

Sei Solo.

a
Violino
tenuta
Basso
accompagnato -

Libro Primo.

Da

Joh. S. Bach.
anno. MDCC.



Recommendations:

A \leq 432 Hz

Almost no vibrato

No additional ornaments

Holding the bow short as appropriate

Edited by Hajime Eda

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Sonata G major à Violino Solo senza Basso di J.S. Bach

Adagio.

Handwritten red markings in the score include:

- Red 'V' marks above the violin part in various measures.
- Red 'П' marks above the violin part in various measures.
- Red 'П V' marks above the violin part in various measures.
- Red numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) placed above specific notes or groups of notes in several staves.

S. volh

Fuga.

Allegro

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a fugue on piano. The score consists of ten staves of music, each representing a different voice or part. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink has been used to add various annotations and markings throughout the score, including:

- Rehearsal numbers:** Red numbers such as "3", "4", "1", "2", "3", "4", "1", "2", "3", and "4" are placed above certain measures to indicate specific sections or entries.
- Dynamic markings:** Red letters "V" and "P" are used to indicate dynamic levels, often placed near the beginning of measures or sections.
- Articulation marks:** Red "X" marks and short horizontal dashes are placed under some notes and between measure lines to indicate specific performance techniques.
- Measure numbers:** Red numbers like "0 3 0" and "0 0 0" are placed above certain measures, likely indicating measure counts or specific performance instructions.
- Page number:** The number "2" is located at the bottom right corner of the page.

The overall style is a mix of formal musical notation and personal, instructional markings.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation is primarily in black ink, with red ink used for specific markings. These markings include:

- Dynamics:** Red 'P' (piano) and red 'V' (forte) symbols.
- Note Heads:** Red outlines around some note heads, particularly in the first and second staves.
- Numbers:** Red numbers placed above or below notes, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', and '0'. In the fourth staff, there is also a red '(D)'.

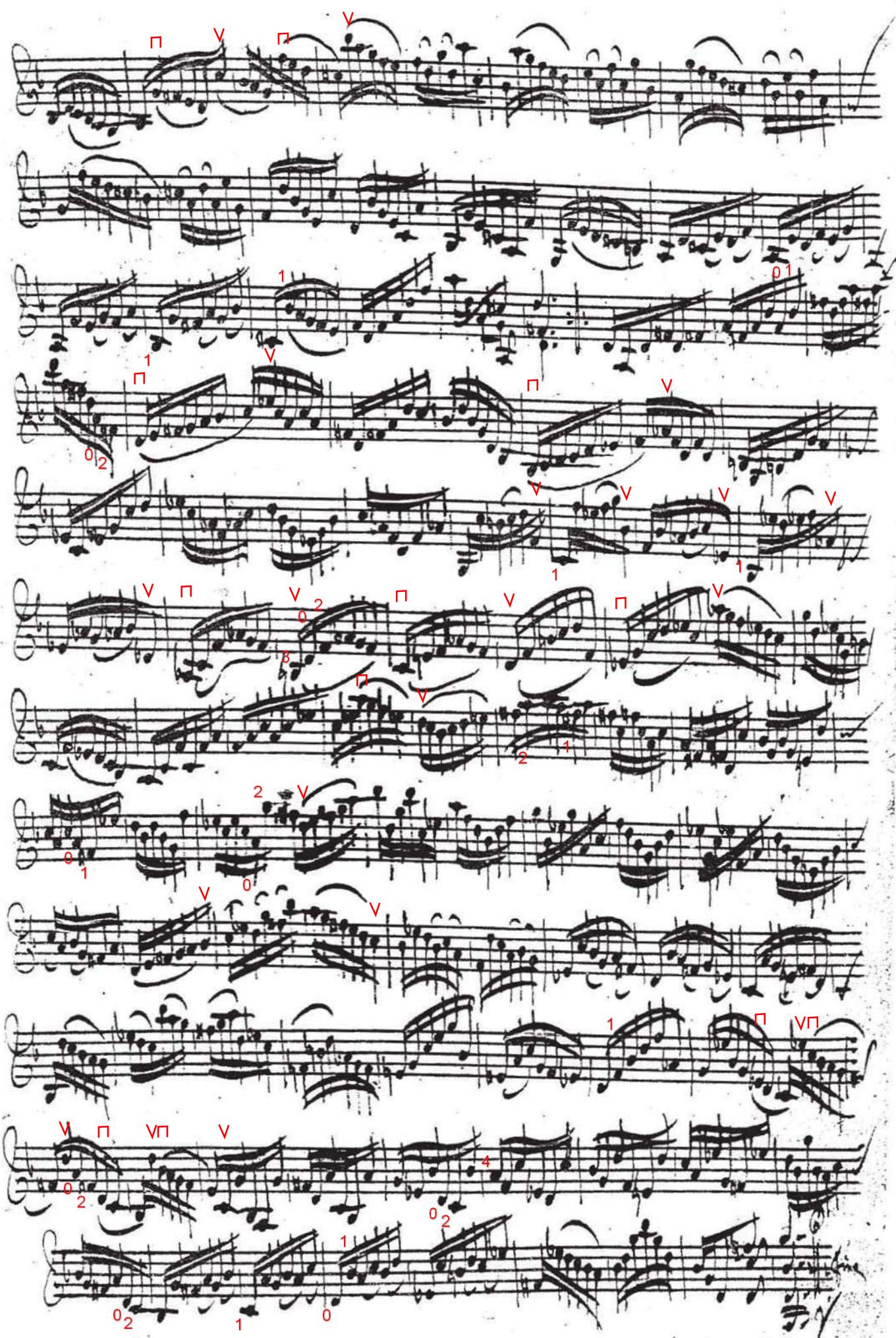
The musical notation consists of five staves, each with a different clef (Treble, Bass, Alto, Tenor, Bass). The notes are represented by various shapes: solid black, hollow black, solid white, and hollow white. Rests are also present. The overall appearance is a mix of standard musical notation and experimental markings.

