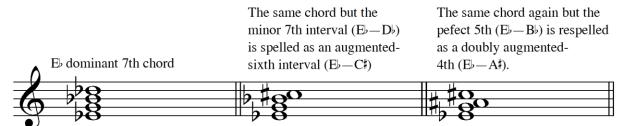
Enharmonic Spellings of the Barbershop Seventh Chord (aka, dominant seventh or major-minor seventh)

REVIEW: dominant 7th chords are traditionally spelled as a major triad plus a minor seventh interval above the chord root.

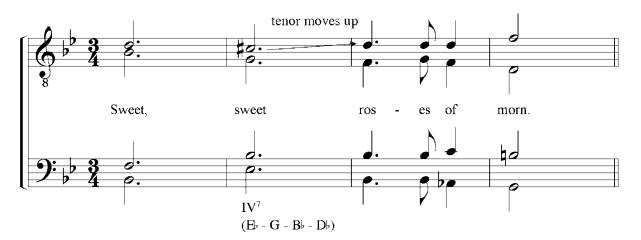


So why do arrangers use those alternate spellings? Two reasons:

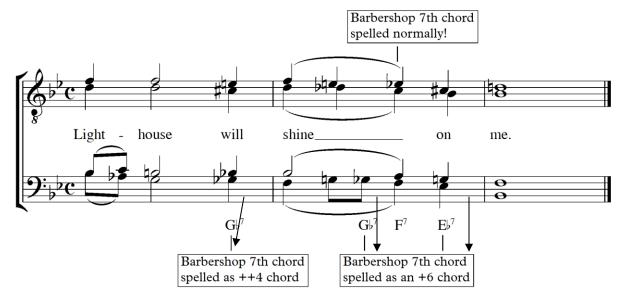
- To show the direction the chromatic note will move
- To make the music easier for the performer to read

As shown above, there are two common enharmonic spellings of the barbershop seventh chord (BS⁷):

1. As an AUGMENTED-SIXTH ($^{+}6$) CHORD: in m. 2 of *Sweet Roses of Morn* the minor 7^{th} interval between the bass and tenor ($E_{\flat}-D_{\flat}$) is respelled as an $^{+}6$ ($E_{\flat}-C_{\sharp}$). Use of this spelling makes it clear to the tenor that he will move upward to "roses."



2. As a DOUBLY AUGMENTED-FOURTH CHORD. In *Shine on Me*, on the word "will" the basses sing a Gb and the leads sing a Ct, forming the interval of a doubly augmented 4th (++4). This interval sounds the same as Gb—Db, a perfect 5th (P5). So, not only is a P5 respelled as a ++4, but the chordal 7th is also respelled as an +6 (as in *Sweet Roses of Morn* above). Notice that both the tenor and lead move *upward* to their next note (on "shine"); the enharmonic respellings help to show this.



But too much enharmonic spelling can make the chord very difficult to figure out! What is the chord on the syllable "Do" of Dominion?

