

Contents

Directions For Playing The Ukulele	Page
By Zarh Myron Bickford	
C 1. L. War	
Somebody's Wrong	
By Marshall, Egan & Whiting	6
Where The Lazy Daisies Grow	
By Cliff Friend	8
Dreamy Melody	
By Koehler, Magine & Naset	
I Wonder Who's Dancing With You Tonight	
By Dixon, Rose & Henderson	
There's Yes! Yes! In Your Eyes	
By Friend & Santly	15
By Friend & Santiy	
Twilight Rose	
By Dennis & Magine	
Hula Hula Dream Girl	
By Kahn & Fiorito	
Not Wet Constitut	
Not Yet, Suzette!	
By Coslow & Coots	
Steppin' Out	
By Howard & Conrad	.22
Until Tomorrow (Hasta Mañana)	
By Gillespie, Hegbom & Van Alstyne	

The above compositions are published separately as songs with piano accompaniment and may also be had for Band and Orchestra.

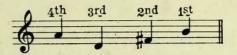
Directions for Playing the Ukulele

By Zarh Myron Bickford

TUNING THE UKULELE

(Pronounced oo - koo - lay - lay)

The strings, from the first to the fourth (right to left), are named B, Fsharp, Dand A, and are tuned to the corresponding letters on the piano, as illustrated below. This system of naming the strings is known as the "D tuning," and is advised in preference to the other tuning, which makes the lowest string C and the others correspondingly lower. The D tuning has been adopted by the best writers and teachers as being preferable.



To avoid confusion in the location of notes and the reading of chords, all notes which are to be made on the fourth string (A) will be written an octave lower than they actually sound, thus always appearing as the lowest notes of the chords (when four notes are used).

The following diagram shows all the notes and their location on the staff and the fingerboard, as far as the twelfth fret on each string.



Where two different notes are shown at one fret it indicates that they sound the same. The small notes represented on the fourth string show the actual pitch, while the lower octave shows the way they will appear on the staff. In making the notes, the fingers are placed just back of the frets, touching them, but not reaching over.

HOLDING THE INSTRUMENT

(The position of the instrument, hands, etc., is shown in the cut on the first page).

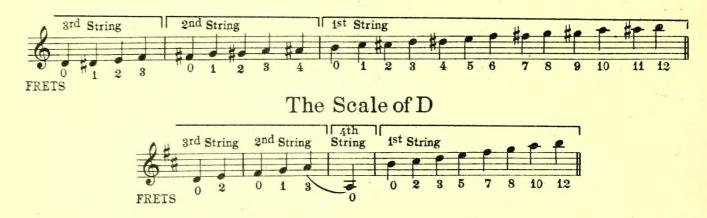
The right forearm presses lightly against the body of the instrument, so that it can be held in place either in the sitting or standing position.

The neck must rest very lightly against the ball of the left thumb and just above the third joint of the first finger, the tip of the thumb never appearing above the edge of the fingerboard, and in many cases being placed almost in the center of the back of the neck. The tips of the fingers must be used in holding down the strings, the joints being wellrounded and the nails kept rather short, to avoid touching the strings.

Since the object of this preliminary matter is merely to explain the ground actually covered in the songs which follow, much rudimentary matter is necessarily omitted and it is taken for granted that those who procure the Folio, either for study or for pleasure, already have, or can easily obtain the necessary rudiments covering time values of notes, signatures of keys, the use of sharps, flats, naturals and the various signs and terms used in musical notation.

> Copyright MCMXXIV by Jerome H. Remick & Co. New York & Detroit International Copyright Secured

The Chromatic Scale



The chromatic scale progresses by half steps or semi-tones and the above example shows the method of crossing to the next higher string when it has been reached, rather than continuing on either the D or the Fsharp string.

In the D scale the sharps placed on F and C at the beginning indicate that these two sharps are required in this scale or key, consequently these letters must always be sharped, no matter in what octave they appear. These scales are invaluable in learning the fingerboard and the location of the notes and it is suggested that the general rule of using the first finger for the first fret, second finger for the second fret, etc., be followed. In playing the higher notes, it is of course necessary to change the position of the hand. A general rule for picking single notes is to use the thumb for the third and fourth strings, the first finger for the second string and the second finger for the first string, although this rule is frequently varied in actual playing.

