

NOTE

The original of this arrangement is the concluding movement* of both parts of Bach's Cantata No. 147, *Herz und Mund und Tat und Leben*. The chorale melody was taken from a hymn in $\frac{4}{4}$ -time, *Werde munter, mein Gemüthe* (1642), by Johann Schop. Bach's 4-part harmonization in $\frac{3}{4}$ -time is sung in the Cantata by chorus, with the melody doubled by a trumpet (bars 9 – 12, 14 – 17, etc.). The richly decorative accompaniment is provided by strings and continuo, with oboes doubling the quaver triplets of the 1st violins.

Myra Hess first heard the work conducted by Dr. (later Sir) Hugh Allen at a rehearsal for a Bach Festival given in April 1920 by the Bach Choir of London. (She herself had just been rehearsing the Concerto in C for 3 Claviers with Harold Samuel and Herbert Fryer.) Its beauty impressed her so deeply that on returning home she played it over and over again from her *Bachgesellschaft* full-score. Soon she felt impelled to share this extemporary arrangement with her friends, and occasionally to include it in programmes as an encore; and finally, in 1926, she was persuaded (somewhat reluctantly) to write it down and have it published. Over the years it has won the affection of players and listeners throughout the world, until now it is one of the most familiar pieces of all Bach's music. Of the many recordings, probably the best loved are those by Myra Hess herself, by her friend Irene Scharrer, and by Dinu Lipatti.

HOWARD FERGUSON

*The cover reproduces in facsimile the first thirteen bars of this movement of Bach's autograph manuscript. This autograph is in the possession of the Staatsbibliothek (Preussischer Kulturbesitz), Musikabteilung, Berlin, by whose kind permission it is reproduced.

VORWORT

Das Original dieser Bearbeitung ist der abschließende Satz* beider Teile von Bachs Kantate Nr. 147, "Herz und Mund und Tat und Leben". Die Melodie des Chorals wurde einer Hymne im $\frac{4}{4}$ -Takt entnommen, "Werde munter, mein Gemüthe" (1642), von Johann Schop. Bachs vierstimmige Übertragung in den $\frac{3}{4}$ -Takt wird in der Kantate vom Chor gesungen, wobei die Melodie von einer Trompete übernommen wird (Takte 9 – 12, 14 – 17 usw.). Die reichhaltige Begleitung wird von Streichinstrumenten und Continuo besorgt mit Oboen, die die Achtel-Triolen der Ersten Violinen übernehmen.

Myra Hess hörte das Werk zum erstenmal im April 1920, als es auf einer Probe des *Bach Choir of London* für ein Bach-Festspiel von Dr. (später Sir) Hugh Allen dirigiert wurde. (Sie selber hatte gerade das Konzert in C für 3 Klaviere mit Harold Samuel und Herbert Fryer geprobt.) Seine Schönheit beeindruckte sie so tief, daß sie es bei ihrer Rückkehr nach Hause immer wieder von ihrer Gesamtpartitur der "Bachgesellschaft" spielte. Bald hatte sie den dringenden Wunsch, diese aus dem Stegreif entstandene Bearbeitung mit ihren Freunden zu teilen und sie gelegentlich als Zugabe in ihre Programme aufzunehmen; und 1926 schließlich wurde sie überredet (etwas zögernd), sie niederzuschreiben und veröffentlichen zu lassen. Im Laufe der Jahre hat das Stück die Zuneigung von Musikern und Zuhörern in der ganzen Welt gewonnen, bis es heute zu einem der bekanntesten Stücke von Bachs gesamter Musik geworden ist. Von den vielen Aufnahmen auf Schallplatten sind die beliebtesten wahrscheinlich die von Myra Hess selbst, von ihrer Freundin Irene Scharrer und von Dinu Lipatti.

HOWARD FERGUSON

*Der Umschlag gibt in Faksimile die ersten dreizehn Takte dieses Satzes von Bachs eigenhändigem Manuskript wieder. Dieses Autograph ist im Besitz der Staatsbibliothek (Preussischer Kulturbesitz), Musikabteilung, Berlin, durch deren freundliche Genehmigung es wiedergegeben werden konnte.



