

LE HAMAC

MÉLODIE POÉTIQUE.

Ch. Dancla, Op.176, N° 5.

No 4.

Allegretto quasi Andante. cantando
mf

Allegretto quasi Andante.
p *cresc.*

rall. *a tempo*
rall. *f*

poco rall. *a tempo*
f *p* *poco rall.* *tenuto.*

rall. e dim. *cantando*
mf

rall. e dim. *a tempo*
pp leggero

rall. e dim. *p e cantandu*

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The top staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff features a complex accompaniment with dense chords and arpeggiated patterns in the right hand, and a simple bass line in the left hand.

Second system of the musical score. It begins with the instruction *rall.* in the first staff. The notation continues with similar melodic and accompanimental patterns as the first system, maintaining the B-flat key signature and 3/4 time signature.

Third system of the musical score. The first staff includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *trem.* (trémolo), *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo), and *piu cresc.* (piu crescendo). The second staff also has *p* and *poco cresc.* markings. The music features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs.

Fourth system of the musical score. This system is characterized by a dense, rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff, consisting of many sixteenth-note chords. The top staff continues with a melodic line. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass line.

Fifth and final system of the musical score. It features a melodic line in the top staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff. The system includes various articulations and dynamic markings, ending with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass line.

