

Alessandro Orologio
(1551–1633)

INTRADAE

quinque & sex vocibus

quarum in omni genere instrumentorum
musicorum usus esse potest

For 5 And 6 Voices

To Be Played On All Kinds Of
Musical Instruments

Score

Edited by
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Intrada 1 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

26

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 1 à 5

Transposed a fourth down

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

26

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 2 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

26

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 2 à 5

Transposed a fourth down

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

26

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 3 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

9

C

Q

A

T

B

18

C

Q

A

T

B

27

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 3 à 5

Transposed a fifth down

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

9

C

Q

A

T

B

18

C

Q

A

T

B

27

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 4 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

25

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 4 à 5

Transposed a fifth down

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

25

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 5 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

T

B

14

C

Q

A

T

B

22

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 5 à 5

Transposed a fifth down

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

T

B

14

C

Q

A

T

B

22

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 6 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

16

C

Q

A

T

B

24

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 6 à 5

Transposed a fifth down

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

T

B

15

C

Q

A

T

B

24

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 7 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

17

C

Q

A

T

B

27

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 8 à 5

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

T

B

16

C

Q

A

T

B

25

C

Q

A

T

B

Intrada 9 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

9

C

Q

A

S

T

B

18

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 10 à 6

Cantus
 Quintus
 Altus
 Sextus
 Tenor
 Bassus

C
 Q
 A
 S
 T
 B

C
 Q
 A
 S
 T
 B

Intrada 11 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

S

T

B

14

C

Q

A

S

T

B

21

C

Q

A

S

T

B

28

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 12 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

S

T

B

16

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 13 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

S

T

B

15

C

Q

A

S

T

B

23

Choir parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a vocal line (C) for measures 23 through 30. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The vocal line (C) features a melodic line with various intervals and rests. The SATB parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some movement. Measure 30 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

31

Choir parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a vocal line (C) for measures 31 through 38. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The vocal line (C) continues the melodic theme, with some chromaticism in measure 37. The SATB parts maintain the harmonic texture. Measure 38 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Intrada 14 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

5

C

Q

A

S

T

B

11

C

Q

A

S

T

B

17

C

Q

A

S

T

B

22

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 15 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

5

C

Q

A

S

T

B

12

C

Q

A

S

T

B

18

C

Q

A

S

T

B

24

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 16 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

7

C

Q

A

S

T

B

16

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 17 à 6

The image displays the first system of a musical score for a six-part vocal setting. The parts are labeled on the left: Cantus, Quintus, Altus, Sextus, Tenor, and Bassus. Each part is written on a five-line staff with a common time signature (C). The Cantus part is in treble clef, while the other five parts (Quintus, Altus, Sextus, Tenor, and Bassus) are in bass clef. The Quintus, Altus, and Tenor parts have a '3' below the staff, indicating a three-part setting. The Sextus part has an '8' below the staff, indicating an eighth note. The Bassus part has a '4' below the staff, indicating a fourth note. The music is written in a single system, with each part having a measure rest at the beginning. The notes are written in a standard musical notation, with stems and beams indicating the rhythm. The overall style is that of a Baroque or Classical vocal setting.

11

Coprino

Quintus

Alto

Soprano

Tenore

Basso

22

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 18 à 6

Cantus
 Quintus
 Altus
 Sextus
 Tenor
 Bassus

7
 C
 Q
 A
 S
 T
 B

14
 C
 Q
 A
 S
 T
 B

21

C: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (half), E4 (half), D4 (half).
 Q: Treble clef. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half), F3 (half), E3 (half).
 A: Treble clef. Notes: G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (half), D3 (quarter), C3 (quarter), B2 (half), A2 (half), G2 (half).
 S: Treble clef, 8va. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (half), E4 (half), D4 (half).
 T: Treble clef, 8va. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (half), E4 (half), D4 (half).
 B: Bass clef. Notes: G2 (quarter), F2 (quarter), E2 (half), D2 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (half), A1 (half), G1 (half).

29

C: Treble clef. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half), F3 (half), E3 (half).
 Q: Treble clef. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half), F3 (half), E3 (half).
 A: Treble clef. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half), F3 (half), E3 (half).
 S: Treble clef, 8va. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half), F3 (half), E3 (half).
 T: Treble clef, 8va. Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half), F3 (half), E3 (half).
 B: Bass clef. Notes: E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), C2 (half), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter), G1 (half), F1 (half), E1 (half).

Intrada 19 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

11

C

Q

A

S

T

B

22

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 20 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

9

C

Q

A

S

T

B

18

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 21 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

5

C

Q

A

S

T

B

11

C

Q

A

S

T

B

17

C: Treble clef, melody with eighth and quarter notes, some slurs.
 Q: Treble clef, mostly whole and half notes with rests.
 A: Treble clef, mostly whole and half notes.
 S: Treble clef, eighth notes, some slurs.
 T: Treble clef, mostly whole and half notes.
 B: Bass clef, mostly whole and half notes.

