

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

F Horn & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93836

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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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F HORN

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 ♩ = 60
(silenzios aggiuntos ad lib.)

F Horn

Piano / Organ

4

7

10

A

fp

cresc.

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II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

Measures 1-2 of the Rondo. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piano part features a series of chords and moving lines in both hands, while the violin part has a melodic line with some grace notes.

3

Measures 3-4 of the Rondo. The music continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part has a more active role with eighth-note patterns, while the violin part has a melodic line with some grace notes.

6

Measures 5-6 of the Rondo. The music continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part has a more active role with eighth-note patterns, while the violin part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The section ends with a repeat sign and a *p* dynamic marking.

9

Measures 7-8 of the Rondo. The music continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano part has a more active role with eighth-note patterns, while the violin part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The section ends with a repeat sign and a *p* dynamic marking. The left hand (L.H.) is indicated for the piano part.

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

p

p

4

tr

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

8

tr

dim.

tr

dim.

12

sfz

dim.

tr

sfz

dim.

IV Bourrée 1

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

Measures 1-6 of the Bourrée 1. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano and a violin. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with dynamic markings: *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.* The piano part also has dynamic markings: *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.*

Measures 7-12 of the Bourrée 1. The score continues from measure 6. It features a piano and a violin. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with dynamic markings: *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, *f*, and a trill. The piano part also has dynamic markings: *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, and *f*.

Measures 13-18 of the Bourrée 1. The score continues from measure 12. It features a piano and a violin. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with dynamic markings: *dim.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *sfz*. A box with the letter 'N' is placed above measure 14. The piano part also has dynamic markings: *dim.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *sfz*.

Measures 19-24 of the Bourrée 1. The score continues from measure 18. It features a piano and a violin. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The violin part has a melodic line with dynamic markings: *sfz*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *rit.* The piano part also has dynamic markings: *sfz*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

V

Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo

seconda volta mp

First system of music, measures 1-3. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the right hand starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B-flat4, and C5. The piano accompaniment in the left hand consists of a steady eighth-note bass line: G3, A3, B-flat3, C4, D4, E-flat4, F4, G4.

4

Second system of music, measures 4-6. The melody continues with quarter notes D4, C4, B-flat3, and A3. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand: G4-A4-B-flat4, F4-E4-D4, and C4-B-flat3-A3. The bass line continues with eighth notes: F4, E-flat4, D4, C4, B-flat3, A3, G3, F3.

7

Third system of music, measures 7-9. The melody continues with quarter notes G3, F3, E-flat3, and D3. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand: G3-A3-B-flat3, F3-E3-D3, and C3-B-flat2-A2. The bass line continues with eighth notes: F3, E-flat3, D3, C3, B-flat2, A2, G2, F2.

10

Fourth system of music, measures 10-12. The melody continues with quarter notes G2, F2, E-flat2, and D2. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand: G2-A2-B-flat2, F2-E2-D2, and C2-B-flat1-A1. The bass line continues with eighth notes: F2, E-flat2, D2, C2, B-flat1, A1, G1, F1. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

VI Polonaise

Moderato ♩ = 66

mf p mf dim. tr

mf p mf dim. tr

5 *ossia* f tr

8 dim. mf p

11 rit. f tr

VII Menuet

Allegretto ♩ = 108

The 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 melody in the right hand begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The piano accompaniment in the left hand consists of a steady eighth-note bass line starting on G3 and a block-chord accompaniment in the right hand.

The second system of the Minuet, measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a trill on the G4 of the right hand. The melody continues with a half note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a half note C5. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and block-chord accompaniment.

The third system of the Minuet, measures 7-9. Measure 7 continues the melody with a half note Bb4, a quarter note C5, and a half note D5. Measure 8 features a repeat sign. Measure 9 concludes the system with a half note C5 and a quarter note Bb4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and block-chord accompaniment.

The fourth system of the Minuet, measures 10-12. Measure 10 begins with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. Measure 11 features a repeat sign. Measure 12 concludes the system with a half note C5 and a quarter note Bb4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and block-chord accompaniment.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The piano accompaniment is written in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs), also starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows the end of the piece, with the melody concluding on a whole note and the piano accompaniment ending with a final chord. The score is written in a clear, legible font, with notes and rests clearly defined.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of a single staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The second system continues the melody with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B-flat3. The third system concludes the melody with a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The score includes dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo), as well as a trill ornament (tr) over the final note. The piano accompaniment is shown in the second and third systems, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one flat. The piano part features chords and arpeggiated figures that support the vocal melody.

10

trill

f

trill

f

15

tr

f

p

>

f

γ

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