

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Piccolo & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93827

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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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BWV 1067

I

Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

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is illegal!



Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I

Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

[illegible]

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II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

Measures 1-2 of the Rondo section. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand (RH) starts with a half rest, then a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4-B4. The left hand (LH) starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3-B3. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 3-4 of the Rondo section. The RH continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note D5-E5. The LH continues with a half note C3, followed by a half note D3-E3. Dynamics: *f* (forte).

Measures 5-6 of the Rondo section. The RH continues with a half note E5, followed by a half note F5-G5. The LH continues with a half note E3, followed by a half note F3-G3. Dynamics: *p* (piano). The section ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 7-8 of the Rondo section. The RH continues with a half note G5, followed by a half note A5-B5. The LH continues with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3-B3. Dynamics: *p* (piano). The section ends with a repeat sign.

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

The musical score is written for a piano in 3/4 time, marked Andante with a tempo of 66 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 4, 8, 12) at the beginning of the first staff. The notation includes treble and bass staves for the piano, with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 12.

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*

Measures 1-6: *f* *cresc.* *dim.* *cresc.*

Measures 7-12: *f* *dim.* *mf* *f* *trill* *trill*

Measures 13-18: *dim.* *sfz* *cresc.* *sfz* *dim.* *sfz* *cresc.* *sfz*

Measures 19-24: *sfz* *cresc.* *sfz* *cresc.* *f* *rit.* *dim.*

V

Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo

seconda volta mp

First system of music (measures 1-3). The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *p dolce*. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand part with chords and single notes, and a left-hand part with a simple bass line, both marked *p dolce*.

4

Second system of music (measures 4-6). The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with various intervals and slurs. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands, maintaining the *p dolce* dynamic.

7

Third system of music (measures 7-9). The treble clef staff shows a continuation of the melodic theme. The piano accompaniment includes some sustained chords in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

10

Fourth system of music (measures 10-11). The treble clef staff ends with a melodic phrase marked *dim.* and *p*. The piano accompaniment also features a *dim.* marking and concludes with a trill in the right hand, indicated by a wavy line and the word *tr*.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

First system of the Polonaise, measures 1-4. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and trills, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *dim.*. Trills are marked with *tr*.

5

Second system of the Polonaise, measures 5-7. Measure 5 begins with a forte *f* dynamic and an *ossia* marking. The right hand continues the melodic development with trills, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *tr*.

8

Third system of the Polonaise, measures 8-10. The right hand shows a dynamic shift from *dim.* to *mf* to *p*. The left hand accompaniment also follows these dynamics. Trills are indicated with *tr*.

11

rit.

Fourth system of the Polonaise, measures 11-13. Measure 11 starts with a forte *f* dynamic. The right hand features a trill. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is indicated above the staff. The system concludes with a trill in the right hand.

VII Menuet

Allegretto ♩ = 108

First system of the Minuet, measures 1-3. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piano part begins with a *poco f* dynamic. The violin part features a melodic line with a slur over measures 1 and 2, and a trill in measure 3.

4

Second system of the Minuet, measures 4-6. The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part has a trill in measure 4 and continues its melodic line.

7

Third system of the Minuet, measures 7-9. The piano part features a series of chords and moving lines. The violin part has a melodic line with a repeat sign at the end of measure 9.

10

Fourth system of the Minuet, measures 10-12. The piano part continues with its accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12.

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The piece is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The violin part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in the fourth measure.

Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The piano part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in the fifth measure. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The piano part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in the tenth measure. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 15-18 of the musical score. The piano part continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in the fifteenth measure. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

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