A MODERN METHOD FOR GUITAR

William Leavitt

Volume 1
This book has been specifically designed to accomplish two things...

#1. To teach the student to READ music.

Reading "crutches" have been eliminated as much as possible. Fingering and counting indications have been kept at what I consider a sensible minimum.

#2. For the gradual development of dexterity in BOTH hands.

This is the physical part of learning to play the guitar and as such cannot be rushed. Practice all material slowly enough to maintain an even tempo. Do not skip or "slight" anything, and also do not attempt to "completely perfect" any one lesson before going on. Playing technique is an accumulative process and you will find each time you review material already studied it will seem easier to play. (Slow, steady practice and constant review will eventually lead to speed and accuracy.)

I should like to mention at this point that all music presented for study on these pages is original and has been created especially for the guitar. EACH composition has been designed to advance the student's musical knowledge and playing ability, and yet be as musical as possible. There is no student-teacher division in the duets. Both guitar parts are written to be studied by the pupil and almost all parts will musically stand alone.

I have not included any "old favorites" as guitar arrangements of these songs are available in many existing publications. (Also, you do not learn to READ music by playing melodies that are familiar to you.)

I have not tried to make this book into a music dictionary by cramming it with pages filled with nothing but musical terms and markings as it is considerably more important to give the student as much music to play as possible. (The most common and necessary terms and markings are, of course, used and explained...If further information is desired, some very excellent music dictionaries in soft cover editions can be obtained at a small cost.)

I do feel, however, that with this method, (as with all others) you must search out additional material to practice as your ultimate ability depends entirely on how much reading and playing you do.

So good luck, and have fun...

Wm.G. Leavitt
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SECTION ONE

TO TUNE THE GUITAR: (using piano or pitch pipe)

1. Tune the open 1st string to the first E above middle C...
2. Press the 2nd string down at the fifth fret and tune (2nd stg.) until it sounds exactly the same as the open 1st string.......
3. Press the 3rd string down at the fourth fret and tune (3rd stg.) until it sounds exactly the same as the open 2nd string...
4. Press 4th string at fifth fret... tune to open 3rd string.....
5. " 5th " " " " " " " " 4th " ..... 
6. " 6th " " " " " " " " " 5th " ..... 

THE STAFF: consists of 5 lines and 4 spaces, and is divided into MEASURES by BAR LINES.....

CLEF SIGN: Guitar music is written in the TREBLE (or "G") clef, and the number of sharps (#) or flats (b) found next to the clef sign indicate the KEY SIGNATURE. (to be explained more fully at a later time...)

"G" clef shows the position of the note G

"COMMON" TIME VALUES OF THE NOTES: eighth notes (in groups) ..... (or singly)

4 beats 2 beats each 1 beat each 1/2 beat each

Continued on next page
TIME SIGNATURES: Next to the clef sign (at the beginning of a composition) are found two numbers (like a fraction) or a symbol which represents these numbers. The top number tells how many beats (or counts) in a measure, and the bottom number indicates what kind of note gets one beat.

EXAMPLE: \( \frac{4}{4} \) means four quarters, or four beats per measure with a quarter note receiving one beat, or count. The symbol is...C

**Notes In The First Position**

(No sharps or flats. KEY of C Major)

Order of the notes going up the scale A B C D E F G, A B C D E F G, A B etc.

Start at any point, read left to right

---

**Frets and Fingers**


**Stgs & Count**

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc...

---

**Exercise 1**

---

**Count 1 2 3 4**
"READ" the notes, NOT the fingering, as these numbers will eventually be omitted...

EXERCISE 2

EXERCISE 3

EXERCISE 4

count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 etc.
Sea To Sea (duet)
Starting on C one OCTAVE higher than C found on the 5th string, we complete the UPPER REGISTER of the 1st position.

EXERCISE 5

EXERCISE 6
Note And Chord Review

(Regular review of all material is a must!)

EXERCISE 7

EXERCISE 8
Rhythm Accompaniment

(CHORD SYMBOL
- OR NAME)

↓ STRUM AGAIN FOR EACH DIAGONAL LINE

\[ C \] \[ F \] \[ C \] \[ G7 \]

HOLD 2 BEATS LIKE A HALF NOTE

\[ C \] \[ F \] \[ C \] \[ G7 \] \[ C \]

(*) A BETTER RHYTHMIC PULSE IS PRODUCED IF YOU RELAX LEFT HAND PRESSURE AT THESE POINTS(*). HOWEVER, DO NOT REMOVE FINGERS FROM STRINGS. ALSO, IF OPEN STRINGS ARE INVOLVED, MUTE THEM WITH THE SIDE OF THE RIGHT HAND AT THE SAME INSTANT THAT YOU RELAX LEFT HAND PRESSURE.
"LEDGER" lines are added below or above the staff for notes too low or too high to appear on the staff. .......

EXERCISE 9

E F G A B C

1 2 3 0 2 0

3 1 0

3 2 0 3

1 0

(hold down)
Review

Complete 1st position. Key of C Major

EXERCISE 10
Imitation Duet

(1st Guitar)

(2nd Guitar)
Here We Go Again (duet)

(1st GTR)

(2nd Gtr)

"MUTE" OR DEADEN THE 5th STRING BY LIGHTLY TOUCHING IT WITH THE SIDE OF THE 3rd FINGER SO IT WILL NOT SOUND
**Rhythm Accompaniment**

**BASS NOTES AND CHORDS**

All chord symbols (names) appearing as only a letter are assumed to be MAJOR chords. A letter followed by the numeral "7" represents DOMINANT 7th chords. A letter followed by a small "m" are MINOR.

