

*Gärdeblåten* (Track 19)

Musical score for *Gärdeblåten* (Track 19) in D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. The second staff contains two first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.', with a repeat sign. The third staff continues the melody, and the fourth staff also contains two first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.', with a repeat sign. Chord symbols are placed below the notes: D, G, A7, D, A7, D, D, A7, D, D, G, Em, E7, A7, D, A7, D, D, A7, D.

*Äppelblåten* (Track 20)

Musical score for *Äppelblåten* (Track 20) in D major. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. The second staff continues the melody. The third and fourth staves also continue the melody. Chord symbols are placed below the notes: G, Am, C, G, D7, G, G, D7, C, G, Am, D7, G, D7, G.

These are two of the best examples of *Ganglåten*, or 'walking tunes', from Sweden. As this name implies, they should be played at a comfortable walking tempo, and no quicker.

An easy and pleasing way of joining in with the 'B' part, (second half) of *Äppelblåten*, is simply to play a descending scale of G, one note per bar, starting on a high G. This is a good example of simplifying a tune so that you can join in even before you've fully learned it. See if you can find other simplified patterns for other tunes: it's often just a matter of playing the first or most prominent note in each bar.