

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Trumpet or Cornet (B^b + C) & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93818

EMR 51827: Trumpet or Cornet & String Orchestra

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Colette Mourey



www.colettemourey.com

English: Colette Mourey was born in 1954 and forms future schoolteachers at the University of Franche-Comté in France. Since 2008 she has been working on her own theory of "hypertonicity", which is based on a larger scale than the octave, thus radically transforming atonal counterpoint techniques by allowing the reintroduction in this context of "natural consonances". At the same time this experiment allows the composer to create methods of musical initiation and education which embrace a wide spectrum of contemporary tendencies, both in the geographical and historical senses. The passage from atonality to hypertonicity is the result of her desire to bring serious contemporary composition and more popular trends closer together, whilst remaining within a complex musical organisation.

Français: Née en 1954, professeur à l'Université de Franche-Comté, France, où elle enseigne aux professeurs des écoles en formation, Colette Mourey travaille sur l'élaboration d'une "hypertonalité", qu'elle a inventée, de 2008 à 2010. Cette "hypertonalité", qui repose sur des échelles supérieures à l'octave, et qui transforme radicalement les techniques de contrepoint atonal, permet la réintroduction dans ce contexte de "consonances" "naturelles". Parallèlement, cette expérimentation permet à la compositrice de fonder des méthodes d'éveil musical ou de formation musicale plus largement ouvertes sur tous les courants contemporains, géographiquement et historiquement. Son passage, de l'atonalité à l'hypertonalité, est la résultante du souhait qu'elle émet, de rapprocher composition contemporaine et "grand public", tout en restant dans une organisation musicale complexe.

Deutsch: Colette Mourey wurde 1954 geboren, und unterrichtet zur Zeit zukünftige Schullehrer an der Universität der Franche-Comté (Frankreich). Seit 2008 entwickelt sie ihre eigene Theorie der "Hypertonalität", die auf einer Skala beruht, die grösser als die Oktave ist. Diese Erfindung verwandelt grundsätzlich die Technik des atonalen Kontrapunktes, so dass "natürliche Konsonanzen" in diesem Zusammenhang wieder eingeführt werden können. Gleichzeitig erlaubt dieses Experiment der Komponistin, neue Erziehungsmethoden zu gründen, die eine breitere Öffnung zu allen zeitgenössischen Stilrichtungen einführt, im geographischen sowie auch im geschichtlichen Sinn. Dieser Übergang von der Atonalität zur Hypertonalität ist das Ergebnis ihres Wunsches, ernste zeitgenössische Komposition und andere, eher populäre Stile näher zusammenzubringen, aber doch innerhalb einer komplexen Musikstruktur.



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Johann Sebastian Bach (Arr.: Colette Mourey)

Français: Suite No. 2 (BWV 1067) de Johann Sebastian Bach est l'une des œuvres les plus emblématiques du répertoire baroque, alliant élégance, virtuosité et raffinement contrapuntique. Composée à Leipzig, cette suite se distingue par sa succession de danses stylisées et par son célèbre Badinerie, devenu une pièce incontournable du patrimoine musical occidental.

Dans cet arrangement, **Colette Mourey** propose une relecture respectueuse et inspirée de la partition originale. Sa vision met en valeur la clarté des lignes mélodiques et la richesse de l'écriture bachienne, tout en offrant une respiration contemporaine qui renouvelle l'écoute.

Le soin porté à la texture, à l'équilibre des voix et à la dynamique globale préserve l'esprit baroque tout en facilitant l'accès à l'œuvre pour un large éventail d'interprètes.

Cette adaptation permet ainsi d'apprécier sous un nouveau jour le génie de Bach, dont la musique traverse les siècles avec une intensité et une fraîcheur toujours intactes.

English: The Suite No. 2 (BWV 1067) by Johann Sebastian Bach is one of the most celebrated works of the Baroque repertoire, combining elegance, virtuosity, and refined contrapuntal writing. Composed in Leipzig, it is distinguished by its sequence of stylized dances and by the famous Badinerie, which has become a true icon of Western musical heritage.

In this arrangement, **Colette Mourey** offers a respectful yet inspired reinterpretation of the original score. Her approach highlights the clarity of the melodic lines and the richness of Bach's writing, while bringing a contemporary freshness to the music.

Attention to texture, balance among the voices, and overall dynamic shape preserves the Baroque spirit and makes the work accessible to a broad range of performers.

