

Axel Viktor Johansson

Kråklund, Svärta.

I yngre dagar hade Axel Viktor Johansson, morfader till Bertil Säfström, varit en rätt betydande spelman. Men åldern hade numera tagit ut sin rätt - han är född I/I2 1864 i Lästringe - och en tidvis återkommande ohälsa hindrade honom att i samma utsträckning som förr ägna sig åt fiolspelet. Hans läromästare hette Klas - det fullständiga namnet kunde Johansson ej påminna sig - och han var bosatt i Tystberga. "Han spelade lätt och medryckande sina dansmelodier och trots att han endast hade ett öra hade han ett gott gehör" sade Johansson. Klas hade lärt spela av Albert Ceder från Sättersta - den förut omnämnde spelmannen - och han slutade sitt liv på enahanda sätt som denne.

Johansson hade börjat spela i tioårsåldern. På bröllop och danser spelade han mest ensam. Hans repertoar, och särskilt hans polskor, vilka till största delen varo förut kända och upptecknade, visade oförtydbart att han haft beröring med spelmän avgamla stammen.

580 Polska

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The first three staves are in 3/4 time, indicated by a circled 3 over a circled 4. The fourth staff begins with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') followed by a sharp sign. The music is in F major, as indicated by the key signature. The notation uses a mix of vertical stems and horizontal strokes to represent note heads. Measures 1-4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 9-12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 13-16: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 17-20: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 21-24: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 25-28: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 29-32: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Alto staff has eighth-note pairs.

581 Vals

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves. The key signature is one sharp, and the time signature is three-quarters. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes.

589 Polska



Axel Fredrik Bergström

Tystberga.

Axel Fredrik Bergström i Tystberga tillhör en musikalisk släkt. Både fadern, Gustaf Bergström, en farbroder samt farfadern, Gustaf Rundman, alla födda i Run-tuna men sedermera bosatta i Ludgo, voro spelmän, och av fadern lärde Axel Fredrik vid fjorton års ålder att spela fiol. Han har trots sin ålder - han är född 2/I 1854 i Ludgo - tagit livlig del i de av Sörmlands Spelmansförbund anordnade stämmorna

Största delen av Bergströms repertoar har förut upptecknats av Nils Dencker och ett urval har publicerats i Svenska Låtars Sörmlandsdel.

583 Brudmarsch

efter Anders Andersson i Lästringe

384

Polska
after Albert Ceder : Esla



585 Polska

A handwritten musical score for 'Polska' in 2/4 time, F major. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a sharp sign indicating F major, and a '2/4' time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a sharp sign. The music features various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes through them.

Text: "Se vad loppor mor har, se hur de hoppar på far.

Allra helst om våra, när de klipper fåra,
se vad loppor mor har".

"Den är gammal, ty den härstammar från den tiden då man började odla får
och fick mycket loppor på sig " säger Bergström.

Jfr Svenska Låtar, Södermanland nr 82.

586 Vals



Text: "Kommer inte du förrn elva i kväll, kommer du för sent då lovar jag dej,
för ä' inte du min lilla tärna? På källar' Stjärna - där bor jag".

Stjärnan skulle, enligt Bergström, vara namnet på en restaurang i Stockholm.

501 Vals
efter farfadern

587 Vals



Text: "Fast jag ej har så stor pitt som far
kan jag väl vicka med stumpen jag har".

Bergström sjöng och spelade den bekanta visan: "Lycklig är den ungdom som
slipper att tjäna, utan får vara hemma hos sin far och mor".

588 Polska



Text: "Du ligger så illa nu, du ligger mej inte i lag,
ligger du inte bättre går jag ifrån dej".

589 Polska



Text: "I ffol Jul, när jag var brud, då var min kutta som en rova
nu ä' hon vänd å söndersprängd, nu ä' hon alldeles förlorad".

590 Visa

Text: "När som du vet att jag en flykting är,
tro ej du jag är så kär som jag tycks vara.
Torka därför dina tårar bort
och sök att dina djupa suckar spara.
För i dag är jag här, i morgen är jag där.
Min dag' de äro ovisst bestämda".

591 Vals

Text: "Ack, om jag vore i flickornas kläder,

sjung fadderalle rall e lala lala la,

skulle jag fodra min kutta med läder

Sjung fadderalle.....

Sen skulle jag fara all verlden omkring

och låta mig snörra för alls ingenting".

