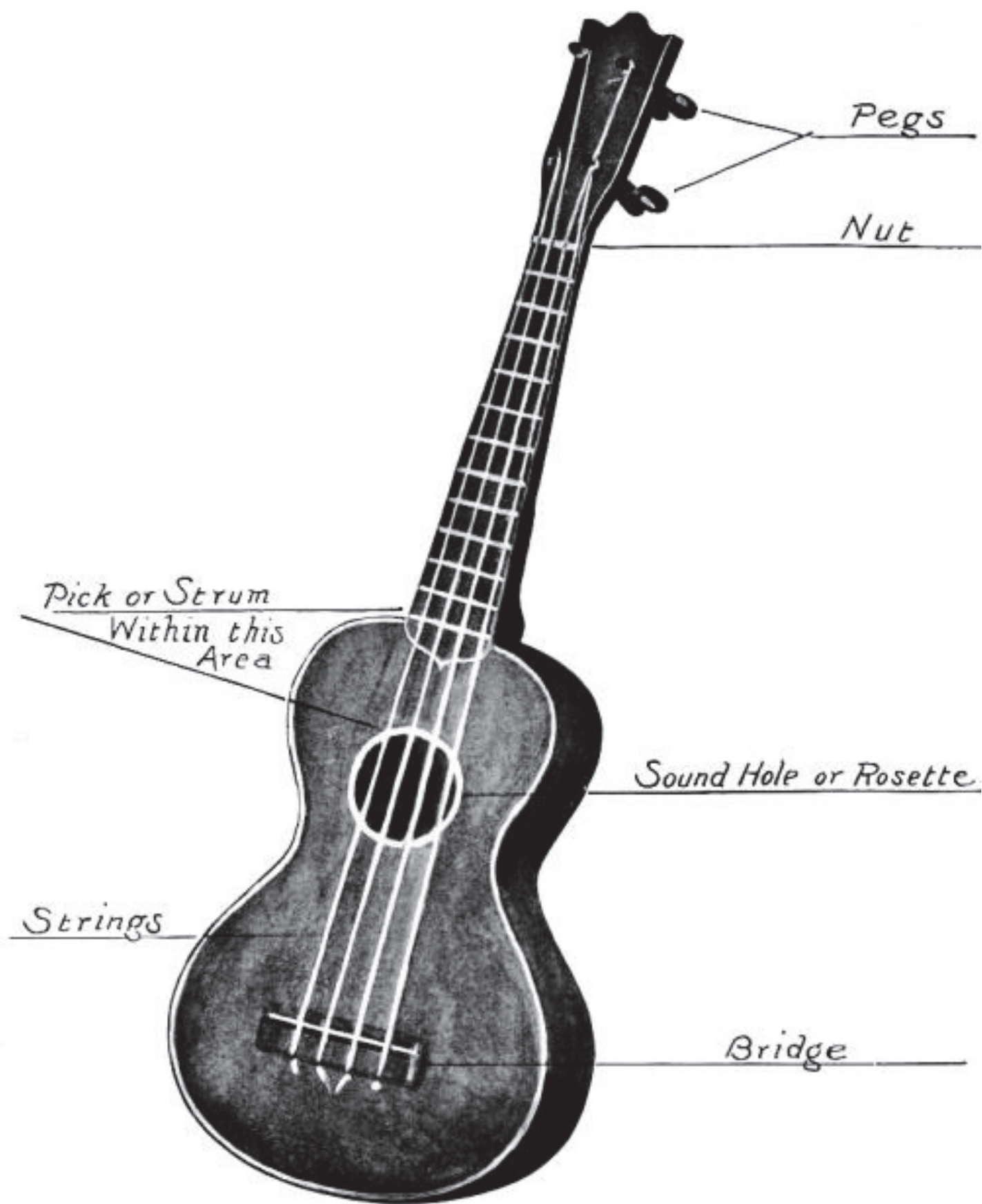


THE Kamiki Ukulele Method

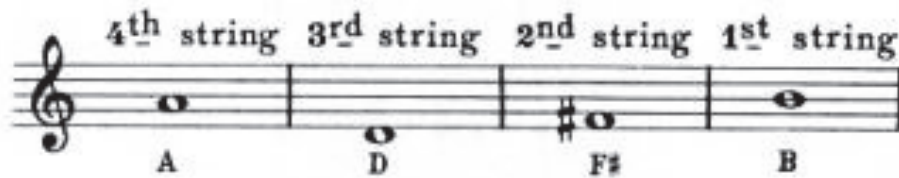


J. Emmett Cow

MADE IN
USA



How to tune the Ukulele.



