

The Music of Elmo Wick: *Fiddle Tunes of Crow River Country*



Elmo Wick



Elmo Wick

Elmo Harlan Wick was born near Sunburg in West Central Minnesota in August, 1924, a third generation immigrant from Hallingdal, Norway. Growing up on a family farm in the 1930's, everyone in the rural community had one thing in common – music. Elmo sold various seeds for years and put all in a piggy bank which he broke open at about the age of 12. The money he saved was a whopping twelve dollars that he used to buy a fiddle from a neighbor lady. With his grandfather Edward, father Andrew, there were three fiddlers in his household who played while his mom Esther accompanied them on piano and sang.

As a teenager in the 1930's, he traveled around in a Model A with the Harry Forsman Band playing at dances. He would also often play on a locally popular old time music program hosted by the Morris Chargo band and aired on radio station KWLM in Willmar, MN. He played at weddings, birthday parties, county fairs, churches, city/county celebrations, nursing homes – but mostly, he

just loved to play at dance halls.

The fiddle was put away for a few decades after his marriage to Melba; they raised nine children and Elmo worked as a heavy equipment operator for 37 years for the Kandiyohi County Highway Department. In his mid-fifties, he started attending fiddle contests all over Minnesota and Wisconsin, collecting a room full of trophies and making friends. He played in a band (The Norskies), built and repaired violins – most notably Hardanger or Norwegian fiddles. Because of his knowledge of traditional music, he was asked to teach workshops in both Hardanger and standard fiddle at UW-River Falls.

In the 1980's, Elmo also learned how to read and write music. Up to that point, he and his family and neighbors all learned and played tunes by ear, but Elmo wanted to be able to preserve the tunes he learned as a young boy for future generations. Before he passed away in 2009, he donated much of his hand written collection to the Minnesota State Fiddlers Association, a group he founded in 1986 with Lloyd Eisert and Gilmore Lee. This collection includes many of the heirloom tunes that Elmo learned from his grandfather Edward, father Andrew and their musical neighbors during Elmo's youth. – *contributed by Ellery Wick, son, Red Wing, Minnesota, 2016*



Andrew and Esther Wick

West Central Minnesota Fiddlers



Edward and Martha Wick

The Wick Family

Elmo attributes many of the tunes in this book to either his grandfather **Edward Wick** (1870-1959) or his father **Andrew Wick** (1897-1961). Both were lifelong farmers, residents of the Sunburg area and avid fiddlers, particularly at local dances. Elmo credits Edward with *From Hallingdal to Minnesota, Old Norwegian Waltz, Old Round Waltz from Hallingdal, and Waltz from Hallingdal After Edward Wick*. Elmo seems to have learned the most from his dad Andrew, including *Andrew Wick's Old C Waltz, Andrew Wick's Schottische in D, Polka After Andrew Wick (also known as Logger's Breakdown), and Schottische After Andrew Wick*.

Other family members influenced Elmo as well. **Ole Erickson**, Elmo's uncle, lived with his family during a particularly cold winter, and during that time taught Elmo *Ole's Polka*. His great-uncle **Haavel Wiig** played violin and cello with the Ole Flolo Trio, and taught Elmo *The Flolo Waltz*. Another great-uncle,

Olaus Jorgenson, was a carpenter who lived on the edge of Sunburg, MN. His wife died in 1936 and Olaus spent most of his time practicing fiddle with his own invention, a pedal operated guitar. He became

known as the musician who played guitar with his feet while he fiddled. He wrote his own tunes, and Elmo transcribed one of his waltzes, the *Olaus Jorgensen's Waltz*.

Elmo also composed some original music to perform with his various bands and to play at contests. Original music includes *The Crow Country Waltz*, *Minnesota Valsen*, *Round Polka*, and *The Snuff Polka*.

Amundson Family

Elmo and his family learned a lot of tunes from this multi-generational fiddling family. **Carl Amundson** was a carpenter who lived in Starbuck and repaired violins on the side. He moved his family to Benson in the 1920's where he could find more carpentry work. His son **Harris Amundson** also became a carpenter and violin repairman. In the 1970's, Harris played in a band with Elmo, Arlan Erickson and Cliff Gandrud. Grandson Ken Amundson still repairs violins in Willmar, MN. Tunes in this book attributed to the Amundson's include *Amundson's Mazurka* and *Mazurka After Carl Amundson*.

Arlan Erickson

Arlan had played trumpet in high school band in Starbuck, MN, before being drafted during the Vietnam war. Arlan served his time in the army playing in a military band in Texas, before returning home to get a job as a skid lift operator. Arlan taught himself to play electric keyboard and did a fine job as accompanist. Arlan's dad, **Herbert Erickson**, who still farmed in Starbuck, played fiddle. As Elmo began playing again, he wanted to document the old tunes which he believed were being forgotten and lost. The 1970s was a period of old-time revival. There was a push-back against rock-and-roll and old time music was suddenly the "in" thing. Arlan knew music theory and taught Elmo not only how to read music, but how to write music. Beyond that the group played by ear and by memory like generations of local musicians before them. There was no internet to look up songs (or the titles of songs) - and purchasing song books was out of the question. This sent Elmo off on his personal quest to write down all the old tunes that he had heard in his youth in Sunburg. Tunes from the Erickson's in this book include *Arlan Erickson's Schottische*, *Herbert Erickson's Polka*, *Old Benjamin*, and *Waltz After Herbert Erickson*.



Arlan Erickson



Herbert Erickson



Ragnild Paaverud

Henry Gafkjen

Henry Gafkjen was a fiddler who grew up in Sunburg before moving to North Dakota in 1915. Elmo learned a tune that was a favorite of Henry's Aunt, Ragnild Paaverud, a Sunburg resident who had also moved to Brooten, and Elmo transcribed *Ragnild Paaverud's Waltz*.

Cliff Gandrud

A Sunday morning local radio show on Radio Station KBMO in Benson, MN called "Scandinavian Melodies" was hosted by accordion player Cliff Gandrud. Cliff grew up just west of Sunburg, served in Italy during the Second World War, then settled in Benson where he worked for Great Northern Railroad and Agrilite Co-op. Cliff also played in a band with Elmo in the 1970's. Elmo attributes *Waltz After Cliff Gandrud* to him; it was most likely an accordion piece that Elmo arranged for the fiddle.

