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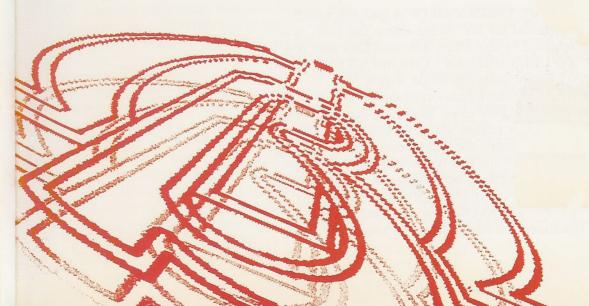
== PLEASE DON'T SELL ==



KEYS OF THE KINGDOM

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For over twenty years, The Moody Blues have been musical mainstays on concert stages, recordings and the airwaves. Their remarkable consistency has generated the sale of over 55 million albums and created a standard for classic rock music.

The Moody Blues' first full studio album, DAYS OF FUTURE PASSED, was released in August 1967 and stayed on the billboard charts for over two years. Featuring the soon-to-be classic "Tuesday Afternoon" and one of the biggest selling singles of all time, "Nights In White Satin", the album became a milestone in rock recording. It was one of the very first concept albums, and set the style for many others to follow.

The band toured consistently in Great Britain and Europe and followed DAYS with the August 1968 release of IN SEARCH OF THE LOST CHORD. Riding the success of the album's hit singles "Ride My Seesaw" and "Voices In The Sky", The Moodies played their first US concert date in October of that year.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF A DREAM, which contained the hit "Never Came The Day", was released in May 1969, followed later that year by TO OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN'S CHILDREN, which includes the single "Gypsy".

1970 saw the formation of the group's own record company, aptly titled Threshold Records. The label's first release was A QUESTION OF BALANCE which featured the International No. 1 hit single "Question" and firmly established The Moodies as one of the emerging mega-groups of the time. The band's next album, EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR was released in 1968 and included the single "Story In Your Eyes".



Almost six years after their original appearance on the charts, "Nights In White Satin" and DAYS OF FUTURE PASSED were re-released in the States in 1972. Their return to the charts was amazingly successful with both album and single hitting the No 1 position - and DAYS remaining on there for another two year run.

SEVENTH SOJOURN was launched in 1972 and, with the momentum of the smash singles," I'm Just A Singer (In A Rock And Roll Band)" and "Isn't Life Strange", the album held the No 1 spot on the US charts for five consecutive weeks.

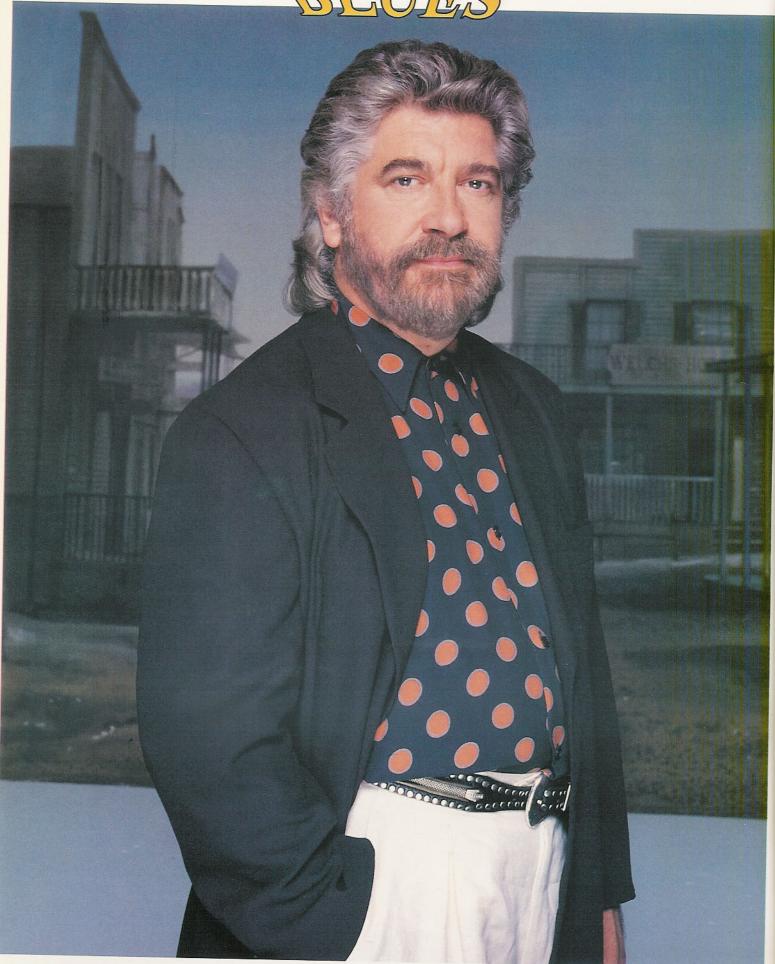
After the resounding international success of SEVENTH SOJOURN, The Moodies took to the road, launching a world tour which would traverse three continents. It was to be the last time that The Moody Blues appeared together on stage for the next five years.

The break allowed band members to focus on projects outside the group. Justin Hayward and John Lodge collaborated on THE BLUE JAYS album 1975. Greame Edge made two solo albums with Adrian Gurvitz, KICK OFF YOUR MUDDY BOOTS and PARADISE BALLROOM before departing for an ocean-going trip around the world. Ray Thomas produced two solo albums, FROM MIGHTY OAKS and HOPES, WISHES AND DREAMS. John Lodge recorded NATURAL AVENUE. Justin Hayward recorded solo albums SONG WRITER and NIGHT FLIGHT and worked with Jeff Wayne on the WAR OF THE WORLDS, which contained the beautiful "Forever Autumn". Keyboard player Mike Pinder announced his intentions not to perform live again and produced his own solo album THE PROMISE. In 1978 the Moodies returned to their group