23

C: Treble clef, melody with eighth and quarter notes, repeat signs.
 Q: Treble clef, mostly whole and half notes with rests.
 A: Treble clef, mostly whole and half notes.
 S: Treble clef, eighth notes, some slurs.
 T: Treble clef, mostly whole and half notes.
 B: Bass clef, mostly whole and half notes.

Intrada 22 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

6

C

Q

A

S

T

B

13

C

Q

A

S

T

B

18

C

Q

A

S

T

B

This musical system contains measures 18 through 23. The vocal parts are C (Contralto), Q (Quinto), A (Alto), S (Soprano), T (Tenore), and B (Basso). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The Soprano part (S) has an octave 8 below the staff. The Tenor part (T) has an octave 8 below the staff. The Bass part (B) is in the bass clef. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 18.

24

C

Q

A

S

T

B

This musical system contains measures 24 through 29. The vocal parts are C (Contralto), Q (Quinto), A (Alto), S (Soprano), T (Tenore), and B (Basso). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The Soprano part (S) has an octave 8 below the staff. The Tenor part (T) has an octave 8 below the staff. The Bass part (B) is in the bass clef. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 24.

Intrada 23 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

S

T

B

16

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 24 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

6

C

Q

A

S

T

B

13

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 25 à 6

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

8

C

Q

A

S

T

B

17

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 26 à 6

Cantus
 Quintus
 Altus
 Sextus
 Tenor
 Bassus

C
 Q
 A
 S
 T
 B

C
 Q
 A
 S
 T
 B

17

C

Q

A

S

T

B

24

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Intrada 27 à 6

Instrumentis eiusdem generis / For Instruments of the Same Kind

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

6

C

Q

A

S

T

B

12

C

Q

A

S

T

B

18

C
Q
A
S
T
B

24

C
Q
A
S
T
B

Intrada 28 à 6

Instrumentis eiusdem generis / For Instruments of the Same Kind

Cantus

Quintus

Altus

Sextus

Tenor

Bassus

9

C

Q

A

S

T

B

19

C

Q

A

S

T

B

Critical notes

The Italian composer Alessandro Orologio (1551–1633) was born into a family of horologists in Aurava, a village in the neighbourhood of the Northern Italian town Udine. 1573 he was appointed to the music company of Udine after having most likely received his education as a musician there. He left Udine 1578 and joined the court music chapel of the Holy Roman Empire of German Nations in Prague. He served as a trumpeter and became vice chapelmaster 1603.

Among the travels of Alessandro Orologio was a visit 1594–1595 to Kassel where he served at the court chapel of Landgrave Moritz von Hessen-Kassel (1572–1632). There he encountered John Dowland (1563–1626), who became a few years later a highly paid musician at the court of the Danish king Christian IV (1577–1648). There is no evidence that Orologio was ever appointed to the Danish court. But John Dowland may have introduced him to the King. Orologio dedicated most of his published music to sovereigns of his acquaintance. And so he did with his collection of 5–6 part instrumental pieces *Intradae Quinqve & Sex Vocibus* published 1597 in Helmstedt by Jacob Lucius and dedicated to Christian IV.¹

Source: *Intradae Quinqve & Sex Vocibus, quarum in omni genere instrumentorum musicorum usus esse potest* (1597), original partbooks preserved at the Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Coloured notation within triple meter (*hemiola temporis*) in **1597** is marked with brackets plus accentuation signs.

Transpositions a quarter or fifth down (*alla quarta / quinta bassa*) of the *chiavette* notated, high range pieces nos. 1–6 are additions by the editor.

Intrada 3

Measure 6, Cantus, note 3: fusa flag missing in **1597**.

Intrada 9

The first and second endings are added by the editor.

Intrada 13

Measure 20, Sextus, note 4: “d” in **1597**.

Measure 21, Sextus, note 1: “d” in **1597**.

Intrada 15

The first and second endings are added by the editor.

Intrada 19

Measure 33, Quintus, note 1: minima in **1597**.

Intrada 20

Measure 15: “barline” in all parts in **1597**.

The first and second endings are added by the editor.

Intrada 23

Measure 10-15: written out repeat in **1597**.

Measure 15: “barline” in **1597**, most likely indicating the start of a repeated section 3.

The first and second endings are added by the editor.

Intrada 24

The first and second endings are added by the editor.

¹See Franco Colussi (ed.), *Alessandro Orologio (1551-1633) musico friulano e il suo tempo*, Atti del convegno internazionale di studi Pordenone, Udine, S. Giorgio della Richinvelda 15–17 ottobre 2004, Udine 2008.