



Sonata I.

Leclair l'aîné.

Adagio.

f

Allegro ma poco.

mf

p cresc.

mf

First system of musical notation for Sonata I, measures 1-24. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and notes with trills (tr.). The piece begins with a repeat sign. The first system contains measures 1-8, the second system contains measures 9-16, and the third system contains measures 17-24. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and notes with trills (tr.). The piece begins with a repeat sign. The first system contains measures 1-8, the second system contains measures 9-16, and the third system contains measures 17-24. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and notes with trills (tr.). The piece begins with a repeat sign. The first system contains measures 1-8, the second system contains measures 9-16, and the third system contains measures 17-24.

Sarabanda.

Largo.

Second system of musical notation for Sonata I, measures 25-48. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and notes with trills (tr.). The piece begins with a repeat sign. The first system contains measures 25-32, the second system contains measures 33-40, and the third system contains measures 41-48. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clef, key signature, time signature, and notes with trills (tr.). The piece begins with a repeat sign. The first system contains measures 25-32, the second system contains measures 33-40, and the third system contains measures 41-48.

Sonata I.

Allegro.

This musical score is for the first movement of Sonata I, marked 'Allegro.' It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The piece consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above notes in several measures. Slurs are used to group phrases of notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The final measure of the last staff is marked 'rit.' (ritardando) above the staff.

Altro.

p

f

p

mf

f

p

f

1.

2.

p

f

Sonata II.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a first ending bracket over the first measure, a *mf* dynamic marking, and trills (*tr*) and wavy lines (*w*) above several notes. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development with various articulations, including slurs, ties, and trills. The section concludes with a trill and a final note on the eighth staff.

Allegro ma troppo.

The Allegro ma troppo section consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a *f* dynamic marking and numerous triplet markings (*3*) over groups of notes. The second staff continues the rapid, rhythmic pattern with triplet markings and a *p* dynamic marking. The third staff concludes the section with triplet markings, trills (*tr*), and a final *f* dynamic marking.

Sonata II.

7

This section of the musical score consists of 24 measures across ten staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. Trills (tr) are used as ornaments on several notes. Slurs indicate phrasing across measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Adagio.

This section of the musical score consists of 8 measures across two staves. The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The music features a mix of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes. Dynamics are indicated by 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sonata II.

Allegro ma non troppo.

[illegible]

Adagio. Allegro.

Da Capo.

Arpeggio.

sequens.

Da Capo sin al Fine.

Sonata III.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a slow, expressive feel. The second staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and trills. The third staff features a first and second ending bracketed together, with a repeat sign at the end of the second ending. The fourth and fifth staves continue the melodic development with trills and slurs. The sixth staff concludes the section with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro.

The Allegro section consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The tempo is noticeably faster than the Adagio section. The melody is more rhythmic and energetic. The second staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and trills. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic development with trills and slurs. The section concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This musical score page, titled "Sonata III." and numbered "11", contains ten staves of music written in treble clef. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols and techniques:

- Staff 1:** Begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 2:** Continues with eighth notes, including a flat (b) accidental, and ends with a grace note (gamma) on an eighth note.
- Staff 3:** Features a grace note, eighth notes, a flat (b), and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 4:** Includes eighth notes, a flat (b), and a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 5:** Shows eighth notes, a flat (b), and a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 6:** Contains eighth notes, a flat (b), and a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 7:** Features eighth notes, a flat (b), and a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 8:** Includes eighth notes, a flat (b), and a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 9:** Shows eighth notes, a flat (b), and a dotted quarter note.
- Staff 10:** Ends with eighth notes, a flat (b), and a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note.

The score is characterized by frequent use of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and the inclusion of trills and grace notes. Accidentals, specifically flats (b), are used throughout the piece.

Sonata III.

Largo.

musical score for the Largo section of Sonata III. The music is written in treble clef, key of B-flat major (two flats), and 12/8 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first staff contains a whole note chord, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues with eighth notes and includes a trill (*tr*) on a half note. The third staff features a repeat sign and more eighth notes. The fourth staff has eighth notes and a trill. The fifth staff continues with eighth notes and a trill. The sixth staff concludes the section with eighth notes and a trill.