(Do not skip or "slight" any lesson material)
Eighth Notes - Counting and Picking

\( \Box \) means pick downward  \( \lozenge \) means pick upward

EXERCISE 1

EXERCISE 2

"FERMATA" means "hold"

(Review of all material is a must)
EIGHTH NOTES... counting and picking

EXERCISE 3

[Music notation image]
"Rests", "Tied Notes", "Dotted Notes"

COMMON TIME VALUES OF "RESTS" (periods of silence)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whole note rest</th>
<th>half note rests</th>
<th>quarter note rests</th>
<th>eighth note rests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 beats-or one complete measure</td>
<td>2 beats each</td>
<td>1 beat each</td>
<td>1/2 beat each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"TIED" NOTES. When two notes are "tied" together with a curved line, only the first note is picked, the second note is merely held and counted.

"DOTTED" NOTES. A "dot" placed after any note increases the time value of the note by one-half. Or you may say a "dot" found next to any note receives half the time value of the note itself.

EXERCISE (count aloud as you play)
First Solo

Solo arrangement. . . with melody AND accompaniment.

BE SURE TO HOLD ALL NOTES FOR THEIR FULL TIME VALUES

ACCOMPANIMENT CHORD IS PLAYED ON THE 2nd BEAT

MÉLODY NOTE IS PICKED ON THE 1st BEAT AND HELD WHILE CHORD IS PLAYED

fine
Rhythm Accompaniment

CHORD DIAGRAMS
1. Vertical lines represent strings
2. Horizontal lines represent frets
   (see illustration, page 3)
3. Dots represent finger placement
4. Numbers indicate fingers to be used
5. Zero means open string
6. X means muted string

C7(dom. 7th)  F(major)  Fm(minor)  G7(dom. 7th)

EXERCISE  (USE ONLY THE CHORD FORMS SHOWN ABOVE)

C  C7  F  Fm  etc.

C  G7  C  etc.

IF NO NUMBER, ZERO
OR X IS FOUND BELOW
THE DIAGRAM DO NOT
ALLOW THE PICK TO
STRIKE THE STRING

EXERCISE

Am  Dm  E7  Am  etc.

OPTIONAL
FINGERED
NOTE OR
OPEN STRING

THIS EXERCISE COMBINES ALL FORMS SHOWN ABOVE, AND SHOULD
NOT BE ATTEMPTED UNTIL THE PRECEDING CHORD SEQUENCES ARE,
AT LEAST, PARTIALLY MASTERED.

EXERCISE

C  E7  F  Fm  C  C7  etc.

F  Fm  C  Am  Dm  G7  C

ALL CHORD FORMS MUST BE MEMORIZED
Second Solo

Solo arr. with melody above (as well as below) the chord accompaniment.

HOLD ALL NOTES FOR THEIR FULL VALUE

\[ C = \frac{4}{4} \]

[Musical notation image]

Ritard -

fine
Etude No. 3 (duet)
Picking Etude No. 1
(for development of the right hand)

PREPARATION

* 1st stg, 3rd fret
** 1st stg, 5th fret
2nd stg, 5th fret
2nd stg, 6th fret

Etude

Tempo—Moderately Slow 4

A tempo (back to Tempo)

27

fine
Two, Two (duet)

\[ \frac{2}{2} \]  A HALF NOTE GETS ONE BEAT

(count 1 \ldots 2 \ldots 1 \ldots 2\ldots

(count 1 & 2 & ah 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & etc.

(count 1 & ah 2 &

(count 1 & 2 &

(count 1 & 2 &

(\[ \frac{2}{2} \] is often mis-used to represent 4/4 in popular music)
al coda

count 1 & 2 &

D. S. al coda

This means to play again from the \( \frac{3}{8} \) sign to the al coda ... then skip to the coda (\( \diamond \))

coda
Key of G (1st position)

(All F's are sharped)

Rhythm Accompaniment

G

G07 (diminished 7th)

This chord structure is also indicated by the abbreviation "dim". Even though the numeral 7 is often omitted from the symbol - diminished 7th is intended.

D7

EXERCISE

G

G7

C

G0(7)

eetc...

G

D7

G

C

G

Em

B7

"Hold 2 beats like a half note"

EXERCISE

Em

Am

B7

Em
EXERCISE

(Rhythm Acc.)

G | B7 | Em | C

G | G° | Am | D7 | G | C | G

Sixteenth Notes

♩♩♩♩ = ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩
Picking Etude No. 2
FOR ALTERNATE PICKING...WHILE SKIPPING STRINGS

PAY VERY STRICT ATTENTION TO "DOWN" & "UP"
PICKING ON ALL 8th NOTE PASSAGES

(Back to Measure 1)

Repeat from preceding sign
(facing opposite direction)

(hold down top note)

(hold bottom notes full value)

fine
Key of F (1st position)

(All B's are flatted)

Rhythm Accompaniment

F7 1st Finger across all strings-called "Grand Barre"

optional

EXERCISE

F C7 F F7

Bb etc.

C9 F

Note the slight difference in this D Minor fingering from the one on page 24

EXERCISE

Dm Gm A7 Dm

Several of the forms presented above will take some time to play clearly. Be patient and keep at them...
There are two ways to pick consecutive sets of Triplets. Practice the entire exercise thoroughly, using first the picking marked TYPE 1... then practice using TYPE 2.

EXERCISE
Waltz in F (solo)

(A "Waltz" has 3 beats per measure)

notes appearing before the beginning measure are called "PICK-UPS"

count 2 3 1 2 3 etc..

Rallentando (slow down)  Atempo (back in tempo)

Ritard - poco a poco (little by little)

fine
The sixth "degree" or note of any major scale is the "tonic" or 1st note, of its "RELATIVE MINOR KEY". The major and relative minor key signatures are the same. There are 3 different scales in each minor key.

