



Notae et characteres musici veterum ;

<https://hdl.handle.net/1874/376910>

~~Lu. 9⁷ I. A.~~

Hs 14⁽⁷⁾

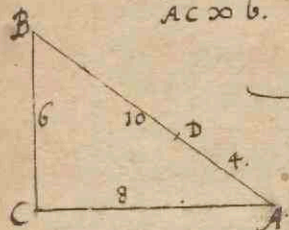
(1 Ag)

Notae et characteres Musici veterum.

$$\begin{array}{l} b \times 8 \\ c \times 4. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} BA \times a \times x \\ AD \times c \\ BC \times a - c \times x - c \\ AC \times b. \end{array}$$

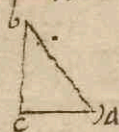
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 16 \\ \hline 80 \end{array} | 10.$$



$$\begin{array}{l} aa - 2ac + c^2 + b^2 \times a^2 \\ \hline b^2 + c^2 \times 2ac \\ \hline b^2 + c^2 \times a. \\ \hline 2c \end{array}$$

Vel fit $AC \times a \times 8$ $b^2 + 2bc + c^2 \times a^2 + c^2$ $\frac{8}{8}$
 $AD \times b \times 4$ $2bc \times a^2 - b^2$ $\frac{64}{8}$
 $BC \times c$ $c \times a^2 - b^2$ $\frac{16}{8}$
 $\frac{48}{8} | 6$

Hæc ita adnotata habebat Colon. Wurtziburg.



$$\begin{array}{l} a - c \\ \hline a - c \\ aa - 2ac + cc \\ \hline -cc \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} aa - 2ac \\ \hline + 2ac \\ aa - bb \\ \hline aa - bb \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 64 \\ 16 \\ \hline 48 \\ \hline 24 \end{array} | 3.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2b. a + b : a - b. c \\ 8. 12 : 4. 6. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} bb + cc \\ \hline - cc \\ \hline bb + 2ac \\ \hline - bb \\ \hline 2ac \end{array}$$



ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΙΔΑΤΟΝΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ.

ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΧΡΩΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ.

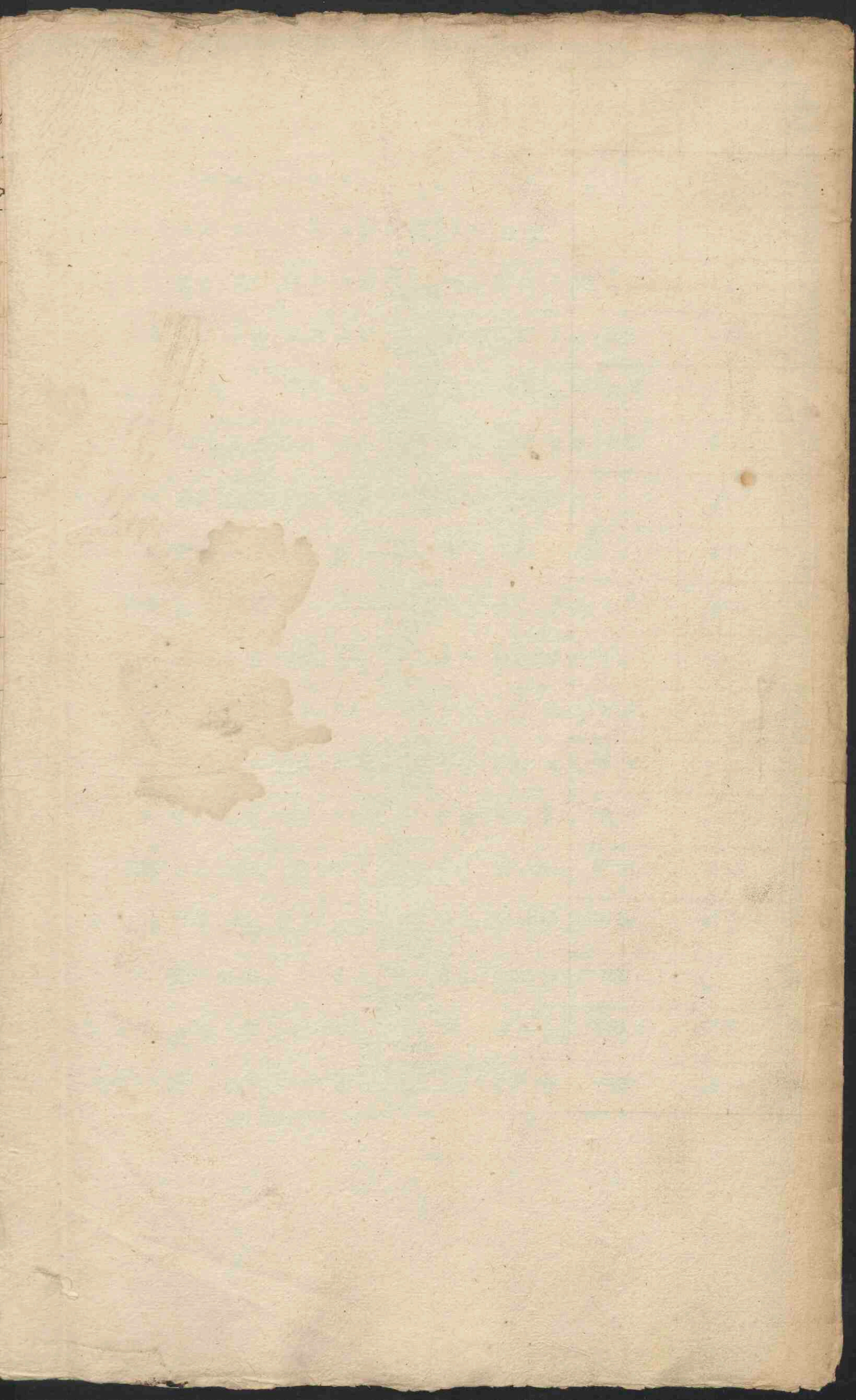
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΕΝΑΡΜΟΝΙΟΝ ΓΕΝΟΣ.

Table with columns for dialects (Lydian, Aeolian, etc.) and rows for various linguistic categories (e.g., Nήτη υπερβολαίων, Διευγμένον διάτονος). Each cell contains a sequence of Greek letters and symbols representing phonetic or grammatical data.

Ἔλιος et Dorii maxime conveniunt. Ἔλιος resp. Hypodori. Hypod. resp. Hypod. in Supremo.

Ab. quomodo Phrygii Profl. respondet Dorii hyp. hyp. varjus duobus sonis intermissis, hyp. diat. Phry. respondet hyp. med. Dorii. etc.

Lydii Characteres a CC ad TT conveniunt cum Hypodori. gii char. a παραμ. ad finem.



19

20. 9. 15



Trismegistus in Asclepio. ἢ μυστικὸν μὲν δὲ ἐστὶν ἔτερον, ἢ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λέγειν εἰδέναι.

Libro octavo in pref. Ab ineunte etate theoria & praxi Musica ex aequo incumbendum duxi. ut cui ad intima Musicae arcana profundius rimanda animus esset, in executionis intentione nec Theoriam praxis, nec praxim Theoria destitueret.

