STEPHEN MELILLO

Here and the second

A LOVE STORY

In an earlier Musical undertaking, entitled "AHAB," all of Ahab's dialogue from Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* was set to Music, and scored for Actor & Wind Ensemble. There is also a version for Actor & Symphonic Orchestra. "AHAB," the Musical work, is rendered by actor, Kurtwood Smith. It appears on the *Stormworks Chapter 2 CD: Wende*. It was recorded in Leipzig, Germany, 10 years to the day marking the "*Wende*", the dismantling of the Wall. It may be found on any of your favorite streaming services. As of this writing there are 53 Albums and several books for you to discover and enjoy.

You may also visit **stormworld.com**. If you have only experienced the audio book version and would like access to the important, companion photos and graphics, please visit, **stormworld.com/mels** for free, accompanying PDFs.



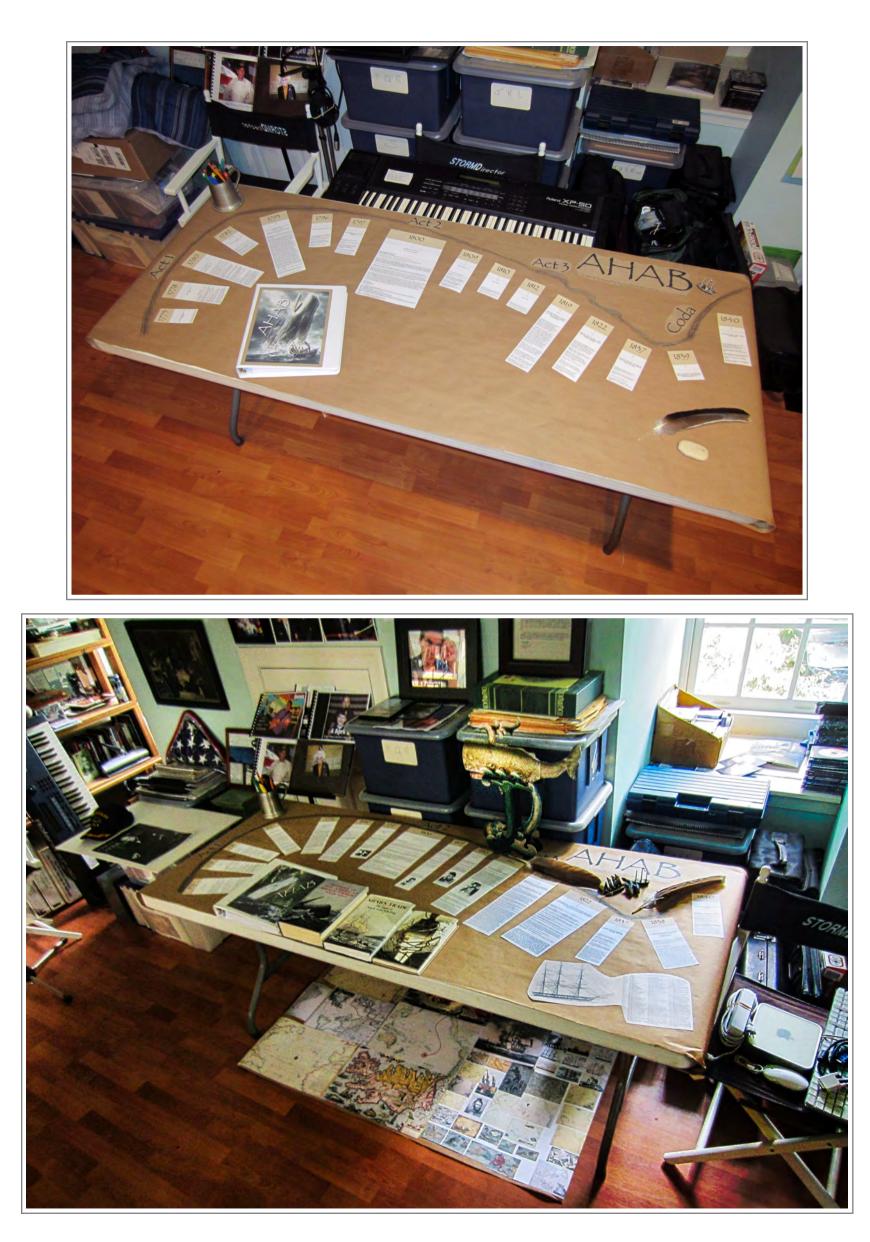
Enjoy & Godspeed! Stephen Melillo

RESOURCES

This work began with an "arc" in the shape of a whale. The form was designed first. The 10-year-old, blurred boy in the background, is 11 SEP 2001 born, Spencer Melillo. As of this 2023 version, Spencer is now a Naval Architect senior at Virginia Tech.









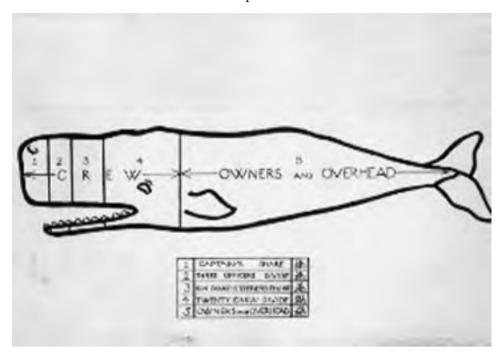


This is the *gravesite of Eliza Cone* in East Haddam, Massachusetts. Unlike Abbie, her body was recovered from the *Iris* incident. As we now know, Abigail White and her unborn baby were lost... "to the Sea".

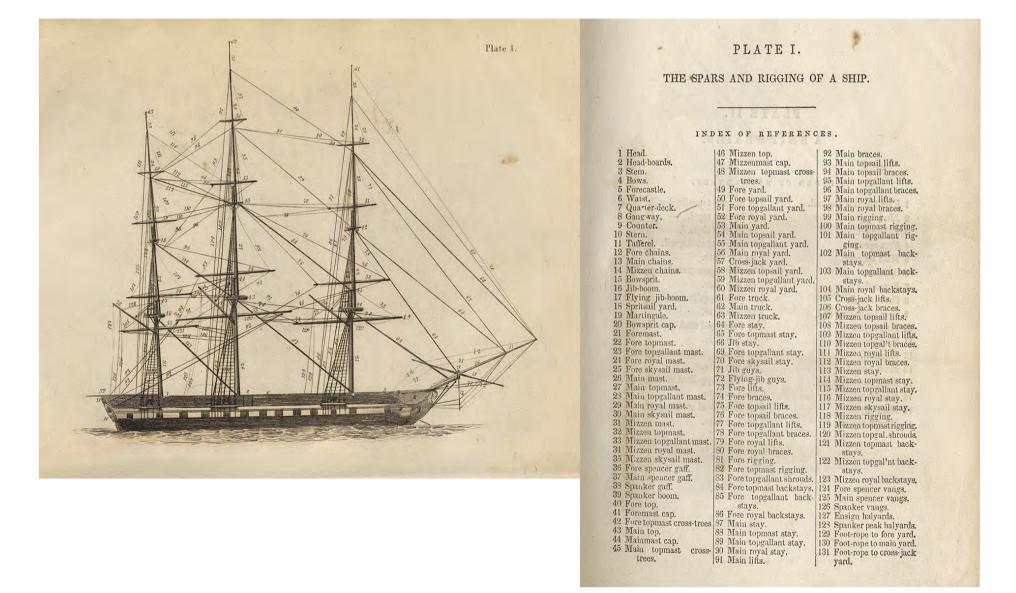


From Chapter 5, 1796, this was Finny's Flask.

