

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

Shortening the bow grip as appropriate

Practicing from BWV1006 to BWV1001 in the main

Edited by Hajime Eda

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

Adagio.

Handwritten red ink markings on the score include:

- Dynamic signs: P (piano), V (forte).
- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4.
- A performance instruction at the bottom right: "S. volti".



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 and annotations throughout the score:

- Handedness Markings:** The word "Left" is written vertically along the left edge of the first staff, and "Right" is written vertically along the right edge of the second staff.
- Dynamic and Expression Markings:** Numerous red letters and numbers are placed above the notes and stems to indicate dynamics and performance style. These include "V" (Volume), "P" (Piano), "U" (Urgency), "M" (Mute), and numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
- Technical Annotations:** Some red markings appear to be technical annotations, such as "G" and "H" near the beginning of the score, and "0" at the end of the tenth staff.
- Stylistic Indicators:** The title "Cieliana." is written at the top left, and a small red mark resembling a stylized letter or logo is located near the bottom center of the page.



Partia 1^{ma} à Violino Solo senza Basso.





A handwritten musical score for a string quartet, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red numbers are handwritten above the staves to indicate fingerings for the performers. The score includes dynamic markings such as \times , $\ddot{\times}$, and f . The final measure of the score ends with the instruction "U.S. volti".

Fingering markings visible in the score:

- Moving from top to bottom of the score:
 - Staff 1: 4
 - Staff 2: 2
 - Staff 3: 1, 0, 3
 - Staff 4: 1, 2, 0, 2
 - Staff 5: 2, 1, 2, 1
 - Staff 6: 1
 - Staff 7: 1
 - Staff 8: 3, 0
 - Staff 9: 1, 1
 - Staff 10: 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4
- Measure 10, Staff 10: 4
- Measure 10, Staff 10, end: U.S. volti

The image shows a handwritten musical score for two pieces: "Sarabande" and "Double". The score consists of six staves of music, each with a different clef (Treble, Bass, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Treble). Red ink has been used to add various markings to the music, including:

- Hand positions:** Numerical values (0-4) placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings.
- String names:** Red letters 'U' and 'P' placed above or below notes to identify the strings being played.
- Arpeggios:** Curved red lines connecting notes to show arpeggiated chords.
- Dynamic markings:** Red 'V' and 'P' markings indicating dynamics like volume and pressure.

These markings provide specific performance instructions for each instrument in the ensemble.

Tempo di Borea.

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten musical notation. Red ink is used to mark various fingerings and embouchure techniques. The markings include:

- V (valve) and Vp (valve position) indicating valve changes.
- P (piston) and Pp (piston position) indicating piston movements.
- Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, and 1/2 placed above or below notes to indicate specific fingerings or valve positions.
- Arrows pointing to specific notes or groups of notes, likely indicating embouchure or air flow techniques.

The score is written in common time, with various key signatures and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The subsequent staves show changes in clef (alto, bass, tenor) and key signature, including a section with two sharps and a section with one sharp. The score concludes with a final dynamic marking and a repeat sign.

Double.

A handwritten musical score for Double Bass (Cello) on ten staves. The music is in common time. Red ink has been used to add various performance markings, including:

- Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4):** These are placed above or below specific notes and slurs, likely indicating fingerings or attack points.
- Russian letters:** The letters "П" (P) and "V" (V) are scattered across the staves, possibly indicating different bowing techniques or dynamics.
- Red checkmarks:** Small red marks are present in several measures, particularly in the lower half of the page.
- Red "X" marks:** A few small red "X" marks are visible, possibly indicating rejected markings or specific performance instructions.

The score consists of ten staves of music, with the first staff starting with a bass clef and a "Double" instruction, and the subsequent staves continuing the musical line.

Sonata D^{da}
a Violino Solo senza Bafo.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for violin solo. The score consists of six staves of music, each with a different fingering pattern written above the notes. Red ink is used to highlight specific fingerings and to add annotations such as 'v' for vibrato, 'p' for pizzicato, and 'trill' markings. The first staff starts with 'v П' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'ПУ' over another. The second staff begins with 'П V П' over a note, followed by 'П' and 'V'. The third staff starts with 'П V П V V' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'П ПУ'. The fourth staff begins with '1' over a note, followed by 'X' and 'П'. The fifth staff starts with 'П' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'П'. The sixth staff starts with 'П' over a note, followed by 'V' and 'П'. The score concludes with a signature 'F. Zolti' at the bottom right.

