

Jeronimo de Souza Lobo
(ca. 1780 - 1810)

Vide Domine Afflictionem Meam

Para coro, cordas, trompas e flautas
For choir, strings, french horns and flutes

Pesquisa e Edição
Márcio Miranda Pontes

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O compositor

Jerônimo de Souza Lobo, compositor, organista, violinista e flautista, nasceu em Vila Rica (hoje Ouro Preto). As datas de seu nascimento e morte são desconhecidas, embora se saiba que atuou de forma marcante entre 1780 e 1810 em sua cidade natal. Provável filho e testamenteiro do “patriarca musical de Vila Rica”, Antônio de Souza Lobo, Jerônimo era pai do compositor Antônio de Souza Queiroz (m. 1829) e há indícios de que tenha sido pai também do compositor Jerônimo de Souza Lobo Queiroz. Foi membro da Irmandade de São José dos Homens Pardos e atuou, a partir de 1780, como regente e organista da Irmandade do Santíssimo Sacramento de Vila Rica, na Matriz de Nossa Senhora do Pilar, e, também, como organista da Ordem Terceira de Nossa Senhora do Monte do Carmo de Vila Rica.

A obra

Na região das minas, teve origem, no século XVIII, uma das mais belas celebrações quaresmais de Minas Gerais - o Setenário das Dores de Nossa Senhora -, celebrado nas sete sextas-feiras que antecedem a Semana Santa. É importante observar que o tema das dores de Maria, certamente utilizado pela Igreja Católica para despertar a piedade dos fiéis, é dos mais recorrentes na história da arte, especialmente na pintura, na escultura e na literatura, além da música. Na literatura brasileira, por exemplo, o tema inspirou um importante livro do poeta marianense Alphonsus de Guimaraens - o Setenário das Dores de Nossa Senhora.

Inspiradas em conhecidas passagens bíblicas do Novo Testamento, as sete dores de Maria são representadas por sete punhais de prata cravados no coração da Virgem Imaculada. São elas:

1. a apreensão ao ouvir a sentença do velho Simeão sobre o destino de Jesus;
2. a agonia na fuga da Sagrada Família para o Egito;
3. a aflição com o desaparecimento de Jesus no templo de Jerusalém;
4. o encontro com Jesus carregando a pesada cruz;
5. o sofrimento ao presenciar a crucificação de Cristo;
6. o desespero ao receber nos braços o corpo do Cristo crucificado;
7. a soledade decorrente da ausência física de Jesus, após a crucificação.

O texto

Vide Domine afflictionem meam quoniam erectus est inimicus manum suam misit hostis ad omnia desideratitia mea

Vê, Senhor, a minha aflição, porque o inimigo se torna insolente. Estendeu o adversário a sua mão a todas as coisas mais estimadas por mim.

Aspectos editoriais

Foram utilizados manuscritos musicais copiados no final do século XIX e início do século XX. São documentos que contêm diversas imperfeições, naturais em cópias manuscritas; por essa razão, fizeram-se as retificações que foram aplicadas à partitura revista. Para isso, foram adotados os seguintes critérios editoriais:

- 1- Aplicaram-se normas e convenções atuais de escrita musical para notação geral, claves, instrumentos transpositores, denominação e disposição de instrumentos e vozes na partitura, bem como para indicações de articulação, dinâmica e agógica.
- 2- Foram realizadas no texto musical as indicações de repetição e dobramentos.
- 3- Ligaduras de expressão e de valor acrescentadas foram pontilhadas.
- 4- Indicações de andamento, expressão, dinâmica e agógica são fiéis aos originais e foram colocadas entre colchetes quando ausentes na fonte ou acrescentadas.
- 5- Acidentes redundantes e preventivos foram omitidos.
- 6- A ortografia do texto latino segue as normas atuais.

