

# Cuarteto Latinoamericano

Saul Bitran violin Aron Bitran violin Javier Montiel viola Alvaro Bitran cello

with special guest

Sally Pinkas piano

Spaulding Auditorium's Hamburg Steinway concert grand piano was purchased with generous gifts, from the Friends of Hopkins Center and Hood Museum of Art; the Class of 1942, in memory of Allan Dingwall '42; and anonymous donors.

Cosponsored by Vermont Public Radio.



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Friday, January 30, 1998 at 8:00 p.m. SPAULDING AUDITORIUM • DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

#### PROGRAM

Quartet No. 4 Musica de Feria Silvestre Revueltas (Mexico, 1899-1940)

Mario Lavista (Mexico, 1943) Refleios de la Noche\*

Quartet No. 1 Alberto Ginastera (Beunos Aires, 1916-1983) Allegro violento ed agitato

Calmo e poetico Allegramente rustico

Divertimento, for piano and quartet Gonzalo Castellanos Vumar (Venezuela, 1926)

## INTERMISSION

Piano quintet in E. Flat. Op. 44 Allegro brillante In modo d'una marcia Allegro ma non troppo

(Germanu, 1810-1856) Scherzo, moto vivace

Robert Schumann

Guest pianist: Sally Pinkas \*dedicated to Cuarteto Latinoamericano

The Cuarteto Latinoamericano is represented by Ann Summers International Toronto

#### CUARTETO LATINOAMERICANO

Described as "first rate ensemble of passionate temperament" by the San Francisco Chronicle, Cuarteto Latinoamerciano has distinguished itself with performances on radio, television and in concert on three continents.

Comprised of three brothers, violinists Saul and Aron and cellist Alvaro Bitran, with violist Javier Montiel, it has been hailed as "a gem of a string quartet" by the Pittsburgh Press.

Cuarteto Latinoamericano was formed in Mexico in 1981 and two years later was awarded the prize of the Music Critics Association in Mexico, Since its founding, Cuarteto Latinoamericano has become a unique voice in classical music, bringing the works of Latin American composers to the world. Highlights of the guartet's recent seasons include performances in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, Pittsburgh, Mexico City, Toronto, Madrid, Boston and London. Cuarteto Latinoamericano has been described by The Times of London as "playing of a richness, an unanimity and instinct that surely places it in the first division of string quartets."

Despite a busy concert schedule, the quartet is credited with having taught an entire generation of Mexican string players, and presently holds two residencies: at the Centro Nacional de Artes in Mexico City and at Pittsburgh's Carnegie Mellon University (USA), where they celebrate their 10th season as quartet-in-residence. In addition to this, the quartet teaches seminars regularly at many conservatories and universities in the USA and Latin America, in 3-day and seasonal residencies. The 1997-1998 season marks the first of a seasonal residency in Washington.

Cuarteto Latinoamericano has recorded the most important string quartet literature by Latin American composers. They record for the New Albion, Dorian and Elan labels: their first CD for Elan (2218) was selected as Critic's Choice for 1989 by The New York Times and was highly praised by Music and Musicians, American Record Guide, HPR, Schwann and Fanfare magazines, and by Le Monde de la Musique. A premiere recording of Julian Orbon's Concerto Gross, with the Orquesta Sinfonica Simon Bollvar (Venezuela) under the direction of Eduardo Mata was released by the Dorian label. The Cuarteto has performed this work with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, the San Antonio Symphony, the National Arts Centre Orchestra in Canada and the National Symphony in Mexico, among other orchestras.

Presently the Cuarteto is recording for Dorian the entire cycle of Villa-Lobos' 17 string quartets. Three volumes are now available.

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Cuarteto Latinoamericano has been featured in most of the leading musical magazines, such as The Strad, Chamber Music American, and received the 1997 "most adventurous programming" award from ASCAP.

### PROGRAM NOTES

## QUARTET NO.4 MUSICA DE FERIA

Silvestre Revueltas

The string quartet as we know it today developed along more or less parallel lines in Austria, Germany, Italy, and France during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Composers from Spain and Latin America were notably absent from the list of early contributors to this genre. In the twentieth century, however, several composers from Latin American countries have emerged whose contributions to the string quartet literature, though early not well full recommend une of many composures.

