

# Бетховен

## Увертюра “Король Стефан”

Andante con moto.

Flauti.

Oboi.

Clarinetti in B.

Fagotti.

Contrafagotto.

Corni in Es.

Corni in C.

Trombe in Es.

Timpani in Es.u.B.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Basso.

*sempre staccato*

*f*

*p*

*arco*

*arco*

*arco*

*arco*

*f.*

*f.*

*f.*

*f.*

*f.*

A page of musical notation for orchestra, showing multiple staves with various instruments. The notation includes dynamic markings like ff, f, p, pp, and dolce, as well as performance instructions like staccato and pizz. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

This image shows a page from a musical score for orchestra. The score consists of eight staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The top two staves are for woodwind instruments, likely flutes or oboes, with dynamic markings 'dolce' and 'p'. The third staff is for a brass instrument, possibly a trumpet or horn, with dynamic markings 'p', 'pp cresc.', and '#2'. The fourth staff is for a string instrument, likely cello or double bass, with dynamic markings 'pp', 'cresc.', and '#2'. The fifth staff is for a woodwind instrument, possibly flute or oboe, with dynamic markings 'p', 'pp', and 'cresc.'. The sixth staff is for a brass instrument, possibly trumpet or horn, with dynamic markings 'pp' and 'cresc.'. The seventh staff is for a woodwind instrument, possibly flute or oboe, with dynamic markings 'pizz.'. The eighth staff is for a brass instrument, possibly trumpet or horn, with dynamic markings 'pizz.'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the overall style is formal and classical.

Presto.

The musical score is composed of ten staves, likely for an orchestra. The instrumentation includes strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) and possibly woodwinds or brass, though they are not explicitly visible in the provided image. The tempo is marked as **Presto**. The dynamics throughout the score are varied, with frequent use of **f** (fortissimo), **s** (sforzando), and **p** (pianissimo). The score is divided into sections by measure lines, and specific performance instructions like **dolce** (sweetly) and **arco** (bowing) are included. The musical language is characterized by dense, rhythmic patterns, particularly in the upper staves.

This image shows a page from a musical score for orchestra. It consists of ten staves of music. The top five staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom five are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature is one flat. The music features various instruments, though specific names are not provided. Dynamic markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'per cresc.' (per crescendo), and 'sempre staccato' (staccato throughout). Some measures have horizontal arcs above the notes, likely indicating sustained sounds or specific performance techniques. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests per measure.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The staves are arranged in two groups of five. The top group consists of a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a treble clef staff. The bottom group consists of a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a treble clef staff. The music includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, and *pianissimo*, and articulations like *pizz.* and *sfz.*. The notation is typical of a symphony or concert overture, with complex rhythmic patterns and harmonic structures.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The staves include various instruments such as strings, woodwinds, and brass. The notation consists of rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'f' (forte). Measure numbers '2.' and '2.' are visible at the top right and middle right respectively. The page is numbered 'a 2.' at the top right.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The staves are arranged in two groups of five. The top group consists of five staves: Treble Clef (G-clef), Bass Clef (F-clef), Alto Clef (C-clef), Tenor Clef (C-clef), and Bass Clef (F-clef). The bottom group also consists of five staves: Treble Clef (G-clef), Bass Clef (F-clef), Alto Clef (C-clef), Tenor Clef (C-clef), and Bass Clef (F-clef). The music includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. There are several dynamic markings, such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The key signatures change throughout the piece, indicated by the positions of sharps (#) and flats (b) on the staves.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves. The notation includes various dynamics like *ff*, *ff dim.*, and *p*, and articulations like "a 2." and "3". The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *cresc.*, *p*, *pizz.*, and *a 2.*. The music consists of six staves, likely for strings, with notes and rests. The first two staves begin with eighth-note patterns. The third staff starts with a bass clef and includes dynamic markings *p*, *cresc.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic *p*. The fifth staff has no visible notes. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic *p* and includes performance instructions *pizz.*, *p*, *pizz.*, *p*, *pizz.*, and *p*.

Musical score for orchestra, page 12. The score consists of ten staves:

- Staff 1: Violin (top staff) - dynamic *rinfz.*, sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 2: Violin - dynamic *rinfz.*, sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 3: Violin - dynamic *rinfz.*, sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 4: Violin - dynamic *rinfz.*, sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 5: Cello - dynamic *rinfz.*, sixteenth-note patterns.
- Staff 6: Bassoon - dynamic *f*, sustained notes.
- Staff 7: Trombone - dynamic *f*, sustained notes.
- Staff 8: Trombone - dynamic *f*, sustained notes.
- Staff 9: Trombone - dynamic *f*, sustained notes.
- Staff 10: Trombone - dynamic *f*, sustained notes.

