## Don Freund

# Kaleidoscope Eyes String Quartet No. 5 (2022) 

Part One<br>fanfare.tune.chorale.diversion.chorale

Part Two
tune.diversion.rock.ascent.skychorale

Part Three
tune.flight.rap.chorale.dusk

Duration: ca. 21 minutes

## Don Freund: Kaleidoscope Eyes (String Quartet No. 5-2022)

A traveler's guide to Kaleidoscope Eyes:
I prefer to refer to separate divisions in my music as "parts," because the singularity of tempo, mood, and material that typifies a "movement" can rarely be found in the music I love to create. It's a musical structure that is much more inspired by the whimsical-but-somehow-compelling flow of the last 20 minutes of Abbey Road than the supposedly inevitable force of a Beethoven Symphony movement. This approach fits well with a stylistic worldview in which the juxtaposition and mixing of contrasting styles is embraced to the point of becoming its own musical idea and a philosophical affirmation.

The titles of the parts of Kaleidoscope Eyes chart their flow. The "tune" and "chorale" appear in different ways in each of the three parts. Each part is given its individual character-mix through "diversions" which create distinctive contexts for the returning pair of ideas.
Part One: fanfare.tune.chorale.diversion.chorale
A brief curtain-raiser (full of sound and fury, signifying nothing) is followed by the tune, the most important character in the piece. Painfully sweet. Full of longing, nostalgia, a little "Eleanor Rigby" trailing off into meaninglessness. The ensuing chorale is the second-most important character in the piece; its harmony sounds somehow functional and familiar, but colored to create a new kind of experience. The first part's diversion (following a bustling introduction) is a polite little dance I nicknamed "Frenchy Baroque," and I picture it with ruffled sleeves and a powdered wig. The surrounding environment for it provides horizontal and vertical edges. The eventual dissipation of this tune is a mini-tragedy. The following "inappropriately intense" chorale is an overblown reaction.
Part Two: tune.diversion.rock.ascent.skychorale
Beginning with a new statement of the tune, Part Two follows with a bubbly, ebullient C-major romp which crashes into a Purple Haze rock section. The "rock" spins out of orbit, giving way to dissolving ascending scales which collide with harmonic glissandos. We suddenly find ourselves on the inter-galactic edge of reality where we discover a disembodied celestial version of the chorale.
Part Three: tune.flight.rap.chorale.dusk
The tune, as it begins Part Three, is played by the first violin, but as it begins drifting the viola launches a flying scherzo whose triple-time subject exploits the four-note arpeggio taken from the middle of the tune. This buoyant, swirling material slams into a heavier, rougher section where the conflicts of groups of 3 and 4 are converted into a conflict of tempos - a tempo change every second - driving into a sustained super-scratch cluster which suddenly clears to reveal a consonant fanfare. The violence heightens in an insolent, defiant hip-hop-inspired section, mixing the sound of excessive bow pressure into hard-edged confrontational rhythms. At the top of a 7 -voice two-octave tremologlissando, a sustained sonority morphs from glassy purity to scratch-tone distortion and a pizzicato explosion. In its aftermath, a quarter-tone cluster expands by way of a glacial voice-crossing glissando to the final granite reprise of the chorale. The tune returns, fragmented, fragile, wandering off into some transcendent netherworld....

- Don Freund


## Performance notes

All metronome markings are "ca." Many of the tempo changes are meant to be experienced as juxtapositions, creating a jolt as the gears shift. The most extreme occasion of this is in measures $205-225$ :

The tempos from 205-218 are meant to be irrationally related from measure to measure with perceived general relationships between the even numbered measures. The metronome marks are really abbreviated ways of saying "a little slower" or "even slower" or "quicker." The notes in 206 should be roughly 4/3rds faster than $8^{\text {th }}$ notes in 205 ; the notes in 208 should be a little slower than those in 206; those in 210 should be roughly the same as 206 ; those in 212 faster than those, and those in 214 still faster (actually the same speed as $8^{\text {th }}$ notes in the surrounding odd measures, but don't worry about that), those in 216 and 218 roughly the same as those in 212.

The odd numbered measures are all $d=120$ until a slower version appears at m . 217 , and an even slower version appears at 219. All these tempos should feel as though they are spliced in from an alternate universe with crisp ensemble created by tempo memory and string quartet ESP.

From 219-226 the tempo remains at $\bullet=80$, with the speed determined by notated values.

All the $32^{\text {nd }}$ note pitches in m $67-76$ are approximate except for the natural harmonics. The cellist should try different approaches to bow pressure and speed and left-hand weight to create a transition from a clean harmonic glissando to a dirty one.
"Overpressure" indicates a scratch tone that still allows the notated pitch to be heard. "Super-scratch" (m. 226 and 230) indicates extreme overpressure so that the pitch is distorted beyond recognition. This sound should morph smoothly and immediately into the pure pitch of the following measure at the measure bar.

Although the generous use of courtesy accidentals may seem to imply otherwise, accidentals carry through the measure, and apply only to the octave in which they appear.

## Kaleidoscope Eyes

## String Quartet No. 5

## Part One fanfare.tune.chorale.diversion.chorale




17


22


26
rall.. $\qquad$



50


56


61




tune.diversion.rock.ascent.skychorale


7

$18 \quad \mathrm{~d}=126$, leggiero




51




$d=56$

[73]



## Part Three tune.flight.rap.chorale.dusk



13 • $=132$, flying
 27




138



161





The tempos from 205-218 are meant to be irrationally related from measure to measure
with perceived general relationships between the even numbered measures.
The odd numbered measures are all $\quad=120$ until a slower version appears at m. 217 .


From 219-226 the tempo remains at $\bullet=80$, with the speed determined by notated values.



237
d= 144 , insolent






$316 d=60$


323



343


Bloomington, IN 6/30/2022

