

Johann Sebastian Bach

J. S. Bach was born in Germany in 1685 and died in 1750. His ancestors for over 100 years had been musicians. He was orphaned before he reached the age of ten and his brother, Johann Christoph Bach, raised him. Johann Christoph had been a pupil of Johann Pachelbel. When Bach was fifteen, he studied under two of the most important organists of that time, J. J. Lowe and Georg Bohm. Bohm has been considered a great influence on Bach's compositions for organ.

While still a teenager, Bach began his professional career as a church organist in Amstacht. During that time he made a long journey to Lubeck on foot to hear the great organist Dietrich Buxtehude. It is speculated that Bach considered applying for the succession to Buxtehude's post. The post, however, carried with it an obligatory marriage to Buxtehude's thirty year old daughter. Many scholars think that this deterred Bach from making the application.

In 1708 Bach did accept a position as court composer to the Duke of Saxe-Weimer. While this post began a happy phase of his life, he seems to have been unable to avoid controversy regarding court politics. By 1717 he was again seeking a new appointment as the director of music at the court of Anhalt-Cothen. His release from Weimer was obtained only after persistent demands and a period of imprisonment for insubordination.

It was in Cothen that Bach turned from religious music to secular music. This was because religious music did not have a place at the Calvinist Court of Cothen. It was during this period he produced the six Brandenburg Concertos, the six suites for unaccompanied cello, and the three sonatas and three partitas for unaccompanied violin. The complete autographed facsimile of the violin partitas have been included in this book.

Bach made use of the material of Vivaldi, Corelli, and Frescobaldi in his own compositions. The borrowing of ideas was a common practice at the time. But he was not a mindless mimicker, he took their ideas to new heights, using his own genius. Bach's imagination continues to impress the greatest living composers centuries after his death.

In spite of the large number of Bach compositions that exist, scholars believe they represent only about half of what he actually composed. Of the five Passions he wrote, only two are now known. In addition to the 200 cantatas, it is speculated that 100 have been lost. Bach is quoted as saying that anyone who had worked as hard as he had done, could have achieved as much.

As we stand in awe of Bach's body of work and realize that he mastered both the intellectual and emotional sides of music, one wonders where his inspiration originated.

"To God alone the glory." Johann Sebastian Bach

Ben Bolt

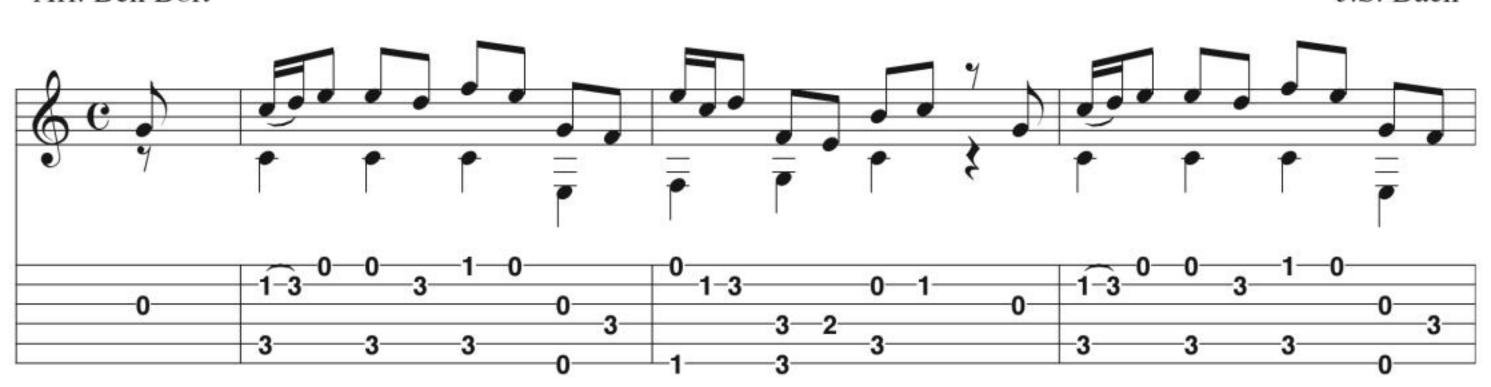


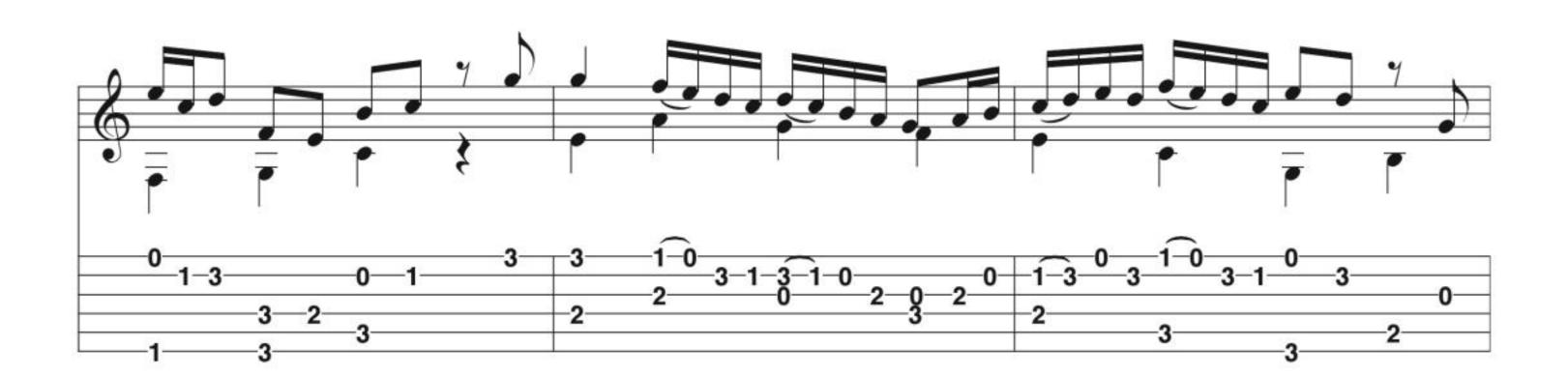
Sleepers Awake!

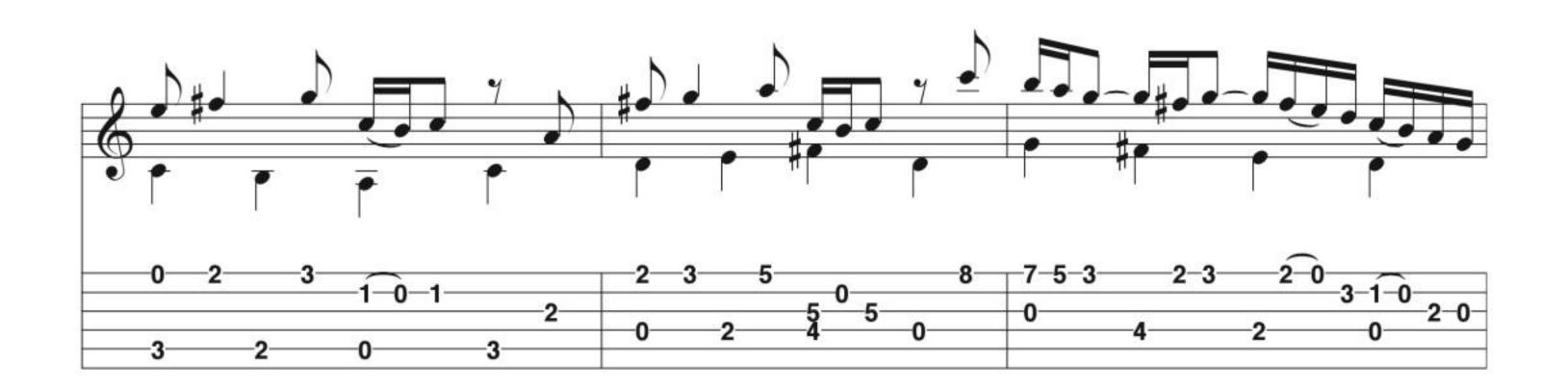
from Cantata No.140 Ephesians No. 5 (14)

