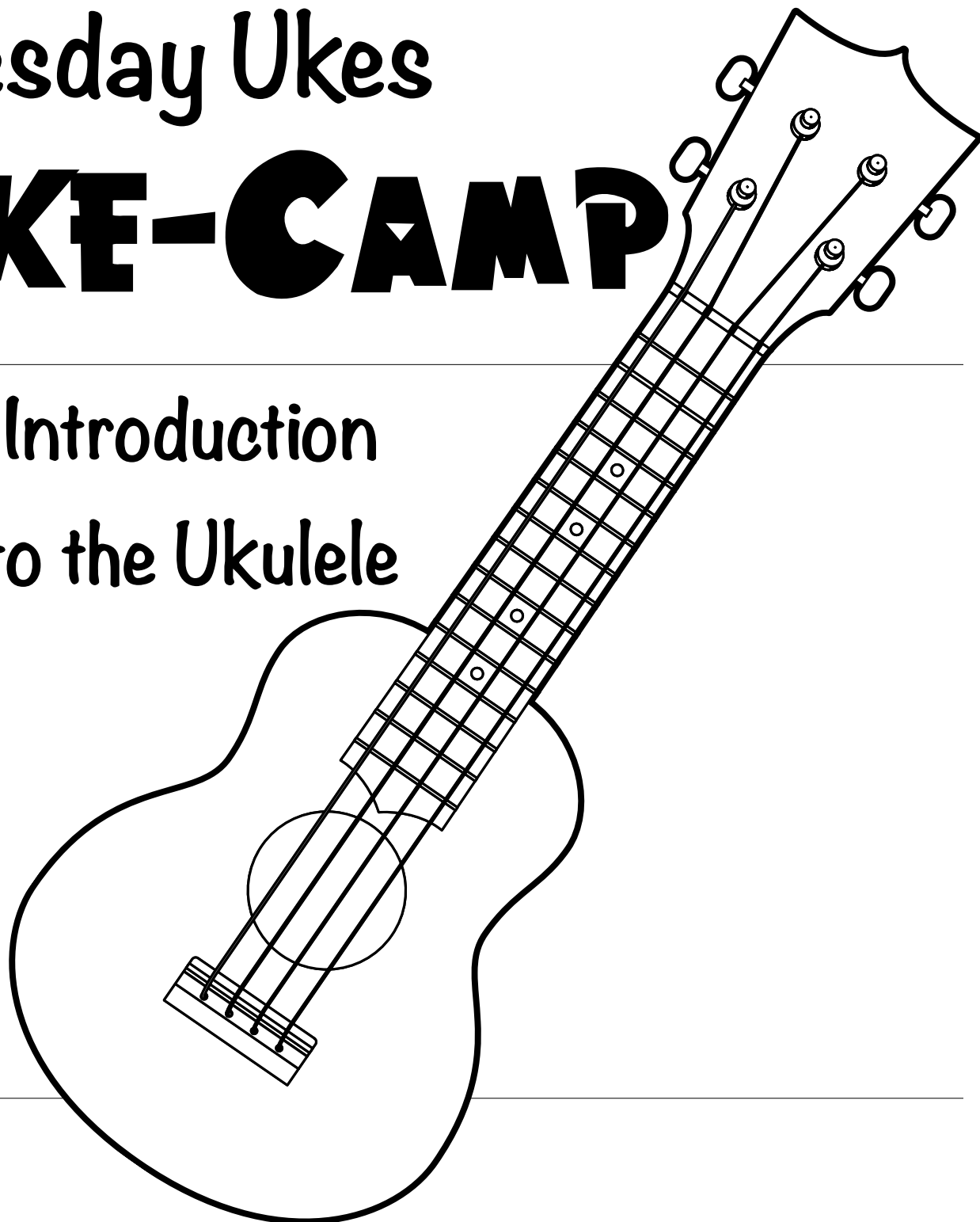


Tuesday Ukes

UKE-CAMP

Introduction to the Ukulele



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Getting Started

Goals

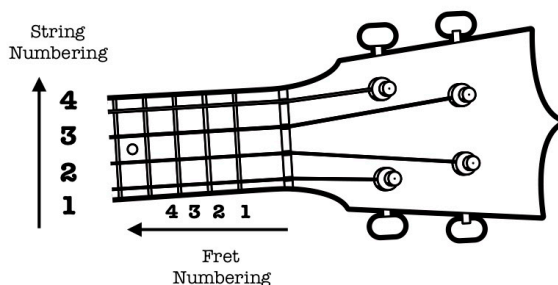
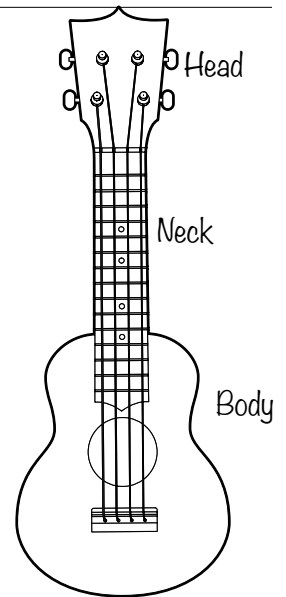
- Know the parts of the ukulele and how the frets and strings are numbered
- Hold the ukulele so that playing is comfortable
- Be able to play both quarter-note and eighth-note strums.
- Strum and sing a one-chord song

