

Sei Solo.

a
Violino
tenuta
Basso
accompagnato -

Libro Primo.

Coda

Joh. S. Bach.
anno. MDCCX.



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.

Fingerings and other markings:

- Top staff: V, P, V, V, 2, 2, 4, 4, 3.
- Second staff: P, V, 1, 1.
- Third staff: V, P, P, P, V, 0, 2, 4, 3, 0, 1.
- Fourth staff: V, P, P, P.
- Fifth staff: V, P, V.
- Sixth staff: 3, V, 2, V, 1.
- Seventh staff: 3, V, 2, 0, 3, 1, 2.
- Eighth staff: P, V, P, V, P, V.
- Ninth staff: P, P, V.
- Tenth staff: V, P, P, P.
- Eleventh staff: P, V.
- Twelfth staff: V, P.
- Thirteenth staff: V, P.
- Fourteenth staff: V, P.
- Bottom staff: A. S. volti.

Fuga.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on page 3, system 1. The score consists of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. Both staves feature various note heads, some with stems and some with dots, indicating different rhythmic values. Red ink has been used to mark specific notes: a red '3' is placed above the first note of the top staff, and three red '1's are placed above the first three notes of the bottom staff.

A page from a handwritten musical manuscript. It features a single staff with five horizontal lines. The music consists of various note heads, some with stems and some without, representing different pitch levels. A red square is placed above the first note head, and another red square is placed below the second note head. The rest of the staff contains several other note heads and rests.

A close-up view of a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score consists of multiple staves, each with a different key signature and time signature. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, typical of classical music notation. The handwriting is fluid and appears to be in ink.

A horizontal strip of a musical score showing multiple staves. The staves are filled with black and white note heads, some with stems and some with vertical dashes. There are also several rests of different lengths. The music is written in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff.

A musical score page showing a staff with various notes and rests. Red markings are present above the staff, including a 'V' at the beginning, a 'P' in the middle, and another 'P' near the end. There are also red 'VV' and 'PP' markings, and a '4' with a 'V' below it.

A horizontal strip of handwritten musical notation on five-line staff paper. The music consists of various note heads and stems, some with vertical dashes, indicating pitch and rhythm. There are several rests and a few small red marks or corrections visible.

Уп Уп Уп Уп

A horizontal strip of a handwritten musical score on five-line staves. The notes are black ink on white paper. Red numbers and letters are written above and below the staves to indicate specific performance details. From left to right, there are red numbers 'F' and '4' above the first two staves; a red letter 'E' below the third staff; a red number '2' above the fifth staff; a red letter 'V' below the fourth staff; and a red letter 'W' below the fifth staff.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on page 10, system 1. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains measures 11 and 12, which include various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The second staff begins with a bass clef and continues from measure 12. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

A close-up view of a musical score page. A single staff is shown with several note heads. Above the staff, red numbers are placed above specific notes: '1' over the first note, '3' over the third note, '0 0 0 0 0 0' over the next six notes, and '2 2 2' over the last three notes. Below the staff, a red '0' is positioned below the eighth note from the left.

