



EMIL SJÖGREN  
1853–1918

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Samtliga orgelverk  
*Complete Organ Works*

Vol. 1

Källkritisk utgåva av/*Critical edition by*

Johan Hammarström & Jan H. Börjesson

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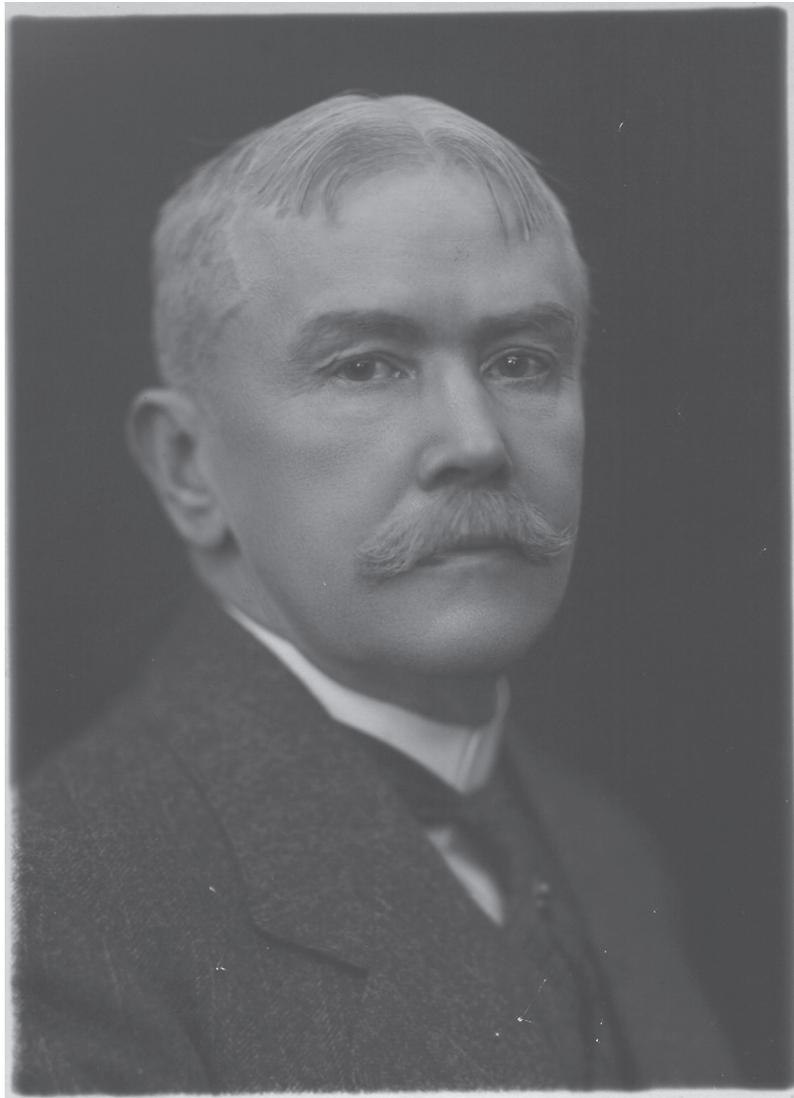
*Emil Sjögren*

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Samtliga  
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Volym 1

*Editörer Johan Hammarström & Jan H Börjesson*

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FÖRLAG CF-5009



Emil Sjögren

# Samtliga orgelverk

Volym I

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Ett stort tack till Michael Waldenby för den inledande  
texten om kompositören och verkkommentarer  
samt till Christopher Dury och Joel Speersta för  
översättningshjälp.

## En introduktion till Emil Sjögren

Emil Sjögren anses vara den tonsättare som bäst speglar det årtionde som fortfarande i litterära och konstnärliga sammanhang kallas åttiotalet. Med uttrycket förstås 1880-talet, på samma sätt som begreppet nittiotalet vanligen avser adertonhundralets sista decennium. Karaktäristiken av Sjögren som åttiotalist kan verka märklig om man ser till hans val av diktunderlag för sina med rätta beundrade sånger. Från de första försöken 1873 och aderton år framåt sysselsatte han sig så gott som uteslutande med dansk, norsk och tysk poesi och även om de pålitliga åttiotalisterna Björnson och Ibsen är rikt representerade är det ändå påfallande hur ofta han griper sig an äldre diktning. Så tycks exempelvis H C Andersen ha varit en favorit för Emil Sjögren. Med ett undantag dröjde det ända till 1891 innan han tonsatte någon svensk originalpoesi över huvud taget — och då valde han två dikter av respektive Johan Ludvig Runeberg och Verner von Heidenstam, den sistnämnde en av det gryende nittiotalets främsta banérförare. Även senare i livet höll sig Sjögren ofta till nordiska och tyska dikter. Engelsk lyrik tonsatte han endast på svenska, spansk och kinesisk i tysk översättning. Redan denna korta översikt av Emil Sjögrens litterära preferenser ger en bra bild av hans utblick. Den förklarar också mycket av den gängse bilden av Sjögren som åttiotalist. Hans musik är europeiskt allmängiltig och några spår av folkton är svåra att finna. Skillnaden är markant mot såväl Wilhelm Peterson-Berger som Hugo Alfvén. Deras musik hör nittiotalet till.