Ukuleles By The Numbers

The main parts of the ukulele are the head, the neck, and the body. The strings connect to the tuning pegs on the head, and then cross the “nut” - the (usually) white piece at the top of the neck. The nut sets the positions of the strings on the neck, and also determines how high the string is over the frets. On the body the strings pass over the sound hole, then cross the saddle and are connected to the bridge.

We number the strings and frets on a ukulele to make it easier to describe what we'd like to do. The strings on a ukulele are numbered from the bottom up like the floors on a building - starting with the string closest to the floor - 1-2-3-4.

The frets on a ukulele are the wires that cross the neck. But, when we talk about frets what we really mean is the space between those wires. The “first fret” is the space between the first fret wire and where the strings cross the “nut” are numbered from the head towards the sound hole - 1-2-3-4...



We can use the string numbers and fret numbers to describe how to finger chords, or to play a melody line. We might say, “finger the 3rd fret on the 1st string” to describe how to finger a **C** chord.

A shorthand way to spell chords is to describe the frets which will be fingered from the 4th string (the one farthest from the floor) down. To spell a chord we say the number of the fret that is pressed down for each string from the 4th string to the first string. If the string is not fingered, then we say “zero” (O). A string that is not pressed is also called an “open” string.

A **C** chord is spelled O-O-O-3 (open 4th string, open 3rd string, open 2nd string and press the third fret on the first string). Spelling chords this way is a handy way to describe a chord to another player.

Holding Your Uke

Let your left arm hang free at your side, spread your fingers, and bring your hand up towards your shoulder - palm out. Your left hand is now in the perfect position. Rest the ukulele body on your right leg. Let the top of the ukulele drop into your left hand between your thumb and fingers. Wrap your fingers down onto the fretboard - and you are ready to play. Notice how your wrist is straight - this is the position you'll want to keep as you finger chords.

- 1) Open your left hand and gently stretch your fingers wide
- 2) Place the joint where your index finger meets your palm where the neck and head of the ukulele meet.
- 3) Let your thumb wrap around the neck of the ukulele
- 4) Gently curl your fingers down - like you are squeezing a marshmallow - and let them lay on the first string of the ukulele (the string closest to the floor).

This is the position you'll use to make chords and play single notes.

Strumming Your Uke

A good way to start strumming is to strum with your index finger. Make a pointer with your right hand - keep your fingers relaxed. Point your index finger at the place where the neck and body of the ukulele come together. This is just about the middle of the strings - and where you will get the most volume from your strums. Your thumb should be pointed (more or less) towards the head of your ukulele.

To strum - rotate your wrist, back and forth, and let your index finger brush the strings. Don't move your arm up and down - just rotate your wrist - like you are screwing in a lightbulb.

Notice how the sound is different on the down-stroke (towards the floor) - and the up-stroke (towards the ceiling). On the down-stroke you are using the nail of your index finger - it makes the strum sound more percussive. On the up-stroke you are using the meat of your index finger - which makes the strum sound softer.



Strum down and up on the open strings of the ukulele. You are playing your first chord. The **C6** (O-O-O-O) chord.

Your Second Chord - ZED

Place all four fingers of your left hand across the strings, don't press hard - just lay them on the strings. Strum - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4. This is the ZED chord. It's a great chord to use to practice strumming. It's also handy when you're playing in a group and don't know a chord - it adds a nice percussive element to the music.

The Eighth Note Strum

Strumming the strings on the Down and Up strokes is often called an eighth note strum. To count an eighth note strum we count the number on each down stroke, and “And” on each up stroke. Place your fingers on the strings for a ZED chord, then strum and count an eighth note strum - “One And Two And Three And Four And”.

D own	U p	D own	U p	D own	U p	D own	U p
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&

Hundreds of strumming patterns can be made from the eighth note strum, you just change when you brush the strings and when you don't. The ZED chord is great for practicing strums. Count out loud to help keep in time as you learn the strums. As you learn complex strums remember - “If you can say it, you can play it.”