Giga.

Allegro ma troppo.

musical score for the Giga section of Sonata III. The music is written in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 12/8 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first staff starts with a repeat sign, followed by eighth notes and a trill (*tr*). The second staff continues with eighth notes and a trill. The third staff features eighth notes and a trill. The fourth staff concludes the section with eighth notes and a trill.



Sonata IV.

Adagio.

mf

tr

tr

dim.

1.

2.

tr

V

1.

2.

Allegro ma non troppo.

f

tr

3

3

tr

3

p

This musical score page contains ten staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical ornaments and dynamic markings:

- Staff 1:** Features a repeat sign, a forte (*f*) dynamic, and trills (*tr*) on the final two notes.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 3:** Includes a trill (*tr*) on the first note and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- Staff 4:** Contains trills (*tr*) on the final two notes.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic development.
- Staff 6:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic at the start and a forte (*f*) dynamic later.
- Staff 7:** Continues the melodic line.
- Staff 8:** Features a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Staff 9:** Continues the melodic line.
- Staff 10:** Concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic, a forte (*f*) dynamic, a trill (*tr*), and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking.

Sonata IV.

Aria.

Gratioso.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piece titled "Gratioso". The music is written in 3/4 time and the key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation is spread across ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and trills (marked with "tr"). The music is characterized by a mix of single-line and multi-measure rests, suggesting a complex rhythmic structure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth staff.

This musical score page, titled "Sonata IV." and numbered "17", contains ten staves of music in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements such as trills (marked "tr"), slurs, and dynamic markings. The first two staves feature melodic lines with trills. The third staff continues the melodic development. The fourth and fifth staves are characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords, with dynamics alternating between *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The sixth staff introduces a complex texture with a dense, tremolo-like passage in the left hand and a melodic line in the right. The seventh staff features a wide intervallic leap followed by a trill. The eighth and ninth staves continue the melodic and harmonic progression. The final staff concludes the page with a trill and a final chord. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

Allegro assai.

This musical score is for the fourth movement of a sonata, marked 'Allegro assai'. It consists of ten staves of music, all in treble clef and the key of A major (indicated by three sharps). The time signature is 2/4. The piece is characterized by its rapid tempo and intricate melodic lines. Dynamics are indicated by 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). Trills are marked with 'tr'. Slurs are used to group notes, and triplets are indicated by a '3' over the notes. The score includes various musical ornaments such as grace notes and wavy lines. The first staff begins with a forte 'f' dynamic and a trill. The second staff features a piano 'p' dynamic. The third staff has a forte 'f' dynamic. The fourth staff is marked with a piano 'p' dynamic. The fifth staff begins with a forte 'f' dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano 'p' dynamic. The seventh staff features a forte 'f' dynamic. The eighth staff has a piano 'p' dynamic. The ninth staff begins with a forte 'f' dynamic. The tenth staff has a piano 'p' dynamic.

This musical score page contains 12 staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, triplets, trills, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Trills are marked with *tr*. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Sonata V.

[illegible]

Allegro ma poco.

sempre stacc.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages. The fourth staff includes a repeat sign. The fifth staff features a trill marked with 'tr'. The eighth staff includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). The tenth staff begins with a crescendo marking *cresc.* and a forte *f* marking, leading to a double bar line at the end of the page.

Gavotta.
Gratioso.

Musical score for Gavotta. Gratioso. The piece is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Gratioso'. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning and *f* (forte) later in the piece. The melody is characterized by frequent trills (tr), grace notes (w), and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegro assai.

Musical score for Allegro assai. The piece is in 3/8 time, key of D major. It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro assai'. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The melody features many slurs, grace notes (w), and trills (tr). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This musical score for Sonata V, page 23, consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a variety of dynamics and ornaments, including trills and tremolos.

The staves are as follows:

- Staff 1: Starts with a trill (*tr*) on F#. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 2: Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).
- Staff 3: Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).
- Staff 4: Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).
- Staff 5: Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).
- Staff 6: Dynamics: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 7: Dynamics: *f* (forte), *f* (forte).
- Staff 8: Dynamics: *p* (piano).
- Staff 9: Dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte).
- Staff 10: Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).

