

**HE HAS DESCRIBED A CIRCLE ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS,
AT THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN LIGHT AND DARKNESS.**

for guitar and percussion

Robert Blatt

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written for Travis Andrews and Andy Meyerson

SCORE

For the guitarist, each row corresponds to a string. For the percussionist, each row corresponds to a sheet of sandpaper. Each column corresponds to one beat. For the guitarist, numbers correspond to natural harmonics. For the percussionists, numbers correspond to metal pipes. Dashed lines indicate that a sound is continued.

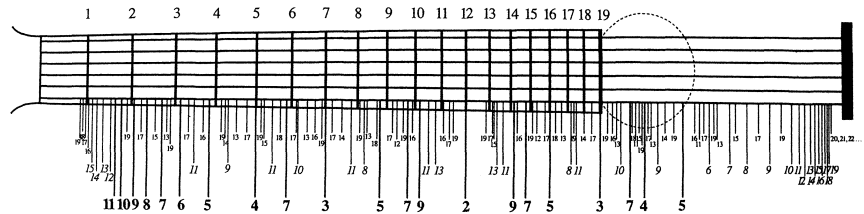
GUITAR

All notes ring for as long as possible. When performed on electric guitar, some reverb can be used.

The guitar is in a spectral tuning based on an F#0 (23.1247 hz) fundamental. Strings six through one are tuned to the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh and thirteenth harmonics respectively.

STRING	FREQUENCY
6	69.37 hz
5	115.62 hz
4	161.87 hz
3	208.12 hz
2	254.37 hz
1	300.62 hz

The following chart can be used to locate various natural harmonic positions:



Josef, Seth F., and Ming Tsao. *The Techniques of Guitar Playing*. Kassel: Bärenreiter, 2014.

PERCUSSION

The percussionist performs at a table with five metal pipes and three sheets of sandpaper affixed to the table. All sounds occur by rubbing the end of a metal pipe perpendicularly against a sheet of sandpaper with very light pressure in a circular motion. The resultant sound is a composite of harmonics, intermittent presence of the fundamental and friction-derived noise colored by the choice of sandpaper.

The three sheets of sandpaper are of a relative course, medium and fine grit size.

The metal pipes are cut to harmonics based on an F#0 (23.1247 hz) fundamental. Metal pipes listed one through five are cut to the lengths of the fifteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-third harmonics respectively.

PIPE	FREQUENCY
1	346.87 hz
2	393.12 hz
3	439.37 hz
4	485.62 hz
5	531.87 hz

The following formula can be used to calculate pipe length for various fundamental frequencies:

$$L = v/2f - .6d$$

L = pipe length in centimeters
 v = velocity at 34400 centimeters per second
 f = fundamental frequency in hertz
 d = pipe diameter in centimeters

PERFORMANCE

Tempo is not (too) fast. Dynamics remain constant at a balanced and soft to moderate volume.

