

Wladimir Wassiljewitsch Stassow gewidmet

# Bilder einer Ausstellung

Erinnerung an Viktor Hartmann  
1874

## Promenade

*Allegro giusto, nel modo russo, senza allegrezza, ma poco sostenuto*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The tempo is indicated as *Allegro giusto, nel modo russo, senza allegrezza, ma poco sostenuto*. The score includes measures 4, 7, and 10, with various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

13

Measures 13-15 of a musical score in B-flat major. The treble staff features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a rapid, shimmering effect. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

16

Measures 16-18 of the musical score. The treble staff continues with dense, beamed sixteenth-note passages. The bass staff features a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets.

19

Measures 19-21 of the musical score. The treble staff shows a continuation of the rapid sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and some rests.

22

Measures 22-24 of the musical score. The treble staff features a mix of beamed sixteenth notes and some longer note values. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

*attacca*

Gnomus  
Der Zwerg  
The Gnome

*Sempre vivo* *Meno vivo*

1

*ff sf p*

7

*Sempre vivo*

*ff sf sf sf sf sf ff*

12

*sf sf sf sf sf sf sf*

19

*sf sf sf sf sf sf*

25

*sf sf sf sf sf*

32

*sf sf sf sf*

38 **Poco meno mosso, pesante**

*mf*

45 **Vivo** **Poco meno mosso, pesante**

*ff mf*

52 **Vivo** **Meno mosso**

*ff mf*

58 **Vivo** **Meno mosso**

*ff ff*

65

## Poco a poco accelerando

72 **Poco a poco accelerando**

*p* *f* *dim.* *p*

*tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

6 6 6 6

78

This musical score is for measures 78 through 82 of the piece 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It is written for a piano and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble staff consists of chords and single notes, with some measures containing rests. The bass staff features a prominent trill (tr) in the first measure of each measure group, followed by a sixteenth-note scale (marked with a '6' and a slur) in the second measure of each group. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 82.

83

*tr* *mf* *cresc.* *tr*

6 6 11

## Sempre vivo

88

Sempre vivo

*cresc.*

*f*

*ff*

*con*

*velocissimo*

95 *velocissimo*

*tutta forza*

Moderato comodo assai e con delicatezza

1 2 3

*p*

4 5 6

*p*

7 8 9

10 11 12

*rit.*

*dim.*

*pp*

*attacca*

Il vecchio castello  
Das alte Schloß  
The Old Castle

*Andantino molto cantabile e con dolore*

2 *pp*

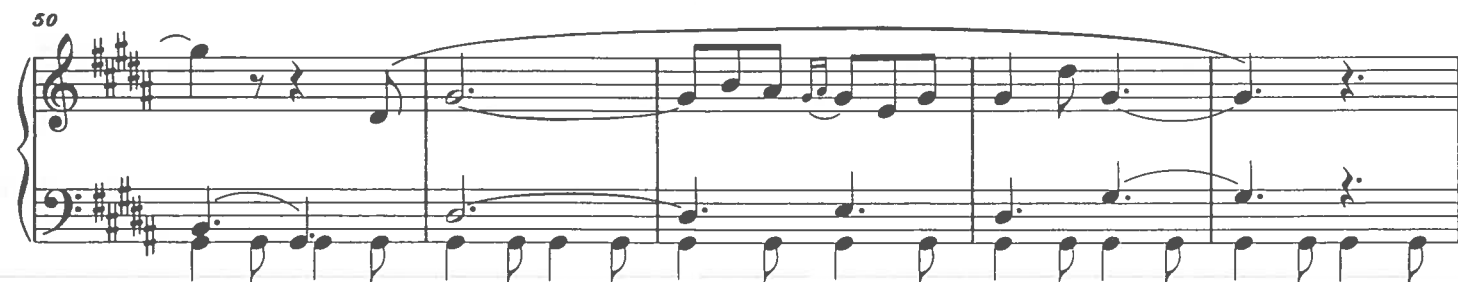
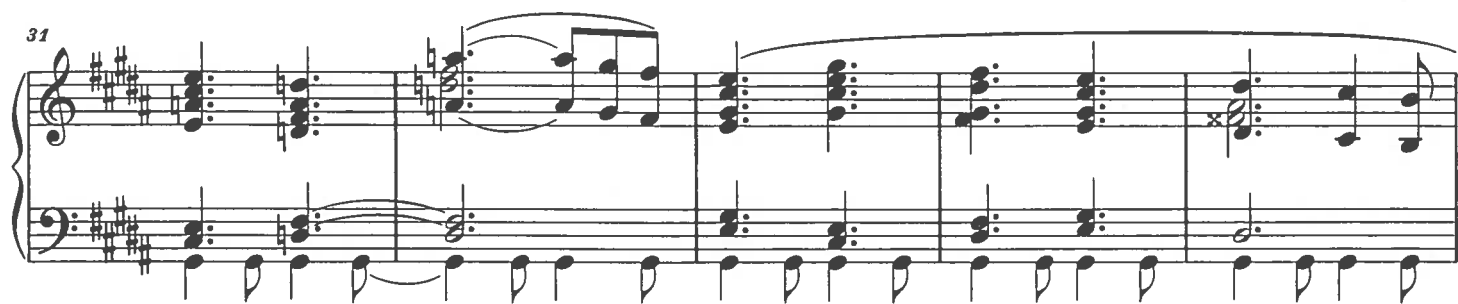
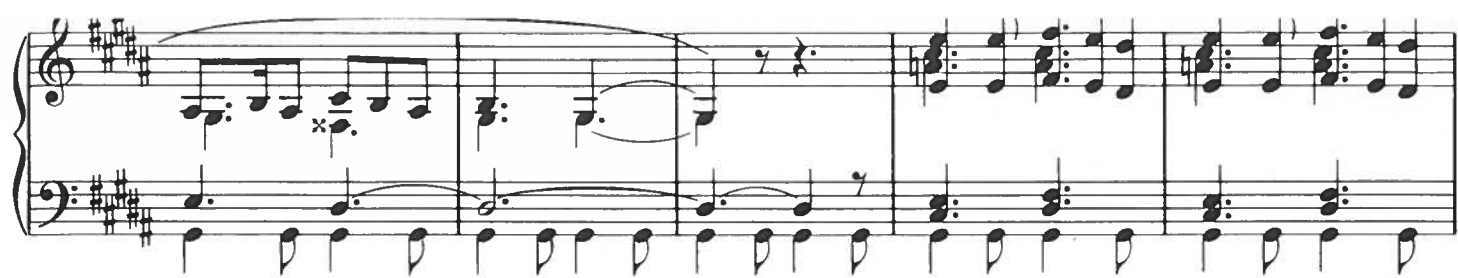
*con espressione*

