

Al Capone's Waltz

The musical score for "Al Capone's Waltz" is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first two staves form the first line, and the last two staves form the second line. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. Chords are indicated by letters above the notes: D, A, and G. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by two endings labeled '1' and '2'.

Al Capone played banjo in the Rock Islanders, the Alcatraz prison inmate band.

ALFRED BLAGEN'S HOPPWALTZ

The musical score is written for violin in G major and 4/4 time. It consists of five staves. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and contains measures 1-6 with chords G, C, and D. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 7-12 with chords G and C. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 13-16 with chords G, D, and G, ending with 'FINE'. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 17-20 with chords D, A, and D. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 21-24 with chords A and D, ending with 'LAST TIME DC AL FINE'. Measure numbers 7, 13, 17, and 21 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

TRANSCRIPTION BY BETH ROTTO.

Aepelbo Gaanglaat
Äppelbo Gånglåt
Gånglåt från Äppelbo (Äppelbo Walking Tune)

Sweden; Dalarna

The musical score is arranged in four systems. The first system is for Fiddle 1 and Fiddle 2, with a G chord above the first measure and an Am chord above the fifth measure. The second system is for F1 and F2, with D7, G, D7, and G chords above the measures. The third system is for F1 and F2, with G, D7, C, and G chords above the measures. The fourth system is for F1 and F2, with D7, G, D7, and G chords above the measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

A gånglåt is a Swedish "walking tune", played on fiddle at a easy walking pace.
This tune is from the town of Äppelbo in Dalarna and is very popular in Sweden.

COUDERAY JIG

Violin score for 'COUDERAY JIG' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and the second 'VLN.'. The third and fourth staves are also labeled 'VLN.'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure of each staff. Chord symbols G, D, C, and G are placed above the staff lines. A double bar line with repeat dots is used at the beginning of the first staff and at the end of the fourth staff. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.' are present in the fourth staff. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Violin

VLN.

VLN.

VLN.

5

9

13

G D G

G D G

G C G D G

C G D G D G

1. 2.

CRACOVIENNE QUICKSTEP

AKA CRAVOVIENNE QUICKSTEP, CICADIAN QUICKSTEP

QUARTER NOTE=126

TRADITIONAL, AS PLAYED BY IVA DINGWALL

D G D⁷ G D G D⁷ G

Violin

C G D⁷ G C G D⁷ G

Vln.

9

THE KRAKOWIAK OR CRACOVIENNE IS A FAST, SYNCOPATED POLISH FOLK DANCE IN DUPLÉ TIME FROM THE REGION OF KRAKOW THE FOLK OUTFIT WORN FOR THE DANCE HAS BECOME THE NATIONAL COSTUME OF POLAND (WIKIPEDIA). THE DANCE IS SAID TO IMITATE THE MOVEMENT OF HORSES (EDUCALINGO DICTIONARY).

THIS TUNE APPEARS IN THE MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY ELIAS HOWE IN 1863, BOSTON, MA. AND IN AN EARLIER PUBLICATION BY HOWE CALLED THE MUSICIANS COMPANION, PUBLISHED IN 1850.

The Dublin Lasses Reel

The Five Mile Chase
My Heart Is In Dublin

Arr. © 2022 by Greenblatt & Seay

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a repeat sign. Chords are indicated above the notes: G, D, D7, and G. The second staff starts at measure 4 and includes chords D, Em, Bm, G, and D7. The third staff starts at measure 7 and features a first ending (marked '1') with chords D and G, and a second ending (marked '2') with chords D and G. The fourth staff starts at measure 10 and includes chords G, Em, G, and Em. The fifth staff starts at measure 13 and includes chords A, D7, G, Em, and D. The sixth staff starts at measure 16 and includes chords G, Am, D7, C, D7, and DC. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Polka after Ed Quall in D

The musical score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, and the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The piece consists of four staves of music, each with chord markings above the notes.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-6):
Chords: D, G, A, D, D, G
Notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4 | A4, B4, C#5, B4 | A4, G4, F#4, E4 | D4, C#4, B3, A3 | G3, F#3, E3, D3 | C#3, B2, A2, G2

Staff 2 (Measures 7-12):
Chords: A, D, D
Notes: A3, G3, F#3, E3 | D3, C#3, B2, A2 | G2, F#2, E2, D2 | C#2, B1, A1, G1 | F#1, E1, D1, C#1 | B1, A1, G1, F#1