"Finny swigged from the flask, his eyes swelling with the saved-up tears and sorrows of a lifetime. If ever there was a final moment to a man, a last breath, an ending sigh of exasperated surrender into the cosmos, this was Finny's time—finally broken in body and spirit beyond what the British or French could ever have done to him; and yet, at the crux moment of dying, he had found his son and a reason to go on. Joy and sorrow waged unresolved war in the hollow of his heart. *Income per whale*



Rigging Chart



Our Abie will become this man





Abbie at 17



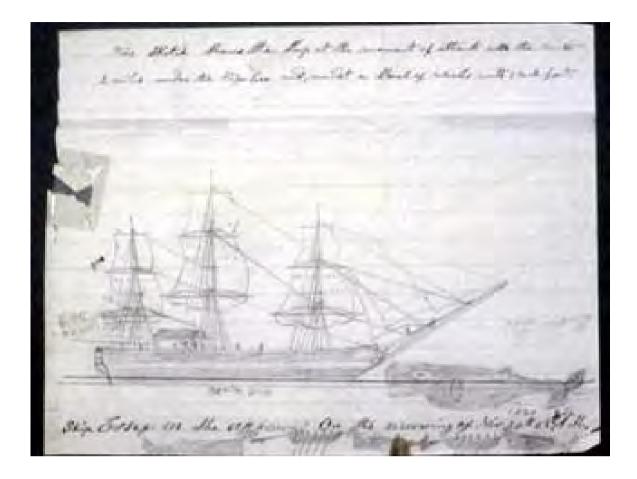


Abie at 27

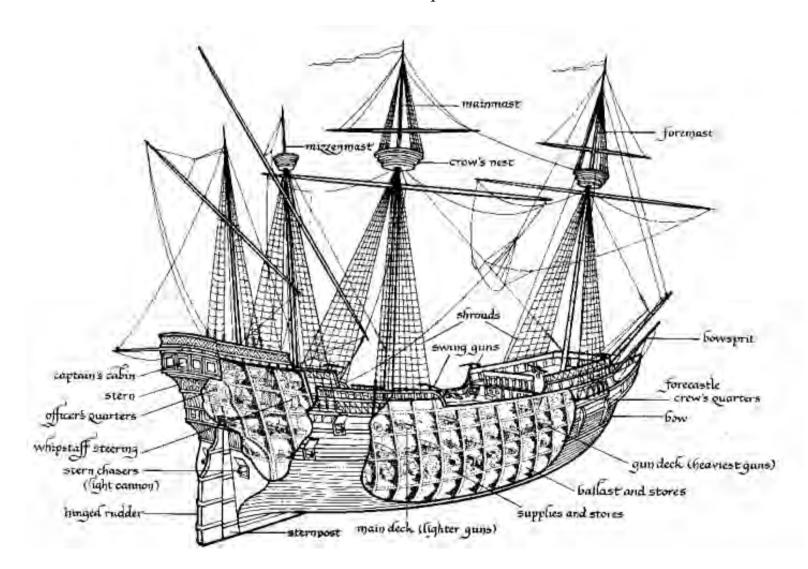


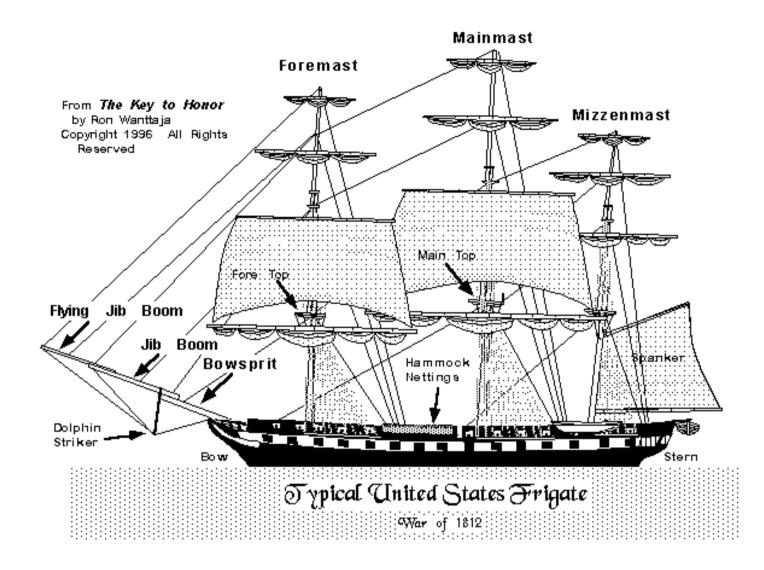


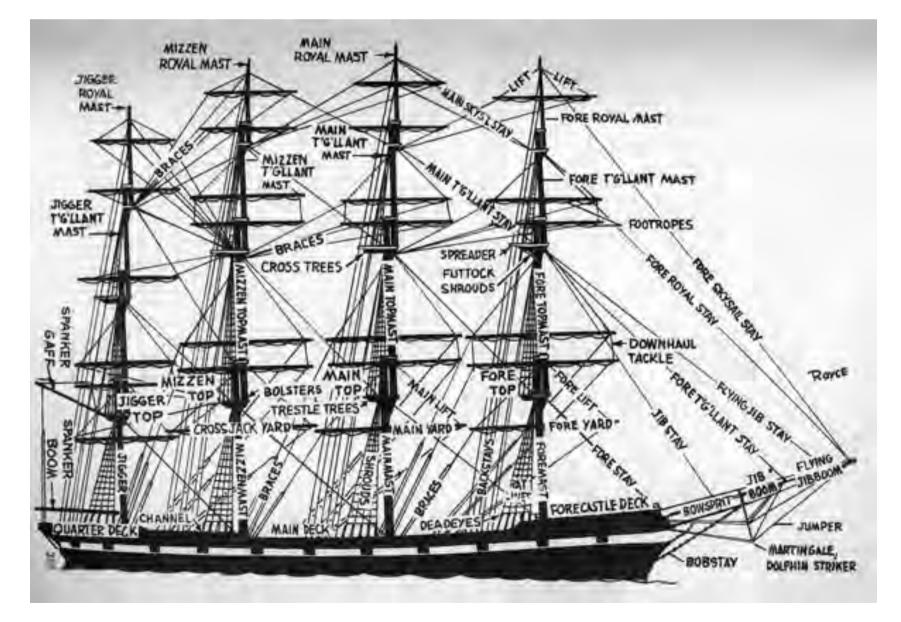
Print of the Essex



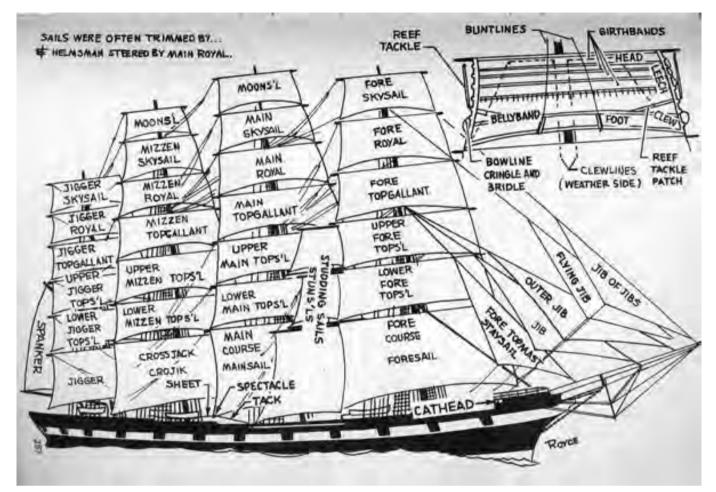
Warship



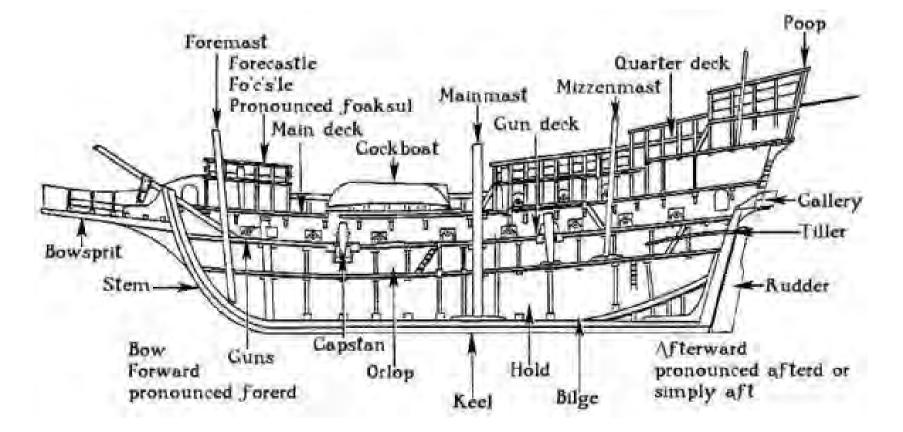


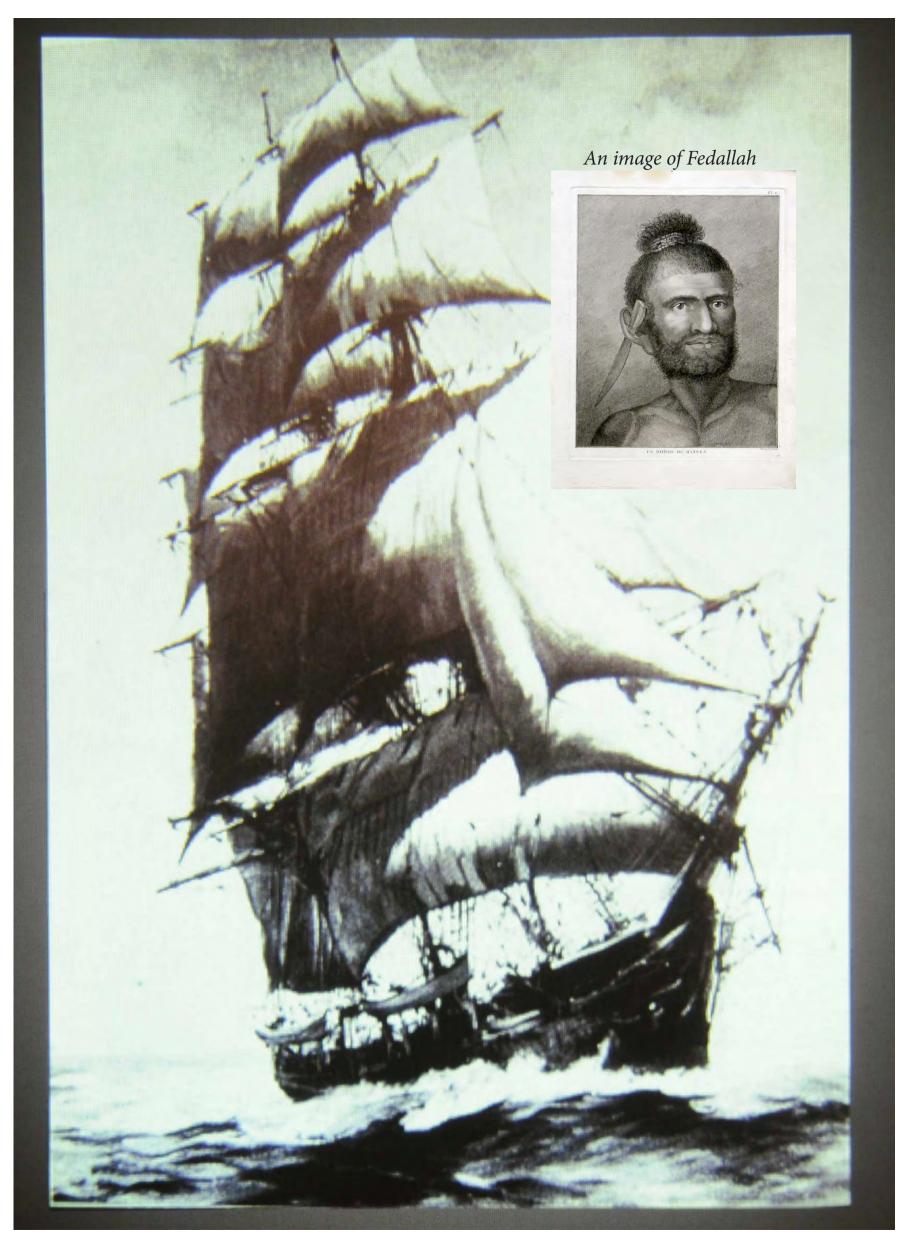


Sails & More

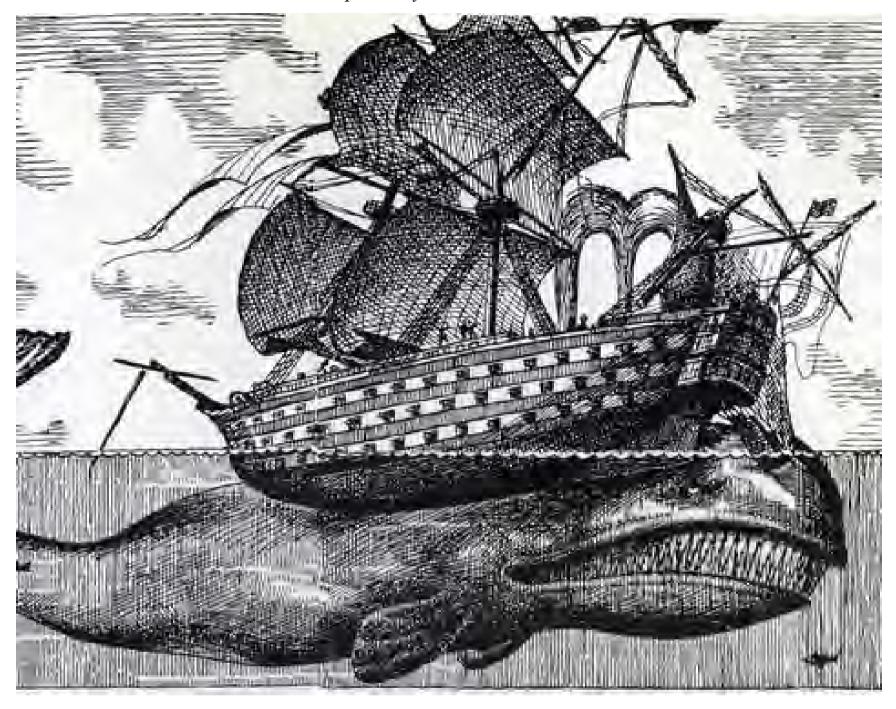


Military Vessels





Depiction of Essex & Iris attack



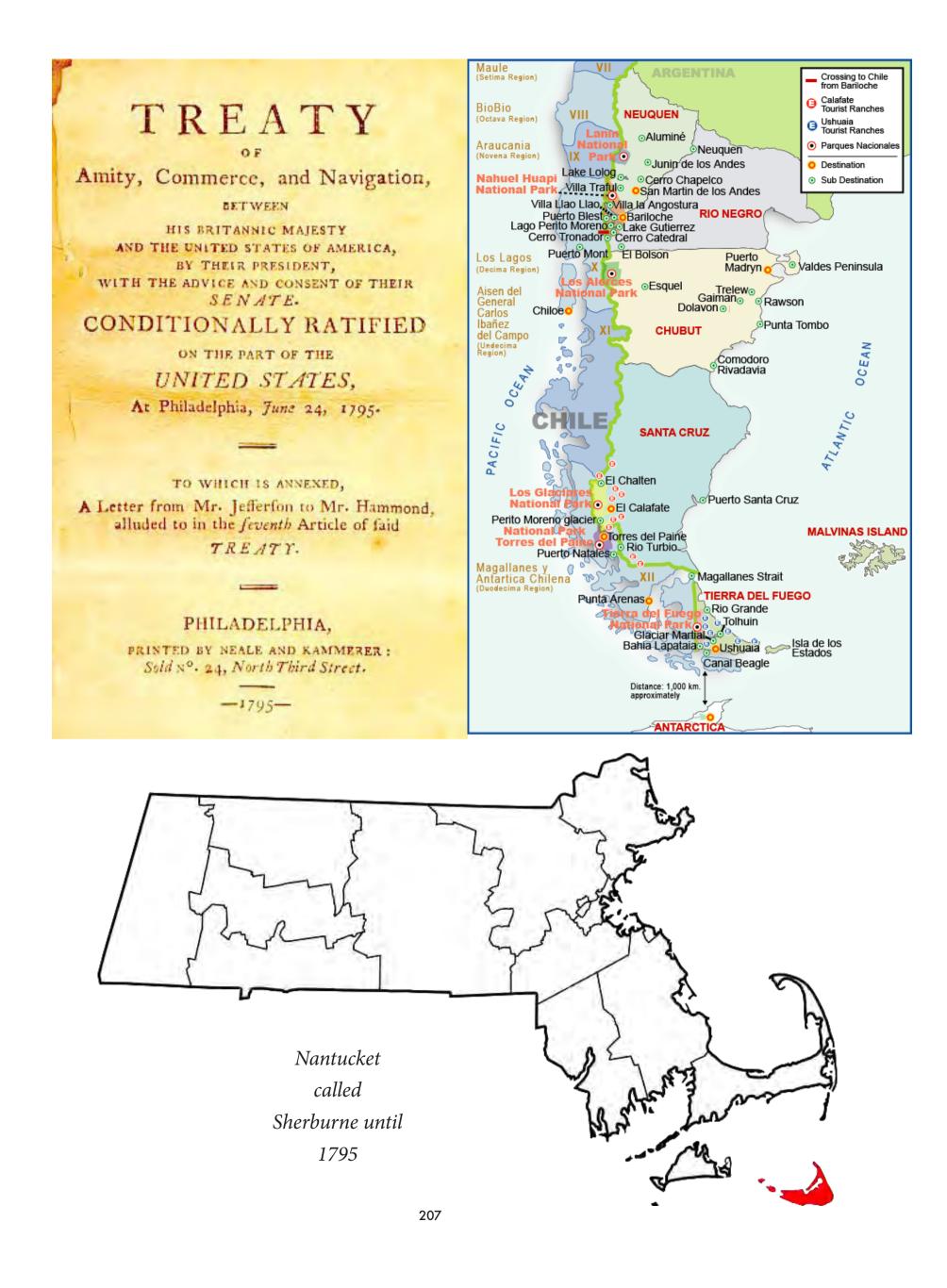
NANTUCKET WHALERS.

