

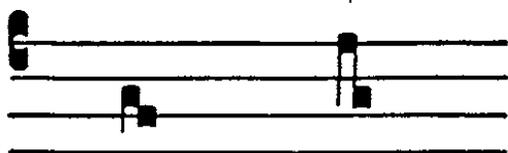
NEUMS

A combination of two or more notes is called a neum.

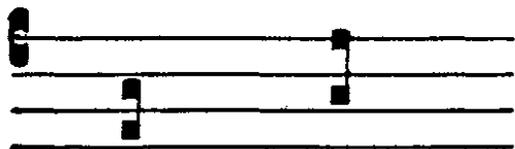
There should be no drill on the following neums, or any attempt at memorizing them, except as they occur in the chants. Frequent reference to these pages and a little written work will soon familiarize you with the various neums, so that reading the chant from Gregorian notation will afford no more difficulty than reading from modern notation.

Neums of Two Notes

Clivis (klē'-vīs)

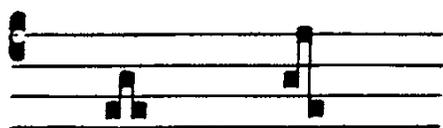


Podatus (pō-dah'-tōōs)

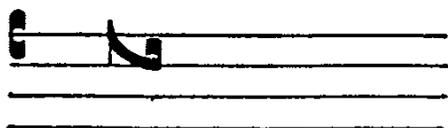


Neums of Three or more Notes

Torculus (tor'-cōō-loōs)



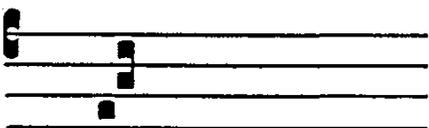
Porrectus (por-rek'-tōōs)



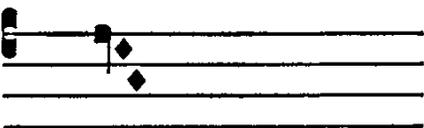
Scandicus (skan'-dē-cōōs)



Salicus (sā'-lē-cōōs)

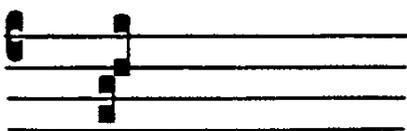


Climacus (clē'-mă-cōōs)

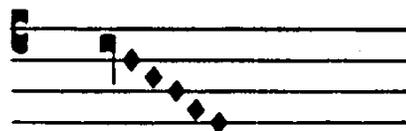


The Extension of Neums. A *scandicus* and a *climacus* may be extended without change of name, provided the notes continue in the same direction.

Scandicus

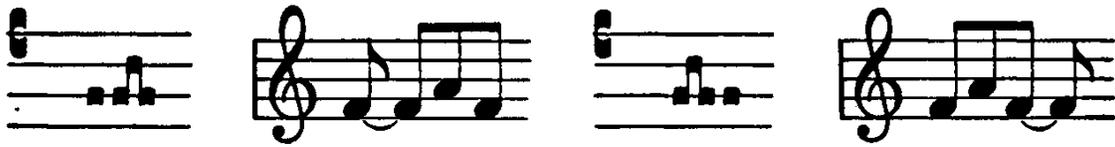


Climacus



NOTE. In a *scandicus* the three notes are close together and the *ictus* falls on the first note. In the *salicus* the *punctum* is slightly separated from the *podatus* and the *ictus* falls on the second note.

A *neum* may also be extended by the addition of a *punctum* close to the first or last note, thus:



Neums of Four Notes. When a descending note is added to an ascending group, the term *Flexus* is applied.

Scandicus Flexus (flĕx'-sōōs)



Salicus Flexus



Porrectus Flexus



When an ascending note is added to a descending group, the term *Resupinus* is applied.

Climacus Resupinus (rā-sōō-pē'-nōōs)

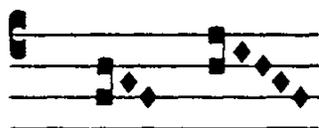


Torculus Resupinus



A *pes*, or *podatus* as it is now called, and a *scandicus* may further be enlarged as follows:

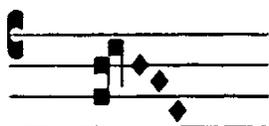
Pes Subpunctis (söob-pöönk'-tīs)



Pes Subpunctis Resupinus



Scandicus Subpunctis



A *torculus* may further be enlarged by bending downward again after the ascent.

Torculus



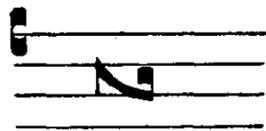
Torculus Resupinus



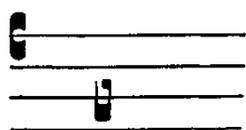
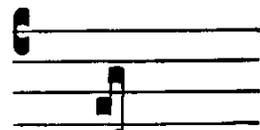
Torculus Resupinus Flexus



A *porrectus* may further be enlarged by turning back after having descended.

<i>Porrectus</i>	<i>Porrectus Flexus</i>	<i>Porrectus Flexus Resupinus</i>
		
		

Liquescent Neums

<i>Liquescent Clivis</i>	<i>Liquescent Podatus</i>	<i>Liquescent Torculus</i>
		
		

A *liquescent* may appear as the last note of a group, or even as the last two notes. The shape of the note does not affect the time value.

Episema. This is a horizontal line over a single note, over one of a group of notes, or over an entire group. It means a slight prolongation of these notes, but not the doubling of them. (This line is often under the note instead of above it.)



Quilisma (kwē-līs'-mah). This is an indented note appearing only in ascending groups. The note before the *quilisma* is slightly prolonged, and the *quilisma* is sung very softly. Time values remain the same.



Pressus (prēs'-sōos). A *pressus* is formed by the meeting of two *neums* on the same degree of the staff, or by a single *punctum* meeting a *neum* of the same degree of the staff.

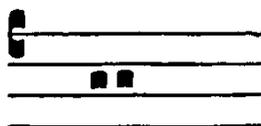


The *ictus* always falls on the first note of the *pressus*.

Bistropha (bīs'-trō-fah). Two notes on the same degree of the staff.

Tristropha (trīs'-trō-fah). Three notes on the same degree of the staff.

Bistropha



Tristropha