The composer

Jerônimo de Souza Lobo, composer, organist, violinist and flutist, was born in Vila Rica (today Ouro Preto). The dates of his birth and death are unknown, although it is known that between 1780 and 1810 he performed in a remarkable way in his hometown. He was probably the son of “Vila Rica’s musical patriarch” - Antônio de Souza Lobo - as well as the executor of his will. Jerônimo was composer Antônio de Souza Queiroz’s (d. 1829) father and there are indications that he was also composer Jerônimo de Souza Lobo Queiroz’s father. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Saint Joseph of the Brown Men and, from 1780 on, worked as a conductor and organist for the Brotherhood of the Holy Sacrament of Vila Rica, at the Main Church of Our Lady of Pilar, and also as an organist in the Third Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Vila Rica.

The work

In the region of the mines, in the 18th century, one of the most beautiful Lenten celebrations of the state of Minas Gerais originated: the Septenary of Our Lady’s Sorrows, celebrated during the seven Fridays preceding Holy Week. It is important to observe that the theme of Mary’s sorrows, certainly used by the Catholic Church to arouse the followers’ pity, is one of the most recurring themes in the history of art, especially in painting, sculpture and literature, besides music. In Brazilian literature, for instance, the theme has inspired an important book by the Mariana-native poet Alphonsus de Guimaraens – the *Setenário das Dores de Nossa Senhora* (the Septenary of Our Lady’s Sorrows). Inspired by famous biblical passages from the New Testament, Mary’s seven sorrows are represented by seven silver daggers thrust into the Immaculate Virgin’s heart. They are:

- her apprehension upon hearing the prophecy of old Simeon about Jesus’s destiny;
- her agony during the Sacred Family’s flight into Egypt;
- her anguish over Jesus’s loss in the temple of Jerusalem;
- her meeting with Jesus carrying the heavy cross;
- her suffering upon witnessing Christ’s crucifixion;
- her despair upon receiving in her arms the body of crucified Christ;
- her grief caused by Jesus’s physical absence, after crucifixion.

The text

Vide Domine afflictionem meam quoniam erectus est inimicus manum suam misit hostis ad omnia desideratia mea

Behold, O Lord, my affliction, because the enemy is lifted up: the enemy hath put out his hand to all her desirable things.

Editorial aspects

Musical manuscripts copied by the end of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century were used. These are documents containing several imperfections, which are natural in manuscriptal copies. For this reason, the adjustments that were applied to the reviewed score were made. For such, the following editorial criteria were adopted:

- 1- Current norms and conventions of musical writing for general notation, clefs, transpositional instruments, denomination and disposition of instruments and voices within the score, as well as for the indications of articulation, dynamics and agogics were applied.
- 2- The indications of repetition and doubles were made in the musical text.
- 3- Added expression and value slurs were dotted.
- 4- Indications of pace, expression, dynamics and agogics are faithful to the originals and were placed between braces, when they are absent in the source or were added.
- 5- Redundant and preventive accidents were omitted.
- 6- The spelling of the Latin text follows the current norms.

Vide Domine Afflictionem Meam

5

Jerônimo de Souza Lobo
(ca. 1780 - 1810)

Largo [$\text{♩}=30$]

The musical score is a page from a classical composition. It features ten staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flauta I, Flauta II, Trompa I em F, Trompa II em F, Soprano, Contralto, Tenor, Baixo, Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Violoncelo e Contrabaixo. The tempo is marked as Largo with a tempo value of $\text{♩}=30$. Dynamics are indicated by *mf* (mezzo-forte) and by sforzando marks (sf). The score is set against a background of horizontal lines representing measures of music.

6

2

Musical score page 6, measure 2. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Horn I, Horn II, Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello/Bass (Vla.), and Double Bass (Cbx.). The score shows various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'V'.

7

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.
Cbx.

This musical score page contains ten staves. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Flute I, Flute II, Horn I, Horn II, Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello/Bass (Vla.), and Double Bass (Vc. Cbx.). The page is numbered 7 in the top right corner. Measure numbers 3 and 7 are also present above the staves. The music consists of various rhythmic patterns and note heads, with some measures featuring rests or silence.

4

Fl. I *p*

Fl. II *p*

Hn. I *p*

Hn. II *p*

S.

A. Duo
Vi - de *cresc.*
Do - mi - ne af - fli - cti - o - nem
cresc.

T. Duo
Vi - de Do - mi - ne af - fli - cti - o - nem

B.

Vln. I *p*
cresc.

Vln. II *p*
cresc.

Vla. *p*
cresc.

