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## On The CDs

The audio content is split across two CDs and separated into two sections; section 1 (CD1) is the backing tracks minus lead guitar & vocals, while section 2 (CD2) is the backing tracks with all guitar parts added, so in addition to the written tab you can hear the rhythm, fills and solos as they should be played!

Music arranged and produced by Stuart Bull and Steve Finch.  
Recorded at the TOTAL ACCURACY SOUNDHOUSE, Romford, England.

Jamie Humphries: guitar. Mick Ash: bass.

Pete Adams & Alison Pearse: keyboards. Adam Bushell: drums.

*Jamie Humphries uses Ernie Ball Music Man Guitars.*

Music transcribed by Jamie Humphries



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## Notation & Tablature Explained

The first row of notation shows three techniques: 
 

- BEND:** A single note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled 'Full' and a bracket indicating a whole-step bend (two frets).
- BEND:** A single note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled '1/2' and a bracket indicating a half-step bend (one fret).
- BEND AND RELEASE:** A note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled '1/2' and a bracket indicating a half-step bend, followed by a downward arrow labeled '1/2' indicating the release.

 The second row shows the corresponding guitar tablature for these techniques, with fret numbers (7, 9) and arrows indicating the bend and release actions.

**BEND:** Strike the note and bend up a whole step (two frets).

**BEND:** Strike the note and bend up a half step (one fret).

**BEND AND RELEASE:** Strike the note, bend up a half step, then release the bend.

**PRE-BEND:** Bend the note up, then strike it.

**PRE-BEND AND RELEASE:** Bend up, strike the note, then release it.

The second row of notation shows five techniques:
 

- QUARTER-TONE BEND:** A note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled '1/4' and a bracket indicating a quarter-tone bend.
- UNISON BEND:** Two notes on a staff with upward arrows labeled 'Full' and a bracket indicating both notes are bent together.
- TREMOLO BAR BENDS:** A note on a staff with a bracket labeled '1/2' and a wavy line below it labeled 'Wob bar' indicating a tremolo bar bend.
- HAMMER-ON:** A note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled 'H' and a bracket indicating a hammer-on from a lower fret.
- PULL-OFF:** A note on a staff with a downward arrow labeled 'P' and a bracket indicating a pull-off from a higher fret.

 The second row shows the corresponding guitar tablature for these techniques, including fret numbers (5, 7, 9, 10) and symbols for hammer-ons (H) and pull-offs (P).

**QUARTER-TONE BEND:** Bend the note slightly sharp.

**UNISON BEND:** Strike both notes, then bend the lower note up to the pitch of the higher one.

**TREMOLO BAR BENDS:** Strike the note, and push the bar down and up by the amounts indicated.

**HAMMER-ON:** Strike the first note, then sound the second by fretting it without picking.

**PULL-OFF:** Strike the higher note, then pull the finger off while keeping the lower one fretted.

The third row of notation shows three techniques:
 

- SLIDE:** A note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled 'sl' and a bracket indicating a slide from a lower fret to a higher one.
- SLIDE:** A note on a staff with a downward arrow labeled 'sl' and a bracket indicating a slide from a higher fret to a lower one.
- VIBRATO:** A note on a staff with a wavy line above it indicating vibrato.
- TAPPING:** A note on a staff with an upward arrow labeled 'T' and a bracket indicating a tapping action.

 The third row shows the corresponding guitar tablature for these techniques, including fret numbers (7, 9, 12) and symbols for slides (sl) and tapping (T).

**SLIDE:** Slide the finger from the first note to the second. Only the first note is struck.

**SLIDE:** Slide to the fret from a few frets below or above.

**VIBRATO:** The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing a note with the fretboard hand or tremolo bar.

**TAPPING:** Hammer on to the note marked with a T using the picking hand, then pull off to the next note, following the hammer-ons or pull-offs in the normal way.

The fourth row of notation shows three techniques:
 

- NATURAL HARMONIC:** A note on a staff with a diamond symbol labeled 'Harm' and a bracket indicating the fret position.
- ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC:** A note on a staff with a triangle symbol labeled 'AH' and a bracket indicating the fret position.
- ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC (pinch):** A note on a staff with a triangle symbol labeled 'AH (pinch)' and a bracket indicating the fret position.
- PALM MUTES:** A note on a staff with a dashed line labeled 'PM' and a bracket indicating the fret position.

 The fourth row shows the corresponding guitar tablature for these techniques, including fret numbers (12, 13, 14) and symbols for natural harmonics (Harm), artificial harmonics (AH), and palm mutes (PM).

**NATURAL HARMONIC:** Lightly touch the string directly over the fret shown, then strike the note to create a "chiming" effect.

**ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC:** Fret the note, then use the picking hand finger to touch the string at the position shown in brackets and pluck with another finger.

**ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC:** The harmonic is produced by using the edge of the picking hand thumb to "pinch" the string whilst picking firmly with the plectrum.

**PALM MUTES:** Rest the palm of the picking hand on the strings near the bridge to produce a muted effect. Palm mutes can apply to a single note or a number of notes (shown with a dashed line).