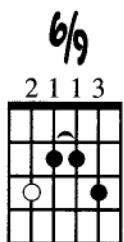
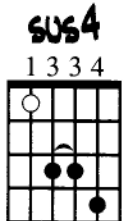
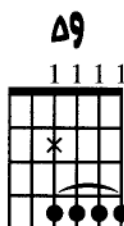
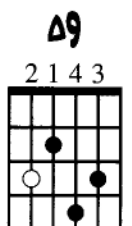
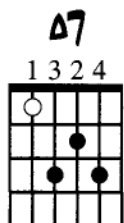
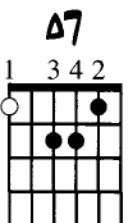
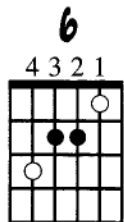
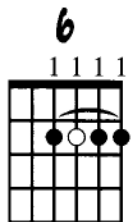
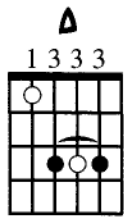
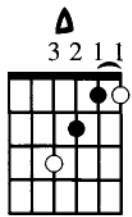


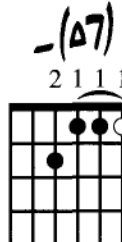
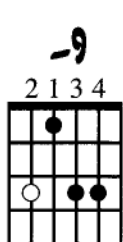
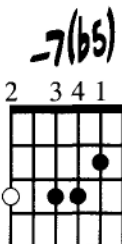
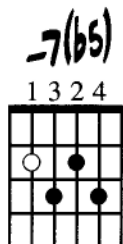
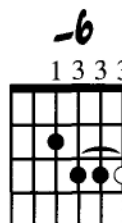
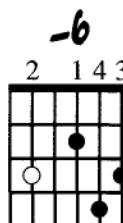
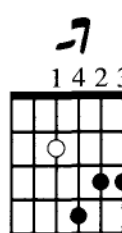
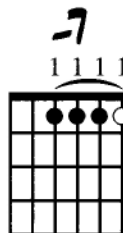
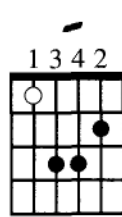
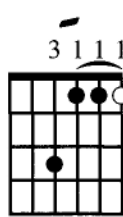
CRESCENT RIVER RAMBLE

Guitar Chord Guide

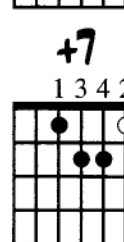
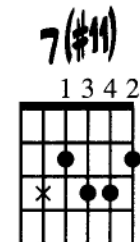
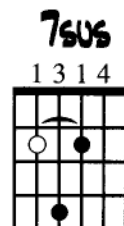
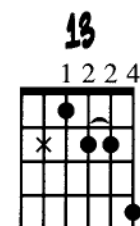
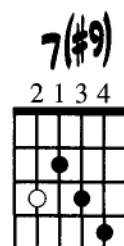
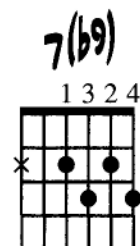
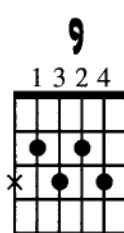
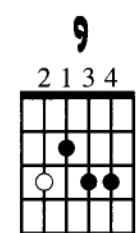
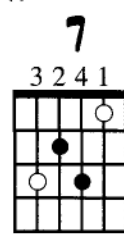
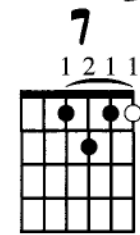
MAJOR



MINOR



DOMINANT



o = root

x = root (don't play)

When performing in a jazz ensemble, the guitarist will rarely play every note in a chord. The bass player is handling the root and the piano player is duplicating the harmony, so the guitarist must carefully choose a voicing that blends with the band. Two or three carefully selected notes work best. Choose thirds and sevenths for the best results. At times, it may be necessary to create a unique sound for your part, highlighting a certain rhythmic passage with octaves or even duplicating a rhythmic figure with muted strings. Be creative, but remember to blend with the band!

PERFORMANCE TIPS

- When the part contains written notes, **PLAY OUT!** When going back to accompaniment, watch the balance.
- If unsure of the rhythm in your part, play using quarter notes. *Do not* play all of the notes in the chord.
- Place your amp on a chair and angle it upwards. You will hear it better.
- The rhythm section should always sit together in a formation that enables eye contact.
- Be sure that you are in tune.

Compiled by Philip Groeber

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