FINGERING

Owing to the peculiar tuning of the ukulele and the fact that the notes to be made on the fourth string are written an octave lower than they actually sound, in a chord of four notes (the usual form), the highest note will always be found on the first string (B), the next lower note on the second string, the third from the top on the third string and the lowest note on the fourth string. Inmarking the chords and notes throughout the book, the figures always refer to the left hand fingers and not to the frets, unless they may happen to correspond. As an illustration of this, the last chord shown below, known as a diminished seventh chord, is made by placing the fourth finger on the high D, the second finger on the G sharp, the third finger on F (natural) and the first finger on the B. (This is also the chord which is being taken in the line cut shown at the beginning).

It will be seen that it is necessary to actually know the notes and their location inorder to find all the chords used in this Folio, some of which are unusual and unfamiliar.



THE STROKES

Although there are several different strokes used for certain effects in playing the ukulele, these accompaniments have been confined to the common stroke, made with the first finger only and to the downward roll or slide.

The right hand is held in a very loose and relaxed condition, as shown in the cut, the first finger being slightly straightened out from the others.

In making the down stroke (away from the body), the nail of the finger brushes the strings lightly, while in the up stroke the fleshy part only is used.

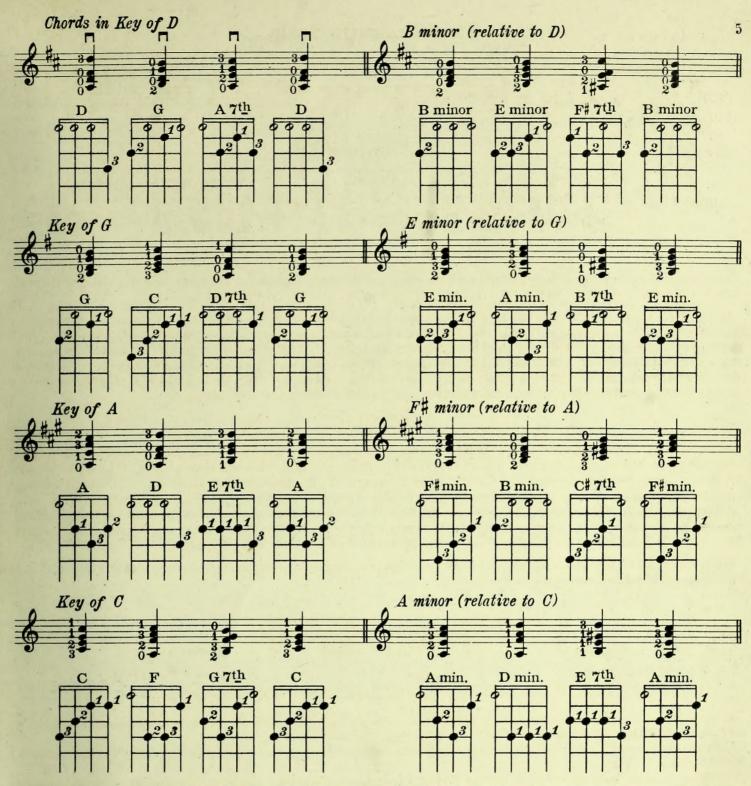
It is most essential that the arm, wrist and fingers be held perfectly relaxed in order to produce the best results. The down strokes are indicated by the sign \square and up strokes by Λ . The roll is made by using the nails of all four fingers, making a slight turn of the wrist and straightening the fingers slightly. The thumb can also follow the fingers across the strings if desirable.

The roll will be indicated by the sign . Throughout the Foliothe strokes have been marked at the beginning of each piece and wherever any changes occur.

THE PRINCIPAL CHORDS IN COMMON KEYS

Inusing the diagrams or "pictures" to illustrate these chords, the fact must not be lost sight of that the only system of reading that is recommended is the note system, the diagrams being used merely to assist the eye and because a certain percentage of players are familiar with this system. The names of the chords are given underneath, but it should be noted that there are many chords used in the accompaniments which are not shown below, owing to the fact that one of the notes (usually the highest) belongs to the melody and is not a part of the chord in its usual position. These exceptions must always be worked out according to the rule given previously and the exact fingering followed.

The key of D is given first, since this is the natural key of the instrument and its chords lay most naturally under the fingers. The keys following are given in the order of their "natural ness" or congeniality to the instrument.



Although occasional chords belonging to other keys will be used, it is not deemed necessary to illustrate further keys orscales in this work.

RIGHT HAND FINGERING

It is frequently necessary or advisable to play either single notes, or two or three together, instead of the full chord of four notes, and for this purpose it is necessary to pick the strings with the fingers instead of making the stroke. Two dots indicate the second finger, one dot the first finger and "+" the thumb. When the strings are picked in this manner, the little finger should rest lightly on the body of the instrument, near the sound hole, the thumb extending forward toward the finger board.

