Black Country Woman
Boogie With Stu
Bron-Yr-Aur
Custard Pie
Down By The Seaside
Houses Of The Holy
In My Time Of Dying
In The Light
Kashmir
Night Flight
Sick Again
Ten Years Gone
The Rover
The Wanton Song
Trampled Under Foot
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 \( \uparrow \). 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 2:
Play the D, bend up one tone to E then release bend to sound D. Only the first note is picked.

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

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

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

Example 6:
Play the D and F\# together, then bend the G-string up one tone to E, and the B-string up ½ 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 ‘divebom’, i.e. drop the pitch as far as possible.

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.

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.

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.
Slide Guitar:
a) Play using slide.
b) Play without slide.

Vibrato:
Apply vibrato, by 'shaking' note or with tremolo bar. As vibrato is so much a matter of personal taste and technique, it is indicated only where essential.

Natural Harmonics:
Touch the string over the fret marked, and pick to produce a bell-like tone. The small notes show the resultant pitch, where necessary.

Artificial Harmonics:
Fret the lowest note, touch string over fret indicated by diamond nothead and pick. Small notes show the resultant pitch.

Pinch Harmonics:
Fret the note as usual, but 'pinch' or 'squeeze' the string with the picking hand to produce a harmonic overtone. Small notes show the resultant pitch.

Pick Scratch:
Scrape the pick down the strings - this works best on the wound strings.

Quarter-tones:
A downwards arrow means the written pitch is lowered by a quarter-tone; an upwards arrow raises the written pitch by a quarter-tone.

Repeated Chords:
To make rhythm guitar parts easier to read the tablature numbers may be omitted when a chord is repeated. The example shows a C major chord played naturally, r/h muted, l/h muted and as an unpitched mute respectively.

Special Tunings:
Non-standard tunings are shown as 'tuning boxes'. Each box represents one guitar string, the leftmost box corresponding to the lowest pitched string. The symbol '+' in a box means the pitch of the corresponding string is not altered. A note within a box means the string must be re-tuned as stated. For tablature readers, numbers appear in the boxes. The numbers represent the number of half-steps the string must be tuned up or down. The tablature relates to an instrument tuned as stated.

Tune the low E (6th) string down one tone (two half-steps) to D. See 'Ten Years Gone'.

Chord naming:
The following chord naming convention has been used. Note that chord symbols show the overall harmony, sometimes simplified, and are not intended to indicate a suitable accompaniment. Altered 3rds are shown as 'dim5' or 'aug5', whilst alterations to added notes are indicated by '♭' or '♯'.

Where there is no appropriate chord symbol, for example when the music consists of a repeated figure (or riff) the tonal base is indicated in parenthesis:

[Em]

Where it was not possible to transcribe a passage, the symbol ~ appears.