Sergei RACHMANINOV

ÉTUDES

TABLEAUX

Opus 39 N°5 Elminor





Musical Health Warning: please be aware that these editions are definitely not urtext and should be consulted together with a traditional version. They have been devised purely to help solve musical and technical problems at the piano.

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Sergei RACHMANINOV

1873 - 1943

ÉTUDES-TABLEAUX

Opus 39 N° 5 Eb minor

n 1915 following the death of his colleague
Alexander Scriabin, Rachmaninov and Koussevitsky
gave a series of concerts in memoriam for the benefit
of Scriabin's family. Although their musical paths were
poles apart, he must have looked back at their shared
classes under Zverev some 30 years earlier with
nostalgia. Rachmaninov was renowned for his
generosity and at this time he made a serious study
of Scriabin's music. During his long and successful
career, he did not hide his distaste for contemporary
music and rarely performed Scriabin, recording just

one piece. It would also appear that those performances were generally censured.

Between 1914 and 1917, two volumes of Études-Tableaux were published, their title suggesting studies inspired by a visual picture, similar to those of Chopin and Liszt. However, Rachmaninov did not divulge his visual inspiration, suggesting that each artist should be encouraged to "paint for himself". The nine Etudes-Tableaux of Op 39 are the last major works for piano composed before leaving Russia for ever.

Superficially this E minor picture study might owe something to Scriabin's *Poème Tragique* written in 1903; they share some similarity in the heavy chordal triplets and the central section LH accompaniment. On a few occasions even the harmonies begin to resemble his old classmate's "modernist" style; i.e. the first two beats of **35**. By turns tempestuous and passionate, anguished and solemn, this work features atypical harmonic dissonance. Poignant and soaring melodies guaranteed its popularity among pianists and audiences and it was performed and recorded by Horowitz several times throughout his career.

Given that the composer was born in 1873, an age of great artistic individuality, it is not surprising that he typically performed without wholly respecting the score. This edition reflects the editor's personal approach to the music, usually indicated with an asterisk*. In addition, some of the phrasing, dynamics and agogic markings have been sometimes modified; a zealous student will need to consult other editions.



- 3, 8, 14 RH accompaniment modified
- 11 LH rhythmic modification (2nd beat)
- **22** a somewhat awkward acciaccatura has been omitted
- 24-25 modifications to chording
- 25 chordal modifications
- 32 Da throughout this bar
- 33 modification to the accompaniment
- 35 bass C replaced
- 38, 39 editorial bass ties
- 43-45 added bass octaves and modifications
- 45-48 time-signature modified
- **51-52** modifications to chording
- 53-56 time-signature modified
- 63 modification to the bass
- 69 the crotchets are editorial
- **81** Ab throughout 3rd & 4th beats
- 85 RH editorial accents
- **86** editorial acciaccatura & 4th beat modification

