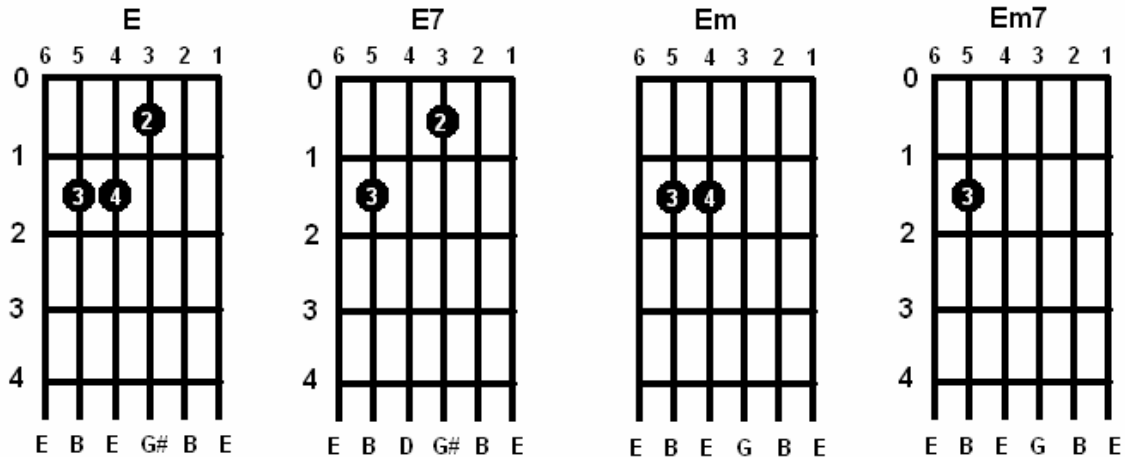


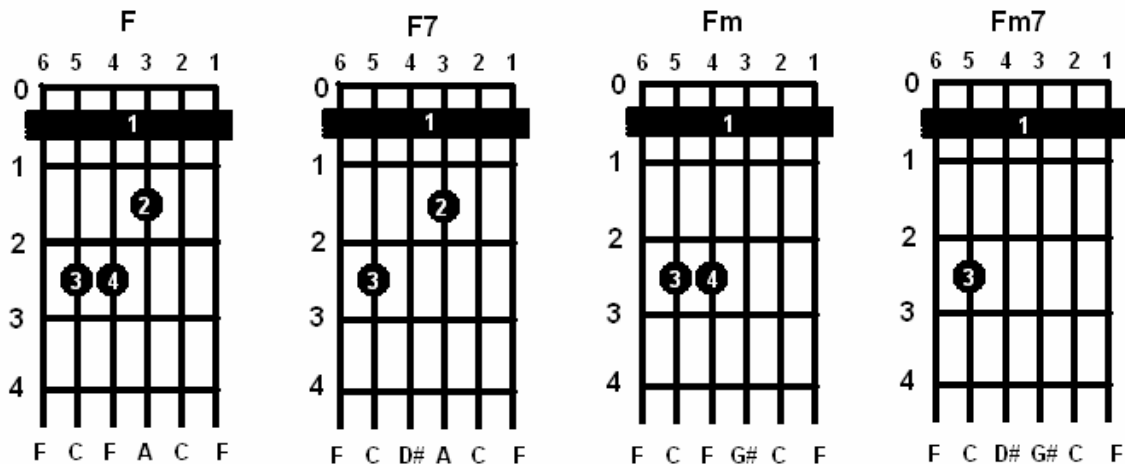
# Your First Bar Chords

by Mark Muretisch

When playing open chords, the nut (or zero fret) acts as the 'bar' in a bar chord. Starting with the root note of E (the 6<sup>th</sup> string), four common chords are easily formed.



By using the [uncommon] fingering indicated, a simple slide up one fret and 'baring' the space between the zero fret and the first fret with your index finger, you will have raised the E chord(s) one half step to F.

