

THE ZORN SYSTEM

Friedrich Albert Zorn created this system at the end of the 19th century by improving the one that his contemporary Arthur Saint Léon had developed. This system is a figurative one where dances are written through a succession of thumbnails that describe the movements of the body. This system was written, however, from the spectator's point of view and, as such, meant that it was incomplete for the dancers.

STEPANOV'S METHOD FOR ANALYSING MOVEMENT

Vladimir Stepanov, the Russian ballet master from the great Mariinsky Theatre in Saint Petersburg, was the first person at the end of the 19th century to take an analytical, and not just formal, interest in movement notation. As such, his system was one of the first to take into account all dances and not just a specific genre.

During the 20th century, two systems, created by Rudolf Benesh and Rudolf Laban, were developed and are still used today in many dance companies.

THE BENESH SYSTEM or CHOREOLOGY

This system, presented in London in 1955, was created by Rudolf Benesh and his wife Joan Rothwell. She was a dancer, but he was not, unlike most creators of movement notation systems.

His system is minimal and essentially notes movement high points, which he calls key-frames, on a stave similar to a musical stave.

This system is used in France by Angelin Preljocaj and Régine Chopinot.