The Quarter Note Strum

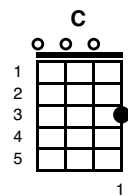
One of the keys to strumming is to keep a steady beat. You can make many different strums by simply keeping your hand moving steadily up and down - and then varying when you hit the strings with your finger. The quarter note strum is simply the eighth note strum with your finger only hitting the strings on the downstroke. Count this strum by only saying the numbers - “One, Two, Three, Four.” Keep your hand rotating steadily. Brush the strings with your finger when your

D own	-	D own	-	D own	-	D own	-
1		2		3		4	

hand is moving down, but don't hit the strings when you're coming back up.

Our First Songs

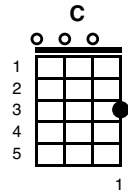
The first thing we'll do when we play a new song is try out the chords. A chord diagram is a schematic view of the ukulele fretboard - as if you were holding it in front of you with the head pointed up and the strings facing you. The horizontal lines are the frets and the vertical lines are the strings. The name of the chord is at the top of the diagram - the chord we're looking at here is a **C** chord. The open circles above the strings indicate that those strings are not pressed down - which we call an “open string”. A closed circle indicates that you should press down the string on that fret. If you see numbers at the bottom of the chord diagram, those are suggestions on which finger(s) to use to finger the chord. If we spelled the C chord - it would be “O-O-O-3”.



Start learning a new song by playing the chord(s). Lightly finger the chord shape, and strum. Once you are comfortable with the chords, hum the melody to yourself as you strum. Once you're comfortable strumming and humming, sing the song. If you have trouble - say the words while you strum - and then sing. This is a lot like rubbing your stomach and patting your head - so go slow and you'll get it.

Are You Sleeping?

First Sung Note: C (third string, open)



[C] Are you sleeping?

Are you sleeping?

Brother John,

Brother John,

[C] Morning bells are ringing!

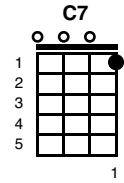
Morning bells are ringing!

Ding, dang, dong.

Ding, dang, dong.

The Beat Goes On

First Sung Note : E (2nd string, open)



[C7] The beat goes on, the beat goes on
Drums keep pounding a rhythm to the brain
La de da de de, la de da de da

[C7] Charleston was once the rage, uh huh
History has turned the page, uh huh
The miniskirt's the current thing, uh huh
Teenybopper is our newborn king, uh huh

[C7] And the beat goes on, beat goes on
Drums keep pounding a rhythm to the brain
La de da de de, la de da de da

[C7] The grocery store's the supermart, uh huh
Little girls still break their hearts, uh huh
And men still keep on marching off to war
Electrically they keep a baseball score

[C7] And the beat goes on, beat goes on
Drums keep pounding a rhythm to the brain
La de da de de, la de da de da

Chords and Strums

Goals

- Press the strings **gently** to make a clear clean tone
 - Know the most common chords for the key of **C**
 - Use “Pulsing” to learn new chords.
 - Use “stopped” strums and dynamics to play rhythms.
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Pressing The Strings - Be Goldilocks

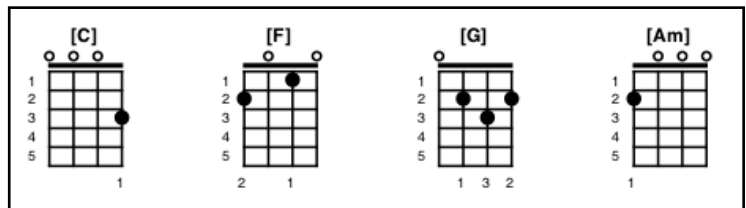
To make a note ring clearly you only need to press down a string so that it touches fret wire - you **never** need to press the string down so that it touches the wood of the fretboard. Since every person's fingers and hands are different it is important to learn how **you** press the strings to make a clear, clean tone.

1. Let your your third finger lay on the third fret of the first string (a **C** chord 0-0-0-1).
2. Pluck the first string with your thumb and slowly increase the pressure on your finger until the note rings clear.
3. Repeat at several places in the fret, closer and farther from the fret wire.

Use only pressure necessary to make a clear, clean tone. Pressing too hard will make the tips of your fingers hurt, and makes it harder to change chords. Think of Goldilocks - not too hard, and not too soft.

Common Chords in the Key of C

Here are the 4 most common chords for ukulele songs in the key of C. If you know these 4 chords you can play literally thousands of songs. These chord diagrams show where to place your fingers to make each chord shape. The numbers on the left are the fret numbers, and the numbers at the bottom of the diagram are suggestions for which fingers to use to make the chord shape.



To learn a new chord, start by placing your fingers lightly on the strings according to the diagram. Press **gently** and use the thumb on your strumming hand to pluck each string in turn starting with the 4th string. Adjust your finger position and pressure until each note rings clear and clean. Strum slowly using your thumb, so you hear each string separately.

