

CONSOLATIONS SIX PENSÉES POÉTIQUES

1

Andante con moto*)

dolce

* *

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and A major (three sharps). Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#). Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, B), (B, D#), (D#, F#), (F#, A). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (E, G), (G, B), (B, D), (D, F#).

13 ***)

poco ritard. a tempo

19

poco riten.*****)

*****)

*) „Tempo: ohngefähr... d = 52.“ (L-P)

* *) „Der 1. Takt ... der tenuto-Gruppe, mit Pedal“ (L-P)

* * *) „Ausführung:  “ (L-P)

* * * *) „Das *rit*[en]. bezieht sich nur auf diesen Takt mit vor-
tretender ... Baßbewegung.“ (L-P)

*) "Tempo: approximately ... $\text{d} = 52$." (L-P)

* *) "The first bar of the tenuto group 'with pedal'" (L-P)

* * *) "To be played:  " (L-P)

* * * * *) "The *rit*[en]. refers only to this bar, to the prominent movement in the bass." (L-P)

* * * * *) "Nos. 1 and 2 of 'Consolations' belong together and are to be played without any break between them." (L-P)

2.

Un poco più mosso**)

*) „Die zweite Consolation schließe sich unmittelbar ... der vorigen an.“ (L-P)

**) „ $\text{♩} = 126$ “ (L-P)

*) "The second Consolation follows on directly from the preceding one." (L-P)

**) " $\text{♩} = 126$ " (L-P)

25

30

36

poco ritard. a tempo

ben marcato ed espressivo il canto

41

smorz.

46

cantando

appassionato

104
 50 *poco riten.*

 accentuato ed
 espressivo assai

55

 smorz.

60

 rinforz.
 smorz.

65

 sf

70

 poco a poco

75
più ritenuto

 pp

Lento placido *)

cantando

1

ppp sempre legatissimo

12 12 12

2

**)

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

*) , , ♂ = 80 " (L-P)

*) "♩ = 80" (L-P)

* *) „Das Fundamental-Des ist ‚Takt um Takt leise‘ wieder anzuschlagen, um die Fortdauer seines Klanges, die von der Pedal-dämpfung unterbrochen wird, wieder herzustellen.“ (L-P)

* *) "The basic D flat must be played '*quietly from bar to bar*' so that its sound can be renewed, as the pedal changes break it off." (L-P)

106

17

21

25

28

mf espressivo

dolcissimo

32

mf espr.

36

30 dolciss.

107

poco riten.

42

46

50 quasi cadenza

54 smor - - zan - - do

ritard.

57 ppp per - den - do

* „Die Kadenz ließ der Meister verlängern durch ad libitum-Wiederholungen der letzten Figur [der rechten Hand] bis der Spieler bei dem ihm erreichbaren ‚niente des Klanges‘ (jedoch ohne zu retardieren) ankam...“ (L-P)

*) “The Master extended the cadenza by ad lib. repetition of the last figure [in the right hand] until the ‘annihilation of the sound’ which is brought about (though without any slowing down) by the player actually arrives.” (L-P)

4.



Quasi adagio *)

cantabile con divozione

4.

8

12

*) $\text{♩} = 58''$ (L-P)

A musical score for piano, page 18. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The tempo is marked as 120. The music includes various note values and rests, with a dynamic instruction "stringendo" placed above the top staff.

22

slargando

cresc.

dim.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is common time. Measure 26 begins with a dynamic 'p' (piano). The right hand plays eighth-note chords, while the left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns, some with grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main note heads.

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 30. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the right hand (treble clef) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (bass clef). The key signature is three flats. The music includes various note heads, rests, and dynamic markings like a decrescendo line. Measures 30-31 are shown, with measure 31 continuing from measure 30.

* „,Kein Kreuzen der Hände!“ — die Melodie übernehme die rechte Hand.“ (L-P)

*) " *No hand crossing!*" — the melody is to be carried on by the right hand." (L-P)

Andantino *)

con grazia dolce

5.

a tempo

II poco riten.

espressivo con anima

17.

dolce

23.

*) ,,, $\text{♩} = 84''$ (L-P)

^{*)}Der 1. Ton der Melodie ist um ein Achtel länger. Die korrekte Notierung würde das Notenbild unnötig komplizieren, deshalb sind wir der ungewöhnlichen, vereinfachten Schreibweise Liszts gefolgt.

^{*)}The first melody note is a quaver longer. Correct notation would have made the music look unnecessarily complicated and so in this edition Liszt's irregular, simplified notation has been followed.

Allegretto sempre cantabile *)

p rubato

*) „ $\text{♩} = 60''$ (L-P)

* „Der stärkere Ausdruck und breitere Klang dieser Strophe verlangt ein Zurückhalten des Tempo.“ (L-P)

*) „ $\text{♩} = 60''$ (L-P)

**) “This section demands that the tempo be held back on account of its greater expressive power and broader tone.” (L-P)

Musical score for piano, featuring two staves (treble and bass) in common time, with a key signature of four sharps. The score consists of six systems of music, numbered 26 through 52. Measure 26 begins with a dynamic of $\text{f} \# \text{ f}$. Measures 27-28 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 29 starts with a dynamic of sf . Measures 30-31 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 32 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measure 33 contains a melodic line with a sustained note. Measures 34-35 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 36 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measures 37-38 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measures 40-41 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 42 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measures 43-44 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 45 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measures 46-47 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 48 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measures 49-50 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 51 begins with a dynamic of sf . Measure 52 concludes the section.

appassionato e molto
accentuato

57

62 cre - - - scen - - - do

68 *sf* quasi cadenza sempre più rinf. *)

69 marcato il canto f vibrato 8. *)

73

* „Die dritt- und vorletzte Figur kann jede ad libitum mehrmals wiederholt werden.“ (L-P)

*) “The penultimate figure and the one preceding it can be repeated several times ad libitum by whoever.” (L-P)

77

sf

81

*

85

p

90

**)

95

p

*), „Von hier Tempo: $\text{J.I.} = 48.$ “ (L-P)

**) „Den zweiten Teil der Coda spiele man als Wiederholung leiser als das erstemal.“ (L-P)

*), “From here on the tempo is $\text{J.I.} = 48.$ ” (L-P)

**) “The second part of the coda should be played as a repetition more quietly than the first time.” (L-P)