries of the river Pasvikelva . The fauna and flora are typical of the Siberian taiga , and include some species uncommon for Norway . The park is a habitat for the brown bear and also has a large population of moose ; reindeer husbandry takes place during winter . Eight species of fish live in the lakes and the park has 190 species of flowering plants .

== Geography ==

The national park covers an area of 119 square kilometers ( 46 sq mi ) . It is located in the

southernmost part of Sør @-@ Varanger and covers the southwestern part of the valley of Pasvikdalen . The park 's western border is identical to the Finland ? Norway border . The eastern border crosses through the lakes of Ivergammvatnet , Revsaksfjellet and Ødevatn . Treriksøysa , the tripoint cairn located at the intersection of the Finland ? Norway ? Russia border , is within the park . To the east is Øvre Pasvik Landscape Protection Area and Pasvik Nature Reserve , which both lie along the Norway ? Russia border . The park is part of Pasvik ? Inari Trilateral Park , which in addition to the three Norwegian protected areas includes Vätsäri Wilderness Area on the Finnish side of the border and the Russian part of Pasvik Nature Reserve .

The area is exceptionally flat by Norwegian standards . It consists of large rolling hills with forest , shallow lakes and numerous tarns . The land is covered in an old @-@ growth forest of Scots Pine , intertwined with bog . The park rises slightly towards the west . The climate is dry , with an average 350 millimeters ( 14 in ) precipitation per year . The winters are cold , ? 45 ° C ( ? 49 ° F ) having been measured . There are 60 days of midnight sun per year . Because of the flat terrain , which is only broken by a few hills , it is easy to get lost in the park ; lakes and creeks are the easiest means of orientation . The tallest point is Kolfjellet , 260 meters ( 850 ft ) above mean sea level ( AMSL ) .

About twenty percent of the national park is covered by lakes . The entire park is drained through two tributaries of the Pasvikelva , one draining Ellenvatn and one draining Ødevatn . Ellenvatn is the largest lake ; located centrally in the park , it is drained from the north . It has two enclosed bays to the south , Parvatn and Skinnposevatn . Ødevann , located in the southeast , is the second @-@ largest lake . Many of the smaller lakes are being filled with peat , a process which began following the end of the last glacial period . Many of the bogs have previously been lakes but have been transformed over the years .

The rock composition is mostly granite gneisses , although the northern part of the park has some schist . The entire area is covered by large amounts of soil , and bedrock can only be seen in cliffs and hillocks . These geological conditions result in poor soil quality . During the last glacial period the region was covered by a large glacier which had little movement because of the flat terrain . Thus the glacier did not create any moraines , which could have created larger lakes . Most lakes are created by variations in the bedrock ; Ødevannet is a notable exception as it lies in a deep fault , giving it a long and narrow profile . The fault continues northeastwards , creating the Revsaksskaret cliff . The valley has a marine border at 110 meters ( 360 ft ) AMSL , with the post @-@ glacial rebound having dried up the land about 5000 BC . Prior to this the valley was part of a fjord . The landscape is occasionally interrupted with vegetation @-@ less and flat screes .

= = History = =

Pasvikdalen has been populated since the Stone Age ; archeological findings from the Komsa culture have been dated back to 4000 BC . About 2300 BC there was immigration from Finland and later the area was largely used by Skolts for reindeer husbandry . Norwegian immigration started about 1850 , and the first land was granted land for farming in 1874 , after a road was built along the valley to Svanvatn . This was followed up by Russian immigration to the other side of the border . The road was extended to Grensefossen in 1939 and after 1945 the population on the Russian side was forcefully moved by the Soviet authorities and the area depopulated . The Soviet Union started planning to regulate Pasvikelva for hydroelectricity in the 1940s , with the first power station opening in 1951 . Seven power stations were built which take advantage of the entire height of fall in the river .

Proposals for a national park was first launched by author Carl Schøyen in 1936 , who sent the proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture . The ministry halted the process as they were principally opposed to all forms of conservation ; they wanted all natural resources to be exploited . Schøyen raised the proposal again in the late 1940s ; in 1951 , the year of Schøyen 's death , the Director of Forestry decided to administratively protect 70 square kilometers ( 27 sq mi ) of land within the current national park . The plans for a national park were revitalized in the late 1960s with the proposal to build a highway up Pasvikdalen to Ivalo , Finland . However , the road plans were never accepted politically . The national park was established on 6 February 1970 and originally covered

an area of 66 square kilometers ( 25 sq mi ) .

The national park center opened in 2001 and the park was expanded on 23 August 2003 . At the same time the adjacent Øvre Pasvik Landscape Protection Area was created , which borders Pasvik Nature Reserve . Thus the five protected areas were connected . Since 2011 a local political board has been responsible for the management of the park .

