

THE *Nicomede Edition*
BY WORLD'S CELEBRATED WRITERS

The NICK LUCAS *Plectrum Guitar* METHOD

VOLUME 1



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The Nicomede Edition

BY WORLDS CELEBRATED WRITERS



The

NICK LUCAS GUITAR METHOD

for

PLECTRUM PLAYING

Complete in Three Volumes

• Contents •

	PAGE		PAGE
Introduction	2	The Elevator Girl— <i>Solo</i>	32
Rudiments	3	Plectrum Study	33
Open String Exercises	5	Speedboat	33
Duet	6	Scale of E Minor	34
Reading Notes on Strings	7	Bombay	34
Duet	8	Over the Ocean— <i>Solo</i>	35
Duet	9	Cut Time	36
Puzzle Tune	10	Chords in Cut Time	37
Guitar Solo	11	The Cannonade— <i>Solo</i>	38
Unnamed Number	12	Scale of D Major	39
Student to Name— <i>Solo</i>	13	Chords	39
Whole and Half Notes	14	Row Your Boat	39
Three-Four Time	15	Little Actress— <i>Solo</i>	40
Chords	16	Gliding the Pick	41
Screen Girl— <i>Solo</i>	17	Chromatic Scale	41
Eighth Notes and Rests	18	Arpeggio Strokes	42
Two-Four Time	19	The Tremolo	43
Come Along— <i>Duet</i>	20	Benjamin Blues— <i>Duet</i>	44
Unnamed Numbers	21	Scale of B Minor	46
Tuning	22	Triplets	47
Sixteenth Notes	23	Scale of A Major	48
Cider Barrel Polka	24	The March King— <i>Solo</i>	49
Scale of A Minor	25	Solos	50
Dream Girl	25	Syncopation	52
Old Black Joe— <i>Solo</i>	26	Modulations	53
Honey Bee— <i>Solo</i>	27	Rudy— <i>Duet</i>	54
Duet in C	28	Six-Eight Time	56
Chord Study	28	At the Races— <i>Solo</i>	57
Scale of G Major	29	Dotted Eighth Notes	58
Broken Chords	30	Scale of F Major	60
Test March	31	The Dancer— <i>Solo</i>	61
Waltz Study	31	Dancing Lights— <i>Duet</i>	62
		Students Report Page	64

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My Name is _____
My School is _____

Introduction

The Guitar, the king of the fretted instrument group, has always been a great favorite of great musicians with its wonderful elasticity of harmony, contrapuntal effects and tone. It is today, enjoying a popularity second to no other instrument.

The modern players who are creating a furor in musical circles with their guitar playing, have developed a style in which the plectrum plays a prominent part. It is for that reason that the publisher has spared no expense or pains in publishing this method for the plectrum or pick style of guitar playing. No greater exponent of this spectacular style of guitar playing has ever lived than Nick Lucas. The ensuing pages are the result of painstaking labor to present, in a simple manner, the artistry of this guitarist. This method is therefore, presented with the greatest of confidence in its popularity and usefulness.

The lessons are so easy at the start, that it will be found a pleasure to follow the lessons step by step and as the beauty of the guitar unfolds itself into the more difficult solos and studies, the student will find with surprise, that he or she is able to play the guitar with ability. Every style of playing is illustrated in the lessons. Single string solo — chord solo — solo with accompaniment — songs with accompaniment — dance playing as required by the modern orchestra — bewildering strokes — breaks — jazz in its most modern form, etc., etc.

The student is advised to procure as good a guitar as possible, for it is never advisable to try and make a poor instrument do the work of a good one, and if the guitar is difficult to finger or found not true in the positions, the student will waste considerable valuable time in many ways. The plectrum gives the guitar the required added power, and the modern pick style guitar player will find his or her services very much in demand.

The Publisher

NOTICE TO TEACHER: Nick Lucas recommends to use with his methods "LET'S PLAY TOGETHER," his collection of easy well known songs that are playable in solo or ensemble groups. The collection is published for Pl. Guitar, Hawaiian Guitar, Tenor Banjo, Violin, Mandolin, Piano, Etc. Students having taken about three lessons can play the arrangements.

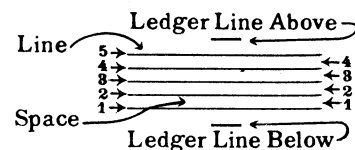


First Step in Music

Only the most necessary rudiments are introduced at this time. It is to be studied under the supervision of the teacher.

THE STAFF AND CLEF

Music is written on a staff consisting of five lines and four spaces, with added ledger lines above and below. For Guitar music treble clef is employed. The indication for the treble clef is: .



NOTES

Music is written with characters called notes. They are written thus:



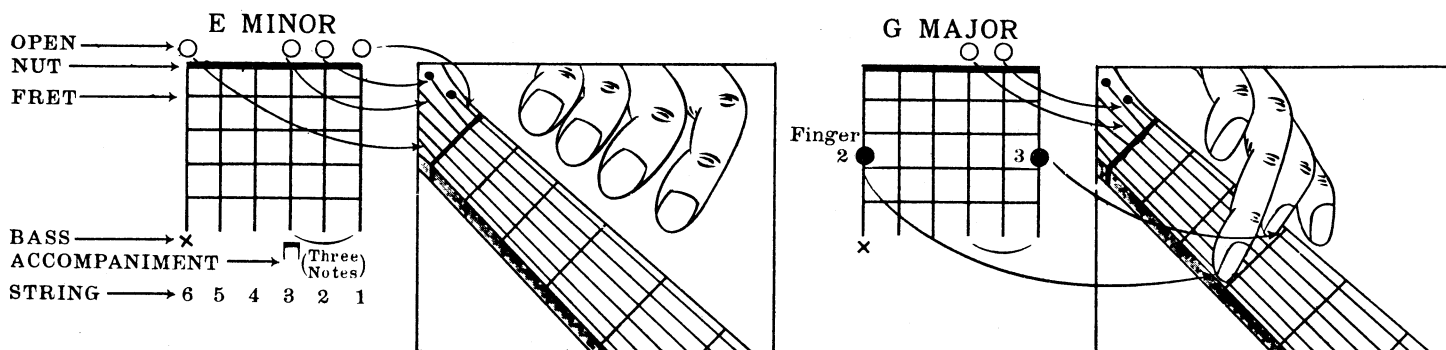
TIME SYMBOLS

Music is written so that each measure has a certain value. The following are the most used.



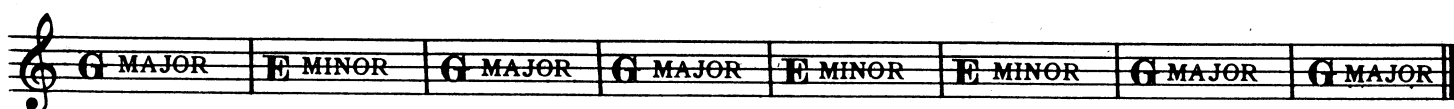
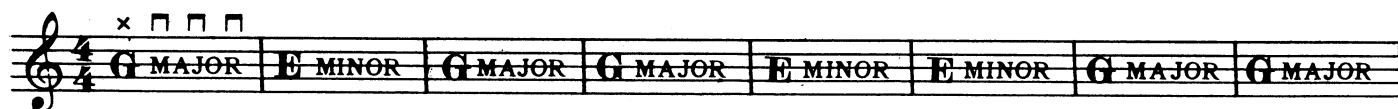
CHORDS

Diagrams shown for the bass and accompaniment are now introduced. An explanation with a demonstration from the teacher on How To Hold The Instrument, The Pick (Plectrum), the Fingering and Playing is in order. (see page 4 for illustration)



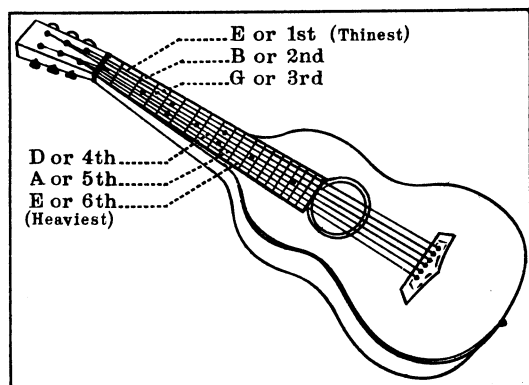
CHORD PRACTICE

Play one bass (single string) followed by three of accompaniment (three strings) to each measure. This x means bass string. The indication for a measure is thus:



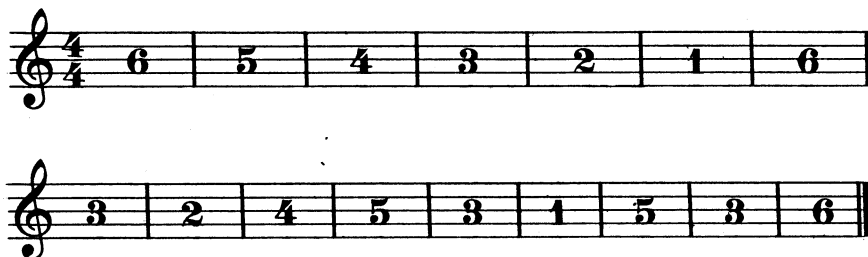
Guitar Strings

The Guitar has six strings. The sketch herewith will illustrate them with the number and name of each string indicated.



STRING PRACTICE

In the following study play each string four times under the supervision of the teacher.



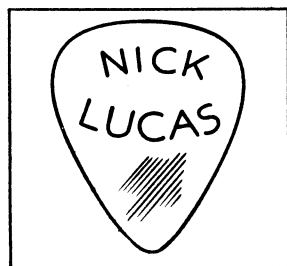
Duration of Notes and Rests

Each note has its corresponding rest of the same duration. The student must recognize and memorize the value of each.

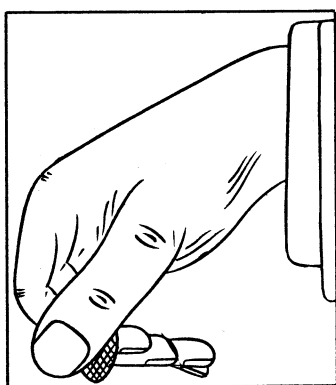
Name	WHOLE	HALF	QUARTER	EIGHTH	SIXTEENTH
Note					
Duration	4 Counts	2 Counts	1 Count	$\frac{1}{2}$ Count	$\frac{1}{4}$ Count
Rest					

Positions for Playing

On this page are shown illustrations of the pick and how to hold it and the sitting and standing positions for playing the Guitar. Study each and follow the advice of the teacher.



The Pick



How to Hold



The Sitting Position



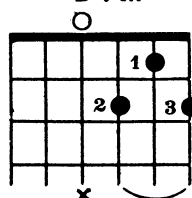
The Standing Position

Bobby Shafto March

Play this duet with the teacher as directed. Hereafter, all chords will be considered major unless otherwise stated. The indication % means to repeat the previous measure.

Today's Chord

D 7th



Teacher

Student



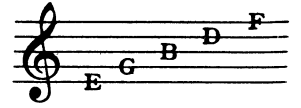
Notes

5

The notes are seven in number and are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. They are identified by the lines and spaces of the staff. An easy way to memorize the names of the lines and spaces is as follows:

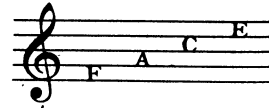
For the lines, remember this sentence:

Every Good Boy Does Finely

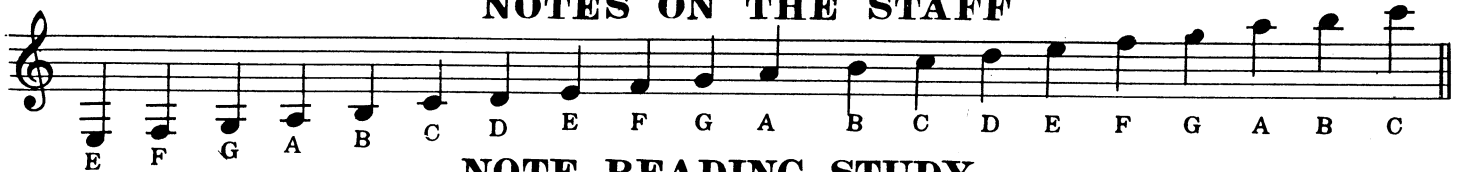


For the spaces, remember this word:

F A C E



NOTES ON THE STAFF



NOTE READING STUDY



Sharp, Flat and the Natural

The uses of the sharp, flat and the natural will be shown later in this volume.



THE SHARP



THE FLAT



THE NATURAL



Open Strings

The open strings are shown with notes as found on the staff. Memorize each note.



Open String Tune

Strike each note with one down stroke, the sign for which is (▣).

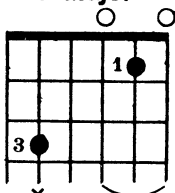


Little Star March

This arrangement is to be played with the teacher as directed.

Play one bass and one accompaniment followed by another bass and an accompaniment to a measure.

Today's Chord
C Major



Teacher
2
Student



Pastime On Open Strings

A valuable study on open strings. Attention must be given to the counting of time.

1

Count, 1 2 3 4

Big Boy

A study on open strings playing two and three notes with one stroke.

2

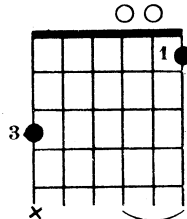
Count 1 2 3 4

Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here

Play this duet with the teacher as directed.

Today's Chord

G7th



3

3

G

D7

G

Reading Notes on Strings

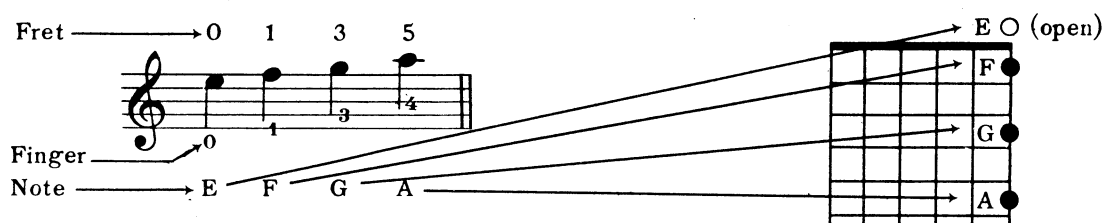
A fret makes a difference of a half-step (or a half-tone) in pitch. Where necessary a fingerboard as shown below, will be used to better explain the position of notes on the fingerboard.

The ○ indicates an open string. The smaller numbers indicate what fingers of the left hand are to be used.

The larger numbers indicate the frets at which the strings are held down.

Always hold the string down firmly in order to obtain a clear tone. It is advisable to arch the wrist.

Notes on E or 1st String



Exercise on E or 1st String

Name all notes as played. Repeat several times until all notes are named and played readily.

1

Count 1 2 3 4

The exercise is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with an open string (E) and then plays the notes F, G, and A in sequence. The notes are marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The exercise ends with a quarter rest.

Billy Boy March

An arrangement using notes on the first string with open string notes.

2

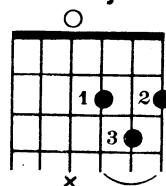
Count 0 1 2 3 4

The march is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with an open string (E) and then plays the notes F, G, and A in sequence. The notes are marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 4. The march ends with a quarter rest.

Polly Wolly March

A duet arrangement to be played with teacher as directed.

Today's Chord
D Major

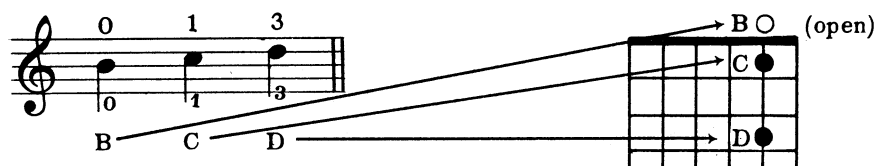


Teacher
3
Student

The duet arrangement is written on two staves in 4/4 time. The top staff is for the Teacher and the bottom staff is for the Student. The Teacher's part begins with a D Major chord (D, E, F#, G#) and then plays a series of eighth notes. The Student's part begins with a C chord (C, E, G) and then plays a series of eighth notes. The duet ends with a C chord (C, E, G).

