

# THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS

**Harry Richards**

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /  
 Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **4**  
 Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **9:05**  
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 Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su  
**Tierolff for Band No. 26 "TALES OF A CASTLE"**  
 LMCD-12388

INSTRUMENTATION

**Concert Band**

Full score	1
Flute	5
Oboe	2
English Horn	1
Bassoon	2
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Eb Alto Clarinet	1
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 1 (HA)	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2 (HA)	1
Bb Tenor Saxophone (HA)	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone (HA)	1
Bb Trumpet 1	2
Bb Trumpet 2	2
Bb Trumpet 3	2
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Trombone 3	2
C Baritone	2
Bb Baritone treble clef	3
C Bass 1-2	4
Percussion 1	2
Percussion 2	2
Timpani	1
Mallet Percussion	2

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<b>PARTS</b>	
Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
Bb Flugelhorn 3	1
Eb Horn 1	1
Eb Horn 2	1
Eb Horn 3	1
Bb Trombone 1 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 3 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 3 treble clef	1
Bb Baritone bass clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2

## THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS

**Nederlands:**

(De Vloek Van Polyphemus) Polyphemus is één van de brute éénoogige reuzen uit de Griekse mythologie. Op zijn reis naar huis (Ithaka) kwam Odysseus met zijn kameraden terecht in de grot van Polyphemus, de zoon van Poseidon. De Cyclop luste wel een lekker hapje, beukte enkele kameraden van Odysseus tegen de rotsen en at ze vervolgens op. Daarna plaatste hij een groot rotsblok voor de uitgang van de grot om de rest gevangen te houden. Odysseus dacht na en verzon een list om samen met zijn kameraden te ontsnappen uit de grot en liet Polyphemus enkele zakken met sterke wijn drinken. Polyphemus werd uiteraard dronken en kwam in gesprek met Odysseus. ‘Je bent nog niet zo'n slechte vent,’ mompelde Polyphemus. ‘Wat is je naam?’ ‘Ik heet Niemand’, zei Odysseus. Toen de reus uiteindelijk sliep, deed Odysseus een puntige boomstam in het vuur en stak deze in het oog van Polyphemus. Omdat de Cyclop schreeuwde dat ‘Niemand’ hem had neergestoken, dachten de andere Cyclopen dat hij gek was geworden en dus lieten zij hem aan zijn lot over.

Odysseus en zijn mannen konden toen nog niet ontsnappen, want de grote rots lag nog steeds voor de uitgang. Toen later de schapen van Polyphemus begonnen te mekkeren, haalde de Cyclop het rotsblok weg, zodat de beesten naar buiten konden. De listige Odysseus had ondertussen bedacht dat hij en zijn mannen zich onder aan de buiken van de schapen konden vasthouden, zo kon de Cyclop hen niet betasten. Het slimme idee lukte en zo konden Odysseus en zijn mannen ontsnappen aan Polyphemus. De Cyclop liet het er echter niet bij zitten, hij vroeg zijn vader Poseidon om hulp. Poseidon vervloekte vervolgens Odysseus, waardoor zijn reis naar Ithaka uiteindelijk net zo lang zou duren als de Trojaanse oorlog.

**English:**

Polyphemus is one of the barbaric, one-eyed giants from the ancient Greek mythology. On his way home (Ithaca), Odysseus and his men end up in Polyphemus' cave – Polyphemus being Poseidon's son. The Cyclops was in for a meal, so he crushed some men against the rocks and immediately devours some. Then he blocks the cave entrance with a great stone, trapping Odysseus' remaining friends. Odysseus devises a clever escape plan: he gives to Polyphemus strong, un-watered wine. Of course, this made Polyphemus drunk. He says “You’re not such a bad guys” asks for Odysseus’ name, who responds with “My name is nobody.” When the giant was asleep, Odysseus lights a massive olivewood club and drives the flaming stake into Polyphemus’ eye, blinding him. Because the Cyclops is yelling ‘Nobody’ has hurt him, the other Cyclopes think he is making a fool out of them and they go away.

Odysseus and his friends still couldn’t escape, because they were still trapped inside the cave. When Polyphemus’ sheep started to bleat, he removed the stone so the animals could go outside to graze. Meanwhile, clever Odysseus had thought of the idea of tying themselves to the undersides of Polyphemus’ sheep, so he couldn’t feel them on their backs. This plan succeeded and Odysseus and his men could safely escape. The Cyclops however prayed to his father, Poseidon, for revenge. Poseidon then curses Odysseus, because of which his journey back to Ithaca would take almost as long as the Trojan War.