Staff 3 (Measures 13-18):
Chords: A, D
Notes: A3, G3, F#3, E3 | D3, C#3, B2, A2 | G2, F#2, E2, D2 | C#2, B1, A1, G1 | F#1, E1, D1, C#1 | B1, A1, G1, F#1

Staff 4 (Measures 19-24):
Chords: G, A, G, A, D
Notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3 | C#3, B2, A2, G2 | F#2, E2, D2, C#2 | B1, A1, G1, F#1 | E1, D1, C#1, B1 | A1, G1, F#1, E1

Edwin "Ed" Quall (1898-1970) was a fiddler from Holmen, Wisconsin. He taught his nephew, Leonard Finseth, how to play the fiddle and many of his tunes, including this one. I have also heard it called Bohlin's Polkett. A recording of this tune can be found in the Mills Music Library, Madison, Wisconsin, in the Arnold Munkel Collection from the recording of Leonard Finseth at Geno's at 40:12. Information and transcription by Beth Hoven Rotto, 2014. Notation by Kaden Buck, 2022. With funding from the Center for the Study of Upper Midwestern Cultures.

Edwin's First Polska

Minnesota Fiddle Tunes Project 2012 Companion

Ivares Edvin (Edwin) Jonsson (1905-1984)

The musical score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with a D chord above the first measure and an A chord above the fourth measure. The second staff continues the melody with D and A chords, and includes first and second endings marked '1' and '2'. The third staff features a G chord above the first measure and D and A chords later. The fourth staff also features a G chord at the beginning and includes first and second endings marked '1' and '2'.

Ivares Edvin (Edwin) Jonsson was born in Dalarna Sweden in 1905 where he learned to play fiddle. He emigrated to Minneapolis in 1924 to escape the drought and weak economy of the times. He intended to stay in America for just a year. He packed his bags and his fiddle, but his mother forbade him to take the instrument, saying, "You're going to work, not to play." In America, Edwin couldn't bear being without a fiddle, so he built himself a new one and decided to stay in this country.

He settled in Minneapolis, under the name Edwin Johnson, and continued playing traditional music. He founded the American Swedish Spelmans Trio which became the ASI Spelmanslag in 1985. He played for the King of Sweden when King Carl XVI Gustaf visited the U.S in 1976.

About this tune:

Sometime before the First World War young Edwin Johnson was sent to bed while the adults had a barn dance. They played many tunes over and over again and those tunes worked their way into Edwin's mind. The next day he dug up a fiddle tried to figure out how to play what was in his head. This is the polska that he composed that day

EMMAS WALTZ

ARR MPKLEVEN

VIOLIN

EMIN B⁷

VLN.

EMIN EMIN

1 2

6

VLN.

AMIN EMIN B⁷ EMIN

11

VLN.

AMIN EMIN B⁷ EMIN

19

Flop-Eared Mule Schottische after Genette Burgess in D/A

Violin

5

Vln.

9

Vln.

13

Vln.

D A D

A D Fine

A E A

E A

Genette Leyse Burgess (1902-1977) of Waukon, Iowa from the Arnold Munkel Collection at the Mills Music Library, Madison, Wisconsin. Genette played this almost at polka speed and in the Keys of G/D. Beth Hoven Rotto's version is schottische tempo and in D/A.

Transcribed by Beth Hoven Rotto, 2022. Recordings available at the University of Wisconsin Mills Music Library.

Gary's Polka
Minnesota Fiddle Tunes Project 2012 Companion

Bill Sherburne (1903-1991)

The musical score for "Gary's Polka" is written in 2/4 time and consists of eight staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes several measures with chord markings: C, G, and F. It features a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Bill Sherburne is arguably one of the best known of the Minnesota old-time fiddlers of the last 100 years. Bill's father was from a family of 12 children, and they all played fiddle. His grandmother was also a very good fiddler. Bill started fiddling when he was 8 years old. Starting in the 1920s, he led dances in the Spring Grove area. There was a time when he put down his fiddle to concentrate on farming. In the 1960s he picked it up again and played dances until his last days.

Soldier's Joy

As played by Leizime Brusoe



Good for the Tongue

As played by Leizime Brusoe



Violin I

Halsa Dem Harhemma

arr MP Kleven

The musical score is written for Violin I in the key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music, each with a measure number at the beginning. The notes are primarily half notes and quarter notes, often beamed together in pairs. Chord symbols are placed below the staff to indicate the harmonic accompaniment.

