

1 = 3

The musical score consists of several staves. The first staff is labeled [H1] a and features a treble clef and a 14/8 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Below it are two more staves, one with a bass clef and another with a treble clef. The score continues with several more staves, including one labeled H[2] a, which also features a treble clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, indicating a complex rhythmic structure.

353 is separated from 352 by a few pages with confused pagination. That on which 353 is written has the number 3. It is followed only by 4, which presents a list of notational symbols adding further pitch levels to Cantemir's set in order to juxtapose it with the set of pitch symbols devised Şafî al-Dîn.

In addition to the *kebir* of *devr-i kebir* the heading has a further *kebir*, presumably referring to the *vezn*. Cycle divisions are marked by I or \rightarrow . In the absence of a *mülâzime* it may be assumed that H1 functioned as a ritornello.

H2 a,b: there is no term or symbol to separate these, merely a gap.

This section contains musical notation for H2 a,b and H3. H2 a,b consists of two staves with treble clefs, showing a sequence of notes and rests. H3 is a single staff with a treble clef, also containing a sequence of notes and rests. The notation is consistent with the previous section, using standard musical symbols for notes, rests, and bar lines.

