



Introduction
et

VARIATIONS
pour la

GUITARE

sur un thème favori de l'Opéra:

LUCREZIA BORGIA

de Donizetti

composées et dédiées

à Mademoiselle

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par

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Oeuvre 61.

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VARIATIONS.

Joh. Padovetz Op. 61.

Maestoso

Introduction.

The Introduction section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *p* dynamic marking. The second staff continues with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves feature a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *f* and *ff*. The fifth staff concludes the introduction with a *f* dynamic and a fermata over the final note.

Allegretto

Tema.

The Tema section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a *f* dynamic marking. The second staff continues with a *p* dynamic and includes a *p* dynamic marking. The third and fourth staves feature a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *p* and *f*. The fifth staff concludes the theme with a *p* dynamic and a fermata over the final note.



Var. 1.

Musical score for Variation 1, consisting of six staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *pp* are present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Var. 2.

Musical score for Variation 2, consisting of three staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* and *f* are present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation on page 5, featuring a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of a single melodic line with various dynamics including piano (p) and forte (f).

Minore più lento.

Var. 3. *p*

Second system of musical notation on page 5, continuing the piece with multiple staves. It includes dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and fortissimo (fp), along with first and second endings (1a and 2a).

Tempo Imo

Var. 4.

The musical score for 'Var. 4' is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Tempo Imo'. The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *p^x* (pianissimo). There are also articulation symbols such as accents and slurs. The piece concludes with first and second endings, labeled '1^a' and '2^a' respectively. The final staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score consisting of eight staves. The notation includes complex melodic lines with sixteenth-note runs and chords, as well as a simpler accompaniment in the bottom staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 7/8. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' and 'pφ'.

