

Allegro deciso.

Rapid and strong.

¹⁾ The Staccato employed here should have about the same effect as the "Martellato" stroke on the violin. One is to take from each note only sufficient value to afford time to accent the next with a short, vigorous wrist action.

2) To correctly represent this construction of form, it will be of advantage to imagine this passage as corresponding to the beginning of the second division. Therefore about as follows:

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains measures 11 and 12, ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It continues from measure 12. The score includes dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf).

3 5 4 2 1 5 4 1 3 1

Ossia 3) *p cresc.* etc. 12

2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 (3 2 3 1 3 2 3 1)

1 2 1 1 1 2 4 3 2

Ossia *f* 1 5 3 2 1 3 2 1

1 3 1 2 4 3 5

meno f 1 2 4 5 3 2 1 4 5

4 3 2 1 5 3 4 5 3 2 4 1 3

non legato

(Coda)

4) *f* 5 3 4 3 1

ten. 3

2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 5 1

³⁾ The trill of a minor second, as given here, is, in the Bach sense, entirely right and in proper style even though the crossrelation with the upper voice may shock some too prudish ears. The trill represents the descending, the linking of the theme above it the ascending, melodic minor scale.

4) The interpolated measure here is in symmetrical relation to the end of the first division, and thus points directly to the conclusion of the piece, thus leading one to regard the four measures yet following as Coda.