= = Management = =

The park is managed by the National Park Board for Øvre Pasvik . - This is a local politically nominated body which has the management responsibility for the park , along with the landscape protection area . The board is formally appointed by the Ministry of Environment . It consists of two members nominated by Sør @-@ Varanger Municipal Council , one member from Finnmark County Council and one member from the Sami Parliament . The park is under the supervision of the Kirkenes office of the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate , a division of the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management .

= = Flora = =

Pasvik is dominated by the old @-@ growth Scots pine , which covers half the park 's area . The forest has a very slow life cycle . The age of a typical tree is between 300 and 400 year ; the oldest recorded tree was 820 years when chopped down in 1896 . Regrowth is slow because the trees need two consecutive years to produce cones and young trees often die after their buds are eaten by moose during winter . The park has been stricken regularly by wildfires ? the latest major fire occurring in 1945 . Wildfires normally spread and burn in the undergrowth ; as pine trees do not have low @-@ laying branches , older pines will not be effected while younger trees will be consumed by the fire . A forest fire can kill tens of generations of trees , but the remaining ashes give good conditions for young trees , giving an uneven age distribution of pine . None of the islands in the lake of Ellensvatn have had fires , giving it a unique forest composition .

In neighboring areas of Russia there are significant numbers of Norway spruce , but they only exist sporadically within Øvre Pasvik , with no more than 40 trees in one place . The lack of spruce is caused by a combination of frost occurring as late as June , and wildfire . There is also a limited amount of birch , specifically dwarf birch and silver birch . Aspen is uncommon largely because its bark and roots are popular food for animals . Along some creeks there are bird cherry and grey alder . The area is too dry to allow the latter to grow away from creeks and lake sides . There are eight to ten species of willow within the national park .

About 190 species of flowering plants in the park have been registered , most of which are part of the natural composition of the Siberian taiga . Marsh Labrador tea is the most common , the park being one of only three locations in Norway where it occurs . The most common berry plant is lingonberry ; common bilberry and bog bilberry are also common , but do not carry good yields of berries . In August there is normally a good yield of cloudberry , and occasionally there can be found Arctic raspberry . There is a limited number of marine plants . The steep cliffs at Revsaksskaret allow mountainous plants to thrive , such as Alpine chickweed , white bluegrass and brittle bladder @-@ fern . These were common throughout the area after the last glacial period , but have vanished with forestation . Other mountainous plants common in the region are not found in Pasvik because of low oxygen levels in the lower soil levels .

= = Fauna = =

The brown bear hibernates in the park , and two to four females have cubs in the park and the landscape protection area each year . Bears can also be found in transit between Russia and Finland . Other common mammals include red fox , stoat , least weasel , American mink and European pine marten . The population of moose has been increasing ; its wear on the tree population affects the regrowth of trees . Norway lemming and wood lemming are uncommon ;

Eurasian lynx sometimes cross through the park . Pasvik is one of very few areas in Norway where Laxmann 's shrew is found . Reindeer husbandry is permitted within the park , although the area is mostly used during the winter as the herds are moved out to Varangerfjorden for the summers . Raccoon dog is an introduced species to Europe and was first spotted in the national park area in 1983 .

There are eight species of fish in the park : Northern pike and European perch are the most common , others include grayling , common minnow , burbot , three @-@ spined stickleback and the least common , brown trout . The trout came up Pasvikelven about 8000 BC . The other species arrived after the last glacial period from Lake Inari and ultimately from the ten fresh @-@ water Baltic Sea .

The bird life is dominated by species from the Siberian taiga , which are otherwise not common in Norway . Species inhabiting the park include Siberian jay , pine grosbeak , Bohemian waxwing , common crane and whooper swan . Several species of sparrow and charadriiformes are also common . There are also three species of Falconiformes ? rough @-@ legged buzzard , merlin and osprey , the latter which can be seen hunting over Ellenvatn and Ødevatn . The great grey owl and northern hawk @-@ owl are common in years with good access to rodents .

= = Recreation = =

No recreational facilities exist in the park , nor has the park been modified in any way to accommodate recreation . There is a national park center co @-@ located with Bioforsk Svanhovd Miljøsender , located at Svanvik , 40 kilometers ( 25 mi ) south of Kirkenes . In addition to information for hikers , the center has a display and shows films from the national park and its nature , culture and history . Øvre Passvik is located 90 kilometers ( 56 mi ) south of Kirkenes . The park is accessible by car at three points from three side roads of National Road 885 ; the one terminates at the national park border near Svartbrystjern , the other at Ødevatnskoia close to Ødevatn , and the third runs through the landscape protection area and terminates at Grensefoss , ca . 5 kilometers ( 3 mi ) from the tripoint cairn .

All motorized vehicles are prohibited , but it is permitted to bring canoes and other non @-@ motorized boats , as well as skiing during winter . Walking and tenting is permitted everywhere . Berries and mushrooms can be harvested for personal use . Hunting and fishing is also permitted with a hunting or fishing license . Dogs may be brought along , but must be in a leash between 1 April and 20 August . Hikers must show special consideration regarding vegetation , animal life and cultural heritage .