**A-NATURAL MINOR** (All notes exactly the same as its relative, C Major)

**A-HARMONIC MINOR** (The 7th degree, counting up from A, is raised 1/2 step)

**A-MELODIC MINOR**
(The 6th and 7th degrees are raised ASCENDING - but, return to normal descending)

**Rhythm Accompaniment**

- We now begin to observe that many chords have more than one fingering. The choice of which one to use generally depends upon the chord fingerings that immediately precede and/or follow. In the following exercise use the large diagrams OR the smaller optional fingerings in sequence - DO NOT MIX THEM. . . .

**EXERCISE** (optional fingering)

Smooth, melodic rhythm accompaniment depends on the number of chord forms mastered.
Pretty Pickin’ (duet)

For alternate picking...while skipping strings

CHORD PREPARATION

slowly

Duet

Moderate Waltz Tempo

(All notes under the curved line must be kept ringing)

CRESCEndo

(get louder)

DIMINUENDO

(get softer)

CRES.

fine
Dotted Eighth and Sixteenth

EXERCISE 1

slowly

\[ \text{count 1 a \& ah 2 \& ah 3 ah 4 ah}
\]

EXERCISE 2

slowly

\[ \text{count 1 a (ah) 2 (\&) 3 a (ah) 4 a (\&)}
\]

*NOTE THAT THE ABOVE "STRICT" (or "Legitimate") INTERPRETATION OF DOTTED 8th AND 16th NOTES PRODUCES A RATHER "JERKY" RHYTHM. IN "POP" MUSIC (OR JAZZ) THEY ARE PLAYED MORE "LEGATO" (smoothly, in a flowing manner). THIS IS DONE BY TREATING THEM AS TRIPLETs...

EXERCISE 3

Example: \[ \text{or} \] 

slowly

\[ \text{count 1 & ah 2 \& ah 3 ah (\&) ah 4 (\&) ah}
\]

(be sure to keep the "3" feeling)
Key of E Minor

(Relative to G Major)

E - Natural Minor

E - Harmonic Minor

E - Melodic Minor

Rhythm Accompaniment

EXERCISE

(First ending - play 1st time only)

(Second ending - play 2nd time only)

EXERCISE

(Observe: in waltz time chords are muted immediately after 2nd and 3rd beats)
Take Your Pick (duet)

(For alternate picking. While skipping strings)

Chord Preparation

slowly

Moderately Slow

DUET
Rhythm Accompaniment

THE PRINCIPLE OF MOVABLE CHORD FORMS

Moving up the fingerboard (in pitch) - all NATURAL notes are two frets apart, except E to F, and B to C... they are one fret apart.

EXAMPLE (1st or 6th stg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E (OPEN)</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>XII</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This fact applies to chord playing as follows:

1.) If you play F major, F minor and F7 on the 1st fret then (using the same fingering) G major, G minor and G7 will be on the 3rd fret, or two frets above F. Moving still higher A maj, A min and A7 will be on the fifth fret, B maj, B min, B7 on the seventh fret and C maj, C min, C7 will be on the eighth - ONE fret up from B.

2.) ALL MOVABLE forms will have NO OPEN STRINGS.

3.) Sharps and flats alter chord positions by one fret, the same as single notes.

(The Roman numerals (called Position Marks) indicate the frets on which the 1st finger plays)

ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ALL NEW CHORD FORMS WILL BE MOVABLE
Chromatic Scale (1st position)

The Chromatic Scale is made up of "semi-tones" (half steps)

Speed Studies

Play the following 8th note patterns at an even speed, slowly at first, and very gradually (over a period of time) increase the tempo. MEMORIZE the PATTERNS, and practice each one in all keys. Always start on the "Tonic" (1st note) of each scale and "transpose" the rest of the notes by following the pattern. (Write it out if necessary)

Pattern 1

Pattern 2

Pattern 3

(1st pos. F and G scales contain two octaves - play all patterns in BOTH octaves)
Key of D Minor
(Relative to F Major)

D - Natural Minor

D - Harmonic Minor

D - Melodic Minor

Rhythm Accompaniment

F  Bb  F7  C7  C+(augmented)

EXERCISE

F  Bb  C#7  Db7  C7

This is the same chord sequence but transposed to a different key - watch the position marks.

EXERCISE

G  C  Eb7  D7

Note: The augmented chord can actually be named from any note within the form. (Example C+ = E+ = G#+ or Ab+) Augmented chords repeat themselves every 5th fret.
Endurance Etude

PICKING ETUDE #3

(HOLD 4th FINGER DOWN THRU-OUT)

Moderato
Be sure to observe the tempo changes. Also, vary the "DYNAMICS" (degrees of volume, loud and soft) to make the music more interesting to listen to.
Key of Bb (1st position)

(All B's and E's are flatted)

WHEN A KEY SIGNATURE HAS TWO OR MORE FLATS - THE NAME OF THE NEXT TO LAST FLAT IS THE NAME OF THE KEY

Rhythm Accompaniment

EXERCISE

Fm | Bbm | Mute 5th stg with tip of first finger
   |     | Mute 6th by touching with the thumb
   |     | G°
   |     | also called G dim (see pg 30)

EXERCISE

This is the same chord sequence but TRANSPOSED to a different key - watch the position marks

Note: The diminished chord can actually be named from any note in the form. (Ex. G° = Bb° = C♯° or Db° = E°) Diminished chords repeat themselves every 4th fret.
Reverse Alternate Picking Study

PAY VERY STRICT ATTENTION TO PICKING AS INDICATED...

