

Violin II.

The first system of the score consists of seven staves. The top staff is the Violin II part, starting with a 4-measure rest. The second staff is the Violin I part, marked *mf*. The third staff is the Cello part, marked *fz*. The fourth staff is the Double Bass part, marked *f*. The fifth and sixth staves are the Violin I and II parts again, with various dynamics like *fz* and *p*. The seventh staff is the Cello part, marked *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Adagio sostenuto.

The second system of the score is marked *Adagio sostenuto* and consists of ten staves. The top staff is the Violin II part, marked *mezza voce*. The second staff is the Violin I part, marked *staccato*. The third staff is the Cello part, marked *cresc. f*. The fourth staff is the Double Bass part, marked *p*. The fifth staff is the Violin I part, marked *mezza voce*. The sixth staff is the Cello part, marked *fz*. The seventh staff is the Violin I part, marked *cresc.*. The eighth staff is the Double Bass part, marked *f*. The ninth staff is the Violin I part, marked *pp*. The tenth staff is the Cello part, marked *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

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Menuetto.

Presto.

(arco)

Menuetto D.C.

Finale.

Allegro, ma non troppo.

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Violin II score for Haydn's Quartet No. 60 in G Major. The score is written in a single system with 14 staves. The first six staves are in the key of B-flat major (two flats). The seventh staff is marked "Viol. I." and the key signature changes to G major (one sharp). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *ff*, *mezzo voce*), articulation (*tr*, accents), and performance instructions (*arco*, *pizz.*, *G.P.*). It also features chord symbols (*D*, *F*, *G*) and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The music is written in a single system with a common time signature.