

# Flûte

## Antoine-Joseph Reicha (1770-1836)

### Quintuor, Op. 100, No. 2 in D Minor

Schott: Mainz: Plate Z 2 (1824)

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Library Koninklijk Conservatorium - Conservatoire Royal, Brussels

Edition by Charles-David Lehrer

**Adagio.**

Flûte

1 2 3 3 3

6 3

11

**Allegro.**

18 2

26

33 f

38

43 p

50

56 4

66 *f*

72 *p*

78

82

86 5

96 3

104 *f*

111

118 8 *p*

132 *fp* 2

139 2

146 3 11

165 *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music in a single system. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics (*f*, *p*, *fp*), articulations (accents, slurs, staccato), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note runs, sixteenth-note passages, and longer melodic lines. The system is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 66, 72, 78, 82, 86, 96, 104, 111, 118, 132, 139, 146, and 165 marked at the beginning of their respective staves.

172 *fp* *fp*

179 Solo 2 3 3

185

189

193 *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

200 *fp*

207 *f*

212

217

224

231

235

242 *p* 3

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as *fz*, *f*, and *p* are used to indicate changes in volume. Articulation is provided through accents and slurs. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 249, 256, 262, 269, 276, 286, 292, 298, 304, 311, 318, 324, and 328 clearly marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The piece concludes with a final *f* dynamic marking.

332

337

342

*fz*

349

354

*f*

359

364

*Cresc.*