

Generic Chord Finder
for 3-String Dulcimer Tuned 1-3-5

MAJOR

MINOR

DOMINANT 7th

<u>x</u>	(x-1)	(x-2)	<u>(x-5)</u>
x	(x-2)	<u>(x-1)</u>	(x-5)
x	<u>x</u>	x	x

<u>x</u>	(x-1)	(x-2)
(x-1)	<u>x</u>	(x-2)
x	x	<u>x</u>

<u>(x-3)</u>	(x+1)	(x-7)
(x-3)	<u>(x-1)</u>	(x-5)
x	x	<u>x</u>

DIMINISHED

AUGMENTED

FLATTED 5th

(x-2)	(x-2)	<u>(x+1)</u>
<u>x</u>	(x-3)	x
x	<u>x</u>	x

<u>(x-1)</u>
(x-1)
x

(x-1)	<u>(x+1)</u>	<u>(x-9)</u>
(x-3)	(x+1)	(x-7)
<u>x</u>	x	x

MAJOR 7th

NINTH

7th SUS 4

<u>(x-4)</u>
(x-4)
x

<u>(x-7)</u>
(x-7)
x

<u>(x-3)</u>
(x-2)
x

For any given treble fret number "x", the notes on the bass and middle strings, needed to form any particular chord, are shown as numbers that indicate how many half tones to add (+) or subtract (-) to find the frets on the other strings. Not every chord is possible on every treble fret location. For each chord pattern, the chord is named by the note shown underlined above.

EXAMPLE: I am tuned G-B-D and want to play a minor chord using treble fret #3. What are my choices? From the table above, there are two choices,

<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td><u>x</u></td><td>3 (C)</td></tr> <tr><td>(x-1)</td><td>= 2 (Eb) = Cm</td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td>3 (G)</td></tr> </table>	<u>x</u>	3 (C)	(x-1)	= 2 (Eb) = Cm	x	3 (G)	or	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>(x-1)</td><td>2 (B)</td></tr> <tr><td><u>x</u></td><td>= 3 (E) = Em</td></tr> <tr><td>x</td><td>3 (G)</td></tr> </table>	(x-1)	2 (B)	<u>x</u>	= 3 (E) = Em	x	3 (G)
<u>x</u>	3 (C)													
(x-1)	= 2 (Eb) = Cm													
x	3 (G)													
(x-1)	2 (B)													
<u>x</u>	= 3 (E) = Em													
x	3 (G)													