Henschien Brothers

One of the moments that Elmo remembered for many years was when his grandfather Edward Wick played hardanger with the Henschien brothers, Otto and Vernie, in 1929. Tunes attributed to the Henschien brothers include *The Henschien Lake Schottische* and *The Norway Lake Schottische*. Henschien Lake is in Sibley State Park; the old Henschien family homestead was donated to the state to expand the park and there is a marker commemorating the family's contribution. Norway Lake is located just southwest of the Sibley State Park border.

Cliff Hanson

Cliff Hanson was born in Brooten, became a barber and moved to Minneapolis where he opened Cliff's Brooten Barber Shop. Cliff was an accordion player and a gregarious individual; naturally, his barber shop became a popular place for musicians to gather and play old time Scandinavian music. Elmo enjoyed frequent trips to the barber shop, and attributes the tune *Waltz After Cliff Hanson* to his friend.

Ole Kjeldahl

Ole W. Kjeldahl was a contemporary of Edward Wick and farmed near Brooten. Elmo credits him with *Ole's Waltz*. Many of the Kjeldahls played musical instruments; either fiddle, piano or accordion. Viola Kjeldahl had a 78 LP record published, and Sidney Kjeldahl was the first treasurer of the Minnesota State Fiddlers Association.

Kolbien Ornes

Kolbien Ornes is one of the only musicians listed in this book that is not from the area. Kolbien was a very accomplished Hardanger fiddle player who born in Norway and moved to the United States to play and record. He came to a Nordfjord Lag, or gathering of people with Norwegian ancestry, held in Swift Falls, MN in the 1960's and taught a Springar, presumably through an organized workshop that Elmo attended. The Springar is a unique Scandinavian dance, and so the *Springar After Kolbien Ornes* is included in this collection to add some variation to the waltzes, polkas and schottisches. This tune would have been taught on the Hardanger; Elmo's version is transcribed for standard fiddle.

George Reuben Peterson

Reuben Peterson was also a carpenter living in Spicer, Minnesota, who learned *Polka Peterson's Polka* from **Karl Peterson** who played it at area dances in the 1920's, and passed it on to Elmo.

Gilbert Rime

Gilbert lived two miles south of Sunburg until the 1930:s; he served in the first world war, and he also played the fiddle. Elmo attributes the tune *Gilbert Rime's Polka* to him.

Sagedahl Family

Many of the tunes in this book are credited to the Sagedahls; one of the most revered musical family in the area. **Elling Sagedahl (or Sagedahlen** – the name was shorted in later generations) had been a luthier in Fla, Hallingdal, Norway before emigrating to Minnesota and was considered a master fiddler. Elling's son **Ole Sagedahl** was a pretty good fiddler, and his sons had their own band *The Five Sagedahls* who played local parties and dances. One of the brothers, **Oliver Sagedahl**, was believed to have inherited the talent of his grandfather Elling. Radio station KWLM in Willmar aired a popular music program lead by Morris Chargo – a Ukrainian musician/band leader who had moved to Willmar in 1929. His band also included Oliver Sagedahl, and Elmo was sometimes asked to join in. Tunes in this book that Elmo and his family learned from the Sagedahls include: *The Hansen Schottische*, *Henry Sagedahl's Schottische*, *Mazurka After Oliver Sagedahl*, *The Sagedahl Waltz and Waltz from Fla, Hallingdal*.



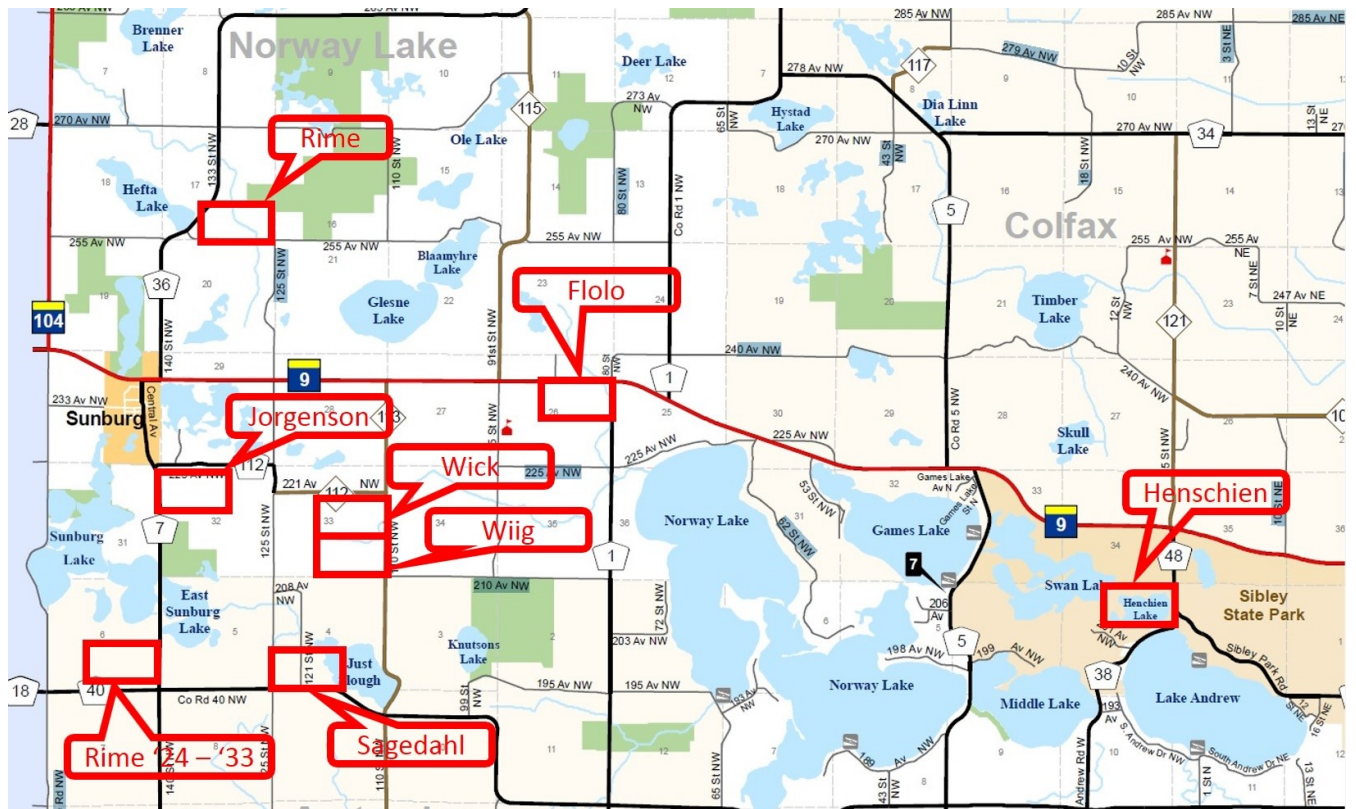
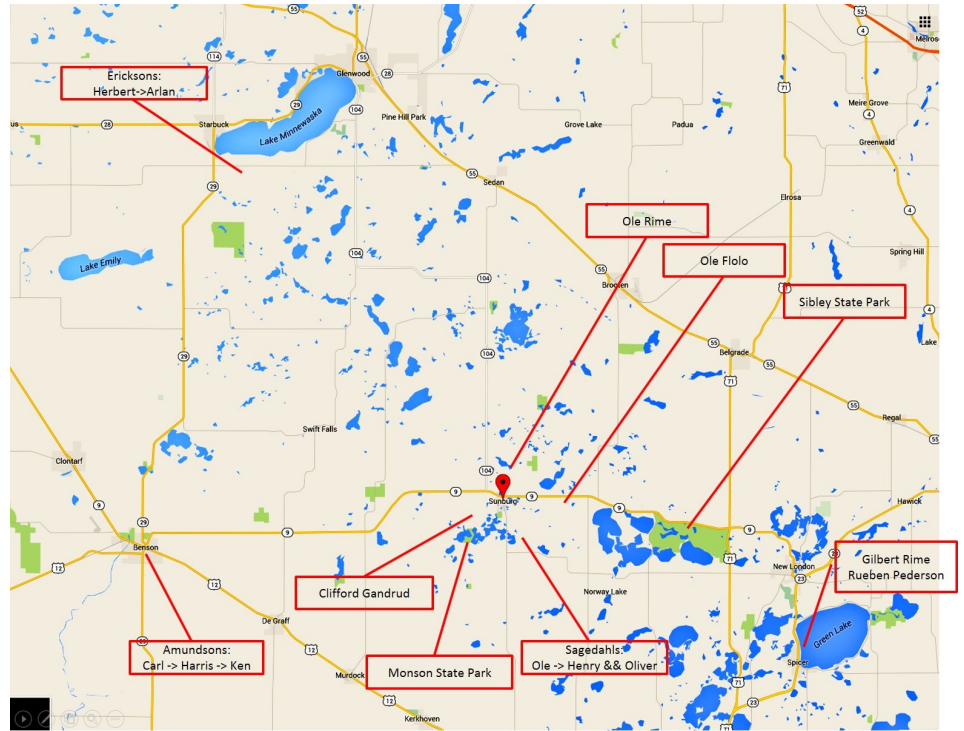
Morris Chargo