The open strings can be tuned to the piano by following the above diagram. Another method is to tune the D string to middle D on the piano, then, stopping the D string at the 4th fret, tune the F# string in unison; next, stop the F# string at the 3rd fret and tune the A string in unison; following the same system, stop the F# string at the 5th fret and tune the B string in unison.

The string must be stopped right behind the frets not on them.

How to string the Ukulele.

For the First String use Banjo 3rd string
 For the Second String use Violin E string
 For the Third String use Violin A string
 For the Fourth String use Banjo 3rd string

To hold the Ukulele.

The left arm should be thrown well forward, holding the Ukulele between the thumb and joint of the forefinger, the tip of the thumb resting on the side next to the A string near the first fret, with the first finger on the side of the B string.

The middle of the right forearm should press the back of the Ukulele to the body, holding it firmly so that it may be played either standing or sitting. In order to get the best tones from the instrument, great pains should be taken to hold it exactly in the manner described above.

Scales for the Ukulele

4th string | 3rd string | 2nd string | 1st string

Frets 0 2 3 0 2 3 1 3 0 1 3 5 6 8 10 12

A B C D E F G A B C D E F G A B

D MAJOR PRINCIPAL SCALE

3rd string | 2nd string | 1st string

Frets 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3 5 7 8 10 12

D E F G A B C D E F G A B

Diagram of Fingerboard

Notes on the 1st string

Notes on the 2nd string

Notes on the 3rd string

Notes on the 4th string

Frets 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Notes played on the A or 4th string are written an octave lower to avoid confusion in reading

Chromatic Scale

3rd string | 2nd string | 1st string

Frets 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Signatures and Names of the Principal Major and Minor Keys


| | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| C major A minor | G major E minor | D major B minor | A major F# minor | E major C# minor |
| B major G# minor | F major D minor | Bb major G minor | Eb major C minor | Ab major F minor |

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

It is necessary that the student should be acquainted with the duration of musical notation.

The relative value of the notes is best shown by the following arrangement:


Notes are divided into *Bars* by single or double lines drawn across the staff.

One line  is placed after each bar. Each bar contains the same number or value of notes, and must last precisely the same length of time.

Seven characters determine the value of notes, seven the value of rests.

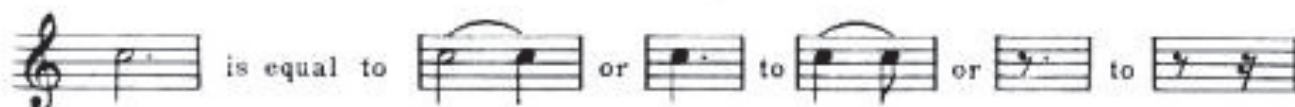
FORMS OF DIFFERENT NOTES AND RESTS





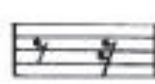
Whole note Half note Quarter note Eighth note Sixteenth note 32^d note 64th note



Whole rest Half rest Quarter rest Eighth rest Sixteenth rest 32^d rest 64th rest

A *Dot* placed after any note increases its value one half. Thus



is equal to  or  to  or  to 

COMPARATIVE TABLE

showing the Relative Value of Notes

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 Whole Note |  |
| equals | |
| 2 Half Notes |  |
| equal | |
| 4 Quarter Notes |  |
| equal | |
| 8 Eighth Notes |  |
| equal | |
| 16 Sixteenth Notes |  |
| and so on. | |

The Strokes

The strokes are made with the first or index finger, which must be perfectly limp, and as though it had no bone in it whatever. It must hang downward over the strings using the nail for the down stroke and the cushion for the up stroke.

The Roll Strokes

The downward roll. A sharp quick flick of the strings with the fingernails and the cushion of the thumb will give the desired tone. It is essential that absolute flexibility of the wrist be attained, and the exercises which follow must be assiduously practiced to bring this about. The downward roll is made by striking the strings with the nails of the 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st fingers respectively and followed by the cushion of the thumb.

The Upward Roll. This is just the reversed of the down roll, using the nail of the thumb and the cushion of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th fingers.

