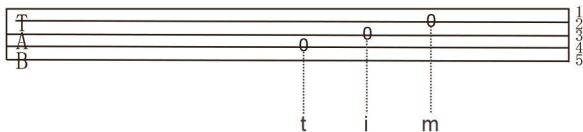
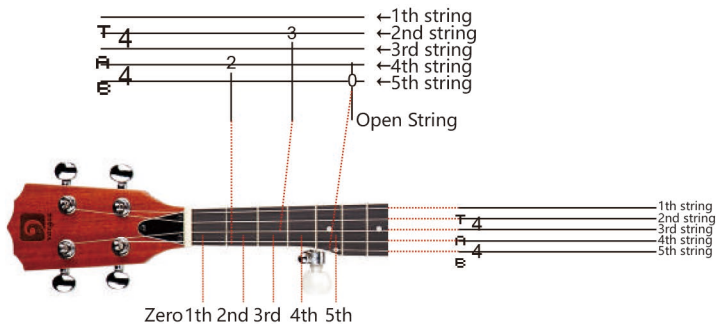


How to Read Tab



Right Hand Fingering



t = Thumb

i = Index Finger

m = Middle Finger

How to Read Music

Clahammer/Frailing

Musical notation for Clahammer/Frailing in 4/4 time. The notation consists of a guitar staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains two measures of music. The first measure has four quarter notes on the open strings (E, A, D, G), each with a '0' above it. The second measure has four quarter notes on the open strings (E, A, D, G), each with a '0' above it. Below the staff, there are two rows of fretting instructions: the first row has 'i i t i i t' and the second row has 'i t i t i t i t'. The fretting instructions are aligned with the notes on the staff.

BlueGrass

Musical notation for BlueGrass in 4/4 time. The notation consists of a guitar staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains two measures of music. The first measure has four quarter notes on the open strings (E, A, D, G), each with a '0' above it. The second measure has four quarter notes on the open strings (E, A, D, G), each with a '0' above it. Below the staff, there are two rows of fretting instructions: the first row has 't i m t i m t i' and the second row has 't i m t i m t i'. The fretting instructions are aligned with the notes on the staff.

Fingering

Musical notation for Fingering in 4/4 time. The notation consists of a guitar staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains two measures of music. The first measure has four quarter notes on the open strings (E, A, D, G), each with a '0' above it. The second measure has four quarter notes on the open strings (E, A, D, G), each with a '0' above it. Below the staff, there are two rows of fretting instructions: the first row has 't i t i t i t i' and the second row has 't i t i t i t i'. The fretting instructions are aligned with the notes on the staff.

Beginner Songs Practice

Oh! Susanna

Guitar tablature for the song "Oh! Susanna". The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of 17 measures. The notation is as follows:

Measure 1: 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 2 0 0

Measure 2: 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 3: 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 4: 1 0 1 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0

Measure 5: 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0

Measure 6: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 7: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 8: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 9: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 10: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 11: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 12: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 13: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 14: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 15: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 16: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Measure 17: 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Little Stars

Guitar tablature for the song "Little Stars". The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of 12 measures. The notation is as follows:

Measure 1: 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0

Measure 2: 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0

Measure 3: 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0

Measure 4: 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0

Measure 5: 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0

Measure 6: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Measure 7: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Measure 8: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Measure 9: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Measure 10: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Measure 11: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Measure 12: 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0

Beginner Songs Practice

Cripple Creek

Open G

① = D ② = B ③ = G ④ = D ⑤ = G



Musical notation for the first system of Cripple Creek, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes fingerings (1-5), accents (acc), and dynamics (p). The notes are: 1. D4 (acc), 3. D4 (acc), 5. G4 (acc), 0, 3. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 1. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0.



Musical notation for the second system of Cripple Creek, measures 5-8. The notation includes fingerings (1-5), accents (acc), and dynamics (p). The notes are: 5. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 6. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 7. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 8. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0.

Waynesboro

Open G

① = D ② = B ③ = G ④ = D ⑤ = G



Musical notation for the first system of Waynesboro, measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes fingerings (1-5), accents (acc), dynamics (p), and slurs (H). The notes are: 1. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 5. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 3. D4 (acc), 3. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 4. D4 (acc), 3. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0.



