### PRAISE GOD, FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW

Herr Gott, dich loben alle wir



The tune, of secular origin, was adapted to the 100th Psalm (A Psalm of Praise), and first appeared in the old French Psalter, in 1551. Upon its promotion to sacred association, its original lively and diversified rhythm was sobered down to the stately uniform duple-measure of the chorale. Its present setting dates from about 1874, when Bishop Ken wrote three hymns for the students of Winchester College, each one of which closes with the above familiar stanza. It is commonly called (for no definite reason) "The Doxology," in Protestant churches; also "Old Hundredth"

With English Text

### SIXTY CHORALES

HARMONIZED BY

## JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

Selected and Edited by

PERCY GOETSCHIUS, Mus. Doc.



OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
THEODORE PRESSER CO. DISTRIBUTORS
BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

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#### PREFACE

THE type of vocal music known as the Chorale (ko-rahl') is inseparably connected and identified with the service of the German Protestant church. No other than the Teutonic nation has ever produced this particular, singularly characteristic style of music, devotional or otherwise.

The melodies were always wedded to some hymn (often to several different ones) of religious import, derived either directly from the Scriptures, or from the hymnology of the Catholic church, or consisting, in some instances, in the original utterance of profoundly devout poetic enthusiasts. Thus, the tune and the text share equally in the significance of the chorale.

The chorale melodies are stately, plain, ascetic, in keeping with their sacred associations; and whatever beauty one may detect in them, will be referable more to the appeal they exercise through their inspired simplicity and stern tonal rectitude, than to the attractions of melodic grace or rhythmic interest.

The origin of these melodies is for the greater part obscure, and the title "anonymous" is therefore most common. Some of them are no doubt several centuries old; some betray their derivation from the intonations of the Roman church; very many of them can be traced with reasonable certainty to secular sources; a few of the less ancient ones are known to be the work of distinguished German organists and composers; one, at least, is attributed to Martin Luther himself; and Bach wrote a goodly number, which, however, do not appear to have been adopted in the church service. Those of secular origin have come down to us from the treasure house of French popular song. That remarkable collection known as the Old French Psalter, sponsored by Clément Marot (1496-1544), consisted almost entirely of secular songs, adapted to the Psalms of David. In their original form they displayed no little melodic charm and effective rhythmic diversity; but when associated with sacred words they were transformed into that uniform, dignified duple-meter (more rarely triple-meter) which has always remained the chief rhythmic characteristic of the genuine chorale.

All chorales are strophic in form, consisting of from four to ten lines, seldom fewer or more; and each strophe ends with a strong cadence, and a pause ( ).

In connection with Protestant church service the melody alone is sung (as a rule) by the congregation in unison, at a deliberate, massive pace; and the organist is therefore at liberty to add any harmonization that his ingenuity induces him to provide.

Two traits contribute to the inestimable value of a collection of chorales like the present one — one is the rugged simplicity and stately dignity of the melodies themselves; and the other is the transcendent beauty and masterly quality of their harmonizations by Bach.

It was to be expected that Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750), the most opulently endowed musical genius of all time, should, in his capacity as Cantor of the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig, Germany, have taken the liveliest interest in the chorale melodies, and should have turned his attention very frequently, and with all the fervor of his deeply religious nature, to the inviting task of supplying the melodies with accompanying lower voices—in a word, harmonizing them. This he did, not only as material for his choir, but also as integral numbers of his Passions, Oratorios, Cantatas, and Motets; and, as well, as subjects or episodes of his organ compositions. His treatment of them in the last named connection is always contrapuntal; but when manipulated for vocal use, his added voices represent more nearly pure harmony, often, it is true, of so elaborate a character that the term "contrapuntal harmony" might be more exact. It is from his larger choral works that the present collection has been culled.

It may be permissible to suggest that the chorales be sung in moderate tempo, not too fast, but surely not too slowly — about  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}} = 72$  to 80, in keeping with the sentiment of the text. They should be rendered in fairly strict tempo, without accentuations. At the pauses ( $\curvearrowright$ ), one or two regular beats may be added to the value of the given notes.

Since the dawn of Romanticism in musical conception (and perhaps from other causes), no genuine original contribution has been made to chorale literature. It would seem that composers of the past century lacked the essential particular quality of melodic virility and sturdy simplicity. Still, such original experiments have been made by eminent modern composers, as, for example, in the Finale of Mendelssohn's Piano-fugue in E minor, Op. 35, No. 1; also by César Franck in his famous Prelude, Chorale and Fugue; by Schumann, in Op. 68, No. 4; also by Saint-Saëns, Rubinstein, and others. But they scarcely measure up to the robust stature of the old chorales.

Grateful acknowledgement is due to Charles Sanford Terry (1865-), whose invaluable books on Bach's employment of the chorales in his Oratorios, Cantatas, etc., and in his organ works, record full and authentic details; including, as well, the admirable translations of the German texts by Catherine Winkworth, George Macdonald, Bishop Coverdale, John C. Jacobi, Dr. Terry himself, and others. Also to Dr. Waldo S. Pratt for important historical data; and to William Arms Fisher, whose counsel and assistance were most helpful.

Percy Foetshus.

Manchester, New Hampshire February, 1934

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Once He came in blessing							2	
Wake, awake, for night is flying							5	
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A child is born in Bethlehem								
Christ, who our burdens meekly bore		·		•	•	*	•	4 1
From heaven above to earth I come		•	•	Ċ		•	•	5
"In dulci jubilo," now let us sing	Ī	٠			:	• .	•	3
Let all together praise our God		·	•		:	,	•	3
Now blessed be Thou, Christ Jesu		•	·	·	•	•		2
O hail this brightest day of days	•		·		•	•	•	1
O my dear heart			•	•	•	•	•	1.
We Christians may rejoice today				Ì.	•	•	•	5
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TI. U 1 1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2
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O Lamb of God, most stainless!						•		4.
O man, thy grievous sin bemoan					•			4
EASTER								
Christ is now risen again								1
Christ lay in Death's dark prison								10
Jesus Christ, my sure Defence							-	6
Jesus Christ, our Saviour true								36
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	•	.*	•	•	•	•	•	58
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Lord Christ, Thou art the heavenly Li	ah +	•	•	•	•	•	•	l
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Lord, hear the voice of my complaint	t .	•				٠	•	32
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#### F

#### JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

#### CHRONOLOGY

March 21,	1685	Age	Born at Eisenach, where his father, Johann Ambrosius Bach, was Court and Town musician. From his father he learned the violin.
May,	1694	(9)	His mother, Elizabeth, died.
January,	1695	(10)	His father died; the orphaned boy and his brother Jakob then went to Ohrdruf to live with their elder brother, Johann Christoph, who taught him to play the clavichord.
March,	1700	(15)	Set out for Lüneberg, two hundred miles distant, where his fine treble voice procured him a livelihood in the choir of St. Michael's Convent. Here his earliest compositions were put on paper.
April,	1703	(18)	Became Court violinist at Weimar.
August,	1703	(18)	Installed as organist in the New Church at Arnstadt.
October,	1705	(20)	Obtained four weeks' leave of absence and walked all the way to Lübeck to hear the famous Buxtehude. He stayed until February, 1706, was greatly influenced by this master, and was duly reprimanded upon his tardy return to Arnstadt.
June 15,	1707.	(22)	Appointed organist at Mühlhausen.
October 17,	1707	(22)	Married his cousin, Maria Barbara Bach.
			WEIMAR (1708-1717). Chiefly Organ Works.
July,	1708	(23)	Removed to Weimar as Court organist and violinist to Duke Wilhelm Ernst.
March 2,	1714	(29)	Promoted to be Konzertmeister at Weimar.
			CÖTHEN (1717-1723). Chiefly Chamber Music.
December 10,	1717	(32)	Began as Kapellmeister to Prince Leopold of Anhalt at Cöthen.
July,	1720	(35)	During his absence at Carlsbad, his wife died.
December 3,	1721	(36)	Married Anna Magdalena Wülken, a beautiful singer.
			LEIPZIG (1723-1750). Chiefly Choral Works.
June 1,	1723	(38)	Installed as cantor of the Thomasschule, Leipzig, and as organist and director of music at both the Thomaskirche and the Nicolaikirche.
August,	1741	(56)	Visited Berlin. His second son, Carl Philipp Emanuel, had been appointed cembalist to Frederick the Great in 1740.
May,	1747	(62)	In response to repeated expressions of Frederick's desire, he visited Potsdam with his son Wilhelm Friedemann. A summons brought him at once to the Court, where he played on Frederick's new Silbermann pianofortes and improvised at length for the King.
	1749	(65)	Because of failing eyesight his eyes were twice operated upon, resulting in total blindness. Ten days before his death his eyesight returned.
July 28,	1750	(66)	Succumbed to apoplexy and fever.
July 31,	1750	(66)	Buried in an unmarked grave near the south door of the Johannis-kirche. In 1885 a tablet was placed on the south wall of the church. His wife and three unmarried daughters were left in poverty and became dependent on town charity.

### AH JESU CHRIST, WITH US ABIDE

Ach bleib bei uns, Herr Jesu Christ

SETH CALVISIUS-BACH (1685-1750)



Melody (1594) by Seth Calvisius (1556-1615). Text (1579) by Nicolaus Selnecker (1532-1592). English translation by Benjamin Hall Kennedy. The original hymn has nine stanzas.

### ALAS, MY GOD, MY SINS ARE GREAT Ach Gott und Herr

JOHANN CRÜGER-BACH



Melody reconstructed (1640) by Johann Crüger (1598-1662). Text probably by Martin Rutilius (1550-1618). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has six stanzas.

#### OH HOW FLEETING, HOW DECEIVING

Ach wie flüchtig, ach wie nichtig

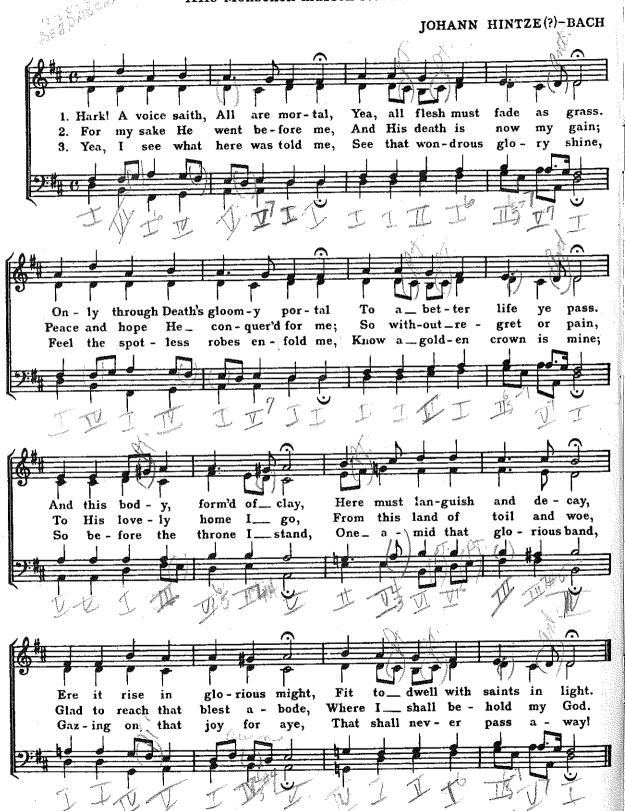
MICHAEL FRANCK-BACH



Melody and words (1652) by Michael Franck (1609-1667). English translation by Sir John Bowring (slightly altered). The original has thirteen stanzas. Bach used this harmonization in Cantata 26.

### HARK! A VOICE SAITH, ALL ARE MORTAL

Alle Menschen müssen sterben



Melody anonymous, possibly by Johann Hintze (1678). Text (1652) by Johann Georg Albinus (1624-1679). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has eight stanzas.

#### TO GOD ON HIGH ALL GLORY BE

Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'



Melody by Nikolaus Decius (1528). The text is Decius' translation of the "Gloria in excelsis." The English translation is from the Moravian Hymn-book. The original has four stanzas.