The score includes various musical notations such as trills (*tr*), tremolos (*tr*), and dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef.

Sonata VI.

Adagio. Allegro ma poco.

p *mf* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *f*

[] Die beiden oben eingeklammerten Stellen bieten grosse Spielschwierigkeiten, doch habe ich nicht gewagt sie irgendwie zu ändern und überlasse dies dem Spielenden.

Measures 1-18 of Sonata VI. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, often with trills (tr) and slurs. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Measures 19-24 of Sonata VI, marked **Largo**. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, often with trills (tr) and slurs. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegro ma non troppo.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked "Allegro ma non troppo." The notation includes various musical elements:

- Staff 1:** Features trills (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic.
- Staff 2:** Includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics, with wavy lines indicating tremolos.
- Staff 3:** Contains second endings (marked with a '2') and a section labeled "4^{te} Lage".
- Staff 4:** Features trills (tr) and a 7-measure rest.
- Staff 5:** Includes trills (tr) and a crescendo (cresc.) marking.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) section.
- Staff 7:** Features piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics.
- Staff 8:** Includes a forte (f) dynamic.
- Staff 9:** Features trills (tr).
- Staff 10:** Includes trills (tr).

Musical score for Sonata VI, page 27. The score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, slurs, trills (*tr*), triplets (*3*), and dynamic markings (*mf*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*). The music features intricate patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and trills. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Sonata VII.

Largo.

The Largo section consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 12/8 time signature. The music features a variety of dynamics including *mf*, *p*, and *f*, along with trills (*tr*) and slurs. The melody is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Dynamics such as *cresc.* (crescendo) and *decresc.* (decrescendo) are used to shape the volume of the music.

Allegro ma poco.

The Allegro ma poco section consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a common time (C) signature. The music is more rhythmic and features a variety of dynamics including *mf*, *stacc.* (staccato), and *tr* (trill). The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

cresc.

p *cresc.*

f *stacc.*

f *stacc.*

stacc.

stacc.

stacc.

p *cresc.* *f*

stacc.

1. *tr* 2. *tr* *rit.*

Aria.

Allegro ma non troppo.

f *tr* *fierement (stark)*
1. 2. *p* *tr*
cresc. *f*
tr *p* *fierement (stark)*
tr *fierement*
tr *mf* *p* *f*
p
tr *mf* *cresc.*
tr *f*
p *f* *tr. rit.* *volto subito*

Giga.

Allegro.

f *f*

This musical score page contains 12 staves of music in a single system. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and accents. Various musical ornaments and dynamics are used throughout the piece.

Key features and markings include:

- Trills (tr):** Appear on the first staff (measures 1, 3, 5) and the eighth staff (measure 10).
- Dynamic markings:**
 - f* (forte) appears on the third, fourth, seventh, ninth, and twelfth staves.
 - p* (piano) appears on the second, fifth, sixth, eighth, and tenth staves.
 - cresc.* (crescendo) appears on the sixth and tenth staves.
 - decresc.* (decrescendo) appears on the eighth and ninth staves.
 - mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on the eighth staff.
 - rit.* (ritardando) appears on the twelfth staff.
- Other markings:** *acc.* (accents) are present on several notes, and *tr.* (trills) are indicated on some notes in the second and eighth staves.

Sonata VIII.

(Trio.)

Adagio.

mf

p

Allegro.

f

p

tr

This musical score page contains ten staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical ornaments and performance markings:

- Staff 1:** Standard eighth and sixteenth note passages.
- Staff 2:** Continuation of the melodic line.
- Staff 3:** Features a trill (*tr*) on a half note.
- Staff 4:** Dense sixteenth-note passages.
- Staff 5:** Includes a trill (*tr*) on a half note.
- Staff 6:** Features a crescendo hairpin and a fermata over a half note.
- Staff 7:** Includes a trill (*tr*) on a half note.
- Staff 8:** Features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a fermata over a half note.
- Staff 9:** Includes a trill (*tr*) on a half note.
- Staff 10:** Concludes with a trill (*tr*), a ritardando (*rit.*) marking, and a final trill (*tr*) on a half note.

Sarabande.

Largo.

