

Waynesburg

Traditional

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G Am

Ghost hammer, see notes.

G Am D7 G

Ghost hammer, see notes.

Am G

Ghost hammer, see notes.

Am D7 G D7 C G

Ghost hammer, see notes.

Am G D7 C G Am

Ghost hammer, see notes.

D7 G D7 C G Am

Ghost hammer, see notes.

31

G D7 C G Am 1. D7 G

36

Am G

41

Am D7 G Am

46

G Am D7 G

51

D7 C G Am G D7

56

C G Am D7 G D7 C G

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61

Am G D7 C H G Am

66

D7 G 2. D7 G

Ghost hammer, see notes.

Detailed description: The image shows two staves of musical notation for a banjo. The first staff, starting at measure 61, contains 12 measures of music. Above the staff are chord markings: Am, G, D7, C, H, G, Am. The notation includes various fret numbers (14, 12, 14, 21, 19, 17, 19, 17, 16, 14, 16, 14) and techniques like 'H' (ghost hammer) and '0' (open string). The second staff, starting at measure 66, contains 4 measures of music. Above the staff are chord markings: D7, G, 2. D7, G. The notation includes fret numbers (9, 10, 12, 2, 5) and techniques like 'H' (ghost hammer) and 'S' (slide). A double bar line is present at the end of the second staff. Below the second staff is the text 'Ghost hammer, see notes.'

Sometimes called "Waynesboro," this tune comes from Doc Roberts (1897-1978), a Kentucky fiddler who recorded the tune for Gennett Records in 1927. For this setting, the banjo is tuned in a G variant tuning (gDGAD), with the second string tuned down a whole tone from standard.

The pick up notes in measure 2 features a ghost hammer, where you hammer onto the 4th string at the 2nd fret, without picking it first with the right hand. The preceding open "ghost" note, the note in parentheses, is not actually played, it is only there so that the hammer will sound in the MIDI playback.