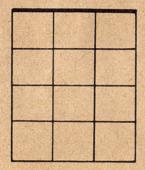


HERE'S HOW TO PLAY IN 30 MINUTES



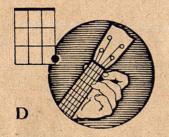
Look at the instrument diagram opposite and learn the names of the different parts. Your pegs are of a new non slip type. Your strings are of the new monofilament nylon material. You can get fresh supplies of gut or nylon strings from any music shop. The raised frets are to make your notes, whilst the position marks will help you find your way on the fingerboard. Now look at the adjacent diagram. It represents the top of the instrument when held facing you.

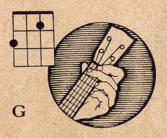
The vertical lines are the four strings. The horizontal lines are the frets. The thick horizontal line at the top is the nut.

The notes are made by pressing the strings down behind the rets with the fingers of the left hand; this is called "stopping" the strings. Sometimes it is not necessary to "stop" a string and the note is made by the nut; this is called an "open" string.

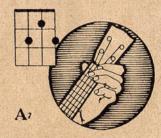
On the next page you will find diagrams like this, but the strings to be "stopped" are marked. When we strike right across the four strings with the right-hand fingers or felt plectrum, we sound a combination of notes known as a chord. With only three finger "shapes" we can produce the chords which will accompany hundreds of beautiful folk tunes.

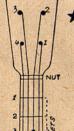
Get to know your instrument and it will be a good friend to you Remember it is a fine musical instrument and is worthy of care. It will stand more abuse than most instruments, but don't expose it to extreme heat or drop it on the floor!





Learn three "shapes" to accompany many tunes. "D" is 3rd finger, 1st string. "G" is fingers I and 2 on strings 2 and 4. "A7" is fingers 3, I, 2 on strings I, 2, 3.





CHECK YOUR TUNING!

Tune third string tight enough for good tone. Stop third string at fourth fret and tune second string to this sound. Stop second string at fifth fret and tune first string to this sound. Stop second string at third fret and tune fourth string to this sound.



diagram shows how to tune from prano left hand note is middle C.

NOW YOU CAN PLAY A SONG

First be sure you have practised changing from one chord to another. Next memorise the names of the chords—D, G and A7. Below you will find the words of a song that everyone knows. Underneath the words you have heavy black letters showing you where to change the chord names Strum the chord where shown by the black horizontal stroke

De	Camp-town	dar-kies	sing	this	song	39 /
	D 2-	3 4	3	b	7 3	
	Doo dah		doo	dah		
	A7 >	3 4	5	1	7-0	
De	Camp-town D	race tro	ick fi	ve m	iles loi -	ng -
	Dah	doo dah	day			
	A7 }	71	9	D		
	Gwine	to ride	all	nigh	t	
	D ¿	20	81	77		i i
	and the second second	to ride		ay	1	
	G -	\$ a	D	+	261	
		money •	n a b	ob ta	il nag	
	D .	- 9-9		D		
		dy bet				
	A7 -	172	D		2	

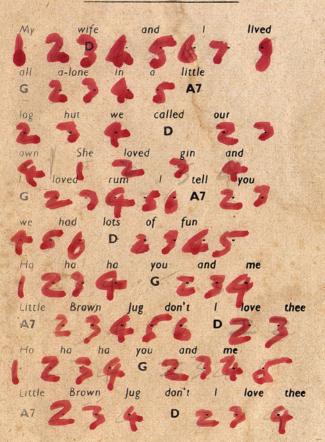
MY BONNIE LIES OVER THE OCEAN

Bring back bring back oh DZ-345/6 G	
bring back my bon-nie to me to me A7 D - A7 D	2
bring back bring back oh D G	No. of the last of
bring back my bonnie to me	
SWANEE RIVER	
Way down upon the Swanee River D 2 A7 2 D 2 - G	
Far far a-way D A7	
there's where my heart is	
Wandering ever	
There's where the old folks stay D A7 D -	

TAVERN IN THE TOWN

There D	ls -	a .	tavern	3	the	town
In	the		town	And		
there	ту	true	love	sits	him	down
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					▲7
sits	hlo	,	down	• An	d 💰	*;
	• •		•		• •	
drinks D	• 1	hls	win	e .	mid •	
laughter G		care		and T	free	ing •
9						
and	nev	100	neve	er	•	
						•
thinks	of •	m D				

LITTLE BROWN JUG



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