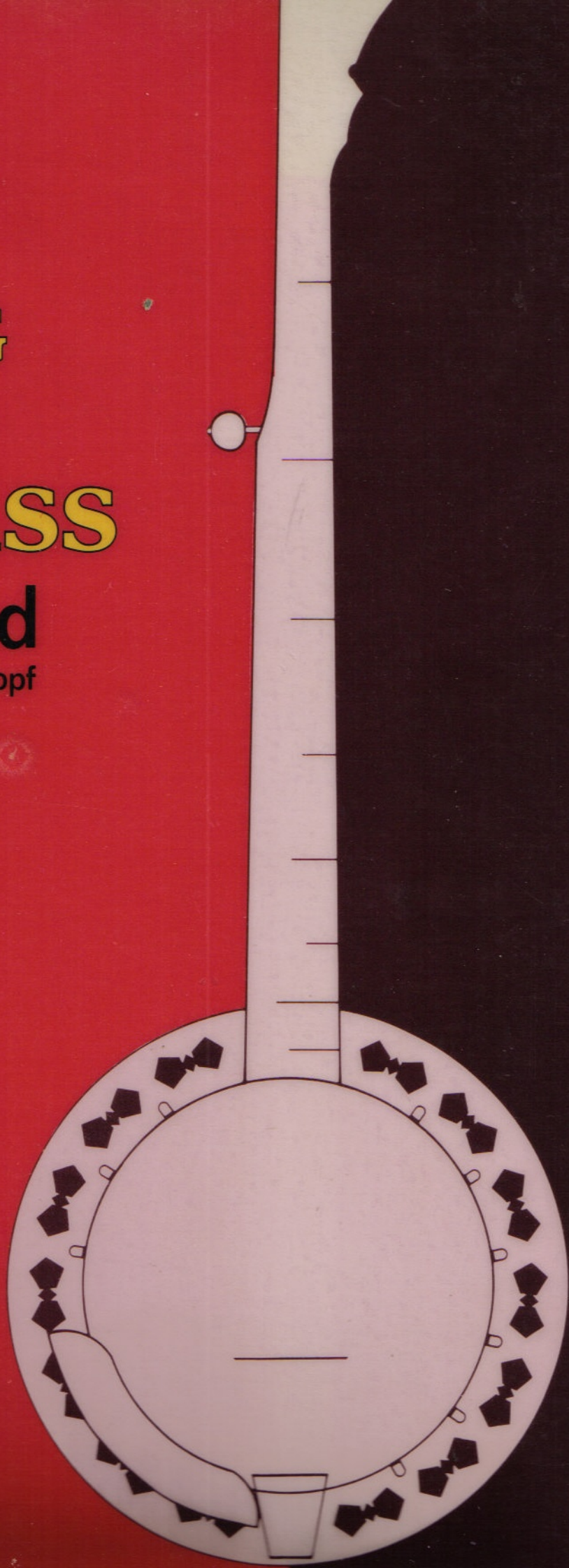


Bill Knopf's
5-STRING
MELODIC
BLUEGRASS

Banjo Method
by Bill Knopf



Bill Knopf's **5-STRING** **MELODIC** **BLUEGRASS** **Banjo Method**

by Bill Knopf

CASSETTE TAPE AVAILABLE—See ad on page 96

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Contents

Introducing the melodic style, 4

- The left hand, 5
- Right-hand fingerings, 5

Right-hand picking patterns, 6

- Rolls, 6
- Double-thumbing, 6
- Cross-over patterns, 6
- Single-string technique, 7
- Drop-thumb (to second string), 7
- Right-hand fingerings, 7

Fingerboard chart, 8

Major scales, 9

- Scale patterns, 12
- Two-note patterns, 13
- Four-note patterns, 16

Pentatonic and blues scales, 22

- Two-note patterns, 23
- Four-note patterns, 26

Blues scales plus $\sharp 4/\flat 5$, 29

Pentatonic and blues scales plus chromatic passing tones, 30

Scale exercises, 31

Chromatics, 33

Melodic licks, 34

- Licks in the key of G, 34
- Licks in the key of C, 38
- Transition licks, 42
- Pentatonic scale licks, 44
- Blues scale licks, 47

Arpeggios, 48

- Arpeggio patterns, 49
- Major and minor chord extensions, 52
- Dominant 7th arpeggios, 55
- Dominant 9th arpeggios, 57
- Arpeggio licks, 59

Improvisation, 63

Songbook section, 74

- Forked Deer, 74
- Bonaparte's Retreat, 75
- Beaumont Rag, 76
- Salt River, 77
- Temperance Reel, 79
- I Don't Love Nobody, 80
- St. Anne's Reel, 81
- Under the Double Eagle, 82
- Paddy on the Turnpike, 84
- Cattle in the Cane, 85
- Lady's Fancy, 86
- John Hardy, 88
- Redwing, 90
- Don't Let Your Deal Go Down, 91
- Salty Dog, 92
- Banks of the Ohio, 93
- Nine Pound Hammer, 94
- Way Downtown, 95

Also available for banjo, 96

Foreword

This book is a complete and comprehensive step-by-step Melodic Style method for the progressive bluegrass banjo player. It contains all the essential techniques, pertinent scales, scale patterns, and arpeggios necessary for masterful melodic bluegrass soloing. There is an abundance of licks utilizing each type of scale and arpeggio, and the section on improvisation demonstrates how to assemble licks to fit the chord progressions of many popular bluegrass songs. In addition, there are several arrangements of bluegrass instrumentals, songs and fiddle-tunes combining the techniques in this book.

Bill Knopf

Introducing the Melodic Style

Back in the '40's and '50's, when Earl Scruggs developed his style of playing, he integrated melody notes with filler notes, which, though not a part of the melody, were usually a part of the chord. In effect he combined melody with harmony. Because of the efficient right-hand picking patterns that Scruggs developed called rolls, his music flows along smoothly. His driving style of playing will always be the backbone of Bluegrass music.

Don Reno, one of bluegrass banjo's greatest innovators, decided that roll patterns alone did not incorporate enough melody notes into his arrangements. He discovered that it was possible to use the thumb and index finger of the right hand to copy the down-and-up motion of a flatpick, and this enabled him to pick a string two or more times in a row. Sometimes he would use this technique for just a couple of notes, and other times he would play long single-string passages. This technique, although only one aspect of Don Reno's playing, is often referred to as "Reno Style".

In the late '50's and early '60's, the alternating-string style of melody playing began making its debut in bluegrass music. In this style, the object is to avoid picking a string twice in a row when playing scalar type passages. Fiddle-tunes were perhaps the most popular music utilizing this technique. In all probability, it was Bobby Thompson who first recorded in this style on the records of Carl Story and Jim and Jesse. It is, however, the name of Bill Keith, a veteran of Bill Monroe's bluegrass band and the recipient of much greater exposure, whose name has become synonymous with this style today. At present, this style of banjo picking is referred to as the Melodic, Keith or Chromatic style.

Before proceeding to work the lessons and arrangements in this book, the reader may find the following example to be useful in understanding the basic difference between the alternating-string and single-string approach to playing scalar licks and passages. The fundamental difference between the two styles is that in the alternating-string style one never plays the same string twice in a row. In the single-string style, however, a string may be played many times in a row.* To illustrate this, examine the G major scale and two ways it can be played:

G Major Scale

Alternating-string Style

Single-string Style

[illegible]

*In the overall scope of melodic playing, it will sometimes be necessary, or else more practical, to play a string two or more times in succession.

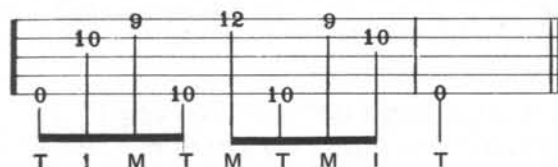
The Left Hand

The fingers of the fretting hand should be arched over the fingerboard so that only the tips are allowed to press the strings. This posture of the left hand will require that the fingernails be kept short. Long nails will often force the fingers to lean in the direction of the lower-numbered strings, possibly touching and muting them. The base of the thumb should rest against the center of the neck, approximately opposite the position of the first finger. Never grip or clutch the neck in the palm or inner part of the hand like you would a baseball bat.

When fretting, it is often desirable to cock the fingers slightly to the left, pressing with the left portion of the fingertips. The fingers should press as close to the frets as possible without actually touching them, or else the notes will be dampened. Firm pressure is required when pressing the strings, to avoid "buzzing" on the frets.

Fingers not in use should hover in a position directly over the fingerboard at a short distance from the strings. This posture allows the hand to perform with greater speed and accuracy. Whenever possible, try to finger a group of notes in advance of the right-hand picking pattern. As the notes are played, do not lift the fingers off the fingerboard immediately, but rather, allow them to overlap. This sustainment is the major characteristic of the alternating-string style of melodic banjo playing. If you anticipate returning to earlier played notes, try to continue holding them throughout the entire passage.

In this example, the first string, 9th fret and second string, 10th fret should be held during the entire phrase; in fact, these notes should be fingered as the first note is being played or slightly before. After the fifth string, 10th fret is fingered, continue to hold it until the open fifth string is needed again.

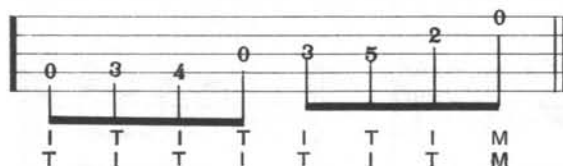


Right-hand Fingerings

In performing scale passages, one will have to determine the right-hand fingerings. With knowledge of double-thumbing, rolls, inside rolls, and crossover patterns, it should be fairly obvious — simply avoid using the same finger to play consecutive eighth-notes.

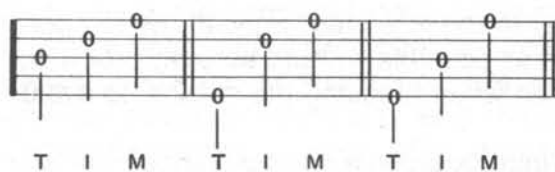
There are situations where there will be two right-hand fingering possibilities. For example, in the following scale, one must play the first six notes in the single-string style; however, consider this: if you were to begin with the index finger, by the time you come to the 2nd and 1st strings, they will fit into a forward roll instead of the more intricate crossover pattern.

Bb Pentatonic Plus #2 and #5



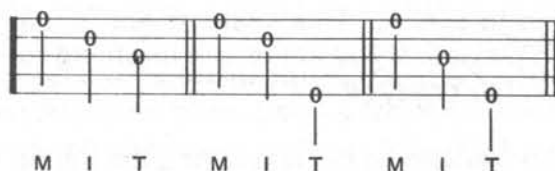
Right-hand Picking Patterns

Unlike Scruggs style, where most everything evolves around roll patterns, the melodic style is concerned with the order of notes. A melody, scale, or pattern will very seldom fit into established Scruggs rolls for any great length of time; therefore it is necessary to play the desired note sequence using whatever right-hand devices are required. The following will illustrate the types of patterns that will be needed.



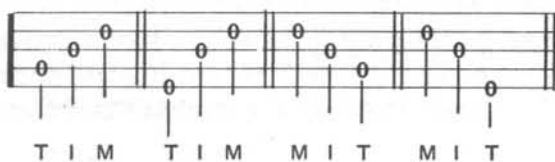
Forward Roll

This is where the thumb, index and middle fingers pick the strings in that order. (T-I-M).



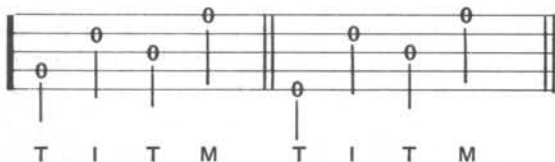
Backward Roll

This is simply the opposite of a forward roll. (M-I-T).



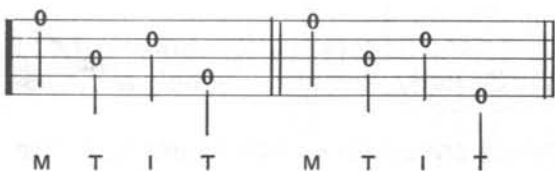
Inside Roll

Here it is necessary to bring the middle finger "inside" to pick the second string. These rolls may be either forward or backward.



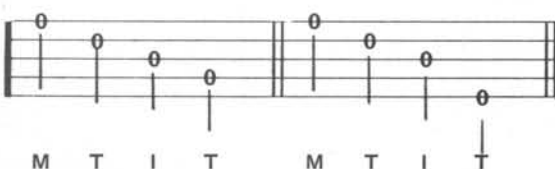
Double-thumbing

In this style of picking, the thumb alternates with the fingers, playing every other note.



Cross-over Patterns

These patterns are a form of double-thumbing. By crossing the thumb over the index finger to pick the second string, it will be possible to play four different strings consecutively without using the same finger twice in a row. These patterns may also be either forward or backward.



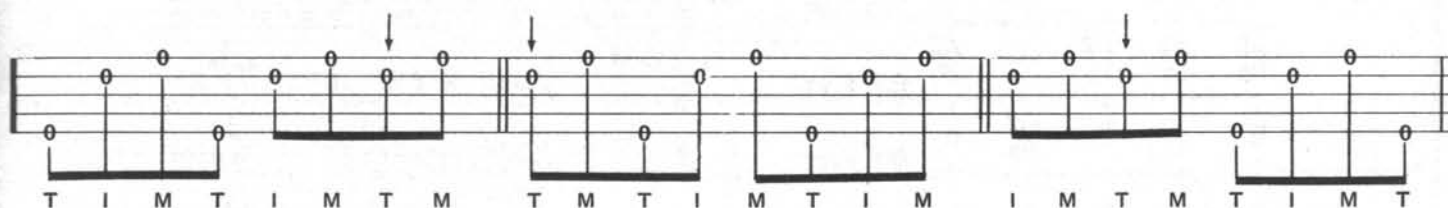
Single-string Technique

One aspect of the melodic style is that you don't pick the same string twice in a row. Since most notes are playable in more than one position, it is possible to execute scales by alternating strings; however, in the case of the notes on the fourth string, from the open string up to the 4th fret, there is only one way to play them, therefore it will be necessary to pick this string two or three times in a row, alternating between the thumb and index finger. This technique will occasionally apply to other situations, usually to avoid large reaches or leaps of the left hand.