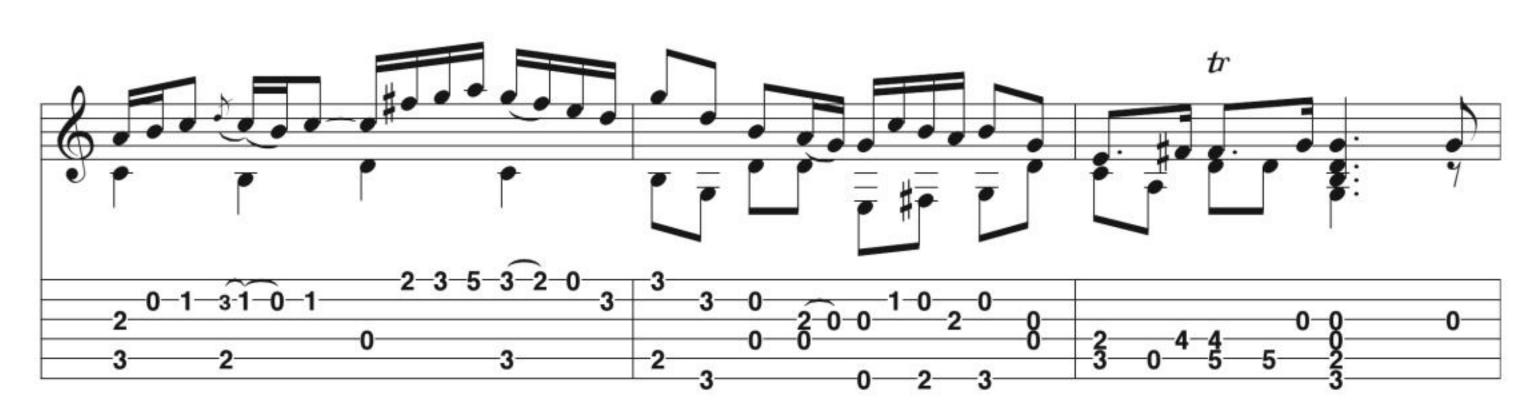
Arr. Ben Bolt

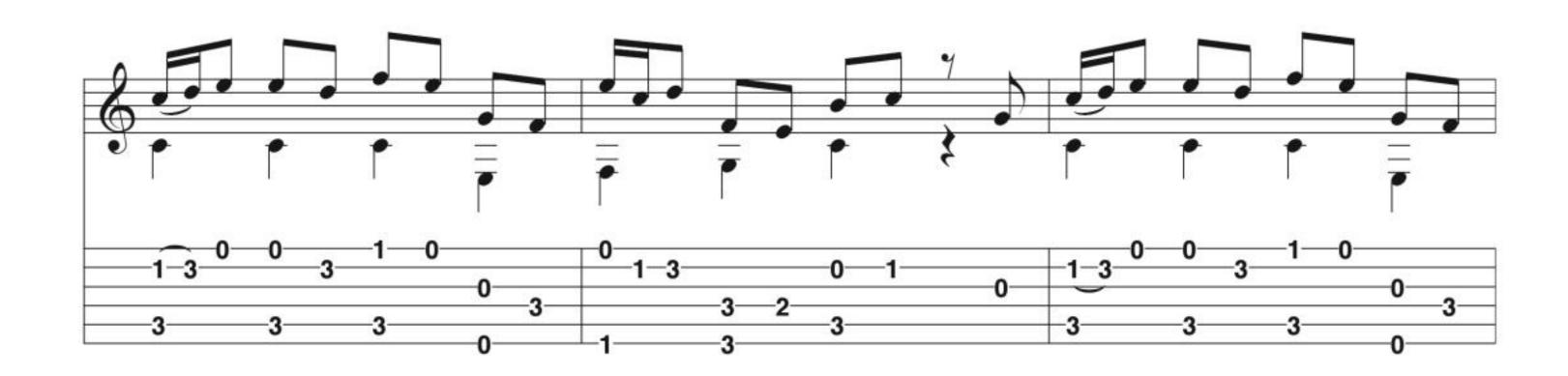
J.S. Bach

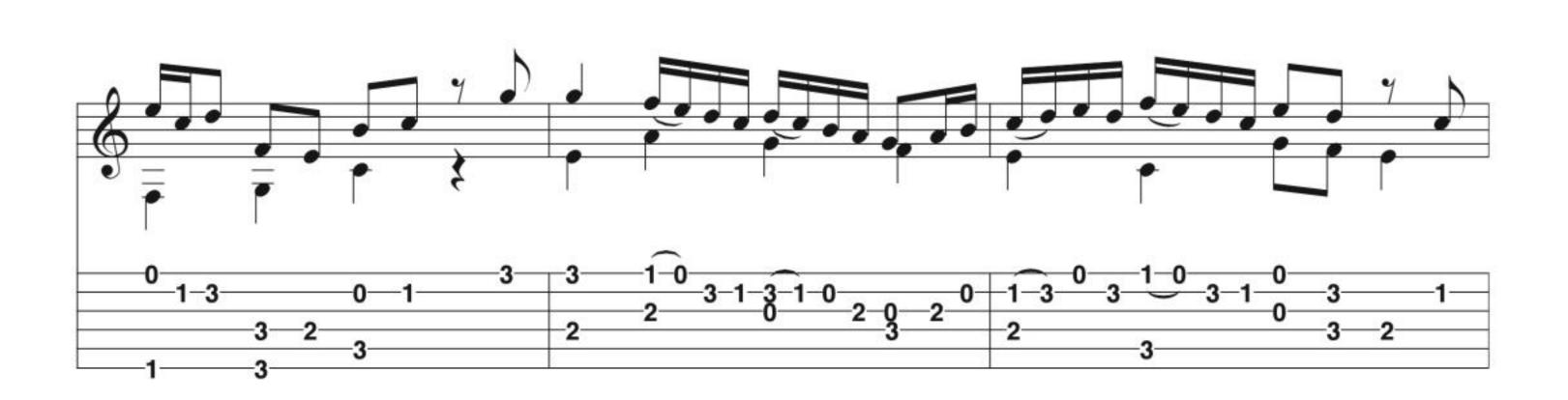


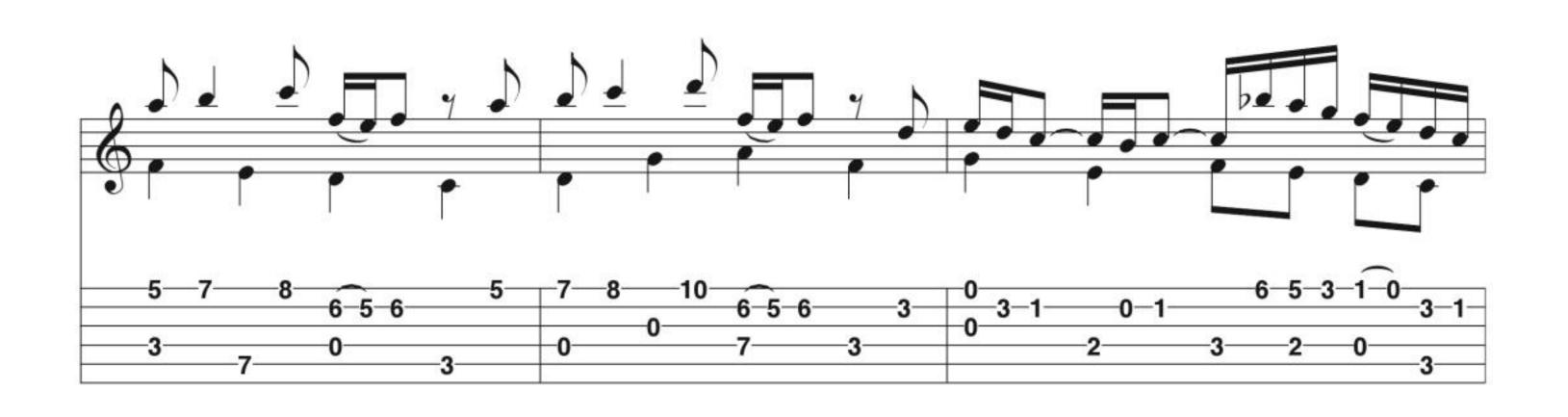