Cieliana.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Cieliana." The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in common time. Red ink has been used to add various markings to the score, including:

- Handwritten note heads: "V", "П", and "U".
- Arabic numerals: "1", "2", "3", "4", "0", and "1".
- Roman numerals: "I" and "II".
- Red lines connecting specific notes or groups of notes across different staves.

The markings are placed above, below, or to the side of the musical notes, providing performance instructions or analysis. The handwriting is in red ink, which appears to be a different color from the original black ink of the musical notation.



Partia 1^{ma} à Violino Solo e Basso.

Allegro

Handwritten musical score for violin solo and basso. The score consists of ten staves of music with red markings indicating fingerings and bowings. The markings include 'V' for upbow, 'P' for downbow, and various numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating fingerings. The score includes sections labeled 'Allegro' and 'Double'.

A handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. Red numbers are written above and below the notes to indicate fingerings. The first staff begins with a grace note followed by a eighth note (labeled 3), a sixteenth note (labeled 2), another eighth note (labeled 1), and so on. The second staff starts with a grace note (labeled 0) followed by an eighth note (labeled 2). The third staff begins with a grace note (labeled 1) followed by an eighth note (labeled 0). The fourth staff starts with a grace note (labeled 0) followed by an eighth note (labeled 1). The fifth staff begins with a grace note (labeled 4) followed by an eighth note (labeled 0). The sixth staff begins with a grace note (labeled 0) followed by an eighth note (labeled 3). The seventh staff begins with a grace note (labeled 1) followed by an eighth note (labeled 0). The eighth staff begins with a grace note (labeled 0) followed by an eighth note (labeled 4). The ninth staff begins with a grace note (labeled 2) followed by an eighth note (labeled 1). The tenth staff begins with a grace note (labeled 3) followed by an eighth note (labeled 0). The score concludes with a handwritten instruction "U.S. volg".



A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves of music for two voices. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red numbers are handwritten above and below the notes to indicate performance techniques, likely fingerings or slurs. The score includes a dynamic marking "v.s. volti" at the bottom right.

The red markings include:

- Staff 1: 4, 1
- Staff 2: V, 2
- Staff 3: 0, 3, 0, 2, 1
- Staff 4: 1, 0, 2, 1
- Staff 5: 1, 1
- Staff 6: 1
- Staff 7: 3, 1
- Staff 8: 1
- Staff 9: 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1
- Staff 10: 1, 3, 0, 1, 1, 3, 2

v.s. volti

Sarabande.

Tempo di Borea.

A handwritten musical score for a string quartet (two violins, viola, cello) on ten staves. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. Red ink is used to add fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, V, P, PV, 0) and bowing markings (up, down, horizontal strokes) above and below the notes. The score includes dynamic markings like \times and $\ddot{\text{z}}$, and a section labeled "1/2". The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns with occasional sixteenth-note figures and rests.

Double.

