

Johann Sebastian
BACH

Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal
in das Reich Gottes eingehen

BWV 146 / BC A 70

Kantate zum Sonntag Jubilate
für Soli (SATB), Chor (SATB)
Traversflöte, 2 Oboen/Oboen d'amore
2 Violinen, Viola, obligate Orgel und Barockcello
herausgegeben von Anja Moritz

Through bitter tribulation we enter
Cantata for the third Sunday after
for soli (SATB), choir
flute, 2 oboes/oboes d'amore
2 violins, viola, organ and baroque cello
edited by Anja Moritz
English text by J. Drinker

Bach-Ausgaben · Urtext

in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Bach-Archiv Leipzig

Studienpartitur / Study score

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er K...
(C...)
...t folgendes Aufführungsmaterial vor:
(C...), Klavierauszug (CV 31.146/03),
... 31.146/05), Studienpartitur (CV 31.146/07),
4. ...mmen (CV 31.146/09), Violino I (CV 31.146/11),
Violi... (CV 31.146/12), Viola (CV 31.146/13),
Violoncello/Contrabbasso (CV 31.146/14),
Organo (CV 31.146/49).



Vorwort

Aus den Quellen geht hervor, dass die Kantate *Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* BWV 146 von Johann Sebastian Bach für den Sonntag Jubilate bestimmt ist. Die Grundlage des Textes, dessen Dichter bis heute unbekannt ist, bildet die im Evangelium dieses Sonntags vorgegebene Gegenüberstellung von Traurigkeit und Freude. Der erste Chor (Satz 2) basiert auf dem (leicht veränderten) Bibelwort aus der Apostelgeschichte 14,22, das zugleich der Kantate ihren Namen gibt. Es steht gewissermaßen als Motto auch über den folgenden zwei Sätzen. Während diese drei Sätze die Leiden eines Christen auf der irdischen Welt beklagen, sind die Sätze 5 bis 7 von der freudigen Hoffnung auf ein künftiges Leben im Reich Gottes geprägt. Die Sopran-Arie (Satz 5) stellt dabei eine Paraphrase des Psalms 126,5 („Die mit Tränen säen, werden mit Freuden ernten“) dar. Das Tenor-Rezitativ (Satz 6) enthält eine Anspielung auf Römer 8,18 („Denn ich halte es dafür, dass dieser Zeit Leiden der Herrlichkeit nicht wert sei, die an uns soll offenbart werden“). Der Schlusschoral, dem die Melodie von „Werde munter, mein Gemüte“ zugrunde liegt, ist in allen Quellen ohne Text überliefert. Für die Textunterlegung wurden verschiedene Vorschläge gemacht. Die vorliegende Edition übernimmt die von der NBA (I/11.2) verwendete erste Strophe des Liedes „Freud dich sehr, o meine Seele“ und folgt damit den Überlegungen von Martin Petzoldt, der hierin die für Bach geltenden Prinzipien eines Schlusschorals als erfüllt ansieht.¹ Die Übereinstimmung der Verse mit dem Notentext ist weitgehend gesichert, lediglich das Schlusswort „währet“ musste zu „währt“ verkürzt werden.

Die Kantate ist nur in Abschriften aus der Zeit nach 1750 überliefert. Aufgrund des Fehlens von Originalquellen sind Angaben zur Entstehungszeit und zum genauen Ufführungsdatum schwierig. Ohne Zweifel gehört die Kantate in die Leipziger Zeit. Für den Sonntag Jubilate 1724 und 1725 sind Aufführungen anderer Werken, *Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen* BWV 12 und *Wir werden und heulen* BWV 103 belegt. Die Aufführung der Jubilate-Kantate *Die wir durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* erfolgte im Jahr 1726 (12. Mai), da die Aufführung der Jubilate-Kantate *Die wir durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* von Johann Sebastian Bach werden musste. Alfred Dürr datiert die Kantate als spätesten Zeitpunkt einer Aufführung im Jahr 1726, aber durchaus auch

Der Sinfonia und zwei Sätze eines Instrumentalsatzes (Satz 2) als vermutlich für Violine bearbeitet. Die Kantate bildete auch die Vorlage für die Orgelbearbeitung BWV 1052, das Bach wahrscheinlich im Jahre 1728 hatte er bereits als Eingangs-Sinfonia *Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* keine *Zuversicht* BWV 188 verfasst. Aufgrund der Umfangsbeschränkungen der zeitgenössischen Orgel wurde die Orgelstimme der Kantate in den Sätzen 1 und 2 eine Oktave tiefer als die Orgelstimme notiert. Töne, die über *d'* hinausgehen, können durch die Verwendung eines 4'-Registers erreicht werden.

Durch die Einarbeitung des Chorsatzes in den Instrumentalsatz (Satz 2) ergeben sich in den Takten 48/49, 61/62, 64/65 und 72/73 zwischen der Orgeloberstimme und einzelnen Vokalstimmen Querstände, die angesichts des Textinhalts jedoch durchaus ihre Berechtigung haben.

Für die Besetzung des 3. Satzes gibt es zwei Möglichkeiten: In der Handschrift des Bach-Schülers Johann Friedrich Agricola lauten die Angaben „Alt“ und „Orgel“. Hiervon und von mehreren Quellen aus dem 19. Jahrhundert abweichend, ist die unbezeichnete instrumentale Melodiestimme in der Handschrift von S. Hering (2. Hälfte 18. Jh.) über der Vokalstimme notiert. Dies spricht für ein Soloinstrument – dem Umfang nach eine Violine.

Eine kritische Ausgabe der Kantate *Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* von Paul Graf Waldersee im Band 21 der Bachgesellschaft vorgelegt. Im Rahmen der kritischen Ausgabe erschien im Jahr 1989, herausgegeben von Hans-Joachim Emsens (NBA I/11.2).

Leipzig, im Oktober 2011

Antje Kuhn, Leipzig

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¹ Martin Petzoldt, „Schlußchoral“ zur Aufführung von Kantaten J. S. Bachs S. 235–240, besonders S. 236f. zu BWV 146 von Reinmar Emsens, Kassel 1971, S. 357.
² Vgl. Alfred Dürr, *Die Kantaten* Bachs, Kassel 1971, S. 357.
³ Das Autograph dieser Bearbeitung befindet sich in der Musikbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußisches Institut für Musikwissenschaft (Mendelssohn-Archiv (Signatur: M 1052/11.2)).



