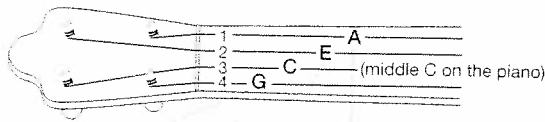


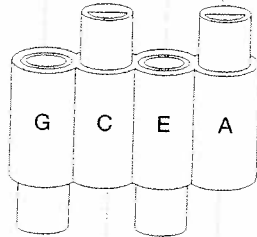
# Ukulele 101

The songs in this book are arranged for ukuleles in C tuning. In this tuning, the individual strings from the top (closest to your nose) to bottom (closest to your toes) are tuned GCEA. A lot of chords can be made with one or two fingers and many of the songs in this book require six chords or less.

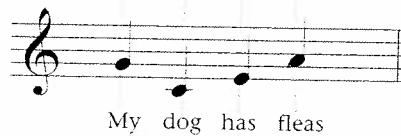
## Uke C Tuning



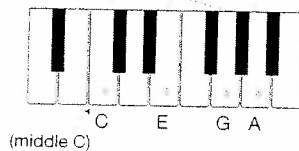
One easy way to tune a ukulele is with a pitchpipe or electronic tuner matching the strings with the notes.



This corresponds to that famous melody:

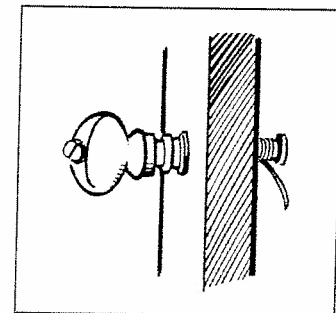


Here are the notes on the piano:



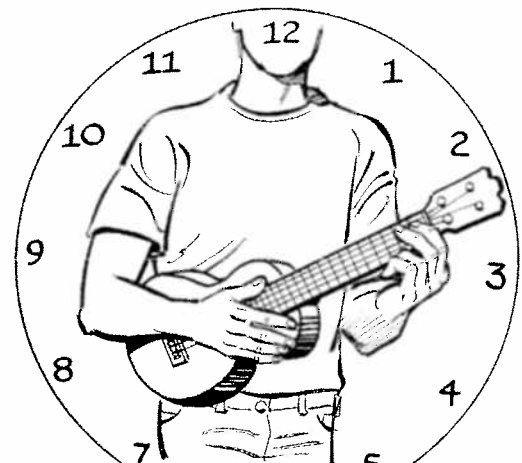
## Keeping In Tune

Most ukuleles have friction tuners that include a small screw at the end of the tuner. The secret to staying in tune is to keep these screws tight enough so that the tuners don't slip, but loose enough that the tuners still turn.