This is a handwritten musical score for double bass, consisting of ten staves of music. The score is labeled "Double." at the top left. Red ink has been used to add various markings to the music, including:

- Fingering:** Numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, and 3 are placed above or below specific notes and slurs to indicate fingerings.
- Bowing:** The word "V" (vertical bow) is written above several slurs. The word "П" (parallel bow) is written above slurs in some measures. The word "УПУ" (upbow) is written above slurs in other measures.
- Dynamic:** The letter "V" is written above a dynamic marking in the first staff.

The music itself consists of ten staves of double bass notation, each with a bass clef and a common time signature. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with various slurs and grace notes.

Sonata 2^{da} a Violino solo senza Bafo.

Handwritten musical score for violin solo, featuring six staves of music. Red ink has been used to add various markings: 'П' (P) and 'V' (V) for pitch and vibrato; numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, and 1 for fingerings; and 'X' for slurs. A note on the fifth staff is marked with 'v' and '2'. A trill instruction at the end of the score reads 'vibrato into trill'.

Стига.

A handwritten musical score for two voices, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink is used to add various annotations, including:

- Handedness Markings:** Red letters "V" and "П" (P) are placed above or below the staves to indicate which hand is playing which part. These markings are present on every staff.
- Arpeggiation:** Red numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are used to mark specific notes or groups of notes intended to be played as arpeggiated chords.
- Dynamic and Articulation:** Red letters such as "VП" (V-P), "ПV" (P-V), "V" (V), "П" (P), and "Г" (G) are scattered throughout the score, likely indicating dynamics, articulations, or specific performance techniques.
- Measure Numbers:** Red numbers like "1", "2", "3", and "4" are placed near the beginning of some staves to mark measure boundaries.
- Other:** There are several other isolated red characters and symbols, such as "0", "1", "2", "3", and "4", which may represent rehearsal marks or specific performance instructions.

The music itself consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with occasional rests and dynamic changes indicated by the red markings.

A handwritten musical score for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The score consists of 12 staves of music. Red ink has been used to add various markings and annotations:

- Dynamic markings:** Red 'P' (piano/forte) and 'V' (forte/piano) markings are placed above the notes and stems.
- Performance instructions:** Red 'v' and 'v' markings are placed above specific notes, likely indicating slurs or grace notes.
- Numbered markings:** Red numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) are placed above certain notes, possibly indicating fingerings or performance techniques.
- Pedal markings:** Red 'z' markings are placed above notes in the basso continuo staff, indicating sustained notes.

The music includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth note patterns, rests, and dynamic changes. The piano part features a basso continuo line with sustained notes and harmonic indications.

V. S. multi pro

This image shows a page of musical notation for two staves. The notation consists of black notes on five-line staves. Handwritten red markings are present throughout the page, providing specific instructions for performance. These markings include:

- Fingerings: Numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 are used to indicate which finger should be used for each note. For example, in the first measure, finger 4 is used for the first note, and finger 3 is used for the second note.
- Dynamics: The letter "V" is used to indicate dynamic markings such as volume or velocity. "V" is often followed by "П" (P) for piano or "F" for forte.
- Technical Instructions: Some markings like "043" and "1243" likely refer to specific fingerings or techniques.

The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a note starting on the 4th finger, followed by a note on the 3rd finger. The second staff begins with a note starting on the 1st finger. The notation continues with various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with red markings indicating specific fingerings and dynamics for each note.

A handwritten musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is in common time and the bottom staff is in 6/8 time. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink has been used to add various markings: dynamic signs (V for forte, P for piano), performance instructions like "Anwante" and "Vibrato", and fingerings (numbered 1 through 4) placed above or below specific notes. The score includes several measures of music, with the first few measures of the second staff starting with a dynamic marking "P". The bottom staff begins with a dynamic marking "V". The score concludes with a handwritten instruction "Vibrato".

Allegro

This is a handwritten musical score for a string instrument, possibly cello or double bass, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in common time and includes various dynamics such as *p.*, *f.*, and *p..*. Red ink is used to add specific performance instructions, including:

- Fingerings:** Numerical fingerings (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) placed above or below the notes to indicate which finger should be used for each pitch.
- Pizzicato:** Indicated by the letter "P" followed by a vertical stroke.
- Vibrato:** Indicated by the letter "V".
- Bowings:** Curved lines with arrows indicating the direction of the bow movement.
- Slurs:** Curved lines connecting groups of notes to indicate they should be played as a single rhythmic unit.

The score begins with a dynamic of *p.* and ends with a dynamic of *f.*



Partia 2^a a Violino solo senza Basso.