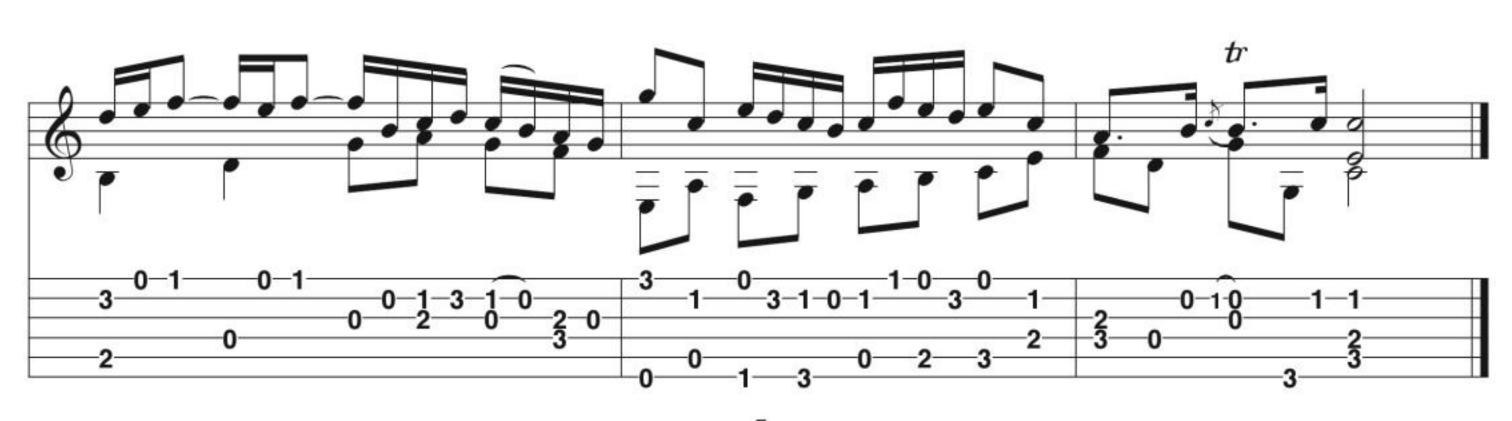






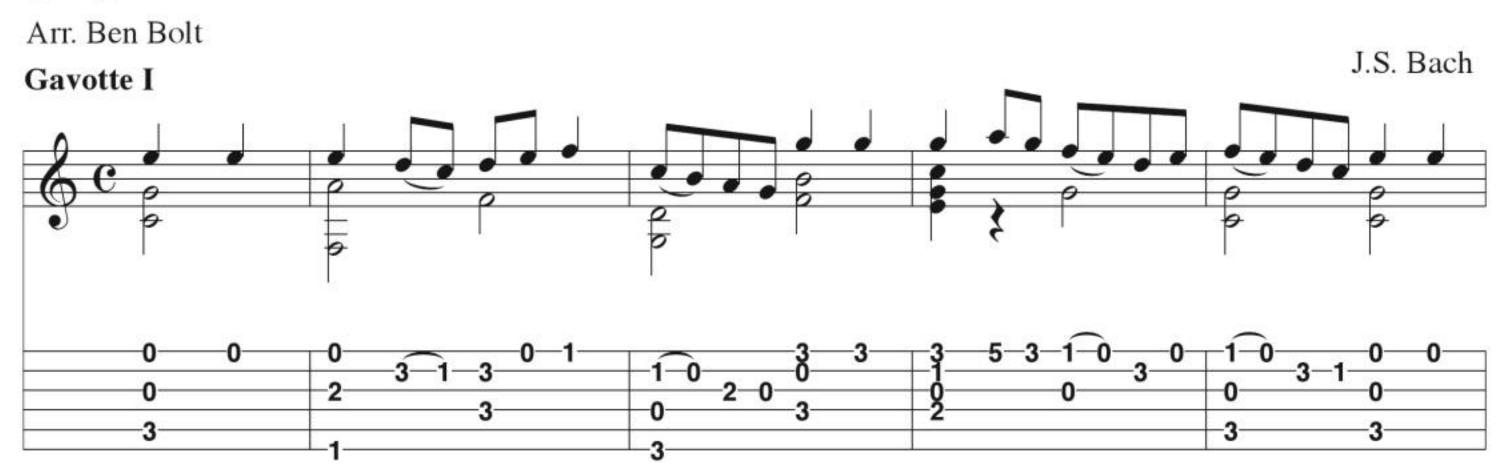


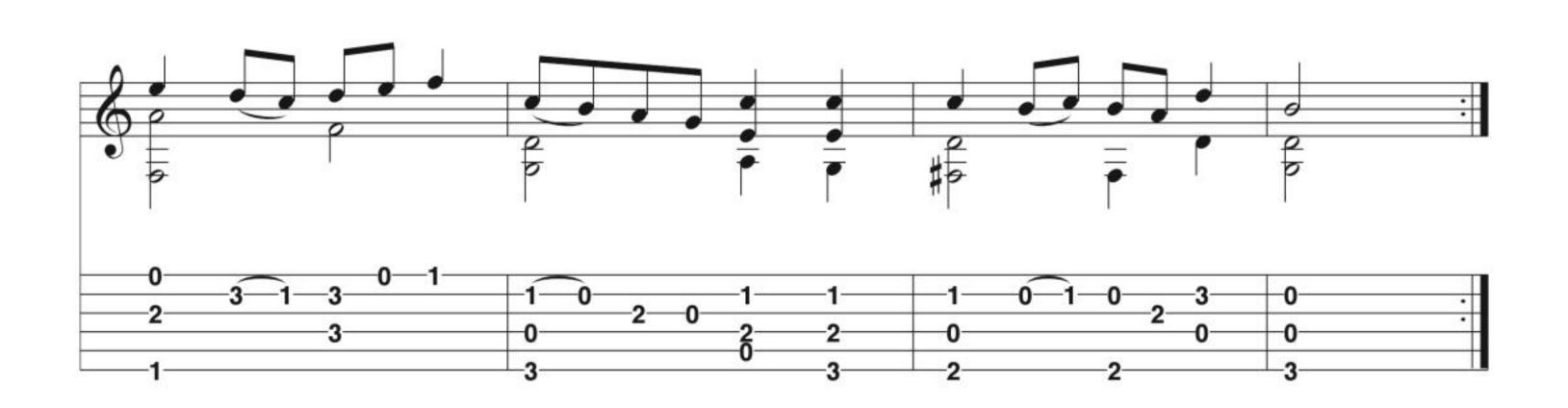


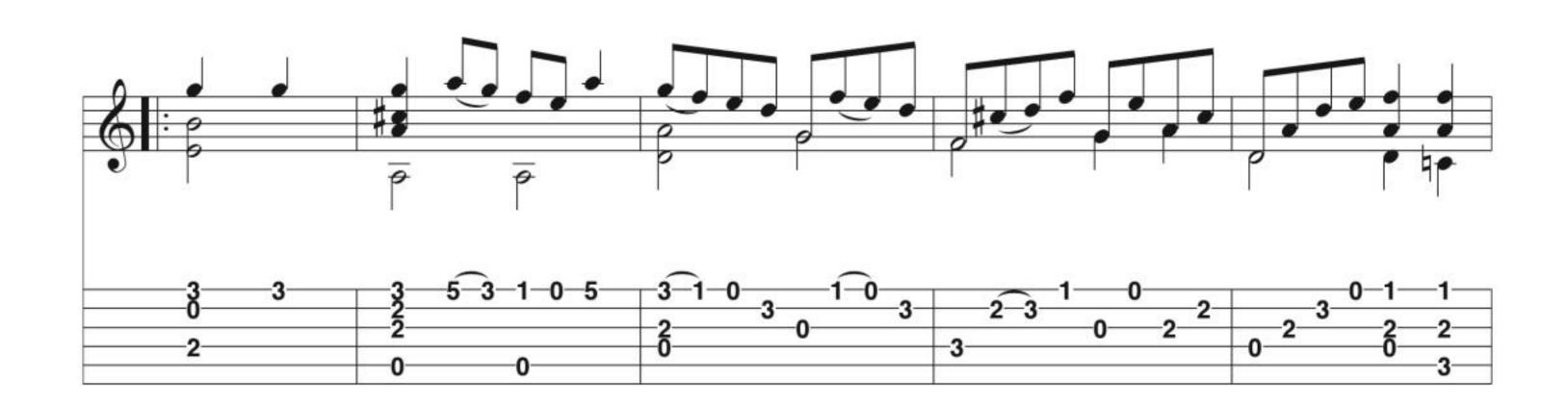


