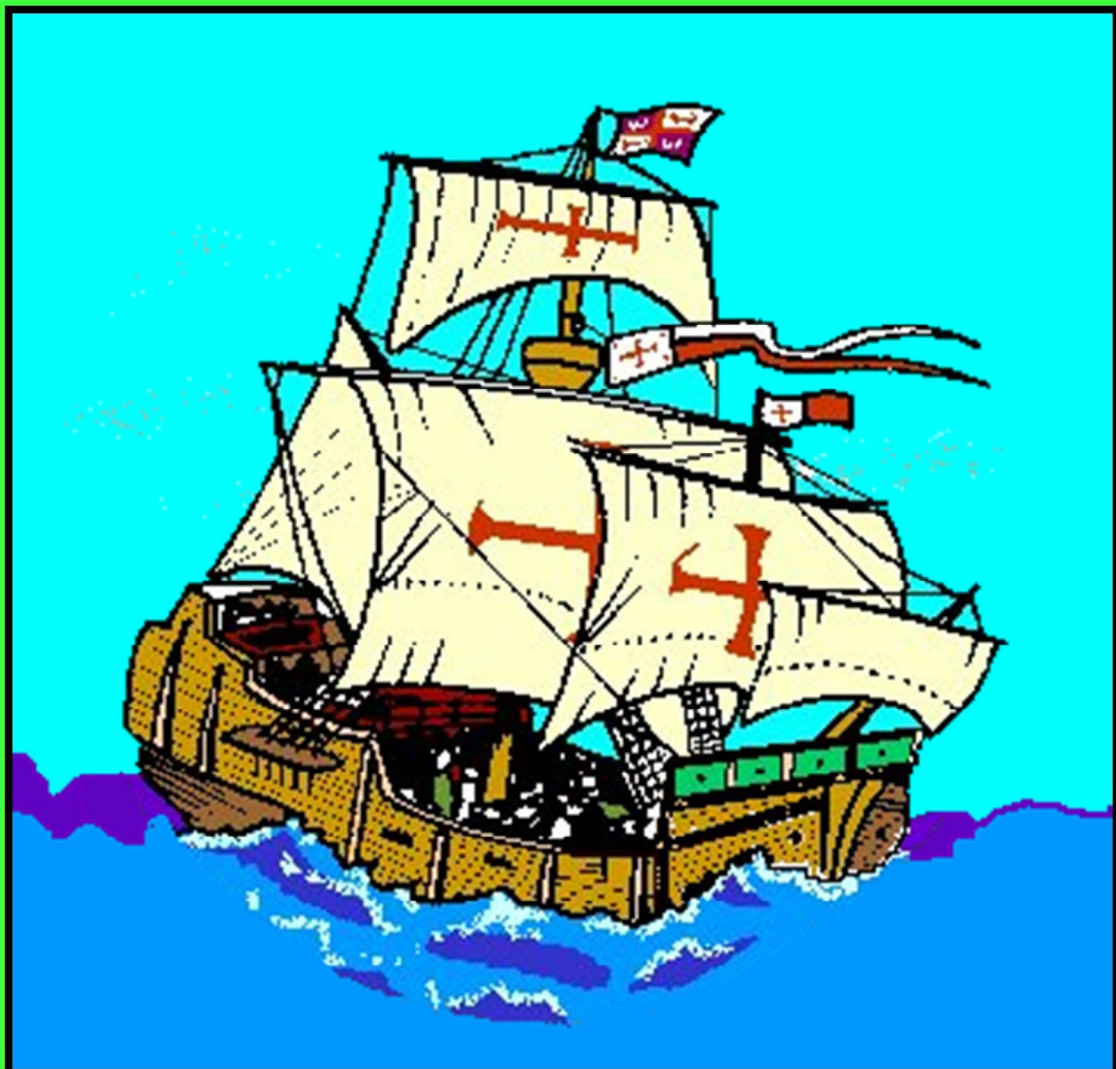


Mini Musical

Christopher Columbus

Author: Daniel Dalton

Music: Daniel Hewitt



EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS

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2004 Written by Daniel Dalton
Music & Lyrics by Daniel Hewitt
Illustrations by Anthony James

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Trafalgar - *Napoleon's Navy*

Trafalgar – *Nelson's Navy*

1066 – *William's Army*

1066 – *Harold's Army*

Columbus Bibliography.

Various Internet sites.

Videoing Productions.

A licence is available. To obtain one please contact the publishers.

Christopher Columbus

Voyage to the End of the World

Assembly Pack

Christopher Columbus - Voyage to the End of the World is a performance piece taken from the parent musical ***Christopher Columbus*** one of our large range of full scale educational musicals developed to complement the UK, Key Stage Two National Curriculum, covering historical and science based subjects. Assembly Packs are shorter, simpler versions of these shows, rewritten to be used in an assembly, performed with little rehearsal time and only small casts. Three songs taken from the larger parent musical complete the pack, songs that can be learned by the small cast or larger groups.

Like the larger parent musical we aim to provide an excellent product that can be performed quickly and easily and can be altered or adapted according to your needs. We hope you enjoy performing ***Christopher Columbus - Voyage to the End of the World***.

Characters.

Total Characters, 5 main parts, assorted sailors (numbers are flexible).

Christo -	A sailor.
Franco -	A sailor.
Marco -	A sailor.
Martin Pinzon -	Columbus' second in command.
Christopher Columbus -	The famous explorer.

Song List.

1. The World is Round -	Columbus & Martin Pinzon.
2. Thirty Four Days -	Columbus, Martin Pinzon, Franco, Christo & Marco.
3. Land -	Columbus, Martin Pinzon & The Cast.

Fact Sheets

Christopher Columbus.

Christopher Columbus is credited with discovering the New World for Spain. However, in reality, he was an Italian, born in the Republic of Genoa in 1451. His father, Domenico Columbus, was a cloth merchant. He always wanted a life at sea and it is believed he first sailed before he was 14 years old. By the 1480s he was regularly sailing the eastern Atlantic to Iceland and West Africa.

His Theory on the Earth.

During his early adventures, he studied ocean navigation and read widely, including Marco Polo's book, *Il milione*, and many geographical books. He studied astronomy and arithmetic which convinced him, against common thinking, that the world was round. He believed that by sailing west he would reach Asia. He corresponded with an Italian scholar who had calculated that Japan lay only 3,500 miles to the west across the Atlantic.

