

1060 *Mus. No. Bach 1060* Sinfonia *Migot. 325* di Giov. Seb. Bach
Corni 1. & C

Corn. 2. & C

Hautb. 1. & C

2. & C

3. & C

Violini 1. & C

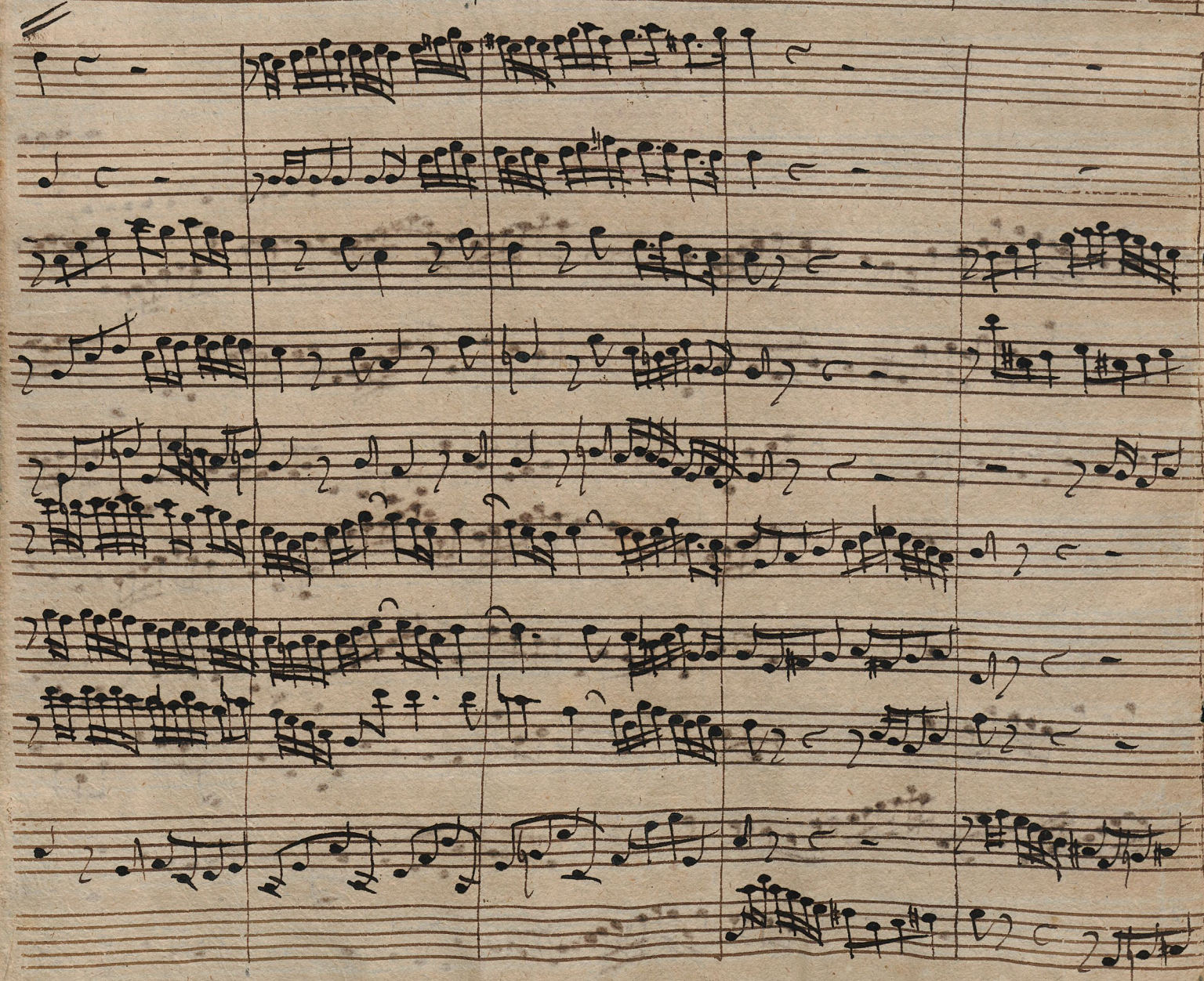
2. & C

Viola & C

Bass. oblig. & C

Fondam. & C