Chord Practice - Pulsing the Chord

Once you can slowly strum the chord with a clean, clear tone, you will want to develop muscle memory so that when you see that chord in a song, your fingers will quickly and easily move to that shape. A great practice technique for developing that muscle memory is Pulsing the Chord.

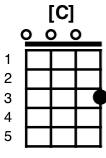
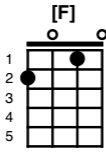
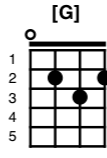
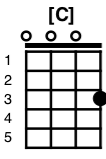
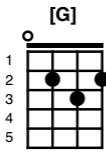
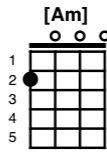
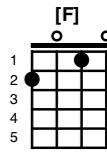
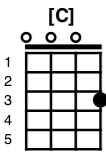
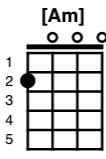
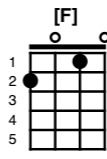
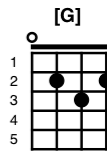
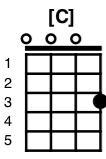
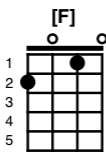
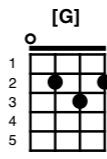
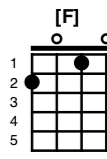
1. Play a slow eighth note strum - down-up-down-up (dudududu)
2. On each down-stroke (d), press the strings just enough to make the chord ring.
3. On each up-stroke (u), relax your fingers so the chord does not sound.
4. As you practice, and get more comfortable, lift your fingers off the strings on the upstroke.
5. When you can lift your fingers a half-inch off the strings on the up-stroke, and make a clean sounding chord on the downstroke - you have learned that chord.
6. Play slowly - accuracy is more important than speed. Press just enough (**gently!**) to make a clean sound - no buzzing and no dead strings.

When you pulse a chord the most important part is relaxing your fingers. In order for you to move your fingers from one chord shape to another your fingers must be relaxed. When you're pulsing a chord you might want to say to yourself "play", "relax", "play", "relax".

Chord Progressions in the Key of C

In songs the chords follow a progression which usually repeats over and over. Here are four common chord progressions. Play each chord for 4 beats, and then play the next chord for 4 beats. After you've played the last chord repeat from the beginning of the progression. If you're having trouble changing the chord shapes as you play, pulse the chords like this:

- 1) Play the first chord on the downstroke
- 2) Relax your fingers on the upstroke and move your fingers to the next chord
- 3) Play the second chord on the downstroke
- 4) Repeat to the end of the progression.
- 5) Play as slowly as you need to play each chord cleanly.

1	 1	 2 1	 1 3 2	
2	 1	 1 3 2	 1	 2 1
3	 1	 1	 2 1	 1 3 2
4	 1	 2 1	 1 3 2	 2 1

Strum Patterns

A strumming pattern sets the rhythm for a song - just like the drums. Just about every kind of rhythm pattern you'll do can be built from the simple eighth note strum we already learned. Your strumming finger moving up and down in a steady rhythm is the engine for your strum - so it's important to develop a good steady beat with your basic strum.



We'll start strumming with our index finger.

1. Point your finger and extend your thumb.
2. With your arm along the front of the ukulele, point at the head.
3. Bend your index finger to just touch the strings
4. Keep your wrist straight, rotate your arm to brush the strings.

You'll want to start strumming where the neck and body of the ukulele meet. This is the middle of the strings and will provide the most volume (and easiest strum).

Notice the difference in sound on the downstroke (nail) and upstroke (flesh). You'll use this to add texture to your rhythms.

The eighth note strum that we've already learned is the basis for thousands of strums. When you are learning a new strum remember - **"If you can say it, you can play it."** Counting out loud is one of the best ways to learn rhythm patterns. One way to count rhythms is to use the numbers - "one - and - two - and three and four and". Another way is to count "chat - a - noo - ga - chat - a - noo - ga".

d	u	d	u	d	u	d	u
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
chat	a	noo	ga	chat	a	noo	ga

It is important to have a good steady eighth-note strum - this is the "engine" that drives all the other rhythms that you'll do.

There are a couple of techniques you can use to build new rhythms from the eighth note strum. The first technique is to use "dynamics" - varying how loudly we play each strum. Using the eighth note strum we will emphasize every downbeat. This makes a great "train" strum.

D	u	D	u	D	u	D	u
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
CHAT	a	NOO	ga	CHAT	a	NOO	ga

Rather than making the emphasized strum louder, try making the other strums softer - playing softer provides more control of your sound.

