

35.

Honky Tonk Train

Meade Lux Lewis

Scored for 3 mandolins, guitar



Honky Tonk Train is a piano boogie-woogie written and recorded by Meade Lux Lewis in 1927. The recording was a flop, and Lewis gave up performance to work at a car wash. But ten years later, John Hammond heard it and tracked down Lewis, convincing him to re-record the number. This time it was a giant hit, and Hammond included Lewis in his famous “Spirituals to Swing” concerts at Carnegie Hall the next year.

The left hand plays a relentless boogie vamp throughout, while the right hand offers a series of melodic variations. In this arrangement, I’ve moved the melody around from one mandolin part to the next, just to relieve the tedium of the left hand parts.

Mandolin 1

Honky Tonk Train

Meade Lux Lewis, 1927

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

4

7

10

13

B

16

19

22

25

C

28

2
31

62

IM 12

Honky Tonk Train

3

The musical score for 'Honky Tonk Train' is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of 10 staves of music, with measure numbers 65, 68, 71, 74, 77, 80, 83, 85, 88, 91, 94, and 97 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are several accidentals (sharps and flats) throughout the piece. A box labeled 'G' is placed above the staff at measure 74, a box labeled 'H' is placed above the staff at measure 85, and a box labeled 'I' is placed above the staff at measure 97. The music features a mix of melodic lines and chordal textures, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together.

4
100

Honky Tonk Train



103



107



110



112



114



116



119



122



Mandolin 2

Honky Tonk Train

Meade Lux Lewis, 1927

$\text{♩} = 160$

Sheet music for Mandolin 2, featuring measures 1 through 26. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. Measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 24, and 26 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Section markers A, B, and C are placed above measures 1, 13, and 26 respectively.

The sheet music is written for a mandolin in G major (one sharp) and 12/8 time. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 160$. The music is divided into measures 1 through 26. Measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 24, and 26 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Section markers A, B, and C are placed above measures 1, 13, and 26 respectively. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets or complex rhythmic patterns. The key signature is G major, indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the staff.

23

1

16

19

41

44

47

50

53

56

59

61

E

F

M2 P2

Honky Tonk Train

3

64

76

79

82

85

88

91

94

96

4
98

Honky Tonk Train

I

101

J

113

115

118

121

rit.

Mandolin 3

Honky Tonk Train

Meade Lux Lewis, 1927

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

4

7

10

13

B

16

19

22

25

C

29

2
32

Honky Tonk Train



35



D

37



40



43



46



E

49



52



55



58



F

61



64



Honky Tonk Train

3

67

70

73

76

79

82

85

88

91

94

97

100

G

H

I

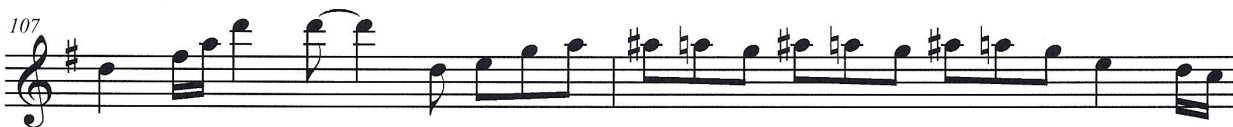
The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in the key of G major (one sharp). The tempo and meter are not explicitly stated, but the notation suggests a lively, danceable rhythm. The score consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a measure number. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals. There are three specific markings in boxes: 'G' at measure 73, 'H' at measure 85, and 'I' at measure 97. The piece concludes at measure 100.

4
104

Honky Tonk Train



107



109



112



114



117



120



123



Guitar

Honky Tonk Train

Meade Lux Lewis, 1927

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

4

7

10

13

B

16

19

22

25

C

28

2
3/

Honky Tonk Train

The musical score for "Honky Tonk Train" is written in 2/3 time and features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, and 64 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. Chord changes are indicated by boxed letters: D (measure 43), E (measure 49), and F (measure 61). The pattern consists of eighth notes, mostly beamed in pairs, with some single notes and rests interspersed. The notes are primarily in the lower register of the treble clef, with some higher notes in the final measures of each system.

Honky Tonk Train

3

67

70

73

76

79

82

85

88

91

94

97

100

G

H

I

The image displays a musical score for the piece 'Honky Tonk Train', which is 100 measures long. The score is written on ten staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed in groups. Measure numbers 67, 70, 73, 76, 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, and 100 are printed at the start of their respective staves. Three specific measures are highlighted with a box and a letter: measure 72 is labeled 'G', measure 83 is labeled 'H', and measure 98 is labeled 'I'. The notation is consistent throughout, with a steady rhythmic pattern.

4
103

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a series of eighth notes, starting on G4 and ascending to D5. The accompaniment is written in a simplified style, using whole and half notes. A box labeled 'J' is placed above the staff, indicating a specific musical feature or a section marker.