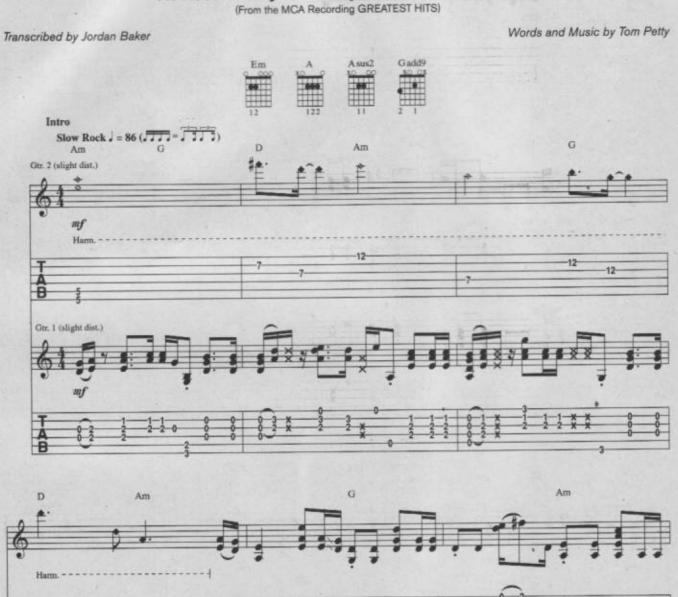


powered by #Guitar Workstation download presets for the song @ www.digitech.com

Gtr.

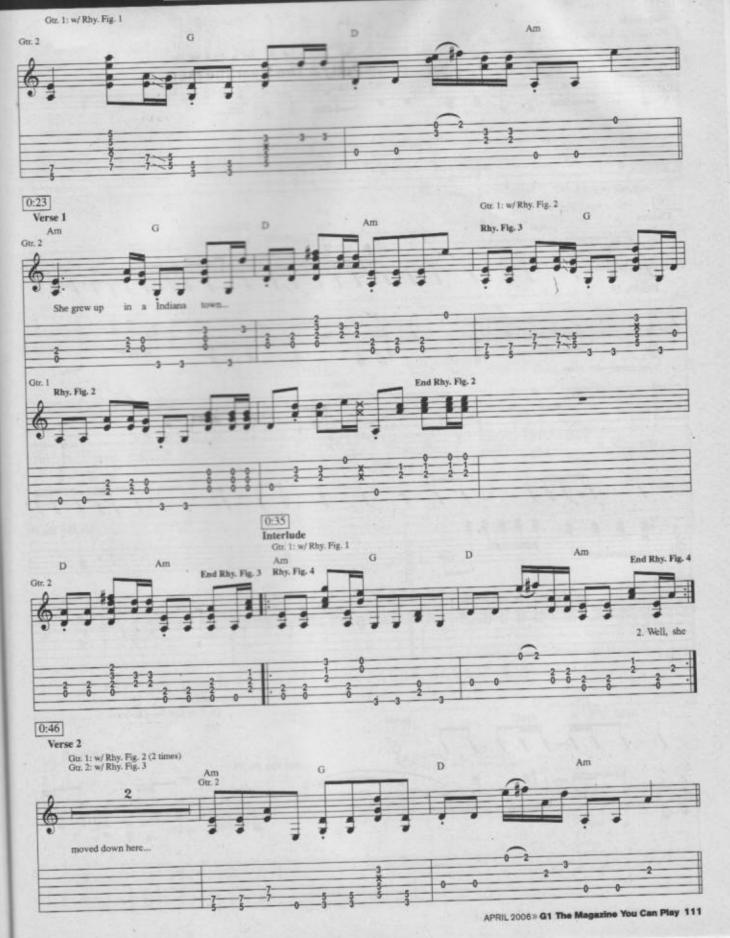
As Recorded by Tom Petty & The Heartbreakers





Copyright © 1963 GONE GATON MUSIC All Rights Reserved Used by Permission of Affred Publishing Co., Inc.











Mary Jane's Last Danc





Verse 1

She grew up in a Indiana town, Had a good lookin' mama who never was around. But she grew up tall, and she grew up right With them Indiana boys on them Indiana nights.

Well, she moved down here at the age of eighteen, She blew the boys away, was more than they had seen. I was introduced and we both started groovin', She said I dig you baby, but I got to keep movin' on. Keep movin' on.

