

Induan Eat the Woodchuck

Traditional

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The image displays a guitar tablature for the piece 'Induan Eat the Woodchuck'. The music is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tablature is organized into six systems, each containing a single staff with six lines representing the guitar strings (D, C, G, C, G, B from top to bottom). The notes are indicated by numbers 0-7, with some notes marked with 'Po' (palm mute) or 'Sl' (slide). The piece includes various techniques such as ghost hammer-ons (labeled 'H (ghost hammer)') and slurs. Chord diagrams for C, G7, and F are provided below the staff. A double bar line is present at the end of the first system. The piece concludes with a final chord of G7.

Chord diagrams: C (x32010), G7 (x32013), F (132010)

System 1: C, G7, C, F, H (ghost hammer)

System 2: C, G7, C, F, H (ghost hammer)

System 3: C, G7, C, F, H (ghost hammer)

System 4: C, G7, C, G7, H (ghost hammer)

System 5: C, G7

System 6: G7

C

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff contains the following notes and fret numbers: Sl 7, 9, 0, 9, 9, 9, 0, 0, 0, Sl 5, 7, 5, 4, 0, 0, 7, 0. The bottom staff contains the following notes and fret numbers: 0, 0, 9, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. There are also some additional markings like 3\4 and 4.

C

G7

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff contains the following notes and fret numbers: Sl 3, 4, 5, 4, 7, 5, 4, 0, 0, 0, Sl 3, 4, 5, 4, 7, 5, 4, 0, Sl 0, 7, 7, 0. The bottom staff contains the following notes and fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.

1. C || 2. C

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff contains the following notes and fret numbers: Sl 7, 9, 0, 9, 9, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 9, 0, 0, 0. The bottom staff contains the following notes and fret numbers: 0, 0, 9, 11, 0, 11, 0. There are also some additional markings like dots and a vertical bar line.

H (ghost hammer)

This tune comes from the legendary fiddler John Morgan Salyer (1882-1952) of Magoffin County, Kentucky. All of the known recordings of Salyer were made by his sons on a home disc-cutting machine in 1941-1942. Note that this banjo setting kicks off with a ghost hammer on the 3rd string, 2nd fret. A ghost hammer is a hammer onto a string that has not first been picked by the right hand. Since it is not already agitated, you have to smack it pretty good with the left hand finger, to make sure that it sounds loud enough.