REVIEW ALL MATERIAL
Key of D (1st position)

(All F's and C's are sharped)

IN ANY SHARP SIGNATURE THE FIRST NOTE ABOVE THE LAST SHARP IS THE NAME OF THE KEY

Duet in D

count (1 2) 3 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 (4) 1) & 2 & 3 (4)
Dynamic Etude (duet)

ETUDE #4

Moderato

\[ \text{\( p \) Softly} \]
(Be sure to hold all notes for their full value)

\[ \text{\( mp \) (moderately soft)} \]

\[ \text{\( mf \) Moderately loud} \]

\[ \text{\( p \) Moderately loud} \]
Key of A (1st position)

DUET IN A

ALL F's, C's and G's are sharped

Rhythm Accompaniment

EXERCISE

Cm           Fm           G7           Cm

III          I             III          III, fine

EXERCISE

Dm           Gm           A7           Dm

V             III          V             V, fine
Key of Eb (1st position)
(All B's, E's and A's are flatted)

Duet in Eb
Mod. 4 (swing feeling) (Remember the flats - count the time carefully)

NEW FORM

Eb

III

Cm

III

Fm

I

NEW FORM

Bb7

C flat - same as B - 2nd stg open or 4th finger - 3rd stg.

Eb

Eb+

III

IV

Ab

IV

Abm

III

IV

Eb

Ab

Eb

Bb7

Eb

fine

III

IV

III

I

III
Movable Chord Forms

(A COMPILATION OF ALL MOVABLE FORMS PRESENTED IN SECTION 1)

(RELATED FINGERINGS)

F major

F minor

F7(th)

Bb minor

C#/Db major

Bb7(th)

E°Bb°C#G°

C7(th)

Caug(+) (also E† and G#† or Ab†)

Bb major

C9(th)

With these eleven forms you are now able to play the accompaniment to any song in any key providing -1) That you understand the principle of movable chord forms discussed on pg. 45, -2) That you observe the following chart...

CHORD SIMPLIFICATION AND SUBSTITUTION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR</th>
<th>C6</th>
<th>Cmaj7</th>
<th>Cmaj9</th>
<th>C7</th>
<th>Cmaj7</th>
<th>USE:</th>
<th>C major</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOMINANT 7th</td>
<td>C9</td>
<td>C13</td>
<td>C9(11+)</td>
<td>C11+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOM 7-ALTERED 9th</td>
<td>C7(9)</td>
<td>C7(9#)</td>
<td>C13(9)</td>
<td>C13(9#)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| DOM 7-ALTERED 5th | C7(9+) | C7(9+) | C9(+7) | C9(7) | etc... | C7(9+) | C9(7) | USE: C7 or G dim {build dim chord} C7 or G*(7 on 4th note above C)
| DOM 7-ALTERED 5.9 | C7(9+) | C7(9+) | C9(+7) | C9(7) | etc... | C7(9+) | C9(7) | USE: C7 or G*(7) {build substitute chord on flatted 5th above C} |
| DOM 7-SUS 4    | C7(9us4) | C7(9usF) | C9(9us4) | C9(9usF) | C11 | USE: G minor 5th note above C |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINOR</th>
<th>Cm6</th>
<th>Cm7°</th>
<th>USE:   C minor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MINOR 7th</td>
<td>Cm7</td>
<td>Cm9</td>
<td>Cm11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN-WITH MAJ 7</td>
<td>Cm(7)</td>
<td>Cm(7)</td>
<td>Cm(maj7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN 7-ALTERED 5th</td>
<td>Cm7(-5)</td>
<td>Cm7(95)</td>
<td>USE: E°m {built on minor, (or lowered)3rd above C}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of course having only eleven chord forms at your command will cause you to move up and down the fingerboard much more than is desirable for good rhythm playing. The more forms you know - the less distance you have to travel, and the more melodic your rhythm playing can become...
**Picking - A Different Technique**

THE PRINCIPLE IS TO ATTACK EACH NEW STRING WITH A DOWN STROKE

This technique is older than alternate picking, and less emphasis is placed on it today. However it is one more step in right hand control - and when mastered it is very fast in ascending passages.

An example of this technique in use can be found on page 48, measure twenty of the Endurance Etude. This type of picking will be suggested on the following pages from time to time BUT only in certain situations; (arpeggios - whole tone scales, etc.) and only IN ADDITION TO ALTERNATE PICKING. It will be up to the student to gradually master and (whenever practical) add this style to his over-all right hand technique. However: THE MOST CONCENTRATED EFFORT MUST STILL BE PLACED ON ALTERNATE PICKING.

*( > )* Accent mark - strike more sharply
SECTION TWO

Position Playing

POSITION IS DETERMINED BY THE FRET ON WHICH THE FIRST FINGER PLAYS AND THIS IS INDICATED BY A ROMAN NUMERAL. A POSITION ON THE FINGERBOARD (STRICTLY SPEAKING) OCCUPIES FOUR ADJACENT FRETS. SOME SCALES HAVE ONE OR MORE NOTES THAT FALL OUTSIDE THIS FOUR FRET AREA AND THESE NOTES ARE TO BE PLAYED BY REACHING OUT WITH THE 1st OR 4th FINGER WITHOUT SHIFTING THE ENTIRE HAND. I.E. FINGER STRETCH OR F.S.... WHEN THE OUT OF POSITION NOTE IS A SCALE TONE THE F.S. IS DETERMINED BY THE FINGERING TYPE. (FINGERING TYPE I = 1st FINGER STRETCH, TYPE IV = 4th F.S.) WHEN THE OUT OF POSITION NOTE IS NOT A SCALE TONE AND MOVING UPWARD USE F.S. 1, AND MOVING DOWNWARD F.S. 4... REGARDLESS OF FINGERING TYPE..... (ALL SCALE FINGERINGS INTRODUCED FROM THIS POINT ON WILL NOT USE ANY OPEN STRINGS, AND THEREFORE THEY ARE MOVABLE, IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE CHORD FORMS PRESENTED EARLIER... SEE P. 45)

Major Scales

C MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE I) (2nd Position)
* When an out of position note is immediately preceded or followed by a note played with the same finger that would normally make the stretch, reverse the usual F.S. procedure...always move back into a position from an F.S.--never away from it.