### LORD CHRIST, REVEAL THY HOLY FACE

Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend'

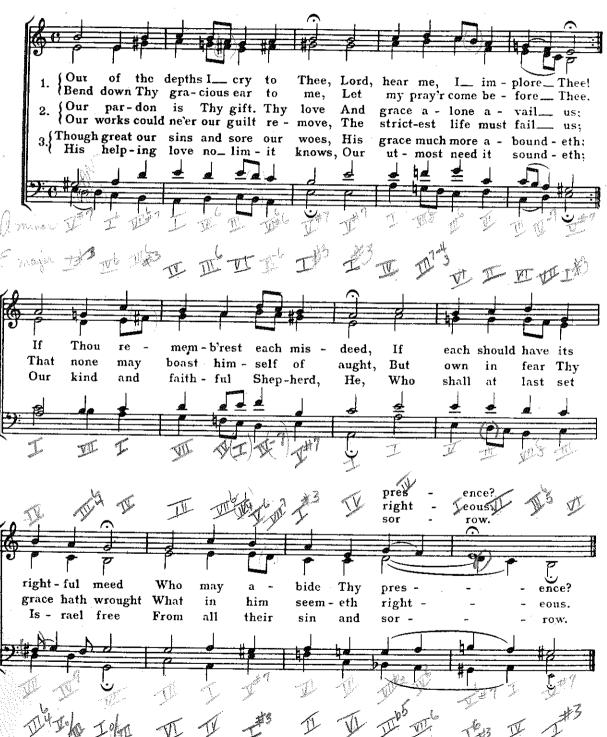


The melody is of unknown authorship (1648). The text is attributed to William II, Duke of Saxe-Weimar (1598-1662). English translation by John Christian Jacobi. The original hymn has four stansas

### OUT OF THE DEPTHS I CRY TO THEE

Aus tiefer Noth schrei' ich zu Dir

MARTIN LUTHER-BACH



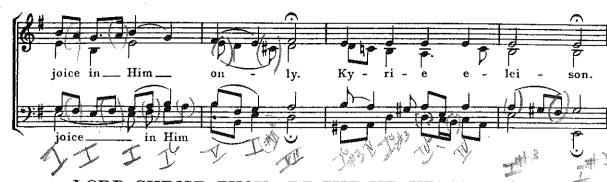
The melody (1521) is ascribed to Martin Luther (1483-1546). The text is Luther's free translation of the 130th Psalm. English version by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has five stanzas. Bach used this harmonization in Cantata 38.

#### CHRIST IS NOW RISEN AGAIN

#### Christ ist erstanden



The author of the melody is unknown (1535). The text is an ancient Easter Carol, dating from the 13th century. Translated into English by Bishop Miles Coverdale; rendered here in modernized form.



LORD CHRIST, THOU ART THE HEAVENLY LIGHT

Christ, der Du bist der helle Tag

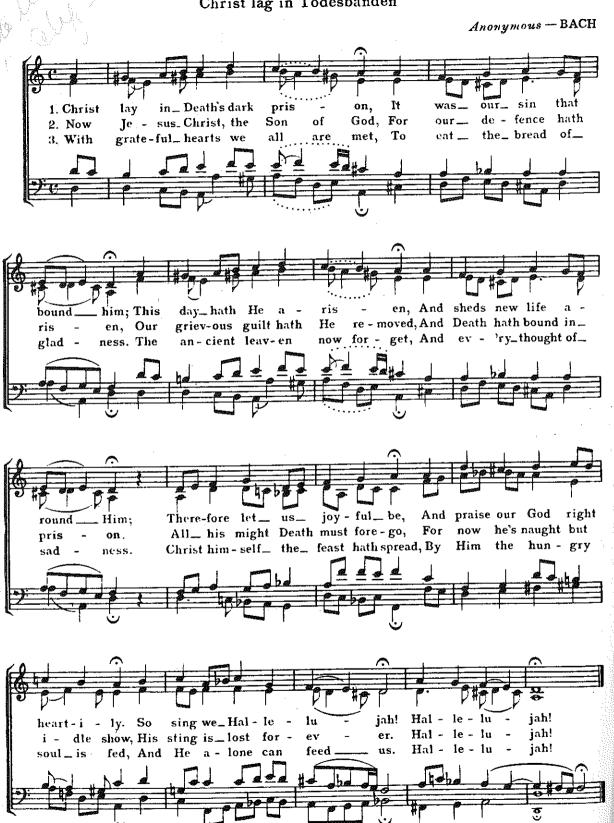


lation of the Ambrosian hymn "Christe, qui lux es." English version bears the signature C.S.T. Charles

Sanford Terry). The original hymn has seven stanzas.

### CHRIST LAY IN DEATH'S DARK PRISON

Christ lag in Todesbanden



Melody reconstructed by Johann Walther (1524). Text by Martin Luther (1483-1546). English translation by Paul England. The original hymn has seven stanzas.

#### CHRIST, WHO OUR BURDENS MEEKLY BORE



The author of the melody is unknown (1537). The text is by Martin Luther (1463-1546). English translation by C. Kinchen eslightly altered. The original hymn has eight stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 121.

### TO JORDAN WHEN OUR LORD HAD GONE



The inclody (1524) is ascribed, without positive proof, to Luther's staunch friend, the organist Johann Walther 1496-1570). The text (1541) is by Martin Luther (1483-1546). English translation by George Macdonald. The original Baptismal) hymn has seven stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 7.



#### O MY DEAR HEART

Das neugebor'ne Kindelein



Melody (1609) by Melchior Vulpius (1560-16...). Original text (1597) by Cyriacus Schneegass (1546-1597) Present text by E.S. B., based on an anonymous poem in the Oxford Book of English Verse. This harmonization is used in Cantata 122.

Christus der uns selig macht











Melody and words are adapted from the Latin Patris Sapientia, veritas divina, by Michael Weisse (1531). English translation by John Christian Jacobi. The original hymn has eight stanzas.



#### THESE ARE THE HOLY TEN COMMANDS

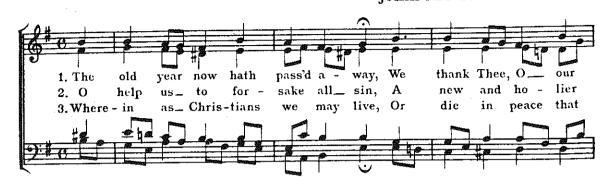
Dies' sind die heil'gen zehn Gebot'

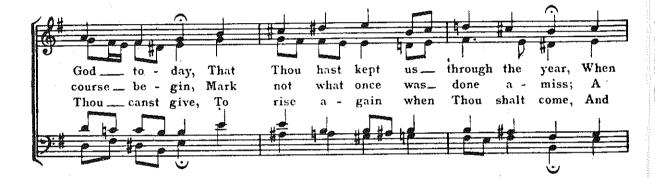


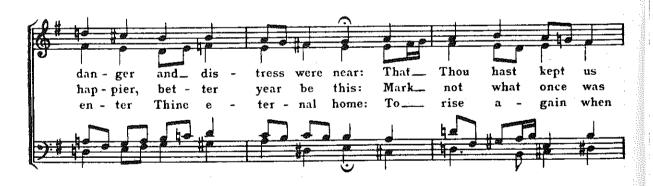
The author of the melody is unknown (1524). The text is Martin Luther's versification of the Ten Commandments. English translation by George Macdonald. The original hymn has twelve stanzas.

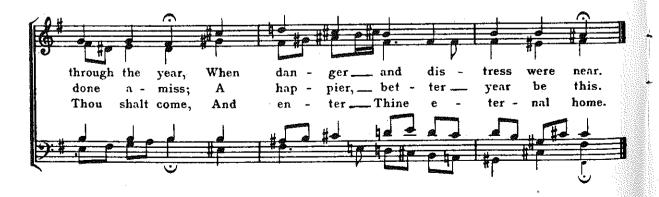
Das alte Jahr vergangen ist

JOHANNES STEURLEIN-BACH









The melody is by Johannes Steurlein (1546-1613) and dates from the year 1588. The authorship of the text is doubtful, being ascribed usually to Steurlein, though by some to one Jacob Tapp (died 1630). The English translation is by Catherine Winkworth. The original New Year Hymn has six stanzas.

#### O HAIL THIS BRIGHTEST DAY OF DAYS

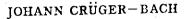
Der Tag, der ist so freudenreich



The melody, a Christmas Carol (Dies est lactitiae), dates from the 14th century. Its adaptation is ascribed to Joseph Klug (1535). The English text is by C.S.T., here slightly altered. The original hymn has four stanzas.

## THINGS OF NAUGHT ARE EARTH'S VAIN TREASURES

Du, o schönes Weltgebäude











The melody (1649) is by Johann Crüger (1598-1662). Text by Johann Franck (1618-1677) English translation by Charles Sanford Terry. The original hymn has eight stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 56.



#### THE DAY HATH DAWNED-THE DAY OF DAYS

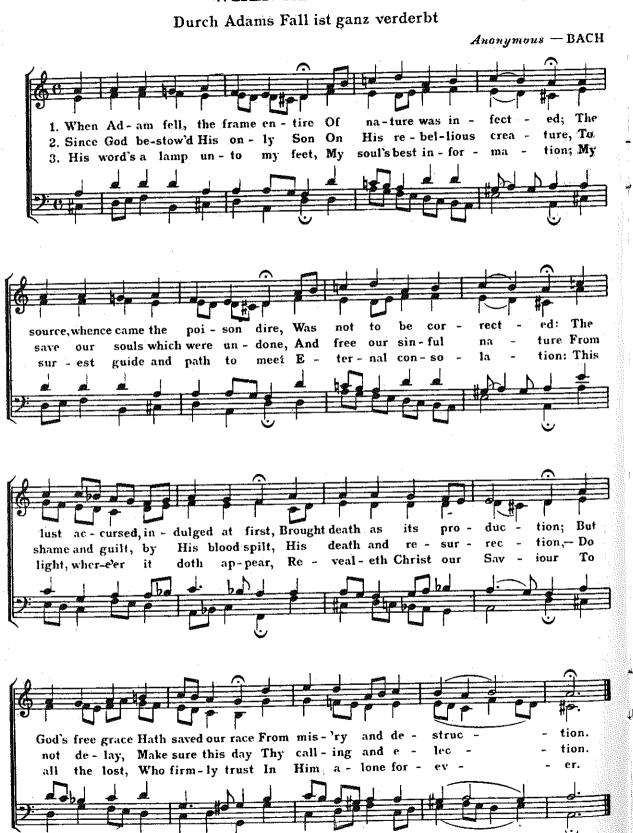
Erschienen ist der herrlich' Tag



The melody is by Nikolaus Herman (1485-1561), who also wrote the text of this Easter Hymn (1560).

English translation by Arthur T. Russell. The original hymn has fourteen stanzas This harmonization is used in Cantata 87.

#### WHEN ADAM FELL



The origin of the melody is uncertain (1535). The text is Lazarus Spengler's (1479-1534) Penitential Ilymn. English translation by John Christian Jacobi. The original hymn has nine stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 18.

Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott



The melody (1535) is attributed to Martin Luther (1483-1546); the tune was adapted by him, certainly from the Roman Gradual. The text, by Martin Luther, is a free translation of the 46th Psalm. The English translation is by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has four stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 80.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

### O GOD, BE MERCIFUL TO ME

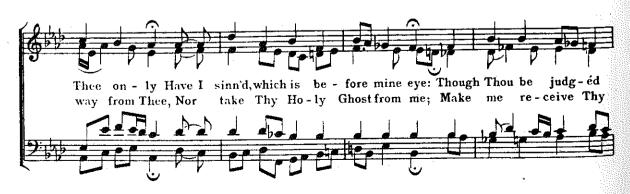
Erbarm' dich mein, o Herre Gott







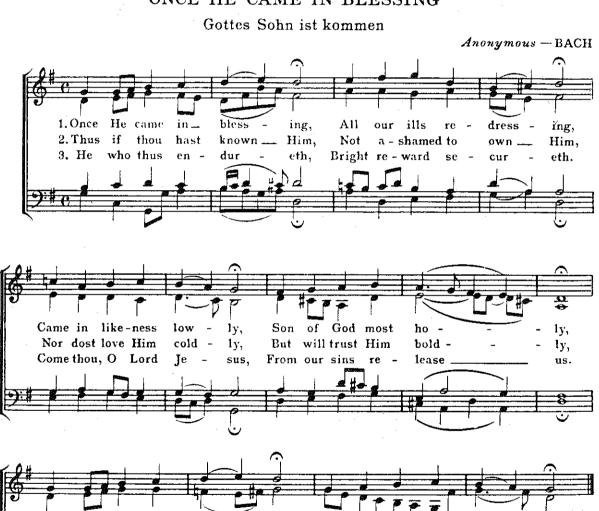


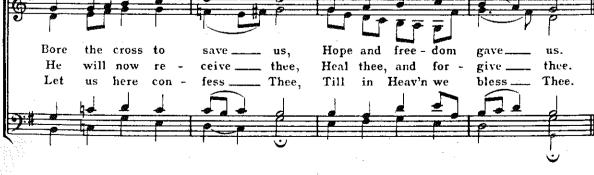


The melody (1524) is very probably by Johann Walther (1496-1570). The hymn is by Erhart Hegenwalt (1524). English translation by Bishop Myles Coverdale, here slightly altered, and modernized. The original has five stanzas.



