

Waltz in E Minor, No. 4

SELMA SMITH
Opus 89

♩ = 120

♩

mf *rit.* *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo*
simile

p *rit.* *a tempo*

to Coda ⊕

to Coda ⊕

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music begins with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note E3 in the bass. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece, showing further development of the melodic and harmonic themes. The treble staff has a more active melodic line with slurs and ties, while the bass staff maintains a steady accompaniment. Brackets are used below the bass staff to group measures.

The third system includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) and *rit.* (ritardando). The music concludes this system with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The treble staff has a final chord marked with a sharp sign, and the bass staff has a long note with a slur.

D.S. al Coda

This section is marked *D.S. al Coda*. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. A dashed line and a hairpin symbol indicate a dynamic change or a specific performance instruction.

\oplus *Coda*

This section is marked with a Coda symbol (\oplus) and *Coda*. It consists of two staves with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble and a rest in the bass.