Principia fortius Musurgica combinationis artis Analytica subsidio aggressus, praestantiores Musurgisq; magis necessarias harmonicarum relationum metatheles in tabulas magno sane labore redigi ea arcani artificii dispositione, ut quocumque situ Melodicae columnae ordinarentur, nova semper emergeret harmonia.

pag. 52. Motum in Musica practica Itali vocant la battuta, Boëtius plausum, alii tactum et mensuram, nos Chronometron intituimus.

pag. 53. Musarithmum hoc loco nihil aliud dicimus, quam harmonicorum numerorum certis pedibus metricis correspondentium atque in pinaces seu tabulas methodicas redactorum aggregatorum; pro quidem novo titulo maxime apposito, artem novam cohonestare visum est. Est enim Musarithmus idem ac μυστικὸς ἀριθμὸς, id est, numerorum sonorum congeries harmonicis periodis exprimendis aptissima, ut postea videbitur.

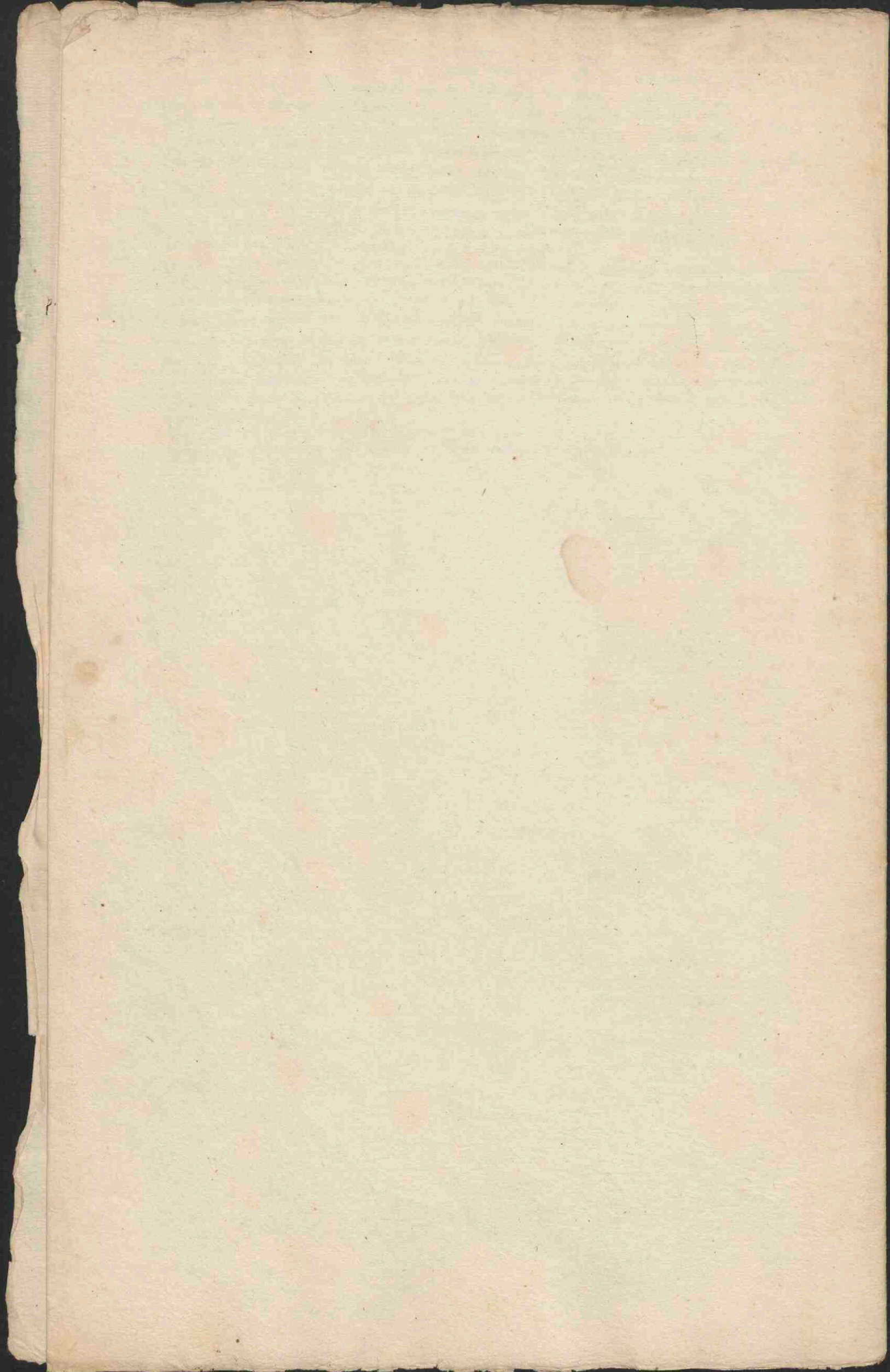
p. 122. δίμερον
bimembrem.

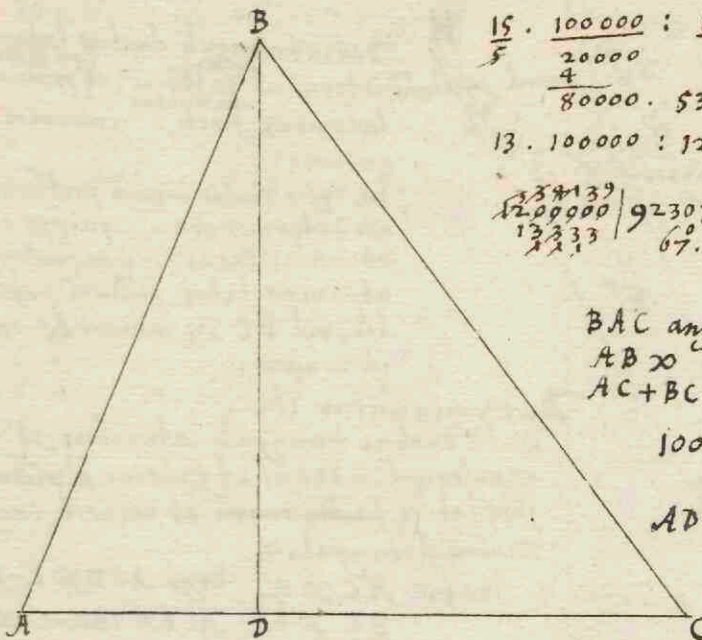
pag. 147. Atque hi sunt Pinaces, quibus Arca nostra Musurgica constat, ad perfectam componendi notitiam perducentes, quos tamen in hoc libro, partim ne multitudine rerum opus plus aequo gravavimus; partim ne arcanum tam nobile cuius aperiremus, consulto omisimus.

pag. 165 et praecipue 166. inspicienda.

pag. 219. lucunda et utilia de Tarantulis. incipit pag. 218.