37238

Notes on B or 2nd String



Study on B or 2nd String

Repeat until all notes are promptly named and played.

1

Count 1 2 3 4

Viking

This number uses notes on the first, second and open strings.

2

Count 1 2 3 4

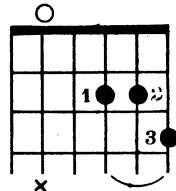
Long, Long Ago March

To be played with the teacher as directed.

This arrangement is written in the key of D major.

Today's Chord

A 7th

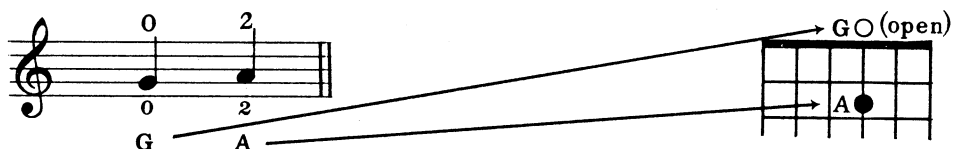


Teacher

3

Student

Notes on G or 3rd String



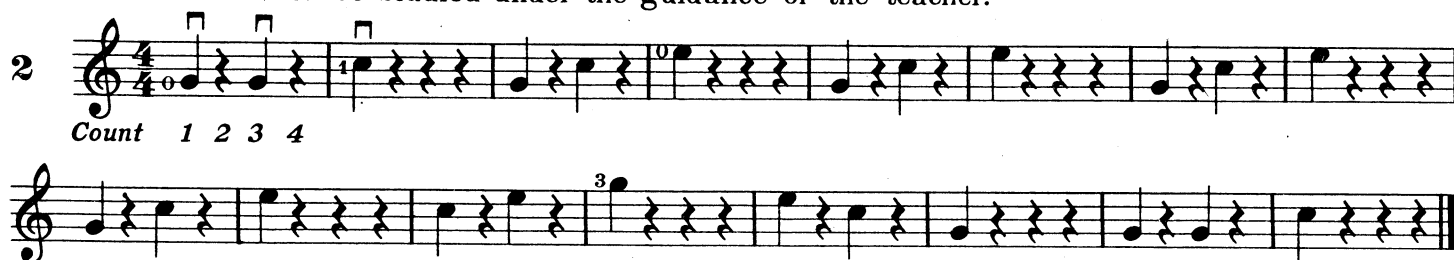
Exercise on G or 3rd String

Note that only two notes are now played on this string.



The Taps

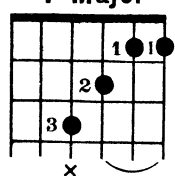
A familiar air to be studied under the guidance of the teacher.



Aloha Oe

This familiar hawaiian melody is to be played with the teacher as directed.

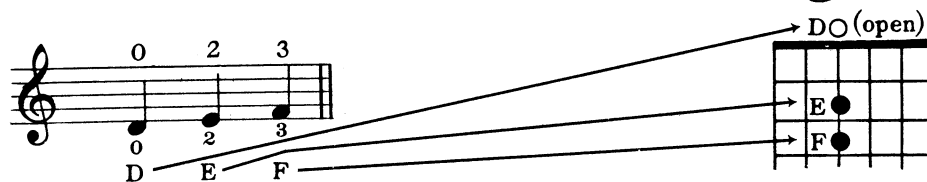
Today's Chord
F Major



Teacher
3
Student



Notes on D or 4th String



Study on D or 4th String

Repeat several times until all notes are named and played readily.

1

Count 1 2 3 4

The Assembly

A familiar air using notes on three strings. Memorize it.

2

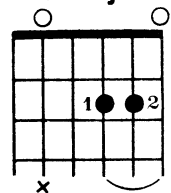
Count 1 2 3 4

What is My Name

This march time arrangement is to be played with the teacher as directed.

Today's Chord

A Major



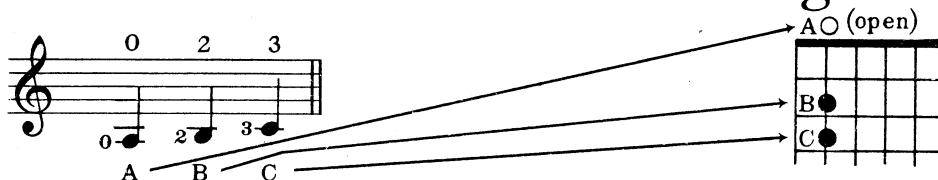
Teacher

3

Student

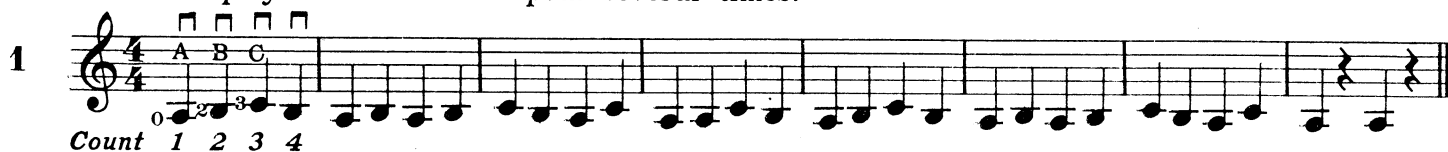
37238

Notes on A or 5th String



Exercise on A or 5th String

Name and play all notes and repeat several times.



Onward Christian Soldiers

Guitar Solo

(with words)

Arr. by Nick Lucas

This arrangement uses notes on different strings. Note the use of F sharp.



On - ward chris - tian sol - diers! March - ing as to war, With the cross of

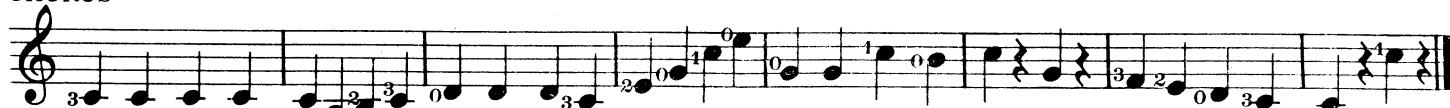


Je - sus Go - ing on be - fore; Christ, the roy - al Mas - ter,



Leads a - gainst the foe, For - ward in - to bat - tie See His ban - ners go.

CHORUS



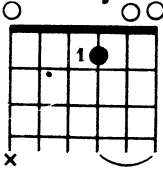
On - ward chris - tian sol - diers, March - ing as to war, With the cross of Je - sus, Go - ing on be - fore.

Home, Sweet Home

To be played under direction of the teacher. The student must practice both parts.

Today's Chord

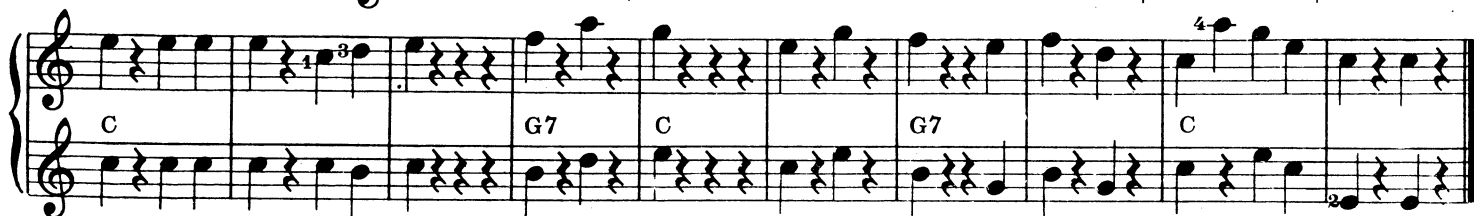
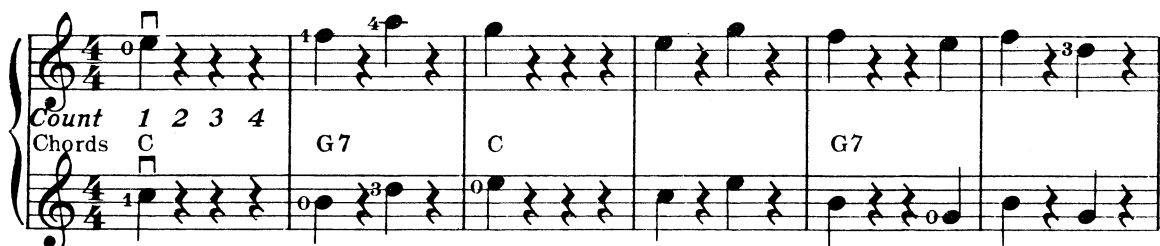
E Major



