

ПЕРВЫЙ ВИОЛОНЧЕЛЬНЫЙ КОНЦЕРТ Д. Д. ШОСТАКОВИЧА

Первый виолончельный концерт Д. Д. Шостаковича был начат 1 мая 1959 года, о чем свидетельствует запись композитора на полях автографа¹. Весь концерт был закончен 20 июля того же года в Доме творчества композиторов в Комарово. В интервью газете «Советская культура», опубликованном 6 июня 1959 года, Шостакович сказал: «Ближайшей моей крупной работой будет Концерт для виолончели с оркестром. Первая часть, Allegretto в характере шуточного марша, уже закончена. Концерт, судя по всему, будет трёхчастным. Сообщить что-либо определённое о его содержании я затрудняюсь. Подобные вопросы, несмотря на их простоту, всегда кажутся очень трудными. Ведь нередко бывает так, что в процессе создания произведения существенно меняются и форма, и круг выразительных средств, и самый жанр его. Могу лишь сообщить, что концерт этот задуман сравнительно давно; первоначальным импульсом к его сочинению явилось ознакомление с Симфонией-концертом для виолончели с оркестром Сергея Прокофьева. Произведение это весьма заинтересовало меня и вызвало желание попробовать свои силы в этом жанре»².

Первый виолончельный концерт Шостаковича — как немногие инструментальные концерты — написан в форме четырёхчастного цикла. В этом композитор следует структуре своего Первого скрипичного концерта, изданного десятилетием раньше. Четырёхчастный цикл достаточно необычен для инструментального концерта и более свойствен симфонии. Из многочисленных романтических виолончельных концертов только Концерт для виолончели с оркестром Элгара (1919) четырёхчастен, а из концертов XX века — Cello Symphony (Симфония для виолончели с оркестром, 1963) Бриттена, которая, так же как и Первый виолончельный концерт Шостаковича, была сочинена для Мстислава Ростроповича и впервые исполнена им в Москве в 1964 году. Причина обращения Шостаковича к четырёхчастному циклу — в его намерении сделать каденцию отдельной частью. Решение это пришло не сразу — в первоначальном варианте каденция отсутствовала и Концерт был трёхчастным.

Как следует из приведённых выше слов Шостаковича, сочиняя Первый виолончельный концерт, композитор во многом вдохновлялся Симфонией-концертом Прокофьева — сочинением, написанным всего несколькими годами ранее для Мстислава Ростроповича, которому Шостакович и посвятил свой Концерт. Но развернутая каденция во второй части Симфонии-концерта еще не стала у Прокофьева отдельной частью. И в Первом скрипичном концерте самого Шостаковича каденция также ещё не является отдельной частью цикла — она как бы продолжает течение Пассакалии, третьей части Концерта. В Симфонии для виолончели с оркестром Бриттена, созданной под влиянием Первого виолончельного концерта Шостаковича, каденция солиста соединяет две последние части (Adagio и Пассакалию), но всё же не является самостоятельной частью. Интересно отметить, что обе каденции — и у Бриттена, и у Шостаковича — предваряются звучанием литавр.

Новаторская структура цикла с каденцией в качестве самостоятельной части является уникальной. Трактовка каденции как отдельной части у Шостаковича в дальнейшем повлияла на создание самостоятельных сочинений под названием «Каденция» — таких, как Каденция для виолончели соло Виктора Екимовского (1970) и Каденция для альтя соло Кшиштофа Пендерецкого (1984).

Первая часть часто воспринимается как гротескный марш. Однако первоначальное «маршеподобное» указание метронома ($\text{♩} = 116$), проставленное композитором, было с его ведома изменено на первых исполнениях М. Л. Ростроповичем на гораздо более быстрый темп³. Молодые исполнители играют эту музыку ещё быстрее — в темпе $\text{♩} = 132$. В партитуре и на клавире, однако, оставлено оригинальное обозначение $\text{♩} = 116$.

Первая тема — один из самых необычных образцов тематизма в виолончельной литературе. Далёкая от образа типичной виолончельной темы, она воспринимается скорее как абстрактный «логотип» или

¹ См.: Архив Д. Д. Шостаковича в Москве, ф. 1, р. 1, ед. хр. 105. С. 1. На одном из листов эскизов (с наброском середины второй части) есть надпись: Дорогому Славе Ростроповичу на добрую память Д. Шостакович. 20 X 1959. Полный автограф партитуры подарен автором Ростроповичу, которому и посвящён этот концерт. В настоящее время находится в семейном архиве М. Л. Ростроповича.

² Творческие планы Дмитрия Шостаковича // Советская культура, 1959, 6 июня.

³ См.: *Wilson Elizabeth. Mstislav Rostropovich. Cellist, Teacher, Legend.* London, 2007. P. 135.

монограмма, причём это впечатление только усиливается довольно необычной артикуляцией, проставленной Шостаковичем: точка, а под ней — чёрточка. По воспоминаниям Ростроповича, Шостакович опасался, что такой штрих мог быть кем-то прочитан как «нота на добавочной линейке»⁴. Этот уникальный, даже в музыке самого Шостаковича, тип артикуляции явно указывает на декламационный, символический характер темы⁵.

И в самом деле, начальная тема концерта является как бы скрытым интонационным «каркасом» грузинской песни «Сулико», столь любимой Сталиным:



Она появляется, сознательно процитированная Шостаковичем, в самом начале финала Концерта (восьмой такт после ц. 63)⁶. Начальная малая терция темы совпадает с мотивом начала песни («Я могилу милой искал»), а третий звук — *ces = h* — с началом второй фразы песни («Но её найти нелегко»). Эта начальная тема концерта была использована Шостаковичем ранее, в его музыке к кинофильму «Молодая гвардия» (1948), где она звучит в эпизоде «Смерть героев» в медленном темпе, как траурный марш:

Adagio

В том же году Шостакович использовал тему песни «Сулико» в своем «Антиформалистическом райке» — сатире на известные события 1948 года (Совещание деятелей советской музыки в ЦК ВКП(б) и последовавшее за этим Постановление ЦК ВКП(б) от 10 февраля «Об опере „Великая дружба“ В. Мурадели») — сочинении, впервые прозвучавшем лишь в 1989 году.

Начальная тема почти сразу же сплетается с мотивом монограммы самого Шостаковича. Она слышна уже в четвёртом такте ц. 1, в виолончельной партии: звуки *as — g — f — e* при ротации и транспозиции дают звуки монограммы композитора *D — Es — C — H*.

⁴ Из беседы автора этих строк с М. Л. Ростроповичем 16 ноября 2006 года в Париже.

⁵ М. Л. Ростропович вспоминал о том, как дирижёр А. В. Гаук во время подготовки к первому исполнению Концерта в Москве объявил, что он нашёл «ключ» к смыслу первой темы Концерта. «Какая замечательная тема, — говорил Гаук, — я чувствую здесь скрытый текст „Мы все за мир, тра-та-та, тра-та-та“» (см.: *Wilson Elizabeth*. Op. cit. P. 135).

⁶ Все ссылки даются по первому изданию партитуры (М., Музгиз, 1960).

Вторая, побочная тема первой части также соотносится с этой монограммой. Короткое оркестровое *tutti* перед началом изложения побочной партии у виолончели (ц. 9) целиком повторяет звуки монограммы: в партии пикколо они звучат в оригинальном ключе: *C — H — Es — D*, в то время как виолончель артикулирует повторение полутоновой интонации — части монограммы. А в шестом такте ц. 10 появляется и сама монограмма, изложенная в партии солиста.

Достаточно простая структура сонатного *allegro* первой части вся основана на постоянном столкновении «знаковых» элементов главной и побочной партий. Разработка (ц. 15) является скорее мозаикой разных тематических фрагментов, чем их стандартной разработкой. Так, один такт до ц. 16 — это мотив монограммы композитора, а уже следующий такт — элемент главной партии, связанный с «Сулико». Всё, что в экспозиции сменяло друг друга в повествовательном ключе, здесь сталкивается в экстремальной ситуации — музыку как бы «лихорадит». Это впечатление ещё более усиливается тем, что второй раздел разработки представляет собой ритмическое «уменьшение» первого — все события происходят здесь вдвое быстрее (ц. 20). Побочная партия изменяется до неузнаваемости в диссонантных аккордах виолончели (ц. 23).

Саркастический и несколько зловещий характер музыки ещё более подчёркивается тем, что солист-виолончелист имеет здесь своего «двойника» — солиста-валторниста, который громогласно вспоминает начальную тему (намёк на «Сулико») во всех важнейших моментах формы. Тот же зловещий «двойник» чередуется с солистом-виолончелистом в проведении побочной партии, меняясь с ним местами (ц. 30).

Вторая часть Концерта — пример новаторской полистилистики Шостаковича. Здесь сочетаются неоклассическая сарабанда, диатоническая тема солиста — и почти малеровский средний эпизод, приводящий к кульминации и коде, где солист играет в сопровождении призрачного звучания челесты.

