

Example 1: Haydn, Sinfonia Concertante, Op. 84, II: Andante, bars 1–4

[illegible]

a) $\frac{6}{8}(\frac{3}{4})$

Example a) illustrates hemiolas in $\frac{6}{8}(\frac{3}{4})$ time. The top system shows two staves with a treble and bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The time signature is $\frac{6}{8}(\frac{3}{4})$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff has a treble clef and the time signature is $\frac{6}{8}(\frac{3}{4})$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The word "and" is written between the staves. A bracket on the right side of the system is labeled "hemiolas". The bottom system shows two staves with a treble and bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The time signature is $\frac{6}{8}$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff has a treble clef and the time signature is $\frac{6}{8}$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The word "and" is written between the staves.

b) $\frac{3}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$

Example b) illustrates hemiolas in $\frac{3}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$ time. The top system shows two staves with a treble and bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The time signature is $\frac{3}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff has a treble clef and the time signature is $\frac{3}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The word "and" is written between the staves. A bracket on the right side of the system is labeled "hemiolas". The bottom system shows two staves with a treble and bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The time signature is $\frac{3}{4}$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff has a treble clef and the time signature is $\frac{3}{4}$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The word "and" is written between the staves.

c) $\frac{6}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$

Example c) illustrates hemiolas in $\frac{6}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$ time. The top system shows two staves with a treble and bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The time signature is $\frac{6}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff has a treble clef and the time signature is $\frac{6}{4}(\frac{3}{2})$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The word "and" is written between the staves. A bracket on the right side of the system is labeled "hemiolas". The bottom system shows two staves with a treble and bass clef, both with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The time signature is $\frac{6}{4}$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff has a treble clef and the time signature is $\frac{6}{4}$. The music consists of a sequence of notes: a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The word "and" is written between the staves.

Example 3: Mozart, keyboard Concerto in E $\flat$, K. 449, I: Allegro vivace, bars 1–4 and 37–40

a) Bars 1–4 (opening theme)

TUTTI

Ob. 1,2 *a2* *f*

Tpt. in E $\flat$ 1,2 *f*

I *f*

II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. & Cb. *f*

b) Bars 37–40 (subordinate theme)

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Example 4: Mozart, Symphony in B $\flat$, K. 319, I: Allegro assai, bars 1–6^a and 55–63^a

a) Bars 1–6^a (opening theme)

Ob. 1,2 *f*

Bn. 1,2 *f*

Tpt. in B $\flat$ alto 1,2 *f*

I *f*

II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. & Cb. *f*

(continued)

b) Bars 57–63^a (subordinate theme)

Example 5: Mozart, keyboard Sonata in F, K. 332, I: Allegro, bars 1–12 and 62–68^a

a) Bars 1–12

b) Bars 5–8

c) Bars 62–68^a

Example 6: Brahms, Symphony No. 2 in D, Op. 73, I: Allegro non troppo, bars 20–31 (strings only)

Example 6: Brahms, Symphony No. 2 in D, Op. 73, I: Allegro non troppo, bars 20–31 (strings only)

Example 7: Haydn, Symphony No. 98 in B $\flat$

a) I: Adagio, bars 1–4^a

Example 7a: Haydn, Symphony No. 98 in B $\flat$, I: Adagio, bars 1–4^a

b) I: Allegro, bars 16–24

Example 7b: Haydn, Symphony No. 98 in B $\flat$, I: Allegro, bars 16–24

(continued)

c) I: Allegro, bars 59–67^a

Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello/Contrabass. The score shows a sequence of measures with various dynamics including *sf* and *p*.

Example 8: Haydn, Symphony No. 92 in G, “Oxford”
III: Menuetto, Allegretto, bars 1–2 and 41–43

Flute, Oboes I and II, Bassoon, Horns in G, Trumpets in C, Timpani, Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello/Contrabass. The score shows a sequence of measures with various dynamics including *f*. A note indicates a "displaced contraction hemiola" in the Violins II part.

Example 9: Haydn Symphony No. 99 in E $\flat$, III: Menuetto, Allegretto, bars 1–4 and 52–56

Example 10: Haydn, keyboard Sonata in D, Hob. XVI: 51 (Landon 61),
II: Finale, Presto

a) Bars 1–15

displaced hemiolas

b) Bars 23b–36

climactic hemiolas
(first displaced,
second notated)

Example 11: Beethoven, keyboard Sonata in D, Op. 10, No. 3

a) I: Presto, bars 53–57 and 66–70

(continued)

b) IV: Rondo, Allegro, bars 1–9

Example 12: Handel, keyboard Suite in F# minor (1720), II: Largo, bars 9–15^a

Example 13: Handel, *Saul*, IV [Menuet]: Andante larghetto, bars 1–8

*Violoncello, Violone, Bassoon, Harpsichord

Example 15: Handel, Trio Sonata in B minor, Op. 2, No. 1, IV: Allegro

Epilog

b) Bars 1–2, 9–10, and 22–23

Example 16

a) Handel, Anthem, *As Pants the Hart*, HWV 251a, V: “Why so full of grief,” bars 6–15^a

Larghetto

10 15

Alto solo 1

Why so full of grief, O my soul, O my— soul, O my— soul,

Alto solo 2

Why so full of grief, O my soul, O my— soul, O my— soul,

Org.

Gt. Sw.

b) Agostino Steffani, *La superbia d’Alessandro*, act III, scene 6

Aria: “Solo ad anima tiranna,” bars 17–19

Ob.

Vln.

Rosane

può pia - cer, può pia - cer,

B. c.

(after John Roberts)