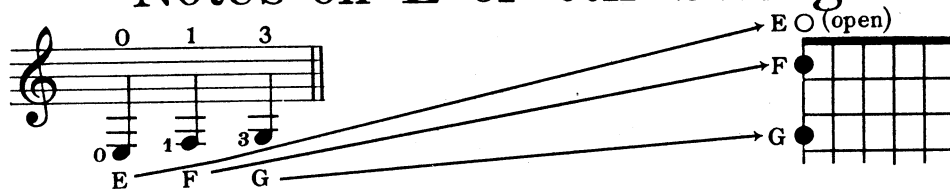
1st Guitar

3

2nd Guitar



Notes on E or 6th String



Study on E or 6th String

Repeat several times until memorized.

1

Count 1 2 3 4

Scale

The following scale has only natural notes as thus far studied. Memorize it. Do not release fingers from frets unless necessary.

Strings	E or 6th	A or 5th	D or 4th	G or 3rd	B or 2nd	E or 1st
Notes	E F G	A B C	D E F	G A	B C D	E F G A
Fingers	0 1 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2	0 1 3	0 1 3 5
Frets	0 1 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2	0 1 3	0 1 3 5

Happy Land

A valuable number furnishing notes found on different strings. This is a test number. No fingering is given.

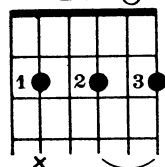
2

Count 1 2 3 4

Puzzle Tune

This is a well known melody. The student is to find the correct title. The student must be able to play both parts.

Today's Chord
B7th



1st
Guitar

3

2nd
Guitar

Count 1 2 3 4

Chords C F C D7 G7

C F C G7 C

Guitar Solo

Let the Student Name

This is your test number. Play it to the satisfaction of your teacher who will authorize you to select a suitable title. Note that two notes to be played with one stroke is being used in this number.

1 *The Repeat*
(see note)

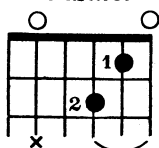
NOTE: The repeat indicated by two dots means to play the strain over again.

The Peasant March

Guitar Solo

NICK LUCAS

Today's Chord
A Minor



This number is written in common time but played and counted the same as in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.

Common Time

2 *The Repeat*
Count 1 2 3 4

NOTE: D.C.al Fine means that the performer must go back to the beginning and play to the word Fine which designates the end of the piece.

Whole Note and Rest

The whole note has the longest time value of any note used. In common time it occupies a complete measure and receives four counts. The whole rest represents a period of silence of the same time value as the whole note. The example (at the right) shows how they look.

EXAMPLE

Whole Note Whole Rest

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Longfellow

This study furnishes practice on whole and quarter notes. Study it diligently.

1

Count 1 2 3 4

Half Note and Rest

The half note has only half the value of the whole note and so receives two counts. The half rest has the same value as the half note. The example shows how they look.

EXAMPLE

Half Note Half Rest

Count 1 2 1 2

Midway

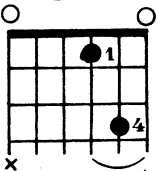
A valuable study using whole, half and quarter notes.

2

Count 0 1 2 3 4

Bass Solo

Today's Chord
E 7th



3

Count 1 2 3 4

Three-Four Time

The three-four time is now introduced. This is the time used for all waltzes. One measure contains three quarter notes or its equivalent.

The example will make this clear.

EXAMPLE



It's Three-Four Time

This number is written in three-four time.



The Dot

When a dot is placed after a note the time value of that note is increased by one-half. Dots are also used after rests and have the same effect. The example shows how they are used.

EXAMPLE



The Dot Girl

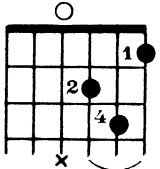
This study uses dotted notes.



What is My Name

This bass solo arrangement is taken from a well known song. The student is to find the correct title.

Today's Chord
D Minor



Chords

Primary chords for the guitar are written with three notes. The notes are played together with one pick stroke. The diagrams show herewith on what string and fret each note is found for the three chords given, which are used in the key of C major. The drawings further illustrate this by showing the left hand in position for each chord.

Notes making each chord are given separately first. Memorize the notes in each chord.

(Separately) (Chord) (Separately) (Chord) (Separately) (Chord)

C MAJOR F MAJOR G 7TH

Chord Study

This study uses three note chords.

1

Count 1(C) 2 3

(G7)

Foot Ball

2

Count 1(C) 2 3 (see note)

(G7)

(C)

NOTE: This is an inverted bass. It is G or a note taken from the C chord.

The Tie

The tie is a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch. It shows the two notes are to be played as one note as long in time as both of the notes would be.

The following example will illustrate this.

As written

As played

EXAMPLE

The Tie

Count 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

Screen Girl

Guitar Solo

Waltz

NICK LUCAS

Count 1 2 3

(see note)

(see note)

Fine

D.C. al Fine

NOTE: This is the A7th chord:

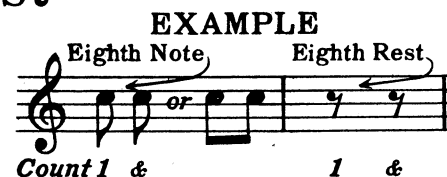


This is the D7th chord:



Eighth Note and Rest

One eighth note has half the time value of a quarter and receives a half count in $\frac{4}{4}$ time. The eighth rest has the same value as the eighth note. The example (at the right) shows how they look.



Study on Eighth Notes

A valuable study using eighth notes.

The pause (also called hold) now introduced means that when placed over or under a note or chord it is to be held as long as desired. Its indication is $\circ$.

1

Our School

Guitar Solo

(with words)

Arr. by Nick Lucas

This song is arranged as a Guitar Bass solo. Words are supplied for students to sing. It is to be used under the supervision of the teacher.

2

To teach us how to play, Our school is hard to - beat; It

helps us ev - 'ry day, And makes our joy com - plete, Our

school is al - ways right From morn till late at night, We

can't go wrong with this our song of (see note) our school.

NOTE: The name of your school can be used here.

Two-Four Time

In two-four time each measure has two quarter notes, or other notes of that value and there are two counts to each measure. The following example will illustrate this.

EXAMPLE

Two-Four Time

Count 1 2 1 & 2

At Work

This study is written in two-four time.

Practice it carefully until played to the satisfaction of the teacher.

Count 1 2 & 1 2 &

Our Teacher

Guitar Solo

(with words)

Arr. by Nick Lucas

This is a Bass solo arrangement for the guitar with words for singing. To be played or sung under the guidance of the teacher.

Count 1 2

As we play day af-ter day, Try - ing to learn to play bet - ter

Ev - 'ry note that they wrote for play-ers who are go-get - ters,

Play - ing right, by day or night is what we fea - ture, We

know how to do this, For (see note) is our teach-er.

NOTE: The name of your teacher can be used here.

Guitar Duet

Come Along

NICK LUCAS

A melodious study written in duet form. In this number the up-stroke ($\wedge$ or $\vee$) is introduced. Its use under or over a note indicates that the note is to be played with an upward movement of the pick across the string.

Solo

1

Count 1 2 3 4

Acc.

G7

C

(Repetition of previous measure)

Exercise and Study of High Notes

To be studied until able to recognize each note without the aid of numerals.

2

Fret

Count 1 & 2 3 & 4

What Is My Name

This is a musical puzzle. A selection that is familiar to all students. The student must find the correct title.