Henry Sagedahl

Sunburg, Minnesota and surrounding region, annotated with residences of fiddlers mentioned in Elmo Wick's music collection.

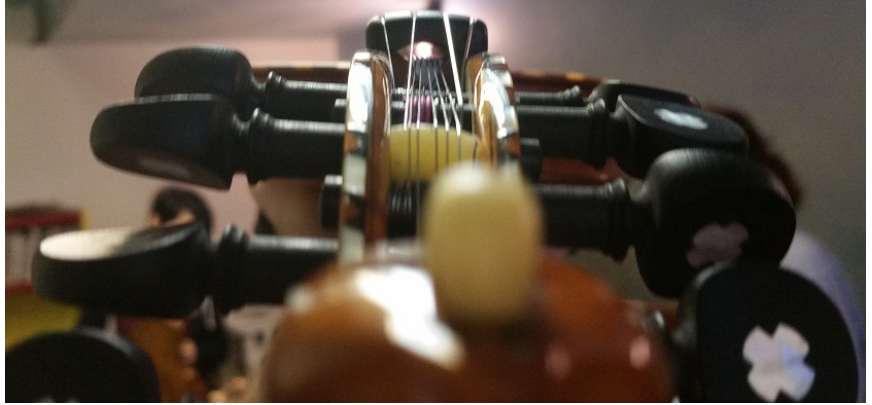
Kandiyohi County,
West Central Minnesota



What is a Hardanger?



A Hardanger is a Norwegian violin which has eight (and sometimes nine strings) – though only four strings (called the top-strings) are bowed and fingered. The remaining strings are called the under-strings. They are never bowed or fingered but vibrate in sympathy with the top-strings.



Since the hardanger gets its power from the ringing resonance of the strings, it means you must not use vibrato. It also means that you need to bow very lightly to get the maximum sound.



The body of a hardanger is often ornately decorated. The fingerboard and tailpiece are also often decorated with inlay. The tailpiece is usually flat, not rounded like a violin. The fingerboard is often shorter than the fingerboard of a violin – it is the length of a baroque violin, so you constantly play a hardanger in first position, no shifting.



Instead of a scroll, hardangers have really gnarly lion's heads at their tip --- but not always.