592 Polska

Fine

D.C. al Fine

Text: "Känner du halta Sara
står med låra bara,
känner du hennes doter?
Å, ja mej.
Ja'skulle gå te na
å tala ve na
om jag fick sticka, ränna,
mus i mellan bena.
Och kil i ända på na,
ta en kvist å klå na
slå na i ändan med en skopa lut".

Melodien förekommer i olika varianter i skilda landskap.

Jfr t.ex. Svenska Låtar, Dalarna, h, III nr 885, m. fl.

Arvid Karlsson

Tystberga.

Arvid Karlsson i Tystberga är född 1908 i Svärta och började spela fiol då han var tio år gammal. Han har tagit lektioner och är notkunnig. De äldre melodier han kan har han efter Bergström.

I släkten finnes tvenne spelmän; Halvar och Algot Sundin.

593 Bridmarsch
efter farmodern

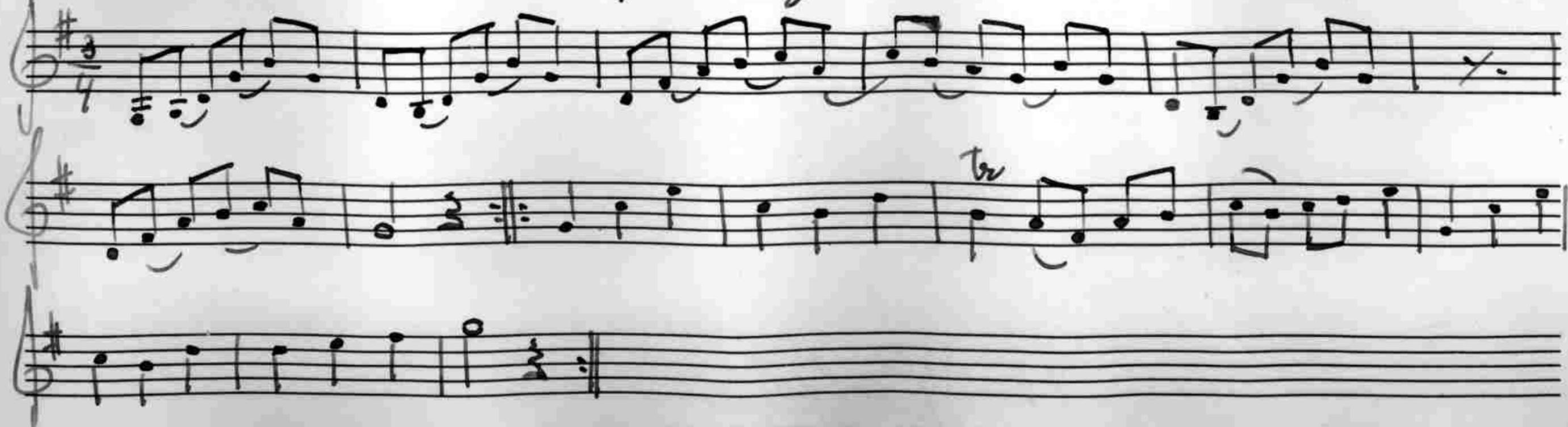


Text: "Se, hur bruden kommer dragandes,

jag tror väl hon är havandes.

Kära brudpigor, i aktar eder väl

så att i icke kommer i samma besvär".

594 *Vals**after Bergström*

595 Gånglåt



Låten är komponerad av en trädgårdsmästare Eriksson i Rosersberg. Karlsson hade lärt den under exercisen.

596 Vals

Efter morbrodern, Halvar Sundin i Södertälje.

Gustaf Andersson

Alby, Runtuna

Gustaf Andersson i Alby, Runtuna socken - född 1879 - har i sin ungdom sysslat med fiolen men numera i det närmaste upphört att spela. Han kunde ännu påminna sig enstaka melodier efter en spelman Karlsson i Åkra och efter modern, som sjöng en myckenhet låtar vilka hon lärt av 'Spel Andersson' i Spånga, Råby socken. Spel Andersson var född 1849 och dog omkring 1924.

597 Polska
efter modern



Modern hade polskan efter Andersson i Spånga.

598 Vals



Efter ~~en~~ skräddare Strandberg i Runtuna.

Jfr Sven Viktor Edvin Andersson, Åker, n:r 3II.