To much importance cannot be attached to acquiring flexibility of the wrist movement, as it is the whole secret of correct technique.

The left hand fingering is indicated by figures alongside the notes.

- 1 First or index finger
- 2 Second finger
- 3 Third finger
- 4 Fourth finger
- 0 Open string

The Right hand indications are

- Λ down stroke
- V up stroke
- ∩ downward roll
- ∪ upward roll
- × Thumb
- . First finger
- .. Second finger

EXERCISES EXPLAINING THE ROLLS AND STROKES ⁷

COMMON STROKE

Up and down with the first finger, using the nail for the down stroke and the cushion for the up stroke.



DOWNWARD ROLL

Keep the fingers slightly apart, using the nails of the 4th, 3^d, 2^d and 1st fingers respectively and followed by the cushion of the thumb.



UPWARD ROLL

This is just the reverse of the downward roll. The thumb nail begins to roll up, followed by the cushions of the 1st, 2^d, 3^d and 4th fingers.



RAGTIME STROKE

Using the thumb and first finger.



WALTZ STROKE AND ROLL



SPANISH STROKE

Using the thumb for the down stroke and the first finger for the up stroke.



Notes on A or 4th String

Notes on the A String sound one octave higher than written

Four staves of musical notation for the A or 4th string. Each staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first and third staves have an 'x' below the first measure. The exercises consist of quarter notes and eighth notes with various fingering numbers (0, 2, 3) and slurs.

Notes on D or 3rd String

Two staves of musical notation for the D or 3rd string. Each staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first staff has an 'x' below the first measure. The exercises consist of quarter notes and eighth notes with various fingering numbers (0, 2, 3) and slurs.

Notes on F# or 2nd String

Two staves of musical notation for the F# or 2nd string. Each staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The exercises consist of quarter notes and eighth notes with various fingering numbers (0, 1, 3) and slurs.

Notes on B or 1st String

Two staves of musical notation for the B or 1st string. Each staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The exercises consist of quarter notes and eighth notes with various fingering numbers (0, 1, 3) and slurs.

SCALE AND EXERCISES IN KEY OF C

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 4th String | 3rd String | 2nd String | 1st String | 2nd String | 3rd String |
| | | | | | |
| Frets 3 | 0 2 3 | 1 3 | 0 1 3 5 3 1 0 | 3 1 | 3 2 0 |
| Notes C | D E F | G A | B C D E | | |

Count three

2nd String | 1st String | 2nd String | 3rd String | 4th String

Fingerings: 1 3 0 1 3 5 7 8 7 5 3 1 0 3 1 0 2 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0

Hawaiian Boy

KAMIKI

Count 1 & 2 3 1 & 2 3

3rd Str. 2nd Str. 1st Str. 4th Str.

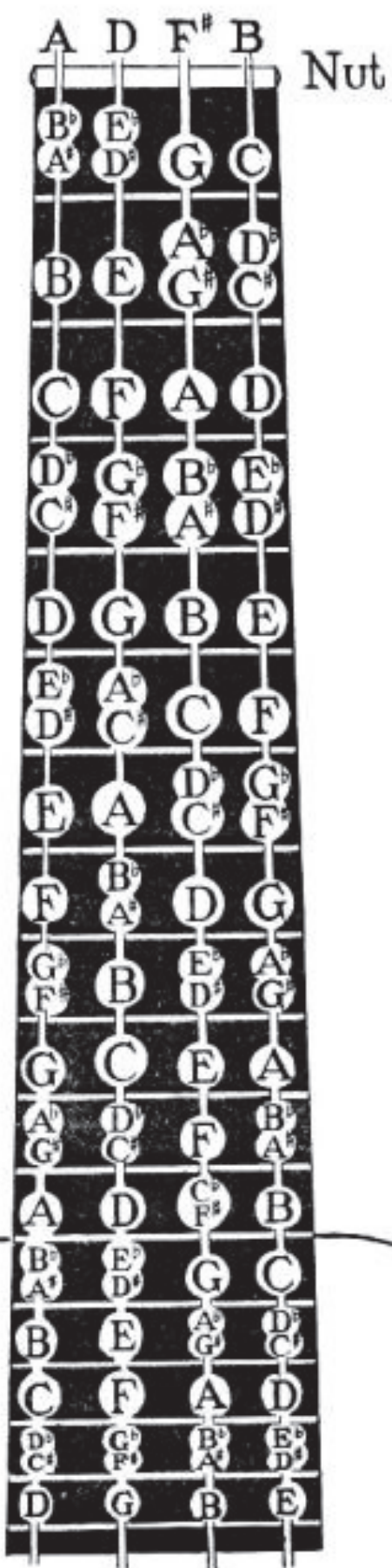
0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 4