4.
ki.
-
5
-
n
-





$$15 \cdot \frac{100000}{5} : \frac{12}{4} \quad 89^\circ \cdot 60' \quad 89^\circ \cdot 59' \cdot 60''$$

$$\frac{20000}{4} \quad 53 \frac{8}{8} \quad 53 \frac{7 \cdot 50}{36 \cdot 52 \cdot 10''} \text{ cuius sinus est}$$

$$80000 \cdot 53^\circ \cdot 8' \text{ seu accurate } 53^\circ \cdot 7' \cdot 56'' \angle ACB. \quad 59999 \cdot$$

$$13 \cdot 100000 : 12. \quad \text{ferme } 60000.$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120000 \\ 13333 \\ \hline 92307 \\ 67 \cdot 23' \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 100000 : 40 \\ 116827 \\ 500809 \\ 13333 \\ \hline 38461 \frac{7}{13} \end{array}$$

BAC angulus datur $67^\circ \cdot 23'$.
 $AB \propto a$.
 $AC + BC \propto b$.

$$100000 \cdot 13 : 38456$$

$$\frac{105368}{38456} \propto \frac{105368}{38456} \propto 2 \cdot 79928.$$

$$15 \cdot \frac{100000}{5} : \frac{12}{3}$$

$$\frac{20000}{3} \quad 60000$$

$$11 \cdot 60 : 2 \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{33 \cdot 15}{383} \frac{8''}{15}$$

$$89^\circ \cdot 59' \cdot 60''$$

$$67 \cdot 22 \cdot 45$$

$$22 \cdot 37 \cdot 15$$

$$a \cdot 13. \quad b^2 \cdot 169 \cdot a^2 \quad a^2 - y^2 \propto 2bx + 2by - b^2 - 2xy - y^2$$

$$b \cdot 2y. \quad 841 \cdot 2y \quad 2by \propto \frac{a^2 + 2bx + b^2}{a^2 + b^2 - 2bx}$$

$$x \cdot 15 \quad 1010 \cdot 2xy \quad 2xy \propto \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2bx}{2b - 2x}$$

$$\frac{58}{290} \quad 140/5 \quad \frac{58}{28}$$

$$\frac{58}{87} \propto 2bx \quad \frac{169}{841} \frac{a^2}{b^2} \quad \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2bx}{2b - 2x} \propto \frac{2bd - 2dx}{2bx - 2dx}$$

$$\frac{58 \times 2b}{5 \times 2} \quad \frac{1010 \times a^2 + b^2}{290 \times -2bd} \quad \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2bd}{2b - 2d} \propto \frac{2bd - 2dx}{2bx - 2dx}$$

$$2b - 2d \propto 48. \quad \frac{720}{28} \frac{15 \times x}{4} \text{ seu } BC. \quad \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2bd}{2b - 2d} \propto x.$$

$$BC \propto x. \quad AC \propto b - x.$$

$$AD \propto y. \quad DC \propto b - x - y.$$

$$\frac{-by + xy + y^2}{b^2 - bx - by} \quad \frac{x^2 - b^2 + 2bx + 2by - x^2 - 2xy - y^2}{x \square BD.}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - bx - by}{b^2 - 2bx - 2by + x^2 + 2xy + y^2} \quad a^2 - y^2 \propto \square BD.$$

Data sint in Triangulo ABC, segmentum minus basis a perpendiculari in eam demissa factum, ~~per~~ latus BC et angulus CBD. ut r. b : c.

Vel dantur BD, CBD, et BDC. $\frac{100000 \cdot 15}{2} : \frac{60000}{3} \quad 9 \cdot DC.$

Dantur AD + BD, CBD et BDC.

AD + DB $\propto a$. AD $\propto x$. Ergo DB $\propto a - x$.

CBD $\propto b$.

BDC $\propto r$. $r \cdot b \cdot a - x : r$. $\frac{a^2 - ax + x^2}{a^2 - ax}$

Ergo BCD $\propto r \cdot b$. Est indeterminatum. Nam $\sqrt{a^2 - 2ax + x^2} \propto AB$.

AD posset esse illius longitudinis cuius est BD.

sed si praeterea datur angulus e.g. BAD, omnia sunt casu.

Sit BAD $\propto c$. Ergo ABD est $r \cdot c$.

Itaque ut $r \cdot c \cdot x : r$

$$\frac{rx}{r-c} \propto d.$$

$$\frac{rx^2}{r^2c^2} \propto \frac{a^2 - 2ax + x^2}{r^2c^2}$$

$$\frac{-a^2c^2 + 2acx - 2cx^2}{ar^2 - 2arx + 2rx^2}$$

$$\frac{rx^2}{r^2c^2} \propto \frac{a^2r^2 - a^2c^2 - 2arx + 2acx + 2rx^2 - 2cx^2}{2c^2r^2 - 4r^2x^2} \propto \frac{2acx - 2arx + ar^2 - ac^2 - 2cx^2}{2c^2r^2 - 4r^2x^2}$$

$$x^2 \propto \frac{2acx + ar^2 - ac^2 + 2cx^2 - 2arx}{2c^2r^2 - 4r^2x^2}$$

Dantur AD $\propto a$. Datur etiam ang. rectus BDC $\propto r$.

CB $\propto b$ ut $r \cdot b : c \cdot y - a$

angulus CBD $\propto c \cdot 60000$ | $\frac{bc \propto ry - ar}{ar + bc \propto y}$ Si angulus CBD non una datus

Ergo DC $\propto y - a$

100000 $\propto r$ | $\frac{500000}{900000}$ esset, questio foret indeterminata. Nam BD foret longius foret

50000 $\propto a$ | $\frac{1400000}{3000000}$ 14 $\propto y$. esse DC.

60000 $\propto c$ | $\frac{1400000}{3000000}$ Porro in hoc Schemate duo

90000 $\propto bc$

sunt re ipsa triangula. Itaque sex semper dari debent, ut hic factum. AD, BC, ADB, BDC, DBC, et

conseq. etiam BCD.



126.

BC. 45. □ 2025. l. ma.
 AC. 72. □ 5184. maj.
 AB. 98. □ 9604. loq.

