

# Suite No. 2

*BWV 1067*

E<sup>b</sup> Cornet & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

**Johann Sebastian Bach**

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# Colette Mourey



[www.colettemourey.com](http://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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# Suite No. 2

*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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## 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.)

## Suite No. 2

# BWV 1067

# I

## Overture

## Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

[illegible]

EMR 93840

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### 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 a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment.

**Measures 1-4:** The melodic line begins with a half note F#4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The piano accompaniment starts with a half note F#3, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in both staves.

**Measures 5-8:** The melodic line continues with a half note C5, followed by quarter notes B4, A4, and G4. The piano accompaniment features a half note F#3, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

**Measures 9-12:** The melodic line continues with a half note F#4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. The piano accompaniment features a half note F#3, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *tr* (trill).

# IV Bourrée 1

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

First system of the musical score, measures 1-6. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*), a decrescendo (*dim.*), and another crescendo (*cresc.*). The piano accompaniment also features a forte (*f*) dynamic, a crescendo (*cresc.*), a decrescendo (*dim.*), and a final crescendo (*cresc.*). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Second system of the musical score, measures 7-12. The treble staff includes a trill (*tr*) in measure 7, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*), a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section, and a forte (*f*) section. The piano accompaniment follows a similar pattern with *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, and *f* dynamics. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 12.

Third system of the musical score, measures 13-18. The treble staff features a decrescendo (*dim.*), a fortissimo (*sfz*) section, a crescendo (*cresc.*), and another fortissimo (*sfz*) section. A box containing the letter 'N' is placed above the staff in measure 15. The piano accompaniment also includes *dim.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *sfz* dynamics. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 18.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 19-24. The treble staff begins with a fortissimo (*sfz*) section, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*), another fortissimo (*sfz*), a crescendo (*cresc.*), a forte (*f*) section, and a decrescendo (*dim.*) leading to a ritardando (*rit.*). The piano accompaniment follows with *sfz*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *f* dynamics. A key signature change to two flats (Bb and Eb) occurs in measure 23.

# V

## Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo

seconda volta mp

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *p dolce*. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with chords and single notes, also marked *p dolce*.

4

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 4. It continues the melodic and harmonic development of the first system.

7

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 7. The melodic line features more complex rhythmic patterns, including slurs and ties.

10

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 10. It includes dynamic markings *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano). The system concludes with a trill (tr) and a fermata over the final note.



## VI

### Polonaise

**Moderato** ♩ = 66

**Moderato** ♩ = 66

*mf* *p* *mf* *dim.* *tr*

*mf* *p* *mf* *dim.* *tr*

5

5

Example 10

Measures 1-3

Key: D major (one sharp)

Time: 2/4

Staff 1 (Treble):

Measure 1: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter). *f* *ossia*

Measure 2: D5 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). *f* *tr*

Measure 3: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter). *f*

Staff 2 (Bass):

Measure 1: D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). *f*

Measure 2: D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). *f*

Measure 3: D3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), B3 (quarter), C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter). *f*

8

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is in G major, starting on a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The piano accompaniment is in G major, starting with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a half note B3. The second system contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is in G major, starting on a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The piano accompaniment is in G major, starting with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a half note B3. The third system contains the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is in G major, starting on a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The piano accompaniment is in G major, starting with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, and a half note B3.

11

**rit.**

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system shows the vocal melody in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The second system continues the melody with a half note C5, followed by a quarter note B4, and then a half note A4. The third system concludes the melody with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a half note E4. The piano accompaniment is shown in two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature. The piano part begins with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note A3, and then a half note B3. The second system continues the piano part with a half note C4, followed by a quarter note B3, and then a half note A3. The third system concludes the piano part with a half note G3, followed by a quarter note F#3, and then a half note E3. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *tr* (trill).

## VII

### Menuet

**Allegretto** ♩ = 108

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system features a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. A dynamic marking of *poco f* is placed below the first measure. The second system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff, both in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The treble staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a series of chords. A dynamic marking of *poco f* is placed below the first measure. The bass staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The third system continues the two-staff arrangement, with the treble staff featuring a series of chords and the bass staff featuring a series of eighth and quarter notes. The score concludes with a final double bar line.