Каденция (третья часть), помимо показа виртуозных возможностей солиста, является смысловым центром цикла и разработкой всех тем Концерта. Темы цикла проходят в зеркальном порядке: сначала темы второй части, причём также в обратном порядке, как будто время движется вспять. Эта особенность придаёт начальному эпизоду Каденции несколько сомнамбулический характер — сходный с воспоминаниями во сне или в конце жизни человека.

Темп Каденции постепенно убыстряется, появляется и активно разрабатывается тема Сарабанды — начала медленной части. В *Allegretto* появляются элементы среднего раздела первой части. И наконец в *Allegro* возвращаются темы первой части, причём интонации побочной темы становятся определяющими в главной теме финала (троекратное повторение звука *g*). Шостакович как бы движется по вектору времени назад и вперёд.

В начальном *tutti*, открывающем Финал, звучит «Сулико», хотя узнать её довольно трудно. Ростропович признавался, что не услышал этой темы до тех пор, пока Шостакович ему сам не «напел» её⁷. В конце финала вновь появляется начальная тема первой части: в уменьшении (ц. 77), в увеличении (ц. 78) и наконец в своём первоначальном виде (ц. 79). После чего вновь слышна мелодия «Сулико» (ц. 84).

Первый виолончельный концерт Шостаковича, несмотря на свою четырёхчастность, типичную для симфонических циклов, не является Симфонией-концертом в смысле равнозначности роли оркестра и солиста. Это скорее концертштюк, где солист почти везде доминирует. Концерт оркестрован для сравнительно небольшого, почти камерного состава, с двойным набором деревянных духовых и только одной валторной (которая выполняет роль своеобразного «двойника» солиста, особенно в первой части). Оркестровка отличается большой экономностью, *tutti* встречаются нечасто. Шостакович предпочитает использовать различный характер звучания инструментальных групп — деревянных, струнных, ударных.

Первый виолончельный концерт в своей строгой сбалансированности явно имеет и некоторые классические черты: недаром лучшим виолончельным концертом в смысле использования виолончельных регистров, динамики и баланса виолончели и оркестра Шостакович считал Первый виолончельный концерт Сен-Санса, о чём говорил Ростроповичу⁸. Яркий, если не лучший, образец виолончельного концерта XX века, Первый концерт Шостаковича является одним из самых популярных, часто исполняемых и записываемых сочинений виолончельного концертного репертуара.

В отличие от Прокофьева, активно сотрудничавшего с Ростроповичем при написании своей Симфонии-концерта, Шостакович всегда представлял на суд исполнителя уже абсолютно готовое сочинение. Так было и с Первым, и со Вторым виолончельными концертами. Ростропович, для которого Первый концерт был написан и которому посвящён, узнал о факте написания Концерта из газеты, где было опубликовано процитированное выше интервью с Шостаковичем. В конце июля Ро-

⁷ См.: *Wilson Elizabeth*. Op. cit. P. 133.

⁸ См.: Op. cit. P. 135.

стропович получил открытку от Шостаковича с предложением сыграть его только что завершённый Виолончельный концерт. Ростропович приехал в Ленинград 2 августа и в тот же вечер на квартире сестры Шостаковича Марии Дмитриевны впервые услышал музыку Концерта, которую композитор сыграл ему на фортепиано⁹. Ростропович выучил Концерт наизусть за четыре дня¹⁰. 6 августа он вместе с пианистом Александром Дедюхиным уже играл Концерт наизусть Шостаковичу на его даче в Комарово под Ленинградом.

Премьера Виолончельного концерта состоялась в Большом зале Ленинградской филармонии 21 сентября 1959 года (солист Мстислав Ростропович, Симфонический оркестр Ленинградской филармонии под управлением Евгения Мравинского). В Москве Концерт был исполнен 9 октября 1959 года Ростроповичем с Государственным симфоническим оркестром СССР под управлением Александра Гаука. Американская премьера прошла 6 ноября 1959 года в Филадельфии (Ростропович, Филадельфийский оркестр, дирижёр Юджин Орманди), английская — на Эдинбургском фестивале 8 сентября 1960 года.

Клавиш Концерта был сделан самим композитором. Местонахождение автографа неизвестно.

Впервые клавиш был опубликован Музгизом в 1960 году (в издании 1975 года к партии виолончели прибавилась ещё и партия альты в переложении и редакции В. В. Борисовского).

Александр ИВАШКИН

ПОТАКТНЫЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

В основу настоящей публикации положено издание 1986 года (Д. Д. Шостакович. Собрание сочинений. Т. 17. М., Музыка, 1986). Автограф клавиша не обнаружен, имеются лишь черновые наброски (Архив Д. Д. Шостаковича, ф. 1, р. 1, ед. хр. 105 — 32 страницы с Приложением фотокопий 4-х страниц). Текст сверен с изданиями 1964 и 1975 годов и с изданием партитуры 1985 года. Редакция партии виолончели М. Л. Ростроповича.

I. Allegretto

Динамические указания в тактах 55, 58, 60, 66, 68, 86, 123, 184, 185, 189, 197, 218, 279, 285, 291, 302 в автографе и изданиях 1964 и 1975 годов отсутствуют, в издании 1986 года добавлены в соответствии с партитурой, но заключены в квадратные скобки. В настоящем издании квадратные скобки сняты.

Т. 91, 95, 96. P-но. Во всех изданиях динамические указания отсутствуют. Печатается по партитуре (П) 1985 года.

Т. 135. P-но. Пр. р. Во всех изданиях акценты отсутствуют. Печатается по П.

Т. 225. P-но. В изданиях 1964 и 1975 годов перед *e* знаков альтерации нет. Печатается по аналогии с т. 216 и по изданию 1986 года.

Т. 308–310. P-но. Во всех изданиях точки *staccato* отсутствуют. Печатается по П (по партиям *Archipizz.*).

II. Moderato

Динамические указания в тактах 87, 94, 102, 115, 130, 142, 144 в автографе и изданиях 1964 и 1975 годов отсутствуют, в издании 1986 года добавлены в соответствии с партитурой, но заключены в квадратные скобки. В настоящем издании квадратные скобки сняты.

Т. 14–15. P-но. В клавише 1986 года стоят динамические указания *p* и *pp* в скобках. В остальных изданиях и в П они отсутствуют, чему и следует настоящее издание.

Т. 16. P-но. Во всех изданиях динамическое указание отсутствует. Печатается по П.

⁹ Подробнее см.: *Wilson Elizabeth*. Op. cit. P. 131–135.

¹⁰ «Единственный раз в жизни я занимался по девять часов — первые два дня, а последующие два — по семь часов». Опубликовано в книге: Alexander Ivashkin and Joseph Oehrlein. *Rostrospective. On the Life and Achievement of Mstislav Rostropovich* (Schweinfurth: Reimund Maier Verlag, 1997), S. 97.

IV. Allegro con moto

Динамические указания в тактах 33, 72, 73, 78, 79, 88, 89, 92, 94, 126, 316, 338, 365 в автографе и изданиях 1964 и 1975 годов отсутствуют, в издании 1986 года добавлены в соответствии с партитурой, но заключены в квадратные скобки. В настоящем издании квадратные скобки сняты.

Т. 65–69. P-но. Л. р. Во всех изданиях вместо восьмых нот с восьмыми паузами — четверти. Исправлено редактором настоящего издания по аналогии с т. 70–71, 73–76, 84–87 и в соответствии с П (во всех тактах V-c. и C-b. pizz.).

Т. 261. P-но. Пр. р. Во всех изданиях последняя восьмая – октава $f^1 - f^2$. Исправлено редактором настоящего издания по аналогии с т. 265 (а также с т. 259, 263).

Т. 352. P-но. В П указание *pesante, tenuto* отсутствует. Печатается по изданиям клавиров.

Виктор ЕКИМОВСКИЙ

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH'S FIRST CELLO CONCERTO

Dmitri Shostakovich began composing his First Cello Concerto on 1 May 1959, which is shown by his note in the margin of the author's manuscript.¹ The entire Concerto was finished on 20 July of the same year at the House of Composers in Komarovo. In an interview with *Sovetskaya kultura* published on 6 June 1959, Shostakovich said: "My next major work will be a cello concerto. The first movement, Allegretto, in the genre of a jovial march, is already finished. It appears the concerto will have three movements. I cannot say anything definite about its contents. Such questions, for all their simplicity, are always very difficult to answer for it often happens that the form, and the range of expressive means, and the genre itself change significantly as I compose. I can only say that this concerto was conceived quite a long time ago. It was Sergei Prokofiev's cello symphony-concerto that first prompted me to write it. This work entirely captivated me and made me want to try out my own skills in this genre."²

Shostakovich's First Cello Concerto, like only a few instrumental concertos, was written in the form of a four-movement cycle. In so doing, the composer followed the structure of his First Violin Concerto published ten years earlier. A four-movement cycle is rather unusual for an instrumental concerto and more characteristic of a symphony. Of the many romantic cello concertos, only Elgar's Cello Concerto (1919) and, of the 20th century concertos, only Britten's Cello Symphony (Symphony for Cello with Orchestra, 1963) have four movements; the latter, like Shostakovich's First Cello Concerto, was composed for Mstislav Rostropovich and performed for the first time by him in Moscow in 1964. Shostakovich's decision to compose a four-movement cycle was prompted by his desire to make the cadenza a separate movement. He did not reach this decision immediately; there was no cadenza in the original version, and the Concerto consisted of three movements.

