

Wounded Hoosier

Traditional

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G

H

D

Sl

A7

D

H

1/4

1.

2.

G

D

Sl

1/4

H

Sl

G D

1.

2. G Up the neck break D

A7 D Harmonics

1.

2. H

G D

G

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff has notes with fret numbers: 16, 17, 16, 19, 17, 17, 0, 12, 0, 12, 14, 0. The bottom staff has notes with fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 13, 0, 0. A bracket labeled 'H' spans the notes 0, 12, 14, 0 in the top staff.

D Harmonics

1.

2.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff has notes with fret numbers: 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. The bottom staff has notes with fret numbers: 12, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. A diamond symbol is placed below the first '12' and the second '12' in the bottom staff. A double bar line is present between the 7th and 8th measures.



A small musical notation diagram consisting of two staves. The top staff is empty. The bottom staff has a note with fret number 0. A vertical line is positioned below the first measure.

I learned this tune from Linda Henry and John Reddick, at the old time jam at the Real School of Music in Burlington, Massachusetts. It comes originally from the repertoire of North Carolina fiddler Marcus Martin (1881-1974). The word "hoosier" is probably a miss hearing of the word "hussar," which is a type of Napoleonic era cavalryman. This is a great melancholy tune, made more so because Martin plays it with the fiddle tuned DDAD, and uses the open tuning to liberally employ a lot of low drones.