

Concerto Brandebourgeois No. 1

BWV 1046

Trombone (♭ + ♪) & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 100025

EMR 99069: Trombone & Chamber Orchestra

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BWV 1046

Johann Sebastian Bach (Arr.: Colette Mourey)

English: *Brandenburg Concerto No. 1* by Johann Sebastian Bach is one of the most emblematic works of the Baroque period. Composed in the early eighteenth century and dedicated to the Margrave of Brandenburg, it demonstrates the composer's extraordinary creativity and mastery of counterpoint. This work is distinguished by its brilliant character, expressive richness, and wide variety of musical atmospheres. Alternating between energetic passages and more contemplative moments, it perfectly illustrates Bach's art of dialogue and contrast. The refined writing highlights the clarity of the musical lines and the rhythmic vitality that characterize his style. The arrangement by Colette Mourey offers a fresh perspective on this major work while preserving its spirit and expressive power. This adaptation allows audiences to rediscover the richness of the score from a renewed point of view. More than three centuries after its composition, *Brandenburg Concerto No. 1* continues to captivate performers and listeners alike through its balance, elegance, and remarkable sense of timelessness.

Français: Le *Concerto Brandebourgeois No. 1* de Johann Sebastian Bach figure parmi les œuvres les plus emblématiques de la période baroque. Composé au début du XVIII^e siècle et dédié au margrave de Brandebourg, il témoigne de l'extraordinaire inventivité et de la maîtrise contrapuntique du compositeur. Cette œuvre se distingue par son caractère brillant, sa richesse expressive et la diversité de ses atmosphères musicales. Alternant passages d'une grande énergie et moments plus contemplatifs, elle illustre parfaitement l'art du dialogue et du contraste propre à Bach. L'écriture raffinée met en valeur la clarté des lignes musicales et la vitalité rythmique qui caractérisent son style. L'arrangement réalisé par Colette Mourey propose une nouvelle approche de cette œuvre majeure tout en préservant son esprit et sa force expressive. Cette adaptation permet de redécouvrir la richesse de la partition sous un éclairage renouvelé. Plus de trois siècles après sa composition, le *Concerto brandebourgeois n° 1* continue de fasciner interprètes et auditeurs par son équilibre, son élégance et son extraordinaire modernité.

Deutsch: Das *Brandenburgische Konzert No. 1* von Johann Sebastian Bach zählt zu den bedeutendsten Werken der Barockzeit. Es wurde zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts komponiert und dem Markgrafen von Brandenburg gewidmet. Das Werk zeugt von der außergewöhnlichen Erfindungskraft und kontrapunktischen Meisterschaft des Komponisten. Es zeichnet sich durch seinen brillanten Charakter, seinen expressiven Reichtum und die Vielfalt seiner musikalischen Stimmungen aus. Im Wechsel zwischen kraftvollen und kontemplativen Passagen veranschaulicht es auf eindrucksvolle Weise Bachs Kunst des musikalischen Dialogs und des Kontrasts. Die raffinierte Schreibweise hebt die Klarheit der musikalischen Linien und die rhythmische Vitalität hervor, die seinen Stil kennzeichnen. Die Bearbeitung von Colette Mourey eröffnet einen neuen Zugang zu diesem bedeutenden Werk und bewahrt zugleich dessen Geist und Ausdruckskraft. Diese Fassung ermöglicht es, den Reichtum der Partitur in einem neuen Licht zu entdecken. Mehr als drei Jahrhunderte nach seiner Entstehung fasziniert das *Brandenburgische Konzert Nr. 1* noch immer durch seine Ausgewogenheit, seine Eleganz und seine außergewöhnliche Modernität.



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TROMBONE

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

I

Moderato $\text{♩} = 52$

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is illegal!

4 *f*

9 *tr* *mp*

14 *cresc.* *mf*

19 *f*

23 *mf* *mp cresc.*

28 *mf* *dim.* *mp*

31 *cresc.*

37 *f* *tr* *dim.* *mf*

43 *cresc.*

47 *mf* *cresc.*

51 *f* *dim.*

1 *f*

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I

Moderato $\text{♩} = 52$

Trombone

Measures 1-3 of the first system. The Trombone part (bass clef) begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The Piano/Organ part (treble and bass clefs) also begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).

4

Measures 4-6 of the first system. The Trombone part continues with a trill in measure 5. The Piano/Organ part continues with complex chordal textures.

7

Measures 7-9 of the first system. The Trombone part has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in measure 8 and a crescendo (cresc.) in measure 9. The Piano/Organ part has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in measure 8 and a crescendo (cresc.) in measure 9.

10

Measures 10-12 of the first system. The Trombone part continues with a melodic line. The Piano/Organ part continues with complex chordal textures.

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Adagio ♩ = 40

Measures 1-2 of the musical score. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is Adagio, marked with a quarter note equal to 40 beats. The music is written for piano. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with quarter notes. The dynamic is marked *p espress.*

3

Measures 3-5 of the musical score. The right hand continues with the arpeggiated pattern, now including trills marked *tr*. The left hand plays a steady quarter-note bass line. The dynamic is marked *mp*. The tempo remains Adagio.

6

Measures 6-8 of the musical score. The right hand continues with the arpeggiated pattern, now including trills marked *tr*. The left hand plays a steady quarter-note bass line. The dynamic is marked *mp*. The tempo remains Adagio.

9

Measures 9-11 of the musical score. The right hand continues with the arpeggiated pattern, now including trills marked *tr*. The left hand plays a steady quarter-note bass line. The dynamic is marked *mp*. The tempo remains Adagio.

III

Allegro ♩. = 76

The first system of the musical score for piece III. It consists of three staves: a bass staff, a treble staff, and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The first staff (bass) is mostly empty. The second staff (treble) begins with a forte 'f' dynamic and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (bass) contains a supporting bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

4

The second system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff format. The treble staff features more complex rhythmic patterns, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

7

The third system of the musical score. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melodic and rhythmic development. The bass staff maintains its accompaniment role.

10

The fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff concludes with a series of beamed sixteenth notes, suggesting a final flourish or cadence. The bass staff also concludes with a short melodic phrase.

IV

Menuet ♩ = 120

mp graciozo

mp graciozo

7

14

mf

mf

21

cresc.

dim.

mf

cresc.

Polonaise ♩. = 66

The musical score is for a Polonaise in 3/8 time, marked with a tempo of ♩. = 66. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is written for a single melodic line (likely violin or flute) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass staves).

Measures 1-4: The melodic line begins with a half note G2, followed by a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment starts with a half note G2. Dynamics include *mp*, *leggiero*, and *cresc.*.

Measures 5-8: The melodic line continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features chords. Dynamics include *mp* and *cresc.*.

Measures 9-12: The melodic line continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features chords. Dynamics include *mp* and *cresc.*.

Measures 13-14: The melodic line concludes with a half note G2. The piano accompaniment features chords. Dynamics include *dim.*.