

A
Collection
Of Classical
Ballet Variations

Book One



Written In

SUTTON • DANCE • WRITING[®]

This book is dedicated to

Lila Zali

Barbara Stewart &

The Ballet Pacifica



Lila Zali

A

Collection

of Classical

Ballet Variations

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A Collection Of Classical Ballet Variations

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The Original Ballet Russe

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The • Sutton • Movement • Writing • Press

A Collection Of Classical Ballet Variations

Written In
SUTTON • DANCE • WRITING®

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Valerie J. Sutton

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T a b l e o f C o n t e n t s

| | |
|---|----|
| About The Dance Instructors | 4 |
| About The Dance Writers | 5 |
| About The Dance Writing® Copyist | 5 |
| About Sutton Dance Writing® | 6 |
| Princess Florisse’s Solo from The Blue Bird Pas De Deux | 9 |
| Female Variation from Don Quixote Pas De Deux | 15 |
| The Lilac Fairy Solo Variation from The Sleeping Beauty | 19 |
| The Sugar Plum Fairy Solo Variation from The Nutcracker | 25 |
| Princess Aurora’s Variation from The Sleeping Beauty, Act I | 31 |
| The Dance of The Four Little Swans from Swan Lake | 37 |
| Glossary of Sutton Dance Writing® Symbols | 43 |

A b o u t T h e D a n c e I n s t r u c t o r s . . .

NANA GOLLNER

Ballerina Nana Gollner studied dance to strengthen her legs after recovering from infantile paralysis, as a child. She went on to become an international ballet star. A student of Theodore Kosloff in California, she became a soloist with American Ballet Theatre; prima ballerina of Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe; prima ballerina of Rene Blum's Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo; prima ballerina of The Original Ballet Russe and guest ballerina with the International Ballet in London. After 1948, she toured occasionally with her husband, Paul Petroff, and taught in California, Canada and Europe. She contributed two Ballet Russe solos to this collection: Princess Florisse's Solo from The Blue Bird Pas De Deux and the Female Variation from the Don Quixote Pas De Deux. Nana Gollner passed away in Belgium in 1981. We are privileged to include her two contributions to this text.

IRINA KOSMOVSKA

Irina Kosmovska was born in Moscow and spent her childhood in Berlin and Paris. She received her ballet training with Victor Gsovsky, Olga Preobrazhenskaya and Lubov Egorova. A soloist with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, she toured the world and eventually came to the United States under the sponsorship of Impresario Sol Hurok. In 1960, Irina Kosmovska organized the Los Angeles Junior Ballet Company, guiding its performance as artistic director and resident choreographer in the Southern California area. She has served as the ballet-mistress of the Los Angeles Ballet Company, principal teacher of the Los Angeles Ballet School and summer staff member of the School of American Ballet in New York City, official school of the New York City Ballet. She has contributed two Ballet Russe solos to this collection, The Lilac Fairy Solo Variation from The Sleeping Beauty and The Sugar Plum Fairy Solo Variation from The Nutcracker.

LILA ZALI

Lila Zali received her ballet training from such world famous masters as Mordkin, Swoboda, Yureiva, Bolm and Theodore Bekefi. She was soloist with the Mordkin Ballet and with the Original Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, appearing numerous times on television and in performances throughout the United States. In Hollywood, Lila Zali joined forces with Michel Panaieff, whom she had worked with in the Original Ballet Russe to form the Ballet Musicale, the forerunner of the Ballet Concerto of Los Angeles. A prolific choreographer and experienced teacher, she founded the Laguna Beach Civic Ballet Company in Laguna Beach, California, in '1962, which in 1974 became the Ballet Pacifica, performing in Southern California and elsewhere. Lila Zali has contributed two Ballet Russe solos to this collection: Princess Aurora's Variation from The Sleeping Beauty (Act I) and The Dance of The Four Little Swans from Swan Lake (Act II).

A b o u t T h e D a n c e W r i t e r s . . .

