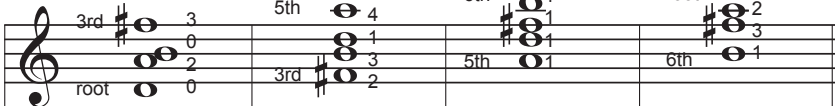
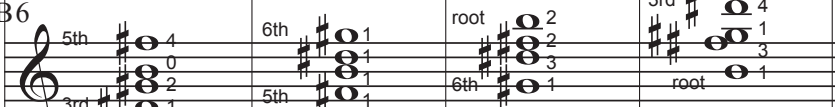


(Book 5) Lesson 6a.

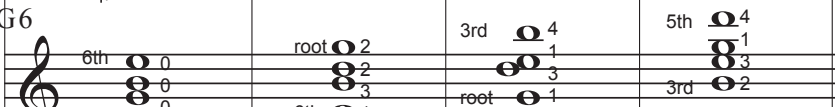
D6

Low Root Pos. 

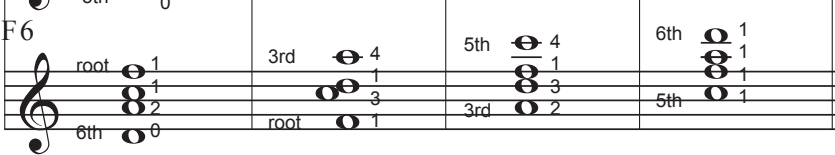
B6

Low 1st Inv. 

G6

Low 2nd Inv. 

F6


Low 3rd Inv. 

Low Position Major 6th with bass note on "D".

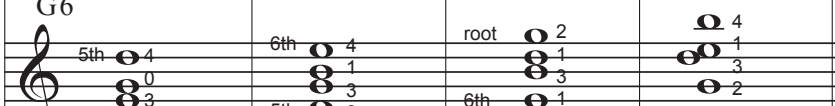
Move each staff upwards along the fingerboard in half tones to whatever pitch range your guitar and your fingers can accomodate.

Spell the chords in close voicing, automatically placing the second note up an octave. Learning the chord fingerings is not good enough. You must also be aware of the chordal tones involved in any chord.

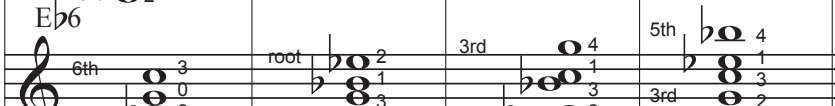
Bb6

Low Root Pos. 

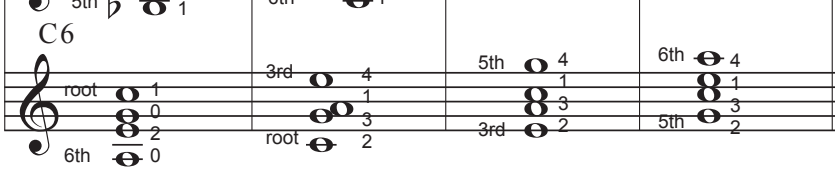
G6

Low 1st Inv. 

Eb6

Low 2nd Inv. 

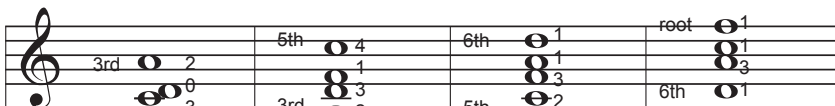
C6

Low 3rd Inv. 

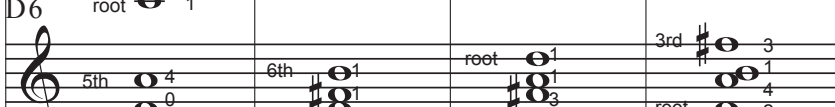
Low Position Major 6th with bass note on "A".

The "root position" major sixth chord with its bass note on the "A" string is one of the most difficult fingerings on the guitar and especially so in the lower pitch ranges where the fret spacing is larger. The "Bb6" is not particularly difficult because it involves the open G string. However, when you move the chord up a half tone, the fingering will be challenging.

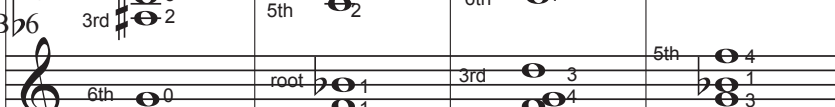
F6

Low Root Pos. 

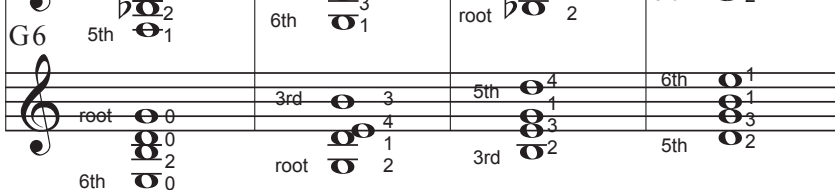
D6

Low 1st Inv. 

Bb6

Low 2nd Inv. 

G6

Low 3rd Inv. 

Low Position Major 6th with bass note on "E".

Four note chords of any kind in a low range can be muddy. The muddiness is caused by the fact that the difference in vibration frequency from one note to another is rather small. Notes in higher pitch range have larger vibration frequency differences so the chords tend to be clearer.