EIGHTH NOTE STUDY

ARPEGGIO STUDY  BROKEN CHORDS

(Practice picking as indicated--and also with alternate FV )

** When two consecutive notes are played with the same finger on adjacent strings - "roll" the finger tip from one string to the next-do not lift the finger from the string....
Chord Etude No. 1

Practice slowly and evenly "connecting" the chords so they "flow" from one to the next with no silences between them... observe fingering and position marks!
Slowly, Freely

[Musical notation]

Moderato

Flatten 1st finger

Ritard - al coda

Slowly, Freely

[Musical notation]

II

D.S. al coda - coda

Fine
(Remember - All natural notes on the guitar are 2 frets apart, except E to F and B to C)
Reading Studies

DO NOT PRACTICE these two pages... just READ them, but not more than twice thru-during any single practice session... Do not play them on two consecutive days... Do not go back over any particular section because of a wrong note... DO KEEP AN EVEN TEMPO and play the proper time values... By obeying these rules the "Reading Studies" will never be memorized... A little later on it is recommended that you use this procedure with a variety of material as this is the only way for a guitarist to achieve and maintain any proficiency in reading. (Even when working steady we are not reading every day - so "scare yourself in the privacy of your practice sessions"

C MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 1)
Ballad (duet)

Slowly

( = Position mark in parenthesis represents placement of 2nd finger as 1st finger is not used.)
Rhythm Accompaniment - Right Hand Technique

To most beginners, "strumming" chords (by pushing the pick across the strings so they sound one after the other) is easy and natural.

However, striking the chords so that the sound fits with a modern rhythm section is quite another thing, and requires considerable practice and know-how.

First, by using a combination of rotary forearm, and loose wrist motion (snap the wrist as if "flecking" something from the back of your hand) you produce an "explosive" attack (where all notes seem to sound simultaneously).

Secondly, the placement of "pressure release points" (9) and accents determine the type of beat produced. (Much more about all this later...)

Picking Etude No. 4

(OBSERVE FINGERING)

(Hold 3rd finger down thru-out)

( * "GRACE NOTE" to be played slightly before the top note G which falls on the 4th beat.)
The F Major scale shown above is in the 2nd position even tho the first finger plays the 1st fret on three strings. This is because these three scale tones require stretches by the first finger. The basic four fret position is never numbered from a stretch...
EIGHTH NOTE STUDY

ARPEGGIO STUDY

(Also practice arpeggios with alt. V picking, which is generally the most practical.)

Chord Forms

BASIC FORM #2
DOM 7th
(Root 5 or 2)

AUGMENTED(*)
(Root any stg.)

AUG. (add 9)
(Root 5)

DOM 7th(*5)
(Root 4)

EXERCISE (Using the above forms plus some of the preceding ones.)

(Add 9)

*** Transpose and write out all rhythm exercises one or more keys higher and practice.
These chord exercises are very important and should be reviewed regularly as they serve many purposes, such as physical development of the left hand, fingering relationship between chord structures, and eventual "chord picture" recognition...
Another Duet in F

(Hold down all notes under curved lines)

(also with alt. IV)

(Regular review is a must!)
Do not "practice" these Reading Studies, do not play on two consecutive days. (See top Page 64).
(F.S. - Stretch the finger - Don't move the entire hand)
Play it Pretty (duet)

(*) A temporary change to position III at this point will simplify the fingering of this passage, and eliminate the necessity of the open E (preceeding the high B♭).
Chord Forms

BASIC FORM #3

MAJOR
(Root 5)

MIN 7th
(Root 6)

(DOM) 9th
(Root 5)

(MAJ) 9
(Root 5)

C          Am7          D9          Am7          D9

III * (V) IV * (V) IV

G7          Ab7          Dm7          G7          C          Db9          C

III IV   V III III III II

* When a pos. mark is found in parentheses it means the 1st finger is omitted from the form... and position is determined by the lowest numbered finger used.

Triplet Study

(Practice using both types of picking - See Page 37)
Speed Study - fingering type 1

Maintain an EVEN TEMPO. --
Play no faster than perfect co-ordination in both hands will allow. -- An increase in speed will come gradually...

\[\text{Musical notation image}\]
Practice all speed studies as written and as \( \text{\textfrac{3}{4}} \). Also play them with, and without repeats...

(For additional technique building patterns, see Page 46).
G Major - fingering type 2 (2nd position)

EIGHTH NOTE STUDY
When 2 consecutive notes on adjacent stgs. require the same finger—roll fingertip—don’t lift.

ARPEGGIO STUDY

(Also practice arpeggios with alt. V)

Dotted 8th and 16th Study

(Practice as legitimate  and as  — see Page 42.)

(When 2 consecutive notes on adjacent stgs. require the same finger—roll fingertip—don’t lift.)
HARMONIC... lay the 3rd finger lightly on the strings directly over the 12th fret... sharply strike the strings indicated, removing the 3rd finger at almost the same instant. The resulting sound is in the same octave as notated. (One octave above what you would expect to hear, as the guitar sounds one octave below the written note.) These "natural" harmonics (from open strings) are also possible on other frets... the most practical being the 7th and 5th...

**Chord Forms**

(From this dom7th we derive the dim7)  (From this min, we derive the maj7)  Maj 7th (Root 6)

(7th)  (min.)

A word about notation... diminished 7th chords are indicated by; Gdim, G°.... (the 7th is assumed).  

**EXERCISE**

Gmaj7  G7  Cma7  Cm

III

Gma7  A7  D7  F♯  G

III  V  III

(Maj.)  (Maj.) 6th  (Dom.) 13th  (Dom.) 9th
(Stg)  (Stg) (Root 6) (Root 6) (Root 6)

II

(4th string must not sound)  (4th string must sound)

**EXERCISE**

G  G13  Cma7  F9

III

Bm7  E7  Am7  F♯  G  F9  G  G6

II  V  III  I  III  (hold chord for 2 beats)

6th and maj7th chords may be substituted for Major Chords... Dom9th and 13th for Dom7th chords...
Reading Studies

Do not "practice" Reading Studies - just read them.

G MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 2)

(Continue on - without stopping - same tempo - but in waltz time)
Speed not coming? Left hand accuracy not consistent? ... Play any scale very slowly... watch your left hand... force your fingers to remain poised over the fingerboard always in readiness... don't let them move too far away from the strings when not in use-concentrate on this...
The 1st guitar part of this duet is often played using the "muffled effect." This sound is produced by laying the right hand lightly along the top of the bridge. All strings being played must be kept covered. As this somewhat inhibits picking, the part should first be thoroughly practiced without the muffled effect (or "open").

(For a different rhythm "feeling" play all consecutive 8th notes as \( \frac{3}{8} \))
When moving from chord to chord the best fingering is usually the one that involves the least motion in the left hand. . . Leaving one finger free for possible melodic additions is also an important factor.
Rhythm Accompaniment - Right Hand Technique

SYMBOLS: \( \text{♭} \) = down stroke... \( \text{V} \) = up stroke... \( \circ \) = release finger pressure (of left hand immediately AFTER chord sounds - do not remove fingers from stgs)... \( \text{[]} \) = strike deadened strings (fingers in formation on stgs, but no pressure)... \( \Rightarrow \) = accent, strike sharply, with more force... (memorize these symbols).

A Basic Latin Beat... which will work with the cha-cha, Beguine, Samba and others...

Picking Etude No. 5

(Hold down 4th finger thru-out)

Moderato

Atempo

(REVIEW-REVIEW!)
Short and Sweet (duet)

Slowly

(Flatten 2nd finger)

Harm

F.S.

fine
D MAJOR - FINGERING TYPE 3 (2nd Position)

EIGHTH NOTE STUDY
The sus 4 refers to the 4th scale degree of the chord so named. The note name for the 4th is also used, i.e. G7susC. Sus 4 may also be called (natural) 11th.

The root is on the same string as the sus 4 form. For example in the above exercise you may substitute symbols "G11" and "A11" for sus 4.

---

**Chord Forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Dom.) 7th(sus. 4)</th>
<th>(7th) Min. 7th (Root 2 or 5)</th>
<th>Min. 7th(b5) (Root 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Root 6)</td>
<td>(7th sus. 4)</td>
<td>written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Cm7 b5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cm7 -5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cm7 5b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**EXERCISE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cma7</th>
<th>G7(sus4)</th>
<th>G7</th>
<th>Em7</th>
<th>Em7(b5)</th>
<th>A7(sus4)</th>
<th>A7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dm7</th>
<th>Dm7(-5)</th>
<th>G7(susC)</th>
<th>G7</th>
<th>Cma7</th>
<th>Db9</th>
<th>C6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Be sure to COUNT the rhythm until you can "feel" the phrase. Eventually you will be able to recognize (and "feel") entire groups of syncopated notes. In the beginning you should pick DOWN for notes falling on the beat, and UP for those counted "and". This is a definite aid in learning to read these "off beat" rhythms. Later on (when syncopation is no longer a problem) you will vary your picking for the purpose of phrasing and accents.

*Rhythm Guitar use Latin beat

---

*Rhy. Gtr. \( \text{V} \) \( \text{V} \) \( \text{V} \) \( \text{V} \) or \( \text{V} \) \( \text{V} \) \( \text{V} \) \( \text{V} \) ...and remember substitutions possible on (dom)7th and Maj chords.*
Chord Etude No. 4
(Be sure to hold all notes for their full value)

Slowly and Freely

Rall. -- Atempo

Rit. (poco a poco)

Staccato - Legato

A DOT • above or below a note means "staccato" or short.

A LINE—above or below a note means "legato" or long.
Reading music is a combination of instant note (and finger) recognition and that of playing the "sound" that you "see" on the music... (along with the relative time durations of the notes of course)... Now try this--play the tonic chord of these Reading Studies (to get your "ear" in the proper key)... then try to sing the music to yourself as you play it... If your fingers have been over the fingering type enough times they will automatically play whatever notes (sound patterns) you mentally "hear" on the page... This will take a great deal of time to master... but keep after it--it's worth it...
Dee - Oo - Ett (duet)

Moderately Slow

\( p \) (softly)

\( mf \) (moderately loud)

to coda

D. C. al coda

\( f \) (loud)

D. C. al coda

coda

coda
Chord Forms

(9th)  
Root 5

(DOM) 9th

(Root any string)

(MAJ) 6th

Root 6

EXERCISE

Am7  D9  A\textsuperscript{o}  G6  Bm7  B\textsuperscript{o}

(V)  IV  II  (VII)  VI

Am7  D9  A\textsuperscript{o}  G6  C9  G6

(V)  IV  II

The fingering will be given as shown here whenever 2 forms are possible in the same position... and also as an occasional reminder...

(MAJ. 7th)  MIN. 6th  (DOM 7th +5)

Root 2  (9th)  Root 6

EXERCISE  (Latin beat--be sure to release pressure where indicated ∗).

Cm  Fm6  Cm  G7

III  V  III

Db9  G7+5  Cm  G7  Cm

(The min 6th form shown above may also be called min 7th b5... root 5th stg.)
Speed Study - fingering type 2

Maintain an EVEN TEMPO. -- Play no faster than perfect co-ordination in both hands will allow. An increase in speed will come gradually....
Practice all speed studies as written and as ♩ ♩. Also play them with, and without repeats...