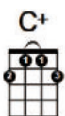

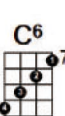

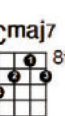




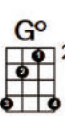

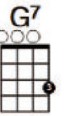
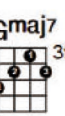





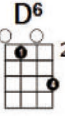
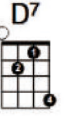
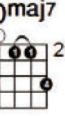


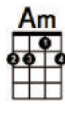



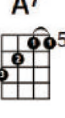
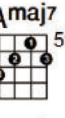
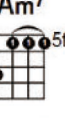
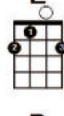
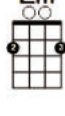
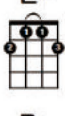
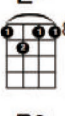
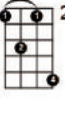
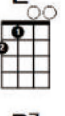
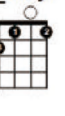
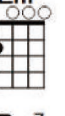








Musical notation for the second system of Waynesboro, measures 5-8. The notation includes fingerings (1-5), accents (acc), dynamics (p), and slurs (H). The notes are: 5. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 5. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 7. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 8. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 9. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0.



Musical notation for the third system of Waynesboro, measures 9-12. The notation includes fingerings (1-5), accents (acc), dynamics (p), and slurs (H). The notes are: 9. D4 (acc), 9. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 9. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 10. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 11. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 9. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 12. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 9. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0.

Musical notation for the fourth system of Waynesboro, measures 13-16. The notation includes fingerings (1-5), accents (acc), dynamics (p), and slurs (H). The notes are: 13. D4 (acc), 9. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 9. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 14. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 7. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 5. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 15. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 16. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 0, 2. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2. D4 (acc), 2. D4 (acc), 4. D4 (acc), 0, 0, 0, 0.

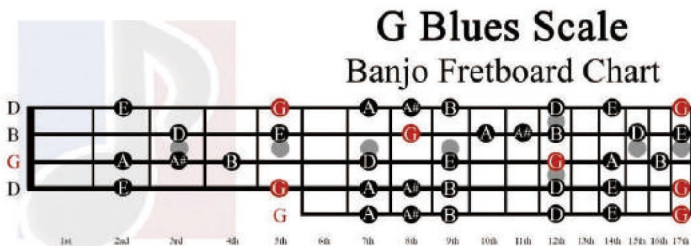
Chord Table & Scale Table

 C	 Cm	 C+	 C°	 C6	 C7	 Cmaj7	 Cm7
 G	 Gm	 G+	 G°	 G6	 G7	 Gmaj7	 Gm7
 D	 Dm	 D+	 D°	 D6	 D7	 Dmaj7	 Dm7
 A	 Am	 A+	 A°	 A6	 A7	 Amaj7	 Am7
 E	 Em	 E+	 E°	 E6	 E7	 Emaj7	 Em7
 B	 Bm	 B+	 B°	 B6	 B7	 Bmaj7	 Bm7

Chord Table & Scale Table

F# 	F#m 2fr 	F#+ 2fr 	F#° 3fr 	F#6 	F#7 	F#maj7 2fr 	F#m7 2fr
C# 	C#m 9fr 	C#+ 9fr 	C#° 2fr 	C#6 8fr 	C#7 9fr 	C#maj7 9fr 	C#m7 9fr
A♭ 	A♭m 	A♭+ 	G#° 3fr 	A♭6 3fr 	A♭7 3fr 	A♭maj7 4fr 	A♭m7 4fr
E♭ 	E♭m 3fr 	E♭+ 3fr 	D#° 2fr 	E♭6 8fr 	E♭7 8fr 	E♭maj7 8fr 	E♭m7 8fr
B♭ 6fr 	B♭m 6fr 	B♭+ 3fr 	A#° 2fr 	B♭6 5fr 	B♭7 6fr 	B♭maj7 6fr 	B♭m7 6fr
F 	Fm 	F+ 2fr 	F° 2fr 	F6 	F7 	Fmaj7 	Fm7

Chord Table & Scale Table



Maintenance

Daily Maintenance

The continued good quality of your banjo is dependent on your daily efforts to maintain it. It is best to develop a routine to do every time you put your banjo away. For example:

1. Wipe the fingerprints and smudges off the metal parts with a cleaning cloth or a clean cotton rag; then run the cloth up and down the strings and fingerboard. If you don't wipe the metal parts off, the acid from your skin will react with the metal and tarnish or eat it away as time goes by. Keep a clean cloth in the case.
2. Remove the capo, if you used one. The pressure of the capo against the back of the neck for long periods will eventually mar the finish.
3. Set your banjo in the case carefully so that you don't bump the fifth peg. After several bumps, the fifth peg might suddenly fall out.

Cleaning

Both wood and metal parts should be cleaned and polished every three to six months or more often if needed to keep your banjo looking at it's best.

Fingerboard Cleaning

If you notice grooves wearing into your fingerboard, one possible cause is playing with long fingernails. Keep the fingernails on your fretting hand clipped short. If you notice grooves in your frets, this is normal wear and tear, however, if it happens within a year you may be pressing harder than necessary when you fret the neck and maybe creating more fret wear than normal. Try using a lighter touch.