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Tune	Page No.	Key	Fiddler
Amundson's Mazurka		G	Harris Amundson (1912-1985)
Andrew Wick's Old C Waltz		C	Andrew Wick (1897-1961)
Andrew Wick's Schottische in D		D	Andrew Wick (1897-1961)
Arlan Erickson's Schottische in F		F	Arlan Erickson (1943-)
The Crow Country Waltz		Bb	Elmo Wick (1924-2009)
The Flolo Waltz		A	Haavel Wiig (1875-1951), Karl Flolo, Ole Flolo (1853-1938)
From Hallingdal to Minnesota		A	Edward Wick (1870-1959)
The Hansen Schottische		D	Henry Sagedahl (1909-1973)
Henry Sagedahl's Schottische		F	Henry Sagedahl (1909-1973)
The Henschien Lake Schottische		A	Otto Henschien (1891-1966) Vernie Henschien (1893-1972)
Herbert Erickson's Polka		Bb	Herbert Erickson (1912-1997)
Logger's Breakdown (Polka After Andrew Wick)		Bb	Andrew Wick (1897-1961)
Mazurka after Carl Amundson		F	Carl Amundson (1888-1965)
Mazurka after Oliver Sagedahl		A	Oliver Clarence Sagedahl (1903-1984)
Minnesota Valsen		G	Elmo Wick (1924-2009)
The Norway Lake Schottische		D	Otto Henschien (1891-1966) Vernie Henschien (1893-1972)
Olaus Jorgenson's Vals		F	Olaus Jorgenson (1869-1959)
Old Benjamin		D	Arlan Erickson (1943-)
Old Norwegian Waltz		D	Edward Wick (1870-1959)
Old Round Waltz from Hallingdal		D	Edward Wick (1870-1959)
Ole's Polka		D	Ole Erickson (?)
Ole's Waltz		D	Ole W. Kjeldahl (1877-1942)
Polka After Gilbert Rime		G	Gilbert Rime (1895-1984)
Polka Pedersen's Polka		Bb	George Reuben Pederson (1905-1980)
Ragnild Paaverud Waltz		D	Henry Gafkjen (1901-1990)
Round Polka		D	Elmo Wick (1924-2009)
The Sagedahl Waltz		G	Elling Sagedahlen (1831-1902) Ole Sagedahl (1868-1930)
Schottische After Andrew Wick		G	Andrew Wick (1897-1961)
The Snuff Polka		D	Elmo Wick (1924-2009)
Springar After Kolbien Ornes		G	Kolbien Ornes (1893-1975)
Waltz After Cliff Gandrud		C	Clifford Gandrud (1920-1999)
Waltz After Cliff Hanson		D	Cliff Hanson (1920-1996)
Waltz After Herbert Erickson		Bb	Herbert Erickson (1912-1997)
Waltz from Fla, Hallingdal		A	Elling Sagedahlen (1831-1902)
Waltz from Hallingdal After Edward Wick		D	Edward Wick (1870-1959)

AMUNDSON'S MAZURKA

HARRIS AMUNDSON/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for four violin parts, each on a single staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number on the left: 1, 5, 9, and 13. Above the staves, guitar chords are indicated: G, C, G in the first system; D7, G, D, G in the second; G, C, G in the third; and D, G, G in the fourth. The first system (measures 1-4) includes a repeat sign. The second system (measures 5-8) includes a repeat sign. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a repeat sign. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a repeat sign and two first/second endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, and the second ending leads to the final measure.

ANDREW WICK'S OLD C WALTZ

ANDREW WICK/ ELMO WICK

The musical score is for a violin piece in 3/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure has a 'V' above it. The second measure has a 'C' above it. The second staff is labeled 'Vln.' and starts with a treble clef. The first measure has a '5' below it. The second measure has a 'G' above it. The third measure has a 'C' above it. The fourth measure has a 'G' above it. The fifth measure has a 'C' above it. The sixth measure has a '1' above it. The seventh measure has a '2' above it. The third staff is labeled 'Vln.' and starts with a treble clef. The first measure has a 'C' above it. The second measure has a 'V' above it. The third measure has a 'F' above it. The fourth measure has a 'V' above it. The fifth measure has a 'V' above it. The sixth measure has a 'V' above it. The seventh measure has a 'V' above it. The eighth measure has a 'V' above it. The fourth staff is labeled 'Vln.' and starts with a treble clef. The first measure has a '15' below it. The second measure has a 'G' above it. The third measure has a 'G' above it. The fourth measure has a 'C' above it. The fifth measure has a 'G' above it. The sixth measure has a 'C' above it. The seventh measure has a '1' above it. The eighth measure has a '2' above it.

Andrew Wick was Elmo's father, and Elmo noted that this waltz was "one of my father's most favorite fiddle tunes." In measure 12, fiddlers can play the lower C as an alternative to shifting to 2nd or 3rd position.

ANDREW WICK'S SCHOTTISCHE IN D

ANDREW WICK/ ELMO WICK

VIOLIN

D G A D

Vln.

D G A D 1. 2.

Vln.

D A D A D

Vln.

D A D A D

ARLAN ERICKSON'S SCHOTTISCHE IN F

ARLAN ERICKSON/ ELMO WICK

VIOLIN

F C F C

Musical staff for Violin, measures 1-4. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with various rests and slurs. Above the staff, the chords F, C, F, and C are indicated.

VLN.

5

F C F F C F

Musical staff for Violin, measures 5-8. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Above the staff, the chords F, C, F, F, C, and F are indicated.

VLN.

9

B^b F C F

Musical staff for Violin, measures 9-12. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Above the staff, the chords B^b, F, C, and F are indicated.

VLN.

13

B^b F C F

Musical staff for Violin, measures 13-16. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody concludes with eighth and quarter notes. Above the staff, the chords B^b, F, C, and F are indicated.

THE CROW COUNTRY WALTZ

ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for violin in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The piece is divided into four staves, each with a measure number and a set of chords above the staff.

- Staff 1 (Violin):** Measures 1-8. Chords: Bb, Eb, F, Bb. Includes a first ending bracket at the end.
- Staff 2 (VLN.):** Measures 9-16. Chords: Eb, F, Bb. Includes a first ending bracket at the end.
- Staff 3 (VLN.):** Measures 17-24. Chords: Bb, Eb, F, Bb. Includes a second ending bracket at the beginning.
- Staff 4 (VLN.):** Measures 25-32. Chords: Bb, Eb, F, Bb.

Chord progressions are indicated by letters with flats: B^b, E^b, F, and B^b. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets (marked with '3'), slurs, and first/second ending brackets.

This is an original composition by Elmo Wick. He noted that Central Minnesota is name Crow Country after Indian Chief Little Crow.

AABBACCA

THE FLOLO WALTZ

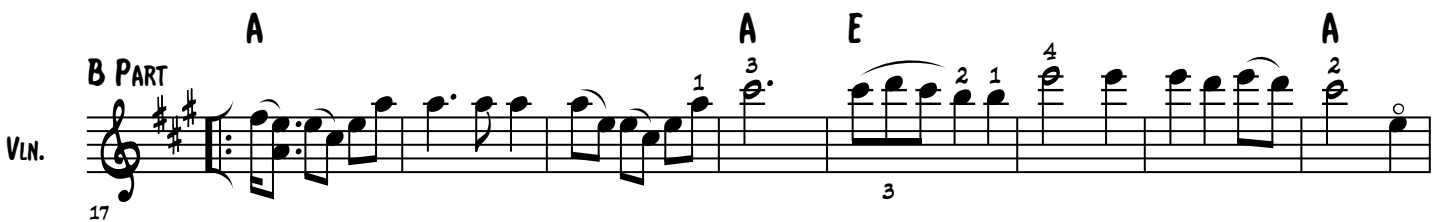
NOTATION BY ELMO WICK

A PART


VIOLIN 

B PART

VLN. 