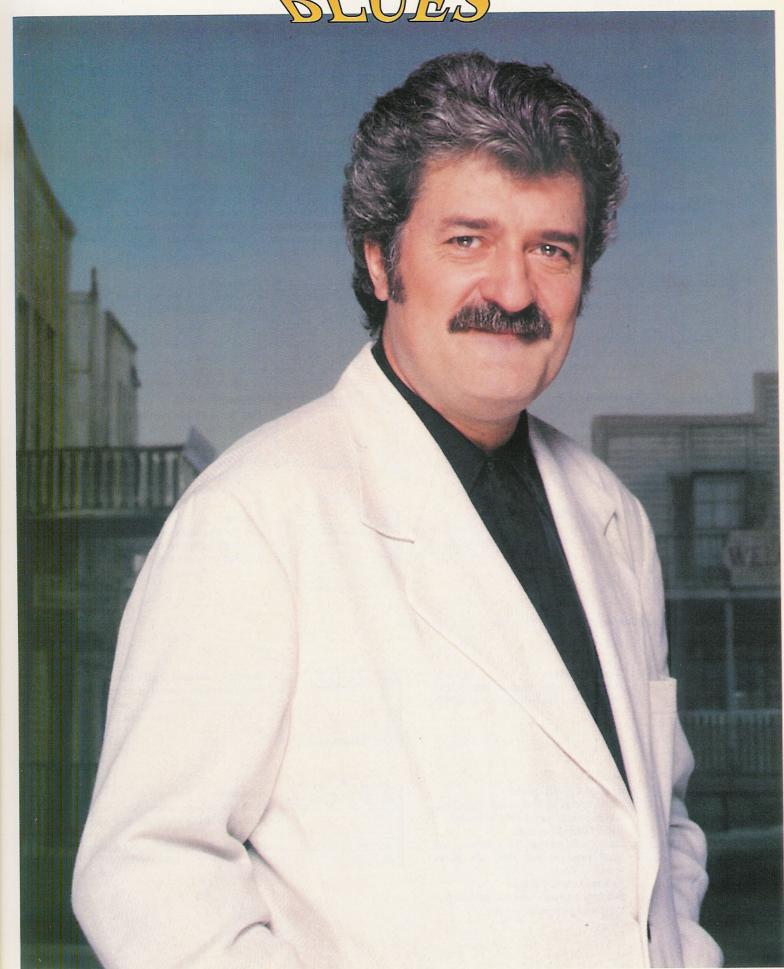
format and released OCTAVE, which shot onto the top of the charts and proved that their fans had been loyal despite a five year absence. The Moody Blues are one of the few groups in the world to have toured extensively with every album released. LONG DISTANCE VOYAGER, a massive hit in 1981, held the No 1 spot on the album charts and spawned the singles "Gemini Dream" and "The Voice" and was followed by THE PRESENT in 1983. The Moodies' next album released was 1986's THE OTHER SIDE OF LIFE. When the single "Your Wildest Dreams", became a top-ten hit, yet another generation of fans was introduced to The Moodies' music. In addition, "Your Wildest Dreams" was voted video of the year by Billboard Magazine. SUR LA MER followed in 1988, containing the single "I Know You're Out There Somewhere". The track, another hit for the Moodies, continued the saga of a lost love begun in "Your Wildest Dreams". The legend continues with "KEYS OF THE KINGDOM", the new album, with songs underlaid with a return to the soaring melodies and lyrical emotions of the band's roots. Whilst each band member contributed in whatever manner appealed to him, The Moody Blues family was extending and three different producers also contributed to the new album. The result being that while some of the basic elements are reminiscent of earlier works, this album is an expression of The Moody Blues today The first single "Say It With Love" was one of several produced by Christopher Neil, and with valuable contributions from Alan Tarney plus the contribution of their successful relationship with Tony Visconti, The Moody Blues have surely found the keys to their own kingdom.











Notation and Tablature Explained

Open C chord





To make rhythm guitar tablature more readable, tablature numbers may be omitted for repeated chords.

Bent Notes:

The note fretted is always shown first. Variations in pitch achieved by string bending are enclosed within this symbol [17]. 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 ½ tone to G.

Additional guitaristic techniques have been notated as follows:



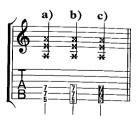
Tremolo Bar:

Alter pitch using tremolo bar. Where possible, the pitch to aim for is shown.



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.



Slide Guitar:

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



Natural Harmonics:

- 1) Touch string over the note/fret indicated, picking to produce a bell-like tone.
- 2) The small note shows the resultant pitch. In the case of 12th fret natural harmonics the resultant is the same as the note 'touched', and is not shown.



Pinch Harmonics:

Fret the note as usual, but 'pinch' or 'squeeze' the string with the picking hand to produce a harmonic overtone. The small note shows the resultant pitch (omitted if unclear).



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.



Tapping:

Sound notes indicated by tapping – hammering-on with the picking hand at the indicated fret.

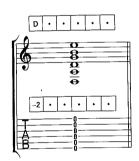


Pick Scratch:

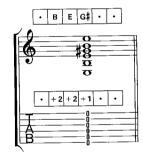
Scrape the pick down the strings – this works best on the wound strings.

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 'Hope and Pray'.



Tune the A (5th) string up one tone (two half-steps) to B.

Tune the D (4th) string up one tone to E.

Tune the G (3rd) string up $\frac{1}{2}$ tone (one half-step) to G#.