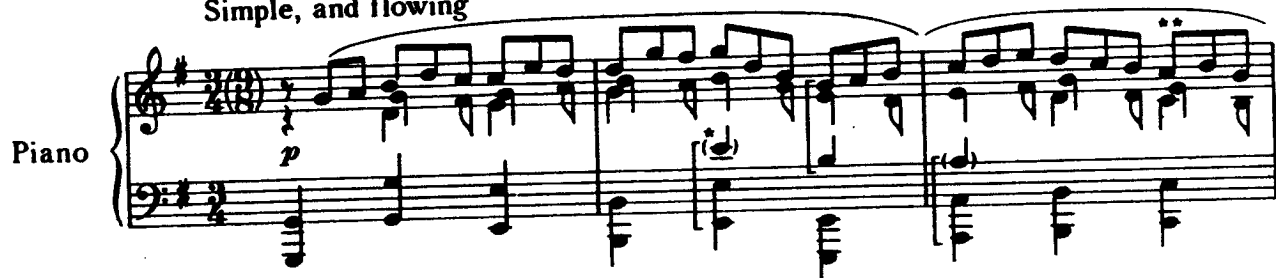
JESU, JOY OF MAN'S DESIRING

CHORALE FROM CANTATA No. 147

J. S. BACH

Arranged for Piano by MYRA HESS

Simple, and flowing



Cantando il tenore



* The notes in parentheses may be omitted.

** Here and in similar passages the arranger plays this more correct version, which is to be preferred:



** The small notes are to be played, and are written thus to show the line of the melodic figure.

'Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring' is the first line of an original poem by the late Robert Bridges and is used by permission.

This Chorale is also published in arrangements by Myra Hess for piano duet and for two pianos. Many other instrumental, orchestral, and choral arrangements are also available.

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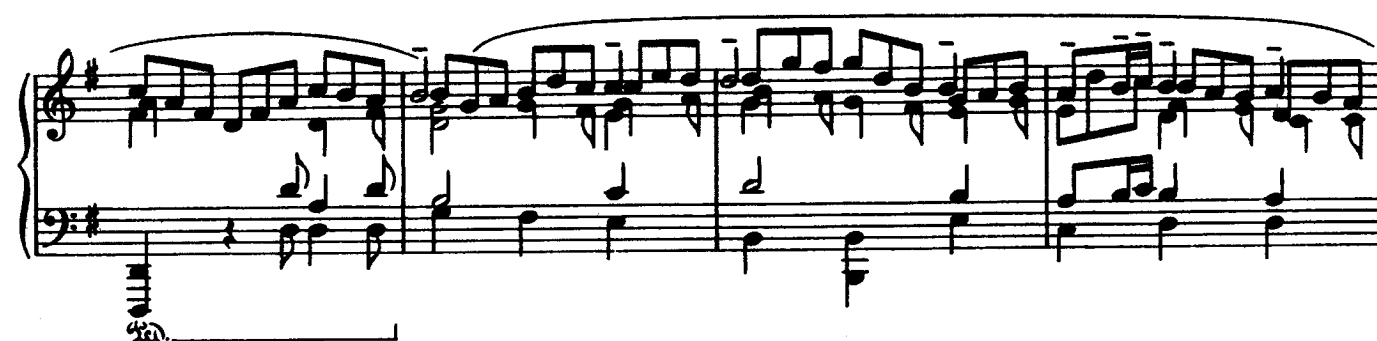
First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the third measure of the treble staff.