Affemanda

Segue la Corrente

Corrente

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Corrente". The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in black ink on white paper. Red ink has been used to add various markings: some letters and numbers are placed above or below specific notes, likely indicating fingerings or performance techniques; other red markings, such as "V" and "П", are placed above groups of notes, possibly indicating slurs or grace notes. Fingerings are indicated by small red numbers (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) placed near the beginning of staves. The score concludes with a large red "V" at the end of the tenth staff.

Sarabanda.

A handwritten musical score for Sarabanda, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink is used to add fingerings and bowing markings. The first staff begins with a '1' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'П' over the next two notes. Subsequent notes have fingerings like '3 0 0' and '2'. The second staff starts with 'V' and 'П' over notes, followed by '0 0 0 0' and '4 4 4'. The third staff has 'V' and 'П' over notes, followed by '4'. The fourth staff has 'V' and 'П' over notes, followed by '0 1'. The fifth staff has 'V' and 'П' over notes, followed by '2'. The sixth staff has 'V' and 'П' over notes, followed by '0'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

Giga.

A handwritten musical score for Giga, consisting of four staves of music. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink is used to add fingerings and bowing markings. The first staff has '4' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'П' over the next two notes. Subsequent notes have fingerings like '2' and '2'. The second staff has '2' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'П' over the next two notes. The third staff has '3' over a note, followed by '0' over the next note. The fourth staff has '3' over a note. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

A handwritten musical score for two flutes, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in 12/8 time. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams typical of woodwind parts. Red numbers and letters are handwritten above and below the staves, likely indicating fingerings or performance techniques. The score begins with a dynamic marking of f at the top right.

Handwritten markings on the score:

- Red numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, and 1 are placed above the staves, often corresponding to specific notes or groups of notes.
- Red letters V, П, and П are also present, particularly in the middle section.
- At the bottom of the page, there is a dynamic marking of $\text{f} \text{ f. v.}$ followed by a rehearsal mark G .

accord

This image shows a handwritten musical score for two staves, likely for a woodwind instrument like oboe or flute. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper.

The score features two melodic lines. The top staff begins with a grace note followed by a dotted half note. The bottom staff begins with a quarter note. Both staves continue with a series of eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

Red ink has been used to mark specific notes and measure numbers. Red 'V' marks are placed above many notes, particularly in the upper staff. Red 'П' marks are placed above notes in both staves. Measure numbers are written in red below the staff lines at various points: '2' in the first measure of the top staff; '1' and '3-' in the second measure of the top staff; '4' in the third measure of the top staff; '3' in the fourth measure of the top staff; 'V' in the fifth measure of the top staff; '3' in the sixth measure of the top staff; 'V' in the seventh measure of the top staff; 'V' in the eighth measure of the top staff; '2' in the ninth measure of the top staff; '1' and '2' in the tenth measure of the top staff; '2' in the eleventh measure of the top staff; '3' in the twelfth measure of the top staff; 'П' in the thirteenth measure of the top staff; '2' in the fourteenth measure of the top staff; and '3' in the fifteenth measure of the top staff.

A handwritten musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef and the bottom staff uses an alto F-clef. Both staves have a common time signature. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink has been used to add various markings: some red 'V' symbols are placed above specific notes; red 'П' symbols are placed above other notes; and red numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed near certain notes or groups of notes, likely indicating performance techniques such as slurs or grace notes. The score concludes with a handwritten instruction 'U.s. volta pifri'.

U.s. volta pifri

Handwritten musical score with red ink markings:

- Dynamic markings: V, П, ppup, pp.
- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 0.
- Performance instructions: ppup, pp.

Final instruction: 1. T. volti pregi.

Sonata a Violino solo senza Basso.

Allegro.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for violin solo. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is divided into two sections: the first section starts with a dynamic of $\frac{4}{4}$ and ends with a repeat sign; the second section begins with a dynamic of $\frac{2}{2}$. Red ink has been used to add various markings to the score, including:

- Fingering:** Numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above or below specific notes and rests to indicate finger placement.
- Bowing:** The letter 'V' is used to mark down bows, while 'P' marks up bows. Some bows are also indicated by curved black lines.
- Dynamic:** The letter 'v' is used to denote volume.
- Performance Instructions:** The title 'Sonata a Violino solo senza Basso.' is written at the top, and 'Allegro.' is written below the first staff.

The score is written on ten staves, with each staff containing multiple measures of music. The handwriting is cursive and appears to be done in ink or pencil, with red ink used for the markings.

Fuga.