SAY IT WITH LOVE

Words & Music by Justin Hayward

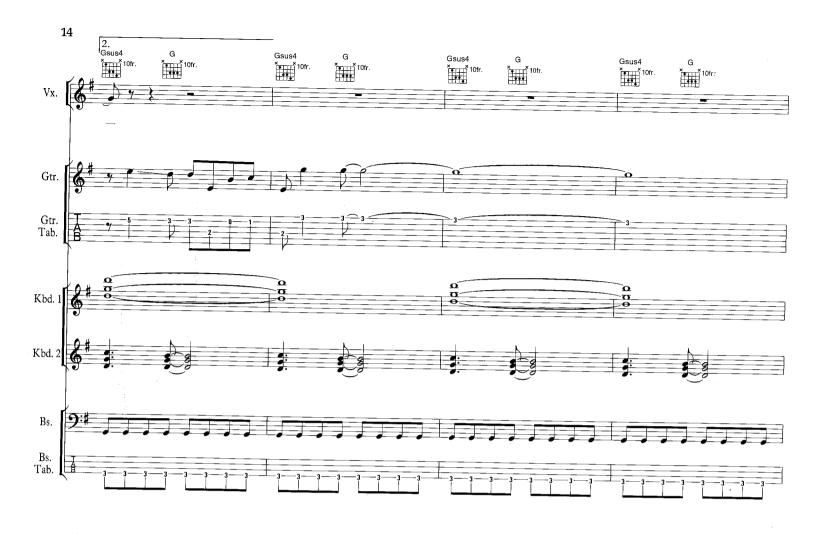


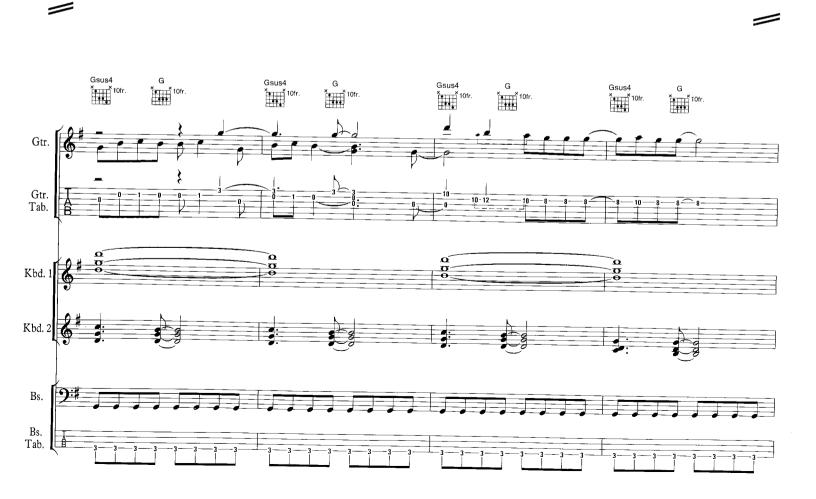


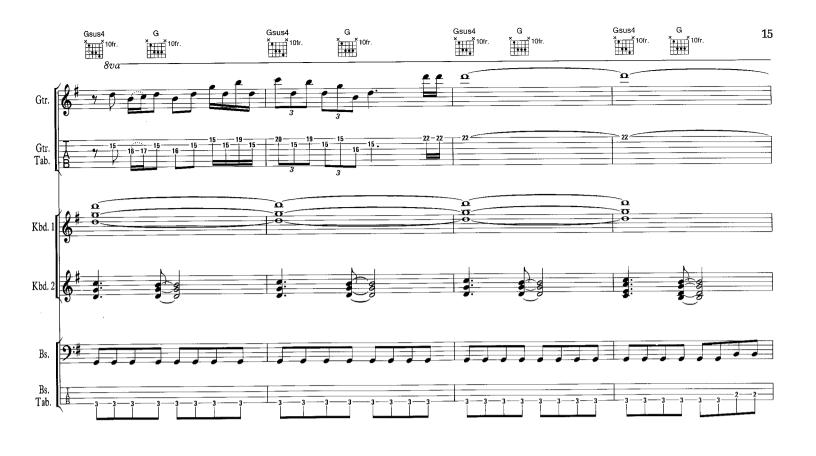








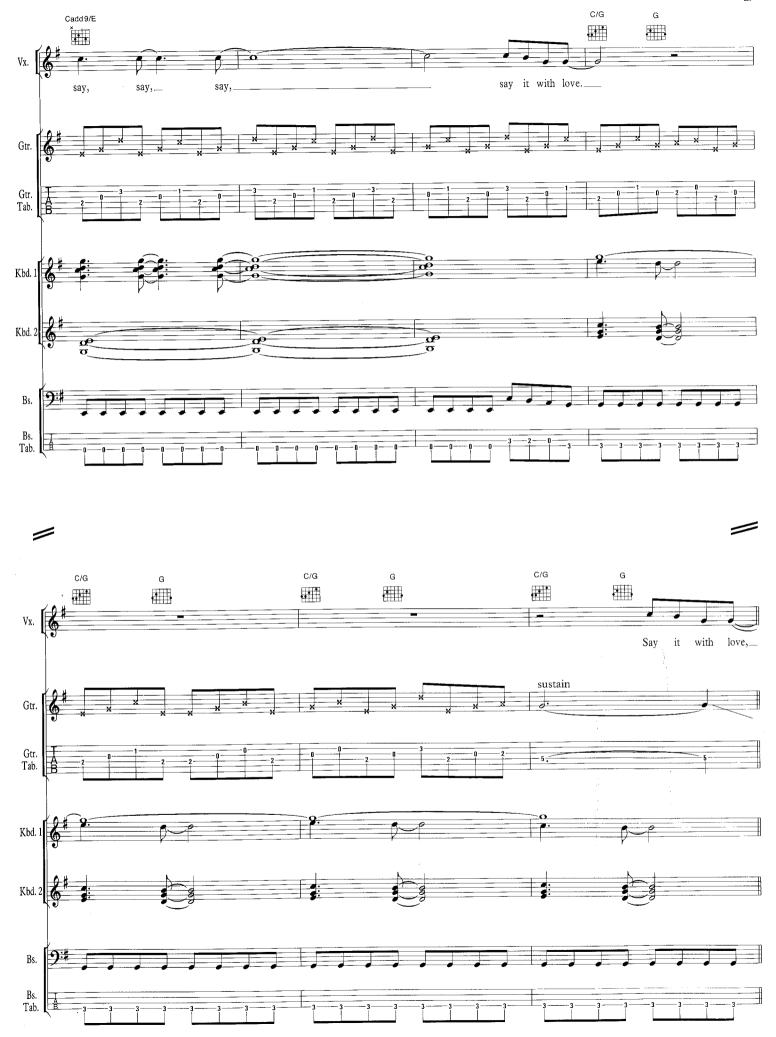














BLESS THE WINGS (THAT BRING YOU BACK)

Words & Music by Justin Hayward















IS THIS HEAVEN?

Words & Music by Justin Hayward/John Lodge

(1 = 132)

Guitar intro.

Voice

Guitar

Tablature

Keyboard 1

Bass

3

Strings

Keyboard 2

Bass

3

Strings

Strings

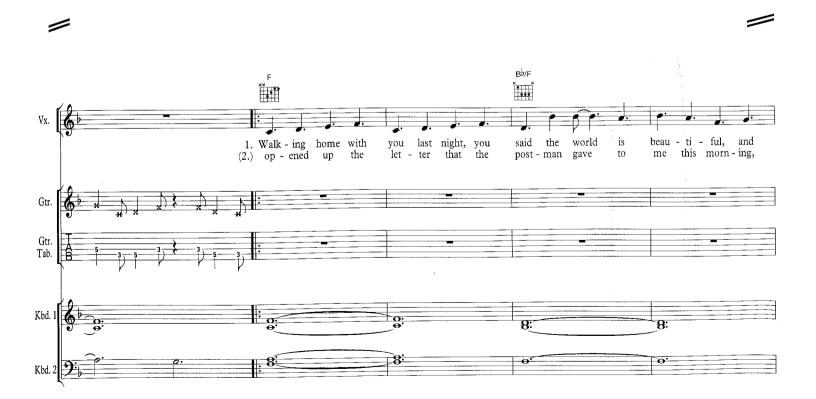
Strings

Strings

Strings

Strings

Bass Tablature











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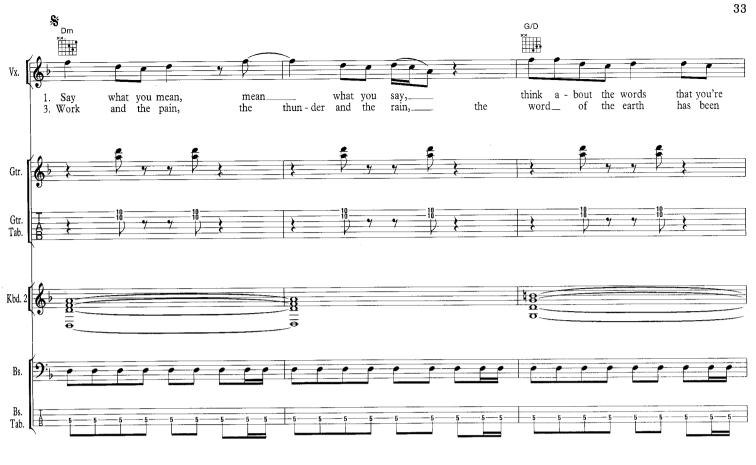


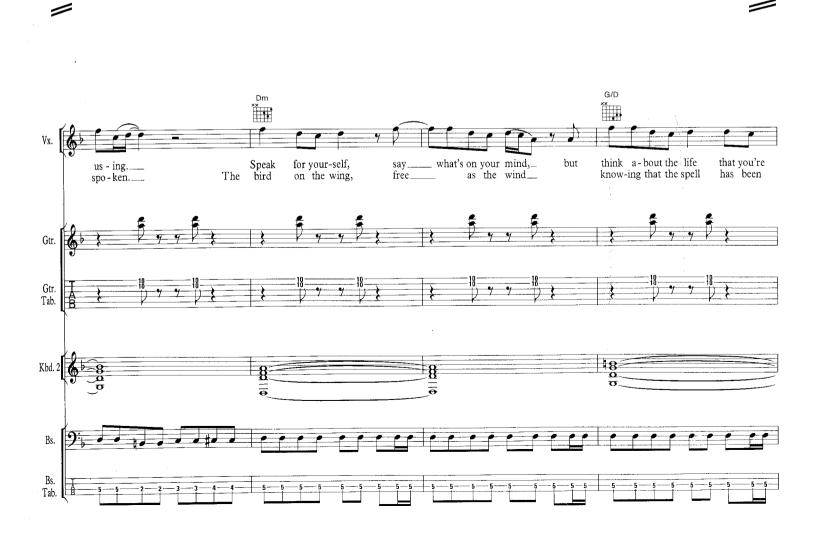


SAY WHAT YOU MEAN (PART ONE)

