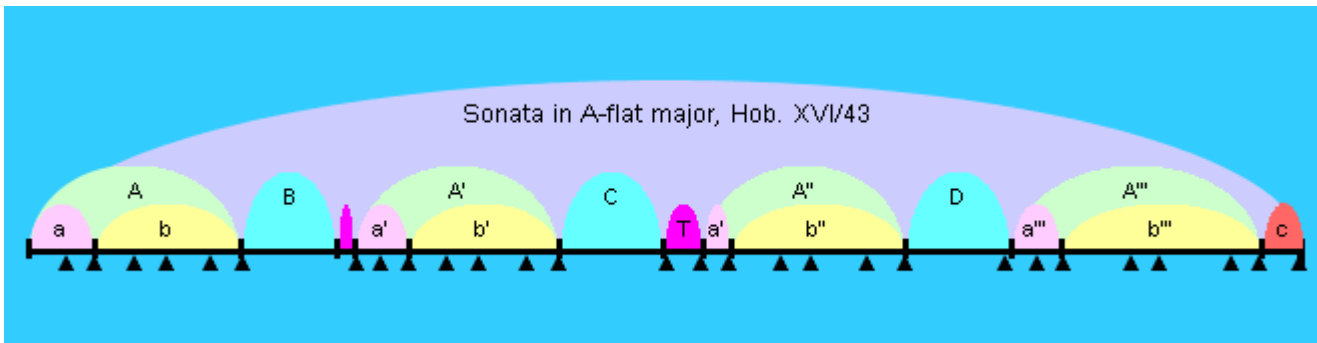


Timeline: Seven Part Rondo (and a Brief Codetta)



Sonata in A-flat major, Hob. XVI/43 [0:00.0]

A [0:00.0] Overall key is Ab Major for the A section

a [0:00.0] The third and final movement of Haydn's Sonata in A-flat major, Hob. XVI/43 begins with the Rondo theme. As the movement progresses and each time the Rondo theme returns, the a and b themes go through variations. The "a" and "b" sections form an asymmetrical binary.

[0:09.0] Cadence: PAC in Ab Major

b [0:15.8] The b section of the Rondo theme is longer than the a section. During the b section, it becomes apparent that the binary form that Haydn used was rounded binary. Simply stated, this means that the beginning of the a section returns at the end of the b section. It is important to note that the section begins in Eb Major but the primary key of the section is in Ab Major. Fun Fact: Haydn was born in 1732. George Washington was born in the same year.

[0:15.9] PAC in Ab Major

[0:25.7] PAC in Eb Major

[0:33.4] PAC in Ab Major

[0:44.0] PAC in Eb Major

B [0:51.5] The overall key for the B section is Eb Major. Haydn leads us to believe that there will be another restatement of the a section. This is merely a ruse and this section is, in actuality, the beginning of the B section. Fun Fact: When Haydn's Symphony no. 96 was premiered a huge chandelier fell from the ceiling during the performance. The symphony got its nickname, the 'Miracle' Symphony, because nobody was injured.

[0:52.2] PAC in Ab Major

T [1:14.7] The B section ends with a Half Cadence in Ab Major. After this half cadence there is a short transition to the return of the Rondo theme.

A' [1:19.4] The overall key for the A' section is Ab Major.

a' [1:19.4] A' begins with an identical restatement of the first half of the "a" section from the Rondo theme. The second half of "a" is a variation of "a" making use of sixteenth note runs while maintaining the same melodic structure. The harmonic structure is also nearly identical.

[1:19.5] HC in Ab Major

[1:25.4] PAC in Ab Major

b' [1:32.5] The b section of A' restates the b section of the Rondo theme however, the melody is now a variation of b. The b section in this variation is different because the melody is now filled with sixteenth note runs. The bass part is very simple and is similar rhythmically to the b section. Fun Fact: Haydn would begin most of his scores with dedications to God by using such statements as "in nomine domini" (In the name of the Lord).

