

# Banjo Tramp

The musical score for "Banjo Tramp" is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece is divided into two main sections, A and B.

**Section A:** This section begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first staff contains a melodic line starting with a D chord, followed by a G chord, and ending with a D chord. The second staff continues the melody with D, E, and A chords. The third staff features a D chord, a G chord, and a D chord with a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff concludes Section A with a first ending bracket, containing G, D, G, A, D, and A chords, ending with a D chord and a repeat sign.

**Section B:** This section starts with a second ending bracket, containing a D chord and a melodic phrase. The fifth staff continues with a D chord and an E chord. The sixth staff features an A chord, a D chord, and a G chord. The seventh staff contains a D chord, a G chord, a D chord, a G chord, a D chord with a triplet of eighth notes, and an A chord. The eighth staff ends with a D chord.

The score uses various musical notations including chords (D, G, E, A), triplets, and first/second endings. The final measure of the piece is a D chord.

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"Banjo Tramp" is old-time breakdown in D Major. The parts are played AAB.  
There are similarities to the Kerry Mills composition "Whistling Rufus".  
The source is usually traced to Ohio fiddler Ward Jarvis, who learned the tune from the legendary blind fiddler Ed Haley (eastern Ky.).  
The banjo tablature is by John Letscher who says he got it  
"from Ward Jarvis by way of Claire (Milliner) and Walt (Koken)".  
The banjo tab has the A and B parts reversed.  
It was recorded by Ward Jarvis, Dana Loomis & Grey Larsen on **Visits** (1981).  
There are numerous versions available on **youtube**.