Religious Times.

Europe was deeply religious at the time and it was believed that the world was flat and if you sailed too far one way, you would simply fall off the edge. Little was known at the time about science and geography so the religious explanation seemed the most likely one. Several tales, from explorers who claimed to have sailed west, suggested that the sea was ferocious and strange creatures inhabited the lands. Due to the superstitious nature of people at that time, these stories were widely believed.

Political Background.

At the time, the Eastern Mediterranean ports, which were the gateway to the Far Eastern spice markets, were closed due to the rise of the Turkish Empire. A new sea route to Asia had to be found. The Portuguese had tried to sail around Africa, sending expeditions to see how far south it extended. But by 1480 they had sailed over 5,000 miles south and still not reached the Southern tip of the continent. So the idea grew that Asia could be reached by sailing west across the Atlantic. At the time no one knew that America lay in between.

Columbus originally went to King John II of Portugal with his idea and asked for several ships capable of withstanding such a trip. King John refused and so Columbus went to the Spanish monarchs, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. They eventually agreed to his request in return for Columbus agreeing to claim any new lands that he discovered for the Spanish Empire.

The Fleet.

Spain provided Columbus with three ships. Two caravels named the Pinta and Nina and a store ship named Santa Maria. At the time, caravels were believed to be the best ships for ocean going voyages. Columbus captained the Santa Maria. He had Martin Alonso Pinzon take charge of the Pinta and his brother Vincente sailing the Nina.

Stores.

Food taken on the voyage was limited to bacon, salted fish, cheese and hard biscuits. The food tended to rot on long voyages and weevils usually ate the biscuits. They used an open firebox on the upper deck on which to cook the food. The only navigational instruments they had on board were a compass and an astrolabe, which measured the height of the stars and the sun in the sky and so gave them an idea of the ship's latitude.

The Crew.

The combined crews numbered less than 100 men and included prison convicts who had been given a royal pardon in return for volunteering.

The Voyage.

Columbus left the Spanish port of Palos on the 3rd August 1492 and, after a short stop in the Canary Islands to pick up supplies and repair damage, he set off west on the 6th September bound for Asia.

Columbus had to keep encouraging his men, as many were sceptical and continually just wanted to turn around and return to Spain. He did this by faking the ship's log, telling them that they had sailed fewer miles per day than they actually had. He also cheered every bird or piece of wood they sighted as a sign of nearby land. The actual voyage lasted longer than Columbus had thought it would. He thought it would take 34 days so, on the thirty-fifth day, with land still not sighted, the crews threatened to mutiny unless they returned to Spain immediately. Allegedly, Columbus bargained for two more days, spurred on by the finding of a stick in the sea which had obviously been carved and so suggested land was near. His men agreed that if land was not sighted within two days, they would return home.

Land.

They sailed on. 37 days after they had left the Canary Islands, at two o'clock in the morning on Friday the 12th October 1492, land was sighted by seaman Rodrigo de Triana on the Pinta.

They landed in the morning and Columbus claimed the lands for Spain. The native islanders were shy at first but then came out to greet them. Columbus was confused by the fact that they wore no clothes. He was expecting the rich people of the east that Marco Polo had described when he wrote about his exploits in Asia. Columbus believed that he had reached one of the 1,500 islands which Marco Polo had described that lay east of China.

Columbus called the place he landed San Salvador after Christ the Saviour. It is situated in the Bahamas. Columbus then went in search of other islands, many of which he could see on the horizon. He believed that the huge Chinese continent lay just beyond these islands.

La Navidad.

He sailed from island to island exploring the new territories. On the 6th December 1492 he discovered Haiti and named it Hispaniola or La Isla Espanola (the Spanish Island). As he was sailing along the coast, the Santa Maria ran aground. Columbus used the wood from the wrecked ship to build a fort and left 39 men there to develop and defend it. He named the fort La Navidad (Christmas) because it was on Christmas Eve that the ship ran aground. He took the Pinta and Nina back to Spain, taking a group of Indians with him to prove his discoveries to the King and Queen.

The Second Voyage.

Columbus returned later that year with a fleet of 17 ships and over 1,300 men. Their aim was to set up a colony on Hispaniola and to continue exploring the new lands in the west. When he returned to La Navidad he discovered that the fort had been destroyed and the colonists had all been killed. Instead of punishing the Islanders Columbus made peace with them. On this voyage he discovered Jamaica and set up new colonies at Isabella and Santo Domingo in Hispaniola. But it was not easy for the settlers. They were fighting the locals and there was little sign of the promised gold and riches that had brought them there in the first place.

The Third Voyage.

This time Columbus sailed further south in the search for gold bearing lands. On the 31st July 1498, they discovered the island of Trinidad and, a few days later, they discovered the continent of South America and the huge river mouth of the River Orinoco. However, on Hispaniola the settlers hated Columbus and his brothers, whom he had brought over to run the colonies. This had forced King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to send Francisco de Bobadilla to Hispaniola to investigate the complaints of the settlers. Bobadilla had the Columbus brothers arrested and sent back to Spain for trial.

When Columbus returned to Spain, he was immediately released but he was not allowed to return to the islands until a new governor had been chosen for Hispaniola. Eventually Nicolas De Ovando was chosen as governor and he sailed for the island in February 1502. Columbus was then allowed to sail on his fourth voyage.

The Fourth Voyage.

He called it his “High Voyage” in which he planned to win back everything he had lost. He reached the islands in only 21 days. However, when he arrived in Hispaniola, Ovando wouldn’t let him land, so he sailed west to the Gulf of Honduras. From here he sailed up and down the Central American isthmus trying to find a channel that would lead south and west, hopefully to the riches of China. He encountered vicious weather and eventually accepted that there was no sea passage to China.

Shipwrecked.

Sea worms that congregate in tropical waters were eating the hulls of the ships. As a result, Columbus had to sail at once for Hispaniola. However, the holes in the hull were becoming so numerous that he had to beach the ships on the coast of Jamaica.