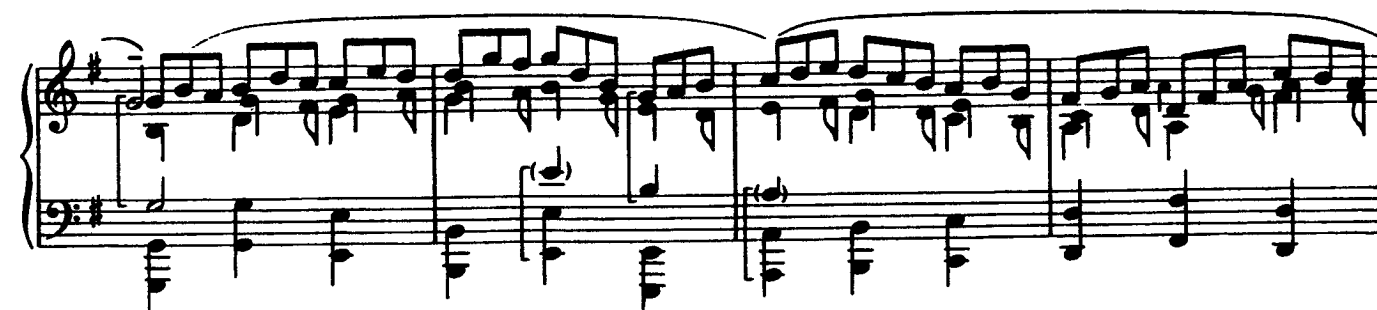
Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It maintains the same instrumental texture with a busy treble staff and a supporting bass staff.



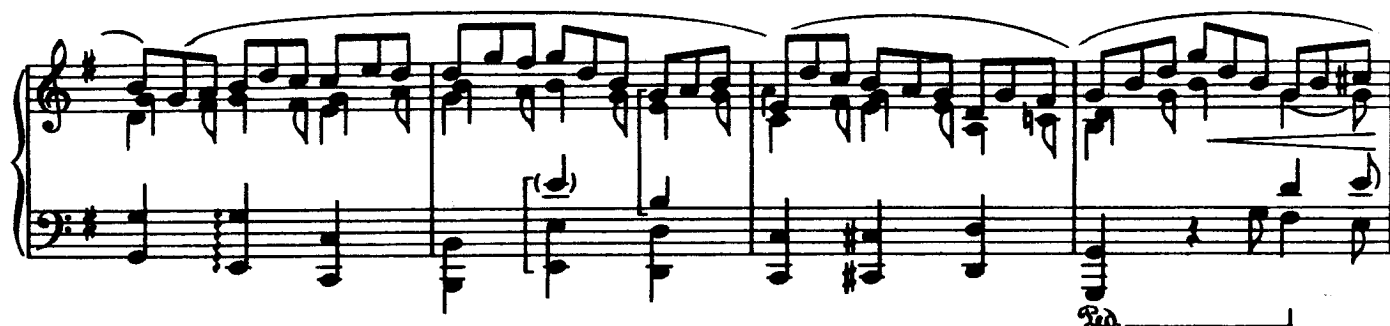
Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the instruction "Cantando il soprano" (Singing the soprano) above the first measure. The dynamic marking *p* is in the first measure, and *pp* (pianissimo) appears in the second measure of the bass staff.



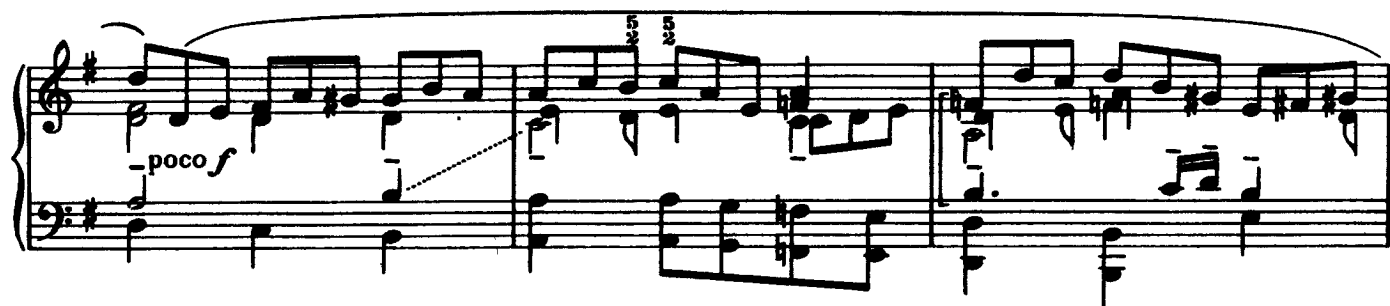
Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with intricate melodic patterns. The bass staff has a few measures of rest followed by re-entry.



