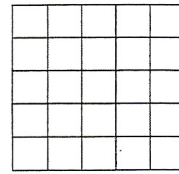
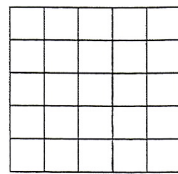
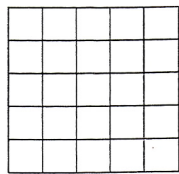
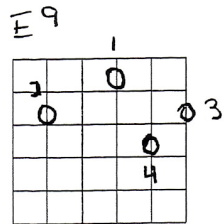
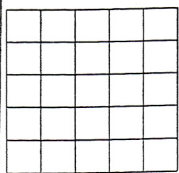


Almost Lost my mind key E



E9

E7

E7

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 0, 2, 4, 2, 1.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0, 4, 2, 0.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 5, 5, 4, 2, 0, 3, 4, 2, 4, 0, 0.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 4, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 4, 3, 2, 0.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 0, 0, 2, 0, 5, 4, 3.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notes are: 3, 0.

Almost Lost My Mind – Ivory Joe Hunter

When I lost my baby almost lost my mind

When I lost my baby almost lost my mind

My head is in a spin since she left me behind

I passed a million people but I can't tell who I meet

I passed a million people but I can't tell who I meet

Cause my eyes are full of tears, where can my baby be

I went to the gypsy and had my fortune read

I went to the gypsy and had my fortune read

I hung my head in sorrow when she said what she said

Well I can tell you people, the news was not so good

Well I can tell you people, the news was not so good

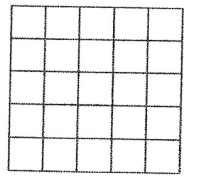
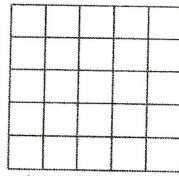
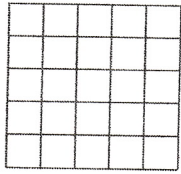
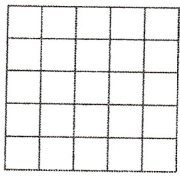
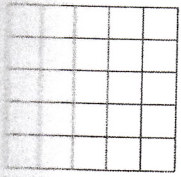
She said, Your baby has quit you, this time she's gone for good

Ivory Joe Hunter:

Born in Weirgate, Texas, in 1914, blues/R&B singer Ivory Joe Hunter is probably most famous for writing and recording the hit "Since I Met You, Baby". He learned to play piano at an early age and by his mid-teens was performing in the Beaumont, Texas, area. He made some recordings in the 1930s (under the name "Ivory Joe White") but it took a move to California in 1942 for his career to begin taking off. In 1945 he began his own record label, Ivory Records, in Oakland, and when that went out of business he helped form another label, Pacific Records, for which he also recorded.

He formed his own combo and successfully toured up and down the California coast. He signed with MGM Records in 1949 and the next year came out with the hits "I Almost Lost My Mind" and "I Need You So". In 1954 he went to Atlantic Records, where he had his biggest hit, 1956's "Since I Met You Baby" (which he also wrote) and "Yes, I Want You" (1958). By the early 1960s R&B music was beginning to lose popularity with the record-buying public, and Hunter became interested in country music. He journeyed to Nashville, TN, and became a country music songwriter, and also performed at the famed Grand Ole Opry. He issued a country album, "The Return of Ivory Joe Hunter", in 1970. It met with some success, but Hunter's failing health precluded his attempts at a comeback. He died of cancer in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1974.

MIDNIGHT Hour Blues



E

E

A

B

A

E

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains notes on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines with fingerings 1, 2, 3. The second measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2. The third measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The fourth measure contains notes on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th lines with fingerings 2, 2, 2. The fifth measure contains notes on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th lines with fingerings 4, 2, 0. The sixth measure contains notes on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th lines with fingerings 4, 2, 0.

B⁷

E⁷

E⁹

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The second measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The third measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 3. The fourth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 3. The fifth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 3. The sixth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 3.

A

A

B

A

E

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 0. The second measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 0. The third measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 0. The fourth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 4, 2, 0. The fifth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 4, 2, 0. The sixth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 4, 2, 0.

B⁷

E

C^{#7}

C⁷

B⁷

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The second measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The third measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2. The fourth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 4, 3. The fifth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2. The sixth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2.

A

B⁷

E

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2. The second measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2. The third measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 4, 4, 3. The fourth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 3, 3, 2. The fifth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2, 0. The sixth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 2, 2, 0.

B⁷

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The second measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The third measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The fourth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The fifth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2. The sixth measure contains notes on the 1st and 2nd lines with fingerings 1, 2.

Midnight Hour Blues – Leroy Carr/Scrapper Blackwell

In the wee midnight hours, long before the break of day (X2)
When the blues creep up on you, and carry your mind away

While I lay in my bed, and cannot go to sleep (X2)
While my heart's in trouble, and my mind is thinking deep

My mind was running, back to days of long ago (X2)
And the one I love, I don't see her anymore

Blues why do you worry me, why do you stay so long (X2)
You come to me yesterday, been with me all night long

I've been so worried, I didn't know what to do (X2)
So I guess that's why, I've had these midnight hour blues

Leroy Carr was an American blues singer, songwriter and pianist who developed a laid-back, crooning technique and whose popularity and style influenced such artists as Nat King Cole and Ray Charles. He first became famous for "How Long, How Long Blues", released by Vocalion Records in 1928.

Francis Hillman "Scrapper" Blackwell was an American blues guitarist and singer, best known as half of the guitar-piano duo he formed with Leroy Carr in the late 1920s and early 1930s. He was an acoustic single-note picker in the Chicago blues and Piedmont blues styles.