They were marooned there for a year. During that time he had to put down a rebellion from his own men and an attack from the native Arawaks. Eventually, after months stuck on the island, Columbus sent one of his most loyal officers, Diego Mendez, on a voyage to Hispaniola in a native’s canoe to beg Ovando for help. Ovando refused to send ships to rescue them until the next supply ships from Spain arrived. Six months after they had been shipwrecked there, they were finally able to sail back to Spain.

Columbus at the end.

He returned to Spain at the end of 1504 and never went to sea again. He spent his last eighteen months trying to extract his share of the profits from the Indies from King Ferdinand. The Portuguese finally succeeded in sailing around the tip of Africa in 1499 to open up the eastern route to Asia. However, the Western route still hadn’t been found.

In his final years Columbus claimed that he had actually discovered the Western route to Asia, and that Cuba was actually part of the Chinese mainland. He was never convinced that he had actually found the new continent of America.

He was eventually granted the money due to him from King Ferdinand and died on 20th May 1506.

Christopher Columbus

Voyage to the End of the World

SCENE ONE - On the Deck of the Santa Maria

Marco, Christo and Franco run onto the performance area screaming, shouting and generally panicking. They are dressed in rags and carry sweeping brushes. Christo carries a telescope through which he looks frantically for land. As each says his/her line they constantly change positions, facing then ignoring the audience, shading their eyes against a fictitious sun and frantically searching for the land.

All. Arrrrrrgh!

Christo. He's mad, completely mad. He's leading us to our deaths.

Franco. Arrrrrrgh!

Marco. I know Christo, but he thinks the world is round. What a nutter!

Franco. Arrrrrrgh!

Christo. *(Exasperated)* Will you stop doing that Franco; things are bad enough as they are.

The crew calm down and all stand at the front of the performance space.

Franco. Sorry Christo, I just can't help myself. Here we are, stuck on a ship full of convicts, because they were the only people our mad Captain could persuade to come on - *(dramatically)* HIS VOYAGE OF DOOM.

Marco. *(Slightly Scottish accent, optional)* Doomed I tell you. We are all doomed.

Martin Pinzon enters with Christopher Columbus who carries a scroll.

Martin Pinzon. What's going on here? Stand to attention when Captain Columbus is on deck.

Columbus. Thank you Martin. *(Calmly)* Now look men, you really don't need to worry.

Christo, Franco & Marco. Yeah right!!!!

Columbus. Have you spotted land yet?

Christo. We're never gonna see land again.

Marco. We are going to fall off the edge of the world!

Christo. And die horribly!

Franco. Because the world is flat!

Columbus. That is where you are wrong my young friends. The world is a sphere. It's round, so we can't fall off it! Look, this scroll shows it clearly.

SONG 1: The World is Round - Columbus & Martin Pinzon.

During the song, Columbus shows the scroll to each of the sailors, proudly pointing to the paper to try to illustrate his theory. Martin Pinzon nods his head enthusiastically, whilst the others just shake their heads.

Columbus & Pinzon.

For eternity memorium the greatest minds intact.
They have each in turn agreed upon one solitary fact.
They propose the terra-firma right below on which we're sat
Is a disc of large proportion but unquestionably flat.

Columbus.

Now I do not want to be the one who doubts the greatest mind.
Who would question Galileo from the cradle of mankind?

I have done the calculations, I have done planning true.
But I lack one vital aspect on the ship I need a crew.
Every time I mention something of the essence of my plan
I can sense the laughter coming, every woman every man!

Columbus & Pinzon.

Not a discus or a frisbee or an interesting plate.
Oh! This planet is a sphere the most wonderful of shapes!

Marco, Christo & Franco.

Every time he opens his mouth you can hear a madman speak.
He will lose his few possessions and will die within a week.
He may boldly go were nobody from this our human race.
He will reach the end of our earth and will float out into space.
He'll run out of ground!

Columbus & Pinzon.

Yes the world is round!

Columbus. We will see land soon!

Martin Pinzon. Come on everyone get back to work!

Franco starts sweeping whilst Christo starts looking through the telescope. Marco acts out pulling sails in and out. Columbus walks about the performance area keeping an eye on the work of the others. Martin Pinzon exits the performance area.

Columbus. Keep looking out for land Christo!

Christo. All I can see is blue sea!

Marco. Keep an eye out for the edge of the world as well!

Christo. What does the edge of the world look like?

Franco. I expect it's like a big waterfall!

Christo. Cool! How much fun would that be to go down?

Marco. Not much, considering that we would probably die!

Christo. Oh yeah!

Martin Pinzon enters the performance area carrying a barrel of food!

Martin Pinzon. Come and get your food!

The sailors all stop their work and rush over to Martin Pinzon. He begins to hand out food from the barrel.

Christo. Uurgh. My bread's got maggots in it!

The other sailors start to mob Christo.

Marco. Oh let me have it please. The maggots give it extra taste!

Franco. I'll swap this dead rat for it!

Franco pulls a dead rat out of his pocket!

Marco. Cool, I haven't had roasted rat for weeks.

They swap the rat for the bread. The other sailors go back to their work disgruntled.

Franco. I had a raw rat yesterday!

Christo. Uuurgh. You lot are disgusting.

Franco. Rats are fabulous. Haven't you had rat-a-tui?

Christo. Or rat's legs?

Martin Pinzon. How about rat in the hole?

Columbus. Isn't life at sea great!

**SONG 2: Thirty Four Days - Columbus, Martin Pinzon, Franco,
Christo & Marco.**

During the song, the sailors continue doing their jobs whilst Pinzon and Columbus walk around watching them. As the song progresses, the sailors get more and more tired and do the work more and more slowly.

Thirty-four days. Thirty-four days.
Thirty-four days since we left home.
Thirty-four days. Thirty-four days.
Thirty-four days and all alone.

Thirty-four hopes. Thirty-four dreams.
Thirty four times the sun did rise.
Thirty-four nights. Thirty-four skies.
Thirty-four nights with open eyes.

The magic and the wonder.
A voyage to change the world.
Thirty-four days. Small price to pay.

Thirty-four days. Thirty-four days.
Thirty-four days since we've seen home.
Thirty-four days. Thirty-four days.
Thirty-four days since we've seen home.
Thirty-four days since we've seen home.

At the end of the song, they are all slumped around the performance area, completely exhausted. In contrast, Columbus and Pinzon carry on strolling around as if they are completely fresh.