**Deutsch:**

(Der Fluch von Polyphemos) Polyphemos ist ein brutaler einäugiger Riese aus der griechischen Mythologie. Während seiner Heimfahrt nach Hause (Ithaka) landete Odysseus mit seinen Kameraden in der Grotte von Polyphemos, dem Sohn von Poseidon. Der Zyklop zerschmetterte einige Kameraden von Odysseus an dem Felsen und verspeiste sie nachher. Dann schob er einen großen Felsblock vor dem Ausgang der Grotte um die übrigen Leute gefangen zu halten. Odysseus bedacht sich und erfand eine List um mit seinen Kameraden aus der Grotte zu fliehen. Er machte Polyphemos mit einigen Säcken starkem Wein betrunken und verwickelte ihn in ein Gespräch! „Du bist ja noch kein schlechter Kerl“ murmelte Polyphemos. „Wie heißt du?“ fragte er. „Mein Name ist niemand“ erwiderte Odysseus. Als der Riese letzten Endes einschlief, nahm Odysseus einen spitzen Baumstamm und trieb ihn in das Auge von Polyphemos. Weil der Zyklop schrie dass „Niemand“ ihn niedergestochen hatte, dachten die anderen Zyklopen dass

Polyphemos verrückt geworden war und überließen ihn seinem Schicksal. Odysseus und seine Kameraden konnten aber noch nicht entwischen, denn der große Felsblock lag immer noch vor dem Ausgang. Wenn die Schafe von Polyphemos zu meckern anfingen, beseitigte der Zyklop den Felsblock so dass die Tiere herausgehen könnten. Der schlaue Odysseus hatte inzwischen erdacht dass er und seine Kameraden sich unten den Bäuchen der Schafe festklammern konnten so dass der Zyklop sie nicht betasten konnte. Die schlaue List gelang und so konnte Odysseus und seine Kameraden entwischen. Der Zyklop gab aber nicht auf und bat seinen Vater Poseidon um Hilfe. Darauf verfluchte Poseidon Odysseus so dass seine Reise nach Ithaka letzten Endes eben so lange wie der Trojanische Krieg dauerte.

#### Français:

(La Malédiction de Polyphème) Polyphème est un géant borgne rustre de la mythologie grecque. Lors de son retour vers Ithaque, Ulysse et ses compagnons se perdent dans la grotte de Polyphème, fils de Poséidon. Le Cyclope affamé fracassa quelques compagnons d'Ulysse contre les rochers et les dévora. Puis, il plaça un grand rocher devant l'entrée de la grotte pour éviter que les autres ne s'enfuient. Ulysse inventa une ruse pour s'échapper de la grotte avec ses compagnons. Il enivra Polyphème en lui faisant boire plusieurs sacs de vin fort. Polyphème devint effectivement ivre et entama une conversation avec Ulysse. 'Tu n'es pas un si mauvais type' lui murmura Polyphème. 'Comment t'appelles-tu ?'. 'Mon nom est personne' lui répondit Ulysse. Lorsque le géant fut endormi, Ulysse aiguissa un énorme pieu qu'il fit rougir au feu et l'enfonça dans l'œil unique du Cyclope. Lorsque ce dernier cria que 'Personne' l'avait aveuglé, les autres cyclopes crurent qu'il était devenu fou et l'abandonnèrent. Ulysse et ses compagnons ne purent encore s'échapper à cause du grand rocher devant l'entrée. Lorsque les moutons de Polyphème se mirent à bêler, le Cyclope dégagea l'entrée. Le futé Ulysse et ses compagnons se cramponnèrent au-dessous des moutons afin que Polyphème ne puisse les tâter. La ruse réussit et Ulysse et ses compagnons purent échapper à Polyphème. Toutefois, ce dernier n'abandonna point et implora son père Poséidon de l'aider. Poséidon jeta un sort sur Ulysse et c'est ainsi que son voyage vers Ithaque dura aussi longtemps que la Guerre de Troyes.

Full Score  
(Concert Band)

# THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS

## (ΠΟΛΥΦΗΜΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΡΑ)

Harry Richards

*J = 76*

Musical score page 2 showing parts for Flute, Oboe, Eb Horn, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombones 1-3, French Horns 1-3, Trombones 1-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, and Mallet Percussion. The score consists of 18 staves of music. Measures 6 through 10 are shown, with measure 6 at the bottom and measure 10 at the top. The instrumentation includes woodwind, brass, and percussion sections.

6      7      8      9      10

— THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS —

Musical score page 3 showing parts for Flute, Oboe, Eb Horn, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinets 1-3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1-2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombones 1-3, French Horns 1-3, Trombones 1-3, Bass Trombone, Timpani, and Mallet Percussion. The score consists of 18 staves of music. Measures 11 through 15 are shown, with measure 11 at the bottom and measure 15 at the top. The instrumentation includes woodwind, brass, and percussion sections. Measures 11-13 feature dynamic markings *f* (fortissimo) and *p* (pianissimo).

11      12      13      14      15

— THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS —

Musical score page 4 featuring a dense arrangement of woodwind and brass instruments. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Eb Horn, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, A Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, C Bassoon, C Bass, Timpani, Mall. Perc., and Percussion 1. The music consists of two systems of staves, numbered 16 through 20 at the bottom.

16 17 18 19 20

— THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS —

Musical score page 5 featuring a dense arrangement of woodwind and brass instruments. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Eb Horn, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, A Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, C Bassoon, C Bass, Timpani, Mall. Perc., and Percussion 1. The music consists of two systems of staves, numbered 21 through 24 at the bottom.