It is believed that sufficient examples have been given to show the method of finding the chords, and in the case of those which have not been illustrated by the diagrams, it is only necessary to look for the highest note on the first string, the next on the second string, the third note from the top on the third string and the lowest note on the fourth string.

The compiler makes no pretentions as to a complete method of instruction, since this would be outside the scope of the work. The matter introduced is merely what it is necessary to know in order to be able to play the various accompaniments. It is suggested that the best and only correct way to play this, or any other instrument, is by <u>note</u>, and that the diagrams be referred to only as a last resort in locating the various notes and chords. The names of the strings and the actual location of the notes made on each string should be memorized and the chords always read by note, rather than by name or diagram.



101-2 MADE IN U.S.A.



2 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5

D7

G

10

D7 G#-7 D

8 1 1 1

21

G

Daug. G

2

Somebody's Wrong - 2

WHERE THE LAZY DAISIES GROW



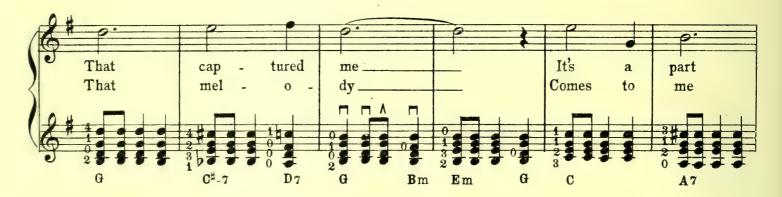


SONG

(Tune to C to play with piano)

> By KOEHLER, MAGINE and NASET Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford







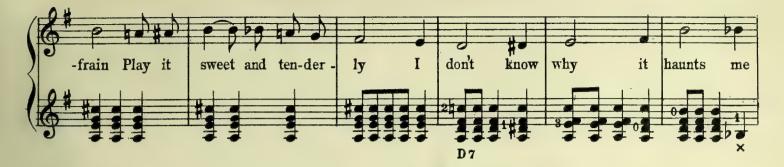


Propiedad para la Republica Mexicana de Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York & Detroit. Depositada conforme a la ley

MADE IN U.S.A.	ALL RIGHTS RESERVED	
2	INCLUDING PUBLIC PERFORMANCE FOR PRO	FIT

International Copyright Secured

107-2











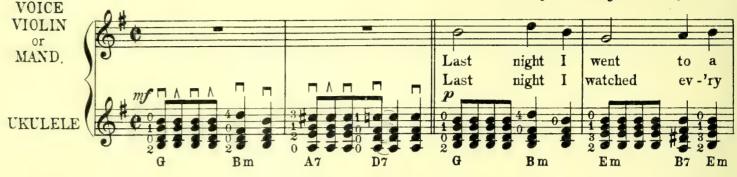
Dreamy Melody- 2

¹²I WONDER WHO'S DANCING WITH YOU TONIGHT

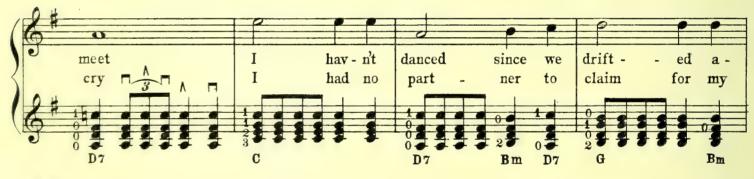
(Tune one tone lower to play with piano)

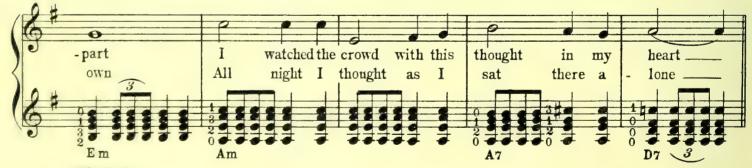
SONG

By DIXON, ROSE and HENDERSON Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford

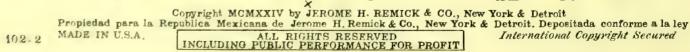
























THERE'S YES! YES! IN YOUR EYES

(Tune to Eb to play with piano) SONG

By FRIEND & SANTLY Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford









 Copyright MCMXXIV by JEROME H. REMICK & CO., New York & Detroit

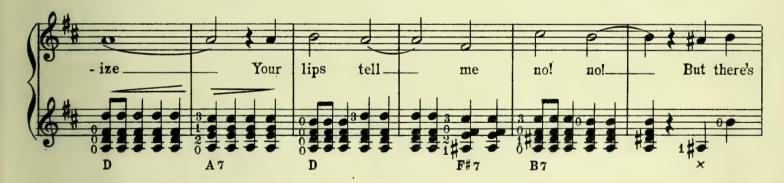
 Propiedad para la Republica Mexicana de Jerome H. Remick & Co., New York & Detroit. Depositada conforme a la ley