[1:32.5] PAC in Ab Major

[1:41.8] PAC in Eb Major

[1:49.5] PAC in Ab Major

[2:00.9] PAC in Eb Major

[2:08.9] PAC in Ab Major

C [2:09.1] The overall key of the C section is F Minor The beginning of the C section is incredibly unstable. At the end of the C section there is a measure long pause before the transition into A" begins. Fun Fact: Haydn reportedly earned almost as much money in one year working in London as he did in 20 years working for the Esterhazy Family.

T [2:34.1] The music transitions to Ab Major. The transition that leads to the restatement of the Rondo theme only has three bass chords. The transition in the treble part seems almost unaccompanied. The lack of a strong bass foundation creates a sense of instability.

[2:35.1] HC in F minor

[2:43.3] HC in Ab Major

A" [2:43.7] The overall key of the A" section is Ab Major.

a" [2:43.7] The a" section of the Rondo theme is stated only once instead of twice this time. The melody and harmony are similar to the beginning of the piece. Although the melody and harmony are similar it is only half of the a section. For this reason it was labeled as a". There are off beats in the melody in just a few measures.

[2:50.2] PAC in Ab Major

b" [2:50.5] The b section of the Rondo theme restates the melody of the original b section and uses strings of sixteenth notes to make the melody more exciting. The bass part remains very simple. There are however a few alterations in the final two measures of the section. There is a transition at the end of this section that begins after a cadence in Eb Major. The two measure transition then returns to the A section. Fun Fact: When Napoleon invaded Vienna in 1809, Haydn was such a respected person that Napoleon ordered guards to watch his house so that he wouldn't have to move in his old age.

[3:03.0] PAC in Eb Major

[3:10.1] PAC in Ab Major

[3:23.7] PAC in Eb Major

D [3:32.9] The overall key of the D section is Db Major The typical Seven Part Rondo form would suggest that this section should be B'. After thoroughly reviewing the score and attempting to find a link between the B section and this section, it became apparent that the two sections are too different to label this section B'. For this reason I chose to call this section D. Section D is a whirlwind spinning out of control. The very beginning of the D section seems to allude to the A section but quickly leaves the listener with a flurry of new material. Fun Fact: Haydn was so fond of Mozart that Mozart's Requiem was played at Haydn's funeral.

[3:32.9] PAC in Ab Major

[3:57.1] HC in Ab Major

A''' [3:58.7] The overall key for A''' is Ab Major.

a''' [3:58.7] Haydn begins the "a" section of the Rondo theme with an identical melody and harmony to the beginning of the piece. The difference though, is that the melody and harmony are both an octave lower than in the beginning. The second half of section "a" remains the same except for a few aleatory octave jumps within the melody.

[4:05.0] PAC in Ab Major

b''' [4:10.9] In the final b section the bass line is almost identical while the melody line uses tied notes over the bar line and alterations to the melody. The tied notes over the bar line give the restatement of the b section an almost off-beat feel. The restatement of the beginning of the a section at the end of b is very similar to the beginning. The only main differences are that there are random octave leaps in the melody and that this time the b section has different tempo markings and dynamics. Fun Fact: The music for the German National Anthem was written by Haydn.

[4:11.4] PAC in Ab Major

[4:28.1] PAC in Eb Major

[4:34.7] PAC in Ab Major

[4:52.3] PAC in Eb Major

[4:58.9] PAC in Ab Major

c [4:59.5] The overall key of the codetta is Ab Major. The piece ends with a 10 measure codetta. The codetta begins by repeating a 3 measure segment of the D section. It resolves with a strong perfect authentic cadence.

[5:09.2] PAC in Ab Major

Timepoint list (in milliseconds): [0, 15870, 51545, 74799, 79424, 92570, 129103, 154111, 163743, 170553, 212983, 238743, 250924, 299503, 309281]

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