Foreword

It is evident from the sources that the cantata *Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* ("Through bitter tribulation we enter into God's kingdom") BWV 146 by Johann Sebastian Bach was written for the 3rd Sunday after Easter. The text, the identity of whose author is unknown, is based on the comparison between sadness and joy prescribed in the Gospel for that Sunday. The first chorus (movement 2) uses the (slightly altered) biblical words from the Acts of the Apostles: 14:22, to which this cantata owes its name. The same words also serve as a kind of motto for the next two movements. While these three movements lament the sufferings of a Christian in this world, movements 5–7 concern joyful hope of future life in the kingdom of God. The soprano aria (movement 5) presents a paraphrase of Psalm 126:5 ("They that sow in tears shall reap in joy"). The tenor recitative (movement 6) contains an allusion to Romans 8:18 ("For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us.") The concluding chorale, based on the melody of the hymn "Werde munter, mein Gemüte" ("Sink not yet, my soul, to slumber"), exists in all extant sources without any text. Various suggestions have been made for a text to be set to the music. In this edition the first verse of the hymn "Freu dich sehr, o meine Seele" ("Now be joyful, O my spirit") has been taken from the NBA (I/11.2), following the suggestion of Martin Petzoldt, who sees it as fulfilling Bach's principles for a concluding chorale.¹ The verse fits the music well, except that the final word "währet" has to be shortened to "währt."

This cantata has survived only in copies made after 1717. The absence of original sources makes it difficult to ascertain the date of composition and of the first performance. Undoubtedly this cantata dates from before 1717 in Leipzig. We know that other works (*Weinestück*, *Zagen*/"Weeping, crying, sorrow, sighing," and *Ihr werdet weinen und heulen*/"You shall weep and cry") BWV 103) were performed after Easter in 1724 and 1725. The date of the first performance (12 May) is a possibility, because the cantata for the Sunday after Easter (*Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen*, *werden mit Freuden*/"We shall weep and cry, then rejoice"), apparently planned for that Sunday, was performed by Alfred Dürr argues that 1717 is also possible. The premiere can have occurred in 1717, but it also comes into consideration.

The first and second choruses are based on two movements of a concerto, which was probably written for the first concerto also forms the basis for the *Concerto in D minor* BWV 1052, which was written in 1738.³ Bach used the third movement of the concerto in 1728 as the introductory sinfonia for the cantata *Ich habe meine Zuversicht* ("In God the Lord I have my trust") BWV 188. In view of the limited compass of the organ at that time, in the cantata BWV 146 the organ part of movements 1 and 2 was written an octave

lower than the presumed violin part. Notes above d^3 can be reached by using a 4' stop.

The integration of the chorus into the instrumental texture (movement 2) produces cross relations between the highest organ part and certain voices parts in bars 48/49, 61/62, 64/65 and 72/73, but these are justified by the meaning of the words.

There are two possibilities regarding the scoring of the 3rd movement. The manuscript written by Bach's pupil Johann Friedrich Agricola contains the indications "Alto" and "Organ." In contrast to this, and to several 19th-century copies, the unidentified melody line in the manuscript written by S. Hering (2nd half of the 18th century) is placed above the voice part. This would suggest that the part was written with the range of a violin.

A critical edition of the cantata *Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen* (NBA I/11.2), edited by Paul Grunert, was published by the Bachgesellschaft in 1884. A critical edition of the cantata, edited by Reinmar Emans (NBA I/11.2).

Leipzig, 1904. Translated by Anja Morgenstern

¹ Martin Petzoldt, "Schlußfertigung von Kantaten J. S. Bachs", p. 235–240, especially p. 2 by Reinmar Emans (NBA I/11.2).
² See Alfred Dürr, *Die Kantaten*, Kassel, 1971, p. 357.
³ The autograph manuscript is in the collection of the Mendelssohn-Archiv (She.



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1989),
V 146

Wir müssen durch viel Trübsal in das Reich Gottes eingehen

BWV 146

1. Sinfonia

Johann Sebastian Bach

1685–1750

Oboe I

Oboe II

Taille

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Continuo

Organo obbl. *

* Zur Notierung und Registrierung der Orgel vgl. Vorwort. / For the notation and registration of the organ, .

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 40 min.

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English version by
Henry S. Drinker

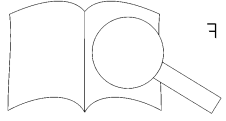
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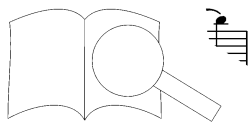
13

Musical score for measures 13-15. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The second system contains five staves: two treble clefs, one bass clef, and two more bass clefs. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

16

Musical score for measures 16-18. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The second system contains five staves: two treble clefs, one bass clef, and two more bass clefs. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and rests.

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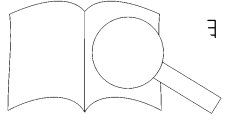
19

Musical score for measures 19-21. The score includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in a major mode with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

22

Musical score for measures 22-24. The score includes a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand bass line. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in a major mode with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

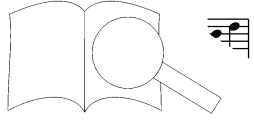
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25

28

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31

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34

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37

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40

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43

46

* Zur Artikulation siehe Kritischen Bericht / Concerning the articulation see the Critical Report.



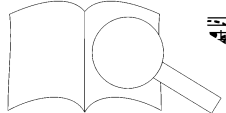
49

Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb,
 Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb,
 Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb,
 Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb.

52

Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb,
 Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb,
 Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb,
 Ich hab' dich lieb, ich hab' dich lieb.

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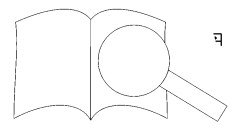
55

55

58

58

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61

Musical notation for measures 61-63, first system. It features a vocal line in the upper staves and piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line consists of eighth and quarter notes with rests. The piano accompaniment includes chords and a bass line with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 61-63, second system. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line with eighth notes in the lower register.

Musical notation for measures 61-63, third system. This system shows the piano accompaniment in more detail, including the right-hand part with chords and the left-hand part with a rhythmic bass line.

