

Muzaffer

[hüseyini]

nazire-i külliyyât

fahte

15

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff is a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, labeled 'H1a'. The second staff is a single treble clef staff. The third staff is a single bass clef staff labeled 'b'. The fourth staff is a single treble clef staff. The fifth staff is a single treble clef staff labeled 'Ma'. The sixth staff is a single bass clef staff labeled 'b'. The seventh staff is a single treble clef staff labeled 'c'. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs.

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

The image shows a musical score with six staves. The first staff is labeled 'H2a' and is in treble clef. The second staff is labeled 'b' and is in bass clef. The third staff is unlabeled but in treble clef. The fourth staff is labeled 'H3a' and is in treble clef. The fifth staff is labeled 'b' and is in bass clef. The sixth staff is labeled 'c' and is in bass clef. The seventh staff is labeled 'd' and is in bass clef. The music consists of various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the staves.

H3 b 2: In place of $c\sharp$ (\sphericalangle) the original has $b\flat$ (\sim); 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 (γ) in the notation of duration.