Стига.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink has been used to add various annotations, likely for practice or performance purposes. These annotations include:

- Fingering:** Numerical values (1 through 4) placed above or below specific notes and chords to indicate which finger should play them.
- Pedal markings:** Red letters "P" and "V" placed near the bass staff, indicating when to press the sustain pedal.
- Dynamic markings:** Red letters "U" and "P" placed near the bass staff, likely referring to forte and piano dynamics.
- Measure numbers:** Red numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4) placed above certain measures to mark progress.

The music itself consists of a mix of treble and bass clef staves, with various note heads, stems, and rests. The tempo is indicated by a "♩ = 120" at the beginning of the score. The overall style is that of a classical piano piece, possibly a study or a short composition.

D. S. volti pref.

This image shows a page of musical notation for two staves. The notation includes various musical markings such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. Red ink has been used to add performance instructions, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4), attack marks (V), and grace note labels (П). The notation includes a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having multiple heads.

The musical staff consists of two staves, each with five lines. The top staff starts with a grace note (П) followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff begins with a grace note (П) and continues with a similar pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The red markings provide specific guidance for finger placement and attack timing throughout the measures.

A handwritten musical score for two voices or instruments, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in black ink on white paper. Red ink is used to add various annotations, likely for performance or analysis purposes. These annotations include:

- Harmony:** Red letters 'V' and 'P' placed above specific notes and chords.
- Rhythmic Patterns:** Red groups of letters such as 'VV', 'VVV', 'ПУП', 'ПУПУ', 'ПУПУП', 'ПУПУПУ', and 'ПУПУПУП' placed above groups of notes.
- Performance Instructions:** Red numbers '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', and '12' placed above certain notes.
- Dynamic Markings:** Red 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) markings placed above notes.
- Text:** The word "Anwante" is written in red above the first staff.
- Signature:** The word "Vivaldi" is written in cursive at the bottom of the page.

The music itself is a mix of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some sustained notes and rests. The staves are separated by vertical bar lines, and the overall layout is dense with musical information.

This image shows the second page of a handwritten musical score. The score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. The parts are arranged vertically, with the top staff being the highest and the bottom staff being the lowest. Each staff contains a series of musical notes and rests, with some notes having stems pointing up and others pointing down. Red ink has been used to add various markings to the music, including:

- Arabic numerals:** These are placed above or below specific notes and rests. Common values include 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. For example, in the first staff, there is a '0' below a note and a '2' above a rest.
- Roman numerals:** A few instances of Roman numerals are visible, such as 'I' and 'V', which likely indicate specific performance techniques or fingerings.
- Letters:** The letter 'P' appears in red, possibly indicating a dynamic or performance instruction.
- Brackets:** Some notes are grouped together by horizontal brackets, suggesting they should be played simultaneously or as a harmonic cluster.
- Slurs:** Several slurs are drawn over groups of notes to indicate melodic lines or phrasing.

The overall layout is dense and technical, typical of a professional musical score.



Partia 2^a a Violino solo senza Basso.

Affemanda

Red markings in the score:

- Staff 1: V above 4th note, 0 above 1st note, 1 above 2nd note, 2 above 3rd note, 3 above 4th note, 4 above 5th note.
- Staff 2: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.
- Staff 3: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.
- Staff 4: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.
- Staff 5: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.
- Staff 6: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.
- Staff 7: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.
- Staff 8: V above 1st note, V above 2nd note, V above 3rd note, V above 4th note, V above 5th note.

Red numbers in the score:

- Staff 1: 0 above 1st note, 1 above 2nd note, 2 above 3rd note, 3 above 4th note, 4 above 5th note.
- Staff 3: 4 above 4th note.
- Staff 7: 3 above 1st note, 3 above 2nd note, 3 above 3rd note, 3 above 4th note.

Text at the end:

Segue la Corrente

Corrente

٦٢

A handwritten musical score for two staves. The top staff consists of six measures of music, and the bottom staff consists of five measures. Red ink has been used to add various markings: 'V' and 'П' (P) are placed above or below specific notes; circled numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are placed near notes; and circled letters (V, П, Y) are placed near notes. The score includes slurs and grace notes.

Sarabanda.

