
FRANZ LISZT

Consolations
pour le piano

s. 172. n° 1-2

ARRANGEMENT FOR TWO GUITARS
TRANSCRIPCIÓN PARA DOS GUITARRAS

Paloma
TORRELLAS BAJÓN



Franz Liszt (Raiding, Hungría, 22 de octubre de 1811 - Bayreuth, Alemania, 31 de julio de 1886) compuso las *Consolaciones* entre los años 1844 - 1850, etapa en la que, tras una intensa gira de conciertos, se instala en Weimar, abandonando su carrera como virtuoso del piano y concentrando toda su atención en la creación de nueva música.

La obra consta de un conjunto de seis piezas escritas para piano solo, inspiradas en el estilo musical de los *Nocturnos* de F. Chopin. Existen dos versiones de la misma:

- S. 171a (LW A111a): compuesta entre 1844 y 1849 y publicada en 1992 por G. Henle Verlag. El manuscrito se encuentra en el “Archivo Goethe- Schiller”, en Weimar.
- S. 172 (LW A111b): compuesta entre 1849 y 1850 y publicada en 1850 por Breitkopf & Härtel. Se trata de la segunda versión de las *Consolaciones*. Con respecto a la primera versión (S.171a), el cambio más significativo es la sustitución de la tercera pieza “Lento, quasi recitativo” (Mi Mayor / Do sostenido menor en S.171a), por el “Lento placido” (Re bemol Mayor en S.172). Las cinco piezas restantes mantienen sus indicaciones y tonalidades, simplificando su material.

En la presente edición aparecen transcritas para dos guitarras las *Consolaciones* nº1 y nº2 de la versión S. 172. El arreglo se ha realizado sobre la 1^a edición¹ de la misma.

¹ LISZT, Franz: *Consolations pour le piano*. (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, pl.8085, 1850). [en línea] Disponible en: <http://weblibrary.juilliard.edu/danaliszt/s172.pdf> [Última consulta: 28-04-2020]

Franz Liszt (Raiding, Hungary, on october 22, 1811 - Bayreuth, Germany, on july 31, 1886) composed the *Consolations* between 1844 – 1850. In those years, after an intense concert tour, he settled in Weimar, leaving his career as piano virtuous and focusing all his attention on creating new music.

The work consists of a set of six pieces written for solo piano, inspired by the musical style of F. Chopin's *Nocturnes*. There are two versions of them:

- S. 171a (LW A111a): composed between 1844 and 1849 and published in 1992 by G. Henle Verlag. The manuscript is stored in the “Goethe-Schiller Archive”, in Weimar.
- S. 172 (LW A111b): composed in 1849 and 1850 and published in 1850 by Breitkopf & Härtel. This is the second version of the *Consolations*. With respect to the first version (S.171a), the most significant change is the replacement of the third piece “Lento, quasi recitativo” (E Major / C sharp minor in S.171a) with the “Lento placido” (Re A flat major in S.172). The remaining five pieces maintain their indications and shades, simplifying their material.

In this edition the *Consolations* n°1 and n°2 of the version S. 172 are transcribed for two guitars. The arrangement has been made on the 1st edition² of the same.

² LISZT, Franz: *Consolations pour le piano*. (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel, pl.8085, 1850). [online]
Available in: <http://weblibrary.juilliard.edu/danaliszt/s172.pdf> [Last view: 28-04-2020]

Consolations

1

Franz LISZT

arr. Paloma TORRELLAS BAJÓN

Andante con moto

Gitarre I

Gitarre II

1

6

11

16

21

dolce

poco rit. *a tempo*

poco riten.

Un poco più mosso

Gitarre I Gitarre II

cantando expresivo *p*

6 Harm.
8^a

smorz.

II

16 rinforz.

21 *diminuendo*

2

26

31

37

poco ritard.

a tempo

ben marcato ed espressivo il canto

42

Harm.

8^a

cantando

appassionato

53

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of seven sharps. The music consists of various note heads with stems, some with small horizontal dashes indicating rhythmic value, and some with curved beams connecting them. Measure 53 ends with a double bar line.

58

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of seven sharps. The music consists of various note heads with stems, some with small horizontal dashes indicating rhythmic value, and some with curved beams connecting them. Measure 58 ends with a double bar line.

63

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of seven sharps. The music consists of various note heads with stems, some with small horizontal dashes indicating rhythmic value, and some with curved beams connecting them. Measure 63 ends with a double bar line.

69

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of seven sharps. The music consists of various note heads with stems, some with small horizontal dashes indicating rhythmic value, and some with curved beams connecting them. Measure 69 ends with a double bar line.

75

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in a key signature of seven sharps. The music consists of various note heads with stems, some with small horizontal dashes indicating rhythmic value, and some with curved beams connecting them. The page includes dynamic markings: "poco a poco più ritenuto." above the top staff and "pp" (pianissimo) below the bottom staff. Measures 75 and 76 end with a double bar line.