

Johannes Ockeghem (c1410 - 1497)

What voice part did Ockeghem sing?

What form of music was Ockeghem famous for?



Give three examples of how we know Ockeghem was well respected during his lifetime.

How was Ockeghem regarded from the 16th century - the 19th century?



What is the Ordinary of the Mass? How was it musically treated differently in the 15th century than in previous centuries?

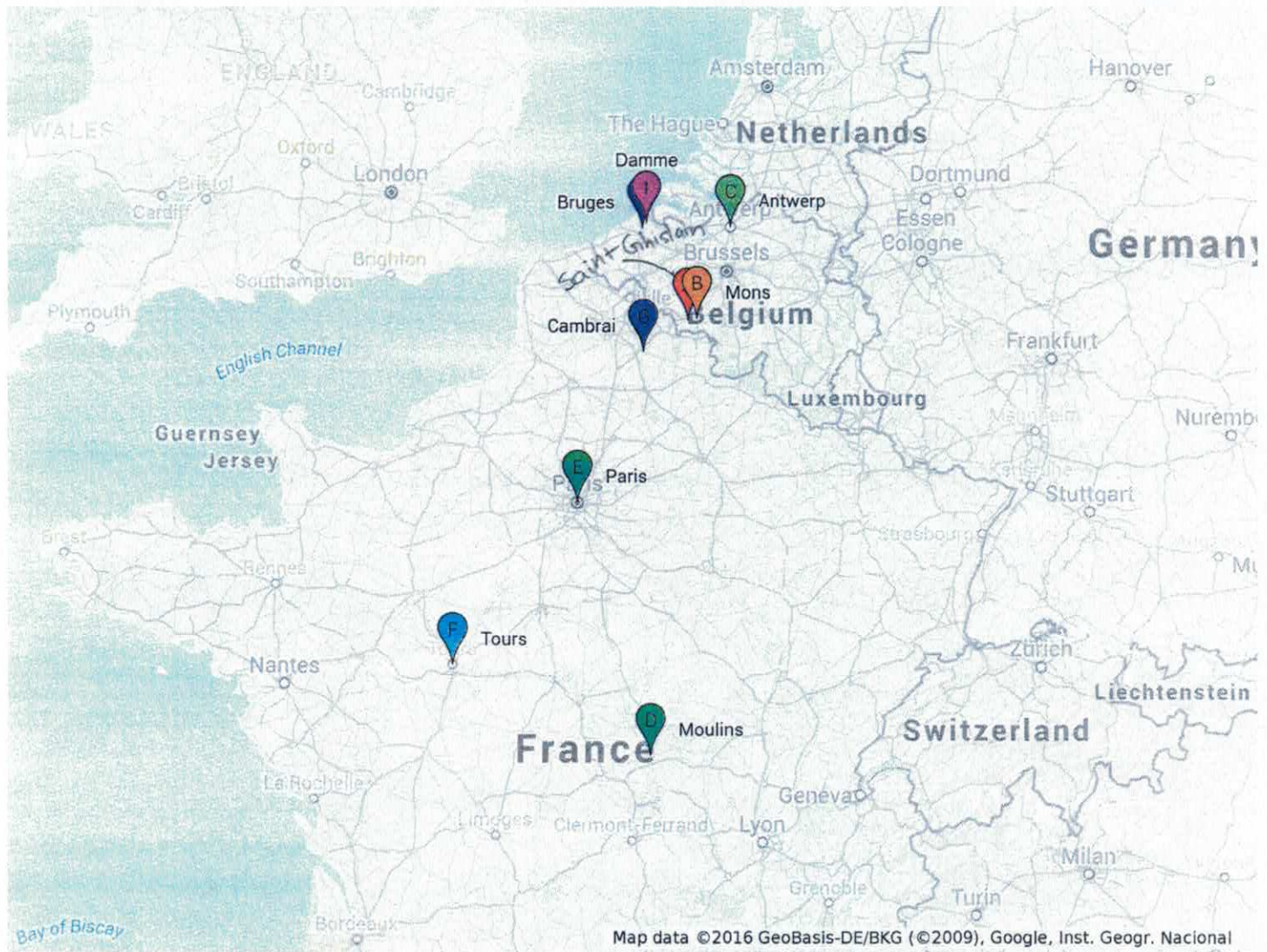
What is a Cantus Firmus?

What is a Mensural Canon?

What is special about Missa Fors Seulement

Travels and Timeline of Ockeghem

②



A - Saint-Ghislain - Ockeghem's Birthplace (Born sometime between 1410 and 1430)

B - Mons - Likely location of Ockeghem's early musical training.

1417 - Church Reunited after Papal Schism

C - Antwerp - Ockeghem's first appointment on record: 1443

D - Moulin - Worked for Charles I, Duke of Bourbon 1446 - 1448 in the Ducal Chapel

E - Paris - Worked for the French Court from 1451 until his death in 1497

1453 - Battle of Castillon ends the Hundred Year's War.

F - Tours - Appointment as Treasurer of St. Martin de Tours in 1458. The king's hunting lodge was nearby.

G - Cambrai - Dufay's home. Ockeghem visited in 1462 and 1464. Ockeghem's home Diocese.

H - Bruges and I - Damme: Ockeghem visited here on presumably Royal business in 1484.

1492 - Columbus Discovers the new World

④

mon — ma - leur — si tres - fort — me — tour - - men -

mon ma - leur — si tres - fort me tour - men - te

5

25b JOHANNES OCKEGHEM *Missa Fors seulement: Kyrie*

Same as Superius in chanson
(goes to 11...)

