

EGELAND EDÉN MARIN

vol. I



Prosjekt Egeland Edén Marin

I dette prosjektet møtes *Ånon Egeland*, *Mats Edén* og *Mikael Marin* som trio. Utrolig nok har aldri disse tre, som har kjent hverandre gjennom flere tiår, tidligere spilt sammen som trio. Tanken har vært der lenge, men det var altså først nå prosjektet ble virkelig.

Disse tre musikerne er alle, på hver sin karakteristiske måte, tydelige stilskapere innen skandinavisk tradisjonsmusikk. De har alle medvirket i grupper og på utgivelser som er blant de mest sentrale i utviklingen av dagens skandinaviske folkemusikk.

Ånon med flere viktige utgivelser under eget navn; Mats Edén i svenska Groupa; Mikael likeså i Väsen.

Trioen tar utgangspunkt i tradisjonelle slåtter; de fleste brakt inn i trioen av Ånon, dels fra hans store eksisterende repertoar, og dels fra lite kjente notesamlinger. Bortsett fra en marsj er det bare danseslåtter, springar/springdans/polska, halling, vals, reinlender og trippar. De lager arrangementer som viser hvordan tradisjonen(e) kan fornynes og oppdateres så og si innenfra – uten trommer, elbass og gitarer – men likevel låte ungdommelig, rocka og friskt.

Innspillingen ble gjort i Rauland i studioet til Institutt for tradisjonskunst og folkemusikk ved Universitetet i Sørøst-Norge i løpet av noen få dager i desember 2018. Arrangementene ble til på stedet: De versjonene som kan høres på albumet, er unike, og aldri helt like de versjonene man kan høre på konsertene til trioen.

Tellef Kvifte



This project brings together Ånon Egelund, Mats Edén and Mikael Marin as a trio. Incredibly, although the three of them have known each other for decades, they have never before played together in this format. They've been mulling this project for a long time, but only now has it come to fruition.

Each of these musicians has, in his own characteristic way, created a distinctive style within Scandinavian traditional music, and each has collaborated with groups and on albums that have been key to the development of today's Scandinavian folk scene. Ånon has released several important albums under his own name, while Mats Edén has been as central to Sweden's Groupa as Mikael has to Väsen.

The trio's project takes traditional tunes as its starting point, most of which were brought to the table by

Ånon – some from his large, existing repertoire and some from little-known manuscript collections. Apart from one march, all are dance tunes: springars/ springdans/polksas, hallings, waltzes, reinlenders and trippars. The trio then came up with arrangements that show how the tradition(s) can be renewed and updated from within, as it were – without drums, bass or guitars – yet still sound youthful, contemporary and fresh.

The album was recorded in Rauland over a few days in December 2018, at the studio of the Department of Norwegian Folk Culture, part of the University of South-Eastern Norway. The arrangements were produced on the spot: the versions on the album are unique and never absolutely identical to the versions you'll hear at the trio's live performances.

Tellef Kvifte

Om transkripsjonene

Felestemminga står først, oppgitt som en akkord i helnoter. Den angir ikke klingende tonehøyde, bare det innbyrdes forholdet mellom strengene. Den faktiske, klingende stemminga vi bruker på plata, er oppgitt etter kommentarene til hver enkelt slått.

Slåttene er notert i grepssnotasjon: All musikken er notert som om den brukte vanlig fiolinstemming (g d' a' e").

Strenger som stemmes om, vil derfor klinge annerledes enn det notasjonen tilsier. Stemmes eksempelvis basstrenge opp en heltone, vil alle toner på den strengen noteres en heltone lavere enn de faktisk klinger.

Mikrotonalitet er noen plasser angitt med piler over de aktuelle tonene. Graden av heving/senkning varierer mellom om lag 1/8 og 1/4 tone. – Hør på plata!

Transkripsjonene varierer betraktelig når det gjelder å gjengi detaljer. Det

skyldes at vi har valgt å beholde melodiene etter de skriftlige kildene (Nordbø og Frøysaa) slik de står. Samtidig er andre slårter transkribert temmelig detaljert etter opptak med den oppgitte kilden. Alle avvik mellom noteversjonene og de innspilte versjonene, skyldes at vi tar oss kunstneriske friheter.

Der det spilles på mer enn én streng, er meloditonene notert med større notehoder enn folgetonene.

Pauser er utelatt i "stemmene" for å gjøre notene lettere å lese.

