

Georg Gerson

(1790–1825)

Marsch

für des Königs Regiment
für Harmonie und Janitschar

G.68

Score
(Contemporized)

Edited by
Christian Mondrup

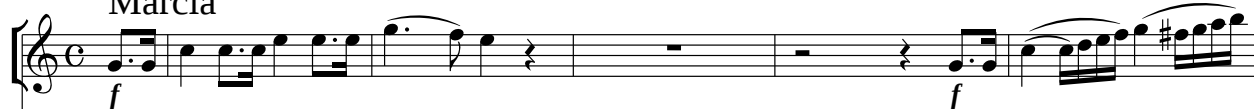
Marsch für des Königs Regiment für Harmonie und Janitschar

Contemporized edition

Georg Gerson (1790-1825)

Marcia

Flauto
piccolo



Oboe



Clarinetto 1
in C



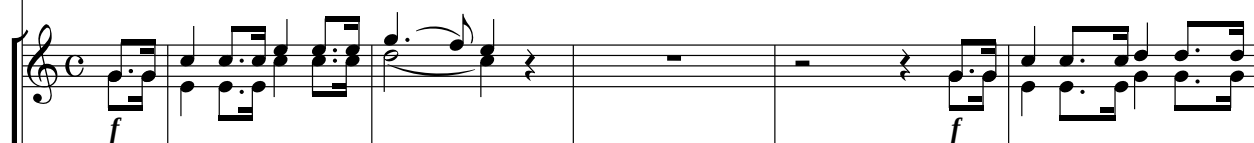
Clarinetto 2
in C



Fagotti



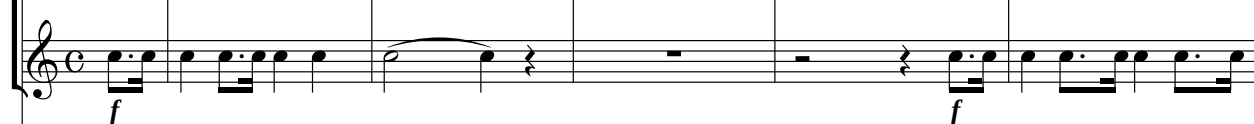
Corni
in C



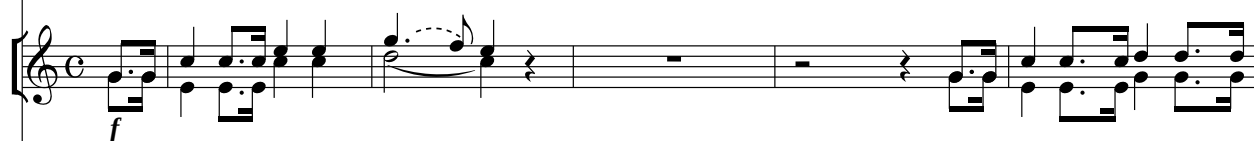
Corno 1
in G



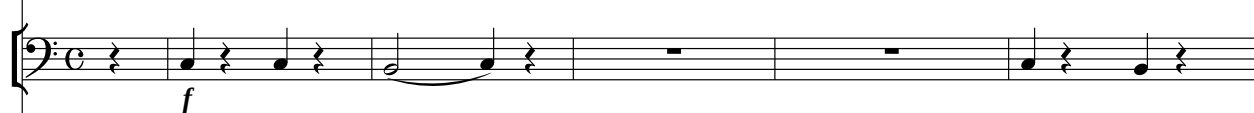
Corno 2
in G



Clarini
in C



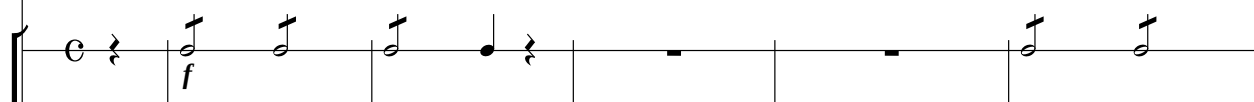
Trombone
Basso



Serpan



Triangolo



Tamburo
grande



6

Fl *rf* *p*

Ob [*rf*] *p*

Cl 1 *rf* *p*

Cl 2 *rf* *p*

Bsn *rf* *p*

Cr C *rf* *p*

Cr G1 *rf* *p*

Cr G2 *rf* *p*

Trp

Trb *rf*

Srp *rf*

Trg

Tam *rf*

11

Fl *cresc* *f*

Ob *cresc* *f*

Cl 1 *cresc* *f*

Cl 2 *cresc* *f*

Bsn *cresc* *f*

Cr C *cresc* *f*

Cr G1 *cresc* *f*

Cr G2 *cresc* *f*

Trp *f*

Trb *f*

Srp *f*

Trg *pp* *cresc* *f*

Tam *f*

16

1. 2.