As can be seen from Shostakovich's words above, when composing the First Cello Concerto, the composer was considerably inspired by Prokofiev's Symphony-Concerto, a composition written just a few years earlier for Mstislav Rostropovich, to whom Shostakovich dedicated his Concerto. But the extensive cadenza in the second movement of Prokofiev's Symphony-Concerto did not take the form of a separate movement. Nor was the cadenza in Shostakovich's First Violin Concerto a separate movement of the cycle—it seems to continue the Passacaglia, the third movement of the Concerto. In Britten's Symphony for Cello with Orchestra composed under the influence of Shostakovich's First Cello Concerto, the soloist's cadenza unites the last two movements (Adagio and Passacaglia), but it is still not an independent movement. It is interesting to note that both cadenzas, in Britten and in Shostakovich, are preceded by timpani.

The innovative structure of the cycle with the cadenza as a movement in its own right is unique. Shostakovich's interpretation of the cadenza as a separate movement went on to have an influence on the creation of independent compositions called "Cadenza"—such as Cadenza for Cello Solo by Viktor Ekimovsky (1970) and Cadenza for Alto Solo by Krzysztof Penderecki (1984).

The first movement is often perceived as an antic march. But at the first performances, Mstislav Rostropovich changed the initial "march-like" designation of the metronome ($\text{♩} = 116$) inserted by the composer, with his knowledge, to a much faster tempo.³ Young performers play this music even faster, with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 132$. The score and piano score, however, retain the original designation of $\text{♩} = 116$.

The first motif is one of the most unusual in cello literature. Far from the idea of the typical cello theme, it is instead perceived as an abstract logotype or monogram, whereby this impression is only intensified by the rather unusual articulation inserted by Shostakovich: a dot, and under it a dash. As Rostropovich recalls, Shostakovich was afraid that someone might read this sign as a "note on an added line."⁴ This

¹ See: Dmitri Shostakovich's Archive in Moscow, rec. gr. 1, section 1, f. 105, sheet 1. One of the sheets of drafts (with a sketch of the middle of the second movement) bears the following inscription: To dear Slava Rostropovich, in fond memory, D. Shostakovich, 20 X 1959. The composer gave the full author's manuscript of the score to Rostropovich, to whom this Concerto is dedicated. It is currently in Mstislav Rostropovich's family archive.

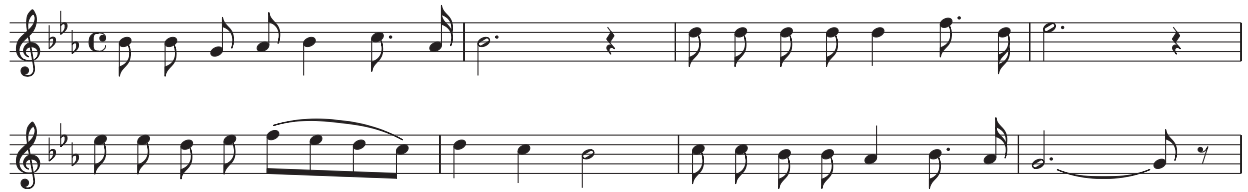
² "Dmitri Shostakovich's Creative Plans," *Sovetskaya kultura*, 6 June 1959.

³ See: E. Wilson, *Mstislav Rostropovich. Cellist, Teacher, Legend*, London, 2007, p. 135.

⁴ From a conversation between the author of these lines and Mstislav Rostropovich on 16 November 2006 in Paris.

unique, even for Shostakovich’s music, type of articulation clearly shows the declamation and symbolic nature of the motif.⁵

And indeed, the initial theme of the Concerto seems to reveal a latent intonation of the Georgian song “Suliko” that Stalin so loved:



It appears, after Shostakovich deliberately cites it, at the very beginning of the Concerto’s finale (the eighth bar after number 84).⁶ The initial minor third of the theme coincides with the motif of the beginning of the song (“I searched for my beloved’s grave”) and the note *ces = h* coincides with the beginning of the second phrase of the song (“But it was not easy to find it”). Shostakovich had used this initial theme of the Concerto before, in his music to the film *The Young Guard* (1948), where it is heard in the episode called “The Death of Heroes” in a slow tempo, similar to a funeral march.

Adagio

The image shows a page of a musical score for an orchestra. The tempo is marked "Adagio". The score includes parts for 4 Corni (F), Tuba, Timpani, Violini I, Violini II, Viole, Violoncelli, and Contrabassi. The music is in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The score is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The timpani part has a specific articulation marked *p < >*.

The same year, Shostakovich used the theme of the song “Suliko” in his “Anti-Formalist Rayok”—a satire on the well-known events of 1948 (Assembly of Soviet Musicians at the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party(Bolsheviks) and the subsequent Resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party(Bolsheviks) of 10 February On the Opera *The Great Friendship* by Vano Muradeli)—a composition that was not heard until 1989.

The initial theme almost immediately intertwines with the motif of Shostakovich’s monogram. It can be heard in the fourth bar of number 1, in the cello part: when rotated and transposed, the *as-g-f-e* notes produce the notes of the composer’s monogram *D-Es-C-H*.

⁵ Mstislav Rostropovich recalled how conductor Alexander Gauk declared during preparations for the first performance of the Concerto in Moscow that he had “found the clue for the opening motif” of the Concerto. “What a wonderful first theme,” said Gauk, “I feel that it even has a hidden text: ‘We’re all for peace, ta-ta tá, ta-ta tá’” (see: E. Wilson, op. cit., p. 135).

⁶ All the references are given in keeping with the first edition of the score (Muzgiz Publishers, Moscow, 1960).

The secondary theme of the first movement also relates to this monogram. The short orchestral *tutti* before the beginning of the execution of the secondary part in the cello (number 9) fully repeats the notes of the monogram: in the piccolo part they are played in the original key: *C-H-Es-D*, while the cello articulates the repetition of the semitone intonation—part of the monogram. In the sixth bar of number 10, the monogram itself appears, performed in the soloist part.

The rather simple structure of the sonata allegro of the first movement is entirely based on a constant clash between the “symbolic” elements of the main and the secondary parts. The elaboration (number 15) is more a mosaic of different thematic fragments than their standard elaboration. For example, one bar before number 16 features the motif of the composer’s monogram, while the next bar is an element of the main part related to “Suliko”. Everything that alternated with each other in the exposition in the narrative key clashes here in immense frenzy, the music seems to be “running a fever.” This impression is intensified even more by the fact that the second part of the elaboration is a rhythmic “diminution” of the first—all the events happen twice as quickly here (number 20). The secondary part changes beyond recognition in the dissonant chords of the cello (number 23).

The sarcastic and rather sinister nature of the music is emphasised even more by the fact that the solo cellist has a “double” here—a solo French horn player who vociferously recalls the initial theme (a hint at “Suliko”) in all the most important aspects of the form. The same sinister “double” takes turns with the solo cellist in the statement of the secondary part, changing places with him (number 30).

The second movement of the Concerto is an example of Shostakovich’s innovative polystylistics. Here we have the combination of a neo-classical sarabande, the diatonic theme of the soloist, and an almost Mahler-like middle episode which leads to a culmination and coda where the soloist plays to the accompaniment of the ethereal sound of the celesta.

In addition to demonstrating the virtuoso capabilities of the soloist, the Cadenza (third movement) is the semantic centre of the cycle and elaboration of all the themes of the Concerto. The themes of the cycle are in reverse: first comes the themes of the second movement, whereby also in reverse, as though time is moving backwards. This feature gives the initial episode of the Cadenza a certain somnambulant nature, like a person remembering something he saw in a dream or at the end of his life.

The tempo of the Cadenza gradually speeds up, and the sarabande theme—the beginning of the slow movement—appears and is actively elaborated. Elements of the middle section of the first movement appear in Allegretto. And finally, in Allegro, the themes of the first movement return, whereby the intonations of the secondary theme become definitive in the main theme of the finale (the *g* note is repeated three times). Shostakovich seems to be moving back and forth along a time vector.

“Suliko” can be heard in the initial *tutti* that opens the Finale, although it is rather difficult to recognize. Rostropovich admitted that he did not find this motif until Shostakovich sang it himself.⁷ The initial theme of the first movement appears again at the end of the finale: in its diminished (number 77), augmented (number 78), and, finally, initial form (number 79), after which the melody of “Suliko” is heard again (number 84).