Springarrytmnen er notert på forskjellige måter: i enkel, konvensjonell 3/4-takt til 3+3+2/16-takt. Ingen av disse notasjonsmåtene yter den faktiske rytmen full rettferdighet, men til tross for alle innvendinger mot den sistnevnte, uortodokse måten, vil nok ei noterett tolking av nettopp den være nærmere den faktiske rytmen enn den hevdunne måten.

About the transcriptions

The fiddle tuning comes first, expressed as a chord in semibreves. This does not indicate the actual pitch but just the relationship between the strings. The actual pitch we use on the album is provided after the commentary for each individual tune.

The tunes are notated as fingered: all the music is notated as if one were using ordinary violin tuning (G3 D4 A4 E5). Strings that are retuned will therefore sound different than the notation would seem to imply. If, for example, the bass string is tuned up a whole tone, all the notes on that string will be notated a whole tone lower than their actual pitch.

In some places microtonality is indicated with arrows above the actual notes. The degree of raising/lowering varies between around 1/8 and 1/4 of a tone. Listen to the album!

The transcriptions diverge considerably in their level of detail. This is

because we have opted to retain the melodies as given in the written sources (Nordbø og Frøysaa). However, other tune transcriptions are pretty detailed, based on recordings of the named source. Any divergences between the notated versions and the recorded versions are due to artistic licence.

When more than one string is being played, the melody note is notated with larger note heads than the harmony note.

Rests are left out in the “harmony part” to make the music more readable.

The springar rhythm is notated in different ways: from simple, conventional 3/4 time to 3+3+2/16 time. None of these forms of notation do the actual rhythm full justice, but while some may object to the latter, unorthodox method, an interpretation faithful to that notation will come closer to the actual rhythm than the conventional form.

I. Halling etter Olaf Frøysaa

Musical score for 'I. Halling etter Olaf Frøysaa'. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The time signature is 6/8 throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are indicated above the staves. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 2-4 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-6 show a similar pattern with a dynamic marking 'tr' (trill) over the eighth notes. Measures 7-8 continue the pattern. Measures 9-10 show a variation with a dynamic 'tr' over the eighth notes. Measures 11-12 show another variation. Measures 13-14 show a variation. Measures 15-16 show a final variation.

Olaf Frøysaa (1874–1951) var fra Iveland i Aust-Agder. Etter noen omflakkende år med lærerposter over hele landet, blei han musikklærer ved lærerskolen i Kristiansand. I likhet med den mer kjente broren, hardingfelemakeren Torleiv Frøysaa (1867–1949), var han en dyktig fiolinmaker. Mellom 1918 og 1923 hadde Olaf Frøysaa statsstipend for å skrive ned folkemusikk fra hjematraktene. Det resulterte i ei fyldig samling manuskripter, som denne hallingen er henta fra.

Olaf Frøysaa (1874–1951) was from Iveland, Aust-Agder. After a few years moving around the country in different teaching posts, he became the music teacher at the teachers' school in Kristiansand. Like his better-known brother, the Hardanger fiddle-maker Torleiv Frøysaa (1867–1949), he was a skilled violin-maker. Between 1918 and 1923, Olaf Frøysaa received a state grant to transcribe folk music from his home region. This resulted in a substantial collection of manuscripts, from which this halling is drawn.

Ånon: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Mats: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

2. Den nakne jente

Sheet music for 'Den nakne jente' featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature starts at $\frac{3}{16}$, then changes to $\frac{2}{16}$. The music consists of six staves of music, ending with a 'Fine' instruction and dynamic 'ff'.

Ånon: fele / fiddle (g c' g' d'' / G₃ C₄ G₄ D₅)

Mats: fele / fiddle (g c' g' d'' / G₃ C₄ G₄ D₅)

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C₂ G₂ D₃ A₃ E₄)

Navnet på slåtten skriver seg nok fra teksten:

[Såg du] jenta dansa naka
rundt om ein haug
Såg du hå ho dansa,
såg du hå ho fauk".

Slåtten blir også kalt "Landsverks-springaren", etter et rim som lyder slik:

Nå vi e' kje meir te Landsverk å fri
For der fekk e' lus i halsskjorta mi
Ikkje fekk e' nei og ikkje fekk e' ja
(Og) ikkje fekk e' jenta e' helst ville ha.

I følge tradisjonen skal den kjente spelemannen Torgrim Melås (f. 1827) fra Gjerstad i Aust-Agder ha hatt slåtten på repertoaret. Ånon har den fra flere kilder: Torje Vehus (1897–1977) fra Gjerstad og Lars Jysereid (1911–1985) fra Drangedal/Bø i Telemark.

The name of this *springdans* tune, which translates as "The naked girl" is probably drawn from the following lyric:

[Did you see] the girl
dance naked around a knoll
did you see how she danced,
did you see how she whirled.

The tune is also called "the Landsverk *springar*" after the following rhyme:

I no longer go to Landsverk to court
Because that's where I
got lice in my shirt-front
I didn't get a yes and I didn't get a no
(And) I didn't get the girl
that I wanted most.

According to the tradition, the well-known fiddler Torgrim Melås (born 1827) from Gjerstad in Aust-Agder County had the tune in his repertoire. Ånon has it from various sources: Torje Vehus (1897–1977) from Gjerstad and Lars Jysereid (1911–1985) from Drangedal/Bø, Telemark.

3. Springar

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by a 'C') and 16/16 time (indicated by a '16'). The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

1) Første gang: Ingen bindebue – nedstrøk så oppstrøk på første taktslag.

2) Eventuelt som takt 1, med bindebue og oppstrøk på første taktslag.

Ånon har denne fra et opptak med Anders Schulze (1887–1963) fra Helle ved Kragerø. Han spilte vanlig fele og enraders trekkspill. Denne slåtten er kjent i ulike varianter fra et område som strekker seg fra de østligste bygdene i Aust-Agder i sør til Gudbrandsdalen i nord og til svensk side av Finnskogen i øst. Den store utbredelsen vitner om at dette en gang må ha vært en stor "hit".

Ånon learnt this springar from a recording of Anders Schulze (1887–1963), who was from Helle near the coastal town of Kragerø. He played regular fiddle and one-row melodeon. This tune is known in several variants over an area stretching from the eastern parts of Aust-Agder in the south to Gudbrandsdalen in the north, and to the Swedish side of Finnskogen in the east. The fact that it is so widespread tells us it must once have been a huge hit.

Ånon: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)
Mats: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

4. Fiskaren

Musical score for 'Fiskaren' featuring five staves of music for two voices. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto clefs. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'tr' (trill) and 'p' (piano). Measure numbers 1 through 15 are indicated on the left side of the staves.

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15

Nok en halling henta fra notesamlingene etter Olaf Frøysaa. To ulike slåtter med samme navn er kjent i Setesdal. I likhet med den foregående hallingen (spor 1) er denne notert i 2/4-takt i originalen. Dette har Olaf Frøysaa gjort konsekvent, også med velkjente slåtter som definitivt ikke gir musikalsk mening med den takt-signaturen. I begge tilfellene har vi tolka rytmens slik vi mener Frøysaa må ha hørt den.

The title of this halling translates as “The Fisherman”. It is culled from the Frøysaa manuscript collection and is unrelated to the two Setesdal tunes of the same name. Like the preceding *halling* (track 1) this one is notated in 2/4 in the original. Olaf Frøysaa has done this consistently, even in well-known tunes where it definitely doesn’t make musical sense to use this time signature. In both cases we have interpreted the rhythm in the way we believe Frøysaa must have heard it.

Ånon: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Mats: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

5. Springdans (Olaf Frøysaa, 1918 XII)

Musical score for 'Springdans' (Measure 12-21). The score consists of four staves of music for a band. The key signature changes from G major (two sharps) to F# major (one sharp) at measure 17. The time signature is 3/4 throughout. Measure 12 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 13-16 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 17 begins with a forte dynamic and includes a melodic line with grace notes. Measures 18-21 conclude the section with a forte dynamic.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

V

Fra notesamlingene etter Olaf Frøysaa. Slåtten er ikke kjent fra andre kilder.

From the Frøysaa collection. There is no other source for this tune.

Ånon: *fele / fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Mats: *fele / fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

6. Springar (G. O. Nordbø 86)

Musical score for 'Springar' in 3/4 time, G major. The score consists of four staves of music.