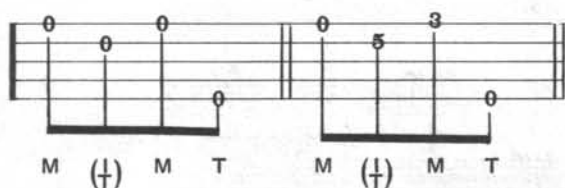


Drop-thumb (to Second String)

Many years ago when I was first learning to play banjo, I received some valuable pointers from Douglas Dillard. Among them was the use of the "drop-thumb" to the second string in some of Earl Scruggs' picking patterns.

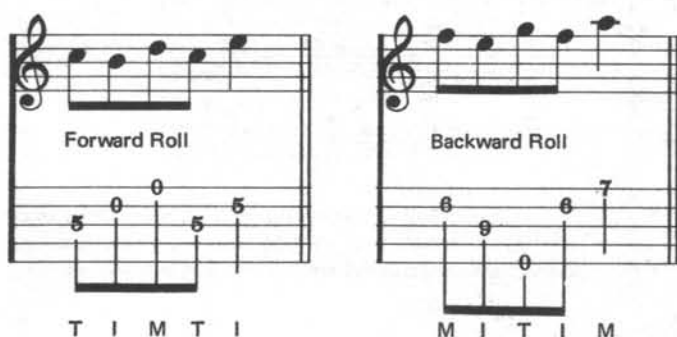


If you examine the three patterns above, you will notice they are exactly the same — the only difference is that they begin at different points. Once in awhile, one will encounter these patterns in the melodic style; more often, one will find isolated cases where he will have to play the 1st, 2nd, then 1st string again. When I first discovered this pattern, I chose to use the thumb to play the 2nd string, thinking it was an extension of the Scruggs drop-thumb principle. To this day I still use the thumb, even after learning that almost every prominent melodic-style player prefers the index finger. Therefore, I'm leaving the choice up to you.



Alternate Right-hand Fingerings

The right-hand fingerings indicated under all of the scales, arpeggios and patterns are for executing an entire sequence. In areas containing predominantly single-string style playing there are usually two fingering possibilities (see page 5). When starting within a crossover pattern, usually on the second note, it is advisable to change the right-hand fingerings. The result will be either a forward or backward roll. In the case of the C major two-note ascending pattern, there are two places to illustrate this point.



Fingerboard Chart

	④	③	②	①		⑤	④	③	②	①
	D	G	B	D	Open Strings					
	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	C	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	1st Fret					
	E	A	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	E	2nd Fret					
	F	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	D	F	3rd Fret					
	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	B	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	4th Fret					
⑤	G	G	C	E	G	5th Fret				
	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	F	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	6th Fret				
	A	A	D	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	A	7th Fret				
	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	G	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	8th Fret				
	B	B	E	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	B	9th Fret				
	C	C	F	A	C	10th Fret				
	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	11th Fret				
	D	D	G	B	D	12th Fret				
	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	C	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	13th Fret				
	E	E	A	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	E	14th Fret				
	F	F	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	D	F	15th Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	B	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	16th Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	G	G	C	E	G	17th Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	C $\sharp$ D $\flat$	F	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	18th Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	A	A	D	F $\sharp$ G $\flat$	A	19th Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	D $\sharp$ E $\flat$	G	A $\sharp$ B $\flat$	20th Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	B	B	E	G $\sharp$ A $\flat$	B	21st Fret	(8va)			(8va)
	C	C	F	A	C	22nd Fret	(8va)			(8va)

Major Scales

The following six major scales are presented in three ranges: low, medium and high. There are three routes — one for each range, and they are the same for each scale. The right-hand picking is identical also; the only difference occurs in the keys of F, Bb and Eb where the open B string is not playable. Instead, Bb must be played on the third string, 3rd fret. When this occurs it will be necessary to incorporate the single-string technique, just as it will be to play the first three notes on the 4th string. Since these notes are not playable on any other strings, it will be impossible to use the alternating string technique.

One important procedure a melodic-style player should observe; is to have an open string playable between left-hand fingerings. These open strings will "smooth-out" the fingering changes by having at least one note sustaining during the change. Pat Cloud appropriately calls this procedure "point-of-departure". There are times, however, when an open string will not be available — as in the third range between the notes B and C. In a situation like this, a player will have to "muscle" his way to the next fingering as quickly as possible.

All major scales are constructed using the following succession of intervals, or formula: whole-step, whole-step, half-step, whole, whole, whole, half. The first note of a scale (tonic), is also the letter name of the scale. Practice each scale by beginning and ending on the tonic.

C Major (A minor)

The C Major (A minor) scale is shown in three ranges. The low range (first three strings) uses fingerings 0, 2, 3, 0, 7, 0, 5, 0. The medium range (second and third strings) uses fingerings 5, 3, 7, 0, 9, 6, 10, 9. The high range (third and fourth strings) uses fingerings 12, 10, 14, 12, 17, 15, 14, 17. The scale is constructed using the formula: whole-step, whole-step, half-step, whole, whole, whole, half.

G Major (E minor)

The G Major (E minor) scale is shown in three ranges. The low range (first three strings) uses fingerings 0, 2, 4, 0, 7, 0, 5, 0. The medium range (second and third strings) uses fingerings 5, 4, 7, 0, 9, 7, 10, 9. The high range (third and fourth strings) uses fingerings 12, 10, 14, 12, 17, 15, 14, 17. The scale is constructed using the formula: whole-step, whole-step, half-step, whole, whole, whole, half.

*The relative (or Natural) minor scale is built from the 6th degree of its major scale and shares the same notes. For example: A minor is built from the 6th degree of the C major scale.

D Major (B minor)

0 2 4 0 7 0 0 0 5 4 7 9 7 10 9 12 11 14 11 14 12 16 15 14 17 10 10

T I T I T I T M T M T M T I T M T I M T M

F Major (D minor)

0 2 3 0 7 3 5 0 5 3 7 9 8 10 8 12 10 14 10 14 11 17 15 14 17 15 15

T I T I T I T M T M T M T I T M T I M T I M T M

* Alternate fingering

0 2 3 1 0

I T I T M

Bb Major (G minor)

0 1 3 0 7 3 5 0 4 3 7 0 6 10 8 12 13 10 14 11 17 15 13 17 15

T I T I T I T M T M T M T I T I M T I M T M

* Alternate fingering

0 2 3 1 0

I T I T M

Eb Major (C minor)

0 1 3 0 6 3 5 0 4 3 6 0 8 9 12 13 10 13 11 17 15 13 17 15

T I T I T I T M T M T M T I T I M T I M T M

* Alternate fingering

0 1 3 1 0

I T I T M

Scale Patterns

Because the number of possible melodic patterns is virtually unlimited, this book will deal with the few most commonly used by bluegrass musicians.

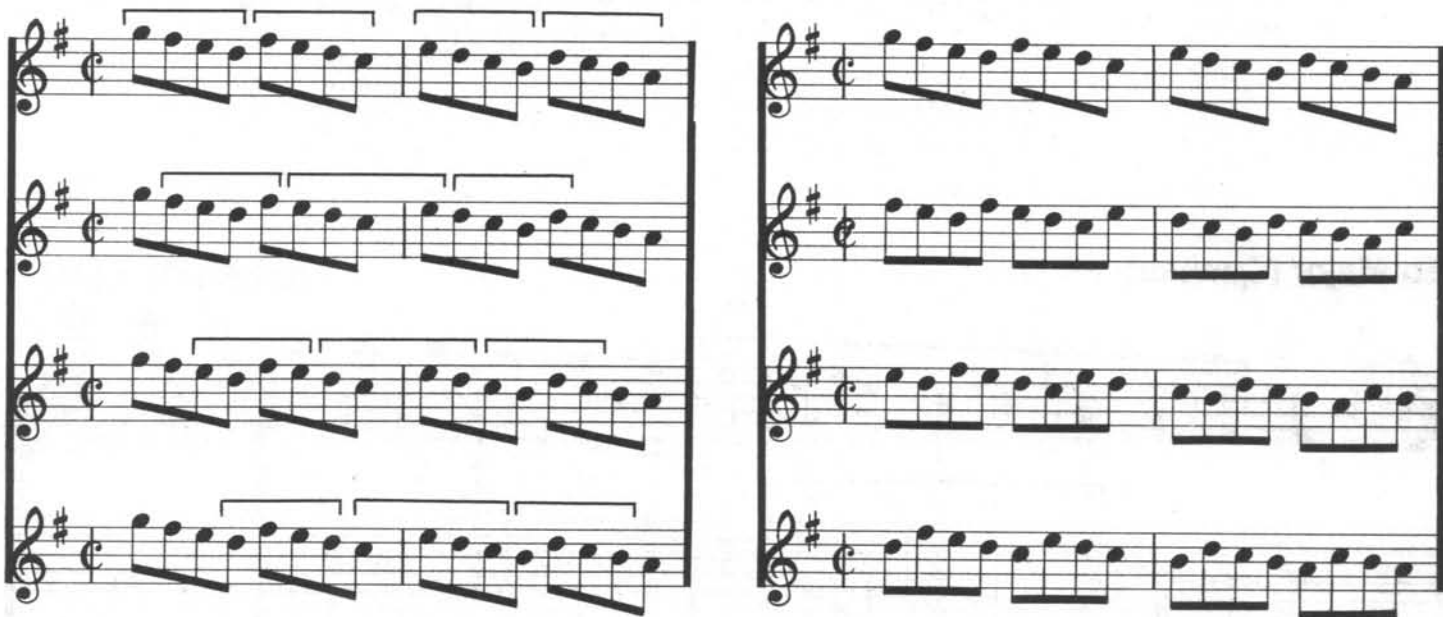
Melodic patterns are fragments of usually two to four notes that repeat in sequential order, and probably the most familiar of all the patterns is this one:



At first glance, this succession of notes may appear to be just one pattern, but in actuality it can be as many as four. By starting at different points (as designated by the brackets in the examples below), it is possible to create four different melodic fragments, and thus, four different sounding patterns.

These fragments are given in descending order. Play the same notes in reverse and you will find four different ascending fragments. On these patterns and all other patterns given throughout this text, practice starting on all notes in order to produce the different fragments.

Four-note Patterns



Two-note Patterns

The next set of patterns are called two-note ascending and two-note descending patterns. Notice the two different two-note fragments in both ascending and descending sequences illustrated below.



C Major (A minor) Patterns

Two-note Ascending

Two-note ascending scale pattern for C Major (A minor). The pattern is shown in treble and bass clefs. The treble clef shows the notes C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass clef shows the notes C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. The pattern is divided into four measures, each containing two notes. The notes are: C4, D4; E4, F4; G4, A4; B4, C5. The bass clef notes are: C3, D3; E3, F3; G3, A3; B3, C4.

0 3 2 0 3 2 0 0 7 5 0 5 5 0 6 9 6 7 9 10 9 12

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

Two-note descending scale pattern for C Major (A minor). The pattern is shown in treble and bass clefs. The treble clef shows the notes C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef shows the notes C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The pattern is divided into four measures, each containing two notes. The notes are: C5, B4; A4, G4; F4, E4; D4, C4. The bass clef notes are: C4, B3; A3, G3; F3, E3; D3, C3.

9 10 9 7 6 12 10 0 9 6 0 5 5 0 0 5 0 0 2 3 0 2 3 0

T M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T

3 5 3 5 5 0 0 5 7 0 2 3 0 2 3 0

T I M T I T T I M T I T

G Major (E minor) Patterns

Two-note Ascending

Two-note ascending scale pattern for G Major (E minor). The pattern is shown in treble and bass clefs. The treble clef shows the notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. The bass clef shows the notes G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4. The pattern is divided into four measures, each containing two notes. The notes are: G4, A4; B4, C5; D5, E5; F#5, G5. The bass clef notes are: G3, A3; B3, C4; D4, E4; F#4, G4.

0 4 2 0 4 2 0 0 2 (5) 0 5 5 0 7 9 7 7 9 10 9 12

T I T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

Two-note descending scale pattern for G Major (E minor). The pattern is shown in treble and bass clefs. The treble clef shows the notes G5, F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef shows the notes G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The pattern is divided into four measures, each containing two notes. The notes are: G5, F#5; E5, D5; C5, B4; A4, G4. The bass clef notes are: G4, F#4; E4, D4; C4, B3; A3, G3.

9 10 9 7 7 12 10 0 9 7 0 5 5 0 0 5 0 0 2 4 0 2 4 0

T M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T

4 5 4 5 5 0 0 5 7 0 2 4 0 2 4 0

T I M T I T T I M T I T

D Major (B minor) Patterns

Two-note Ascending

Two-note ascending scale pattern for D Major (B minor). The pattern is shown in a 4-measure sequence on a treble and bass staff. The treble staff shows the notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. The bass staff shows the notes B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5 in the treble and B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5 in the treble and B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5 in the treble and B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3 in the bass.

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

Two-note descending scale pattern for D Major (B minor). The pattern is shown in a 4-measure sequence on a treble and bass staff. The treble staff shows the notes D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass staff shows the notes B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4 in the treble and B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4 in the treble and B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes D5, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4 in the treble and B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2 in the bass.

T M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T

T I M T I T

F Major (D minor) Patterns

Two-note Ascending

Two-note ascending scale pattern for F Major (D minor). The pattern is shown in a 4-measure sequence on a treble and bass staff. The treble staff shows the notes F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5. The bass staff shows the notes D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4, D4. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5 in the treble and D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4, D4 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5 in the treble and D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4, D4 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5 in the treble and D3, E3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4, D4 in the bass.