6

11

16

21



55

System 55-60: Treble and bass staves in G major. Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some notes marked with 'x'. Bass staff provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

61

System 61-65: Treble staff continues the melodic pattern with frequent beaming and 'x' marks. Bass staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

66

System 66-71: Treble staff shows a change in texture with some whole notes and rests. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

72

System 72-76: Treble staff features more complex melodic figures with beaming. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

77

System 77-81: Treble staff has a more active melodic line. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

82

System 82-86: Treble staff continues with beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

*pp*

92

*espressivo*

97

102

*f*

*pp*

# [Promenade]

Moderato non tanto, pesamente

*f*

5

*dim. e rit.*

*p*

*attacca*

## Tuileries

(Dispute d'enfants après jeux)  
(Streit der Kinder nach dem Spiel)  
(Children's Quarrelling at Play)

*Allegretto non troppo, capriccioso*

3 *p*

4

7

10

13

16

20

22

*mf*

25

*p* *pp*

28

## Bydło

Sempre moderato, pesante

4 *ff* *sim.*

9

17

24

31 *dim.* *sf* *cresc. sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

38 *sempre pesante e poco allargando*  
*con tutta forza*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for the piece 'Bydło' by Frédéric Chopin. The page contains measures 4 through 38. The music is written for piano in a key with three sharps (F# major or C# minor) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo and character are indicated as 'Sempre moderato, pesante'. The score is divided into systems. The first system (measures 4-8) features a forte fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a 'sim.' (sostenuto) marking. The second system (measures 9-16) continues the texture. The third system (measures 17-23) shows a change in the right-hand part. The fourth system (measures 24-30) includes a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 31-37) features a decrescendo (*dim.*) followed by a series of fortissimo (*sf*) markings. The final system (measures 38-44) is marked 'sempre pesante e poco allargando' and 'con tutta forza'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

46

*p*

52

*pp*

58

*dim.* *e* *rit.* *ppp* *perdendosi*

**Tranquillo** [Promenade]

8

*p* *loco* *cresc.*

4

*mf*

7

*f* *dim.* *p* *mf* *pp e poco rit.* *attacca*

Ballett der nicht ausgeschlüpften Küchlein  
Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks

Scherzino  
*Vivo, leggiro*

5 *pp*  
*una corda*

5

9

13

17 *mf* *cresc.* *f* *sf*

**Trio**

\*) *tr*

23

*ppp*

27

31

35

*Da Capo il Scherzino,  
senza Trio, e poi Coda*

**Coda**

39

*mf* *p* *dim.* *pp*

*attacca*

\*) Siehe Kritische Anmerkungen.  
See Critical Notes.

Samuel Goldenberg und Schmuyle  
Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle

Andante. Grave-energico

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Andante. Grave-energico".

The score is divided into systems, with measures numbered 6, 9, 11, and 13. The piano part (left hand) features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The violin part (right hand) often plays sustained chords or single notes, sometimes with a "dim." (diminuendo) marking. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). Articulation marks like accents (>) and slurs are used throughout.

Measure 6: The piano part begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The violin part plays a sustained chord.

Measure 9: The piano part continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The violin part plays a sustained chord.

Measure 11: The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes. The violin part plays a sustained chord.

Measure 13: The piano part continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The violin part plays a sustained chord.

15 *p*

16 *dim.* *p*

17 *mf* *sf* 3 3

18 *mf* *sf* 3 *f* 3

**Andante. Grave**

19 *sf* 3 3

20 *sf* 3 3

21 *sf* *mf*

22 *mf*

23 *f* *mf*

24 *cresc.*

25 *f* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *sf*

26 *p* *sf*

27 *p* *sf*

28 *cresc. sf* *ff* 3

## Promenade

Allegro giusto, nel modo russo, poco sostenuto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 5/4. The tempo and mood are indicated as "Allegro giusto, nel modo russo, poco sostenuto".

The first system begins with a piano introduction marked with a forte dynamic *[f]*. The melody is played in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The time signature changes from 5/4 to 6/4 in the second measure of the first system.

The second system starts at measure 4. The melody continues in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The time signature changes from 6/4 to 5/4 in the second measure of the second system.

The third system starts at measure 7. The melody continues in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The time signature changes from 5/4 to 6/4 in the second measure of the third system.

The fourth system starts at measure 10. The melody continues in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The time signature changes from 6/4 to 5/4 in the second measure of the fourth system.

13

5/4 6/4

16

7/4

19

5/4 6/4 5/4

22

5/4 6/4 5/4

*sf* ^

*attacca*

Limoges  
Le marché (La grande nouvelle)  
Der Marktplatz (Die große Neuigkeit)  
The Market Square (The Big News)

*Allegretto vivo, sempre scherzando*

7 *f* *dim.* *mf* *sf*

3 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

5 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

7 *sf* *sf* *f* *f*

9 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

11

*sf sf sf f f*

13

*sf sf f f*

15

*sf sf sf*

17

*sf sf sf f*

19

*sf f sf*

21

Measures 21-22: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note chords with slurs. Bass staff has eighth-note chords with slurs. Dynamics: *f*.

23

Measures 23-24: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth-note chords with slurs. Bass staff has eighth-note chords with slurs. Dynamics: *f*. Measure 24 includes a *cresc.* marking.

25

Measures 25-26: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has sixteenth-note chords. Bass staff has sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics: *ff*. Measure 26 includes a *dim.* marking.

27

Measures 27-28: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has sixteenth-note chords. Bass staff has sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics: *mf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*.

29

Measures 29-30: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has sixteenth-note chords. Bass staff has sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*.

31

Measures 31-32: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has sixteenth-note chords. Bass staff has sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics: *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*.

33

*f*

35

*sf* *f* *f cresc.* *sf* *sf* *sf*

37

Meno mosso, sempre capriccioso

*ff*

38

39

40

*poco accelerando*

*attacca*

Catacombae (Sepulcrum romanum)  
 Die Katakomben (Eine römische Totengruft)  
 Catacombs (A Roman Sepulchre)

**Largo**

8

*ff* *p* *cresc.* *ff sf* *p dim.* *ff sf* *p dim.*

8

*ff sf* *dim.* *p dim.* *pp* *ff* *p*

16

*poco a poco cresc.* *dim.* *ff* *sf*

24

*p* *f sf* *dim.* *p* *ff sf* *p*

*attacca*

mit den Toten in einer toten Sprache  
With the Dead in a Dead Language

Andante non troppo, con lamento

*pp*  
*il canto marcato*

*tranquillo*  
*pp*  
*pp*  
*il canto cantabile, ben marcato*

*rit. e perdendosi*  
*rit. e perdendosi*  
*ppp*

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-3) is marked *pp* and *il canto marcato*. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 7-9) also continues the piano accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 10-12) introduces a vocal line marked *tranquillo* and *pp*, with the piano accompaniment marked *pp* and *il canto cantabile, ben marcato*. The fifth system (measures 13-15) is marked *rit. e perdendosi* and *ppp*, showing a gradual fade-out of the music.

