

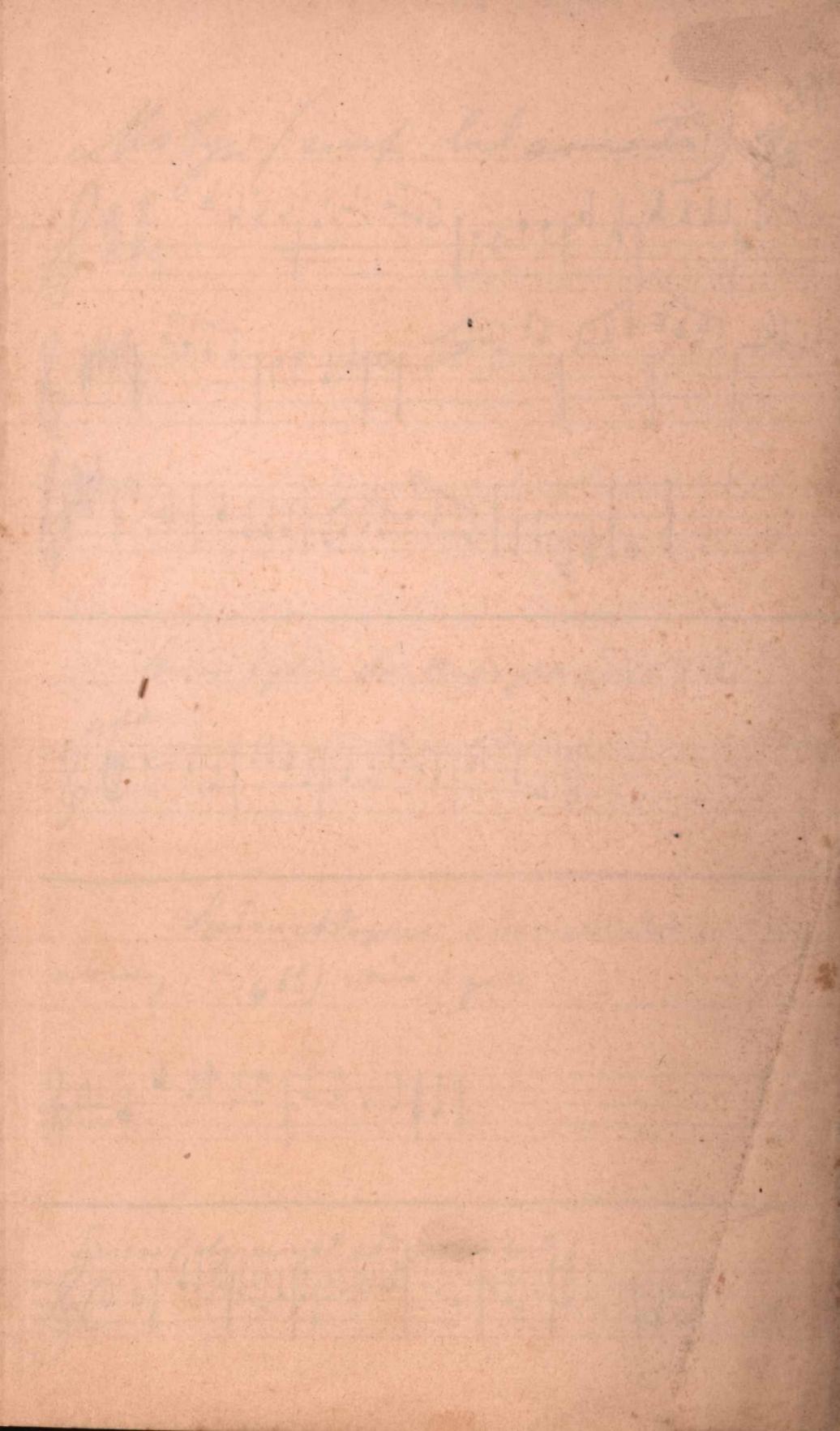
86 Rkp. [62-9].  
P.A.N.]