Performance instructions include:

- Arco: Used for the bassoon and trombones in measures 1-3.
- Rinfz.: Used for the violin parts in measures 1-3.
- Sf: Sforzando dynamic used for the cellos and bassoon in measures 1-3.
- 2.: Measures 4-6.
- 2. 2.: Measures 7-9.
- 2. 2. 2.: Measures 10-12.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p* (pianissimo), *pp* (pianississimo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure numbers 12 and 13 are indicated above the staves. The instrumentation includes strings, woodwind, and brass sections.

The notation consists of ten staves, each with a different instrument's part. The instruments represented are:

- Violin I (top staff)
- Violin II
- Cello
- Bassoon
- Double Bass
- Soprano Voice
- Alto Voice
- Tenor Voice
- Bass Voice
- Brass Section (multiple staves)

Measure 12 starts with *p* dynamics for most instruments. The brass section begins a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note chords. Measures 13 begin with *pp* dynamics. The brass section continues their eighth-note chords. The vocal parts enter with sustained notes. The brass section reaches a crescendo. The vocal parts continue with sustained notes. The brass section reaches another crescendo. The vocal parts continue with sustained notes. The brass section reaches a final crescendo.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of two systems of measures, each ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The first system starts with a dynamic of *f*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *s*, followed by *a2.* markings above the staves. The music includes various instruments such as strings, woodwinds, and brass. The notation features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, along with rests and dynamic markings like *cresc.* and *s*.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The staves are arranged in two groups of five. The top group consists of a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, and a treble clef staff. The bottom group consists of a bass clef staff, a treble clef staff, a bass clef staff, a treble clef staff, and a bass clef staff. The music includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *s*, and *sf*. Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and accents. The notation is in 2/4 time, with some measures containing eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Tempo 1.



*ff* molto tenuto  
dim. *pp*

A page from a musical score featuring six staves of music for orchestra. The top staff is for the first violin, marked "grazioso" and "p". The second staff is for the second violin. The third staff is for the viola. The fourth staff is for the cello. The fifth staff is for the double bass. The sixth staff is for the bassoon. The music consists of measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings "p" and "pizz." appearing throughout the page.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- Staff 1 (Treble Cello):** dolce, cresc.
- Staff 2 (Double Bass):** cresc., p
- Staff 3 (Bassoon):** dolce, cresc., p
- Staff 4 (Oboe):** cresc., p
- Staff 5 (Flute):** cresc., p
- Staff 6 (Clarinet):** cresc.
- Staff 7 (Soprano):** dolce
- Staff 8 (Tenor):** cresc.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** arco, cresc.
- Staff 10 (Bassoon):** arco, cresc.
- Bassoon staff (bottom):** arco, cresc.
- Bassoon staff (bottom):** pizz.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics and performance instructions:

- Measure 1:** Crescendo (cresc.)
- Measure 2:** Crescendo (cresc.) and Staccato (staccato)
- Measure 3:** Sempre staccato (sempr. stacc.)
- Measure 4:** Crescendo (cresc.)
- Measure 5:** Pianissimo crescendo (p cresc.)
- Measure 6:** Pianissimo crescendo (p cresc.)
- Measure 7:** Sempre staccato (sempr. stacc.)
- Measure 8:** Sempre staccato (sempr. stacc.)
- Measure 9:** Sempre staccato (sempr. stacc.)
- Measure 10:** Sempre staccato (sempr. stacc.)

Presto.

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the orchestra. The instruments include strings (violin I, violin II, viola, cello, double bass), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (timpani). The music is set in common time. The dynamics are indicated by various symbols: 'f' for fortissimo, 'ff' for fortississimo, 'dim.' for diminuendo, 'cresc.' for crescendo, and 'ritardando' for slowing down. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is dynamic and rhythmic, typical of a symphonic movement.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves. The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p* (pianissimo), *cresc.*, *dolce*, *peresc.*, and *pperesc.*. Measure numbers 21 and 22 are indicated.

21

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *cresc.*, *a2.*, and *cresc.*, and performance instructions like *sempre stacc.*. The music consists of measures with different note heads and stems, indicating specific instruments or voices. The page is numbered 22 at the bottom center.