This sign (>) is an accent, and when placed over or under a note or chord indicates it is to be played with extra force.



1

Count 3 1 2 3

Musical notation for 'What Is My Name' in 3/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with an accent (>) over the first note. The second staff shows a bass line. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Find My Name

The student must find the correct title of this number.

2

Count 1 & 2 &

The Accent (>)

Musical notation for 'Find My Name' in 2/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with an accent (>) over the first note. The second staff shows a bass line. The piece ends with a double bar line.

I Lost My Name

This Bass solo arrangement is taken from a familiar air. Find the title of this number.

3

Count 1 & 2 &

mf (Moderately loud)

p (Soft)

f (Loud)

ff (Very loud)

Musical notation for 'I Lost My Name' in 2/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with an accent (>) over the first note. The second staff shows a bass line. The piece ends with a double bar line. The notation includes dynamic markings: *mf* (Moderately loud), *p* (Soft), *f* (Loud), and *ff* (Very loud).

Tuning

By this time the student should be well enough acquainted with his instrument to learn to tune it accurately. Study and practice the following method of tuning the Guitar.

Obtain the help of your teacher, until you are able to tune your instrument quickly and accurately.

Tuning the Guitar

Names of the Strings					
E	A	D	G	B	E
6TH STRING	5TH STRING	4TH STRING	3RD STRING	2ND STRING	1ST STRING

There are different ways of tuning the guitar. When a piano is available first acquire the correct pitch and tune to the notes here shown on the piano keyboard. It will be seen that the notes on the guitar sound one octave lower than the written music.

It is also possible to tune the guitar by the use of a pitch pipe which may be purchased at any music store.

To tune the guitar without the piano proceed as follows:

Tune 5th string to A from pitch or tuning fork.

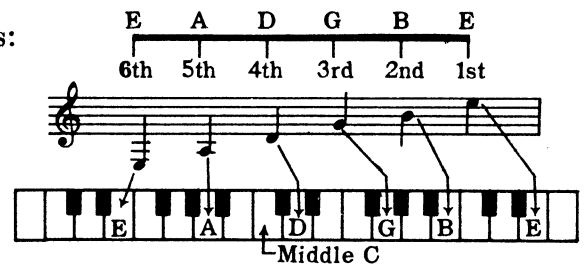
4th " " 5th fret on 5th string.

3rd " " 5th " " 4th "

2nd " " 4th " " 3rd "

1st " " 5th " " 2nd "

6th string two octaves below 1st string.



The Circus Man

Guitar Solo or Duet

Waltz

NICK LUCAS

Solo *mf* *Count* 3 & 1 2 3

Acc. 3 C 3 G 2 F

f 2nd time skip from here to here 1 2

D.C.al Fine

Fine

NOTE: The double ending is introduced in this number. It signifies the strain is to be played twice using ending 1 the first time and ending 2 the second time.

Sixteenth Note and Rest

The sixteenth note and rest is now introduced.

Two sixteenth notes or rests are played in the time of one-eighth or four in the time of a quarter. See following example.

EXAMPLE

Count 1 a & a 1 a & a

Study on Sixteenth Notes

This study uses sixteenth notes.

Find My Name

Guitar Solo

This is a puzzle tune. The student is to find the correct title.

CHORUS

Arr. by Nick Lucas

Count 2 a & a 1 & 2 &

C G7 C G7 C F G7 C

Cider Barrel

Guitar Solo or Duet

Polka

Tempo di Polka (in Polka time)

Arr. by Nick Lucas

Solo

Count 1 a & a 2 a & a

mf

Acc.

f

mf

ff

Scale of A Minor

The A minor key is the relative of C major. Note the sharps used in this scale. Remember to sharp a note, play it one fret higher. Only the most used minor keys will appear in this volume.

Finger Frets

CHORDS

The student must memorize the notes necessary to form these chords.

Dream Girl

A valuable study in the key of A minor.

Old Black Joe

Guitar Solo

Arr. by Nick Lucas

To be studied under the guidance of the teacher.

1

mf 3

Count 1 2 3 4 &

CHORUS

p

Etude

This is a fine example of a speed study.

2

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Guitar Solo

Honey Bee

This Bass Solo arrangement uses many chords already covered.

Tempo di Valse (In Waltz time)

NICK LUCAS

[illegible]

Melodious Chord Study

A chord study of value. Study it carefully.

1

Count 1 2 3

Duet In C Major

A duet for two Guitars written in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. The student may play either part at the discretion of the teacher. Finger all chords as shown in diagrams.

Solo

Count 1 & 2 3

2

Acc.

(7th fret)

(8th fret)

Scale of G Major

The key of G major contains one sharp and therefore unless contradicted by a natural, every F must be sharped. Observe fingering.

Fingering and fretting for the G Major scale and chords.

Scale: G A B C D E F# G A B C D E F# G. Fingering: 3 0 2 3 0 2 4 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3. Fretting: 3 0 2 3 0 2 4 0 2 0 1 3 0 2 3. F# sharp is indicated on the 4th and 14th frets.

CHORDS: G, C, D 7th, G. Fingerings and frettings are shown for each chord.

Chord Exercise

Chord exercise in G major, 4/4 time. The exercise consists of two staves. The first staff shows the G major chord (G-B-D) and the C major chord (C-E-G) in various positions. The second staff shows the D7 chord (D-F-A-C) and the G major chord (G-B-D) in various positions. The exercise is designed to help the player practice moving between chords and maintaining a steady rhythm.

Big Bass Solo

A good time waltz written in the key of G. Play all notes with down strokes.

Big Bass Solo in G major, 3/4 time. The solo consists of five staves. The first staff shows the G major chord (G-B-D) and the C major chord (C-E-G) in various positions. The second staff shows the D7 chord (D-F-A-C) and the G major chord (G-B-D) in various positions. The third staff shows the G major chord (G-B-D) and the C major chord (C-E-G) in various positions. The fourth staff shows the D7 chord (D-F-A-C) and the G major chord (G-B-D) in various positions. The fifth staff shows the G major chord (G-B-D) and the C major chord (C-E-G) in various positions. The solo is designed to help the player practice moving between chords and maintaining a steady rhythm.

Broken Chords

The term *broken chord* is used when the chord is not played in full with one stroke, but is broken up into separate parts and played a note or two at a time. The letter below the note names the chord.

1

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Em B7 Em Am Em B7 D7

G C G D7 G

Speed Exercise

Review until played rapidly. A number in a circle, thus: ③, denotes the note to be played on the 3rd string.

2

Count 1 a & a 2 a & a

③

C/E

Guitar Etude

3

Count 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

(see note)

1 3 4

③ ④

NOTE: To flat a note, play it one fret lower.

Guitar Solo

The Test March

This is a test number therefore study it to the entire satisfaction of the teacher.

Tempo di Marcia (In March Time)

NICK LUCAS

1

Count 1 2 3 4 >

mf

f

pp (very soft)

D. C. al Fine

Waltz Study

A waltz study in the Key of G, featuring double notes.

2

Count 1-2-3

f

Plectrum Exercise

An exercise for the development of the plectrum to be played fast.