Staff 1: Measure 1-8. Chords: D, G.

Staff 2: Measure 9-17. Chords: Gm, D, Em, G, A7, D.

Staff 3: Measure 18-26. Chord: G.

Staff 4: Measure 27-35. Chords: D, A7, A, D, D, G.

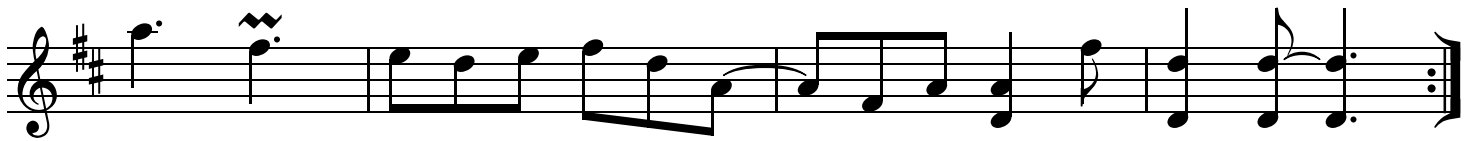
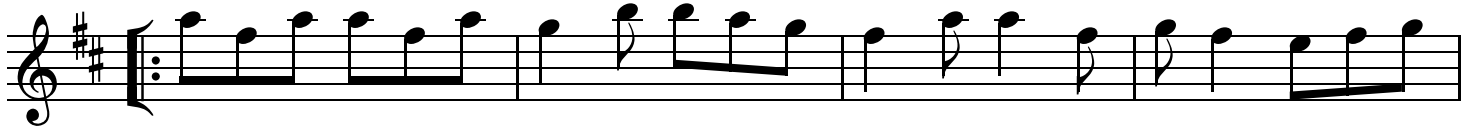
Staff 5: Measure 36-45. Chords: A7, D, B7, Em, Em7, A7.

Staff 6: Measure 46-55. Chords: D, D, G, A7, Bm.

Staff 7: Measure 56-64. Chords: D, Em, G, D, A7, D.

Haste to the Wedding

As played by Leonard Finseth



Storsveen's Schottische

Musical score for "Storsveen's Schottische" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music. Above the first staff are chords A, E, and A. Above the second staff are chords E, A, A, and E. Above the third staff are chords A, E, and A. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs and a double bar line at the end of the second staff.

A tune Leonard learned from Alfred Storsveen, a relatively unknown fiddler.

The Hills of Old Wisconsin

Musical score for "The Hills of Old Wisconsin" in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. Above the first staff are chords A, D, E, and A. Above the second staff are chords A, D, E, and A. Above the third staff are chords A, D, E, and A. Above the fourth staff are chords A, D, E, and A. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes in the third and fourth staves. The score includes repeat signs and a double bar line at the end of the second staff.

HONEST JOHN

The image shows a musical score for the tune "Honest John". It consists of two staves of music. The top staff is labeled "VIOLIN" and the bottom staff is labeled "VLN.". Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The top staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Above the top staff, the chords G, D, G, D, G are indicated. Above the bottom staff, the chords D, A, D, A, D are indicated. The bottom staff begins with a measure number "9" and a repeat sign. The music is written in a simple, rhythmic style typical of a dance tune.

THIS TUNE WAS REFERENCED IN THE WRITINGS OF HAMLIN GARLAND AS A DANCE TUNE PLAYED BY HIS UNCLE DAVID IN LACROSSE, WI.

Jenny Lind

Anton Wallerstein

The image displays a musical score for the polka 'Jenny Lind' by Anton Wallerstein. The score is written on two staves in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some beamed eighth notes and a final double bar line with repeat dots. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff continues the melody from the first staff.

Little Gem Polka (SOTR SloJam)

*F. F. Knodle
published: 1920 Decorah IA*

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of eight staves of music. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some sixteenth-note runs. Chords are indicated by letters above the staff: C, G7, and D7. The piece begins with a repeat sign and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Chord progression: C, G7, C, G7, C, G, D7, G, G7, C, G, D7, G.