Karl Isak Nyberg

Norrby, Runtuna.

Karl Isak Nyberg i Norrby var något fiolkunnig och hade i sin ungdom lärt spela av en skräddare Lindmark i Råby. Denne hade i sin ordning lärt konsten av en betjänt på Kristineholm.

Nyberg är född 1856 i Runtuna.

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599 *Pals*

after Hindmark



600 Polska
after Lindmark.



Gustaf Vilhelm Andersson

Fredriksdal, Runtuna

Gustaf Vilhelm Andersson är fader till Axel Andersson i Hagstugan, vars låtar förut upptecknats, och född 1876 i Halla socken. Han har lärt spela av sin fader, Anders Gustafsson i Snickarstugan, och hans repertoar är ungefär ensartad med dennes.

601 Polska



Efter Axel Andersson i Faneby, Vrena socken

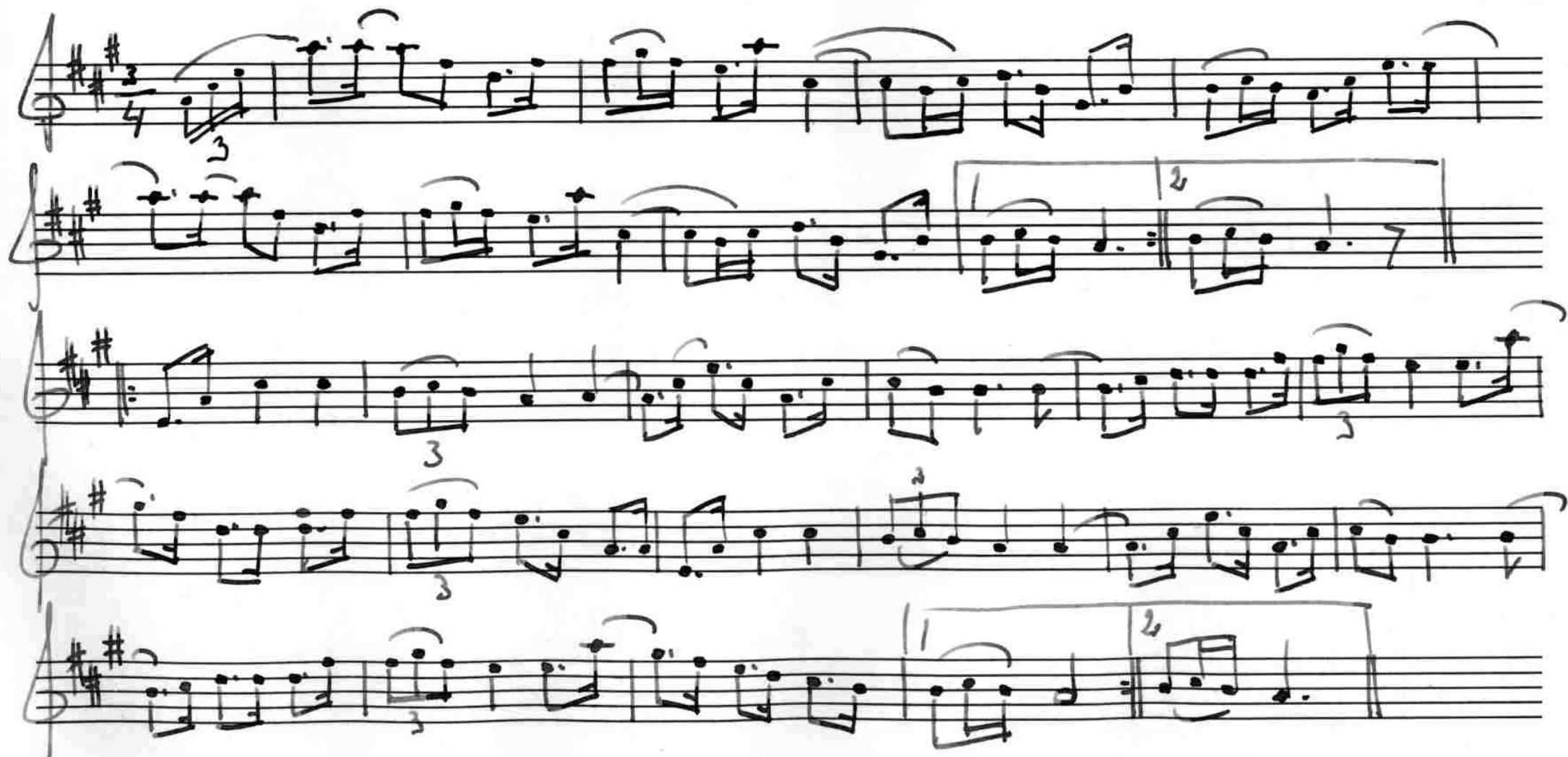
602 Polska
after Fadern



603 Polska

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F major), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a single measure of music. The middle staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F major), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a single measure of music. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F major), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a single measure of music.