15

This image shows a handwritten musical score for organ, specifically a fugue. The score consists of ten staves of music, each representing a different voice or part of the fugue. The music is written in a traditional staff notation with note heads and stems. Red ink has been used to add various markings, likely for performance purposes. These markings include:

- Fingerings:** Red numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) placed above or below specific notes to indicate which finger should be used to play them.
- Pedaling:** Red letters and numbers indicating when and how much to use the organ's pedal board. Common markings include "V" for vertical, "P" for positive, and "N" for negative pressure, often accompanied by a number like "1", "2", or "3".
- Dynamic and Articulation:** Red markings such as "v", "p", and "n" placed near notes to indicate volume, pressure, and negative pressure respectively.

The score is organized into measures, with each measure containing multiple notes and rests. The overall structure is complex, reflecting the nature of a fugue where multiple voices enter at different times. The handwriting is in cursive Russian, with some musical terms like "Fuga." and "15" written in larger letters at the top left.

A handwritten musical score for two voices, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in black ink on white paper. Red ink is used to add various annotations, including fingerings (numbered 1 through 4), dynamic markings (V, P, v), and performance instructions like 'up' and 'down'. The score includes a variety of note values, rests, and measure endings. The vocal parts are separated by a thick vertical bar.

The annotations include:

- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4
- Dynamics: V (Volume), P (Pianissimo), v (volume), up (upward), down (downward)
- Performance instructions: up, down, 1, 2, 3, 4

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by 'C'). The vocal parts are written in soprano (upper) and alto (lower) clefs. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Red ink has been used to add numerous performance markings, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0), dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo), 'p' (piano), 'V' (forte), 'f' (fortissimo), and 'ff' (ffff), and slurs. Some markings are placed directly on the notes or stems, while others are placed above or below the staff. The score is signed 'W. von Welt' at the bottom right.

A handwritten musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef and the bottom staff uses an alto F-clef. Both staves are in common time. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink is used to add various performance markings and annotations:

- Arpeggiations:** Red numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above specific notes to indicate arpeggiated chords.
- Pedal Points:** Red letters "P" (Pedal) are placed above notes to indicate sustained notes or pedal points.
- Harmonic Annotations:** Red letters "V" (Vocal) are placed above notes to indicate vocal entries or harmonic changes.
- Measure Numbers:** Red numbers 1 through 10 are placed below the staves to indicate measure counts.
- Other:** Red numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are scattered throughout the score, often appearing next to red "P" or "V" markings.

The score begins with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of ten measures of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots at the beginning of the eleventh measure.

48

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is primarily in common time. Red ink has been used to add various markings and annotations to the score, including:

- Dynamic markings:** "V" (Volume) and "P" (Piano) are written above many notes and measures.
- Articulation:** Small red dots or dashes are placed under some notes.
- Performance instructions:** "Largo" is written in red at the beginning of the piece.
- Technical markings:** Numbered "1", "2", "3", and "4" are placed near certain notes, likely indicating fingerings. "VVPP" and "VVPPVW" are also written in red.
- Measure numbers:** "1" is written above the first measure, and "2" is written above the second measure.
- Text at the end:** "2d. volta" is written at the bottom right of the page.

The score includes a variety of musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth note patterns, rests, and slurs. The handwriting is in black ink, and the red ink is used to highlight specific performance details.

Allegro assai.

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is in common time and is labeled "Allegro assai." at the top. Red ink has been used to add various markings: dynamic signs like "p" (piano) and "V" (forte), tempo changes like "P.P.P.", and performance instructions such as "3", "4", "1", "2", "0", and "1". The score includes both treble and bass clefs, and features various note heads, stems, and bar lines.

A handwritten musical score for a string instrument, likely violin or cello, consisting of eight staves of music. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink is used to add various markings: dynamic signs like 'V' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo), fingerings (e.g., '1', '2', '3', '4'), and performance instructions such as 'p' (pizzicato) and 'v' (vibrato). The score includes slurs, grace notes, and a variety of note heads (solid, hollow, etc.). The first few staves show a melodic line with some eighth-note patterns. The middle section features sixteenth-note patterns and more complex rhythmic figures. The final two staves conclude with a series of eighth-note chords.

Partia 5^{to} à Violins solo senza Baasso.

Пу П

A handwritten musical score for violin solo, consisting of ten staves of music. The score is titled "Partia 5^{to} à Violins solo senza Baasso." and includes a section heading "Preludio.". Red numbers are written above and below the staves to indicate fingerings and bowings. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of 4. The subsequent staves show various dynamic markings like f, ff, and p, and time signatures including common time and 2/4.