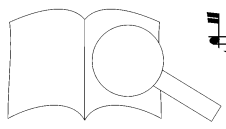
64

Musical notation for measures 64-66, first system. The vocal line has rests, and the piano accompaniment continues with chords and a bass line.

Musical notation for measures 64-66, second system. The vocal line begins with a quarter note, followed by rests. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic bass line with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 64-66, third system. This system shows the piano accompaniment in more detail, including the right-hand part with chords and the left-hand part with a rhythmic bass line.

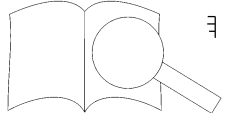
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67

70

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73

Musical notation for measures 73-75, top system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The vocal line begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical notation for measures 73-75, middle system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line has a quarter rest in measure 73, followed by a quarter note G4 in measure 74, and a quarter note A4 in measure 75. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern as in the previous system.

Musical notation for measures 73-75, bottom system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line has a quarter rest in measure 73, followed by a quarter note G4 in measure 74, and a quarter note A4 in measure 75. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern as in the previous systems.

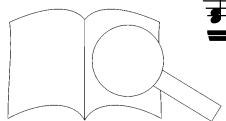
76

Musical notation for measures 76-78, top system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line has a quarter rest in measure 76, followed by a quarter note G4 in measure 77, and a quarter note A4 in measure 78. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern as in the previous systems.

Musical notation for measures 76-78, middle system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line has a quarter rest in measure 76, followed by a quarter note G4 in measure 77, and a quarter note A4 in measure 78. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern as in the previous systems.

Musical notation for measures 76-78, bottom system. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment staves (treble and bass clefs). The vocal line has a quarter rest in measure 76, followed by a quarter note G4 in measure 77, and a quarter note A4 in measure 78. The piano accompaniment continues with the same rhythmic pattern as in the previous systems.

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* Statt h'/g' besser c'/a'? Vgl. T. 78, VI.1.
 Are c'/a' better than h'/g'? See bar 78, VI.1.

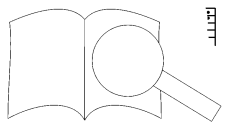
79

Musical score for measures 79-81. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The second system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The third system has a piano accompaniment (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The piano accompaniment in the third system features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

82

Musical score for measures 82-84. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The second system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The third system has a piano accompaniment (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The piano accompaniment in the third system features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.

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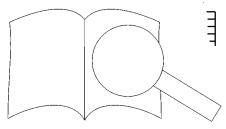
91

Musical score for measures 91-93. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs), and a bass line (bass clef). The second system contains five staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature. A large watermark is visible across the page.

94

Musical score for measures 94-96. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs), and a bass line (bass clef). The second system contains five staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs), and a bass line (bass clef). The music is in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature. A large watermark is visible across the page.

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97

Musical notation for measures 97-99. The top system shows three vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Bass) with long notes and rests. The bottom system shows piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

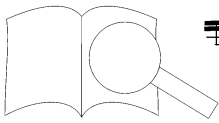
Musical notation for measures 100-102. The top system shows three vocal staves with rhythmic patterns. The bottom system shows piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

100

Musical notation for measures 100-102. The top system shows three vocal staves with long notes and rests. The bottom system shows piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 103-105. The top system shows three vocal staves with rhythmic patterns. The bottom system shows piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef, featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

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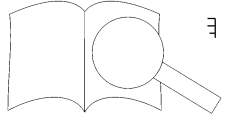
103

Musical score for measures 103-105. It features three systems of staves. The first system has three staves (treble, treble, and bass). The second system has four staves (treble, treble, bass, and bass). The third system has two staves (treble and bass). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. A large watermark is visible across the score.

106

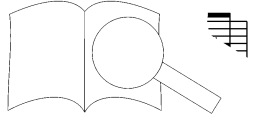
Musical score for measures 106-110. It features three systems of staves. The first system has three staves (treble, treble, and bass). The second system has four staves (treble, treble, bass, and bass). The third system has two staves (treble and bass). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. A large watermark is visible across the score.

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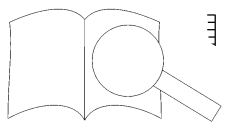
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* Vgl. Kritischen Bericht. / See the Critical Report.

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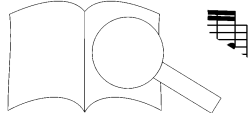
119

Musical score for measures 119-121. The score includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with eighth-note patterns and some rests. A large watermark is overlaid on the score.

122

Musical score for measures 122-124. The score includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a more active treble line with sixteenth-note patterns and a steady bass line. A large watermark is overlaid on the score.

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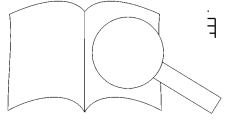
125

Musical score for measures 125-127. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). The second system has four staves (treble, alto, bass, and a lower bass clef). The third system has two staves (treble and bass clefs). The music is in a key with one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

128

Musical score for measures 128-130. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs). The second system has four staves (treble, alto, bass, and a lower bass clef). The third system has two staves (treble and bass clefs). The music is in a key with one flat and a 3/4 time signature.

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131

134

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Musical score for measures 138-140. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 138 shows a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass. Measure 139 has a whole rest in the upper treble. Measure 140 continues the melodic and bass lines.

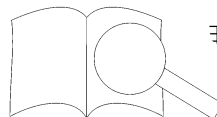
Musical score for measures 141-143. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music continues from the previous system. Measure 141 has a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass. Measure 142 has a whole rest in the upper treble. Measure 143 continues the melodic and bass lines.

Musical score for measures 144-146. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. Measure 144 features a complex rhythmic pattern in the upper treble. Measure 145 continues this pattern. Measure 146 shows a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass.

Musical score for measures 147-149. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. Measure 147 has a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass. Measure 148 continues the melodic and bass lines. Measure 149 has a whole rest in the upper treble.

Musical score for measures 150-152. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. Measure 150 has a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass. Measure 151 continues the melodic and bass lines. Measure 152 has a whole rest in the upper treble.

Musical score for measures 153-155. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. Measure 153 features a complex rhythmic pattern in the upper treble. Measure 154 continues this pattern. Measure 155 shows a melodic line in the upper treble and a bass line in the lower bass.