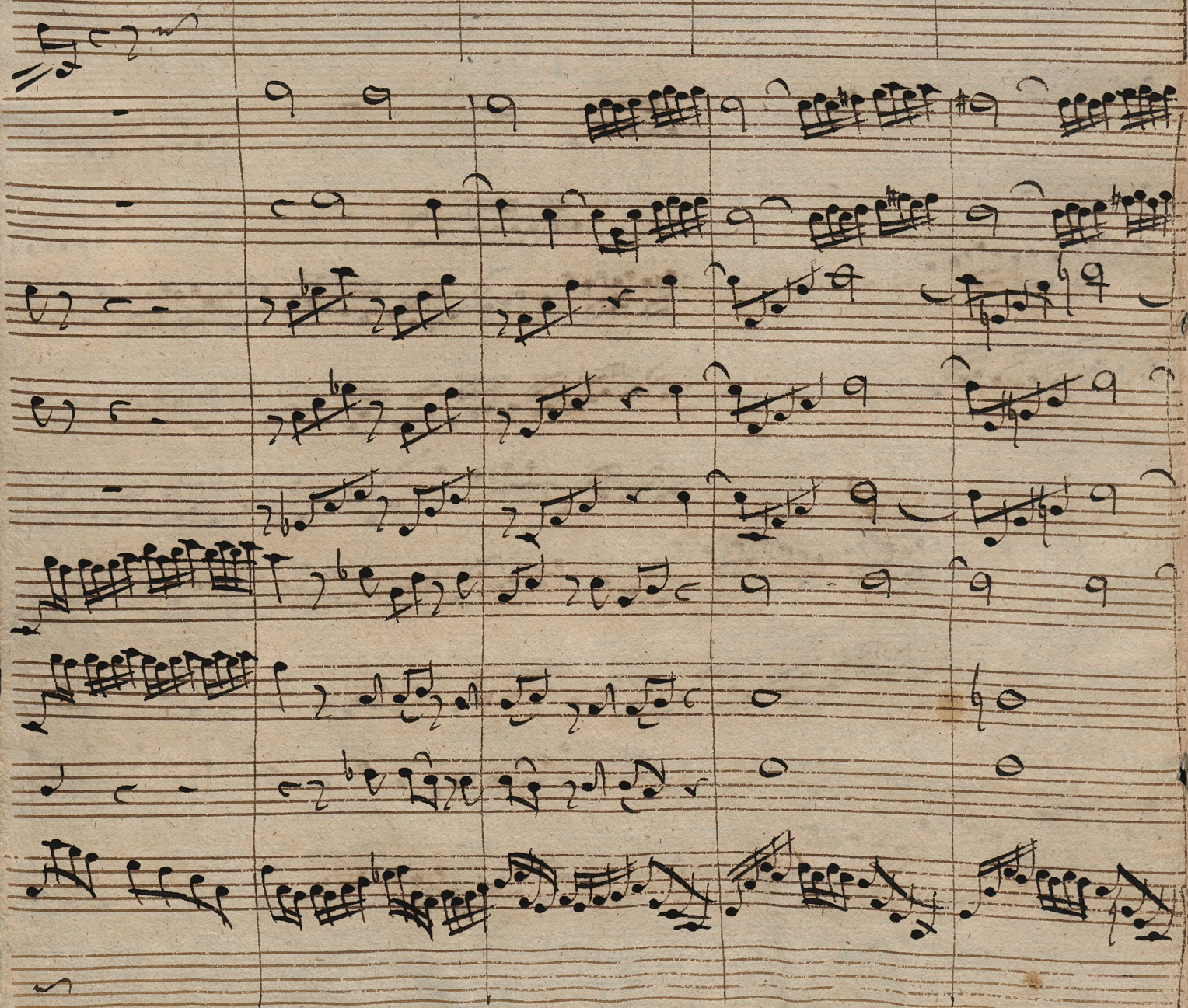




Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex composition, possibly for a multi-instrument ensemble or a large choir. The paper shows signs of wear, including stains and discoloration.