17

Globe, Thomas Worth, do., December 20th and arrived November 14th, 1824, 372 barrels sperm. [Four of the crew of this ship, headed by Samuel Comstock, (a boatsteerer,) mutinied on the night of January 25th, 1823, and murdered Capt. Worth, Mr. Beetle, Mr. Lumbert and Mr. Fisher, and carried the ship to one of the Mulgrave Islands with the intention of destroying her; and after taking out most of the provisions, sails, &c., they quarrelled and shot Samuel Comstock, having previously hanged one of the mutineers. Samuel Comstock's brother George, a boy 17 years old, assisted by Gilbert Smith, (one of the boatsteerers,) and five of the crew, escaped with the ship, and arrived safe at Valparaiso. Commodore Hull, in command of the U. S. ships in the Pacific, sent the schooner Dolphin, Lieut. Percival, to the Mulgrave Islands after the survivors, viz.: Silas Payne and John Oliver, mutineers, Thomas Liliston, Cyrus M. Hussey, Roland Coffin, Columbus Worth, William Lay, Roland Jones, and a native of the Sandwich Islands. Lieut. Percival found Cyrus M. Hussey and William Lay, the only survivors, the others having been killed by the natives. Hussey and Lay arrived safe home and published a narrative of the mutiny. The ship was eventually broken up at Montevideo, April, 1830.

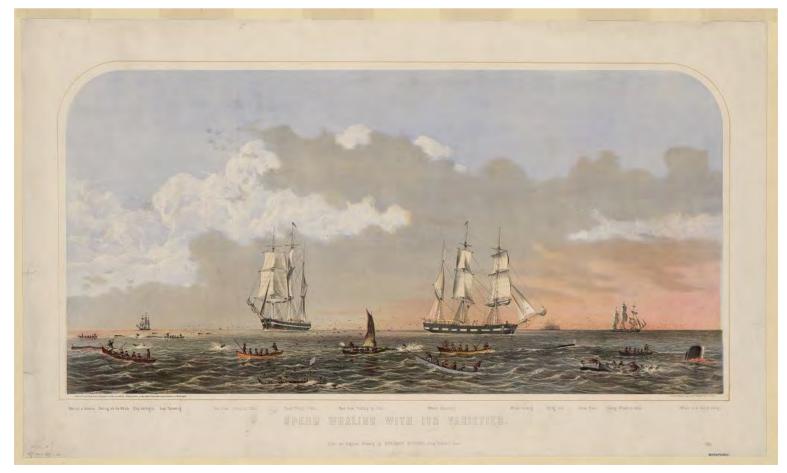


French ships of the line, Ville de Paris and Auguste, engaged in the famous 'Second Battle of the Virginia Capes' in September 1781. Detail from oil painting by Zveg and held by the US Naval Historic Center, Washington, DC.



Images of the Revolution





Battle of the USS Chesapeake & HMS Shannon War of 1812



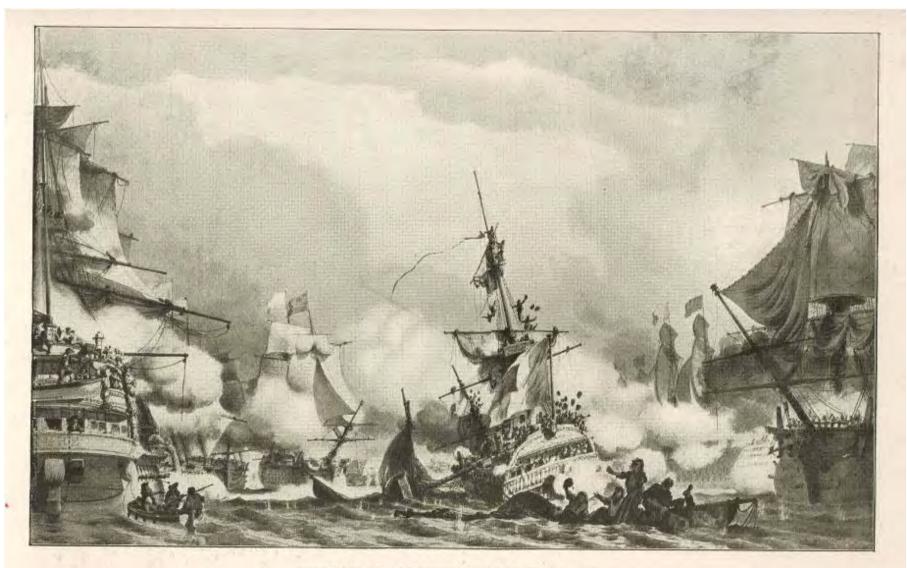
The USS Constitution, one of the first 6 frigates of the United States Navy still sails to this day.



Crew of the Shannon board the Chesapeake in 15 minutes of battle on 1 June 1813 (War of 1812)



