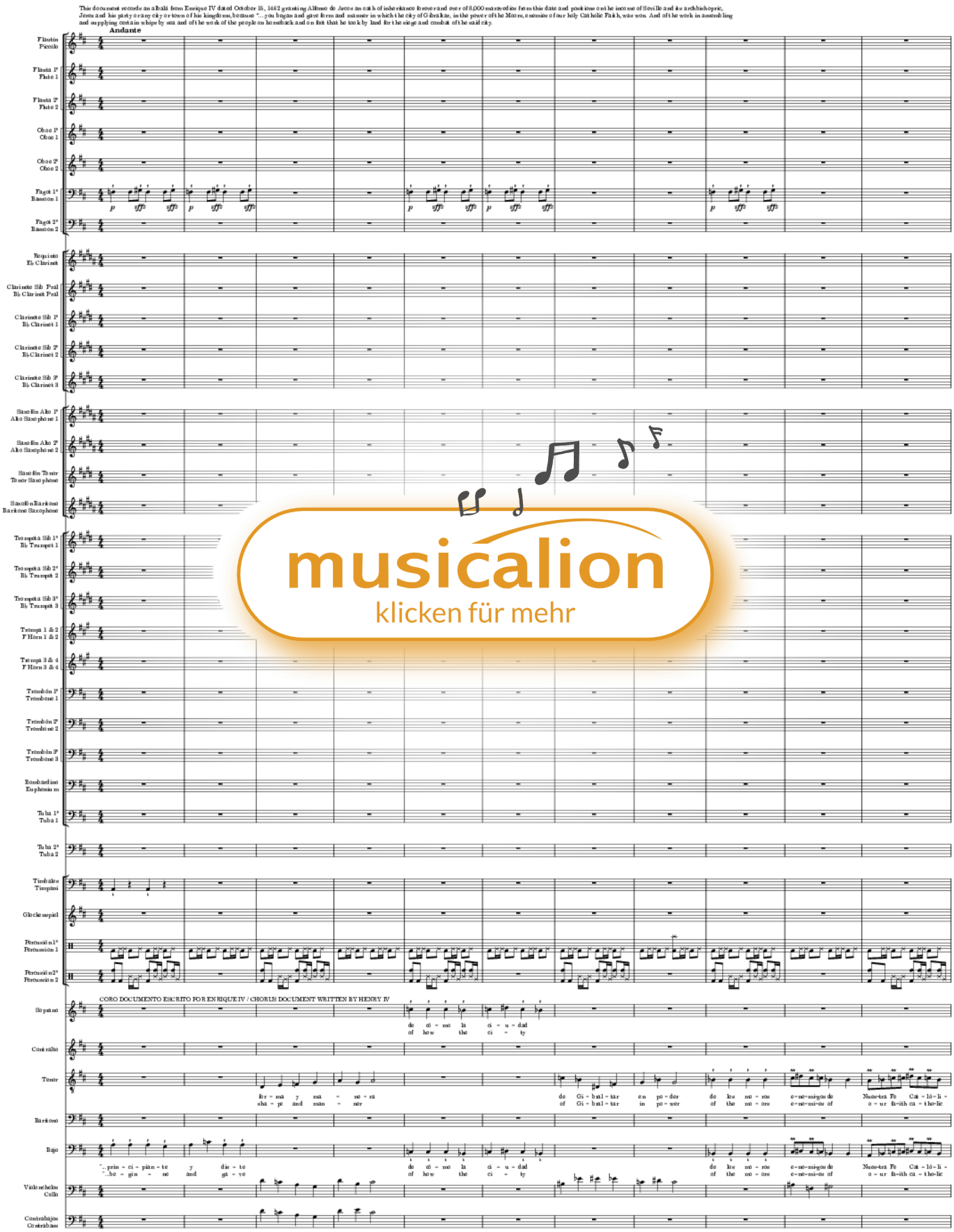
Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

ALICIA DOMINGUEZ ARCOS



musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

12

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. Pral
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba.
Db.
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Vcs.
Cbs.

