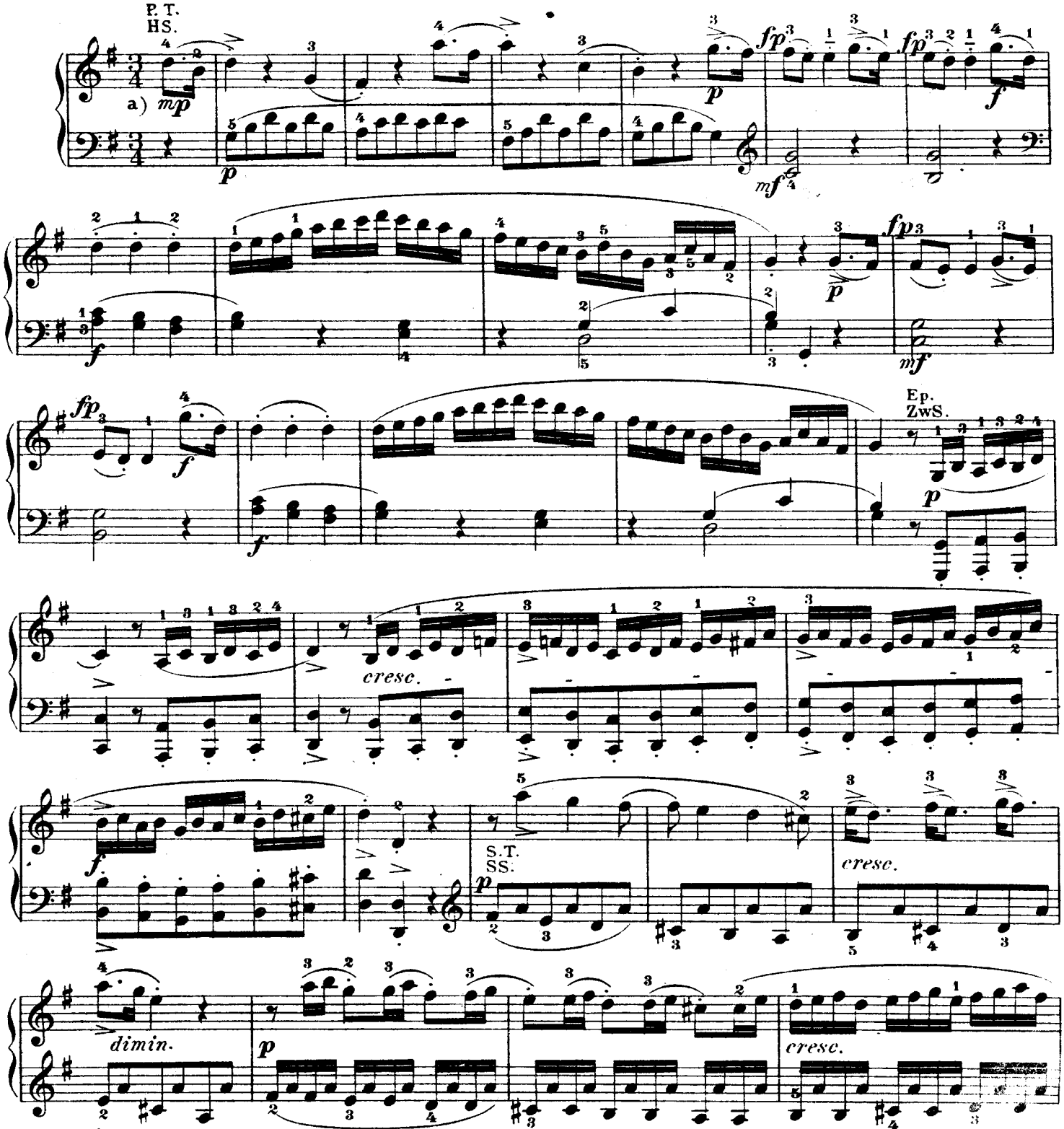
SONATA II.

Abbreviations: P. T., Principal Theme; Ep., Episode; S. T., Secondary Theme; Close; M. T., Middle Theme; D., Development; Coda.

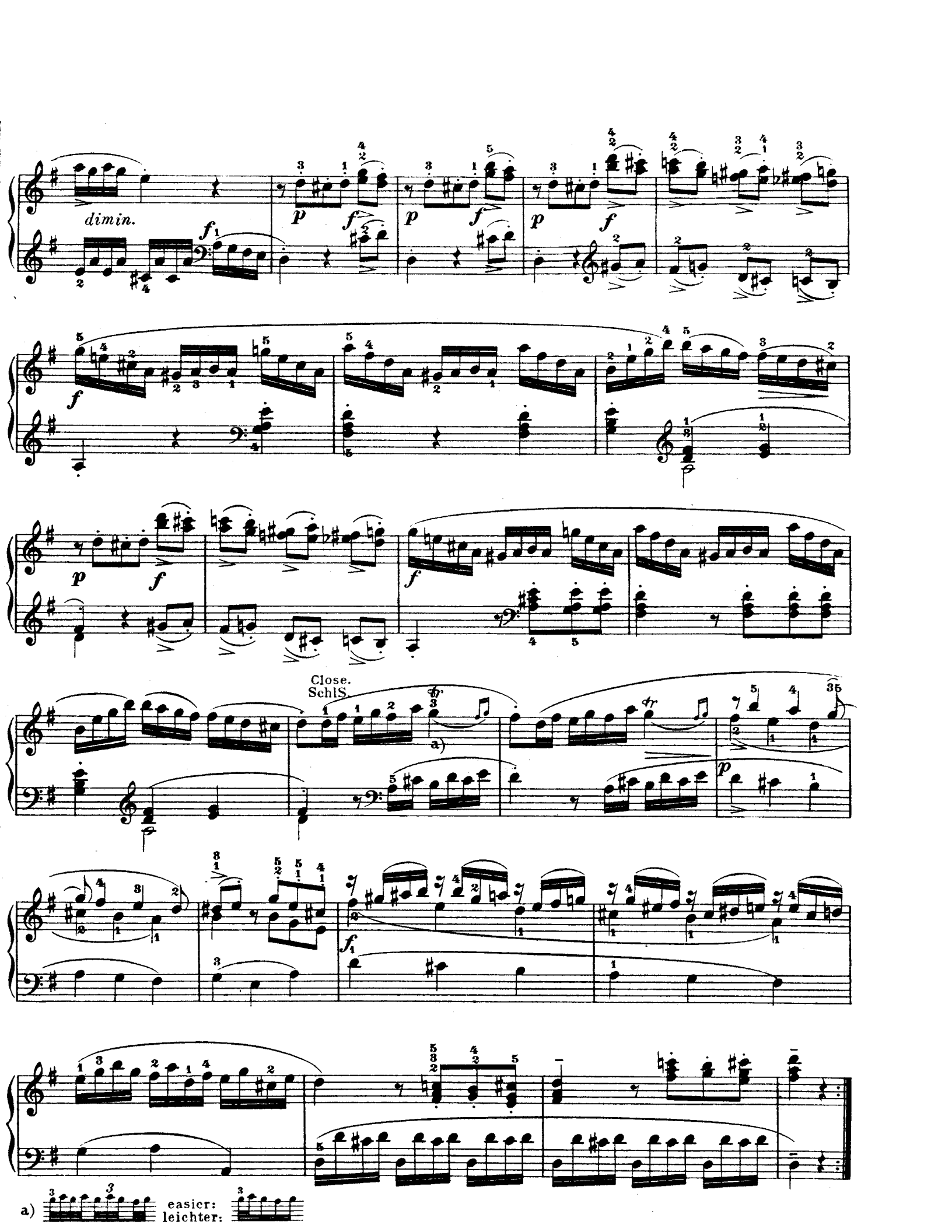
Abkürzungen: HS. bedeutet Hauptsatz, ZwS. Zwischensatz, SS. Seitensatz, SchlS. Schlusssatz, MS. Mittelsatz, DS. Durchführungsatz, Anh. Anhang.