VALERIE SUTTON

Valerie Sutton is the inventor of Sutton Movement Writing and Shorthand, of which Dance Writing® is one of five sections, and is the founder of The Movement Shorthand Society, Inc. which sponsors The Center For Sutton Movement Writing. She teaches, lectures and records all forms of movement in the United States and in Europe, contributing four notated solos to this volume: Princess Florisse's Solo from The Blue Bird Pas De Deux; Female Variation from Don Quixote Pas De Deux; The Lilac Fairy Solo Variation from The Sleeping Beauty; and the Sugar Plum Fairy Solo Variation from The Nutcracker.

KATHY KAHN

Kathy Kahn, former ballet mistress of Ballet Pacifica, Laguna Beach, California, is a resident choreographer for the Company as well as a dedicated dancer and teacher. She teaches at Coastline Community College & Lila Zali Ballet Center in Laguna Beach. She has written the Princess Aurora's Variation from the Sleeping Beauty, Act I for this collection.

MARY CATHERINE KAMINSKI

Mary Catherine Kaminski is a dancer who has performed nationally with ballet and renaissance dance companies and in musical shows, including Gyles Fontaine Dance Ensemble in Philadelphia, the New York Pro-Musica Antiqua 3, and Ballet Pacifica in Laguna Beach, California. Mary Catherine is a certified teacher of Sutton Dance Writing® with a BA in dance from the University of California at Irvine, contributing The Dance of The Four Little Swans for this collection.

A b o u t T h e D a n c e W r i t i n g ® C o p y i s t . . .

LORRAINE SPADA

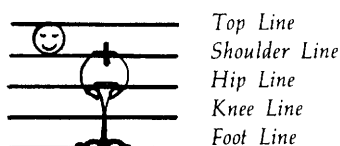
Lorraine Spada, a certified teacher of Sutton Dance Writing®, has copied The Dance of The Four Little Swans with a fine ink pen. This Dance Writing® copy work is essential for publication. It is a special skill. Ms. Spada teaches Sutton Dance Writing® to dance majors at the Boston Conservatory, and directs the Lorraine Spada School of Dance in Wilmington, Massachusetts.

A b o u t S u t t o n D a n c e W r i t i n g® . . .

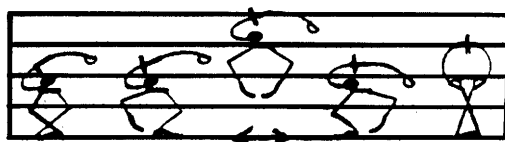
Sutton Dance Writing® is a new, international movement notation system similar in practicality to music notation. Just as music uses notes on a five-lined staff to record sound, Sutton Dance Writing® records choreography on a five-lined staff to preserve dance for generations to come.

Sutton Dance Writing® invented by Valerie Sutton, is only one section of a larger movement notation system called Sutton Movement Writing and Shorthand. The system consists of five sections: (1) Dance Writing®, for recording dance choreography (2) Mime Writing®, for writing the movements of mime performances (3) Sports Writing®, for recording ice skating, gymnastics and other sports (4) Science Writing®, for writing the movements of physical therapy and medical and scientific studies and (5) Sign Writing®, the written form for sign languages used by deaf people. The SIGN WRITER® NEWSPAPER, which is sent to deaf people in 41 countries, is written in Sign Writing®.

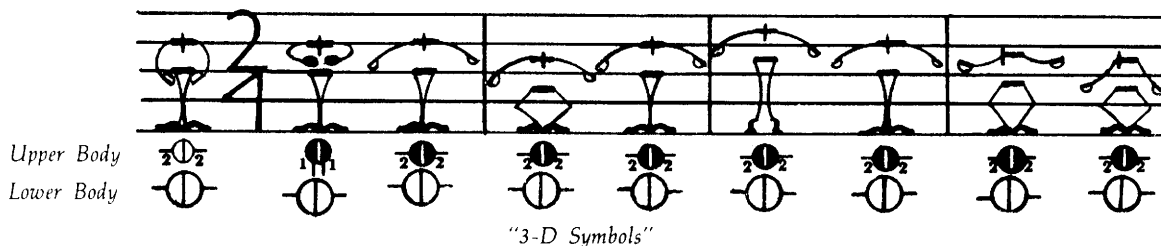
Sutton Dance Writing® was the first section to be developed. The first textbook on Dance Writing® was published in 1973. It is a pictorial system. Visual stick figures dance across the page like a cartoon, creating a film-like impression on paper. The stick figure is placed on a five-lined staff. Each line of the staff represents a specific level. The bottom line is the ground on which the figure stands. The next line up is the level of the knees when the figure stands straight. The hips are on the next line, and the shoulders the next. A Face Direction Line crosses the shoulder line, and facial expressions are written to the left of the figure:



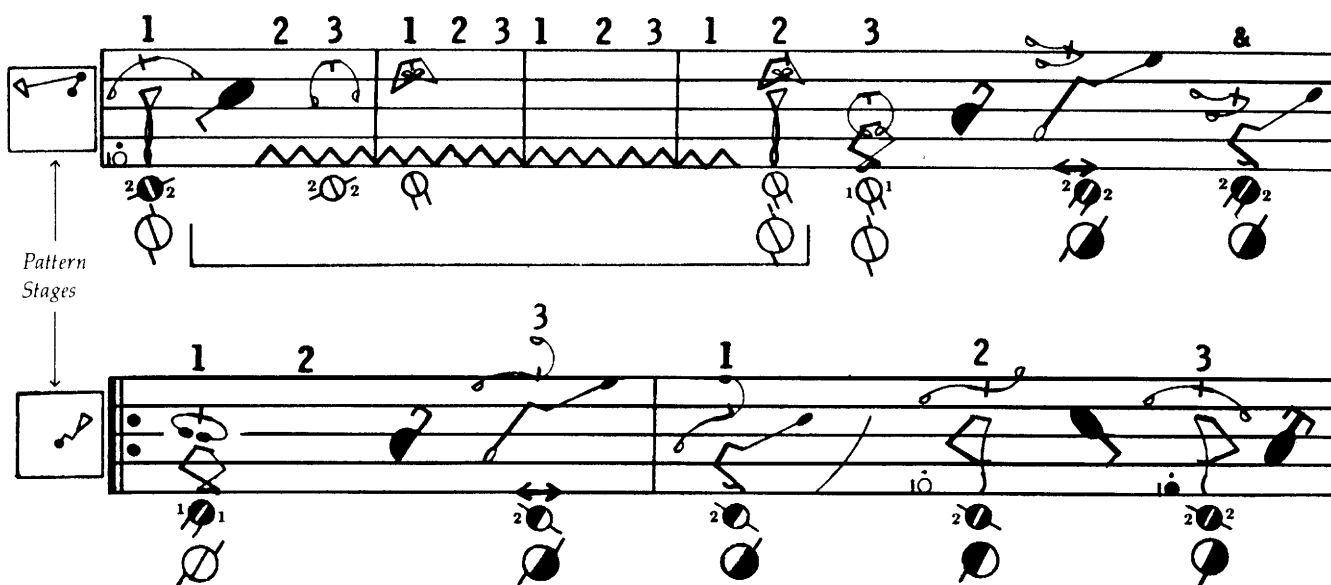
When the figure bends its knees, it lowers accordingly on the five-lined staff. When the figure jumps in the air, the drawing rises accordingly. The five-lined staff is a level guide and remains stable while the figure moves up and down. Figures and symbols are written from left to right, writing movement position by position, as if stopping a film frame by frame. For an example, the classical ballet step the pas de chat is written below:



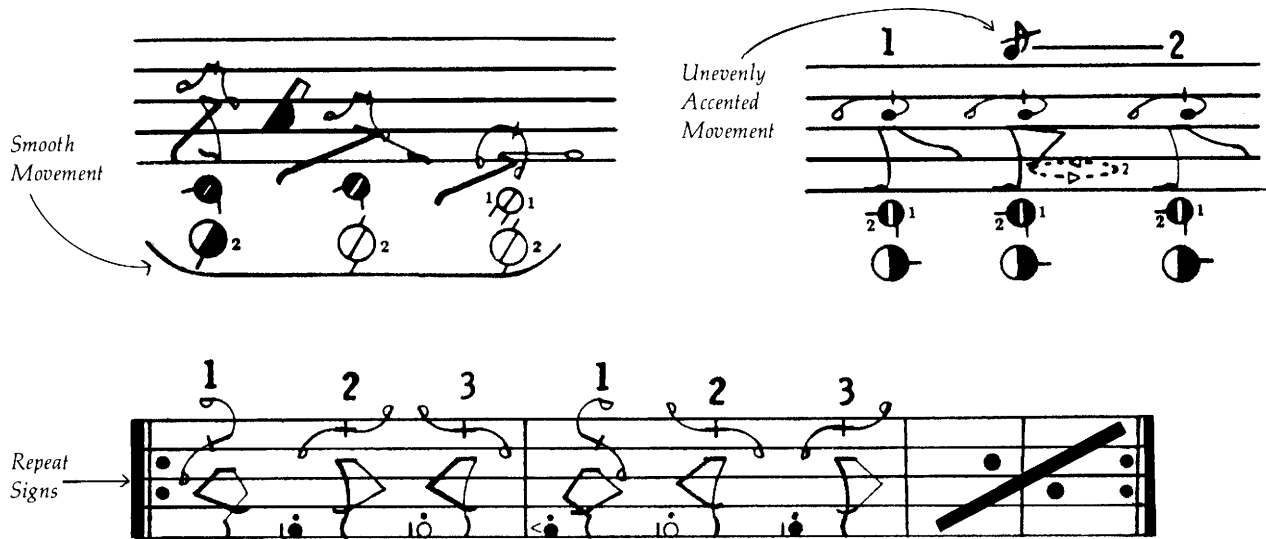
Sutton Dance Writing® combines the abstract with the visual by placing visually constructed “3-D Symbols” below each stick figure drawing. These “3-D Symbols” add further information about the third dimension (depth). The “3-D Symbols” show the overhead view, as if looking down on top of the head, seeing the limbs projecting in various directions. The first row of symbols below the five-lined staff represents the overhead view of the upper body (the arms). The second row represents the overhead view of the lower body (the legs). Small “3-D Symbols” show in-out depth. Large “3-D Symbols” show up-down depth. Numbers placed beside the “3-D Symbols” notate minute rotation (turn-in, turn-out) of the limbs.



The box to the left of every staff line is the Pattern Stage. This Pattern Stage represents the stage on which the movement is performed. The pattern is seen from overhead. A triangle placed on the Pattern Stage represents the starting position of the first stick figure on the line of notation to the right. The point of the triangle indicates the direction the first stick figure faces. A hollow triangle represents a female, and a darkened triangle represents a male. A “v” represents the person in general. The pattern of movement is written with a line coming from the triangle, finishing with a dot. The dot is the place on stage where the last figure on that line of notation finishes. The next line of notation has a new Pattern Stage, which continues the pattern where the previous Pattern Stage left off. The triangle on this new Pattern Stage will be placed where the dot was on the previous Pattern Stage.



Counts from the music are placed over the staff. Dynamics of movement, its effort and quality, are written over or under the staff with special symbols. Some of the dynamics symbols come directly from written music. Repeat signs in Dance Writing® are also similar to repeats in music notation. Large group dances can be easily notated in Sutton Dance Writing®, by writing each dancer on a separate staff line, and coordinating their staff lines under the same music counts. Patterns for group dances are written in large Pattern Stages at the bottom of each page of notation.