3

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

The Elevator Girl

Waltz

Guitar Solo

Arr. by Nick Lucas

Tempo di Valse

The sheet music is written for guitar in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. It begins with a 'ff' (fortissimo) dynamic and a 'Tempo di Valse' marking. The first system contains two staves of music. The second system also contains two staves, with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The third system contains two staves. The fourth system contains two staves. The fifth system is labeled 'CHORUS' and begins with a repeat sign and a 'p-f' (piano-forte) dynamic marking. It contains two staves. The sixth system contains two staves. The seventh system contains two staves. The eighth system contains two staves. The ninth system contains two staves. The tenth system contains two staves. The eleventh system contains two staves. The twelfth system contains two staves. The thirteenth system contains two staves. The fourteenth system contains two staves. The fifteenth system contains two staves. The sixteenth system contains two staves. The seventeenth system contains two staves. The eighteenth system contains two staves. The nineteenth system contains two staves. The twentieth system contains two staves. The twenty-first system contains two staves. The twenty-second system contains two staves. The twenty-third system contains two staves. The twenty-fourth system contains two staves. The twenty-fifth system contains two staves. The twenty-sixth system contains two staves. The twenty-seventh system contains two staves. The twenty-eighth system contains two staves. The twenty-ninth system contains two staves. The thirtieth system contains two staves. The thirty-first system contains two staves. The thirty-second system contains two staves. The thirty-third system contains two staves. The thirty-fourth system contains two staves. The thirty-fifth system contains two staves. The thirty-sixth system contains two staves. The thirty-seventh system contains two staves. The thirty-eighth system contains two staves. The thirty-ninth system contains two staves. The fortieth system contains two staves. The forty-first system contains two staves. The forty-second system contains two staves. The forty-third system contains two staves. The forty-fourth system contains two staves. The forty-fifth system contains two staves. The forty-sixth system contains two staves. The forty-seventh system contains two staves. The forty-eighth system contains two staves. The forty-ninth system contains two staves. The fiftieth system contains two staves. The fifty-first system contains two staves. The fifty-second system contains two staves. The fifty-third system contains two staves. The fifty-fourth system contains two staves. The fifty-fifth system contains two staves. The fifty-sixth system contains two staves. The fifty-seventh system contains two staves. The fifty-eighth system contains two staves. The fifty-ninth system contains two staves. The sixtieth system contains two staves. The sixty-first system contains two staves. The sixty-second system contains two staves. The sixty-third system contains two staves. The sixty-fourth system contains two staves. The sixty-fifth system contains two staves. The sixty-sixth system contains two staves. The sixty-seventh system contains two staves. The sixty-eighth system contains two staves. The sixty-ninth system contains two staves. The seventieth system contains two staves. The seventy-first system contains two staves. The seventy-second system contains two staves. The seventy-third system contains two staves. The seventy-fourth system contains two staves. The seventy-fifth system contains two staves. The seventy-sixth system contains two staves. The seventy-seventh system contains two staves. The seventy-eighth system contains two staves. The seventy-ninth system contains two staves. The eightieth system contains two staves. The eighty-first system contains two staves. The eighty-second system contains two staves. The eighty-third system contains two staves. The eighty-fourth system contains two staves. The eighty-fifth system contains two staves. The eighty-sixth system contains two staves. The eighty-seventh system contains two staves. The eighty-eighth system contains two staves. The eighty-ninth system contains two staves. The ninetieth system contains two staves. The ninety-first system contains two staves. The ninety-second system contains two staves. The ninety-third system contains two staves. The ninety-fourth system contains two staves. The ninety-fifth system contains two staves. The ninety-sixth system contains two staves. The ninety-seventh system contains two staves. The ninety-eighth system contains two staves. The ninety-ninth system contains two staves. The hundredth system contains two staves.

Plectrum Studies

Nothing is more essential to an expert than the correct manipulation of the right hand in playing a plectrum instrument. Your teacher will assure you of this. Use all alternate strokes and work up to a rapid speed.

1

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Speedboat

2

Rapidly

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Scale of E Minor

The key of E minor is the relative to G major. Its signature includes one sharp.

Fingers
Frets

CHORDS

Bombay

A study in E minor. Practice it thoroughly.

Count 1 & 2 & 3 &

Over the Ocean

Waltz

Guitar Solo

Arr. by Nick Lucas

The sheet music is written for guitar solo in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and an *Em* chord. The second staff includes a *B7* chord and a fretboard diagram for the 4th fret. The third staff features an *Em* chord. The fourth staff includes an *E* chord, a fretboard diagram for the 4th fret, and an *Am* chord. The fifth staff contains *Em*, *B7*, and *Em* chords, ending with a *Fine* marking. The sixth staff includes *G* and *D7* chords. The seventh staff features a *G* chord. The eighth staff includes *D7* and *G* chords, ending with a *D.C. al Fine* marking. The music includes various melodic lines, chords, and fretboard diagrams.

Cut Time

The cut time (also called Alla Breve) is used mostly in fox trots and fast march tempos. It is indicated by C . The music is written like four-four time, except for the signature, but it is played twice as fast, with only two counts to the measure. Further explanation from the teacher will make this clear. (see example)

EXAMPLE

Cut Time

Count 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 a & a 2 a & a 1 & 2 &

There's Music in the Air

A familiar song melody written in cut time.

1

Count 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 a & a 2 & 1 & 2 &

1 & 2 &

1 2 3

Sharpshooters March

2

Count & 2 & 1 & 2 &

0 0 1 2 3 2 0 3

2 0 0 1 2 3 2 0 3

Chords in Cut Time

This is a good example of chord playing in cut time. Nearly all the fox trots are played in cut time. Practice it diligently.

Sally in Her Alley

Fox Trot

VERSE

Count 1 C & 2 &

Chords: C, D7, G7, C, F, C, A7, G7, C, D7

CHORUS

Chords: G7, C, G7, C, A7

Guitar Solo

The Cannonade

NICK LUCAS

March

This number is written in Cut Time and should be played in lively march tempo.

The guitar solo section consists of six staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes a 'Count' section with notes for 1 & 2 &. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff includes a *f* dynamic marking and a repeat sign. The fourth staff begins with a *f* dynamic and a repeat sign. The fifth staff continues the melodic development. The sixth staff concludes the solo with a double bar line and repeat signs.

TRIO

The Trio section consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a *p-ff* dynamic marking. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff concludes the Trio section with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Scale of D Major

This scale is played in the 2nd position. Observe the first finger being played at the second fret.

Fingers

Frets

0 2 4 0 2 0 2 3 3 2 0 2 0 4 2 0

F sharp C sharp C sharp F sharp

CHORDS

D G A7th D

Broken Chords in Key of D

Study this exercise and gradually work up to a faster speed.

Count

1 & 2 & 3 & 2

Row Your Boat

This is a chorus and it is written in the modern popular song style. Repeat several times until it is correctly played.

Count

1 & 2 & 0

mf

cresc. *f*

BREAK

Little Actress

Waltz

Guitar Solo

JOS. W. NICOMEDE
Arr. by Nick Lucas

Tempo di Valse

11 staves of guitar solo notation in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked *Tempo di Valse*. The notation includes various fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamics (p., ff.). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word *Fine*. A second ending is marked with a *D.C. al Fine* instruction.

Gliding The Pick

An important part of the players technic is the ability to use the pick (plectrum) smoothly. Gliding it evenly from one string to the next is an important part of this technic. The indications for gliding strokes is shown in the example at the right.

EXAMPLE



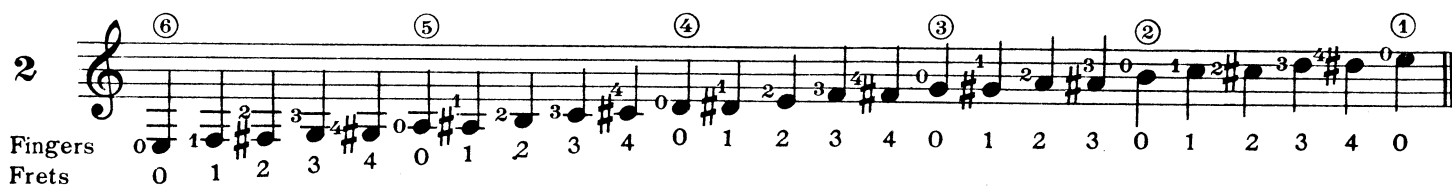
The Sailor

This study uses the glide.



The Chromatic Scale

This is a two octave chromatic scale. The teacher must insist that the student memorize this scale.



Chromatic Polka

This number uses chromatic runs.



Plectrum Studies

Observe the alternate strokes. Practice until played at a fair speed.

1

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

3
0
0
1
2

Arpeggio Strokes

The teacher will illustrate this stroke which is very showy.

2

Count 1 a & a 2 a & a

The second system of the musical score continues the melody in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The melody is supported by a bass line. The system concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Cross Strokes

This is a useful and effective study. Study it carefully.