#### ONCE HE CAME IN BLESSING





The authorship of the melody is uncertain, though it has been attributed to Michael Weisse (1531). The hymn was written by (Bishop) Johann Roh (or Horn), who died in 1547. English translation by Catherine Wishworth. The original hymn has nine stanzas.

### DEAR CHRISTIANS, LET US NOW REJOICE

Nun freut euch, lieben Christen g'mein

Es ist das Heil uns kommen her



The author of the melody is unknown (1524). The Offer Hymn was written by Paul Speratus (1484-1551). English text by John Christian Jacobi. The original hymn has fourteen stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 86.

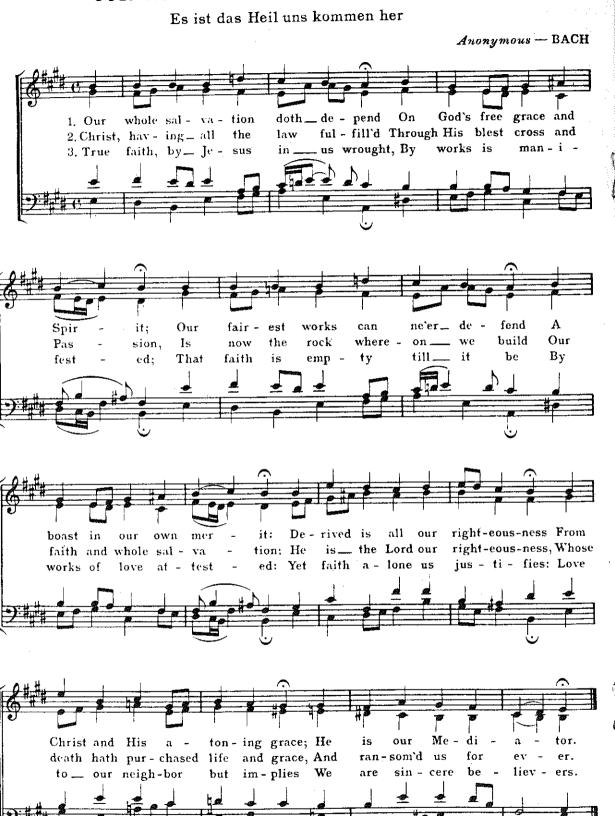


The melody is said to be a secular song, which Luther heard sung by a travelling artisan.

The original hymn has ten stanzas.

text, known as "Luther's Hymn," was written by Martin Luther (1483-1546). Translated by George Macdonald.

### OUR WHOLE SALVATION DOTH DEPEND



The author of the melody is unknown (1524). The Offer Hymn was written by Paul Speratus (1484-1551). English text by John Christian Jacobi. The original hymn has fourteen stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 86.

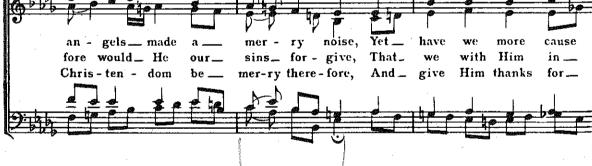
Nun freut euch, lieben Christen g'mein



The melody is said to be a secular song, which Luther heard sung by a travelling artisan. text, known as "Luther's Hymn," was written by Martin Luther (1483-1546). Translated by George Macdonald. The original hymn has ten stanzas.

COME, LET US ALL, WITH FERVOUR

Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ Anonymous - BACH 1. Now He, poor \_\_\_\_ came world right 2. In to this\_ free He ly, 3. A11 for\_ The \_\_\_ Thou \_\_ true: art this born, There make rich\_ in \_ cy; To\_ A11 \_\_\_\_ His\_ clare \_ great \_\_ mer cy:





Both the words and the tune are taken from the ecclesiastic Christmas Sequence, the words adapted by Martin Luther (1483-1546), the tune (1524), doubtless, by Johann Walther (1496-1570). English translation by Bishop Miles Coverdale, slightly altered, and modernized. The original hymn has seven stanzas. This harmonization is used in the Christmas Oratorio (Nº28).



The melody is presumably by Wolfgang Figulus, 1575 (1569?). The text is by Paul Eber (1511-1569). English translation by John Christian Jacobi. The original New Years hymn has six stanzas. Bach used this harmonization in Cantata 16.

### CHRIST IS THE ONLY SON OF GOD



The melody is secular, of unknown authorship, and was fitted to the sacred text probably by Johann Walther. The hymn is by Elisabethe Cruciger (1524). English translation by Bishop Myles Coverdale, here slightly altered and modernized. The original Christmas Hymn has five stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 96.

#### MY HEART IS FILLED WITH LONGING

Herzlich thut mich verlangen



The melody (1601) is by the distinguished organist, Hans Leo Hassler (1564-1612). Two different Bach settings of the harmony are here given for the first four lines. The text is by Christoph Knoll (1563-1650). English translation of the first stanza by Catherine Winkworth; of the second stanza by Charles Sanford Terry. The original hymn has eleven stanzas.

#### TO-DAY GOD'S ONLY-GOTTEN SON

Heut' triumphiret Gottes Sohn





The melody of this Easter Hymn (1601) is by Bartholomaus Gesius (d. 1613). The text is attributed, somewhat doubtfully, to Caspar Stolshagius (1591). English translation by G. R. Woodward. The original hymn has six stanzas.