Franco. We've had enough Columbus.

Marco. We can't take it any more!

Christo. Take us home now, before we die!

Columbus. OK, OK, I admit, we should have seen land by now.

All the sailors look very alarmed!

Franco. So you were wrong! Ha. *(He looks at Pinzon)* Ha again. I knew we were right. I knew the world was flat.

Marco. Oh no!

Franco. That means, we are gonna fall off the edge and DIE!

Franco, Marco and Christo rush over to Columbus. Christo drops the telescope. The three of them drop to their knees and start begging Columbus to turn back.

Franco, Marco & Christo. Turn us back, please, before we die!

Martin Pinzon picks up the telescope and starts looking out towards the audience.

Columbus. Well the thing is, according to my calculations, if the world is flat, we should have already fallen off the edge.

Martin Pinzon looks through the telescope and drops it in stunned disbelief. He picks it up again and looks through it again. Crossing his heart to thank God, Columbus and the other sailors rush to Pinzon who hands the telescope to Columbus. The other sailors try to grab it from him to look through it.

SONG 3: Land - Columbus, Martin Pinzon & Cast.

During the song, they continue to fight over who can look through the telescope, they also pray and thank God.

Columbus. I see land!
I see land!
I see land!
I see land!

Pinson. Land ho!
Land ho!

Columbus.
I see land!
I see land!
I see land!
I see land!

Pinson.
Land ho!
Land ho!
Land ho!
Land ho!

Cast. I see it! I see it!
We're alright! We're alright!
This is it! This is the land.

I see it! I see it!
We're alright! We're alright!
This is it!
This is the land.

Pinson.
Land
Ho!
Land
Ho!

Columbus.
I see
Land!
I see
Land!
I see
Land!
I see
Land!

Pinson.
Land
Ho!
Land
Ho!
Land
Ho!
Land
Ho!

Cast.
I see it! I see it!
We're alright! We're alright!
This is it!
This is the land.
I see it! I see it!
We're alright! We're alright!
This is it!
This is the land.

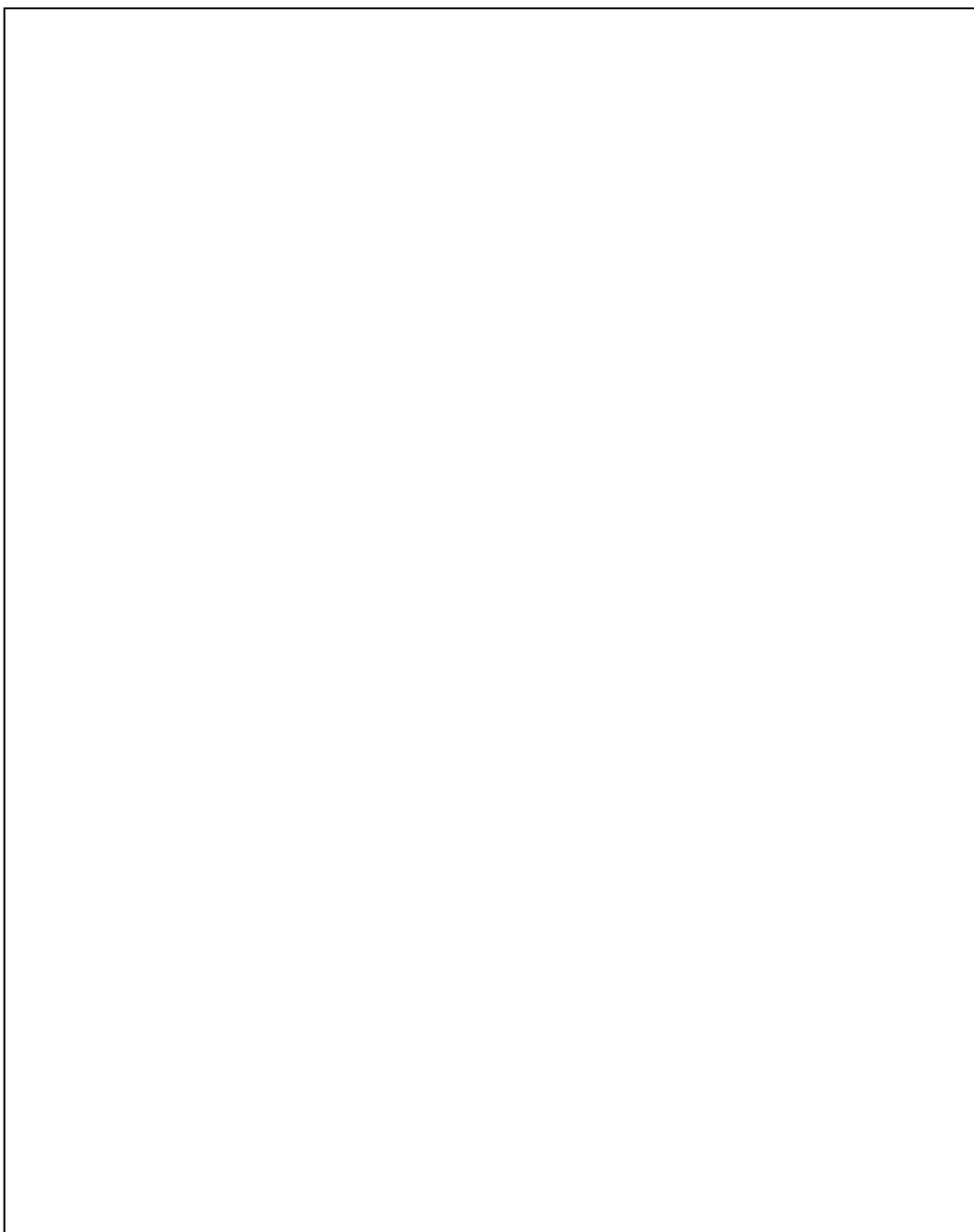
At the end of the song, the cast makes a line across the performance area and hold hands. Columbus moves to the front of the performance area in front of the cast line.

Columbus. So I was right, the world was round. Although my calculations were wrong. I thought I'd found Asia but in fact, I'd found America!

Columbus joins the line and they all bow.