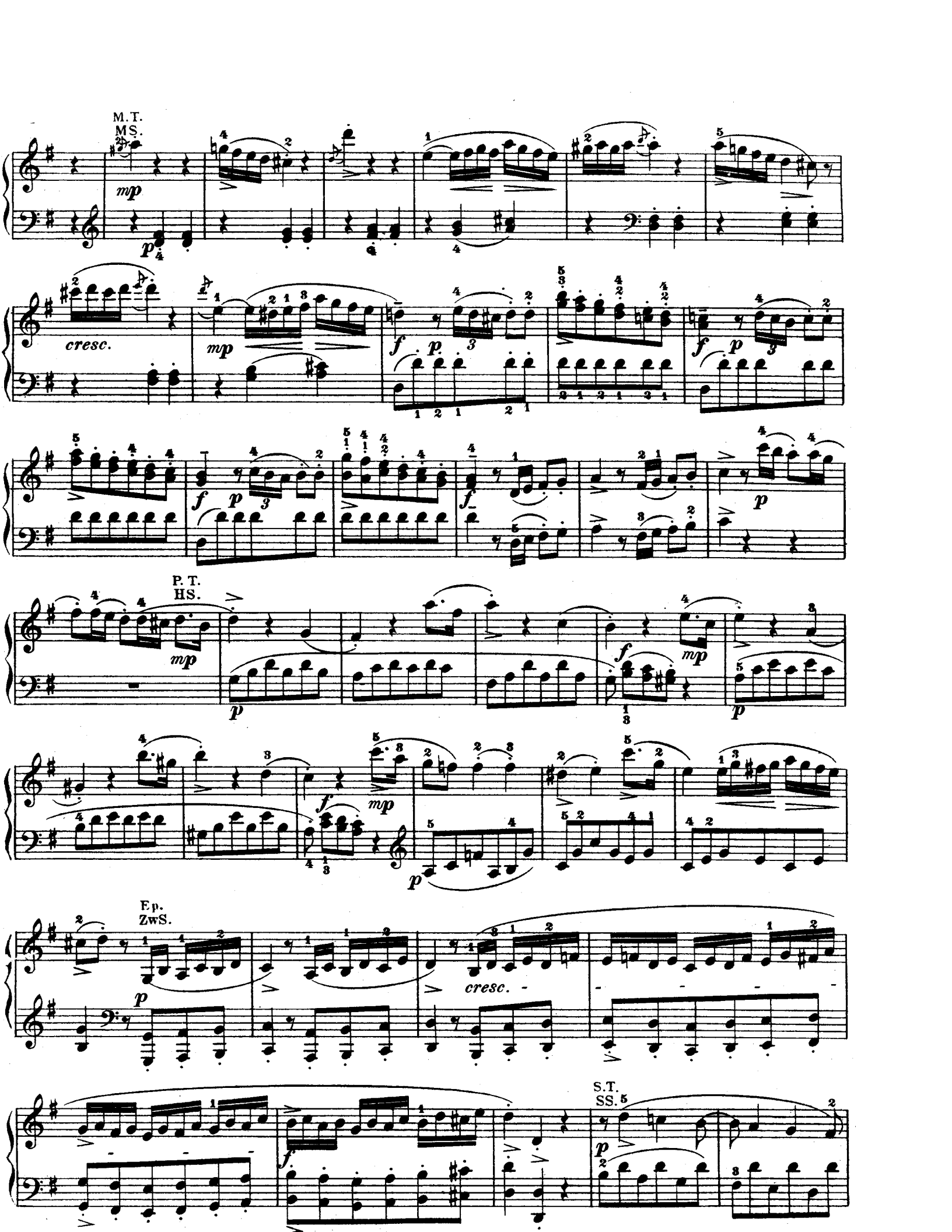
Allegro. (♩ = 138.)