Waikalulu

W. J. KAMIKI

The main musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff includes rhythmic markings above the notes: a colon (:) above the first note, a dot (.) above the second, an 'x' above the third, another colon (:) above the fourth, a dot (.) above the fifth, an 'x' above the sixth, a colon (:) above the seventh, a dot (.) above the eighth, and another colon (:) above the ninth. The subsequent staves contain the melodic and harmonic progression of the piece, ending with a double bar line.

Ukulele Fingerboard

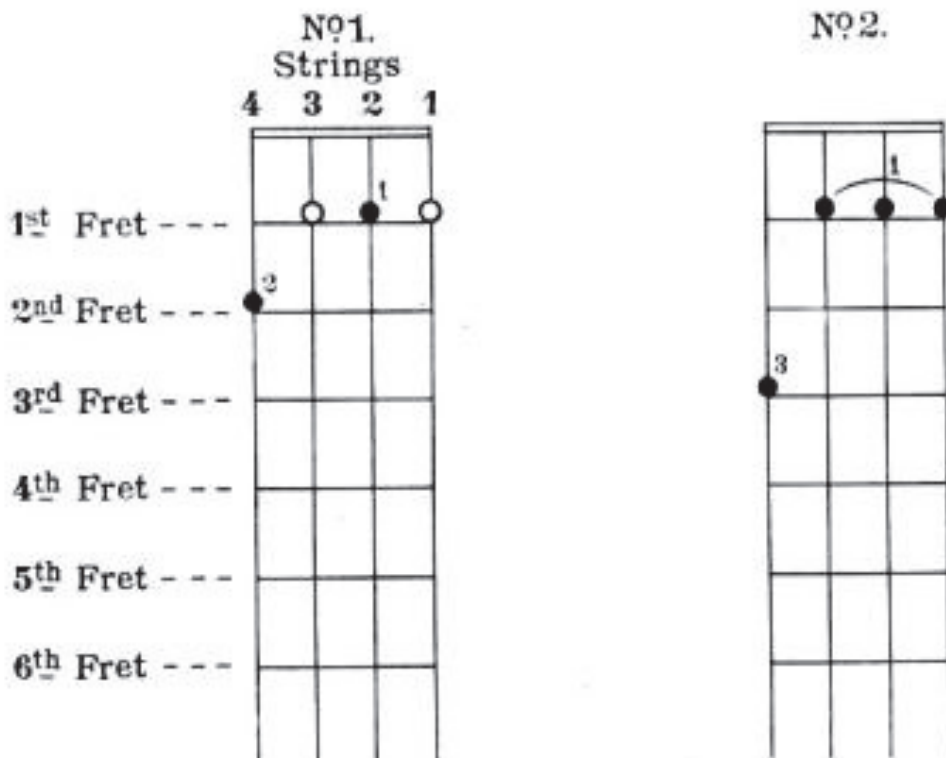


Can be cut out and pasted
on fingerboard if desired

Explanation of the Diagram Chords

The four vertical lines represent the strings of the Ukulele, and the horizontal lines represent the first six frets of the finger-board.

The string on the right is termed the first, and is on the lower end of the finger-board when held in position for playing.



The black dot ● indicates where the string is to be stopped, and the numbers indicate the fingers of the left hand. When a string is to be played open (without being touched with fingers of the left hand) the sign is thus ○.

In illustration (number 1) the fourth string is stopped at the 2nd fret, using the 2nd finger. The 3rd string is played open, the 2nd string is stopped at the 1st fret, using the 1st finger, and the 1st string is played open. Always place the fingers behind the frets, not on them.

Illustration (number 2) shows the barre ● ● ● in which one finger stops or presses two or more strings.

Example: The first, second and third strings are stopped by the first finger at the first fret. The fourth string is stopped by the third finger at the third fret.