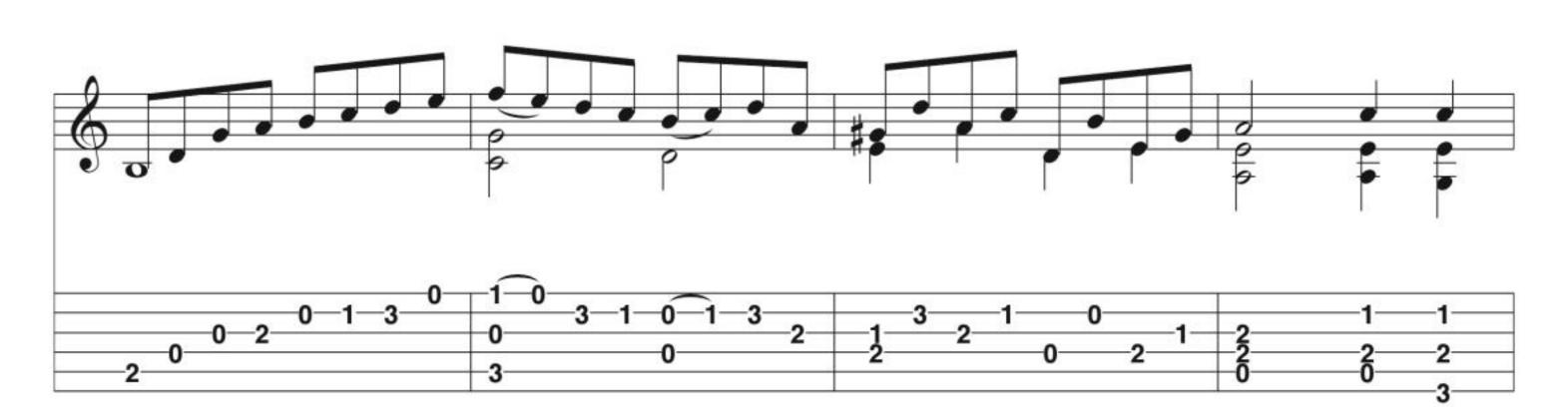


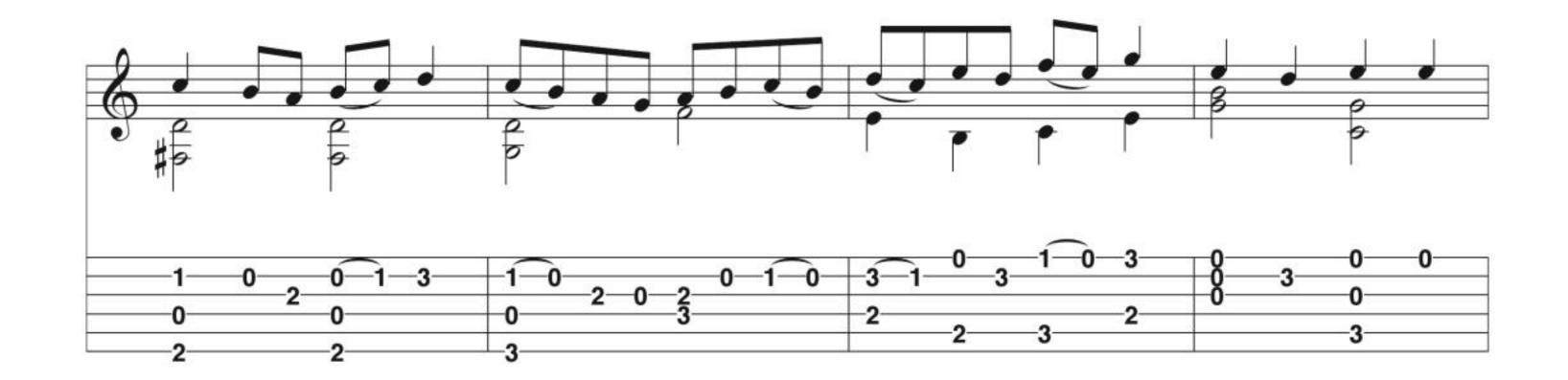
Gavotte

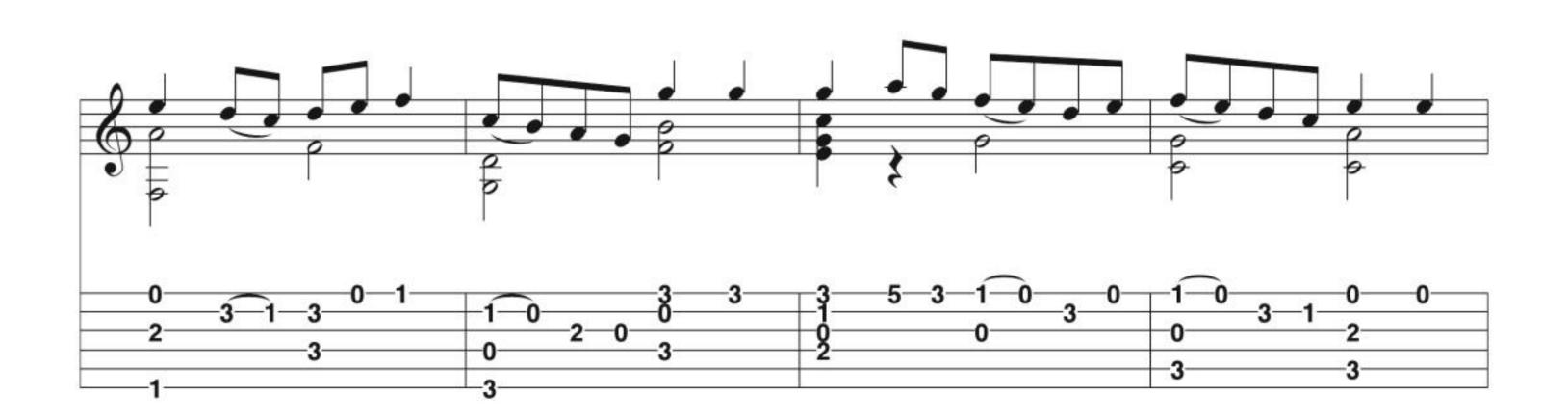


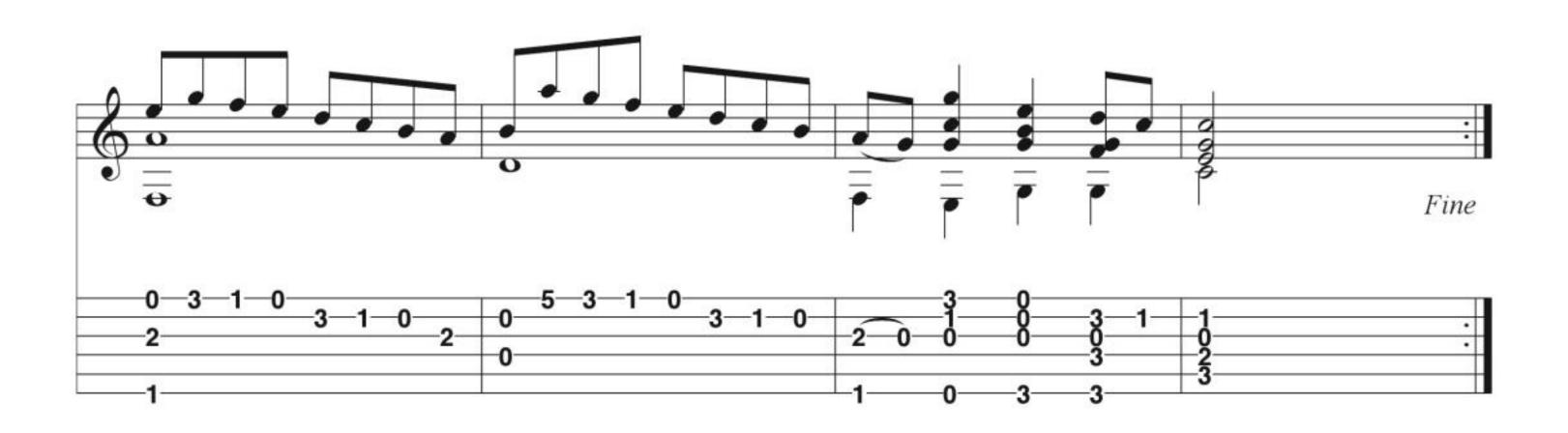