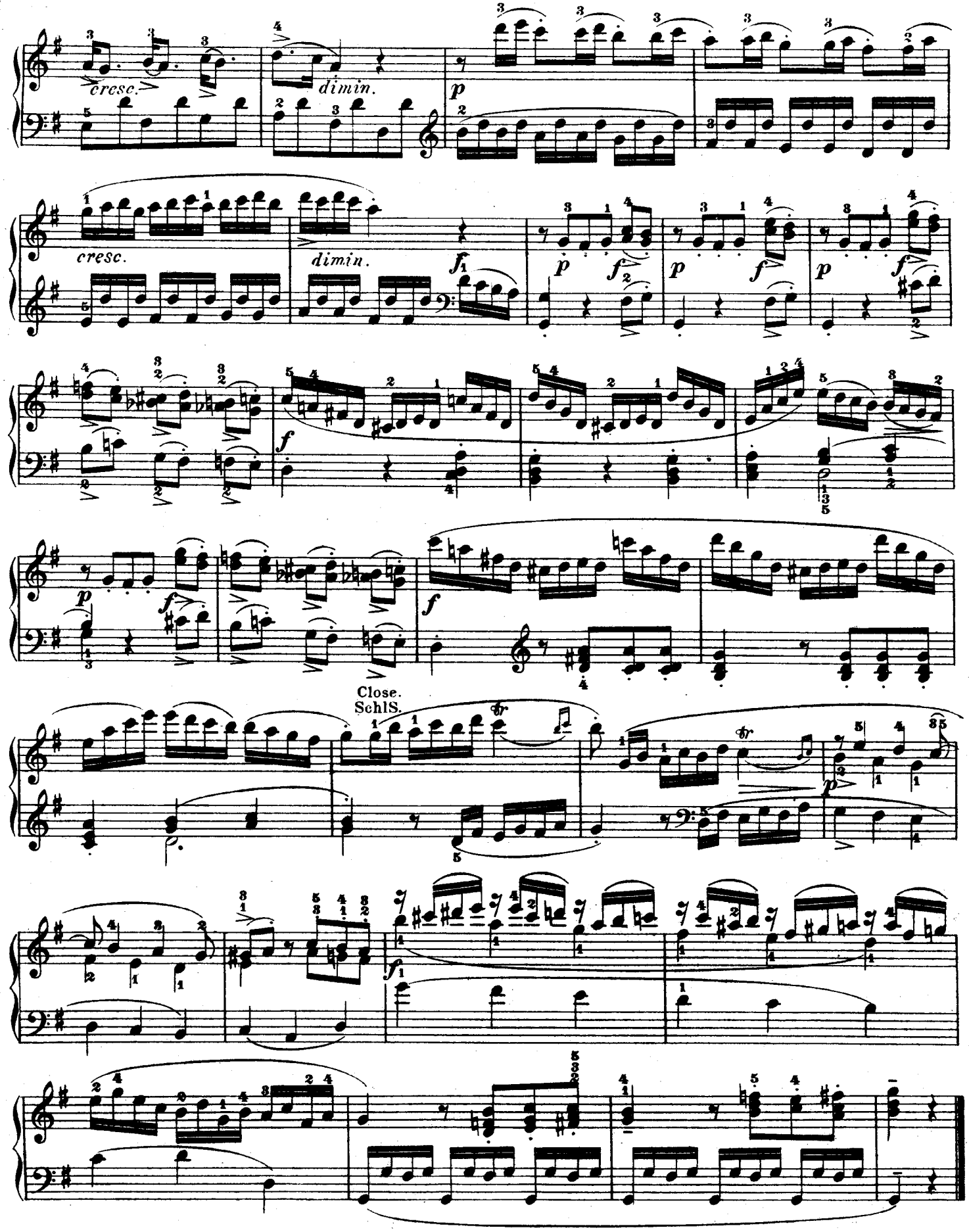


a) *mp (mezzo piano)* rather soft; viz., between *p* and *mf*

a) *mp (mezzo piano,* ziemlich schwach) bedeutet einen Grad von Tonstärke, welcher zwischen *p* u. *mf* steht.


dimin.
Close.
Schl.
a)
easier:
leichter:


M.T.
MS.
mp
p
cresc.
mp
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
p
P. T.
HS.
mp
p
f
mp
p
f
mp
p
E.p.
ZwS.
p
cresc.
S.T.
SS.
p
f


cresc.
dimin.
p
cresc.
dimin.
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
f
p
f
f
Close.
SchlS.
p
f

Andante. (♩=58.)

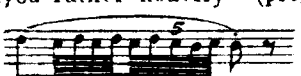
P. T.
HS.

Ep.
ZwS.

S.T.
SS.

decresc.

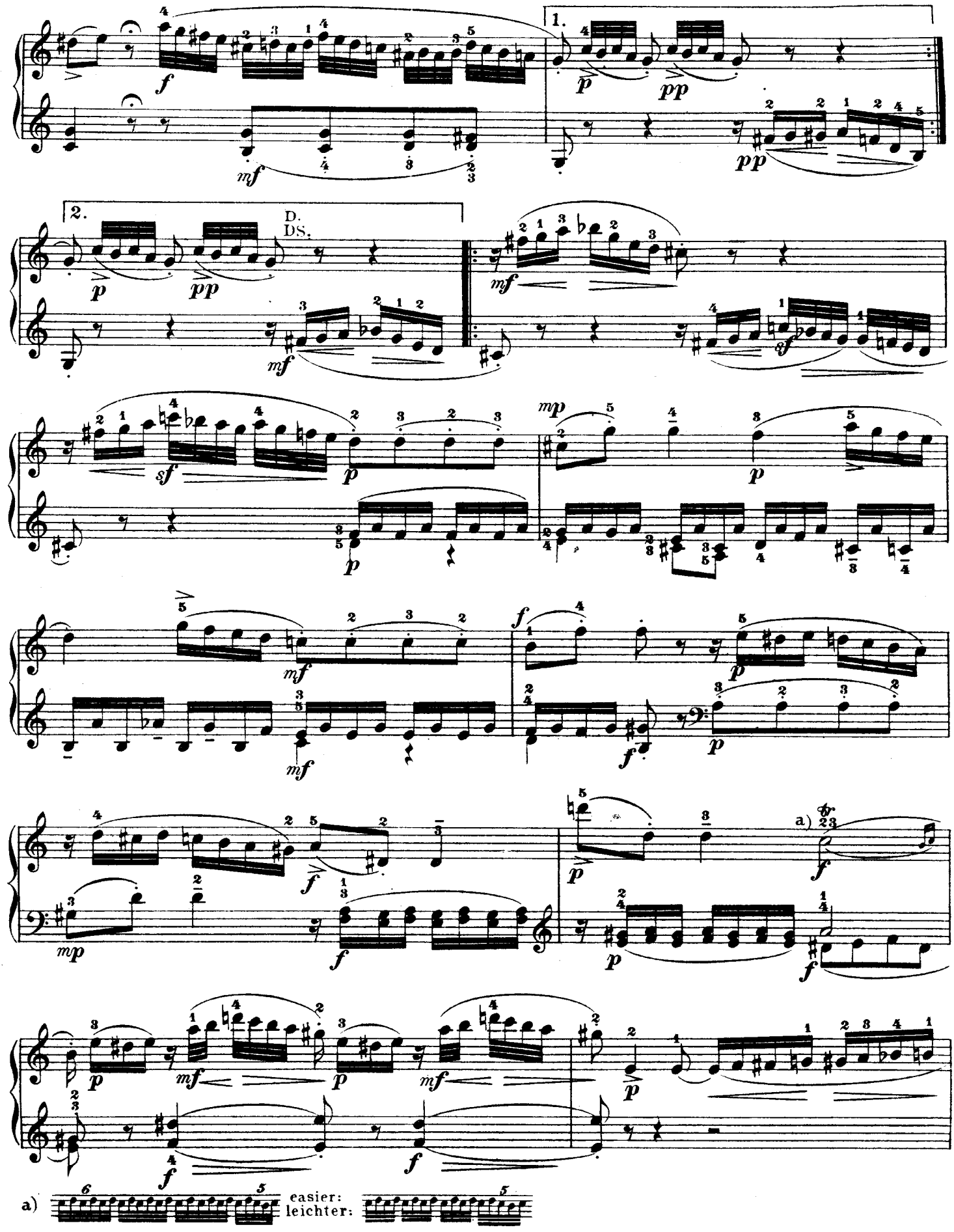
a) Notes marked with a line (–) in this edition, should be played rather heavily (pressed out.)

