

This is the 2nd of 3 cantatas with this title but it is not a chorale cantata.

Form: Chorus - Recit (T) - Aria (S) - Recit (A) - Aria (B).

Introduction & updates at melvinunger.com.

NBA I/25; BC A153

21. S. after Trinity (BWV 109, 38, 98, 188)

*Ephesians. 6:10-17 (The armor of the Christian)

*John 4:46-54 (Christ heals the son of a royal official)

Librettist: Probably Christoph Birkmann (see note).

FP: 11 October 1726 (Leipzig; St. Nicholas). This cantata belongs to Bach's third cantata cycle in Leipzig (see notes).

Regarding Bach's discouragement after 1725, see third note.

The cantata is in chiasmic form. Bach often used chiasmic (x-shaped/symmetrical) forms, in which center movements (where the mirror image begins) provide the crux of the matter. There antithetical elements meet or are paradoxically inverted (formal inversion reflects an aspect of reversal or turning in the text). The intentional absence of a closing chorale is confirmed by Bach's markings at the end of the score and most of the performing parts.

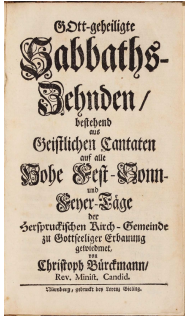


The opening movement sets stanza 1 of the 1674 chorale by Samuel Rodigast (1649-1708). Martin Petzoldt notes that hymnals of the time did not specify this chorale for the 21st Sunday after Trinity. He regards

J.S. Bach Cantata No. 98

Was Gott tut, das ist wohlgetan

this setting of the chorale as Bach's most intimate, showing especially strong connection to the final line "Drum laß ich ihn nur walten" ("Therefore I will just allow him to rule")—a strong expression of faith reminiscent of the centurion in the Gospel reading. Accordingly, Bach's setting emphasizes the final line (see below). See "Bach Kommentar" 1:602-603.



Instrumentation:

Oboe I, II

Taille

Vln I, II

Vla

SATB

Continuo



The cantata's symmetrical structure is reinforced in that the opening and closing movements are both chorale based, both recitatives are secco, and both arias have single obbligato instruments.

98/1. **1. Coro (Vers 1)** (Chorale) (See also 99/1, 100/1, 144/3.)
•God's sovereign will trusted & accepted (98/1).

Regarding this cantata, Karin Wollschäger writes, "Out of the gospel reading...in which Jesus heals a nobleman's son, [the librettist] crystallized the subjects despair, trust, and answered prayers, and puts these into the mouth of a subjective 'self.'" See *Johann Sebastian Bach. These Sacred Vocal Music Complete Edition. Cantatas* (Stuttgart: Carus Verlag, 2017), vol. 9, p. 170 (translated by David Kosviner).

For Alfred Dürr's comments, see note.



Pauses function rhetorically to emphasize a point, engage the listeners, and allow them to ponder...

Continuo figure reappears in the vocal bass at m. 62 for the repetition of "drum laß ich ihn nur walten: (thus I will just let him rule)".

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15

F major B-flat major C7

16 **A** (NB. Der Cantus firmus „Was Gott tut, das ist wohlgetan“ im Sopran)
Soprano Chorale lines 1/3.
 +Ob I Chorale put in triple meter. Was Gott tut, das ist wohl - ge -
 wie er fängt mei - ne Sa - chen
 +Ob II Stollen 1 & 2 of the Was Gott tut, das ist wohl - ge -
 chorale's bar form. wie er fängt mei - ne Sa - chen
 +Taille Tenore Was Gott tut, das ist wohl - ge -
 wie er fängt mei - ne Sa - chen
 C Basso Was Gott tut, das ist wohl - ge -
 wie er fängt mei - ne Sa - chen
 A Ob. I col Soprano Was Gott tut, das ist wohl - ge -
 Ob. II coll' Alto wie er fängt mei - ne Sa - chen
 Taille col Tenore
 Upper strings tacet.
 The continuo embellishes the vocal bass line with the figura corta (see later note).