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-5):
 - Measure 1: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 2: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 3: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 4: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 5: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
- Staff 2 (Measures 6-10):
 - Measure 6: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 7: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 8: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 9: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 10: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
- Staff 3 (Measures 11-15):
 - Measure 11: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 12: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 13: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 14: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 15: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
- Staff 4 (Measures 16-20):
 - Measure 16: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 17: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 18: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 19: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note
 - Measure 20: 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note, 8th note

Anon: hardingfele / *Hardanger fiddle* (c' f' c" g" / C4 F4 C5 G5)
Mats: hardingfele / *Hardanger fiddle* (c' f' c" g" / C4 F4 C5 G5)
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

G. O. Nordbø (1856–1940) fra Bø i Telemark var lærer og organist i hjembygda i mange år. Han har etterlatt seg ei stor samling med slåtter og viser, mange etter bestefaren, spelemannen Gregar O. Nordbø (1799–1874). Mange av slåttene er godt kjent i dag også, men da helst i lange, utbygde versjoner. Her står de fram i ei form som avspeiler første halvdel av attenhundretallet: korte, konsise og sangbare.

Denne slåtten er i dag best kjent som «Kolsrudens», oppkalt etter spelemannen Ole Olsen Kolsrud (1827–1902) fra Heddal. Munnharpspilleren og tralleren Olav Oreholsti (1865–1944) fra Rauland hadde denne teksten til første vendinga:

Ikkje æ eg vond og ikkje æ eg blid
Jentun ska få gjere nesten som dei vi'.

G. O. Nordbø (1856–1940) of Bø, Telemark, was a teacher and organist in his home parish for many years. He left behind him an extensive collection of tunes and songs, many from his grandfather, the fiddler Gregar O. Nordbø (1799–1874). A lot of the tunes are well known today too, but generally in longer, more elaborate versions. Here they appear in a form that reflects the first half of the 1800s: short, concise and singable.

Nowadays this tune is best known as “Kolsrudens”, named after the fiddler Ole Olsen Kolsrud (1827–1920) from Heddal, Telemark. The Jew’s harp player and lilter Olav Oreholsti (1865–1944) from Rauland, Telemark, had this text for the first part:

I'm not angry and I'm not happy
The girls will get to do
pretty much what they want.

7. Springar (G. O. Nordbø 115)

Musical score for "Springar" in 3/4 time, G major. The score consists of four staves of music, each ending with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating they are to be repeated. The music features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13.

1

5

9

13

Fra Nordbøsamlinga. Slätten er godt kjent i dag i ei noe mer utbygd form, helst under navnet "Napperen", oppkalt etter spelemannen Olav Napper (1833–1920) fra Fyresdal. "Abigelhaugen"/"Abilhaugen" o.l. er en annen slektning. Alle disse går imidlertid på oppstemt bas (a d' a' e''), ikke nedstemt bas (g d' a' e'') som her.

From the Nordbø collection. The tune is well-known today in a slightly more elaborate form, often under the name of "Napperen", after the fiddler Olav Napper (1833–1920) from Fyresdal, Telemark. "Abigelhaugen" (also known as "Abilhaugen" among other names) is another related tune. However, all these are played in the standard Hardanger fiddle tuning A D A E, not, as here, G D A E.

Ånon: hardingfele / *Hardangerfiddle* (b' f' c'' g'') / Bb₃ F4 C5 G5
Mats: hardingfele / *Hardangerfiddle* (b' f' c'' g'') / Bb₃ F4 C5 G5
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

8. Vals etter Tor Tut

The musical score consists of six staves of music for a single instrument, likely a piano or harp. The music is in 3/4 time and a major key (indicated by a G-sharp symbol). The first staff begins with a dynamic of V . The second staff starts with a dynamic of f . The third staff starts with a dynamic of p . The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of f . The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of p . The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of f . The music includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as f , p , mf , and ff . The score is divided into sections labeled 1) and 2), with some sections further subdivided into 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2. The final section is labeled "variasjoner".

Denne valsen lærte Ånon av hardingfelespelemannen Aage Hjellen (1914–1984) fra Gjerstad i Aust-Agder. Tor Tut var en bygdeoriginal som levde seg på felespill og sterke drikker. Tut eller Åbentut var husmannsplass under Fone i Gjerstad.

Ånon got this waltz from Hardanger fiddle-player Aage Hjellen (1914–1984) of Gjerstad, Aust-Agder County. Tor Tut was a local eccentric who survived on fiddle-playing and strong drink. Tut or Åbentut was a croft belonging to Fone farm in Gjerstad.

Ånon: hardingfele / *Hardanger fiddle* (c' f' c" g" / C4 F4 C5 G5)
Mats: hardingfele / *Hardanger fiddle* (c' f' c" g" / C4 F4 C5 G5)
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

9. Trippar

Georg Brobakken (1905–1984) fra Herefoss i Aust-Agder hadde et rikt og særegent slåttrepertoar etter faren, Mads Brobakken (1869–1950). Denne tripparen hadde han imidlertid etter mora, som brukte å tralle slåtten.