Sutton Dance Writing® has been taught in the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Canada and Brazil. Among the schools and companies to which the system has been presented are the Royal Danish Ballet, the University of California, the University of Oklahoma, the Cecchetti Council of America, the University of Southern Mississippi, the Walnut Hill School of Performing Arts, Boston University, the Edra Toth School and the Marblehead School of Ballet in Massachusetts, the San Diego Ballet School, Connecticut College and the Wisconsin Mime School. Sutton Dance Writing®, a requirement for dance majors, is part of the dance degree program at the Boston Conservatory in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Center For Sutton Movement Writing is a technical center that trains and certifies teachers in Sutton Movement Writing and publishes textbooks, Sheet Dance, and educational materials on the system. Sponsored by The Movement Shorthand Society, Inc., a non-profit, tax exempt, educational, membership corporation, the Center has two locations, in Newport Beach, California and in Boston, Massachusetts. The Center in Boston is primarily for Dance Writing®, and is located in the Dance Department at the Boston Conservatory. Certified teachers in the system offer courses, correspondence courses, lecture demonstrations and prepare textbooks and Sheet Dance for publication. For information on Sutton Dance Writing® contact: The Center For Sutton Movement Writing, P.O. Box 650, Astor Station, Boston, Massachusetts, 02123-0650, USA. Telephone: (617) 267-9092.

Princess Florisse's

Solo

From the Blue Bird

Pas De Deux



Princess Florisse
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
(Act III)
(Blue Bird Pas De Deux)

Music: Peter Tschaikovsky

Dance Writer: Valerie Sutton

Choreography: Marius Petipa

Dance Writing® Copyist:
Valerie Sutton

Dance Instructor: Nana Gollner

The image displays four staves of musical notation for the Blue Bird Pas De Deux. Each staff begins with a box containing a musical symbol: the first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), the second has a piano (p) dynamic marking, the third has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking, and the fourth has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, along with dance notation elements like footprints, arrows, and numbers (1, 2) indicating specific dance steps. The first staff includes the tempo marking 'Allegretto' and the time signature '3/4'. The second staff includes the tempo marking 'Allegretto' and the time signature '3/4'. The third staff includes the tempo marking 'Allegretto' and the time signature '3/4'. The fourth staff includes the tempo marking 'Allegretto' and the time signature '3/4'. The notation is arranged in a sequence of measures, with some measures containing multiple dance steps indicated by numbers and arrows.

The musical score consists of four staves. Each staff begins with a square box containing a stylized bird icon. The music is written on a five-line staff with various notes, rests, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3. Rhythmic values are shown as 2/4 and 3/4. The score includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.', and a final section labeled '2 Fin'. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'p'.

MEMO

① Although many versions of this solo flutter the hands in imitation of a blue bird, Nana Gollner's version does not flutter the hands. According to Nana Gollner, Princess Florisse was a princess, not a blue bird, and the princess fell in love with the blue bird and so danced with him. Since Princess Florisse is a mortal she should not flutter like a bird - only the Blue Bird, her partner does.

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Female Variation

From The

Don Quixote

Pas De Deux



Female Variation

DON QUIXOTE PAS DE DEUX

(Variation II)

Music: Leon Minkus

Dance Writer: Valerie Sutton

Choreography: Marius Petipa

Dance Writing® Copyist:

Dance Instructor: Nana Gollner

Valerie Sutton

Cadenza – ad libitum

The score consists of four measures of music. The first measure is a whole note chord with a fermata. The second measure is a half note chord with a fermata. The third measure is a half note chord with a fermata. The fourth measure is a half note chord with a fermata. The score includes various dance notations such as 'x:fan', 'x:closed', and 'x:open' in boxes, and '1', '2', '&' markings above the notes. The bottom two staves show more complex dance notations and a final measure with a fermata.

System 1: *X: fan*, *+X open*. Rhythmic pattern: 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &. Time signature: 3/4.

System 2: *X: fan*, *+X open*. Rhythmic pattern: 2 & 1 & 2 &. Time signature: 3/4.

System 3: *X: fan*, *+X open*. Rhythmic pattern: & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &. Time signature: 3/4.

System 4: *X: fan*, *+X1 open*, *X2: skirt*. Rhythmic pattern: 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &. Time signature: 2/4.

System 5: *X: fan*, *+X1 open*, *X2: skirt*. Rhythmic pattern: 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &. Time signature: 2/4. Ends with **Fine**.

