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TABLATURE EXPLANATION

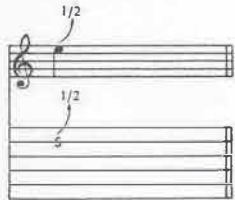
TABLATURE: A six-line staff that graphically represents the guitar fingerboard, with the top line indicating the highest sounding string (high E). By placing a number on the appropriate line, the string and fret of any note can be indicated. The number 0 represents an open string.

1st string - High E		15	0
2nd string - B		15	0
3rd string - G			1
4th string - D			2
5th string - A	3		2
6th string - Low E			0

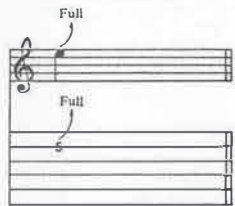
5th string, 3rd fret 1st string, 15th fret, 2nd string, 15th fret, played together an open E chord

Definitions for Special Guitar Notation

BEND: Strike the note and bend up 1/2 step (one fret).



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



BEND AND RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up 1/2 (or whole) step, then release the bend back to the original note. All three notes are tied, only the first note is struck.



PRE-BEND: Bend the note up 1/2 (or whole) step, then strike it.



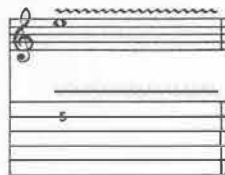
PRE-BEND AND RELEASE: Bend the note up 1/2 (or whole) step. Strike it and release the bend back to the original note.



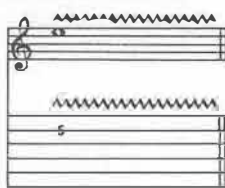
UNISON BEND: Strike the two notes simultaneously and bend the lower note up to the pitch of the higher.



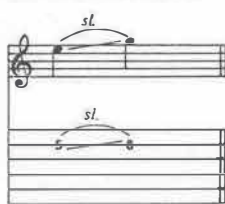
VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the left hand or tremolo bar.



WIDE OR EXAGGERATED VIBRATO: The pitch is varied to a greater degree by vibrating with the left hand or tremolo bar.



SLIDE: Strike the first note and then slide the same left-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.



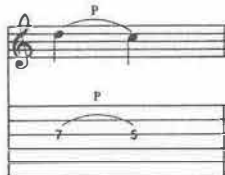
SLIDE: Same as above, except the second note is struck.



HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note, then sound the higher note with another finger by fretting it without picking.



PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note.



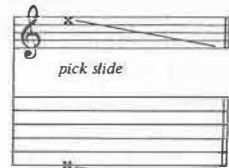
TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the note indicated and the small note shown in parentheses by hammering on and pulling off.



TAPPING: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the right-hand index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the left hand.



PICK SLIDE: The edge of the pick is rubbed down the length of the string producing a scratchy sound.



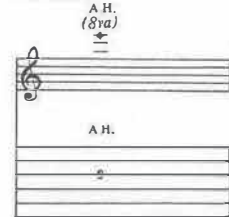
TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the left hand lightly touches the string over the fret indicated.

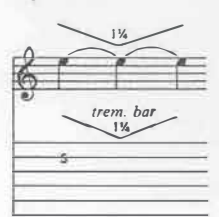


ARTIFICIAL HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by adding the edge of the thumb or the tip of the index finger of the right hand to the normal pick attack. High volume or distortion will allow for a greater variety of harmonics.

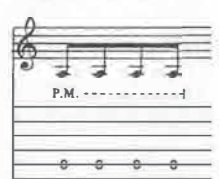


A.H. pitch: E

TREMOLO BAR: The pitch note or chord is dropped a number of steps then return original pitch.



PALM MUTING: The note is muted by the right hand lig touching the string(s) just behind the bridge.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the hand across the strings with the right hand.



RHYTHM SLASHES: Strum in rhythm indicated. Use chord voicings found in the finger diagrams at the top of the first of the transcription.



RHYTHM SLASHES (SINGLE NOTES): Single notes can be indicated in rhythm slashes. Circled number above the slash indicates which string to play successive notes are played same string, only the fret number are given.