604 Polska



Andersson har lärt polskan under exercisen i Malmköping.

605 Polska



Jfr Leonard Eriksson nr 153. Se anmärkningen där.

606 Polska

A handwritten musical score for three staves in 3/4 time. The key signature consists of two sharps. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 2: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 3: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 5: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 6: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 7: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 8: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 9: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 10: The first staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff has a harmonic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

607 Vals

A handwritten musical score consisting of six staves of music. The music is in common time and major key, indicated by a sharp sign in the key signature. The first staff begins with a treble clef, the second with an alto clef, the third with a bass clef, the fourth with a tenor clef, the fifth with a bass clef, and the sixth with a soprano clef. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are present above the first two staves. The score concludes with a final measure ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Oskar Andersson

Snesta, Spelvik

Död 1959

Oskar Andersson är född 13/4 1885 i Blacksta, men flyttade vid åtta års
ålder med sina föräldrar till Runtuna och har nu anställning som kördräng på
Snesta herrgård i Spelviks socken. Han var sexton år då han började spela fiol
och lärde då en del melodier efter en spelman i Runtuna vid namn Otto Gustafsson.

608 Polka

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music. The middle staff starts with a bass clef and continues the musical line. The bottom staff starts with a treble clef and concludes the piece. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are written above the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth measures respectively. The music features various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes through them.

1
2
3
4
5
6

Andersson lärde polskan redan som barn.

609 Polska



Valsen var efter en spelman Klas Åström i Torsåker.

610 Vals

A handwritten musical score consisting of five staves. The key signature is two sharps, and the time signature is three-fourths. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by dots and stems, with some notes having horizontal dashes or lines extending from them. Measures 1-4: The first staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The fifth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 5-8: The first staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The fifth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 9-12: The first staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The second staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The third staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The fourth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs. The fifth staff has a measure of eighth notes followed by a measure of sixteenth-note pairs.

611 Polska



Denna polska synes ha varit mycket populär. Flera spelmän ha den i sin repertoar och varianter av densamma påträffas på skilda håll i landskapet.

Jfr 605 och 153.

Seth Andersson

Snesta, Spelvik.

Seth Andersson är trädgårdsmästare till yrket och född 1889 i Stora Malm.

Av äldre bröder som spelade fiol lärde han sig de första grunderna och tillägnade sig på samma gång deras melodier. År 1918 flyttade han till Spelviks socken, där han nu är bosatt.

*6 1/2 Vals
from St. Malo*

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. It features six measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It includes a measure with a bass note followed by a rest, a measure with a bass note and a grace note, and a measure with a bass note followed by a rest. The third staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains measures with eighth-note patterns and rests. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features measures with eighth-note patterns and rests. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are written above the second staff, and measure numbers 1 and 2 are written above the fourth staff.

673 Vals

The score consists of five staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation uses a combination of treble and bass clefs, with measure numbers placed above the staves. The music is in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (G major). The notation includes various note heads (solid black, open circles, etc.) and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes or dots. Measures 1 through 100 are numbered sequentially above each staff. Measures 11 through 20 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 21 through 30 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 31 through 40 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 41 through 50 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 51 through 60 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 61 through 70 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 71 through 80 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 81 through 90 are grouped together with a bracket below them. Measures 91 through 100 are grouped together with a bracket below them.

Efter Herman Andersson i Schedevij, Forsa socken.

614 Gånglåt

A handwritten musical score consisting of five staves. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by a '2' over a '4') and the fifth staff is in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp throughout. The music features various note heads, stems, and beams, including eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 1-4 are identical. Measures 5-6 show a transition with different rhythms. Measures 7-10 return to the original pattern. Measure 11 begins a new section with a different rhythm pattern. Measure 12 concludes the piece.