THE END

NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

ASSEMBLY ART PACK

Note: This is an abbreviated art pack taken from the full length show



CREATURAMA UNIVERSE

The Work of Artist Anthony James

Artist Anthony James has worked extensively as "**Creaturama Workshops**" in education since 1992. His work, based on the use of junk materials, has featured in three nationally touring exhibitions. Anthony has also worked as a television and theatre "Production Designer" and his work has appeared on many T.V. programmes. As part of "**Creaturama**", Anthony also runs workshops based on real historical subjects and the following pages are taken from these formats and are based on techniques that have proved to be achievable in the field.

WARNING.

All scissors are dangerous, even if plastic. Make children aware of this. Check collected junk for such items as glass and metal tins. Also check that bottles and food containers have been emptied and cleaned properly. *(There really is nothing like the smell of festering milk in the bottom of an old plastic milk bottle to make children sick).*

MATERIALS

All of Anthony's work is based on the use of two inch wide masking tape. To use thinner tape is a false economy as the children will just use more of this to achieve the same effects. Wide masking tape, scissors and cardboard are the only really indispensable materials needed. **THE FEATURED TECHNIQUES WILL NOT WORK WITH THIN MASKING TAPE.** Other useful materials include coloured papers, kitchen rolls, cereal boxes and old newspapers.

MASKING TAPE.

Masking tapes differ widely in their quality and price. Be aware of differing prices and shop around. The savings you can make may surprise you. Remember masking tape is created for masking so most masking tapes can be painted over. Do not confuse with gummed tape or parcel tape *{both are usually dark brown as opposed to light cream}*. Make children aware that ripping tape with their teeth is unwise, particularly if they are "First teeth"! Cutting with scissors or breaking by using the thumb placed on the roll's edge are both acceptable. Make children aware that masking tape and hair do not mix!

DO NOT BE AFRAID.

The biggest hurdle in three-dimensional model making is a misconception that it is a complex or unattainable skill. The trick is in making items stick together properly and, after some initial practice, you will realise just how easy this is.

PAINTING.

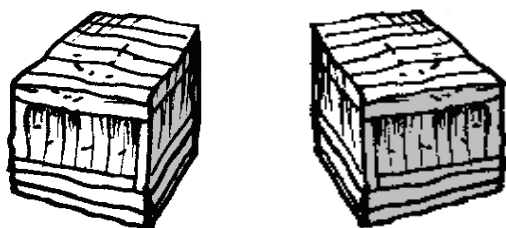
When three-dimensional creations are painted, try getting the children to paint them one colour first. The primary coat as I call it. This stops a random mixing of colours occurring when several are used at the same time. Once the primary coat is dry other colours and features can be added. If paint refuses to cover tape or plastics, use a small amount of PVA glue mixed with a ready mixed paint.

FINALLY.

All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things. Model making is great fun and is a lively and informative way of teaching Art, History and Technology.

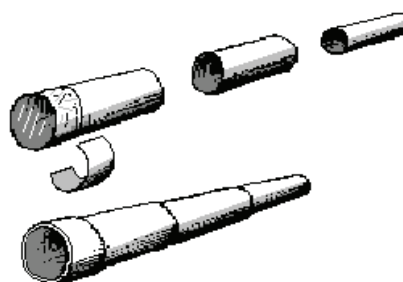
Cargo Boxes.

These can be made out of ordinary cardboard boxes painted to look like wood. They can contain any props used in the show. If you cut handle holes in the boxes, they will be easy to place in position or move.



A Telescope.

There are several ways to achieve this working prop. The simplest is to find several cardboard tubes that can fit tightly within one another. A piece of clear plastic or cling film can then be stretched over the largest tube with tape. The tape can then be hidden under a collar of card. If the desired tubes cannot be found, cereal box cardboard can be rolled to create cardboard tubes. Ensure that the laminated sides are on the inside to enable paint to be applied.





Spanish Sailor Costumes.

Sailors of this era did not wear uniforms. Dress was usually normal late fifteenth century dress. Your sailors can wear old, light coloured, long sleeved shirts open to the waist. Boys can wear shirts open to the waist, Girls can wear the shirts done up with a belt around the outside and the shirt outside the trousers. A piece of material, or a scarf, would have been used to keep the sweat from their eyes. An easy way to create the right look for stockinged legs would be to wear long socks over grey or brown trousers. Shirts and trousers can be shredded to look well worn.

Neck Ruffs.

Generally worn by nobles, neck ruffs can be created by using large paper doilies attached to a thin piece of card as per the illustration.



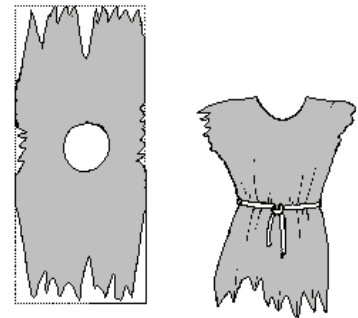
Face Painting.

The sailors on the Santa Maria will look great with beards and moustaches. This is also a clever way of getting lots of girls into your crew. Face paints can recreate facial hair as in the illustration. Apply face paints with cotton buds, not brushes, and use one bud per child. This prevents the spread of skin diseases or other more volatile infections. If each child loads their cotton bud before applying the face paint this also means the source make-up is also clear of contaminants.



Prisoner Costumes.

Prisoner costumes can be created very simply. Use a large piece of Calico or even old sheets. Cut large strips from these that will fit over the head of a child covering both front and back. A hole cut in the middle will allow these simple costumes to be worn. String tied around the middle will create a belt. The more ragged these costumes look the better.



The Mappa Mundi. [Map of the World]

The Mappa Mundi was an English map drawn in the 1300s. Although English in origin, it illustrates the way in which the world was viewed before Christopher Columbus discovered America. The black areas around the edge signify the sea, which was at the edge of the world.

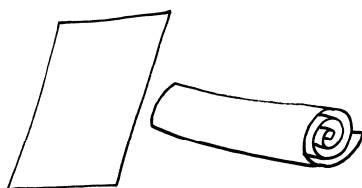
Columbus' plan was to sail to the edge of the map from Spain, which was by the sea monster on the bottom left, and to keep going until he reached Asia, which was at the top left by the angel.