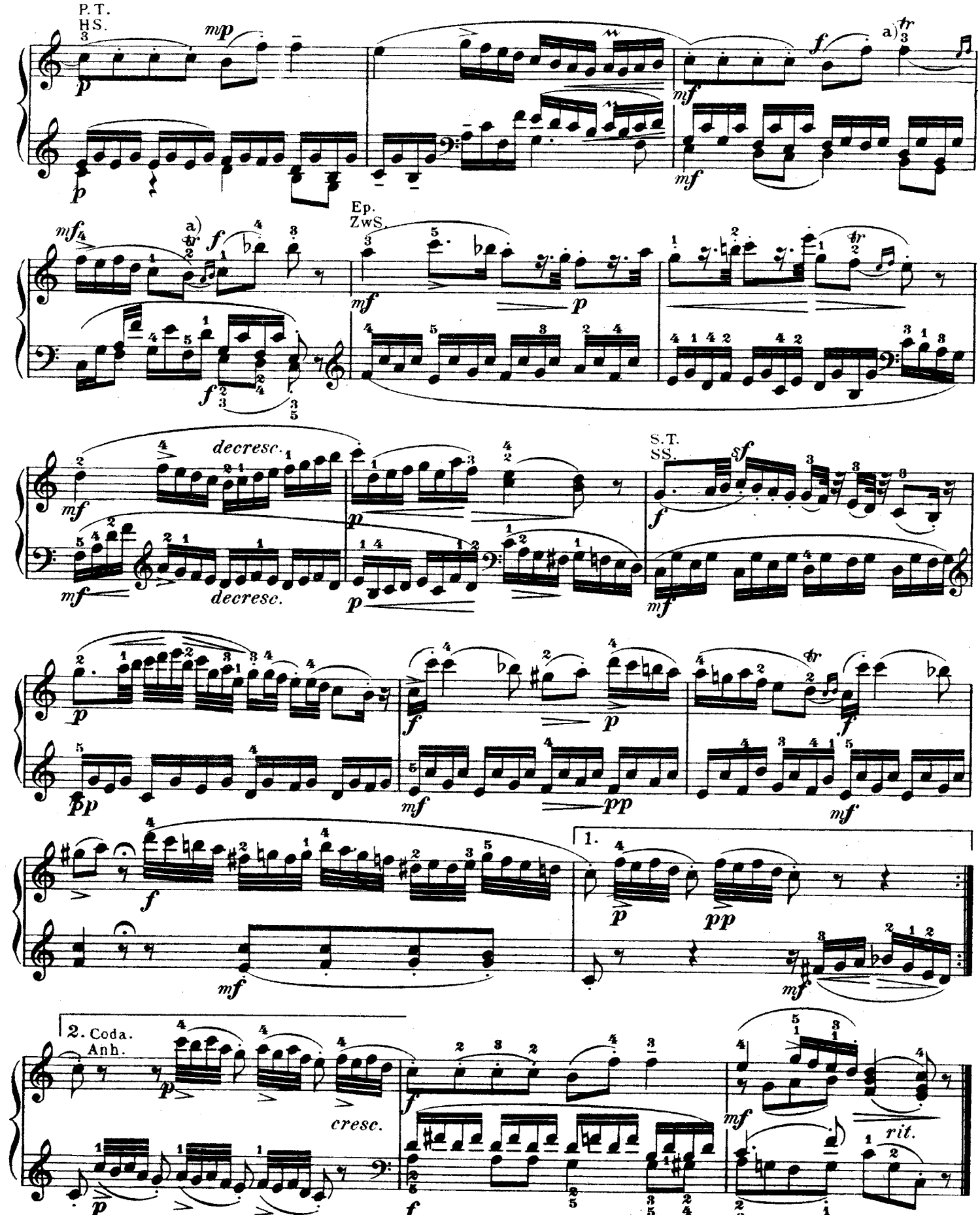
b) 

c) To be rendered as at b.

a) Die mit (–) bezeichneten Noten sind hier und an den ähnlichen Stellen etwas gewichtig anzuspielen.