Words & Music by Justin Hayward











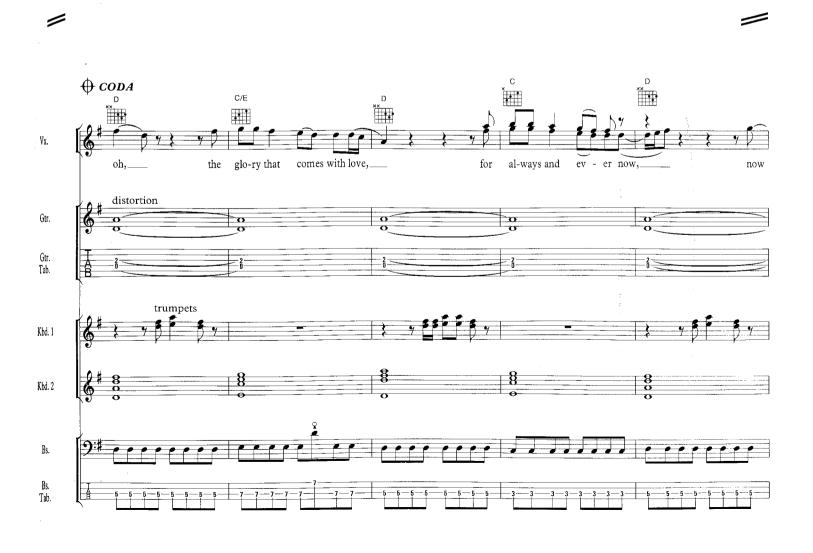




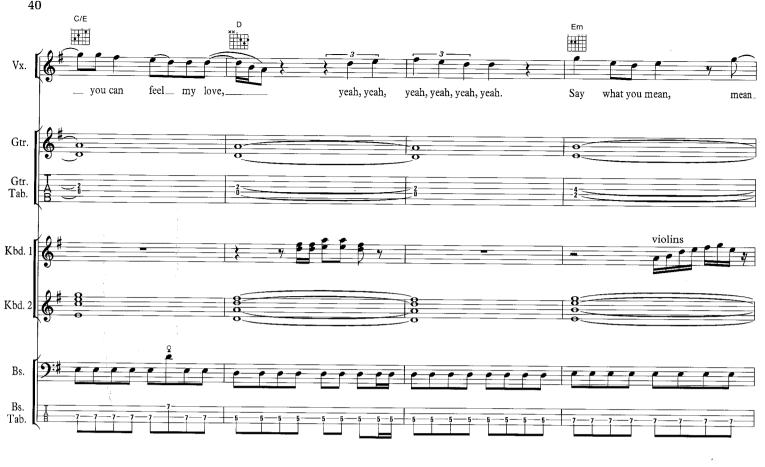


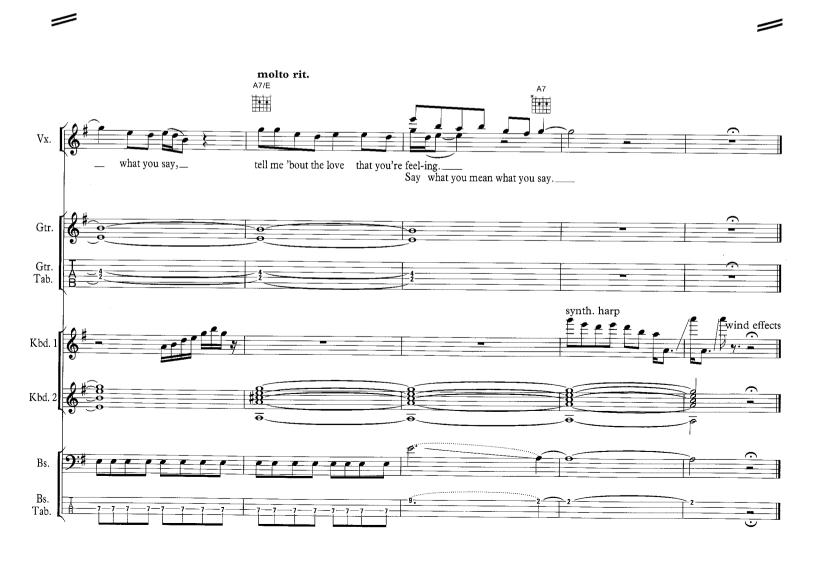






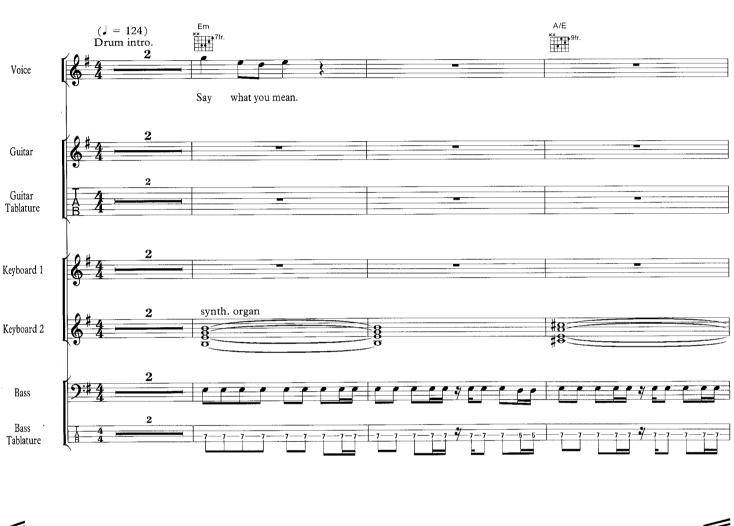


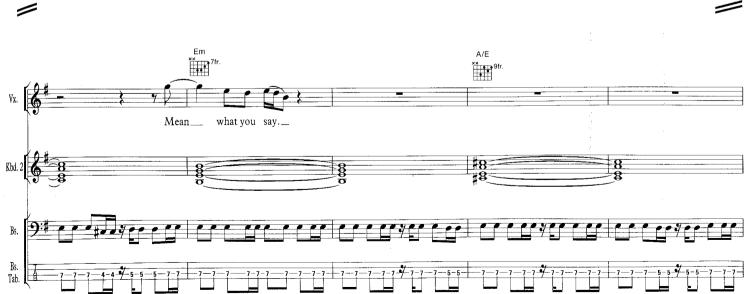




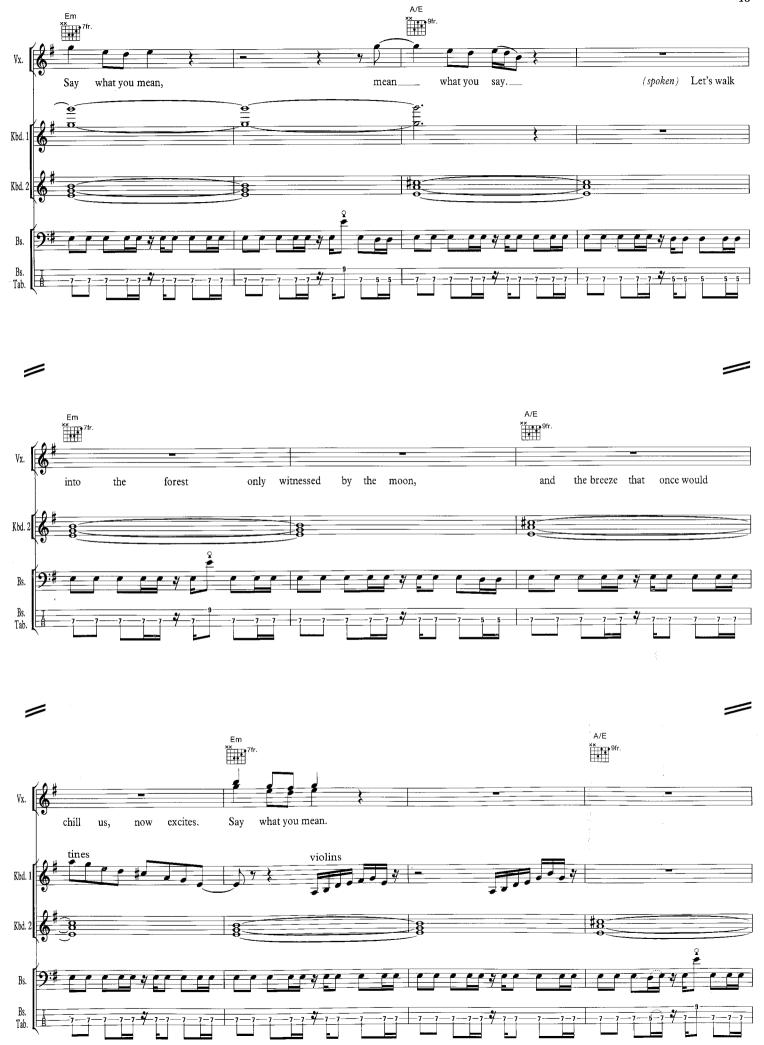
