LESSON 8 TABLATURE NOTATION

You have already seen some useful notation for illustrating guitar techniques. One is the chord diagram. The chord diagram shows which frets your left hand has to hold down to produce the chord. It also shows which left hand finger to use. It shows what is happening in space (on the guitar neck) at a given point in time.

The other notation is strum and base run notation from chapters {3}, {9} and {10}. This notation is a subset of a more general notation. The basic name for this notation is called tablature or tab. Although it looks a little like a music staff, it really represents a picture of the strings of the guitar:

The notation is used to show the following:

- Strums (lessons {3} and {9})
- Bass runs (lesson {10})
- Flat and fingerpicking melody (lessons {11} and {12}).

When no tuning information is given (as in the above) then standard tuning is assumed. This is the form most tablature takes. To provide tuning information for non-standard tunings, a letter is included at the start of each string which represents it's tuning. Standard tuning, therefore, is:

```
el-----
            the top-most string
                                         is tuned to high E
B|----
            the second-from-top string
                                         is tuned to B
GI-----
            the third-from top string
                                        is tuned to G
DI-----
            the third-from-bottom string is tuned to D
A|----
            the second-from-bottom string is tuned to A
E|----
            the bottom string
                                         is tuned to low E
```

Unlike the chord diagram, tablature shows sequences of actions in time using both right and left hand fingers and thumb. Notes are placed in the tab from left to right in the order in which they are played. If several notes are lined up vertically, they are played at the same time. Timing is shown under the "staff" using a pattern matching the beat of the song. In addition, the letter "q" is used in the tab to show quarter notes. The letter "e" is used to show eighth notes. This and other notation is shown here.

- (w) indicates a whole note.
- (h) indicates a half note.
- (q) indicates a quarter note.
- (e) indicates an eighth note.
- (s) indicates a sixteenth note.
- (q*) indicates a dotted quarter note.
- (e*) indicates a dotted eighth note, etc.

In this notation, if a number or letter appears on a string, hold that string on the appropriate fret, and play the string with the appropriate right hand finger. Most songs use a combination of playing a) single notes; b) a number of notes played simultaneously (but not necessarily chords); and c) chords. (A chord is simply several notes played at the same time). All of these combinations are depicted in the same manner.

For example, if you are holding an E chord, successively playing each string from the low E string (thickest) to the high E string (thinest) followed by an E chord would be depicted as:

RIGHT HAND NOTATION FOR STRUMS

For indicating right hand strums, the fingers of the right hand are abbreviated using letters, as for chords.

T = Thumb

I = Index or first finger

M = Middle or second finger

R = Ring or third finger

L = Little or fourth finger

A strum shows a pattern of notes to be played with the right hand. The strum can be played in any chord, so no indication of left hand position is necessary. In the next example, the timing pattern is "1 _ 2 A 3 A 4 A". Notes are played on each number and letter. The note on 1 is a quarter note, and the other notes are eighth notes. This is shown by the "q" and "e" letters in the tablature. The timing can be approximated by saying "one two-and three-and four-and". Note that this is like "1 A 2 A 3 A 4 A", but with a pause at the first A. This strum is covered in more detail in chapter {9}.

The strum is an accompaniment to singing, which is repeated over and over during the song. Chapters {3} and {9} have more on strums.

LEFT HAND NOTATION FOR MELODY

Tablature is useful for showing left hand positions for playing fingerpicking or flatpicking melody. Although right hand fingering could be shown, it is usually not, to avoid clutter and confusion. Often the left hand is in a chord position, even though the full chord is not played. It is often helpful to place chord names above the tablature to aid the reader when this is the case. This makes it easier to find the frets to hold. The following are some guidelines:

- The left hand position is usually given by a chord.
- The left hand position is sometimes shown by placing a number on a string to indicate which fret of the string is to be held down.
- When the left hand position is given by a chord, notes that stray from the chord position are shown in parentheses.

This notation will be used in the example below (FREIGHT TRAIN II). The full version is in lesson 12. For those notes not in the chord, the left hand finger to use is often obvious. You may have to lift one finger off one fret of the chord and onto some other fret to get the required note.

In the first measure of the example below, "FREIGHT TRAIN II", the pattern is 1 2A 3A 4. The underlying pattern or timing is 1A 2A 3A 4A, with no note on the first and last (A). The first note on (1) and the last (on 4) are quarter notes. The "q" letters indicate this. The other notes (on 2 A 3 A) are eighth notes and are shown by "e". (Note that the third measure varies from this pattern.)