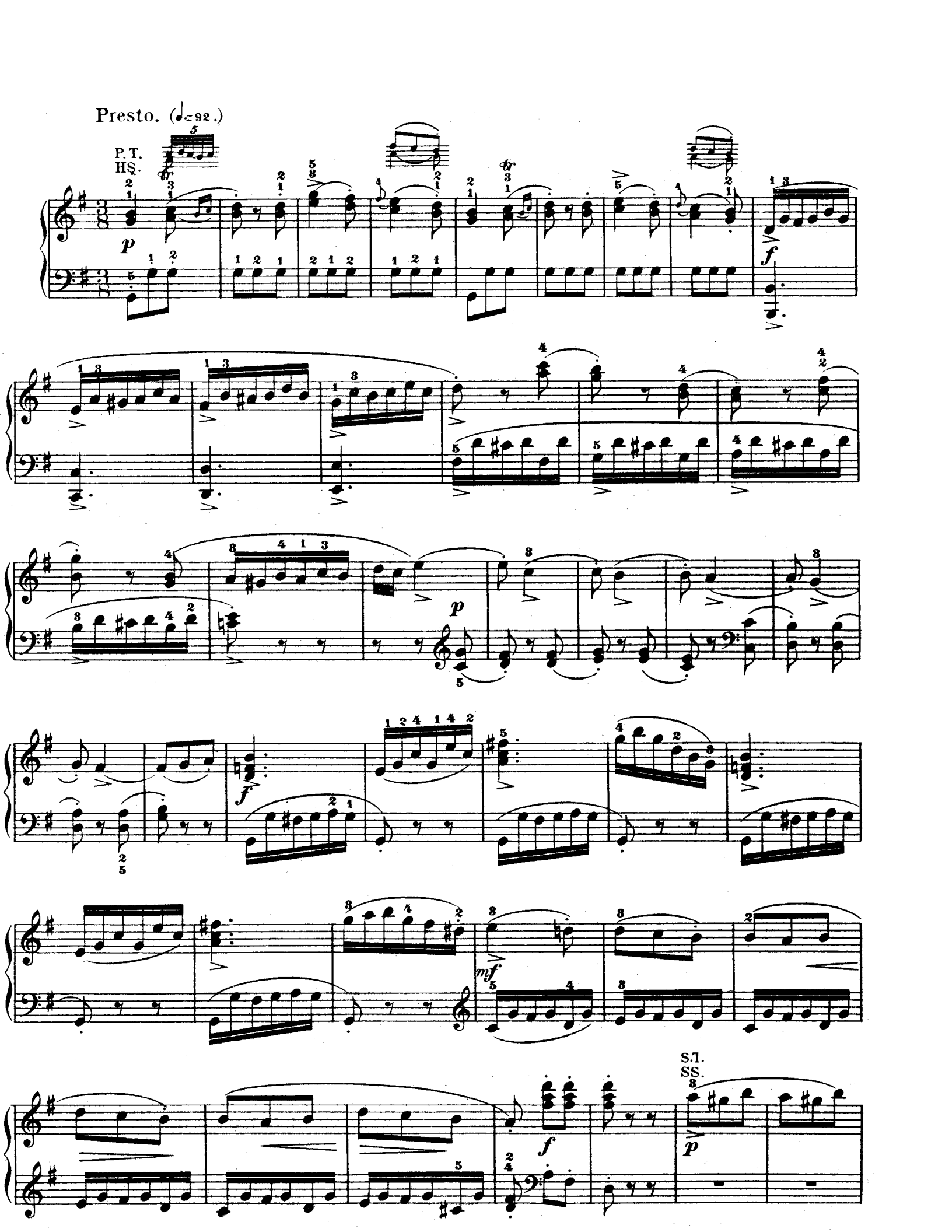
c) wie b) auszuführen.

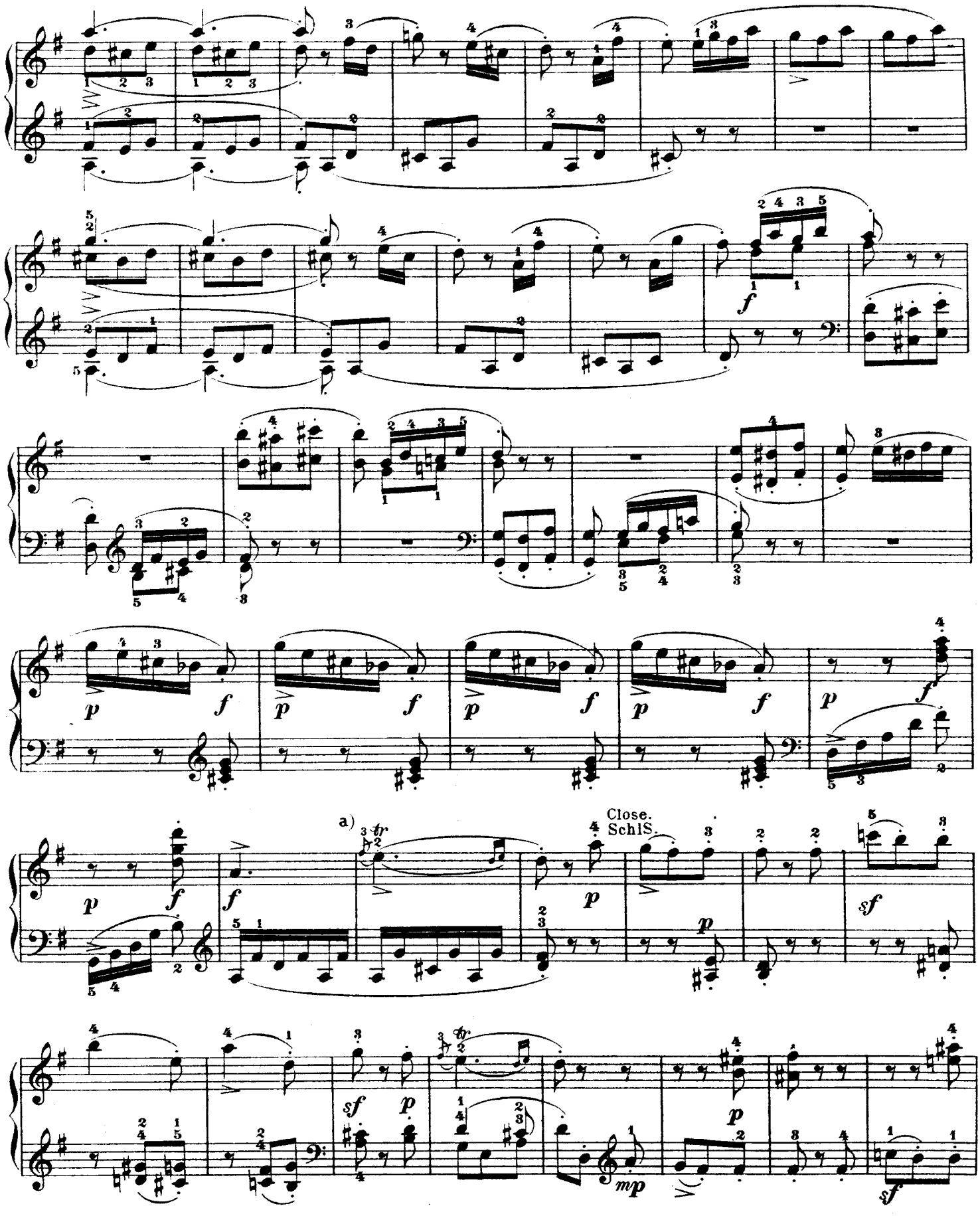

1.
2.
D.
DS.
a)
easier:
leichter:

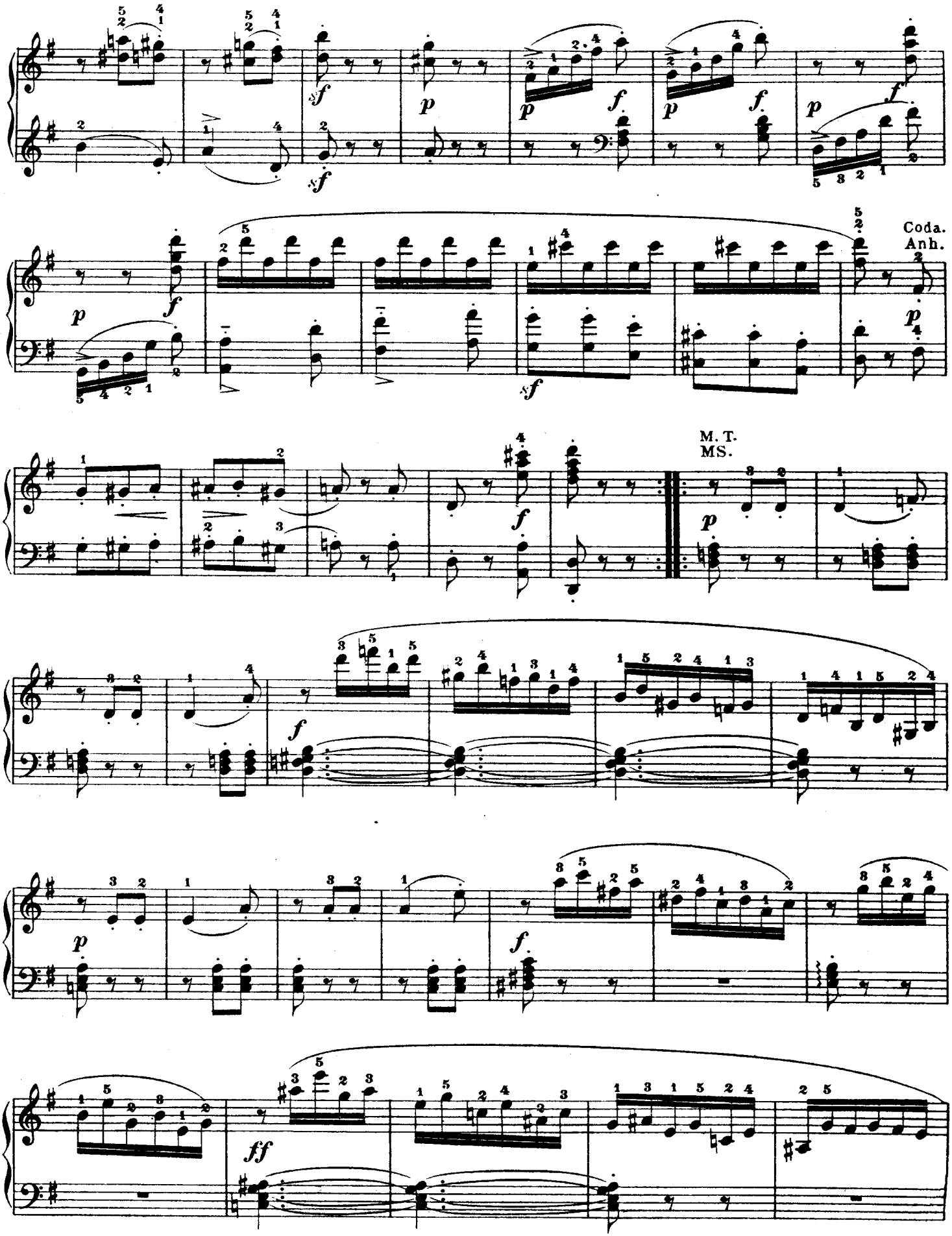


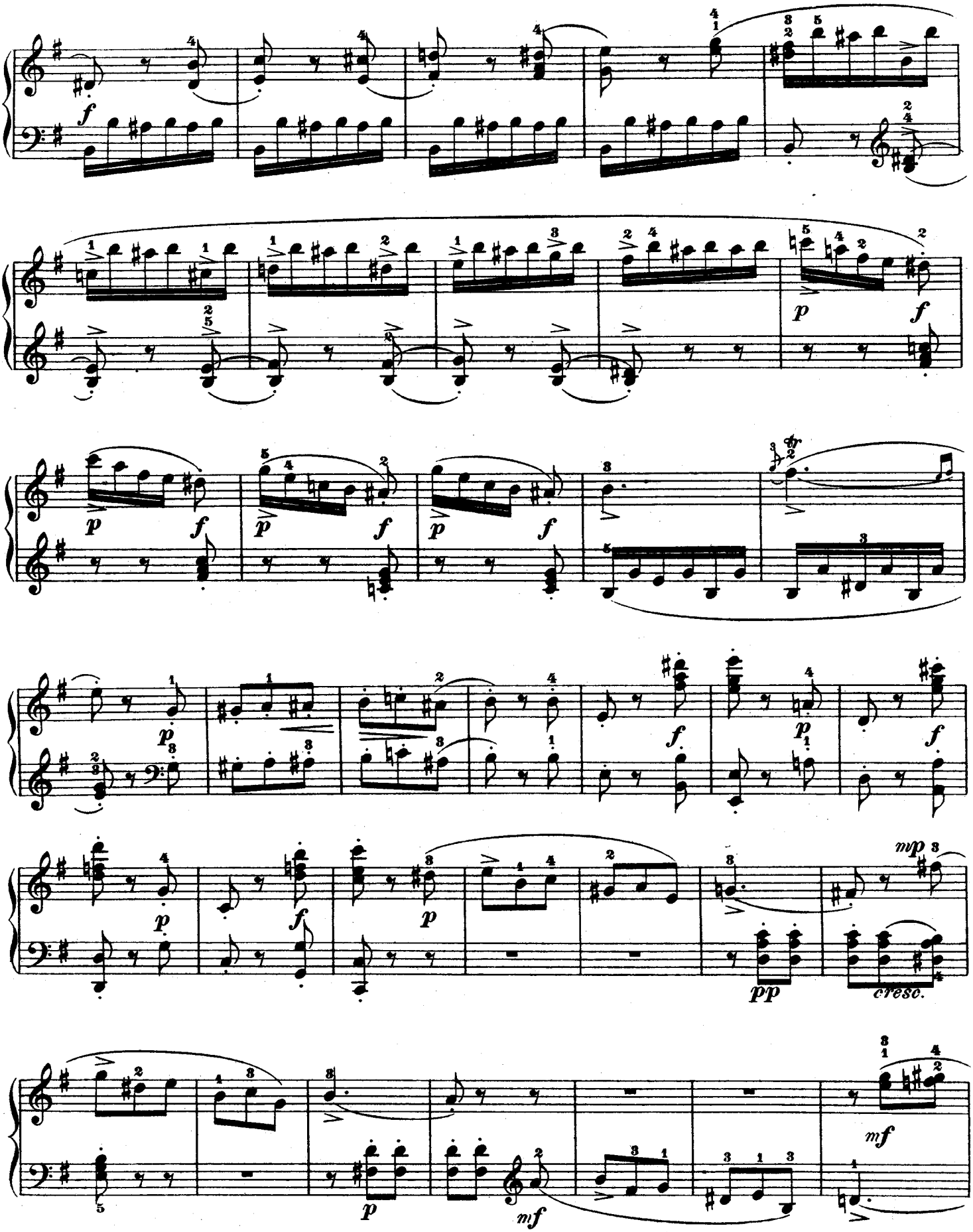
a) Begin the trill with the principal note.