Despite its four movements typical of symphonic cycles, Shostakovich’s First Cello Concerto is not a symphony-concerto in the sense that the orchestra and soloist have equal roles. It can more rightly be called a concerto piece (after the German, *Konzertstück*), where the soloist dominates almost everywhere. The Concerto was orchestrated for a relatively small, almost chamber orchestra, with a double set of woodwinds and only one French horn (which sort of “doubles” for the soloist, particularly in the first movement). The orchestration is distinguished by great economy, *tutti* is not often encountered. Shostakovich prefers to make use of the different sounds of the instrumental groups—woodwinds, strings, percussion.

In its strict symmetry, the First Cello Concerto also has certain classical features: Shostakovich justifiably considered Saint-Saëns’ First Cello Concerto the best cello concerto in terms of structure, duration, and orchestral balance, which he spoke to Rostropovich about.⁸ A vibrant, if not the best, example of a 20th century cello concerto, Shostakovich’s First Concerto is one of the most popular and frequently performed and recorded compositions of the cello concerto repertoire.

In contrast to Prokofiev, who actively consulted with Rostropovich when writing his Symphony-Concerto, Shostakovich did not ask the performer to be the judge until the composition was entirely finished. This is the way it was with the First and with the Second Cello Concerto. Rostropovich, for whom the First Concerto was written and to whom it was dedicated, did not find out about it until he read the newspaper in which the interview with Shostakovich cited above was published. At the end of July, Rostropovich received

⁷ See: E. Wilson, op. cit., p. 133.

⁸ See: Ibid., p. 135.

a postcard from Shostakovich with an offer to play the cello concerto he had just finished. Rostropovich came to Leningrad on 2 August and the same evening heard the music of the Concerto for the first time in the apartment of Shostakovich's sister, Maria Dmitriyevna, where the composer played it for him on the piano.⁹ Rostropovich learned the Concerto by heart in four days.¹⁰ On 6 August, he and pianist Alexander Dedyukhin were playing the Concerto from memory for Shostakovich at his dacha in Komarovo near Leningrad.

The premiere of the Cello Concerto took place in the Grand Hall of the Leningrad Philharmonic on 21 September 1959 (soloist Mstislav Rostropovich, Symphony Orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic under the baton of Evgeny Mravinsky). The Concerto was performed on 9 October 1959 in Moscow by Rostropovich with the USSR State Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Alexander Gauk. The American premiere was held on 6 November 1959 in Philadelphia (Rostropovich, the Philadelphia Orchestra, conductor Eugene Ormandy), and the British premiere took place at the Edinburgh Festival on 8 September 1960.

The composer himself did the piano score of the Concerto. The whereabouts of the author's manuscript is unknown.

The piano score was published for the first time by Muzgiz Publishers in 1960 (in the 1975 edition, an alto part was also added to the cello part in V. Borisovsky's arrangement and rendition).

Alexander IVASHKIN

BAR-BY-BAR COMMENTS

This publication is based on the 1986 edition (D.D. Shostakovich, *Collected Works*, Vol. 17, Muzyka Publishers, Moscow, 1986). The author's manuscript of the piano score has not been found, there are only rough drafts (Dmitri Shostakovich's Archive, rec. gr. 1, section 1, f. 105—32 pages with Appendix of photocopies on 4 pages). The text was collated with the 1964 and 1975 editions and with the 1985 edition of the score. The cello part is given in Mstislav Rostropovich's rendition.

I. Allegretto

There are no dynamic designations in the author's manuscript or in the 1964 and 1975 editions in the following bars: 55, 58, 60, 66, 68, 86, 123, 184, 185, 189, 197, 218, 279, 285, 291, 302, but they have been added in the 1986 edition in accordance with the score, although placed in square brackets. In this edition, the square brackets have been removed.

Bars 91, 95, 96. P-no. There are no dynamic designations in any of the editions. Printed in accordance with the 1985 score (S).

Bar 135. P-no. Right hand. There are no accents in any of the editions. Printed in accordance with S.

Bar 225. P-no. There are no accidentals before *E* in the 1964 and 1975 editions. Printed in the same way as in bar 216 and in accordance with the 1986 edition.

Bars 308-310. P-no. There are no staccato dots in any of the editions. Printed in accordance with S (in keeping with the *Archi pizz.* parts).

II. Moderato

There are no dynamic designations in the author's manuscript or in the 1964 and 1975 editions in the following bars: 87, 94, 102, 115, 130, 142, 144, but they have been added in the 1986 edition in accordance with the score, although placed in square brackets. In this edition, the square brackets have been removed.

Bars 14-15. P-no. In the 1986 piano score, the dynamic designations *p* and *pp* are in brackets. In the other editions and in S, they are missing, which this edition follows.

Bar 16. P-no. There is no dynamic designation in any of the editions. Printed in accordance with S.

⁹ For more detail, see: *Ibid.*, pp. 131-135.

¹⁰ "It was the only time in his life that he had to practise for nine hours a day, as he did on the first two days, and then seven hours on the other two days" (A. Ivashkin, J. Oehrlein, *Rostrospective. On the Life and Achievement of Mstislav Rostropovich*, Reimund Maier Verlag, Schweinfurth, 1997, S. 97).

IV. Allegro con moto

There are no dynamic designations in the author's manuscript or in the 1964 and 1975 editions in the following bars: 33, 72, 73, 78, 79, 88, 89, 92, 94, 126, 316, 338, 365, but they have been added in the 1986 edition in accordance with the score, although placed in square brackets. In this edition, the square brackets have been removed.

Bars 65-69. P-no. Left hand. In all the editions, there are crotchets instead of quavers with quaver rests. Corrected by the editor of this edition in the same way as in bars 70-71, 73-76, 84-87 and in accordance with S (in all bars of Vc. and Cb. pizz.).

Bar 261. P-no. Right hand. In all the editions, the last quaver is of the f^1 - f^2 octave. Corrected by the editor of this edition in the same way as in bar 265 (as well as in bars 259, 263).

Bar 352. P-no. In S, there is no pesante, tenuto designation. Printed in accordance with the piano score editions.

Viktor EKIMOVSKY

**Черновой эскиз Концерта № 1
для виолончели с оркестром**

(Фрагменты)

Факсимиле

**Rough Draft of
the First Cello Concerto**

(Fragments)

Facsimile

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 1 Page

Ma vomet zha linalozhen

17/12/89

206.
200.
Fog.
c. 17

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. It consists of four systems of staves. Each system has a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff (two staves) below it. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, clefs, and dynamic markings. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 3 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 77. The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has three staves, with the top two grouped by a brace and a bass clef. The third system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has two staves with a treble clef. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with some markings like 'b' and 'x' above notes. The paper shows signs of age and wear.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 4 Page

The image displays a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper, identified as page 4. The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of a single melodic line on top and two accompaniment lines below. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, characteristic of a composer's autograph. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some markings that appear to be corrections or annotations. The second system continues the melodic line and accompaniment. The third system shows a change in the melodic line, with some notes being crossed out and replaced. The fourth system concludes the page with a final melodic line and accompaniment. The overall appearance is that of a working draft or a composer's sketch.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 5 Page