98 8820
 45 5184 Subt.
 4410. 3636

8820 9604
 5184 2025
 14004 11629
 11629 3636
 2375 15285.1
 2375

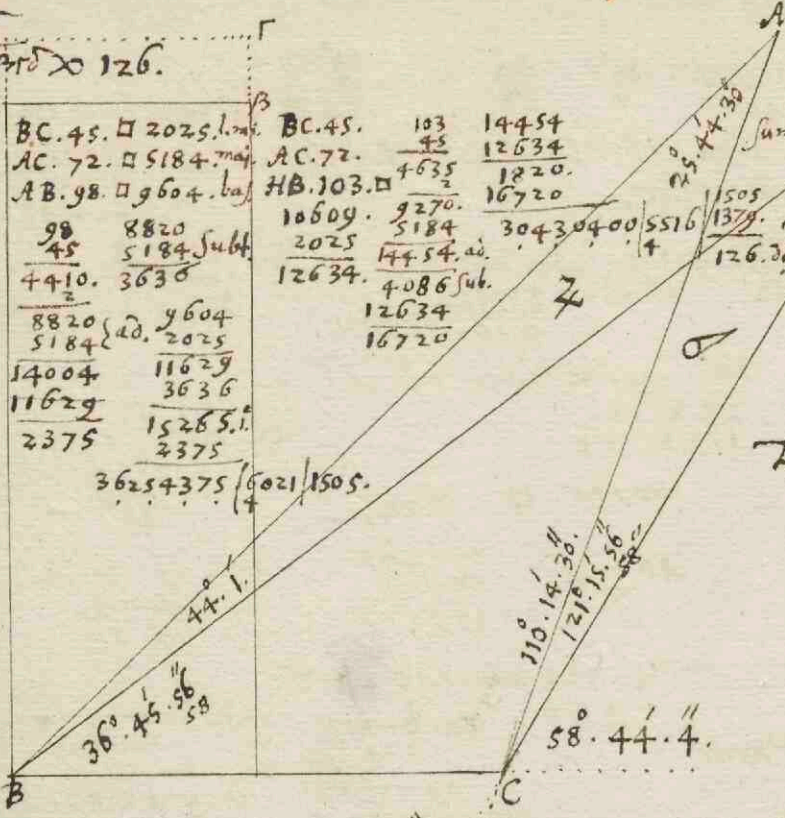
36254375 (6021/1505.
 4

BC. 45. 103 14454
 AC. 72. 42 12634
 HB. 103. □ 4635 1220.
 16720

10609. 9270.
 2025 5184
 12634. 4086 Sub.
 12634 16720

14454
 12634
 1220.
 16720

30430400 5516
 1379.
 126.30f.



Determinabitur ita :

Datis duobus trianguli lateribus, et summa
 angulorum, interni et externi, a producto ma-
 jore latere facti, inveni et minore contexti, in-
 venire triangulum.

Itaque AC x a. Ergo ACD x c-x.
 BC x b. ACB x 180-c+x
 Anguli ABC+ACD x c. ABC x
 < ABC x x

$$\frac{2ax+bx}{2a+b} \times$$

$$x \cdot a : c - 2x \cdot b$$

$$\frac{ac - 2ax}{2a+b} \times ac$$

$$\frac{ac}{2a+b} \times x \cdot c - \frac{ac}{2a+b}$$

$$\frac{72}{45} \times \frac{95}{45} = \frac{90}{22} \times \frac{26}{162}$$

$$\frac{475}{3802} \times \frac{4297}{1633} = \frac{4297}{1633}$$

$$\frac{4297}{1633} \times \frac{100000}{10585} = \frac{10585}{11173}$$

$$\frac{547925}{438340} \times \frac{11173}{94} = \frac{11173}{94}$$

$$\frac{4931325}{11173} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{11173}{867} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{867}{24} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{2668}{1334} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{1334}{16008} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{11173}{22347} \times \frac{162}{324} = \frac{162}{324}$$

$$\frac{22347}{334} \times \frac{162}{324} = \frac{162}{324}$$

$$\frac{334}{37} \times \frac{162}{324} = \frac{162}{324}$$

$$\frac{37}{72} \times \frac{162}{324} = \frac{162}{324}$$

2a+b. a : c. x
 162. 45 : 95 1/2
 18 5 5
 475 1/2
 26 1/2. 477

x. a : c - 2x. b
 25.44.30. 45 : 44.1.
 43431. 45 : 69.487.
 3120915 71 43314 27748
 43431 4343 117.

Ut hac latera
 ex scala ? metian
 ita facio. Latera
 72. +5 sunt ut
 8. ad 5
 +8. 30 2 3 45
 97 2916 64 15
 +86. 455 15
 2916

Porro, ut 45. 30
 AC 30. a
 BC 48 b.
 AB 65.

Per Logar. ex Henig.
 Logar. lat. 45 est 165321.
 72 185733.

Logar. Sinus 25.44.30.
 Est 963780. Nam 25.44.
 Est 963769. Deinde ut
 60. 26. 30. 13. 963769
 963780

Porro latus A B ita quaeritur.
 Sinus anguli ACB est 69.45.30
 hujus Logar. 997229. et ob 94
 30. 997231.

Numeri 97 Logar. est 198677.
 445. 1. 95. 25 | 199 157
 445 | 899 500

89. 19. 1000
 19000 | 213
 899 19
 213

89. 19 : 5. 1/5
 89 | 19
 19 | 5

5. 1 : 89 | 18.
 5. 1 : 89. 18 major
 19

Logar. 984292
 44. 1.
 963780. 165321 : 997231

997231
 1162552
 963780
 198772
 198677
 95

97 1/5 x AC.
 11173 1/2 162 179. 59. 60
 22347. 324 68 58 20

ACB. 111. 1. 40
 ABC 26. 31. 40
 BAC. 42. 26. 40.

36. 35. 60
 3 175 | 58.
 3. 1 : 60. 20. Ergo
 ACD x 68. 58. 20.

Datis trianguli duobus lateribus, et
 summa angulorum, interni ac
 lateribus facti, invenire trian-
 gulum.
 Ex ipsis verbis liquet problema hoc non
 esse determinatum. quippe et minus
 et majus latus (si inaequalia sint) seu
 utrumvis latus produci potest. ut
 hic, vel BC in minori Δ. vel AC
 in majori.

Datis duobus trianguli lateribus, et summa
 angulorum, interni et externi, a producto ma-
 jore latere facti, inveni et minore contexti, in-
 venire triangulum.
 Itaque AC x a. Ergo ACD x c-x.
 BC x b. ACB x 180-c+x
 Anguli ABC+ACD x c. ABC x
 < ABC x x

$$x \cdot a : c - 2x \cdot b$$

$$\frac{ac - 2ax}{2a+b} \times ac$$

$$\frac{ac}{2a+b} \times x \cdot c - \frac{ac}{2a+b}$$

$$\frac{72}{45} \times \frac{95}{45} = \frac{90}{22} \times \frac{26}{162}$$

$$\frac{475}{3802} \times \frac{4297}{1633} = \frac{4297}{1633}$$

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$$\frac{4931325}{11173} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{11173}{867} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{867}{24} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{2668}{1334} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{1334}{16008} \times \frac{31}{72} = \frac{31}{72}$$

$$\frac{11173}{22347} \times \frac{162}{324} = \frac{162}{324}$$

Debant esse
 25.44. vel
 26.31.40.

BAC $22^{\circ} 36'$ 94.90 179.60
 ABC 36.45 58.45 58.45
 ACB 121.15 179.60 158.0

$22^{\circ} 45' : 36.45$
 $37461.45 : 59832$
 299180
 239328
 2692440

BAC 22.36 22.36 36.30
 ABC 36.30 38268.45 59482.45
 ACB $121.$

297410
 237928
 2676690

$2676690 / 7$ 38768 $nondum 70.$

BAC $20^{\circ} 36'$ $unde$ 22.10 71.839
 ABC $37^{\circ} 30'$ 77 36.40 71.3773
 ACB 122° 121.10

22.8 13269 22.6 18173
 36.41 37676 36.42 71.37622
 121.11 121.12

$21.58.20$ $37416.45 : 59850$
 $36.45.50$ 299250 $2693250 / 72$
 $121.15.50$ 23940 2693250 37416
 2093250 37416
aliquanto minor justo.