FREIGHT TRAIN II

| | С | | | | | | | | | | | | | G7 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----------|-------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (3 |) – · | | | -0- | | ı – – | | | | | | - | | | | | (3)- | -1 | | | | -1- | 1 |
| | | | -1 | | | | (3 |) – | (3) - | | -1- | | ۱- | -0- | | | | | I | | -0- | | | 1 |
| | | -T | | | | | I | -T | | | | | - | | | -0- | | | | - T | | | | -T- |
| | - T | | | | | -T- | -1 | | | -T | | | - | | ·T- | | | -T | - T | | | | | 1 |
| | | | | -T: | | | I | | | | | -T- | - | т- | | | -T | | | | | -T- | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | I | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | q | е | е | е | е | q | Ç | [e | е | е | е | q | | q | е | е | q | q | q | е | е | е | е | q |
| | 1 | 2 | A | 3 | A | 4 | 1 | . 2 | A | 3 | A | 4 | | 1 | 2 | A | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | A | 3 | A | 4 |
| | F | RE: | IGHT | TI | RA: | ΙN | E | 'RE | IGHT | T | RA: | ΙN | | GC |)- | | ING | SO | F | AS' | Г | | | |

BRUSH NOTATION

The "D" and "U" notation is used to indicate a brush DOWN or UP on the strings, using the right hand Index finger (or a flat pick). It is not important which exact strings you brush, since this style is akin to a chord accompaniment. The "D" and "U" motions are used in flat picking melody (chapter {11}). In this style, the melody notes are played on the base strings with the right hand thumb (or a flat pick). See below:

KEEP A

NOTE: The above contains a "hammer on" (explained next).

Ι

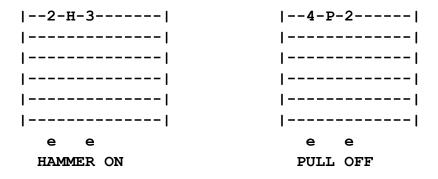
HAMMER-ON AND PULL-OFF

Another notation indicates "HAMMER ON" and "PULL OFF". Both are often used to get melody notes which might occur in quick succession, and are difficult to sound with the right hand only. They are also used to jazz up a song. On a hammer on, a string is plucked (sometimes while held on a fret), then a finger of the left hand hammers down on another fret of the same string.

CLOSE

WATCH

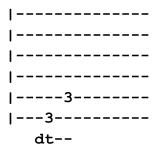
ON THIS HEART OF



This is illustrated below as "2-H-3". The second fret is held by left hand finger 2 (middle) and the string is plucked by right hand finger 2. The hammer is on the third fret of the string, using left hand finger 3. A pull off is similar, except after plucking the string, the left hand finger pulls off the string, sounding it. This is shown as "4-P-2" for which the string is held on fret 4 with left hand finger 3 and on fret 2 with finger 1. The string is plucked with right hand finger 2, then finger 4 pulls off, sounding the string held on fret 2.

DOUBLE THUMBING

Double thumbing is a technique whereby two bass notes are played in rapid succession. The first occurs one-half beat before the normal on-the-beat bass note, often just before the first beat of a measure. The first bass note is played one string below the second so it can be struck with a single motion of the thumb. This is denoted by a 'dt--' below the two bass notes in a double-thumbed sequence.



NOTATION FOR REPEAT SIGN:

| | First end | Second end |
|----|-----------|------------|
| | (1) | (2) |
| | | |
| ** | * | |
| | | |
| ** | * | |
| | | |
| | | |

SPECIAL NOTATION

(note - not all of this is used in this book)

```
----0---- play the open string ('fret zero')
----5---- play fret 5
---0h3--- play the open string and then hammer-on to fret 3
---2h3--- play the second fret of the string and then hammer-on to fret 3
----h7--- hammer-on to fret seven
---7p5--- play fret seven and immediately pull-off to fret five
----p5--- pull-off to fret five
---5/7--- play fret five, slide up to fret seven
---7\5--- play fret seven, slide down to fret five
---15\--- play fret 15, slide down (the ending fret of the slide is
            undefined, judge by ear)
--(9)b8--
          or
--b(9)8-- play fret eight already bent to the pitch of fret nine,
            unbending until it reaches the normal pitch of fret eight
-8b(8.5) - play fret eight, bend the string (at fret eight) to reach
            the pitch a half note higher than the normal pitch of
            fret eight
-2b^-
           play fret 2 then bend it toward the middle of the neck
```

The notation in this chapter will be used in the next several lessons to show how to play in various styles. In some of these styles, the thumb is used to provide a background "beat" or accompaniment to what you are doing. This is true of the strums in the previous lessons and of the fingerpicking style in lesson {12}. In these cases, the important thing is to alternate the thumb on the bass strings. You do not have to hit the exact string shown with the thumb. On the other hand, in chapter eleven, the thumb is playing the melody, and you must play the exact string shown in the tablature with the thumb.