Chords in D major

A musical staff in the key of D major (two sharps) showing four chords: D, G, A 7th, and D. Below each chord name is a guitar fretboard diagram. The D chord diagram shows the 2nd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 1st string fretted at the 2nd fret. The G chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 3rd fret and the 1st string at the 2nd fret. The A 7th chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 2nd fret, the 1st string at the 2nd fret, and the 4th string at the 7th fret. The final D chord diagram is identical to the first.

Chords in B minor

A musical staff in the key of B minor (two sharps) showing four chords: B min, E min, F# 7th, and B min. Below each chord name is a guitar fretboard diagram. The B min chord diagram shows the 2nd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 1st string fretted at the 2nd fret. The E min chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 3rd fret and the 1st string at the 2nd fret. The F# 7th chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 2nd fret, the 1st string at the 2nd fret, and the 4th string at the 7th fret. The final B min chord diagram is identical to the first.

Modulations in Key of D

A musical staff in the key of D major showing a sequence of seven chords: D, D 7th, G, G min, D, A 7th, and D. Below each chord name is a guitar fretboard diagram. The first D chord diagram shows the 2nd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 1st string fretted at the 2nd fret. The D 7th chord diagram shows the 2nd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 1st string fretted at the 2nd fret and the 4th string at the 7th fret. The G chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 3rd fret and the 1st string at the 2nd fret. The G min chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 3rd fret and the 1st string at the 2nd fret. The second D chord diagram is identical to the first. The A 7th chord diagram shows the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings open, with the 2nd string fretted at the 2nd fret, the 1st string at the 2nd fret, and the 4th string at the 7th fret. The final D chord diagram is identical to the first.

Chords in G major

Chords in G major

G C D 7th G

The first section shows four chords in G major: G, C, D 7th, and G. Above each chord name is a musical staff in G major (one sharp) showing the chord's notes. Below each name is a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings: G (2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3), C (3, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0), D 7th (0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 0), and G (2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3).

Chords in E minor

Chords in E minor

E minor A min B 7th E min

The second section shows four chords in E minor: E minor, A minor, B 7th, and E minor. Above each chord name is a musical staff in E minor (two sharps) showing the chord's notes. Below each name is a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings: E minor (2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0), A minor (0, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0), B 7th (1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0), and E minor (2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0).

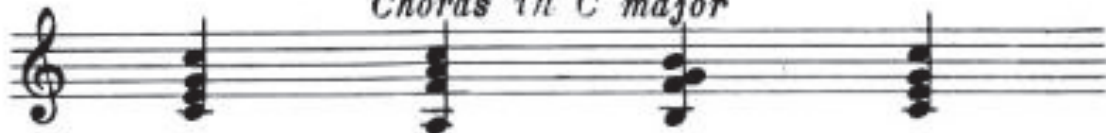
Modulations in Key of G

Modulations in Key of G

G G 7th C C min G D 7th G

The third section shows seven chords in the key of G: G, G 7th, C, C minor, G, D 7th, and G. Above each chord name is a musical staff in G major showing the chord's notes. Below each name is a guitar fretboard diagram with fingerings: G (2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3), G 7th (2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3), C (3, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0), C min (3, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0), G (2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3), D 7th (0, 2, 3, 2, 1, 0), and G (2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 3).