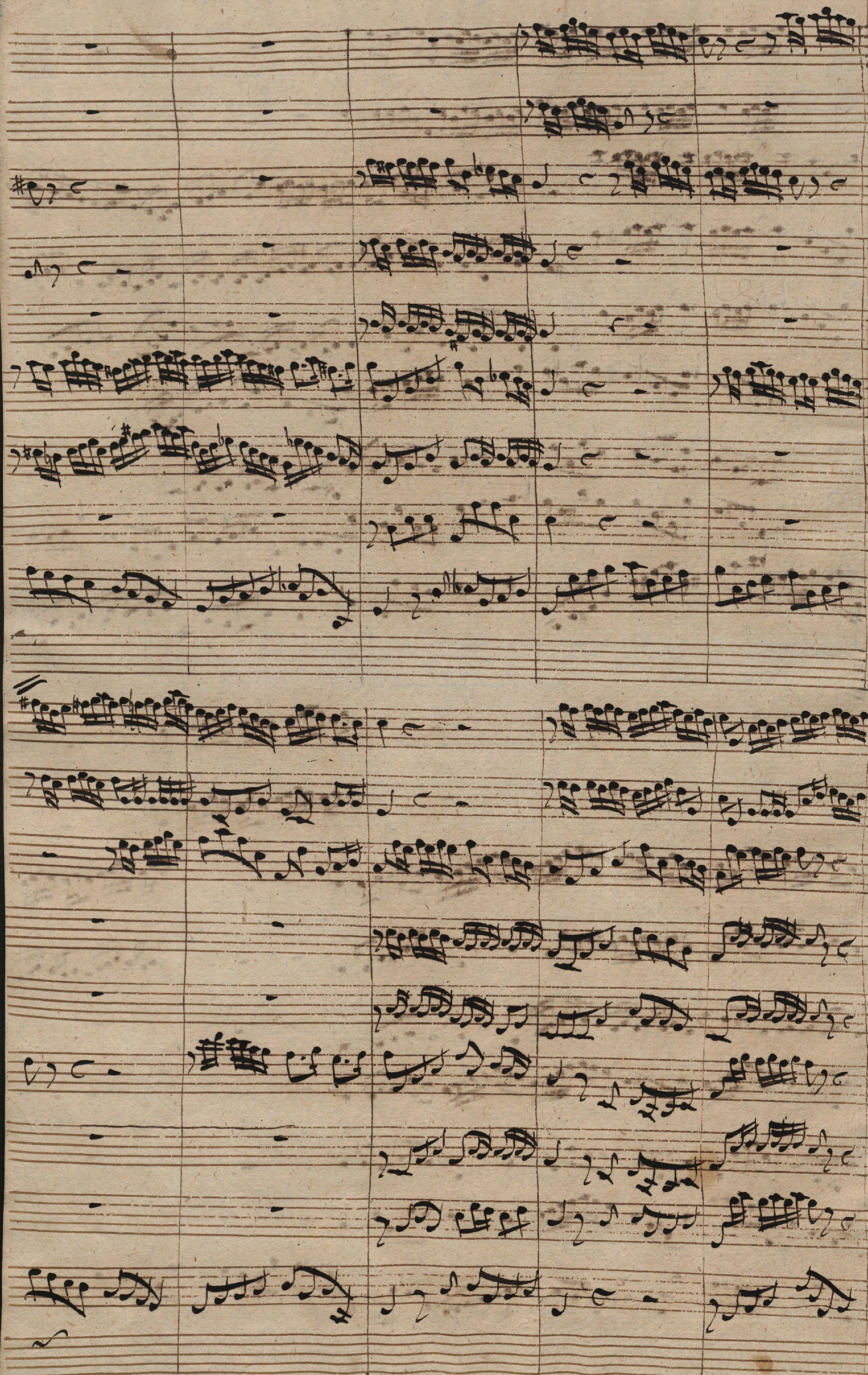
The score is organized into two main systems, each containing several staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs, suggesting a complex rhythmic and melodic structure. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper is aged and slightly discolored.

The first system (top half) includes staves with dense musical notation, including many beamed notes and rests. The second system (bottom half) continues the composition with similar notation, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The overall appearance is that of a historical manuscript, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.



Handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves, continuing the piece from the first system. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.



Handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes and rests, typical of early printed music. The staves are arranged in two groups of five, separated by a vertical line. The notation is written in black ink on aged, slightly stained paper.

Handwritten musical notation on ten staves. This section continues the musical piece, showing a variety of note values and rests. The notation is dense and fills most of the staves. The staves are arranged in two groups of five, separated by a vertical line. The notation is written in black ink on aged, slightly stained paper.

Handwritten musical notation on a system of six staves. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The paper shows signs of age and staining.

Handwritten musical notation on a system of six staves, continuing from the first system. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes and rests. The paper shows signs of age and staining.