In chapter {12}, the fingers (usually Middle on string 1 and Index on strings 2,3 as necessary) play the melody on the treble strings, and it is important to use those fingers on the proper string. It is usual in fingerpicking to use Index and Middle finger only, although in ragtime fingerpicking, Index, Middle and Ring fingers are used.

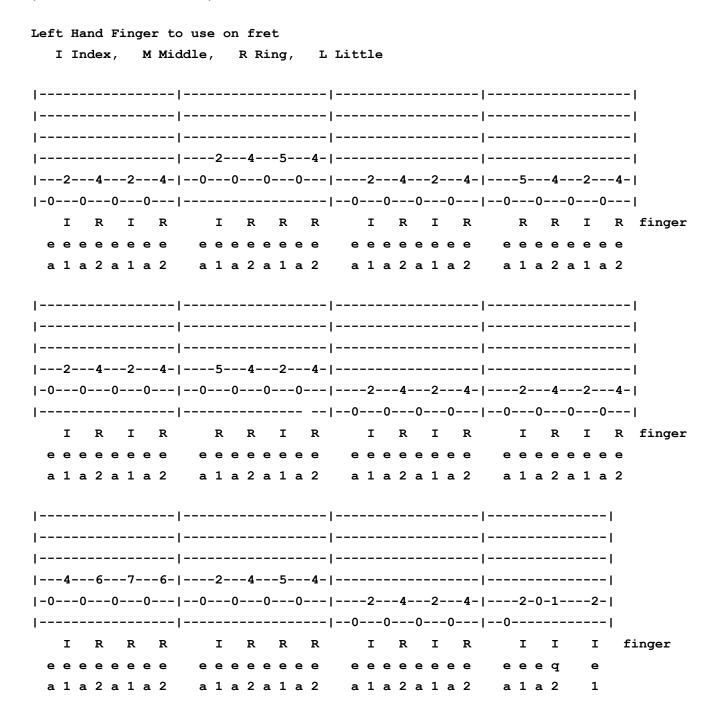
Do not worry about trying to "read" this notation as one would read music. You are not supposed to be able to play directly from the notation. It is intended as an aid to learning.

This notation will be used in subsequent lessons. On the following pages are several songs that use some simple examples of the notation.

SINGLE NOTE SONGS AT BASE OF NECK

HONKY-TONK

Number on string is fret to hold. Use thumb to play strings. Uses double thumbing technique discussed in this chapter. (count sounds like 'a one 'a two)



ROCK RUN

| Fret | 2345, | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Left Hand Finger | to use on fretIMRL | |
| Number on string | is fret to hold. Use the thumb to play the strings. Note: | xb^ means hold the string on fret x, play |
| | retch the string in the direction of the arrow. | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 2 | 2-0 | |
| | 3-00-2-2-20-2-2-2- | |
| | 2b^-0-0-0-0-40-40-4 e e e e q q e q e e q e q e e e q e q | |
| • | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | -2-2-20-2-2-20-2-2-2b^-0 | |
| | qeqeeeqeqeqq q | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 2-2-2-02-2-2-0 | |
| -2-2-2-2-2-02-2 | 2-2-2-02-2-2-2-0 | |
| qeqeee qe | e q e e e q e e e | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 2-2-2-02-2-2-0 | |
| | 2-2-2-02-2-2-2-0 | |
| | | |
| qeqeee qe | e q e e e q e q e e e | |
| | | |
| | | |
| -2-2-2-2-02-2 | 2-2-2-2-02-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2 | |
| | 2-2-2-2-02-2-2-2-0 | |
| | | |
| qeqeee qe | eqeee qeqeee | |
| | | |
| | 4-4-4-02-2-2-2-02-2-2-2-0 | |
| | 4-4-4-02-2-2-2-02-2-2-2-0 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| dedees de | eqeee qeqeee | |
| | | |
| | | |
| -2-2-2-2-02-2 | 2-2 | |
| | 2-2-0-1-2 | |
| a e a e e e a e | | |