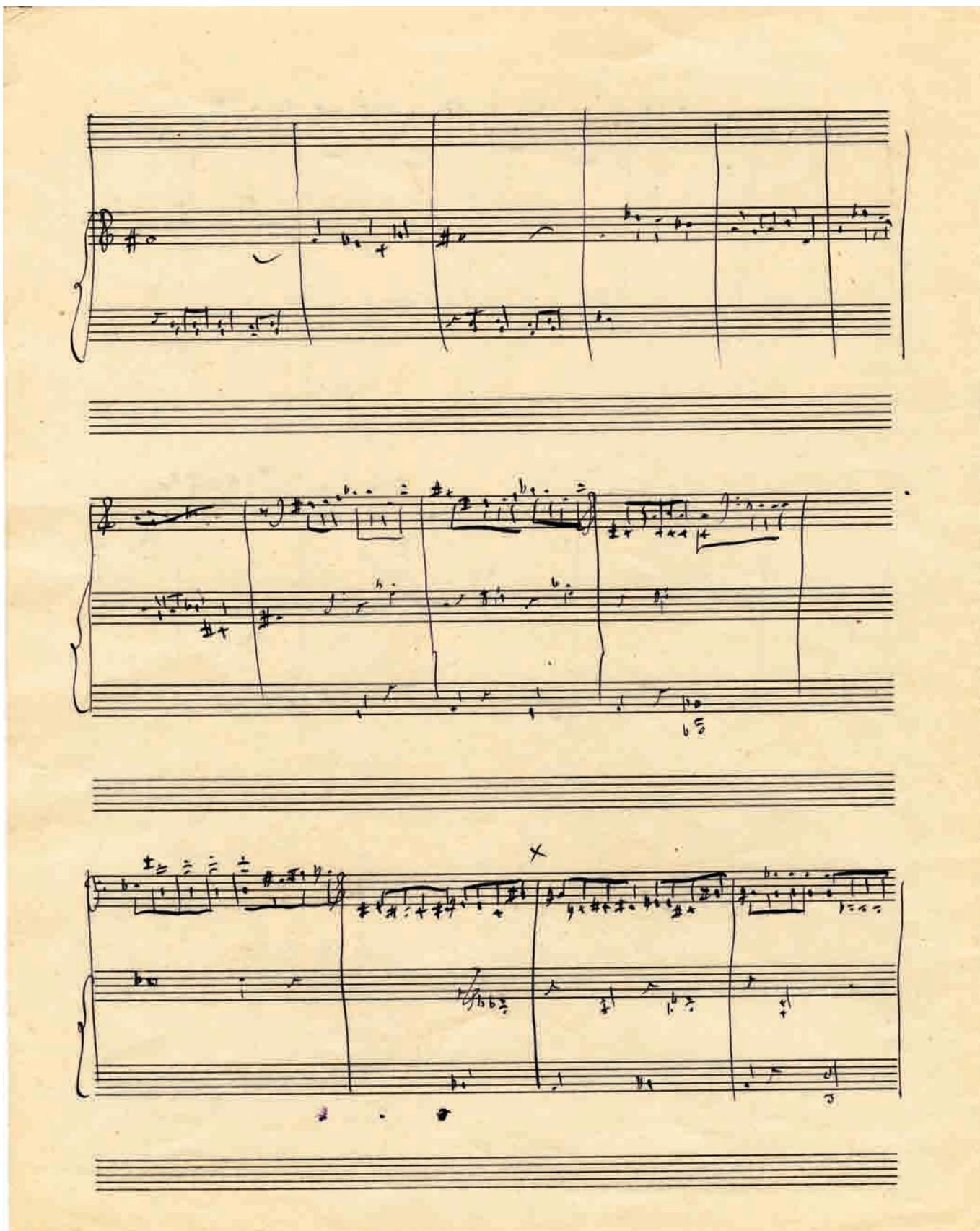
3

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into five systems. Each system consists of a single staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A large, faint 'X' is drawn across the middle two systems. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining. A small number '3' is written in the top right corner of the page.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation is organized into three systems, each consisting of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The first system is marked with a large 'X' above it. The second system has a large 'X' drawn over the vocal line. The third system also has a large 'X' drawn over the vocal line. The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). There are some corrections and markings throughout the score, such as a large 'X' over the second system's vocal line and a large 'X' over the third system's vocal line. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some faint smudges.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 7 Page

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of notes, followed by a bass staff with a few notes and rests. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a more complex accompaniment. The third system continues the composition with similar notation. There are several handwritten annotations, including a large 'L' in the second system and 'p' in the third system. The paper shows signs of age, with some discoloration and a small mark in the top right corner.



Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 9 Page

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper, numbered '5' in the top right corner. The page contains three systems of staves, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The notation is in black ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. There are several corrections and annotations throughout the piece, including a large diagonal line crossing through the second system and various handwritten notes and symbols. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some foxing.

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. It consists of three systems of staves. Each system has a single treble clef staff on top and a grand staff (two staves) below. The notation is handwritten and includes various notes, rests, and clefs. There are several annotations and corrections throughout the score:

- System 1:** A large 'X' is written above the first measure. To the left of the grand staff, the letters 'C', 'D', and 'E' are written vertically. The grand staff contains several measures of music with notes and rests.
- System 2:** A large 'X' is written above the first measure. To the right of the grand staff, the letters 'A', 'B', and 'C' are written vertically. The grand staff contains several measures of music with notes and rests.
- System 3:** The grand staff contains several measures of music with notes and rests.

There are also some small markings and corrections within the staves, such as 'b' and 'x' symbols. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 11 Page

6

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 11. The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff below it. The second system has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff below it. The third system has a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff below it. The fourth system has a single treble clef staff with a melodic line. The paper is yellowed and shows signs of age. A small number '6' is written in the top right corner of the page.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of two staves. The top system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The middle system continues the melodic line, with some notes marked with '40' below them. The bottom system features a more complex rhythmic and melodic passage, with some notes marked with '12' and '6x'. The handwriting is clear but shows signs of being a working draft, with some ink bleed-through and minor corrections.

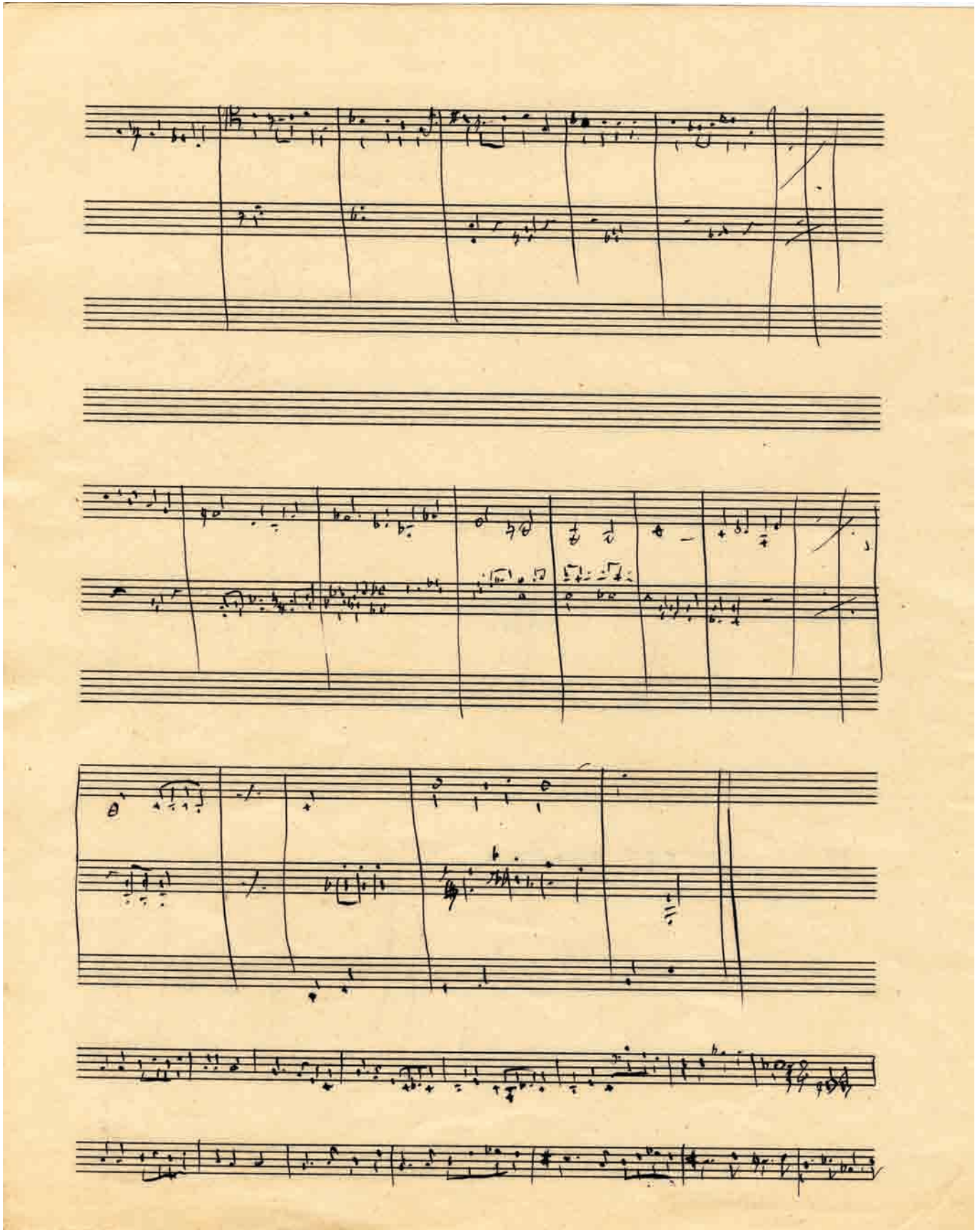
Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 13 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 13. The score consists of three systems of staves. Each system has a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff (two staves) below it. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and some initial chords in the grand staff. The second system continues the melody and includes some notes with 'b' and '+' markings. The third system shows more complex chordal textures in the grand staff. There are some corrections and markings throughout, including a '7' in the top right corner.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation is organized into three systems, each consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system contains six measures of music, with a double bar line at the end. The second system contains five measures, also ending with a double bar line. The third system contains five measures, ending with a double bar line. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 15 Page

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of a single melodic staff and a grand staff (two staves). The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining. In the top right corner of the page, there is a small handwritten number '8'. The overall appearance is that of a personal manuscript or working draft.



Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 17 Page

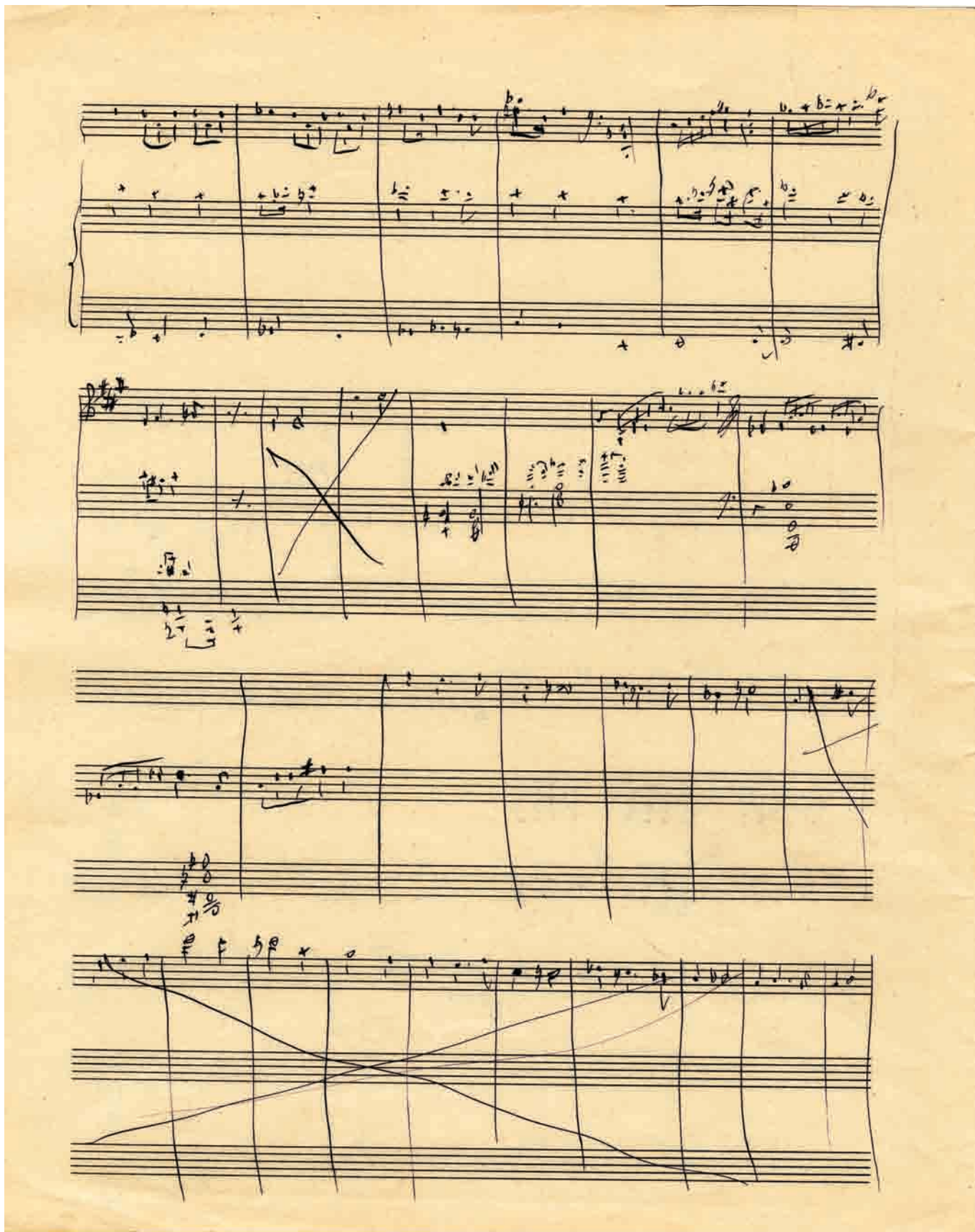
9

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into six systems of staves. The first system consists of three staves, with the top staff containing a melodic line and the lower two staves containing accompaniment. The second system has two staves. The third system has two staves. The fourth system has two staves, with a large diagonal scribble crossing through the first two measures. The fifth system has two staves. The sixth system has two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, clefs, and accidentals. There are some corrections and scribbles throughout the manuscript.

The image displays a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the upper staff, with accompaniment in the lower two staves. The second system features a prominent melodic phrase in the upper staff, followed by a section with more intricate notation. The third system continues the melodic development, and the fourth system concludes with a final melodic line. The handwriting is clear but shows signs of being a working draft, with some ink bleed-through and slight variations in line placement.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 19 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 19. The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "ff" and "f". There are some handwritten annotations and a large "X" mark in the top right corner.



Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 21 Page

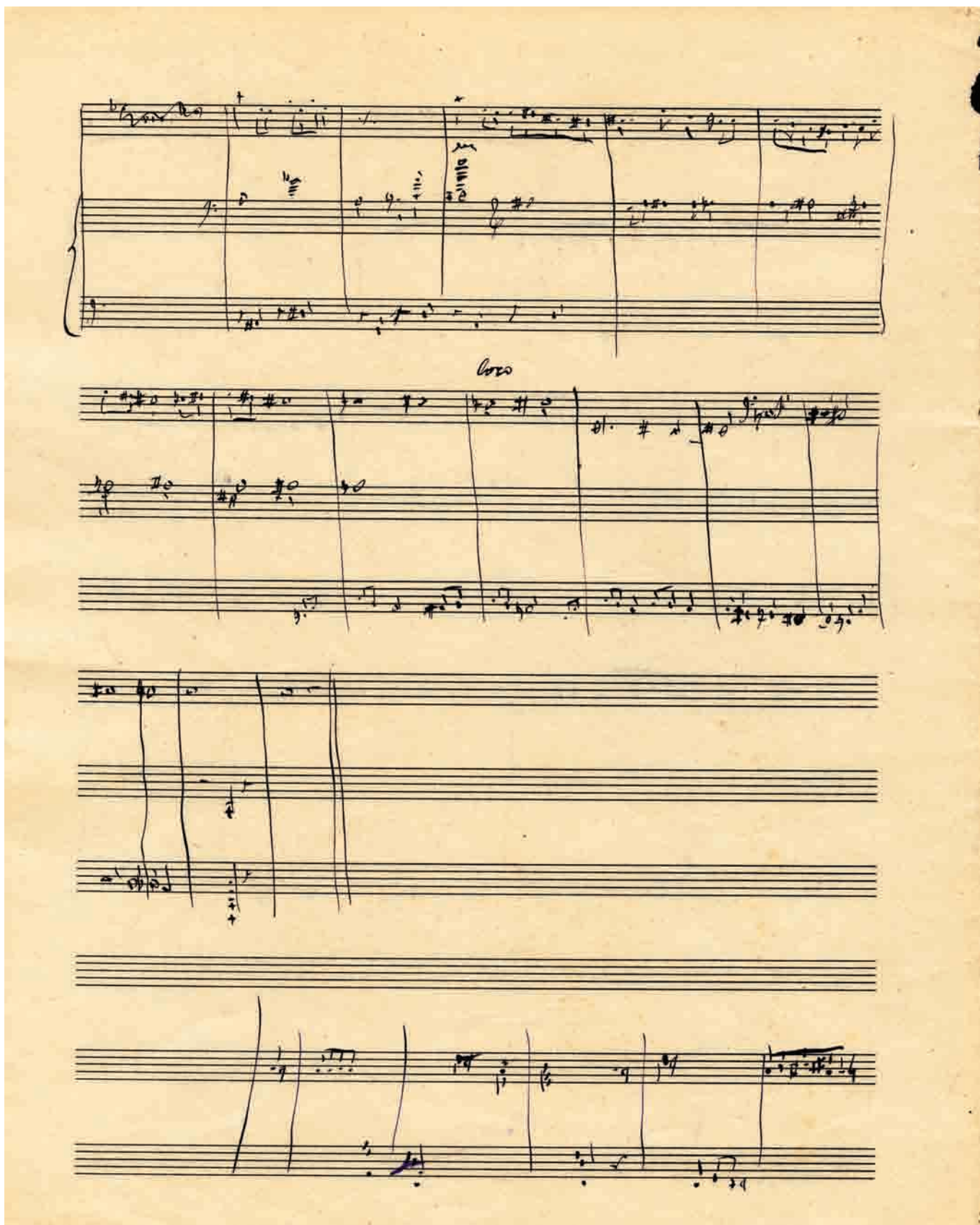
11

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 11. The score consists of five systems of staves. The first system has two staves. The second system has three staves. The third system has four staves. The fourth system has two staves. The fifth system has two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections throughout the score.

The image displays a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into four systems, each containing three staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second system features a key signature change to one flat. The third system continues with similar notation. The fourth system includes a grand staff with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The handwriting is clear and consistent throughout the page.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 23 Page

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of three staves. The notation is in black ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and clefs. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system features a grand staff with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The third system continues with a treble clef. The fourth system is mostly empty, with only a few notes and a sharp sign visible at the bottom. There are some handwritten annotations in the right margin, including the number '100' at the top right and 'u con' and 'Temp' further down. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.



Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 25 Page

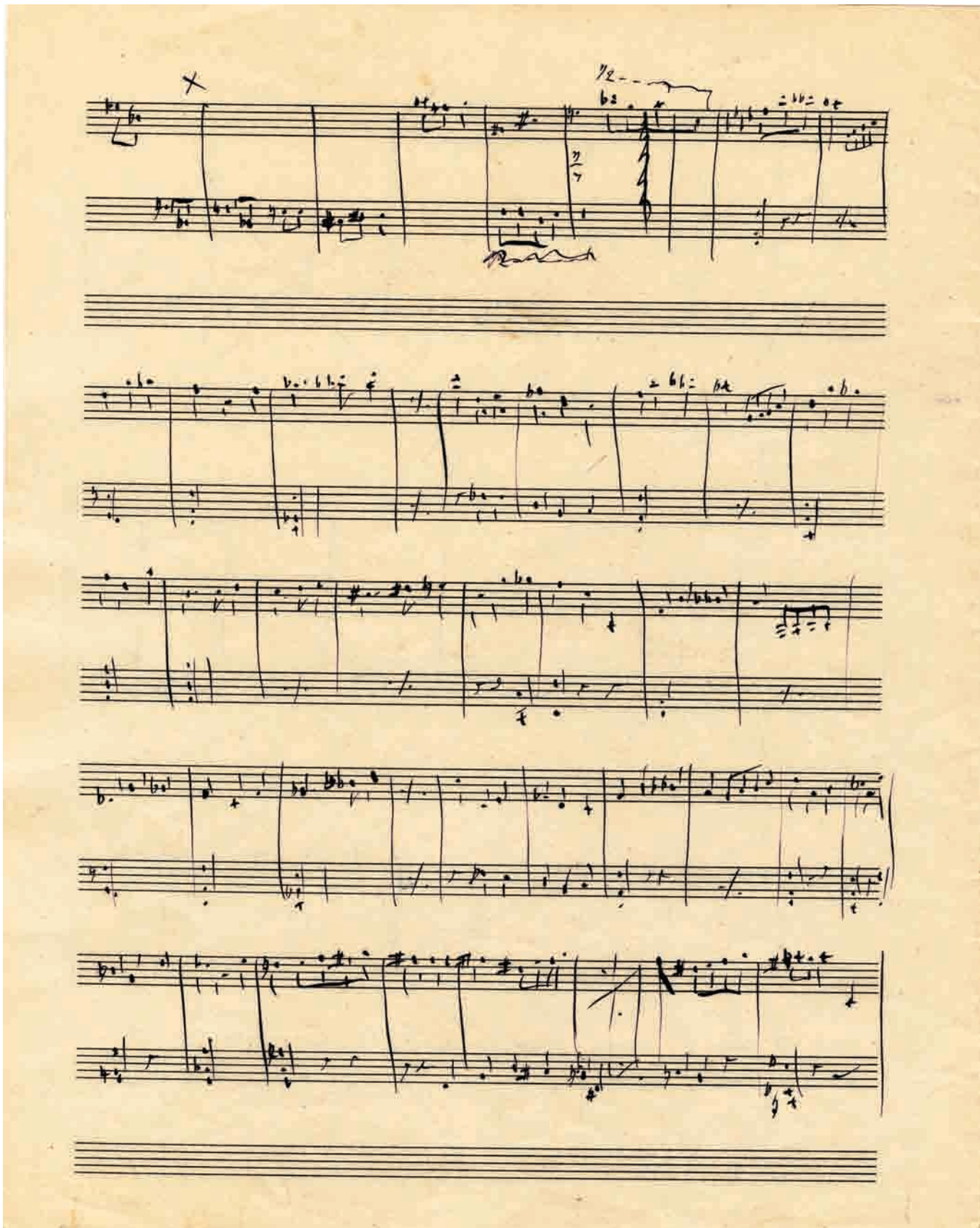
This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). There are several handwritten annotations and markings throughout the piece, including a large '1' in the top right corner, a '73' in the upper right margin, and a '111' in the middle right margin. A large, stylized signature or scribble is present in the lower middle section of the page. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's draft. The paper shows signs of age, with some discoloration and wear.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). Some notes are marked with an 'x' above them. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and discoloration. The overall appearance is that of a working manuscript or a composer's sketch.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 27 Page

14

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into four systems of staves. The first system consists of three staves, the second of three, the third of two, and the fourth of one. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A large diagonal line is drawn across the first two systems, crossing out the music. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.



Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 29 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 29. The score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a single staff with a treble clef. The third system has a single staff with a treble clef. The fourth system has a grand staff (treble and bass). The fifth system has a grand staff. The sixth system has a single staff with a treble clef. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include '15' and '9' in the top right corner, and several 'X' marks above the staves. A large '4' is written above the second system. A large '5' is written below the third system. A large '7' is written below the fourth system. A large '2' is written below the fifth system. A large '4' is written below the sixth system. An arrow points to the end of the sixth system.



Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 31 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 105. The score consists of seven systems of two staves each. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some foxing. A handwritten number '16' is visible in the top right corner of the page.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into six systems, each consisting of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings. The first system features a large 'X' drawn over the right-hand staff. The second system contains several measures with complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The third system begins with a treble clef and includes a double bar line. The fourth system has a handwritten 'V. molto' in the right margin. The fifth system includes a '4/4' time signature above the staff. The sixth system features a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Автограф А Manuscript
Страница 33 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 6. The score consists of multiple systems of staves. The first system has two staves. The second system has two staves with some handwritten annotations below the notes. The third system has two staves. The fourth system has two staves with a slur over the top staff and some annotations. The fifth system has two staves with annotations. The sixth system has two staves with annotations. The seventh system has two empty staves. The eighth system has two empty staves. The page number '6' is written in the top right corner.

Автограф В Manuscript
Страница 1 Page

Handwritten musical score on aged paper. At the top, there is a handwritten title in Cyrillic: "Сурьезъ Сибирь Песня о любви" (Seryezh Siberiya Pesnya o Lyubvi). To the right of the title, it says "1. Вольно-К.-Т. (Черн.)" (1. Volye-K.-T. (Chern.)). The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with some corrections and markings throughout.

Автограф В Manuscript
Страница 2 Page

The image displays a handwritten musical score on page 109, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system typically includes a single melodic line at the top and a multi-staff accompaniment below. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and complex chordal structures. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues with similar notation, including some dynamic markings like 'mp'. The third system is heavily crossed out with large, sweeping diagonal lines, suggesting it was either revised or discarded. The fourth system shows a continuation of the melodic line with various note values and rests. The fifth system features a melodic line with some dynamic markings like 'mp' and 'f'. The sixth system concludes the page with a melodic line and a final chord. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's autograph.

The image shows a handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings. There are several handwritten annotations in the margins and between staves, including the word "arco" at the top right and "arco" written vertically on the right side. The score appears to be a complex piece, possibly for a string instrument, given the use of "arco" and the nature of the notes. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

Автограф В Manuscript
Страница 4 Page

The image shows a handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a sequence of notes with a slur and the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 written below. The second staff has the year '1934' written at the end. The third staff has '1934' written above the first few notes. The fourth staff has '1934' written below the first few notes. The fifth staff has a large '6' written at the end. The sixth staff has a large '5' written at the beginning. The seventh staff has a large '3' written above the first few notes. The eighth staff has a large '4' written above the first few notes. The ninth staff has a large '6' written above the first few notes. The tenth staff has a large '4' written above the first few notes. There are several large diagonal lines drawn across the staves, possibly indicating corrections or deletions. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

Пояснительные замечания

В Архиве Д. Д. Шостаковича в Москве есть копия рукописи первоначального, довольно полного эскиза Концерта. Этот эскиз (32 страницы в виде клавира) представляет большой интерес¹. Позднее были написаны ещё четыре страницы (с серединой второй части и с Каденцией)².

В эскизе везде довольно подробно выписана вся сольная партия виолончели, наряду с некоторыми важнейшими моментами будущей оркестровой ткани и инструментовки. Так, уже на первом листе, рядом с датой начала работы над Концертом указан точный состав деревянных духовых для начала первой части: 2 Ob., 2 Cl., Fag., C-fag. — **Автограф А, Страница 1**.

В ряде других случаев оркестровая ткань намечена в гораздо меньшей степени; во многих тактах первой части и финала в эскизе написана лишь сольная партия виолончели. Но она выписана практически полностью. Видимо, очертания сольной партии сложились у Шостаковича сразу же и весьма определённо.

В этом первоначальном эскизе Концерта ещё нет среднего эпизода второй части и также отсутствует Каденция, впоследствии составившая самостоятельную часть Концерта.

Первая часть была в целом сразу же написана практически набело, если не считать не детализированной ещё оркестровой фактуры. Правда, в эскизе первой части есть расхождения с окончательной версией: так, например, ещё нет двойных нот в партии виолончели в т. 30–35. — **Автограф А, Страница 2**, система 1, т. 1–6. Или другой пример — т. 101 в эскизе повторен дважды. — **Автограф А, Страница 4**, система 2, т. 4–5.