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

Two-note descending scale pattern for F Major (D minor). The pattern is shown in a 4-measure sequence on a treble and bass staff. The treble staff shows the notes F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4. The bass staff shows the notes D4, C4, Bb3, Ab3, G3, F3, E3, D3. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4 in the treble and D4, C4, Bb3, Ab3, G3, F3, E3, D3 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4 in the treble and D4, C4, Bb3, Ab3, G3, F3, E3, D3 in the bass. The pattern is repeated in a 4-measure sequence, with the notes F5, Eb5, D5, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4 in the treble and D4, C4, Bb3, Ab3, G3, F3, E3, D3 in the bass.

T M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T

T I M T I T

Bb Major (G minor) Patterns

Two-note Ascending

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

T M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T

T I M T I T

Eb Major (C minor) Patterns

Two-note Ascending

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

T M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T

T I M T I T

C Major (A minor) Patterns

Four-note Ascending

0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 7 0 0 7 0 5 7 0 5 0 0 5 0 5

T I T I T I T I T I T M I T M I T I T M I T M I

8va -----

0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 5 9 8 0 9 8 0 0 0 7 8 10 9 10 9 10 13 12 16 13 13 14 13 12 15 14

T M T I M T I T I M T M I T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T M

Descending

15 12 10 14 12 13 10 16 12 13 9 10 9 10 0 0 9 10 6 7 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0

M T M I T M I T M T M I T M I T M I T I M T M I T I T I T I T

8va -----

3 5 7 5 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0

T M I T M T M T I M T I M T I T I M T I M T I T I T I T I T I T

* The note in parenthesis is the one to be played if ending on the adjacent note with the arrow. In this manner, you will avoid having to shift up a whole position for just one note. If you wish to begin on a note with an arrow, make the next note the one in parenthesis.

G Major (E minor) Patterns

Four-note Ascending

0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 7 0 0 7 0 5 7 0 5 0 0 5 0 5

T I T I T I T I T I T M I T M I T I T M I T M I

0 7 0 7 0 7 7 10 9 10 9 10 9 12 16 13 12 13 12 16

5 9 7 9 7 9 7 10 9 10 9 13 12 13 12 16

T M T I M T I T I M T M I T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T M

8va - - - - -

Descending

16 12 13 12 13 16 12 13 9 10 9 10 9 10 7 7 4 5

14 14 (10) 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

M T M I T M I T M T M I T M I T M I T I M T M I

4 5 7 4 5 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 7 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0

T M I T M T M T I M T I M T I T I M T I M T I T I T I T I T I T

8va - - - - -

8va- - - - -

8va - - - - - 7

1

8va- - - - -

1

Bb Major (G minor) Patterns

Four-note Ascending

0 1 3 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 1 2 3 1 0 3 1 0 4

T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M I

0 8 6 0 8 6 8 6 7 6 10 8 10 8 12 15 13 12 13 12 15

T M T I M T I T I M T M I T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T M

8va

Descending

15 12 13 12 13 15 12 13 8 10 8 10 8 10 6 7 6 8

M T M I T M I T M T M I T M I T M I T I M T M I

6 0 6 0 4 0 1 3 1 3 2 1 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 1 0

T I T M I T M T I M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T

8va

Eb Major (C minor) Patterns

Four-note Ascending

0 1 3 0 1 3 0 1 3 0 1 3 1 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 4

T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M I

0 6 8 0 8 6 8 6 6 9 8 9 8 9 8 13 12 15 13 12 13 12 15

T M T I M T I T I M T M I T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T M

8va -----

Descending

15 12 13 12 13 15 12 13 8 9 8 9 8 9 6 6 6 8

M T M I T M I T M T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I

8va -----

0 6 8 0 6 8 5 4 0 1 3 0 1 3 1 1 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 3 1 0

T I T M I T M T I M I T M T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T I T

Pentatonic and Blues Scales

The pentatonic scale is derived by playing notes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of a major scale. The minor pentatonic scale of the relative minor uses exactly the same notes.

C Major C Pentatonic A Minor Pentatonic/A Blues

The C pentatonic scale may be played over a C major chord, regardless of key signature — likewise for A minor. The notes deleted from the C major scale to form the pentatonic scale are the ones which might conflict with certain notes of other keys. This simplifies matters for the bluegrass musician who does most of his playing in the keys of G and C (not counting the use of the capo). Since the C major chord is in both keys, the C pentatonic scale may be played over the C chord whenever it appears — likewise for G; you may play the G pentatonic scale over any G chord. It follows that you may play an F pentatonic scale over any F chord, an A minor pentatonic over any A minor chord, and an E minor pentatonic over any E minor chord, etc. Because a pentatonic scale may be played in several different keys, the pentatonic and blues scales given below, as well as the patterns which follow, are given without key signatures. The appropriate accidentals have been added where necessary.

The A minor pentatonic scale, when played over an A major chord, functions as a blues scale. The relationship between A major and A minor is called parallel major and minor. Many musicians prefer to include an additional note, a chromatic passing tone, between notes 4 and 5 in order to have a complete blues scale. More on this scale in the next section.

C Pentatonic/Am Pentatonic/A Blues

G Pentatonic/Em Pentatonic/E Blues

D Pentatonic/Bm Pentatonic/B Blues

F Pentatonic/Dm Pentatonic/D Blues

Bb Pentatonic/Gm Pentatonic/G Blues

Eb Pentatonic/Cm Pentatonic/C Blues

C Pentatonic/Am Pentatonic/A Blues Patterns

Two-note Ascending

Diagram illustrating the C Pentatonic/Am Pentatonic/A Blues patterns, Two-note Ascending. The notation shows a melodic line on a treble clef staff and a corresponding fretboard diagram on a bass clef staff. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0) and techniques (T, I, T, I, T, I, T, M).

Descending

Diagram illustrating the C Pentatonic/Am Pentatonic/A Blues patterns, Descending. The notation shows a melodic line on a treble clef staff and a corresponding fretboard diagram on a bass clef staff. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (10, 10, 10, 7, 5) and techniques (T, M, T, I, M, T, M, I).

G Pentatonic/Em Pentatonic/E Blues Patterns

Two-note Ascending

Diagram illustrating the G Pentatonic/Em Pentatonic/E Blues patterns, Two-note Ascending. The notation shows a melodic line on a treble clef staff and a corresponding fretboard diagram on a bass clef staff. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 7, 0) and techniques (T, I, T, I, T, I, T, M).

Descending

Diagram illustrating the G Pentatonic/Em Pentatonic/E Blues patterns, Descending. The notation shows a melodic line on a treble clef staff and a corresponding fretboard diagram on a bass clef staff. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (4, 1, 3, 2, 1) and techniques (T, M, T, I, M, T, M, I).

D Pentatonic/Bm Pentatonic/B Blues Patterns

Two-note Ascending

0 4 2 2 4 0 7 0 9 0 7 9 7 7 7 12

T I T I T I T M I T M I T M T

Descending

7 7 7 0 9 7 0 9 0 0 7 0 4 2 2 4 0

T M T I M T I M T I M T I T I T I T

F Pentatonic/Dm Pentatonic/D Blues Patterns

Two-note Ascending

0 0 3 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 5 6 0 6 7 10 10 12 15

T I T I T I T M T I M T I M T M I T M T

8va-- 7

Descending

10 10 10 7 6 4 2 0 6 5 0 2 1 0 2 3 0 0

T M T I M T M I T M I T M T I T I T I T

8va-- 7

Bb Pentatonic/Gm Pentatonic/G Blues Patterns

Two-note Ascending

8va - - 7

1 2 4

0 0 3 3 0 1 3 0 5 6 0 6 8 10 11 10 12 15

T I T I T I T M T I M T I M T M I T M T

Descending

8va - - 7

10 11 15 12 10 8 6 4 0 6 5 1 0 (3) 8 (1) 5 0 3 3 0 0

T M T I M T M I T M I T M T I T I T

Eb Pentatonic/Cm Pentatonic/C Blues Patterns

Two-note Ascending

8va - - 7

1 Barre 2

3 2 4

1 0 3 3 0 1 3 4 5 3 4 6 8 10 11 10 13 15

T I T I T I T I T M I T I M T M I T M T

Descending

8va - - 7

10 11 15 13 10 8 6 4 2 1 3 3 2 1 3 1 0 3 3 0 1

T M T I M T M I T I M T I T I T I T I T

C Pentatonic/Am Pentatonic/A Blues Patterns

Four-note Ascending

[illegible]

Descending

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first four measures of the melody and the corresponding fretboard diagrams. The second system contains the next four measures. The melody is written on a treble clef staff in C major, 4/4 time. The fretboard diagrams are for a guitar, showing fingerings (numbers 1-4) and string numbers (1-6) for each note. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the fretboard diagrams.

G Pentatonic/Em Pentatonic/E Blues Patterns

Four-note Ascending

Four-note Ascending

0 2 0 2 2 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 9 0 9 0 10 9 10 9 10 10 9 14 10 12

T I T I T I T M I T I M T I M T I M I T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T M

Descending

[illegible]

D Pentatonic/Bm Pentatonic/B Blues Patterns

Four-note Ascending

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T M

Descending

M T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M T I T I T I T I T

F Pentatonic/Dm Pentatonic/D Blues Patterns

Four-note Ascending

T I T I T I T M I T I M T I M I T M I T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T M

Descending

M T M I T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T I M T I T I T I T I T

Bb Pentatonic/Gm Pentatonic/G Blues Patterns

Four-note Ascending

4 1 2 4

0 3 0 3 3 0 3 1

0 8 5 8 5 6 5 0 0 6 8 6 11 10 11 10 11 10 15

T I T I T I T M I T I M T I M I T M I T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T M

Descending

2 - - 2 4

15 10 11 10 11 10 11 0

12 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

M T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M

Eb Pentatonic/Cm Pentatonic/C Blues Patterns

Four-note Ascending

2 1 4 2 2 1

1 3 0 3 3 0 3 1

0 3 1 2 5 4 3 4 3 8 6 11 10 11 10 11 10 15

T I T I T I T I T I T M T I T M T I M T M I T I M T I M T I M T I M T M

Descending

2 4 1 2

15 10 11 10 11 10 11 0

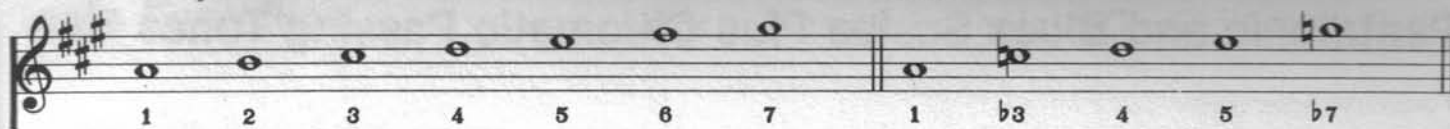
13 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

M T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M

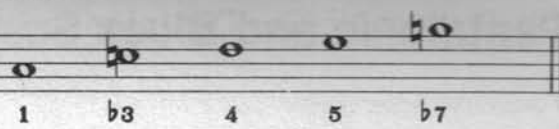
Blues Scales Plus #4/b5

In the preceding section, I referred to a blues scale as being the same as its parallel minor pentatonic scale (ie: A blues and A minor pentatonic). The blues scale is derived from a major scale by playing notes 1, lowered 3, 4, 5 and lowered 7.

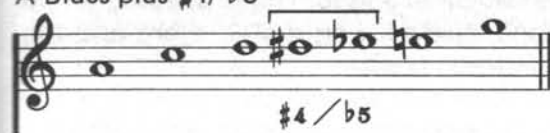
A Major



A Blues



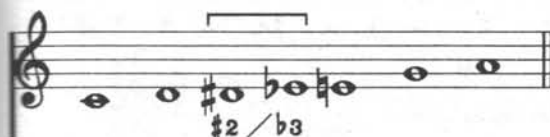
A Blues plus #4/ b5



According to many musicians, the blues scale should also contain the #4/b5.

This type of scale may be played over all three major chords in any key. For example, A blues may be played over A, D and E7; C blues over C, F and G7; G blues over G, C and D7, etc.

C Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



When added to the relative major's pentatonic scale, this same passing tone functions as a #2/b3.

When this scale is played over chords in the key of A, a funky-blues sound results. The same scale, when played over a C major chord, produces the jazzy ragtime sound found in swing and western-swing music. This sound is quite prevalent in the phrasings of today's more progressive bluegrass guitar, mandolin and fiddle-players. I also use this scale over an A minor chord to produce some very pleasing sounds. Once again, because each scale can be used in several keys, key signatures have been omitted.

A Blues plus #4/ b5 C Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



E Blues plus #4/ b5 G Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



B Blues plus #4/ b5 D Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



D Blues plus #4/ b5 F Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



G Blues plus #4/ b5 Bb Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



C Blues plus #4/ b5 Eb Pentatonic plus #2/ b3



Pentatonic and Blues Scales Plus Chromatic Passing Tones

The #4/b5 in the blues scale and #2/b3 in the pentatonic scale function as chromatic passing-tones linking two notes. In the following scales, an additional passing-tone has been added. These passing-tones are derived from rock and blues phrasings. They make the pentatonic scale swing a little more and the blues scale a little bluesier. Practice them like you would any conventional scale.

C Pentatonic plus #2 and #5

A Blues plus #4 and Maj. 7

Am Pentatonic plus #4 and #7



C Pentatonic plus #2 & #5
Am Pentatonic plus #4 & #7
A Blues plus #4 & Maj. 7



G Pentatonic plus #2 & #5
Em Pentatonic plus #4 & #7
E Blues plus #4 & Maj. 7



D Pentatonic plus #2 & #5
Bm Pentatonic plus #4 & #7
B Blues plus #4 & Maj. 7



F Pentatonic plus #2 & #5
Dm Pentatonic plus #4 & #7
D Blues plus #4 & Maj. 7



Bb Pentatonic plus #2 & #5
Gm Pentatonic plus #4 & #7
G Blues plus #4 & Maj. 7



Eb Pentatonic plus #2 & #5
Cm Pentatonic plus #4 & #7
C Blues plus #4 & Maj. 7



Scale Exercises

Besides being able to play a wide variety of scales and the patterns derived from them, a musician should be able to both identify them when he hears them, and be able to play what his mind wants to hear. This of course can only result after much extensive practice and ear-training.

