

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score consists of 15 measures, grouped into three systems of five measures each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. The first measure of the first system is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The resemblance of the opening cycles would point to 24 being the *nazîre* of 23 rather than 22, as would the order in which they occur.

The musical score is organized into four systems, each with two staves:

- H2a:** Treble clef, G major. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- b:** Treble clef, G major. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- H3a:** Treble clef, D major. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- d:** Treble clef, D major. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

H3 b 2: In place of  $c\sharp$  (♯) the original has  $b\flat$  (♭); there can be little doubt that we are faced here with a simple scribal error.

H3 d: The end of 1 is clearly the place to supply the missing time unit but, as melodically at least equally convincing, one could propose 9-10  $d e$  or  $e d$ . The main virtue of the addition given is simplicity, assuming not an omission but the substitution of 2 (γ) for 3 (ϣ) in the notation of duration.