21 22 23 24

— THE CURSE OF POLYPHEMUS —

Ritenuato (32) ♩ = 120

Fl.  
Ob.  
Bsn.  
Eb Clar.  
Clar. 1  
Clar. 2  
Clar. 3  
A. Clar.  
Bs. Clar.  
A. Sax. 1  
A. Sax. 2  
T. Sax.  
B. Sax.  
Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2  
Tpt. 3  
F Hn. 1  
F Hn. 2  
F Hn. 3  
Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Tbn. 3  
C Brtn.  
C Bs.  
Timp.  
Mall. Perc.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2

30 31 **ff** 32 33 34 35 **f** 36 37 38

Fl.  
Ob.  
E. Hn.  
Bsn.  
Eb Clar.  
Clar. 1  
Clar. 2  
Clar. 3  
A. Clar.  
Bs. Clar.  
A. Sax. 1  
A. Sax. 2  
T. Sax.  
B. Sax.  
Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2  
Tpt. 3  
F Hn. 1  
F Hn. 2  
F Hn. 3  
Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Tbn. 3  
C Brtn.  
C Bs.  
Timp.  
Mall. Perc.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2

39 40 41 42 43 **f** 44 45 46 47

Musical score page 9 featuring 24 staves for various instruments. The instruments include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E. Hn.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trompete 1 (Tpt. 1), Trompete 2 (Tpt. 2), Trompete 3 (Tpt. 3), Flute 1 (F Hn. 1), Flute 2 (F Hn. 2), Flute 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), C Bassoon (C Brtn.), C Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mall. Perc. (Mall. Perc.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score shows dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *p*, and performance instructions like "Tubular bells" and "Susp. Cymb.". Measure numbers 48 through 57 are indicated at the bottom.

Musical score page 10 featuring 24 staves for various instruments, continuing from page 9. The instruments listed are the same as in page 9. The score shows dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *p*, and performance instructions like "Tubular bells" and "Susp. Cymb.". Measure numbers 58 through 67 are indicated at the bottom.

Musical score page 11 featuring parts for Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, C Bassoon, Timpani, Mall. Perc., Percussion 1, and Percussion 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *ff*, and *f*. Measures 68 through 77 are shown.

Musical score page 12 featuring parts for Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Bassoon, Eb Clarinet, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, French Horn 1, French Horn 2, French Horn 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, C Bassoon, Timpani, Mall. Perc., Percussion 1, and Percussion 2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *ff*, and *f*. Measures 78 through 87 are shown.

Musical score page 13 featuring 21 instrument staves. The instruments include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E. Hn.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), C Bassoon (C Brtn.), C Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mall. Perc. (Mall. Perc.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). Measure numbers 88 through 97 are at the bottom, with measure 90 marked *mf*.

Musical score page 14 featuring 21 instrument staves, continuing from page 13. The instruments are the same as in page 13. Measure numbers 98 through 107 are at the bottom, with measure 98 marked *mf*, measure 100 marked *mp*, and measure 103 marked "Vibraphone with mallets".

Ritenuito (135) ♩ = 69

Fl.  
Ob.  
E. Hn.  
Bsn.  
Eb Clar.  
Clar. 1  
Clar. 2  
Clar. 3  
A. Clar.  
Bs. Clar.  
A. Sax. 1  
A. Sax. 2  
T. Sax.  
B. Sax.  
Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2  
Tpt. 3  
F Hn. 1  
F Hn. 2  
F Hn. 3  
Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Tbn. 3  
C Brtn.  
C Bs.  
Timp.  
Mall. Perc.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2

133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140

Fl.  
Ob.  
E. Hn.  
Bsn.  
Eb Clar.  
Clar. 1  
Clar. 2  
Clar. 3  
A. Clar.  
Bs. Clar.  
A. Sax. 1  
A. Sax. 2  
T. Sax.  
B. Sax.  
Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2  
Tpt. 3  
F Hn. 1  
F Hn. 2  
F Hn. 3  
Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Tbn. 3  
C Brtn.  
C Bs.  
Timp.  
Mall. Perc.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2

141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148

Musical score page 32, measures 235-242. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E. Hn.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trombone 1 (Tpt. 1), Trombone 2 (Tpt. 2), Trombone 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombones 1-3 (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3), C Bassoon (C Brtn.), C Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Small Percussion (Mall. Perc.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). Measure 237 is marked with a rehearsal number 237. Measures 238-242 show a continuation of the musical patterns.

Musical score page 33, measures 243-252. The score continues from page 32, featuring the same instrument parts. Measures 243-252 show a continuation of the musical patterns established in the previous pages.

Fl.  
Ob.  
E. Hn.  
Bsn.  
Eb Clar.  
Clar. 1  
Clar. 2  
Clar. 3  
A. Clar.  
Bs. Clar.  
A. Sax. 1  
A. Sax. 2  
T. Sax.  
B. Sax.  
Tpt. 1  
Tpt. 2  
Tpt. 3  
F Hn. 1  
F Hn. 2  
F Hn. 3  
Tbn. 1  
Tbn. 2  
Tbn. 3  
C Brtn.  
C Bsn.  
Timp.  
Mall. Perc.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2

253    254    255    256    257    258    259    260    261