Chords in C major

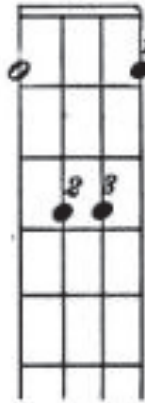


C

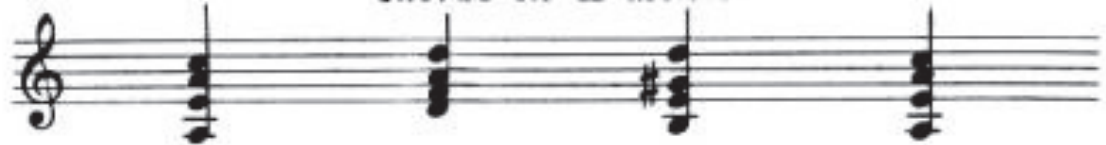
F

G 7th

C



Chords in A minor

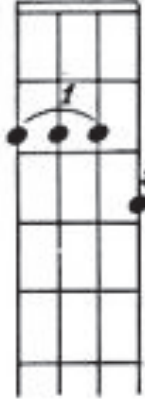


A minor

D min

E 7th

A min



Modulations in Key of C



C

C 7th

F

F min

C

G 7th

C



Chords in A major

Chords in A major

A D E 7th A

The first section shows four chords in A major: A, D, E 7th, and A. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Below each staff is a guitar fretboard diagram showing the chord's fingering. The A chord is shown in two positions: one with the open string and one with the 5th fret. The D chord is shown with the open string. The E 7th chord is shown with the 5th fret. The final A chord is shown with the 5th fret. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for the fingers. A dynamic marking 'f' is present for the A and E 7th chords.

Chords in F# minor

Chords in F# minor

F# minor B minor C# 7th F# minor

The second section shows four chords in F# minor: F# minor, B minor, C# 7th, and F# minor. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Below each staff is a guitar fretboard diagram showing the chord's fingering. The F# minor chord is shown in two positions: one with the open string and one with the 5th fret. The B minor chord is shown with the open string. The C# 7th chord is shown with the 5th fret. The final F# minor chord is shown with the 5th fret. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for the fingers.

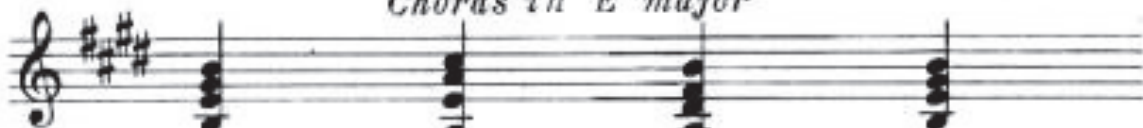
Modulations in Key of A

Modulations in Key of A

A A 7th D D minor A E 7th A

The third section shows seven chords illustrating modulations in the key of A: A, A 7th, D, D minor, A, E 7th, and A. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Below each staff is a guitar fretboard diagram showing the chord's fingering. The A chord is shown in two positions: one with the open string and one with the 5th fret. The A 7th chord is shown with the open string. The D chord is shown with the open string. The D minor chord is shown with the 5th fret. The final A chord is shown with the 5th fret. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated for the fingers. A dynamic marking 'f' is present for the A and D minor chords.

Chords in E major

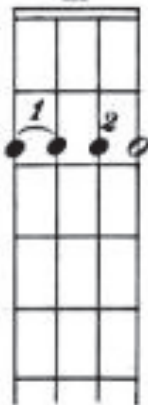
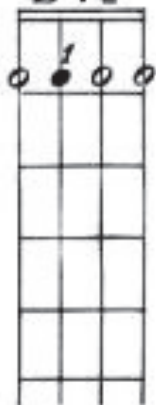
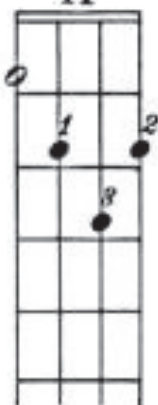
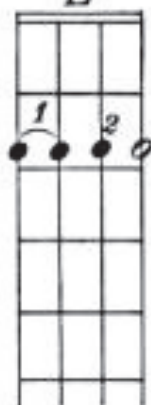


E

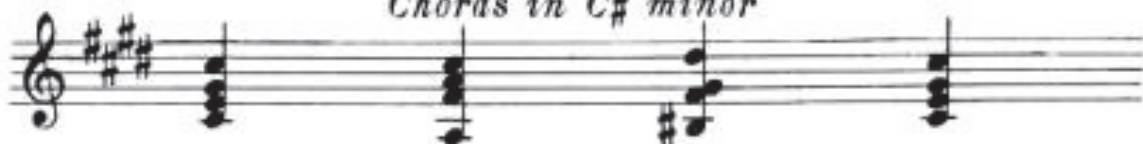
A

B 7th

E



Chords in C# minor

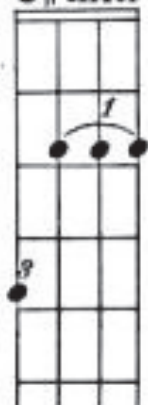
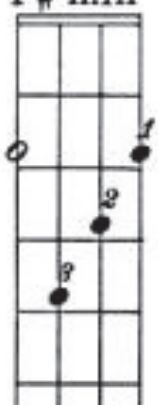
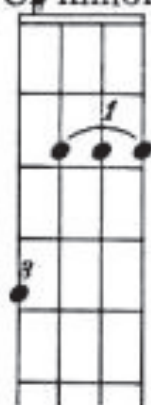


