PIANO TRI	O (1990-91) — Roger Smalley (b. 1943)	
PART 1—I		
Π 3	Scherzo	
PART 2— III I	rassacagua Variations	3
	in actions	
My Piano Trio was commissioned as an obligatory work for all trios entering the 1991 Melbourne	The opening <i>Prelude</i> presents the whole of this	
International Chamber Music Competition. For	progression, stretched out over the entire length of the movement and embellished with sighing	8
practical reasons it could not be too long (it plays, in fact, for about 13 minutes) but within this relatively	chromatic figures. This leads, via a prolonged dominant seventh chord, directly into the Scherzo,	
limited duration I tried to create a wide variety of moods and textures.	whose form could be represented as ABACDA—	T.
The trio is in two parts, each of which consists	in other words it has three 'trios' (B, C and D) but the second and third are joined, without the expected	<u> </u>
of two linked movements—a short slow movement which acts as an introduction to a longer fast	interpolation of A. The final return of A is truncated	
movement. Following my Variations on a Theme of	and the first part ends abruptly. This Scherzo is only tangentially related to the Chopin.	
Chopin for solo piano (1988-89) this Piano Trio is the next in a continuing series of works based on material	Part 2 opens with a slow Passacaglia during which the Chopin progression is unfolded (from the	
extracted from various Chopin Mazurkas (in this case	bass up) as four superimposed contrapuntal lines,	
an extremely chromatic 8-bar progression which occurs towards the end of the Mazurka in Al Op 59	rather than as a series of harmonies as in the <i>Prelude</i> . The 13 <i>Variations</i> which follow are generally based	
no 2).	on one of these lines, or feature a common interval	
	extracted from all four lines. The first 6 variations are fast and vigorous, leading to a climax in variation	
	7—loud repeated chords in the bass of the piano out	
	of which emerge ethereal harmonics on the two strings. The final 6 variations are slow and in the form	
	of a chaconne. The music draws ever closer to the	
	Chopin original, but the work ends ambivalently.	
	© Roger Smalley	
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The above note may be used in conce	t programmes.	
SIGNS USED IN THE SCORE	•	
 a light staccato 		
r a more incisive staccato		
 Long, espressivo 		
Slightly separated from the	next attack	
+ pizzicato with the left hand	*	
6 snap (Bartok) pizzicato		
Q thumb bosition (cello)		
1 octave higher cancelled by		
	1	
9	loco	
cancelled by	loco loco	
9	loco loco	N .
9	loco loco	*
•	loco loco	
1 octave lower	loco precedes and to immediate repetitions of t	The Same note.
1 octave lower	precedes and to immediate repetitions of t	the same note.
An accidental applies only to the note il	precedes and to immediate repetitions of t	he same note.
An accidental applies only to the note il	: precedes and to immediate repetitions of t a bar.	the same note.
An accidental applies only to the note it Accidentals are cancelled by 4 within	: precedes and to immediate repetitions of t a bar.	the Same note.
An accidental applies only to the note it Accidentals are cancelled by 4 within	: precedes and to immediate repetitions of t a bar.	he same note.
An accidental applies only to the note it Accidentals are cancelled by 4 within Bowings may be modified to suit indivi	: precedes and to immediate repetitions of t a bar. dval taste.	the same note.
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