The illustration shown is a simplified version based on this famous map and can be drawn on the scroll for a little added realism. The real Mappa Mundi can be seen on display in Hereford Cathedral at Hereford, England.



Scroll.

Very simple to make, wet a teabag and rub it over a piece of A3 paper, leave to dry, then repeat this process on the other side. When dry write your text on one side and then roll up into a scroll. You can use a piece of red ribbon to secure it until needed.



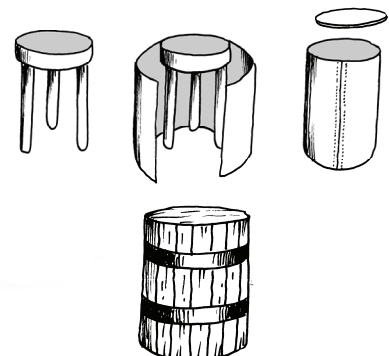
Fruit and Food.

Various types of fruit and food can be created using newspaper and masking tape. Scrunch up the newspaper into the kind of shapes you require, i.e. fruit or pieces of maggot ridden bread. Once covered in tape these shapes can be painted appropriately. The mouldy bread etc can be placed in a cardboard barrel.



Barrels.

Are created simply by cladding stools in cardboard. Although not exactly 'barrel shaped' this simple cylinder shape will allow children to create and paint them. The finished barrels can also be used to sit on.



1. The World is Round

(Columbus & Martin Pinzon)

From the Musical "Christopher Columbus"
Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

1. The World is Round

Tempo: ♩ = 140

Voice

Piano

Nimble and light

5

Voice

Pno

Columbus & Pinzon

For e - ter-nit - y mem - or - i - um the great - est minds in tact they have

8

Voice

Pno

each in turn a - greedu - pon one sol - i - tar - y fact. They pro - pose the te - rra fir - ma right be -

11

Voice

Pno

low on which we're sat is a disc of large pro - por - tion but un - quest - ion a - bly flat. Now I

Columbus

2

14

F C F C

Voice

do not want to be the one who doubts the great - est mind. Who would

Pno

16

F C G C C

Voice

quest-ion Gal-il - e - o from the crad-le of man-kind? I have done the cal cu-la-tions-I have

Pno

19

G C G

Voice

done the plann-ing true. But I lack one vi-tal as-pect on the ship I need a crew. Ev-ry

Pno





22

C G

Voice







time I men-tion some-thing of the ess-ence of my plan I can

Pno

24     Columbus & Pinzon




Voice sense the laugh-ter com-ing ev-'ry wom-an ev-'ry man. Not a dis-cus or a fris-bee or an

Pno

27       Townsfolk



Voice in-ter est-ing plate Oh! this plan-et is a sphere and the most won-der-ful of shapes! Ev 'ry

Pno

30   

Voice time he op - ens his mouth you can hear a mad - man speak. He will

Pno

32  

Voice lose his few poss - ess - ions and will die with - in a week! He may

Pno

34

Voice

Piano

G **C**

bold-ly go where no bod-y from this our hum-an race. He will reach the end of our earth and will

37

Voice

Piano

G **C** **G** **C**

float out in - to space! He'll run out of ground!

39

Voice

Piano

G **C**

Townfolk (mockingly) Columbus & Pinzon (genuinely)

Yes the world is round!

2.Thirty-Four Days

(Columbus, Pinzon, Franco, Christo & Marco)

From the Musical "Christopher Columbus"
Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

Voice

Piano

mp

4

Voice

Pno

7

Voice

Pno

C

Thir-ty four days.

p

10

Voice

Pno

Dm

Thir-ty four days.


Thir-ty four


13  

Voice

days since we left home.

Pno

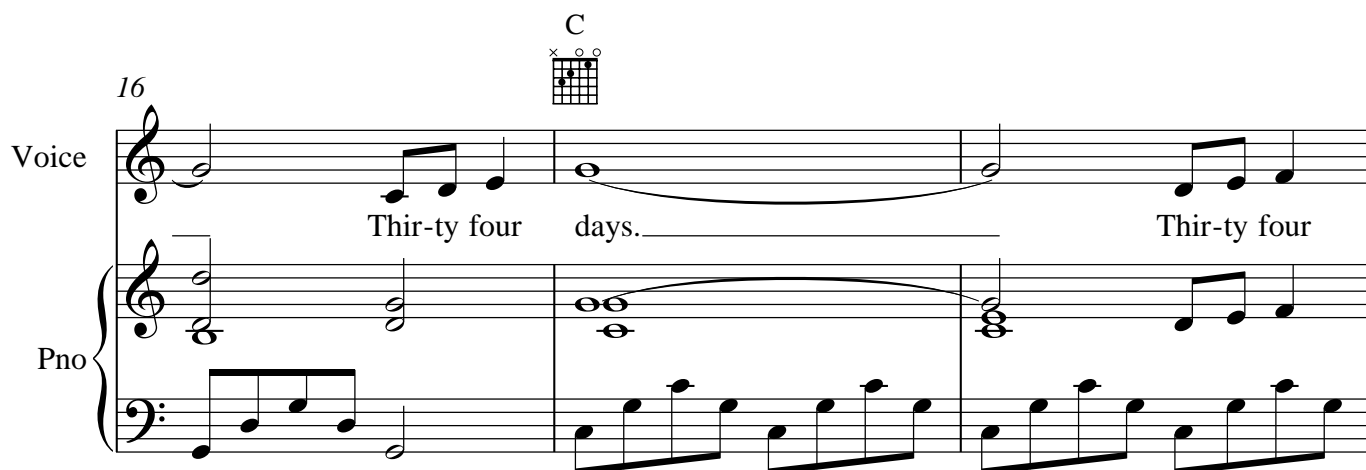


16 

Voice

Thir-ty four days. Thir-ty four

Pno



19 

Voice

days. Thir-ty four days and

Pno



22 

Voice

all a - lone. Thir-ty four

Pno



25  

Voice: hopes. Thir-ty four dreams.

Pno: *p*



28

Voice: Thir-ty four times the sun did

Pno:




31  

Voice: rise. Thir-ty four nights.