#### IN THEE, LORD, HAVE I PUT MY TRUST

In dich hab' ich gehoffet, Herr

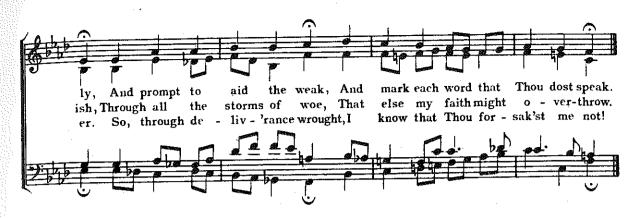


The melody (1581) was written by Seth Calvisius (1556-1615), one of Bach's predecessors as cantor at the Thomasschule in Leipzig. Text by Adam Reissner (1496-1575). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has seven stanzas. This harmonization is used in the Christmas Oratorio (Nº246).

### LORD, HEAR THE VOICE OF MY COMPLAINT



The authorship of the melody is unknown (1535). The text is by Johannes Agricola (1492-1566). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has five stanzas. Two different Bach settings are here given, of the first four lines.



#### MY CAUSE IS GOD'S, AND I AM STILL

Ich hab' mein' Sach' Gott heimgestellt



The authorship of the melody is unknown; it was originally a secular song. The text (1589) was furnished by Johannes Leon (d. 1597). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has eighteen stanzas.

#### "IN DULCI JUBILO" NOW LET US SING

In dulci jubilo, singet und seid froh



The old melody first appeared in print in 1535; its author is unknown. The text, an odd mixture of Latin and German, is a mediaeval Christmas Hymn, of uncertain authorship, dating from the 15th century, or earlier. English translation by "Gude and Godlie" Ballatis, here modernized. The original hymn has the above three stanzas.

Jesu, meine Freude



The chorale melody (1653) is by Johann Crüger (1598-1662). Text by Johann Franck (1618-1677). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has six stanzas. Two different settings by Bach have been used in this version. The first six measures are from a setting used in the motet of this title; the rest is a setting used in Cantata 81.

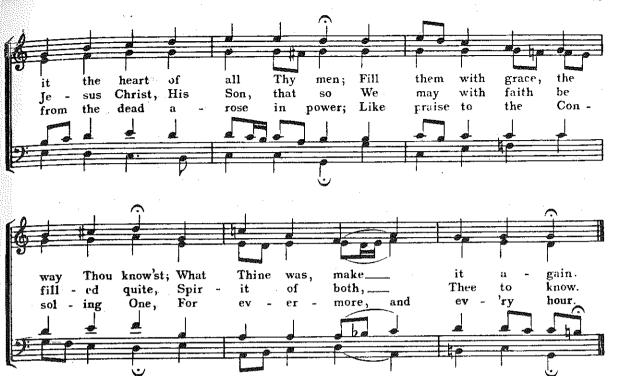
#### JESUS CHRIST, OUR SAVIOUR TRUE



Bach makes use of this one of three different melodies to Luther's Easter Hymn. Its authorship is unknown (1535). The text is by Martin Luther (1483-1546). English translation by George Macdonald. The original hymn has the above three stanzas.

#### COME, GOD, CREATOR, HOLY GHOST





The authorship of the melody is unknown (1535). The text is Martin Luther's Whitsuntide Hymn, from the Latin Veni Creator Spiritus. English translation by George Macdonald. The original hymn has seven stanzas.

# COME, SAVIOUR OF NATIONS WILD Nun komm, der Heiden Heiland



The authorship of the melody is obscure (1531). The text is Martin Luther's translation of the Veni Redemptor gentium, attributed to St. Ambrose. English translation by George Macdonald. The original hymn has eight stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 62.

#### LET ALL TOGETHER PRAISE OUR GOD

Lobt Gott, ihr Christen alle gleich



Both the melody and the text of this Christmas Hymn of 1554 are by Nikolaus Herman (1485-1561). English translation by Arthur T. Russell. The original hymn has eight stanzas.

### JESU, SAVIOUR, HEED MY GREETING

Sei gegrüsset, Jesu gütig



The melody is probably by Gottfried Vopelius, 1682, one of Bach's predecessors as Cantor of St. Nicolas' church, Leipzig. Text by Christian Keimann (1607-1662). English translation by Charles Sanford Terry. The original hymn has five stanzas.

#### Mit Fried' und Freud' ich fahr' dahin



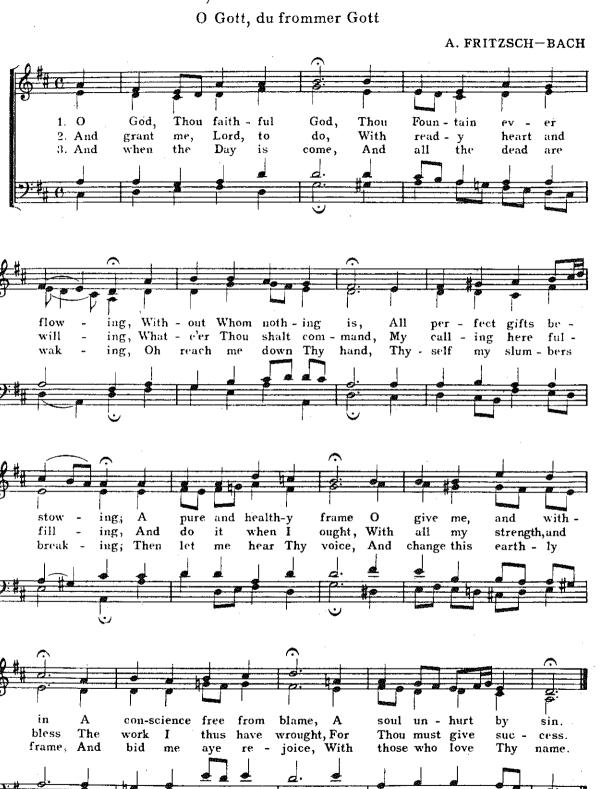
The melody (1524) was probably written by Martin Luther (1483-1546). The text, also, is Luther's free rendering of the Nunc dimittis. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has four stanzas.

