

Guitar Fiddle Tunes Vol. 1 Fretboard Toolbox



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Cheatham (in A Fjor-Sapa playing ut of G Major) Vo	11-13 1-16
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Whiskey Before Breakfast (in D Major)	23-25
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About this Fiddle Tune Book:

These fiddle tunes are commonly played in Bluegrass Jam Sessions all over the world. Learning them will help you with muscle memory, dexterity, speed, understanding melodies, and much more!

There are countless ways to play each tune, so you should consider these versions to be guides, and not the definitive arrangements. Listen to LOTS of players' versions of each song to help you come up with new ideas, so you can add your own spin to each tune!

If you have a <u>Fretboard Toolbox</u>

<u>Complete or Essential Edition</u>, use the pages from each song's key to play along with the TAB to see scales showing where the melodies come from.

How to use this Fiddle Tune Book:

There are two things you'll need to do with each fiddle tune you're learning:

- 1. Study/learn the chord progressions.
- 2. Study/learn the melodies.

To help with both of these, I have free backing tracks for each song played at about 10 different speeds each (from about 40-130%). They are located at:

http://www.fretboard-toolbox.com/fiddle-tunes-volume-1.html

Start working on them slowly, and then build up speed as you go. Playing them cleanly and smoothly is way more important than playing them quickly!

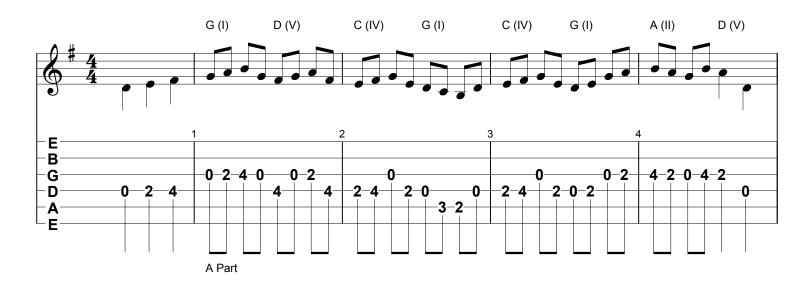
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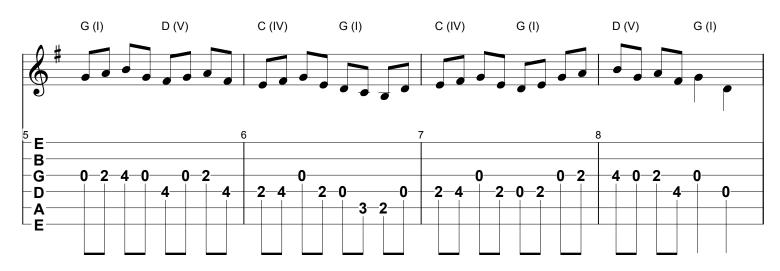
Blackberry Blossom in G Major (Guitar)

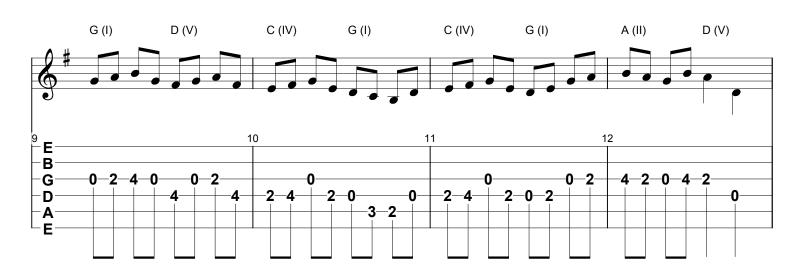
Backing Tracks

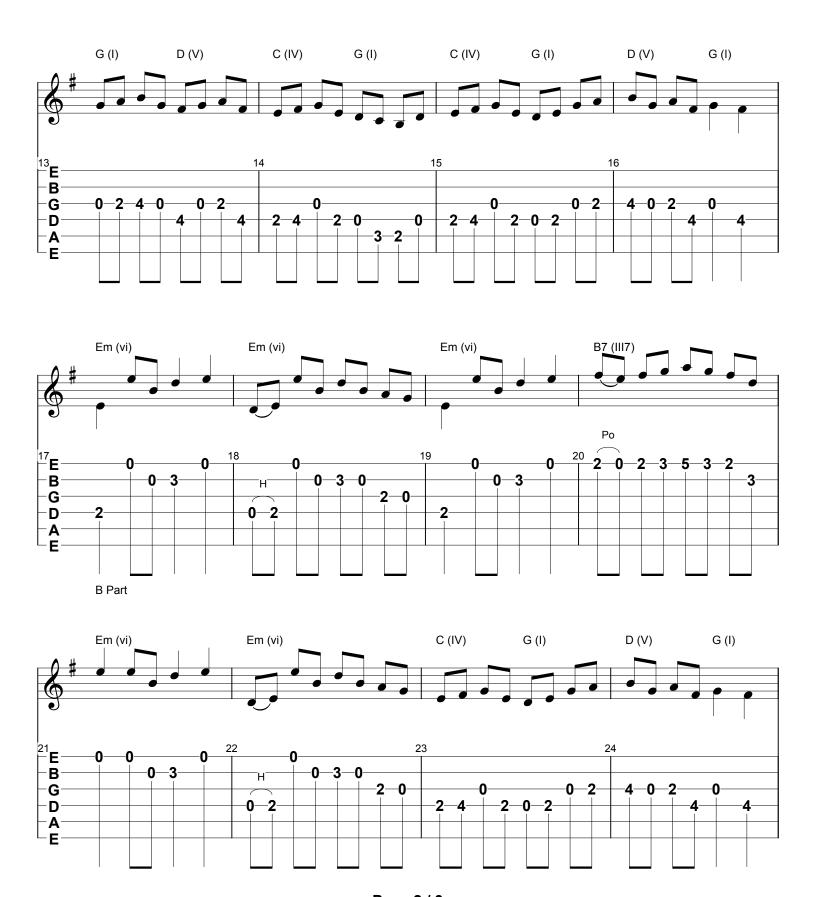
Complete Guitar Edition p. 9 Essential Guitar Edition pp. 3-6 www.fretboard-toolbox.com

