

## Tabulka č. 2.5

### BOETHIOVSKÁ NOTACE I (nedůsledné značení)

Tóny: A H c d e f g a h c<sub>1</sub> d<sub>1</sub> e<sub>1</sub> f<sub>1</sub> g<sub>1</sub>  
a<sub>1</sub>

Noty: A B C E H I M O X Y CC DD FF KK  
LL

### BOETHIOVSKÁ NOTACE II (průběžné značení - Codex Montpelier H 159)

Tóny: A H c d e f g a bh c<sub>1</sub> d<sub>1</sub> e<sub>1</sub> f<sub>1</sub> g<sub>1</sub>  
a<sub>1</sub>

Noty: a b c d e f g h i k l m n o  
p

### NOTACE OKTÁVOVÁ

Hucbald: Liber der harmonica institutione, GS I/118

Notker Labeo: De musica, GS I/96

Tóny: A H c d e f g a bh c<sub>1</sub> d<sub>1</sub> e<sub>1</sub> f<sub>1</sub> g<sub>1</sub> a<sub>1</sub>

#### *Princip oktavové identity*

Oddo de Cluny: Dialogus de musica, GS I/273

Γ A B C D E F G a **h** c d e f g α β χ δ

Guido de Arezzo:

Γ A B C D E F G a **h** c d e f g *a b c d*  
*a b c d*

### DAZIJSKÁ NOTACE:

The diagram shows a musical staff with five systems of notes, each with a label above it: Graves, Finales, Superiores, Excellentes, and Residui. The notes are represented by letters and symbols. Below the staff, there are handwritten annotations: 'nach links gewendet' under Graves, 'nach rechts' under Finales, 'nach links' under Superiores, 'nach rechts' under Excellentes, and 'auf dem Kopf stehend' under Residui. The staff also has a clef and a key signature with a flat.