Georg Brobakken (1905–1984) of Herefoss in Aust-Agder had a rich tune repertoire learned from his father, Mads Brobakken (1869–1950). However, he learnt this trippar from his mother, who used to lilt it.

Ånon: hardingfele / *Hardanger fiddle* (c' f c" g" / C4 F4 C5 G5)

Mats: hardingfele / *Hardanger fiddle* (c' f c" g" / C4 F4 C5 G5)

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

10. Springdans (Olaf Frøysaa, 1919 XI)

Enda en slått fra notesamlingene etter
Olaf Frøysaa som ikke er kjent fra
andre kilder.

Yet another tune from the Frøysaa
collection for which no other sources
are known.

Ånon: fele / fiddle (f c' g' d'' / F3 C4 G4 D5)

Mats: fele / fiddle (f c' g' d'' / F3 C4 G4 D5)

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

II. Polska

Musical score for "II. Polska" in 3/4 time, treble clef, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of four staves of music, each ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 are indicated above the first, fifth, ninth, and thirteenth measures respectively. The music features eighth-note patterns with various dynamics and articulations, including up and down strokes on the notes.

1 5 9 13

Dette er Mats' tolkning av en slått Nils Keyland skreiv opp etter Jon Andersson fra Norra Finnskoga i Värmland i 1907. Den står trykt i standardverket *Svenska låtar*, Värmlandsbindet.

This is Mats' interpretation of a tune transcribed by Nils Keyland in 1907. His source was Jon Andersson from Norra Finnskoga in Värmland, Sweden. The tune is printed in the Värmland volume of *Svenska låtar*.

Anon: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G₃ C₄ G₄ D₅)
Mats: fele / *fiddle* (g c' g' d'' / G₃ C₄ G₄ D₅)
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C₂ G₂ D₃ A₃ E₄)

12. Evertsbergs gamla brudmarsch

A musical score for a piece titled "Evertsbergs gamla brudmarsch". The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F major). The time signature varies between common time (indicated by a 'C') and 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The music begins with a bassoon-like instrument playing eighth-note patterns, followed by a melodic line on a soprano instrument. Measures 1 through 8 show a continuous pattern of eighth-note chords and eighth-note melodic lines. Measures 9 through 12 continue this pattern. Measures 13 and 14 introduce a new section, indicated by a bracket labeled "1." and "2." above the staff. The score concludes with a final measure ending on a half note.

Karl-Erik Forsslund forteller i skriften serien "Med Dalälven från källorna till havet. Älvdalen" (Stockholm 1919) fölgende:

"...Ännu kan desslikes fiolisten Pål Karl Persson (född 1857) spela Evetsbergs gamla brudmarsch, som alltid ständes upp när spelmännen i spetsen för brudföljet kommit så nära kapellet, att klockklängen hördes – då stämde de fiolerna efter kyrkklockorna!..." I vår version høres klokkene mistenklig ut som munnharper.

I sin versjon har Mats latt seg inspirere av Simon Simonsson og Ewert Åhs.

The title translates as "The old bridal march of Evertsberg". In the multi-volume work "Med Dalälven från källorna till havet. Älvdalen" (Stockholm, 1919), Karl-Erik Forsslund relates:

"...The fiddler Pål Karl Persson (born 1857) can still play the old bridal march of Evetsberg, which was always played when the fiddlers leading the wedding procession came so close to the chapel that they could hear the ringing of the bells. They then tuned their fiddles to the church bells!..."
In our version, the bells sound suspiciously like Jew's harps.

Mats' version is inspired by the playing of Simon Simonsson and Ewert Åhs.

Mats: fele / fiddle (g c' g' d'') / G3 C4 G4 D5)

Anon: munnharper / Jew's harps

Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

13. Ola Persen

Musical score for 'Ola Persen' featuring six staves of music for a single instrument. The score is in common time (indicated by 'C') and consists of measures numbered 1 through 18. The key signature changes from G major (one sharp) to F# major (two sharps) at measure 11. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (F). Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 5-6 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and continues the eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 ends with a forte dynamic (F).

1) Variasjon:

1.2.

13.

18.

19.

20.