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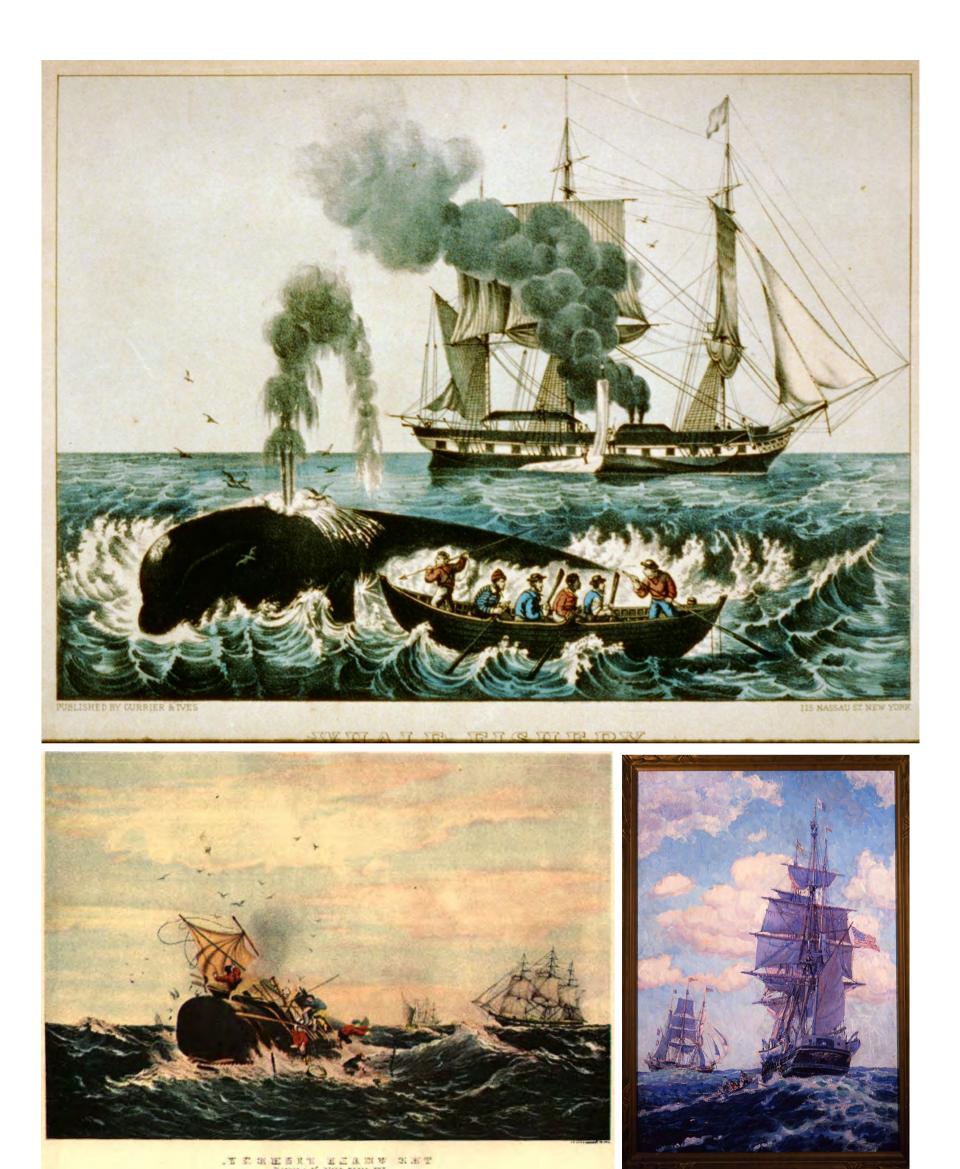


COMBAT DU 13 PRAIRIAL AN II (1er juin 1794).

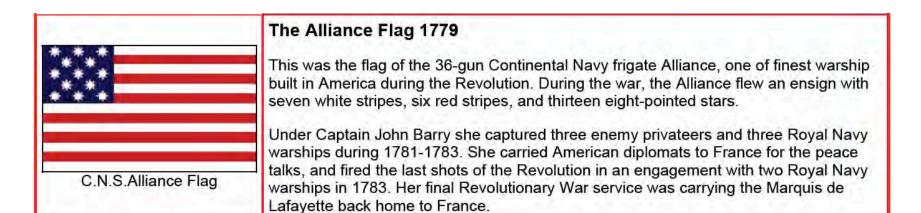
Ce dessin représente l'épisode du vaisseau le Vengeur, entouré par la flotte anglaise, et coulant avec une partie de son equipage aux accents de la « Marseillaise ». C'est par erreur que le Vengeur est ici représente avec le pavillon tricolore : il portait alors, comme fonte la flotte française, le pavillon blanc à quartier tricolore. (Dessin de P. OZANNE ; Musée de Marine.)



The Vengeur du Pueple in the Glorious First of June 1794



	THe United States-French Alliance Flag 1781-82
US-French Alliance	In 1781 and 1782, in honor of the end of the American Revolutionary War and the help of France in that conflict, a special U.S. Flag appeared. It consisted of 13 red and white stripes with a very long (11 stripes long) canton bearing either 12 or 13 white stars and a gold fleur-di-lis. The stars are shown in contemporary illustrations either as 5 pointed or as 6 pointed in rows of three (with a single star below if there are 13) and the fleur at the top.
	The Star-Spangled Banner 1795
	This flag became the official United States Flag on May 1, 1795. Two new stars were added for the admission of Vermont and Kentucky. This flag was used for the next 23 years, and it is the only flag to ever have more than 13 stripes.
15 Stars - 15 Stripes	During the War of 1812, Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry outside of Baltimore, Maryland, said he "desired to have a flag made so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance" if they attacked. A giant garrison flag (an oversized American flag is called a garrison flag) was made by a Baltimore flag maker named Mary Young Pickersgill, whose mother, Rebecca Flower Young, had made the Grand Union Flag for George Washington. The Fort McHenry Flag was 30 feet high and 42 feet long.
	During the war the British attacked and burnt the capital building in Washington, D.C. in August of 1814. The next month the they attacked Baltimore. During the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in honor of the men at Fort McHenry and the very big flag that flew over the Fort. The British failed to capture Ft. McHenry and were unsuccessful on their attack of Baltimore. (Click here for the words to the poem "The Star-Spangled Banner.")
	Traditional First Continental Navy Jacks
<pre> </pre>	The "Don't Thread on Me!" and Rattlesnake Ensign has become a powerful American symbol which tradition tells us was used by the Continental Navy in 1775 and is now being used again by the U.S. Navy in the War on Terrorism.
First Naval Ensign	Although there is widespread belief that ships of the Continental Navy flew this jack, there is no firm bases of historical evidence to support it. We have several fanciful contemporary pictures showing a very youthful Commodore Esek Hopkins (he was actually 58 in 1776), our First Navy Commander-in-Chief, that appeared in Europe during the Revolution that showed flags flying from both the bow and stern of his ships. In some pictures the rattlesnake flag appears, and in others we only have stripes.
Colonial Merchant Ensign	In short, there is strong reason to believe that the actual Continental Navy Jack, like the Colonial Merchant Ensign, was simply a red and white striped flag with no other adornment. It should also be noted that the so-called First Navy Jack was probably not a Jack at all, but an ensign. However, by turn of the century the tradition of our navy using the symbol of the rattlesnake with the motto "DON'T TREAD ON ME" was firmly established in American myth. (<u>Click here to learn more</u>)
	The First Official Navy Flag 1777-1795
* * * * * * * * * *	The first official documented US flag had also a staggered star pattern and was used by the navy. On April 24, 1778, Captain John Paul Jones, in command of the U.S.S. Ranger and flying this flag, became the first American officer to have the American flag recognized by a foreign power.
	Although very similar to the original Hopkin's flag, this flag replaced the six-pointed stars with the more traditional five-pointed "American" stars.



George Washington's Headquarters Flag

One of the reasons we discount the whole Betsy Ross story as a myth is because we know George Washington didn't favor five-pointed stars. Take a look at the personal flag that George Washington had made in 1775 and notice that he used six pointed stars! He never stopped using this flag throughout the whole Revolutionary War.

A reproduction of this flag still flies at Washington's Headquarters in Valley Forge.



Washington's Personal Flag

The Simcoe Yorktown Flag 1781

During the battle of Yorktown in October, 1781, this flag flew on the right flank of the American troops. A 26 year-old British Lieutenant Colonel named John Graves Simcoe in command of the Queen's Rangers at Yorktown painted this from his station across the river.

Many flag historians believe that the flag was between Simcoe and his position at Gloucester Point and the sun, thus resulting in the strange colors he perceived. After the war Simcoe went on to become Upper Canada's first lieutenant-governor and probably the most effective of all British officials dispatched from London to preside over a Canadian province.