K.k. Theresianische Akademie.

Notatki murycne

P. Twardowski





Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, at the top of the page. The text is very faint and difficult to decipher.

Second line of handwritten text, appearing as a list or set of notes.

Third line of handwritten text, continuing the list or notes.

Fourth line of handwritten text, showing some faint markings.

Fifth line of handwritten text, with very faint characters.

Sixth line of handwritten text, appearing as a list item.

Seventh line of handwritten text, continuing the list.

Eighth line of handwritten text, showing some faint markings.

Ninth line of handwritten text at the bottom of the page.

Motyw (simp. lub sonata) 2/4

Handwritten musical notation for a motif in 2/4 time. The notation is written on three staves with treble clefs. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff contains the first measure, the second staff the second measure, and the third staff the third measure. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Śpiew zydów do Ruzicyca (10/5-1886)

Handwritten musical notation for a Jewish song in 2/4 time. The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Śpiew chłopów w poniedziałek wielkownocy (26/4 86) rano 3 godz

Handwritten musical notation for a peasant song in 2/4 time. The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Śpiew (obziawajac podzes roboty)

Handwritten musical notation for a song about work in 2/4 time. The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Amy

[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the majority of the page]

1) 10.20.1911

Augyka a staryztrycht. Guck. Plinius III. 204. Musiam Augykan, fistulam et monanlam Pan Mercuri, obliquam tibiam Midas in Phrygia, geminos Alia Marryas in eadem gente, Lydios modulos Amphion Dorios Thamyras Thrac, Phrygios Marryas Phryx, citharam Amphion, ut alii Orpheus, ut alii Simonides. Septem Moisis primis cecinit III ad IV, primas additis Terpander; octavam Simonides addidit, nonam Thimotheus. Cithara sine voce cecinit Thamyris primis, cum cantu Amphion ut alii Simonides. Cithara

duo cornibus compravit  
 Terpande; cum tibiis  
 canere vocis Freyemini  
 Adalbus instituit. (X)

XXIX. (6) Desideruntque  
 hae diu scholae (in Sicilia)  
 et omnis eas damnavit  
 Hierophilus, in musicis pedes  
 venarum pulsam descripto  
 per actatum gradus. Ierote  
 deinde et hae secto est,  
 quae necesse est in ea  
 litteras scire.

II. 22 (84)

Sed Pythagoras interdum  
 et musico ratione appellat  
 totum quantum abest a terra  
 luna, ab ea ad Mercuri-  
 um dimidium eius

X) III. 201 aeneam tubam (invenit) Pissaeus  
 Tyroheni.

spatii, et ab eo ad Venem  
Venem pro tantumdem,  
a qua ad solem exemplum  
a sole ad Martem tonum,  
id est quantum ad lunam  
at terram, ab eo ad  
Jovem dimidium, et ab  
eo ad Saturnum dimi-  
diu, et inde sexemplum  
ad signiferum. Ita  
septem tonis effici  
quam diapason har-  
moniam vocant, hoc  
est universitatem con-  
centus. In ea Saturnum  
loco moveri phthongo,  
Jovem Phogio, et in  
reliquis similia, emenda  
magis quam necessari

spatii, et ab eo ad ~~Venerem~~  
Venerem per tantundem,  
a qua ad solem sexcuplum  
a sole ad Martem stonium,  
id est quantum ad lunam  
at terras, ab eo ad  
Jovem dimidium, et ab  
eo ad Saturnum dimi-  
diu, et inde sexcuplum  
ad signiferum. Ita  
septem tonis effici  
quam diapason har-  
moniam vocant, hoc  
est universitatem con-  
centus. In ea Saturnum  
loco moveri phthongo,  
Jovem Phoggio, et in  
reliquis similia, insonda  
magis quam necessaria

subtilitate.