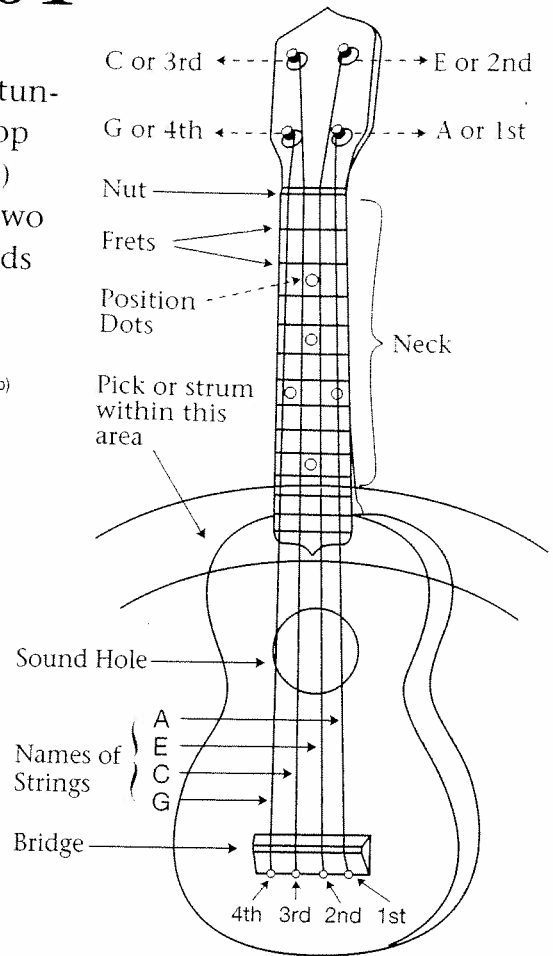


## Holding The Uke

Press your uke against your body about 2/3rds of the way up your forearm. Your strumming hand should naturally fall on top of the upper frets (not over the soundhole). Hold the neck of the uke between your thumb and first finger of your other hand, so that your fingers are free to move about the fretboard.

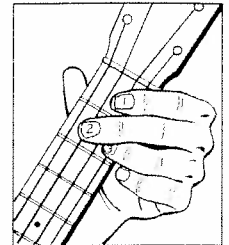
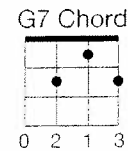
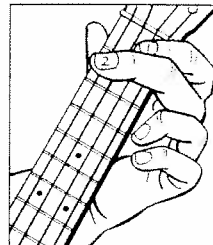
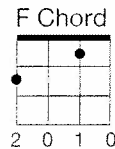
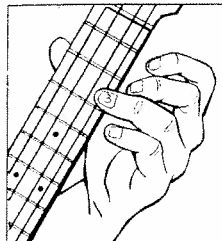
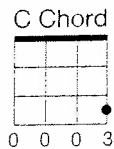
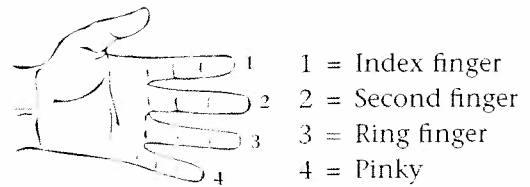


Note: See *Jumpin' Jim's Ukulele Tips 'N' Tunes* if you need a basic ukulele method book.



## Making The Chords

You make chords by putting various combinations of fingers on the fretboard. In this songbook you'll find chord diagrams that show where to put your fingers to make the right sound. The vertical lines in the diagrams represent strings and the horizontal lines represent the frets. The numbers at the bottom of the chords shown below indicate what fingers to use.

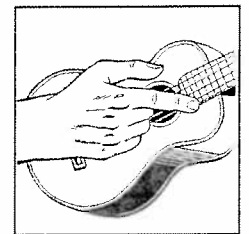
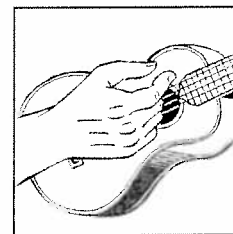


Remember to:

1. When pressing down the strings, use the tips of your fingers.
2. Always press down in the space between the frets, not on them.
3. Press the strings down to the fingerboard. If you hear a buzz it may be because you are not pressing hard enough or are too close to a fret.
4. Keep your thumb at the back of the neck, parallel to the frets.

## Making The Strums

**The Common Strum:** This is the most basic up/down strum. It can be produced solely with your index finger going down the strings with the fingernail and up with the cushion of your fingertip. You can also try this with the pad of your thumb running down the strings and the tip of your index finger going up. This strum will work fine on most of the songs in this book. A good example would be "King Of The Road."



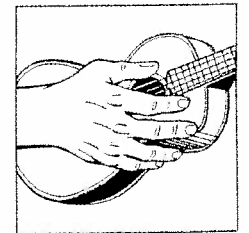
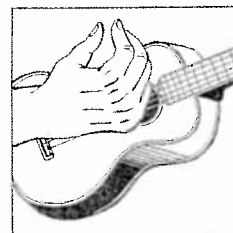
**Waltz Strum:** This  $\frac{3}{4}$  rhythm can be produced simply with your thumb or index finger in sets of three down strums. You can use this on  $\frac{3}{4}$  songs like "Are You Lonesome Tonight" and "Around The World."

