## Editor's Notes for Coplas al Cristo de la Quinta Angustia

In Spain, *cofradías* or *hermandades* are fraternal religious organizations established in the Roman Catholic tradition under the auspices of Catholic Canon Law, with worship, penitence, and charity as their foundational pillars. They are usually centered around the name and veneration of Christ, the Holy Virgin Mother of God, Christ's passion, death, and resurrection, the Blessed Sacrament, or a particular saint. This tradition is especially strong in Andalucía (southern Spain) and in its largest city, Sevilla.

Worship in the *hermandades* during the year takes many forms, including Masses and special religious services on certain holidays. On a few occasions during the year, the *hermandades* lead processions –solemn parades of a holy image or *paso* (often elaborate, richly decorated life-size representations of Christ or Mary, or a scene from the Gospels associated with the special devotion of the *hermandade*) through the streets of their home town. Throughout Andalucía, Holy Week processions are the year's religious highlight for many of the local *hermandades*, as this time recalls the most important events in the church calendar –Christ's death and resurrection.

Many of these groups date back hundreds of years. Sevilla's *Hermandad de la Quinta Angustia de María Santísima Nuestra Señora* (Fifth Sorrow of the Most Blessed Mary Our Lady) was established in 1541. *Quinta Angustia* ("Fifth Sorrow") refers to the fifth of the seven *dolores* or sorrows endured by the Virgin, namely witnessing the suffering of her Son on the Cross.

Some of Sevilla's oldest *hermandades* have a rich musical patrimony that includes works commissioned for or donated by notable Spanish composers. During Hilarión Eslava's tenure as Master of the Chapel at the Cathedral of Sevilla (1832-1844) and later in life, he came into contact with many of these groups and composed music for them. In 1871, on what was to be his final visit to Sevilla, don Hilarión was in fact admitted as a brother in the *Hermandad de la Quinta Angustia*, for whom he had written a set of *coplas* (a simple musical poem form) years earlier, in 1852. These are the *Coplas* that are transcribed here. These *Coplas* are referred to also as *Coplas para el Quinario*, meaning (presumably) that they were intended to be sung during the five-day worship cycle (five = *quinque* in Latin) of meditation, prayer, and fasting that precede the celebration of the most significant event of the *hermandad*. At the *Hermandad de la Quinta Angustia*, this takes place in early February.

The source material, which the music archive of the Catedral de Cádiz kindly shared with us, consisted of several manuscript pages of *particellas* for various instruments and voices, in two different keys. Although there appeared to be three male voicings, it soon became apparent that the Bass and Baritone parts were identical, so I chose to omit one of the voices. Except for a couple of fermatas and vague initial tempo indications, there were no dynamics provided, so most of the dynamic indications in this piece are my own, and therefore subject to alternative musical interpretation.

## SPANISH TEXT AND APPROXIMATE TRANSLATION

El tesoro de la sangre,	May the treasure of the blood,
que vertiste en tu pasión,	that you poured out in your passion,
ábranos, Señor, las puertas	open to us, Lord, the gates
de la celestial Sión.	of heavenly Zion.
<ol> <li>Duros golpes, crueles hierros</li></ol>	<ol> <li>Hard blows, cruel irons</li></ol>
que clavó rencor impío,	that sinful rancor nailed,
sin piedad rasgan, Dios mío,	tear without mercy, my God,
tu cuerpo, afrenta del sol.	your body, as it faces the sun.
<ol> <li>Por la herida preciosísima</li></ol>	<ol> <li>Through the most precious wound</li></ol>
de tu divino costado,	to your divine side,
tú nos libras del pecado	you deliver us from sin
que cual hostia se inmoló.	like a host immolated.
<ol> <li>Muerta la luz de tus ojos</li></ol>	<ol> <li>Dead is the light of your eyes</li></ol>
que la lumbre dan al día,	that illuminate the day,
toda ansiosa ve María	anxious Mary sees this
y en sollozos prorrumpió.	and bursts into weeping.