VLN. 

A PART

VLN. 

VLN. 

VLN. 

C PART

VLN. **A** **E⁷** **A** **E** **D** **A**

49

VLN. **E⁷** **A** **E** **A**

57

A PART

VLN. **D** **E** **E⁷** **A**

66

VLN. **D** **E** **E⁷** **A**

74

Elmo writes that he learned this waltz in 1936 from his Great Uncle Hovel Wiig who played violin and cello with the Ole Flolo Trio in Northwestern Kandoyhi County, Minnesota from the 1890s to the 1920s. In addition to Ole and Hovel, the trio included Ole's brother Karl who played the viola. Elmo also noted that he often played this waltz when competing in fiddle contests throughout the state.

AABBACCA

THE FLOLO WALTZ

1ST POSITION VERSION

NOTATION BY ELMO WICK

A PART

VIOLIN

A D E E⁷ A

9

B PART

VLN.

A A E A

17

3

25

3

33

A D E D E⁷ A

41

3

6

C PART A E⁷ A E D A

Vln. 49



Musical staff with treble clef and two sharps (F# and C#). The staff contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes: A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

Vln. 57

E⁷ A E A



Musical staff with treble clef and two sharps (F# and C#). The staff contains a melody starting with quarter notes: A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. A first and second ending bracket covers the final two measures.

A PART

Vln. 66

D E E⁷ A



Musical staff with treble clef and two sharps (F# and C#). The staff contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes: A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

Vln. 74

D E D E⁷ A



Musical staff with treble clef and two sharps (F# and C#). The staff contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes: A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. A repeat sign is at the beginning.

FROM HALLINGDAL TO MINNESOTA

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

Violin score for "From Hallingdal to Minnesota". The score is written for four violins (Violin I, II, III, and IV) in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The music consists of four staves, each with a measure number (1, 5, 9, 13) and a repeat sign at the end. Chord markings are placed above the notes: A, A, E, A for the first staff; A, A, E, A for the second staff; A, D, E for the third staff; and A, D, E7, A for the fourth staff.

Elmo says he learned this tune from his grandfather Edward Wick who was a Hardanger fiddle player and played for dances in Kandiyouhi County with Ole Sagedahl around the year 1900.

FROM HALLINGDAL TO MINNESOTA

1ST POSITION VERSION

ELMO WICK/MP KLEVEN

VIOLIN

Musical staff for Violin, measures 1-4. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#), time signature: 4/4. Chords: A, E, A.

Vln.

Musical staff for Violin, measures 5-8. Chords: E, A.

Vln.

Musical staff for Violin, measures 9-12. Chords: A, D, E.

Vln.

Musical staff for Violin, measures 13-16. Chords: A, D, E⁷, A.

THE HANSEN SCHOTTISCHE

HANSEN/ELMO WICK

Violin score for "The Hansen Schottische". The score consists of four staves, each labeled "V.L.N." on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including slurs, accents, and triplets. Chord symbols (D, G, A, A7) are placed above the staves. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated on the left side of the staves.

Elmo wrote that Bernt and Jules Hansen, two sons of immigrants from Hallingdal, Norway, played this tune for house parties in the Sunburg, MN area before the 1920's. Elmo learned this tune from Henry Sagedahl from Brooten, MN who he says was "a very fine fiddler who played only by ear."

HENRY SAGEDAHL'S SCHOTTISCHE

HENRY SAGEDAHL/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin (Vln.) in 2/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number on the left and chord markings above the staff.

- System 1:** Measure 1. Chords: F, B^b, F.
- System 2:** Measure 5. Chords: C, F, F. Includes first and second endings.
- System 3:** Measure 11. Chords: F, B^b, C.
- System 4:** Measure 16. Chords: F, F. Includes first and second endings.

Elmo notes that the last time through, the fiddler can go back and play the "a" part one more time to finish the tune. Elmo calls this a schottische, but he wrote it in 2/4 time, which suggests it may be more of a polka.

THE HENSCHIEN LAKE SCHOTTISCHE

HENSCHIEN/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin (Vln.) and Violin (Vln.). It is in the key of A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. The score is divided into two main sections: the first section (measures 1-16) and the second section, '1ST POSITION VERSION - B PART' (measures 17-24). The first section features a melody in the Violin part and a harmonic accompaniment in the Violin part. The second section features a melody in the Violin part and a harmonic accompaniment in the Violin part. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, accidentals, and dynamics. The first section is marked with a 'V' (Violin) and a '3' (triple). The second section is marked with a '3' (triple). The first section is marked with a 'V' (Violin) and a '3' (triple). The second section is marked with a '3' (triple). The first section is marked with a 'V' (Violin) and a '3' (triple). The second section is marked with a '3' (triple).

Violin

Vln.

Vln.

Vln.

1ST POSITION VERSION - B PART

Vln.

Vln.

Henschien Lake is in Sibley State Park near Sunburg, MN. Elmo wrote that he heard his grandfather Edward Wick and the Henschien brothers play this tune on the Hardanger Fiddle in 1929.

HERBERT ERICKSON'S POLKA

ARLAN ERICKSON/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff is labeled "VIOLIN" and starts with a repeat sign. The second staff is labeled "VLN." and includes measure numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The third staff is labeled "VLN." and includes measure numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The fourth staff is labeled "VLN." and includes measure numbers 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Chord markings are placed above and below the staves. The first staff has chords Bb, F, and Bb. The second staff has chords Bb, Eb, F, and Bb. The third staff has chords Eb, F, and Bb. The fourth staff has chords Bb, F, and Bb. The score includes first and second endings for measures 9-10 and 17-18.

VIOLIN

VLN.

VLN.

VLN.

5

10

15

B^b F B^b

B^b E^b F B^b

E^b F B^b

1 2

1 2

LOGGER'S BREAKDOWN

POLKA AFTER ANDREW WICK

ANDREW WICK/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin and Violin parts in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 5, 9, 13) and a set of chord markings above the staff.

