

Take Me Back to Georgia

Traditional

Banjo Tuning: gCGCD

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The sheet music is written for a five-string banjo in gCGCD tuning. It consists of six systems of music. The first system includes a key signature change from one flat to no flats. Chords G7, C, and F are indicated below the staff. The music features various techniques such as hammer-ons, slurs, and triplets.

G7

C

G7

C

G7

1.

C

Open Position Variation

F

G7

C

F

G7

C

F

G7

C

F

G7 C

The image displays five systems of banjo tablature for the song 'Take Me Back to Georgia'. Each system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) and includes chord diagrams for G7 and C. The first four systems are identical, each containing three measures of music. The fifth system is a variation of the first two measures, followed by a measure with a '2.' (second ending) and a 'C' chord, and finally an 'Ending' section. The ending section includes a double bar line, a measure with a half note (1/2) and a quarter note (1/4), and a final measure with a 'Sl' (slide) and a 'C' chord. A final system shows a single measure with a quarter note (1/4) and a 'C' chord.

G7 C

G7 C

G7 C

G7 C 2. C Ending

1/2 1/4

This tune in the key of C was first recorded by the great fiddler Lowe Stokes (1898-1983) for Columbia Records in October, 1929. It also goes by the title Rattlesnake Bit the Baby, and Bill Monroe recorded it in 1994, in one of his last sessions, under the title Boston Boy, which he said he learned from his Uncle Pendleton Vandiver. Bill mentions it in the lyrics to his song, Uncle Pen:

"Well, he played an old tune they called the Soldier's Joy,
And he played the one they called the Boston Boy.
Greatest of all was the Jennie Lynne,

To me, that's where the fiddlin' begins."