The following exercise is designed to be played over one chord — C major. Each type of scale will produce a different characteristic sound. Memorize these sounds so that you will know immediately where to go on the fingerboard to produce what you want to hear. For practice purposes, record the C major chord on a tape recorder to play along with. Feel free to improvise within the scales. Repeat this process with other chords and scales.

C Major

C Pentatonic

C Pentatonic plus #2/b3

C Pentatonic plus #2 and #5

C Blues

C Blues plus #4/b5

C Blues plus #4 and 7

T M I T M T I M T I T I M T M T T I T M T I M T M I T M I T I T M I T M

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on two staves. The upper staff contains the melody, which begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff contains the guitar accompaniment, indicated by a guitar clef. It features a series of chords and single notes, with some measures containing multiple notes (e.g., 0 5 6, 0 1 3 5 6 0). The rhythm is consistent with the melody. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the piece concludes with a final chord (0 11 11).

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in four measures. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The bottom staff provides guitar-specific notation, including fingerings (numbers 0-11) and picking patterns (T, M, I, T, M). The melody is written on a single line, and the guitar part is written on a single line.

Measure 1: Melody starts on B-flat, moves to A, G, F, E, D, C, B. Guitar part: 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 0. Picking: T M I T M.

Measure 2: Melody starts on B-flat, moves to A, G, F, E, D, C, B. Guitar part: 11, 6, 0, 2, 5, 3, 0. Picking: I T I M I T I T.

Measure 3: Melody starts on B-flat, moves to A, G, F, E, D, C, B. Guitar part: 3, 5, 2, 0, 5, 2, 0, 6. Picking: I T I M T I M I.

Measure 4: Melody starts on B-flat, moves to A, G, F, E, D, C, B. Guitar part: 5, 0, 6, 0, 6, 0, 8. Picking: T M I T M I T M.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the melody and the first two measures of the guitar accompaniment. The second system contains the next four measures of both parts. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The guitar accompaniment is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, while the guitar accompaniment uses a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes, often with a steady eighth-note bass line. The piece concludes with a final chord in the guitar part.

The second system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a final half note. The lower staff contains fret numbers (0, 6, 0, 5, 8, 0, 3, 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 4, 0, 8, 5, 0, 5, 8, 0, 2, 5, 3, 0) positioned below the staff lines, corresponding to the fretted notes of the guitar. Below the fret numbers is a sequence of letters: M T I M I T I T I T I T I T I M I T M I T I T, which likely represents a specific guitar technique or fingering system.

Chromatics

Chromatic tones are non-scale tones played in between scale tones. They lead to essential tones (either up or down) acting as connectors to "smooth-out" lines.

A complete chromatic scale (every half-step) can be built on any note. Here is the chromatic scale over the entire range of the banjo. Practice ascending and descending scales beginning on every note.

0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 0 5 2 0 (4) 5 (6) 7

T I T I T I T I T I M T I T I T

8va -----

9 7 9 13 11 13 17 15 17 21 19 21 22

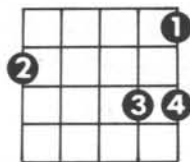
I M T M T M T M T M T M T M I

Notice the moveable four-note fingering. This fingering can be placed anywhere on the neck, and by repeating it every 4 frets (either up or down) a chromatic scale is created.

8va -----

7 5 7 11 9 11 15 13 15

T M T M T M T M T M

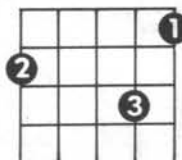


With this fingering it is also possible to start a chromatic scale anywhere on the neck (5th fret and above). The fingering repeats every three frets.

8va -----

7 5 10 8 13 11 16 14

I M T I M T I M T I M T



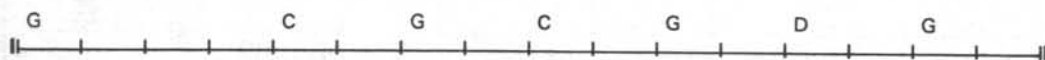
Melodic Licks

This section will explain how to compose melodic licks for use in arranging solos or for embellishing solos you already know. Some of the licks presented here will integrate the melodic style with the Scruggs style.

Note: If a capo is being used, the key will be raised one half-step for each fret the capo is placed above the nut.

To determine where a lick may be used in a tune you must first look at the chord progression.

LONESOME ROAD BLUES/EAST VIRGINIA BLUES

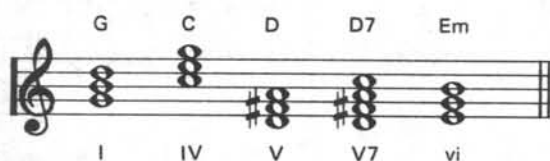


In this case, simply plug in the appropriate G, C or D licks of the correct length. Licks should flow together smoothly and compliment each other. An arrangement doesn't have to be entirely in the melodic style either — try inserting a few melodic licks into a Scruggs-style solo you already know.

Licks in the Key of G

The licks in this section will use the notes of the G major scale exclusively. The primary chords in the key of G are: G (I), C (IV) and D (V). The V, or dominant chord in any key may be extended to include the 7th; thus, in G the V7 chord is D7. The relative minor is a frequently used chord and is built on the 6th note of the major scale. In the key of G it would be Em (vi).

It is important to begin each lick on a strategic chord tone. This will not always be possible, but it's a good rule of thumb. Since a note will appear in more than one chord in each key, it is often possible for a lick, or a portion thereof, to be played over more than one chord. When patterns are incorporated into licks, quite frequently a measure may begin on a non-chord tone; at this point it could imply another chord. Some of these possibilities will appear in parentheses.



In order to arrive smoothly at the beginning of a lick it may become necessary to change the last note of the previous lick. Occasionally this is done for melodic reasons, or else it is simply to avoid ending on the string that the first note of the next lick is on. These alternate notes will also appear in parentheses.

Four Measure G Licks



Four Measure G Licks, con't

2

G

S

2 4 0 0 5 4 10 9 7 7 0 5 5 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 2

T I M T I M T I M T M I T M I T M T M T I T I T I M T I M I T M

3

G (Em)

(C, Am)

9 10 9 10 7 7 4 5 4 5 4 5 0 5 5 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 5 0 7 5 7 0 0

M I T M I T I M T M I T M I T M T M T I M T I M T I T I M T I M

4

G (Em)

(D7)

10 9 10 9 10 9 12 9 10 9 10 7 9 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 7 0 4

T I M T I M T I M T M T M I T M I T M I T I T M T I T M T M T I T I M

5

G

(D7)

0 0 0 0 5 7 0 5 0 5 5 5 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 7 5 0 0 0 7 0 4 2

I T M I T M I T I T M I T M I T M T I M T I T I M T I M T I T I

6

G

0 0 0 0 7 9 7 0 9 7 7 4 5 4 0 5 0 0 5 7 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 0

I T I T M T I T M T M I T M T M T M I T M T I T I T I T I T M T

Two Measure G Licks

7

G

I T I T M T I T I M T I M I T M

8

G (D7)

M T M T I T I T I M T I M I T M

9

G

T M T I M T I T M T M T I T I M

10

G

I T M I T M I T I T M I T I T I

11

G

T T I T M T I T I M T M T M I

12

G (Em)

I T I T I T I M T M I T I T M I

13

G

T I M T I M T I M T M I T M T M

14

G

M T M I T I M T M T M I T I T M

15

G (Em)

M I T M I T I M T I M T I T I M

16

G

T I T I T M T I M T M T M T I T

Two Measure C Licks

17

C (D7)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T I M T I M T I M T I M T I T I

18

C (Em)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T I M T I M T I M T I M T I T I

19

C (Em)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T M T I M T I M T I T M I T M I

20

C (Am)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T M T I M T I M T I T I M T I M

21

C (Am) (Am, D7)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T M T I T I M I T I M T M I T I

22

C (Am, D7)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T I M T M I T M I T M T I T I T

Two Measure Em Licks

23

Em (D7)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T I M T I T M T M T M T I T

24

Em (G)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T M T I M T I T I T I T I T I T

25

Em (C)

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

T M T I M T M I T I T I T M I T

26

Em

H 2 1 2 0 5 5 5 | 0 0 0 0 (0) 5 0 5 7 5

M T M I T I T I T I T M I T I T

Two Measure D7 Licks

27

D7

0 2 3 0 5 4 5 0 5 0 5 0 (0)

T M T M T I M T M T I T I T

28

D7

2 3 0 3 0 5 0 5 0 4 5 0 (0)

T M T I M T I T M T M T M T I T

29

D7

7 0 5 5 0 0 7 4 5 0 5 0 (0)

T I T M T I T I M T M T M T I T

30

D7

7 4 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 (0)

M T M T M T I T M T M T I T I T

31

D7

7 7 5 4 7 5 5 0 5 7 0 0 2 4

M I T I M T I T M T I T I T I T

32

D7

0 0 4 2 0 0 2 1 0 5 5 5 0 7

T I T I T I T I T M T I M T I T

Licks in the Key of C

The primary chords in the key of C are: C (I), F (IV) and G (V). The dominant 7th is G7 and the relative minor is Am.

C F G G7 Am

I IV V V7, vi

Four Measure C Licks

33

C

4 5 5 5 5 3 7 3 5 0 5 3 7 3 5 0 0 1 1 2 1 2 (0)

T M T I M T I M T M T M T M T M T M T T I M T I M

Four Measure C Licks, con't

34

C

4 6 5 5 5 3 7 3 5 0 5 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 1 1 2 1 2

T M T I M T I M T M T M T M T I T I M T I M T M T T I M T I M

35

C (Am) (F) (F, G7)

9 10 9 10 9 10 6 7 3 5 3 5 3 5 0 5 5 0 5 0 0 5 7 5

T M I T M I T M I T I M T M I T M I T M T M T I M T I M T I T I

36

C (Am) (G7)

0 5 5 9 6 0 9 6 9 6 7 6 6 9 6 9 0 6 9 5 5 0 5 0 0

T M I T M T I M T I T I M T M I T M I T M T I M T I M

37

C (F) (F, G7)

0 6 10 9 10 9 7 6 9 6 0 6 6 9 0 5 5 0 5 0 0 7 0 0

T M T I T I M T I M T M I T I T M T I T I M T I M T I T I M

38

C

10 8 10 8 10 10 10 8 10 10 10 6 0 0 1 1 2 1 2

T M T M T I M T I M T M T I M T M I T I T M T M T T I M T I M

Two Measure C Licks

39

C H 2 2 1 1 2 3 0 5 0 7
0 2 1 2 1 0 1 2 3 5 0 7
T I M T M I T I M T M T M T I T

40

C H 2 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 7 5
0 2 1 2 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 7 5
T I M T I M T I M T I M T I T I

41

C (Am) 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 7 5 7 0 0
5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 7 5 7 0 0
T M T I M T I M T I T I M T I M

42

C (Am) (G7) 5 0 5 0 5 0 3 7 3 0 0 0 5 0
5 0 5 0 5 0 3 7 3 0 0 0 5 0
T I T M T M T M T M T M T M T I

43

C (Am) (G7) 5 0 7 5 9 6 9 6 0 5 0 0 0
5 0 7 5 9 6 9 6 0 5 0 0 0
T I T I T M T I T I T M I T M I

44

C (G7) (Am) 7 8 5 0 5 0 5 0 0 5 5 5 5
7 8 5 0 5 0 5 0 0 5 5 5 5
T M T M T M T I T I M T I M T

Two Measure F Licks

45

F H 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 3
0 3 1 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 3
T I M T M T M T I T M T I T I T

46

F H 3 2 1 2 1 3 3 0 0 0 0 5 7
0 3 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 3 0 0 0 5 7
T I M T M I T I M T M T M T I T

47

F (G7) 7 6 7 6 9 6 9 6 0 0 0 0 0
7 6 7 6 9 6 9 6 0 0 0 0 0
M T I M T M I T I T M I T M T I

48

F (Am) (G7) 10 9 7 6 5 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 7 0
10 9 7 6 5 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 7 0
T I M T M I T I M T M T I T I M

Two Measure Am Licks

49

Am
H

T I M T M I T I | T M T M T M T I

50

Am

T I T M T M T M | T M T I M T I M

51

Am

M T I M T M I T | M T M T M I T M

52

Am

I T I M T I M T | I T I T M T I M

Two Measure G7 Licks

53

G7

I T I T M T I T | I T M I T M I T

54

G7

I T M I T M I T | I T M T I T M I

55

G7

M T I T M I T I | M I T I M T I M

56

G7

T I M T M I T M | T M T I M T I M

57

G7

M I T M I T I M | T I M T I T I M

58

G7

M T I M T M I T | I T M T M I T I

Transition Licks

Transition licks act as connectors. Either by melodic or harmonic means (or both), a listener's ear is led to expect the next chord change.

One type of transition would be an ascending or descending line incorporated into Scruggs style.

Chord labels: G, C, G, D

Rhythm notation: TMTIMTIM T TITMTITMT T

Another common transitional technique is the use of secondary dominants. The most frequent use in bluegrass occurs between the I and IV chords. If the I chord is made a 7th chord (I7), it would be the same as V7 in the key of the IV chord. In the key of G the progression would be: G to G7 to C (in the key of C major G7 would be V7). The following is an example of this progression in the key of G.

Chord labels: G (I), G7 (I7), C (IV)

Rhythm notation: TMTIMTIM T TITMTITMT TITMTMITMT

Here is the same progression in the key of C.

Chord labels: C (I), C7 (I7), F (IV)

Rhythm notation: TMTIMTIM T TITMTITMT TITMTMITMT

This type of transition can be accomplished melodically. In the measure before the IV chord, play the major scale of the IV chord.

Chord labels: G, G7, C, G, G7, C

Rhythm notation: TMTIMTIM TITMTITMT T TITMTITMT TITMTMITMT

Transition Licks in G

61 **C Major Scale**
 G G7 C
 T M T I M I T I M T M I T I T M T

62 **C Major Scale**
 G G7 C
 T M I T I T M T I T M I T M T I T

63 **C Major Scale**
 G G7 C
 T I M T M T M I T I M T M I T M

64 **C Major Scale**
 G G7 C
 M T M I T I T M I T M T I T I M

Transition Licks in C

65 **F Major Scale**
 C C7 F
 T M T I M T I M T I M I T I T M T

66 **F Major Scale**
 C C7 F
 T M T I M T I M I T I M (T I T I) T

67 **F Major Scale**
 C C7 F
 T M I T M T I M T I T I M I T I M

68 **F Major Scale**
 C C7 F
 T I M T I M T I T I M T M I T I M

69 **F Major Scale**
 C C7 F
 T M T I M I T I T T I M I T M

70 **F Major Scale**
 C C7 F
 T M I T M I T I M T M T M T I M

[illegible]

Pentatonic Scale Licks, con't

78

F

T I T I M I T M T I M T I

79

F

M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I

80

Bb

T I M T M I T I T M T I M I T I M T I M I T I T I T I M I T I M

81

Bb

T I T M T I M T I M T I M I T I M T M

82

Bb

M T I M T I M T M T M T M I T

83

D

M T I M T I M T I M I T M I T M

84

D

I T I T M I T M I T M I T M I T

85

Eb

I T I M T I M T M I T M I T I M

86

Eb

T M I T I M T M I T I M T M I T

Pentatonic Scale Licks, con't

The following licks are each based on one of the pentatonic/blues scales plus the chromatic passing tones — #2/b3 and #5. As with the pure pentatonic scale licks of the last section, these may also be played over the relative minor and its parallel major (G pentatonic plus #2/b3 and #5, E minor pentatonic plus #4/b5 and #7, and E blues plus #4/b5 and Maj. 7).

87

G

88

C

89

F

90

D

91

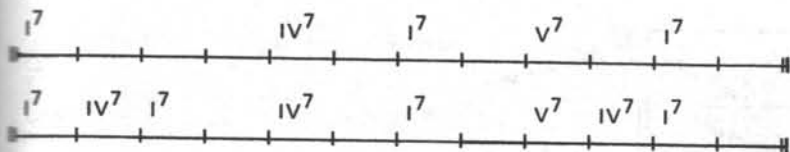
Bb

92

Eb

Blues Scale Licks

The next five licks use the G blues scale plus #4/b5 (and occasionally 7) exclusively. This scale may be played over the I, IV and V chords. In a blues progression these chords are usually all dominant 7ths (I7, IV7, and V7). When played in the order as presented here, the licks will fit two of the most frequent types of 12-bar blues progressions. They may of course be used separately in other situations. The first progression is quite often used in bluegrass — it's the same as in Earl Scruggs' "Foggy Mountain Special", Don Reno's "Banjo Riff" and "Double Banjo Blues", and Red Allen's "Bluegrass Blues".



93

G7 (C7)

T I T I M I T I M T M T M I T I T M T I M I T I M T I M I T I M

94

C7

I T I M T M T M I T I M T I M T

95

G7

I M T I M I T I T I M I T I

96

D7 (C7)

M T M I T M I T M I T M I T I M

97

G7

T M T M T M T I M T I M

Arpeggios

Back in the late '60's, when this writer first started arranging Scott Joplin ragtime for banjo, I tried to adhere strictly to the alternating-string principle of scale playing. I came across many arpeggio passages which would not always fit into a single left-hand chord fingering, so it was necessary to shift to others. By using an open string to smooth the way to the next fingering, I was incorporating a technique which my fellow picker, Pat Cloud, calls "point-of-departure". Many examples of this can be found in my book, "5-string Banjo Ragtime: Classic Rags of Scott Joplin" (Charles Anderson Music Publishing/Belwin-mills). The following excerpt is from "Maple Leaf Rag".

Later, while transcribing licks by pianists, guitarists, mandolinists, horn players and others, I found that they were playing extended patterns using only chord tones. Eventually, I met other banjo players experimenting with the same technique. This colorful approach to arpeggio playing can be applied to many styles of music; however, this section will present only those of immediate importance to progressive bluegrass players.

Not every chord is playable in this style. The open 1st string, D, or 5th string, G, must be a part of the chord. Either string may serve as a "point-of-departure".

Four musical staves showing arpeggio patterns for different chords. Each staff has two measures. The first measure shows the ascending pattern and the second shows the descending pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-17. Rhythmic notation T, I, M, T, I, M is provided below each measure.

- Staff 1: Bb Major** (Bb, Bb, Bb, Bb). Ascending: 0, 3, 3, 10, 11, 12. Descending: 0, 3, 3, 15, 15, 15.
- Staff 2: G Minor** (Gm, Gm, Gm, Gm). Ascending: 0, 0, 8, 11, 12. Descending: 0, 0, 8, 15, 15, 17.
- Staff 3: Eb Major** (Eb, Eb, Eb, Eb). Ascending: 1, 0, 8, 8, 11, 13. Descending: 1, 0, 8, 15, 16, 17.
- Staff 4: C Minor** (Cm, Cm, Cm, Cm). Ascending: 1, 0, 1, 1, 10, 13. Descending: 1, 0, 1, 17, 16, 17.

Arpeggio Patterns

The four-note patterns in this section are similar to the four-note patterns previously applied to the scales. However, instead of the notes of the scale, they will now use only the notes of a chord. As with the scale patterns, each pattern is really four patterns in one — it all depends on where one begins (notice the four melodic fragments below). The patterns are presented in ascending order. For the descending patterns, simply play them in reverse. There will be four melodic fragments in the descending patterns as well.

A musical staff showing four sets of arpeggio patterns. Each set contains four melodic fragments. The patterns are labeled as follows:

- Ascending patterns**: Four ascending four-note patterns.
- Ascending fragments**: Four ascending four-note fragments.
- Descending patterns**: Four descending four-note patterns.
- Descending fragments**: Four descending four-note fragments.

Every major and minor chord will appear in three different keys (see page 68); therefore, the key signatures indicated before each pattern are only one of the three which contain the correct sharps or flats to form the chord.

G

T I M T I T M T I M T I M T I M

Notice how the patterns for C, Cm and Em follow the same "route".

C

T I M T I T M T I M T I M T I M

Em

T I M T I T M T I M T I M T I M

Cm

T I M T I T M T I M T I M T I M

D

0 4 2 0 4 2 7
I T I M T I M I

7 11 10 0 11 10 12
T M T I M T I M

11 10 12 16 14 15 16
T I M T I T M T I M

Dm

0 3 2 0 3 2 6
I T I M T I M I

7 10 10 0 10 10 12
T M T I M T I M

10 10 12 15 14 15 15
T I M T I T M T I M

Bb

0 3 3 0 3 3 6
I T I M T I M I

8 10 11 0 10 11 12
T M T I M T I M

10 11 12 15 15 15 15
T I M T I T M T I M

Ed

5 3 4 5 3 4 0
T I M T I M T

3 4 8 8 (11) 13 13 13 20
I M T M I T I M T I M T M

The routes for the Bm and Gm patterns (in the low range) are essentially the same as for G. The order of fingers played by the right hand is the same, but some of the strings had to be changed to accommodate the differences between chords.

Bm

Gm

8va

Major and Minor Chord Extensions

Of all the possible major chord extensions, the one most suitable to bluegrass music is the 6th. Many Scruggs-style licks incorporate this tone liberally.

G G6 C C6 D D6

G C D

The notes of a major 6th chord also comprise the notes of its relative minor's 7th chord: G6 and Em7, C6 and Am7, F6 and Dm7, etc. Use these arpeggios as you would the pentatonic and minor pentatonic scales. They are identical with the exception that one note has been omitted.

G Pentatonic
E Minor Pentatonic

G6, Em7

The first system shows the G Pentatonic scale (G-A-B-C-D) and the E Minor Pentatonic scale (E-F-G-A-B) on a single staff. Below them, the G6/Em7 chord is shown as a triad (G-B-D) with an added sixth (E).

G6 Em7

The second system shows the G6 and Em7 arpeggios. The G6 arpeggio is G-B-D-E, and the Em7 arpeggio is E-G-A-B. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (T I T I M I T I M T M).

C6 Am7

The third system shows the C6 and Am7 arpeggios. The C6 arpeggio is C-E-G-A, and the Am7 arpeggio is A-C-E-G. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (T I T I M T I M T).

D6 Bm7

The fourth system shows the D6 and Bm7 arpeggios. The D6 arpeggio is D-F-A-B, and the Bm7 arpeggio is B-D-F-A. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (T I T I M T M T).

F6 Dm7

The fifth system shows the F6 and Dm7 arpeggios. The F6 arpeggio is F-A-C-D, and the Dm7 arpeggio is D-F-A-C. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (T I T I M T M T).

Bb6 Gm7

The sixth system shows the Bb6 and Gm7 arpeggios. The Bb6 arpeggio is Bb-D-F-G, and the Gm7 arpeggio is G-Bb-D-F. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (I T I T M I T I M T).

Eb6 Cm7

The seventh system shows the Eb6 and Cm7 arpeggios. The Eb6 arpeggio is Eb-G-Bb-C, and the Cm7 arpeggio is C-Eb-G-Bb. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (T I T I M T I M T).

G6/Em7

The eighth system shows the G6/Em7 arpeggio. The notation includes fret numbers and picking patterns (I T I M T I T M T I M T M I T M I T I M T I M T M).

C6/Am7

I T I M T I M T I M T M I T I M T I T M T I M T

F6/Dm7

T I T I T I M T I T M T I M I T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T M

D6/Bm7

T I T I T I M T I T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T

Bb6/Gm7

T I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T

Eb6/Cm7

T I T I T I T M T I M T I M T M I T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T

Dominant Seventh Arpeggios

Dominant seventh chords occur on the 5th degree of each major key (V7). Dominant sevenths may be added to I and IV as well, but only if a blues sound is desired.

KEY OF G: G7 C7 D7
I⁷ IV⁷ V⁷

In the next section there will be an arrangement of a 12-bar blues progression using this technique.

The following table summarizes the fret numbers and fingerings for the bass line of each bar in the 12-bar blues progression:

Bar	Chord	Fret Numbers (Bass Line)	Fingerings (Bass Line)
1	G7	0, 3, 0, 0, 6, 9	T, I, T, I, M, T, M
2	G7	0, 3, 0, 0, 10, 12, 12, 17	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M, T, M
3	G7	0, 3, 0, 0, 10, 16, 15, 15, 21	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, T, M, T, M
4	A7	2, 0, (2), (2), 5, 7	T, I, T, I, M, T, M
5	A7	2, 0, 7, 6, 5, 10, 11	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M
6	A7	2, 0, 7, 6, 5, 14, 14, 14	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, T, M, T
7	D7	0, 4, 2, 1, 0, 7, 7	T, I, T, I, M, T, M, T
8	D7	0, 4, 2, 1, 11, 10, 10, 16	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M, T, M
9	Bb7	0, 3, (6), 1, 2, 10, 9, 12	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M, T
10	C7	2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 8	T, I, T, I, M, T, M
11	C7	2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 11, 10, 14	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M, T
12	C7	2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 15, 13, 14, 17	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, T, M, T
13	E7	0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 9, 9, 12	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M, T
14	E7	0, 2, 1, 0, 14, 13, 12, 16	T, I, T, I, M, T, I, T, M, T, M

G7

T I T I T I M T I T M T I M T I M T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T M

D7

T I T I T I M T I T M T I M I T M T I M T I M T I M T

A7

I T I M T I M T I M T M I T I M T I M T I M T

C7

T I T I T I M T I M T I M T M I T I M T I M T I M T I M T

E7

T I T I T I M T I T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T

Bb7

T I M T I M I T M T I M T I M T I M T

Dominant Ninth Arpeggios

Dominant 9th chords are dominant 7th chords with an additional note added a 9th above the root. Their function is the same as dominant 7th chords.

G7 G9

In this book, the treatment of the ninth chord arpeggios is just like that of the pentatonic scales. Like the pentatonic scales, they contain five notes, and rather than playing them in typical arpeggio fashion — root, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th — the ninth is sounded between the root and 3rd (actually functioning as the 2nd), and the root is sounded between the 7th and 9th as well. As a result, they are played in the manner of a scale.

G9 Arpeggio G9 Scale Style

G9 G9 D9 C9 C9 F9 A9 A9

T I M T I M I T M T I T I M I T M T I M T I M T I T I M I T M T I T I M M T I M T M T I T I M T M T I T I M T M T I T I M T M

*Play either note

E9 E9 Bb9

T I T I T M T M T T I T I T M T I M T I T I T I M T I M T M

G9

T I T M I T I M T I M T I M I T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T M

D9

T I M T I T M T I M I T M T I M T I M T I M T

C9

T I T I T I T M T I M I T M I T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T M

A9

I T I M T I M T I M T M I T I M T I M T I M T M

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by a half note Bb, and then a series of eighth notes: G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F, G. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a bass line starting with a quarter rest, followed by a half note Bb, and then a series of eighth notes: G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F, G. The first measure of the bass line is marked with a 'T' (thumb) and a '1' (first finger). The second measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The third measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The fourth measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The fifth measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The sixth measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The seventh measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The eighth measure is marked with a 'T' and a '1'. The system ends with a double bar line.

Arpeggio Licks

From a technical standpoint, composing licks with arpeggios is a relatively easy process. Since every note is part of the chord, it is possible to start anywhere within the sequence. Simply play as many notes as you need to fill the amount of time required on a particular chord. Ascending and descending pattern fragments, as well as the basic arpeggio itself, may be combined to create many interesting licks. Experimenting within the general framework of an arpeggio with broken patterns and fragments in a random manner may also produce some surprisingly great licks.

G

M I T M I T M I T M T I T I T M

G

I T I M T I M T I M T I M I T M

C

I T I M T I M T M I T I M T I T

Em

T I T M T I M T M I T I M I T I

G9 **C**

I T I T I M I T I M T I T I T I T

D9 **G**

M I T M T I M T I M I T M T I T I

C9 **F**

I T I M I T M I T M T I M I T I T

A7 **D**

T I T I T M I T I M T M I T I T M

Licks built on chords that share the same "route" as other chords can be "transformed" to these chords by altering the differing notes. Since the numerical scale degree for a note in one chord (root, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th) will not always be the same in another chord, the term "transposition" would not be an accurate description for every case. For example, the note G, which is the 5th of both C major and C minor chords, will be the 3rd of an E minor chord.

