

# Georg Gerson

(1790–1825)

## Marsch für Militair-Musik

G.196

Score

Edited by  
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# Marsch für Militair-Musik

Georg Gerson (1790-1825)

**Allegro**

Flauto piccolo in Eb  
*f* *tr* *rf* *tr*

Clarinetti in Eb  
*f* *tr* *rf* *tr*

Clarinetti in Bb  
*f* *tr* *rf* *tr*

Fagotti  
*f* *rf* *tr*

Corni in Eb  
*f* *rf*

Corni in Bb  
*f* *rf*

Clarini in Eb  
*f* *rf*

Klaphorn in Ab  
*f* *rf*

Trombone Alto  
*f* *rf*

Trombone Tenore  
*f* *rf*

Trombone Basso  
*f* *rf*

Serpent e Corno Basso  
*f* *rf* *tr*

Tamburo grande [e Piatti]  
*[f]* *[rf]*

5

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*

*p*

*dolce*

*3*

*[rf]*

Musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, measures 9-12. The score is written for the following instruments: Flute in E-flat (Fl Eb), Clarinet in E-flat 1 (Cl Eb 1), Clarinet in B-flat 2 (Cl Bb 2), Bassoon (Bsn), Cor in E-flat (Cr Eb), Cor in B-flat (Cr Bb), Trumpet in E-flat (Trp Eb), Trumpet in A-flat (Trp Ab), Trumpet in A (Trb A), Trumpet in B-flat (Trb B), Trombone in Tenor (Trb T), Trombone in Bass (Trb B), and Percussion (Prc). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *f*, along with articulation and phrasing slurs. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated in measure 10 for the Clarinet in E-flat 1. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 12.

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]* *[f]*

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

*mf* *f* *rf*

*mf* *f* *rf*

*f* *rf*

*rf* *rf* *rf* *f*

*rf* *rf* *rf* *f*

*rf* *rf* *rf* *mf* *f*

[*rf*] [*rf*] [*f*]

22

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

26

*dolce*

*p*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*dolce*

*p*

*for*

*p*

*dolce*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*pp*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*[f]*

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



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*

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* *dolce* *cresc* *pf*

Trb A *f* *p*

Trb T *f* *p*

Trb B *f* *p*

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

Prc *[f]* *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 *mf dolce*

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  
*[f]*

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* *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 [*f*] *ff*

53

Fl Eb *ff ff fff*

Cl Eb 1 *ff mf ff fff*

Cl Bb 2 *ff mf ff fff*

Bsn *ff mf f ff fff*

Cr Eb *fff*

Cr Bb *ff mf ff fff*

Trp Eb *ff fff*

Trp Ab *f fff*

Trb A *mf ff fff*

Trb T *mf ff fff*

Trb B *ff mf ff fff*

Srp *ff f ff fff*

Prc *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”<sup>1</sup> 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 $\flat$ . It was favored particularly in military circles<sup>2</sup> but is also found in other 19th century music like the symphonic poem “Die Weihe der Töne” by Louis Spohr (1784–1859), Op. 86.<sup>3</sup> Among the bass instruments is a “Corno Basso”. an instrument developed from the serpent around 1800.<sup>4</sup>

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.

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

<sup>1</sup> German *Klappenhorn*, English *Keyed Bugle*.

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

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

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