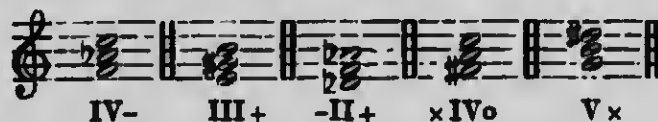
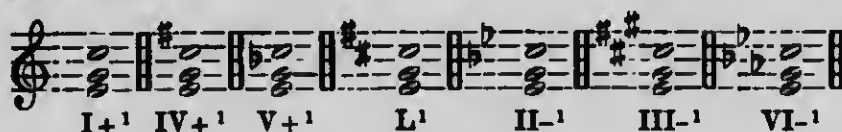


APPENDIX.

The following example illustrates some of the chromatic triads (in the key of C) with their symbols.



The symbols for the first and second inversions of triads are formed by placing the small figures 1 and 2 respectively, after the sign indicating the character of the chord; thus, $I+^1$, the first inversion of the tonic major chord, and $I-^2$, the second inversion of the tonic minor chord. The following example illustrates the first inversion of the triad of C, as it occurs in seven different major keys.



The sign 'o,' it will be seen, is omitted after the symbol L ; this is invariably the case when L^1 has a dominant character and resolves on I or I^1 ; when it resolves upon $III-$, the sign 'o' should be added, thus, Lo^1 .

The following example illustrates the symbols employed for the chords of the seventh in most frequent use, in both C major and C minor. The sign + is usually omitted after V , as this chord is invariably major.



The symbols for the inversion of chords of the dominant seventh are formed thus V_7^1 , V_7^2 , and V_7^3 .