First system: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time. The melody begins with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and then a series of eighth notes. A *mf* dynamic marking is present. Trills (*tr*) are indicated over the second and fourth measures. The first measure of the second system contains a repeat sign.

Second system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure.

Third system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure.

Fourth system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure.

Fifth system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure.

Allegro assai.

First system: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. The melody begins with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, and then a series of eighth notes. A *f* dynamic marking is present. The first measure of the second system contains a repeat sign.

Second system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure. A *mf* dynamic marking and *cresc.* instruction are present.

Third system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure. A *f* dynamic marking is present.

Fourth system: Continuation of the melody with trills and a fermata over the final measure. A *tr* marking is present.

This musical score page contains nine staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a slur over a group of notes. The third staff includes a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff includes a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff features a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff includes a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff has a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff includes a slur over a group of notes and a triplet of eighth notes.

3

4

3

2

p

f

mf

cresc.

f

mf

cresc.

f

decresc.

cresc.

f

tr

Sonata IX.

Adagio.

mf

tr

decresc.

p

cresc.

f

Allegro ma poco.

f

p

f

mf

cresc.

tr

1.

2.

mf

f

Musical score for Sonata IX, measures 1-24. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of ten staves. Measures 1-4 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). Measures 5-8 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). Measures 9-12 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). Measures 13-16 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). Measures 17-20 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). Measures 21-24 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*p*, *f*, *rit.*).

Adagio.

Musical score for Sonata IX, Adagio section, measures 25-32. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two staves. Measures 25-32 are marked with a wavy line (*tr*). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*mf*).

cresc.

f

p

mf

Fine.

4^{te} Lage

sempre

simile

Da Capo al Segno.

Sonata X.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Adagio.' and the dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The music features various melodic lines with trills (*tr*) and triplets. The second staff continues the melodic development with a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The third staff shows a *cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The fourth staff includes a *mf* dynamic and a *tr* marking. The fifth staff features a *tr* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The sixth staff includes a *tr* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The seventh staff concludes the section with a *tr* marking and a *mf* dynamic.

Vivace.

The Vivace section consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Vivace.' and the dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *f*. The music features various melodic lines with trills (*tr*) and triplets. The second staff continues the melodic development with a *p* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The third staff includes a *f* dynamic and a *tr* marking. The fourth staff concludes the section with a *tr* marking and a *f* dynamic.

This musical score page, titled "Sonata X." and numbered "41", contains 11 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring numerous trills (marked "tr"), arpeggios (marked "Arpeggio."), and dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The staves are connected by a single brace on the left. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some unusual markings, such as "w" (possibly for "wavy" or "trill") and "V" (possibly for "vibrato"). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro ma non troppo.

mf *p* *mf*

tr *p*

mf

p

cresc.

f *tr*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

p *f*

This musical score for Sonata X, page 43, consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (marked 'tr'). Dynamics are indicated throughout: *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on the fourth and seventh staves; *f* (forte) appears on the sixth staff; *p* (piano) appears on the fifth and eighth staves; *cresc.* (crescendo) appears on the ninth staff; and *decresc.* (decrescendo) appears on the tenth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the final staff.

Sonata XI.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of five staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Trills (*tr*) are used as ornaments on several notes. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro.

The Allegro section consists of six staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The tempo is marked with a 'C' time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and frequent trills (*tr*). Dynamics vary throughout, including *f* (forte), *mf*, *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). A first and second ending bracket is present on the fourth staff. The section ends with a double bar line.



Aria gratoso.
Allegro ma non troppo.



Sonata XII.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Adagio.' and the dynamics are marked 'mf'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and trills (tr) throughout. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff introduces a trill (tr) and a grace note (w). The fourth staff features several trills (tr) and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The fifth staff continues the melodic development. The sixth staff concludes the section with a trill (tr) and a final cadence.

Allegro ma non troppo.

The Allegro ma non troppo section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro ma non troppo.' and the dynamics are marked 'f'. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and trills (tr) throughout. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a trill (tr) and a grace note (w). The fourth staff continues the melodic development. The fifth staff concludes the section with a trill (tr) and a final cadence.

Sonata XII.

This page of musical notation contains 12 staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Da Capo.

Allegro.



Fine.