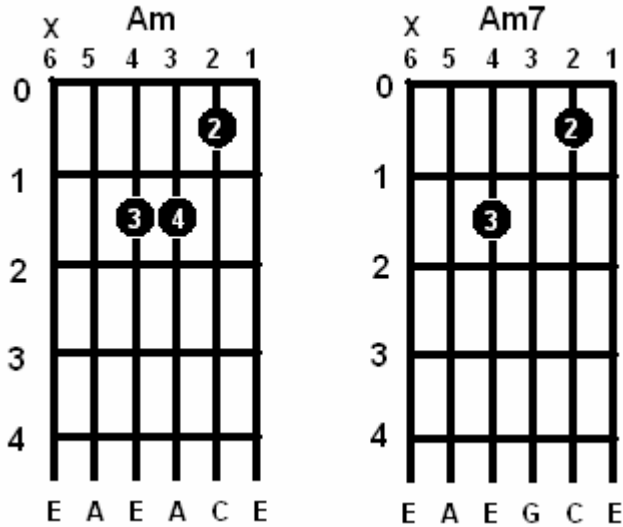


Following this pattern up the neck of the guitar, you will have learned to play four more chords per fret.

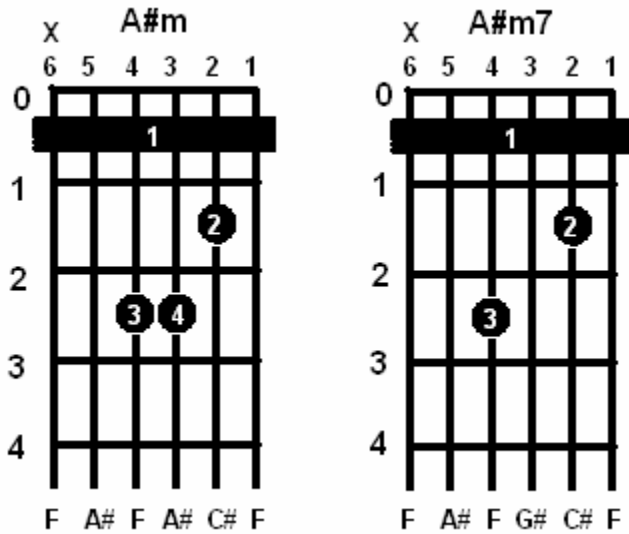
# Your First Bar Chords

by Mark Muretisch

Similarly, when playing the following open chords the nut (or zero fret) acts as the 'bar' in a bar chord. Starting with the root note of A (the 5<sup>th</sup> string) and not playing the 6<sup>th</sup> string, two common chords are easily formed.



By using the same [uncommon] fingering indicated, a simple slide up one fret and 'baring' the space between the zero fret and the first fret with your index finger, you will have raised the A chord(s) one half step to A# (or Bb).

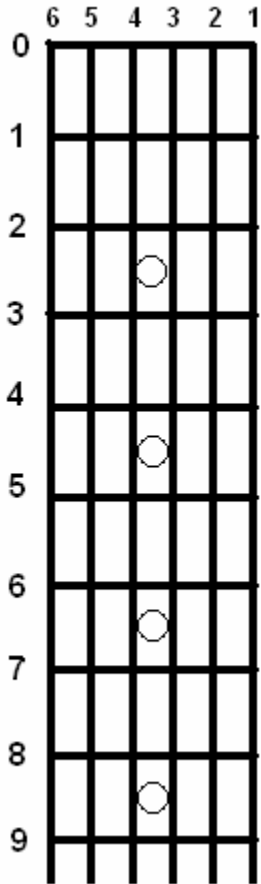


Following this pattern up the neck of the guitar, you will have learned to play an additional two more chords per fret.

# Your First Bar Chords

by Mark Muretisch

Barring the space at each fret position up the neck and using the fingering for the chords illustrated above, you will get the following chords at each fret:



F, F7, Fm, Fm7

A#m (Bbm), A#m7 (Bbm7)

F# (Gb), F#7 (Gb7), F#m (Gbm), F#m7 (Gbm7)

Bm, Bm7

G, G7, Gm, Gm7

Cm, Cm7

G# (Ab), G#7 (Ab7), G#m (Abm), G#m7 (Abm7)

C#m (Dbm), C#m7 (Dbm7)

A, A7, Am, Am7

Dm, Dm7

A# (Bb), A#7 (Bb7), A#m (Bbm), A#m7 (Bbm7)

D#m (Ebm), D#m7 (Ebm7)

B, B7, Bm, Bm7

Em, Em7

C, C7, Cm, Cm7

Fm, Fm7

...and so on.

Now, isn't that's an easy way to add 50+ chords to your 'list?'