

Κοινωνιὸν παρ' ἐφ' ἡλάνου, ἡχος γ' 2ω.

Handwritten musical notation in Greek, consisting of multiple staves with notes, clefs, and various musical symbols. The notation is written in a cursive style, typical of traditional Greek manuscript notation. The staves are arranged vertically, with some staves starting with a large letter 'd' or 'α'.

Key elements of the notation include:

- Notes: Represented by various symbols, including horizontal lines with flags or dots, and some with vertical stems.
- Clefs: Some staves begin with a clef-like symbol, possibly indicating the pitch or the starting point of the melody.
- Accents: Diacritical marks are used above and below the notes, likely indicating pitch or rhythm.
- Staff Markers: Large letters like 'd', 'α', 'β', 'γ', 'δ', 'ε', 'ζ', 'η', 'θ', 'ι', 'κ', 'λ', 'μ', 'ν', 'ξ', 'ο', 'π', 'ρ', 'σ', 'τ', 'υ', 'φ', 'χ', 'ψ', 'ω' are used as markers for different sections or measures.
- Groupings: Some notes are grouped together with brackets or other symbols, indicating a specific rhythmic or melodic unit.

The notation is a form of traditional Greek musical notation, often used for liturgical or folk music. The specific notation shown here is a form of neumes, which are used to represent pitch and rhythm in a way that is distinct from modern Western musical notation.

Εὐορίδην δ' ἦλθε, βίβ' ἐν τῷ ἡμισυρίῳ, ἔκμηδεν ἔβ' ἔπειτα βίβ', 119.  
δοξα σοι, Κύριε, δοξα σοι!