

Back Up and Push

From the Georgia Organ Grinders

Traditional

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Tuning: gCGCD

F

C

G7

C

F

C

G7

C

F

C

G7

C F

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-4. Chords C and F are indicated. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4) and techniques like 'SI' and '2→4'.

C G7

Musical notation for the second system, measures 5-8. Chords C and G7 are indicated. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4) and techniques like 'SI', 'Po', and '7→9'.

C F Nashville Shuffle-see notes

Musical notation for the third system, measures 9-12. Chords C and F are indicated. The notation includes fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) and techniques like 'SI' and '2→4'.

C F

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 13-16. Chords C and F are indicated. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4, 5).

C G7

Musical notation for the fifth system, measures 17-20. Chords C and G7 are indicated. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4, 5).

C G7

Musical notation for the sixth system, measures 21-24. Chords C and G7 are indicated. The notation includes fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Up the neck break

1.

The tablature is organized into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a C chord and includes a first-measure repeat sign. The second system features a hammer-on (H) and a slide (Sl). The third system includes a G7 chord. The fourth system has a C chord. The fifth system has a C chord. The sixth system has a G7 chord. The piece concludes with a final C chord and a slide (Sl) on the 9th fret.

C

2.

B

Sl

1/2

This tune comes from a 1929 Columbia recording of the Georgia Organ Grinders, a pick-up band orgabnized by fiddler Clayton McMichen, with he and Bert Layne playing fiddles, fiddler Lowe Stokes taking the turn on the organ, probably a harmonium, Fate Norris on banjo, and Melvin Dupree on guitar. McMichen and Norris were part of the Skillet Lickers, another very popular North Georgia string band.

I have added a third part to the setting a variation that imitates on the banjo a syncopated fiddle bowing pattern that is often called the "hocum shuffle." This first shows up at measure 34. While the Organ Grinders did not play it on their recording, a lot of fiddlers do include it today, either as an alternate A part, or as an added C part, as I've done here.