## How to use this BOOK....

This CHORD DICTIONARY shows the notation, fingering and keyboard diagrams for all of the important chords used in modern popular music. In order to make this dictionary useful to the amateur organist, only the most practical position of each chord is shown. The position given is the one that is generally best for use in playing accompaniments on the lower manual. The chords are first classified according to KEY in alphabetical order. Flat or sharp key families will be found following the letter name they contain. Thus the key families of the chords will be found in the following order:

## A A B B C C D D E E F F G G

This system is used rather than chromatic order, as it is more consistent with proper alphabetizing. Under each key family, the chords are arranged in the following order:

# MAJOR, MINOR, DIMINISHED, AUGMENTED SIXTH CHORDS SEVENTH CHORDS

(whose names contain no numbers larger than 7)

#### NINTH CHORDS

(all chords containing the number 9 in the chord name)

### ELEVENTH CHORDS THIRTEENTH CHORDS

The DOMINANT SEVENTH CHORD, which is simply termed a "7th chord" in popular music, is given in two forms; the complete chord and the three-note form. The three-note dominant seventh with the fifth omitted often sounds better than the full chord. It is easier to play, and frequently makes a more pleasing progression to the following chord.

TWO PEDAL NOTES are given for each chord. These are used as Bass Notes for the accompanying chord. The Fundamental, or root bass note, is given first, and is the one most frequently used with the chord. The second pedal note that is given is called the Alternate pedal. It is particularly useful in playing rhythmic accompaniments, in which the foot plays the fundamental pedal first, followed by one or more chords, then the alternate pedal, followed by one or more chords.

FINGERING indicated for each chord may be regarded as a Basic Fingering. Whatever is most comfortable for the individual hand is usually best. Fingerings may be altered for certain chord progressions. It is very common to substitute the 4th finger for the 5th finger.

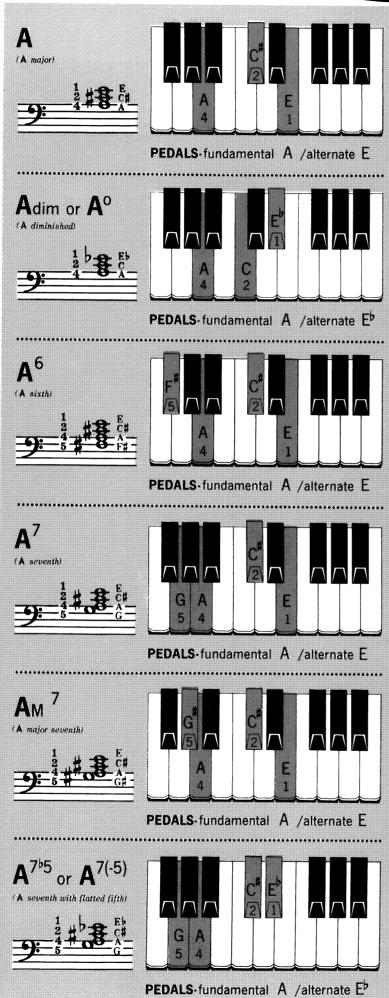
Those who wish to learn the rules for the formation of the chords contained in this book, and the reasons for the selection of the particular positions of each chord given, will find valuable information on the last four pages of this book.

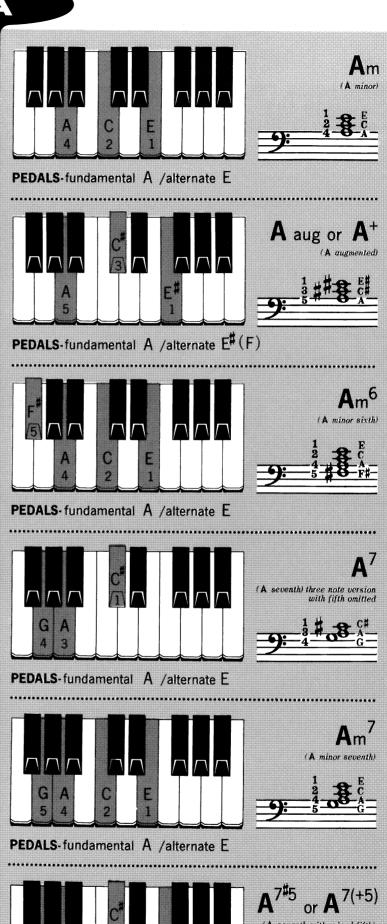
IMPORTANT! Double sharps ( $\mathbf{x}$ ) and double flats ( $\mathbf{b}$ ) are used in this book only where it is impractical to spell the chords with simpler enharmonic notation.

(A double sharp raises a note two half-steps. A double flat lowers a note two half-steps.)

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**PEDALS**-fundamental A /alternate  $E^{\sharp}(F)$ 

# Ab