(For additional technique building patterns, see Page 46)
A Major - Fingering Type 4 (2nd position)

EIGHTH NOTE STUDY

Cancellation reminder--
back to F♯ as in signature

Double sharp raises
Note 1 tone (2 frets)
ARPEGGIO STUDY

(Also practice arpeggios with alt. IV V)

Chord Etude No. 5

Rubato

Atempo

Rit (poco a poco)
16th Note Study

(Count carefully, see Page 31)

Chord Forms

(MIN 7th) MAJOR (Root 2 or 5) (7th) (DOM.) 7th(sus4) (Root 5)

(also called 11th)

EXERCISE

Eb Cm7 F7 F13 Bb7(sus4) Bb7

III I

Eb Gm Cm7 B7 Bb7(susEb) Bb7 Eb E♭9

III II I III V
Speed Study - fingering type 4

As before-keep an even tempo-play as written and as \( \frac{3}{8} \) -with, and without repeats....

(For additional technique building patterns see Page 46)
Chord Forms

EXERCISE

As the min 6th and min7(b5) forms tend to get confusing, study the following exercises paying careful attention to the position marks. . . . Play rhythm straight 4 (as written) and also practice using Latin beat. . . Experiment with various "pressure release" points to vary the accents.

EXERCISE

(Transpose and write out all rhythm exercises one or more keys higher and practice)
2nd Position Review
(Employing the five preceding Maj. scales in pos. II)

When played as a duet: 1.) Melody guitar play as written—rhythm guitar play Latin beat... 2.) Melody guitar play consecutive 8th notes as rhythm guitar play straight 4.....

FINGERING TYPE 1

```
C - Am7 - Dm7 - G7 - G7 C(maj7) - Am7 - Dm7 - G7 - G7
Dm7 - G7 - Em7 - Eb° - Dm7 - G7 - C
F - Em7 - Am7 - Dm7 - G7 - G7 - G7 - C
F - Em7 - Am7 - Dm7 - G7 - G7 - C
Gm7(hold 6 beats)
```

E+ TYPE 1A

```
F - F#° - Gm7 - C7
F(maj) - Dm7 - Gm7 - C7 - F - Gm7 - Am7 - Ab°
Gm7 - C7 - F - F7 - Bb - B° - F - Dm7
Gm7 - C7 - F - F7 - Bb - Bm(5) - Am - Dm7
```
The third major 6th form shown here is, by far, the most valuable—as it does not use the first string, and therefore has a better rhythm sound.
Quarter Note Triplets

Quarter note triplets are very difficult to count.....the most practical approach is to learn to "feel" them. This can be accomplished (as shown below) by playing two sets of 8th note triplets using alternate picking-and then two more sets of the same BUT miss the string with the up strokes of the pick.

Slow Even Tempo

(Tap the foot in 4 while playing this exercise-keep at it 'til you can "feel" the )

You are now able to read and play in five major keys in the second position. Actually you can now play in five (major) keys in any position by using these same fingerings (types - 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4) on the higher frets.

Example: Position II Maj. keys C - F - G - D - A,

Position III C#/Db - F#/Gb - Ab - Eb - Bb

Of course you can not yet read in these higher positions as you have not seen the notes that correspond to these fingering patterns in any area of the fingerboard but the second position.

On the following pages are shown the most used keys in the third position, first position (closed fingering-no open strings) and fourth position. You will be able to concentrate more on the notes as, by now, your "fingers should know the patterns".
Major Scales in 3rd Position
(MOST USED)

Bb MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 4)

Eb MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 3)
Ab MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 2)

Db MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 1)

Double flat lowers note 1 tone
Cancellation reminder-back to B♭ as in signature

fine
3rd Position Review

OPTIONAL DUET WITH RHYTHM GUITAR

(Employing the four preceding Major Scales in Position III)

When played as a duet: 1.) Melody guitar as written—Rhythm guitar optional Latin Beat... 2.) Melody guitar play consecutive 8th notes as \( \frac{3}{4} \)-Rhythm guitar straight 4.

```
TYPE 4

TYPE 3

Bb - Cm7 - Dm7 - Cm7 - (-5) - Am7 - D7 - Gm7 - C7 - F7 -

Cm7 - Ebm6 - D7 - Gm7 - C7 - Cm7 - F7 -

Cm7 - F7 - Bb - Gm7 - Cm7 - F7 - Bb - Dm7 - Dbo

Cm7 - F7 - Bb - Gm7 - Cm7 - F7 - F7 - Bb -

Bb7(sus4)

D+ TYPE 3 Eb - Fm7 - Gm7 - Fm7 -

Dm7 - G7 - Cm7 - F7 - Bb7 - Fm7 - Abm6 - G7 - Cm7 -

Fm7 - Bb7 - Fm7 - Bb7 -

Fm7 - Bb7 - Eb(ma7) - E° - Fm7 - Bb7 - Ab° - Gm7 - Cm7 -
```
Chord Forms

9th → (DOM.)7th(b9)
(Root 5)

min 7 → (DOM.)7th(sus4)
(Root 2)

(DOM.)7th(b5)
(Root 2)

Also min 11
Root 6

written: C7(-5)
C-57
C7(b5)
etc.

EXERCISE

III II (V) IV II (V) (VII) VI

Am7 D7(susG) D7(b5) G6 C9 G6

(V) III II

(The dom7(b5) form shown above may also be named from the 6th string).

9th → MINOR 9th
(Root 5)

9th → (DOM.)7th(+9)
(Root 5)

6th → MAJ 7
(Root 5)

written: B7(+9) B7(9+)
B7(b9) etc.

