

Georg Gerson
(1790–1825)

**Marsch
für Militair-Musik**

G.196

Score
(Contemporized)

Edited by
Christian Mondrup

Contemporized edition

Allegro

2

5

Fl Eb

rf

Cl Eb 1

Cl Bb 2

rf

mf

3

Bsn

rf

mf

dolce

Cr Eb

rf

mf

Cr Bb

rf

p

Trp Eb

rf

Trp Ab

rf

mf

p

dolce

Trb A

rf

mf

Trb T

rf

mf

Trb B

rf

mf

Srp

rf

p

Prc

[rf]

The musical score is for measures 5, 6, and 7 of a piece. The instrumentation includes Flute Eb, Clarinet Eb 1, Clarinet Bb 2, Bassoon, Cor Eb, Cor Bb, Trumpet Eb, Trumpet Ab, Trombone A, Trombone T, Trombone B, Soprano Saxophone, and Percussion. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 4/4. The score features various dynamics: *rf* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *dolce* (softly). There are also articulations like *p* (piano) and *[rf]* (fortissimo). The woodwinds and brasses play complex melodic and harmonic lines, while the percussion provides a steady rhythmic foundation.

[illegible]

13

Fl Eb *mf* *cresc* *f*

Cl Eb 1 *[mf]* *p* *cresc* *f*

Cl Bb 2 *p* *cresc* *f*

Bsn *p* *cresc* *f* *f*

Cr Eb *mf* *p* *cresc* *f*

Cr Bb *p* *cresc* *f*

Trp Eb *f*

Trp Ab *f*

Trb A *f* *rf*

Trb T *f* *rf*

Trb B *f* *f* *rf*

Srp *p* *f* *f* *rf*

Prc *[p]* *[ff]*

17

Fl Eb

Cl Eb 1

Cl Bb 2

Bsn

Cr Eb

Cr Bb

Trp Eb

Trp Ab

Trb A

Trb T

Trb B

Srp

Prc

rf

mf

f

tr

[rf]

[f]

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a 12-piece band. Measures 17-20 are shown. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb). The time signature is 4/4. The Flute Eb part starts with a melodic line, followed by a trill in measure 19. The Clarinet Eb 1 and Clarinet Bb 2 parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with triplets in measures 18 and 19. The Bassoon part plays a similar rhythmic pattern, with a melodic line in measure 19. The Cor Eb and Cor Bb parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a melodic line in measure 19. The Trumpet Eb part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a melodic line in measure 19. The Trumpet Ab part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a melodic line in measure 19. The Trumpet A, Trumpet T, and Trumpet B parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a melodic line in measure 19. The Soprano Saxophone part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a melodic line in measure 19. The Percussion part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with a melodic line in measure 19.

22

Fl E $\flat$

Cl E $\flat$ 1

Cl B $\flat$ 2

Bsn

Cr E $\flat$

Cr B $\flat$

Trp E $\flat$

Trp A $\flat$

Trb A

Trb T

Trb B

Srp

Prc

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a concert band. Measures 22-25 are shown. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 12/8. The parts are: Flute E-flat (melodic line with grace notes), Clarinet E-flat 1 (melodic line with grace notes), Clarinet B-flat 2 (melodic line with grace notes), Bassoon (melodic line with grace notes), Cor E-flat (chordal accompaniment), Cor B-flat (chordal accompaniment), Trumpet E-flat (melodic line with grace notes), Trumpet A-flat (rest), Trombone A (chordal accompaniment), Trombone T (chordal accompaniment), Trombone B (chordal accompaniment), Soprano Saxophone (melodic line with grace notes), and Percussion (simple rhythmic pattern of quarter and eighth notes).

[illegible]

30

1. 2. Trio

Fl Eb

Cl Eb 1

Cl Bb 2

Bsn

Cr Eb

Cr Bb

Trp Eb

Trp Ab

Trb A

Trb T

Trb B

Srp

Prc

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

[p] *mf* *cresc*

p *cresc*

dolce *p*

pp *cresc*

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

34

Fl Eb *f* *pf* *dolce*

Cl Eb 1 *f* *p cresc* *dolce* *p*

Cl Bb 2 *f* *p cresc* *pf dolce* *mf*

Bsn *f* *p cresc* *mf* *[p]*

Cr Eb *f* *p cresc* *mf* *p*

Cr Bb *f* *p cresc* *mf* *p*

Trp Eb *f* *pf*

Trp Ab *p* *cresc* *pf* *dolce*

Trb A *f* *p*

Trb T *f* *p*

Trb B *f* *p*

Srp *f* *p cresc* *mf* *p*

Prc *[ff]* *p*

38

Fl Eb *mf* *p dolce*

Cl Eb 1 *mf* *p dolce*

Cl Bb 2 *mf* *mf* *p*

Bsn *[mf]* *p*

Cr Eb *mf* *p*

Cr Bb *mf* *p*

Trp Eb *p*

Trp Ab *dolce* *mf*

Trb A *mf* *p*

Trb T *mf* *p*

Trb B *mf* *p*

Srp *[mf]* *p*

Prc *pf* *p*

42

Fl Eb *cresc* *f* *ff* *mf*

Cl Eb 1 *cresc* *f*

Cl Bb 2 *cresc* *f*

Bsn *cresc* *f*

Cr Eb *cresc* *f*

Cr Bb *cresc* *f*

Trp Eb *cresc* *f*

Trp Ab *cresc* *f* [*>*]