ca if gá – rá–so y and de las trá–bá–jos of works ún ár–mas y in arms and a – bas–te–cer sup – ply cór – tás–us – tus cór – tá – in whips por már y by sea and del trá–bá–jo from work de la gen – te from the peo – ple

musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

This document records a delivery note from Henry IV dated October 15, 1462, granting Alfonso de Arcos an oath of inheritance forever and ever of 3,000 maravedíes from this date and placed on the revenues of Sevilla and its archbishopric, Jerez and its district or any city or town of the kingdome, because "...you began and gave firmand manner in which the city of Gibraltar in the power of the Moorish enemies of our holy Catholic Faith was won. And the work in assembling and supplying certain ships by sea and the work of the people on horseback and on foot that he took over and for the siege and combat of the said city"

23

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. Prof.
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl. 3
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba. 1
Db. 2
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Vcs.
Cbs.

p ff ff

y com - ba - te de la di - cha
and com - bat of hap - pi - ness

a ci - ba - lle by her - se

tie - rra pa - ra el cer - co land for the fen - ce

ci - u - dad ci - ty ci - ty

pue - blo que es - ta which is

pues - to sit to

y de a pie that I carry

que lle - vo por for

y com - ba - te de la di - cha
and com - bat of hap - pi - ness

pue - blo que es - ta which is

pues - to sit to a

musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

35

The Duke of Medina Sidonia politely obliged the Count of Viana to take care of his people, and taking them with him to Alcázar, he gave them safe passage to Tangier.



DUQUE DE MEDINA SIDONIA AL CONDE DE VIANA/ DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA TO THE COUNT OF VIANA

la bo-ca del es-tre-cho.
the mo-uth from the stra-it.

De-be,en-ca-ra-gáme de,a-quó-llā gén-te, de-bén pā-sār a Al-cá-zār cón us-ted pā-rā tē-nēr pā-so se-gu-
Must-ta-ka-ra-me of tho-se peó-ple, they must pass to Al-ca-zar with yo-u to ha-ve pa-so se-gu-

la bo-ca del es-tre-cho.
the mo-uth from the stra-it.

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

To flyo rthe rópu blition ofthe Gibrallar térritóry, whósé municipál areá included ónly thé éxisting fields fróm thé Guádiarránique ríver tó thé mouth of thé Guadiaró, including thé Peñón itself, King Henry IV, bèing in the tówn of Agredá on December 15, 1462, handed óver thé áforesáid limits of Algeciras by méans of a príviléged roll, dóné róyál by Sídi Mohammed V of Granáda áround the yéar 1379, to the council of Gibraltar só that the neighbórs who cáme to repópulate it They could grázé with their livestock and till and sów the land and plánt vineyárds and hávé orchards. With the addition of the ceded méné térmé that had belónged to Algeciras, the térmof Gibraltar recóvered an énormous extémsion of land with numérous pástures, fórests for hunting and fórestry use, fértile méadows to dedicáte to fárming, méadows for pásturing and abundant running wáter and séas for fishing. From the yéar 1462 the térm of Gibraltar was one ó fthe lárgest of the current province of Cádiz, only surpássed by the térritóry that was under the jurisdiction of Jérez de la Frontéra and by the municipálity of Arcos. And ó fthis térm, more than séventy percént córresponded to the lands that a céntury before had belónged to Christian Algeciras.

46

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. Pral
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba.
Db.
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Vcs.
Cbs.

rú,a Tán - gèr
gé,to Tán - gèr

ENRIQUE IV/ HENRY IV

En - tré-gó los a-bán-dó-nó dós tér - mi - nós dé los Al - gé - ci - ras pá - rá los vé - ci - nós ré - pó - blár Ya Gi-bral-tár
I de - li-vér the a-bán - dó - ned térms of the Al - gé - ci - ras fór the né - igh - bórs tó ré - pó - pulate Al-rrá-dy Gi-bral-tár

musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

Shortly after, King Henry IV inserted the city in the titles of his Crown and in order to populate it, after the departure of the Muslims he donated the terms of Algeciras expressly prohibiting that the people of Jerez and Tarifeños could make use of it, which caused a long conflict. For information: With the donation of King Henry IV to Gibraltar, the Jerez and Tarifeños were deprived of the use of lands that they considered belonged to them de facto, which led to the presentation of a appeal before the judicial authorities to assert the rights they claimed. This decision caused a long and bitter dispute between the Tarifa council and the Duke of Medina Sidonia - since 1467 owner of Gibraltar - and them with the council of his city, which was not resolved until the judges handed down a final ruling in favor of the Gibraltarians in the year 1514.

