The Cantata object

The Cantata object (endpoint: http://BachCantataTexts.org/BWVx.json) is a json representation of the text, translation, and notes available on BachCantataTexts.org. The object is read-only.

Attributes

bwv_num　　string
Number according to BWV[3]; may be of the form xxx.y for versions of a work, or have other trailing characters to identify further versions

work_name　string
Cantata name (opening text)

work_occasion string
English-language liturgical date or other occasion

work_author string
Name of librettist

work_translators　string
Names of translators

links　object
Links to resources at http://BachCantataTexts.org

Child attributes
　　　　work_url　　string
　　　　Main URL for the work

　　　　url_translation　　　string
　　　　URL for un-annotated .docx text and translation

　　　　url_annotated　　　string
　　　　URL for annotated .pdf text and translation

　　　　url_qr_code　string
　　　　URL for QR code linking to main page for the work

movements　array of objects
Movements of the work

Child attributes
　　　　mvt_num　　string

Movement number; may include non-digits (11+, 40II); movement number 0 indicates special information. Missing movement numbers indicate a version that does not include a movement with that number.

mvt_text_type   string
Text type or related category (poetry, scripture, chorale, liturgical, instrumental, mixed; title, part)

mvt_texts   array of objects

Child attributes
       text_language   string
       Language of text: "de" for German, "en" for English, "la" for Latin, "el" for Greek, "it" for Italian

       text_plain   string
       Movement text in plain text, with \n

       text_html   string
       Movement text with html markup (<i>, <b> , <br>).
       Note references are wrapped in .
       Character names are wrapped in .
       Poetic indentation is indicated with non-breaking spaces ( ).

notes   array of objects
Annotations

Child attributes
       note_num   integer
       Sequential number of annotation, numbered continously through the work; for each movement these are numbered with notes on the German first, then notes on the English. Note 0 is a first, general note.

       note_text_plain   string
       Plain text of annotation

       note_text_html   string
       Annotation text with html markup

```json
{
  "bwv_num": "4",
  "work_name": "Christ lag in Todes Banden",
  "work_occasion": "Easter 1",
  "work_author": "Martin Luther",
  "work_translators": "Michael Marissen & Daniel R. Melamed",
  "links": {
    "url_work": "http://BachCantataTexts.org/BWV4",
    "url_translation": "http://bachcantatatexts.org/Texts/Translations/BWV004--TextandTranslation.docx",
    "url_annotated": "http://bachcantatatexts.org/Texts/Annotated/BWV004--AnnotatedTranslation.pdf",
    "url_qr_code": "http://bachcantatatexts.org/Texts/QRCodes/BWV004QRcode.png"
  },
  "movements": [
    {
      "mvt_num": "1",
      "mvt_text_type": "instrumental",
      "mvt_texts": [
        {
          "text_language": "de",
          "text_plain": "[Sinfonia]",
          "text_html": "[Sinfonia]"
        },
        {
          "text_language": "en",
          "text_plain": "[Sinfonia]",
          "text_html": "[Sinfonia]"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "mvt_num": "2",
      "mvt_text_type": "chorale",
      "mvt_texts": [
        {
          "text_language": "de",
          "text_plain": "Christ lag in Todes Banden\nFür unsre Sünd gegeben,\nEr ist wieder erstanden\nUnd hat uns bracht das Leben.\nDes wir sollen fröhlich sein,\nGott loben und ihm dankbar sein\nUnd singen alleluja,\nAlleluja!",
          "text_html": "<b>Christ lag in Todes Banden<sup>1</sup><br>Für unsre Sünd gegeben,<br>Er ist wieder erstanden<br>Und hat uns bracht das Leben.<br>Des wir sollen fröhlich sein,<br>Gott loben und ihm dankbar sein<br>Und singen alleluja, <br>Alleluja!</b>"
        },
        {
          "text_language": "en",
          "text_plain": "Christ lay in death's bonds,\nGiven for our sin;\nHe is risen again\nAnd has brought us [eternal] life.\nOf this we should be joyful,\nPraise God and be thankful to him\nAnd sing hallelujah.\nHallelujah.",
          "text_html": "<b>Christ lay in death's bonds,<br>Given for our sin;<br>He is risen again<br>And has brought us [eternal] life.<sup>2</sup><br>Of this we should be joyful,<br>Praise God and be thankful to him<br>And sing hallelujah.<br>Hallelujah.</b>"
        }
      ]
    },

. . .

  ],
  "notes": [
    {
      "note_num": 1,
      "note_text_plain": "In some editions of BWV 4, this is given as one word, "Todesbanden," but Bach's original materials read "Todes Banden," perhaps referring not simply to being almost dead, but also to being ensnared by death as a personification of evil (as, e.g., in Jeremiah 9:20-21). The expression "Todes Bande" comes from Psalm 18:5, which in the Luther Bibles of Bach's day read "Es umfingen mich des Todes Bande, und die Bäche Belial erschreckten mich" ("Death's bonds beset me, and the [torrential] brooks of Belial [Satan] terrified me"). Luther and his followers took Psalm 18 to be speaking of the crucifixion of Jesus.",
      "note_text_html": "In some editions of BWV 4, this is given as one word, "Todesbanden," but Bach's original materials read "Todes Banden," perhaps referring not simply to being almost dead, but also to being ensnared by death as a personification of evil (as, e.g., in Jeremiah 9:20-21). The expression "Todes Bande" comes from Psalm 18:5, which in the Luther Bibles of Bach's day read "Es umfingen mich des Todes Bande, und die Bäche Belial
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      },

. . .

    ]
}