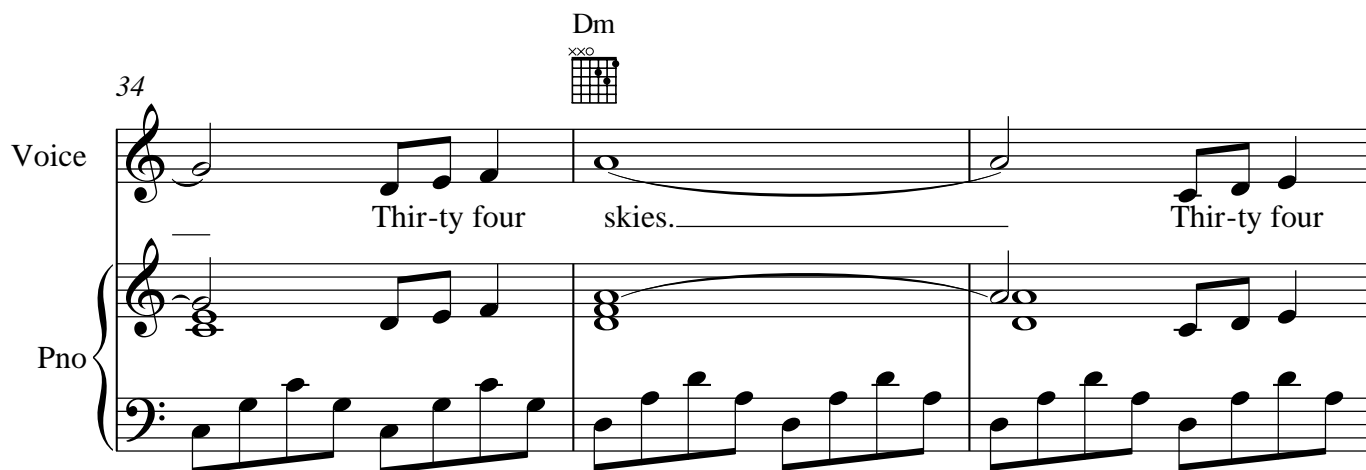
Pno:






34 

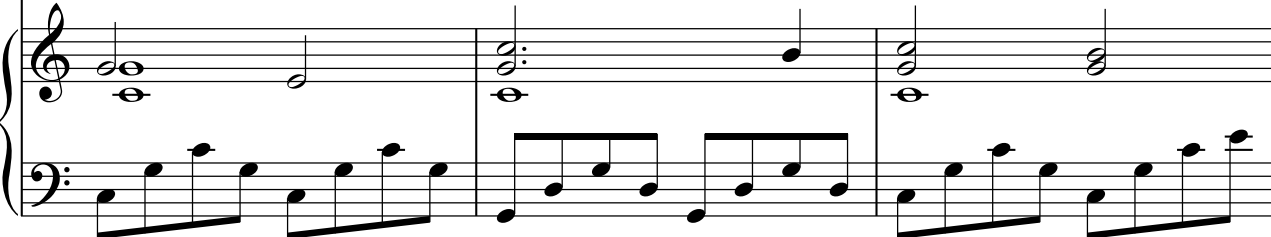
Voice: Thir-ty four skies. Thir-ty four

Pno:



37   

Voice: nights with o - - pen eyes.

Pno: 

40  




Voice: The mag - ic and the won - der. A

Pno: 

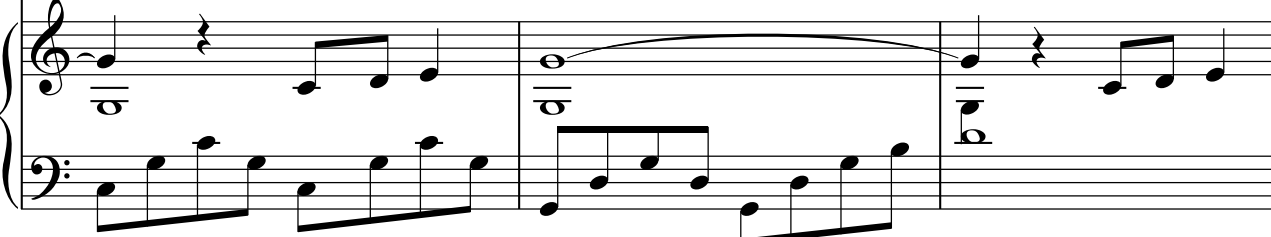
43  

Voice: voy - age to change the world. Thir-ty four days.

Pno: 

46   

Voice: Small price to pay. Thir-ty four


Pno: 

49  

Voice: days. Thir-ty four days.

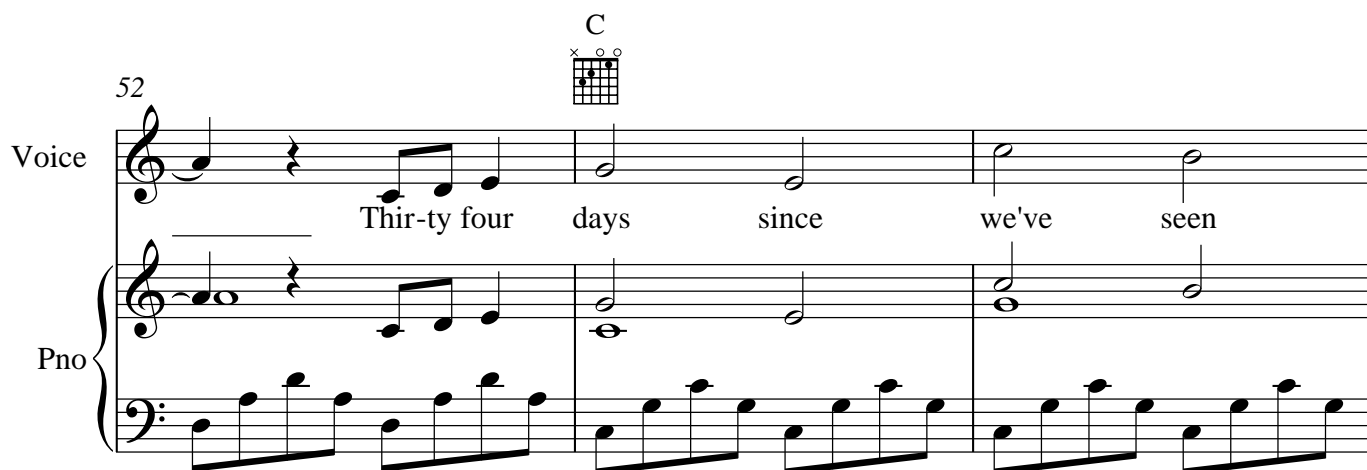
Pno: *p*



52 

Voice: Thir-ty four days since we've seen

Pno:





55  

Voice: home. Thir-ty four days.