The Lilac Fairy

Solo Variation

From

The Sleeping Beauty



The Lilac Fairy
 (Revised Edition)
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
 Prologue

Music: Peter Tchaikovsky

Dance Writer: Valerie Sutton

Choreography: Marius Petipa

Dance Writing® Copyist:
 Valerie Sutton

Dance Instructor: Mme. Irina Kosmovska

The image displays four staves of dance notation for the Prologue of 'The Lilac Fairy'. Each staff consists of a musical staff with notes and rests, and a corresponding footwork diagram below it. The footwork diagrams use circles to represent feet and arrows to indicate movement directions. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first staff is marked 'Valse' and includes counts 1, 2, 3. The second staff includes counts 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The third staff includes counts 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 and a '1.1.2.' marking. The fourth staff includes counts 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3.

1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3

The image displays four systems of musical notation for a dance. Each system consists of a staff line with musical notes and a corresponding staff of dance notation with figures and counts. The first system has counts 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, and a repeat sign. The second system has counts 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3. The third system has counts 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, with the last two counts circled. The fourth system has counts 1, 2, 1, 2, ending with '2 Fine'.

MEMOS

- ① The dance of The Lilac Fairy is choreographed for a large opera house stage. Use the whole stage to its fullest.
- ② Every count in this dance corresponds with the counts in the written music. The first two measures of the dance correspond with the introduction (preparation) in the music. The count "1" of the first measure, is a rest in the music and is therefore not heard. Count two is heard. The dancer begins on count 3 (the second played note).
- ③ This Individual Stage incorporates the pattern of all repeats written on the Staff Line to its right.
- ④ This measure notates *assemblé en tournant en dedans* ($\frac{1}{2}$ turn).
- ⑤ The music switches to 2/4 time. The following 2 measures will therefore have only 2 beats to a measure.

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The Sugar Plum Fairy

Solo Variation

From

The Nutcracker



The Sugar Plum Fairy

THE NUTCRACKER

(Act II)

Music: Peter Tchaikovsky

Dance Writer: Valerie Sutton

Choreography: Lev Ivanov

Dance Writing[®] Copyist:

Dance Instructor: Irina Kosmovska

Valerie Sutton

The image displays four systems of dance notation for the 'The Sugar Plum Fairy' dance. Each system consists of a musical staff with a treble clef and a 2/2 time signature, and a corresponding line of dance notation below it. The dance notation includes various symbols for footwork, such as circles with numbers (e.g., 2, 1, 2) and arrows indicating direction. Above the dance notation, counts and accents (e.g., 1, &, 2, &) are provided to guide the dancer's timing. The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing a diagonal slash and a circle, indicating a rest or a specific dance move. The first system shows a sequence of steps with counts 1, &, 2, &. The second system continues with counts 1, &, 2, &, 1, &, 2, &. The third system includes counts 1, &, 2, &, 1, &, 2, and a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The fourth system features a second ending bracket labeled '2.' and counts 1, &, 2, &. The notation is presented in a clear, black-and-white format, suitable for a dance score.

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

2. 1 & 2 &

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 &

1 & 2

1. & 2.

1 & 2 &

1 & 2 &

1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & Fine

Princess Aurora's

Variation From

The Sleeping Beauty

Act 1



Princess Aurora

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY

(Act I)

Music: Peter Tschaikovsky

Choreography: Marius Petipa

Dance Instructor: Lila Zali

Dance Writer: Kathy Kahn

Dance Writing® Copyist:
Kathy Kahn

Allegro Moderato

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 / 1 2 3

ad libitum

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 pp 1 2 3

p *i*

1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 *pp* 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

ad libitum
dolce 1 2 3 &

1 2 3 & 3 & 1 2 3

1 2 3 & 1 2 3 &

marcato 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1. 2 3 2. 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1

2 3 & 1 2 3 & 1 2 3 1. 2. 1. 2.

2. 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

The image displays three systems of musical notation for a string instrument, likely a violin or viola, in a 4/4 time signature with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

System 1: The first system begins with a box containing a 'v' symbol. The notation includes a half note on G4, followed by a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on Bb4, and a quarter note on C5. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The seventh measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The eighth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4.