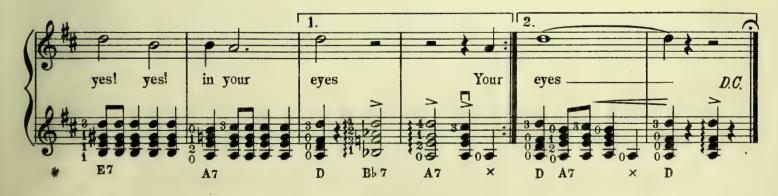
 MADE IN U.S.A.
 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED INCLUDING PUBLIC PERFORMANCE FOR PROFIT











There's Yes! Yes! In Your Eyes_ 2

(Tune to C to play with piano)

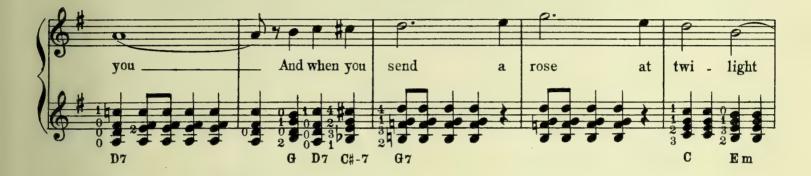
TWILIGHT ROSE

SONG

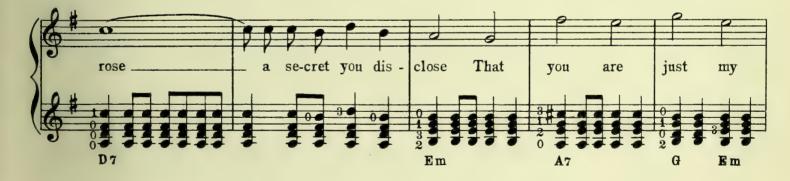
By DENNIS and MAGINE Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford













Twilight Rose _ 2

HULA HULA DREAM GIRL

(Tune to C to play with piano)

SONG

By KAHN and FIORITO Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford



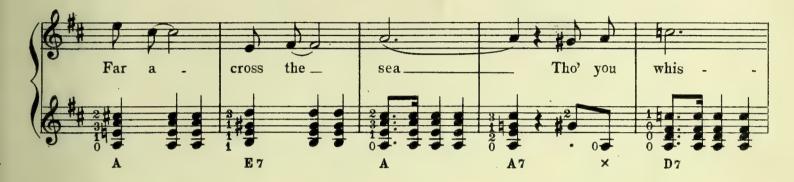




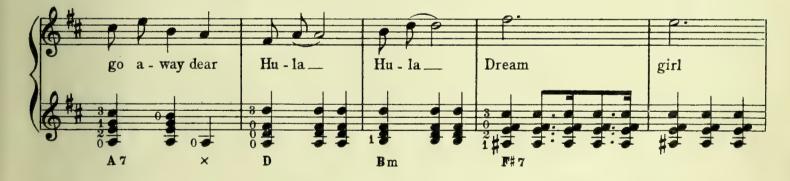














Hula Hula Dream Girl - 2

(Tune to D to play with piano) NOT YET, SUZETTE SONG

> By SAM COSLOW and J. FRED COOTS Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford



105-2

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED INCLUDING PUBLIC PERFORMANCE FOR PROFIT



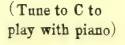




21

Not Yet, Suzette-2

SONG



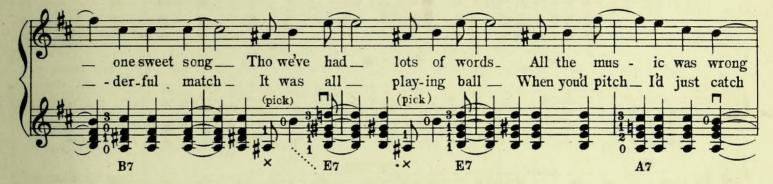
106-2 MADE IN U.S.A.