XIII. 106. Ad tibi arum cantus  
 expetitur. (Lignum lotonis  
 u. boris, quam Africa gignit)

XIV. 164. Calamus vero alius  
 totus concavos, quem vocant  
 syringiam, utilissimus fistulis,  
 quoniam nihil est ei cartila-  
 ginis atque carnis.

XV. 169. Tertia est horum  
 tibialis calami, quem auleti-  
 con dicebant. (am Orchomeni inter  
 See) Hinc erant armamenta  
 ad inclusos cantus, non  
 silendo et reliquis curae  
 miraculo, ut venia sit ar-  
 gento iam pretius cani.

Caedi solebant tempore  
 usque ad Antigenidem tibi-

cinem; cum adhuc  
simplicia musica uterentur  
sub auctore. Sic praepa-  
ratae aliquot post annos  
utiles esse esse incipie-  
bant, tunc quoque  
multa domandae exerci-  
tatione et cura tibiae  
ipsae docendae, cum-  
primis tibus se lingulis,  
quod erat illis theatro-  
rum musicis utilius.

Postquam varietas acces-  
sit et quae cantus  
quoque luvoria, caedi  
ante solitudo coeptae et  
fieri utiles in trimatu  
apertioribus carum lin-  
gulis ad flectendos so-

nos, quae inde sunt et ho-  
 die. Sed tum ea sua  
 quamvis tantum ha-  
 mundine congruere persuasum  
 est. erat, et ea, quae radi-  
 cem antecesserat, lacvae  
 tibialae convenire, quae  
 caecumen, dexterae, immen-  
 sum quantum proelatis  
 quae ipse Cephisus abhis-  
 set. Nunc sacrificiae  
 Tuscorum e turo, Indiarum  
 vero e loto ossibusque  
 asininis et argento fiunt.

XI. 724. (Naturae lasciviat dedit  
 corona) erecta rugarumque  
 ambitu contorta et in leve  
 partigium exarata, ut ligas  
 decerent, strepsiceroti, quem  
 addacem Africa appellat.

Vou

Platon de republ. Pl. 398

Πόλις δὲ ἴσην, ἢ ἰσοψη, καὶ τὸν  
μὲν τὰ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἔχουσα δόξαν,  
ὅτι τὸ μέγιστον ἐκ τῶν ἐπιπέδων  
μικρόν· διότι καὶ ἐμπορίας καὶ  
ἐνδοξίας... Καὶ μὴ τῆς μὲν ἐμπορίας  
καὶ ἐνδοξίας ἐκδοῦν δεῖν δεῖ τὰ δόξα  
τῶν δ' οὐκ. Ἀλλὰ μάλιστα ἐπιπέδων  
τὰ καὶ οὐκ ἐπιπέδων ἔχουσα ἐν δόξῳ  
ἐν δὲ ἐπιπέδων ἐστὶν. Οὐ γὰρ οὕτως.  
Τίνας οὖν ἐπιπέδων ἐμπορίας, ἴσως  
ποῦς οὐκ ἐπιπέδων. Μιγὰρ οὐκ  
διότι καὶ ἔφη, καὶ οὐκ ἐπιπέδων  
καὶ τὰ αὐτὰ τὰ τῶν. Οὐκ οὐκ  
αὐτῶν, ἢ ἰσοψη, ἀφαιρούμεθα  
ἐπιπέδων γὰρ καὶ μὴ ἐπιπέδων  
ἐξ δεῖ τῶν ἐπιπέδων ἐστὶν, μὴ ἐπιπέδων  
ἐπιπέδων. Τῶν τῶν. Ἀλλὰ μὴ  
μὴ ἐπιπέδων γὰρ καὶ μὴ ἐπιπέδων