Superius

Contratenor
Same as Sup. 5th Lower

Tenor

Same as Contratenor of Chanson 5th Lower

Bassus [I]

Bassus [II]

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

9

son, e - lei - son, e - lei -

son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

son, e - lei -

Ky - ri - e e - lei -

16

son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky -

son, e - lei -

son, e - lei -

son, e - lei -

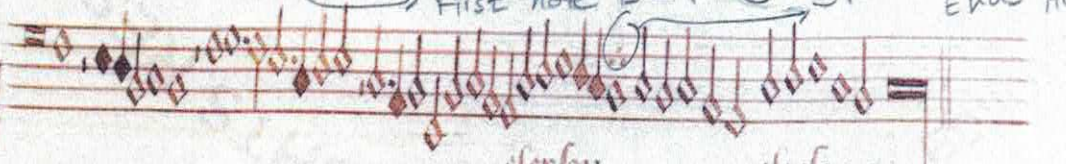
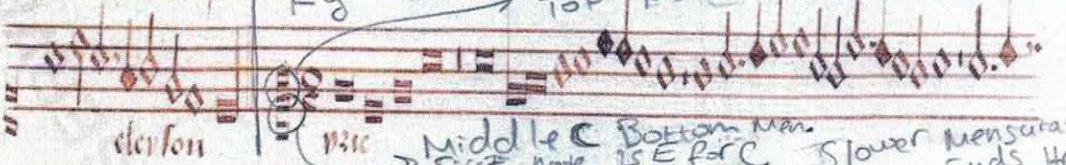
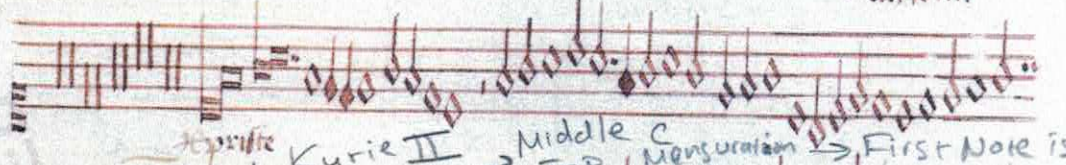
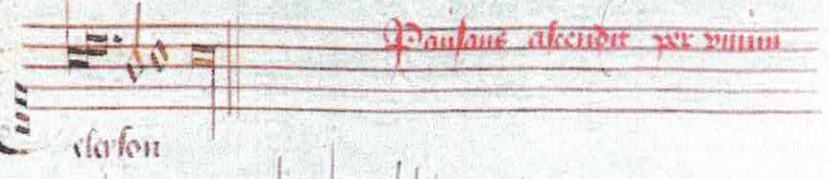
son, e - lei -

Kyrie Missa Prolationum

6



Oratorium prolacionum.



Kyrie II

Middle C Mensuration

First Note is Middle C for C

Middle C Bottom man. First note is E for C

Slower mensuration (Perfect Ends Here)

Perfect Ends Here

Perfect Ends Here

Perfect Ends Here

Perfect Ends Here



ontin

pie

elerfou

*Pausane ascendit
in sum montem*

Criste

elerfou

Criste

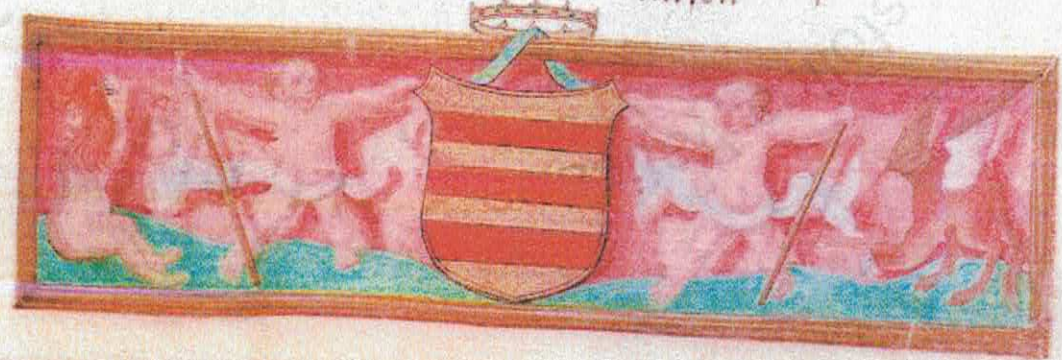
elerfou

pie

elerfou

elerfou

Thyrie



Handwritten musical score for "Kyrie eleison" in G major, 4/4 time. The score is written on four staves. The first staff is for Soprano (S), the second for Alto (A), the third for Tenor (T), and the fourth for Bass (B). The lyrics are "Kyrie eleison, Kyrie eleison, Kyrie eleison, Kyrie eleison". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some handwritten annotations and a large 'C' at the beginning of the first staff.

→ More Complicated

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e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e

son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e

lei - son, Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e

Ky - ri - e e - lei - son, Ky - ri - e

More complicated

Mensurations

Note	Name	More (or Less) Modern Equivalent	Rest
	Longa	Modus Perfectus Modus Imperfectus	Perfect Imperfect
	Breve	Tempus Perfectum Tempus Imperfectum	Perfect Imperfect
	Semibreve	Prolatio Major Prolatio Minor	Perfect Imperfect
	Minim	Prolatio Major Prolatio Minor	Perfect Imperfect
	Semiminim (Crotchet)	Prolatio Major Prolatio Minor	Perfect Imperfect

Mensuration Signs

Symbol				
Tempus	Perfectum	Perfectum	ImPerfectum	ImPerfectum
Prolatio	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Divisions				
Recommended Modern Time Signature	$\frac{9}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{9}{4}$	$\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{9}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$