

Georg Gerson

(1790–1825)

Duett für Flöte und Geige

(Unfinished)

G.3

Score
(Contemporized)

Edited by
Christian Mondrup

Duetto
Contemporized edition

Georg Gerson (1790-1825)

Allegro

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for two instruments: Flauto (Flute) and Violino (Violin). The music is in common time and starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Flauto part begins with a sustained note followed by eighth-note patterns. The Violino part features sixteenth-note chords. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *tr*, and *mf*. Measure numbers 1 through 31 are indicated at the start of each staff. The music is divided into sections by vertical bar lines.

36

40

44

47

50

54

60

65

Piano sheet music showing ten staves of music. The music is in common time, primarily in G major (indicated by a treble clef) with some changes in key signature. Measure 70 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 71-74 show eighth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained notes in the left hand. Measure 75 begins with a dynamic change. Measures 76-80 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 81-85 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 86-90 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 91-95 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 96-100 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 101-104 show sixteenth-note patterns.

108

111

115

Adagio

8

14

sopra la 4^a corda - - -

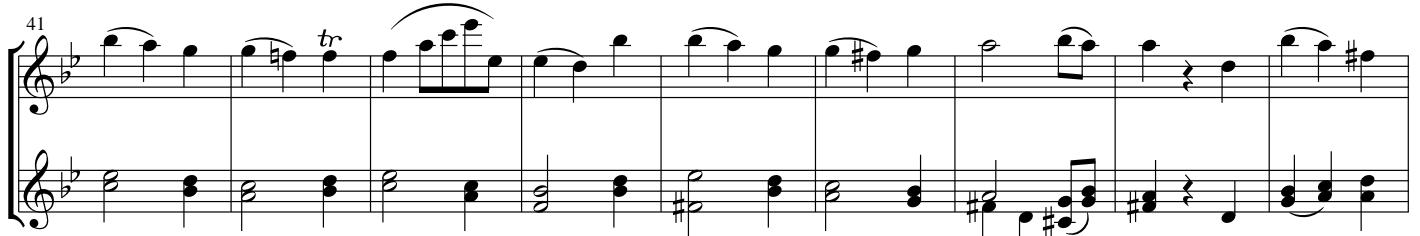
19

sopra la 4^a corda - - -

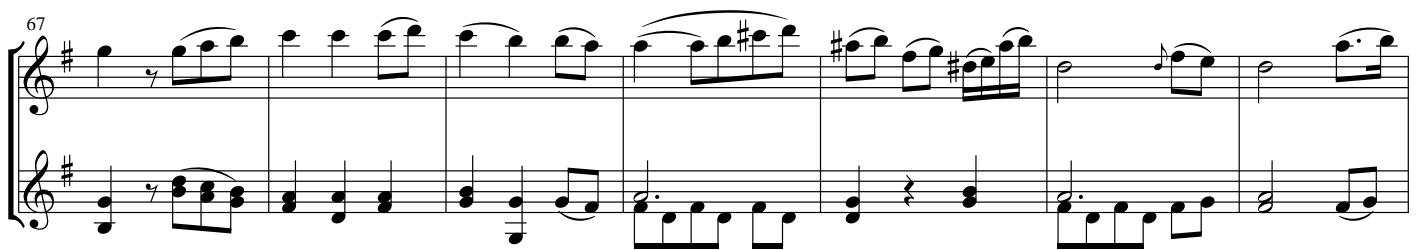
24

sopra la 4^a corda - - - loco

Minore



Majore



Menuetto

Musical score for Menuetto and Trio sections, featuring two staves (top and bottom) across eight systems. The score is in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and includes dynamic markings like f , p , and hfp .

System 1: Measures 1-8. The top staff consists of eighth-note pairs connected by horizontal stems. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords.

System 2: Measures 9-16. The top staff features sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords.

System 3: Measures 17-24. The top staff shows eighth-note pairs with grace notes. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords.

System 4: Measures 25-32. The top staff consists of eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords.

System 5: Measures 33-40. The top staff features eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords.

System 6: Measures 41-48. The top staff shows eighth-note pairs with grace notes. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords. The section is labeled "Trio".

sopra la 4^a corda

System 7: Measures 49-56. The top staff consists of eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords. The section is labeled "Trio".

loco

System 8: Measures 57-64. The top staff shows eighth-note pairs with grace notes. The bottom staff consists of eighth-note chords.

*D: C: Menuetto
Senza replica*

Rondo Allegretto

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation, likely for a piano or harpsichord. The first staff shows two melodic lines in common time, both starting with eighth-note patterns. The second staff continues the melodic lines. The third staff begins at measure 7, featuring eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like *tr*. The fourth staff begins at measure 13, continuing the melodic lines. The fifth staff begins at measure 20, showing sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The sixth staff begins at measure 27, with the bass line providing harmonic support through sixteenth-note chords. The final staff begins at measure 32, with the bass line continuing its sixteenth-note pattern.

Critical notes

This score is the first modern edition of an unfinished piece, “Duett für Flöte und Geige”, G.3, for flute and violin by the Danish composer Georg Gerson (1790-1825). The duetto is composed in Hamburg 1806.

The source is:

MS “Partiturer No. 1”, “George Gersons samling: mu 7105.0963 C II, 6b”, a collection of manuscript scores by Gerson preserved at the Royal Library of Copenhagen, Denmark. The duetto is found on pp. I–VIII.

According to the preface of his own thematic catalogue, (“Verzeichniss über Zwei Hundert meiner Compositionen”, “George Gersons samling: C II, 6 b mu 7105.0962”) Gerson wrote this and another duetto (probably lost) for a colleague and himself. In 1806 Gerson settled in Hamburg for business and music education and was appointed to a trade office (Fürst & Haller). His music teacher, Andreas Romberg (1767–1821) was a famous composer at the time.

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.

Allegro

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
35	Fl	4	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
35	Vl	3	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
42	Fl	1	Undotted ♦ in <i>MS</i> .
43	Vl	3	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
43	Fl	7	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
45	Vl	10	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
48	Fl	12	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
48	Vl	9,12,16	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
49	Vl	15	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .
75	Fl	7	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .

Adagio

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
13	Fl	11	No accidental ♯ in <i>MS</i> .