

Pavane

Andante

Don Luis Milan (o. 1500-1560). Udgivet 1536

The first system of the Pavane consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking and contains a series of chords and a melodic line. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a steady rhythm.

The second system continues the piece. It features a double bar line in the middle. The treble staff has a forte (f) dynamic marking in the first half and a piano (p) dynamic marking in the second half. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment.

The third system shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system. The treble staff has a more active melodic line, while the bass staff remains supportive.

The fourth system continues the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with some rests, while the bass staff provides a consistent accompaniment. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system.

The fifth and final system of the Pavane. It concludes with a double bar line. The treble staff has a melodic line that ends with a final chord, and the bass staff provides a concluding accompaniment.

Pavane kommer af fransk se pavaner = at bryste sig og paon = påfugl.

Oprindelig spansk dans, der blev populær i 1500-tallet og hurtigt bredte sig til andre lande, bl. a. Frankrig.

Kavalleren skulle med sit sværd bære kappens skøder som en påfuglehale.