

*un poco Allegro.* XXVIII. *Sonata per il Violino Solo ed Basso.*

*Benda.*

The musical score is written on 18 staves, organized into three systems of six staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Dynamic markings like *piaz* and *ppiaz* are present throughout the score. The handwriting is in a cursive style typical of 18th-century musical manuscripts.

This is a handwritten musical score consisting of 11 systems, each with three staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "ppia:". The manuscript is written in ink on aged paper. The first system shows a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and accidentals. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system introduces a new section marked "ppia:". The fourth system continues the piece with similar notation. The fifth system continues the piece with similar notation. The sixth system continues the piece with similar notation. The seventh system continues the piece with similar notation. The eighth system continues the piece with similar notation. The ninth system continues the piece with similar notation. The tenth system continues the piece with similar notation. The eleventh system continues the piece with similar notation.

*Adagio.*

This page contains three systems of handwritten musical notation, each consisting of three staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the upper staves and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. The second system continues this pattern with similar melodic and accompanimental parts. The third system concludes with a final measure marked with a checkmark and the word 'ppia' (pianissimo) written above the staff. The handwriting is clear and legible, typical of a composer's manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "102. allegretto." The score is written on 18 staves, organized into nine systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) in the middle of the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Dynamic markings include *abnu* (abnuendo) and *abnu* (abnuendo) in the first system, and *abnu* (abnuendo) in the third system. A *fina* marking is present in the eighth system.

This is a handwritten musical score on ten systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first system consists of three staves. The second system consists of two staves, with the word "adagio" written in the left margin. The third system consists of three staves and includes a handwritten instruction in German: "Da Capo. Das Anfang ist für sorgen die Veränderungen nach magt geistreich, gleich fürst aus Da Capo". The fourth system consists of three staves. The fifth system consists of two staves. The sixth system consists of two staves. The seventh system consists of two staves. The eighth system consists of two staves. The ninth system consists of two staves. The tenth system consists of two staves. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.