**Island Strum:** This lilting, syncopated strum is a combination of quick up and down strums plus a roll. In a typical 4-beat measure it would look like this:

▣ = downstroke

v = upstroke

▣      roll   v      ,   v   ▣   v



Here's how to make the roll strum.

**One and Two and Three and Four and...**

Play the downstroke with your thumb and the upstroke with your index finger. The roll is made by running the ring, middle and index fingers quickly in succession across the strings. Ideal songs to use this on are "Under The Boardwalk" or "Up On The Roof."

**Tremolo:** This is used often as an ending flourish for a song. It's produced by running your index finger across the strings rapidly. If you are performing, this will suggest to your audience that you are finishing the song and they should get ready to applaud. Try this at the end of any

# Alphabet Song

Traditional

FIRST NOTE



Evenly



Chord progression: C F C G7 C G7 C

A B C D E F G, H I J K L M N O P,

Chord progression: G7 C G7 C G7 C G7

Q R S T U and V, W (dou - ble U) X and Y and Z.

Chord progression: C F C G7 C G7 C

Now I know my A B Cs, won't you sing a - long with me?

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# Baa, Baa, Black Sheep

Traditional

FIRST NOTE



Moderately



Chord progression: C F C F

Baa, baa, black sheep have you an - y wool? Yes, sir,

Chord progression: C G7 C *Fine* F

yes, sir three bags full. One for my mas - ter, one for my

Chord progression: C G7 C G7 C *D.C. al Fine*

dame, but none for the lit - tle boy who lives down the lane.

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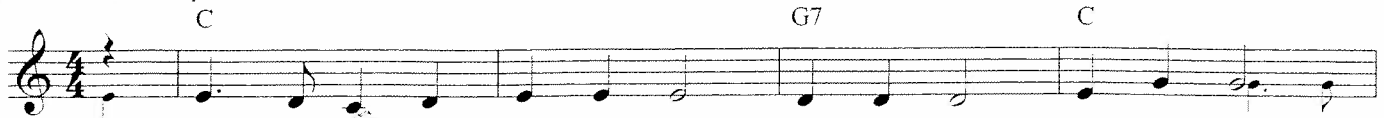
# Mary Had A Little Lamb

Children's Song

FIRST NOTE



Moderately



Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb, lit - tle lamb,  
 And ev - 'ry-where that Ma - ry went, Mar - ry went, Ma - ry went,  
 It fol - lowed her to school one day, school one day, school one day, it  
 It made the chil - dren laugh and play, laugh and play, laugh and play, it  
 "What made the lamb love Ma - ry so, Ma - ry so, Ma - ry so? What  
 "Ma - ry loves the lamb, you know, lamb, you know, lamb, you know,



Ma - ry had a lit - tle lamb, its fleece was white as snow.  
 ev - 'ry-where that Ma - ry went, the lamb was sure to go.  
 fol - lowed her to school one day, which was a - gainst the rules.  
 made the chil - dren laugh and play to see a lamb at school.  
 made the lamb love Ma - ry so?" the ea - ger chil - dren cry.  
 Ma - ry loves the lamb, you know," the teach - er did re - ply.

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# The More We Get Together

Traditional

New Words by  
IM BELOFF

FIRST NOTE



Brightly



Oh, the more we get to - geth - er, to - geth - er, to - geth - er, the more we get to -  
 Oh, let's play the u - ku - le - le, let's all play it dai - ly, the more we play it



geth - er, the hap - pier we'll be. For your friends are my friends and my friends are  
 dai - ly, the hap - pier we'll be! When I uke and you uke and we uke and



your friends. Oh, the more we get to - geth - er, the hap - pier we'll be.  
 they uke, yes the more we play it dai - ly, the hap - pier we'll be!

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