4

This block shows measures 4, 5, and 6 of the musical score. Measure 4 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody in the treble staff starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4 with a trill ornament, then a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff consists of a right hand with a half note G3 and a half note A3, and a left hand with a half note G2 and a half note A2. Measure 5 continues the melody with a half note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F#5. The piano accompaniment features a right hand with a half note G3 and a half note A3, and a left hand with a half note G2 and a half note A2. Measure 6 concludes the phrase with a half note G4 and a half note A4 in the melody. The piano accompaniment remains the same as in measure 5.

7

Example 10-10

10

Musical score for measures 10-13. Measure 10: Treble clef has a half note G4 with a sharp sign; Bass clef has a half note G3. Measure 11: Treble clef has a half note A4 with a sharp sign; Bass clef has a half note A3. Measure 12: Treble clef has a half note B4 with a sharp sign; Bass clef has a half note B3. Measure 13: Treble clef has a half note C5 with a sharp sign; Bass clef has a half note C4. All notes are tied across measures.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece in G major, 2/4 time, with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows the end of the piece, with a final chord in the piano part.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system contains the vocal melody in G major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The second system shows the piano accompaniment, with the right hand in G major and the left hand in E minor (three flats). The piano part features a steady bass line and chords that support the melody. The third system continues the piano accompaniment, maintaining the same key signature and tempo. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo), and a trill ornament (*tr*) in the vocal line. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song.

10

trump

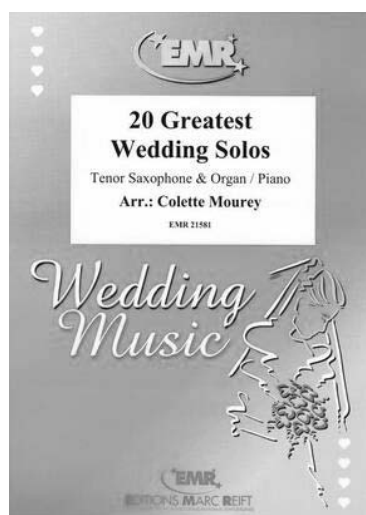
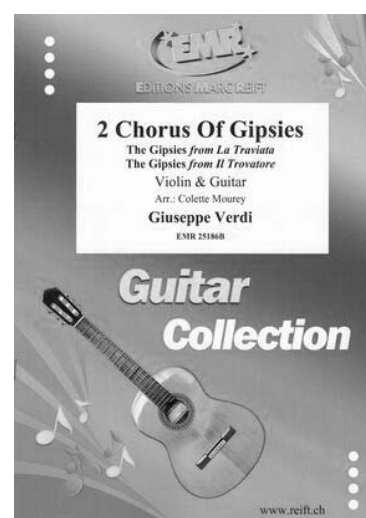
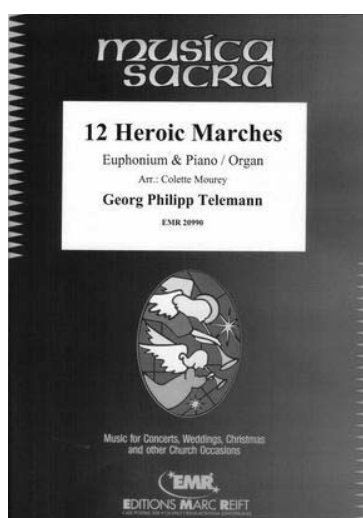
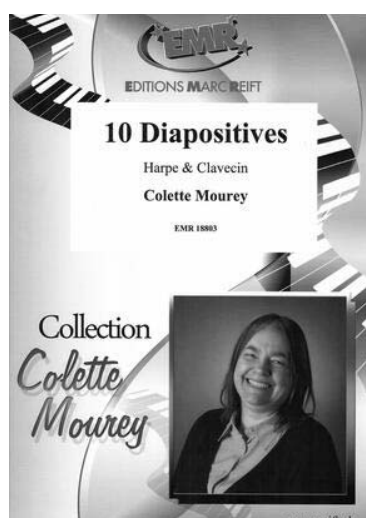
*f*

trump

*f*

[illegible]

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