Another rhythm using just dynamics is a ‘swing’ rhythm. Use the same eighth note strum, but emphasize just the beats on 2 (or NOO).

d	u	D	u	d	u	D	u
1	&	2	&	3	&	4	&
chat	a	NOO	ga	chat	a	NOO	ga

You can really hear this rhythm if you say chat-a-NOO-ga-chat-a-NOO-ga as you strum.

Along with dynamics you can also choose which strokes to play to make rhythms from the eighth note strum. When you play a quarter note strum your finger is moving in an eighth note strum pattern (d-u-d-u-d-u-d-u) - but you are just missing the strings on the up-stroke (d-d-d-d). You’ll do the same thing to make more complex rhythms. When you practice these types of strums, only say the number (or syllable) for the strokes you hit.

Here’s a simple mixed strum with no dynamics.

d		d		d	u	d	u
1		2		3	&	4	&
chat		noo		chat	a	noo	ga

Here’s a “country” strum. We’ll add some dynamics with an emphasis on the “2”.

d	u	D		d	u	D	u
1	&	2		3	&	4	&
chat	a	NOO		chat	a	noo	ga

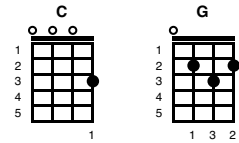
This is a syncopated strum that works well with latin or rock and roll tunes. Note that the emphasis here is on an up-stroke.

d		d	U		u	d	u
1		2	&		&	4	&
chat		noo	GA		a	noo	ga

Combining dynamics with selective strums can produce almost any rhythm you can imagine. It’s important to have a good, steady “engine”. When you start to practice a strum don’t worry about changing chords, pick one chord (or the ZED chord), and just focus on making a good steady rhythm.

Buffalo Gals

Traditional 1844



[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight?
[G] Come out tonight **[C]** come out tonight?
[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight
And **[G]** dance by the light of the **[C]** moon

As **[C]** I was walking down the street
[G] Down the street **[C]** down the street,
A **[C]** pretty little gal I chanced to meet,
Oh **[G]** she was fair to **[C]** see

[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight?
[G] Come out tonight **[C]** come out tonight?
[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight
And **[G]** dance by the light of the **[C]** moon

I **[C]** asked her if she'd stop and talk
[G] Stop and talk **[C]** stop and talk
Her **[C]** feet took up the whole sidewalk
And **[G]** left no room for me

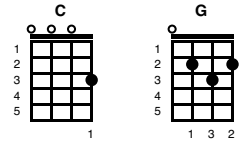
[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight?
[G] Come out tonight **[C]** come out tonight?
[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight
And **[G]** dance by the light of the **[C]** moon

I **[C]** asked her if she'd have a dance
[G] Have a dance **[C]** have a dance
I **[C]** thought that I might have a chance
To **[G]** shake a foot with **[C]** her

[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight?
[G] Come out tonight **[C]** come out tonight?
[C] Buffalo gals, won't you come out tonight
And **[G]** dance by the light of the **[C]** moon

Deep In The Heart Of Texas

Don Swander and June Hershey



[C] The stars at night are big and bright
Deep in the heart of **[G]** Texas
The prairie sky is wide and high
Deep in the heart of **[C]** Texas

[C] The Sage in bloom is like perfume
Deep in the heart of **[G]** Texas
Reminds me of the one I love
Deep in the heart of **[C]** Texas

[C] The cowboys cry ki-yip-pie-yi
Deep in the heart of **[G]** Texas
The rabbits rush around the brush
Deep in the heart of **[C]** Texas

[C] The coyotes wail along the trail
Deep in the heart of **[G]** Texas
The doggies bawl and bawl and bawl
Deep in the heart of **[C]** Texas

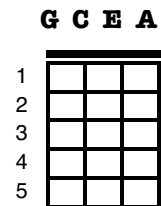
Notes and Tabs

Goals

- Know the notes of the ukulele strings
 - Pluck notes cleanly and clearly with your thumb
 - Use the Worm to practice fingering and plucking
 - Strum and sing two and three-chord songs in the key of C
-

Ukulele Tuning

The notes of the strings on the ukulele we are using are G, C, E and A - this is often referred to as “C” tuning. Strumming the open strings produces a C6 chord. A mnemonic to remember the notes is Godzilla Can Eat Anything. These are the notes you will use to tune your ukulele. This is the most common American tuning for the ukulele (in Canada the most common tuning is F, Bb, D, G - also called “D” tuning). As you have heard from strumming your ukulele, the 4th (top) string is higher than the 3rd string. This is called re-entrant tuning, and helps give the ukulele it’s bright, happy sound.



Listen to the sound of the four strings as you pluck across them slowly. Sing - “My Dog Has Fleas” as you pluck. When you tune your ukulele, sing (or hum) My Dog has Fleas - and pretty quickly you will have the pitch of those 4 notes firmly in your ear.