56

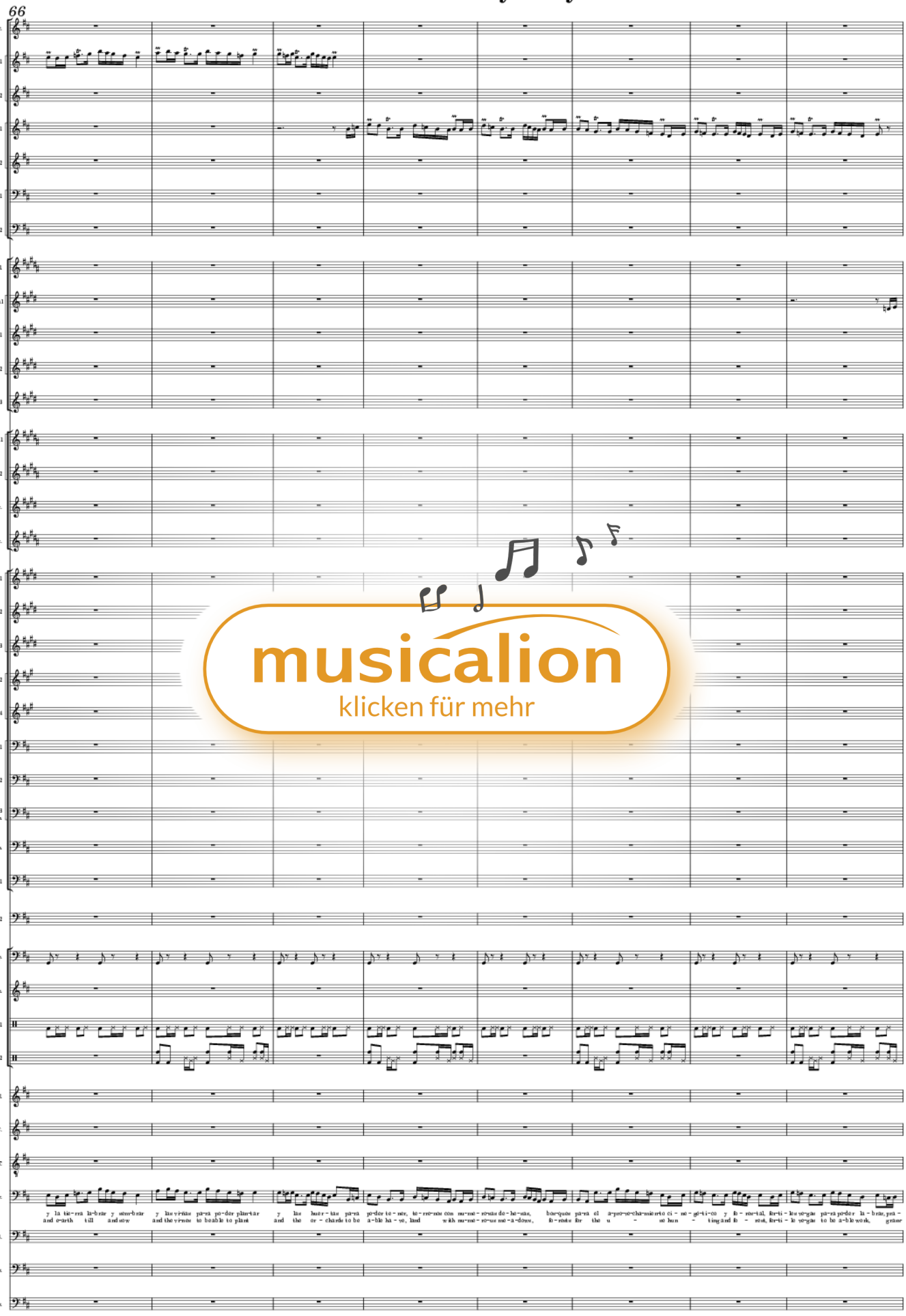
Lento

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
Eb Cl.
B♭ Cl. Pro.
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl. 3
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba. 1
Db. 2
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Vcs.
Cbs.