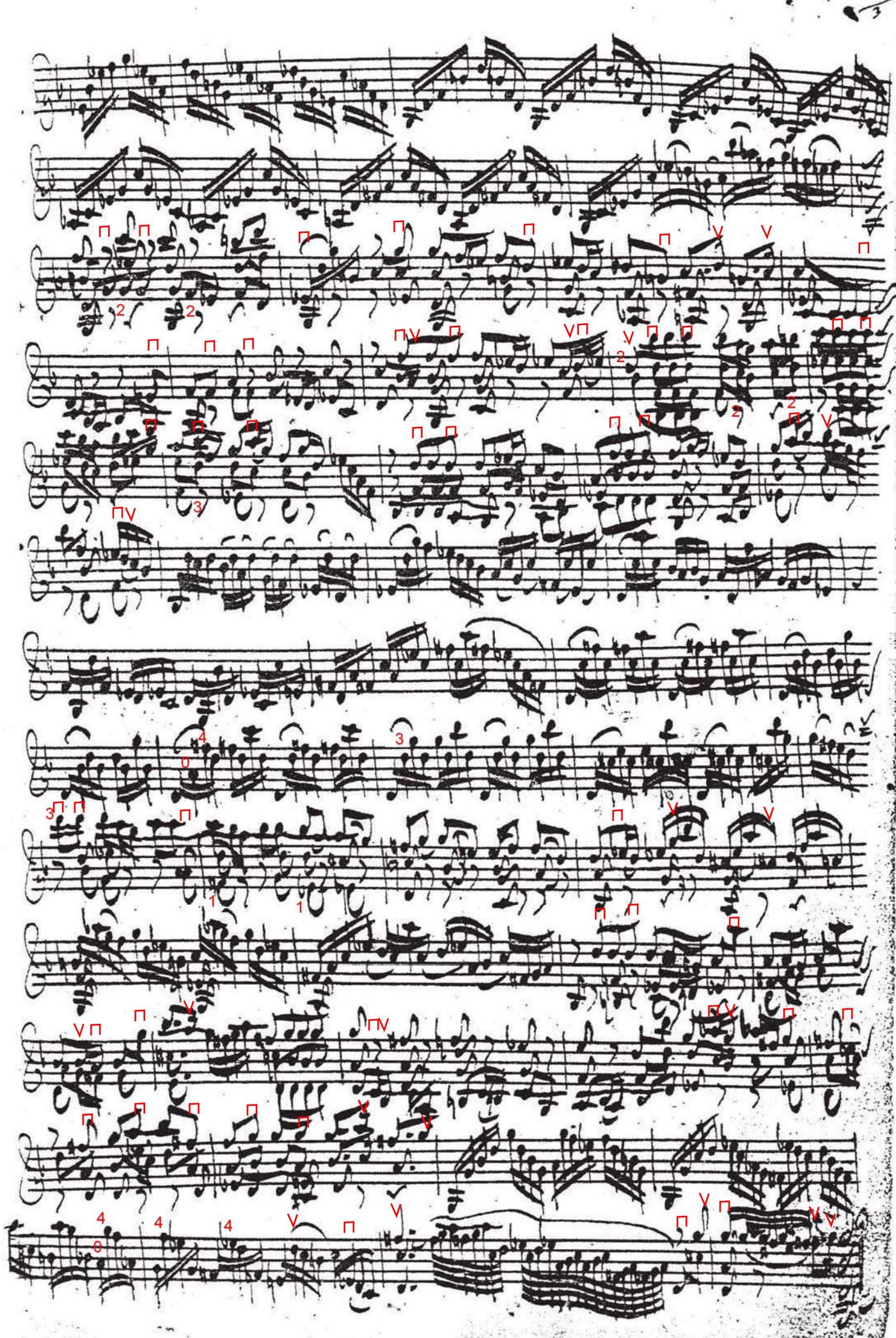
A musical score page featuring a single staff with multiple measures. The notes vary in size and shape. Red numbers are overlaid on the music: '1' is written above the first two notes from the left; '2' is above the third note; '3' is below the eighth note of the second measure; and '4' is written above the last four notes of the staff.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on five-line staff paper. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system (measures 10-11) starts with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features a bassoon part with sustained notes and grace notes, and a piano part with eighth-note chords. Measure 11 begins with a treble clef. The second system (measures 12-13) starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It continues the bassoon and piano parts from the previous system. Measures 12 and 13 conclude with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

A musical score page showing a staff with various notes and rests. Red numbers 1, 0, and 2 are written near the end of the staff, likely indicating performance markings or rehearsal numbers.

A horizontal strip of musical manuscript paper showing a single measure of music. The music is written on two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves have a common time signature. The measure consists of sixteenth-note patterns. The first two measures on the top staff are eighth-note patterns. The third measure on the top staff and the entire measure on the bottom staff are sixteenth-note patterns. The page number 4 is in the bottom right corner.

A page of handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The notation consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes or dots indicating pitch and rhythm. There are several staves, each starting with a clef and a key signature. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.



Cieliana.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Cieliana." The score consists of ten staves of music, likely for a string quartet or similar ensemble. Red ink has been used to add various markings to the music, including:

- Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4):** These are placed above and below the staves, often indicating specific notes or groups of notes. For example, in the first staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and two instances of "2" below them. In the second staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the third staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the fourth staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the fifth staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the sixth staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the seventh staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the eighth staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the ninth staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them. In the tenth staff, there are four instances of "1" above the notes and one instance of "2" below them.
- Russian letters:** The letters "П" (P) and "V" (V) are scattered throughout the score, often appearing above or below the staves. They are typically placed above the notes in the upper staves and below the notes in the lower staves.
- Red bracketing:** Some groups of notes are bracketed with red lines, such as the first four notes of the first staff, which are grouped by a red bracket above them.
- Red dots:** Small red dots are placed on certain notes, particularly in the lower staves, such as the first note of the second staff and the first note of the third staff.