Metsakukka (Am)
Woodland Flowers

Trad. (Finland)

The musical score is written in 3/4 time and consists of six staves. The key signature is one flat (F major/D minor). The chords used are Am, Dm, E7, G7, and C. The melody is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some half notes and rests. The first staff begins with an Am chord and ends with a Dm chord. The second staff contains Am, E7, and Am chords. The third staff contains G7, C, E7, and Am chords. The fourth staff contains Am, E7, and Am chords. The fifth staff features Am, Dm, and Am chords, with the first three notes of the Am chord marked with a tilde (~) to indicate ornaments. The sixth staff contains E7, Am, E7, and Am chords.

Minnesota Waltz

Minnesota Fiddle Tunes Project 2012 Companion

Lawrence Westad (1915-1999)/ Edward Selvaag (1909-2012)

The musical score for "Minnesota Waltz" is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a G chord. The second staff has D, G, and D chords. The third staff has G and C chords. The fourth staff has D, G, and two first endings (1 G and 2 G). The fifth staff has G, C, and Am chords. The sixth staff has D and G chords. The seventh staff has G, C, and Am chords. The eighth staff has D, D, and two first endings (1 G and 2). The piece concludes with a final G chord.

Edwin Julius Selvaag of Folden township, Otter Tail county, Minnesota was proud to have won several trophies in fiddling contests. He collected violins and his love for music was enjoyed by family and friends for many years. He was contacted at one time by a man from the Smithsonian Institute who recorded him playing old Scandinavian tunes. His son Jerry accompanied him and the recording is in the archives of the Smithsonian Institute.

Money Musk

They say that this was first danced on the village green of
Moneymusk on the river Don in Aberdeenshire...
there have been as many variations on the original tune as there have
been fiddlers to play them. - Beth Tolman and Ralph Page, The Country Dance Book, 1937

Daniel Dow, c. 1776

A

5

9

13

17

21

3

OLD NORWEIGIAN WALTZ

GAMMEL NORSK VALS

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for violin in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece is in D major. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and contains the first five measures. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 6 through 10, with a first ending bracket over measures 7-8 and a second ending bracket over measures 9-10. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 11 through 15. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 16 through 21. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 22 through 26. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: D, G, A, D, G, D, A, D, A, D.

According to Elmo, he learned this tune from his grandfather Edward Wick in the 1930's. Edward played for dances in the Sunburg, MN area on the Hardanger fiddle in the 1890's.

CELEBRATED OPERA REEL

AKA OPERA REEL, DUKE OF CORNWALL'S REEL

AS PLAYED BY IVA DINGWALL

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Celebrated Opera Reel". It consists of four staves of music, each labeled "V.L.N." (Violin) on the left. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). Above each staff, there are letters representing chords: D, D, D, G, A for the first staff; D, D, A, D, G, A for the second; D, G, D, A, D, G, D for the third; and D, D, D, G, D for the fourth. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The score includes repeat signs at the beginning and end of each staff. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of the second, third, and fourth staves respectively.

IVA CALLS IT THE OPERA REEL WHICH HAS NUMEROUS VERSIONS, HOWEVER HER VERSION IS CALLED THE "CELEBRATED OPERA REEL" FROM THE MUSICIAN'S COMPANION COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY ELIAS HOWE IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS IN 1850. IT IS NEARLY THE SAME AS AN ENGLISH REEL CALLED THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S REEL AND IT IS QUITE SIMILAR TO AN IRISH TUNE CALLED McDONAGH'S REEL. IT'S ANOTHER LIVELY TUNE - IVA PLAYS IT AT 110 FOR A HALF NOTE.

PATRICK COUNTY BLUES

UNKNOWN

VIOLIN

VLN.

VLN.

VLN.

5

9

13

D A⁷

D A⁷ D

A E

A E A

1 2

3 3

THIS TUNE IS SIMILAR TO HI LO SCHOTTISCHE, ALTHOUGH THE B PART DIFFERS. THIS TUNE WAS TAUGHT BY GAIL HEIL WHO LEARNED IT FROM AN OLD 78 RECORDING FROM A WEST VIRGINIA BAND. IT ISN'T THE BLUES, HOWEVER, IT IS DEFINITELY A SCHOTTISCHE!

Svensk Anna's Waltz

(Peekaboo Waltz)

Violin

D G D A

9

D G D E min7 A D

17

D G E min A G D

25

G E min A D A D

1. 2.

Transcribed by Beth Hoven Rotto, 2022.

