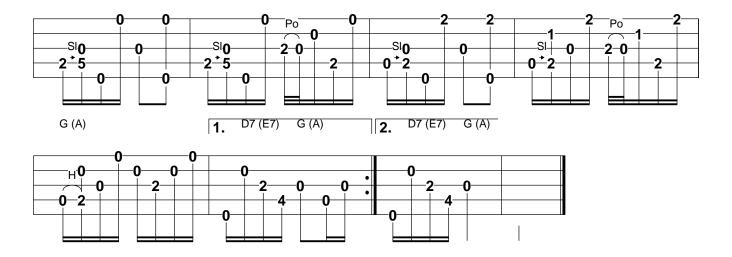
Ed Haley's Lost Indian Traditional

Banjo Tuning: gDGBD, Capoed on 2

Arrangement (c) Copyright 2018 by Donald J. Borchelt. All rights reserved. G (A) D7 (E7) Po D7 (E7) G (A) G (A) D7 (E7) Po -0 0 D7 (E7) G (A) Extra beat, see notes

D7 (E7) G (A) _H-**Ó**-**2 4** 2-0 2 0-0 D7 (E7) G (A) Po Ро -SIO--H**0** 2⁺3 4-2 2-0 0-2 2 0-2 Ро _H_**0**. -SI-**0**-_H_**Ó**-2 → 3 -0-2-0 0 G (A) D7 (E7) -SI-0 Ή 2-3 0 2 4-2 2-0 2 0 D7 (E7) G (A) Po -н**0** -SI-0--SI-0-2-0--2⁻⁵5 2 5 C (D) G (A) G (A) D7 (E7) _H**-0**--SI:0 ₋SI⊣ 2-0 2 -0--0⁻2 0-2 0-2



This tune bears no resemblance to the tune in the key of D which is a close cousin to Cherokee Shuffle. This tune comes from the great Eastern Kentucky fiddler Ed Haley (1885-1951), and to my ear sounds closely related to Black Mountain Rag. Like the latter tune, Lost Indian is played in a cross A tuning on fiddle, AEac#. This allows the complex figures of the A part to be executed with a simple rocking of the bow between the 1st and 2nd strings. I have set this arrangement in open G tuning, capoed on the 2nd fret to match the fiddle the key of A.

Ed Haley's take on this tune has some unusual rhythmic elements. The first strain of the B part has an extra beat in the first measure, for a total of 9 beats, while the remaining three strains are square, with 8 beats each. The C part is also squirelly; each strain has just 12 beats instead of 16, or 6 measures instead of 8.