

Basson

Antoine-Joseph Reicha (1770-1836)

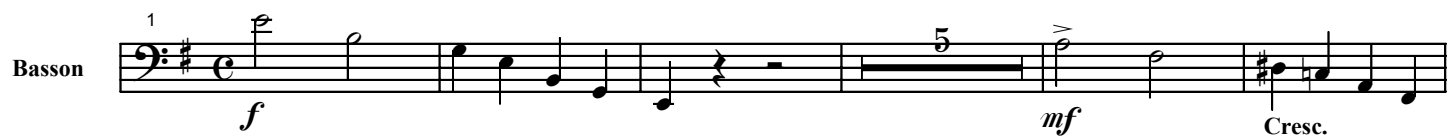
Quintuor, Op. 88, No. 1 in E Minor

Chez Nikolaus Simrock: Bonn: Plate 1532 (1818)

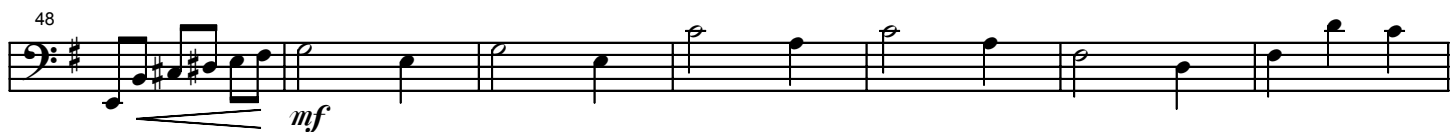
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Edition by Charles-David Lehrer

Introduction. Andante.



Allegro ma non troppo.



78 *Cresc.* *f*

85 *mf*

92

100 *Cresc.*

111 *f*

118 *p*

125

132

139 *f* *p*

146

153 *f*

164

171

178

186

193

199

208

215

222

228

235

244

251

258

265

This musical score is for a bass clef instrument in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements such as rests, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 178, 186, 193, 199, 208, 215, 222, 228, 235, 244, 251, 258, and 265 marked at the beginning of their respective lines. The music features a mix of melodic lines and rhythmic patterns, including a prominent triplet in measure 178 and a series of sixteenth notes in measure 235.

272

272

272

279

279

279

287

287

287

294

294



Cresc.

301

301

f

307

307

p

314

314

Example 314

321

321

327

327

327

334

334

f

341

341

Cresc.

347

347

The third system of the musical score, measures 347 to 354. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody continues with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A forte dynamic marking (*f*) is present under the first measure of this system. The system concludes with a double bar line.

354

[illegible]

362