I SHALL NOT BE MOVED (1)

```
Left Hand Finger to use on fret
 I Index,
     M Middle,
          R Ring,
              L Little
|-----|----|-----|
|-----|----|-----|
1--2--2--2---1-2--0----1---0-0----0--2---1-0-----
|-----|----|-----|
            - -
                     <----finger
       М -
                 M
 e
  е
     е
                e
                    h
   е
       q
         q
            I shall not be
 On my way to
       heaven
                    moved
|----|
|-----|
|-----|
|--0--0--0-|-2--0--|
|-----|
|-----|
                 - <----finger
      М -
           R R
               R
 e e e
       q q
            e e
     e
 On my way to heaven
            I shall not be
|---2---2----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
|------|-3----|-3----|---3------|----|----|
|-----|-3--|-----
                     R <----finger
             R
                 R -
 М
         R
                       h
 е
     е
                     h
       e
moved just like a
         tree
             standing by the
|-----|
|-----|
|--2-----|-2---0---|------
|----3----|-----|-3------
|-----
            <-----finger
 M R
      М
          R
 q* e
      q
       q
      not be
          moved
  shall
```

I SHALL NOT BE MOVED (2)

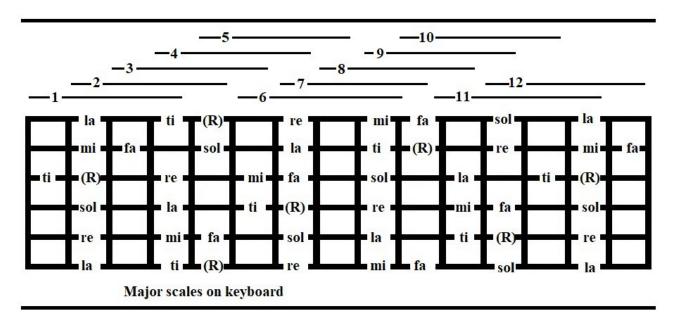
Note that this version is similar to I Shall Not Be Moved (1) on a previous page, except that it is moved from strings 6, 5 and 4 to strings 5, 4 and 3. You use the same exact left hand finger motions, except on different strings. Use the thumb to play the strings, and the indicated left hand finger to hold the string on the fret.

Left Hand Finger to use on fret (I Index, M Middle, R Ring, L Little) |-----|----|-----| |-----|----|-----| <----finger M M M М M M e e e е q e e h q I shall not be heaven moved On my way to |----| |-----| |--0--0--0---|-2--0---| |-----| |-----| |-----| RR - <-----finger R e e e e е q q I shall not be On my way to heaven |---2---2----|-----|-----|-----|----|----| |-----3----|-3----|---3-----| |-----|-3--|-----R R R -R <----finger М М M e е е h е e h h moved just like a tree standing by the wa -ter |-----|----|-----|-----| |-----| |----3----|-----|-3------|-----| |-----| <-----finger M R R q* e q q I shall not be moved

SCALES IN FOUR-FRET BOXES

On the neck of the guitar, there are 12 different boxes of four consecutive frets in which you can play scales ("do re me fa sol la ti do"). You select a box and play scales within the box. "do" is noted as R (Root). Each box is movable up and down the neck. For example, box 4 could be placed at frets 5, 6, 7, 8. So the real frets 5, 6, 7, 8 are frets 1, 2, 3, 4 within the box.

Once you get comfortable playing scales, you can then play songs using individual notes.



In each box, you use the appropriate finger on each fret.