Plucking the Strings

You can pluck the strings to play melodies, or combine plucking with strumming to combine chords and melodies into what is called chord-melodies. We’ll start by plucking with our thumb. Hold your hand facing the ukulele with your fingers extended - and resting along the top of the body below the neck. Your thumb should be resting on the fingerboard above the 4th string.

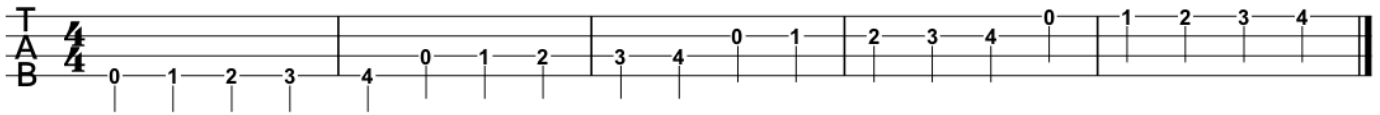
We’ll start plucking on the 4th string.

1. Let your thumb rest on the string - this is “positioning” your thumb
2. Push your thumb **through** the string - so that it rests against the next string.
3. Move your thumb back into position on the string you are plucking.

Go slowly, and strive for a clear, clean tone. The most important part of the movement is getting positioned on the string before you pluck.

The Worm

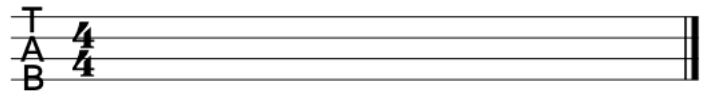
The worm is a great exercise for warming up your fingers and developing a nice clean tone for your plucked notes. It starts on the 4th string, and you press each fret in turn, “worming” your way across the strings.



After you’ve practiced “worming” up the strings you can worm your way back down. This a great way to start a ukulele session - even if you’re just going to play chords. It limbers up your fingers.

Ukulele Tabs

TABS are a way to write out tunes for the ukulele. You do not need to know musical notation. If you look at a TAB the four lines represent the 4 strings of the ukulele, with the 4th string at the bottom and the first string at the top. You can think of it as if you’re looking down at the strings as you hold the ukulele.



The notes you play are indicated by numbers on the lines. The number is the fret you finger for that note. Here’s a tab with some notes indicated. A zero (0) indicates that you play that string without pressing on any frets (we call it an open string). A good rule of thumb when you’re starting to play TABS is to use the finger indicated by the number to play that note. So, if the number is “2”, use your second finger. Use your



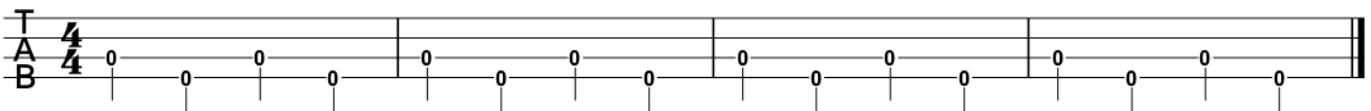
thumb to pluck the strings as you play this tab slowly.

Are you sleeping - TAB

The Ostinado

Short repeated patterns in music are called ostinado - which comes from the Italian from obstinate. Which is what an ostinado should be. They are a great way to practice tone and to work on developing a steady beat in your plucking.

Pluck the 3rd string and 4th string back and forth. Keep a steady beat and focus on plucking through the strings. Here’s the TAB for this ostinado.



Are You Sleeping - TAB with Ostinado

You can use the ostinado as an accompaniment for a plucked melody. The top TAB is the melody for Are You Sleeping and the bottom TAB is the ostinado as an accompaniment. Play this with a friend.

The image shows two guitar TAB staves. The top staff is for the melody and the bottom staff is for the ostinato accompaniment. Both are in 4/4 time. The top staff has four measures: Measure 1: 0, 2, 0, 0; Measure 2: 0, 2, 0, 0; Measure 3: 0, 1, 3; Measure 4: 0, 1, 3. The bottom staff has four measures: Measure 1: 0, 0, 0, 0; Measure 2: 0, 0, 0, 0; Measure 3: 0, 0, 0, 0; Measure 4: 0, 0, 0, 0.

If you have 2 friends to play with - have one person play the C chord - strumming on beats 1 and 4.

You can also play an ostinado instead of strumming when you're playing songs with a group. Just us the same back and forth pattern, 3rd string-4th string, and make the chord changes like you would if you were strumming. If you're playing with a group this is a nice way to add some texture to the music.

