

Jesse James

Key of G
Traditional-Arranged by
Ross Nickerson
www.banjoteacher.com

G C

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

G

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

D G

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

D G C

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

G C

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

G

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

The diagram illustrates a 16-bit bus system. The bus has two data lines (0 and 1) and a control line (SI). The processor (G) sends data to memory (C), and memory (C) sends data to the processor (G). The data is shown as a sequence of 16 bits: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

The image shows musical notation for the G and D strings of a guitar. The G string (bottom) has fret numbers 2, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2. The D string (top) has fret numbers 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 2. The notation includes string numbers (1-6) and fret numbers (0-2) indicating the fretting pattern.

The musical score consists of three staves labeled S, A, and T from top to bottom. Each staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The Soprano (S) part begins with a whole note G4, followed by half notes A4-B4, C5-B4, and concludes with a whole note G4. The Alto (A) part begins with a whole rest, followed by half notes B3-A3, G3-F#3, and concludes with a whole note G3. The Tenor (T) part begins with a whole rest, followed by half notes E3-D#3, D3-C#3, and concludes with a whole note D3. The lyrics "T I M T M" are written below each staff, aligned with the notes.