EXERCISE

Fm9 E7(+9) Ebma7 E9

VI

Fm9 E7(+9) E9 Ebma79 Db9 D7(b9) Eb

VI V III IV III

The +9 chord used above would be called: E7th sharp 9.... E7th raise 9..... or E7th augmented 9th. This explicit reference to the altered degree is important.....
Major Scales in 1st Position (no open)
(MOST USED)

Ab MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 4)

Db MAJOR (FINGERING TYPE 3)
1st Position Review

OPTIONAL DUET WITH RHYTHM GUITAR

(Employing the two preceding Major Scales in Position I)

Melody guitar play consecutive 8th notes as written and as \[ \frac{1}{4} \]
Rhythm guitar play waltz beat for both

\[ \text{TYPE 3} \]

\[ \text{TYPE 4} \]
Chord Forms

EXERCISE

Dm  Dm(maj7)  Dm7  Dm6  Gm  Gm(maj7)  Gm7  Gm6
(or G9) (III) or III II

V  IV  III

These same minor chord sequences are often found written like this:

Dm  A+  Dm7  Dm6  Gm  D+  Gm7  Gm6
(also: C♯+) (also: F♯+)

MIN. 7th  MIN. 9th  7th + 9  MAJ. 7th
(Root 6)  (Root 6)  (Root 6)

9th

EXERCISE

Am9  Ab7(+9)  Gma7  Am7  C6  Bm7  E7 (-9)

1 4 3 1 II V V VII (VII) VI

Am7  Am9  Ab7(+9)  D+  G  Am9  Ab7(+9)  Gma7

1 3 V IV III V IV III

(Substitution tip: ♭5 and +5 forms are almost always interchangeable - also +9 and b9).
4th Position Review
OPTIONAL DUET WITH RHYTHM GUITAR

(Employing the four preceding Major Scales in Position IV)

Melody guitar play consecutive 8th notes as written and as
Rhythm guitar play waltz beat for both

TYPE 1a

```
G Em7 Am7 (sus4) D7 D7 Bm7
Bb6 Am7 D9(13) Am D7
Bm7 Em7 Am Am7(5) D7
G Am7 Bb6 Bm7 C(maj7) D7 G Am7 Bm7
C6 Bm7 Bb6 Am7 Ab7 G
```

TYPE 1

```
D Bm7 Em7 A7(sus) A7 F#m7
F#m7 Em7 A7
F#m7 Bm7 Em A7
```


........ Find additional reading material. .... BE SURE IT IS EASY TO EXECUTE
........ Then read five or more pages every day (play each page NOT MORE than
twice through .... do not practice .... do not memorize .... do not use the same
pages on consecutive days) .... vary the material .... and READ, READ, READ,
READ ....
Chord Forms

The root of this form \( \rightarrow \) (DOM)\(7\)th(b\(9\)) 7th(sus\(4\)) (DOM)\(7\)th(b\(5\)) (DOM) \(7\)th (Root \(6\)) 7th(+5) (DOM) \(7\)th (Root \(6\))
is one fret below any fingered note. It has four possible names like the dim.7th chord

EXERCISE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Em7</th>
<th>A7(b(9))</th>
<th>Dm7</th>
<th>G7(b(9))</th>
<th>Cma7</th>
<th>A7(+5)</th>
<th>A7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>(-5)</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7</td>
<td>Ab7(b(5))</td>
<td>G7(susC)</td>
<td>G13</td>
<td>C(6)</td>
<td>Dm7</td>
<td>D(b)9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Author's Notes

All forms presented in this book that employ the 6th string (and therefore sound in part in the real bass register) have the root (first) or fifth chordal degrees sounding on the bottom. These are the "strongest" chord tones and ALWAYS SOUND RIGHT.

You have probably seen some of these same forms elsewhere with different chord names indicated. Theoretically these other names are also correct: however, the bass notes are "weak" chordal degrees and require special handling. This will be discussed thoroughly in a later section... until then be careful of any forms that use the 6th string and do not have the root or fifth in the bass as they DO NOT always sound right.

In an orchestral rhythm part the chord symbols used generally indicate the total or complete harmonic structures and it is not expected (nor is it possible) that you play all degrees at all times. Of course you should try to play as close as possible to the written sequences, but actually simplification by OMITTING some of the chordal degrees is the "norm". (It is best, for now, to omit the higher degrees.)

Examples: for C\(7\)+5(b\(9\)) you may play: C\(7\)+5) (omit the b\(9\)) or: C+ for G\(7\) (\(13\)) you may play: G\(7\)(-9) (omit the 13th) or: G7 for F\(9\)(sus\(4\)) you may play: F\(7\)(sus\(4\)) (omit the 9th)

Be very careful of substitutions as they must be COMPLETELY compatible with the chord(s) indicated. (More about this later...)
Now, in addition to the five major keys in the second position, you should be somewhat familiar with the most used major scales in positions one, three and four. You will have to do a great deal of reading in these areas, however, to really know them.

I cannot over-emphasize the importance of learning the four major scale fingering types well as they are the foundation for other kinds of scales. We will gradually add more (major) fingering patterns (until, ultimately, we have twelve; one for each key in each position)...while at the same time we learn how to CONVERT PREVIOUSLY PRAC-TICED major forms into Jazz Minor, Harmonic Minor, etc.—

Our next project (Modern Method for Guitar, Part II) will be to learn the notes on the entire fingerboard by using all fingering types IN THE SAME KEY. This will require moving from position to position as we go through the patterns. The sequence of patterns (fingering types) will vary, depending upon the key signature. You will have a definite advantage in learning the fingerboard in this manner, as your "fingers know the patterns" and you can concentrate on the notes.

Remember: learning to play the guitar is an accumulative process—therefore regular, complete review is absolutely necessary for the gradual improvement and perfection of the techniques...
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Positions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C Major</td>
<td>4, 8, 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bb</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eb</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Minor</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Minor</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>47</td>
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<tr>
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<td>46</td>
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<table>
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<th>Scale</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C Major - Fingering type 1 (position II)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bb Maj</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ab</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ab</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
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<td>A</td>
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