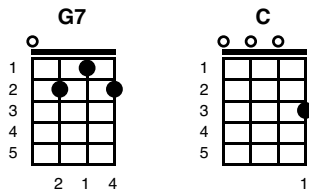
Dream Baby

Cindy Walker

First Sung Note: B

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=txfVKHMIOy8>

Key of G
100 BPM in 4/4



[G7] Sweet dream baby

[G7] Sweet dream baby

[C] Sweet dream baby

[G7] How long must I [C] dream

[G7] Dream baby got me dreaming sweet dreams

[G7] The whole day through

[G7] Dream baby got me dreaming sweet dreams

[G7] Night time too

[C] I love you and I'm dreaming of you

[C] But that won't do

[G7] Dream baby make me stop my dreaming

[G7] You can make my dreams come [C] true

Repeat 3 Times

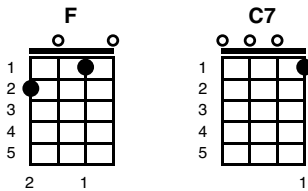
Stay All Night, Stay A Little Longer

Bob Wills & Tommy Duncan

First Sung Note: C

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkjG9-03lhw>

Key of F
100 BPM in 4/4



[F] You ought to see my Blue Eyed Sally
She lives way down on Shin- [C7] bone [F] Alley
Number on the gate the number on the door
The next house over is the [C7] grocery [F] store

[F] Stay all night stay a little longer
[C7] Dance all night dance a little longer
[F] Pull off your coat throw it in the corner
[C7] Don't see why you can't stay a little [F] longer

[F] Can't go home if you're going by the mill
Cause the bridge washed out at the [C7] bottom of the [F] hill
Big Creek's up Little Creek's level
Plow my corn with a [C7] double [F] shovel

[F] Stay all night stay a little longer
[C7] Dance all night dance a little longer
[F] Pull off your coat throw it in the corner
[C7] Don't see why you can't stay a little [F] longer

[F] Sitting in the window singing to my love
Slop bucket fell from the [C7] window up [F] above
Mule and the grasshopper eating ice cream
Mule got sick so they laid [C7] him on the [F] beam

[F] Stay all night stay a little longer
[C7] Dance all night dance a little longer
[F] Pull off your coat throw it in the corner
[C7] Don't see why you can't stay a little [F] longer

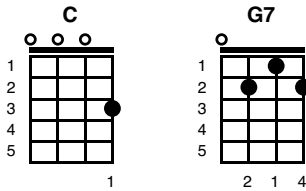
How Much is That Doggie In The Window

Bob Merrill - 1952

First Sung Note: G

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2AkLE4X-bbU>

Key of C
100 BPM in 3/4



How [C] much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow.
The one with the waggledy [C] tail.
How much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow,
I do hope that doggie's for [C] sale.

I [C] must take a trip to Cali - [G7] forn - ia
And leave my poor sweetheart a - [C] lone
If she has a dog she won't be [G7] lone - some
And the doggie will have a good [C] home.

How [C] much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow.
The one with the waggledy [C] tail.
How much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow,
I do hope that doggie's for [C] sale.

I [C] read in the papers there are [G7] rob - bers
With flashlights that shine in the [C] dark
My love needs a doggie to protect [G7] her
And scare them away with one [C] bark.

How [C] much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow.
The one with the waggledy [C] tail.
How much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow,
I do hope that doggie's for [C] sale.

I [C] don't want a bunny or a [G7] kit - ty
I don't want a parrot that [C] talks
I don't want a bowl of little [G7] fishes
You can't take a goldfish for [C] walks

How [C] much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow.
The one with the waggledy [C] tail.
How much is that doggie in the [G7] win - dow,
I do hope that doggie's for [C] sale.

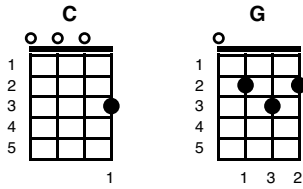
Shortnin Bread

Traditional

First Sung Note: C

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0_1qwxZGDE

Key of C
100 BPM in 4/4



[C] Three little babies lyin' in the bed
Two were sick and the [G] other half [C] dead
[C] Called for the doctor, the doctor said
Give those babies some [G] shortnin' [C] bread"

[C] Mamma's little baby loves shortnin', shortnin'
Mamma's little baby loves [G] shortnin' [C] bread
[C] Mamma's little baby loves shortnin', shortnin'
Mamma's little baby loves [G] shortnin' [C] bread

[C] Put on the skillet put on the lid
Mamma's going to make a little [G] shortnin' [C] bread
[C] That's not all she's going to do
Mamma's going to make a little [G] coffee [C] too

[C] Mamma's little baby loves shortnin', shortnin'
Mamma's little baby loves [G] shortnin' [C] bread
[C] Mamma's little baby loves shortnin', shortnin'
Mamma's little baby loves [G] shortnin' [C] bread