yà sò_in-ser-tó en las ti-tu - las de la co - ró - nà Do - nó las tèr - mi - nos de las Al - gè - ci - ras.
à-rèn-dy wàs_in-ser-tód in the tí-las of the crówn I do - nà - tè the tèrms of the Al - gè - ci - ras.
Pà-rà pàr-tàr còn sus gà-ràn-tí-as Tò grà - nò with the-ir cár-tle

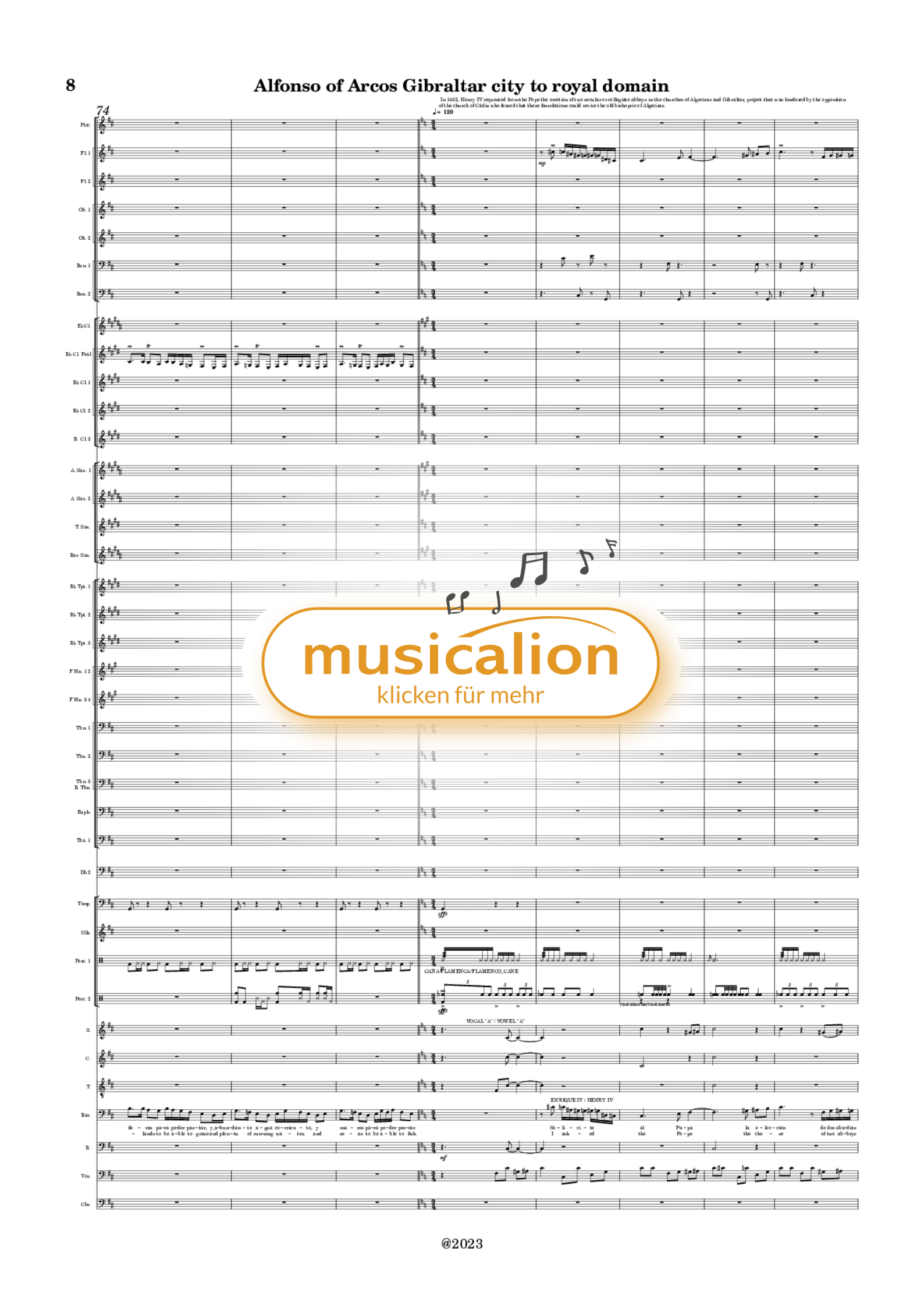
musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023