A handwritten musical score for Sarabanda, featuring six staves of music for a string instrument. Red ink has been used to add fingerings and performance markings. The first staff begins with a 1 over a note, followed by a V over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note, then a P over a note, then a V over a note. The second staff starts with a V over a note, followed by a V over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note. The third staff starts with a V over a note, followed by a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note, then a V over a note. The fourth staff starts with a V over a note, followed by a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note, then a V over a note. The fifth staff starts with a V over a note, followed by a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note. The sixth staff starts with a V over a note, followed by a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note, then a V over a note, then a P over a note. The score concludes with a section labeled "Giga."

A handwritten musical score for Giga, featuring five staves of music for a string instrument. Red ink has been used to add fingerings and performance markings. The first staff begins with a 4 over a note, followed by a V over a note, then a V over a note. The second staff begins with a 2 over a note, followed by a 2 over a note, then a 2 over a note. The third staff begins with a 3 over a note, followed by a 0 over a note, then a 1 over a note, then a 3 over a note, then a 4 over a note, then a 2 over a note. The fourth staff begins with a 3 over a note, followed by a 0 over a note, then a 1 over a note, then a 3 over a note, then a 4 over a note, then a 2 over a note. The fifth staff begins with a 3 over a note, followed by a 0 over a note, then a 1 over a note, then a 3 over a note, then a 4 over a note, then a 2 over a note.

A handwritten musical score for two flutes, consisting of 12 measures. The music is written on ten staves, each staff starting with a clef (F or C) and a key signature. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, connected by slurs and grace notes. Red numbers and letters are handwritten above and below the staves, likely indicating fingerings and performance techniques. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *v*. The final measure ends with a repeat sign and the instruction *1st. volta*.

Handwritten markings (from top to bottom):

- Measure 1: 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2
- Measure 2: 2, 1, 1
- Measure 3: 3, П, П, П, V, П, V
- Measure 4: 0, 1, 4, 1, 0, 2, 1
- Measure 5: 3, 1, 3
- Measure 6: 2, 1, 0, 2
- Measure 7: 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 2
- Measure 8: 0, 1
- Measure 9: 2, 1, 0, 2
- Measure 10: 2, 1, 0, 2
- Measure 11: 3, 0, 1, 4, 3, V
- Measure 12: 1, 4, 2, 4

Cipocora .+

A page of musical notation on five staves. The notation consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes, typical of early printed music notation. Handwritten red markings are present throughout the page. Red 'P' and 'V' characters are placed above various notes and groups of notes. Numerical subscripts and superscripts are also used: '2' and '1' appear above notes in the first staff; '0' and '3' appear above notes in the third staff; '4' appears below notes in the fourth staff; '1', '3', and '4' appear below notes in the fifth staff; '2' appears above notes in the sixth staff; '1', '2', '3', and '4' appear below notes in the seventh staff; and '1', '2', '3', and '4' appear below notes in the eighth staff. There are also several red 'V' characters scattered across the page, often placed below notes or groups of notes.

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: dynamic signs like 'V' (Volume) and 'П' (Pianissimo), performance instructions such as '1', '2', '3', '4', and '5', and a tempo marking 'V.f. molto presto' at the end of the page.

Handwritten markings include:

- Dynamic signs: 'V' (Volume), 'П' (Pianissimo).
- Performance instructions: '1', '2', '3', '4', '5'.
- Tempo marking: 'V.f. molto presto'.

A page of musical notation on five staves. The notation consists of black dots on a grid system. Handwritten red markings are present throughout the page:

- Red 'V' marks are placed above various notes and groups of notes.
- Red 'P' marks are placed below various notes and groups of notes.
- Red numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed near specific notes or groups of notes, often with superscripts (e.g., 1², 1³, 1⁴).
- Red 'Y' marks are placed near some notes.
- Red '1' and '2' are placed at the beginning of the first two staves.
- Red '0' is placed near the beginning of the third staff.
- Red '1' is placed near the beginning of the fourth staff.
- Red '2' is placed near the beginning of the fifth staff.
- Red '3' is placed near the end of the fifth staff.
- Red '4' is placed near the end of the fifth staff.

