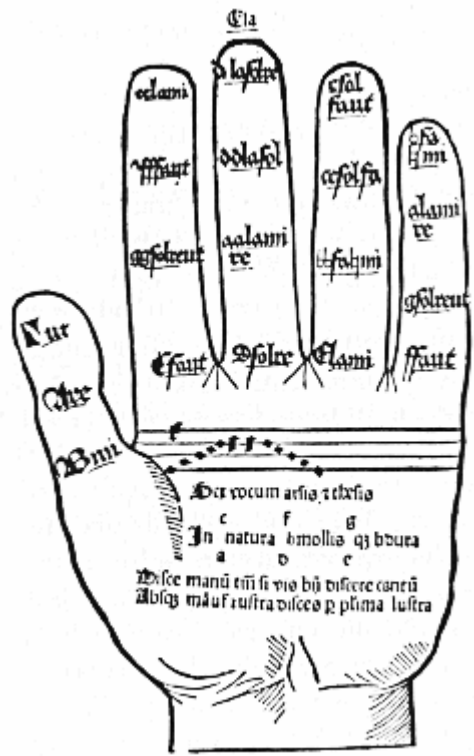


13

14

Guido d'Arezzo c 991 AD - c 1033 AD

This Spanish monk was a medieval music educator. He developed a form of sight-singing based on the syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol* and *la*. ('*ut*' later become '*doh*') The syllables were taken from the Latin hymn *Ut queant laxis* and represent the first word of each phrase moving up a step in the hymn. These syllables have become the basis for the Solfège system used today. Guido also developed a system of training singers to read music by using their hand. He assigned different pitches to the knuckles and curves in the hand, pointed to the spot and had the singers sing that note. Guido was the first to use parallel lines and a four line staff to name the notes of a scale.



In the illustration of the Guidonian Hand to the left, each Latin symbol on the hand represents a different pitch. In his treatise *Micrologus*, Guido developed an accurate system of representing pitch on a 4-line staff and introduced the first system of clefs to indicate pitch names.

Aeolian

Evelyn Stroobach

Expressive ♩ = 88 - 96

mf legato

4

7

10