*cresc.*

*a2.*

*cresc.*

*sempre stacc.*

*sempre stacc.*

*sempre stacc.*

22

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (ff) and a tempo marking of "più f". Measures 2 and 3 also begin with ff and più f. Measures 4 through 8 show various patterns of eighth notes, some with grace notes and slurs. Measures 9 and 10 conclude with ff and sf dynamics.







*p dolce*

*cresc.*

*p dolce*

*cresc.*

*p dolce*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*p*

*f*

*s*

*pizz.*

*p*

*pizz.*

*p*

*pizz.*

*p*

*pizz.*

*p*

*arco*

*f*

*arco*

*rinfz.*

*arco*

*f*

*arco*

*rinfz.*

*f*

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in common time and includes the following dynamics and performance instructions:

- Measure 1: **ff**, **f**, **f**, **f**, **f**, **p**
- Measure 2: **ff**, **f**, **f**, **f**, **f**, **p**
- Measure 3: **ff**, **f**, **f**, **f**, **f**, **p**
- Measure 4: **ff**, **p**
- Measure 5: **ff**
- Measure 6: **ff**, **sf**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 7: **f**, **ff**, **f**, **ff**, **f**, **sf**, **s**
- Measure 8: **f**, **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 9: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 10: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 11: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 12: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 13: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 14: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 15: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 16: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 17: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 18: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 19: **ff**, **p**, **pp**
- Measure 20: **ff**, **p**, **pp**

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The music is in common time and consists of two measures per system. The dynamics and articulations include:

- Measure 1:
  - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Measure 2:
    - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
    - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
    - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
    - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the second measure are: *f*, *f*, *a2.*, *a2.*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Measure 3:
  - Violin 1: *p* Crescendo (p cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the third measure are: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Measure 4:
  - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the fourth measure are: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Measure 5:
  - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the fifth measure are: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Measure 6:
  - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the sixth measure are: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Measure 7:
  - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the seventh measure are: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Measure 8:
  - Violin 1: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Violin 2: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Cello: Crescendo (cresc.)
  - Bassoon: Crescendo (cresc.)

The dynamics for the eighth measure are: *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of two systems of measures. The first system starts with a dynamic of  $\text{f}^{\text{2}}$  (fortissimo) and includes a measure of eighth-note pairs followed by a measure of eighth-note pairs. The second system begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$  (forte). Both systems feature multiple staves for different instruments, including woodwind, brass, and string sections. The notation includes various dynamics such as  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{sf}$ ,  $\text{s}$ , and  $\text{p}$ , as well as slurs, grace notes, and triplets indicated by a '3' over a note.



## Tempo I.

Tempo I.

Presto.

The musical score is for ten staves, likely an orchestra. The key signature is three flats, and the time signature is common time (indicated by '2').

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Dynamics: per cresc., cresc.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 4:** Bass clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 8:** Bass clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef. Dynamics: cresc.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef. Dynamics: cresc.

The music begins with six staves of silence, followed by four staves featuring rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. The dynamics transition from 'per cresc.' to 'cresc.' across these staves.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, showing multiple staves with various instruments. The music includes dynamic markings like *f*, *ff*, *piu f*, and *cresc.* The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The staves are arranged vertically, each with a different clef (G, F, C, bass, G, F, C, bass, G, F) and key signature. The music consists of various notes, rests, and rests with a 'z' symbol. Dynamic markings include 'ff' (fortissimo), 'f' (forte), and 'ff' (fortissimo). The notation is typical of a symphonic score.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The music is primarily composed of eighth-note patterns, with occasional sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes. Dynamics are indicated by 'sf' (sforzando) markings placed below the notes. The instrumentation includes strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass), woodwind (oboe, bassoon), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (timpani). The score is set in common time, with a key signature of one flat.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns, and then two more measures of eighth-note patterns. The first and third measures have dynamic markings of *s*. The second and fourth measures have dynamic markings of *sf*. The fifth measure contains the instruction *sempre stacc.*. The sixth measure has a dynamic marking of *s*. The seventh measure contains the instruction *sempre stacc.*. The eighth measure has a dynamic marking of *s*. The ninth measure contains the instruction *sempre stacc.*. The tenth measure has a dynamic marking of *s*.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes dynamic markings such as 'sf' (fortissimo), 'sempre più f' (more and more forte), and 'sempre stacc.' (sempre staccato). The music consists of various notes and rests, with some measures featuring sixteenth-note patterns. The staves are arranged vertically, typical of a full orchestra score.