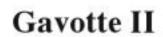


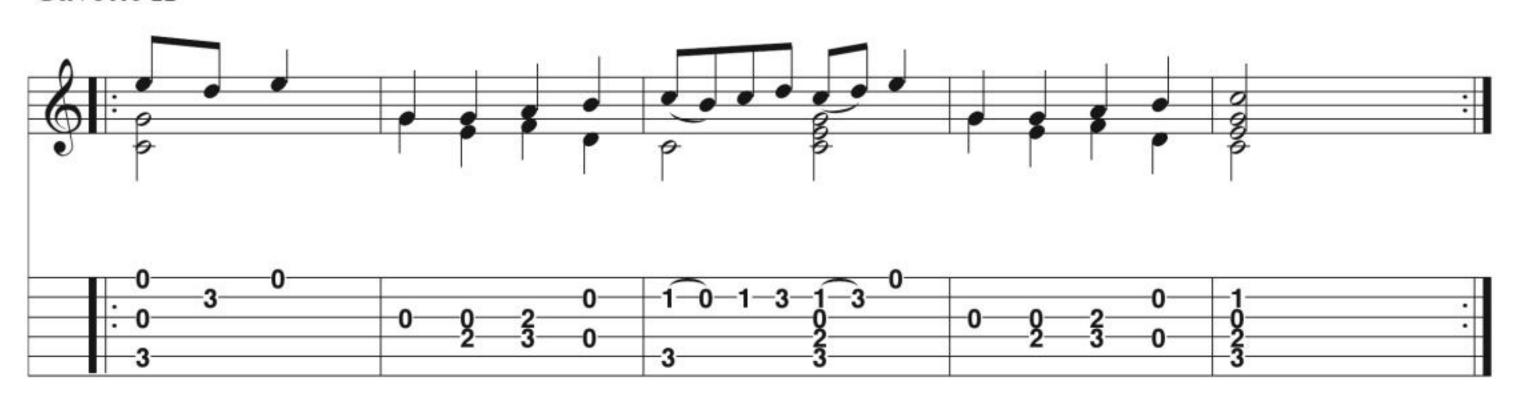












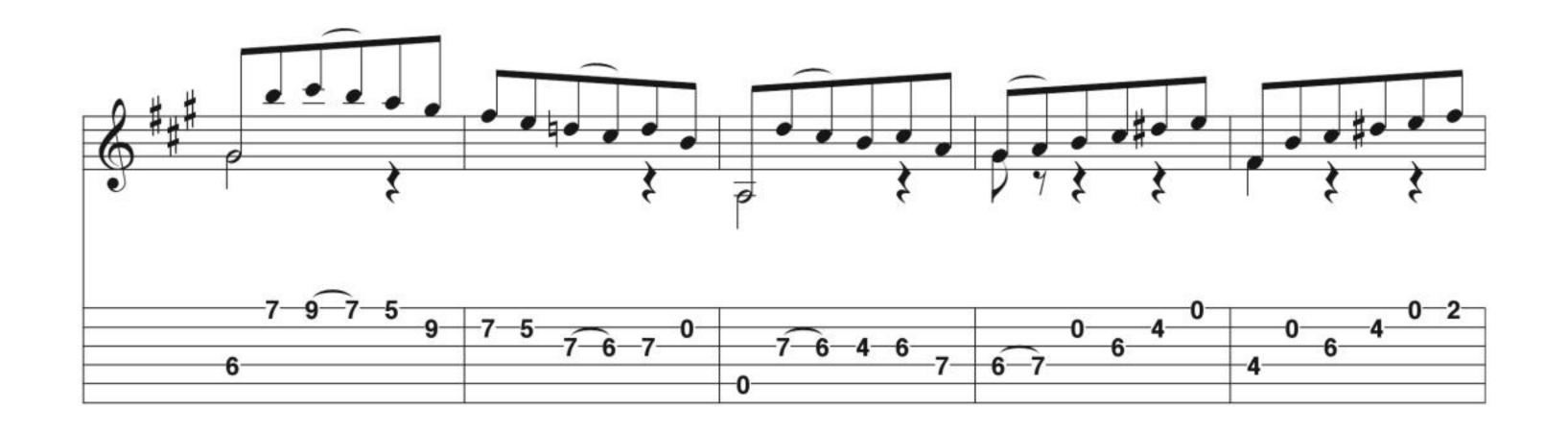


