



WISE OWL MUSIC

THE VOYAGE OF MAELDÚN

by Andrew Shiels

The Voyage of Maeldun was a prize winning work at the 1983 Stroud Festival International Composers' Competition. The first performance was given by Robert Brightmore at the Sibly Hall, Stroud, on 5th October, 1983.

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SUPPORT COMPOSERS, DON'T PHOTOCOPY

The Story THE VOYAGE OF MAELDUN is one of many 'Wonder Voyages' to be found in ancient Irish literature, probably dating from the ninth century.

Maeldun and his crew sail their boat from island to island in search of the man who killed Ailill, Maeldun's Father.

The Island Of The Slayers

(See notes, page 4)

$\text{♩} = 46$

③ 6

tranquillo.
Marcato il basso,
ma non troppo.

Cresc.

ICI

poco

Morendo.

poco

Agitato. $\text{♩} = 66$

p

f

p

f

p

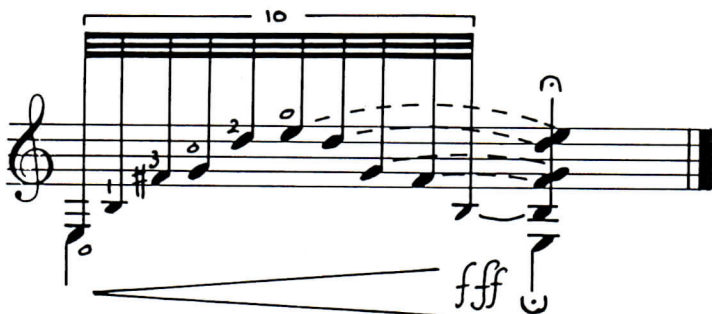
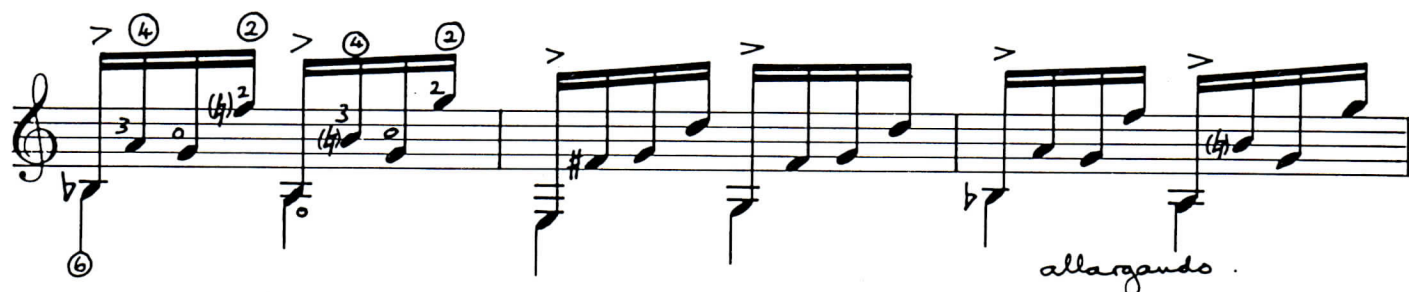
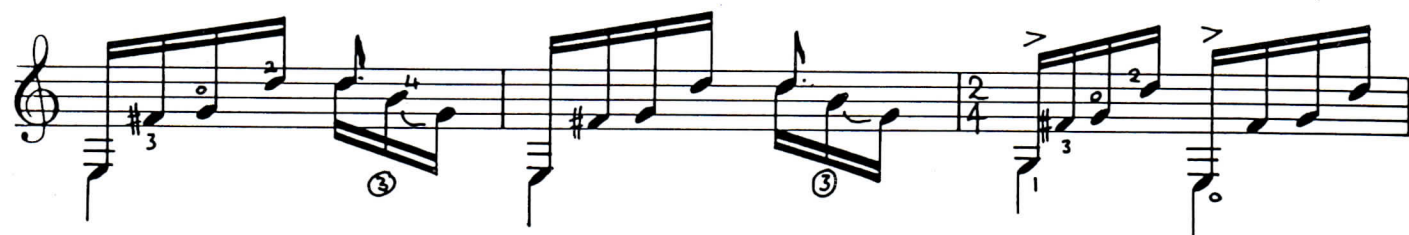
f

marcato il basso.

leggiero

poco rit

a tempo



First, after rowing for a day and half the night, they find the ISLAND OF THE SLAYERS. Standing off from the island they hear the noise of two men quarreling, one of them boasting of his bravery in killing Ailill. Just as Maeldun and his crew are about to land, a strong wind blows them far out to sea and leaves them hopelessly lost.

They approach the ISLAND OF THE BLACK MOURNERS which is populated by black people continually weeping and lamenting. Here two of the crew are lost as when they land on the island, they too turn black and fall to weeping like the rest.