1 2

615 Vals

A handwritten musical score for a Vals (Waltz) in 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first three staves contain measures of music, while the fourth and fifth staves are blank. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and measures are divided by short vertical lines. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measures 1-3 begin with a dotted half note followed by eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measures 4-5 begin with eighth notes followed by eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Johan Edvard Andersson

Nyköping

Skräddaremästaren Johan Edvard Andersson i Nyköping är notkunnig och har en betydande repertoar vilken till största delen upptecknats av Nils Denc-ker och delvis publicerats i Svenska Låtars Sörmlandsdel.

Andersson är född 1862 i Ludgo men har sedan länge varit bosatt i Nyköping. Fadern, Anders Johan Andersson, född 1830 i Berga, Bogsta socken, och död omkring 1924, nittiofyra år gammal, var en skicklig spelman som in i det sista ägnade sig åt fiolen, och deltog ännu sedan han fyllt nittio år i en sörländsk spelmansstämma.

616 Vals
after Tadern

A handwritten musical score consisting of five staves of music. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by a 'C') and 3/4 time (indicated by a '3'). The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a dotted half note followed by a measure of eighth notes. The third staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

617 *Polska*
after Jaddin



Erik Ludvig Ljunggren

Trosa

Skräddaremästaren Erik Ludvig Ljunggren i Trosa har under sina yngre dagar varit en anlitad spelman. Han är något notkunnig och har sina flesta melodier från sin moders morbroder, Isak Ludvig Andersson, vilken var född i början av 1820-talet. Denne brukade spela tillsammans med klockare Eklund i Hölö, vilken var en framstående fiolist.

Ljunggren, som är född 26/9 1872 i Hölö, har mest spelat tillsammans med Karl Andersson i Häggnäs. Flera av Ljunggrens melodier ha förut upptecknats av Nils Dencker.

618 Gånglåt



Gånglåten är komponerad av Ljunggren år 1932

619 Vals.
Komps. av Ljunggren 1932

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves, each with two measures of music. The music is in 2/4 time. The first staff uses a treble clef, the second staff uses a bass clef, the third staff uses a tenor clef, and the fourth staff uses an alto clef. Measures 1 and 2 are identical for all staves. Measure 3 begins with a measure rest followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 concludes with a repeat sign and two endings. Ending 1 continues the eighth-note patterns, while Ending 2 ends with a final cadence.

620 *Gånglåt*
Komp. av Ljunggren 1932

A handwritten musical score for 'Gånglåt' in 3/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef. The first three staves are for melodic instruments like a fiddle or flute, featuring various note heads and stems. The fourth staff is for a bass instrument, likely a double bass or cello, with thicker stems and some rests. The fifth staff is for a piano, indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef, with notes primarily in the bass clef staff. The sixth staff is also for a piano, continuing the bass line. The music includes several fermatas and slurs, and there are some small numbers and marks, such as '3' under a bracket and 'P' under a bracket, indicating performance instructions.

69/ Polonaise

after Tsak Andersson

A handwritten musical score for a Polonaise, consisting of five staves of music. The score is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses a key signature of one flat (indicated by a 'F#'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by vertical stems with horizontal dashes or dots indicating pitch and duration. The score includes several rests and dynamic markings. The title '69/ Polonaise' and 'after Tsak Andersson' are written above the first staff. The word 'bis-' appears twice, once above the third staff and once above the fifth staff, indicating repeat endings.

622 Polska



Efter en snickare och spelman Öberg vid Tullgarn, vilken dog 1935.

623 Kais

A handwritten musical score consisting of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in 3/4 time. The score includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. Measures 1-4 are identical for all staves. Measures 5-6 show a transition, indicated by a bracket labeled '1' above the first measure and '2' above the second. Measures 7-8 show another transition, indicated by a bracket labeled '1' above the first measure and '2' above the second. Measures 9-10 show a final transition, indicated by a bracket labeled '1' above the first measure and '2' above the second. The score concludes with a section labeled '* Eller:' followed by a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, containing a measure of music with a fermata over the last note.

684 Vals



Valsen uppgavs ha kommit från Bie.

625 Gästgård
etter Isaac Andersson



De tvenne första repriserna äro varianter av en i Hälsingland upptecknad marsch.

Jfr Svenska Låtar, Hälsingland och Gästrikland, h. I nr 23I.