G7

T I M I T I M T I M I T M I T M

G6/Em7

T I M I T I M T I M I T M I T M

C

T I M T I M T I M I T I M T I M

Em

T I M T I M T I M I T I M T I M

Cm

T I M T I M T I M I T I M T I M

D7

M I T M I T M I T M T I T I T M

D6/Bm7

M I T M I T M I T M T I T I T M

C

T I M T I T M T I M I T M I T M

Em

T I M T I T M T I M I T M I T M

Cm

T I M T I T M T I M I T M I T M

Dm7/F6 D7

M T I M I T M T I M T I M I T I M T I M I T M T I M T I M I T I

F6/Dm7 D7

T I T M T I M I T M T I M I T M T I T M T I M I T M T I M I T M

C7 A7

T I M T M I T I M I T M I T I M T I M I T M I T I M T I M I T I M

Improvisation

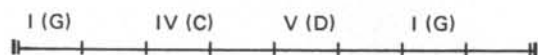
Improvising is the process of combining musical ideas spontaneously to fit the chord progression of a tune. Care must be taken to spend exactly the right amount of time on each chord (one bar, two bars, etc.). A skilled improvisor, be he a banjo, guitar, saxophone, or piano player, or whatever, has at his fingertips a reservoir of scales, patterns, licks and phrases that he has rehearsed countless times and knows where and how to use in many different situations.

On the path to this level of proficiency, one may take several approaches. First of all, achieve a mastery of a few scales and patterns. Since most bluegrass banjo players prefer to play in G and C — or out of G and C positions (using a capo to play in other keys), the logical scales to learn first would be G and C major, G and C blues, and the pentatonic scales based on the major chords appearing in the two keys: G, C, and D for the key of G, and C, F and G for the key of C.

A tape recorder is a valuable tool for this learning process. Begin by taping several minutes of each chord, and then go back and practice the various scales and patterns over them. Try to assemble as many melodic fragments as possible. Any one pattern played too long will begin to sound more like an exercise than an interesting musical idea. It is also important to emphasize strategic chord-tones. When a player feels comfortable with this approach, he should then graduate to simple chord progressions.

Banjo players thrive on licks; therefore, another approach would be to learn a lick, master it, and then be able to “plug” it into every tune in one’s repertoire where it might fit. In this manner the lick will eventually become second nature. For example, with just a few G, C, D and F licks, a player will be able to embellish previously learned solos of many standard bluegrass tunes in the keys of G and C. With these same licks, one may also arrange a complete solo to a tune. The ultimate goal in this style of playing is to perform a piece without planning the licks in advance. This would be the difference between “arranging” and “improvising”.

To demonstrate this method, many of the licks from the previous section have been arranged to fit the following standard chord progression in the key of G:



Although it is possible to integrate many types of scales into a solo, each of the following examples will use only one. The first will use only G major combined with a few Scruggs-style licks and a transition lick.

The first staff shows a solo in the key of G, starting with a G major chord (I). The fretboard diagram below it shows fingerings (0, 2, 3, 5, 7) and includes Scruggs-style licks (H) and transition licks (T, M, I). The second staff shows a solo in the key of C, starting with a C major chord (IV). The fretboard diagram below it shows fingerings (0, 2, 3, 5, 7) and includes Scruggs-style licks (S) and transition licks (T, M, I).

This example will use only pentatonic scale licks: G pentatonic over the G major chord, C pentatonic over the C chord, and D pentatonic over the D chord.

System 1: G lick (measures 1-2), C lick (measures 3-4).
 System 2: D lick (measures 1-2), G lick (measures 3-4).

This arrangement uses the same three pentatonic scales as in the last example, however, the chromatic passing tones, #2/b3 and #5, have been added. Note how the ending of the first G lick, and the D lick, were altered to accommodate the beginning of the following licks.

System 1: G lick (measures 1-2), C lick (measures 3-4).
 System 2: D lick (measures 1-2), G lick (measures 3-4).

All of the blues licks in the last section were presented in the order of a 12-bar blues progression. Here you will find most of them again, only rearranged to fit a different chord progression. As in the 12-bar blues progression, all of the chords will be dominant 7th chords.

Root G7 5th Root C7 7th

Root D7 7th Root G7 5th

T M T I M I T I M T I M T M T M I T I M T I M T

In the previous example, notice how each measure began on a chord tone. The following example also makes use of this technique — again using the G blues scale plus $\sharp 4/b5$ and 7.

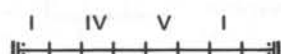
5th G7 Root Root C7 5th

Root D7 3rd 7th G7 Root

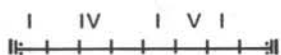
T I M T M I T I T I M T M T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I

The chord progression used in the previous exercises contained on pages 63-65 is the foundation for quite a number of bluegrass songs and instrumentals. The following chart will list a few of these well-known tunes built from this chord progression, and then diagram several of the most common chord progressions used in bluegrass music. The player should look for "blocks-of-chords", usually in four-measure groups, which recur in many different progressions. A lick or phrase which is playable in one tune over such a block will probably be just as playable in another tune over the same block. The beginning four and ending four measures of most tunes are very significant and are usually consistent as to their progressions. The final four measures are the most consistent and usually take the form of V-V-I-I or I-V-I-I.

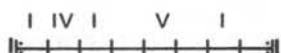
Chord Progression Chart



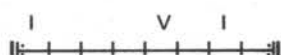
BLUERIDGE CABIN HOME
DON'T GIVE YOUR HEART TO A RAMBLER
PRISONER'S SONG
IS IT TOO LATE NOW
BLUEBIRDS ARE SINGING
SOMEDAY WE'LL MEET AGAIN SWEETHEART
I WONDER WHERE YOU ARE TONIGHT (VERSE)
I'D RATHER BE ALONE (VERSE)
HELEN (VERSE)
TEARDROPS IN MY EYES (VERSE)
RANDY LYNN RAG (A PART)



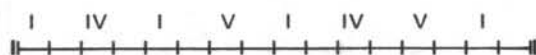
NINE POUND HAMMER



ARE YOU MISSING ME (VERSE)



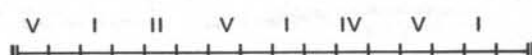
HOW MOUNTAIN GIRLS CAN LOVE (VERSE)
COLUMBUS STOCKADE BLUES (VERSE)
ARE YOU MISSING ME (CHORUS)



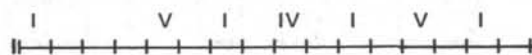
TRUCK DRIVING MAN
GOING TO PAINT THE TOWN
DIXIE BREAKDOWN (B PART)
HAVE YOU COME TO SAY GOODBYE (VERSE)
DIXIE BREAKDOWN (A PART)
FLINT HILL SPECIAL
BURY ME BENEATH THE WILLOW
YOUR LOVE IS LIKE A FLOWER
HARD AIN'T IT HARD
AIN'T NOBODY GONNA MISS ME WHEN I'M GONE
BACK TO THE CROSS
IF I WANDERED BACK TONIGHT
WRECK OF OLD 97
ON MY WAY BACK TO THE OLD HOME
NOBODY LOVES ME, NOBODY CARES
I'M WAITING TO HEAR YOU CALL ME DARLING
COME BACK DARLING
DON'T ASK ME WHY (CHORUS)
HE TOOK YOUR PLACE (VERSE)
NOBODY'S LOVE IS LIKE MINE



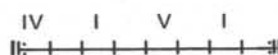
I'D RATHER BE ALONE (CHORUS)



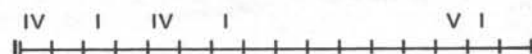
DON'T ASK ME WHY (VERSE)
HELEN (CHORUS)
TEARDROPS IN MY EYES (CHORUS)
HAVE YOU COME TO SAY GOODBYE (CHORUS)



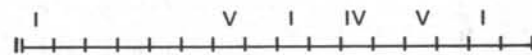
THINK OF WHAT YOU'VE DONE (VERSE)



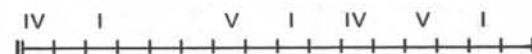
THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND
BUGLE CALL RAG (SOLOS)
DUELIN' BANJO (SOLOS)
HOW MOUNTAIN GIRLS CAN LOVE (CHORUS)
THINK OF WHAT YOU'VE DONE (CHORUS)
RANDY LYNN RAG (B PART)
WAY DOWNTOWN



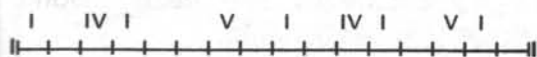
COLUMBUS STOCKADE BLUES (CHORUS)



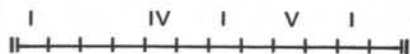
RED RIVER VALLEY
ROLL IN MY SWEET BABY'S ARMS
SHE'LL BE COMING 'ROUND THE MOUNTAIN
I'LL STAY AROUND (VERSE)
WHY DON'T YOU TELL ME SO (VERSE)
WILL YOU BE LOVING ANOTHER MAN
WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN
MAMA DON'T ALLOW
CRAWDAD SONG



I WONDER WHERE YOU ARE TONIGHT (CHORUS)
I'LL STAY AROUND (CHORUS)
WHY DON'T YOU TELL ME SO (CHORUS)
HE TOOK YOUR PLACE (CHORUS)



ON AND ON
I'LL NEVER SHED ANOTHER TEAR
LITTLE CABIN HOME ON THE HILL (VERSE)
MY LITTLE GIRL IN TENNESSEE (VERSE)
THAT WAS BEFORE I MET YOU (VERSE)
THAT OLD BOOK OF MINE (VERSE)
GONNA SETTLE DOWN (VERSE)
LOG CABIN IN THE LANE (VERSE)
CABIN IN CAROLINE (VERSE)
GOIN' UP (VERSE)
COUNTRY CHURCH (VERSE)



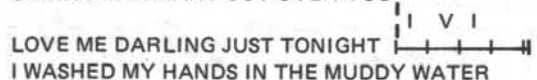
12-BAR BLUES
SHUCKIN' THE CORN
FOGGY MOUNTAIN SPECIAL
DON'T GET ABOVE YOUR RAISING (INSTRUMENTAL ONLY)



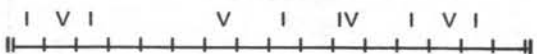
I SHALL BE AT HOME WITH JESUS
I'VE LOST YOU (VERSE)



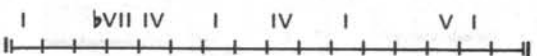
A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW
PHILADELPHIA LAWYER
WILL YOU BE SATISFIED THAT WAY
CRYING MY HEART OUT OVER YOU



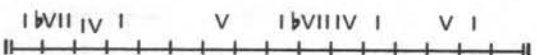
LOVE ME DARLING JUST TONIGHT
I WASHED MY HANDS IN THE MUDDY WATER



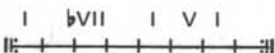
CARELESS LOVE



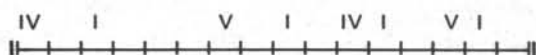
LOVE COME HOME



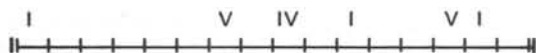
LIVE AND LET LIVE



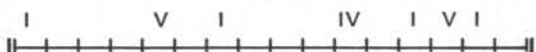
LITTLE MAGGIE



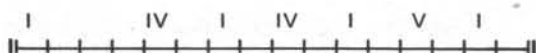
LITTLE CABIN HOME ON THE HILL (CHORUS)
MY LITTLE GIRL IN TENNESSEE (CHORUS)
THAT WAS BEFORE I MET YOU (CHORUS)
THAT OLD BOOK OF MINE (CHORUS)
GONNA SETTLE DOWN (CHORUS)
LOG CABIN IN THE LANE (CHORUS)
CABIN IN CAROLINE (CHORUS)



GOIN' UP (CHORUS)

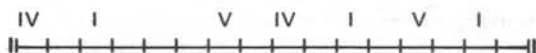


COUNTRY CHURCH (CHORUS)

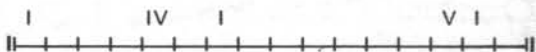


LONESOME ROAD BLUES
EAST VIRGINIA BLUES

ROLL ON BUDDY

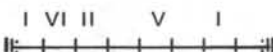


I'VE LOST YOU (CHORUS)

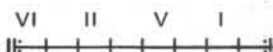


WILL THE CIRCLE BE UNBROKEN
RIDING THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN
MOUNTAIN DEW
SITTING ON TOP OF THE WORLD
TRAVELING THE HIGHWAY HOME

GIT IN LINE BROTHER



SALTY DOG



DON'T LET YOUR DEAL GO DOWN
I KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO BE LONESOME

Most of the progressions illustrated in the previous chart incorporated just chords I, IV and V; however, a few used "outside" chords — that is, chords that do not occur naturally in a major key. The major chord based on the lowered 7th degree appears in tunes of a bluesy or modal nature. When the major chords based on the 2nd and 6th degrees appear in tunes, they demonstrate one of the functions of the famous Circle-of-5ths. VI actually functions as V of II, II functions as V of V, and then V resolves to I. "Don't Let Your Deal Go Down" and "Salty Dog" are songs which demonstrate this relationship.

I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°	II	VI	♭VII
C	Dm	Em	F	G	Am	B°	D	A	B♭
G	Am	Bm	C	D	Em	F#°	A	E	F
D	Em	F#m	G	A	Bm	C#°	E	B	C
A	Bm	C#m	D	E	F#m	G#°	B	F#	G
E	F#m	G#m	A	B	C#m	D#°	F#	C#	D
B	C#m	D#m	E	F#	G#m	A#°	C#	G#	A
F	Gm	Am	B♭	C	Dm	E°	G	D	E♭
B♭	Cm	Dm	E♭	F	Gm	A°	C	G	A♭
E♭	Fm	Gm	A♭	B♭	Cm	D°	F	C	D♭

E (VI)	A (II)	D (V)	G (I)
V of A Major →	I of A Major ↓ V of D Major →	I of D Major ↓ V of G Major →	I of G Major

Over the E chord one should play an A major scale, over the A chord play a D major scale, and over the D and G chords, a G major scale.

