

Tjuvagubbarnas polka

HS 435 KS 309

efter Albert Drakenberg (1875-1966) Lindome

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music begins with a repeat sign. The first measure has a G chord, the second has a D7 chord, and the third has a G chord. The melody in the top staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line in the bottom staff provides a steady accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation continues from the first. It starts with a measure number '5' above the first staff. The chord progression is G, D7, and G. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns, and the bass line maintains its accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation starts with a measure number '9' above the first staff. The chord progression is G, D7, C, and G. The melody in the top staff shows some variation with longer note values, and the bass line continues to support the melody.

The fourth system of musical notation starts with a measure number '13' above the first staff. The chord progression is G, D7, and G. The melody concludes with a final cadence, and the bass line ends with a few final notes.

andrastämman Kajsa Karlsson

Albert Drakenbergs far, Martin Bernhard, byggde huset vid Drabergets fot i Lindome, där han tillverkade möbler som så många Lindomebor gjorde förr. Albert lärde sig snickeriet och även fiolspelet av fadern. Han blev inspelad första gången 1951 på Apotekaregården i Kungsbacka av Stig Tornehed på magnetofontråd. Drakenberg spelade i högt tempo, ibland med enkla, och ibland med dubbla repriserna och stampade hårt och tungt i golvet. Han spelade både fiol och klarinett och var - förutom av fadern - även inspirerad av bl. a. Kristas Martin i Knipered.