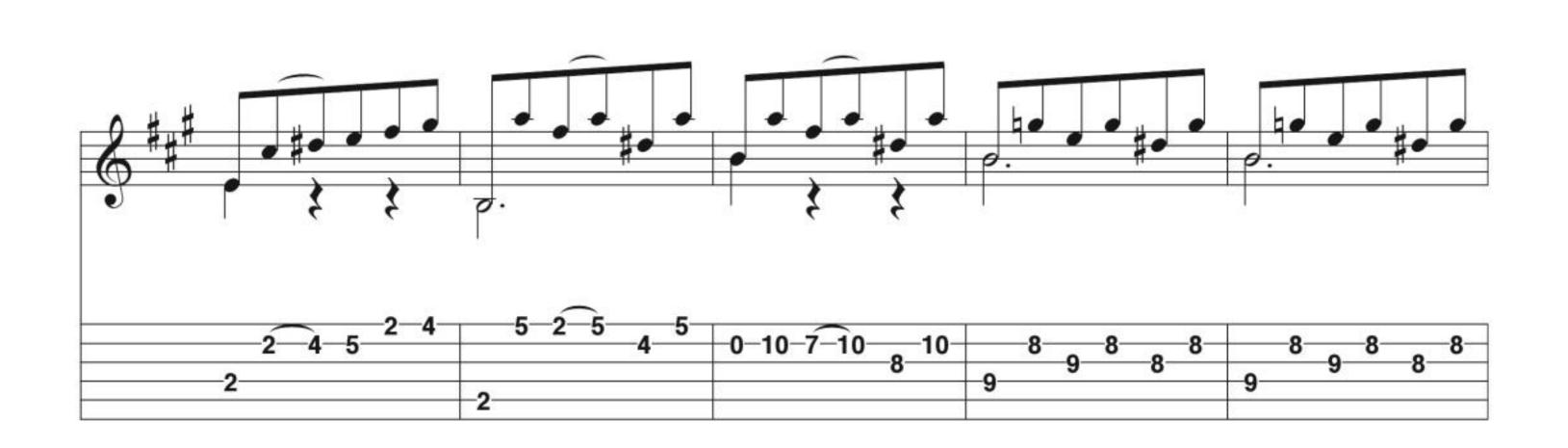


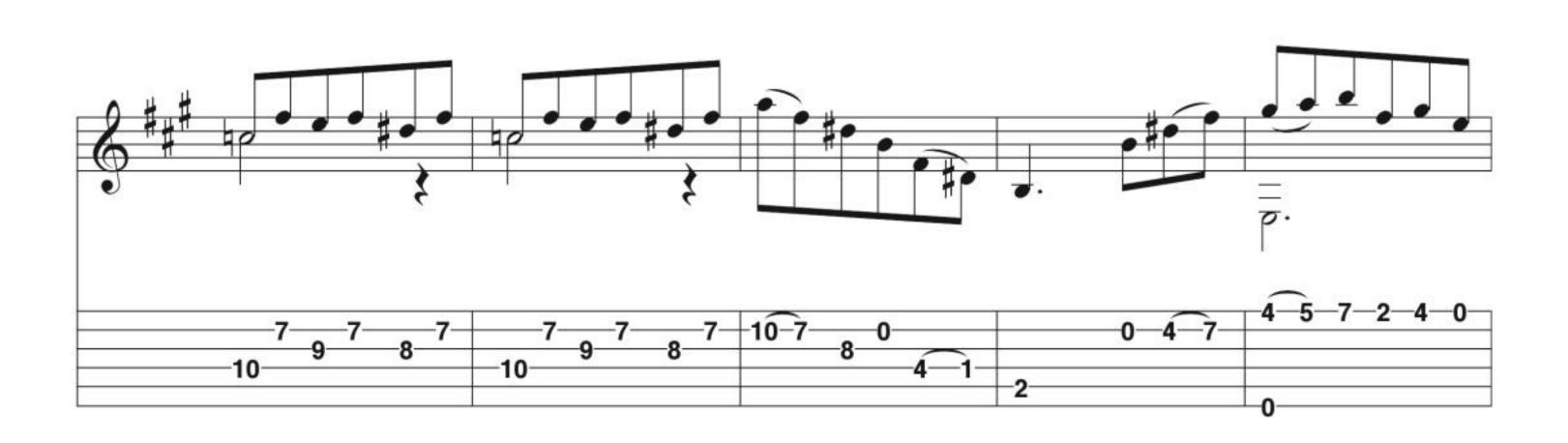
Courante

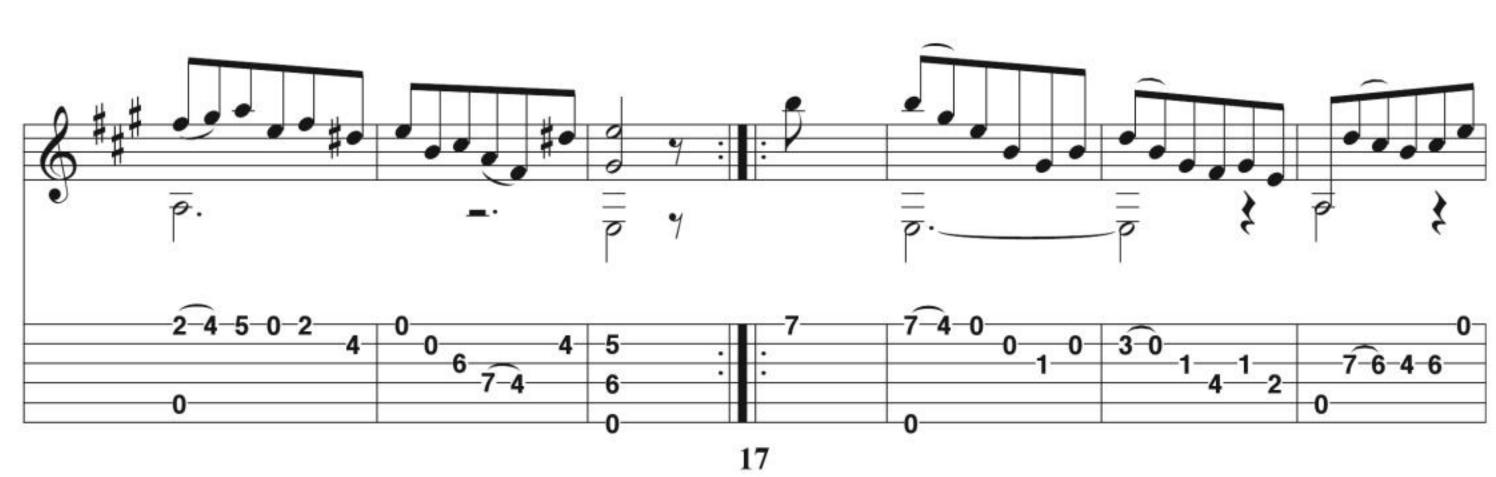
From 3rd Cello Suite

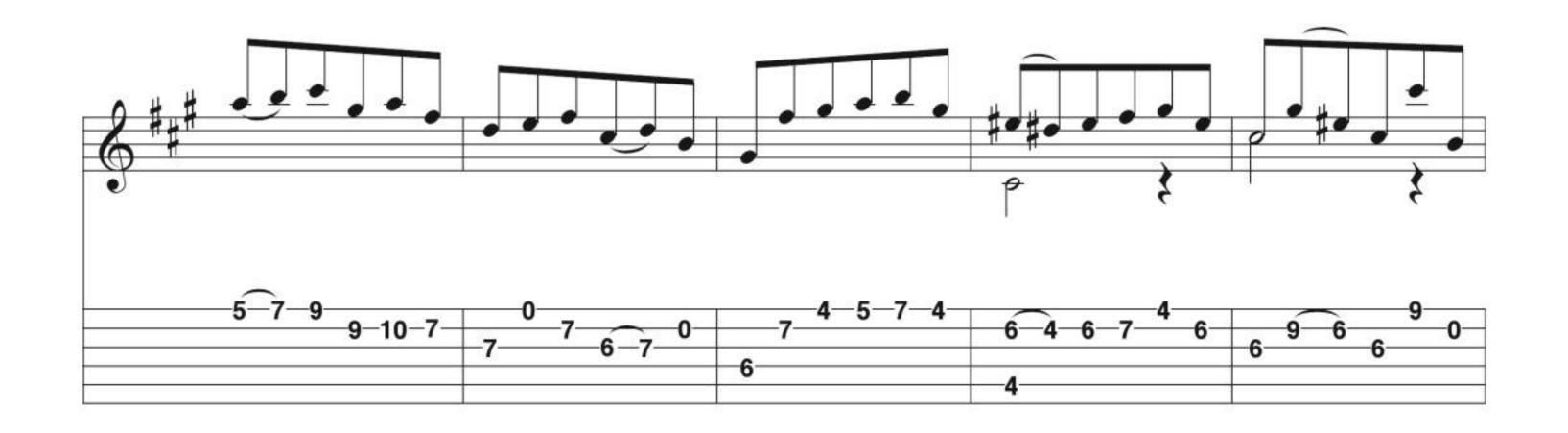