By JOHN S. HOWARD and CON CONRAD Arr. by Zarh Myron Bickford

International Copyright Secured

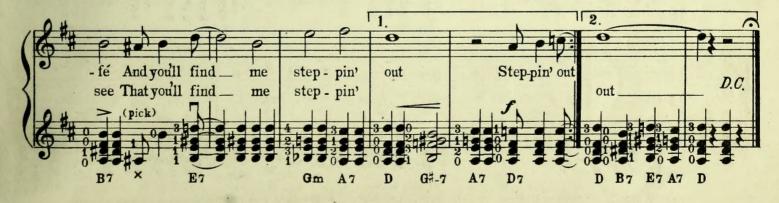




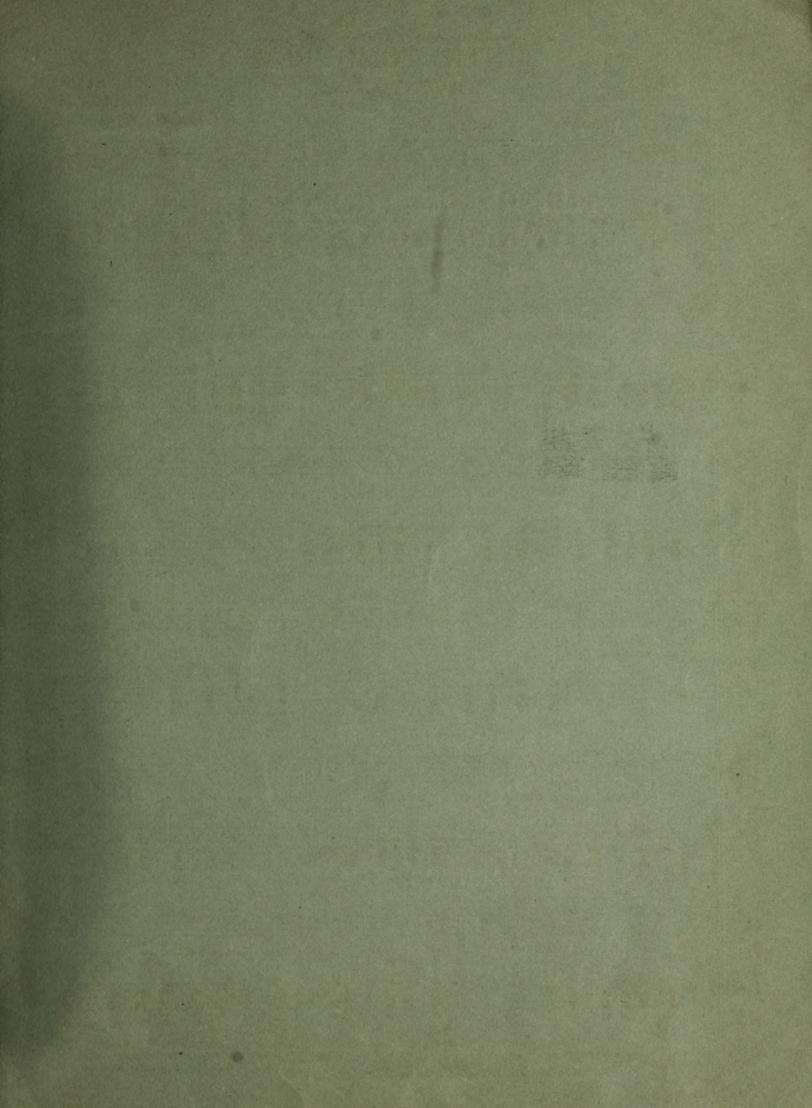












Don't fail to get

THE REMICK COLLECTIONS OF POPULAR SONGS

with UKULELE accompaniment and directions for playing

No. 1

CONTENTS

Directions for Playing the UKULELE, by ZARH MYRON BICKFORD

I Can Hear the Ukuleles Calling Me There's Egypt in Your Dreamy Eyes And They Called It Dixieland Memories Where the Black-Eyed Susans Grow

Down Honolulu Way Mammy's Little Coal-Black Rose The Bluebird She's Dixie All the Time How's Every Little Thing in Dixie?

No. 2

CONTENTS

Directions for Playing the UKULELE, by ZARH MYRON BICKFORD

Along the Way to Waikiki Cherry Blossom For You a Rose Some Sunday Morning Sailin' Away on the Henry Clay

Ain't You Coming Back to Dixieland? Down South Everybody's Happy You're a Great Big Lonesome Baby Somewhere on Broadway Southern Gals

No. 3

CONTENTS

Directions for Playing the UKULELE, by ZARH MYRON BICKFORD

Barney Google Carolina in the Morning My Buddy Falling Beside a Babbling Brook Sweet One I'm Just a Little Blue I'm Through (Shedding Tears Over You) Down By the River My Buddy (Fox Trot Version)

Arranged by

ZARH MYRON BICKFORD

Price each 50 cents net

JEROME H. REMICK & CO.

DETROIT

Made in U.S.A.

NEW YORK