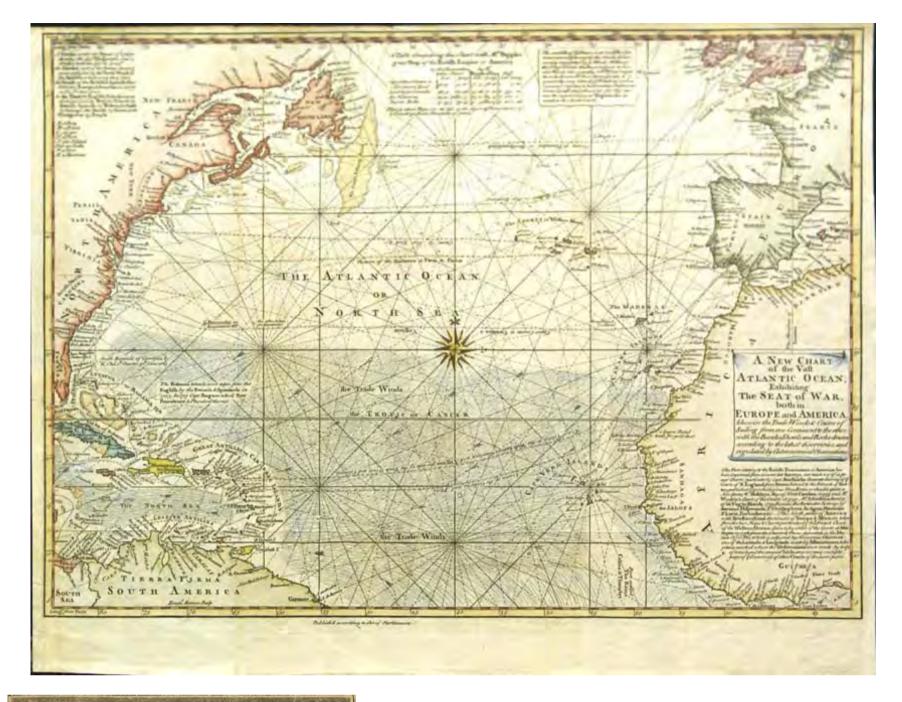


French Colours

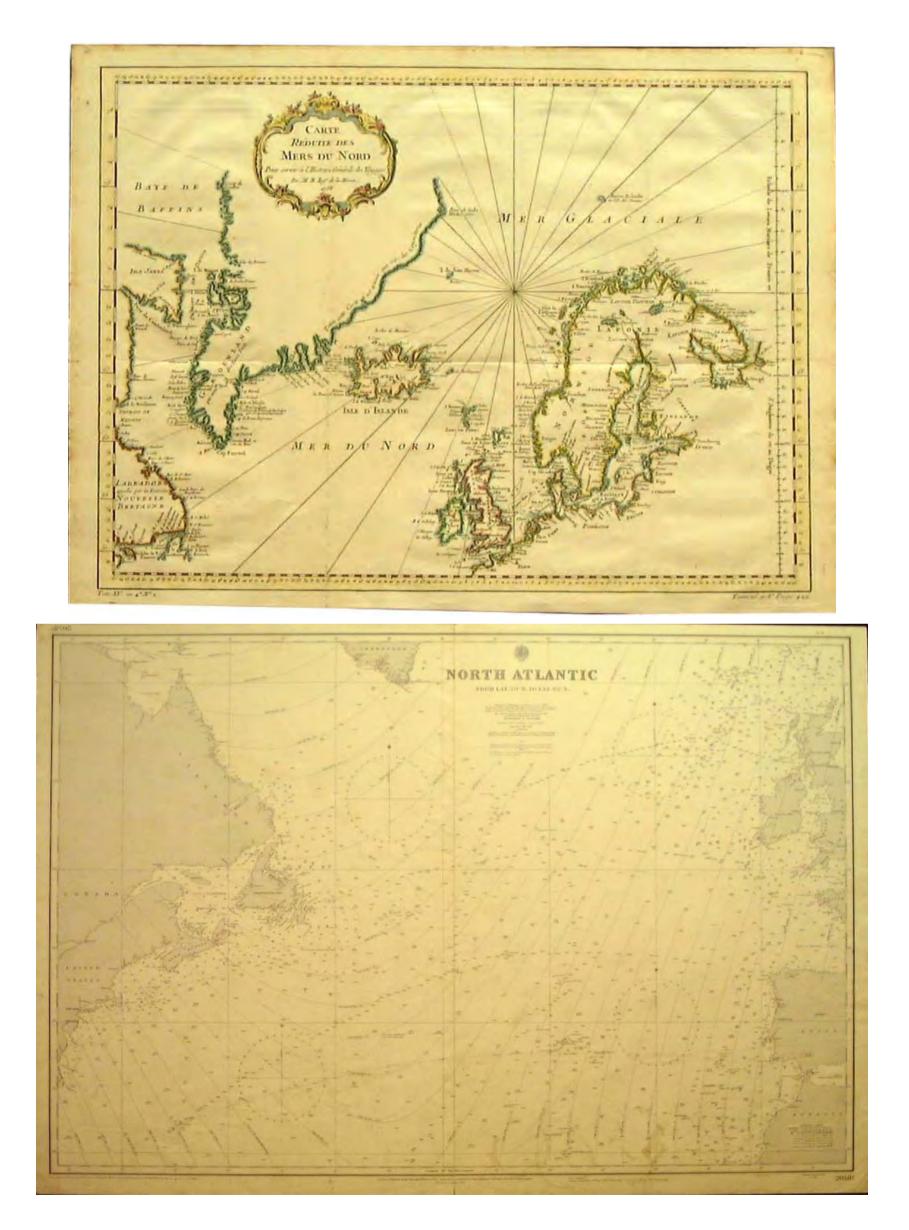


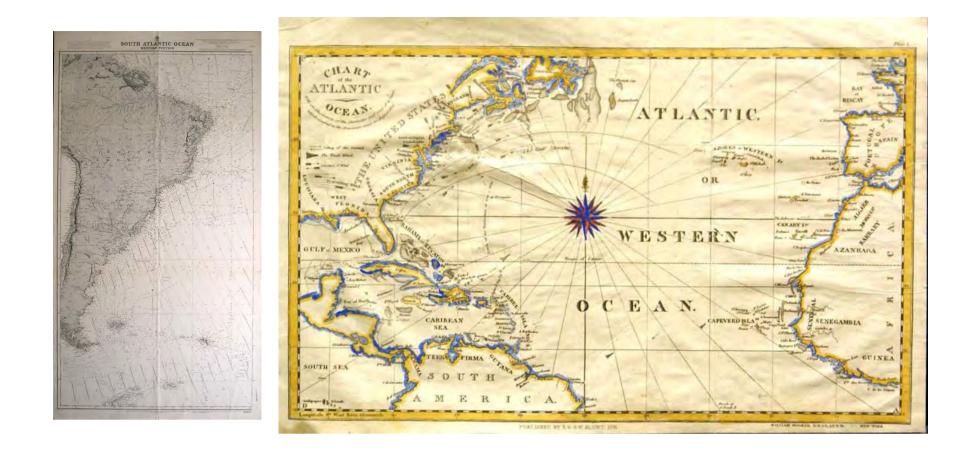


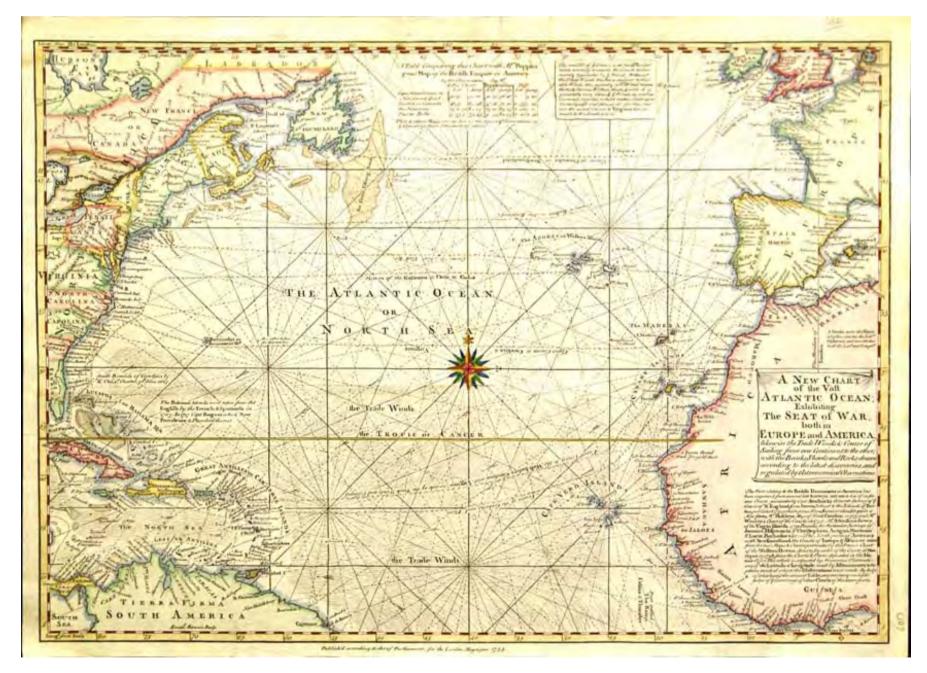






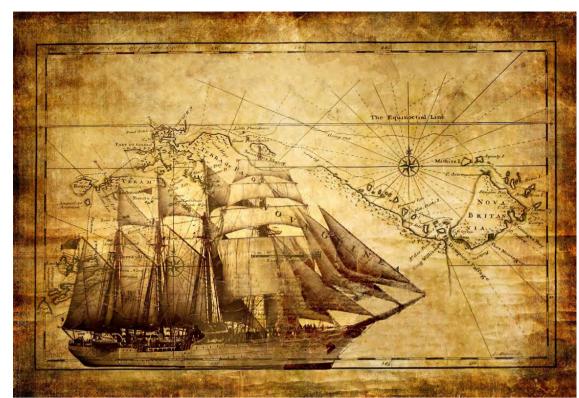