TablEdited by Scott Sharp

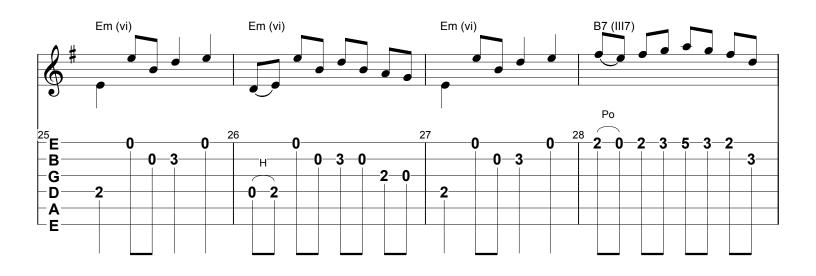


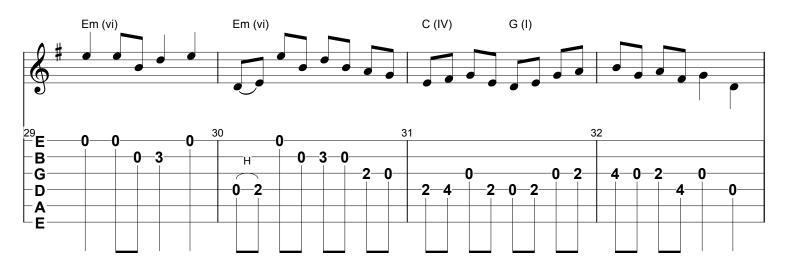






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Back to A Part



Standard Notation Jig

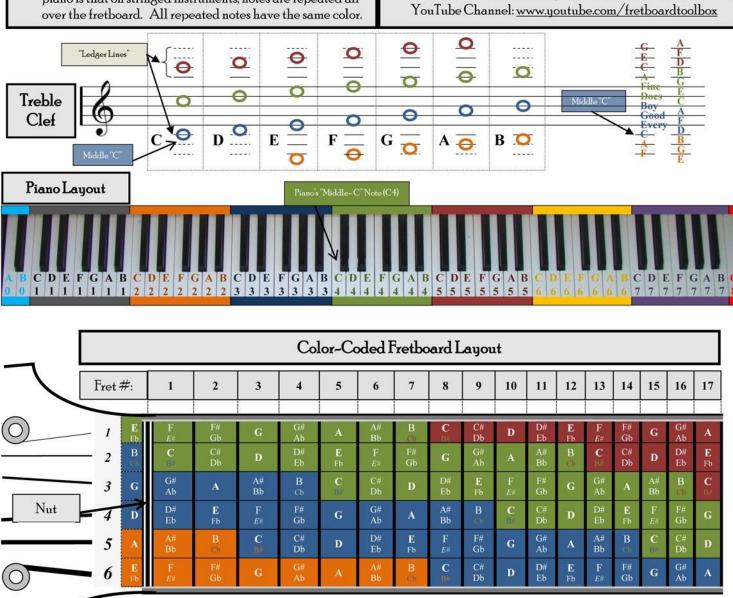
Guitar Fiddle Tunes



This tool shows several cool things that you might find useful:

- The 6 string is tuned to E2 on the piano. The 5 string is tuned to A2, the 4 string to D3, the 3 string to G3, the 2 string to B3 (just below middle-C), and the 1 string to E4.
- The range of the guitar from the open 6 string to the 17th fret of the 1 string (which is the most frets I could fit on here), is from the piano's E2 note to A5. Notice how the colors of the Treble Clef notes, the Piano Layout, and the Color-Coded Fretboard Layout all match, and represent the same octave!
- The big difference between stringed instruments and the piano is that on stringed instruments, notes are repeated all
- The middle-C note of the piano is the green C4 note, but on the Treble Clef the middle-C note, one ledger line below the Treble Clef, is blue. This is because guitar is played one octave below the written note on piano music so melodies on the Treble Clef can be played in the blue and green sections of the fretboard, instead of higher green and maroon parts.
- The last thing you'll need to know is which notes are sharp (#) or flat (b) in each key, which you can visualize easily by looking at the notes in white boxes on the odd-numbered pp. 9-35 on a Fretboard Toolbox Complete Guitar Edition.

For more detailed instructions, check out the Fretboard Toolbox YouTube Channel: www.youtube.com/fretboardtoolbox



Print another copy of this for free at the "Free Extras" link at www.fretboard-toolbox.com!



Middle C on a Piano