

Basson

Antoine-Joseph Reicha (1770-1836)

Quintuor, Op. 99, No. 4 in D Major

Chez Nikolaus Simrock: Bonn: Plate 2005 (1822)

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Library Koninklijk Conservatorium - Conservatoire Royal, Brussels

Edition by Charles-David Lehrer

Andante.

Basson

1 *p*

7

14 *f*

20 *p* **Allegro spiritoso.** *f*

26

32 *p* Solo

39 *sf* *f* *sf*

45 *sf* *sf* *sf*

51 *p*

57

63

70

76

83

90

98

104

111

117

122

129

135

141

Cresc.

sf *p*

f *pp*

Staccato

1st 2nd

ff *p*

Presto.

Allegro spiritoso.

p *ff*

f

p *f* **Solo**

146 *p* *sf*

152 *fp* *sf*

158 *fp* *sf*

164 *fp* *fp* *fp* 2

172 *fp* *fp*

178 *p*

185

192

198

205

212 *Cresc.* *sf* *p*

219 *Cresc.*

225 *sf* *p*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a bass clef instrument, likely a cello or double bass, in the key of D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The score spans measures 146 to 225. It features a variety of dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *Cresc.* (crescendo). There are also articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and a double bar line with repeat signs at measure 219. The time signature is primarily 4/4, but it changes to 3/4 at measure 219. The notation includes sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and longer note values.

This image displays the bass staff of a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), indicating D major or B minor. The time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into measures numbered from 232 to 297. It features various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Dynamic markings include piano (*p*), forte (*f*), fortissimo (*ff*), and pianissimo (*pp*). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. A fingering number '5' appears above a measure around measure 244. The notation is clean and professional, typical of a printed music manuscript.