

CHRISTE, DU LAMM GOTTES


Weissenfels, 171.

The text of this chorale is a German translation of the Agnus Dei and the word *trägst* (bear), “you who *bear* the sin of the world,” may have provided a reference for canonic treatment as in the similar *getragen* of the previous chorale.

More apparent than the canonic treatment of the chorale is the quasi-canonic treatment of a motive formed from two descending hexachords first appearing in measures 1 and 2. Friedrich Smend, in his important study of the *Canonic Variations* on “Vom Himmel hoch” (BWV 769 and 769a), noted the similarity of this motive to the opening measures of the *Canonic Variations*:¹

Original one step higher.

1) Bach omits this concluding phrase.

2) Original melody 

Christe, du Lamm Gottes,
der du trägst die Sünde der Welt,
erbarm dich unser!

O Christ, Lamb of God,
You who bear the sin of the world,
have mercy on us!

(German Agnus Dei)

¹Friedrich Smend, “Bachs Kanonwerk über ‘Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her,’ ” *Bach-Jahrbuch* 30 (1933): 18. An Heiller believed that this motive was derived from manipulation of notes from the last phrase of “Vom Himmel hoch” was used by Bach systematically as a sign of the Incarnation. This motive is also prominent in the Prelude in C Major BWV 547). The mixture of a Christmas sign with a Passion chorale was, according to Heiller, a figure for the theological concept that Christ was born into the world to suffer. Thus Christ’s incarnation and passion are inseparable, and Bach tried to express this through musical means (see also the note to the commentary on “O Mensch, bewein dein Sünde gross,” p. 84).

CHRISTE, DU LAMM GOTTES

in Canone alla duodecima

à 2 Clav. et Ped.

BWV 619

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/2 time signature. It contains a melodic line with a circled measure number '5' at the end. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef and provide harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff features a long, sweeping slur under a series of notes.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with a circled measure number '10'. The middle and bottom staves continue the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff shows a change in the bass line with a sharp sign (F#) appearing.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with a circled measure number '15'. The middle and bottom staves continue the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff shows a change in the bass line with a sharp sign (F#) appearing.