Denne «reilennaren» lærte Ånon av Trygve Eftestøl (1901–1993) fra Risnes i Kvinesdal. Han hadde dette rimet til første vendinga. Her er det ei gravid – kanskje bedratt – jente som taler:

For eg kan nå kje hjelpa det då
For han Ola Persen han gjorde meg så.

Ånon got this *reinlender* from Trygve Eftestøl (1901–1993) of Risnes in Kvinesdal, Vest-Agder. He had the following rhyme for the first part. The speaker is a pregnant – perhaps betrayed – girl:

For I cannot help it you see,
because that's the way
Ola Persen made me.

Ånon: fele / *fiddle* (g d' g' d'' / G3 D4 G4 D5)
Mats: fele / *fiddle* (g d' g' d'' / G3 D4 G4 D5)
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

14. Fipp i vêret

Musical score for 'Fipp i vêret' featuring two staves of music. The first staff uses a treble clef and common time, starting with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 6 begins with a forte dynamic. Measures 7-9 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 starts with a forte dynamic and includes a first ending (1:V) and a second ending (2:V). The second ending leads back to the first ending. Measures 11-13 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 starts with a forte dynamic and includes a first ending (1:V) and a second ending (2:V). The second ending leads back to the first ending. Measures 15-17 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 18 starts with a forte dynamic and includes a first ending (1:V) and a second ending (2:V). The second ending leads back to the first ending. Measures 19-21 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 22 starts with a forte dynamic and includes a first ending (1:V) and a second ending (2:V). The second ending leads back to the first ending. Measures 23-25 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 26 starts with a forte dynamic and includes a first ending (1:V) and a second ending (2:V). The second ending leads back to the first ending. Measures 27-29 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 30 concludes with a forte dynamic and a final cadence.

6

10

14

18

22

26

30

D.C. al Fine

1:V

2:V

Fine

En sjeldent halling fra repertoaret til Trygve Eftestøl. Han hadde denne teksten:

Fipp i vêret, fipp i vêret.
Gudan' sid'e på jentetrevet.

Den kjente folkemusikkinnksamleren og -forskeren O. M. Sandvik, har den som «bukkehodnsull» i sine manuskripter. Der lyder det:

Fipp i vêret, fipp i vêret.
Gjentenn spila på hesterere.
Suli ludadu dei-a-u.

Andres K. Rysstad (1893–1984) fra Rysstad i Setesdal spilte en versjon av denne slåtten, som han mente var en «tusse-slåt».

The title of this rare *halling* from Trygve Eftestøl is obscure and hard to translate. There are lyrics to the tune that are clearly erotic, although the average modern Norwegian wouldn't realize due to the archaic/dialect character of the explicit words.

Andres K. Rysstad (1893–1984) of Rysstad in the Setesdal valley had a version of this tune that he claimed was a *tusse* or fairy tune.

Ånon: fele / *fiddle* (g d' g' h" / G3 D4 G4 B4)
Mats: viola d'amore (d a d' a' e" / D3 A3 D4 A4 E5)
Mikael: violoncello da spalla (C G d a e / C2 G2 D3 A3 E4)

ÅNON EGELAND

Fele (med tarmstrenger): Ukjent mester, sannsynligvis tysk, tidlig 1800-tall.
Hardingfele: Anders A. Heldal (1811–1897), Hosanger/Bergen, ca. 1880.
Munnharper: Ole Bjørn Skoe (Norge), Dmitry Babayev (Russia), Zoltán Szilágyi (Ungarn), ukjent sør-indisk smed.
Fiddle (gut-strung): Unknown master, probably German, early 19th century.
Hardanger fiddle: Anders A. Heldal (1811–1897), Hosanger/Bergen, Norway, ca. 1880.
Jew's harps: Ole Bjørn Skoe (Norway) Dmitry Babayev (Russia), Zoltán Szilágyi (Hungary) unknown South Indian maker.

MATS EDÉN

Fele (med tarmstrenger): Josephus Christa, München 1730.
Hardingfele: Sigvald Rørlien, Voss 2006. Kopi av ei hardingfele laga av Trond Isaksen Botnen/Flatebø (1713–1772) i 1750.
Fiddle (gut-strung): Josephus Christa, München, 1730.
Hardanger fiddle: Sigvald Rørlien, Voss, Norway, 2006. Copy of an instrument by Trond Isaksen Botnen/Flatebø (1713–1772), 1750.

MIKAEL MARIN

Violoncello da spalla, Per Hardestam 2018.
Violoncello da spalla, Per Hardestam 2018.

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