This is an explanation of symbols used in the Tab and charts.

My copenedt is a little different, so with the help of these explanations, the tab and the instruction, you'll hopefully be able to easily adapt what I've played over to your guitar.

Don't be intimidated if you don't have all the pedals and knee levers. On the vocal instruction CD, I'll explain other ways to play the passages.

On the tab, you'll see that I have designate the use of pedals and knee levers by the following:

A = pedal which raises the B's to C#
B = Pedal which raises The G#'s to A
C = pedal which raises E to F#, and B to C#
D = pedal which lowers B to A, and G# to F# (Franklin change)

K1 = Knee lever which lowers E's to Eb
K2 = Knee lever which Raises E's to F
K3 = Knee lever which Lowers G# (6th str.) to F#, raises
F# (1st str.) to G#, and raises Eb (2nd str.) to E
K4 = Knee lever which lowers B's to Bb
K5 = Knee lever which raises F# (7th str.) to G#, and lowers
Eb (2nd str.) to C# (with a half stop at D)
K6 = Raises E's to F#
K7 = Lowers E (8th str.) to D, and Eb (2nd str) to D

Tab symbols: ~ = slide
---- = let that string sustain until the dotted line stops

Reading the number charts is not as hard as many think. You just have to get used to relating the numbers to certain chords within a key. The system is based on a major scale in any key. There are 7 notes in a major scale (the 8th note is right back to the same note you started with, only a octave above).

Some notes have relative sharps and flats, which would be designated by the symbols "#" and "b". For instance, play a C major scale and notice which notes are the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th notes in the scale. A "2" chord in the key of C is D, a "3" chord is E (a "3b" chord is Eb), and so on. So, do you see how it works? Of course, there are other chords than major chords to consider. I'll list some symbols for other kinds of chords you may encounter. These symbols would follow the appropriate shord (number) in a chart.

Minor = - (a minus sign)
Minor 7th = -7
Minor 9th = -9
Major 7th - maj7
Dominant 7th = 7 (this is just a plain old 7th chord)
Flated 7th = 7b
Diminished = dim or a very small "o"
ninth (9th) = 9

There are also ways to designate a place in a song where the music rests (stops), and whether it is an abrupt stop or a sustained stop (the chord rings instead of being cut short).

The most common symbol for this type of this is called a "diamond" and it looks like a diamond shape. The diamond designates that the chord is struck and sustained. On a typed chart it would look like <> with the chord number inside it (like this <C>).

The most common way to designate an abrupt stop is to circle the number it applies to. On a typed chart it would look like this (C). If a chord is "pushed", or in other word "anticipated", or in other words, played a little bit before the down beat, it would have > before it.

Often, a song which has (for instance) 4 beats to the measure will have some chords which only get two beats. This "split bar" will be show like this (4 5). If numbers are in parenthesis, this means that the measure is split between the two or more numbers inside the parenthesis, or brackets.

In the illustration I just gave you, bot the 4 and the 5 would get two beats each.

Number charts get more complicated as the songs become more complicated. For traditional country, which is most definitely what we're dealing with here, the charts are simple and easy to understand after you take a close look, and think about them. Have fun, learn and enjoy!