SAY WHAT YOU MEAN (PART TWO)

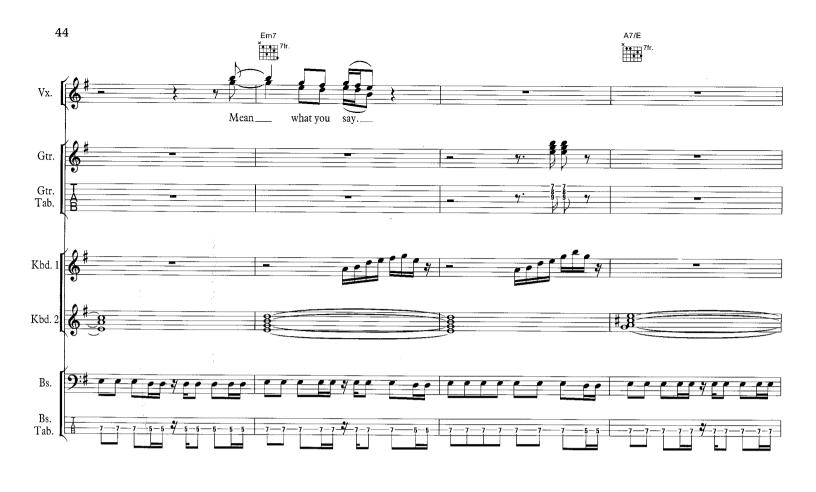
Words & Music by Justin Hayward



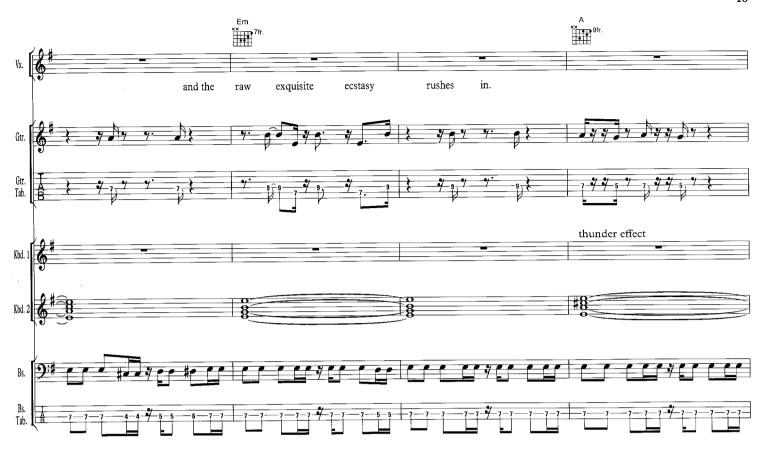




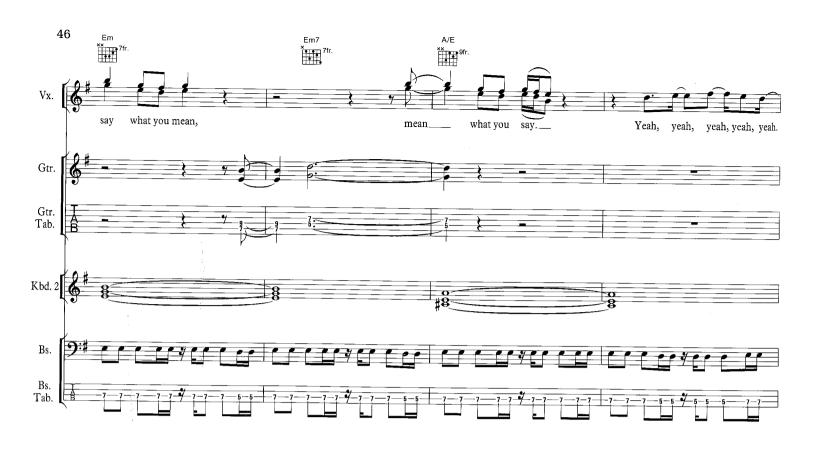


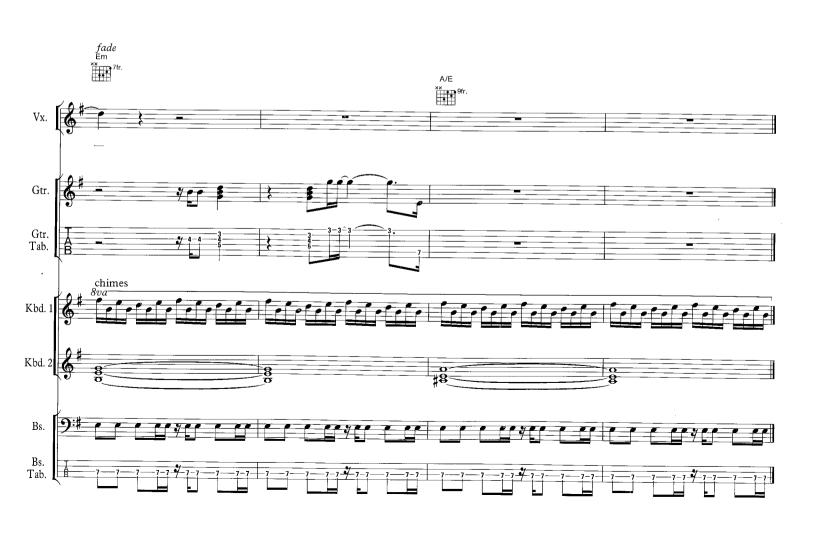












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LEAN ON ME (TONIGHT)