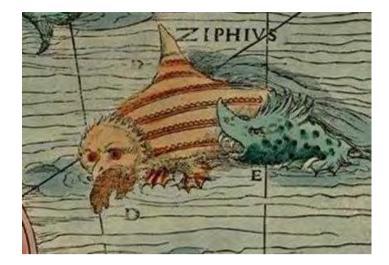




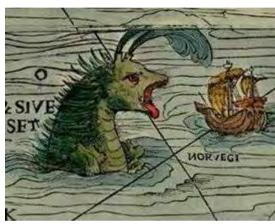


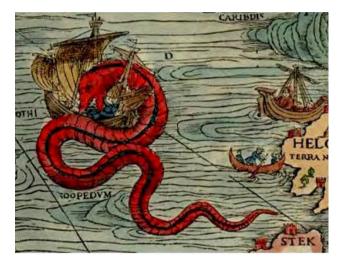
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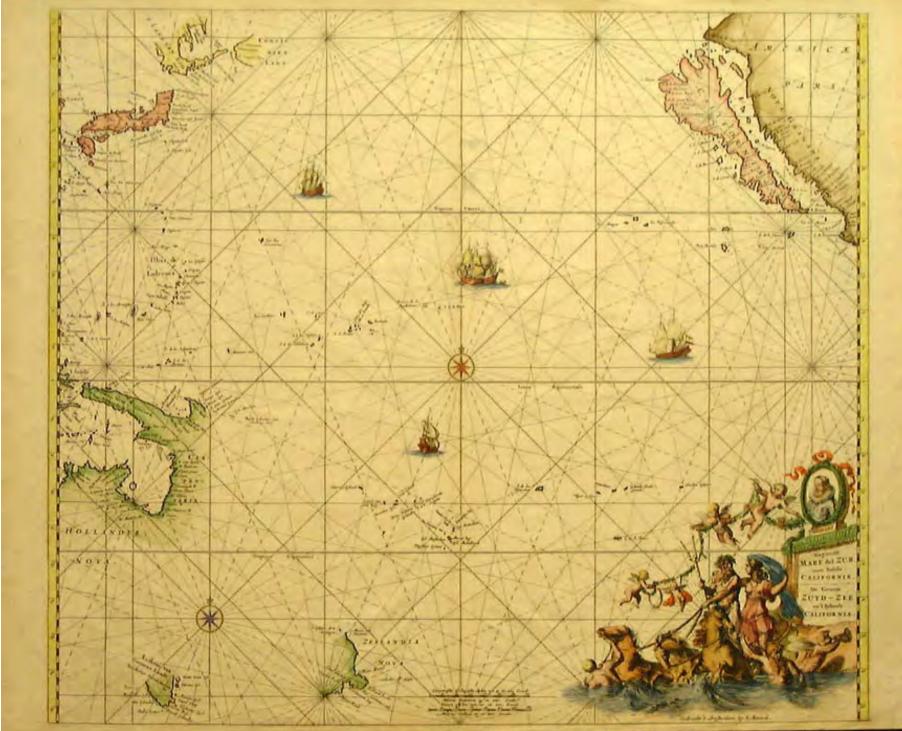


