

RONDOLETTO

pour
Le Piano-Forte

Composé

par
FERD: RIES.

Cœuv. 54.

Hambourg
chez Jean Auguste Pöhme.

RONDOLETTO.

Larghet

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamic is marked as forte (f). The tempo is indicated as "Larghetto". The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a B-flat key signature, and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamic is also marked as forte (f). Both staves contain sixteenth-note patterns. Various dynamics are used throughout, including piano (p) and forte (f), along with pedal markings (Ped.). The music consists of six measures.

A horizontal strip of a musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). Measures 11 and 12 are shown, separated by a vertical bar line. Measure 11 consists of six eighth-note chords. Measure 12 begins with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then continues with a series of eighth-note chords.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by '1'). The music consists of six measures. Measures 11 and 12 feature eighth-note patterns with various accidentals (sharps and flats) and rests. Measure 13 begins with a single eighth note followed by a rest. Measure 14 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measure 15 contains a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 16 concludes with a single eighth note.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a 'G' and a 'C' with a circle) and the bottom staff is in E major (indicated by an 'E' and a 'C' with a circle). Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of two measures. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic.

A page of musical notation for piano, featuring four staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *cres.*, *calando.*, *a tempo.*, *Ped.*, and *8va*. Articulations include σ and $\#$. Performance instructions like *3* and *8va* are also present. The music consists of six measures per staff, with measure 3 indicated by a circled '3' at the top right.

3

f

p

cres.

calando.

a tempo.

Ped.

8va

Ped. pp

Musical score for piano, page 4, featuring two staves (treble and bass) and six systems of music. The score consists of six systems of music, each with two staves (treble and bass). The music is in common time, mostly in G major, with some sections in F major and B-flat major. The notation includes various dynamics like *sf*, *p*, *tr*, *Ped.*, and *ten.*, and performance instructions like σ and *tr*. The music is divided into systems by vertical bar lines, and each system begins with a dynamic marking. The first system starts with *sf* in G major. The second system starts with *sf* in F major. The third system starts with *sf* in B-flat major. The fourth system starts with *sf* in G major. The fifth system starts with *sf* in F major. The sixth system starts with *sf* in B-flat major. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass staff often provides harmonic support with sustained notes or chords. The treble staff features more complex melodic lines with grace notes and slurs. The score is written in a clear, professional musical notation style.

A page of musical notation for a three-piano piece, showing six systems of music. The notation includes various dynamics like ten., sf, f, Ped, tr, p, and pp, and performance instructions like 'σ' and 'ten.'. The page number '5' is in the top right corner.

The music is divided into six systems by vertical bar lines. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of $\frac{1}{16}$. It features a dynamic of *ten.* followed by a section with a basso continuo-like texture. The second system begins with a bass clef and a dynamic of *sf*, followed by a section with a basso continuo-like texture. The third system begins with a treble clef and a dynamic of *f*, followed by a section with a basso continuo-like texture. The fourth system begins with a bass clef and a dynamic of *p*, followed by a section with a basso continuo-like texture. The fifth system begins with a treble clef and a dynamic of *ten.*, followed by a section with a basso continuo-like texture. The sixth system begins with a bass clef and a dynamic of *sf*, followed by a section with a basso continuo-like texture. The music concludes with a final section featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a dynamic of *pp*.

6

5

gva loco.

Ped. sf

loco₃

gva loco.

Ped. f

p al.

gva loco.

Ped. f

f

A page from a musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The top staff begins with a dynamic of f , followed by a section marked *gva.* The second staff starts with fp . The third staff begins with b . The fourth staff starts with $dim.$ The fifth staff begins with f and *Ped.* The score includes various dynamics such as pp , *Ped.*, $cres.$, 1to , and *dim.* The music consists of complex patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring sustained notes or chords.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, page 8. The music is arranged in six staves. The first two staves begin with dynamic marks: 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'f' (fortissimo). The third staff features a dynamic 'p' (piano). The fourth staff includes performance instructions 'gva' (grande volta) and 'loco.'. The fifth staff contains 'gva' and 'loco.' again. The sixth staff concludes with 'pp' (pianissimo), 'più lento.', and a smiley face. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having small numbers above them (e.g., '3', '6'). The overall style is complex and expressive.

loco.

più Vivace.

f p

f Ped. 3

pp

8va

cres.

loco.

ff Ped.