This adaptation invites listeners to rediscover Bach's genius from a renewed perspective—music that continues to resonate with intensity and brilliance across the centuries.

Deutsch: Die Suite Nr. 2 (BWV 1067) von Johann Sebastian Bach zählt zu den bedeutendsten Werken des Barockrepertoires und verbindet Eleganz, Virtuosität und feine kontrapunktische Kunst. Entstanden in Leipzig, zeichnet sie sich durch eine Abfolge stilisierter Tänze sowie durch die berühmte Badinerie aus, die zu einem festen Bestandteil des musikalischen Weltkulturerbes geworden ist.

In diesem Arrangement bietet **Colette Mourey** eine respektvolle und zugleich inspirierte Neuinterpretation der Originalpartitur. Ihre Sichtweise hebt die Transparenz der melodischen Linien und den Reichtum der bach'schen Schreibweise hervor, während sie dem Werk zugleich eine zeitgenössische Frische verleiht.

Besonderer Wert wird auf Klangtextur, Stimmgleichgewicht und dynamische Gestaltung gelegt, wodurch der barocke Geist bewahrt und zugleich ein breiter Kreis von Interpretinnen und Interpreten angesprochen wird.

Diese Bearbeitung ermöglicht es, Bachs Genie aus einer neuen Perspektive zu erleben – eine Musik, die über Jahrhunderte hinweg nichts von ihrer Intensität und Strahlkraft verloren hat.



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**B $\flat$ TRUMPET
or CORNET**

Suite No. 2

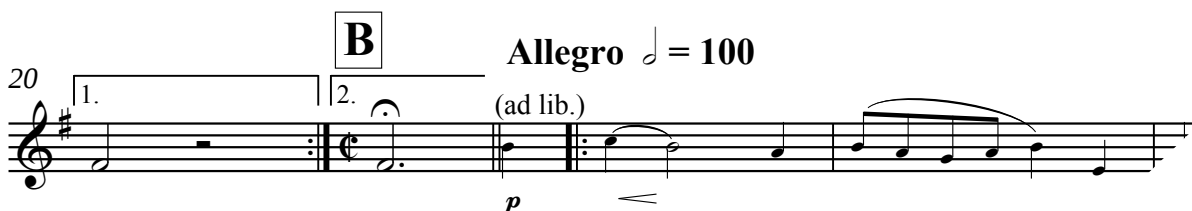
BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach
(1685-1750)
Arr.: Colette Mourey

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

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Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I

Overture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Grave ♩ = 60

B♭ Trumpet or Cornet

Piano / Organ

f

tr

(silenzios aggiuntos ad lib.)

tr

4

tr

tr

7

tr

tr

10

tr

tr

A

fp

cresc.

tr

fp

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II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

First system of the musical score, measures 1-2. The right hand (RH) begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The left hand (LH) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, and C3-E3. The dynamic marking *mf* is present in both staves.

3

Second system of the musical score, measures 3-4. The right hand (RH) continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note A4. The left hand (LH) continues with chords: D3-F3, E3-G3, D3-F3, and E3-G3. The dynamic marking *f* is present in both staves.

6

Third system of the musical score, measures 5-6. The right hand (RH) continues with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The left hand (LH) continues with chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, and C3-E3. The dynamic marking *p* is present in both staves. The right hand has a fermata over the final note.

9

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 7-8. The right hand (RH) continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note A4. The left hand (LH) continues with chords: D3-F3, E3-G3, D3-F3, and E3-G3. The dynamic marking *p* is present in both staves. The right hand has a fermata over the final note. The left hand has a fermata over the final chord.

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

The musical score is for a piece titled "III Sarabande" in 3/4 time, marked "Andante" with a tempo of 66 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations including dynamics, articulation, and phrasing.

Measures 1-4: The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Trills are present in both hands at measures 1 and 3.

Measures 5-8: The dynamics shift to *cresc.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The right hand continues with melodic lines, and the left hand features more complex chordal textures. Trills are again used in both hands at measures 5 and 7.

Measures 9-12: The dynamics move to *dim.* (diminuendo). The right hand has a long, flowing melodic line with a trill at measure 9. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with a trill at measure 10. The piece concludes with a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand at measure 12.

IV Bourrée 1

Allegro $\text{♩} = 96$
seconda volta *mp*

7

13

N

19

rit.

