# Georg Gerson <br> (1790-1825) 

# Marsch und Trio 

für des Königs Leibwache

## G. 109

## Score

Edited by<br>Christian Mondrup

## Marsch und Trio für des Königs Leibwache

Flauti
in $\mathrm{Eb} 8^{\text {va }}$

Oboe $1^{\circ}$

Oboe $2^{\circ}$

Clarinetti in Eb

Clarinetto $1^{\circ}$ in $B b$

Clarinetto $2^{\circ}$
in $B b$

Fagotti


Corni in $\mathrm{E} b$

Corni in $\mathrm{B} b$


Clarini in Eb

Clarino in B b


Trombone Basso


Serpan e Corno Basso


Fl Eb


Cl Eb 1
$\mathrm{ClB} \quad 2$


Cr Eb


Trp Eb

Trp Bb


Trb


Fl Eb


Ob 1

Ob 2


Cl Eb 1

ClBb 2
$\mathrm{ClB} \mathrm{B}, 3$


Cr Eb


Trp Eb


Trb


Fl Eb


Ob 1


Cl Eb 1


Cr Eb


Trp Eb

Trp Bb


Trb





Fl Eb


Ob 1

Ob 2


Cl Eb 1
$\mathrm{ClB} \quad 2$

Cl Bb 3


Cr Eb

$\operatorname{Trp} \mathrm{Eb} \mid$

Trb

$\operatorname{Srp}: \frac{6}{b}$
 ?








Fl Eb





Trb


Srp


## Critical notes

This score is the first modern edition of "Marsch und Trio für des Königs Leibwache", a march for military wind band, G. 109 by the Danish composer "Georg Gerson" (1790-1825). The march is composed in Stettin (Szczecin) June 20, 1817.

The source is:
MS "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. 104-108.
The manuscript includes additions written (probably later) with red ink: parts for a secondary flauto octavo and secondary clarinet in E-flat.

In his thematic catalogue "Verzeichniß über Zwei Hundert meiner Compositionen" ${ }^{1}$ Gerson explains that the piece was performed the first time at the first winter parade in Copenhagen October 12, 1817. ${ }^{2}$

The score includes two "Flauti in Es $8^{\text {va", }}$, a piccolo flute tuned in Eb . It was favored particularly in military circles ${ }^{3}$ but is also found in other 19th century music like the symphonic poem "Die Weihe der Töne" by Louis Spohr (1784-1859), Op. 86. ${ }^{4}$ Among the bass instruments is a "Corno Basso". an instrument developed from the serpent around $1800 .{ }^{5}$

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 staffs 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.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Royal Library, Copenhagen, mu 7105.0962, C II, 6 b.
    2 "zum ersten Mal executiert auf den ersten Winterparade in Copenhagen den 12. October 1817".
    ${ }^{3}$ See Vienna Symphonic Library, https://vsl.co.at/en/Piccolo/History)
    ${ }^{4}$ See IMSLP, https://imslp.org/wiki/Symphony_No.4,_Op.86_(Spohr, _Louis)
    ${ }^{5}$ See Curt Sachs "Handbuch der Musikinstrumentenkunde", Leipzig, 1930. pp. 264ff and the German language Wikipedia article on "Basshorn", https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basshorn.

