STRADELLA ACCORDION COMPLEX BASS CHORDS
PRINCIPLE: Extended chords enhance music when playing solo treble orchestral notes.

NOTATION: Counterbass: underlined
$\underline{\underline{C}}$ [over Ab bass note] $\underline{\underline{A b}}$ or $\underline{\underline{\mathrm{G} \#}}$ [over E bass note]

Slash Chords: chord/bass note C/E $=E$ counterbass + C major chord $\mathrm{C} 7 / \mathrm{Bb}=\mathrm{Bb}$ bass note +C 7 chord

ORIENTATION: from a bass note. Root $(C)=>5^{\text {th }}(G) ; 3^{\text {rd }}(\underline{\underline{E}}) ; b(\underline{\underline{B}}) ; \#(\underline{\underline{C \#}}) ; 4^{\text {th }}(F) ; 6^{\text {th }}(\underline{\underline{A}})$, etc.
THREE WAYS TO BUILD A COMPLEX BASS CHORD:

1. ADD NOTE: a fourth note added to a major or minor chord triad.

For example add sixth, major seventh, flat $9^{\text {th }}=>$ to play C6, Cm6, Cmaj7(?), C7b9
2. PLAY INNER CHORD: with or without root.

Cmaj7 contains Em; C9 contains Gm; C7b9 contains Bbdim: Cø7 contains Ebm;.
3. PLAY THREE BUTTONS: C+ (augmented or \#5) => C G\#/E Cmaj9 => C\&G/C

The "quality" of a chord depends upon the root, the third (establishes major or minor), and $7^{\text {th }}$ or $9^{\text {th }}$ which may be natural or flatted. It is preferable to include these notes.

Any note of a diminished or an augmented chord can be the root. As there are only three diminished chords and only four augmented chords, you can substitute the nearest.
$($ Cdim $=$ Ebdim $=$ F\#dim $=$ Adim $) \quad(\mathrm{Ddim}=$ Fdim $=$ Abdim $) \quad($ Gdim $=$ Bbdim $=\operatorname{Dbdim})$
$(\mathrm{C}+=\mathrm{Ab}+=\mathrm{E}+) \quad(\mathrm{F}+=\mathrm{A}+=\mathrm{C} \#+) \quad(\mathrm{G}+=\mathrm{B}+=\mathrm{D} \#) \quad(\mathrm{D}+=\mathrm{F} \#=\mathrm{G} \#)$
Stradella Bass Seventh and Diminished chords omit the $5^{\text {th }}$. (e.g. C7 omits G, Cdim omits Gb) Therefore Cdim [Co] = Cm6, F7, or D7b9

C7, C7b9, C9, Cø7, C11, C13 all contain a flat $7^{\text {th }}$. Can substitute C7 for all, except Cø7.
PLAYING USEFUL CHORDS (examples with C as root):
C6 => C $+\mathrm{Am}(\mathrm{Am} / \mathrm{C})$ or C/를 or Cdim (Same as Am7) (Can substitute for major chord)
Cmaj7 $\left[\mathrm{C}_{\Delta}\right]=>\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{Em}(\mathrm{Em} / \mathrm{C})$ or $\mathrm{C} / \underline{\underline{B}} \quad$ (Can substitute for major chord)
$C 9=>C+G m \quad(G m / C) \quad$ (Occasionally can substitute for major chord)
$C m 6=>\underline{\underline{A}}+\mathrm{Cm}(\mathrm{Cm} / \underline{\underline{A})}$ [Same as Aø7] or Cm6 <= Cdim => F7
Cm7 => $\underline{\underline{\mathrm{C}}}+\mathrm{Eb}(\mathrm{Eb} / \underline{\underline{\mathrm{C}}}) \quad$ (= Eb6) Counterbass root for chords with flat $3^{\text {rd }} \& 7^{\text {th }}(\mathrm{m} 7 \& \varnothing 7)$
Cø7 [Cø, Cm7b5, half dim, $\left.\operatorname{dim} 7^{\text {th }}\right]=>\underline{\underline{\mathrm{C}}}[$ or C] $+\mathrm{Ebm}(E b m / \underline{\underline{C}}) \quad$ (Same as Ebm6)
C7b9 => C + Bbdim [two rows down] (Bbdim/C) or $\underline{\underline{\mathrm{C} \mathrm{\#}}+\mathrm{C} 7(\mathrm{C} 7 / \underline{\underline{\mathrm{C} \mathrm{\#}}}) ~}$ or $\underline{\underline{\mathrm{C}}}+\operatorname{Dbdim}(\operatorname{Dbdim} / \underline{\underline{C}})$
Csus4 => Bb/C
"Reverse $7^{\text {th" }}$ B7 => Gbdim/B
Tritone Substitution [flat $5^{\text {th }}$, three whole step notes up, or two counterbass buttons up]
Tritone chords have same $3^{\text {rd }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$, but in reverse order.
D7 <=> Ab7 G7 <=> Db7 or C\#7 C7 <=> Gb7 or F\#7 F7 <=> B7 Bb7 <=> E7 Eb7 <=> A7

## Don't Blame Me

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