C6th Chords for Lap Steel
Key of C

	Rey or e
MAJOR	C Major Chords  E 0 3 12 15 8  C 0 0 12 12  A 3 3 15 15 7 10  G 0 0 12 12 9  E 0 3 12 15 8  C# 3 3 7 16 15 7 (if 6th string is C)
MINOR	C Minor Chords  E 3 8 15 20 C 3 3 7 15 15 19 A 3 3 6 15 15 18 G E 3 15 C#
AUGMENTED	E048121620 (repeats every 4 frets)
DIMINISHED	E C 0 3 6 9 12 15 18 (repeats every 3 frets)
DOMINANT 7TH	E 0 8 12  A 1 3 7 7 7 13 7  G 0 3 5 7  E 0 3 6 6 6 6 6 6   Tune 6th note (bass string) to C# for a dominant A7th open strum (fret zero), and to Bb for a C7.  Adding the A note (3rd string) with a Bb on bottom gives you a nice C13th chord. Most Hawaiian players today are using 8-strings tuned to C13th (E, C, A, G, E, C, Bb, C), often referred to as C6th + 7th.  Using Bb gives you a true Dominant C7th chord alongside your C6th chord; whereas using C# you have to move the bar up 3 frets to obtain a C7th chord. There are pros and cons to either tuning.
6th	E 0 12 24 C 0 12 24 A 0 12 24 G 0 12 24 E 0 12 24 C#
9TH	E10
13TH	E 0 12 C 0 12 A 0 12 G 0 12 *Notice the Bb on the 6th string, which is the 7th E 0 12 note in the chord, and A is the 13th Bb 0 12
RELATIVE MINOR	E 0 12 5 17 C 0 12 4 16 0 12 A 0 12 3 15 0 12 G E 0 12 3 15 0 12 C#
DEMENTED CHORD	E C 2 *actually it's a nifty way of playing a diminished A chord. I use it a lot. It's not considered musically G 1 correct, since there's no way to rest the bar exactly E 1 over both strings 5 and 6. I move the bar up into the C# chord and then down, keeping it moving. It sounds great!
Csus4	E