66
Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. Pcal
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl. 3
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba. 1
Db. 2
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Vcs.
Cbs.
musicalion
klicken für mehr

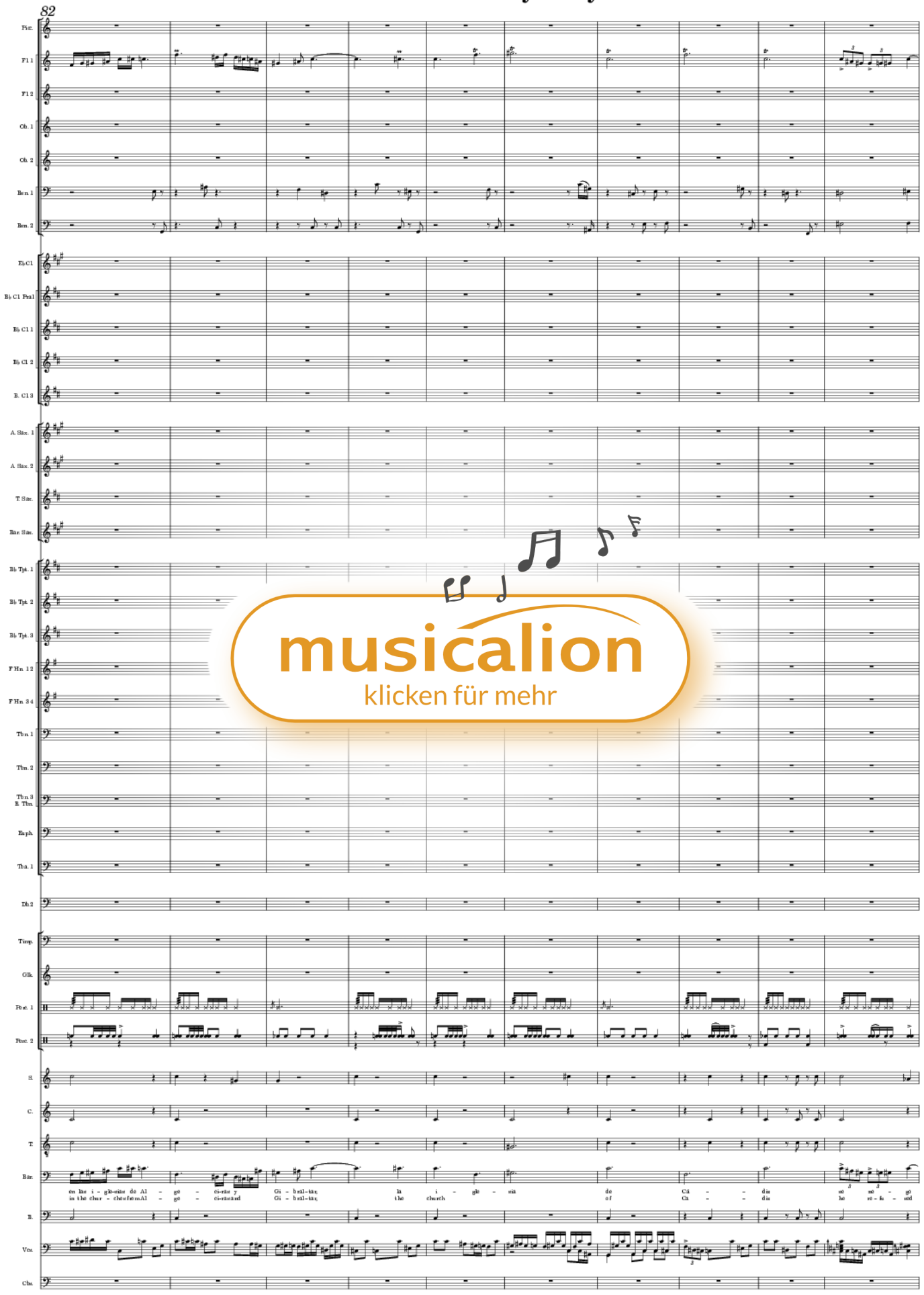
@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain



musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023



musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

The struggle of the great lords to take credit overshadowed the figure of Alfonso de Arcos, although there is documentary evidence of the royal recognition received by the warden. The Duke of Medina Sidonia claimed that it was his responsibility to receive the newly annexed enclave because his ancestor, Don Alonso Pérez de Guzmán El Bueno, the first to conquer it in 1310. The dispute between the noble houses for the possession of Gibraltar, which explains one of the factors of the slow process of the Reconquista, and the division into which the vital role played seven fell by the warden of Tarifa. Alfonso of Arcos "Thinking discriminately, none of these gentlemen (referring to Pérez de León and his rival Juan de Guzmán) should have taken credit for the conquest. The glory of the day was almost entirely due to Alfonso de Arcos, who armed the people at his expense, encouraged them, directed them and maintained the mas well as other knights of Tarifa who were the ones who decided on their own to conquer, surrounded the Moors, fought them and were ready to hand over the place. Leaving Gibraltar, the Pérez de León challenged Medina Sidonia for having broken their friendship and alliance, a challenge that remained unanswered. The Count of Arcos and his son retired to Seville, but much blood would still be shed for the possession of Gibraltar, a bone of contention between the Guzmánes and the Pérez de León.

92

♩= 120

Vivace

Picc.
Fl 1
Fl 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. Prof.
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba. 1
Db. 2
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Vcs.
Cbs.