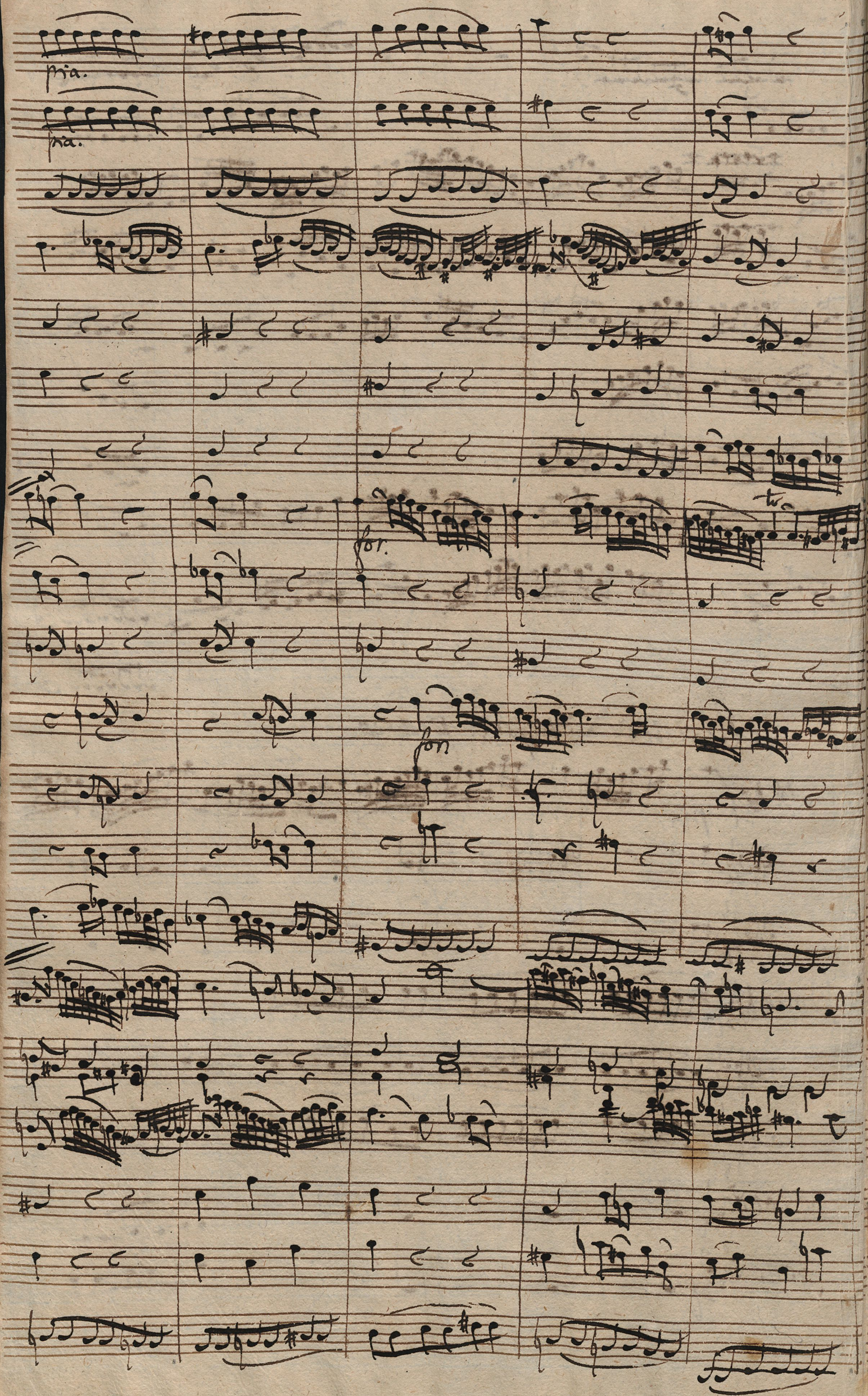
This block contains the upper portion of a handwritten musical score. It consists of approximately 12 staves of music. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The staves are arranged in a single system, with some staves having repeat signs or other markings. The ink is dark and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Adagio sempre piano

This block contains the lower portion of a handwritten musical score, starting with the tempo marking "Adagio sempre piano". It includes parts for several instruments, each on its own staff:

- Flauto** (Flute): The first staff, marked "Flauto" and "pia", features a melodic line with some grace notes and a dynamic marking of "f".
- Violini** (Violins): Two staves, both marked "Violini", showing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Viola**: A staff marked "Viola" with a similar rhythmic pattern to the violins.
- Bassone** (Bassoon): A staff marked "Bassone" with a simple, sustained melodic line.
- Fagotto** (Bassoon): A staff marked "Fagotto" with a simple, sustained melodic line.

The notation is less dense than the upper section, reflecting the slower tempo. The staves are arranged in a single system, and the overall layout is clean and professional.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pia.* and *for.*

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. It consists of approximately 15 staves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats). Dynamic markings such as *pia.* (piano) and *for.* (forte) are used to indicate changes in volume. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score for seven staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pia.* and *for.* The staves are arranged in a single system.

Musical score for a full orchestra. The staves are labeled as follows:

- Melue & Corni 1.
- Cornu 2
- Hautb. 1. Cor Viol. 1.
- Hautb. 2. Cor Viol. 2.
- Hautb. 3. Cor Viola.
- Bassono Cor Basso.

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large section of the score is crossed out with diagonal lines.

Continuation of the musical score, featuring multiple staves with complex musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is dense and detailed.

Handwritten musical score on five staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and trills marked with a 't'.

Trio a 2 Hautb. et Basson

Handwritten musical score for Trio a 2 Hautb. et Basson, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and trills marked with a 't'. A large section of the score is crossed out with diagonal lines.

*Merues
repet.*

Vol. 12.

Handwritten musical notation at the bottom left of the page, including a staff with a treble clef and a staff with a bass clef.

Lrio pour les Cotes du Chasse

Corn 1. $\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

2. $\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

Violin 1. $\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

2. $\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$ col Viol. 1.

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

$\text{F} \frac{2}{4}$

Fin. for Rengel
m. April 1760.