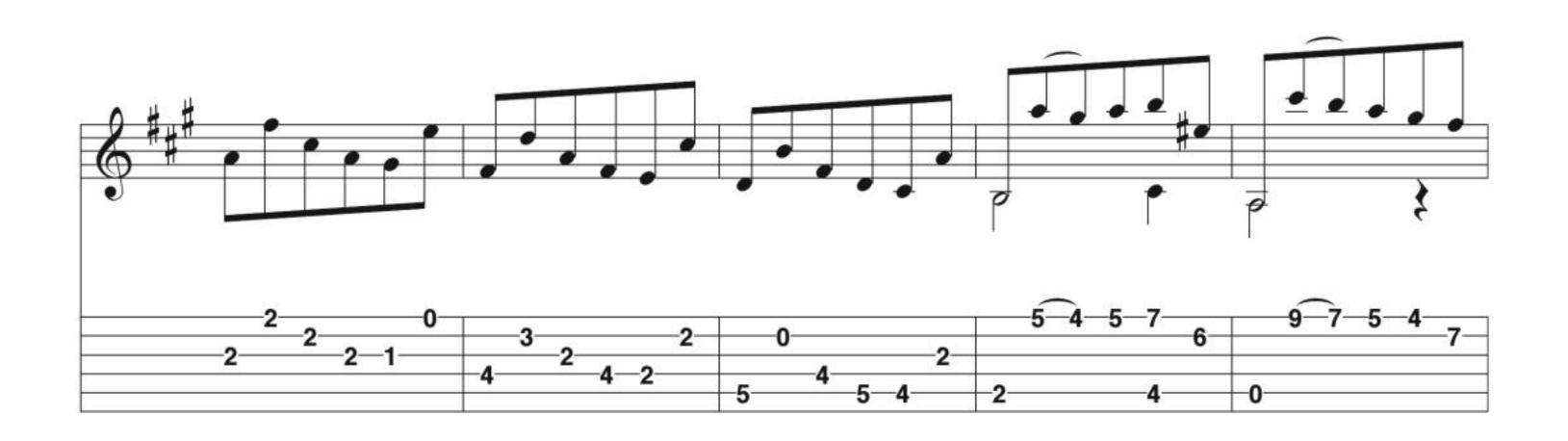


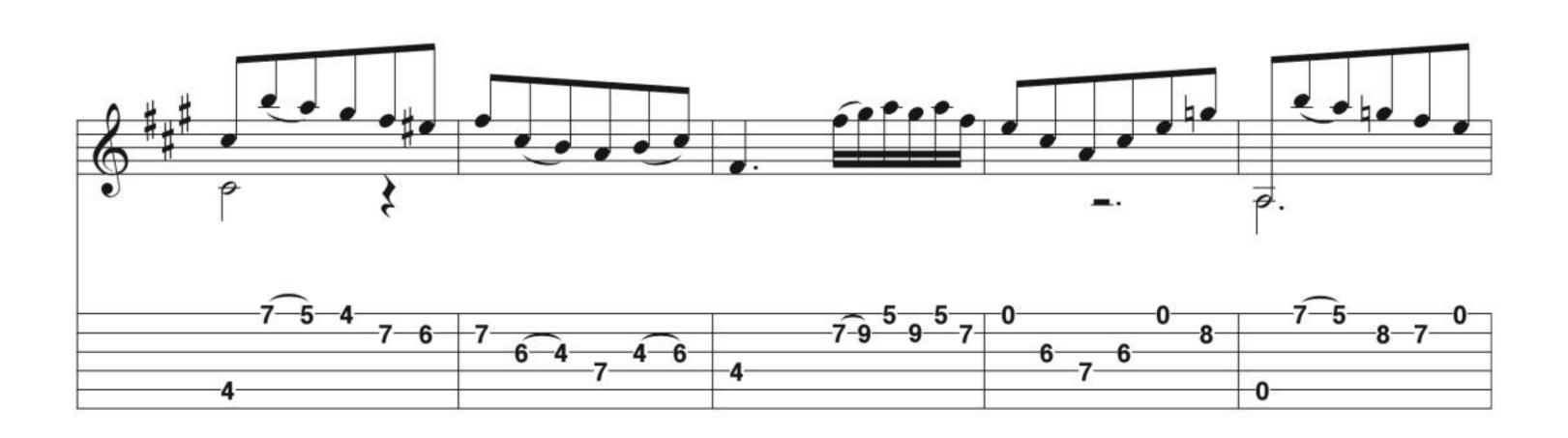


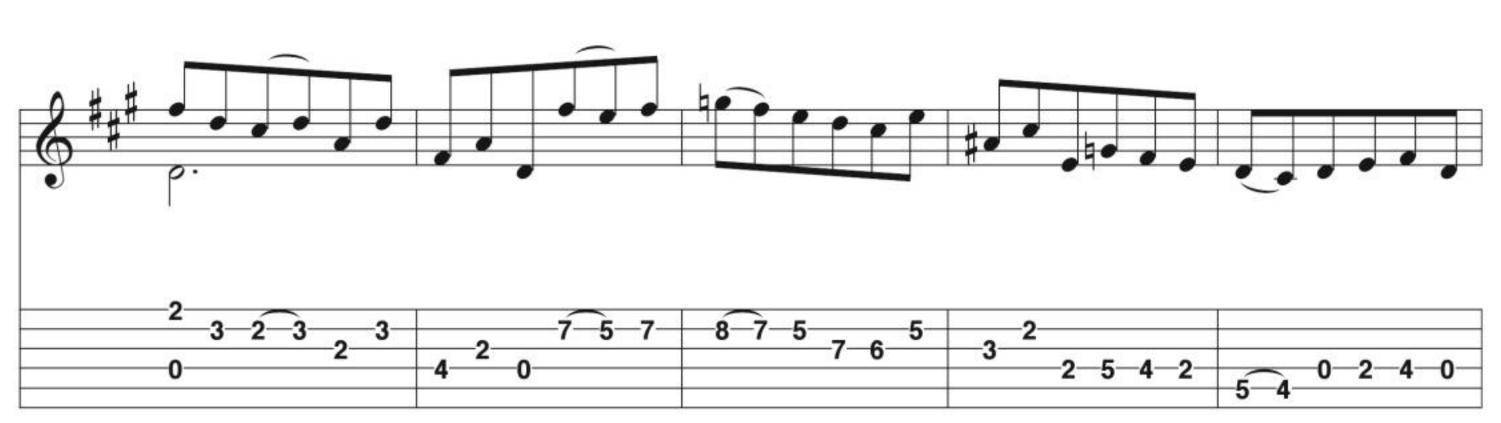


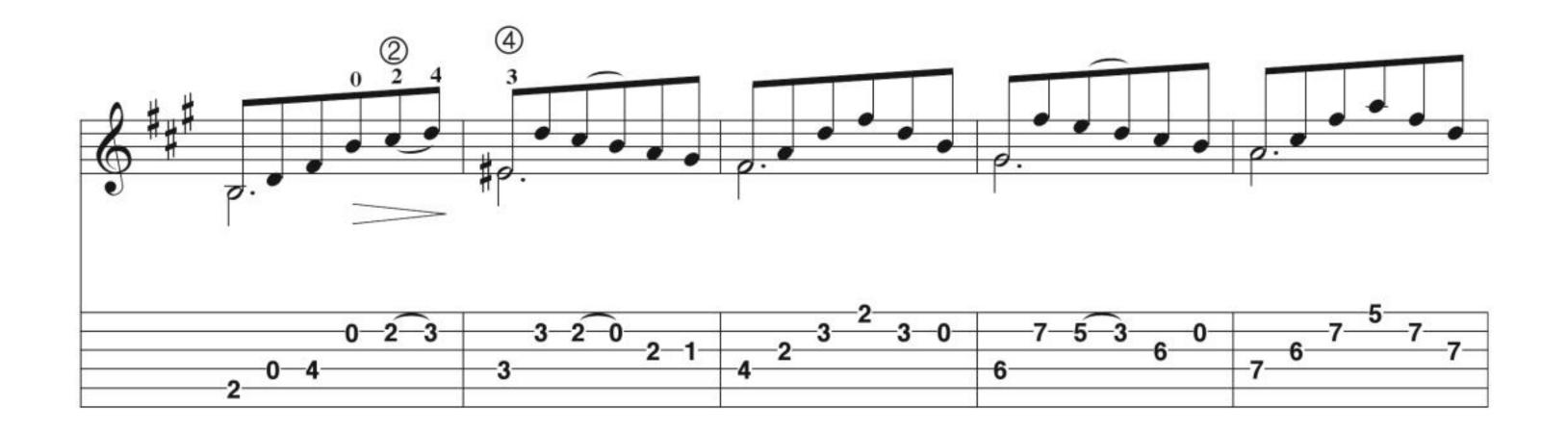