Vc. Cbx. *p*
cresc.

5 9

Fl. I - **p**

Fl. II - **p**

Hn. I Solo **f** Solo

Hn. II **f**

S. - **p** quo - ni - am e - re -

A. me - am **p** quo - ni - am e - re -

T. **f** me - am **p** quo - ni - am e - re -

B. **p** quo - ni - am e - re -

Vln. I **f** **p**

Vln. II **f** **p**

Vla. **f** **p**

Vc. Cbx. **f** **p**

10

6

Fl. I



Fl. II



Hn. I



Hn. II



S.



ctus est i - ni - mi -

A.



ctus est i - ni - mi -

T.



ctus est i - ni - mi -

B.



ctus est i - ni - mi -

Vln. I



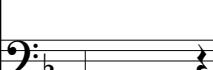
Vln. II



Vla.



Vc.



Musical score page 11 featuring ten staves of music for various instruments. The score includes:

- Fl. I (Flute I): Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Fl. II (Flute II): Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Hn. I (Horn I): Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Hn. II (Horn II): Playing eighth-note patterns.
- S. (Soprano): Playing eighth notes, followed by a rest and a fermata.
- A. (Alto): Playing eighth notes, followed by a rest and a fermata.
- T. (Tenor): Playing eighth notes, followed by a rest and a fermata.
- B. (Bass): Playing eighth notes, followed by a rest and a fermata.
- Vln. I (Violin I): Playing sixteenth-note patterns.
- Vln. II (Violin II): Playing sixteenth-note patterns.
- Vla. (Cello): Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Vc. Cbx. (Double Bass): Playing eighth-note patterns.

The score is numbered 7 at the beginning of the first measure and 11 at the end. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) have the word "cus" written below their respective staves.

12

9

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

f

ma - num su - am su -
ma - num su - am su -
ma - num su - am su -
ma - num su - am su -

10

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

am mi - sit hos - tis hos -

A.

am mi - sit hos - tis hos -

T.

⁸ am mi - sit hos - tis hos -

B.

am mi - sit hos - tis hos -

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

13

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) sing the lyrics 'am mi - sit hos - tis hos -'. The instrumental parts include Flute I, Flute II, Horn I, Horn II, Violin I, Violin II, Cello/Bass, and Double Bass. The page number '13' is at the top right, and measure numbers '10' and '13' are at the top left and bottom right respectively. The vocal parts sing the lyrics 'am mi - sit hos - tis hos -'.

14

Musical score page 14 featuring ten staves of music. The instruments are:

- Fl. I (Flute I)
- Fl. II (Flute II)
- Hn. I (Horn I)
- Hn. II (Horn II)
- S. (Soprano)
- A. (Alto)
- T. (Tenor)
- B. (Bass)
- Vln. I (Violin I)
- Vln. II (Violin II)
- Vla. (Cello)
- Vc. Cbx. (Double Bass)

The score includes lyrics in Portuguese: "tis ad om - ni - a de - si - de - ra -". Dynamics are marked with **p** (piano). Measure 14 consists of two measures of music.

12

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

15

bi - li - a

bi - li - a

bi - li - a

p solo

ad om - ni - a de - si - de - ra

13

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

14

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

17

a

a

a

a

p

p

p

Fl. I
Fl. II
Hn. I
Hn. II
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc. Cbx.

p
vi - - de
p
vi - - de
p
vi - - de

19

16

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

Do - mi - ne vi - de

Do - mi - ne vi - de

Do - mi - ne vi - de

af - fli - ctio - nem me - am

p

f

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

Do - mi - ne

A.

Do - mi - ne

T.

8 Do - mi - ne

B.

af - fli - cti - o - nem me - am

Vln. I

p

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.
Cbx.

18

21

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S. *p*
quo - ni - am e - re - ctus est i - ni -

A. *p*
quo - ni - am e - re - ctus est i - ni -

T. *p*
8 quo - ni - am e - re - ctus est i - ni -

B. *p*
quo - ni - am e - re - ctus est i - ni -

Vln. I *p*

Vln. II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. Cbx. *p*

Musical score for orchestra and choir, page 22, measure 19. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Horn I, Horn II, Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello/Bass (Vc. Cbx.), and Double Bass/Cello (Vcl. Cb.). The vocal parts sing "mi - - - - cus". The instrumentation includes woodwind, brass, and strings. The score is in common time, with a key signature of one flat.