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

The image shows two staves of sheet music. The top staff is labeled "Allegro" and the bottom staff is labeled "Double". Red markings are present throughout both staves, consisting of various symbols such as "V", "П", "U", and numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) placed above or below the notes. These markings likely indicate fingerings, dynamic changes, or performance instructions.





A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves of music for two voices. The music is written in black ink on white paper. Red numbers are written above or below the notes to indicate fingerings. 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 consists of continuous eighth-note patterns with various grace notes and slurs. Fingerings include: Staff 1, measures 1-2 (4, 2), measure 3 (V, 2), measure 4 (1, 0, 3), measure 5 (1, 2, 1, 0, 2), measure 6 (2, 1, 2, 1), measure 7 (1, 1, 1), measure 8 (3, 0, 1), measure 9 (1, 1, 1), measure 10 (3, 0, 1). Staff 2, measures 1-2 (1, 2, 1, 0, 2), measure 3 (4), measure 4 (1, 1, 1), measure 5 (1, 1, 1), measure 6 (1, 1, 1), measure 7 (1, 1, 1), measure 8 (1, 1, 1), measure 9 (1, 1, 1), measure 10 (2).

Sarabande

Tempo di Borea.

A handwritten musical score for a string quartet (two violins, viola, and cello/bass) on ten staves. The music is in common time and consists of two systems. Red ink is used to mark specific notes and measure numbers. The first system starts with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2} V\pi$. Measures 1-2 show various red markings including $V\pi$, P , and $\frac{1}{2} V\pi$. Measures 3-4 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 5-6 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 7-8 show P , V , and $V\pi$. Measures 9-10 show P , V , and $V\pi$. The second system begins with a dynamic of P . Measures 11-12 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 13-14 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 15-16 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 17-18 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 19-20 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 21-22 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 23-24 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 25-26 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 27-28 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 29-30 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 31-32 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 33-34 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 35-36 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 37-38 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 39-40 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 41-42 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 43-44 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 45-46 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 47-48 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 49-50 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 51-52 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 53-54 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 55-56 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 57-58 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 59-60 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 61-62 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 63-64 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 65-66 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 67-68 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 69-70 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 71-72 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 73-74 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 75-76 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 77-78 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 79-80 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 81-82 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 83-84 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 85-86 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 87-88 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 89-90 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 91-92 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 93-94 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 95-96 show $V\pi$, P , and V . Measures 97-98 show V , P , and $V\pi$. Measures 99-100 show $V\pi$, P , and V .

Double.

A handwritten musical score for double bass, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in a cursive style with various red markings overlaid on the notes and stems. These markings include:

- Red numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) placed above or below specific notes, often indicating fingerings or pitch modifications.
- The letter 'V' placed above or below notes, likely indicating slurs or specific performance techniques.
- The letter 'П' placed above or below notes, possibly indicating a different performance technique or a specific note head style.
- Red diagonal lines through notes, indicating they are to be muted or struck with a mallet.
- Red horizontal lines through groups of notes, indicating sustained notes or specific rhythmic groupings.

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the tempo is indicated as 'Double.'

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

The image shows a handwritten musical score for violin solo. The title "Sonata 2^{da} a Violino Solo senza Bafo." is at the top. The score consists of eight staves of music. Red ink has been used to add various markings: some letters like 'П' and 'V' with numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above or below specific notes; other letters like 'ПУ' and 'ПВ' are placed near certain notes; and a red signature "F. Zolti" is in the bottom right corner. A note in the middle staff contains the text "vibrato into trill".

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:

- Hand Position Markers:** Red letters 'V' and 'P' are placed above the staves to indicate hand positions. 'V' typically indicates the left hand and 'P' indicates the right hand.
- Fingerings:** Numerical fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above specific notes and chords to guide the performer.
- Octave Indicators:** Red '0', '1', '2', and '3' are placed above staves to indicate the octave of certain notes.
- Dynamic Markers:** Red 'V' and 'P' are also used as dynamic markings, similar to their use as hand position indicators.
- Measure Number:** A red '4' is located at the top of the first staff.

The music itself consists of a series of measures, mostly in common time, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The score is divided into sections by vertical bar lines and includes several measure rests.

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

- V**: A red 'V' is placed above certain notes, particularly in the upper voices, indicating a melodic or harmonic goal.
- P**: A red 'P' is placed above notes, likely indicating a primary note or a note to be played forte.
- 1, 2, 3, 4**: Numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 are scattered across the score, often placed above specific notes or groups of notes.
- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4**: Numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are also present, often placed below notes or groups of notes.
- 3/4**: A fraction '3/4' is written above a staff, indicating a time signature change.
- 02, 2**: Numerals 02 and 2 are placed near the beginning of the score.
- 1, 3, 5, 7**: Numerals 1, 3, 5, and 7 are placed at the end of the score, possibly indicating measure numbers or a repeat sign.