Words & Music by John Lodge











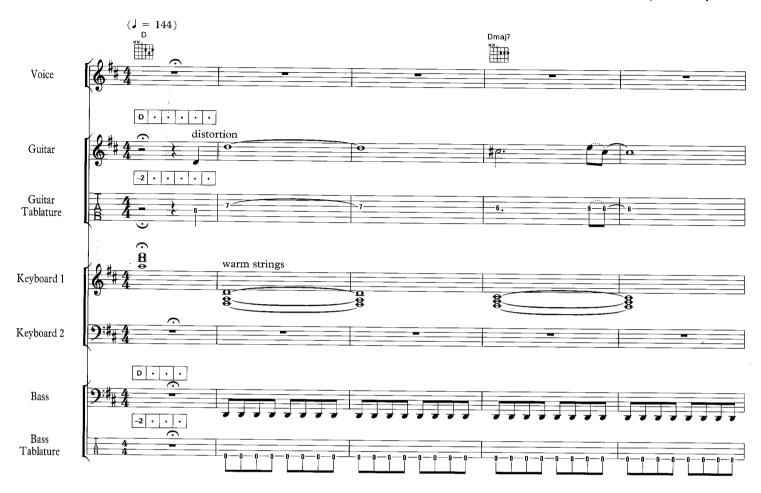


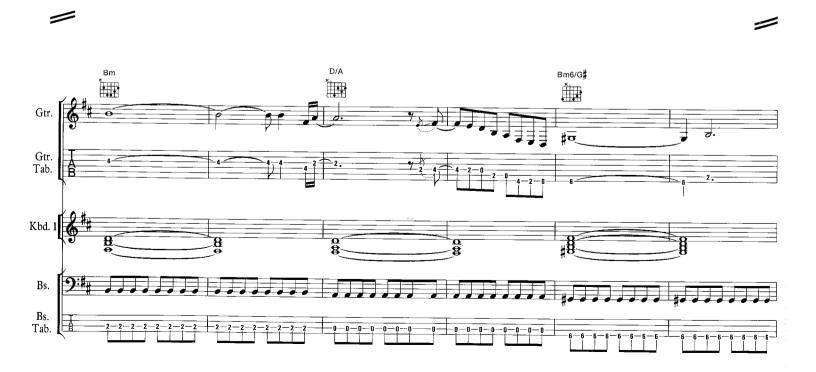




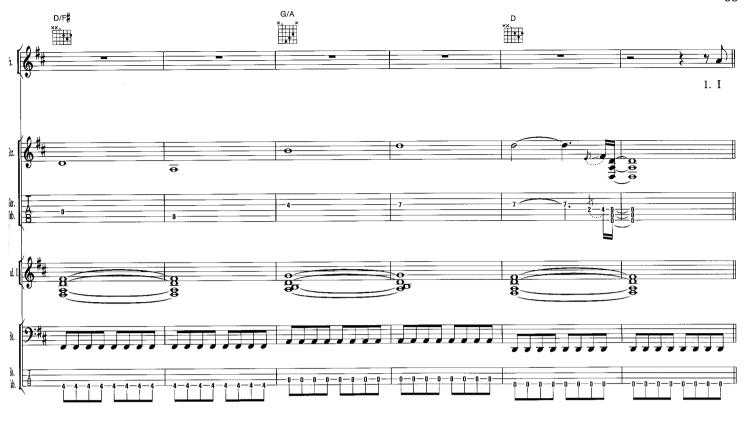
HOPE AND PRAY

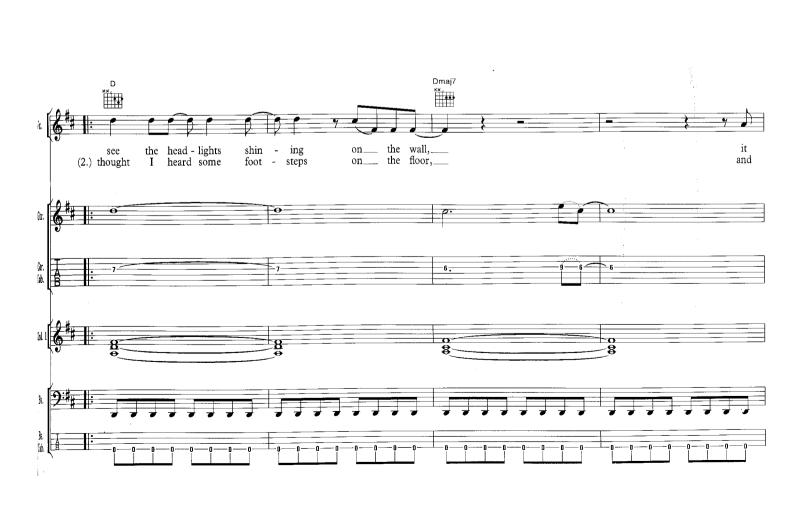
Words & Music by Justin Hayward

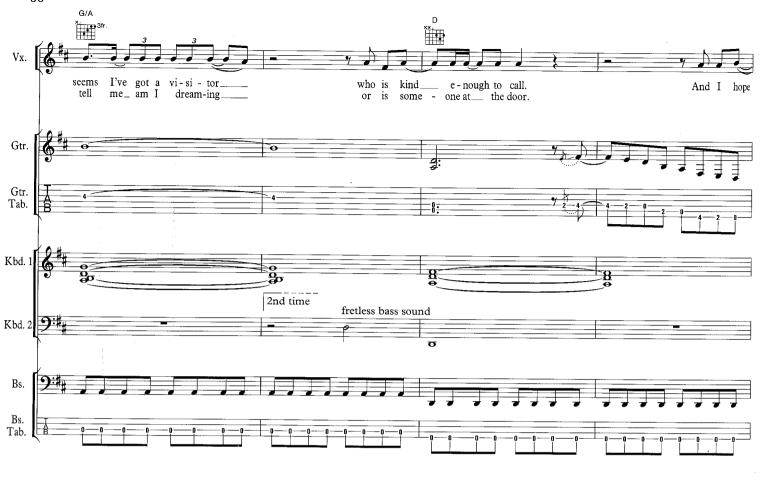


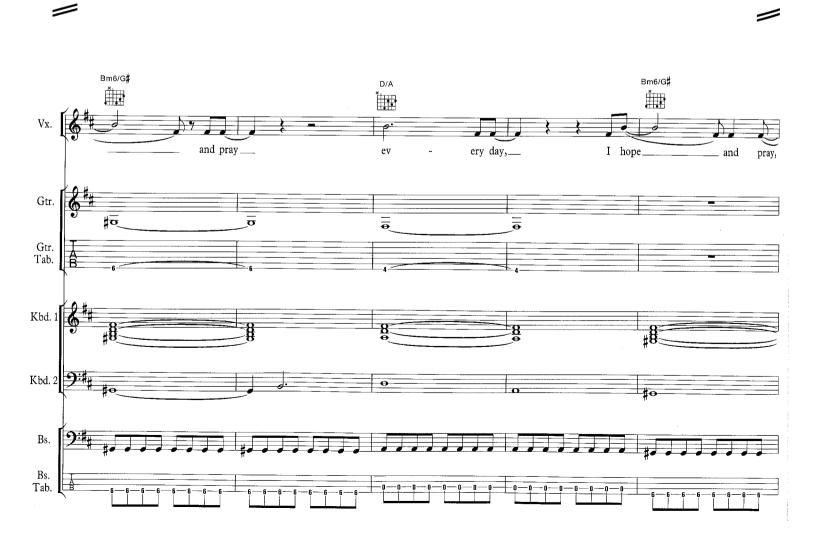


