

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Soprano Recorder & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93825

EMR 51828: Soprano Recorder & 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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BWV 1067

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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SOPRANO
RECORDER

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Photocopying
is illegal!

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

(silenzios
aggiuntos ad lib.)



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Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

Soprano Recorder

Piano / Organ

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

4

7

10

A *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

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II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

The musical score is written for piano and features a melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto espressivo' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of measures 1 and 3, *f* (forte) at the beginning of measure 5, and *p* (piano) at the beginning of measure 7. Measure 7 also includes the instruction '(ad lib.)' above the staff. Measure 9 includes the instruction '(L.H.)' below the left hand staff, indicating a change in the left hand part. The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef).

3

6

9

(L.H.)

(ad lib.)

mf

f

p

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

p

p

4

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

8

dim.

dim.

12

sfz

dim.

sfz

dim.

IV Bourrée 1

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

Measures 1-6 of the Bourrée 1. The piano part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*), a decrescendo (*dim.*), and another crescendo (*cresc.*). The violin part also follows a similar dynamic pattern, starting with *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.*.

7

Measures 7-12. The piano part includes a trill in measure 7. Dynamics are *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, and *f*. The violin part also features a trill in measure 11. The piano part has a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 10.

13

Measures 13-18. The piano part has a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 13. The violin part has a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 14. Both parts feature a forte accent (*sfz*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*) in measures 15 and 16. A repeat sign is present in measure 14.

19

Measures 19-24. The piano part features a forte accent (*sfz*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*) in measures 19 and 20. The violin part also features a forte accent (*sfz*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*) in measures 19 and 20. The piece concludes with a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 24.

V

Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo*seconda volta mp*

First system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The violin part (right) starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano part has a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The tempo is marked 'L'istesso tempo' and the dynamics are 'p dolce' for both parts.

4

Second system of the musical score. The piano part (left) has a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The violin part (right) has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The tempo is marked 'L'istesso tempo' and the dynamics are 'p dolce' for both parts.

7

Third system of the musical score. The piano part (left) has a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The violin part (right) has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The tempo is marked 'L'istesso tempo' and the dynamics are 'p dolce' for both parts.

10

Fourth system of the musical score. The piano part (left) has a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The violin part (right) has a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The tempo is marked 'L'istesso tempo' and the dynamics are 'p dolce' for both parts. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

Violin I

Piano

mf *p* *mf* *dim.*

mf *p* *mf* *dim.*

5

Violin I

Piano

f *f*

ossia

8

Violin I

Piano

dim. *mf* *p*

dim. *mf* *p*

11

rit.

Violin I

Piano

f *f*

tr *tr*

VII Menuet

Allegretto ♩ = 108

First system of the Minuet, measures 1-3. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'poco f'. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a slur over measures 1 and 2, and a trill in measure 3. The second staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and a moving bass line.

4

Second system of the Minuet, measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a trill in the treble staff. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line in the bass staff. The dynamics remain 'poco f'.

7

Third system of the Minuet, measures 7-9. Measure 7 features a melodic phrase in the treble staff. Measure 8 contains a repeat sign. Measure 9 concludes the system with a final note in the treble staff. The dynamics remain 'poco f'.

10

Fourth system of the Minuet, measures 10-12. Measure 10 begins with a melodic phrase in the treble staff. Measure 11 features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. Measure 12 concludes the system with a final note in the treble staff. The dynamics remain 'poco f'.

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

5

10

15

f

mf

cresc.

f

p

f

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