Die Hütte auf Hühnerfüßen (Baba-Jaga)  
The Hut on Hen's Legs (Baba-Yaga)

*Allegro con brio, feroce*

9 *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf*

10 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

17 *mf* *sf* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *mf* *sf* *sf*

23 *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *sf* *[f]*

29

The musical score is for a piano piece in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of five systems of music. The first system (measures 9-10) begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features a series of chords and eighth notes. The second system (measures 10-17) continues with a series of chords and eighth notes, marked with *sf* (sforzando) and *sf* (sforzando) dynamics. The third system (measures 17-23) features a series of chords and eighth notes, marked with *mf* (mezzo-forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *cresc.* (crescendo) dynamics. The fourth system (measures 23-29) features a series of chords and eighth notes, marked with *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), and *[f]* (forte) dynamics. The fifth system (measures 29-35) features a series of chords and eighth notes, marked with *sf* (sforzando) and *sf* (sforzando) dynamics.

36

System 36: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features chords and eighth notes. Bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) is present in the treble staff.

43

System 43: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features chords and eighth notes. Bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are present in the treble staff.

51

System 51: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features chords and eighth notes. Bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are present in the treble staff. A dotted line with the number 8 indicates a repeat or continuation.

58

System 58: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features chords and eighth notes. Bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are present in the treble staff. A dotted line with the number 8 indicates a repeat or continuation.

66

System 66: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features chords and eighth notes. Bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are present in the treble staff.

74

8

80

85

95 *Andante mosso*

*p*

*non legato*

97

100

First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff contains a lower melody with some rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of a musical score, starting at measure 104. The treble clef staff features a melody with some rests. The bass clef staff has a more active melody. The word *leggiero* is written below the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of a musical score, starting at measure 106. The treble clef staff has a melody with rests. The bass clef staff has a melody. The word *m. s.* is above the treble staff, and *ten.* and *non legato* are below the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of a musical score, starting at measure 109. The treble clef staff has a melody with rests. The bass clef staff has a melody. The word *m. s.* is above the treble staff, and *ten.* and *p* are below the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fifth system of a musical score, starting at measure 114. The treble clef staff has a melody with rests. The bass clef staff has a melody. The word *marcato* is below the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sixth system of a musical score, starting at measure 119. The treble clef staff has a melody with rests. The bass clef staff has a melody. The word *p* is below the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line.

## 123 Allegro molto

Measures 123-131. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with a whole rest, then contains eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes. Dynamics: *f* (measure 123), *sf* (measures 126, 128, 130), *cresc.* (measure 131).

Measures 132-137. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with accents (^). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf cresc. sf* (measure 132), *sf* (measures 133, 135, 136), *f* (measure 137).

Measures 138-142. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with accents (^). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes. Dynamics: *sf* (measures 140, 142).

Measures 143-148. Treble staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes with accents (^). Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes. Dynamics: *sf* (measures 143, 144, 145).

Measures 149-153. Treble staff contains chords and eighth notes. Bass staff contains chords and eighth notes. Dynamics: *sf* (measure 151).

155

162

169

175

181

187 <sup>8</sup>

Musical score for measures 187-191. Treble and bass staves. Measure 187 has an 8-measure rest in the treble. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

192

Musical score for measures 192-196. Treble and bass staves. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

197

Musical score for measures 197-201. Treble and bass staves. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

202 <sup>8</sup>

Musical score for measures 202-206. Treble and bass staves. Measure 202 has an 8-measure rest in the treble. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

207 <sup>8</sup> *poco rit.*

Musical score for measures 207-211. Treble and bass staves. Measure 207 has an 8-measure rest in the treble. The key signature has two flats. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The tempo marking *poco rit.* is present.

# The Bogatyr Gate (at Kiev, the Ancient Capital)

Allegro alla breve. Maestoso. Con grandezza

10 *f*

8

15 *mf* *f* *cresc.* *ff*

23

30 *senza espressione* *p*

39 *dim.*

The musical score is written for piano in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system (measures 10-17) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 18-25) continues the theme. The third system (measures 26-33) includes dynamics of mezzo-forte (*mf*), forte (*f*), crescendo (*cresc.*), and fortissimo (*ff*). The fourth system (measures 34-41) features a series of chords. The fifth system (measures 42-49) is marked *senza espressione* (without expression) and *p* (piano). The sixth system (measures 50-57) concludes with a decrescendo (*dim.*) dynamic.

