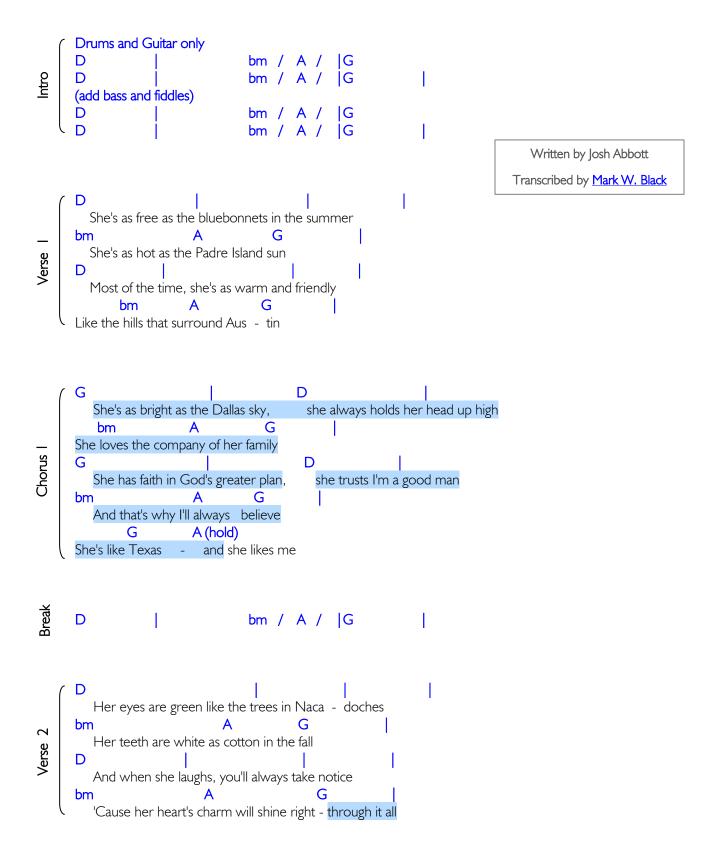
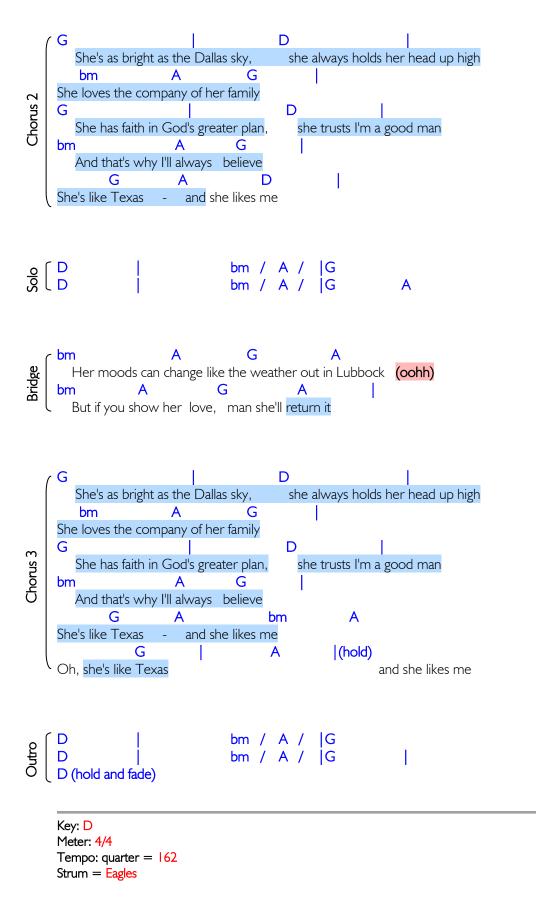
She's like Texas As sung by Josh Abbott Band





Legend: reading a chord chart

Unless otherwise indicated, chords start at the beginning of the measure.

- indicates a new measure with the previous chord continuing.
- / indicates individual beats of a measure when needed. So if a chord lasts for less than a full measure, the slash mark (/) will indicate the different beats of the measure and the written chord name will also take up one of those beats. Thus |A / / E would mean to play an A for 3 beats and an E for the 4th beat.
- <- indicates the chord comes in $\frac{1}{2}$ beat earlier than written. Thus $|A / / \langle E |$ would mean to play an A for 2 and a half beats and E would start on the 'and' of beat 3.
- >- indicates the chord comes in $\frac{1}{2}$ beat later than written. Thus |A / / >E| would mean to play an A for 3 and a half beats and E would start on the 'and' of beat 4.
- /X indicates a specific bass note, rather than a chord type, usually while the previous chord is playing; i.e., E /F# /G# A would mean play the E chord, then F# and G# as single bass notes during the E chord (in the right hand of a piano or bass strings of the guitar or on the bass, for example).
- Chords and measures bars are almost exactly over the words where they occur, so you should be able to follow the words and thus know where the chords change.

Single notes Harmony BGV