3



Count 1 & 2 &

The Tremolo

The tremolo is produced by a series of alternate down ($\sqcap$) and up ($\wedge$ or $\vee$) strokes, repeated as rapidly and as evenly as possible. A good tremolo is obtained by arching the wrist, holding the pick not too tightly, and keeping the arm and wrist muscles relaxed.

The purpose of the tremolo is to sustain the tone.

The indication for it is shown in the example.

A demonstration from the teacher will explain this further.

EXAMPLE

The Tremolo $\star$

Count 1 2 3

Tremolo Study

A valuable number on the study of the tremolo.

1

Count 1 2 3

Please Find My Name

This is a musical puzzle tune of a well known song. The student must find the correct title.

2

Count 1 2 3

NOTE TO TEACHER: The Keystone Folio, a collection of selected well known melodies may be used to advantage with the future lessons of this method.

Benjamin Blues

Guitar Solo or Duet

Fox Trot

Pupil may play either part, at the suggestion of the teacher.

JOS. W. NICOMEDE

Solo *ff* **Acc.**

Chord symbols: C, E7, Am, D7, G7, C, G7, C, *mf*, C, C7, F, A7, Dm, A7, Dm, G7, C, G7, C, F, A7, Dm, C, A7, D7, G7.

CHORUS

First system of the chorus, measures 1-4. The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) to forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Chords are C, E7, Am, D7, and G7. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 1 and a triplet in measure 2.

Second system of the chorus, measures 5-8. Chords are C, F, C, and A7. The right hand has a triplet in measure 5 and a trill in measure 8.

Third system of the chorus, measures 9-12. Chords are D7, G7, and C. The right hand has a trill in measure 9 and a triplet in measure 10.

Fourth system of the chorus, measures 13-16. Chords are E7, Am, D7, G7, and C. The right hand has a trill in measure 13 and a triplet in measure 14.

Fifth system of the chorus, measures 17-20. Chords are F, C, A7, D7, and G7. The right hand has a trill in measure 17 and a triplet in measure 18.

Sixth system of the chorus, measures 21-24. Chords are C, C# dim., G7, C, G7, and C. The right hand has a trill in measure 21 and a triplet in measure 22. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Scale of B Minor

This key is the relative of D Major. Both keys have the same signature.

Scale of B Minor

Fingers: 1 2 3 4 0 2 4 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 4 6 7

Frets: 2 4 0 2 4 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 4 6 7

Notes: C sharp, F sharp, G sharp, A sharp, C sharp, F sharp, G sharp, A sharp

CHORDS

Chords: B minor, E minor, F# 7th, B minor

Minor Chant

The tremolo is to be used on notes that are slurred.

Largo (*very slow*)

Count: 1 2 3 4

p

Tremolo movement

f

Triplets

When three notes of the same value are grouped together with a figure 3 over or under them, they constitute a triplet. They are played in the same time as two notes of that type would usually be played. It will be helpful to at first think of the triplet as played to the word Hap-pi-ly as shown in the example.

EXAMPLE

Triplet

Count 1 - - 2 - - 3 - - 4 - -
Hap-pi-ly Hap-pi-ly Hap-pi-ly Hap-pi-ly

A Day at Triplets

This number furnishes valuable practice on triplets.

1

Count 1 - - 2 3 - - 4

Rainbow Waltz

2

Count 1 2 3

Scale of A Major

This is a beautiful key owing to the ease with which the open bass strings may be used. The signature carries three sharps.

Fingers
Frets

CHORDS

Broken Chord Study

1

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Primo Waltz

This is a beautiful and melodious study in double notes. Observe the correct fingering.

2

Count 1 2 3

The March King

Guitar Solo

March

NICK LUCAS

This solo is written in the Key of A major. This key gives practice in playing with three sharps as found in the signature.

Tempo di Marcia

The score is written for guitar in A major (three sharps) and common time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The tempo is marked *Tempo di Marcia*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. A guitar-specific notation, a grid showing frets and strings, appears below the third staff. The fourth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and another guitar-specific notation. The fifth staff has a first and second ending bracket. The sixth staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a guitar-specific notation. The seventh staff ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The eighth staff concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Tune Uke

A D F# B

NICK LUCAS

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various chords (D, A, E7, A7, D), melodic lines, and dynamic markings (mf, f). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to D major (two sharps).

Chord diagrams are provided for the following chords:

- D (open D)
- A (open A)
- E7 (open E7)
- A7 (open A7)
- D (open D)

The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to D major (two sharps).

D. C. al ☉ . Then Trio

TRIO

p *ff*

Ever So Good

Guitar Solo

March

NICK LUCAS

Tempo di Marcia

Tune Uke
A D F# B

mf *p-f*

Syncopation

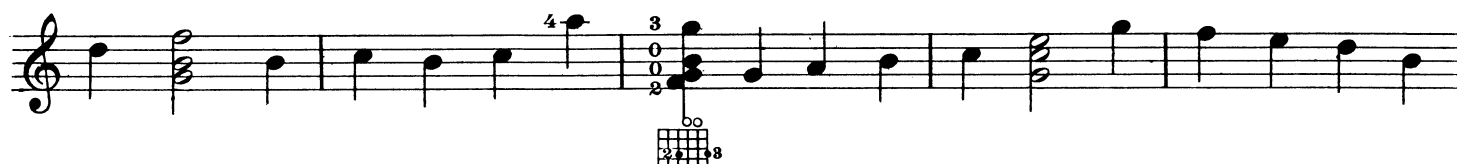
The natural rhythm of a melody places stronger accents at certain places than others. When music is written so that this natural accent is displaced and falls on a weak beat, the effect is known as syncopation. The example will show syncopation at the notes marked with an x.

EXAMPLE



Battle Axe

This number uses syncopation.

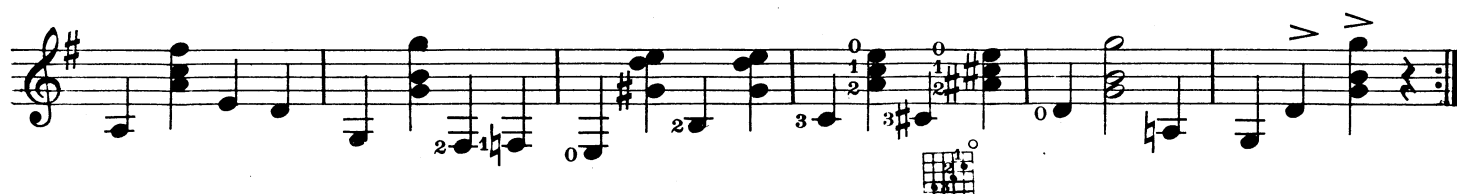


Jazz King

Fox Trot

This number includes an example of modern guitar accompaniment with syncopation.

CHORUS



Modulations

Practice this exercise carefully, using a fox trot rhythm. These modulations are a few examples of the many used in modern orchestras.

Key of C

1

Count 1 & 2 &

Key of C Waltz

2

Waltz tempo

Count 1 2 3

Key of C Fox Trot

3

Fox trot tempo

Count 1 & a 2 & (Break)

Key of D Waltz

4

Waltz tempo

Count 1 2 3

Rudy

Guitar Duet

Fox Trot

This number may also be played as a solo.

JOS. W. NICOMEDE

Solo

Acc.

(E-12th fret) *ff* Dm (D-10th fret) C

D7 G7 C *mf* C

D7 G7 C

G7 C D7

G G7 C

D7 G

CHORUS

The musical score for the Chorus is written for piano and features a variety of chords and fingerings. The score is organized into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a *p-f* dynamic marking and a C chord. The second system includes a C chord. The third system features C, G7, and C chords. The fourth system includes a C chord. The fifth system includes E, E, Dm, and C chords. The sixth system includes D7, G7, C, G7, C, Fm, and C chords. The score also includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a repeat sign with first and second endings.

p-f
C

G7

C

C G7 C G7

C

E E Dm C

D7 G7 C G7 C Fm C

Six-Eight Time

The six-eight time is now introduced. It is indicated by $\frac{6}{8}$ in the signature and has six eighth notes or other notes of equal value to that, in a measure.