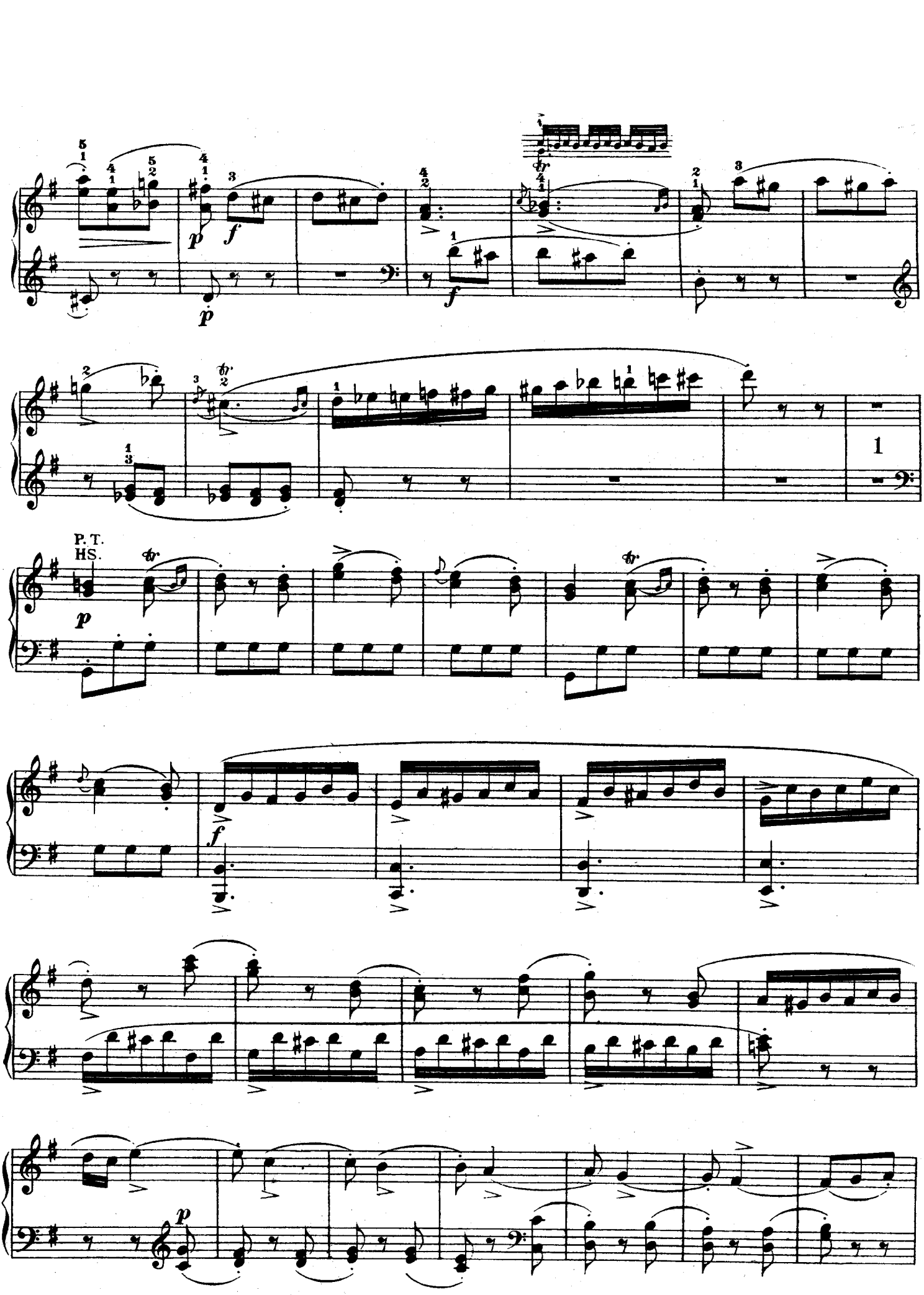
a) Den Triller mit der Hauptnote beginnen.