F major F7 B-flat major

20 Chorale lines 2/4.

tan, an, es will
 tan, an, es will
 tan, an, es will
 tan, an, es will
 Strings
 B-flat major B-flat 7 B dim.7 G7 C minor

2

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24

bleibt ich ge-recht sein Wil-le;
ich ihm hal-ten stil-le;

bleibt ich ge-recht sein Wil-le;
ich ihm hal-ten stil-le;

bleibt ich ge-recht sein Wil-le;
ich ihm hal-ten stil-le;

bleibt ich ge-recht sein Wil-le;
ich ihm hal-ten stil-le;

1. Strings

F(7) B-flat major B-flat major B-flat major

27

le.
le.
le.
le.

2.

B-flat 7
B-flat major

30

le.
le.
le.
le.

3.

E-flat major F7 B-flat major

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33

B-flat major

36

B Abgesang of the chorale's bar form. Chorale line 5.

Er

Er

Er

Er

E-flat major E-flat major B-flat 7 F7 B-flat major B-flat major B-flat 7

39

ist mein Gott,

ist mein Gott,

ist mein Gott,

ist mein Gott,

E-flat major F(7) B-flat major

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42 Chorale line 6.

der in der Not
der in der Not
der in der Not
der in der Not

45 B-flat major B-flat 7 E-flat major F7 Chorale line 7.

mich
mich
mich
mich

48 D major B dim.7 C minor F7 B-flat major

wohl weiß zu er - hal -
wohl weiß zu er - hal -
wohl weiß zu er - hal -
wohl weiß zu er - hal -

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51

ten;
ten;
ten;
ten;

F major F major (F7) F# dim.7 D7 G minor

55

drum
drum
drum
drum

C7 (B-flat major) D minor

Chorale line 8.

59

laß ich ihn nur wal
laß ich ihn nur wal
laß ich ihn nur wal
laß ich ihn nur wal

Strings tacet.

B-flat major F7

Bach emphasizes the last line with animated, imitative counterpoint in the lower voices, repeating the words ("therefore I will just allow him to rule") while the soprano sustains the last note of the cantus firmus for six measures.

62

ten.
ten, drum, drum laß ich ihn nur wal -
ten, drum, drum laß ich ihn nur wal -
ten, drum laß ich ihn nur wal -

Continuo figure from ritornello, mm. 9-10, reappears, a tone lower.

Strings

B-flat 7 E-flat major

65

ten...
ten.
ten.
ten.

F7 B-flat major B-flat major

69

B-flat 7 B dim.7 C minor B-flat (7)

73

E-flat major F7

76
B-flat major

79
B-flat major B-flat 7 E-flat major F7 B-flat major B-flat major

98/2. **2. Recitativo** • Prayer for help; declaration of confidence in God (98/2).

1. **Tenore**

Chromatic saturation in the vocal part in the equivalent of 5 mm. The opening lines are reminiscent of the gospel reading as well as Habakuk 1:2 (see note).

1. Tenore E-flat F G C D A B-flat F#

Ach Gott, wann wirst du mich ein-mal von mei-ner Lei-dens-suffering's
Ah God, when wilt thou me at-last from my suffering's

Voice leading and unexpected chord progressions color individual words and ideas.

G minor

Allusion to biblical passages such as Psalm 22:1-2: My God...I cry by day, but thou dost not answer; and by night, but find no rest...

3 B C# A-flat

qual, von meiner Angst be-freien? Wie lan-ge soll ich Tag und Nacht um Hilfe
toil, from my fear deliver? How long must I day and night for help

G7 C minor E-flat aug 6 D major B dim.7 G7 C minor C# dim.7

Phrygian cadence often used for questions.

6 E

schreien? Und ist kein Retter da! Der Herr ist denen allen nah, die seiner Macht und
cry? And (there) is no savior at-hand! The Lord is to-those all night, who in-his might and

D minor A(7) D minor F7 B-flat major

Allusion to Psalm 145:18: The Lord is near to all who call upon him, to all who call upon him in truth. (Also Psalm 34:18.)

