

Toolbox Key & Table of Contents

(The key of G major/E minor is used as an example.)

The chords in column "I" are built by using the note in column "I" and adding various notes to the right.

In the key of G major, the chords G (I), Am (ii), Bm (iii), C (IV), D (V), and Em (vi) are frequently arranged into familiar music.

"vi" =
Relative
Minor of "I"

Notes	1	(2)	b3	3	(4)	b5	5	(6) bb7	b7	7
MAJOR I	G			B			D		F	F#
minor ii	A		C				E		G	
minor iii	B		D				F#		A	
MAJOR IV	C			E			G		Bb	B
MAJOR V	D			F#			A		C	C#
minor vi	E		G				B		D	
diminished vii	F#								Eb	E

These notes add flavor to basic major (1, 3, 5), minor (1, b3, 5), and diminished (1, b3, b5) chords.

7 th notes (e.g. C7 or Cdom7)
7 th notes (e.g. CMAJ7)
7 th notes (e.g. Cmin7)
½ dim (e.g. C ^ø or Cm7b5)
dim 7 (e.g. C ^o 7 or Cdim7)

The notes to the left of the nut are the notes that, in a standard tuning, will sound when those strings are left open (unfretted).

Headstock and tuning pegs to the left.

Rim (pot) of banjo to the right.

Fretboard
Layout

String 1: A (thinnest string, highest pitched sound)
String 2: D
String 3: G
String 4: C (thickest string, deepest sound)

Nut

Fret #

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Major Key	# sharps/flats	Relative Minor Key	Page #
C major	0 sharps/flats	A minor	3
C#/Db major	7 sharps/5 flats	A#/Bb minor	4
D major	2 sharps	B minor	5
Eb major	3 flats	C minor	6
E major	4 sharps	C# minor	7
F major	1 flat	D minor	8
F#/Gb major	6 sharps/6 flats	D#/Eb minor	9
G major	1 sharp	E minor	10
Ab major	4 flats	F minor	11
A major	3 sharps	F# minor	12
Bb major	2 flats	G minor	13
B major	5 sharps	G# minor	14
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