$21.58.4$ $94.89.60$ 179.2
 $36.45.58$ 36.45 58 58.47 $2693475 / 72 + 27$
Omnium proxime
hic superest $37404.45 : 59855$ 299275 2693475 $60.24.58$ 27 37409
 27 37409 59855 239420 2693475 $10.24.58$ 27

$21.58.8$ $60.27.8$ 54.33 37407
 $36.45.56$ 15 8 14 3
 $121.15.56$ $60.24.56$ 15 8 14 3
 5 112 223 36.45 59832 410
 5 59854 223 320 90

$37410.45 : 59854$
hic desunt 90 299270 2693475 72 373 27320
 37410 239416 2693439 37411 37410 37410

$21.58.$ $37407.45 : 59856$ 271222 37407
 $36.46.$ $Proximi$ 45 $2693520 / 72$ 376
 121.16 $meri$ 299280 37407 37407
 $58.44.$ $minutis$ 239424 3740
secundis. 2693520 $216. abund.$

$94.89.60$ $179.59.60$ $60.27.6$ 37407
 $36.45.57$ $58.44.3$ 10 27 22 10
 $58.44.3$ $121.15.57$

$21.58.6$ $60.24.57$ 37407
 $36.45.57$ 10 4 228 225 59832 4
 $121.15.57$ 10 4 228 225 59854 5
Omnium proxime. 374097 2992740 45
 1870485 14963700
 $134673300 / 72$ *justo minus.* 1197096 134673300

ABC. $36^{\circ} 46'$ 59856 $179.60.20$
 ACD. $58.44.$ 85476 95.30
 $C \times 95^{\circ} 30' \times 14533220$ $84^{\circ} 30'$ 99540
hujus complementi

$2a + b. a : compl. c.$ 144 72
 189 $72 : 99540$ 144
 21 $8.$ 199080 72
 69678 144
 7166880 72
 189499 $37920.22.17.$
 1888 21 *Debebat esse 21.58.*
 21 *Differ. est 19.*

$36.45.$ $72.$ $21.58.$ 45 $59856 \times x$
 $X. a : c - x. b$ $119712 \times x$
 $37407 \times c - x$
 $59856.72 : 37407.45.$ $157119 \times c.$

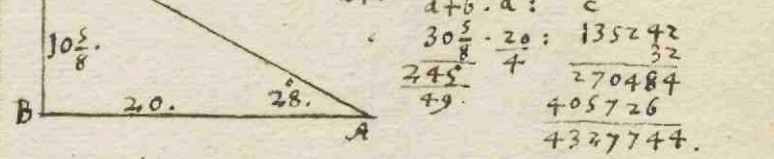
299280 74814 *Non puto 2x ita in hoc*
 239424 261849 *signandum 2x 36.46*
 $2693520 \times 2693304 \times ac - 2ax.$ 119588×73732
 $37407 \times c - 2x$
 $133305 \times c.$

ae 157119 ax 5
 $2a + b$ 785595 bx 8
 36 $285595/4$ ac ax 8
 188 $2a + b$ bx 5
 $21.8 : 157119$
 1256952
 $1256952 / 59855 \times 36^{\circ} 45' \times x.$

In triangulo \triangle *latus a* 2045 . et *aequatio* $\frac{ac}{2a+b} \times x.$
 $2a + b. a : c. \times^2 ABC + BAC. seu 2x + c - 2x$
 $18.5 : 156344$ $43431.$ $25.44.30$
 675 81745 43430 $86862 \times 2x.$
 188 $2025.44.30.$ $69487 \times 44.1.$
 $156349 \times c.$

Uaque duo sinus investigandi, quorum unus duplicatus cum altero conjunctus, ad primum (qui duplicatus est) fit ut 18 ad 5. et omnes aequales erunt $95^{\circ} 36'$.

Ad Herig. tomi 3. pag. 117.
 AB $\times a.$ ACB $\times x.$ Ergo BAC $\times c - x.$
 BC $\times b.$ X. a : c - x. b 88295.62 (sinus)
 ACB + BAC $\times c.$ bx $\times ac - ax$ 46947.28
 $ax + bx \times ac$ 135242.90
 $x \times \frac{ac}{a+b}$



11 1
 427744 $88321.$ *debebant esse 88295. Hac diffe-*
 44 *rentia est a latere BC, non accu-*
 44 *rate exhibitio.*

Hunc calculum complemento dati angulorum aggregati sunt non esse verum, ex seq. ex. liquebit.
 In triang. \triangle *dato angulorum* BAC et BCE seu ACD
 aggregato 44.1 $179.59.60$
 $69.45.30$ $113.46.30$
 $113.46.30$ $66.13.30.$ $21593.$

$21.8 : 91513$ 132104 $34862.$ $20.24.$ *debebat esse 25.44.30*
 732104 44.1
 $21.8 : 113 3/4$ 43.20
 455 41
 47 410 $43 1/3$ *debebant*
 21.1 *esse 44.1. differunt 41.*
 46

Dentur $AD \propto a$
 $BC \propto b$.
 Anguli, $BAD \propto c$
 Ergo $ABD \propto d$
 quia rectus est $\angle ADB \propto v$.
 vel $\angle BDC$
 Queritur $BD \propto y$.

$d. a : c. y$
 $\frac{ac}{d} \propto y$. et ita
 omnia sunt inventa.

Sed queratur $AC \propto x$. Ergo $DC \propto y - a$.
 Haque $\sqrt{b^2 - y^2 + 2ay - a^2} \propto BD$.
 At $\frac{ac}{d}$ quoque \propto est BD .

$$\text{Ideoque } \frac{a^2c^2 \propto b^2 - y^2 + 2ay - a^2}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2c^2 \propto b^2d^2 - d^2y^2 + 2ad^2y - a^2d^2}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y^2 \propto 2ad^2y + b^2d^2 - a^2c^2 - a^2d^2}{d^2}$$

$$y^2 \propto \frac{2ad^2y + b^2d^2 - a^2c^2 - a^2d^2}{d^2}$$

$$y \propto \frac{ad^2 - \sqrt{a^2d^4 + b^2d^2 - a^2c^2 - a^2d^2}}{d^2}$$

$$y \propto a - \sqrt{\frac{a^2d^2 + b^2d^2 - a^2c^2 - a^2d^2}{d^2}}$$

$$\text{vel } y \propto a - \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2d^2 - a^2c^2 - a^2d^2}{d^2}}$$

$$\text{vel } y \propto a + \sqrt{\frac{b^2d^2 - a^2c^2}{d^2}}$$

quod sic invenitur. $BD \propto \frac{ac}{d}$. Ergo

$$DC \propto \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{a^2c^2}{d^2}} \text{ seu } \sqrt{\frac{b^2d^2 - a^2c^2}{d^2}}$$

$$\text{Ergo } AC \propto a + \sqrt{\frac{b^2d^2 - a^2c^2}{d^2}}$$

Ad triangulum \triangle
 $25^\circ.45.$ $44^\circ.$ 4137
 $43445.$ $45:$ 69466 3125970 71 1375
 45 334455 $43445.$
 $3125970.$ 3344

$25^\circ.44.$ 44.2 176
 $43418.$ $45:$ 69508 3127860 72 1764
 45 334188 $43418.$
 $3127860.$ 3341

Vera itaque anguli ABC quanti-
 tas est inter $25^\circ.45.$ et $25^\circ.44.$ nempe
 $25^\circ.44.36$



Etymol. M. Κομμάτιον ἀπὸ τοῦ κόμμα ὑποκοριστικῶς, καὶ λέτε ὁ κομμάτιον ἐν ταῖς ἁρμοδίαις, ὅτε μέρος χορῶν παρασκευάζεται παροδὸν εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν.