Last dance with Mary Jane, one more time to kill the pain. I feel summer creepin' in and I'm tired of this town again.

Verse 3

Well, I don't know, but I've been told, You never slow down, you never grow old.
Tired of screwin up, tired of goin down,
Tired of myself, tired of this down.
Oh my, my, oh, hell yes,
Honey, put on that party dress.
Buy my a dripk sing me a some Buy me a drink, sing me a song, Take me as I come, 'cause I can't stay long.

There's pigeons down on Market Square, She's standing in her underwear, Lookin' down from a hotel room, And nightfall will be comin' soon. Oh my, my, oh, hell yes, You got to put on that party dress. It was too cold to cry when I woke up alone. Hit my last number, I walked to the road.

"Just Friends" Pat Martino

Progressions:

100 Years of

(Legacy)

KEY NOTES Dominant chords, which form the basis for harmonic motion in most Western music, are also the foundation of jazz improvisation. Even in the most basic dominant chord—a major triad (1–3–5) with a b7th—the tritone (\$4/55 interval) between the 3rd and b7th leaves the ear wanting a resolution. Sometimes the resolution follows immediately, turning that tritone either inward

(to a major 3rd) or outward (to a minor 6th); but in jazz the dominant often modulates instead to another chord, which then becomes part of a larger progression to a new key center. "Just Friends" features frequent use of such progressions, turning dominants into minor 7th



chords, which then lead to new

dominants. The continual upward harmonic movement provides a great platform for developing some good melodic ideas as well as working up your improvisational chops. In addition, altered tones—such as the 55th (D5) in Figs. 1A–B and the 513th (E5) in Fig. 1B—can open up

rich harmonic possibilities when played over dominant chords.

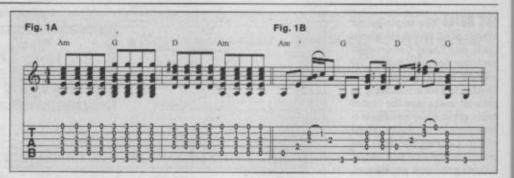
Martino is in peak form: his playing is clean and articulate, and he outlines the harmonic movement with a steady stream of swinging eighth notes and short sweeps. The melody is introduced by an eight-bar organ intro that highlights the V chord (C7). The head, in which the melody is played by

the guitar alone, consists of two 16-bar sections, as opposed to the regular 32-bar AABA form, in which each section is eight bars. After clearly spelling out the melody, Martino solos for three choruses and then bows out for the three-chorus organ solo. He then takes one additional chorus, restating a few ideas from the head, and ends the song by blowing over a four-bar Gm7-C7-Am7-D7 vamp.——NORE GROSSFEED

"Mary Jane's Last Dance" Tom Petty & the Hearthreakers

KEY NOTES While on paper "Mary Jane's Last Dance" might seem complex, it's actually fairly simple. Every section except the chorus is built from a i-VII-IV-i (Am-G-D-Am) progression, in which each chord occupies half a measure. And within this basic structure, a wide variety of hammer-ons, mutes, and slides keeps things from getting monotonous. When you're first learning the song, just playalong with the recording using some regular eighth-note strumming, as in Fig. 1A. After you're comfortable with that, rather than

playing the transcription note for note, try coming up with some of your own variations. In Fig. 1B, for instance, keep each chord held in place for as long as possible, removing a frethand finger only to add a hammer-on; meanwhile.



pick random notes within each chord as you see fit. But remember: the key here is to sound

spontaneous, and you should never add ornaments at the expense of the groove.

BEPCTURE If there are two guitarists in your band, "Mary Jane" will be easy enough to play, as the transcription contains exactly two parts. But if you're the band's lone guitarist, here's what to do: As long as your bassist is implying the chord progression, play Gtr. 2's natural harmonics for the intro's first four bars. Then switch to Gtr. 1's part, adding your own variations as previously demonstrated. Continue doing this through the first two verses and interludes; then, for a change of

texture, play Gtr. 2's part during the chorus. Play the remainder of the song in a similar fashion. And during the lead breaks, while the bass player once again implies the chord progression, improvise your own burning solo from within the A minor pentatonic scale (A-C-D-E-G). Your audience will surely respond to this combination of pre-composed and fresh material.

—EMILIO GONZALEZ



Greatest Hits

(MCA)