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144

System 1 of the musical score, measures 144-146. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano right-hand line (treble clef), and a piano left-hand line (bass clef). The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody with eighth and quarter notes, and a piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

System 2 of the musical score, measures 144-146. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano right-hand line (treble clef), and a piano left-hand line (bass clef). The music continues from the previous system with similar melodic and harmonic structures.

System 3 of the musical score, measures 144-146. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano right-hand line (treble clef), and a piano left-hand line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern in the right hand.

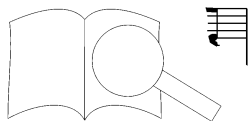
147

System 1 of the musical score, measures 147-149. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano right-hand line (treble clef), and a piano left-hand line (bass clef). The vocal line has a more melodic and expressive character.

System 2 of the musical score, measures 147-149. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano right-hand line (treble clef), and a piano left-hand line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 3 of the musical score, measures 147-149. It consists of three staves: a vocal line (treble clef), a piano right-hand line (treble clef), and a piano left-hand line (bass clef). The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern in the right hand.

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150

Musical score for measures 150-152. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 153-155. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 156-158. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

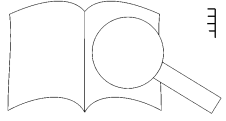
153

Musical score for measures 159-161. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 162-164. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 165-167. The system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

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156

Musical notation for measures 156-158, top system. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff, a treble clef staff, and a bass clef staff. All three staves contain only horizontal lines with no notes or rests.

Musical notation for measures 156-158, middle system. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff, a treble clef staff, and a bass clef staff. All three staves contain only horizontal lines with no notes or rests.

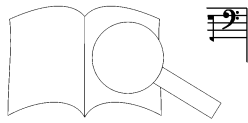
Musical notation for measures 156-158, bottom system. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves contain musical notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines.

159

Musical notation for measures 159-161, top system. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff, a treble clef staff, and a bass clef staff. All three staves contain only horizontal lines with no notes or rests.

Musical notation for measures 159-161, middle system. It consists of three staves: a treble clef staff, a treble clef staff, and a bass clef staff. All three staves contain only horizontal lines with no notes or rests.

Musical notation for measures 159-161, bottom system. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Both staves contain musical notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines.



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162

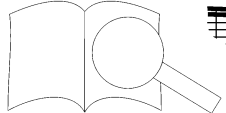
165

arpeggio

172

175

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* Zur Phrasierung vgl. Kritischen Bericht. / For phrasing see the Critical Report.

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181

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First system of musical notation for measures 184-186. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and features a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staff.

Second system of musical notation for measures 184-186. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs, one bass clef, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music continues from the first system.

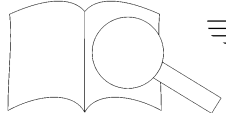
Third system of musical notation for measures 184-186. It consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a bass clef. The music continues from the previous systems.

First system of musical notation for measures 187-189. It consists of three staves: two treble clefs and one bass clef. The music continues from the previous page.

Second system of musical notation for measures 187-189. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs, one bass clef, and a grand staff. The music continues from the first system.

Third system of musical notation for measures 187-189. It consists of two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a bass clef. The music continues from the previous systems.

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2. Coro

Adagio

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Continuo

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo

Wir müs - sen durch viel Trüb -
Through bit - ter trib - u - la

Wir müs - sen durch viel Trüb -
Through bit - ter trib - u - la

Wir müs - sen durch viel Trüb -
Through bit - ter trib - u - la

Wir müs - sen durch viel Trüb - sal, durch viel
Through bit - ter trib - u - la - tion, through much

6 *

sal -
tion

sal -
tion

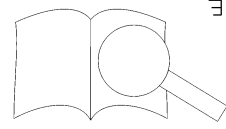
ot - tes - ein - ge - hen, in das Reich Got - tes ein - ge -
in - to - God's king - dom, we en - ter in - to God's king -

as Reich Got - tes ein - ge -
en - ter in - to - God's king -

sa' - eich Got - tes ein - ge - hen, durch viel Trüb -
- ter in - to - God's king - dom, through much trou -

* Zur Phrasierung der Takte 6-8 vgl. Kritischen Bericht. / Concerning the phrasing in bars 6-8 see the Critical Report.

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piano sempre

piano sempre

piano sempre

piano sempre

- hen, wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb-sal, durch viel
 - dom, through bit-ter trib-u-la-tion, through much

- hen, wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb-sal, durch viel
 - dom, through bit-ter trib-u-la-tion, through much

- hen, wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb-sal, durch viel
 - dom, through bit-ter trib-u-la-tion, through much

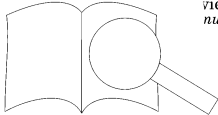
tes ein-ge - - hen, wir müs-sen durch viel Tri' viel
 to God's king - - dom, through bit-ter trib-u-la-tion, through much

Trüb - sal in das Reich Got - tes ein -
 trou - ble we en - ter in - to God's

Trüb - sal in das Reich Got - tes ein -
 trou - ble we en - ter in - to God's

- sal in das Reich Got - tes ein -
 - ble we en - ter in - to God's

Trü - sal in das Reich Got - tes viel
 trou - ble we en - ter in - to much



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Piano accompaniment for measures 22-26, including treble and bass staves.

ge - hen, in das Reich Got - tes ein ge - hen.
 king - dom, we en - ter in to God's king - - - dom.

ge - hen, in das Reich Got - tes ein ge - hen.
 king - dom, we en - ter in to God's king - - - dom.

Trüb - - - sal in das Reich Got - tes ein - er
 trou - - - ble we en - ter in to God's

Piano accompaniment for measures 22-26, including treble and bass staves.

Piano accompaniment for measures 27-31, including treble and bass staves.

Wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb-sal,
 through bit - ter trib u - la - tion,

Wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb-sal,
 through bit - ter trib u - la - tion,

Wir müs - - sen durch viel Trüb-sal,
 through bit - - ter trib - u - la - tion,

Wir müs
 through bit

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40

Got - tes ein - ge - - - hen, durch viel Trüb - - -
 in - to God's king - - - dom, through much trou - - -

Got - tes ein - ge - - - hen, durch viel
 in - to God's king - - - dom, through

Got - tes ein - ge - - - hen,
 in - to God's king - - - dom,

das - Reich Got - tes ein - ge - - - hen,
 ter - we - in - to God's king - - - dom,

44

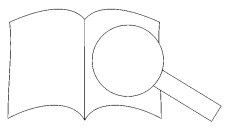
- - sal, viel - Trüb - sal, durch viel
 ble, u - la - tion, through much

Trüb - - - sen durch viel Trüb - sal, durch viel
 troub - - - ter trib - u - la - tion, through much

müs - sen durch viel Trüb - sal, durch viel
 bit - ter trib - u - la - tion, through much

wir through müs - sen durch viel Trüb - sal,
 through bit - ter trib - u - la - tion,

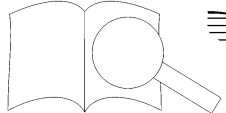
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Trüb trou - - - sal, ble, sal in das Reich ble we en

sal in das Reich ble we er - - - od's ge king - - - hen, in das Reich in - - - to God's - - - sen durch viel Trüb - sal in das Reich Got - - - tes ein - - - rit - ter trib - u - la - tion we en - ter in - - - wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb - sal in das Reich Got - - - through bit - ter trib - u - la - tion, we en - ter in - - - n viel Trüb - - - sal - in - - - rough much trou - - - ble - we

* Zu den Querständen in T. 48/49, 61/62, 64/65 und 72/73 vgl. Vorwort. / Concerning the cross relations in bars 48/49, 61/62, 64/65 and 72/73, see the Foreward.

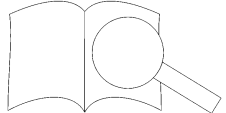


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Got - tes ein - ge - hen, durch viel Trüb -
 in - to God's king - dom, through much trou -
 ge king - - - hen, durch viel Trüb -
 king - - - dom, through much trou -
 tes ein - ge - hen, durch viel Trüb -
 to God's king - - - dom, through much trou -
 tes ein - ge - - - hen, durch viel
 to God's king - - - dom, through much

- - - sal, wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb - sal,
 - - - ble, through bit - ter trib - u - la - tion,
 - - - sal, wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb - sal,
 - - - ble, through bit - ter trib - u - la - tion,
 - - - sal, wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb - sal,
 - - - ble, through bit - ter trib - u -

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durch viel Trüb sal
 through much trou - - - - - ble

durch viel Trüb sal in
 through much trou - - - - - ble en

durch viel Trüb - - - - - sa.
 through much trou - - - - - sa.

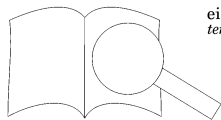
durch viel Trüb - - - - - reich
 through much trou - - - - - we

in das ein ge - hen, in das Reich Got - - -
 en - ter - - - - God's king - dom, we en - ter - in - - -

Reich tes ein ge - hen, in das Reich Got - - -
 we - - - - God's king - dom, we en - ter in - - -

Got - tes ein ge - hen, in das Reich Got - - -
 in - to God's king - dom, we en - ter in - - -

Go. ein ge - hen, durch viel Trüb - -
 ir - God's king - dom, through much trou - -



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71

- - tes, in das Reich Got - tes ein - ge -
 to, we en - ter in - to God's king - -
 - - tes, in das Reich Got - tes ein - ge
 to, we en - ter in - to God's king - -
 - - tes, in das Reich Got - tes ein - ge
 to, we en - ter in - to God's kin

Got - tes, in das Reich Got - tes
 in to, we en - ter in - to

74

hen. Wir müs
 dom, through bit

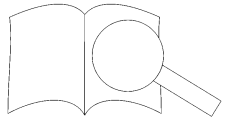
Trüb - - - sal in das Reich
 la - - - tion we en - ter

hen.
 dom,

Wir müs-sen durch viel Trüb - - -
 through bit - ter trib - u - la

Wir müs-sen durch viel
 through bit - ter trib - u -

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3. Aria (Alto)

Alto

Violino solo o Organo *

Continuo

3

5

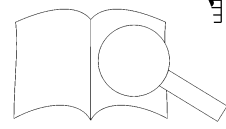
7

Ich will
Up to

9

zu, nach dem Him - mel will ich zu,
fly, up to heav - en will I fly,

* Zur Besetzung vgl. Vorwort; zur Bogensetzung siehe Kritischen Bericht. /
For the scoring see the Foreword; for bowing see the Critical Report.



11

ich will nach dem Him-mel zu, nach dem
 up to heav-en will I fly, up to

14

Him-mel will ich zu, schön-des So-dom, ich und du, schön-des So- und
 heav-en will I fly, wick-ed Sod-om, thou and I, wick-ed Se and

17

du, ich und du sind nun - ge- ich und
 I, thou and I must hence - be thou and

19

du sind nun-mehr ge-schie- ich und du sind nun-mehr ge-schie-
 I must henc wick-ed Sod-om, thou and I must hence-forth be part -

21

22

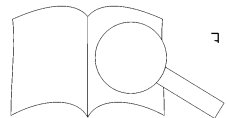
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nach dem Him-mel zu, — nach dem Him-mel will ich zu, — . dom, ich will
 heav-en - will I - fly, — up to heav-en will I fly. u. t - om up to

nach dem Him-mel zu, — dom, ich und du sind nun-mehr ge-
 heav-en - will I - fly, — om, thou and I must hence-forth be

und du sind nun-mehr ge-schie-den.
 u and I must hence-forth be part-ed.



