

THE ROLLING STONES

CLASSICS

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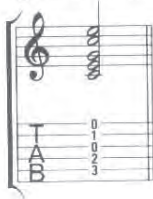
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Notation and Tablature Explained

Open C chord

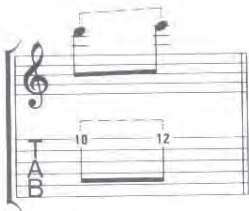


Scale of E major



Bent Notes:

The note fretted is always shown first. Variations in pitch achieved by string bending are enclosed within this symbol \frown . If you aren't sure how far to bend the string, playing the notes indicated without bending gives a guide to the pitches to aim for. The following examples cover the most common string bending techniques:



Example 1:
Play the D, bend up one tone (two half-steps) to E.



Example 4:
Pre-bend: fret the D, bend up one tone to E, then pick.



Example 2:
Play the D, bend up one tone to E then release bend to sound D. Only the first note is picked.



Example 5:
Play the A and D together, then bend the B-string up one tone to sound B.

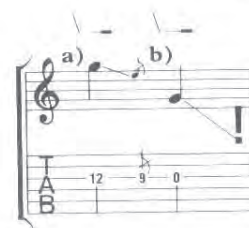


Example 3:
Fast bend: Play the D, then bend up one tone to E as quickly as possible.



Example 6:
Play the D and F# together, then bend the G-string up one tone to E, and the B-string up 1/2 tone to G.

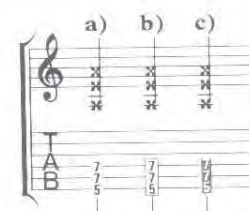
Additional guitaristic techniques have been notated as follows:



Tremolo Bar:
Alter pitch using tremolo bar. Where possible, the pitch to aim for is shown.
a) Play the G; use the bar to drop the pitch to E.
b) Play the open G; use the bar to 'divebomb', i.e. drop the pitch as far as possible.



Hammer on and Pull off:
Play first note, sound next note by 'hammering on', the next by 'pulling off'. Only the first note is picked.



Mutes:
a) **Right hand mute:**
Mute strings by resting the right hand on the strings just above the bridge.
b) **Left hand mute:**
Damp the strings by releasing left hand pressure just after the notes sound.
c) **Unpitched mute:**
Damp the strings with the left hand to produce a percussive sound.



Glissando:
a) Play first note, sound next note by sliding up string. Only the first note is picked.
b) As above, but pick second note.