

Traditional music symbols Guido Monaco (Arezzo, Italy, ca 991AD) and later authors	Readable music symbols Giuseppe Gori (Arezzo, Italy, 1950) (See MYCR theory books) © Copyright 1981 by Giuseppe Gori
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Traditional staves:	Readable music grid:
Horizontal lines (every second note – for pitch)	Vertical lines ¹ (denoting octaves)
Vertical lines (each bar – for time)	Horizontal lines (each interval, bar – for time) ¹
Ledger lines: 	None
Bass clef: 	None
Treble clef: 	None

The pitch of a note is indicated both positionally and symbolically:	The pitch of a note is indicated explicitly ² :
Indicated by the position on the staff (The player needs to learn, remember and quickly recognize musical notes by position, on the Treble clef, on the Bass clef and on Ledger lines)	Indicated by the names of the notes: a, b, c, d, e, f, g or A, B, C, D, E, F, G
b (flat note)	° (quote on the left of the note)
 (double flat note)	None
# (sharp note)	° (quote on the right of the note)
x (double sharp note)	None
♮ (natural note)	None
Key signatures: 	None

The length of time a note has to be played is indicated by the symbols below:	The length of time a note has to be played is indicated by position ² (no time value is associated with notes)
Time signatures 	None
 (whole note)	None
 (1/2 note)	None
 (1/4 note)	None
 (1/8 note)	None
 (1/16 note)	None
 (1/32 note)	None
 (1/64 note)	None
. (dotted note)	None
.. (double dotted note)	None
... (triple dotted note)	None

The time ² of a "rest" (silence) is indicated by the symbols below:	The start of a "rest" is indicated by: t or T . (no time value is associated with rests)
 (whole rest)	None
 (half rest)	None
 (1/4 rest)	None
 (1/8 rest)	None
 (1/16 rest)	None
 (1/32 rest)	None
 (1/64 rest)	None

Help (finger numbers)	same as traditional
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Expression symbols:	
Slurs, Braces, accents	same as traditional
Terms for Tempo, Dynamics, Ornaments	same as traditional

1. Readable music is written from top to bottom (e.g.: as scrolling down on a Tablet PC or iPad). Thus the position of the notes (bass on the left, high pitch on the right) corresponds to the position of the piano keys.
2. What in traditional music is indicated by position (pitch of the notes) and symbolically (flat, sharps, double flat, etc.), in readable music is indicated symbolically (letters of the alphabet). Viceversa, what in traditional music is indicated symbolically (time), in readable music is indicated by position. This simplifies the notation enormously.