47 <sup>8</sup>

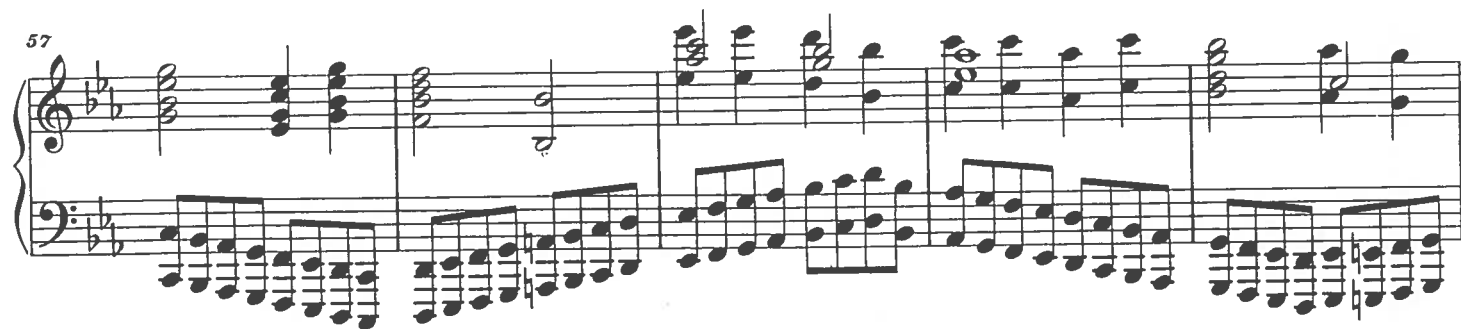
*f energico*



52



57



62

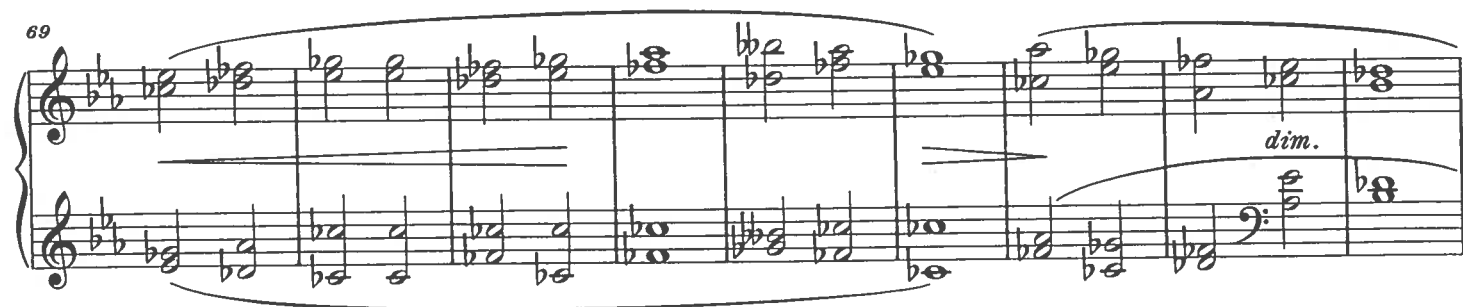
*senza espressione*

*ff*



69

*dim.*



78

*mf*

*sf*



First system of the musical score, measures 85-91. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with a dotted half note and a half note. The key signature has two flats.

Second system of the musical score, measures 92-96. Measure 92 is marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. A *cresc.* marking is present in measure 94. The right hand continues with eighth notes, while the left hand has a steady bass line.

Third system of the musical score, measures 97-101. Measure 97 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The right hand plays eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 102-106. Measure 102 is marked with a *cresc.* marking. Measure 104 is marked with a mezzo-forte *mf* and a *cresc.* marking. The right hand continues with eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 107-110. Measure 107 is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Measures 108-110 are marked with *poco a poco più cresc.* The right hand continues with eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

Sixth system of the musical score, measures 111-114. Measure 111 is marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. The right hand continues with eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady bass line.

Meno mosso, sempre maestoso

114

*ff*

120

126

132

*mf*

138

147

*cresc.*

*f*

149

*cresc.*

154

*poco a poco rall.*

3

159

3

**Grave, sempre allargando**

*ff*

166

**Mussorgski**

**Pictures at an Exhibition**

**UT 50076**



# **Mussorgski**

## **Bilder einer Ausstellung**

**Erinnerung an Viktor Hartmann**

**Schandert / Ashkenazy**

**Wiener Urtext Edition**

## VORWORT

Innerhalb kurzer Zeit, zwischen dem 2. und 22. Juni 1874, schrieb Modest Petrowitsch Mussorgski den Klavierzyklus *Bilder einer Ausstellung* (*Kartinki s wystawki*). Dem plötzlich verstorbenen Freund Viktor Alexandrowitsch Hartmann (1834–1873) war auf Betreiben des Kunstkritikers Wladimir Wassiljewitsch Stassow eine Ausstellung mit künstlerischen Arbeiten (Zeichnungen, Aquarelle, Entwürfe u. ä.) gewidmet worden, und Mussorgski faßte den Entschluß, das Andenken Hartmanns durch eine Sammlung von Klavierstücken, die einige seiner Werke musikalisch darstellen sollten, zu ehren. Ursprünglich hieß dieser Zyklus *Hartmann*.

Mussorgski lernte Hartmann, der an der Petersburger Akademie der Künste studiert hatte, wahrscheinlich um 1870 bei Stassow kennen. Für seinen Zyklus wählte Mussorgski überwiegend Zeichnungen und Aquarelle aus, die Hartmann von seinen Auslandsreisen, u. a. nach Italien und Frankreich, mitgebracht hatte. Es läßt sich aber heute nur noch teilweise feststellen, welche Vorlagen Mussorgski inspiriert haben, da nicht alle Bilder und Zeichnungen erhalten sind.

In den bekannten Arbeiten Hartmanns, der eigentlich Architekt war, spiegeln sich seine beruflichen Ambitionen, einen eigenständigen national-russischen Baustil zu schaffen. Er bezog deshalb Elemente der Volkskunst, der Holzschnitzerei und der nationalen Ornamentik in seine Entwürfe ein. Der Bau etwa des Großen Tors von Kiew ist jedoch nie realisiert worden.

Der Komponist berichtete im Juni 1874 an Stassow<sup>1</sup>: *Mein teurer généralissime, Hartmann sprudelt hervor, wie „Boris“ hervorgesprudelt war, Klänge und Gedanken hängen in der Luft, ich schlinge und werde verschlungen, kaum vermag ich, auf dem Papier zu kratzen . . . Meine Physiognomie ist in den Zwischenspielen sichtbar. Bis jetzt halte ich mich für erfolgreich . . .*

Die Benennungen sind kurios: „Promenade (in modo russo)“; Nr. 1. „Gnomus“, Intermezzo (das Intermezzo trägt keine Überschrift); Nr. 2. „Il vecchio castello“ – Intermezzo (ebenfalls ohne Überschrift); Nr. 3. „Tuileries“ (Dispute d'enfants après jeux); (gleich hinterher) Nr. 4. Sandomirzsko bydlo (Le télégue) (Le télégue versteht sich nicht als Überschrift, aber das unter uns). Wie gut arbeitet es sich . . .

In dem Werkverzeichnis, das Mussorgski für Stassow verfaßte<sup>2</sup> (. . . zum Andenken an Mussorjanin, 26. August 78, Petersburg), ist der Zyklus als op. 11 bezeichnet. Obwohl die *Bilder einer Ausstellung* von Mussorgski zum sofortigen Druck vorgesehen waren (vgl. Kritische Anmerkungen), wurde der Zyklus erst 1886, fünf Jahre nach dem Tode des Komponisten, im Verlag W. Bessel, Petersburg, veröffentlicht. Auch die 2. Auflage mit einem Vorwort Stassows ist dort erschienen. Herausgeber beider Auflagen war Nikolai Andrejewitsch Rimski-Korssakow, der in guter Absicht einige musikalische Kühnheiten Mussorgskis korrigieren zu müssen glaubte, so daß das Werk nicht in

Einige Teile des Zyklus wurden von M. Tuschmalow instrumentiert, das ganze Werk dann später, nämlich 1922, von Maurice Ravel im Auftrag von Sergej Kussewitzki. Eine weitere bekannte Instrumentierung stammt von dem amerikanischen Dirigenten Leopold Stokowski.

