

~1.

The Light Wizzard in the Flesh,  
will now Rant in Step 0.2,  
from the Viewpoint of the Lightside in Terms the Darkside  
can Understand.

~2.

To become a Guitar Wizard,  
you must learn Step by Step,  
and Precision is the First Step,  
every note yew hit must be Precise,  
yew should never practice anything that is not Precise,  
because anything less then Perfection is training you to  
play substandard,  
and Wizards never do anything that is not Perfect,  
so our First Step is Perfection.

~3.

Perfection is not just a Style,  
its a Life Style,  
its a Mind Set,  
and once yew set yewer Mind on Something,  
yew can take it to Perfection,  
no matter what it is,  
so a Wizard never does anything unless they want to do it  
the Right way,  
and the Right way is always the Way that makes it more  
Precise,  
and this Precision is built into everything a Wizard does.

~4.

In Step 0,  
I played a Ditty,  
it only has 3 Chords,  
and as long as you play each Chord with Precision,  
yew can play this Song,  
how hard can it be,  
its only 3 Chords,  
so first lets learn these 3 Chords.

~5.

If yew already know how to Play a Guitar,  
and Read and Write Music,  
that is fine,  
but this is how a Wizard Plays a Guitar,  
so I must start from the Basics,  
and define all the Notes we need to Play,  
so what I found is the easiest way to learn what Note is  
called what,  
is to put them into a Pattern I can Remember,  
so the Strings are Labeled 1 to 6,  
starting at the Bottom,  
this is true for my 12 String as well,  
and the Frets are labeled 0 to what ever is the last Fret  
on the Guitar yew are Playing,  
on my 12 String that is 20, and 21 on my Electric,  
so what I want to do is teach you how to Read and Write  
Sheet Music,  
so in this Lesson I will talk about the Open Notes at the  
Nut.

~6.

Bottom to Top:

Lines: Every Good Boy Does Fine

Spaces: FACE

A musical staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of vertical letters: E, C, A, G, F, D, G, B, E. The letters E, C, A, and G are positioned on the lines of the staff, while F, D, G, B, and E are positioned in the spaces. A horizontal bar is placed above the letter F.

Musical Notes are Easy to Read and Write,  
the Treble Clef is the Symbol used to Represent Guitar,  
even though it uses the whole Bass Clef as well,  
and there are 5 Musical Staffs,  
from Bottom to Top the Lines read:  
Every Good Boy Does Fine,  
or E G B D F,  
and the Spaces read:  
FACE.

~7.

The image displays two musical staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melody of six quarter notes: E4, B3, G3, D3, A2, and E2. Above the staff, the notes are labeled with red letters: E, B, G, D, A, E. The bottom staff is a guitar staff with six lines. It shows a chord progression for the same notes: E0, B0, G0, D0, A0, and E0. The notes are labeled with red letters: E, B, G, D, A, E. The text 'Every Artist Digs Guitar Back East' is written below the guitar staff, with the notes E, A, D, G, B, E corresponding to the letters in the text.

From Bottom to Top the Open Chords Read:  
Every Artist Digs Guitar Back East,  
or E A D G B E,  
note that the Guitar Neck has the Bottom E on the Top of  
the Sheet Music Staffs,  
its because its viewed as if you lay the Guitar on its  
side,  
so the High E on the Top of the Music Staff,  
is the last letter in the Word FACE,  
and the Low E is actually 3 more staffs down under the last  
staff,  
knowing just this one little Trick,  
we can memorize the whole Fret-Board.

~8.

I will teach a new string in coming Steps,  
so by Step 6,  
you will know every Note on the Fret-Board,  
that is how a Wizard Learns to Play a Guitar,  
Step by Step.

~9.

Now to learn to Play the First Ditty,  
which is a Small Song,  
that is played in the Background of all my Videos in Step  
0,  
there are only 3 Chords,  
the First chord is what I will call a F Major 13 with No 5<sup>th</sup>  
(F 13 -5),  
this is how it looks on Sheet Music, Tabs and the Fret-  
Board.

### F Major 13 with No 5th

Sheet music for the F Major 13 with No 5th chord. The music is written on a grand staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole rest on the treble staff and a whole rest on the bass staff. The second measure contains a whole note chord on the treble staff, represented by a vertical line with a horizontal bar across it, and a whole note chord on the bass staff, represented by a vertical line with a horizontal bar across it. The bass staff chord is annotated with fret numbers: 3, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0.

