

## {30} Vals efter Kalle Karlsson

Kalle (Karl Gustaf) Karlsson (1864–1923) from Lappträsk, Nyland in Finland, had many old waltz tunes in his repertoire. He was recorded on phonograph in the early 1900s by Otto Andersson. I learned this waltz from nyckelharpist Markus Svensson at Nordic Fiddles and Feet music camp (NFF).

**Practice tip:** I've marked slurs using the **bowing pattern** we also use for hambo, from p. 21. You have time to circle your bow in the air during the rests so you can start again down-bow  $\square$ .

**Style tip:** I recommend tapping your feet as you play waltzes, but doing it once per bar rather than on all three beats. Tapping once per bar will ensure you have the right groove, where the whole bar is the unit, rather than each beat. If you are playing slowly to learn, and those taps feel too far apart, you could tap on one and three as we do for polskas, then drop the 3<sup>rd</sup> beat tap as you are able to speed up.

**Listen:** track 23, Laurie/fiddle & Andrew/guitar, A mixolydian & dorian. (Modes are explained on pp. 16-17 and 349).



Kalle Karlsson recording to wax cylinder in 1905

Musical notation for the waltz, showing four staves of music in 3/4 time, key of A major (one sharp).

**Staff 1:** Measures 1-4. Chords: A (measures 1-2), G (measure 3), A tr (measure 4). A bowing pattern  $\square$  is marked above the first measure.

**Staff 2:** Measures 5-8. Chords: A (measures 5-6), G (measure 7), A (measures 8-9), A (measures 10-11). A bowing pattern  $\square$  is marked above the first measure. First and second endings are indicated.

**Staff 3:** Measures 12-15. Chords: Em (measures 12-13), A (measure 14), G (measure 15), A (measures 16-17). A bowing pattern  $\square$  is marked above the first measure.

**Staff 4:** Measures 18-21. Chords: Em (measures 18-19), A (measure 20), G (measure 21), (D) A (measures 22-23), (D) A (measures 24-25). A bowing pattern  $\square$  is marked above the first measure. First and second endings are indicated.