In ihrer Originalgestalt erschienen die *Bilder einer Ausstellung* erst 1931 im Rahmen der Gesamtausgabe der Werke Mussorgskis als Band VIII, Einzelausgabe 2, in den Verlagen Musgis-Moskau und Universal Edition Wien. Der Herausgeber Paul Lamm erstellte eine wissenschaftlich korrekte Ausgabe nach dem Autograph, der weitere Nachdrucke in der Sowjetunion und anderen Ländern folgten.

Das Programm des Zyklus ist in der ersten der oben erwähnten Ausgaben von Stassow folgendermaßen charakterisiert worden:

*Die Einleitung trägt die Bezeichnung „Promenade“.*

Nr. 1 „Gnomus“ – *die Zeichnung stellt einen kleinen Gnom dar, der ungeschickt auf krummen Beinen einhergeht.*

Nr. 2 „Il vecchio castello“. *Ein mittelalterliches Schloß, vor dem ein Troubadour ein Lied singt.*

Nr. 3 „Tuileries. Disput d'enfants après jeux“. *Allee im Tuileriengarten mit vielen Kindern und Gouvernanten.*

Nr. 4 „Bydło“. *Ein polnischer Leiterwagen auf riesigen Rädern, bespannt mit Ochsen.*

Nr. 4 „Das Ballett der nicht ausgeschlüpften Küchlein“. *Eine Illustration Hartmanns für die Aufführung einer malerischen Szene im Ballett „Trilbi“.*

Nr. 6 „Zwei polnische Juden, der eine reich, der andere arm“.

Nr. 7 „Limoges. Le marché“. *Französische Weiber streiten sich erbittert auf dem Markt.*

Nr. 8 „Catacombae“. *Auf dem Bild ist Hartmann selbst dargestellt, wie er die Pariser Katakomben beim Schein einer Laterne betrachtet.*

Nr. 9 „Die Hütte auf Hühnerfüßen“. *Die Zeichnung Hartmanns stellt eine Uhr in Form einer Hexenhütte auf Hühnerfüßen dar. Mussorgski fügte den Ritt der Baba-Jaga (Hexe) auf dem Mörser hinzu.*

Nr. 10 „Das Bogatyr-Tor in Kiew“. *Hartmanns Zeichnung ist der Entwurf für ein Stadttor in Kiew im altrussischen massiven Stil mit einer Kuppel in Form eines slawischen Helmes.*

Der vorliegenden Ausgabe liegt ein Faksimiledruck des Autographs (vgl. Kritische Anmerkungen) zugrunde, für dessen Beschaffung Herrn Jürgen Köchel, Hamburg, an dieser Stelle herzlich gedankt sei.

Manfred Schandert

<sup>1</sup> Brief Mussorgskis an W. W. Stassow vom 12. oder 19. Juni 1874, in: Alexandra Anatoljewna Orlova, *Werke und Tage M. P. Mussorgskis, Chronik seines Lebens und Schaffens*, Moskau 1963 (in russischer Sprache), S. 393 (Übersetzung: Manfred Schandert)

<sup>2</sup> Veröffentlicht in: Michael Dimitri Calvocoressi, *Modest Mus-*

## VORSCHLÄGE ZUR INTERPRETATION

Um dieses Werk zu verstehen, ist das Wissen um die Tatsache entscheidend, daß ursprünglich ein programmatischer Zyklus geplant war. Aber die Musik Mussorgskis geht nicht nur weit über bloß beschreibende Qualitäten hinaus, sondern gewährt uns auch tiefen Einblick in den dunkel-brütenden Geist des Komponisten – besser gesagt, in den russischen Geist überhaupt. In der Tat wird alles in seiner Musik – die *Bilder einer Ausstellung* inbegriffen – mit den Augen eines Menschen gesehen, der sich selbst als im Mittelpunkt seiner Schilderung stehend empfindet. Wenn der Spieler dies bedenkt und erkennt, wieviel Gutes und Böses, Tragödie und Trivialität, Märchen und Alltagsrealität dieses Werk enthält, wird er auf dem richtigen Weg sein, die Absichten des Komponisten zu realisieren. Wenn er es aber lediglich als Unterhaltungsstück behandelt, wird seine harte Arbeit (und es ist tatsächlich ein schwieriges Werk!) vergeblich und sein Bemühen zum Scheitern verurteilt sein.

Nach dieser Einleitung überlasse ich alles übrige der Vorstellungskraft des Interpreten und beschränke mich auf die Übermittlung einiger Beobachtungen aus der Praxis, die einigen hoffentlich helfen und andere vielleicht interessieren werden.

In *Promenade* ist es wichtig, daß die Oberstimme in den Takten 3 und 4 sehr bestimmt klingt und die melodische Linie deutlich hervortritt. Aufmerksamkeit hinsichtlich der Dynamik ist besonders anzuraten, um einer gewissen Monotonie zu begegnen: Takt 9 beispielsweise *mf*, die Takte 11–12 *crescendo* und Takt 13 *f*, dann eventuell *diminuendo* in den Takten 14–15–16, *crescendo* beginnend in Takt 17, Höhepunkt im *f* am Ende des Taktes 21 und *ff* in Takt 23, ab 4. Viertel.

*Gnomus*. Das Wesentliche für die Gestaltung des Hauptmotivs ist seine Artikulation. Deshalb wird das Tempo immer davon abhängen, wie schnell der Spieler die tiefen Register nehmen kann. Um die richtige Atmosphäre zu erzeugen, muß man sich vor Augen halten, daß in diesem Stück mehr Furcht als Aggressivität zum Ausdruck kommt. Pausen und Fermaten sind deshalb von großer Bedeutung – die Stille muß zwingend und schreckerregend sein. Gewöhnlich spiele ich die Wiederholung der Takte 19–28 langsamer und mit unterschiedlicher Färbung, aber es gibt auch andere Lösungen. Ich neige dazu, die Takte 38–44 ziemlich *piano* oder *mezzopiano* zu spielen, damit der Gegensatz zum *ff* größer wird. Fingersatzempfehlungen zu Takt 87 und zur letzten Passage:

Die nachfolgende *Promenade* sollte nachdenklich und durchsichtig gespielt werden, um in die Stimmung des

*Il vecchio castello* überzuleiten. Zweifellos dominiert die schöne, traurige Melodie – die unerwiderte Liebe eines Troubadours? –, dennoch darf die Begleitung nicht vergessen werden: Im ständig wiederholten *gis* der linken Hand liegt das Geheimnis der Kontinuität dieses Stücks, denn von ihr hängt es letztlich ab, ob man die Aufmerksamkeit des Zuhörers fesseln kann. In den Takten 23–26 übernehme ich die der rechten Hand zuge dachte tiefere Stimme mit der linken, damit die rechte Hand die Melodie so frei wie möglich spielen kann.