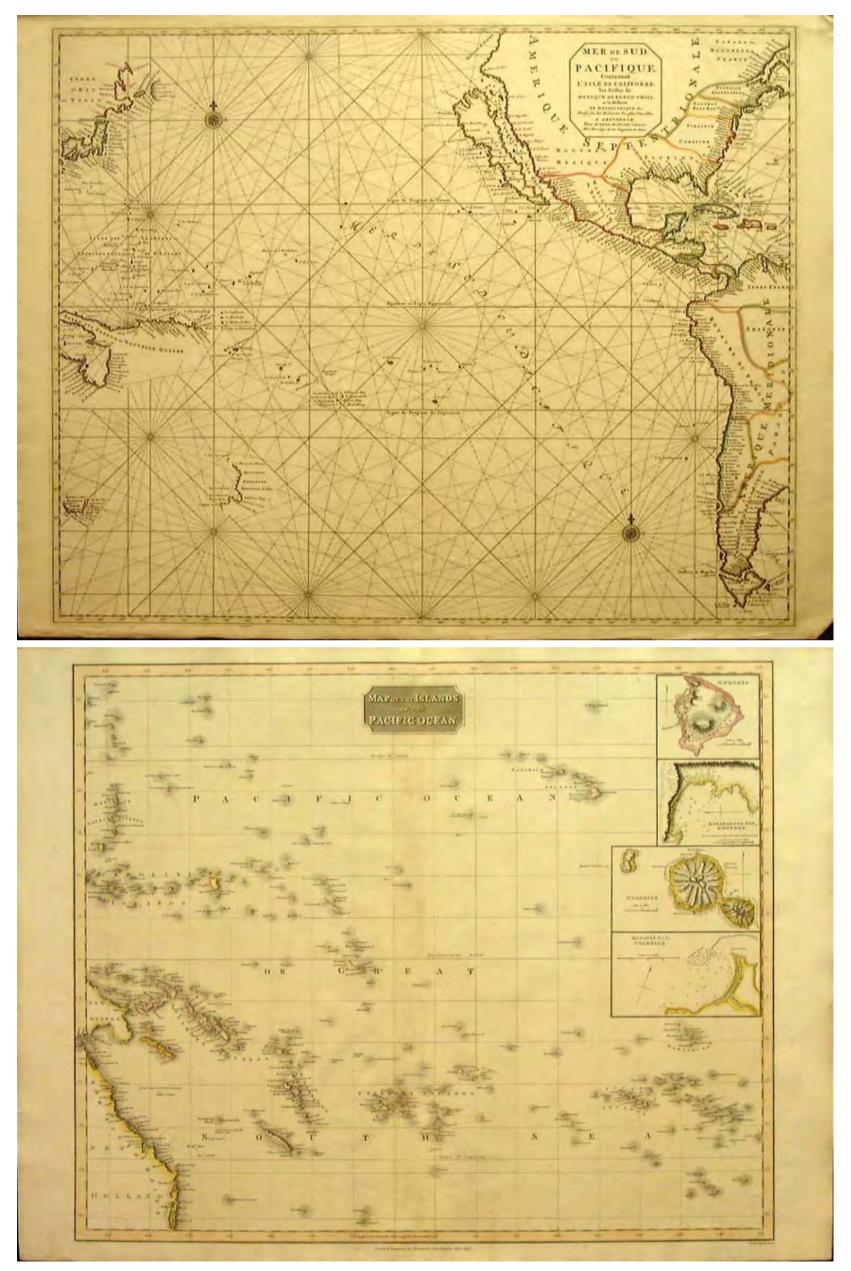




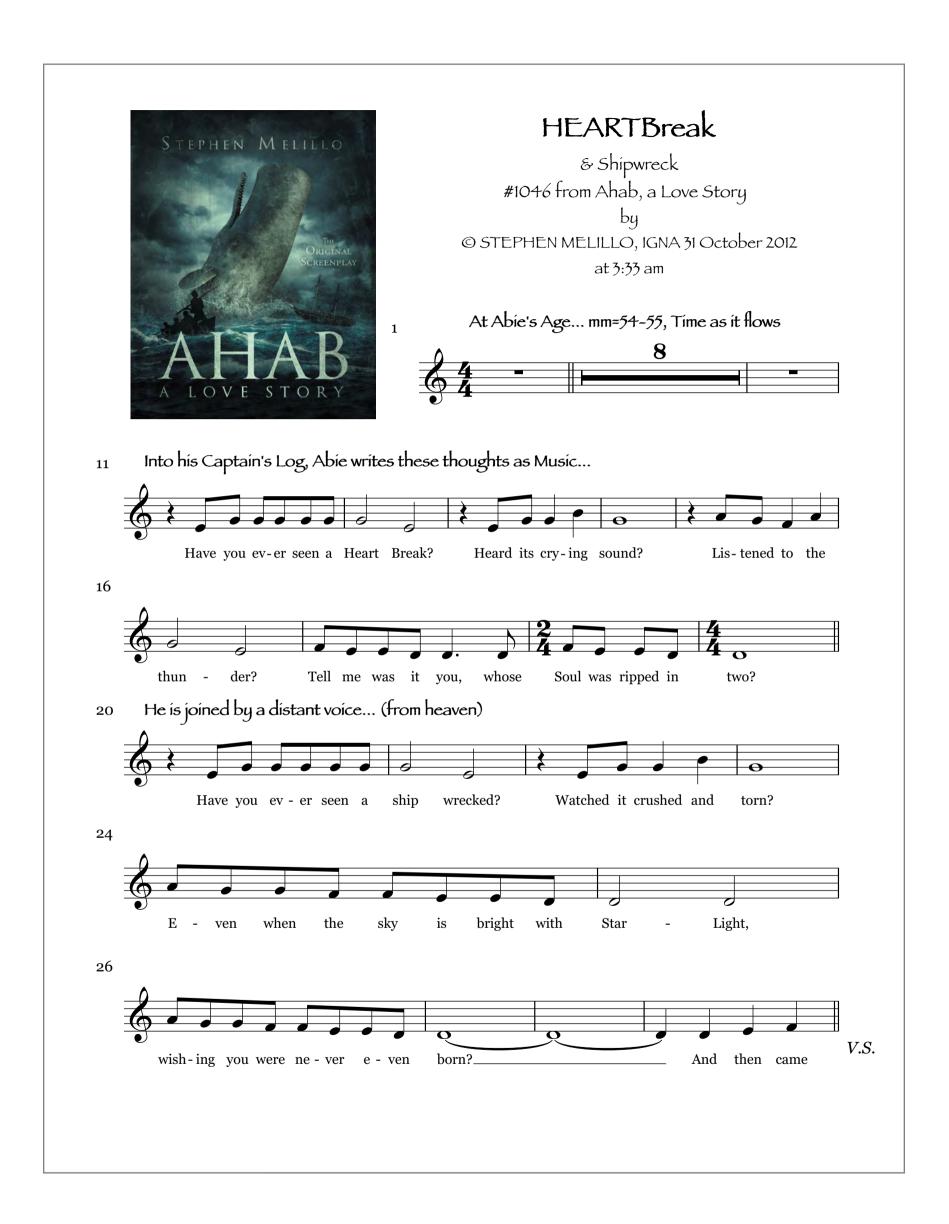




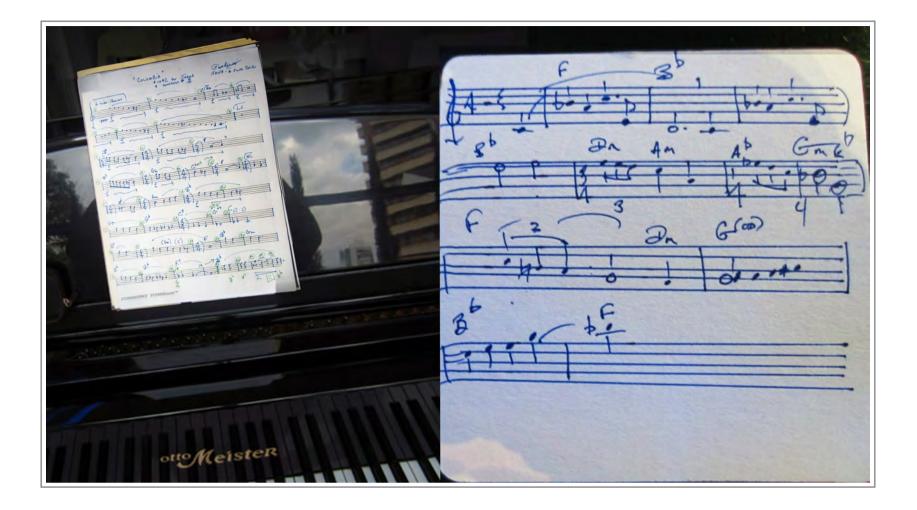




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Abbie's Theme, as well as other Music used in the Audio Book version of *Ahab, a Love Story*, was composed during a guest conducting visit to Medellin, Colombia in 2012. *Abbie's Theme* was sketched on the back of a coaster while sitting in the lobby by the hotel piano.

Enjoy & Godspeed! Stephen Melillo Composer

BIO



A world-renowned composer, winner of multiple Gold Global Music Awards in 2022-23, a Hollywood Music in Media Award for "Best Epic/Orchestral Music" in 2022, and a Best New Age Album Award in "New Age Radio Awards" for "The Grey II-III" in 2023, Stephen's more than 1330 works include 4 symphonies, several concerti and over 45-hours of Music for Ensembles of the 3rd MillenniumTM. Stephen's Symphony IIII: Lightfall, was nominated for the Pulitzer and Nemmers Prize in Music in 2015. Winner of three 2009 Telly & Ava Awards for his 2005 Visualized Concert, Kakehashi: That We Might Live, Stephen's concert-version was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize in Music. A fourth Telly Award was given for "Best Use of Music" in the 2019 feature film, One Little Finger, produced by Rupam Sarmah. A fifth Telly Award and Scorpius Award included Stephen's work on the 2019 Reckoning of Darkness, produced by Christopher Kulikowski. Stephen's 15 feature film scores include the Academy Award-nominated 12:01 PM. Stephen has been a recipient of the *ASCAP Concert Awards* each year since 1992. *STORMWORKS*, Stephen's pioneering, self-publishing entity, has gone from 0 to many thousands of worldwide renderings since 1992 simply by word-of-mouth. He has 53 Albums and 9 books on varied streaming services and novels, including *Only for Now, Ahab, a Love Story*, the prequel to Melville's *Moby Dick*, and most recently, the sequel, *Death to Moby Dick, a Love Story*.

Complete BIO <u>https://stephenmelillo.com/bio</u> WIKI Entry <u>https://stormworld.com/wikipedia-entry-with-images</u> Digital Libretti here: <u>https://stephenmelillo.com/digital-libretti</u> Amazon Author Page: <u>https://amazon.com/author/stephenmelillo</u>



Dive into the untold story of the man behind the legend. In "Ahab, a Love Story," Stephen Melillo unveils a mesmerizing narrative that takes you beyond the pages of Melville's classic masterpiece, "Moby Dick." Who was Captain Ahab before he became consumed by his relentless pursuit of the white whale? What passions stirred in his heart? What trials sculpted his soul into the iconic figure we think we know?

Beneath the surface of Ahab's obsession lies a heart that once beat for life's grandeur. Melillo masterfully weaves a tale that blends historical accuracy with a touch of the imagined, drawing you into a world where Ahab lived, loved, and breathed. The meticulous research is evident as every ship's name, every astrological event, every geographical detail aligns seamlessly with reality, immersing you in a world that could very well have existed.

At the heart of it all is young Ahab, a captivating fictional creation brought to life against the backdrop of authentic history. As the narrative unfolds, the line between fact and fiction blurs, leaving you to ponder whether the tale of young Ahab might be more real than you ever dared to believe. Melillo introduces us to Abie & Abbie, characters so vivid and tangible that a sequel to the beloved classic is already underway, entitled, "Death to Moby Dick, a Love Story".

"Ahab, a Love Story" is not just a novel; it's an exploration of the enigma behind one of literature's most iconic characters. It's a journey through time and emotion, a symphony of words that resonates with the essence of life's intricate beauty. Prepare to be captivated, moved, and transported to a realm where the known merges with the unknown. Set sail on this literary odyssey, and may your heart find its own answers amidst the waves of Ahab's poignant tale.

Enjoy the voyage and Godspeed!

