

From Dom Joseph Pothier's *Les mélodies grégoriennes*, 1880, pages 168–169
 Translation by Charles Weaver

1 2 1 3 4 * 5 3 5 5 2 * 3 5 6 7 * 6 8 9 ..

Justus Dóminus et justí-ti-am diléxi- i- i- ii- it;

3 3 1 6 6 5 10 * 6 5 12 13 14 11 10 ...

æquitátem vi-dit vu- ltu- us e- jus.

1. An accented syllable.
2. A weak syllable with empty time or slowing: *mora ultimae vocis*.
3. A common syllable, having only as much value as is needed for it to be cleanly articulated.
4. A group pronounced with a single impulse of the voice, with a final pause in the manner of a fermata.
5. A group of joined notes, without stopping either in the middle or at the end of the group.
6. A group of joined notes, with an empty beat (*temps vide*) or a slowing of the voice without a silence.
7. Two groups of joined notes, with a pressus at the juncture between the groups.
8. A group beginning with two notes united in the manner of a syncope and closing with a barely audible slowing of the voice.
9. A group joined to the preceding and thus pronounced in the manner of a torculus, i.e., lightly.
10. A group of notes joined and prolonged because of the rest.
11. A group of joined notes with a light accent on the highest.
12. A note emphasized to prepare the quilisma.
13. A group of three notes, the first of which is a trill (which, if it is to be simplified, should be sung very lightly without sudden movements). The last note receives some bite (*du mordant*) to prepare the second quilisma.
14. A group beginning with a trill and finishing with a light slowing of the voice.