Fl. I
Fl. II
Hn. I
Hn. II
S.
A.
T.
B.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc. Cbx.

mi - - - - cus

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A. Duo
Vi - de Do - mi-ne af - fli - cti - o - nem me - am

T. Duo
8 Vi - de Do - mi-ne af - fli - cti - o - nem me - am

B.

Vln. I *p* *mf*

Vln. II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. Cbx. *p*

22

Fl. I f

Fl. II f

Hn. I f

Hn. II f

S. quo - ni - am e - re - ctus

A. quo - ni - am e - re - ctus

T. quo - ni - am e - re - ctus

B. quo - ni - am e - re - ctus

Vln. I f

Vln. II f

Vla. f

Vc. Cbx. f

25

23

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

est i - ni - mi - cus

A.

est i - ni - mi - cus

T.

est i - ni - mi - cus

B.

est i - ni - mi - cus

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.
Cbx.

24

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

p

cresc.

25

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

am mi - sit hos - tis hos -
p cresc.
 am mi - sit hos - tis hos -
p cresc.
 am mi - sit hos - tis hos -
p cresc.
 am mi - sit hos - tis hos -
p cresc.
p cresc.
p cresc.
p cresc.
p cresc.

26

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl. Cbx.

28

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

Hn. II

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. Cbx.

29

ad om - ni - a de - si de - ra - bi - li - a me - a

ad om - ni - a de - si de - ra - bi - li - a me - a

ad om - ni - a de - si de - ra - bi - li - a me - a

ad om - ni - a de - si de - ra - bi - li - a me - a

ad om - ni - a de - si de - ra - bi - li - a me - a

Musical score page 30. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Horn I, Horn II, Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello/Bass (Vla. Cbx.), and Double Bass (Vc. Cbx.). The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) sing the same melody in unison. The instrumentation consists of woodwind and brass pairs, with bowed strings (Violin, Cello) providing harmonic support. The vocal line begins with a sustained note followed by eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part features rhythmic patterns and sustained notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano/light) and *f* (forte). The vocal lyrics are: "ad om - ni - a de - si de - ra bi - li - a me - a."

32

Fl. I

Fl. II

Hn. I

cresc.

Hn. II

cresc.

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

p

cresc.

p

Vln. II

p

cresc.

Vla.

p

cresc.

Vc. Cbx.

p

cresc.

Musical score page 33, starting at measure 33. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Horn I, Horn II, Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello/Bass (Vc. Cbx.). The instrumentation is as follows:

- Flute I:** Starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 33-34: Rest, rest, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 35-36: Eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.
- Flute II:** Starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 33-34: Eighth note, eighth note, rest, rest.
- Horn I:** Measures 33-34: Rest, rest. Measure 35: Dynamic **p**, crescendo. Measures 36-37: Eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.
- Horn II:** Measures 33-34: Rest, rest. Measure 35: Dynamic **p**, crescendo. Measures 36-37: Eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.
- Soprano (S.):** Measures 33-37: Rest throughout.
- Alto (A.):** Measures 33-37: Rest throughout.
- Tenor (T.):** Measures 33-37: Rest throughout.
- Bass (B.):** Measures 33-37: Rest throughout.
- Violin I (Vln. I):** Starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 33-34: Rest, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 35-36: Sixteenth-note pattern (crescendo). Measures 37-38: Rest, eighth note, eighth note.
- Violin II (Vln. II):** Starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 33-34: Rest, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 35-36: Sixteenth-note chords (crescendo). Measures 37-38: Rest, eighth note, eighth note.
- Viola (Vla.):** Starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 33-34: Rest, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 35-36: Sixteenth-note pattern (crescendo). Measures 37-38: Rest, eighth note, eighth note.
- Cello/Bass (Vc. Cbx.):** Starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 33-34: Rest, eighth note, eighth note. Measures 35-36: Sixteenth-note pattern (crescendo). Measures 37-38: Rest, eighth note, eighth note.