

PREFACE

Shortly after my last recording session at CBS of the complete Rachmaninoff solo piano works, C.F. Peters Corporation invited me to begin yet another project — to edit the complete Rachmaninoff Preludes in a new performing edition. I felt very enthusiastic about the idea, and could hardly wait to begin.

For a start, I would have to locate the original manuscripts and then determine what changes would be necessary for an edition suitable for the 1980's.

I soon discovered that this was not an easy task. Although the manuscripts of the *Preludes Opus 23* and *Opus 32* are listed as items in the State Central Glinka Museum of Musical Culture in Moscow, my personal requests for information about the documents went unanswered. After many months of silence from the Soviet Union, Don Leavitt, a friend who also happens to be Chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress, drafted a letter on my behalf in an attempt to obtain information and photocopies of the Preludes.

The reply, when it finally came, was terribly ambiguous and downright discouraging. According to the curator of the Museum, the Rachmaninoff Preludes were either “missing” or “unavailable.” By then, it became apparent that I could not expect cooperation from the Glinka Museum of Musical Culture.

Therefore, I had to turn to other sources. Mrs. Natalia Rachmaninoff had made a generous gift of her husband's original scores to the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. I was permitted to study the originals and to obtain photocopies at my discretion. In addition, thanks again to Don Leavitt, I discovered an unusual two-piano score of the famous *C-sharp Minor Prelude* which eventually became the model for my work on all of the Preludes.

During the arduous preparations for recording all of Rachmaninoff's solo works, I grew to feel very close to this austere man whose music expressed such rich melancholy. The years of playing his music gave me a strong instinct about the man himself, so that when I began to pore through the Gutheil edition of the *Preludes Opus 23*, I knew they had to have been altered by someone else.

Contrasting the first edition of *Opus 23* (printed in Moscow by Gutheil in 1903) with the manuscript copy of the *C-sharp Minor Prelude*, I knew that my instincts about Rachmaninoff had to be correct. Rachmaninoff's own compositional style was clear, exact, simple and unadorned. The Gutheil (with no editor named) was a mass of inconsistent, unnecessary and largely misleading dynamics, tempo markings and phrasings. Someone had tampered with Rachmaninoff's score, adding his own very personal (though anonymous) interpretation of Rachmaninoff's intentions. This was common practice in 1903. Today we are accustomed to the Urtext, the original; to what the composer had in mind.

In that spirit, I decided to use the recorded performances of Rachmaninoff himself to help form the basis of this edition. With the manuscript copies of the *C-sharp Minor Prelude* and the *Corelli Variations* as a guide, I have tried to allow the music of the Preludes themselves to shine through. I've given some dynamic and tempo indications, but I've totally eliminated the clutter of extraneous markings.

For the student, I've indicated my own fingerings, which I hope will be of help in this very difficult music and, finally, I have tried to illuminate the work of this great creator of incomparable beauty and sentiment in an edition for a new generation of pianists to discover and enjoy.

A Monsieur A. Arensky

PRELUDE

Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873–1943)

Edited by Ruth Laredo

Klavier

Largo

ff

p

poco cresc.

poco più mosso

p

tempo precedente

pp morendo e ritenuto

The musical score is written for piano (Klavier) and is in D major (two sharps). It begins with a 'Largo' tempo marking and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The music features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. A 'poco cresc.' marking is followed by a 'poco più mosso' tempo change. The score then returns to the 'tempo precedente' and ends with a 'pp morendo e ritenuto' marking. The score is edited by Ruth Laredo and published by C. F. Peters Corporation, New York, in 1985.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The score is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a complex, arpeggiated texture in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with some octaves in the left hand. Measure 3 contains a fermata over the final chord.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The piano accompaniment continues with a strong, rhythmic pattern. The melody in the right hand is more active, featuring many sixteenth notes. Measure 4 is marked *ff* (fortissimo). Measure 6 is marked *sempre f* (sempre fortissimo) and includes a fermata over the final chord.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The melody in the right hand is more active, featuring many sixteenth notes. Measure 7 is marked *f* (forte). Measure 8 is marked *dim.* (diminuendo). Measure 12 is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and includes a fermata over the final chord.