*Tuileries*. Die berühmte Orchesterfassung Ravels, deren spezielle Instrumentierung ein rascheres Tempo nicht erlaubt, kann dazu verleiten, dieses Stück ziemlich langsam zu spielen. Das Ergebnis ist oftmals eine schläfrige Eleganz, während doch in Wahrheit „Scherzando“ und Turbulenz erforderlich sind. Wenn Kinder rennen oder streiten, dann rennen und streiten sie wirklich. Man sollte ein Tempo finden, das es erlaubt, alle Sechzehntel deutlich zu artikulieren, aber die Passagen dennoch voller Energie erscheinen läßt und das damit eher der Vorstellung herumtobender Kinder gerecht wird, als der eines langweiligen Sonntagsschulenausflugs. Der winzige Mittelteil (von Takt 14 an) klingt *meno mosso* besser, aber man sollte nach und nach ab Takt 22 zum Anfangstempo zurückkehren. Manchmal spiele ich *crescendo* in Takt 10 und *subito piano* in Takt 11 – ein witziger Effekt.

Einige Vorschläge für den Fingersatz:

*Allegretto non troppo, capriccioso*

*p*

*mf*

*pp*

*p*

*1 2 m.d.*

*Bydło*. Man beachte den *fortissimo*-Beginn im Gegensatz zur völlig verfehlten Auffassung in Ravels Partitur (*pp* und Tuba solo). Man versuche *meno forte* in Takt 21, *più forte* in den Takten 25–30, später *diminuendo* und *crescendo*, zur ursprünglichen melodischen Gestalt zurückkehrend.

Ein kleines *accelerando* in den Takten 17–21, wie man es gelegentlich hört, kann gut sein, ist aber nicht wichtig. Das *ppp* im Trio, schimmernde Triller und Zurückhaltung in der linken Hand sind zu beachten.

Meine Fingersatzvorschläge:

**Scherzino**  
*Vivo, leggiro*

Meine Fingersatzvorschläge sind in der Partitur eingezeichnet. Im Trio (Takt 23) sind die Triller in der rechten Hand mit 'tr' und einer Wellenlinie markiert. Die linke Hand spielt in diesem Abschnitt eine rhythmisch aktive Unterstützung.

Wenn bei den ununterbrochenen Trillern in Takt 3 und 4 des Trios Unsicherheit aufkommt, kann folgende Ausführung hilfreich sein:

Mir gelingt das oft. Kann man die Triller aber unabhängig vom Metrum, ohne Akzente und tatsächlich „schimmernd“ ausführen, dann klingt das wunderschön.

**Samuel Goldenberg und Schmuyle.** Ich glaube, daß der Anfang mit viel *rubato* gespielt werden sollte, allerdings ohne ihn dadurch zu entstellen. Man bemühe sich um eine Spur „falscher Rhetorik“. In Takt 4 spiele ich *sf* auf dem 3. Viertel (das F mit „arrogantem“ Akzent!), aber das mag vielleicht ein allzu individueller Rat sein; empfindet der Spieler anders, möchte ich dies nicht empfehlen. Die Passage, die das Zittern des armen Mannes beschreibt (*Andantino*), sollte in schwungvoller Linie – ohne Unterbrechungen zwischen den Takten – gespielt werden; ferner versuche man, eine vollkommene Annäherung an das jeweils folgende Tempo (*Andante* und *Grave*) herzustellen – in keinem Fall, meine ich, sollten abrupte Tempowechsel hörbar werden. Die vier letzten Noten spiele ich sehr langsam, gleichsam als Ausruf.

**Limoges.** Ein pianistisch sehr schweres Stück, an das nicht wie an eine Etüde herangegangen und das keinesfalls, der vielen repetierten Noten wegen, in der Art einer „Toccata“ gespielt werden darf. Die linke Hand muß zugunsten der rechten zurücktreten; hört man zuviel von der linken Hand, so stimmt etwas nicht. Die linke Hand muß vielmehr im Hintergrund wirken, als kontinuierliche rhythmisch-aktive Unterstützung. Das *crescendo* sollte in diesem Stück sehr stark, mit scharfen *sforzati*, sozusagen mit dem „richtigen Biß“, gespielt werden. Dazu ist elementare Vitalität erforderlich. Fällt es leichter, so spiele man die langen Noten, die in Takt 5 in der linken Hand placiert sind, mit der rechten. In Takt 8 spiele ich:

und in derselben Art in den Parallel-Takten 18, 19, 21, 33, 34, 35. Einige Fingersatzempfehlungen:

*Catacombae.* Die ersten beiden Takte sind als Ausruf und Echo aufzufassen; dasselbe in den Takten 4–5, 6–7 und am stärksten in den Takten 23–24. In den Takten 19–21 stelle man sich eine ferne Trompete vor. Um ein Maximum an Klangfülle in den Takten 13–14 zu erreichen, halte ich das Pedal von Takt 12 bis in den Takt 13 – mit wiederholten kurzen Pedalwechseln, um Sauberkeit der Harmonie zu gewährleisten. Ebenso in den Takten 13–14. Bevor man das Tremolo (am Anfang der nächsten Nummer) ansetzt, sollte man schon den Klang im Ohr haben und dann versuchen, Vorstellung und Ausführung in Übereinstimmung zu bringen – nur so wird es sozusagen „aus dem Nichts kommen“. Auch sollte es ohne jede Unterbrechung klingen. Zwischen den Akkorden und den tiefen Oktaven in der linken Hand strebe man unterschiedliche Farbgebung an.

*Baba-Jaga.* Die Hexe auf dem Besen ist eine schaurige Sache – das sollte böse, satanisch und gewaltsam klingen. Der Rhythmus muß genau und unbarmherzig durchgehalten werden, aber nicht metrisch abgezirkelt und hölzern. Der Mittelteil bringt schöne Märchenfarben in den Tremoli, die man sich nicht entgehen lassen darf.