Index finger I or 1

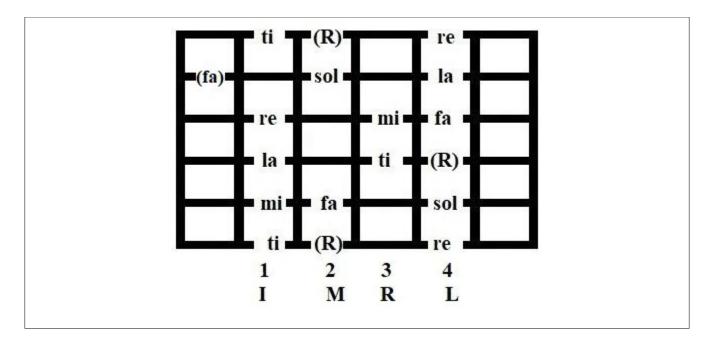
Middle finger M or 2

Ring finger R or 3

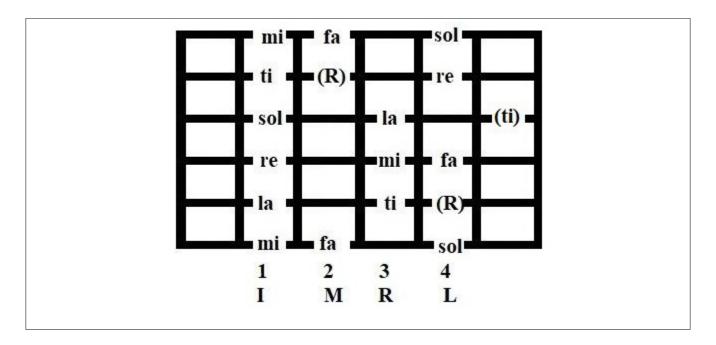
Little finger L or 4

The next page has two useful boxes where all the notes appear within the four fret box.

Below is box number 4. Note that you do not have to stray outside the box for any of "do re me fa sol la ti do"



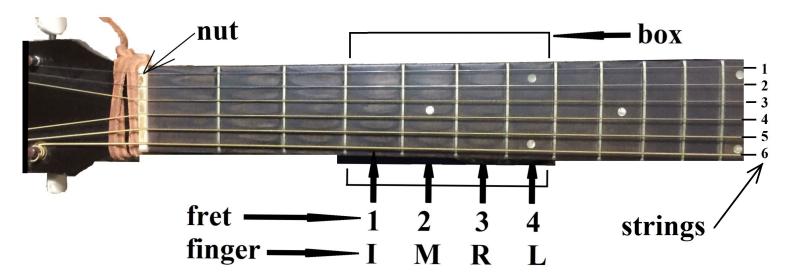
Below is box number 9. Note that you do not have to stray outside the box for any of "do re me fa sol la ti do"



There are other potentially useful boxes. In these other boxes, you have to stray outside the box for some of the notes ("do re me fa sol la ti do").

SONGS WITHIN A BOX ON THE GUITAR NECK

The songs in this lesson are written to be played in a "box" on the neck of the guitar, as discussed in the last section. Here is a picture of a typical box:



The fret indicated in the picture is the fret number within the box. So in this box, fret 1 within the box is actually fret number 4 on the neck of the guitar. The box can be moved up or down the neck as desired to play in a different key.

The songs in this document are written to be played on strings 6, 5 and 4 (E, A and D). The notes are held against the frets with fingers of the left hand.

The index finger (I) is used on fret 1 (within the box) (string 6, 5 or 4). The middle finger (M) is used on fret 2 (within the box) (string 6, 5 or 4). The ring finger (R) is used on fret 3 (within the box) (string 6, 5 or 4). The pinky or little finger (L) is used on fret 4 (within the box) (string 6, 5 or 4).

Here is an example (first line of Twinkle Twinkle Little Star)

```
______
------
                      <--fret within box
L
     L I
        I L
            M
                I L
                   L
                    M <--finger to use
             M I
 Twinkle Twinkle Little Star
            How I wonder what you are
   7
        5 7
             5 L
                  7
                    5 <--fret on neck
```

Now note that you can shift this song and play on strings 5, 4 and 3, using the exact same finger motions. _____ ------ <--fret within box -----M M L L I I L M M I I L L M <--finger to use Twinkle Twinkle Little Star How I wonder what you are 5 5 7 7 4 4 7 5 5 4 4 7 7 5 <--fret on neck As mentioned before, the box can be shifted up or down the neck a fixed number of frets. For example, if the box is centered on frets 6, 7, 8 and 9, you can still play the same pattern within the box: ------ <--fret within box _____ M L L I I L M M I I L L M <--finger to use Twinkle Twinkle Little Star How I wonder what you are 7 7 9 9 6 6 9 7 7 6 6 9 9 7 <--fret on neck So you can use the identical motions shown in the following songs at many places on the neck of the guitar and (within limits) on a different set of strings. In each such case, the song will be at a different pitch (in a different musical key). So select a box location on the neck of the guitar, select a song and play it over and over using the notes. Then try it without the notes. When you can do this, see if you can do the same song but now on strings 5, 4, 3 instead of 6, 5 and 4. TWINKLE TWINKLE LITTLE STAR ---------2---2------4----4---2--LI IL M MI IL L M M L Twinkle Twinkle Little Star How I wonder what you are _____4__ L LM M I IL L LM M II L Up a-bove the world so high Like a diamond in the sky ______ _____ --------2---2----4---4---2---