V. S. multi propt.



A handwritten musical score for two instruments, featuring six staves of music. The top three staves are for the violin, and the bottom three are for the cello. Red ink has been used to add various markings and annotations to the score, including:

- Dynamic markings:** "V" (Volume), "P" (Piano), "U" (Umfang), and "W" (Weight).
- Performance instructions:** "Andante" and "Adagio".
- Technical markings:** "1", "2", "3", "4", "1", "2", "3", "2", "1", "0", "2", "1", and "2".
- Text:** "Viol. solo".

Allegro

0 2
1 2 3
0 3
2 3
0 3
1
2 0
1 3
3 1 3
0 1
0 1
V 1
V
V 1
3 1 3
0 4
0 1
0
2 V
0 3
V
V 3
V
V
V
1
0 1
0 2
1 3
0 2
0 2
V
V
1
4 4
0 2
4
1
V
V
1
0 2
1
V
V
1
1
V
V
1
1
V
V



Partia 2^{da} a Violino solo senza Basso.

Sheet music for 'Allegro' featuring six staves of musical notation. Red markings are present throughout the score, including:

- Handwritten lyrics: 'Ahemanda' at the beginning of the first staff, and 'Soy la Comunita' at the end.
- Red 'V' marks placed above various notes and rests.
- Red numbers indicating fingerings: '0', '4', '1', '2', '3', '4', '1', '4', '0', '4', '4', '3', '3', and '3'.
- Red 'P' marks indicating dynamic changes.

Corrente

62

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:

- Voices:** The top voice is labeled "V" and the bottom voice is labeled "П".
- Tempo:** The word "Adagio" is written at the bottom right.
- Measure Numbers:** Measure numbers are placed above the first few notes of each staff, such as "0 1 3" and "1 0 2".
- Hand Movements:** Hand positions are indicated by letters "V" and "П" with small numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and arrows pointing to specific notes or groups of notes.
- Dynamic and Articulation:** Red "V"s and "П"s are placed above certain notes, likely indicating dynamic changes or specific articulations.

Sarabanda

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a bandoneon or similar instrument. 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. Red ink has been used to add various annotations: 1) Fingerings: '1', '2', '3', '0', '4', 'V', 'P', 'U', 'Y' are placed above or below specific notes and rests. 2) Articulations: 'P' (pizzicato), 'V' (vibrato), 'PP' (double pizzicato), and 'VV' (double vibrato) are marked with arrows pointing to specific points in the music. 3) Measure numbers: '1', '2', '3', '4' are placed above certain measures. 4) Dynamic markings: 'Giga.' is written at the beginning of the score, and '8' is placed above the first measure. 5) Performance instructions: 'Carabanchal' is written at the top left, and 'P' is placed at the bottom left.

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. Red numbers and letters are written above and below the staves, likely indicating fingerings and embouchure techniques. The score includes dynamic markings like 'ff' and 'p'.

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

Cipocora .+

A page of musical notation on five staves. The notation consists of black dots representing notes and stems. Handwritten red markings are present throughout the page: some letters 'V' and 'P' are placed above specific notes or groups of notes; numbers '1', '2', '3', '4', '0', and '3' are placed below notes; and a circled '2' is located near the bottom center. The music is written in a style that suggests it might be a transcription of a non-Western source or a specific experimental notation system.

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 is 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 rehearsal mark '1'. The score includes several measures of melodic lines, some with grace notes and slurs. The final measure contains a instruction 'U.s. volta pigris'.

U.s. volta pigris

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 (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are placed near specific notes or groups of notes.
- Red 'Y' and 'X' marks are placed near specific notes.

The musical notation is dense and complex, featuring many slurs and grace notes. The red markings appear to highlight specific performance techniques or specific notes of interest.

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. Red ink has been used to add various markings to the music, including:

- Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4) placed above or below specific notes and rests.
- The letters 'V' and 'P' placed above or below notes and rests.
- A circled '2' located near the end of the fourth staff.
- A circled '3' located near the end of the ninth staff.

These markings likely serve as performance instructions or rehearsal marks. The handwriting is in cursive script, and the musical notation is standard Western music notation with black ink.