The following section will once again combine licks from the last section into arrangements of some of the chord progressions.

The following progression, written in G, is one used by some of bluegrass music's most popular songs.

The musical notation shows a progression in G major across 12 measures. The first system (measures 1-4) features a G(I) chord, a C(IV) chord, and a G(I) chord. The second system (measures 5-8) features a G(I) chord, an A(II) chord, a D7(V) chord, and a G(I) chord. The third system (measures 9-12) features a G(I) chord, a C(IV) chord, and a G(I) chord. The notation includes various guitar techniques such as hammer-ons (H), pull-offs (P), and slides (S), along with specific fingerings for each note.

The following arrangement demonstrates how a player may begin a solo by establishing the melody in Scruggs-style and then "stretch-out" and improvise over the chords in the melodic style.

Little Maggie (key of G)

The score is organized into five systems, each with a guitar staff and a fretboard diagram. The guitar staff shows the melody in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fretboard diagram shows the fret numbers for each finger (T, I, M, T, I, M) and includes various picking patterns (S, H, P) and chord indications (G(I), F(bVII), D(V)).

System 1: The guitar staff begins with a melody. The fretboard diagram shows the first three measures. Measure 1 has a G(I) chord and a 'S' picking pattern. Measure 2 has a 'H' picking pattern. Measure 3 has an F(bVII) chord and a 'P' picking pattern. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (0, 2, 5, 0, 0, 0) and picking patterns (T M T I M T I M).

System 2: The guitar staff continues the melody. The fretboard diagram shows the next three measures. Measure 4 has a G(I) chord. Measure 5 has a D(V) chord. Measure 6 has a 'P' picking pattern. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (3, 3, 3, 1, 3, 0) and picking patterns (T I M T M I T I M I T I M I T I M).

System 3: The guitar staff continues the melody. The fretboard diagram shows the next three measures. Measure 7 has a G(I) chord. Measure 8 has a 'S' picking pattern. Measure 9 has a 'P' picking pattern. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0) and picking patterns (T M T I M I T M T I T I M T I M T M I).

System 4: The guitar staff continues the melody. The fretboard diagram shows the next three measures. Measure 10 has an F(bVII) chord. Measure 11 has a 'P' picking pattern. Measure 12 has a 'P' picking pattern. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (11, 10, 10, 11, 6, 7) and picking patterns (T I M T M I T I M T I M T I M I T I T I M).

System 5: The guitar staff continues the melody. The fretboard diagram shows the next three measures. Measure 13 has a G(I) chord. Measure 14 has a D(V) chord. Measure 15 has a G(I) chord. The fretboard diagram includes fingerings (0, 1, 3, 5, 6, 0) and picking patterns (T I T M T I M T I M T M I T M I T M I T M I T I M T I M).

The next two arrangements combine arpeggio phrases with Scruggs-style licks and scale passages. The first may be played over the chord progression to "Bury Me Beneath the Willow", "Hard Ain't it Hard", and "Dixie Breakdown" (part A). The second chord progression is to "Dixie Breakdown" (part B), "Have You Come to Say Goodbye", "Going to Paint the town", and "Truck Driving Man".

First system of guitar tablature. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of guitar tablature. Above the first measure of the bass staff is a 'G' chord symbol. Above the second measure is a 'G6 Arpeggio' label. Above the third measure is a 'C' chord symbol and a 'C Arpeggio' label. Fingering numbers (0-4) are placed above the notes. Below the tablature are the picking patterns: T M T I M T I M, T M T I M I T M, T I M T M I T I, and M I T M T I T M.

Second system of guitar tablature. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of guitar tablature. Above the first measure of the bass staff is a 'G' chord symbol and a 'G Arpeggio' label. Above the third measure is a 'D7' chord symbol. Above the fourth measure is a 'D7 Arpeggio' label. Fingering numbers (0-12) are placed above the notes. Below the tablature are the picking patterns: I T I T M T I M, T I M T I M T M, T M T M T I M T, and M I T M I T I M.

Third system of guitar tablature. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of guitar tablature. Above the first measure of the bass staff is a 'G' chord symbol. Above the third measure is a 'C' chord symbol and a 'C Arpeggio' label. Fingering numbers (0-5) are placed above the notes. Below the tablature are the picking patterns: T M T M T I M T, M T M T M I T I, T I M T I T M T, and I M T I M T I T.

Fourth system of guitar tablature. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of guitar tablature. Above the first measure of the bass staff is a 'G' chord symbol. Above the second measure is a 'D7 D9 Arpeggio' label. Above the third measure is a 'G' chord symbol and a 'G Pentatonic' label. Fingering numbers (0-14) are placed above the notes. Below the tablature are the picking patterns: I M T I M I T M, T I T I T M T I, T I M T M T M I, and T.

G
G Arpeggio

C
C Pentatonic

M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I T M I

The image shows musical notation for two exercises. The first exercise, 'G Pentatonic', is in G major and consists of two measures. The first measure contains the notes G, A, B, C, D, and the second measure contains the notes E, F#, G. The second exercise, 'D7 Arpeggio', is in D7 and consists of two measures. The first measure contains the notes D, F#, A, and the second measure contains the notes B, D, F. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C).

G Pentatonic

C Arpeggio

T M T M I T I T I T I M I T I M T I T I T M T I M T I M T M I T

The first system of the musical score for 'The Wind' consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together, and a final measure with a whole note. The bottom staff is a bass clef and contains a bass line with numbers (10, 10, 11, 10, 11, 5) indicating fret positions for a guitar. Above the bass staff, the text 'D7' and 'D7 Arpeggio' is written. Below the bass staff, the text 'M I T M I T M T' is written. The system is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

Forked Deer

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score for "Forked Deer" is arranged for guitar and mandolin. It consists of six systems of music, each with a melodic line on a five-line staff and a corresponding fretted line with tablature. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and repeat signs. Chord symbols (D, G, A7, A2) are placed above the fretted lines. Fret numbers (0-12) are written on the tablature lines. Mandolin-specific notation includes 'T' for tremolo and 'M' for muted notes. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line, with first and second endings marked at the end of the piece.

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Bonaparte's Retreat

Arranged by Bill Knopf

[illegible]

Beaumont Rag

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score for "Beaumont Rag" is presented in a system of five rows, each containing a guitar staff (treble clef) and a bass staff (bass clef). The guitar staff includes a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff includes a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes, and fret numbers (0-10) are placed below notes in the bass staff. Chord symbols (C7, F, Bb) are placed above the guitar staff. The score is divided into sections by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first section is marked with a "1." and the second section is marked with a "2.". The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Row 1: Guitar staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Chord symbols: C7, F. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Fret numbers: 10, 8, 10, 10, 8, 9, 6, 0, 5, 5, 9, 7, 7, 9, 6, 0, 4.

Row 2: Guitar staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Chord symbols: C7, F. Fingering: 1, 2. Fret numbers: 6, 0, 5, 6, 0, 5, 7, 5, 9, 6, 7, 10, 8, 8, 10, 6, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

Row 3: Guitar staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Chord symbols: Bb, F, C7. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4. Fret numbers: 10, 10, 10, 10, 3, 1, 0, 6, 6, 9, 7, 7, 9, 6, 0, 4, 5, 0, 5, 5, 5, 9.

Row 4: Guitar staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Chord symbols: F, C7, F. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4. Fret numbers: 6, 0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 0, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

Row 5: Guitar staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Bass staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). Chord symbols: C7, F. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4. Fret numbers: 0, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 6, 2, 5, 8, 5, 0, 2, 5, 0, 3, 1, 0, 9, 6, 0, 6, 0, 6, 9.

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1 4 3 C7 1 3 4 1 4 F

7 9 7 10 7 10 8 7 7 5 0 8 5 5 8 5 9 6 9 6 10 10 8

M I T I T I T I M T I M T I T I T M T M T I T I T I T I M

12 8 10 10 10 8 10 10 12 10 10 8 10 6 6 6 0 3 1 4 F 3

T M T M I T I M I T M T M T I M T M I T I T I T I T M T I T I T T

Salt River

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree" on guitar. It consists of two systems of music, each with a melody line and a guitar accompaniment line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C).

System 1:

- Melody:** The melody is written on a treble clef staff. It begins with a G4 quarter note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (A4, B4, C5) and a descending line ending on D4.
- Guitar:** The guitar part is on a six-string staff with a C-clef (first position). Chords G, C, F, and D are indicated above the staff. Fingerings (1-5) are shown for each string. The fret numbers 0, 7, 9, 10, and 12 are marked. The rhythm is indicated by "T" (thumb) and "M" (middle) strokes.

System 2:

- Melody:** The melody continues on the treble clef staff, featuring more eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (E4, F#4, G4) and ending on D4.
- Guitar:** The guitar part continues with chords G, C, F, D, and G. Fingerings and fret numbers (0, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12) are provided. The rhythm is indicated by "T" and "M" strokes.

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Salt River, con't

The diagram illustrates a guitar piece titled "Salt River, con't". It is written for a guitar in D major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. The piece is organized into five systems, each consisting of a melodic line on a single staff and a corresponding fretboard diagram below it. The fretboard diagram shows fret numbers (0-12) and fretting hand techniques: M (Mute), T (Tuplet), I (Index), M (Middle), and T (Thumb).

System 1: Melodic line starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords: C, F, D, G, C. Fretting techniques: M T I M T T, T M I T I T I M, I T I T M T I M, T T I M T I, M T I M T T I M.

System 2: Melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords: F, D, G, G, F. Fretting techniques: T M T M I T I T, M I T I T T, M I T I M I T I, M T M I T I M T, M T I M T I M T.

System 3: Melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords: G, F, D, G. Fretting techniques: I M I T M I T M, I T I T M T I T, I T I M I T I M, T M I T I M T M, I T I T I M.

System 4: Melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords: G, F. Fretting techniques: I T I T, I M I T, I T I M T I M T, M T I M T M I T, I M T M I T I.

System 5: Melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords: G, F, D, G. Fretting techniques: M I T, M I T I, M T I M T I T I, T I M T M I T I, M I T I T.

Temperance Reel

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score for "Temperance Reel" is presented in five systems, each containing a guitar part (treble clef, key of D major, 4/4 time) and a mandolin part (treble clef, key of D major, 4/4 time). The guitar part includes a capo on the 2nd fret, indicated by a "2" above the first staff. The mandolin part includes a capo on the 2nd fret, indicated by a "2" above the first staff. The score is written in standard musical notation with tablature (numbers 0-9) and fret numbers (1-5) for the guitar, and fret numbers (1-5) for the mandolin. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as chords (G, Em, D), triplets (3), and a barre (3 1 Barre). The mandolin part includes a "S" (slide) notation. The guitar part includes a "D" (double) notation. The score is divided into five systems, each with a guitar staff and a mandolin staff. The first system has a guitar staff with a capo on the 2nd fret and a mandolin staff with a capo on the 2nd fret. The second system has a guitar staff with a capo on the 2nd fret and a mandolin staff with a capo on the 2nd fret. The third system has a guitar staff with a capo on the 2nd fret and a mandolin staff with a capo on the 2nd fret. The fourth system has a guitar staff with a capo on the 2nd fret and a mandolin staff with a capo on the 2nd fret. The fifth system has a guitar staff with a capo on the 2nd fret and a mandolin staff with a capo on the 2nd fret. The score includes a double bar line and a repeat sign in the third system. The score includes a double bar line and a repeat sign in the fifth system. The score includes a double bar line and a repeat sign in the fifth system.

System 1: Guitar (G, Em), Mandolin (G, Em). Fret numbers: 2, 5, 4, 7, 5, 2, 2, 2, 4. Mandolin fret numbers: 0, 2, 4, 7, 5, 2, 2, 4, 7.

System 2: Guitar (G, Em), Mandolin (G, Em). Fret numbers: 0, 7, 0, 7, 0, 2, 4, 0, 4, 7, 5, 0, 2, 4, 7. Mandolin fret numbers: 0, 7, 0, 7, 0, 2, 4, 0, 4, 7, 5, 0, 2, 4, 7.

System 3: Guitar (D, G, Em), Mandolin (D, G, Em). Fret numbers: 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 1, 7, 7, 7, 0. Mandolin fret numbers: 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 1, 7, 7, 7, 0.

System 4: Guitar (D, Em), Mandolin (D, Em). Fret numbers: 0, 3, 4, 0, 4, 3, 0, 7, 5, 4, 7, 7, 0, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5, 4. Mandolin fret numbers: 0, 3, 4, 0, 4, 3, 0, 7, 5, 4, 7, 7, 0, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5, 4.

System 5: Guitar (D, G), Mandolin (D, G). Fret numbers: 0, 9, 7, 7, 7, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 7, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0. Mandolin fret numbers: 0, 9, 7, 7, 7, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 7, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0.

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I Don't Love Nobody

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a guitar line (treble clef) and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The guitar line includes various chords and melodic phrases, while the bass line provides a rhythmic accompaniment with specific fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

System 1: Chords: C, F. Bass line includes fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

System 2: Chords: D7, G7. Bass line includes fingerings like 7, 9, 10, 11 and 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

System 3: Chords: C, F. Bass line includes fingerings like 2, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 2, 1, 0, 4.

System 4: Chords: C, A7, D7, G7, C (Fine). Bass line includes fingerings like 2, 4, 2, 3, 5, 6, 5, 0, 5, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 7, 0, 7, 5, 5, 0, 8.

System 5: Chords: E7, Am. Bass line includes fingerings like 1, 5, 5, 8, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 5, 3, 5, 0, 5, 0, 7, 0, 7, 5, 5, 0, 8.