και παλαια και ερωτα. Η δαυδ  
 τρεις ουν παλαια και ομιλοειναι  
 των ερωτων; Ταυτην ερωτα και  
 ανδρατι ~~κα~~, αετις χαλαρα  
 λουναται. Ταυτα ουν εφιδε  
 σοι ποσειδων ερωτων σου οτι  
 γρησει; Ουδαντα εφη = ελλο  
 κινδυνουσε σοι δωριστι δειπ  
 εδαι και φρονησι. Ουα εδαι  
 εφηρ εσην τας ερωτας ελλα  
 κατα δεσπυ βασιληα την ερωταν  
 η εη της ποσειδωνη αναξιος οντος  
 ανδρατου και εη ποση βιαειν  
 ερωτα απαντα εη μη σαυ  
 φρονησει ταυτη προσωδία, και  
 ερωταχόου, ε ερωταματα η εη  
 ερωτα του ιδουτου η εη τινα εη  
 συμφραδα ποσειδων, εη ποσει τουτου  
 παραταμειου και ποσει τουτου

ἀμνηστικὸν τὴν τύχην. καὶ  
ἄλλην αὐτὴν εἰρησίου τι καὶ  
μὴ βία, ἀλλ' ἐν ἑκονσίῃ  
πράξει ὄντως, ἢ τινὰ τὴν ἀσέ-  
λότητά τε καὶ βρομίστον, ἢ  
εὐχὴν ἢ δόξαν ἢ δόξα καὶ  
κονδύσησε ἄνευ βίας, ἢ τούτων  
τίος ἄλλω βρομίστῃ ἢ δίδωσκον  
τε ἢ μεταπίπτοντες ἐκείνου  
ἔχοντα καὶ ἐκ τούτων πράξαι-  
τα κατὰ νότον, καὶ μὴ ὑπερηφά-  
νω ἔχοντα ἀλλὰ σὺ φρόνως τε  
καὶ μετρίως ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις  
πράττοντα πᾶσι τὰ ἀποβαί-  
νοντα ἀγαθῶν. ταύτας  
δύο βρομίστας, βία, ἐκόντων  
δοσυχόντων, ἐστὺν οὐκ ἔστιν ἀφρο-  
νῶν ἀφροσύνη, ἀέτιος φρόνητος  
μὴ ἔσονται καὶ κλισία, ταύτας ἔστιν.

Ἄλλ' ἢ δ' οὐκ, οὐκ ἔδρασαν αἰτίαι  
 κείναι, ἢ οὐκ ἔδρασαν ἐγὼ ἴδιον  
 οὐκ ἔδρασαν ἢ οὐκ ἔδρασαν, πολυχόρητος  
 γὰρ οὐκ ἔδρασαν παρὰ μου ἢ πῦρ δὲ ἔδρασαν  
 ἢ πῦρ δὲ ἔδρασαν πῦρ καὶ πῦρ δὲ ἔδρασαν. Οὐ  
 κ' ἔδρασαν ἢ πῦρ, φαίνεται. Τριγώνων  
 δὲ ἔδρασαν καὶ πηκτίδων καὶ πόντων  
 ἔδρασαν, ὅσα πολυχόρητα καὶ ποικίλα  
 ἀρμονίασιν, ἄρμονιασιν οὐ  
 ἔδρασαν; ὅσα φαίνεται.  
 τίς; ἀρμονίασιν ἢ ἀρμονίασιν  
 παρὰ δὲ ἔδρασαν τὴν ἴδιον; ἢ οὐ  
 τούτο πολυχόρητον καὶ ἀρμονίασιν  
 τὰ παρὰ μου ἀρμονίασιν ἀρμονίασιν  
 οὐκ ἔδρασαν; Ἄλλ' ἢ δ' οὐκ.  
 Ἄρμονίασιν οὐκ ἔδρασαν, καὶ κινῶν  
 δὲ ἔδρασαν καὶ κατὰ ἴδιον χρῆσιν.  
 καὶ ἀρμονίασιν ἔδρασαν τῶν ἀρμονίασιν  
 ἀρμονίασιν οὐκ ἔδρασαν τῶν ἀρμονίασιν.