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9

sei-ner Huld vertrauen. Drum will ich meine Zuversicht auf Gott allei-ne

his favor trust. Therefore would I my confidence upon God alone

B-flat major C major F major (for significance, see note). F# dim.7

12

bau-en, denn er ver-läßt die Sei-nen nicht.

build, for he forsakes (his) own not.

G minor B-flat 7 E-flat major E-flat major

Allusion to biblical passages such as Hebrews 13:5: He has said, "I will never fail you nor forsake you." (See Deuteronomy 31:6).

This is the central (pivot) movement in the cantata's chiasmic form, where antithetical elements meet or are paradoxically inverted (formal inversion reflects an aspect of reversal or turning in the text). Here the poet insists that weeping will turn to consolation..

98/3. **3. Aria** •Weeping ceases despite heavy yoke; God abandons none (98/3).

Oboe obbligato with continuo (the rest here is editorial realization).

1.

Ob. I solo Bc.

Ritornello derived from vocal line.

C minor G7 C minor

(Suspension)

Dance-like, yet displacement of accents (both musical and textual), chromatic inflections, and modulatory sequences create a sense of melancholy and yearning. In this way Bach captures the contradictory sentiments musically.

6 (110)

C minor

Chromatic, sighing duples...

11 (115)

B-flat (7) E-flat major C minor F minor

Chromatic neighbor tones

16 (120) **Soprano**

Hört, ihr Au-gen, auf zu wei-nen,
Cease, ye eyes, to weep,

Bc. Oboe tacet

Ob. tr

C minor C minor G7 C minor C minor

This type of aria is called a "Devisenarie" (a term coined by Hugo Riemann) or "motto aria." After the ritornello, the singer presents the first phrase of the aria as a kind of motto. This is followed by a short instrumental bridge before the aria proper begins. The motto sets the tone (and the literary perspective) for the movement.

hört, ihr Au-gen,

B-flat (7) E-flat major C minor

auf zu wei-nen, hört auf zu wei-

Word painting: Melisma with chromatic, sighing duples for "weeping."

Bc. Oboe tacet

Ob.

G7 C minor C minor N6 C minor

- nen, trag ich doch mit Ge-duld
bear I indeed with patience

Bc. Ob. Bc. Ob.

C minor B-flat 7 E-flat major E-flat 7

37

— mein schwe - res Joch, trag — ich doch —
my heavy yoke,

A-flat major E-flat major C minor C minor

43

— mit Ge - duld, — trag ich doch mit Geduld — mein schweres Joch.
Ob. Bc. Ritornello

G minor D7 G minor G minor

49

G minor D7 G minor G(7) C minor D7

55

G minor G minor F(7)

60

B-flat major G minor G minor G minor

65

Gott, der Va - ter, le - bet noch, le -

God, the Father, liveth still,

Ob. (p)

Oboe tacet

Bc.

E-flat major B-flat 7 E-flat major

70

- bet noch, von den Sei - nen

of his own

B-flat 7 E-flat major E-flat major B dim.7 C minor

A rewording of the final line of the previous movement serves as a device of unification.

75

läßt er kei - nen, hört auf zu wei - nen!

abandons he none;

Ob.

Bc.

C minor C minor N6 C minor

Chromaticism and sighing duples return for "weeping."

81

Gott, der Va - ter, le - bet noch, le -

Oboe tacet

Bc.

C minor E-flat 7 C(7) F minor

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86

bet noch, von den Sei - nen

Bc. Ob.

C7 F minor F minor

91

läßt er kei - nen; hört auf zu wei -

Bc. Ob.

F minor F minor N6 F minor

Even longer chromatic melisma for "weep."
Chromatic lines occur simultaneously in all three voices: oboe, singer, and continuo.

96

F minor B dim. 7 C minor

101

nen, hört, ihr Augen, auf zu wei - nen!

Bc. Ob.

Oboe tacet Ritornello

G7 C minor C minor C minor dal segno

The testimony of God's compassionate response is reminiscent of the official's experience in the Gospel reading (see note).

98/4. **4. Recitativo** • God compassionate; his promise to hear our prayers (98–4).



Chromatic saturation in the vocal part in 6 mm.