Vetus Glos. Latinum, quod a Du. Brounio habeo: Paramef: μὴ πᾶν μέτρον πο-
sita corda.

Parca: fata per antraxin dictae, quae minime parcunt. Sunt enim tria fata. prima quae vitam hōis ordatur et dicitur Clofo. secunda, quae con-
textit, et dicitur Lachesis. tertia quae rumpit, et dicitur atropos. Incipimus enim cum
nascimur; sumus cum vivimus; desinimus cum interimus. unde verjus: Clofo co-
lum bajulat, Lachesis trahit: atropos occat.

Allec cis: neutrum, genus piscis saporiferi. Altecia: pisces marini, quorum optima captura est circa Augustu & Se-
ptembrem, et durat usque ad decembrem. Didascalium, magistrale.
Adrumetus civitas magna apud Bizantium afflu. Hypates: gravissima fidium voces
Hypaton int principalis principalium. Diastasis: dissectio aioru. sedicio.

Diducere: disjungere, separare.
Diapason: Musica artis symphonia, constat ex diapente et diatesaron. item de omni-
bus, quia omnes habet voces. Diapente, item de quinque, habet enim quinque sonos.

Diastema: intervallu pūiacōis. Diastole: difficō. nota ad pedem litera posita, quae
male conjuncta separat, ne puer legens erret. Diatesaron: symphonia constat ex
duobus tonis et semitonio. habet quatuor sonos. item de quatuor. Dieis: spaciū
quoddam et deductio modulandi in alteru sonum reverts. medietas semitonii.

Dilatate: differe^{terre} prolongare, extendere. Dilatatatus: diues factus. Digestum: or-
dinatum expositu exalatu. Discepit: diujit. *for. χαρειδεν. opt. red. exdentum.*

Disciplina arcium liberalium sunt septem. Gr. 2. Rh. 3. Dial. 4. Ar. 5. Musica, quae in
Carminibus, cantibusq. consistit. 6. Geom. 7. Astron. Disciplinatus: doctus discipulus;
qui disciplina discit. Edentare: dentes excutere. Eliotropium: herba quae
aliter solsequium et Verucaria: quia verucas cum sale tincta et opposita abspicit.

Embadium: area, locus a circumposita terra segregatus. Emaus: proprium capel-
li nicopol. item mater festinans, desiderium consilii. distat ab Ierusalem miliaribus duobus.
Exancorare, ratem solvere. Germanus: q̄ ex eadem genitrice et eodem gene-
re manans. Antibibulum: pignus pro codice mutuato datum. Antiphona: vox
reciproca q̄ psalmum sonans. Antigraphus: nota in libro cum puncto.

Armonia: dulcoratio, glonantia plurium cantantiu. dulcis cantus. Arietare, ad mu-
dum arietis adimpingere. Asonare: concordare, consonantem sonare.
Sichus Sichel solidi duo & semis graece dicitur strati. Sesqui, totum.

Sexqualiter est quociens numerus maior continet minorem in se totum, & ejus
medietatem ut tres qd duo. sex ad quatuor. Sexquitercius est cum major nume-
ro minorem in se habet, et ejus tertiam partem, ut quatuor ad tres. Sexquipes,
totus pes. Sexquiplus: Sesqualiter. Passus. 5: mensura quinque habens pedes.

duobus gressibus gfitur p̄ quantum duobus brachiis extensis inter duos longissi-
mos digitos est. Patalogia: passionis ro. Absare: ad ignem siccare, tor-
rere rooste. Abestus: lapis Archadiae, ferreus huius color est natura quod mi-
ra p̄tag Nam semel accensus conceptos detinet ignes Extinguere requit collucens per
pete flamma. fertur enim in templo quodam fuisse statuam Venenis, ibiq. lucer-
nam sub divo sic ardentem, ut eam nulla tempestas extingueret. fiebat a. hoc vir-
tute nupus lapidis et arte humana. unde gentiles capti sacrilegio ide mirarentur.

Tristitia: dolor, merors. Difficilius est tristitia sustinere quam a delectabilibus abstinere.
Tristari, dolere, tristem esse. Tristare tristem facere.
Conpalles: Depressa loca, moncium intervalla.

Cesticillus: circulus in capite, cum aliquid portatur. (Auctor L.L. Gothof. p. 266. ~~Ex~~ Fespo
Cesticillus appellatur circulus, quem superponit capiti, qui aliquid est laturus in capite.

Hesych. Παραμύθιον, εἶδος ὄργανου ἢ ὄλου ἡλιουμένων, ἄρμονια τὰ π
εὐβαλοὺς ἀχοροφία. Ita quoy Suid.
Liber Gregor. Giraldo. Tom. 2. p. 459. Apollonius Malacus: Ejus enigma. Cistam
scorpionibus plenam inverlam, σκορπίων χανθιδιον χατεςραμυθιον, dixit verbis
Alabanda pessimos cives.

Idem: Τλῆθι λέων ἀττητα τὰ δῶν τεληοῖ μὴδῆ, Intoleranda leo tolera tolerans animo agy
οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων ἄδικον ἴδον ἔχ ἀπολλοῖται. Nemo viris dignas poetas injustis
pure rependet.

Sit $AP \propto 24$. Invenire $\sigma\mu$.
 DC. CE : DM. MO. Ergo $\sigma\mu \propto 6$.
 $24. 6 : 8. 2.$ $\frac{\mu\nu \times 8}{\sigma\nu \times 10}$

$\frac{6.4 : 3.2}{\sqrt{36} \cdot \sqrt{16} : \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{4}}$

AP, vel X Pestoginta pars linear

Invenire BQ:
 BA. Aφ : BP. Pα | 18. □ 324 | 24. □ 576
 24. 8 : 18. 6. | 60 36 | 8 □ 64
 BQ x $\sqrt{360}$ | Bα x $\sqrt{640}$

Aliter:
 AB. Bφ : PB. Bα
 $\frac{24. \sqrt{640}}{4. 2} : \frac{18}{\frac{2}{3}}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{640}}{16} \times \sqrt{360} \times Bα$

Invenire KQ. $Q\psi \times 6. KD = Q\psi \times 6$.
 $\psi D \times 8 \cdot \square 324$

Invenire Bo.
 CB. BK : pB. Bo
 $\frac{24. \sqrt{720}}{3. 4} : \frac{16. \sqrt{320}}{2}$
 $2880 \sqrt{320}$

$KQ \times \sqrt{360} \times BQ$
 $24. \square 576$
 $12. \square 144$
 $BK \times \sqrt{720}$

BK. KQ : Bo. σπ
 $\frac{\sqrt{720}}{9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{360}}{4} : \frac{\sqrt{320}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{160}}{4}$
 $\frac{1440 \sqrt{160}}{9}$