The Island Of The Black Mourners

$\text{♩} = 60$
Ma senza rigore di tempo

First system of musical notation. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of a melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with chords and some melodic fragments. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A circled '2' is above the first measure. The word "Dolcissimo." is written below the first measure. The system ends with a fermata and the word "poco" written above and below the final notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with a melodic line and a bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. The system ends with a fermata and the word "poco" written below the final notes.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with a melodic line and a bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. The system ends with a fermata and the word "poco" written below the final notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with a melodic line and a bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. The word "poco più mosso (ma non troppo)" is written below the first measure. The system ends with a fermata and the word "poco" written below the final notes.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with a melodic line and a bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A circled '4' with "h. 12" below it is above the first measure. The word "quasi lontano." is written below the first measure. The system ends with a fermata and the word "poco" written below the final notes.

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music continues with a melodic line and a bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A circled '1' with "poco." and "R.H. h. 14" below it is above the first measure. The words "piangendo con abbandono." and "poco accelerando." are written below the first and second measures respectively. The system ends with a fermata and the word "poco" written below the final notes.

Maeldun and his crew flee and sometime after, find themselves at the ISLAND OF THE LITTLE CAT where mysteriously laid before them is a great feast. There are no people to be seen, but a small cat plays on four stone pillars and all around one can see great riches. The eat, drink and sleep. Next day, having stored what food was left, they make to leave the island but as they do so, one of the crew, against strict orders, steals a necklace - suddenly, the cat leaps through him like a fiery arrow and he falls a heap of ashes to the floor.

The Island Of The Little Cat

Scherzando.

♩ = 100

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff is in bass clef and features a bass line with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a slur over the first two measures.

The second system continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff has a melody with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff has a bass line with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a slur over the first two measures.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melody with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff has a bass line with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a slur over the first two measures. The word "cresc." is written below the second measure of the bass line.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melody with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff has a bass line with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a slur over the first two measures. The word "cresc." is written below the second measure of the bass line.

The fifth system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melody with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff has a bass line with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a slur over the first two measures.

The sixth system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melody with eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staff has a bass line with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a slur over the first two measures. The word "allargando." is written below the second measure of the bass line. The system ends with a fermata over a chord marked with a circled 7 and a circled 2.

English?

Cautiously

$\text{♩} = 52$

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Features a sequence of chords and a sixteenth-note triplet. A '6:4' interval is marked below the staff.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Includes a sixteenth-note triplet, a '6:4' interval, and a 'p. perdendosi' marking.

7 as per NCMP on Pg. b.18

Right hand harmonics (Written at sounding pitch)

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Shows right-hand harmonics with diamond-shaped notes and fingerings (6, 5, 4, 8, 8, 7, 12, 12, 13, 13, 12, 8, 8, 7, 9).

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Includes a circled note, a 'sostenuto' marking, and fingerings (6, 5, 4, 3, 12, 12, 6, 7, 3, 4).

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Features a sequence of chords and a '3' marking.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Includes a circled '2' and a 'p.' marking.

②
p
accelerando
piu accel.

allegro agitato
(PESANTE)
3

3
4

Morendo
4?

Right hand harmonics.
Come sopra.

4?
5?

accel. poco a poco a tempo primo

tempo primo

(2' 55")

Maeldun consoles the cat, who then returns to his play, they leave and next arrive at the ISLAND OF THE MONK OF TROY. Here lives an aged Monk, once arrogant but now reformed. At noon miraculously, some nourishment is brought for everyone by the otters from the sea; after all have eaten their fill the monk speaks to them saying "Ye will reach your country and the man that slew thy father, O Maeldun, ye will find him in a fortress before you. Slay him not, but forgive him, because God hath saved you from manifold great perils, and ye too are men deserving of death."

The Island Of The Monk Of Troy

$\text{♩} = (50+)$

Tranquillo sostenuto.

Cresc.

liberamente

CIII

come prima

CII

They bid the Monk farewell and go on their way. At night-fall land is sighted and soon they land on a small island with a fortress, wherein dwells Ailill's murderer. As the Monk had commanded, they enter in peace and great welcome is made for them.

Italia
used throughout!
- consistency

Some mistake
left Seelye
as per bar 23
has bar 20
on p. 2

The Homecoming

Very Fast = 160

The musical score is written on six systems. The top system begins with a treble clef, a 3/8 time signature, and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano part consists of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 6, 5, and 4. The violin part features a series of eighth-note runs with accents and fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The second system continues the piano part with fingerings 5, 4, and 3, and the violin part with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The third system shows the piano part with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, and the violin part with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The fourth system features the piano part with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, and the violin part with fingerings 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The fifth system continues the piano part with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, and the violin part with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The sixth system concludes the piano part with fingerings 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, and the violin part with fingerings 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1.

CII
3
1 pp.
2
CII
3
2
cresc. poco a poco.

CII
3
2
CII
3
2
cresc. poco a poco.

CII
3
2
CII
3
2
cresc. poco a poco.

CII
3
2
CII
3
2
cresc. poco a poco.

CII
3
2
CII
3
2
cresc. poco a poco.