somàja
pàndèrètà
castañuelas
castañuelas

DUQUE DE MEDINA SIDONIA AL REY DON ENRIQUE IV / DUKE OF MEDINA SIDONIA TO KING HENRY IV

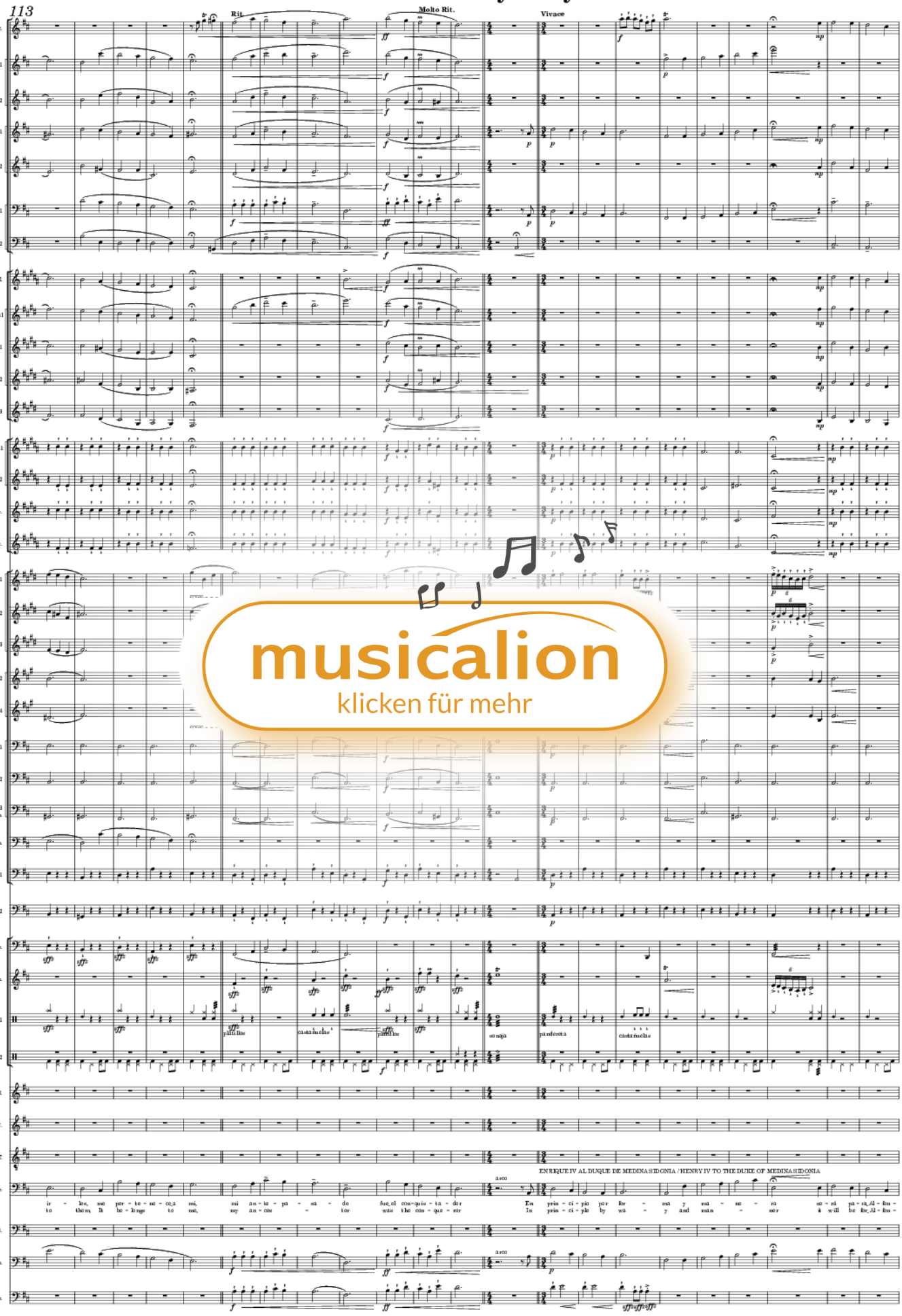
text / lyrics

Pèn - sàn - dò còn de - sìn - tè - - - rès
Thin - king with di - sain - te - - - rest

mìn - gù - nò de_ès - tòs sù - nò - rès la còn - quìs - tà de - bè a - trì - bu - tò
no - ne of these gent - le - men con - quered it must at - tri - bu - te

arco / bow

musicalion
klicken für mehr



musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain



musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

Alfonso de Arcos had to continue to stand of his governorship for a short time. That time was, Henry IV, rejecting the noble claims, resolved incorporate the city into the royal domain, proclaiming himself king of Gibraltar and appointing Pedro de Ferrus as warden. The place was handed over to him without resistance by Medina Sidonia, seeing how the Ponce de León were preparing to fight him under the King's command in case he rebelled against his orders. Delivery to Gibraltar of the old municipal area of Algeciras provoked opposition from Juan de la Frontera. In 1468 King Henry visited his new acquisition of the Crown, going out to meet him King Alfonso V of Portugal, at that time in Costa. The royal visit lasted eight days. The king took the opportunity to hand over the governorship to his subordinate. Relinquishing Cuevas, who intern delegated it to his brother-in-law Esteban de Villacreces, which provoked vehement complaints from the Duke of Medina Sidonia, considering it unfair to grant such a prerogative to a favorite without merit. Following the deposition of King Enrique and the proclamation of 'Alfonso XII' Through a noble conspiracy, in the so-called Farce of Ávila, Medina Sidonia received claim of the grant of Gibraltar, which he hastened to make effective by force of arms.