[C] Go in the kitchen, lift up the lid
Fill my pockets with [G] shortnin' [C] bread
[C] Stole the skillet, stole the lid
Stole the gal making [G] shortnin' [C] bread

[C] Mamma's little baby loves shortnin', shortnin'
Mamma's little baby loves [G] shortnin' [C] bread
[C] Mamma's little baby loves shortnin', shortnin'
Mamma's little baby loves [G] shortnin' [C] bread

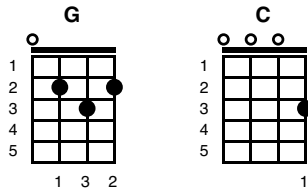
Green Green Rocky Road

Traditional

First Sung Note: G

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YME1jiH3EPE>

Key of C
100 BPM in 4/4



[G] When I go to baltimore
[G] Got no carpet on my floor
[G] Come along and follow me
[G] We'll go down in history

[G] Green green [C] rocky [G] road
[G] Prome-[C]-nade in [G] green
[G] Tell me who d'you love
[G] Tell me who d'you love

[G] See that crow up in the sky
[G] He don't crow nor can he fly
[G] He can't walk no can he run
[G] He's black paint splattered on the sun

[G] Green green [C] rocky [G] road
[G] Prome-[C]-nade in [G] green
[G] Tell me who d'you love
[G] Tell me who d'you love

[G] Little miss jane runnin' to the ball
[G] Don't you stumble don't you fall
[G] Don't you sing and don't you shout
[G] When I sing come runnin' out

[G] Green green [C] rocky [G] road
[G] Prome-[C]-nade in [G] green
[G] Tell me who d'you love
[G] Tell me who d'you love

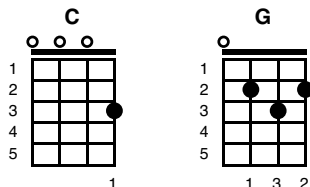
Jambalaya

Hank Williams - 1952

First Sung Note: E

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?>

Key of C
100 BPM in 4/4



[NC] Good-bye [C] Joe, me gotta go, me oh [G] my oh
Me gotta go pole the pirogue down the [C] bayou
My Yvonne, the sweetest one, me oh [G] my oh
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou (STOP)

[NC] Jamba[C]laya and a crawfish pie and filet [G] gumbo
'Cause tonight I'm gonna see my ma cher [C] amio
Pick guitar, fill fruit jar and be [G] gay-o
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou (STOP)

[NC] Thibo[C]deaux, Fontainenot, the place is [G] buzzin'
Kinfolk come to see Yvonne by the [C] dozen
Dress in style and go hog wild, me oh [G] my oh
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou (STOP)

[NC] Jamba[C]laya and a crawfish pie and filet [G] gumbo
'Cause tonight I'm gonna see my ma cher [C] amio
Pick guitar, fill fruit jar and be [G] gay-o
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou (STOP)

[NC] Settle [C] down, far from town, get me a [G] pirogue
And I'll catch all the fish in the [C] bayou
Swap my mon to buy Yvonne what she [G] need-o
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou (STOP)

[NC] Jamba[C]laya and a crawfish pie and filet [G] gumbo
'Cause tonight I'm gonna see my ma cher [C] amio
Pick guitar, fill fruit jar and be [G] gay-o
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou (STOP)

(slower and sing higher on last bayou)

[G] Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the [C] bayou

Austin Ukulele Info

Tuesday Ukes

<http://tuesdayukes.org/>

Every Tuesday at 7:00p.m.
Hancock Recreation Center
811 E 41st St, Austin, TX

Austin Ukulele Society

<https://austinukulelesociety.com/>

Second Thursday of each month - 7:00pm
Memorial United Methodist Church
6100 Berkman Drive, Austin, TX
In the school at the back of the church - just follow the ukes
Their web page has other ukulele group and events - check them out!

Places to Buy a Ukulele

Strait Music - <https://www.straitmusic.com/c-2-ukuleles.aspx>

Fiddler's Green - <http://www.fiddlersgreenmusicshop.com/>

Austin Bazaar - <https://www.austinbazaar.com/> (Online only)

Ukulele Web Sites for Beginner Lessons

Jake Shimabukuro :

<https://www.jakeshimabukuro.com/home/beginner-ukulele-lessons/>

Will Grove White :

<https://willgrovewhite.com/learning-to-play-the-ukulele-lesson-one/>

Cynthia Lin :

<https://www.youtube.com/user/cynthialinmusic>

Jim Deville :

<http://www.playukulelebyear.com/>

Live Ukulele :

<https://liveukulele.com/lessons/for-beginners/>