

Hell's Broke Loose in Georgia

Traditional

Banjo Tuning: gCGCD

C

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The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a five-line banjo staff with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a four-line bass staff with a bass clef. The time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 7, 9) and a 'Sl' (slide) instruction. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a five-line banjo staff with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a four-line bass staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 7, 9) and a 'Sl' (slide) instruction. A 'H' (hammer-on) instruction is placed above the first measure. A double bar line is present after the second measure. The system ends with a 'Sl' instruction and an arrow pointing to the right.

G7

C

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a five-line banjo staff with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a four-line bass staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 7, 9, 10) and a 'Sl' (slide) instruction. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a five-line banjo staff with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a four-line bass staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 7, 9) and a 'Sl' (slide) instruction. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

G7

C

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a five-line banjo staff with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a four-line bass staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 5) and a 'Sl' (slide) instruction. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a five-line banjo staff with a treble clef. The bottom staff is a four-line bass staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various fret numbers (0, 2, 4, 5) and a 'Sl' (slide) instruction. A 'Po' (pull-off) instruction is placed above the first measure. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

I T I T T I

G7 C

G7 C

This four part tune was recorded by Gid Tanner and the Skillet Lickers for Columbia Records in Atlanta, Georgia on October 29, 1929, the infamous Black Tuesday, the day of the stock market crash that began the Great Depression. It is very closely related to another tune called Streak O' Lean, Streak O' Fat, which was recorded in Atlanta the following spring by fiddler A.A. Grey and guitarist John Dilleshaw (known as Seven Foot Dilly).

This setting presents a few challenges worth noting. At the end of the A part, and throughout the B part, the right hand middle finger picks the 2nd string, making the right hand a little more difficult in order to greatly simplify the movement of the left hand. The final phrase of the C and D parts requires some single string work that leads off with the index finger, also a little tricky.

The guitar track employs the chords and runs used by Riley Puckett, the singer and guitarist for the Skillet Lickers. In a few places the chord changes seem a little out of line with the melody, but that's pretty much how he did it.