Alto is often the voice of faith.

1. **Alto** D A F# B-flat C E-flat

Gott hat ein Herz, das des Er - barmens Ü - ber - fluß! Und
 God has a heart, which (is) compassion's overflow! And

D major D7 G minor

3 G C# E

wenn der Mund vor seinen Ohren klagt und ihm des Kreuzes Schmerz im Glauben und Vertrauen
 when (my) mouth before his ears cries and him (of-my) cross's pain in faith and confidence

A7 Probable allusion to Jeremiah 31:20 [God]: Is Ephraim my dear son? Is he my darling child?...Therefore my heart yearns for him (Luther 1545: bricht mir mein Herz); I will surely have mercy on him (Luther 1545: sein erbarmen), says the Lord.

6 F B A-flat

sagt, so bricht in ihm das Herz, daß er sich ü - ber uns er - barmen muß
 tells, then breaks in him (his) heart, so-that he - upon us take-pity must

D minor B dim.7 C minor N6 G7 F minor C minor

9 Allusion to Jesus' words in the Sermon on the Mount (see note).

Er hält sein Wort; er sa - g't: Klopfet an, so wird euch auf - ge - tan! Drum
 He keeps his word; he says: Knock, then will for-you (it) be-opened! Therefore

C minor E-flat major F7 B-flat major

12

laßt uns al.so fort, wenn wir in höchsten Nö - ten schweben, das Herz zu Gott allein erheben.
 let us henceforth, when we in (the) greatest (of) distresses hover, (our) heart to God alone lift-up.

A major D minor C# dim.7 D minor D minor

The last line quotes the opening words of a chorale by Paul Eber (1511–1569), then apparently alludes to Lamentations 3:41: Let us lift up our hearts and hands to God in heaven.



The intentional absence of a closing chorale is confirmed by Bach's markings at the end of the score and most of the performing parts. It is noteworthy that just one week prior (3 November 1726) Bach had ended Cantata 49 with a hybrid movement that combines a bass aria with a chorale sung by the soprano.

5. Aria • Persevering in prayer until God hears & blesses (98/5).

The figura corta (see note) alternates between Vln I and continuo. Here the striding, gavotte-like theme portrays cheerful confidence.

Note: Instrumentation is violin obligato and continuo. The rest here is editorial realization.

1. Viol. Vln I & II

Ritornello

B-flat major B-flat major C7 F major

Rising diatonic scales reflect the diatonic ascending fourth of the chorale's opening phrase.

4 (85)

F major F major F major F7

7 (88)

B-flat major B dim.(7) G7 C minor C minor F7

9II (90II)

B-flat major B-flat major B dim.7 G7

12 (93)

C minor F7 B-flat major B-flat major

Embellished chorale quotation (see below), in which one may possibly see the B-A-C-H motive (see note for more).

B - A - - - - C - H

Regarding Bach's use of the rising diatonic 4th, see note.

This type of aria is called a "Devisenarie" (a term coined by Hugo Riemann) or "motto aria." After the ritornello, the singer presents the first phrase of the aria as a kind of motto. This is followed by a short instrumental bridge before the aria proper begins. The motto sets the tone (and the literary perspective) for the movement.

15 Basso

Mei - nen - Je - sum - laß - ich nicht,

Viol.

Bc.

B-flat major E-flat major

The aria motto quotes the first line of the 1658 chorale by Christian Kammann (1607–1662), with tune by Andreas Hammerschmidt embellished. As a result, the aria may be seen as filling the role of a closing SATB chorale. The text alludes to Genesis 32:24, 26. Jacob was left alone; and a man wrestled with him until the breaking of the day...Then [the man] said, "Let me go, for the day is breaking." But Jacob said, "I will not let you go, unless you bless me."

18

The fact both opening and closing movements are chorale-based reinforces the symmetrical form.

mei - nen Je - sum laß - - - ich nicht,

F7 B-flat major B-flat major

The violin and singer intertwine like the Soul and Jesus (or the archetypes of heavenly messenger and Jacob).

