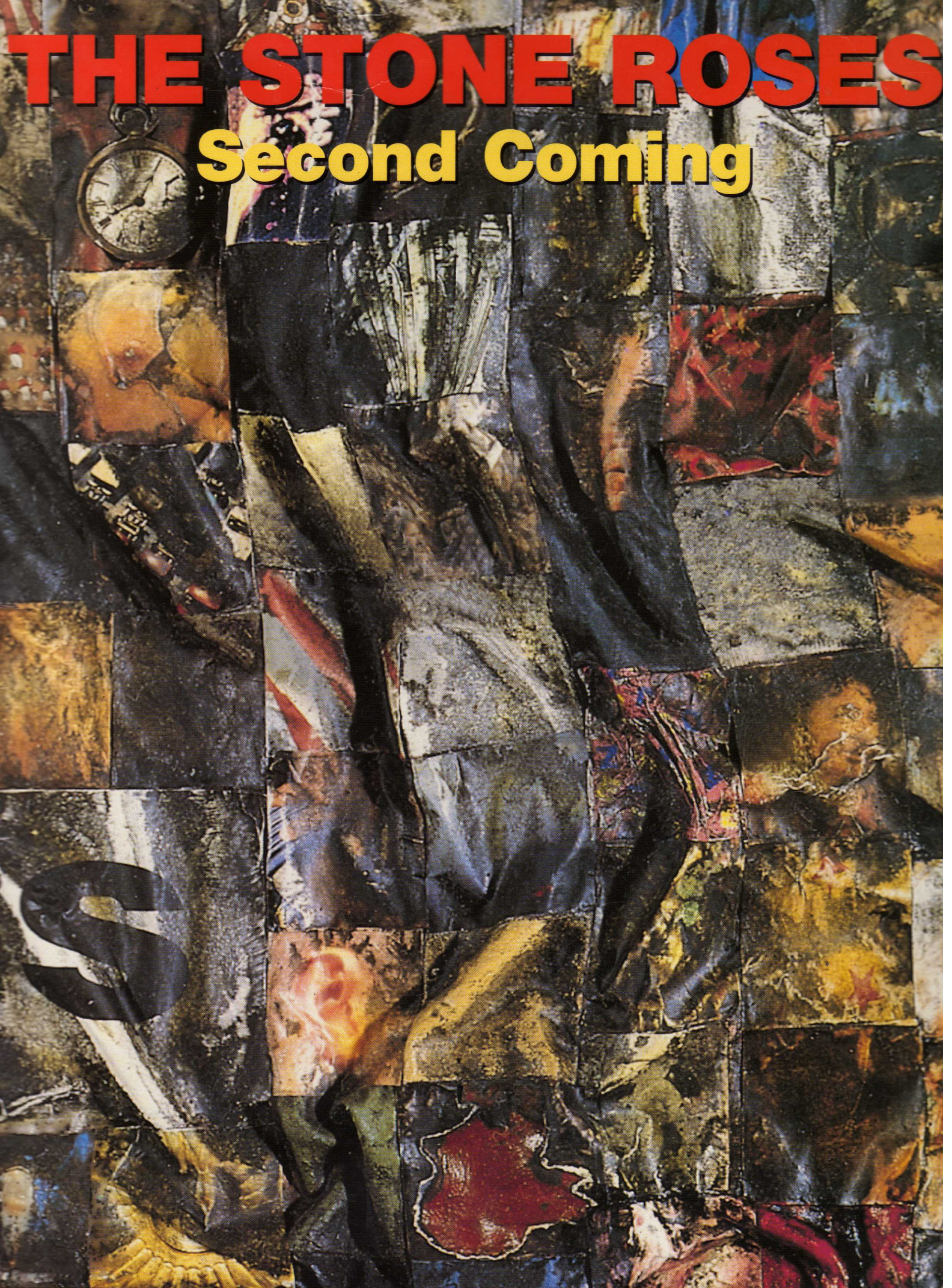



# THE STONE ROSES

## Second Coming



Each track from the album arranged in guitar tablature & standard notation





**Breaking Into Heaven  
Driving South  
Ten Storey Love Song  
Daybreak**



**Your Star Will Shine  
Straight To The Man  
Begging You  
Tightrope  
Good Times  
Tears  
How Do You Sleep  
Love Spreads**