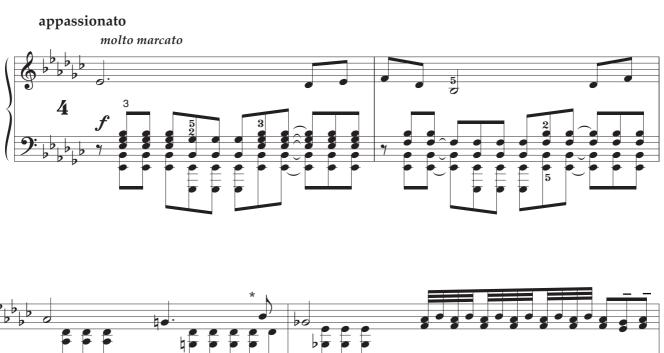


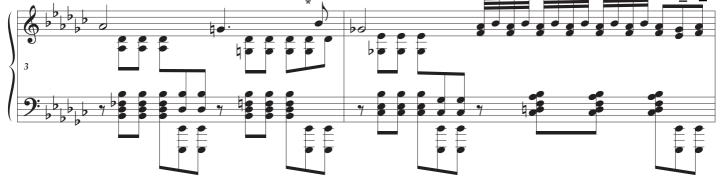
Zverev class photo c. 1888

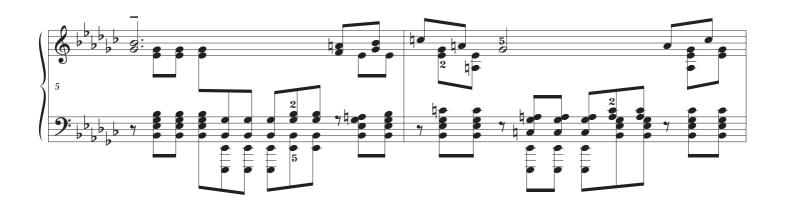


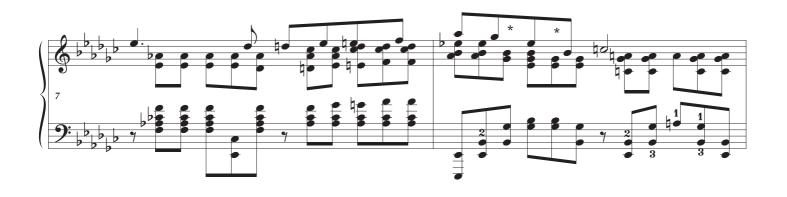
ETUDE TABLEAU

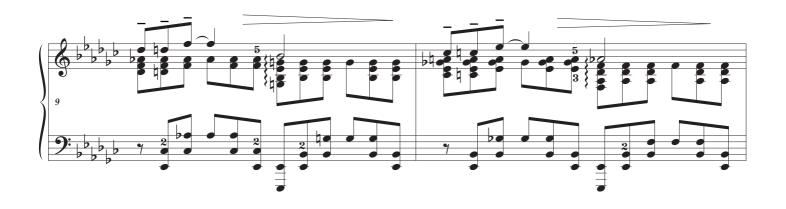
Op 39 N° 5

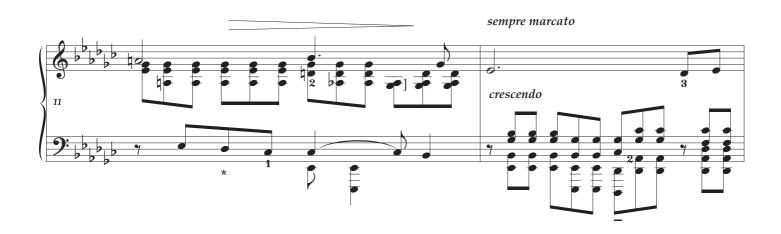


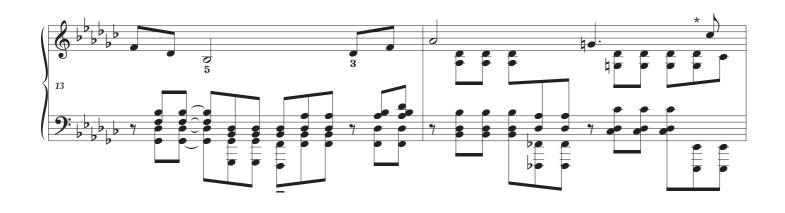


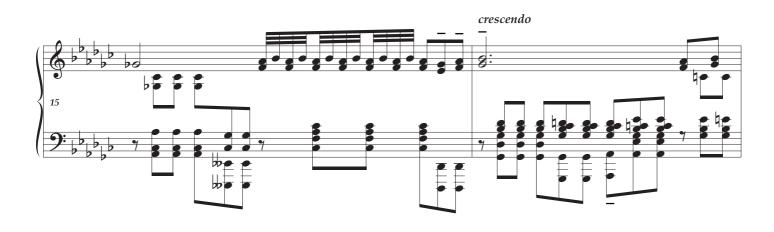










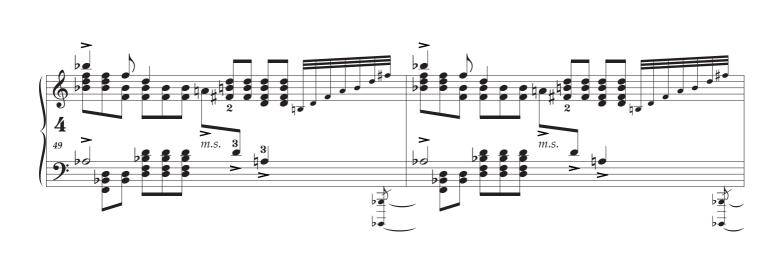






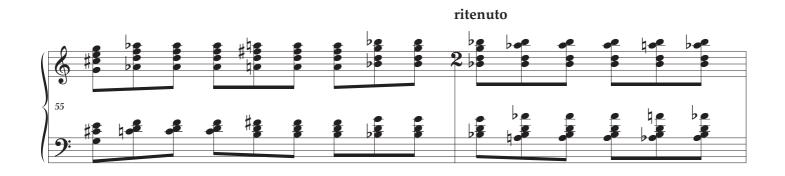








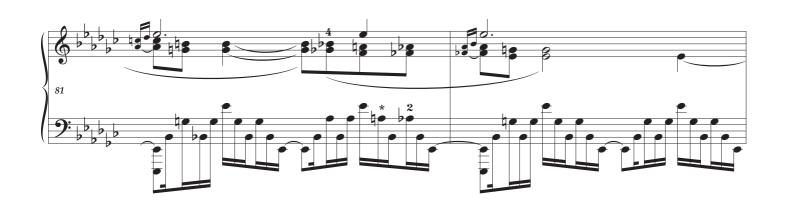


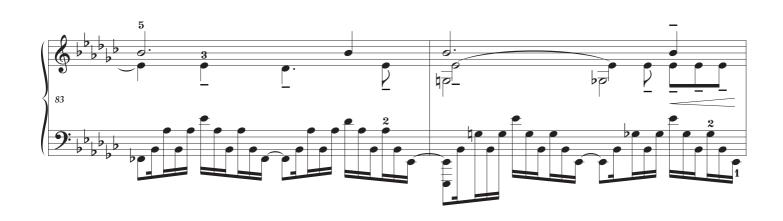


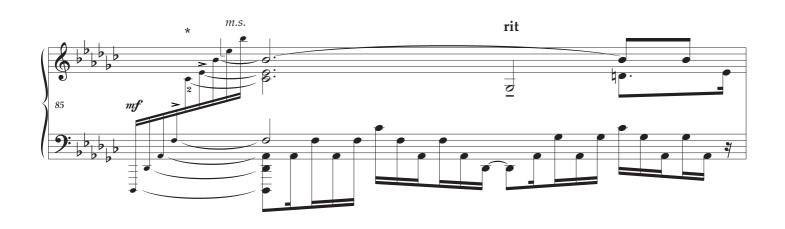


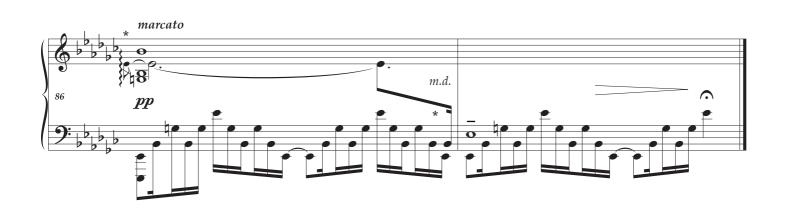














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