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I Don't Love Nobody, con't

1. 2.

E7 Am H G7 D.C. al Fine

I T I T M I T I T I M T M I T M T I M T M I T I T I M T M T M I

St. Anne's Reel

Arranged by Bill Knopf

D G D

M T M M T M T M I T T T M T I T T I M I T T T M T

1. 2.

G A7 D D

M M T M T M I T T T T I M T I M I T I M T T M T M T T T M T M T

D G A7 D

I M T M T M I T M T M T T M T M T I T I M T M T M I T

1. 2.

G A D D

M T I M T T M T M T I T I M T T I M T I M T M T I M I T M

Under the Double Eagle

Arranged by Bill Knopf

[illegible]

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Under the Double Eagle, con't

G+ C
 T I M T I M T I T I T I M T I M T I T I M T M T I M T I M

C
 T M T M M M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M

H F
 T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I M

B7 C A7
 M T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T M T I M T I M T M T I M T M I T

D7 G7 C
 M T I M T I T I M T M T M I T M T M T I M T I T

Paddy on the Turnpike

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score is written for a guitar, featuring a treble clef melody and a bass line with fret numbers and fingerings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into five systems, each containing a melody line and a corresponding bass line. The bass line includes fret numbers (0-10) and fingerings (1-4) for the left hand. The melody line includes notes, rests, and accidentals. The score includes a key signature change from F# to D major in the fourth system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

System 1: Melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G2, a half note A2, and a quarter note B2. The key signature changes to D major (F#).

System 2: Melody continues with a quarter note C5, a half note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line continues with a quarter note C3, a half note D3, and a quarter note E3. The key signature changes to G major (F# and C#).

System 3: Melody continues with a quarter note F#5, a half note G5, and a quarter note A5. The bass line continues with a quarter note F#3, a half note G3, and a quarter note A3. The key signature changes to D major (F#).

System 4: Melody continues with a quarter note B5, a half note C6, and a quarter note D6. The bass line continues with a quarter note B3, a half note C4, and a quarter note D4. The key signature changes to G major (F# and C#).

System 5: Melody continues with a quarter note E6, a half note F#6, and a quarter note G6. The bass line continues with a quarter note E4, a half note F#4, and a quarter note G4. The key signature changes to D major (F#).

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Cattle in the Cane

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a guitar part (treble clef, key signature of two sharps) and a mandolin part (treble clef, key signature of two sharps). The guitar part includes chord names (A, G, E, Am, C) and fingerings. The mandolin part includes fingerings and rhythmic notation (T, I, T, M, T, M, I, T, I, T, M, T, M, I, T, I, T, I, T, M, T, M, I, T). The score is written in 4/4 time.

System 1: Guitar part starts with a D chord, followed by A, G, and E. Mandolin part has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Cattle in the Cane, con't

Am C E Am

10 2 1 2 0 5 5 0 5 7 7 0 7 5 5 10 9 10 5 0 1 2 1

I T M I T T I T I M I T T I T I M T I M T I T I M I T M

Am C

0 2 1 2 2 0 5 5 0 5 7 0 7 0 5 0 0 5 9 0 10 10 9 9 10 0 10 0

T I M T M T I T I M I T I T I T I T M I T I T I M T M I T

Am C E Am

10 2 1 2 0 5 5 0 5 7 0 7 0 7 5 5 9 7 5 0 5 0 7

I T M I T T I T I M I T T I T I M I T I M T I M T I T

Lady's Fancy

Arranged by Bill Knopf

Em

1 2 3 4 5 9 9 10 9 9 10 9 10 7 10 9 9 10 9 9 10

M T M T M T M I T M I T I M T I M T M T M T M I

B7 Em Am Em B7 Em

3 1 2 3 2 1 4 5 0 5 4 10 1 3 4 9 14 9 10 9 10 11 9

T I M T I I I T I I M T M T M T M T I M T M T M I T M I T I T I

Sheet music for guitar, featuring six systems of music. Each system consists of a melodic line (top staff) and a bass line (bottom staff) with fret numbers and fingerings. Chord symbols (Em, Am, D, B7) are indicated above the staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The bass line includes a sequence of letters (M, T, I) indicating fingerings or techniques.

System 1:

- Chords: Em, Am, Em, B7, Em
- Fingerings: 14, 12, 9, 10, 7, 10, 12, 12, 12, 10, 12, 14, 12, 9, 0
- Letters: M, T, M, T, M, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, M

System 2:

- Chords: Em, Am, Em, B7, Em
- Fingerings: 14, 12, 9, 10, 7, 10, 12, 12, 10, 10, 11, 9, 0
- Letters: T, M, M, T, M, T, M, I, T, M, T, I, I, T, I, T, I

System 3:

- Chords: Em, D, Em, B7, Em
- Fingerings: 4, 5, 9, 9, 0, 0, 7, 9, 9, 7, 10, 0, 4, 5, 5, 9, 9, 0, 0, 7, 9, 0, 0, 0
- Letters: T, I, M, T, M, T, I, T, I, T, M, T, I, T, I, M, T, I, M, T, M, T, I, T, I, T, M, T, M

System 4:

- Chords: D, Em, B7, Em
- Fingerings: 4, 5, 5, 9, 9, 0, 0, 7, 9, 9, 7, 10, 9, 2-1, 3-2-2, 7, 7, 5, 0, 0, 5, 0, 7, 0, 4, 2
- Letters: T, I, M, T, M, T, I, T, I, T, M, T, I, T, I, M, T, M, I, T, I, M, I, T, I, T, I, T, I

System 5:

- Chords: Em, Am, Em, B7, Em
- Fingerings: 9, 8, 9, 8, 12, 10, 12, 14, 12, 10, 14, 9, 8, 9, 9, 12, 10, 12, 14, 12, 14, 12, 14, 7, 0
- Letters: T, I, M, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, I, M, T, M, T, I, M, T, M, T, I, T, I

System 6:

- Chords: Em, Am, Em, B7, Em
- Fingerings: 3, 2, 4, 9, 8, 12, 10, 12, 14, 12, 14, 12, 14, 12, 10, 12, 10, 12, 14, 12, 14, 7, 9, 0
- Letters: T, I, M, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, I, M, T, M, T, I, T, I, T, I, T, I, T

John Hardy

Arranged by Bill Knopf

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John Hardy, con't

Sheet music for John Hardy, continuing from the previous page. The music is written for guitar and includes a bass line with fret numbers and a melody line with fingerings and articulations.

System 1:

- Chord: C
- Fret numbers: 5, 5, 8, 5, 9, 7, 7, 9, 7, 9, 10, 8, 9, 9, 10, 5, 8, 0, 2, 5, 3, 0, 0, 7
- Fingerings: T, T, M, T, I, T, I, M, T, M, T, M, I, T, I, M, T, M, T, M, I, T, I, T, M, I, T, I, M, I, T, I

System 2:

- Chord: C
- Fret numbers: 5, 0, 0, 7, 5, 0, 8, 5, 5, 8, 5, 9, 7, 2, 9, 7, 9, 7, 9, 7, 9, 7, 10, 5, 8, 0
- Fingerings: T, I, M, T, I, T, M, T, I, T, I, T, I, M, T, M, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, I, T, I, T, M

System 3:

- Chord: C 4 1
- Fret numbers: 5, 2, 6, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 6, 2, 5, 8, 5, 5, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2
- Fingerings: T, I, T, I, T, I, T, I, T, I, T, M, T, I, T, I, M, T, M, I, T, I, T, I, T, M, T, I, M, I, T, M

System 4:

- Chord: D
- Fret numbers: 0, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 0, 0, 9, 6, 11, 10, 8, 12, 9, 8, 10, 6, 10, 11, 8, 10, 11, 6, 9, 0, 0, 3, 2
- Fingerings: T, T, I, T, I, T, I, M, T, I, T, I, M, T, M, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, M, I, T, I, T, I

System 5:

- Chord: G
- Fret numbers: 4, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 0, 0, 3, 2, 4, 2, 0, 7, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0
- Fingerings: T, I, T, I, T, I, T, I, M, I, T, I, T, I, T, T, T, T, I, M, T, I, M, T, T

Redwing

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score for "Redwing" is arranged for guitar and mandolin. It consists of five systems of music, each with a melodic line on a treble clef staff and a fretted line on a six-string staff. The fretted line includes fret numbers (0-7) and fretted notes. The melodic line includes accidentals and articulation marks. The fretted line also includes a series of letters (T, M, I, S, H, C) indicating fingerings or techniques. The score is divided into two main sections, 1. and 2., with repeat signs and first/second endings. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1: Melodic line starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. Fretted line starts with a quarter note 0, followed by a half note 2, and a quarter note 4. Letters: I T T T. Chords: G, C.

System 2: Melodic line starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. Fretted line starts with a quarter note 0, followed by a half note 5, and a quarter note 7. Letters: M T M T I T I M. Chords: G, D7, G, A, D7.

System 3: Melodic line starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. Fretted line starts with a quarter note 0, followed by a half note 2, and a quarter note 4. Letters: T M T I M I T M. Chords: D7, G, C, H.

System 4: Melodic line starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. Fretted line starts with a quarter note 0, followed by a half note 5, and a quarter note 7. Letters: M T M T I T I T. Chords: G, D7.

System 5: Melodic line starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. Fretted line starts with a quarter note 0, followed by a half note 2, and a quarter note 4. Letters: T M T I M I T M. Chords: G, D7.

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Don't Let Your Deal Go Down

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score is arranged for guitar and bass. The guitar part is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass part is in bass clef. The score is divided into five systems, each containing a guitar staff and a bass staff with tablature. Fingering numbers (1-5) are provided for the guitar, and fret numbers (0-11) are provided for the bass. Chord symbols (E7, A7, D7, G) and a slide symbol (S) are placed above the corresponding measures. The rhythm is indicated by letters T (Tuplet), I (Quarter), M (Half), and H (Whole) below the bass staff.

System 1: Guitar staff has a key signature change to one sharp. Bass staff has a fretboard diagram showing strings D, G, B, E and frets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Chord symbols: E7, A7. Rhythm: T T T, T I M T I M T M, I T M T M T I M, T I T I M T I M.

System 2: Chord symbols: D7, H. Rhythm: T I M T M I T M T M T I M T M T M T I T I T.

System 3: Chord symbols: G, S, E7. Rhythm: I M T I M I T M T I M I T T I T I T M T I M.

System 4: Chord symbol: A7. Rhythm: T I M T I T M I T I T M T M T I M T M T M I T I.

System 5: Chord symbols: D7, G. Rhythm: M I T M I T M T I T I T M T I T I T M T I T I.

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Salty Dog

Arranged by Bill Knopf

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Banks of the Ohio

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a guitar part (treble clef) and a mandolin part (C-clef, 5-line staff). The guitar part includes a DADGAD tuning diagram at the beginning. The mandolin part includes fret numbers and fingering (1-4) above the staff. The guitar part includes tablature with fret numbers (0-10) and rhythmic notation (T, I, M, T, M, I, T, M) below the staff. The mandolin part includes fret numbers and fingering (1-4) above the staff. The guitar part includes a DADGAD tuning diagram at the beginning.

System 1: Guitar part starts with a DADGAD tuning diagram. Mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C).

System 2: Guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C).

System 3: Guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C).

System 4: Guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The guitar part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The mandolin part has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C).

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Nine Pound Hammer

Arranged by Bill Knopf

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a guitar staff (treble clef, key of D major) and a mandolin staff (treble clef, key of D major). The mandolin staff includes a 5-string fretboard diagram on the left with strings labeled 1 through 5. Chords G, D7, and C are indicated above the guitar staff. The mandolin staff includes a 4-string fretboard diagram on the left with strings labeled 1 through 4. Rhythmic notation (MT, T, TM, etc.) is placed below the mandolin staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 on the mandolin staff and 0-7 on the guitar staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

System 1:
 Guitar: MT T TM T M T I M T I M I T I T M I T M T M T I M T I M
 Mandolin: MT T TM T M T I M T I M I T I T M I T M T M T I M T I M

System 2:
 Guitar: T I M T M I T I M T M T M I T I T I T I T M I T I T M T I T
 Mandolin: T I M T M I T I M T M T M I T I T I T I T M I T I T M T I T

System 3:
 Guitar: I M T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I T I T I M T I T I M T M T I M
 Mandolin: I M T M T I M T I M T I M T I M T I T I T I M T I T I M T M T I M

System 4:
 Guitar: T I M T I T M T I T M I T M I T I M T I T I T I T I M T I M T I M T
 Mandolin: T I M T I T M T I T M I T M I T I M T I T I T I T I M T I M T I M T

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Way Downtown (Late Last Night)

Arranged by Bill Knopf

First system of guitar tablature. The treble clef staff shows a melody starting on a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with fret numbers 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 3, 5, 0, 5, 0. Chords F and C are indicated above the staff. Rhythmic notation below the staff: T I M M M T I M T I M T M T I M T I M I T M T M T M T I.

Second system of guitar tablature. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers 5, 0, 0, 5, 5, 0, 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 7, 3, 5, 0, 5, 5, 0, 5, 0, 0. Chord G7 is indicated above the staff. Rhythmic notation below the staff: T I M T I M T T M I T M I T M T M T I M T I M.

Third system of guitar tablature. The treble clef staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers 5, 0, 7, 0, 5, 0, 4, 1, 5, 8, 5, 0, 8, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 7, 9, 7. Chords C, C7, and F are indicated. Rhythmic notation below the staff: T I M T I T M T I T I M T M T I T I I T M T I M.

Fourth system of guitar tablature. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers 10, 9, 7, 10, 4, 12, 7, 9, 3, 10, 10, 5, 0, 5, 5, 0, 5, 0, 0, 5, 0, 7, 0. Chord C is indicated. Rhythmic notation below the staff: T I M T M T M I T M I T I M T I M T I M T I T I.

Fifth system of guitar tablature. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff shows fret numbers 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1. Chords G7, C, and P (Palm Mute) are indicated. Rhythmic notation below the staff: T T M T I T M T I T M T I M T I M M I T I T.

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