Nun danket alle Gott



The melody was probably written by Johann Cruger (1598-1662), and dates from 1648. Two different settings of Bach, of the first two lines, are here given, the first four measures and last eight comprising one setting, the other four from another setting. The words are by Martin Rinkart (1586-1649). English transation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has the above three stanzas.

#### O GOD, THOU FAITHFUL GOD



The melody is ascribed to A. Fritzsch (1679) of whom little is known; but this melody must have appealed strongly to Bach, for he uses it on no less than five occasions in his Cantatas. The text (A Daily Prayer) was written by Johann Heermann (1585-1647). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn contained eight stanzas, to which a ninth was later added in 1659. This harmonization is used in Cantata 94,

### O LAMB OF GOD, MOST STAINLESS

43

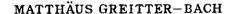
O Lamm Gottes, unschuldig



The melody, of unknown origin, was adapted about 1531 by Nikolaus Decius to his translation of the Agnus Dei. The above version, one of several, dates from 1598. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has three, almost identical, stanzas.

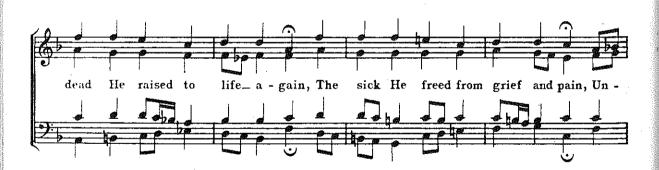
### O MAN, THY GRIEVOUS SIN BEMOAN

O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross









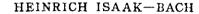


The melody is by Matthaus Greitter (died 1550), Choirmaster at Strassburg Cathedral, and dates from 1525. The text is Sebald Heyman's (1494-1561) Passiontide hymn. English translation (first stanza) by Rodney Fowler. The original hymn has twenty-three stanzas.



#### NOW ALL THE WOODS ARE SLEEPING

Nun ruhen alle Wälder









The melody is almost certainly by Heinrich Isaak (about 1440-1531). The text, by Paul Gerhardt (1607-1676), was first published in the 1648 edition of Crüger's "Praxis Pietatis Melica". An earlier text by Johann Hesse (1490-1547), "O Welt, ich muss dich lassen," was an adaptation of the popular song "Innsbruck, ich muss dich lassen," the form in which the melody first appeared, in 1539. The tune was a particular favorite of Bach's, who used it at least ten times in his Passions, Cantatas and other Choral works. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has nine stanzas. This harmonization is used in the St. Matthew Passion (Nº16).

#### DECK THYSELF, MY SOUL, WITH GLADNESS

Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele



The melody (1649) was written by Johann Crüger (1598-1662). The text is by Johann Franck (1618-1677). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has nine stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 180.



#### A CHILD IS BORN IN BETHLEHEM



The melody, a 14th century Christmas Carol, is of unknown authorship. Its adoption dates from 1553. The text is traditional (15th century). English translation by Hamilton Montgomerie MacGill. The original hymn has twelve stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 65.

Valet will ich dir geben MELCHIOR TESCHNER-BACH 1. Fare - well, hence-forth for ev - er, All emp - ty, world - ly, 2. Coun - sel me, dear - est Je - sus, Ac - cord-ing to Thy heart; Heal 3. Oh write my name, I pray Thee Now in the book of life: well, for Christ my Sav - iour A - lone my thoughts em - ploys; Thou all my dis - eas - es, And ev - 'ry harm a - vert; let me\_ here o - bey\_\_\_ Thee, And there, where joys are rife, Heav'n's my\_ con - ver - sa tion, Where the\_ re - deem'd pos - sess Thou my\_ con - so - la tion, While here on\_ earth I\_ live, ev - er\_ bloom be - fore\_\_\_ Thee, Thy\_ per - fect free - dom prove, And Him com - plete sal va tion, The gift of God's free at \_ my \_ ex - pi - ra - tion, Me to\_\_ Thy - self\_ re ceive. tell, as \_\_\_ dore\_\_\_ Thee, How faith-ful\_ was\_ Thy

The tune is by Melchior Teschner (1584-1635), and dates from 1614. Two different Bach settings of the first two lines are here given. Text by Valerius Herberger (1562-1627). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has five stanzas.









The author of the melody is unknown. It is supposed to be a "Miner's Song." The text is Martin Luther's (1463-1546) version of the Lord's Prayer. English translation, slightly a'tered, by George Macdonald. The original hymn has nine stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 90.

#### WAKE, AWAKE, FOR NIGHT IS FLYING

Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme



The melody, very probably by Phillip Nicolai (1556-1608), was first published in 1599. The hymn is certainly by Nicolai. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has three stanzas. This chorale is used in Cantata 140.



#### FROM HEAVEN ABOVE TO EARTH I COME

Vom Himmel hoch da komm'ich her



The melody of this Christmas Hymn (1539) is generally attributed to Martin Luther himself (1483-1546) though without conclusive proof. The text, however, is certainly by Luther. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has fifteen stanzas. This harmonization is used in the Christmas Orato-Tio (.V. 17).

#### FROM GOD SHALL NOUGHT DIVIDE ME

Von Gott will ich nicht lassen



The melody, of unknown authorship, was a secular song; about 1563 it was adapted to Ludwig Helm-bold's (1532-1598) hymn. Two different Bach-settings are here given, of the first two lines. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has nine stanzas.

### MY SAVIOUR, WHY SHOULD AGONY BEFALL THEE?

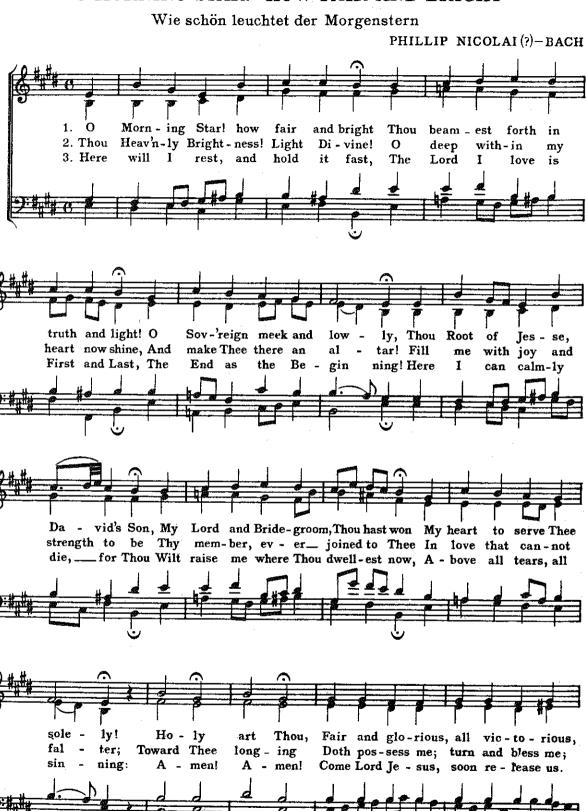
Was ist die Ursach' aller solcher Plagen?