*Das Bogatyr-Tor.* Mein Vorschlag ist, nicht zu überwältigend im Ausdruck anzufangen – die größte Klangfülle spart man besser für die Schlußakte auf –, sondern eher als dekorative Begleitung einer königlichen Prozession. Die Dynamik des Stückes muß so abgestuft werden, daß sie zum Final-Höhepunkt führt. Die Glockenmotive sind *in tempo* zu spielen (Glocken kennen bekanntlich kein *rubato*!); mit starken Akzenten in der rechten Hand in den Takten 86–96 und besonders in den Takten 97–106 sowie mit dröhnendem Glockenklang in der linken Hand kann diese Wirkung den Hörer geradezu gewaltsam verzaubern. Die absteigende Tonleiter muß auf ein Pedal genommen werden – mit vielen kurzen Pedalwechseln, damit die einzelnen Noten deutlich hörbar sind –, um eine Klangwoge zu erzeugen, die ich als Vorbereitung auf die folgende Melodie brauche. Die Dynamik im *meno mosso*-Abschnitt hilft die wenigen letzten Takte vorzubereiten. In den Schlußtakt (Grave) benutze man das Pedal wiederum über die Taktstriche hinweg und trete jeweils nur kurz nach. Die Takte 50–51 sind von Mussorgski ungeschickt notiert – ich schlage vor:

Vladimir Ashkenazy

# PREFACE

Modest Mussorgsky composed the piano cycle *Pictures at an Exhibition* (*Kartinki s vystavki*) within a short period of time, between 2nd and 22nd June 1874. At the instigation of the art critic Vladimir Stassov a commemorative exhibition was put on of drawings, watercolours, designs etc. by the composer's friend Viktor Hartmann (1834–1873), who had died unexpectedly. Mussorgsky decided to pay his own tribute to Hartmann in the form of a succession of piano pieces portraying some of the artist's work in music. The original title given to the cycle was *Hartmann*.

It was probably in 1870 and through Stassov that Mussorgsky had first made the acquaintance of Hartmann, who had studied at the art college in St. Petersburg and was actually an architect. For the piano cycle Mussorgsky selected mainly drawings and watercolours which Hartmann had produced during his travels abroad – in Italy, France and elsewhere. Exactly which pictures Mussorgsky drew on can only partially be ascertained today, because not all the paintings and drawings are extant.

Hartmann's best known work reflects his professional aspirations to become the founder of an indigenous Russian style of architecture. His designs thus incorporate elements derived from the traditions of folk art, wood carving and ethnic ornamental work. However, some of his designs, like that for the Great Gate of Kiev, were never built.

In June 1874 Mussorgsky wrote to Stassov<sup>1</sup>: *My dear généralissime, Hartmann is bubbling up inside me like „Boris“ did, the air is full of sounds and thoughts, I devour and am devoured, I am barely able to put pen to paper . . . My physiognomy can be seen in the interludes. So far I think it is working . . .*

*The titles are strange: "Promenade (in modo russo)"; No. 1. "Gnomus", Intermezzo (the intermezzo has no heading); No. 2. "Il vecchio castello" – Intermezzo (likewise without a heading); No. 3. "Tuileries" (Dispute d'enfants après jeux); (immediately followed by) No. 4. Sandomirzsko bydlo (Le télégue) (Le télégue is not intended as a heading, but that in confidence). How well the work is going . . .*

In the catalogue of works which Mussorgsky drew up for Stassov<sup>2</sup> (. . . in memory in *Mussoryanin*, August 26th 78, Petersburg) the cycle is listed as opus 11. Although Mussorgsky had intended *Pictures at an Exhibition* to be printed immediately (cf. Critical Notes), the cycle was published only in 1886, five years after the composer's death, by W. Bessel, St. Petersburg. The second edition, with a preface by Stassov, was issued by the same publisher. In both cases the editor was Nikolay Andreyevitch Rimsky-Korssakov who – with the best of intentions – felt obliged to emend some of Mussorgsky's more daring touches, with the result that the work was not printed in its original form.

Some sections of the cycle were orchestrated by M. Tushmalov, and in 1922 Maurice Ravel produced the orchestral version which had been commissioned by Serge Koussevitzky. The American conductor Leopold Stokowski also made a well-known orchestration.

It was not until 1931 that *Pictures at an Exhibition* was published in its original form, in the complete edition of the works of Mussorgsky as volume VIII, separate edition 2, by the two publishers Musgis-Moscow and Universal Edition Vienna. The editor Paul Lamm produced a musicologically correct edition on the basis of the autograph manuscript, and reprints followed in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

The cycle's programmatic content is outlined by Stassov in the first of the above-mentioned editions as follows:

- The introduction is headed "Promenade".*  
 No. 1 "Gnomus" – the drawing shows a tiny gnome clumsily waddling on bow legs.  
 No. 2 "Il vecchio castello". A medieval castle, in front of which a troubadour is singing.  
 No. 3 "Tuileries. Dispute d'enfants après jeux". Avenue in the Tuileries Gardens, with many children and governesses.  
 No. 4 "Bydło". A Polish farm cart on huge wheels, drawn by oxen.  
 No. 5 "The ballet of the unhatched chicks". An illustration by Hartmann for the performance of a picturesque scene from the ballet "Trilbi".  
 No. 6 "Two Polish Jews, one rich, one poor".  
 No. 7 "Limoges. Le Marché". French women arguing furiously in the market square.  
 No. 8 "Catacombae". The picture shows Hartmann himself looking at the Paris catacombs by the light of a lantern.  
 No. 9 "The hut on hen's legs". This drawing by Hartmann depicts a clock in the form of a witch's hut on hen's legs. Mussorgsky added the ride of Baba-Yaga (the witch) on the mortar.  
 No. 10 "The Bogatyr Gate in Kiev". Hartmann's drawing is the design for a city gate in Kiev, in the old-Russian massive style, with a dome in the form of a Slav helmet.

The present edition is based on a printed facsimile of the autograph manuscript (cf. Critical Notes), for the acquisition of which I am indebted to Jürgen Köchel in Hamburg.

Manfred Schandert

<sup>1</sup> Letter from Mussorgsky to W. W. Stassov, dated June 12th or 19th 1874, in: Alexandra Anatolyevna Orlova, *Works and Days of M. P. Mussorgsky, Chronicle of his Life and Work*, Moscow 1963 (in Russian), p. 393 (translated by Manfred Schandert).

<sup>2</sup> Published in: Michael Dimitri Calvocoressi, *Modest Mussorgsky, His Life and Works*, London 1956, pp. 10f.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE

Perhaps the most important and crucial point in understanding this piece is that although it was conceived initially as a programmatic cycle, the result is music that not only goes far beyond mere descriptive qualities but in fact gives us a penetrating insight into the dark and brooding spirit of Mussorgsky – or for that matter of Russia itself. Indeed everything in his music – including *Pictures* – is seen through and by the eyes of a human being in the midst of the narrative. If the potential performer keeps this in mind and realizes how much good and evil, tragedy and triviality, fairy tale and stark reality are contained in this opus, he will be on the path of realizing the composer's intentions. Conversely, if he treats it simply as a piece of entertainment, then his hard work (and it is a difficult piece!) will be in vain and he is doomed to failure.