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39

Ich will nach dem Him-mel zu, — nach dem Him-mel will ich zu, —
 Up to heav-en will I fly, — up to heav-en will I fly, —

42

schnö-des So-dom, ich und du, ich und du, ich und du sind nun-mehr den,
 wick-ed Sod-om, thou and I, thou and I, thou and I must hence-fort' ed,

45

schnö-des So-dom, ich und du sind nun-meh und du, ich und
 wick-ed Sod-om, thou and I must hence-fort' and I, thou and

48

du sind nun
 I must hence

5

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54

Mei - nes
Here would

Fine

57

Blei - bens ist nicht hier, - denn ich le - be doch bei dir - nim - mer - mehr in Frie - den.
I no long - er stay; - peace for me is far a - way, - far from thee for - ev - - er

60

mei - nes Blei - bens ist nicht hier, - er - nim - mer -
Here would I no long - er stay; - way, - far from

63

mehr, nim - mer - mehr, den, denn ich le - be doch bei dir - nim - mer -
thee, far from thee, - er, Here would I no long - er stay; far from

66

den, nim - mer - mehr, nim - mer - mehr in Frie -
er, far from thee, far from thee for - ev -

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4. Recitativo

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Soprano

Continuo

Ach! — wer doch schon im Him-mel wär, wie drängt — mich nicht die bö-se
 Ah! — now would I to heav-en go! How hate-ful — to me 'twick-ed

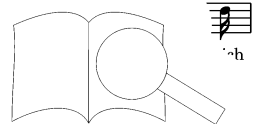
4

Welt. Mit Wei-nen steh ich auf, mi'
 world. At morn I rise in tears, 'neath

Bet-te, wie trüg-lich wird mir nach-ge-
 weep-ing, op-press'd by base de-ceit and

7

err! mer-ke, schau-e drauf. Sie has-sen mich, und oh-ne Schuld
 word! hark-en if thou wilt. Ab-horred am I, though free from guilt,



10

gar zu tö - ten hät - te; und leb ich denn mit Seuf - zen und Ge - duld, ver - las - sen und ver -
shame and e - ven slay me; my life is all anx - i - e - ty and sighs, for - sa - ken and de -

13

acht, so hat sie noch an mei - nem Lei - de d. Mein Gott, das fällt mir
spised, my foes re - joice at all my sad - nes O God, how sore op -

16

Ach! — wenn ich doch, mein Je - su, heu - te noch bei dir im Him
Ah! — would that I to Je - sus might be nigh, and safe in heav



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5. Aria (Soprano)

Flauto traverso

Oboe d' amore I

Oboe d' amore II

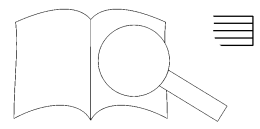
Soprano

Continuo

4

8

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12

16

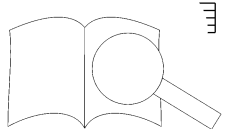
Ich sä
I sow

mit ban - gem Her - zen, mit
ow with trou - bled spir - it, with

20

er - zen aus,
nx - ious fear,

ich sä - e mei
I sow the tears



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23

ban - gem Her - zen aus, ich sä - e mei - ne - Zäh - ren mit ban - -
 ev - er anx - ious fear, I sow - the tears of - sor - row with ev - -

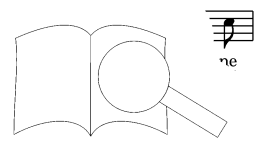
27

- - - gem Her - zen aus, ich sä - ren mit ban - gem Her - -
 - er anx - ious fear, I sow - row with ev - er anx - -

31

zen aus, mit ban - gem - Her - zen, mit ban - gem - Her - zen,
 - ious fear, with trou - bled - spir - it, - with trou - bled - spir - it, -

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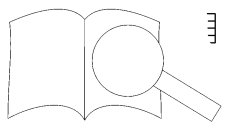
35

Zäh-ren mit ban-gem Her-zen aus.
sor-row with ev-er-anx-ious fear.

39

43

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47

Je - doch — mein Her - ze - leid — wird mir die Herr - lich -
 But yet — my heart's de - spair — will turn to glo - ry

51

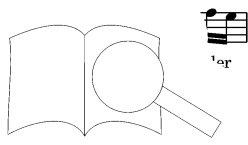
keit — am Ta - ge — der se -
 there when har - vest — day daw

re - bä - ren, je - doch — mein
 he - mor - row, but yet — my

54

ze - leid wird mir — die Herr - lich -
 de - spair will turn — to glo - ry

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57

se - li - gen Ern - te ge - bä - ren, am Ta - ge - der se - li - gen
 dawns for - us - all on the mor - row, when har - - - - - vest - day dawns for us

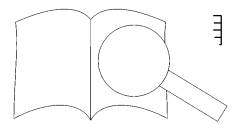
60

Ern - te ge - bä - ren.
 all - on the mor - row.

64

Ern - te ge - bä - ren.
 all - on the mor - row.

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67

Je - doch mein Her - ze - leid wird mir die Herr - lich - keit am Ta - ge der
But yet my heart's de - spair will turn to glo - ry there when har - vest day

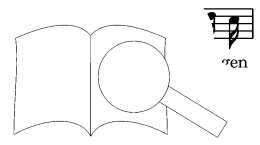
71

se - li - gen Ern - te ge - bä - ren, Her - ze - leid wird
dawns for us all on the mor heart's de - spair will

74

glo - ry there lich - keit am
glo - ry there lich - keit am

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77

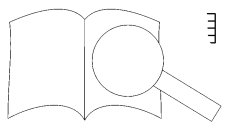
Ern-te ge - bä - ren, am Ta - ge der
 all on the mor - row, when har - vest day

80

se - ge - bä - ren.
 dawns the mor - row.

84

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88

Musical score for measures 88-91. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The bass line is also active with eighth and sixteenth notes.

92

Musical score for measures 92-95. The score continues the complex melodic and rhythmic patterns from the previous system. The right hand has dense sixteenth-note passages, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

96

Musical score for measures 96-99. The score concludes with a final cadence. The right hand has a melodic flourish leading to a whole note chord, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment that ends with a final chord.