System 1 (Measures 1-4): Chords: Bb, Eb, F, Bb. Measure 1 includes a repeat sign.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Chords: Bb, Eb, F, Bb. Measure 5 includes a measure rest.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): Chords: Bb, F7, F, Bb. Measure 9 includes a repeat sign.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): Chords: Bb, F7, F, Bb. Measure 13 includes a measure rest.

Elmo writes that he learned this polka from his father Andrew Wick; it is more commonly known as "Loggers Breakdown" and is a hoedown in 4/4 time rather than a polka.

MAZURKA AFTER CARL AMUNDSON

HARRIS AMUNDSON/ELMO WICK

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a Violin (Vln.) part and a Violins (Vln.) part. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The Violin part starts at measure 1, while the Violins parts start at measures 5, 9, and 13 respectively. The Violin part features a melodic line with triplets and a final half-note chord. The Violins parts provide accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns and chords. Chords are indicated by letters F, C, and B-flat above the staves. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are marked at the beginning of their respective parts.

Violin (Measures 1-4): Chords F, C, F. Includes a triplet in measure 1 and another in measure 3.

Vln. (Measures 5-8): Chords F, C, F. Includes a triplet in measure 5 and another in measure 7.

Vln. (Measures 9-12): Chords F, B^b, C, F. Includes a triplet in measure 9.

Vln. (Measures 13-16): Chords F, B^b, C, F. Includes a triplet in measure 13.

MAZURKA AFTER OLIVER SAGEDAHL

OLIVER SAGEDAHL/ELMO WICK

Violin

Musical notation for Violin, measures 1-4. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Time signature: 3/4. Chords: A, E, A.

Vln.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 5-8. Chords: E, A.

Vln.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 9-12. Chords: D, A, D. Triplets are indicated with a '3' above the notes.

Vln.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 13-16. Chords: A, D. Triplets are indicated with a '3' above the notes.

MAZURKA AFTER OLIVER SAGEDAHL

1ST POSITION VERSION

OLIVER SAGEDAHL/ELMO WICK/MPKLEVEN

VIOLIN

Musical notation for Violin, measures 1-4. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Time signature: 3/4. Chords: A (measure 1), E (measure 2), A (measure 3).

VLN.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 5-8. Chords: E (measure 5), A (measure 6).

VLN.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 9-12. Chords: D (measure 9), A (measure 10), D (measure 11).

VLN.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 13-16. Chords: D (measure 13), A (measure 14), D (measure 15).

MINNESOTA VALSEN

MINNESOTA WALTZ

ELMO WICK

VIOLIN

VLN.

VLN.

VLN.

There are a number of different fiddle tunes called "Minnesota Waltz." This is Elmo Wick's composition.

MINNESOTA VALSEN - VIOLIN AND VIOLA

ELMO WICK/CARLA MANNING

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a Violin (Vln.) and Viola (Vla.) part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. Chord symbols G, D, C, and D are placed above the staves. Measure numbers 5, 10, and 15 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. First and second endings are marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staves.

Violin: Vln.
Viola: Vla.

5
10
15

Chord symbols: G, D, C, D, G

Here's a lovely twin arrangement for violin and viola arranged by Carla Manning.

THE NORWAY LAKE SCHOTTISCHE

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

The musical score consists of four staves for Violin (Violin I, Violin II, Violin III, and Violin IV). Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff (Violin I) starts at measure 1 and includes a repeat sign. Above the staff are chord symbols: D, A, A, D. The second staff (Violin II) starts at measure 5 and includes a repeat sign. Above the staff are chord symbols: D, A, D. The third staff (Violin III) starts at measure 9 and includes a repeat sign. Above the staff are chord symbols: D, G, A. The fourth staff (Violin IV) starts at measure 13 and includes a repeat sign. Above the staff are chord symbols: D, G, A, D. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplets.

Norway Lake is located east of Sunberg, MN right next to Sibley State Park. This is another tune that Elmo says he heard his grandfather play with the "Henschien brothers" who lived near Sibley State Park.

OLAUS JORGENSEN'S VALS

OLAUS JORGENSEN/ELMO WICK

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a staff labeled on the left. The first system is labeled 'VIOLIN' and shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a repeat sign and includes a 'V' (violin) marking above the first measure. Chords 'F' and 'B^b' are indicated above the staff. The second system is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 5. It includes a 'C' chord above the first measure and 'F 1.' and 'F 2.' chords above later measures. The third system is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 11. It includes 'C' and 'F' chords above the staff. The fourth system is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 15. It includes 'C', 'B^b', 'F 1.', and 'F 2.' chords above the staff. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Elmo learned this tune from his grandmother's brother Olaus who played the guitar with his feet using a mechanical contraption he devised using foot pedals to play the chords as he played the fiddle at the same time. He also repaired and made fiddles.

OLD BENJAMIN

GAMMEL BENJAMIN

ARLAND ERICKSON/ELMO WICK

Violin sheet music for 'Old Benjamin' in D major, 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 4/4 time signature. The music begins with a repeat sign. Above the first staff are chords D, G, and A. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a 6. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a 12. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a 17. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a 23. The sixth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a 29. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs. Above the sixth staff are chords D, G, and A, with first and second endings marked '1.' and '2.' respectively.

According to Elmo, this is a two step in a moderate swing tempo that was arranged by Arlan Erickson.

OLD NORWEIGIAN WALTZ

GAMMEL NORSK VALS

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and contains the first measure of the piece, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. Above the staff are two chords: 'D' above the first measure and 'G' above the second measure. The second staff is labeled 'Vln.' and contains measures 6 and 7. Above the staff are two chords: 'D' above measure 6 and 'D' above measure 7. The third staff is labeled 'Vln.' and contains measures 11 through 15. Above the staff are four chords: 'D' above measure 11, 'G' above measure 12, 'D' above measure 13, and 'A' above measure 14. The fourth staff is labeled 'Vln.' and contains measures 16 through 21. Above the staff are three chords: 'D' above measure 16, 'G' above measure 18, and 'D' above measure 20. The fifth staff is labeled 'Vln.' and contains measures 22 through 26. Above the staff are two chords: 'A' above measure 22 and 'D' above measure 24. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 26.