C# minor

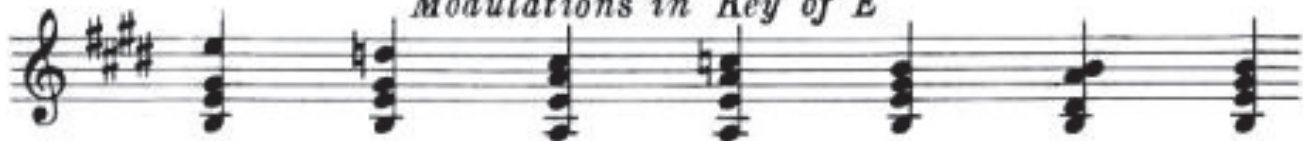
F# min

G# 7th

C# min



Modulations in Key of E



E

E 7th

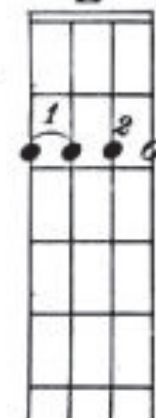
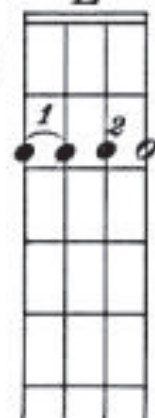
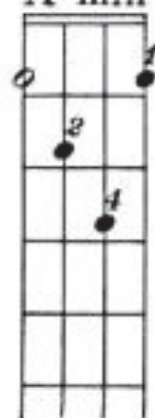
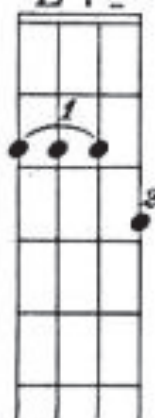
A

A min

E

B 7th

E



Chords in F major

This section shows four chords in F major. At the top, a treble clef staff with a B-flat key signature contains the notes for each chord: F (F4, A4, C5), Bb (Bb3, D4, F4), C 7th (F4, G4, Bb4, C5), and F (F4, A4, C5). Below each staff is a guitar diagram. The first diagram for F shows an open string on the 1st fret and fingers 2, 3, and 1 on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings respectively. The second diagram for Bb shows fingers 3, 1, and 2 on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings. The third diagram for C 7th shows an open string on the 1st fret and fingers 3, 2, and 4 on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings. The fourth diagram for F is identical to the first.

Chords in D minor

This section shows four chords in D minor. At the top, a treble clef staff with a B-flat key signature contains the notes for each chord: D minor (D4, F4, A4), G min (Bb3, D4, F4), A 7th (D4, E4, G4, A4), and D min (D4, F4, A4). Below each staff is a guitar diagram. The first diagram for D minor shows fingers 3, 1, and 2 on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings. The second diagram for G min shows fingers 3, 4, and 1 on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th strings. The third diagram for A 7th shows an open string on the 1st fret and fingers 2, 1, and 3 on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th strings. The fourth diagram for D min is identical to the first.