Pig Ankle Rag (SOTR Slojam)

The musical score for "Pig Ankle Rag (SOTR Slojam)" is written in 4/4 time and the key of D major. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note D5, and then a series of eighth notes: E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, A5, G5, F#5, E5. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note D5, followed by eighth notes E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, A5, G5, F#5, E5. The third staff features a bass line with a whole note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, D5, C#5, B4, A4. The melody continues with eighth notes B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The fourth staff continues the melody with eighth notes G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C#3, B2, A2. The fifth staff continues the melody with eighth notes G3, F#3, E3, D3, C#3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C#2, B1, A1. The sixth staff features a bass line with a whole note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, C#4, D4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3. The melody continues with eighth notes B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C#3, B2, A2. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The score includes several chords: A7, D, G, and D. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 4/4.

Randie Severson's Waltz

The musical score for "Randie Severson's Waltz" is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a double bar line and repeat sign. The second staff contains a first ending bracket with two endings, both marked with a '1' and '2' above the staff. The third staff continues the melody with a double bar line. The fourth and fifth staves complete the piece with a final double bar line.

Chords indicated above the staff:

- Staff 1: D, A, D
- Staff 2: A, D, A, 1 D, 2 D
- Staff 3: D, G, A
- Staff 4: A, D
- Staff 5: G, A, D

Randie Severson (1877-1959) from Wisconsin was a woman fiddler, very uncommon in early days. She was popular in her home town of Eau Claire. Leonard Finseth learned this tune from her.

Regis Belisle Two Step

Musical score for "Regis Belisle Two Step" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a single line with various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes. Chord symbols 'A' and 'E' are placed above the staff at specific intervals. The second staff continues the melody with similar note values and chord symbols 'A', 'E', and 'A'. The third staff features a repeat sign at the beginning and continues the melody with chord symbols 'E', 'A', and 'E'. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a repeat sign and chord symbols 'E', 'A', 'A', 'E', and 'A'.

Regis Belisle was an Ojibwe from Wisconsin who passed the tune on to Otto Rindlisbacher.

Round Polka

Musical score for "Round Polka" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. A tempo marking "♩ = 150" is placed above the staff. The melody is written in a single line with various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes. Chord symbols 'D' and 'A' are placed above the staff. The second staff continues the melody with similar note values and chord symbols 'D', 'A', and 'D'. The score includes first and second endings for both staves, indicated by "1" and "2" above the notes.

Reinlendar etter Ringnesen
Minnesota Fiddle Tunes Project 2012 Companion
Schottische from Norway

Traditional

The musical score is written for a fiddle in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a double bar line and repeat sign, followed by a measure with a 'D' chord above it. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '1' contains an 'A' chord, followed by a 'D' chord. A second ending bracket labeled '2' contains an 'A' chord and a 'D' chord. The second staff also begins with a double bar line and repeat sign, followed by a measure with a 'G' chord above it. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A 'D' chord is placed above a measure, followed by an 'A' chord. A first ending bracket labeled '1' contains a 'D' chord, and a second ending bracket labeled '2' contains a 'D' chord. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and repeat sign.

Lördags valsen (Saturday waltz)

Anselm Johansson

Chord symbols: G, Am, D7, C

Swing Bow
Played 3x through then coda
transcribed: Tim Wankel

Selmer Ramsey's Waltz

CD: Minnesota Fiddle Tunes Project 2012

Author: Selmer Ramsey
Played by Betsey Neil and Friends

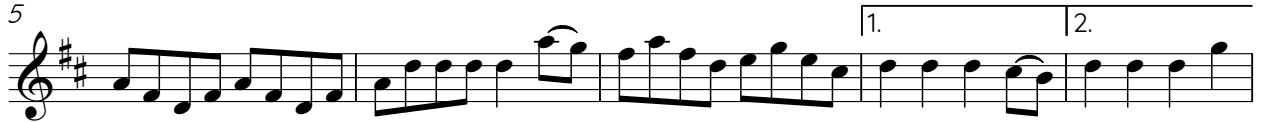
The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with an 'intro' section marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The main body of the piece consists of several measures, with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) leading to a double bar line. The score concludes with a 'D.S. al Coda' instruction and a Coda symbol. Chords are indicated by letters G, C, Am, and D above the staff. The piece ends with a final double bar line.

Selmer Ramsey was born in 1914 in Highlanding Township, MN. His mother, Sophie Resla, was from Oslo, Norway. His father, James Ramsey, was from Albert Lea, MN. Selmer began playing the violin at the age of nine. In 1937 Selmer married Ruby McEnelly of Goodridge, MN. They have one daughter, Jean, and two grandchildren, Jeffrey and Kristen. Selmer was a dance band leader for many years in the Goodridge and Thief River Falls area. At one time his band played regularly over KTRF, a local radio station.