Red markings on the score include:

- Staff 1: Fingerings 4, 2, 4, 1; bowing 2.
- Staff 2: Dynamic p, Fingerings 1, 2; bowing 1; dynamic ff, Fingerings 0, 0, 0, 40; bowing 40.
- Staff 3: Fingerings 1, 3, 0, 2; bowing 2.
- Staff 4: Fingerings 2; bowing 2.
- Staff 5: Fingerings 3; bowing 3.
- Staff 6: Fingerings 3; bowing 3.
- Staff 7: Fingerings 1, 0, 1; bowing 1.
- Staff 8: Fingerings 4, 1, 2; bowing 3.
- Staff 9: Fingerings 3, 4, 5; bowing 3.
- Staff 10: Fingerings 3, 4, 0; bowing 3.

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves of music for a string instrument, likely cello or bass. The music is written in common time and includes various dynamics such as *pianissimo* (*pian*) and *forte* (*f*). Red numbers above the notes indicate fingerings, often showing multiple fingers for chords or specific techniques. The score is organized into measures, with some measures spanning multiple staves. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

Red markings on the score include:

- Fingerings: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 00, 11, 22, 33, 44.
- Dynamics: *pianissimo* (*pian*), *forte* (*f*).

V. 202. pg. 2

A handwritten musical score for a six-part organ or ensemble piece. The score consists of ten staves, each representing a different part. The parts are labeled with numbers 0 through 5 and letters A through F. Red ink is used to add various performance markings, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and grace notes. The score includes a section titled "Loure" where specific fingerings like "P" (pedal) and "V" (voicing) are indicated. The music is written in a traditional staff notation with note heads and stems.

Gavotte en Rondeaux.

A handwritten musical score for 'Gavotte en Rondeaux' featuring ten staves of music. Red ink has been used to add various markings: 'П' and 'V' above or below notes, numerical values (1, 2, 3, 4) indicating fingerings, and dynamic markings like 'vibrato' and 'diminuendo'. The score includes a tempo marking 'M. 100' at the bottom right.

Annotations include:

- 'П' and 'V' markings above and below the staff.
- Handwritten numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 placed above or below specific notes.
- The word 'vibrato' written in red ink.
- The word 'diminuendo' written in red ink.
- A tempo marking 'M. 100' at the bottom right.

Менует $\frac{2}{4}$

4 V П 1 V V П П 1 3 V
V 2 1 1 3 0 1 1 3 1 4 V П
V П 4 V П V 2 1 1 0 0 4
П V П V П V 0 0 4
dim. 1 2 1 4 4 V
2 1 V П П П П 1 П 1 П V
4 V V V П
П V П V П П V V
1 V V П V П V V
2 V V П V П V V
П П V П V П П V П
П П 3 V V П V П П V
П П 3 V V П V П П V

Бурея

This is a handwritten musical score for a string quartet, likely for violin, viola, cello, and bass. The score is divided into two main sections: a 'Menuet' (Minuet) and a 'Bourée'. The 'Menuet' section is in common time, while the 'Bourée' section is in 2/4 time. The score uses six staves, one for each instrument. Red ink is used to add specific fingerings (e.g., 'V' for index, 'П' for middle, '4' for ring, '1' for pinky) and bowing marks to the notes. The 'Menuet' section includes dynamic markings like 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'v' (volume). The 'Bourée' section continues the rhythmic pattern established in the minuet.

A handwritten musical score consisting of eight staves of music. Red ink has been used to add various markings and annotations to the score:

- Staff 1: A red 'V' is placed above the first note, and a red 'П' is placed above the second note. A red '4' is placed below the third note.
- Staff 2: A red '2' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 3: A red '2' is placed above the second note, and a red '0' is placed above the fourth note.
- Staff 4: A red 'V' is placed above the first note.
- Staff 5: A red '1' is placed above the first note, and a red 'VП П' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 6: A red 'VП П' is placed above the first note, and a red '0' is placed above the fifth note.
- Staff 7: A red '0' is placed above the fifth note, and a red '3' is placed above the sixth note.
- Staff 8: A red '2' is placed above the second note, and a red '1' is placed above the third note.
- Staff 9: A red 'VП П' is placed above the first note, and a red '1' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 10: A red '3' is placed above the first note, and a red 'VП П' is placed above the second note.

The score is written on ten staves, with the last two staves being blank. The music includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, typical of a handwritten musical manuscript.