Но в целом первая часть, очевидно, создавалась на одном дыхании — скорописью. Почерк в эскизе передаёт это невероятное ощущение энергии и стремительности мысли композитора, едва успевающего фиксировать все идеи.

Во второй части (страницы 16–24 эскиза) наиболее подробно записана её реприза (дуэт виолончели с челестой). Этот эпизод в эскизе сочинён практически начисто. Вместо среднего фа-диез-минорного эпизода медленной части, написанного позже, Шостакович продолжает развивать материал Пассакалии, начала второй части. — **Автограф А, Страница 18**.

Этот материал впоследствии не вошёл в окончательный текст Концерта, но представляет большой интерес как ещё одна вариация начальной Пассакалии. Отсутствие фа-диез-минорного среднего эпизода говорит о том, что Шостакович первоначально, вероятно, задумывал написать простые вариации на тему Пассакалии. И лишь несколько позже — и также на едином дыхании — была написана музыка среднего эпизода (см. страницу с дарственной надписью Ростроповичу), что сделало структуру медленной части трёхчастной. — **Автограф В, Страница 1**.

По всей вероятности, идея Каденции как самостоятельной, третьей части Концерта также появилась несколько позже (об этом свидетельствует и цитированное выше интервью 6 июня 1959 года, где композитор говорит о «трёхчастном», а не четырёхчастном концерте)³. Никаких намеков на Каденцию нет в первоначальном эскизе, зато она записана типичной шостаковической стремительной скорописью на трёх листах более позднего эскиза, практически так, как она осталась в своём окончательном виде. — **Автограф В, Страницы 2, 3, 4**.

Набросок финала (страницы 24–33) — ещё более быстрый по почерку и ещё менее детализированный, чем предыдущие части: он записан только на двух строчках, без ясного ещё разделения сольной партии и оркестровой фактуры. — **Автограф А, Страница 25**.

Все основные контуры музыки уже ясно определены. Интересны самые последние страницы финала: т. 349–351 записаны триолями (в окончательном варианте — шестнадцатые), нет ещё знаменитых гаммообразных пассажей (т. 329–336), они лишь намечены крайними звуками этих будущих пассажей, в первом такте — даже со знаком глиссандо. Нет и двойных октав (т. 352–370), но на фоне размеченного басового хода будущих альтов и виолончелей Шостакович уже намечает тему песни «Сулико». Очевидно, что необходимость этой саркастической цитаты из любимой песни Сталина была ясна композитору с самого начала. — **Автограф А, Страница 33**, система 4, т. 2–5⁴.

Любопытно и начало финала в эскизе. В самом низу страницы 24 с эскизами второй части намечены шесть тактов — вероятно, первоначальный вариант оркестрового начала финала, которые не вошли в окончательную версию. — **Автограф А, Страница 24**, система 4.

Александр ИВАШКИН

¹ См.: Архив Д. Д. Шостаковича (ф. 1, р. 1, ед. хр. 105). В Пояснительных замечаниях обозначен как **Автограф А**.

² См.: Архив Д. Д. Шостаковича (ф. 1, р. 1, ед. хр. 105, Приложение: фотокопии 1–4). В Пояснительных замечаниях обозначен как **Автограф В**.

³ Творческие планы Дмитрия Шостаковича // Советская культура, 1959, 6 июня.

⁴ Страница 33 находится в другой единице хранения Архива Д. Д. Шостаковича: ф. 1, р. 1, ед. хр. 285, л. 6 архивной пагинации. Листы, предшествующие этой странице, зарегистрированы в документах Архива как «Эскизы к неустановленному симфоническому сочинению». В действительности они представляют собой первоначальный набросок первой части «Революционный Петроград» Симфонии № 12 «1917 год» соч. 112, что ясно как из общего характера музыки, так и из весьма точных, цитатных совпадений некоторых важных мест: см., например, партитуру симфонии т. 6–7 цифры 29 и т. 1–2 цифры 28, а на странице 1 ед. хр. 285, соответственно т. 19–20 и последние два такта (*Примечание М. А. Якубова*).

Explanatory Notes

There is a copy of the manuscript of the original, relatively complete draft of the Concerto in Dmitri Shostakovich's Archive in Moscow. This draft (32 pages in the form of a piano score) is of great interest.¹ Later, four more pages were written (with the middle of the second movement and with the Cadenza).²

The entire solo part of the cello, along with some of the most important aspects of the future orchestral facture and instrumentation, has been written in sufficient detail everywhere in the draft. For example, on the very first page, next to the date work began on the Concerto, the precise composition of the woodwinds for the beginning of the first movement is given: 2 Ob., 2 Cl., Fag., Cfg.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 1.**

In several other cases, the orchestral facture is designated in much less detail; in many bars of the first movement and the finale in the draft, only the solo part of the cello is written. But it was notated essentially in full. It is obvious that Shostakovich immediately had a clear idea of the outlines of the solo part.

This original draft of the Concerto still does not have the middle episode of the second movement or the Cadenza, which subsequently became an independent movement of the Concerto.

The first movement was essentially written immediately as a clean copy, apart from the still unspecified orchestral facture. Admittedly, the draft of the first movement differs in places from the final version; for example, there are no double notes in the cello part in bars 30-35.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 2,** system 1, bars 1-6. Or another example—bar 101 is repeated twice in the draft.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 4,** system 2, bars 4-5.

But on the whole the first movement was evidently written at one sitting in shorthand. The handwriting in the draft conveys an incredible feeling of energy and the rapidity with which the composer strove to put his ideas down on paper, as though he cannot write quickly enough to keep up with his thoughts.

In the second movement (Pages 16-24 of the draft), its reprise is notated in the greatest detail (duet of cello with celesta). This episode in the draft was written as almost a fair copy. Instead of the middle F sharp minor episode of the slow movement written later, Shostakovich continues to develop the music of the Passacaglia, the beginning of the second movement.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 18.**

This music was not used later in the final text of the Concerto, but it is extremely interesting as another variation of the initial Passacaglia. The absence of the F sharp minor episode shows that, initially, Shostakovich probably intended writing simple variations on the Passacaglia theme. And only a little later, also at one sitting, was the music of the middle episode written (see, page with inscription to Rostropovich), which gave the slow part a three-movement structure.—**Author's Manuscript B, Page 1.**

In all likelihood, the idea of the Cadenza as an independent, third movement of the Concerto also appeared a little later (this is shown by the interview on 6 June 1959 cited above, where the composer talks about a three-movement, and not a four-movement concerto).³ There are no hints of a Cadenza in the initial draft, although it was notated in Shostakovich's typical rapid shorthand on three sheets of a later draft, in almost the same form as it remained in its final version.—**Author's Manuscript B, Pages 2,3,4.**

The outline of the finale (Pages 24-33) was written even faster, judging from the handwriting, and in less detail than the previous movements: it was notated on only two lines without a clear division between the solo part and orchestral facture.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 25.**

All of the main music outlines are clearly defined. The last pages of the finale are interesting: bars 349-351 were notated in triplets (in the final version, in semiquavers), the well-known scale-wise passages have still not appeared (bars 329-336), they are only designated by the first and last notes of these future passages—there is even a glissando sign in the first bar. Nor are there double octaves (bars 352-370), but against the background of the marked bass passage of the future altos and cellos, Shostakovich had already designated the theme of the song "Suliko". It is obvious that Shostakovich felt the need for this sarcastic citation from Stalin's favourite song from the very beginning.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 33,** system 4, bars 2-5.

The beginning of the finale in the draft is also interesting. Six bars are designated at the very bottom of page 24 of the drafts of the second movement—probably the initial version of the orchestral beginning of the finale—which were not included in the final version.—**Author's Manuscript A, Page 24,** system 4⁴.

Alexander IVASHKIN

¹ See: Dmitri Shostakovich's Archive (rec. gr. 1, section 1, f. 105). In the Explanatory Notes it is designated in **Author's Manuscript A.**

² See: Dmitri Shostakovich's Archive (rec. gr. 1, section 1, f. 105, Appendix: photocopies 1-4). In the Explanatory Notes it is designated in **Author's Manuscript B.**

³ See: "Dmitri Shostakovich's Creative Plans," *Sovetskaya kultura*, 6 June 1959.

⁴ Page 33 is found in another file of Dmitri Shostakovich's Archive: rec. gr. 1, section 1, f. 285, sheet 6 of the archive pagination. The sheets preceding this page are registered in the Archive documents as "Drafts of an Unidentified Symphony Composition". In actual fact, they are the original outline of the first movement, "Revolutionary Petrograd", of Symphony No. 12 "1917", Op. 112, which is clear both from the general nature of the music and from the same extremely precise references to several important places: see, for example, the symphony score, bars 6-7 of number 29 and bars 1-2 of number 28, and on page 1, f. 285, bars 19-20 and the last two bars, respectively (*Manashir Iakubov's Note*).