Each scale begins on the 3rd string and requires only one major position change within that scale, either ascending or descending. Each scale, of course, uses two strings.


The "G" and "A" alphabets have five fingering possibilities. On the 3rd string alone, and then four fingerings on the 3rd and 2nd strings combined.

The "A,B,C and $E$ alphabets will require a slightly altered treatment because of the guitar tuning. In some situations, a "direct change" of one fret position is needed to accommodate these scales. (See next page for clarification)

From "B" onward, these scales have nine fingering possibilities. On the "B" string alone, four fingerings on "G and $B$ " and four fingerings on "B and E."

The "B" alphabet has one extra unison on the " G " string alone

BASIS OF FINGERING ON "G and B"

1. Ascend on "G" - descend on "G"
2. Ascend on "B" - descend on "B"
3. Ascend on "G" - descend on "B"
4. Ascend on " B " - descend on " $\mathrm{G} "$


The "D" alphabet does not pose the problem of needing a "direct change."


The "E" alphabet has the "direct change" problem.

Depending on the style of guitar that you are playing, the single string possibilities might lessen due to the range of the accessible finger board, but there always will be four different fingerings on the "G \& B" strings and four different fingerings on the "B \& E" strings. So much for memory!