A handwritten musical score consisting of two staves. The top staff is for a treble clef instrument and the bottom staff is for a bass clef instrument. 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 annotations: 1) Fingerings: numbers 1 through 4 are placed above or below specific notes and rests. 2) Slurs: several slurs are drawn over groups of notes. 3) Articulations: small 'v' and 'p' symbols are placed near notes. 4) Dynamics: 'V' and 'П' (soft) are placed above notes. 5) Measure numbers: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second measures respectively. 6) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the first measure. 7) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the second measure. 8) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the second measure. 9) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the third measure. 10) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the third measure. 11) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the fourth measure. 12) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the fourth measure. 13) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the fifth measure. 14) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the fifth measure. 15) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the sixth measure. 16) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the sixth measure. 17) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the seventh measure. 18) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the seventh measure. 19) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the eighth measure. 20) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the eighth measure. 21) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the ninth measure. 22) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the ninth measure. 23) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the tenth measure. 24) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the tenth measure. 25) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the eleventh measure. 26) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the eleventh measure. 27) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twelfth measure. 28) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twelfth measure. 29) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirteenth measure. 30) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirteenth measure. 31) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the fourteenth measure. 32) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the fourteenth measure. 33) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the fifteenth measure. 34) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the fifteenth measure. 35) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the sixteenth measure. 36) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the sixteenth measure. 37) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the seventeenth measure. 38) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the seventeenth measure. 39) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the eighteenth measure. 40) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the eighteenth measure. 41) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the nineteenth measure. 42) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the nineteenth measure. 43) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twentieth measure. 44) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twentieth measure. 45) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-first measure. 46) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-first measure. 47) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-second measure. 48) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-second measure. 49) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-third measure. 50) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-third measure. 51) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-fourth measure. 52) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-fourth measure. 53) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-fifth measure. 54) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-fifth measure. 55) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-sixth measure. 56) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-sixth measure. 57) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-seventh measure. 58) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-seventh measure. 59) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-eighth measure. 60) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-eighth measure. 61) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the twenty-ninth measure. 62) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the twenty-ninth measure. 63) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirtieth measure. 64) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirtieth measure. 65) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-first measure. 66) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-first measure. 67) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-second measure. 68) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-second measure. 69) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-third measure. 70) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-third measure. 71) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-fourth measure. 72) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-fourth measure. 73) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-fifth measure. 74) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-fifth measure. 75) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-sixth measure. 76) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-sixth measure. 77) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-seventh measure. 78) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-seventh measure. 79) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-eighth measure. 80) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-eighth measure. 81) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the thirty-ninth measure. 82) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the thirty-ninth measure. 83) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-first measure. 84) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-first measure. 85) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-second measure. 86) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-second measure. 87) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-third measure. 88) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-third measure. 89) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-fourth measure. 90) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-fourth measure. 91) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-fifth measure. 92) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-fifth measure. 93) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-sixth measure. 94) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-sixth measure. 95) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-seventh measure. 96) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-seventh measure. 97) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-eighth measure. 98) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-eighth measure. 99) Measure endings: '1' and '2' are placed above the first and second endings of the forty-ninth measure. 100) Measure repeat: '1.' and '2.' are placed at the end of the forty-ninth measure.

V.S. 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. Red ink has been used to add various markings: some letters (V, P) and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) placed above or below specific notes; wavy lines under certain groups of notes; and circled numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) placed near the beginning of some staves. The music is written in common time, with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes. The overall style is that of a classical sonata movement.

Fuga.

A handwritten musical score for organ fugue, consisting of 15 staves of music. The music is written in black ink on white paper. Red ink is used to mark specific notes and to indicate fingerings and pedaling. The score includes various musical markings such as 'V' (for valve), 'P' (for piston), and numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) which likely refer to specific stops or registrations. The music is organized into measures, with some measures spanning multiple staves. The handwriting is cursive and appears to be a working manuscript or rehearsal score.

A musical score for two voices (Soprano and Bass) on five staves. The Soprano part is on the top staff, and the Bass part is on the bottom staff. Red numbers and letters are handwritten above the notes to indicate fingerings and dynamics.

The score consists of ten measures:

- Measure 1: Soprano starts with a grace note (4), followed by a note (0²) and a note (V). Bass starts with a note (V).
- Measure 2: Soprano has a note (V) and a note (V). Bass has a note (V) and a note (V).
- Measure 3: Soprano has a note (1) and a note (4). Bass has a note (V) and a note (0).
- Measure 4: Soprano has a note (4) and a note (4). Bass has a note (V) and a note (0).
- Measure 5: Soprano has a note (0) and a note (2). Bass has a note (V) and a note (2).
- Measure 6: Soprano has a note (2) and a note (1). Bass has a note (V) and a note (1).
- Measure 7: Soprano has a note (1) and a note (0). Bass has a note (V) and a note (0).
- Measure 8: Soprano has a note (V) and a note (P). Bass has a note (V) and a note (P).
- Measure 9: Soprano has a note (P) and a note (P). Bass has a note (V) and a note (P).
- Measure 10: Soprano has a note (V) and a note (P). Bass has a note (V) and a note (P).

A handwritten musical score for two staves, likely for violin and cello. The score consists of ten staves of music. Red numbers and letters are written above the notes and below the staff lines to indicate fingerings and bowing. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The red markings include numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and letters V and P, which likely stand for 'Vivace' and 'Pianissimo'. The score ends with a signature that appears to be 'D. S. solo m/s'.

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 has been used to add various annotations: 1) Red numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 are placed above specific notes and groups of notes in the upper staff. 2) Red letters 'P' and 'V' are placed below many notes in both staves, often appearing in pairs (PV, VP, PV, VP). 3) Red numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 are placed below notes in the lower staff. 4) Red numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above notes in the lower staff. 5) Red numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed below notes in the upper staff.

A handwritten musical score for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The score includes various red markings, likely performance instructions or annotations, such as 'V' for vibrato, 'P' for pizzicato, 'U' for upbow, 'D' for downbow, and '0', '1', '2', '3' indicating fingerings. The music is in common time and includes dynamic markings like 'Largo'. The score concludes with a instruction '2d. volta'.

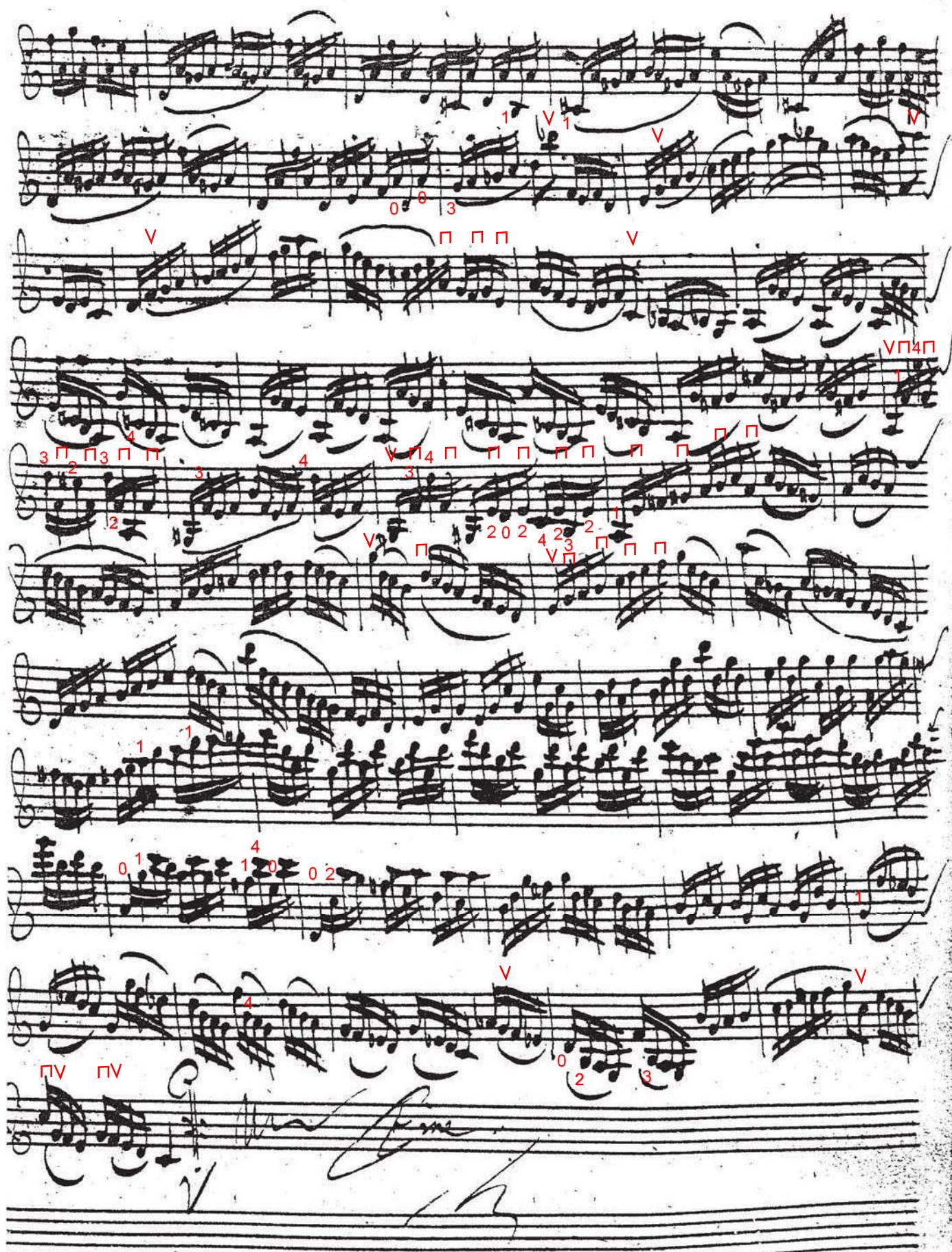
Annotations in red ink include:

- V, P, U, D, 0, 1, 2, 3
- Largo
- 2d. volta

Allegro assai.

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is in common time and has a dynamic marking of *Allegro assai.* Red ink has been used to add various markings to the score:

- Arpeggiations:** Several slurs are marked with red 'P' symbols, indicating arpeggiated chords. These are located in the first, third, fourth, and eighth staves.
- Octave Indicators:** Red 'V' symbols are placed above notes to indicate octaves. These are found in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- Measure Numbers:** Red numbers are placed above certain measures to indicate specific measures or sections. These include '2' in the first staff, '1' in the fifth staff, '3' in the fifth staff, '4' in the sixth staff, '0' in the seventh staff, '2' in the seventh staff, '3' in the seventh staff, '1' in the eighth staff, '4' in the eighth staff, '3' in the ninth staff, '1' in the ninth staff, and '1' in the tenth staff.



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

ГУП

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 (1, 2, 3, 4) are written above certain notes and slurs to indicate fingerings and bowing. The music is in common time and includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests and slurs. The score is written on five-line staves, with some staves having multiple voices or parts.

A handwritten musical score for a string quartet (two violins, viola, cello) on ten staves. The music consists of mostly eighth-note patterns. Red numbers above the notes indicate fingerings: '0' at the beginning of the first staff, '2' and '0' at the start of the second staff, '3' at the start of the third staff, '3' at the start of the fourth staff, '1' at the start of the fifth staff, '0' and '3' at the start of the sixth staff, '1' at the start of the seventh staff, '3', '2', and '4' at the start of the eighth staff, '1' at the start of the ninth staff, and '4', '0', and '0' at the start of the tenth staff. Red markings 'pianissimo' (pianiss.) and 'f' (forte) are placed above specific measures. The score is signed 'V. J. von K. 1926' at the bottom right.

A handwritten musical score for a string quartet (two violins, viola, cello) on ten staves. The music is in common time. Red ink is used to add various performance markings, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and dynamic or articulation marks (V, П). The score includes a section titled "Louise".

Handwritten markings present in the score:

- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4
- Slurs
- Dynamic/Articulation marks: V, П
- Section title: Louise

Gavotte en Rondeau.

A page of musical notation with five staves of music. Red ink has been used to add various markings: dynamic signs like 'p' (piano), 'v' (forte), and 'vibrato'; fingerings such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '0', and 'z'; and performance instructions like 'diminuendo' and 'V. vol.'.

Annotations include:

- Dynamic markings: 'p', 'v', 'vibrato'.
- Fingerings: '1', '2', '3', '4', '0', 'z'.
- Performance instructions: 'diminuendo', 'V. vol.'

Menuet $\frac{3}{4}$

Bourée

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves of music for a string instrument, likely cello or double bass. The music is written in black ink on five-line staff paper. Red ink is used to add various markings and annotations:

- V П**: Found at the beginning of the first staff.
- 4**: A red number above the fourth staff.
- 2**: Red numbers 2 and 0 are placed above the second and third staves respectively.
- 3**: Red numbers 0 and 2 are placed above the third and fourth staves respectively.
- V**: Red letter V is placed above the fifth staff.
- 3**: Red number 3 is placed above the eighth staff.
- 1 VП П**: Red numbers 1, VП, and П are placed above the sixth staff.
- VП П**: Red numbers VП and П are placed above the seventh staff.
- 1 0² 0₂**: Red numbers 1, 0², and 0₂ are placed above the eighth staff.
- VП П₂ П П П**: Red numbers VП, П₂, П, П, and П are placed above the ninth staff.
- 3 VП П**: Red numbers 3, VП, and П are placed above the tenth staff.

The music includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *p* (pianissimo). The score concludes with a section labeled *Coda*.