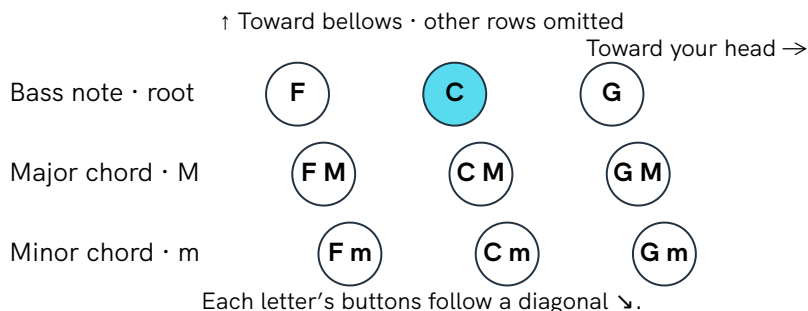


Stradella: Bass Note or Chord Button?

One fundamental button chooses a bass note. One chord button chooses a preset chord. Check the row as well as the letter.

1 · FIND THE C ANCHOR

Use a teacher-confirmed **standard-bass (Stradella)** accordion with these F, C and G buttons. This is not a free-bass map.

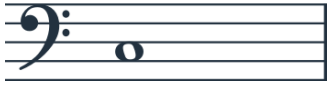


Player view: bellows above; head right. Ask your teacher to identify the C fundamental button and its tactile mark, if present. Use that button as your anchor.

2 · SAME LETTER, DIFFERENT BUTTONS

C root · one pitch class

C root



Fundamental row

C M · major chord

C M



Major third: 4 semitones

C m · minor chord

C m



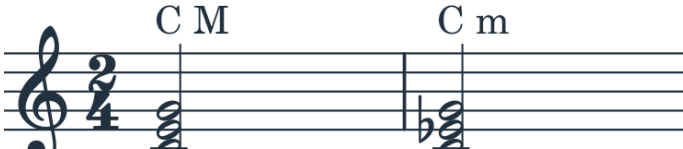
Minor third: 3 semitones

These are **pitch-class illustrations**, not guaranteed sounding registers. C-E-G and C-E^b-G differ at the third. Here, the note names identify chord tones without fixing their octaves. Actual voicing and octave doubling depend on the instrument and register setting.

3 · READ A BASS-CHORD ROUTE



Count 1-2 in each bar. Beat 1: fundamental row. Beat 2: major row. Each label means **one button**. Point to all eight choices, then play with teacher confirmation.



Same-root comparison: hold C M for two beats, then C m for two beats. Keep the C column; change the chord row.

Try it Point to C root, C M and C m. Name each chord's pitch classes. Which note changes?

Mini-key: C M = C-E-G; C m = C-E^b-G. The third changes E → E^b.



Piano models · quarter = 60 · 1: route · 2: same-root comparison.
Route: roots C3/F3/G3; chords C3-E3-G3, C3-F3-A3, G3-B3-D4.
Comparison: C4-E4-G4 then C4-E^b4-G4. Pitch and timing only; not reed registers.
Listen: scan or visit [tissimo.co/worksheets/accordion-stradella-note-chord-map](https://www.tissimo.co/worksheets/accordion-stradella-note-chord-map)