Having said that after this introduction, I shall leave the rest to the imagination of the individual performer and will limit myself only to dealing with some practical observations which hopefully may be of help to some and of interest to others.

**Promenade.** Make sure the upper voice is clear and distinct in bars 3 and 4 and indeed keep the melodic line very well projected. Attention to dynamics is especially advisable considering the relative monotony of the material: bar 9 could be *mf*, then bars 11–12 *crescendo* and bar 13 *forte*; then perhaps *dim.* in bars 14–15–16, the *crescendo* starting in bar 17 culminating in *forte* at the end of bar 21 and then *ff* in bar 23, fourth beat.

**Gnomus.** Articulation is the essence of the basic motive. Therefore the tempo should be dependant on how fast the low register can “speak”. Bear in mind that there is more fear than aggressiveness in this piece; it might help in creating the right atmosphere. Rests and fermatas are of great importance therefore; the silence should be potent and frightening. I usually play the repeat of bars 19–28 softer and with different colours but there could be other solutions. I tend to play bars 38–44 rather *piano* or *mezzo-piano* so that the contrast with *ff* is greater. Some fingering suggestions in bar 87 and the last passage:

The image shows a musical score for the final passage of the *Gnomus* section. It consists of two staves: a piano (left) and a right hand (right). The piano part is marked *con tutta forza* and *velocissimo*. The right hand part is marked *Sempre vivo*. The score includes various performance markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 for the piano and 1-4 for the right hand. The piano part has a repeated G# in the left hand, which is a key feature of the piece.

The next *Promenade* should be reflective and transparent, leading into the mood of

**Il vecchio castello.** There is no disputing the predominance of the beautiful sad melody – unrequited love of a troubadour? – but do not forget the accompaniment, the repeated g # in the left hand; here lies the secret of the continuity of the piece and ultimately the attentiveness of the listener largely depends on it. In bars 23, 24, 25, 26 I play with the left hand the lower notes printed in the right hand part to enable the right hand to be as free as possible for the sake of the melody.

**Tuileries.** Due to the famous Ravel orchestration this piece is often played rather slow simply because it would not sound very good in a faster tempo in that particular instrumentation. The result is often rather sleepily elegant whereas what one needs is scherzando and excitement. Children argue when they argue and really run when they run. Find a tempo which allows you to articulate all the sixteen notes but these passages should be full of energy, descriptive of running children rather than of a prim Sunday school outing. The tiny middle section (from bar 14) sounds better *meno mosso* but you should be getting back into the original tempo gradually from bar 22.

Allegretto non troppo, capriccioso

*Bydło*. Note *ff* at the beginning as opposed to the complete misconception in Ravel's score (*pp* and tuba solo). Try *meno forte* in bar 21, *più forte* in bars 25–30, then *diminuendo* and *crescendo* to return to the original tune.

*Promenade* should sound very sad indeed.

*Ballet of the Unhatched Chicks*. Perhaps a slight *crescendo* in bars 5–8 and back to *pp* in bar 9. I have heard a small *accelerando* in bars 17–21 – it can work well but it is not essential. Note *ppp* in the trio – shimmering trills and a distant left hand.

My fingering suggestions:

**Scherzino**  
*Vivo, leggiere*

*una corda*

**Trio**

23 8 23 5 3 24 24

*ppp*

If you have doubts about how to do uninterrupted trills in bars 3 and 4 of the Trio here is one idea:

It works with me often. But if you can do it unmeasured and without accents and really shimmering then it is wonderful. *Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle*. I think the opening should be played with a lot of *rubato* but not too much so to lead to distortion. One needs a touch of false rhetoric. In the fourth bar I make a *sf* on the third beat (an arrogant Fa) but this is personal and if the performer feels against it I would not recommend it. The passage describing the poor man's trembling (*Andantino*) should be played in one sweeping line – (no gaps between beats) – try also to achieve a near unity of tempo when you come to *Andante* and *Grave*. In any case I do not think there should be an abrupt change of tempo there. I play the four final notes very slow and in an exclamatory way.

*Limoges*. A very difficult piece pianistically. Make sure you do not approach it as a study. If you begin to play it as a toccata, because of the many repeated notes, it is fatal. The left hand should be balanced in favour of the right hand and if one begins to hear a lot of the left hand, something is wrong! The left hand should be a continuous and active rhythmic support but this should be in the background. The *crescendo* should be very strong in this piece, with the *sf*'s sharp and played with real bite. Elemental vitality is what one needs here. If it makes life easier play the long notes printed in the left hand part with the right hand in bar 5. In bar 8 I play this:

*Catacombs.* Treat the first two bars as exclamation and echo. The same in bars 4–5 and 6–7 and 23–24, the greatest being bars 23–24. Imagine a distant trumpet in bars 19–21. To get maximum sonority in bars 13–14 I actually keep the pedal from bar 12 into bar 13 just shaking the foot in order to make the harmony clean. And I keep bars 13 and 14 on the same pedal. Before you begin the tremolo (the opening of the next number) imagine it already sounding and then try to match what is in your mind – then you might begin it really as if coming out of nothing. The tremolo should be absolutely uninterrupted. Find different colours in the left hand between the chords and the low octaves.

*Baba-Yaga.* The witch on a broom is a scary thing. This should sound evil, satanic and powerful. The rhythm should be very good, relentless, but not metric and wooden. The middle section offers beautiful fairy-tale colours in the tremolos, so do not pass them by.

*The Bogatyr Gate.* My suggestion is that the beginning should not sound overwhelming – (leave the greatest sonority for the closing bars) – but rather like decorative accompaniment to a royal procession. The dynamics of the piece should be graded so as to lead into the final blast. Try to keep the bells in tempo (bells are not known for making a lot of *rubato*). With strong accents in the right hand in bars 89–96 and especially bars 97–106, and with the boomy bells in the left, the effect can be magical and devastating. The descending scale should be practically on one pedal – vibrate the foot somewhat to be able to hear the individual notes clearly but get a wave of sound – I treat it as a build up for the tune that follows. Note the dynamics in the next section *Meno Mosso*. They are very useful and help to build up to the last few bars. In the closing bars (*Grave*) again use pedal over the bar lines and shake the foot. Bars 50–51 are awkwardly written – I suggest this:

Vladimir Ashkenazy