

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Bass Clarinet & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93831

EMR 51828: Bass Clarinet & 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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**B♭ BASS
CLARINET**

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

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is illegal!

Grave ♩ = 60

(silenzios
aggiuntos ad lib.)



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Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I

Overture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

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

B♭ Bass Clarinet

Piano / Organ

4

7

10

A

fp *cresc.*

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Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the Violin I, the middle for Violin II, and the bottom for the Cello/Double Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), 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) for both the Violin I and Violin II parts. The Violin I part features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The Violin II part provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The Cello/Double Bass part has a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third.

3

Example 10-10
measures 1-4

6

Flute

p

(ad lib.)

Piano

Cello/Bass

p

9

(L.H.)

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

The musical score is for a Sarabande 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 written for piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system (measures 1-3) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) includes a trill in the right hand and a crescendo (*cresc.*) in both hands, leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system (measures 7-9) features a trill in the right hand and a decrescendo (*dim.*) in both hands. The fourth system (measures 10-12) includes a sforzando (*sfz*) dynamic in both hands and a trill in the right hand, followed by a decrescendo (*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 treble clef part begins with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *p dolce* marking. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, also marked *p dolce*.

4

Second system of the musical score, measures 4-6. The treble clef part continues the melodic development. The piano accompaniment features more complex chordal textures and moving lines in both staves.

7

Third system of the musical score, measures 7-9. The treble clef part shows a continuation of the melodic theme. The piano accompaniment includes some sustained chords and moving bass lines.

10

rit.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 10-12. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is indicated above the treble staff. The treble part ends with a *p* (piano) marking. The piano accompaniment also features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and concludes with a trill in the right hand.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

mf p mf dim. trill

mf p mf dim. trill

5 *ossia* f trill

8 dim. mf p

11 rit. f trill

VII

Menuet

Allegretto ♩ = 108

musical score for the first system of "Sungente" by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The vocal line (Soprano) starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note C5. The piano accompaniment (Piano) starts with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, a quarter note Bb3, and a half note C4. The tempo is marked "poco f".

4

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features three staves: a vocal line at the top and a piano accompaniment at the bottom. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The piano accompaniment consists of a right-hand part in treble clef and a left-hand part in bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The melody is simple and folk-like, with a repeating pattern of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands.

7

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff for the melody and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with a repeat sign. The accompaniment features chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, also with a repeat sign.

10

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), also in B-flat major and 3/4 time. The melody is simple and folk-like, with a repeating eighth-note pattern in the piano accompaniment.

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

5

10

15

f

mf

f

p

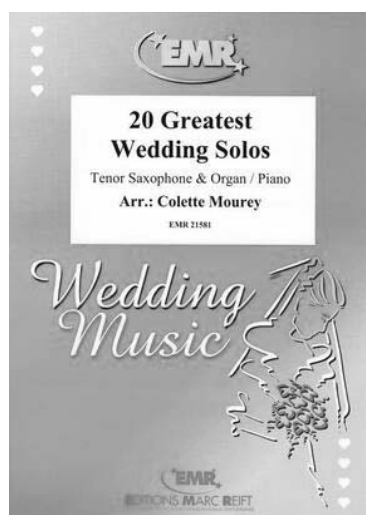
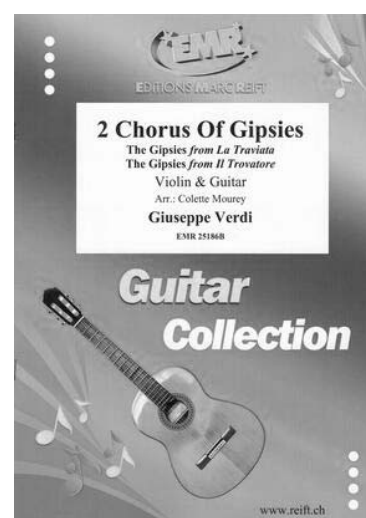
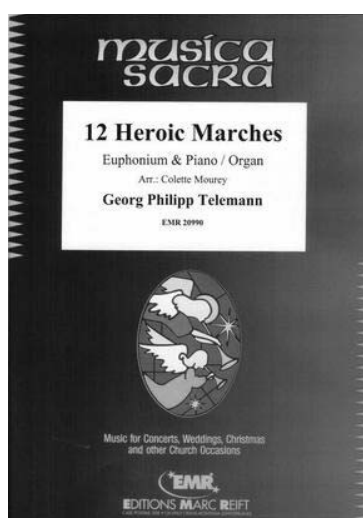
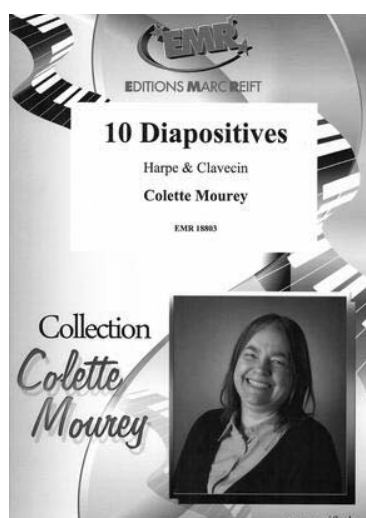
cresc.

tr

>

7

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