Many fiddlers know of Selmer Ramsey's Waltz but few know of it's origins or namesake.

Soldier's Joy

As played by Leizime Brusoe



Good for the Tongue

As played by Leizime Brusoe



STARLIGHT WALTZ

VIOLIN

Chords: G C G D G

Measures 1-4. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: 3/4. Measure 3 contains a triplet of eighth notes.

VLN.

Chords: G C G D G

Measures 5-8. Measure 8 contains a triplet of eighth notes.

VLN.

Chords: C G D G

Measures 9-12. Measure 11 contains a triplet of eighth notes.

VLN.

Chords: C G D G

Measures 13-16. Measure 15 contains a triplet of eighth notes.

Stepladder Waltz

Stegen Waltz

arr Bruce Bollerud

Violin

D G A7 D

6

G A7 D D

10

D A7 D

14

A7 D D

Storm Polka

Traditional, from the playing of Dwight Lamb (Danish)

$\text{♩} = 120$

G

D G D | 1 G | 2 G

G D G

C G D | 1 G | 2 G

SWAMPERS REVENGE ON THE WINDFALL

QUARTER NOTE=118

AS PLAYED BY LEONARD FINSETH

The musical score consists of four staves of music for Violin. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and includes a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a repeat sign. Above the first staff are chord markings 'C', 'G', and 'C'. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and has a measure rest '5' at the beginning. Above it are chord markings 'C', 'G', and 'C'. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and has a measure rest '9' at the beginning. Above it are chord markings 'C', 'G', and 'C'. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and has a measure rest '13' at the beginning. Above it are chord markings 'C', 'G', and 'C'. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests.

TRANSCRIBED BY MPKLEVEN, APRIL 2022

Tantst, Tantst Yidelekh

Traditional

♩ = 76

E Am E Dm E Am

5 E Am E Dm ¹E ²E E7

10 C G C E

14 Am E ¹Am G ²Am

19 E Am Dm E Am E

23 A m D m E D m E

27 E A m E D m E A m

31 E A m E D m 1 E 2 E E 7

36 C G C E A m

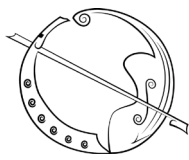
41 E 1 A m G 2 A m E A m

Tater Vals "Gypsy Waltz"

Selmer Ramsey

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three sections:

- Section A:** Starts at measure 1. It begins with a triplet of eighth notes (B-flat, B-flat, B-flat) followed by a repeat sign. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a repeat sign.
- Section B:** Starts at measure 11. It features a continuous eighth-note melody. The section concludes with two endings: the first ending leads back to the beginning of Section B, and the second ending leads to the final chord.
- Section C:** Starts at measure 19. It begins with a repeat sign followed by a melody of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a final chord.



THE CENTER FOR IRISH MUSIC

CIM Instructor and Eoin McKiernan Library director Brian Miller introduced **Tony Doherty's** to CIM from the Doherty family recordings. Father Tony was a fiddler and all three daughters Marge, Mary, and Joan played the piano. The tunes were recorded at the family home on Selby Avenue in St. Paul, and Tony used to play with local accordion player Martin McHugh at sessions around town. CIM's Open Sky Ensemble debuted the tune to the CIM audience in the January 2021 Ensemble Concert, and you can find the original recording in the archives on the Eoin McKiernan Library website.

Tony Doherty's Waltz

The musical score for "Tony Doherty's Waltz" is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, and then a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a first ending and a second ending. The third and fourth staves provide a harmonic accompaniment with chords indicated above the notes. The chords are: G, Am, D, C, G, D, G, C, G, Am, Am, D, G.

UNCLE PAT'S SCHOTTISCHE

AS PLAYED BY DWIGHT LAMB AT THE MBOTMA FALL JAM 2021

The musical score is written for violin in G major and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and contains measures 1-4 with chords G, C, D, and G. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 5-8, with a first and second ending at the end of measure 8. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 9-12, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and contains measures 13-16, ending with a repeat sign. Measure numbers 5, 10, and 14 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Chord progression: G C D G (measures 1-4), G C D G (measures 5-8), G D G (measures 9-12), G D G (measures 13-16).