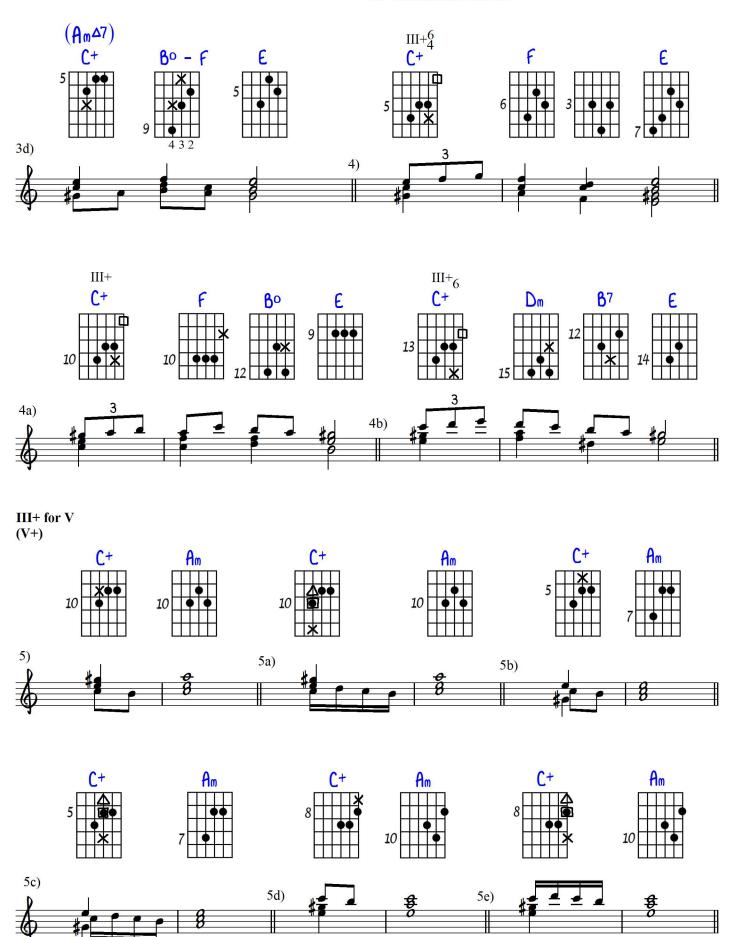
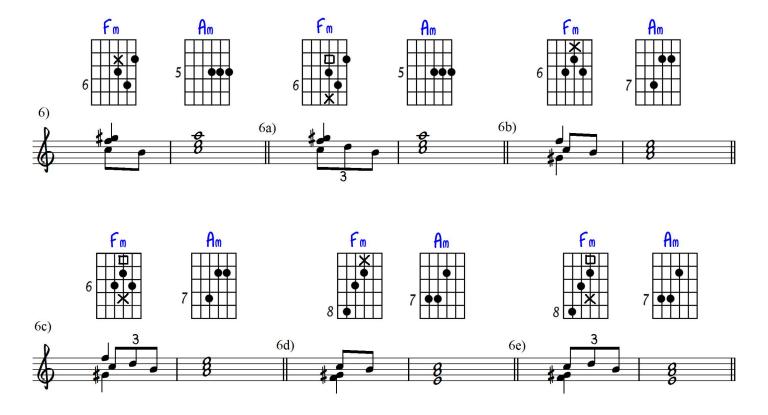
Unusual Diatonic Chords in Baroque Minor

ii as passing chord (viio) ii₆ ii ii Bm Am Bm Am Am Bm Am Am Am 1) ii_4^6 ii6 A(m)/9 Bm/69 Am Am 10 1c) 1d) III+ as ii for ii^o in altered i cycle of 4ths ii_4^6 $(A_m\Delta 7)$ Bm G 10 2) $(Am^{\Delta7})$ $(Am^{\Delta7})$ $(Am^{\Delta7})$ Am Dm Am 3a) 3b) 3c)

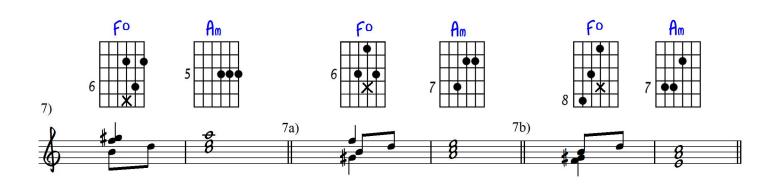
III+ as substitute for III



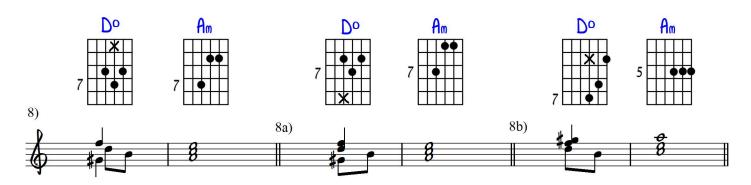
Enharmonic (L)vi for V [Enharmonic - using G# as b3 for the Fm] (L) = lowered

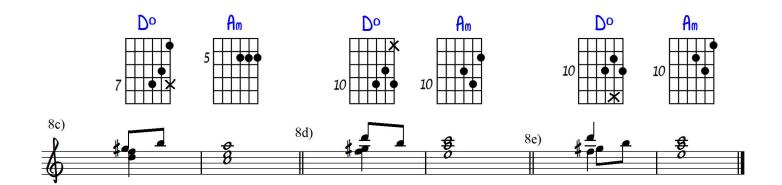


L vio for V [Enharmonic - using G# as b3, and B as b5 for the F^o]



Enharmonic ivo for V [Enharmonic - using G# as b5 for the Do]

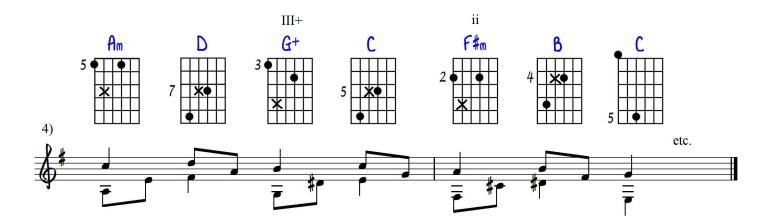




III+ for III again, and ii for iio

(J.S.Bach - 1st Lute Suite Bourree - excerpt)

Notice how Bach softens the dissonance of the III+ by bringing in the dissonant note (D#) after the others have already been sounded (he was a sneaky rascal).



Set up key of Am, then:

