SCHUBERT

RONDO IN A MAJOR OPUS 107; D. 951 FOR ONE PIANO, FOUR HANDS

EDITED BY MAURICE HINSON AND ALLISON NELSON



AN ALFRED MASTERWORK EDITION



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FRANZ SCHUBERT

RONDO IN A MAJOR, OP. 107; D. 951 (FOR ONE PIANO, FOUR HANDS)

Edited by Maurice Hinson and Allison Nelson

Foreword

Franz Schubert (1797–1828) wrote three rondos for piano duet. The first, *Rondo in D Major*, Op. 138; D. 608, was composed early in his career (1818), but published much later (1835). The second, *Rondeau brillant*, Op. 84, No. 2, was composed circa 1825, but not published until 1827. It was meant to be the last movement of a three-movement *Divertissement*, D. 823, for four hands (the other movements being the *Marche brillante*, Op. 63, No. 1, and the *Andantino varié*, Op. 84, No. 1).

The third and final rondo, *Rondo in A Major*, Op. 107; D. 951, is warm and lyrical, having been called "the apotheosis of all Schubert compositions for four hands." It was composed in 1828 for the Viennese company Artaria, which published it shortly after Schubert's death later that year.

ABOUT THE MUSIC

The lyrical themes in the *Rondo* are highly decorative, treated freely, and full of exciting rhythms. Although the dynamic range is limited, exquisite use of p and pp over long periods of time (measures 1–137 for example) create a haunting effect. The writing for both the Primo and Secondo is highly effective and equally difficult.

Care should be taken when studying this work. Notice that almost every time a phrase is repeated there is a slight change either in notes or rhythm. In these cases, the fingering must be changed accordingly.

Form: quasi sonata-allegro. A B $A^1 / C / A^2 B^1 A^3$; the C section varies the B theme

A = measures 1–68; **B** = 68–102; A^1 = 102–137; **C** = 138–175; A^2 = 175–219; B^1 = 219–241; A^3 = 241–292; **Coda** = 292–310.

¹ Albert Einstein, Schubert: A Musical Portrait (London: Oxford University Press, 1951), 282.

Rondo in A Major

SECONDO



Rondo in A Major

Franz Schubert (1797–1828) Op. 107; D. 951