Fretboard diagram for the F Major 13 with No 5th chord. The diagram shows a six-string guitar fretboard with six frets. The notes are: F (1st fret, 6th string), C (2nd fret, 5th string), G (3rd fret, 4th string), A (3rd fret, 3rd string), C (3rd fret, 2nd string), and F (3rd fret, 1st string).

~10.

I will call the Second Chord a C Major Add 9<sup>th</sup>.





C Major Add 9th

Musical notation for C Major Add 9th in 4/4 time. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole note chord represented by a vertical line with a horizontal dash. The bottom staff shows the guitar chord diagram with the letters 'o w n d w w' written vertically below the strings.

Guitar fretboard diagram for C Major Add 9th. The diagram shows a six-string guitar with frets 1, 2, 3, and 4 marked. The notes are: E2 (open), C3 (open), G2 (open), C3 (open), E3 (1st fret), and G2 (1st fret). The notes E3 and G2 are marked with blue dots, while the C3 notes are marked with grey dots.

~11.

And I will call the Third and Last Chord a G-D.

# G - D

Musical notation for guitar chords G and D. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The G chord is represented by a vertical line with four loops on the first four strings. The D chord is represented by a vertical line with four loops on the second, third, and fourth strings. The bottom staff shows the fretboard with a vertical line and four loops on the first four strings, and a vertical line with four loops on the second, third, and fourth strings.

Fretboard diagram for guitar chords G and D. The diagram shows a six-string guitar fretboard with six frets. The G chord is indicated by blue dots on the first fret of the first, second, and third strings, and a white dot on the third fret of the fourth string. The D chord is indicated by blue dots on the second fret of the second, third, and fourth strings, and a white dot on the fourth fret of the fifth string.

~12.

Now that we know what the Chords look like - lets Play them...

~13.

The Chords must be made with Precision,  
the Fingers must form Angles that allow the Finger to be almost at a 90 Degree angle with the Fret-Board,  
so the Sound of the String will be very Clear,  
and you must change chords fast and easy,  
so lets look at the shape my Fingers make for each Chord:  
Note my finger position for the F Major 13 with No 5<sup>th</sup>,  
all my fingers are at a 90 to the Fret-Board,  
and my Thumb is in a very Strong Position,





Now as I change to the C Major Add 9<sup>th</sup>,  
Note that all I am doing is moving my index and middle  
fingers up one string,



and I will do the same for the G-D,  
but due to the Stretch,  
my middle finger is riding high on the String,  
this is because I can not quite get a 90 degree angle,  
but I want to make sure I do not deaden the String below

it.



~14.

The Ditty is played with a Pick,  
I use a white .38 mm Nylon Electric Guitar Pick,  
I am also playing a 12 String Ovation Electric Acoustic



Guitar,  
with Ultra Light Strings,  
and I will Pick each Note on the Top Finger in a  
Progression,  
I do this by Walking my Fingers into Position,  
as I illustrate in this TuxGuitar Chart,  
which may not be Exact,  
but gives the General Idea how I Pick it,  
in Practice I try to change the way I play it every time I  
Repeat it,  
so no two are the same,  
so it sounds a little different each time.

1 = 120

4/4

1 2 3 4

0 0 0 0

5 6 7 8

0 0 0 0

~15.

I will now show you a close up on the finger changes, first with the Finger not being used out of the way, so you can clearly see that I am not using it, then with it just slightly pulled off the Fret-Board, which makes it hard to tell if I am hitting it,

but it should become obvious that I am walking my Fingers.  
The Chord Names are just a Guess on my Part,  
so if you know the real name of these Chords,  
please keep it to yourself,  
I do not Want to know,  
I will not update this video to fix it anyway,  
and the names of chords never matters to me,  
as long as you play them the Right way.  
I also use the palm of my Hand to Deaden Notes that I do  
not want to Ring Long,  
I do this by touching my Palm to the Strings at the Bridge  
of the Guitar,  
in a Tapping type of Rhythm,  
so that it adds a distinct sound to the Chords,  
I am also picking the Top Note in each Chord Change  
separately,  
to give it more Emphases,  
I alternate Picking and Strumming the other strings,  
so have a lot of fun when yew play this Ditty...  
This was a Rant in Step 0 on how to Play Guitar Like a  
Wizard,  
and ...

Only a Wizard could make a Guitar sound like a Flute,  
because ...

~16.

IAM the Light,  
IAM the Darkness,  
IAM every shade of Grey in between.  
IAM the Light Wizzard in the Flesh.