

Henry Ford's Waltz

Traditional

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The musical score is presented in a system of six staves, each representing a line of music. The time signature is 3/4, indicated by a '3' over a '4' at the beginning of the first staff. The score includes various guitar techniques such as slides (Sl), bends (B), and hammer-ons (H). Chord diagrams are placed above the staves to indicate the harmonic structure, including G7, C, D7, and F. Measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 25 are placed at the start of their respective lines. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Alan Jabbour, first in June, 1966, and then again in November of the same year. Both times Reed played through the tune once, then ended by repeating the A part. However, in the first session, he only plays the A part only once at the beginning of the piece, while the second time, he repeats it. So the structures are:

June, 1966: ABCA

November, 1966: AABCA

I prefer to not repeat the A part, and stick to the original structure he used in June. However, I have set the MIDI here to repeat the entire tune twice, rather than once; it seems a shame to end such a beautiful tune so early.

Reed did not remember the name of this tune, so Jabbour originally just called it Waltz in C. Later, Jabbour would record it with banjo picker Ken Perlman on their wonderful Southern Summits CD, where he would call it Henry Ford's Waltz, which is the title I have decided to use for this tablature. However, Jabbour and Perlman doubled up on the parts, so that their overall structure is AABBBCCAABBCCA. I chose not to double it up.