

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Violin & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93842

EMR 51828: Violon & 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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VIOLIN

Suite No. 2

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

BWV 1067

I

Ouverture

Grave ♩ = 60

(silenzios
aggiuntos ad lib.)

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4

8

11

A

14

17

poco rit.

B

Allegro $\text{♩} = 100$

(ad lib.)

20

25

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I

Overture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

The musical score consists of three systems, each with two staves. The top staff is for Violin and the bottom staff is for Piano / Organ. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo/mood is "Grave" with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The first system includes dynamic markings like *f* and *tr*, and performance instructions "(silenzios aggiuntos ad lib.)". The second system starts at measure 4 and continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system starts at measure 7 and includes a section labeled "A" starting at measure 10, featuring dynamics like *fp* and *cresc.*. Trills (*tr*) and tremolos (*trem*) are used throughout the piece.

EMR 93842

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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 piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *mf*. The violin part has a melody in the right hand, also marked *mf*.

3

Measures 3-4 of the Rondo. The piano part continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *f*. The violin part continues with a melody in the right hand, also marked *f*.

6

Measures 5-6 of the Rondo. The piano part continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *p*. The violin part continues with a melody in the right hand, also marked *p*. The section ends with a repeat sign.

9

Measures 7-8 of the Rondo. The piano part continues with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *(L.H.)*. The violin part continues with a melody in the right hand, also marked *(L.H.)*. The section ends with a repeat sign.

III Sarabande

Andante ♩ = 66

First system of the Sarabande, measures 1-3. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is Andante with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. Both parts begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melodic line features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines.

Second system of the Sarabande, measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a measure rest. The melodic line includes trills and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment also features a crescendo and reaches a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melodic line continues with a series of eighth notes and a trill in measure 6.

Third system of the Sarabande, measures 7-9. The melodic line features a long trill in measure 7, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 8. The piano accompaniment includes a trill in measure 8 and a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 9. The melodic line concludes with a half note in measure 9.

Fourth system of the Sarabande, measures 10-12. The melodic line begins with a sforzando (*sfz*) dynamic, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a trill in measure 12. The piano accompaniment also features a sforzando (*sfz*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) in measure 12. The melodic line concludes with a trill in measure 12.

IV Bourrée 1

Allegro $\text{♩} = 96$

seconda volta *mp*

First system of music (measures 1-6). The treble staff begins with a repeat sign and a fermata. Dynamics include *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.* The bass staff follows with *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.*

7

Second system of music (measures 7-12). The treble staff features a trill in measure 7. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, and *f*. The bass staff has *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, and *f* dynamics.

13

Third system of music (measures 13-18). A box labeled 'N' is positioned above measure 16. Dynamics include *dim.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *sfz*. The bass staff has *dim.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *sfz* dynamics.

19

Fourth system of music (measures 19-24). The treble staff concludes with a *rit.* marking. Dynamics include *sfz*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*. The bass staff has *sfz*, *cresc.*, *sfz*, *cresc.*, and *f* dynamics.

V

Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo

seconda volta *mp*

First system of the musical score, measures 1-3. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign and a melody starting on G4. The second staff (piano) begins with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign and a bass line starting on B2. Dynamics include *p dolce* in both staves.

4

Second system of the musical score, measures 4-6. The first staff continues the melody from measure 3. The second staff continues the bass line. Measure 5 features a repeat sign in both staves.

7

Third system of the musical score, measures 7-9. The first staff continues the melody. The second staff continues the bass line. Measure 8 features a repeat sign in both staves.

10

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 10-12. The first staff begins with a melody marked *dim.* and ends with a half note marked *p*. The second staff begins with a bass line marked *dim.* and ends with a half note marked *tr* (trill). A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is placed above the first staff, spanning measures 10 and 11.

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.*. A trill is marked in the final measure of the right hand.

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. The left hand maintains the accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

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. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic in both hands.

Fourth system of the Polonaise, measures 11-13. Measure 11 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand features a trill. The left hand continues with a strong accompaniment. The system ends with a trill in the right hand.

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 starts with a half note B-flat, followed by quarter notes A-flat, G, and F, then a half note E-flat. The piano accompaniment in the left hand consists of a steady eighth-note bass line (F, G, A-flat, B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F) and a right hand accompaniment of half notes (B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E-flat, D, C, B-flat).

4

The second system of the Minuet, measures 4-6. The melody in the right hand continues with a half note D, followed by quarter notes C, B-flat, and A-flat, then a half note G. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and right hand accompaniment. A trill is marked on the first measure of this system.

7

The third system of the Minuet, measures 7-9. The melody in the right hand continues with a half note F, followed by quarter notes E-flat, D, and C, then a half note B-flat. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and right hand accompaniment. A repeat sign is present at the end of the system.

10

The fourth system of the Minuet, measures 10-12. The melody in the right hand continues with a half note A-flat, followed by quarter notes G, F, and E-flat, then a half note D. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note bass line and right hand accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign.

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

5

10

15

f

mf

f

f

p

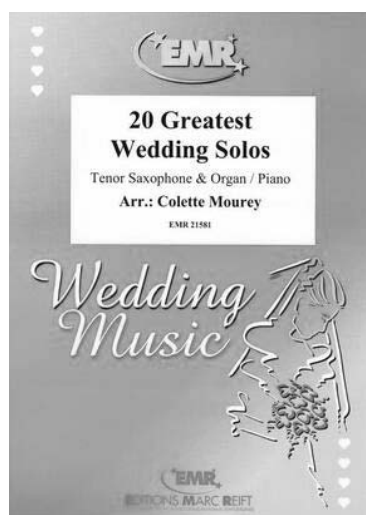
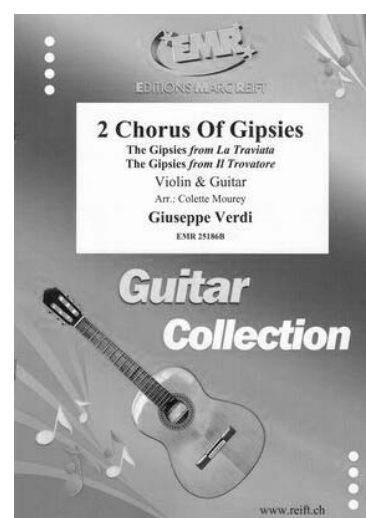
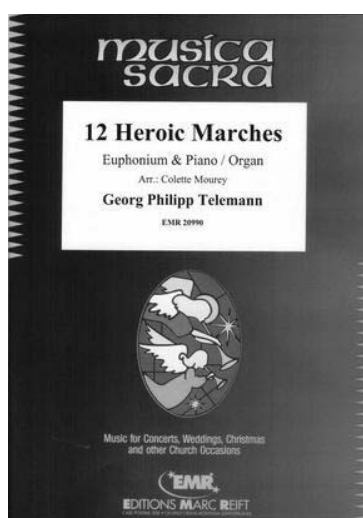
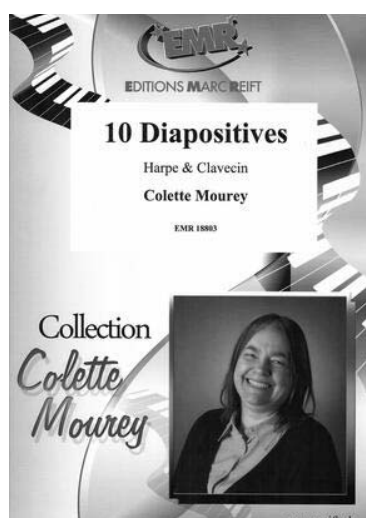
cresc.

cresc.

f

f

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