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6. Recitativo

Tenore




Ich bin be-reit, mein Kreuz ge-dul-dig zu er-tra-gen, ich weiß, daß al-le mei-ne
 With pa-tience I pre-pare, my heav-y cross to bear; I know that I may not com-

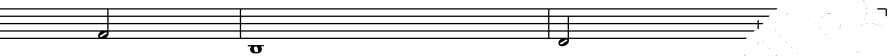
Continuo



4



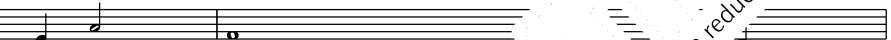
Pla-gen nicht wert der Herr-lich-keit, die Gott an den er-wähl-ten Scha-ren und auch an mir wird of-fen-
 pare — my suffr-ings of to-day with all the might and maj-es-ty — to be one day re-



7



ba-ren. Jetzt wein-ich, da das Welt-ge-tür ne-
 me. — Yet weep — I, for it seems the



10



scheint; bald kommt die Zeit, er-freut und da die
 glee. But soon the day, a-way, and then the



12



Welt eir Wer mit dem Fein-de ringt und schlägt, dem wird die
 world On him who strives to fight the foe will God the



15



ge-legt, denn Gott trägt kei-nen nicht mit Hän-den in den
 be-stow; when he shall bear us up, to join the saints in




7. Duetto (Tenore / Basso)

Oboe I

Oboe II

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Tenore

Basso

Continuo

6

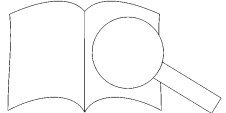
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12

17

Wie will ich mich
Ab hoc I will

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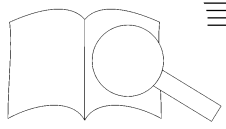
* Vgl. Kritischen Bericht. / See the Critical Report.

freu - - - en, mich freu - - - er
glo - - - ry, will glo - - - er

will ich mich freu - - - en, mich freu - - - er
how I will glo - - - ry, will glo - - - er

wie will ich mich freu - en,
ah how I will

wie will ich
ah how I



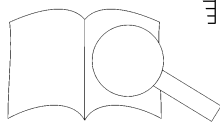
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34

wie will ich mich la -
 in song and re joic - -
 wie will ich mich la -
 in song and re joic -

39

ben, wenn al - le - ver - gäng - li - che Trüb - sal vor - bei.
 - ing, when all of - these earth - ly - af - flic - tions are post
 - ben, wenn al - le - ver - gäng - li - che Trüb - sal
 - ing, when all of - these earth - ly af - flic - tions



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46

52

ich mich freu - - - en, wie will ich mich
I will glo - - - ry - in son' and re -

Wie will ich mich freu - - -
ah how I will glo - - -

ich

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la - - - - - ben, wie will ich mich freu -
 joie - - - - - ing, ah - how I will glo - -

la - - - - - ben, wie will
 joie - - - - - ing, ah how glo

- - - en, wie will ich mich la - ben,
 - - - ry in song and re - joie - ing,

.nich freu - - - - en, wie will ich mich la -
 will glo - - - - ry in song and re - joie -



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wie will ich mich freu-en,
ah how I will glo-ry

wie will ich mich freu-en,
ah how I will glo-ry

ich la-bei,
re-joice-ing, wenn al-le ver-gäng-li-che af-the

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82

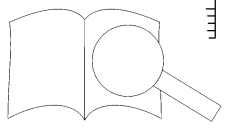
Trüb-sal vor - bei.
flic - tions are past.

Trüb-sal vor - bei.
flic-tions are past.

This block contains the musical score for page 82. It includes a vocal line with lyrics in German and English, and piano accompaniment for the right and left hands. The lyrics are: "Trüb-sal vor - bei. flic - tions are past." and "Trüb-sal vor - bei. flic-tions are past."

89

This block contains the musical score for page 89, which is primarily piano accompaniment for the right and left hands. It includes a large watermark that reads "Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy • Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag".

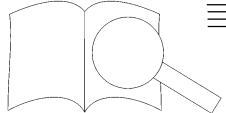


95

100

ich wie
my

Fin.



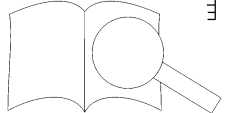
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Ster - ne_ und leuch - te wie Son - - - -
 soul will in - splen - dor be shin - - - -

Da glänz ich wie Ster - ne_ und leuch - te_ wie Son
 The sun of my soul will in - splen - dor_ be shin

ret die himm - li - sche, se - li - ge Won - ne_ kein Trau - ren,
 - ings of heav - en_ will ban - ish re - pin - ing, „
 the - stö - ret die himm - li - sche, se - li - ge Won -
 the - bless - ings of heav - en_ will ban - ish re - pin -

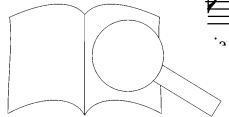
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Heu - len und Ge - schrei.
 woe will end at last.

Heu - len und Ge - schrei.
 woe will end at last.

Da glänz ich wie
 The sun of my



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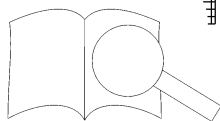
Ster - ne und leuch - te wie Son - ne, da -
 soul will in splen - dor be shin - ing, the

Son - ne
 shin - ing

blew
 of

- ge Won - ne kein Trau - ren, Heu - len und Ge - schrei.
 re - pin - ing, all - earth - ly, woe will en -

se - li - ge Won - ne kein Trau - ren, Heu - len
 will ban - ish re - pin - ing, all - earth - ly, woe



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8. Choral *

Flauto traverso
Violino I
Oboe I
Soprano

Freu dich sehr, o mei - ne See - le, und ver - giß all Not und Qual,
weil dich nun Chri - stus, dein Her - re, ruft aus die - sem Jam - mer - tal,
Now be joy - ful, O my spir - it, and for - get - all grief - and pain;
all is well, for Christ thy Sav - iour calls thee from this vale - of woe.

Violino II
Oboe II
Alto

Viola
Taille
Tenore

Basso

Continuo

Aus Trüb - sal und gro - ßem Leid sollst du die Freud,
From af - flic - tion and great ill wilt thou to joy,
Aus Trüb - sal und gro - ßem Leid sollst du in die Freud,
From af - flic - tion and great ill wilt thou in to joy,
Aus Trüb - sal und gro - ßem I - renn in die Freud,
From af - flic - tion and great jour - ney in to joy,
Aus Trüb - sal und gro - ßem I - renn in die Freud,
From af - flic - tion and great jour - ney in to joy,

die kein hö - ret und in E - wig - keit auch wahrh.
which no heard and which lasts e - ter - nal - ly.
die wär hat - ge - hö - ret und in E - wig - keit auch wahrh.
wh. ev - er heard and which lasts e - ter - nal - ly. **
- has ev - er heard and which lasts wie ist es wahrh.
in Oh - re hat - ge - hö - ret und in E
no ear has ev - er heard and which last



* Zur Textierung des Choralis vgl. Vorwort. / Concerning the textual underlay of the Chorale, see the Forew.
** Vgl. Kritischen Bericht. / See the Critical Report.

