# 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 œuvre. During a
long and successful career, he did not hide his
distaste for contemporary music and rarely
performed Scriabin, recording just one piece, a
performance which was generally censured.



Between 1914 and 1917, two volumes of Études-Tableaux were published, their title suggesting studies inspired by a picture, similar to those of Chopin and Liszt. However, Rachmaninov did not divulge the source, 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 definitively leaving Russia.

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, such as the first two beats of 35. By turns tempestuous and passionate, anguished and solemn, this glorious 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 accentuation have been modified; a zealous student will need to consult other editions.

- 3, 8, 14 RH accompaniment modified
- 11 LH rhythmic modification (2nd beat)
- 21 some editions incorrectly give E
- **22** a somewhat awkward acciaccatura has been omitted
- 24-25 modifications to chording
- **25** C octave dotted crotchet
- **32** D\(\dagger) 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 radically 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

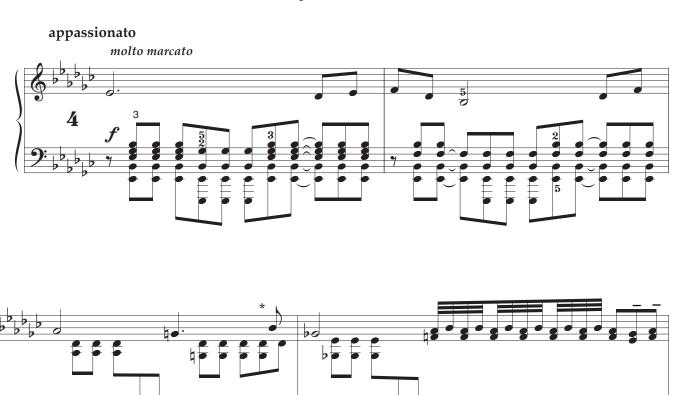


Zverev class photo c. 1888



#### **ETUDE TABLEAU**

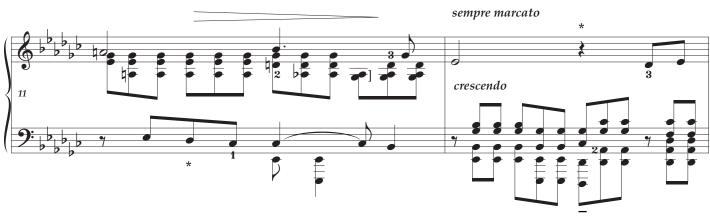
Op 39 N° 5

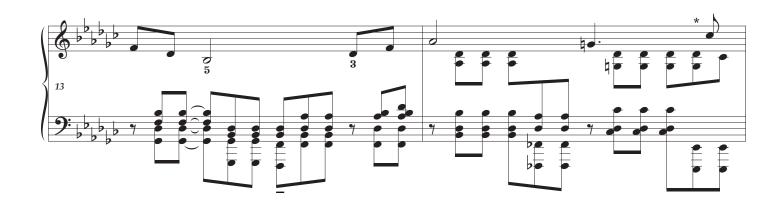


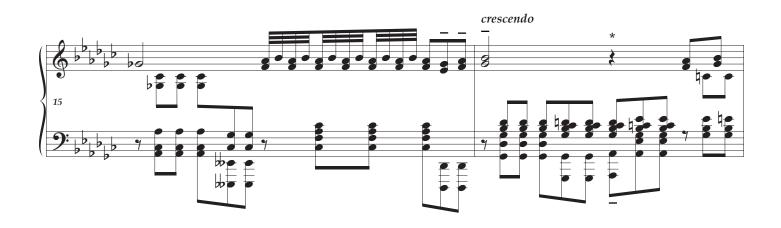
















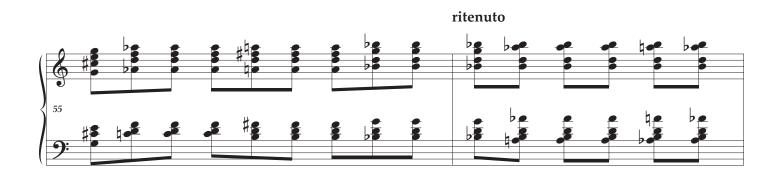






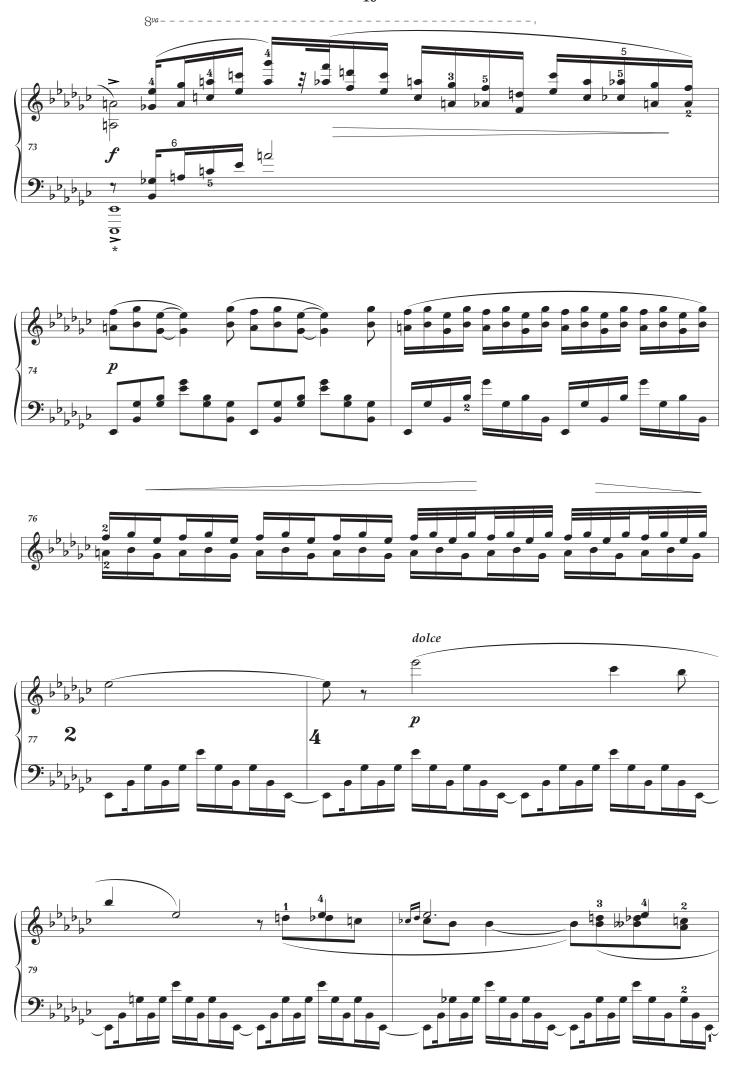


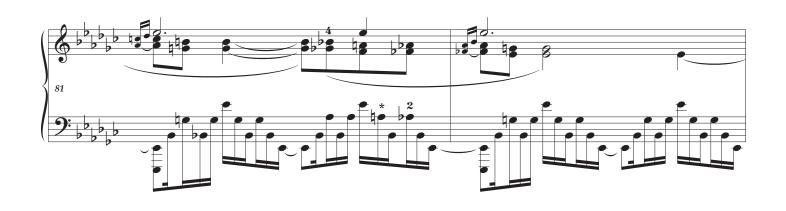


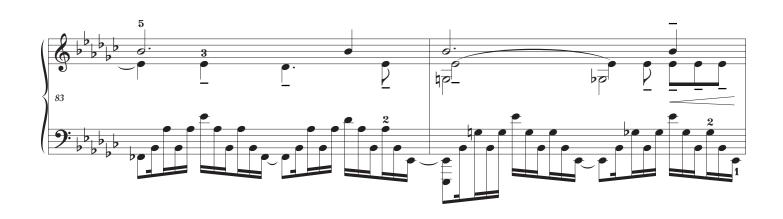


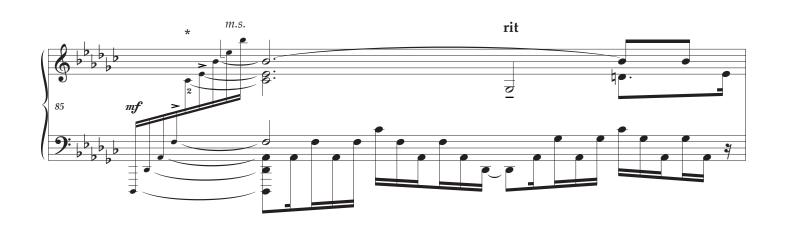


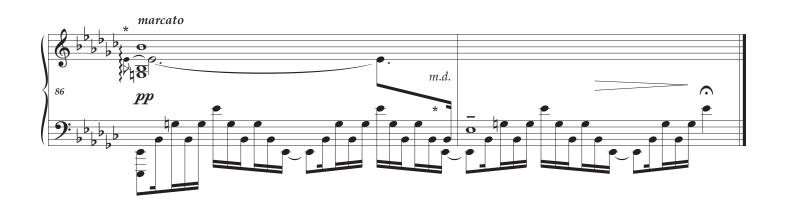














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