

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

Tenor Recorder & Piano / Organ

Arr.: Colette Mourey

Johann Sebastian Bach

EMR 93826

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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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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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TENOR
RECORDER

Suite No. 2

BWV 1067

I Ouverture

Johann Sebastian Bach

(1685-1750)

Arr.: Colette Mourey

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is illegal!

Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

(silenzios
aggiuntos ad lib.)



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Grave $\text{♩} = 60$

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Tenor Recorder

Piano /
Organ

4

7

10

A

f

fp

cresc.

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II Rondo

Allegretto espressivo ♩ = 108

Measures 1-2 of the Rondo section. The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is Allegretto espressivo (♩ = 108). The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) for both the right and left hands.

3

Measures 3-4 of the Rondo section. The music continues in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) for both the right and left hands.

6

Measures 5-6 of the Rondo section. The music continues in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) for both the right and left hands. The right hand has a *(ad lib.)* marking above the final measure.

9

Measures 7-8 of the Rondo section. The music continues in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand has a *(L.H.)* marking below the first measure, indicating a left-hand entry. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) for both the right and left hands.

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 piano part (bottom) and violin part (top) are shown. Dynamics include *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *cresc.* again.

Measures 7-12 of the Bourrée 1. The piano part (bottom) and violin part (top) are shown. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, *mf*, and *f*. Trills are marked in measures 7 and 11.

Measures 13-18 of the Bourrée 1. The piano part (bottom) and violin part (top) are shown. Dynamics include *dim.*, *sfz*, and *cresc.*. A repeat sign is present in measure 14.

Measures 19-24 of the Bourrée 1. The piano part (bottom) and violin part (top) are shown. Dynamics include *sfz*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *rit.*. The piece ends with a fermata.

V

Bourrée 2

19

L'istesso tempo

seconda volta mp

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a repeat sign and a key signature of two flats. The melody is marked *p dolce*. The piano accompaniment, consisting of treble and bass staves, also begins with a repeat sign and is marked *p dolce*. The music is in 3/4 time.

4

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 4. It continues the melody and piano accompaniment from the first system. The treble clef staff has a repeat sign at the beginning of the system.

7

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 7. The melody in the treble clef staff features a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes.

10

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 10. The melody is marked *dim.* and *rit.* (ritardando). The piano accompaniment is also marked *dim.*. The system concludes with a trill in the treble clef staff, marked *p* and *tr*.

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.*. Trills are marked with a trill symbol.

5

Second system of the Polonaise, measures 5-7. Measure 5 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and an *ossia* marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 6. The left hand continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *dim.*.

8

Third system of the Polonaise, measures 8-10. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a *dim.* marking in measure 8. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

11

rit.

Fourth system of the Polonaise, measures 11-13. Measure 11 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 12. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *tr.* (trill).

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 quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, and a half note C5. The piano accompaniment in the left hand consists of a steady eighth-note bass line (G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4) and a chordal accompaniment in the right hand.

The second system of the Minuet, measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a trill on G4. The melody continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a chordal accompaniment in the right hand.

The third system of the Minuet, measures 7-9. Measure 7 contains a repeat sign. The melody in the right hand features a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and a chordal accompaniment in the right hand.

The fourth system of the Minuet, measures 10-12. Measure 10 begins with a trill on G4. The melody in the right hand features a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note bass line and a chordal accompaniment in the right hand.

VIII Badinerie

Vivace ♩ = 120

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Vivace' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the piano accompaniment is in the left hand, featuring chords and eighth-note patterns.

Measures 5-9 of the musical score. The melody continues with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A trill is marked above the eighth measure. The piano accompaniment features a trill in the right hand and a crescendo (*cresc.*) in the left hand. The dynamics are marked *mf* and *cresc.*.

Measures 10-14 of the musical score. The melody is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill. The piano accompaniment also features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill. The dynamics are marked *f* and *f*.

Measures 15-18 of the musical score. The melody is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill. The piano accompaniment features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a trill. The dynamics are marked *f* and *f*. The piece concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the melody.

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