

Georg Gerson

(1790–1825)

Marsch

für des Königs Regiment
für Harmonie und Janitschar

G.68

Score

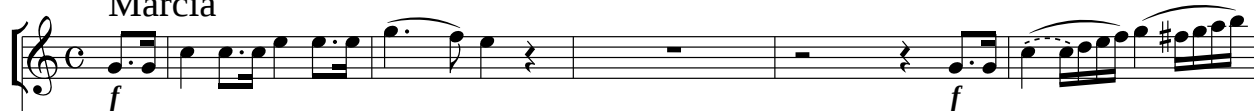
Edited by
Christian Mondrup

Marsch für des Königs Regiment für Harmonie und Janitschar

Georg Gerson (1790-1825)

Marcia

Flauto
piccolo



Oboe



Clarinetto 1
in C



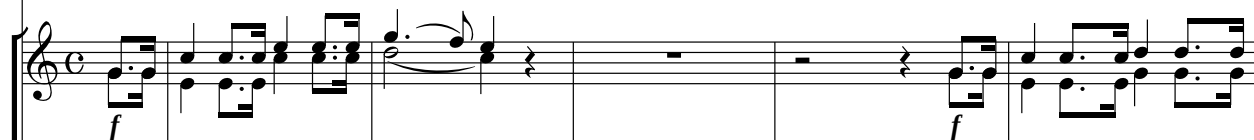
Clarinetto 2
in C



Fagotti



Corni
in C



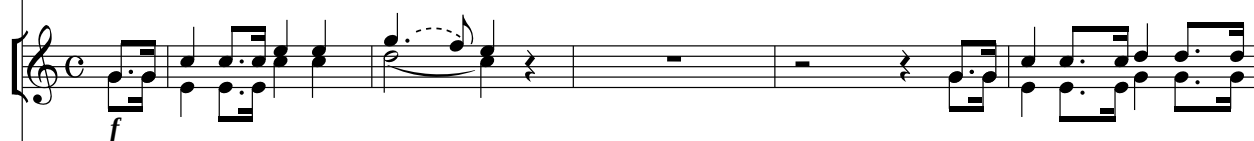
Corno 1
in G



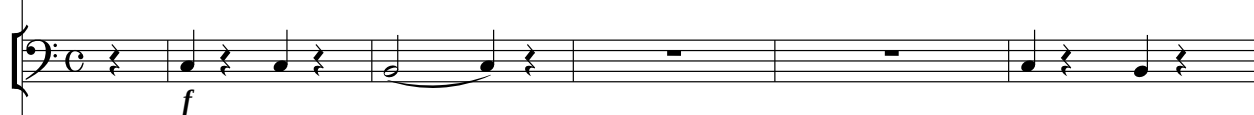
Corno 2
in G



Clarini
in C



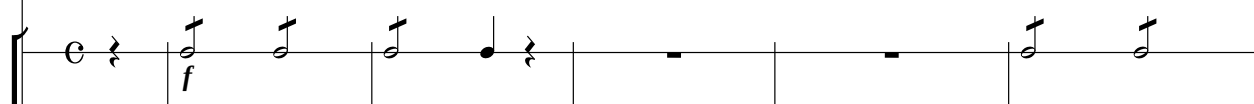
Trombone
Basso



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*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 11 through 15. Measure 11 is marked with a '11' and a 'cresc' (crescendo) instruction. Measures 12 and 13 are marked with 'f' (fortissimo). The woodwind and horn parts (Fl, Ob, Cl 1, Cl 2, Bsn, Cr C, Cr G1, Cr G2) all have a 'cresc' instruction in measure 11 and a 'f' instruction in measure 13. The Trumpet part has a 'f' instruction in measure 13. The Trombone part has a 'f' instruction in measure 13. The Serpent part has a 'f' instruction in measure 13. The Triangle part has a 'pp' (pianissimo) instruction in measure 11, a 'cresc' instruction in measure 12, and a 'f' instruction in measure 13. The Tam-tam part has a 'f' instruction in measure 13.

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 woodwind and brass ensemble. It consists of 11 staves. The first two staves are for Flute (Fl) and Oboe (Ob). The next two are for Clarinet 1 (Cl 1) and Clarinet 2 (Cl 2). The fifth staff is for Bassoon (Bsn). The next three are for Cor Anglais (Cr C), Cor Anglais 1 (Cr G1), and Cor Anglais 2 (Cr G2). The eighth staff is for Trumpet (Trp). The ninth is for Trombone (Trb). The tenth is for Serpent (Srp). The eleventh is for Triangle (Trg). The twelfth is for Tam-tam (Tam). The score starts at measure 16. Measures 16-18 are a first ending, marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Measures 19-20 are a second ending, also marked with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. The Flute part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Oboe part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Clarinet 1 and 2 parts have a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Bassoon part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Cor Anglais parts have a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Trumpet part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Trombone part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Serpent part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Triangle part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. The Tam-tam part has a first ending that ends with a whole note G4, and a second ending that ends with a whole note G4. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (rf).

21

Fl *f* *p* *tr*

Ob *f* *rf*

Cl 1 *f* *rf* *p*

Cl 2 *f* *rf* *p*

Bsn *f* *rf* *p*

Cr C *f* *p*

Cr G1 *f* *rf*

Cr G2 *f* *rf*

Trp *rf*

Trb *f*

Srp *f* *rf* *p*

Trg *f*

Tam *f*

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. Clarinets 1 and 2 have similar melodic lines, with Clarinet 1 featuring triplets. The Bassoon part has a more active line with eighth notes and triplets. The Cor Anglais parts provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The Trumpet, Trombone, and Soprano Saxophone parts have sustained notes or chords. The Trigon and Tam-tam parts have specific rhythmic patterns, with the Trigon ending on a crescendo.

This musical score is for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". It is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion, along with vocal soloists and a chorus. The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a 32-measure introduction, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinets 1 & 2, Bassoon) and strings (Violins 1 & 2, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) play a rhythmic melody. The brass section (Trumpets, Trombones, Horns) provides harmonic support. The vocal soloists (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and the chorus (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) enter with a vocal melody. The piece concludes with a final chord and a repeat sign.

Instrumentation:

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

Key Signature: One sharp (F#)

Time Signature: 2/4

Tempo: Moderato

Dynamic: f (forte)

Rehearsal Markings: 32

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 []”.