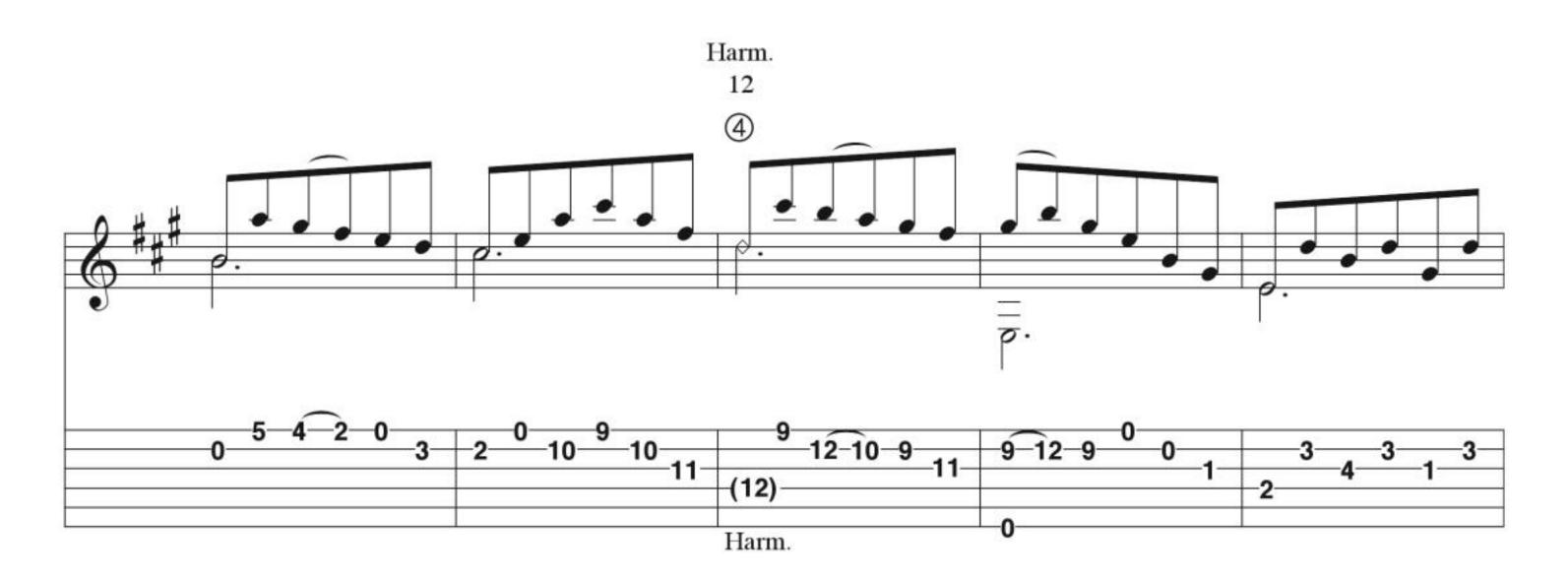


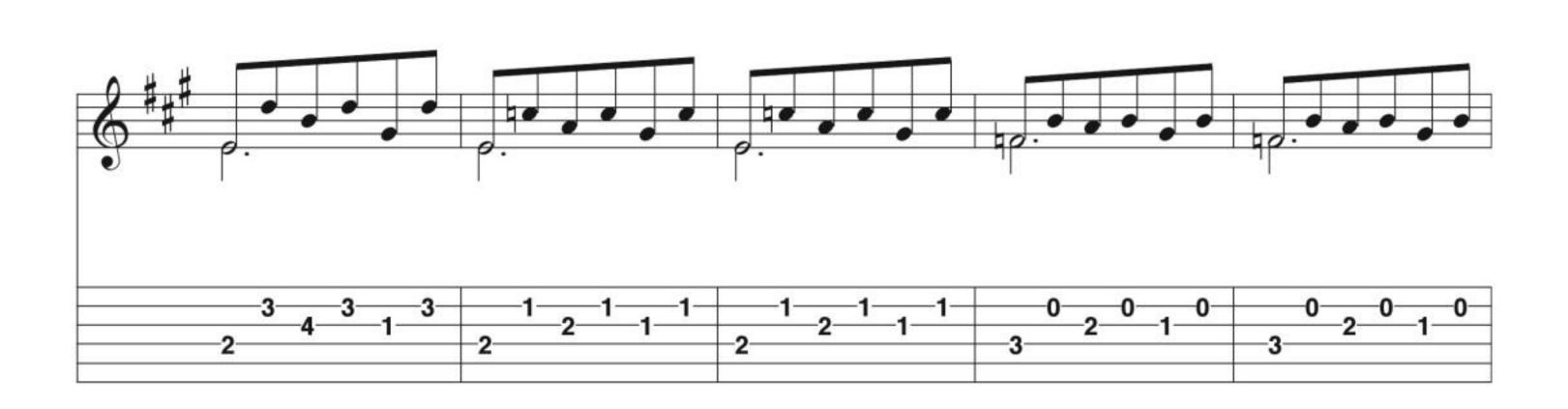


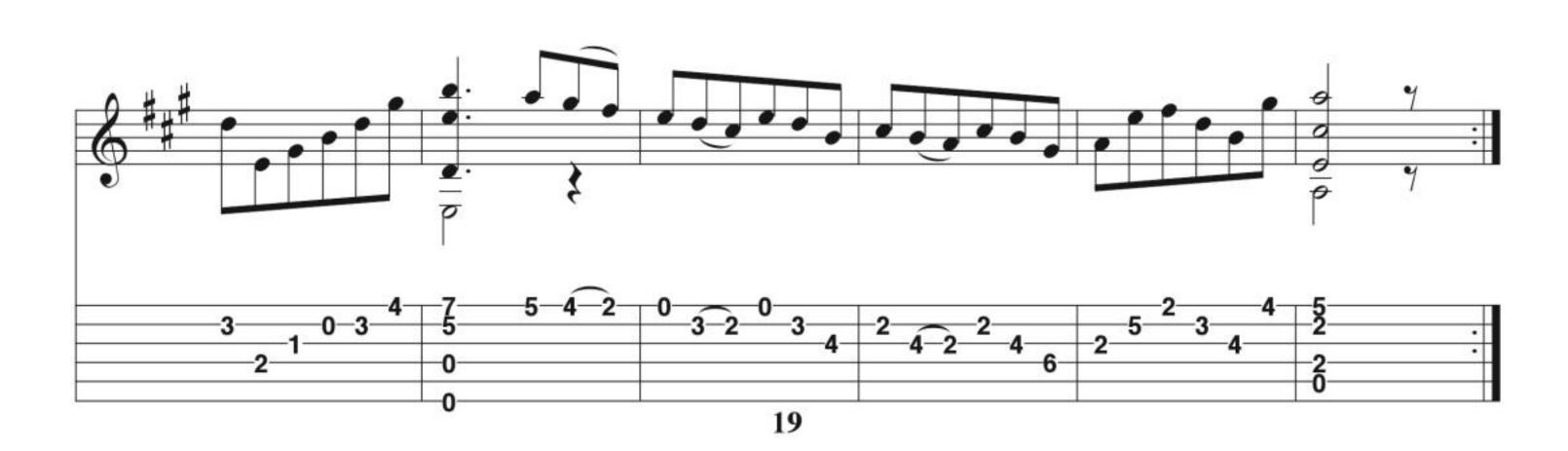














Bourrée

From Partita No.1 for Violin

