

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Euphonium (♫ + ♭) & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93820

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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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BWV 1067

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

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is illegal!

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$ (silenzios
aggiuntos ad lib.)

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

f *tr* *(silenzios aggiuntos ad lib.)* *tr*

B♭ Euphonium

Piano / Organ

4

7

10

A

fp *cresc.*

II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

Measures 1-2 of the Rondo. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is Allegretto espressivo at 108 beats per minute. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

3

Measures 3-4 of the Rondo. The music continues with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp.

6

Measures 5-6 of the Rondo. The music transitions to a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp. The measure number 6 is indicated at the start of the system.

9

Measures 7-8 of the Rondo. The music continues with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp. The measure number 9 is indicated at the start of the system.

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, with a treble and bass clef for the right and left hands respectively. The first system (measures 1-3) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system (measures 7-9) includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 10-12) includes a fortissimo (*sfz*) and a decrescendo (*dim.*) dynamic. The score features various musical notations, including slurs, ties, and trills.

Measures 1-3: *p*

Measures 4-6: *cresc.*, *mf*

Measures 7-9: *dim.*

Measures 10-12: *sfz*, *dim.*

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 G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) and dolce instruction. The lower staff (bass clef) also begins with a piano (*p*) and dolce instruction. The melody in the upper staff consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the accompaniment in the lower staff features chords and single notes.

4

Second system of the musical score, measures 4-6. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking appearing in measure 5.

7

Third system of the musical score, measures 7-9. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking appearing in measure 9.

10

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 10-12. The melody concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in measure 10 and a trill in measure 12.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of D major. The melody (treble clef) starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, followed by piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and then a diminuendo (dim.) leading to a trill (tr). The piano accompaniment (grand staff) also follows a similar dynamic pattern: mf, p, mf, and dim. with a trill in the right hand.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-7. Measure 5 begins with a forte (f) dynamic and an 'ossia' marking. The melody features a trill (tr) in measure 6. The piano accompaniment also starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The system concludes with a trill (tr) in the melody.

Third system of the musical score, measures 8-10. The melody begins with a diminuendo (dim.) in measure 8, followed by mezzo-forte (mf) in measure 9 and piano (p) in measure 10. The piano accompaniment mirrors this dynamic progression: dim. in measure 8, mf in measure 9, and p in measure 10.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 11-12. Measure 11 starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The melody features a trill (tr) in measure 12. The piano accompaniment also starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a trill (tr) in the right hand in measure 12.

VII Menuet

Allegretto ♩ = 108

The first system of the Minuet, measures 1-3. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4. Dynamics include *poco f* in both hands.

4

The second system of the Minuet, measures 4-6. The right hand features a trill on G4 in measure 4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *poco f* in both hands.

7

The third system of the Minuet, measures 7-9. The right hand plays quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *poco f* in both hands.

10

The fourth system of the Minuet, measures 10-12. The right hand plays quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *poco f* in both hands.

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

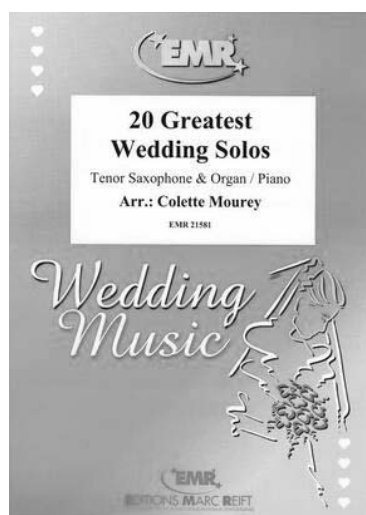
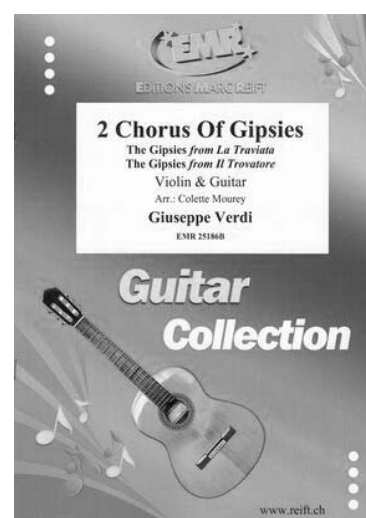
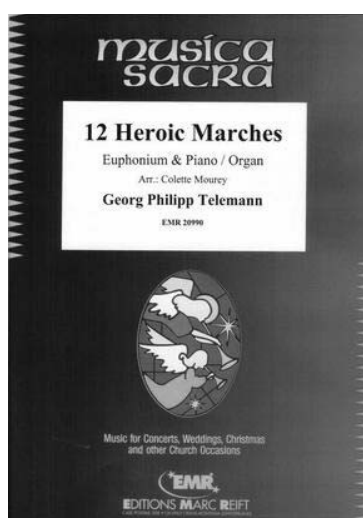
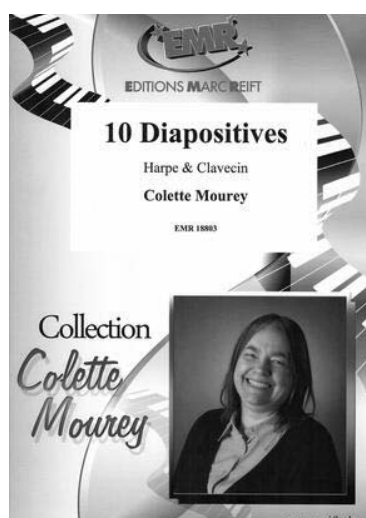
Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The treble clef part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment, in both treble and bass staves, also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, with the bass line providing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The treble clef part includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a trill marked with a wavy line. The piano accompaniment also features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a trill. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated in both parts towards the end of the system.

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The treble clef part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a trill. The piano accompaniment also begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a trill. The bass line continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 15-18 of the musical score. The treble clef part includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment also features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. A crescendo (*cresc.*) is indicated in the piano part towards the end of the system.

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