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SHADOWS ON THE WALL



















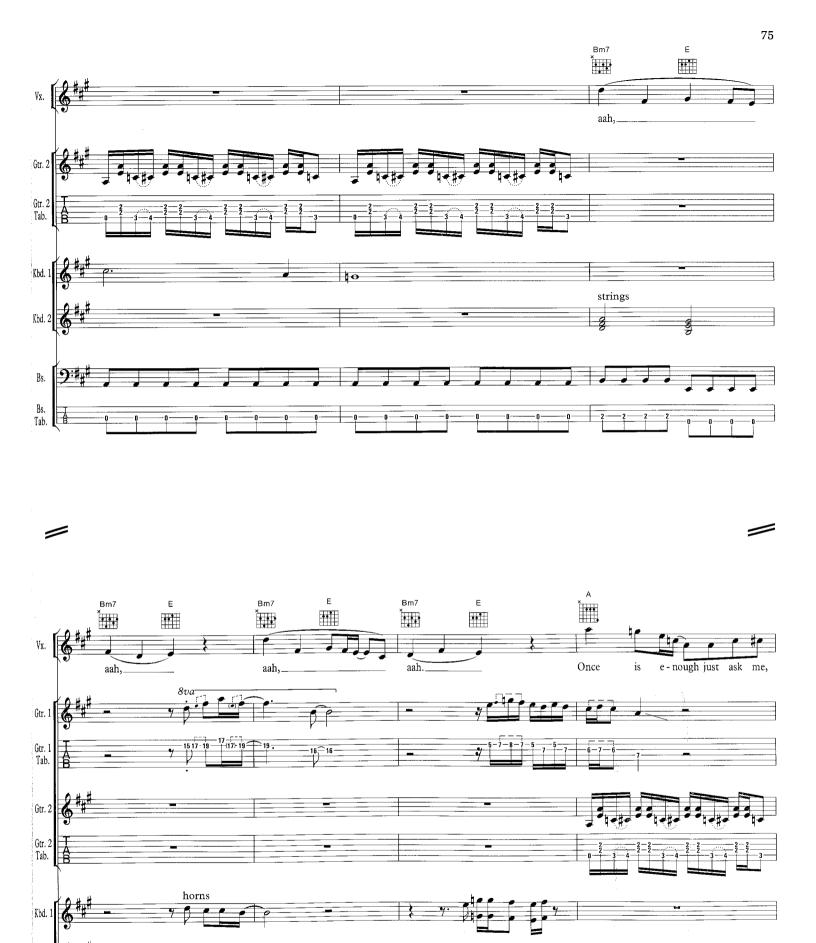
ONCE IS ENOUGH

Words & Music by Justin Hayward/John Lodge



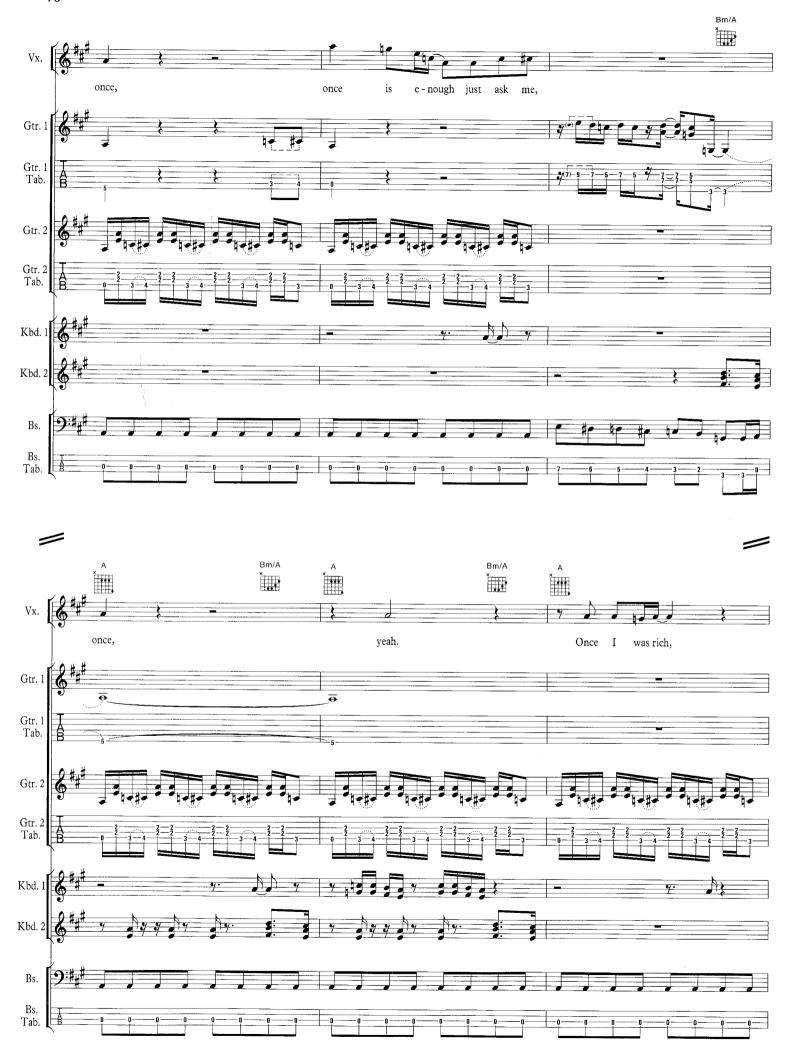






Kbd. 2

Bs. 2:44





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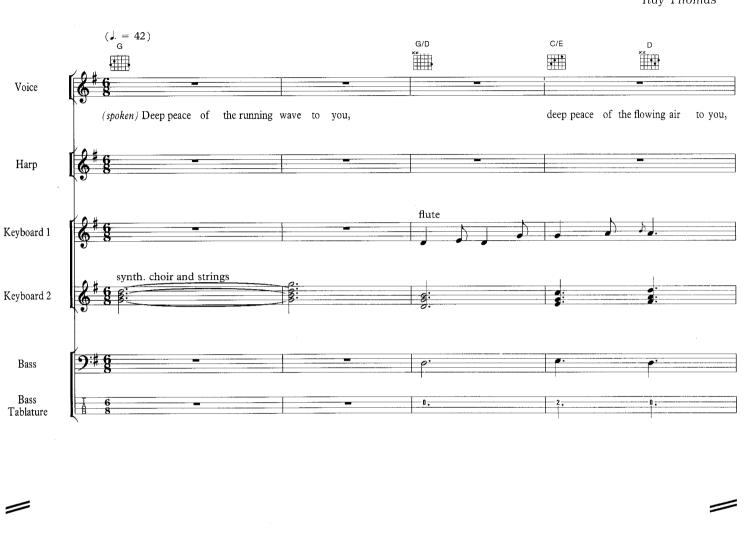