When the time is slow it is counted six counts to the measure; in fast time two counts are given in each measure, each group of three eighth notes being played as a triplet to each count.

The example will show both times. .

EXAMPLE

Six-Eight Time
 Slow Time

Fast Time

Count 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6

Moonlight Serenade

This number furnishes practice in slow six-eight tempo.

Observe the notes with tremolo indication.

Count 1 2 3 4 5 6

Aeroplane March

This number must be played in fast march tempo.

Count 1 2

At the Races

Guitar Duet

March

This duet must be studied and played under guidance of the teacher.

Note indications for crescendo (<) and decrescendo (>) meaning to increase and decrease in loudness.

WILL D. MOYER

Solo

Count - 1 *mf* 2

Acc.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

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73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

Dotted Eighth Notes

The correct playing of dotted eighth notes followed by a sixteenth note requires practice and study. A dotted eighth note has three times the time value of the sixteenth, and the sixteenth only one fourth the time value of a quarter. A practical demonstration with the example, at the right, will make this clear.

EXAMPLE



Cannon Ball

This study uses dotted eighth notes.



What Is My Name

This is another musical puzzle tune taken from a well known song. The student must find the correct title. The arrangement uses dotted eighth notes.



NOTE: In other volumes of this method will be included advanced studies, six string chords, how to play popular music, additional keys, solos, duets and many other timely features.

Buy a Broom

Guitar Solo or Duet

Waltz

Arranged by Nick Lucas

Solo

Acc.

mf C

G7

C

(Repetition of previous count)

G7

C

G7

C

G7

C

G7

C

E7

f Am

E7

Am

E7

Am

mf C

G7

C

f

G7

C *crescendo*

G7 *sempre*

C

G7

C

ff G7

C

Scale of F Major

This is the relative Major of the D Minor.

Fingers
Frets

B flat

B flat

CHORDS

F Bb C7th F

Prelude

This number uses major and minor broken chords.

Count 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

Scale of D Minor

This is the relative Minor of the F Major.

Fingers
Frets

B Natural C sharp B flat

CHORDS

D minor G minor A7th D minor

The Dancer

Waltz

Guitar Solo

Use a down stroke on all half notes as well as chords.

NICK LUCAS

mf

p

f

p - f

Dancing Lights

Guitar Duet

NICK LUCAS

This is a beautiful arrangement for two Guitars. Review until able to play it in a rapid tempo and to the satisfaction of the teacher.

1st Guitar

2nd Guitar

mf G D7 G

D7 G

D7 G

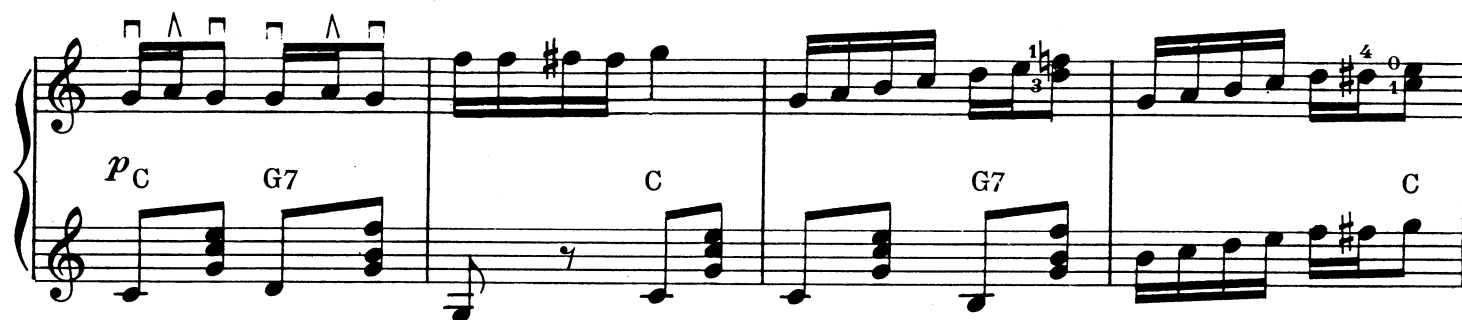
D7 G

Am D7 G *f* G

D7



First system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with two staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff has a first ending bracket over measures 1-2, followed by a second ending bracket over measures 3-4. The second staff has a G chord marked above measure 2 and another G chord marked above measure 4. The system ends with a double bar line.



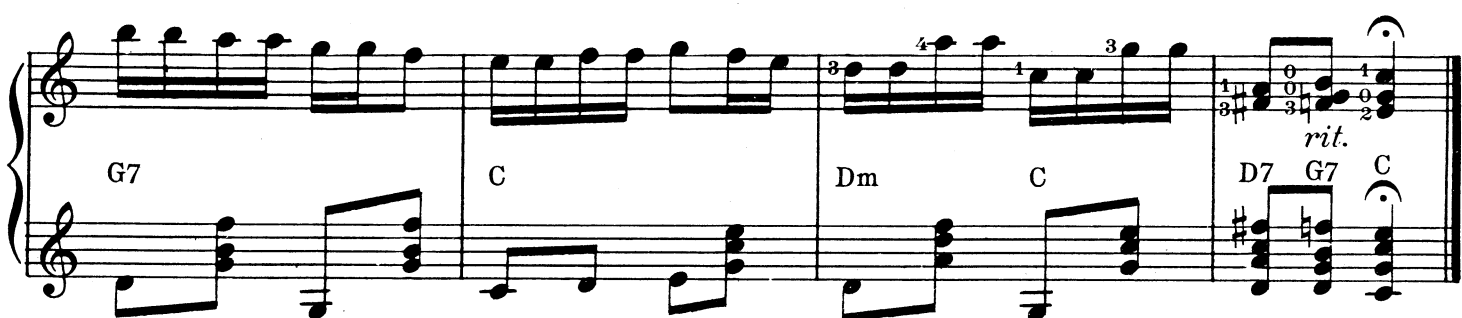
Second system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with two staves. The first staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking above measure 1. The second staff has chords marked above measures 1, 2, 3, and 4: C, G7, C, G7, and C. The system ends with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with two staves. The first staff has a G7 chord marked above measure 1. The second staff has chords marked above measures 1, 2, 3, and 4: G7, C, G, and D7. A *rit. (to play slower)* marking is placed above the D7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with two staves. The first staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking above measure 1. The second staff has chords marked above measures 1, 2, 3, and 4: G7, C, G7, and C. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with two staves. The first staff has a G7 chord marked above measure 1. The second staff has chords marked above measures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5: G7, C, Dm, C, and D7. A *rit.* marking is placed above the D7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

- STUDENTS DAILY REPORT -

The student is required to make out a daily report and have it signed by parents.

LESSON DAY	DATE	TIME	LESSON DAY	DATE	TIME	LESSON DAY	DATE	TIME	PRACTICE AT HOME		PARENTS INITIALS	
									FROM	TO		
MON.			MON.			MON.						
TUES.			TUES.			TUES.						
WED.			WED.			WED.						
THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
SAT.			SAT.			SAT.						
SUN.			SUN.			SUN.						
MON.			MON.			MON.						
TUES.			TUES.			TUES.						
WED.			WED.			WED.						
THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
SAT.			SAT.			SAT.						
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THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
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SUN.			SUN.			SUN.						
MON.			MON.			MON.						
TUES.			TUES.			TUES.						
WED.			WED.			WED.						
THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
SAT.			SAT.			SAT.						
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THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
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THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
SAT.			SAT.			SAT.						
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TUES.			TUES.			TUES.						
WED.			WED.			WED.						
THURS.			THURS.			THURS.						
FRI.			FRI.			FRI.						
SAT.			SAT.			SAT.						
SUN.			SUN.			SUN.						

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FAREWELL BLUES
KISS ME GOODNIGHT

JEALOUS
NOBODY'S SWEETHEART
WHO'S SORRY NOW
I CAN'T GIVE YOU ANY-
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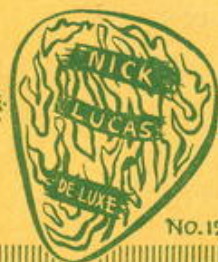
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