Record Nr.	UNINA9910220015303321
Autore	Floros Constantin
Titolo	The origins of western notation [[electronic resource] /] / Constantin Floros; revised and translated by Neil Moran; with a report on The reception of the Universale Neumenkunde, 1970-2010
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frankfurt am Main, Germany : , : Peter Lang AG, , 2011 ©2011
ISBN	3-631-72395-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (405 pages) : illustrations, music; digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	780.148
Soggetti	Neumes Musical notation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Translated and revised from volume 2 of the Universale Neumenkunde (Kassel 1970)"Title page verso.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The relationship between Byzantine and Latin neumes Classification of the Latin neumes The neumae simplices and the tonoi haploi The neumae compositae and the tonoi synthetoi Byzantine parallels to the Latin ornamental neumes The notae semivocales and the hemiphona introduction The Litterae significativae and the Byzantine grammata The names of the Latin neumes The origin of Latin chant notation The Byzantine origin of the Latin Dodekaechos Notker's Ellinici fratres St. Gall : centre for the cultivation of an artistically nuanced ornamented chant tradition identical and corresponding Latin, Byzantine and Slavic neumes, figures and formula.
Sommario/riassunto	Modern music notation developed out of the so-called square notation and this out of the Latin neumes. The question of where these neumes came from has long been the subject of scholarly debate. As the author demonstrated in his three-volume Universale Neumenkunde published in German in 1970, there is a very close relationship between the Paleo-Byzantine notation and the Latin neumes. Although the study aroused a great deal of dispute, more recent studies have revealed that the relevance of the Neumenkunde remains essentially unchallenged after 40 years. Those path-breaking research results on the relationship of the Greek and Latin notational systems are now

1.