One of the best known of this group is the Mexican composes Silvestre Revueltas (1892)-1940), whose compositional life began just ten years before his death, Revueltas was born in Durango, Mexico, and began violin Durango, and at the age of fourteen, while continuing his violin studies, also began composition under Rafeel Tello. Further studies, while Revueltas was still a tenengar, wree at Saint Edward College in Austin, Texas, and at the Chicago Musical College. His first violin rectals were in Mexico in 1920. From 1924 to 1926 he gave a series of rectals of modern music in the United States and Mexico, then returned to live in Mexico City and devote himself primarily to composition.

devote himsell primarily to composition. Despite a fairly conventional musical ulpringing, Revuellas acquired Despite a fairly conventional musical ulpringing, Revuellas acquired a distinctive personality as a composer that was characterized by spontanety and reflected the temperament of contemporary Mexican like. Although his music does not directly quote Mexican folksong, his medicies and harmonies reflect the shrill colors of the people and the landscape, the festivities of the marketplace, and the raw vitality of popular street musics. For Revuelast it was more natural to express faithfully the remain of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of Mexico's primitive culture still extant in many parts of the republic and of the mexicon still extend to the still extant in many parts of the republic and of the mexicon

All four of Revueltas' string quartets date from the beginning of his professional career as a composer, the first three from 1930-31, and the fourth (Musica de Feria) from 1932.

Musica de Feria (Music of the Fair), the fourth quartet, is in one continuous movement. A variety of colors and ideata are presented in contrasting sections by the generous use of double stops, harmonics, and plazicati. The texture is thick: at times all four instruments play in union, but more typical is a complete rhythmic and melodic independence of at least two of the four violes. The concluding coda (press): frendicto) leads to a bombastic climax which ends the piece, another feature typical of Revueltas.

Mario Lavista was born in 1943 in Mexico City, where he currently lives. Lavista is currently Professor of Composition and Analysis of Musical Language of the 20th century at the National Conservatory of Music in Mexico City.

"In Religion de la Noche (Rellections of the Night) for string quartet, have wanted to eliminate any real sounds and use exclusively harmonic sounds those 'magic dusts,' audible effections of each of their generator, which have been only used in music in a very sporadic way. The technical difficulties that these sounds imply for the performers are enormous, hence the use of a simply and esaily apprehensible musical form, both for performers and listerers.

The title of the piece refers to a poem by the Mexican poet Xavier Villaurrutia called Echo:

'La noche juega con los ruidos, conjandolos en sus espejos de sonidos'

(Night plays with noises/copying them in its sound mirrors)."

\*Reflejos de la Noche is dedicated to the Cuarteto Lationamericano.

—Mario Lavista.

DIVERTIMENTO,

FOR PIANO AND QUARTET Gonzalo Castellanos Yumar

Gonzalo Yumar composed Dixertimento in 1961 in Siens, Italy, when he was studying with Blatto Frazy. Two years later, at the request of the Vencauelan essensible, Collegum Musicum, the piece was arranged for the property of the Property o

themes, a directimento and a recapituation. The first theme of the exposition is observed by the production of the directive by the hydronic imputs and jumps from one colo is more hydronic individual of the production of the colo is more hydronic incharacter. The contrasting middle segment, which Castellanos denotes as a discrimento section, features a soil by the cello with accompanisment by the ensemble. The last section restates the first two ideas presented in the exposition, then concludes with a cond. Even though this structure resembles that of a sonatal form. the

Level audign time strough exercisions due to a so-lead forth, the composer has stated that the piece only employs some elements' of that form. "It would be emoneso to consider the middle section a development, since this section presents absolutely new materials there are not therene or motives being developed." Castellanos believes in the primacy or modoly. The melodic designs in this composition, especially the cyclic passage, evoke the cancion romanifica cenezolana (Venezuelan romanifica con conjugation). Castellanos believes, had been influenced servanta (sevenade) which Castellanos believes, had been influenced by the melodic contour of the Gregorian chant.

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