Alfred Dürr writes, "The aria...acquires a double function: as a personal expression of the individual Christian—as reflected in the aria form, in solo singing, in the first person of the text, and in the expressive adornment of the chorale—and as an expression of the assembled congregation, as reflected in the introduction of the chorale as a symbol of the Church founded by Christ." See Alfred Dürr, *The Cantatas of J. S. Bach*, translated by Richard Jones (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), p. 607.

21

bis mich - - - erst sein - - - An - ge - sicht wird er - hö - - -

Viol.

Bc.

C7 F major

Text painting: Rising melisma suggests increasing intensity for "[Until his countenance] will grant favorable hearing to me or bless me."

24

- - - hen o - der segnen; mei - nen Je - sum laß - - - ich

C7

27

nicht, bis mich - - - erst sein - - - An - ge - sicht wird er - hö - - -

Viol.

Bc.

F major N6 F7 B-flat major C7

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30

hen o - der seg - - - - - nen, wird er - hö - hen o - der seg - -

Viol.

Bc.

F major

33

nen.

Ritornello

F major

F major

G major C major

36

C7

C major

39

F major

F# dim.

D7

G minor

C7

F major

42

F major

F# dim.7

G minor

C7

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 98

45

Er al - lein, er al -

Bc.

F major F major D7

48^{II}

lein, er allein soll mein Schutz in allem sein, was mir Ü -

Viol.

G minor F7 G minor D7 G minor D7 G minor

52

- - - - - bels kann begegnen; er al - lein soll mein

G minor G minor G minor

55

Schutz in al - lem sein, was mir Übels kann be - geg - - - - - nen,

Bc.

G minor B7 G major C minor D major

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 98

58

— was — mir Ü — bels kann be — geg — nen. Viol.

G minor G minor G minor

61

B-flat major B-flat major

64

Mei — nen — Je — sum — laß — ich nicht. Viol.

Bc.

B-flat 7

66II

mei — nen — Je — sum —

E-flat major E-flat major

69

laß — ich nicht, bis mich — erst sein — An — ge — sicht wird er —

Viol.

Bc.

E-flat major F7 B-flat major

J.S. Bach - Church Cantatas BWV 98

72

hö - - - - - hen o - der segnen;

B-flat major

Detailed description: This system contains measures 72 and 73. The vocal line is in the bass clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. The lyrics are 'hö - - - - - hen o - der segnen;'. The key signature is B-flat major. A red label 'B-flat major' is placed below the piano part.

74^{II}

mei - nen - - Je - sum - laß - - - - - ich nicht, bis mich - -

B-flat 7 E-flat major F7 B-flat major Bc.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 74 and 75. The vocal line is in the bass clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. The lyrics are 'mei - nen - - Je - sum - laß - - - - - ich nicht, bis mich - -'. The key signature is B-flat major. Red labels 'B-flat 7', 'E-flat major', 'F7', and 'B-flat major' are placed below the piano part. A 'Bc.' label is placed above the piano part in measure 75.

77

erst sein - - An - ge - sicht wird er - hö - - - - - hen o - der seg - -

Viol. Bc.

B-flat major N6 C minor F7 B-flat major

Detailed description: This system contains measures 77, 78, and 79. The vocal line is in the bass clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. The lyrics are 'erst sein - - An - ge - sicht wird er - hö - - - - - hen o - der seg - -'. The key signature is B-flat major. Red labels 'B-flat major', 'N6', 'C minor', 'F7', and 'B-flat major' are placed below the piano part. 'Viol.' labels are placed above the piano part in measures 78 and 79. A 'Bc.' label is placed above the piano part in measure 79.

80

- - - - - nen, wird er - hö - hen o - der seg - - - - - nen.

Ritornello

B-flat major dal segno

Detailed description: This system contains measures 80 and 81. The vocal line is in the bass clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the grand staff. The lyrics are '- - - - - nen, wird er - hö - hen o - der seg - - - - - nen.'. The key signature is B-flat major. A red label 'Ritornello' is placed above the piano part in measure 81. A red label 'B-flat major' is placed below the piano part, and 'dal segno' is written at the end of the system.