45	Org I	A: Bogen ungenau
46-47	Org I	A, B: Bögen ungenau
48	Org I	A: 1. und 3. Bogen von 1.-3. Note
49	Org I	A: 1. Bogen von 1.-3. Note
61	Bc	A: 2. Bogen fehlt
72	Org II	A: Halbe Pause fehlt
76	Bc	A, B: Ganze Pause
91	Org I 7	A: c'
92	Org I 4	A: Verzierung fehlt
102	Org II 4	A: Pause fehlt
103	Org I	A: 5. und 6. Bogen fehlen
109	Org I 9-16	A, B: mit Bogen
113	TI 1	A, B: b, vgl. aber Va
113-115	Org I	A: Triller fehlt
118	Org II	A: Achtelpause fehlt
119	Ob II	A: 2. Achtelpause fehlt
135	VI I	A: Bögen fehlen
135	Va	A: letzter Bogen fehlt
144-146	Bc	A: fehlt (irrtümlich?)
148-149	Org II	A: B ₂
151	VI 4	A, B: d' (Ob I colla parte)
162-165	Org I	A, B: Unterstimme Achtelnote, vgl. aber T. 82ff.
174-175	Org I	A: Bögen ungenau
177	VI I/II	A, B: Bögen jeweils ab 2. Note (außer VI II 5.-8. Note), vgl. aber T. 175
180	VI I 8	A, B: a', vgl. aber T. 52
181	Org I 2-5	A: (irrtümlich?) d'-b'-ais'-b', B: korrekte Lesart
182	VI II	A: letzter Bogen fehlt
186	Org II 5-6	A: Bogen fehlt

2. Coro

Satztitel in A: Adagio, B: fehlt

In A ist zum Orgelpart vermerkt: „ins f moll zu transponieren“.

Da der Text sowohl in A als auch in B nicht vollständig ausgeschriebene ist, ist die Textierung nicht immer eindeutig.

6-7	Bc	A: 1. Bogen fehlt
6-8	VI I/II, Va, Bc	A, B: 2. Bögen fehlen, vgl. aber T. 80-82
10	B 5-6	A: Bogen
14	VI I/II, Va, Bc	A: Der Dynamikhinweis „piano sempre“ steht in deutlich großer Schrift über VI I und soll offensichtlich für alle Streicher gelten
14	Bc	A: 3. Bogen fehlt
15-16	B	A: Bogen fehlt
16-17	T 3-4	A: Bogen
17	VI I	A: Bogen fehlt
19-21	A	A: Textverteilung:



B ist untextiert, balkt aber in T. 2

zusammen, siehe auch T. 35-37

25	B	A: Bogen fehlt
37	S	A: 3. Bogen fehlt
39	Bc	A: Bögen fehlen
40	S 2-4	A: gebalkt
41	S	A, B: Bogen
43-44	Org I	A: Bogen
45	A 3-4	A: gebalkt
48	Org I	A: Bogen
51	VI II	A: Bogen
51	Org I 3-17	A: Bogen
57	Org I	A: Bogen
61	Va	A: Bogen
62	VI I	A: Bogen
70		
75		
78		

... Sekunde zu hoch (VI I/II, Va) ...
 ...: korrekte Lesart ...
 ... rungspunkt fehlt; Bogen zu T. 79 fehlt ...
 ... te nur über VI I

...st oh- ...
 ...rt ...
 ... wurde.
 L. ...
 ... weicht in den beiden Quellen voneinander ab, ist aber
 auc. ...
 ... der einzelnen Quellen uneinheitlich, so dass Vereinheitlichung
 ...vermeidlich wurden.

1	Bc 5	A, B: C, vgl. aber T. 49 in A
---	------	-------------------------------

2	VI	A: Bögen evtl. auch
		vgl. aber T. 23, hier deutliche Bogen- setzung ab 2. bzw. 5. Note
9	A 12	A: c'
11	VI	A: 1. Bogen ungenau
19	A 1-2	A, B: b'-a'
30	A	A: Bogen fehlt
31	Bc 4	A: # fehlt
39	VI 2-7	A: (irrtümlich?) eine Terz zu hoch notiert, B: korrekte Lesart
50	VI	A: ganzer Bogen, ungenau
51	VI	A: Bogen nur über 3. und 4. sowie über 19. und 20. Note
55	VI 10-11	A, B: a'-b', vgl. aber T. 7 und T. 28
59	VI 14, 16	A: a', B: korrekte Lesart
61	VI	A: Bogen undeutlich, eigentlich:



4. Recitativo

Kein Satztitel und keine Instrumentenbezeichnung in A ur

12-13	Bc	A, B: Bogen zwischen de
13	S 8	A: as', B: b'
19	alle	A: Fermaten fehlen

5. Aria

In B lautet die Taktvorzeichnung e. D

4	Obda II 8	A: # f'
20	Obda II 8	A:
23	S 1-3	
23	S 5-9	
27	S 6-10	
31	Obda I 7	
38	Bc 3:	
39	O:	
46		
54		
55		
57		
80		
10		

A: Sechzehntelnoten

...el in A: Duett

19	VI I	A: Bogen ab 1. Note, vgl. aber T. 102 VI I
20	VI II, Ob II 2	A, B: c' (A: Ob II colla parte, B: VI II colla parte)
22-26	VI I/II	A: B: stets:
		γ γ γ
28	Bc 3	A, B: c, vgl. aber T. 67
35	Bc 1	A: Achtelpause fehlt
47	VI II 1-3	A: g'
58	Ob I 3	A: # fehlt
63	T	A: letztes Wort „wie“
64	Ob II 3	A, B: c', vgl. aber T. 25
66	Ob II, VI II	A, B: letztes Achtel mit Haltebogen, vgl. aber T. 27
70	Ob I/II	A:

SBA folgt B, vgl. auch T. 74

73	Ob I 1	A, B: d', vgl. aber T. 13
98	Ob II 5	A: f'
99	VI II 2	A: c', vgl.
103	VI II, Ob II 2	A, B:
134	T 4	A: c

8. Choral

Satztitel nur in B

7	A 3-6	A: f
8	A, B	A: f
12	T 2	A: \