M M L L I I L M M I I L L M
Twinkle Twinkle Little Star How I wonder what you are

I SHALL NOT BE MOVED (IN BOX ON FRETS 1-4)

Note that this version is similar to I Shall Not Be Moved on the previous pages. This version is on strings 6, 5 and 4, but could also be played on strings 5, 4 and 3. Note further that the whole song is played on frets 1-4. Think of frets 1-4 as a box on the neck of the guitar. You can now move the box somewhere else, say frets 5-8, and play the same exact left hand finger motions, thinking of the fret numbers as <u>numbers within the new box</u>.

Number on string is fret to hold (within the selected box). Use the thumb to play the strings.

Left Hand Finger to use on fret (I Index, M Middle, R Ring, L Little)

| | -31 | 1-11 I I R I <finger< th=""></finger<> |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | e e e e h |
| On my way to | heaven | I shall not be moved |
| | -31 R I q q | |
| | | |
| • | • | |
| - | • | |
| • | • | -3 44-1 |
| | • | |
| - | • | L I L I L <finger< td=""></finger<> |
| | | e e e e h h |
| moved just like | a tree | standing by the wa -ter |
| 3 -3- 4 R L R q* e q | 1 -4 | |

HAPPY BIRTHDAY _____ -----4---2 ---2---2--4----2-----2---2---2--------M M L M M I M M L Happy birthday to you happy birthday to you ______ ______ ----2-1----------2---2---2---2----2---2---4--2----I M MI L M MI M L M Happy birthday happy birthday happy birthday to you ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY Number on string is fret number within the box. ______ _____ _____ -----1----1 ----2--4----4-------2--2------I I M L I M M I L L On top of old Smokey all covered with snow ______ _____ -----2---1--4----4 ---2-2-----4----4-----4-----4---2-----I L L L I M I L

I lost my true lover

from courting too slow

DOWN IN THE VALLEY ______ _____ -----1-----1 -----4--2--4----4--2 ---2-----1-----M L I M I L M M Down in the valley valley so low ______ _____ -----2-----2 -----1----4-----1----2---4--------2-----M Ι L ML I M L M Hang your head over hear the wind blow MICHAEL ROW THE BOAT ASHORE Number on string is fret number within the box. _____ -----1-----1 ----1---4---1---4----1-4----4------2------L L Ι I I L I L I Michael row the boat ashore Alleluia ---1---4---4---1--2----1-----------2-4---4-2---I L L I M ΙL MLILM Michael row the boat ashore Allelu- ia

TOM DOOLEY

| 2 | -2 | -2 | -4 | | | | -2 | -2 | -2 | -4 | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|-----------|-------|----------------------|----|---|---|
| M | M | M | L | M | I | I | M | M | M | L | M | L |
| | | | | | | | Hang | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | -4 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | | | | | | | L Poor | | | | | M |
| | <u>OW 1</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mber | on st | ring : | is fre | et ni | ımbeı | | in th | | | | | |
| mber | on st | ring: | is fre | et nu | ımbeı | | | | | | | |
| mber | on st: | ring: | is fre | et nu | | | | | | | | |
| mber (| on st: | ring: | is fre | et nu | bes | 1 | | | | | | |
| mber | on st | ring: | is fre | et nu | umber | I down | M L | tream | | | | |
| mber | on st: | ring: | is fre | et nu | umber | I down | M L | tream | | | | |
| mber (| on st: | ring : | is fre | et nu | umber | I y down | M L | tream | | | | |

AMAZING GRACE

Number on string is fret number within the box. _____ _____ -----1----1 ----2-----4----2-----MM MILMI L M L M ma zi-i-ing Grace How Sweet the Sound _____ -----1-----1-----1-----4--4-----------4---2----4 ----2------M M M I L M I L L L Th- at Saved a Wretch Li -ke Me _____ _____ ---1--4--4---1-----1-----------4--2-----4--2----------4---2-----ILL ILM I L M L M Once Was Lost But Now I'm Found _____ _____ -----4--2----4--2----------2------M M M I L M I L M Blind And Now I See Was **SKIP TO MY LOU** ______ ______ ______ --1-----2----2 I I I L LILLL M I Skip skip skip to my Lou Skip skip skip to my Lou ______ ______ ______ --1-----1---1--1--4------1--2---1--2---1 I I I L L I M M I I L М Skip skip to my Lou Skip to my Lou my darling