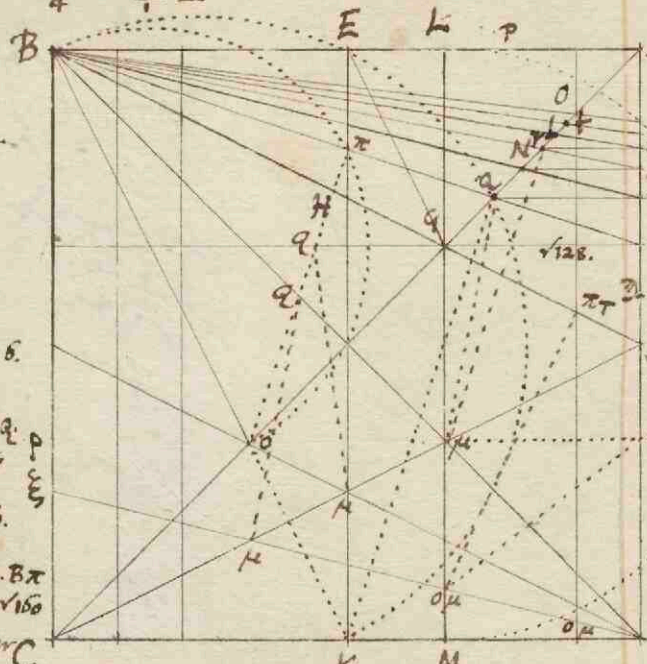
Ut AB. BE : φB. Bπ
 $24. 12 : \sqrt{640} \cdot \sqrt{160}$
 Bπ. πφ. πo inter C
 se sunt aequales.

16. $\sqrt{160} \cdot \sqrt{160}$.
 $\frac{160}{2560} \sqrt{10000} \times 10 \times 3^e$ ppor.

AV x 16 sub.
 AV x 4
 $\frac{144}{12 \times 12}$
 VUT x $\frac{144}{16}$
 μT x $\sqrt{160}$. quae esse debet
 ex quatuor proportiona-
 libus secunda.

Atqui debet esse $10 \frac{2}{25}$
 circiter. Fallax
 itaque est τὸ ἐπιχει-
 ρημα. Neque enim
 est ut 16. $\sqrt{160}$. 10. 8.

$\frac{16 \cdot 14}{160 \cdot 00} | \frac{12 \cdot 6}{10 \cdot 5} | \frac{3}{4}$. Debet
 esse 12 $\frac{3}{4}$.



AB.
 Q est $\frac{1}{4}$ linea.
 H. $\frac{1}{3}$ lin.
 $11 \frac{2}{3}$ med. prop
 $\psi 8. 10 \frac{2}{5} \cdot 12 \frac{3}{4} \cdot 16.$
 $\phi 6 \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 \frac{2}{5} \cdot 10 \frac{5}{8} \cdot 13 \frac{1}{3}$

BD est ad BK ut
 EV 8. ad 5. seu
 quadratum BD ad
 quadratum BK,
 v ut 8 ad 5.

AG GF.
 $\sqrt{8} \cdot \sqrt{5} : \sqrt{128} \cdot \sqrt{80}$
 $BK \times \sqrt{720} \cdot \frac{144}{5}$
 $BD \times \sqrt{1152} \cdot 8$
 $BC \times \sqrt{576} \cdot 4$
 $DQ \sqrt{68}$

Bπ x $\sqrt{160}$ volo lineam hypotenysum Bo.
 πo x $\sqrt{160}$ Adde quadrata linearum
 Bπ. πo. quae sunt $\frac{160}{220} \sqrt{320} \times B\sigma$.

$128 | 32 \times \sqrt{\frac{32}{16}} \cdot 2.$
 $80 | 20 \times \frac{20}{16} \cdot 2^2$
 $68 | 17 \times \frac{17}{16} \cdot 2^2$
 $64 | 16 \times \frac{16}{16} \cdot 2^2$
 $\frac{16}{16} \times 2^2$

non autem addo lineas Bπ $\sqrt{160} \cdot \frac{10}{16} \cdot \frac{14}{16}$ 8. 64. $\sqrt{640} \cdot \times B\phi$.
 πo $\sqrt{160}$
 μ q vere linea propior est. Nam Gφ - Qψ x 2. □ 4.
 vψ x 10. □ 100
 μ q x $\sqrt{104}$. iusto paulo major.
 ferme 10 $\frac{3}{10}$.



ἀπυκν. Νήν ὑπερβ.

χαλαροσπόμενος, ductus.
ἀμελητικός, neglectus pictus.
ἀπετραμ. aversus.
ἀνετρα. inversus. supinus, Boeth.
ἐλλειπής, imperfectus, non
integer, Boeth.
πλάγιος, jacens.

γραμμανὴν ἔχον, habens lineam,
retro hab. virgulam.
ὑπίλιος supinus.
γραμμανὴν ἔχον διὰ
μέσων, per medium
habens virgulam.

δξύπυκν. ὑπερβ. ἐναρμ.
μέσων τρι. ὑπερβ.
βαρύπυκν. Νήν δις ζευγμ.

ἔχον ἔξω γραμμὴν, habens intra se lineam. Boethi:
us: habens lineam angularem.

χάλα νεύον, deorsum respiciens. ἀνω νεύον, sursum
respiciens. Semi A dextrā: sinistra.

ἀνω νεύον, bis Boeth. reddit supinum. sed ἀνέσφ.
quoy, vestit supinus.

ἐπι τὴν ὀξείτητα, habens acutam. ita quater.
subintell. virgulam seu lineam. reterom: superscriptam
(vel notatam) habens acutam.

δξύπυκν. δις ζ. ἐναρμ.
μέσων τρι. δις ζ.
βαρύπυκν. Παραμέτρ.

ὑποδωρ. βαρύπυκν. Μέτρ.

P verso capite est ἀνεστ. in Sid. p. 836. et piny d.

English Perfect Occurrences, beginning Friday June 1.
A^o 1649.

The House of Commons this day pro-
ceeded to fill all the Benches of the Courts of West-
minster, with judges, Roll, Jermin, Alke, Thorpe,
written in Hebrew Characters thus,

תָּרַבָּה תִּשְׁפָּה יְדֹמָה אֵל יָאָה + יָאָה An Oracle of

God shall be lifted up: I will not be slacke: Thou
shalt behold it.

Sequentia num. 125. Friday Maji 18.

This day were Papers read in the House of Commons from
Monsieur Attentus Joakumy, an Agent here for the Estates
of Holland, whose name in Hebrew written thus,

יְהוָה בְּאֵר מַיִם חַיִּים Which in English is thus,

God is a Fountaine to flye to, he will support me.

The Papers were directed to the supreme Power of this
Nation, The Parliament of England, shewing with
what care the Estates of Holland have proceeded for
the discovery of the murder of Doctor Dorellow, and
how much they desire the strengthening of the Amity
between the Nations. The House of Commons ordered
thanks to be returned: And passed Instructions for the
Councell of State.

Toby Mattheves written in Hebrew Characters thus
תִּשְׁפָּה מִתְהוֹה Signifies in English thus.
Thou shalt cause desire from a desolation.

ὑποδωρ. δξύπυκν. μέσων ἐναρμ.
ὑποδωρ. μέσων τρι. παρμ. μέσ.
Δωρ. βαρύπυκν. ὑποδωρ. μέσων.