Trb A *cresc* *f*

Trb T *cresc* *f*

Trb B *cresc* *f*

Srp *cresc* *f*

Prc *ff*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 42, 43, and 44. Measure 42 starts with a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. The Flute Eb part has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic. The Clarinet Eb 1 and Clarinet Bb 2 parts have similar melodic lines with crescendos. The Bassoon, Cor Eb, Cor Bb, Trumpet Eb, and Trumpet Ab parts have sustained notes or chords with crescendos. The Trombone A, Trombone T, and Trombone B parts have sustained notes with crescendos. The Soprano part has a sustained note with a crescendo. The Percussion part has a rhythmic pattern with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. Measure 43 continues the melodic lines for the woodwinds and brass, with the Flute Eb reaching fortissimo (ff) and then mezzo-forte (mf). Measure 44 concludes the section with various dynamics and articulations.

45

Fl Eb

Cl Eb 1

Cl Bb 2

Bsn

Cr Eb

Cr Bb

Trp Eb

Trp Ab

Trb A

Trb T

Trb B

Srp

Prc

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

p *cresc*

p *cresc* *mf*

p

p

p *cresc*

49

Fl Eb *mf* *f* *mf*

Cl Eb 1 *mf* *f* *mf*

Cl Bb 2 [*mf*] *f* *mf* *mf*

Bsn *f* *ff* *mf*

Cr Eb *mf* *f* *ff*

Cr Bb *mf* *f* *ff* *mf*

Trp Eb

Trp Ab *mf* *f* *mf*

Trb A *f* *ff*

Trb T *f* *ff*

Trb B *mf* *f* *ff*

Srp *mf* *f* *ff*

Prc *ff* *ff*

53

Fl Eb

Cl Eb 1

Cl Bb 2

Bsn

Cr Eb

Cr Bb

Trp Eb

Trp Ab

Trb A

Trb T

Trb B

Srp

Prc

ff *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *f* *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *ff* *fff*

f *fff*

mf *ff* *fff*

mf *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *ff* *fff*

ff *f* *ff* *fff*

ff *ff* *fff*

D. C. Marcia S. R.

Critical notes

This score is the first modern edition of “Marsch für Militair-Musik”, a march for military wind band, G.196 by the Danish composer “Georg Gerson” (1790–1825). According to the manuscript Gerson started composing the march in München June 11, 1823, wrote the start of the Trio in Wien June 19. Bar 34 is dated June 27, and the composition is marked as finished June 29.

The source is:

MS “Partiturer No. 5”, “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. 208–214.

The bottom of pp. 208–214 have been heavily cut during a later binding of *MS* causing only part of the bottom percussion staff to be visible. Therefore we only know that a bass drum is among the percussion instruments. The editor assumes that cymbals (or a triangle) are involved like in Gerson’s other marches for military band.

Gerson includes a “Klaphorn”¹ in the brass instrument section. G.196 is most likely among the earliest Danish compositions making use of that instrument, invented in 1810 by Joseph Halliday (1774–1857) in Dublin. See Kurt Sachs, *Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde*, Leipzig 1930, p. 266ff. For newer research on the Keyed Bugle see, David Lasocki, *New Light on the Early History of the Keyed Bugle*, *Historic Brass Society Journal*, vol. 21, 2009, pp. 11–50.

The score includes a “Flauto piccolo in Es”, a piccolo flute tuned in E♭. It was favored particularly in military circles² but is also found in other 19th century music like the symphonic poem “Die Weihe der Töne” by Louis Spohr (1784–1859), Op. 86.³ Among the bass instruments is a “Corno Basso”. an instrument developed from the serpent around 1800.⁴

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 within brackets and dashed ties and slurs have been added by the editor.

Bar No.	Part	Note No.	Comment
11	Fg 2	1	Later correction to low “E♭”? in <i>MS</i> .
27	Fg 1	6–7	♪ notes in <i>MS</i> .
47	Cl 1,2	8	No accidental ♭ in <i>MS</i> .

¹ German *Klappenhorn*, English *Keyed Bugle*.

² See Vienna Symphonic Library, <https://vsl.co.at/en/Piccolo/History>

³ See IMSLP, [https://imslp.org/wiki/Symphony_No.4,_Op.86_\(Spohr,_Louis\)](https://imslp.org/wiki/Symphony_No.4,_Op.86_(Spohr,_Louis))

⁴ See Curt Sachs “*Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde*”, Leipzig, 1930. pp. 264ff and the German language Wikipedia article on “Basshorn”, <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basshorn>.