RED RIVER VALLEY

Number on string is fret number within the box. _____ -----1--1---1---1 -----4--2-----Ι Ι Ι I L Ι M From this valley they say you are going -----4----2----1----------2-----2-----4------2-----M M Ι M Ι L M Ι We will miss your bright eyes and sweet smile ---4---2---1---1----------1---4----2---------4---2---4 ______ M I I L M L Ι For they say you are taking the sunshine -----------4--2---------4---4--2--------L M M I Ι That has brightened our pathway awhile

YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE

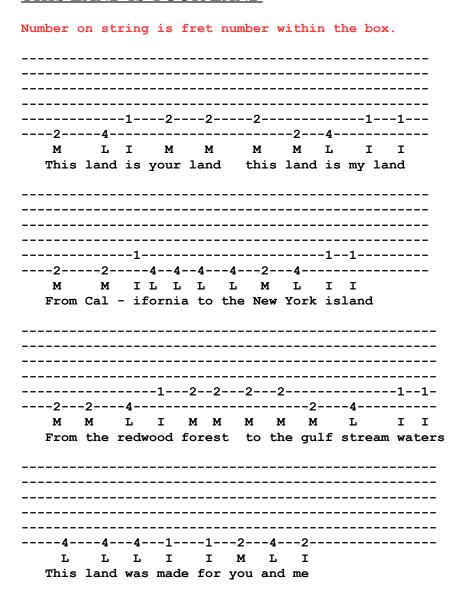
Number on string is fret number within the box. _____ -----2---4----------2-------I LI Ι Ι M M M You are my sunshine my only sunshine ----------4----2--------2---4------Ι L M Ι M I M Ι You make me happy when skies are GREY -----4----2---------2----4------2--______ LI M Ι I L M You'll never know dear how much I live you -----1----1----2-----1----1----------2----4-----4---4---2-----_____ M Ι M L L Please don't take my sunshine away

WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN (1)

Number on string is fret number within the box. ______ ______ ______ -----1---2---4-----1---2---4-----1---2---4-----1-----1--------2-----2-----2-----4-Ι М I М L М I М L I Oh when the saints go marching in Oh when the saints go marching in ______ ______ ______ -----1----1----1--1--1--4---4---4--2----1---2----4----1----1-----L M MIL L L M I M L I Oh lord I want to be in that number when the saints go marching in WHEN THE SAINTS GO MARCHING IN (2) Number on string is fret number within the box. ______ ----3---4----3----3----1-L R L L I L R I I Oh when the saints go marching in Oh when the saints go marching in ______ ______ -----4---4---4----4----4----4--LRII I LR LR LI