Fl *f*

Ob *f rf*

Cl 1 *f rf*

Cl 2 *f rf*

Bsn *f rf*

Cr C *f rf*

Cr G1 *f rf*

Cr G2 *f rf*

Trp *f rf*

Trb *f*

Srp *f rf*

Trg *f*

Tam *f*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a 12-piece orchestra. Measures 16-18 are the first ending, marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Measures 19-21 are the second ending, also marked with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. The Flute part has a first ending with a repeat sign and a second ending with a repeat sign. The Oboe, Clarinets 1 & 2, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Cor G1, Cor G2, Trumpet, Serpent, Triangle, and Tam-tam parts all have a first ending with a repeat sign and a second ending with a repeat sign. The Trombone part has a first ending with a repeat sign and a second ending with a repeat sign. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (rf). The score is written in 4/4 time.

[illegible]

26

Fl *f* *p* *cresc*

Ob *f* *cresc*

Cl 1 *f* *p* *cresc*

Cl 2 *f* *p* *cresc*

Bsn *f* *p* *cresc*

Cr C *f* *p* *cresc*

Cr G1 *f* *p* *cresc*

Cr G2 *f* *p* *cresc*

Trp *f*

Trb *f*

Srp *f*

Trg *f* *pp* *cresc*

Tam *f*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 26 through 30. The Flute part begins with a trill on measure 26, followed by a series of eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 29, ending with a crescendo. The Oboe part has a similar pattern, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 29. Clarinet 1 and 2 have similar melodic lines. The Bassoon part features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 29. The Cor Anglais parts provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. The Trumpet, Trombone, and Soprano Saxophone parts play sustained chords. The Triangle and Tam-tam parts play rhythmic patterns, with the Triangle starting a crescendo in measure 30.

This musical score is for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". It is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and vocals. The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a 32-measure rest for the Flute (Fl) and Oboe (Ob), followed by a forte (f) dynamic. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with the strings providing a steady accompaniment. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) enter in the second measure, singing the melody. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth measure.

The score includes parts for the following instruments and voices:

- Fl (Flute)
- Ob (Oboe)
- Cl 1 (Clarinet 1)
- Cl 2 (Clarinet 2)
- Bsn (Bassoon)
- Cr C (Cornet C)
- Cr G1 (Cornet G1)
- Cr G2 (Cornet G2)
- Trp (Trumpet)
- Trb (Trombone)
- Srp (Soprano)
- Trg (Tenor)
- Tam (Tambourine)

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The piece begins with a 32-measure rest for the Flute (Fl) and Oboe (Ob), followed by a forte (f) dynamic. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with the strings providing a steady accompaniment. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) enter in the second measure, singing the melody. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth measure.

Critical notes

This score is the first modern edition of “Marsch für des Königs Regiment für Harmonie und Janitschar”, G.68 (march for wind band and percussionist) by the Danish composer “Georg Gerson” (1790–1825). The composition is dated August 26, 1812.

The source is:

GS “Partiturer No. 4”, “George Gersons samling: mu 7105.0963 C II, 6b” (1823), a collection of manuscript scores by Gerson preserved at the Royal Library of Copenhagen, Denmark. The score is found on pp. 31–34.

In his thematic catalogue “Verzeichniß über Zwei Hundert meiner Compositionen”.¹ Gerson explains that the piece was performed the first time at a royal banquet in “Frederiksberg” castle September 16 and the second time at the parade [unfilled date].²

Gerson reused the two-part canon based sections bar 8–12 and 28–32 in his dramatic scene, “La morte di Comala”, G.73.

In his manuscripts Gerson made use of various shorthand notations like slashed notes representing repeated notes. Such notation types are also found in music prints from that period like Gerson’s string quartet no. 5 (G.63) published as part books 1826. The full score of this modern edition comes in two versions: a score keeping as close as possible to the original notation and an alternative, ‘contemporized’ score expanding the shorthand notations. In the contemporized scores the beaming of vocal staves has been adapted to modern practices. Separate parts are contemporized as well.

Performance indications added by the editor are enclosed within brackets.

¹ Royal Library, Copenhagen, *mu 7105.0962, C II, 6b*.

² “gespielt zum ersten Mal auf dem Friederichsberg Schloß bey dem Tafel den 16. September und zum zweyten Mal auf die Wacht Parade den []”.