

Of the six Pavans that Luis Milan (1500-1561) wrote, these are the three that are most played. They are the most attractive and differ slightly so there is a nice contrast. It's logical that if a composer writes so much he will hit gold a few times, Fernando Sor's Variations on a theme of Mozart is a good example of this.

The Pavan was originally a dance form in duple form, sometimes in triple time, and sometimes quite lively. The association of the contrasting dances was the origin of the Suite.

I have re-written and arranged the music to make it easier to read.

## PAVAN No 1

The image displays a musical score for 'PAVAN No 1' in 4/4 time. The score is arranged in ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with occasional rests and dynamic markings. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the melodic contour and harmonic structure. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth staff.

## PAVAN No 2

Musical score for PAVAN No 2, featuring ten staves of music in G major. The score includes various time signatures (4/4, 6/4) and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

## Pavan No 4

You'll find this one elsewhere on my site but I've put the three of them here so they'll all be together in your folder.

Musical score for Pavan No 4, featuring a single staff of music in G major. The score includes a 4/4 time signature and complex rhythmic patterns. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The image displays a musical score for six staves, all in G major (one sharp). The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values and rests. The first staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff features a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, and then a half note G4. The third staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, and then a half note G4. The fourth staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, and then a half note G4. The fifth staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, and then a half note G4. The sixth staff begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, and then a half note G4. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Remember that these are not overly slow although stately, and very legato.