



VARIATIONS CONCERTANTES  
*sur un thème original de*

**ROSSINI**

*pour*  
Guitare & Pianoforte  
*composées par*

**LEGNANI & LEIDESDORF**

*Œuv. 28.*  
Propriété des Éditeurs.

**VIENNE**  
*Publiée*  
*par*  
**SAUER et LEIDESDORF**

*Marchands des beaux arts et Éditeurs de Musique et de la Collection des Opéras complets de Rossini, pour le  
Piano. Rue Carinthie N° 941.*

Terz Guitarre.

Adagio

Maestoso

Tema

Allegretto



Var. N° 1.

Var. No. 2.

Var. № 3

*p*

Var. № 4

*p*

Var. N: 5.

*p*

*marcato*

This section contains the first 12 measures of Variation 5. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The tempo is marked *marcato*. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs and accents.

Var. N: 6.

This section contains the first 12 measures of Variation 6. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by a dense, repetitive rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a driving texture. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs and accents.

Minore.

No 7.  
Largo.

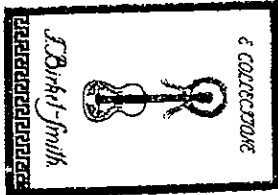
Finale

Allegretto.

A musical score for piano, consisting of ten staves of notation. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, creating a complex and rhythmic texture.

The image displays a page of musical notation consisting of ten staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The music is arranged in a multi-staff format, typical of a piano or guitar score. The notation is dense and covers most of the page area.





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INTRODUZIONE.

LARGO.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a dynamic marking of *p*. The music is written in a style characteristic of the 19th century, with frequent use of slurs and ties. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features a dynamic shift to *f* and includes a section marked *trist.* (tristezza). The fourth system concludes the introduction with a final cadence and a dynamic marking of *p*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

256.



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First system of musical notation, featuring two staves (treble and bass clefs) with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *p* and *sfz*.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with two staves and dynamic markings including *p* and *sfz*.

THEMA.

ALLEGRETTO.

Third system of musical notation, marked 'THEMA.' and 'ALLEGRETTO.', featuring two staves and dynamic markings such as *p* and *sfz*.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the page with two staves and dynamic markings including *p*.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of several measures of chords and melodic lines. A wavy line at the end of the system indicates a continuation of the piece.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes various musical notations such as slurs and dynamic markings. A wavy line at the end of the system indicates a continuation of the piece.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. The word "Loco" is written above the first measure. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. The word "Varr. 1." is written above the first measure. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Var: 2.

Tutti tacet.

Var: 3.

8VA

9VA

First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The left staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The right staff contains a melodic line with various notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The left staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p*. The right staff continues the melodic line from the previous system.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The left staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p*. The right staff features a melodic line with a *S* marking and a wavy line indicating a tremolo or similar effect.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The left staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p*. The right staff continues the melodic line with various notes and rests.

Violin 5

Violin 5 musical score, measures 256-260. The staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics.

Violin 4 musical score, measures 256-260. The staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics.

Violin 3 musical score, measures 256-260. The staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics.

Violin 6

Violin 6 musical score, measures 256-260. The staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics.

Violin 1 and 2 musical score, measures 256-260. The staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics.

This musical score is for a piece in G minor, marked 'LARGO'. It is written for Violin and Piano. The score is organized into systems, with the Violin part on the left and the Piano part on the right of each system. The tempo is 'LARGO' and the key signature is G minor. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). There are also some performance instructions like 'Cresc.' (Crescendo) and 'Dim.' (Diminuendo). The score is divided into sections, with 'V. n. 7.' marking the beginning of a section. The page number '256.' is visible at the bottom left.

LARGO. MINORE.

V. n. 7.

First system of musical notation, including staves for various instruments with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the complex rhythmic patterns from the first system.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a *Tutti tacet.* instruction and complex rhythmic patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked *ALLEGRETTO.* and *RONDO.* with complex rhythmic patterns.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked *Sv* and *loco* with complex rhythmic patterns.



25M

This musical score is for a string quartet, consisting of five staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs. The score is divided into two main sections, each marked with a double bar line. The first section begins with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and includes a *Loco* marking. The second section also begins with a *pp* marking and includes a *Loco* marking. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a highly rhythmic and technically demanding piece. The staves are arranged vertically, with the first staff at the top and the fifth at the bottom. The overall appearance is that of a professional musical manuscript.

This musical score consists of five systems of two staves each. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, often with wavy lines indicating tremolos or rapid oscillations. Key annotations include:

- 8va**: Octave up marking, appearing at the beginning of the first, third, and fourth systems.
- loco**: A marking indicating a change in the key signature, appearing at the end of the first and third systems.
- pp**: Pianissimo dynamic marking, appearing in the second system.
- tr**: Trill marking, appearing in the fourth system.
- 8va**: Octave up marking, appearing at the end of the fourth system.
- loco**: A marking indicating a change in the key signature, appearing at the end of the fourth system.

The score is written in a style characteristic of early 20th-century piano literature, with a focus on intricate textures and dynamic contrast.

258.

*mp*

This page of musical notation contains several systems of staves. The notation is dense, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The music is written in a style characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century piano literature. Key features include:

- Dynamic Markings:** The piece begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. There are also markings for piano (*p*) and fortissimo (*ff*) later in the score.
- Articulation:** Numerous accents and slurs are used throughout the score to indicate phrasing and articulation.
- Structural Elements:** The notation includes repeat signs, first and second endings, and a section marked with a large '8' and a wavy line, possibly indicating a specific rhythmic or melodic pattern.
- Staff Layout:** The page is organized into several systems, with multiple staves per system. The staves are connected by brace-like structures, suggesting they represent different parts of a piano or a specific instrumental texture.