

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several instances of triplets and slurs. Annotations include the word "t." at the top of the first staff, "p." below the sixth staff, and "f." below the seventh staff. The word "Fermate" is written across the eighth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line, a fermata over the final note, and the instruction "Cp. S." at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The notation is dense and includes various note values, stems, and beams. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second and third staves also begin with treble clefs. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly stained paper.

A series of ten staves of handwritten musical notation, which is significantly faded and less legible than the top section. The notation appears to be a continuation of the piece, featuring various note values and stems. The ink is light and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Fagotto

Andantino

Recitativo Tacet Aria

This is a handwritten musical score for the Bassoon (Fagotto) part of a piece in Andantino tempo. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is labeled 'Recitativo Tacet' and 'Aria'. The music is in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as 'se' (sempre) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and discoloration.

Handwritten musical score for Soprano and Piano. The Soprano part is on the top staff, and the Piano accompaniment is on the bottom staff. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The Soprano part begins with the lyrics "r mi fa" and "E Sopira". The Piano part begins with the lyrics "r mi fa." and ends with a fermata. The word "Cadenze" is written above the final measures of the Soprano part. The page number "157." is written at the end of the Piano part.

r mi fa *E Sopira* *Cadenze*

r mi fa. *157.*

~~Arifa? Sou mufusa~~

~~Doclog pri-57 b₄~~

bila obdelana kot 57 a
ker se bila v tej mapi.

Nikma fakme signature
kot se na spisku (tam spreminjeno 57~~8~~ a

100

Sonata za klavir v c-molu, op.13 "Pathetique" je napisal leta 1798 (ali 1799). To je bil v Beethovnovem življenju čas, ko so se že začeli kazati prvi znaki gluhosti in mnogi povezujejo patetični uvodni Grave z bližajočo se skladateljevo življenjsko tragedijo. O njej pričajo pisma iz obdobja okoli leta 1800, še posebej pa pretresljiva "heiligenstadtska oporoka" iz leta 1802 ("... Upam, da bom ostal pri odločitvi, da moram vzdržati, dokler se ne bo neizprosni Parkam zdelo primerno, pretrgati nit mojega življenja. Mogoče mi bo boljše, mogoče slabše; pripravljen sem na vse." - Ali pa v pismu Karlu Amendi, napisanem najbrž leta 1801:"... Kolikokrat si želim, da bi bil Ti pri meni, zakaj tvoj Beethoven živi zelo nesrečno... Vedi, da se je najplemenitejši del mojega telesa, sluh, zelo poslabšal..."). In tako lahko najbrž res pritrdimo Ewnu, ko pravi, da "močnemu uvodnemu Grave - akordi zvenijo kot neizmerno gorje - sledi silovita in kljubovalna tema, ki se zdi kot drzno izzivanje. "Zgrabil bom usodo za vrat!" je pozneje napisal Beethoven, "prav gotovo me ne bo nikoli spravila na tla!" Adagio cantabile je stran vedrine in počitka. Mar ni bilo takrat le še malo časa do Beethovnovega vzklika: "Plutarh me je naučil odpovedi!""? Iz vedrine preide Beethoven v tretjem stavku (Allegro) skoraj v brezskrbno veselost: "Oh, življenje je tako lepo: ko bi mogel imeti tisoč življenj!"

Son confusa

Violino Primo

Allegro Maestoso

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking *Allegro Maestoso*. The notation is dense, featuring many slurs and dynamic markings. Key markings include *dol.* (dolce), *ring.* (ritardando), *f.* (forte), and *for* (forzando). The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and discoloration.

Son confusa

Oboe Primo

Allegro Maestoso

The musical score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking *Allegro Maestoso*. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *for*, *dol*, *f*, *mf*, and *ff*. There are also articulation marks like slurs and accents. The score is written in brown ink on aged, slightly stained paper.