V
Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo
seconda volta *mp*

First system of the musical score, measures 1-3. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) and dolce marking. The lower staff (grand staff) also begins with a piano (*p*) and dolce marking. The melody in the upper staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the accompaniment in the lower staff features chords and single notes.

4

Second system of the musical score, measures 4-6. Measure 4 includes a repeat sign. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) marking and a *dp* (diminuendo piano) marking in measure 5. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 6.

7

Third system of the musical score, measures 7-9. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) marking and a *tr* (trill) marking in measure 9. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 9.

10

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 10-11. Measure 10 includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The upper staff begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The lower staff also begins with a *dim.* marking and includes a *tr* (trill) marking in measure 11. The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 11.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The music is in 3/4 time, key of D major. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melody with dynamics *mf*, *p*, *mf*, and *dim.*, ending with a trill. The lower staff (grand staff) provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands, also marked with *mf*, *p*, *mf*, and *dim.*.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-7. Measure 5 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an *ossia* marking. The upper staff continues the melody with a trill in measure 6. The lower staff provides accompaniment, with a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 5.

Third system of the musical score, measures 8-10. The upper staff shows a decrescendo from *mf* to *p* across the measures. The lower staff accompaniment also follows a decrescendo from *mf* to *p*.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 11-12. Measure 11 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The system concludes with trills in both the upper and lower staves.

VII

Menuet

Allegretto ♩ = 108

Musical score for "Lullaby" by Franz Schubert, measures 1-4. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic marking. The melody is in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The tempo is marked "poco f".

4

4

7

Example 10-10

10

Example 10-10

Measures 1-4

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

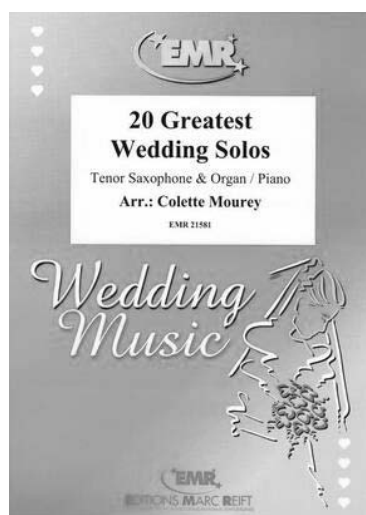
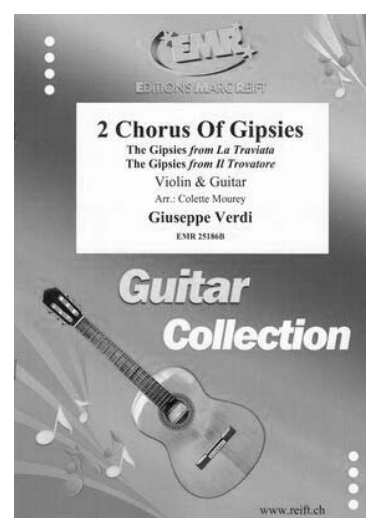
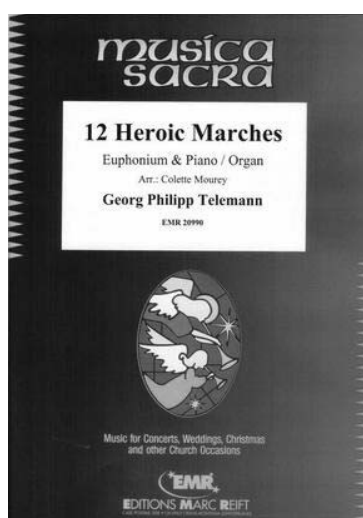
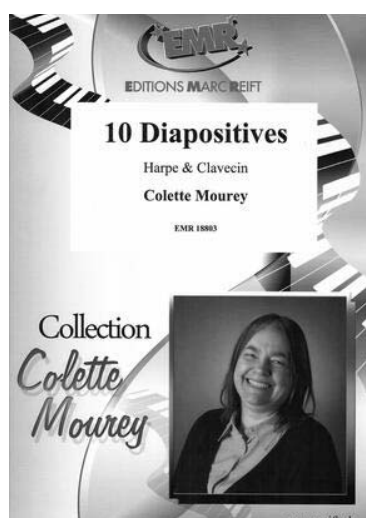
Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The music continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piano part includes trills and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading into measure 9.

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The music is marked forte (*f*). The piano part features trills and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading into measure 14.

Measures 15-18 of the musical score. The music is marked forte (*f*) and then piano (*p*). The piano part includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

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