JOHANN CRÜGER-BACH



The melody (1640) was written by Johann Crüger (1598-1662). The hymn is by Johann Heermann (1585-1647). English translation by John Troutbeck. This is the chorale used in №25 of the St. Matthew Passion.

#### O MORNING STAR! HOW FAIR AND BRIGHT



The melody is attributed to Phillip Nicolai (1556-1608), but it has many traits of agreement with an old anonymous setting of the 100th Psalm, in a Psalter of 1538. Two different Bachversions of the first three lines are here given. The text is by Nicolai, 1599. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has seven stanzas. This harmonization (apart from the first six measures) is used in Cantata 36.



#### WHEN IN THE HOUR OF UTMOST NEED

Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sind

LOUIS BOURGEOIS-BACH



The melody was written by Louis Bourgeois, in collaboration with Clément Marot, the promoter of the Old French Psalter (the Psalms of David). It was Bourgeois' setting of the Ten Commandments (4547). The text is by Paul Eber (1511-1569). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has seven stanzas.

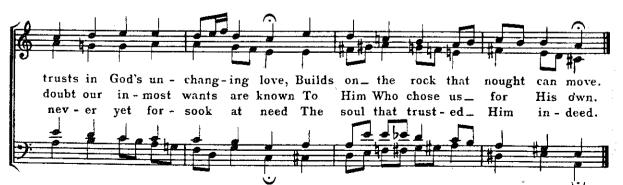
Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten

GEORG NEUMARK-BACH







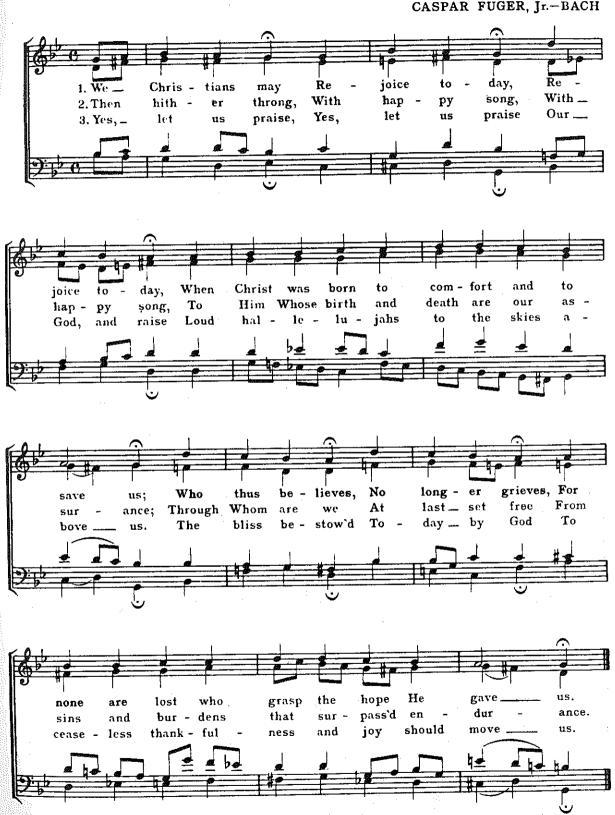


The melody is by Georg Neumark (1621-1681), and dates from 1657. He is also the author of the text. Two different Bach settings of the first two lines are here given. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has seven stanzas.

### WE CHRISTIANS MAY REJOICE TO-DAY

Wir Christenleut', hab'n jetzund Freud'

CASPAR FUGER, Jr.-BACH



This Christmas hymn was written by Caspar Fuger, the elder, and the melody was provided by his son (?), Caspar Fuger the younger. English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has five stanzas. Bach used this harmonization in Cantata 40.

#### WE ALL BELIEVE IN ONE TRUE GOD

Wir glauben all' an einen Gott





The melody, dating from 1524, is doubtless of ecclesiastic origin. This elaborate setting is an exceptional example of Bach's supreme mastery of "contrapuntal harmony." The text is a free version of the Nicene Creed, by Martin Luther (1483-1546). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The origital hymn has three stanzas ("Father, Son, and Holy Ghost"), the second one of which is here omitted.

### O WHITHER SHALL I FLEE

Wo soll ich fliehen hin

J. H. SCHEIN-BACH







The melody, from a secular source, was adapted by Johann Hermann Schein (1586-1630), and dates from 1627. Text by Johann Heermann (1585-1647). English translation from the Moravian Hymn Book. The original hymn has eleven stanzas. This harmonization is used in Cantata 148.

#### JESUS CHRIST, MY SURE DEFENCE



The melody was very probably written by Johann Cruger (1598-1662), and dates from 1653. Two different Bach settings of the first two lines are here given. The text of the Easter hymn is attributed to Luise Henriette, Electress of Brandenburg (1627-1667). English translation by Catherine Winkworth. The original hymn has ten stanzas,

#### PRAISE GOD, FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW

Herr Gott, dich loben alle wir



The tune, of secular origin, was adapted to the 100th Psalm (A Psalm of Praise), and first appeared in the old French Psalter, in 1551. Upon its promotion to sacred association, its original lively and diversified rhythm was sobered down to the stately uniform duple-measure of the chorale. Its present setting dates from about 1674, when Bishop Ken wrote three hymns for the students of Winchester College, each one of which closes with the above familiar stanza. It is commonly called (for no definite reason) "The Doxology," in Protestant churches; also "Old Hundredth"

With English Text

## SIXTY CHORALES

HARMONIZED BY

## JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

Selected and Edited by

PERCY GOETSCHIUS, Mus. Doc.



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