φρύγιος δξύπυκν. ὑπαλ. ἐναρμ.
λυδ. μέσων τρι. παρμ. ὑπαλ.
μεσολυδ. βαρύπυκν. ὑποδωρ. ὑπαλων.

ἀπυκν. Προσλ.

In spem venio posteros nos
stros gratiam mihi ob re
stitutam saltem hanc Mu
sices partem habituros.

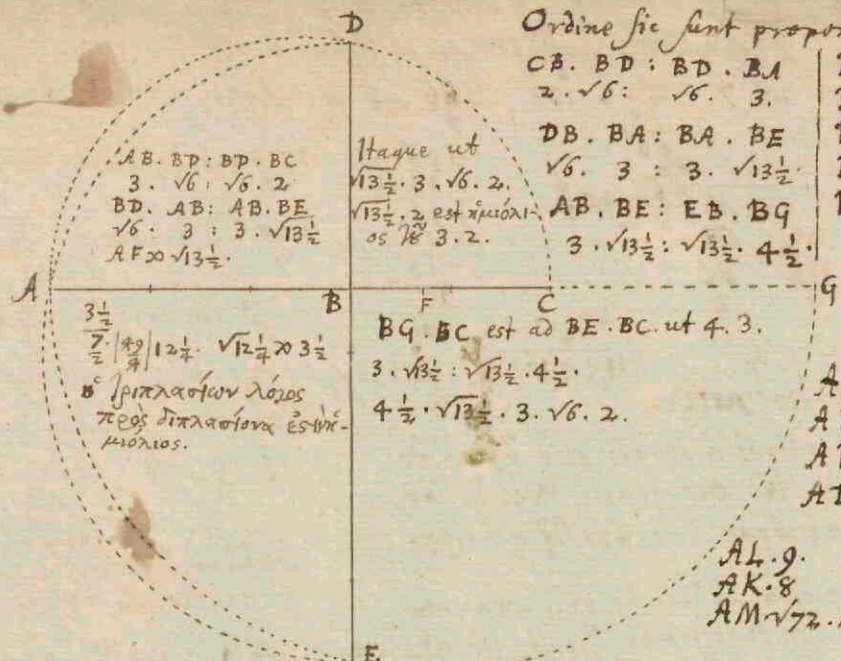
οἱ φίλοι προστεταχέναι.



Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a date and some illegible text.

Ordine sic sunt proportionales:

$CB \cdot BD : BD \cdot BA$ | $BC \cdot 2$
 $2 \cdot \sqrt{6} : \sqrt{6} \cdot 3$ | $BD \cdot \sqrt{6}$
 $DB \cdot BA : BA \cdot BE$ | $BA \cdot 3$
 $\sqrt{6} \cdot 3 : 3 \cdot \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}}$ | $BE \cdot \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}}$
 $AB \cdot BE : EB \cdot BQ$ | $BQ \cdot 4\frac{1}{2}$
 $3 \cdot \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} : \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4\frac{1}{2}$



$AB \cdot BD : BD \cdot BC$
 $3 \cdot \sqrt{6} : \sqrt{6} \cdot 2$
 $BD \cdot AB : AB \cdot BE$
 $\sqrt{6} \cdot 3 : 3 \cdot \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}}$
 $AF \propto \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}}$

Itaque ut
 $\sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3 : \sqrt{6} \cdot 2$
 $\sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2$ est π μ ρ λ ν
 os $\sqrt{6} \cdot 3 \cdot 2$.

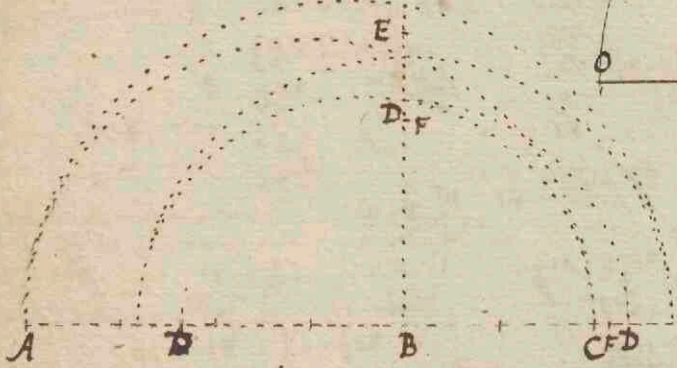
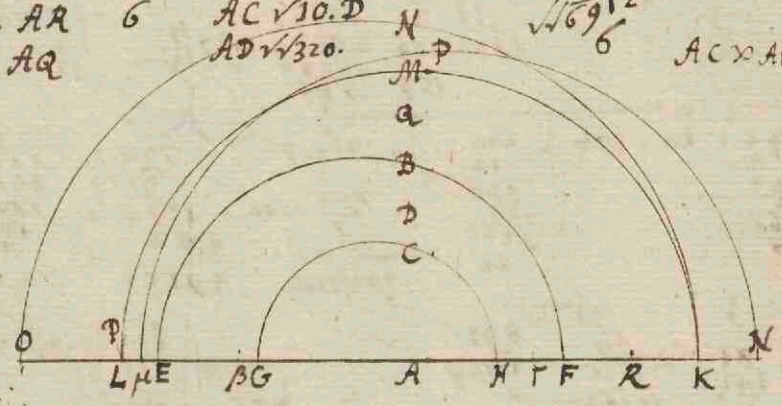
$3\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{12}{4} \cdot 12\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{12\frac{1}{2}} \propto 3\frac{1}{2}$
 ὁ τριπλασιῶν λόγος
 πρὸς διπλασιῶνα ἐστὶν
 μίλιος.

$BQ \cdot BC$ est ad $BE \cdot BC$ ut $4 \cdot 3$.
 $3 \cdot \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} : \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 4\frac{1}{2}$
 $4\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{13\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot 2$

$AE \cdot 8$ | $AG \cdot 5$
 $AF \cdot 4$ | $AH \cdot 2$
 $AB \cdot \sqrt{32} \cdot AB$ | $AC \cdot \sqrt{10} \cdot AC$
 $AD \cdot \sqrt{320}$

$AL \cdot 9$ | $AO \cdot 12$
 $AK \cdot 8$ | $AK \cdot 8$
 $AM \cdot \sqrt{72} \cdot AM$ | $AN \cdot \sqrt{96}$
 $\frac{72}{192}$
 $\frac{672}{192}$
 $\sqrt{6912}$
 163

$A \cdot AP \cdot \sqrt{6912}$ | $AB \cdot \sqrt{32} \cdot C$
 $B \cdot AR \cdot 6$ | $AC \cdot \sqrt{10} \cdot D$
 AQ | $AD \cdot \sqrt{320}$



ut $AB \cdot BD : BD \cdot BC$ | $AB \times 4$ seu $\sqrt{16}$.
 ut $AB \cdot BE : BE \cdot BD$ | $BC \times 2$ seu $\sqrt{4}$
 ut $BD \cdot BF : BF \cdot BC$ | $BE \times \sqrt{8}$.
 $AB \cdot BE \cdot BD \cdot BF \cdot BC$
 $\sqrt{8} \quad 2$
 $\sqrt{2} \quad 1$
 $\sqrt{16} \cdot \sqrt{128} \cdot \sqrt{8} \cdot \sqrt{32} \cdot \sqrt{4}$