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

OLD NORWEIGIAN WALTZ

GAMMEL NORSK VALS

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

1ST POSITION VERSION

The musical score is written for Violin in 3/4 time, 1st position. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score consists of six staves of music, each labeled 'VLN.' on the left. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and includes a repeat sign. Above the first two staves are the chords D and G. Above the second staff are the chords A, D (with a first ending bracket), and D (with a second ending bracket). Above the third staff are the chords D, G, and D. Above the fourth staff are the chords A and D. Above the fifth staff are the chords D, G, and D. Above the sixth staff are the chords A and D. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with slurs and repeat signs.

OLD ROUND WALTZ FROM HALLINGDAL

GAMMEL RUNDVALS FRA HALLINGDAL

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

Violin

D A

5

Vln.

D A D

9

Vln.

D A

13

Vln.

D A D

17

OLE'S POLKA

Violin

5

9

13

ELMO WICK

The image shows a musical score for 'Ole's Polka' by Elmo Wick. It consists of four staves of music, all in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff is labeled 'Violin' and starts with a repeat sign. Above it are guitar chords: D, G, D, A7, and D. The second staff is labeled 'Vln.' and starts with a measure number '5'. Above it are guitar chords: G, D, A7, and D. The third staff is labeled 'Vln.' and starts with a measure number '9'. Above it are guitar chords: A, A7, and G. The fourth staff is labeled 'Vln.' and starts with a measure number '13'. Above it are guitar chords: D, A, A7, and D. The composer's name 'ELMO WICK' is written at the end of the first staff.

Elmo writes that he learned this polka in February, 1936 from his Uncle Ole Erickson when he stayed with his parents on their farm near Sunburg, MN. He notes that it was a very cold, hard winter.

OLE'S WALTZ

OLE KJELDAHL/ELMO WICK

D

VIOLIN

A⁷ A D

VLN. **3**

VLN. **8** **A⁷ A D**

VLN. **12** **G D A⁷ A D** 1. 2. **3**

VLN. **18** **G D A⁷** **3**

VLN. **25** **A D** **3**

VLN. **31** 1. **3** 2. **3**

The musical score is written for Violin and Violin parts. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The Violin part starts with a treble clef and a 'V' marking above the first measure. The Violin part starts with a treble clef and a '3' marking above the first measure. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, first and second endings, and dynamic markings. Chords are indicated by letters A, A7, D, and G. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

POLKA AFTER GILBERT RIME

GILBERT RIME/ELMO WICK

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a staff labeled on the left. The first system is labeled 'VIOLIN' and the second 'VLN.'. The third and fourth systems are also labeled 'VLN.'. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody starting with a G chord above the first measure. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with D and G chords above. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a repeat sign at the beginning and features G, C, D, and C chords above. The fourth system (measures 13-16) concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. A copyright symbol is located at the bottom center of the page.

VIOLIN

VLN.

VLN.

VLN.

5

9

13

3

©

POLKA PEDERSEN'S POLKA

REUBEN PEDERSEN/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for three violin parts. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts at measure 1. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 8. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 17. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. Chord markings are placed above the notes: B^b, B^b, F, B^b, F, B^b in the first staff; B^b, B^b, F, B^b in the second staff; F, C, F in the third staff. The score includes repeat signs and a double bar line at the end of the third staff.

Elmo learned this tune from Reuben Pedersen, a fiddler from Spicer, MN. Reuben called it "Polka Pedersen's Polka" after fiddler Karl Pedersen who played it for area dances in the 1920's. Because of the key change, fiddlers can chose to finish the tune on the A part.

RAGNILD PAAVERUD VALS (WALTZ)

HENRY GAFKJEN/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. Above the first staff are chords D, G, and A. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. Above the second staff are chords D and G. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. Above the third staff are chords A and D. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. Above the fourth staff are chords G, D, and A. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. Above the fifth staff are chords D and G. The sixth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. Above the sixth staff are chords D, A, and D. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 23, and 28 indicated on the left side of the staves. A first and second ending bracket is present in the third staff.

Henry Gafkjen grew up in Wilmar before moving to North Dakota. This waltz appears to be in honor of his Aunt Ragnild Paaverud who lived in the Wilmar area.

ROUND POLKA

ELMO WICK

Violin

D A D

Vln.

9

D A D

Vln.

17

D A A D

Vln.

25

D A A D

THE SAGEDAHL WALTZ

ELLING SAGEDAHL/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin (Vln.) in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is the main melody, starting with a repeat sign. The second and fourth staves provide harmonic accompaniment with chords G, C, and D. The third and sixth staves contain more complex melodic lines with triplets and first/second endings. The fifth staff continues the accompaniment. Measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Elmo writes that this waltz was played by three generations of fiddlers in the Sagedahl family. He learned it from Oliver Sagedahl who learned it from his grandfather, master fiddler Elling Sagedahl. It is believed that this tune came from Hallingdal, Norway.

THE SAGEDAHL WALTZ

1ST POSITION VERSION

ELLING SAGEDAHL/ELMO WICK/MPKLEVEN

The musical score is written for Violin in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. Above the first staff are three chords: G, C, and D. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with measure 6. Above it are two chords: G and C. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with measure 12. Above it are three chords: D, G, and G. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with measure 18. Above it are three chords: G, C, and D. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with measure 24. Above it are two chords: G and C. The sixth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with measure 30. Above it are four chords: D, D, G, and G. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. There are also first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' above the staff lines.

This is a version that has been arranged from the original so that it can be played in the first position. It can also be used as a variation when playing the original Sagedahl Waltz.

SCHOTTISCHE AFTER ANDREW WICK

ANDREW WICK/ELMO WICK

VIOLIN

G C D G

Vln. 9

G C D G

Vln. 17

G C D G

Vln. 25

Elmo notes that this is a schottische, but it is in 2/4 time and could be played as a polka.

THE SNUFF POLKA

ELMO WICK

VIOLIN

D G D A⁷ D

VLN.

9

G D A⁷ D D

VLN.

19

D A G A⁷ D

VLN.

27

D A G A⁷ D D

SPRINGAR AFTER KOLBIEN ORNES

ORNES/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin in 3/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts at measure 1. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 5. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 9. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts at measure 13. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and accents. Chord symbols G, D7, and A are placed above the staves. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves.