System 2: The second system begins with a box containing a sun-like symbol and a diagonal line with '8' above and below it. The notation includes a half note on G4, followed by a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on Bb4, and a quarter note on C5. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The seventh measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The eighth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4.

System 3: The third system begins with a box containing a 'v' symbol. The notation includes a half note on G4, followed by a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The second measure contains a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on Bb4, and a quarter note on C5. The third measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The fifth measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The sixth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The seventh measure contains a quarter note on Bb4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on G4. The eighth measure contains a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on Bb4. The system concludes with the word "Fine".

The Dance of

The Four Little Swans

From

Swan Lake



The Four Little Swans

SWAN LAKE
(Act II)

Music: Peter Tchaikovsky
Choreography: Lev Ivanov
Dance Instructor: Lila Zali

Dance Writer:
Mary Catherine Kaminski
Dance Writing® Copyist:
Lorraine Spada

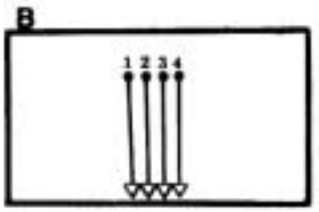
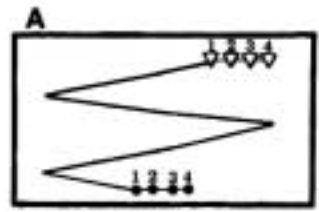
(♩ = 92) Moderato

① ② 1 2 3 4 ③ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 &

2 & 3 & 4 & 1

& 2 & 3 & 4 &

4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 &



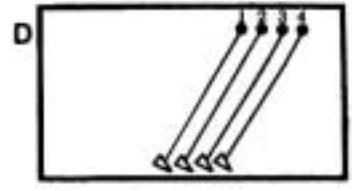
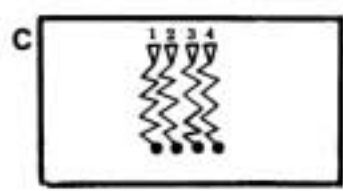
B

C

D

E

F

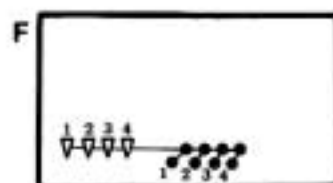
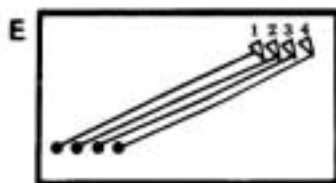


F

F

F

F



MEMOS

- ① The first four stick figures at the beginning of the notation represent the starting position of four dancers holding hands with each other. The number of the dancer has been placed over each stick figure, and their corresponding numbers are also shown in the Individual and Group Pattern Stages.
- ② This starting position notates the arm position for each dancer. The arm position will continue throughout the dance until the very last measure.
- ③ The notation following the Time Signature notates only one dancer dancing. This figure represents all four of the dancers dancing in unison, together.

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Glossary of

Sutton


Dance Writing

Symbols


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Glossary of Sutton Dance Writing® Symbols

3-D Symbol for Upper Body 

3-D Symbol For Lower Body 

Circular Motion Symbol 

Swinging Motion Symbol 

Fast Spin Turn 


Slow Inching Turn 

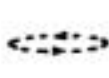
Jumping Arrow 

Traveling Symbol 

Walking Dots 

Running Dots 


Bourrée 


Circular Motion from The Knee Joint 

Touching 

Holding 


Striking 

Brushing 

Rubbing 


Trembling 


Smooth Line 

Unit Connecting Line 


Staccato Movement 

Accented Movement 

Fermata-Sustained Movement 

Unevenly Accented Movement 

Forceful Movement 

Peaceful Movement 

Tempo Word **Allegro**

Dynamics Word *agitato*

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Valerie Sutton

Inventor,

Sutton

Dance Writing®
