

rast

kadim

devr-i revan

[1 = ♩] 92

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is a grand staff with a treble clef (H1) and a bass clef (14/16). The second staff is a single treble clef. The third staff is labeled 'M a' and has a treble clef. The fourth staff is labeled 'b' and has a treble clef. The fifth staff is labeled 'c' and has a treble clef. The sixth staff is labeled 'd' and has a treble clef. The seventh staff is labeled 'H2 a' and has a treble clef. The eighth staff is labeled 'b' and has a treble clef. The ninth staff is labeled 'H3 a' and has a treble clef. The tenth staff is labeled 'b' and has a treble clef. The music is written in a style that combines Western notation with traditional Turkish notation, featuring various note values and rests.

The heading *kadim* means 'ancient'.

3) Ergi 2, 31-32. 1 = ♩. Suggested tempo ♩ = 160. Internal repeats are not indicated.

H2 a 2: 10 *ch*.

H3 a 1, 2: 3, 6-7 *db*.

H3 b 1, 2: 3, 6-7 *Bk*. 1: 12-13 *F#*, 2: 10 *G#*.

2) 'Ali Ufkî 112v/219. 1 = ♩. The rhythmic cycle, although defined as *devr-i revan*, seems to be construed throughout as consisting of 12 rather than 14 time units, and the simplest way of comparing the two versions here is to present 'Ali Ufkî's notation in full:

Handwritten musical score for three parts: H1, M, and H3. The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes first and second endings, indicated by "1." and "2." above the staff lines.

**H1**

**M**

**H2**

**H3**