O Lord I want to be in that num ber When the Saints go mar-ching in

THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND

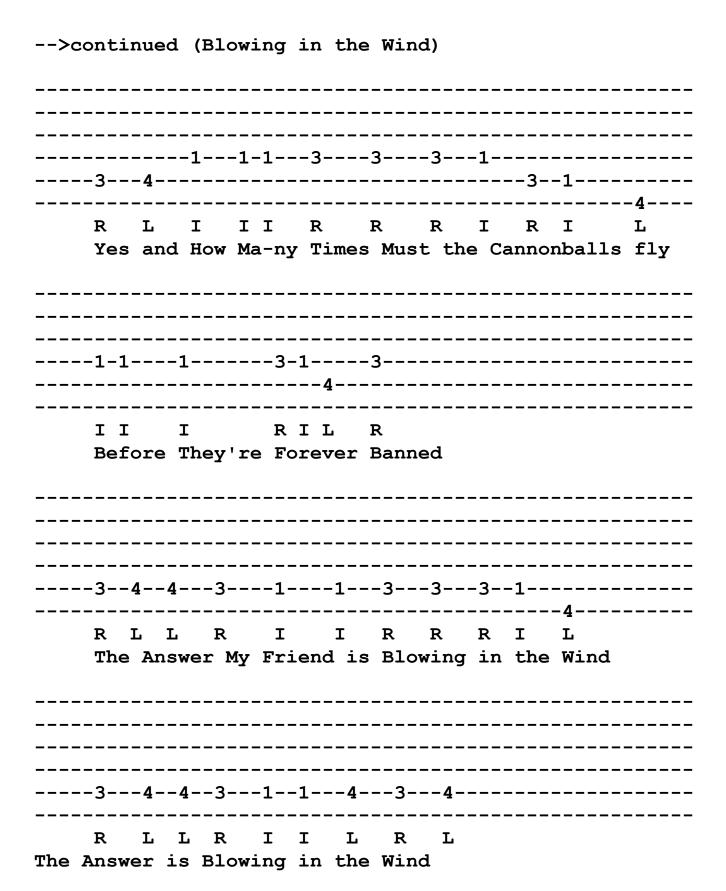


<u>SILENT NIGHT – 1</u>

| | | | | | | | 1 | -1 | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------|----|
| | | | | | | | _ | _ | | | | | | | |
| 1 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L I Si - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | rht. | |
| - | | | | - | -2 | 5 | | | | | | | | , | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -1 | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | -4- | | | |
| I | | L R | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round | yon | vir - | gin | mot | her | and | child | i ho | ly i | nfant | so | te | nder | and | mi |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| · | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 4- | 1 | -4-2- | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | -4 | -2 | | | | | |
| I | | LII | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| _ | | | | eace | | sleep | in i | leave | <u>-</u> y] | peace | | | | | |
| ILENT | NIG | <u> </u> | <u>- 2</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ILENT | NIG | <u> </u> | <u>- 2</u> | | · · | | | 4 | | | | 2 | | | |
| <u>LENT</u> | NIG | <u> </u> | <u>- 2</u> | -4 | | | 4- | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2- | | |
| | NIC | GHT - | <u>- 2</u> | -4 | 2 | -4 | 4- | 4- | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2- | | |
| | NIC | GHT - | - <u>2</u> | -4 | M | -4 L | 4- L | 4- L | 1 | 2 2 | | 2 M | 2- 2- M | | |
| LENT | NIC | GHT - | - <u>2</u> | -4 | M | -4 L | 4- L | 4- L | 1 | 2 2 | | 2 M | 2- 2- M | | |
| LENT2-4 M L Si - | NIC | | 2 2 8 Mt ho | -4 L o - | | -4 L nigh | 4- L t al | 4- L L1 is | 1 I calı | 2 | (111 | 2 M is | M brig | yht | |
| LENT | NIC | CHT - | 2 2 2 4 h h | -4 L 0 - | | -4 L nigh | 4- L t al | L L 11 is | | 2 M m a | (111 | 2 M is | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | L night | - 2 | L 0 - | M - ly | L nigh | | L 11 is | | | 111 | 2 M is | M brig | ght | |
| M L Si - | NIC | L night | - 2 2 2 | L 0 - | M - 1y | L nigh | L t al | L ll is | | 2 | (111 -4- | 2 M is | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | EHT - | - 2 | L 0 - | M - 1y | L nigh | L t al | L Lll is | | Man a | 111 L | 2 M is -2- M | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | EHT - | - 2 | L 0 - | M - 1y | L nigh | L t al | L Lll is | | Man a | 111 L | 2 M is -2- M | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | EHT - | -2 | | | L nigh | | L ll is | | | 111 L | 2 M is -2- M | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | EHT - | -2 | | M - 1y | L nigh | | L ll is | | | 111 L so | 2 M is -2- M | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | EHT - | -2 | L 0 M mot | | L nigh | | L ll is | | | (111 L soo | 2 M is -2- M | M bric | yht | |
| M L Si - | NIC | EHT - | -2 | | | L nigh | | L l1 is | | | 111 L so | 2 M is -2- M | M bric | yht | |

_____ ----1--1-1---3----3--1-----------3-1-----------4-----4 ΙΙ R R R I RI How Many Roads Must a Man Wa-lk Down _____4 II I R I L Before You Call Him A Man ----3---4---------------4----4----IIRR R I Yes and How Many Seas Must a White Do-ve Sail ----1-1----1---4----3---3---1------ΙI I L R R Ι Before She Sleeps in the Sand (continued --->)

BLOWING IN THE WIND



The Greatest Guitar Course in the World pg 74 Copyright 1983 by Raymond P. Voith