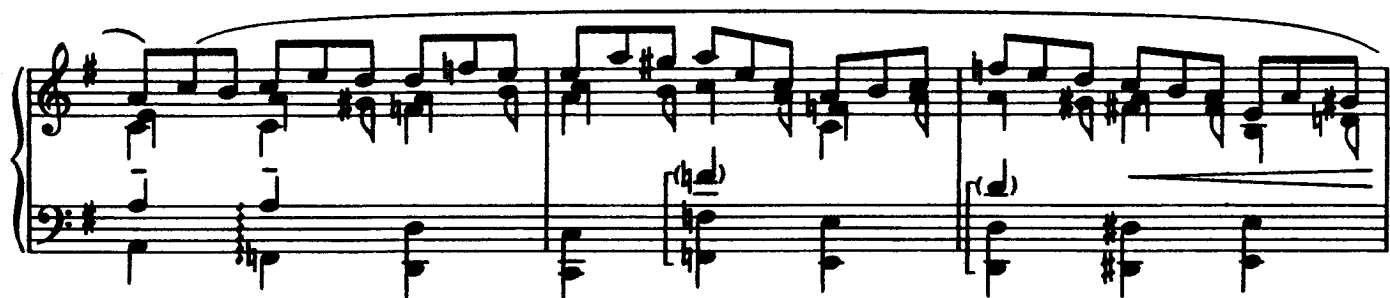
Fifth system of musical notation, the final system on this page. It concludes the musical passage with sustained chords in the bass and a final melodic flourish in the treble.



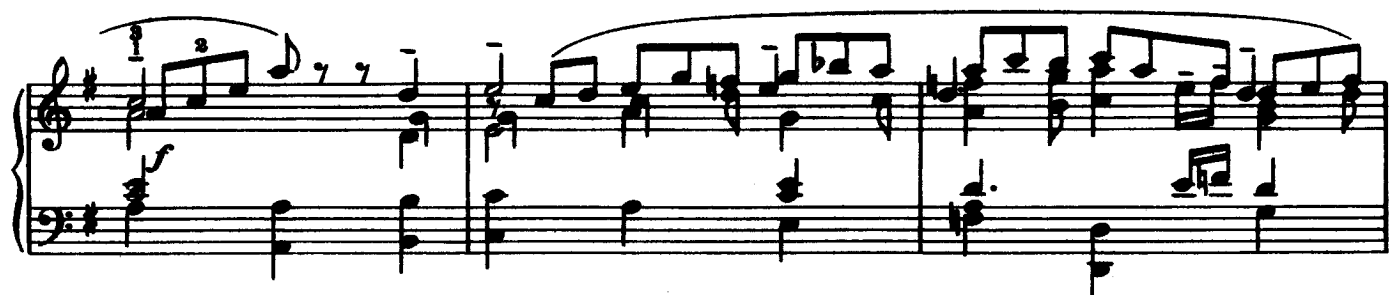
The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble clef is a continuous eighth-note pattern, mostly ascending. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A bracket labeled "Ped." is positioned below the bass staff towards the end of the system.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment includes chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *poco f* is present in the bass staff. A dotted line connects a note in the treble staff to a note in the bass staff.



The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment includes chords and single notes. There are some accidentals in the bass staff.



The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment includes chords and single notes. There are some accidentals in the bass staff.



The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment includes chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *decresc.* is present in the bass staff.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble clef, *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 2: Treble clef, *L.H.* (Left Hand).

System 3: Treble clef, *Half D.* (Half Diminuendo).

System 4: Treble clef, *sempre pp* (sempre pianissimo).

System 5: Treble clef, ending with a double bar line and repeat signs.