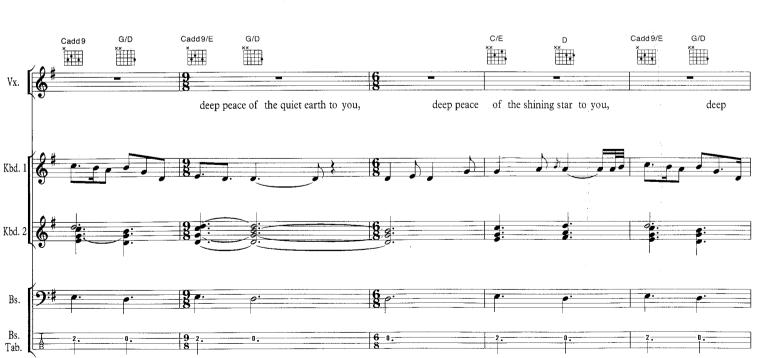




CELTIC SONANT

Words & Music by Ray Thomas









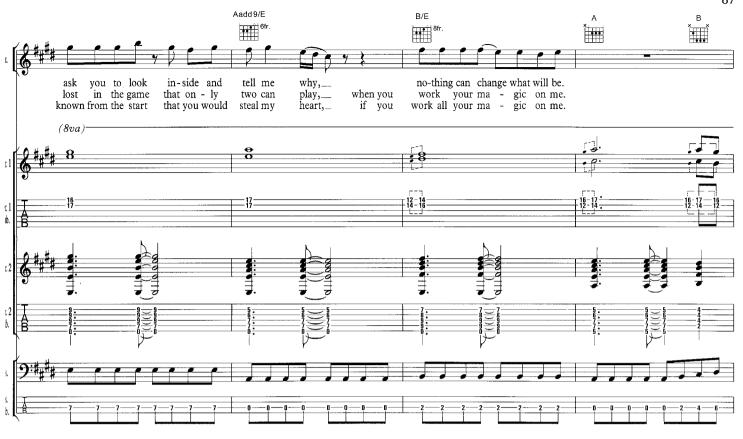


MAGIC

Words & Music by John Lodge

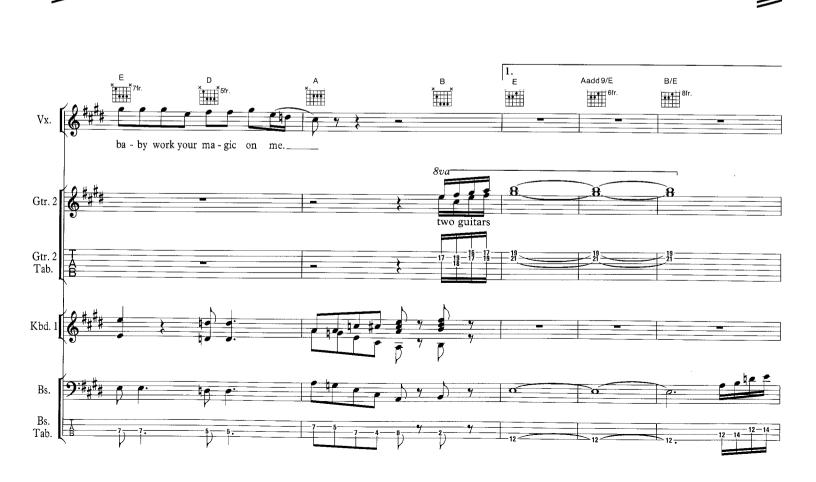


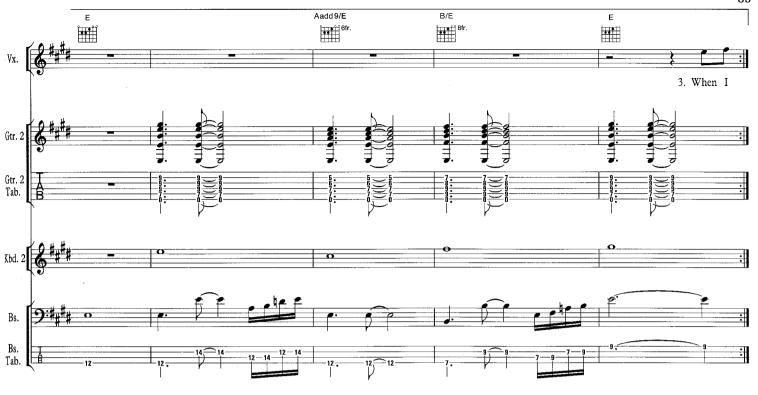








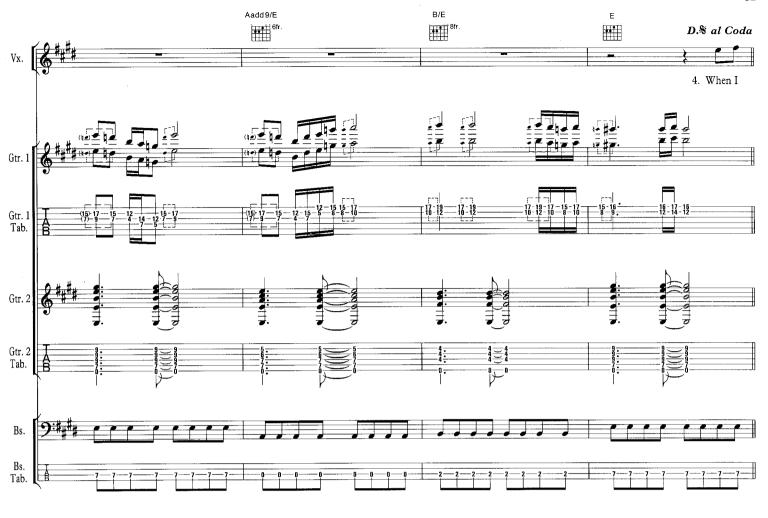


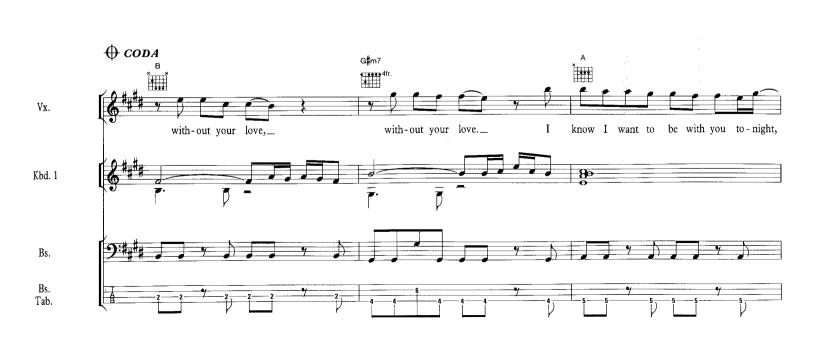






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NEVER BLAME THE RAINBOWS FOR THE RAIN

Words & Music by Justin Hayward/Ray Thomas







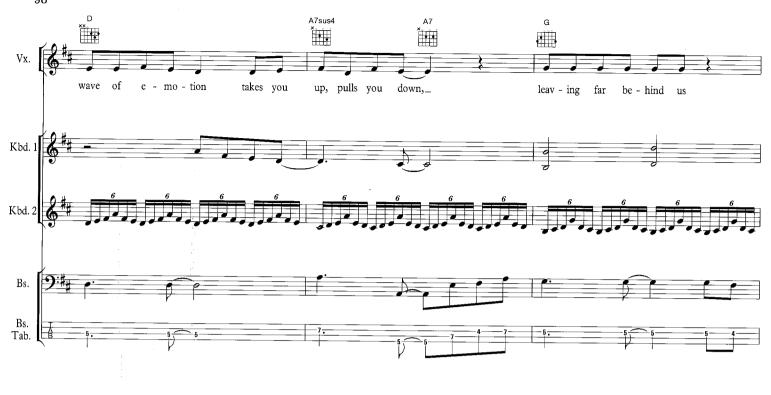








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SAY IT WITH LOVE

BLESS THE WINGS (That Bring you Back)

IS THIS HEAVEN?

SAY WHAT YOU MEAN (Part 1)

SAY WHAT YOU MEAN (Part 2)

LEAN ON ME (Tonight)

HOPE AND PRAY

SHADOWS ON THE WALL

ONCE IS ENOUGH

CELTIC SONANT

MAGIC

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