157

Piu rit. A tempo

Fl. 1 Fl. 2 Ob. 1 Ob. 2 Bsn. 1 Bsn. 2

E♭ Cl. B♭ Cl. Prof. B♭ Cl. 1 B♭ Cl. 2 B. Cl. 3

A. Sax. 1 A. Sax. 2 T. Sax. Bar. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1 B♭ Tpt. 2 B♭ Tpt. 3 F Hn. 1 2 F Hn. 3 4 Tbn. 1 Tbn. 2 Tbn. 3 B. Tbn. Euph. Tba. 1

Db. 2 Timp. Glk. Perc. 1 Perc. 2

S. C. T. Bar. B. Vcs. Cbs.

musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Alfonso of Arcos Gibraltar city to royal domain

The Duke of Medina Sidonia - since 1467 owner of Gibraltar - and then with the council of his city, which was not resolved until the judges handed down the sentence, definitively in favor of the Gibraltarians in the year 1514. In the year 1469, the Duke of Medina Sidonia already owner of the city of Gibraltar, proceeded to the division of the pastures and arable lands of its limits—by which for the most part were the lands of the ancient Algeciras. The Duke distributed the terms among the neighbors who were and many who came to settle there again in Gibraltar. He separated pastures and wastelands in these terms and in those of Algeciras, which they already enjoyed. The distribution of land was made among the Duke's servants at a rate of one or a half caballería per individual, although, according to later testimonies, they never broke the more enjoyed them or came to live in the city. The total amount distributed between 1469 and 1502 amounted to one hundred and fifty-nine caballerías of forty fanegadas of crops. In order to promote the repopulation of the term, or perhaps with the hope of seeing the city of Algeciras restored. After a long struggle between the Crown and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, finally and with the advent of the 16th century, Gibraltar and its terms, became definitively royal, an old aspiration of Queen Elizabeth I. In 1502, the Catholic Monarchs ordered the realization of a detailed study to proceed with a new division of its wide and rich territory, a study that would be carried out by the royal official Fernando de Zafra.

177

Fl.cr.
Fl 1
Fl 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Ben. 1
Ben. 2
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. Prof.
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2
B. Cl. 3
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
Bar. Sax.
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1 2
F Hn. 3 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tba. 1
Db. 2
Timp.
Glk.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
S.
C.
T.
Bar.
B.
Voc.
Cho.

CORO / CHORUS

Gi - bral - tar

musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023



musicalion
klicken für mehr

@2023

Typ: Digitale Noten zum Download

Titel: Alfonso of Arcos “Gibraltar city to royal domain”

Komponist: Alicia Dominguez Arcos

Epoche: 21. Jahrhundert

Thema: Geselligkeit

Reihe/Zyklus: Opern

Schwierigkeit: Mittel

Instrumentierung Gruppe: Gemischter Chor mit (Kammer-)Orchester

Arrangement: Chor>SATBXX+Flöte 3+[KlarB4+Sx4]+[TrpB3+Pos3+Alph2]+[Ob2]+[Tb2]+[Px2]+[Fg2]+[GS]+[Kb]+

Instrumentierung: *Flöte (Querflöte) = Fl(3),*Alphorn = Alph(2),Fagott = Fg(2) ,Gesang Chor>Alt-Stimmen = A(1),Gesang Chor>Bass-Stimmen = B (1), Gesang Chor>Sopran-Stimmen = S(1),Gesang Chor>Tenor-Stimmen = T(1), Gesang Chor>X = unbestimmte Chorstimme ((2),Glockenspiel = GS(1), Klarinette = Klar Pitch Es(1),Klarinette = Klar Pitch B(4),Kontrabass = Kb(1), Oboe = Ob(2),Pauken = Pk(1),Perkussion (alle Schlagzeuge) = Px(2), Posaune = Pos(3),Saxophon = Sx(4),Trompete = Trp Pitch B(3),Tuba = Tb(2),Violoncello (Cello) = Vc(1)

"Aus der Oper Alfonso de Arcos Alcayde de Tarifa und erster Alcayde von Gibraltar. Im dritten Akt befindet sich im Album Gibraltar is. Musik, 7 Jahrhunderte Geschichte Gibraltars, vereint mit den musikalischen Jahrzehnten von fünf Komponisten und zwei Autoren."