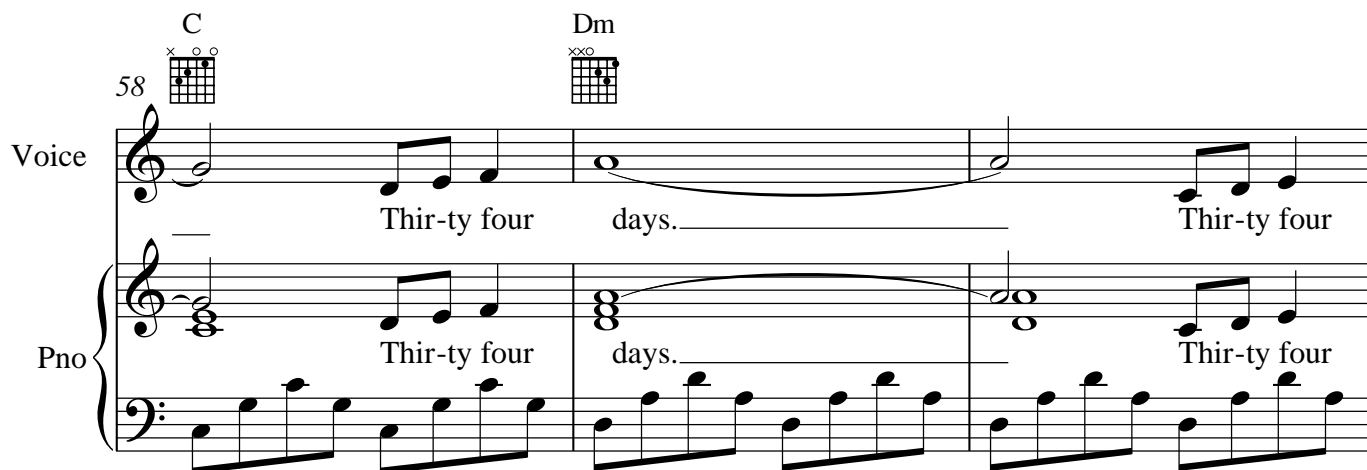
Pno:



58  

Voice: Thir-ty four days. Thir-ty four

Pno:



61

C

G

C

Voice

days since we've seen home.

Pno

64

C

G

Voice

Thir-ty four days since we've seen

Pno

67

C

Voice

home.

Pno

3.Land

(Columbus, Martin Pinzon & Cast)

From the Musical "Christopher Columbus"
Music & Lyrics: Daniel Hewitt

$\text{♩} = 140$

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

Piano

4

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

I see land! I

7

Columbus

see land! I see

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of the musical score, measures 7 through 9. The vocal part for Columbus consists of three measures: 'see' (half note), 'land!' (quarter note), and 'I see' (half note). Pinzon and Franco have whole rests in all three measures. The piano accompaniment (Pno) has a right-hand melody of eighth notes with accents and a left-hand bass line of quarter notes with accents.

10

Columbus

land! I see land!

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of the musical score, measures 10 through 12. The vocal part for Columbus consists of four measures: 'land!' (quarter note), 'I' (quarter note), 'see' (half note), and 'land!' (half note). Pinzon and Franco have whole rests in all four measures. The piano accompaniment (Pno) continues with the same rhythmic pattern as the first system.

13 Land

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

Land Ho!

16

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

Land Ho! Land I see

19 Land

Columbus

land! I see land! I

Pinzon

HO! Land Ho!

Franco

Pno

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 19 through 21. Columbus's part consists of eighth notes with lyrics 'land! I see land! I'. Pinzon's part has whole notes with lyrics 'HO! Land Ho!'. Franco's part has whole rests. The piano accompaniment has a right hand with eighth-note runs and a left hand with a simple bass line. Measure 19 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure 21 ends with a double bar line.

22

Columbus

see land! I see

Pinzon

Land Ho! Land

Franco

Pno

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 22 through 24. Columbus's part continues with eighth notes and lyrics 'see land! I see'. Pinzon's part has whole notes with lyrics 'Land Ho! Land'. Franco's part has whole rests. The piano accompaniment continues with a rhythmic melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 22 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure 24 ends with a double bar line.

25

Columbus

land!

Pinzon

Ho!

Franco

Pno

p I see it! I see it!



28

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

We'real-right! we'real-right! This is it this is the land!

Pno



31

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

Land Ho!

I see it! I see it! We're al - right! we're al - right!

33

Columbus

Pinzon

Franco

Pno

Land Ho! Land

This is it! This is the land! I see it! I see it!

36

Columbus

land! I see land! I

Pinzon

Ho! Land Ho! *f*

Franco

We'real-right! we'real- right! This is it this is the land!

Pno

39

Columbus

see land! I

Pinzon

Land Ho!

Franco

f I see it! I see it! We're al - right! we're al-right!

Pno

f

41

Columbus

see land!

Pinzon

Land Ho!

Franco

This is it this is the land!

Pno

The musical score is for a three-act play, indicated by the number 41 in the top left. It features four parts: Columbus, Pinzon, Franco, and Piano (Pno). Columbus and Pinzon have vocal lines with lyrics 'see land!' and 'Land Ho!' respectively. Franco has a vocal line with lyrics 'This is it this is the land!'. The Piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melody with eighth notes and a final chord. The bass staff has a bass line with eighth notes and a final chord. The score is written in a single system with three measures. The first measure contains the lyrics 'see' for Columbus and 'Land' for Pinzon. The second measure contains the lyrics 'land!' for Columbus and 'Ho!' for Pinzon. The third measure contains the lyrics 'This is it this is the land!' for Franco. The Piano accompaniment is written in a single system with three measures. The first measure contains a melody of eighth notes. The second measure contains a melody of eighth notes. The third measure contains a final chord. The score is written in a single system with three measures.

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