**Sony Music Publishing Limited**  
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ISBN 0-7119-5457-7



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# **THE STONE ROSES**

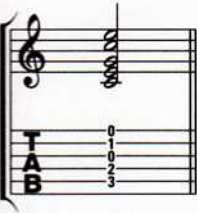
## **Second Coming**

<b>Breaking Into Heaven...</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Driving South...</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Ten Storey Love Song...</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Daybreak...</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Your Star Will Shine...</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Straight To The Man...</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Begging You...</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Tightrope...</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Good Times...</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Tears...</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>How Do You Sleep...</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Love Spreads...</b>	<b>99</b>
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# Notation & Tablature Explained


Open C chord

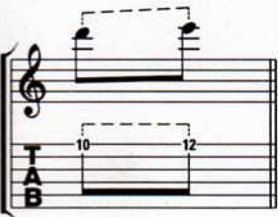


Scale of E major



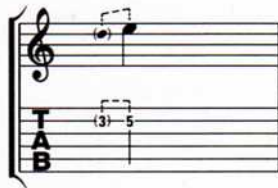
## Bent Notes

The note fretted is always shown first. Variations in pitch achieved by string bending are enclosed within this symbol . 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:



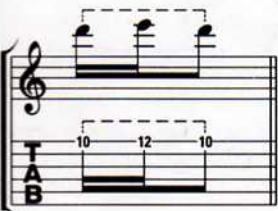
### Example 1

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.



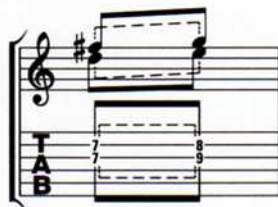
### Example 5

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 a semitone to G.

Additional guitaristic techniques have been notated as follows:

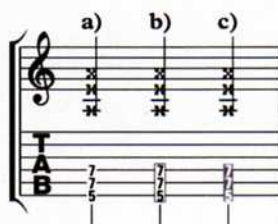


## Tremolo Bar

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.



## Mutes

### a) Right hand mute

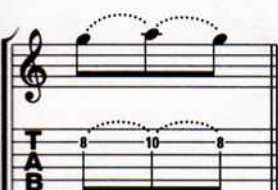
Mute strings by resting the right hand on the strings just above the bridge.

### 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

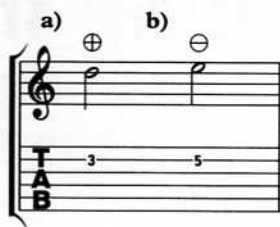
a) Play first note, sound next note by sliding up string. Only the first note is picked.

b) As above, but pick second note.



### 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.



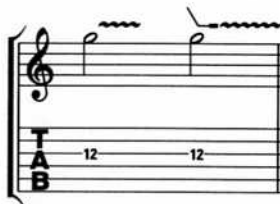
### Slide Guitar

- a) Play using slide.
- b) Play without slide.



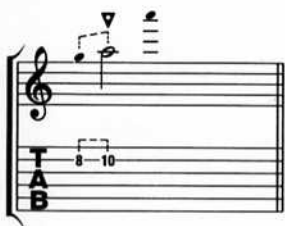
### Artificial Harmonics

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



### 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.



### 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.



### Microtones

A downwards arrow means the written pitch is lowered by less than a semitone; an upwards arrow raises the written pitch.

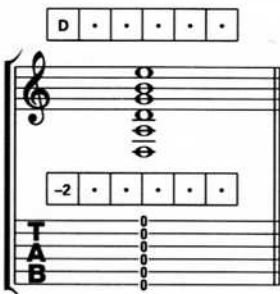


### Repeated Chords

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

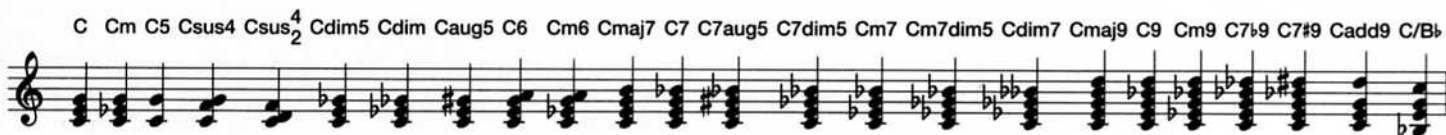
Non-standard tunings are shown as 'tuning boxes'. Each box represents one guitar string, the leftmost box corresponding to the lowest pitched string. The symbol '.' in a box means the pitch of the corresponding string is not altered. A note within a box means the string must be re-tuned as stated. For 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.

### Chord naming

The following chord naming convention has been used. Altered 5ths are shown as 'dim5' or 'aug5', whilst alterations to added notes are indicated by '#' or 'b'.



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

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