Chords in B \flat



B \flat

E \flat

F 7th

B \flat



Chords in G minor

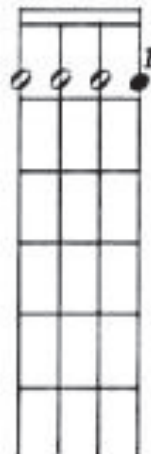


G min

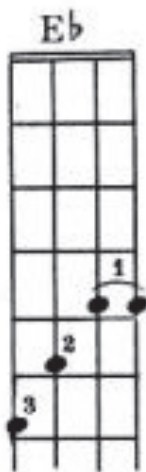
C min

D 7th

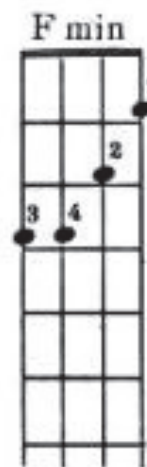
G min



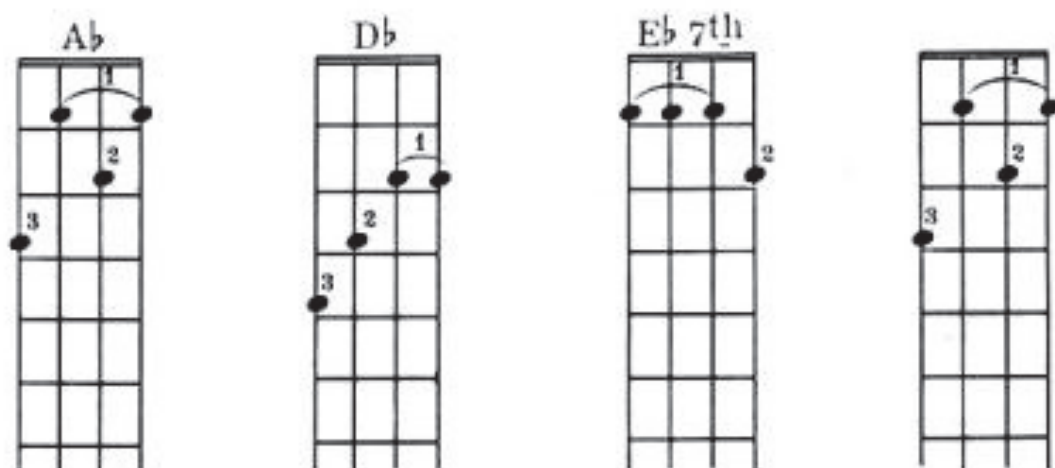
Chords in E^b major



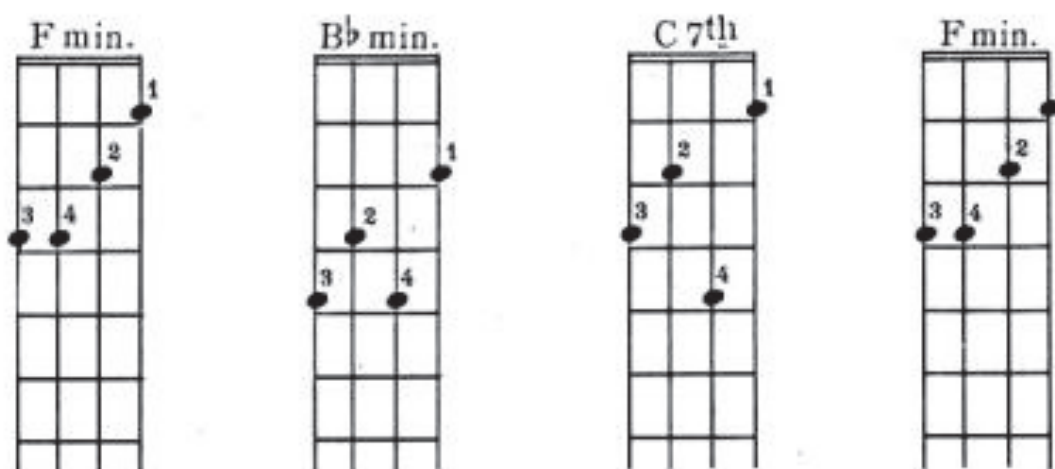
Chords in C minor








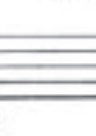


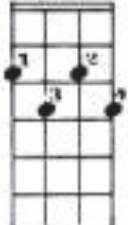
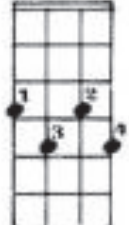

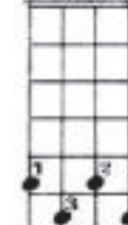
Chords in A^b major



Chords in F minor



DIMINISHED SEVENTH CHORDS and their Inversions

| 1 st Series | | | Inversions | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
|  A Dim |  A# Dim |  B Dim |  A Dim |  A# Dim |  B Dim |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

AUGMENTED FIFTH CHORDS

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  C 1 |  Db 2 |  D 3 |  Eb 4 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  E 1 |  F 2 |  Gb 3 |  G 4 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  Ab 1 |  A 2 |  Bb 3 |  B 4 |
|  |  |  |  |

The above diagrams show Twelve Augmented 5th Chords; Practically there are only four, and for this reason we have marked above each chord, its name and a number - You will notice that all chords of a same number, although written differently, are played exactly alike.