

Los coflades de la estleya

Juan de Araujo

Jubiloso

1 3. 2. 3. 3. 3. 2. 3. 2.

1 Los co - fla - des de la _est - le - ya va - mo tu - rus a Bel - ey - a,
2 ya ve - le - mo_a zio - la be - ya con Si - lo en la pol -
S.
A.
T.
B.

This section of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff (1) has two voices: a soprano (mezzo-soprano) part and a basso part. The lyrics are written below the notes. The second staff (2) contains only the basso part. The third staff (S.) and fourth staff (A.) are blank. The fifth staff (T.) and sixth staff (B.) are also blank. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated above the staves.

9
1 Va - mo, va - mo cu - ren - do_a ya, cu - ren - do_a ya! 1 Va - mo, va - mo cu - ren - do_a ya!
2 - ta. 1 Va - mo, va - mo cu - ren - do_a ya! 1 Va - mo, va - mo cu - ren - do_a ya!

This section of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff (1) has two voices: a soprano (mezzo-soprano) part and a basso part. The lyrics are written below the notes. The second staff (2) contains only the basso part. The third staff (S.) and fourth staff (A.) are blank. The fifth staff (T.) and sixth staff (B.) are also blank. Measure number 9 is indicated above the staves.

14
1 Oy - le - mo_un vi - yan - si - co que lo com - pon - dla Fla - si - co zien - do gay - ta su fo - si - co, y
2 Oy - le - mo_un vi - yan - si - co que lo com - pon - dla Fla - si - co zien - do gay - ta su fo - si - co, y

This section of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff (1) has two voices: a soprano (mezzo-soprano) part and a basso part. The lyrics are written below the notes. The second staff (2) contains only the basso part. The third staff (S.) and fourth staff (A.) are blank. The fifth staff (T.) and sixth staff (B.) are also blank. Measure number 14 is indicated above the staves.

20

3. lue - go lo can - ta - la Bla - si - co, Pel - li - co, Zua - ni - co_y To - má, y lo_est li - vi - yo di la: ¡Go - lum -

lue - go lo can - ta - la Bla - si - co, Pel - li - co, Zua - ni - co_y To - má, y lo_est li - vi - yo di la:

21

-

-

25

-bé, go - lum - bá, go - lum - bá! ¡Gua - che! ¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa -

¡Go - lum - bá, go - lum - bá! ¡Gua - che! ¡Mo - le -

-

-

¡Go - lum - bá, go - lum - bá!

-

31

-la, de Sa - fa - la! ¡Gua - che! Ba - mo_a bel que tra - en

-ni - o de Sa - fa - la! ¡Gua - che! Ba - mo_a bel que tra - en

-

-

¡Gua che! ¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa - la!

¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa - la, de Sa - fa - la!

37

de An - go - la a zio - lo y_a zi - o - la Bal - ta - sa - le con Mel - cho la y mi pli - mo Ga - si - par.
de An - go - la a zio - lo y_a zi - o - la Bal - ta - sa - le con Mel - cho la y mi pli - mo Ga - si - par.

44

va - mo cu - ren - do_a ya, cu - ren - do_a ya! ;Go - lum - bé, go - lum - bé, go - lum -
;Va - mo, va - mo cu - ren - do_a ya! ;Go - lum -

48

- bá, go - lum - bá! ;Gua - che! ;Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa -
- bá, go - lum - bá, go - lum - bá! ;Gua - che! ;Mo - le -

53

3.
rit.
2.

la, de Sa - fa - la! ¡Gua - che!
ni - o de Sa - fa - la! ¡Gua - che!
¡de Sa - fa - la!

¡Gua che!
¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa - la!

¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa - la, de Sa - fa - la!

A tempo

58

3.
2.
3.
3.
3.
3.
3.

1. Va - mo, si - guien do la_est - le - ya,
2. Va - mo, tu - ruz loz Ne - gli - os,

lo ne - gli - yo col te - za - no,
pues nos ye - ba nost la_est - le - ya

pus lo Rey - e cun te - su - ro
que sin tan tuz neg - los fol - men

1. ¡E - ya!
2. ¡Pli - mos!

1. ¡Va - mo!
2. ¡Be - ya!

1. ¡Tu - ro!
2. ¡No - che!

65

3.
2.
3.
3.
3.

de cal - mi - no los tles - ban.
much a luz en lo pol - tal.

Bla - si - co, Pel - li - co, Zua - ni - co_y To - má, ja - ya, va - mo tu - ra a - ya!

Bla - si - co, Pel - li - co, Zua - ni - co_y To - má, ja - ya, va - mo tu - ra a - ya!

¡Go - lum -
¡A - ya!
¡A - blá!

70

2.

(8) ¡Go - lum - bé, go - lum - bé, go - lum - bá!
 -bé, go - lum - bé, go - lum - bá!

(8) ¡Gua - che! ¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa -
 go - lum - bá! ¡Gua - che! ¡Mo - le -

(8) -la, mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa - la! ¡Gua - che!
 - ni - o de Sa - fa - la!

(8) ¡de Sa - fa - la!

3.

2.

(8) ¡Gua - che!

(8) ¡Mo - le - ni - o de Sa - fa - la!

(8) -la, de Sa - fa - la!

de la Hèle: Asperges me, Domini

For boring reasons to do with the internal politics of the Holy Roman Empire, Spain ruled most of modern-day Belgium and Luxembourg, plus parts of France, Germany and the Netherlands, from 1554 until 1714. This fact explains why most Flemish cities have Spanish-language names (Antwerpen = Amberes, Bruges = Brujas, Ghent = Gante, Mechelen = Malinas), and why the historical record shows a series of governors of the Netherlands with not-very-Dutch-sounding names like 'Fernando Álvarez de Toledo' and 'Luis de Requesens y Zúñiga'. The capital of the Spanish Netherlands was wherever the governor resided, sometimes in Brussels and sometimes in nearby Mechelen, where much of the civic architecture dates from the period of Spanish rule.

The Spanish Netherlands remained Catholic when many of its bordering countries, including the northern parts of the Netherlands, tended towards Protestantism. As a result, many Flemish church musicians (then regarded as the world's greatest composers) spent time in Spain. Georges de la Hèle (1547–1586), who was born in Antwerp, moved repeatedly between Flanders and Madrid, finishing his career as maestro in the Spanish chapel royal.