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 add various markings: dynamic signs (V for forte, P for piano), articulation marks (dots), and performance instructions. Some red markings include 'V' with a circled '2' above it, 'P' with a circled '1' below it, 'V' with a circled '3' above it, 'P' with a circled '0' below it, and 'V' with a circled '4' below it. There are also red numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 placed near specific notes and rests. The score is organized into measures, with some measures spanning multiple staves. The handwriting is cursive and expressive, typical of a composer's working manuscript.

Annotations in red ink:

- 4 0² V V
- V V V V
- 1 4 4 4 3 0 2 V 2 1 0
- 3 V V V V
- 0 VП V VП P 2 3 1 P₃ P 3 VП PП VП 1 1 P
- VП V 1 P 2 VП 2 V VП 2 V VП V 2 1
- P P P P VП V V П VП V
- 1 2 1 3 VП V V П VП V 2 3 VП VП VП VП VП
- VП V VП V V П P VП VП VП VП VП VП
- P V V П VП P P P VП P P P
- 4 3 VП P P VП P P P VП P P P
- P P VП P P P VП P P P
- 1 2 VП V V П VП V V П VП V 2 4 2 1 VП 1 2 3 2 VП VП
- VП VП V V VП V V П 1 P 1 VП V 4 VП V П
- P VП V V VП V V П 2 VП 2 VП 2 VП 4 VП V П
- 1 VП V V V VП V 4 VП V П

12

This image shows a handwritten musical score for two voices. The music is written on ten staves, each consisting of five lines. The top staff is for the soprano voice and the bottom staff is for the alto voice. The music is in common time and includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes. Red ink has been used to add fingerings and slurs to the notes. Fingerings include numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and letters V and P. Slurs are indicated by curved lines connecting groups of notes. The score appears to be a transcription of a piece by J.S. Bach, specifically from the Well-Tempered Clavier.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for two voices: Soprano (upper voice) and Bass (lower voice). The music is written in common time. Red numbers and letters are used as markings above the notes and below the staff lines to indicate fingerings and performance techniques. The markings include:

- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.
- Performance techniques: P (pizzicato), V (vibrato), and various combinations like PV, PP, and VV.

The markings are distributed across the entire page, providing specific instructions for each note and measure. The Soprano part starts with a series of eighth-note pairs, followed by a measure with a single eighth note marked with a 4. The Bass part begins with a measure of eighth-note pairs, followed by a measure with a single eighth note marked with a 4.

48

A handwritten musical score consisting of two staves of music. 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, with various notes and rests. Red ink is used to add markings and annotations to specific notes and measures. These markings include:

- Red letters 'V' and 'P' placed above or below notes.
- Red numbers '1', '2', '3', '0', and '1' placed above or below notes, likely indicating fingerings or specific performance techniques.
- Red slurs placed over groups of notes.
- Red horizontal lines drawn across the staves.
- The word "Largo" written in red above the first measure of the second staff.
- The instruction "2. volta" written in red at the end of the piece.

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 to the score, including:

- Handwritten note heads: Several notes have been replaced by simple "V" shapes.
- Red numbers: Numerals such as "2", "3", "4", "0", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", and "6" are scattered across the staves, often placed above or below specific notes or groups of notes.
- Red letters: The letters "P" and "Pp" are used to indicate dynamic levels, particularly in the upper staves.
- Red lines: Some horizontal lines have been drawn through entire measures or specific notes.

The score includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" (fortissimo) and "p" (pianissimo). The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of a composer's working manuscript.



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 ends with a signature that appears to read 'V. 20th July.'

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, Г). The score includes a section titled "Louise".

Handwritten markings present in the score:

- Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4
- Slurs
- Dynamic/Articulation marks: V, П, Г
- Text: "Louise"

The score consists of ten staves of music, with the first few staves showing a melodic line and the subsequent staves showing harmonic support. The red markings are distributed across all staves, providing specific instructions for each player.

Gavotte en Rondeau.

A page of musical notation with handwritten red markings. The markings include the letters 'П' and 'V' with various superscripts (1, 2, 3, 4) and subscripts (0, 1, 2, 3). There are also several 'vibrato' markings. The music consists of multiple staves of notes and rests, with some notes having diagonal strokes through them.

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.
- Staff 2: A red '4' is placed above the first note, and a red '2' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 3: A red '2' is placed above the first note, and a red '1' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 4: A red '1' is placed above the first note, and a red 'V' is placed above the second 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 '1' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 7: A red 'VП П' is placed above the first note, and a red '1' is placed above the second note.
- Staff 8: A red '3' is placed above the first note, and a red 'VП П' is placed above the second note.

The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'. The music is written in a traditional Western staff notation with five-line staves and measures separated by vertical bar lines.