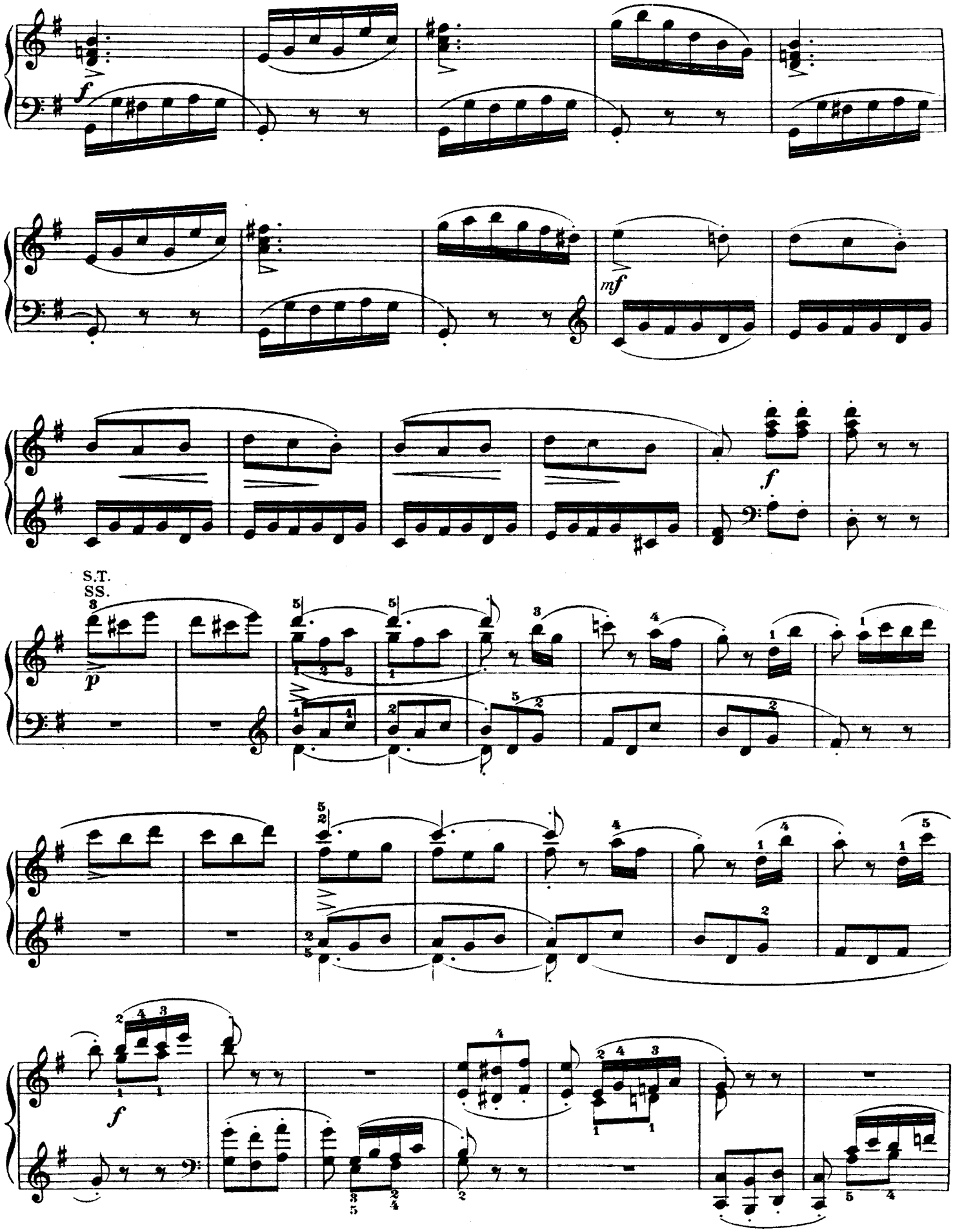

Presto. (♩= 92.)
P.T.
HS.
p
f
p
f
mf
S.T.
SS.
p

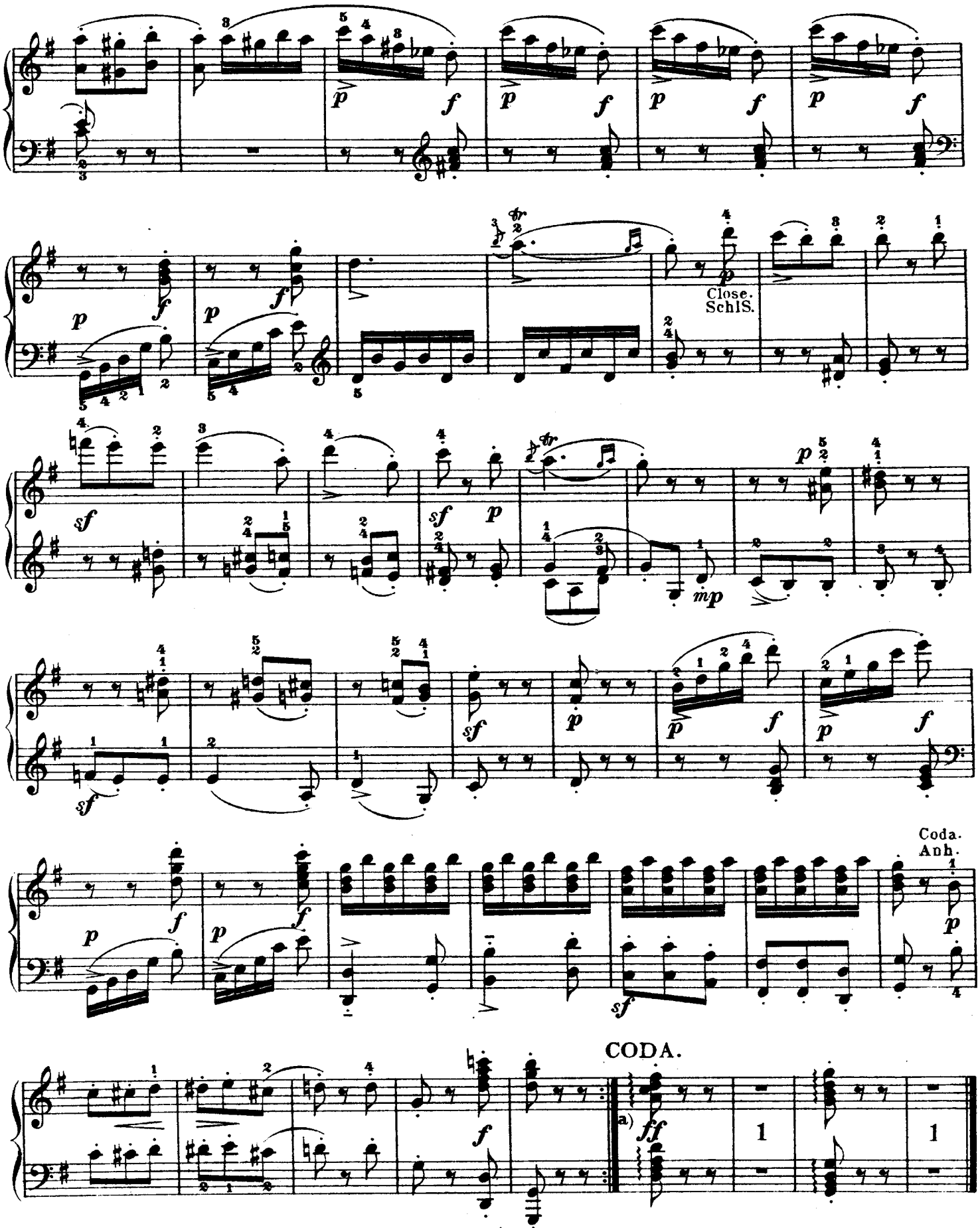

a)
Close.
Schl S.
a)


Coda.
Anh.
M. T.
MS.


f
p
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
pp
cresc.
mf
p
mf


P. T.
HS.


f
mf
f
S.T.
SS.
p
f



a) Execute the arpeggiated chords swiftly, the hands attacking and quitting them exactly together.

a) Die Arpeggien dieser letzten zwei Accorde müssen in beiden Händen gleichzeitig anfangen und aufhören, und rasch ausgeführt werden.