A Springar is a lively couples dance in 3/4 time. Elmo Wick wrote that he learned this tune from Kolbien Ornes at a Nordfjord Lag, a yearly gathering of people with Norwegian ancestry, held in Swift Falls, MN in the 1960's. Kolbein Ornes was a prominent Norwegian Hardanger fiddler who lived and recorded in the United States. The Hardanger Fiddle association lists him as a participant in the 1937 Hardanger fiddle contest in Grand Forks, ND.

Elmo notes that on the last time through, the fiddler should end after the A part.

WALTZ AFTER CLIFF GANDRUD

CLIFF GANDRUD/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin (VLN.) in 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a repeat sign. Above this staff are chords C, F, and G. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and begins with a treble clef and a measure rest marked '6'. Above this staff are chords C and F. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and begins with a treble clef and a measure rest marked '12'. Above this staff are chords G and C. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and begins with a treble clef and a measure rest marked '18'. Above this staff are chords C, F, and G. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and begins with a treble clef and a measure rest marked '23'. Above this staff are chords C, G, and C. The sixth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and begins with a treble clef and a measure rest marked '28'. Above this staff are chords F, G, and C. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes. There are also triplets and first/second endings indicated by brackets and numbers 1 and 2. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

WALTZ AFTER CLIFF HANSON

CLIFF HANSON/ELMO WICK

The musical score is for Violin in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. Above the first staff are chords D, G, and A. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a measure rest (6). Above it are chords D, A, D, and G. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a measure rest (12). Above it are chords A and D, followed by first and second endings. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a measure rest (18). Above it are chords D, G, D, and A7. The fifth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a measure rest (24). Above it are chords D, G, and D. The sixth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a measure rest (30). Above it are chords A, A7, and D, followed by first and second endings.

According to Elmo Wick, Cliff Hanson was a fine Accordion player from Brooten who worked as a barber in Minneapolis.

WALTZ AFTER HERBERT ERICKSON

HERBERT ERICKSON/ELMO WICK

The image shows a musical score for two violin parts. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 5, 9, 13) and a set of chords above the staff.

System 1 (Measures 1-4): Chords: B^b, F, B^b. Measure 1 includes a triplet of eighth notes.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Chords: B^b, E^b, F, B^b. Measure 5 starts with a measure rest.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): Chords: B^b, F, F, B^b. Measure 9 starts with a measure rest.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): Chords: B^b, E^b, F, B^b. Measure 13 starts with a measure rest.

WALTZ FROM FLA, HALLINGDAL

VALS FRA FLA HALLINGDAL

ELLING SAGEDAHL/ELMO WICK

The musical score is written for Violin in A major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Above the staff, the letter 'A' is written above the first measure, and 'E' and 'A' are written above the second and third measures respectively. There are triplets of eighth notes in the first and second measures, and a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. The second staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a measure number '5' below the staff. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, and a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. Above the staff, the letter 'E' is written above the second measure, and 'A' and 'A' are written above the fourth and fifth measures. The fourth and fifth measures are bracketed together as a first ending, with a '1' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The third staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a measure number '10' below the staff. Above the staff, the letter 'A' is written above the first measure, 'E' above the second measure, and 'A' above the third measure. The fourth staff is labeled 'VLN.' and starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a measure number '14' below the staff. Above the staff, the letter 'E' is written above the second measure, and 'A' and 'A' are written above the fourth and fifth measures. The fourth and fifth measures are bracketed together as a first ending, with a '1' above the first measure and a '2' above the second measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

Elmo learned this tune from his grandfather Edward Wick; it comes from Fla, Hallingdal in Norway. The tune was originally in Bb, but Elmo says that his grandfather often played it in A on the Hardanger Fiddle. According to Elmo, this tune originally came from Elling Sagedahl who came to America from Hallingdal in the 1860's.

WALTZ FROM HALLINGDAL AFTER EDWARD WICK

EDWARD WICK/ELMO WICK

The image shows a musical score for a waltz. It consists of four staves. The top staff is labeled 'VIOLIN' and the bottom three are labeled 'VLN.'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in treble clef. Above the staves, there are four measures of chords: D, D, A, D. Below the staves, there are four measures of chords: G, D, A, D. The first staff has a 'V' above the first measure and a '4' below the first measure. The second staff has a '5' below the first measure and a '3' below the last measure. The third staff has a '9' below the first measure. The fourth staff has a '13' below the first measure. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some slurs and accents.

In the 1940's at age 16, Elmo played with Harry Forsman (accordion), Roy Forsman (drums) and Marian Forsman (piano) every Thursday night on KWLM radio (Willmar, MN) with the Morris Cargo band. This old Norwegian Waltz from Hallingdal that he learned from his grandfather Edward was Morris Cargo's favorite waltz.

Additional Resources

The fiddle tunes in this book have all been video recorded by members of the Minnesota State Fiddlers Association who are learning the tunes along with you and wished to share their progress and their interpretation of Elmo's transcriptions. To view these videos, log on to www.YouTube.com and search for The Elmo Wick Collection playlist, or go to the Minnesota State Fiddlers Association website at www.fiddlemn.com for a link and more detailed information on the great fiddlers of Minnesota.

Project Acknowledgements

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Credits



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Minnesota State Fiddlers Association "Keeping the Heritage of Fiddling Alive!" For more information on this and other projects involving fiddling in Minnesota, go to www.fiddlemn.com

Author and Artist

Mary Pat Kleven, Cannon Falls, Minnesota, received her bachelor's degree in music from the University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point, and studied classical music for many years. She first learned the old time fiddling style from Debra Greenblatt, Nebraska Arts Board Artist in Residence, and has a long list of Midwestern fiddlers who have influenced her style and taught her much along way, including Gail Heil, Mindy Hunke, Jenni Wallace, Dwight Lamb, Chirps Smith, Eric Christopher, Michelle Schettler-Stein, John Wallace, Don Jacques, Pam Longtine, Pop Wagner. She owes her knowledge of Minnesota fiddle tunes to “Clawhammer” Michael Sawyer and Anne Patten-Larson.

Mary Pat has competed in numerous fiddle contests throughout the Midwest and even won a few championships. She currently organizes the fiddle contest for Laura Days in Pepin, Wisconsin and like Elmo, is a cheerleader for the other competitions in the area.

She received a previous Minnesota State Arts Board grant to help teach old time fiddling to beginning adults, and continues to hold jams to encourage and support fiddlers in their learning process.

Author's Acknowledgements

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