ἔφη, ὁ λόγος ἡμῶν φαίνεται  
σημαιοῦς. Οὐδὲ γὰρ, ἢν δ' ἔγωγε  
καί τινος ποιοῦμεν, ἔφιδε, κείνου  
τῆς τῶν Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ τὰ τοῦ  
Ἀπολλωνος ἁ ἔργα καὶ τοῦ Μαρ-  
σύου καὶ τῶν ἑσείων θεοῦ-  
των. Μὰ Δι', ἢ δ' ἔσ, οὐ μοι  
φαίνεται. Καί τινος τὸν κεί-  
νου, εἴ ποτε δεδήδαμεν  
με διακαταίρουσιν πόδιον ἢ ο  
ἔργον ποῦσαν ἔφαμεν πόδιον.  
Σωφρονότερος με ἢ πρῶτον ἢ δ' ἔσ.

To Pl. Repl. 398 D. ὁ λόγος  
 τὸ μέγας ἐν τῶν σοφιστικῶν  
 μισθόν. λόγος τῆς ἐμπορίας  
 καὶ βυζίου... καὶ μὴν  
 τῆς ἐμπορίας καὶ βυζίου  
 ἀποδοῦναι δεῖται λόγῳ...

Πιστὴν  
 ὅγ.

ἀποθνήσκουσιν ἐμποροὶ. Μισο-  
 δυσιότης καὶ συντοροδυσίότης  
 καὶ τοιαῦτα τινές. αὐτὰ  
 γυναιξίαν ἐξ δεῖται σοφιστικῶν  
 εἶναι, <sup>μηδὲν</sup> ~~καὶ~~ βυζίου...

Charakter  
 gam.

Μαλακίαι καὶ συμποτικαὶ  
 τῶν ἐμπορῶν. Ἰασιὶ καὶ  
 δυσίαι, αἵτινες χαλαρῶς  
 κελύονται...

399  
 Ἐμπορικὸν βίαιον ἐκείσιν,  
 δυστυχούτων, εὐτυχούτων  
 συμφορῶν, ἐνδύσιν. βυζίου  
 καὶ φουριῶν...

Polyph. 4 Οὐκ ἔρα πολυχωρίας με  
οὐδὲ παραμονίου ἤμην  
δύσασε ἔνταυ ἠδ' αὖ  
καί μεδσον.

Inte, polyph. 2 Τριγώνων καὶ πηγαίων  
καὶ πάντων ἔργων, ὅσα  
πολυχώρα καὶ πολυαγ-  
μέβητα. . . .

αὐτονομίᾳ ἢ αὐτονομίᾳ . . .  
-- ἢ οὐ τὸ πολυχω-  
ρίστην καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ συν-  
αρκούντα αὐτοῦ τυγχάνου-  
σιν ἄρα;

Homoph. inte. Ἄρα δὴ οὐ καὶ  
κινδύρα ἠδ' ἴστα καὶ  
... οὐρίξ . . .

Piesh 400 βυθῶν . . . οὐδ' ἴδον  
τὸσποδὰ τῷ τοσποδῶν  
δραμάξω ἔσοσαν καὶ τὸ

μυστος, εἰδὼς μὴ δοῖτον  
αὐτὸ τὸ καὶ μυστὰ...

... Ἐν τῷ φερόμενῳ τῆς τῆς Melodya  
(578) 157 ἔναι αἱ πᾶσαι ἀπο-  
ρίαι ἀδύναται...

Plot. de musica.

~~Quintiles~~

Quintilianus de musica liber.

Enclit introd. harm.

Aristoxenus harm. elem. &

Boethius de musica

Lucian harm

Plotar decept. Chron. de Paros

Gevaert Histoire et Théorie  
de la musique dans l'antiquité

Sextus empiricus <sup>grand 1875</sup> H. Bûch

Augustinus de Musica (D. v. ?)

Roger Bacon opus tertium

(London 1859 herausgegeben von J. S. Brewer)