Det kan synas märkligt att inleda en utgåva av Emil Sjögrens samtliga orgelverk med ett resonemang som kretsar kring hans sånger. I själva verket är ord och ton hos denne tonsättare så intimt förbundna att kopplingen mellan instrumentalmusik och lieder är nödvändig och självklar. Peterson-Berger skriver om hans sonater som ”*klingande knippen av visor, lösligt sammanbundna i sonatens godtyckliga form.*” Sjögrens utveckling som sångtonsättare återspeglas i instrumentalmusiken och som vi skall se gäller detta naturligtvis också hans orgelproduktion. Processen har av samme Peterson-Berger delats in i tre faser, av vilka den mittre, åttiotalsperioden, vore den för Sjögren mest karaktäristiska: ”*I dess början ligga även de avgörande punkterna i hans utveckling, som sedan fortgår i ett ytterst långsamt tempo och i viss mån ... endast är en stillsam avblomstring, trots produktiviteten.*” Men denna långsamma utveckling resulterade bland mycket annat också i några av det tidiga 1900-talets märkligaste orgelverk.

Emil Sjögren sysslade med orgelspel under hela sin konstnärliga verksamhet. Han föddes den 16 juni 1853. Föräldrarna levde i ett vad som dåför tiden kallades stockholmsäktenskap vilket innebar att de var ogifta men sammanboende. Sonen lämnade de bort till bekanta och det var först när denne var i sexårsåldern som familjen förenades. Hemmet synes ha varit gott och intresset för konst, allra helst litteratur, var stort. Sjögren blev faderlös vid tio års ålder. Efter avslutad skolgång, under vilken han knappast visade framfötterna i studiehänseende, fick han plats i Dannströms pianomagasin. Detta hände 1870 och Sjögren kom att stanna där till 1883. Firmans chef var organisten i S:ta Clara, J Ludvig Ohlson (1838-1891), en mångfrestande man, tonsättare, organist, pedagog, uppskattad sällskapsbroder samt alltså också affärsman. Han blev Sjögrens förste orgellärare. Antagligen tänkte sig Ohlson en bana liknande sin egen för elevens räkning. Därav blev dock intet. Emil Sjögren var alls inte någon affärsbegåvning, än mindre någon försäljartalang. Men han hade nytta av sina erfarenheter hos Dannströms och långt in på nittiotalet hände det att han för sitt uppehälles skull gick runt och stämde

pianon. De första åren i firman studerade han, parallellt med sitt arbete i firman, vid musikkonservatoriet (1869-1874). Genom ett stipendium fick han 1879 möjlighet att vistas en period i Berlin. Där lärde han kontrapunt för en av tidens storheter på området, Friedrich Kiel (1821-1885) och orgel för Carl August Haupt (1810-1891). Väl hemma i Stockholm återvände Sjögren till pianomagasinets och några år var han också organist i den då nybyggda Franska reformerta kyrkan. Han komponerade sånger. Första sånghäftet hade Sjögren fått utgivet redan 1876 och det följdes av de mycket framgångsrika *Tannhäusersångerna*, till dansk text av Holger Drachmann, och den tyskspråkiga *Spanisches Liederbuch* 1881. Pianoviten *Erotikon*, prisbelönt 1883, blev också den mycket omtyckt.

Efter en lyckad vistelse i Köpenhamn, där han träffade den danske tonsättaren Peder Erasmus Lange-Müller (1850-1926), reste Sjögren i dennes sällskap vidare till Tyskland och Italien. De båda konstnärerna kom att bli vänner för livet. En succéartad framgång med den *andra violinsonaten* i e-moll (1888) och utnämningen till organist i S:t Johannes kyrka 1890 bidrog till att Emil Sjögrens stjärna föreföll vara på säkert uppåtgående. I själva verket bar det lika säkert utför. Han led av periodvisa depressioner och hade dessutom tidigt sällat sig till alkoholens vänner. En alltmer förvärrad, svår psoriasis medförde en intensifiering av ett redan stabilt spritmissbruk och hans moders död, till följd av en trafikolycka 1895, fick katastrofala efterverkningar för den modersbundne tonsättaren. Sjögren var nära undergången när den driftiga och konstnärliga Berta Dahlman så gott som bokstavligen halade upp honom ur träsket. Om J Ludvig Ohlson varit hans ungdomsvälgörare blev Berta hans mannaålders. Paret gifte sig 1897 och hustrun var Emil Sjögrens impressario, vän, älskarinna, musa, väktare och bästa stöd

under de dryga 20 år de hade tillsammans. De bosatte sig först vid Lill-Jans plan — Otto Olsson har återgivit ett ljust minne från ett besök på den adressen. Men det blev nödvändigt att komma bort från Stockholm med alla dess frestelser och efter några lyckliga år på Malmsjö utanför Södertälje flyttade de 1910 till en villa i Knivsta. Vintrarna tillbringade de från 1903 vanligen i Paris. Tvivelsutan var det Berta Sjögren och hennes förmåga att få maken till en, åtminstone relativt, sundare livsföring som möjliggjorde den sista skaparperiod som Wilhelm Peterson-Berger ställde sig så avvaktande inför. Det är svårt att förstå hans skepsis. Under 1900-talets första decennier skrev Emil Sjögren, bland mycket annat, några av tidens intressantaste sånger. *Die Treppe im Mondlicht* (1911) till Hans Bethges Li-Tai-Potolkingar brukar anges som en av dem. Att tonsättaren känt en stark gemenskap med diktens djupt olyckliga och ensamma kejsarinna står, enligt min uppfattning, utom allt tvivel.

Organistbefattningen i S:t Johannes var varken särskilt betungande eller välavlönad. Trots detta, och trots många och långa tjänstledigheter — under vilka dåtidens organister själva fick bekosta sina vikarier — skapade sig Emil Sjögren ett stort namn som organist. Hans repertoar var föga omfattande och det var som



improvisatör han vann stockholmarnas hjärtan. Otto Olsson har i några numera nästan uttjatade citat berättat om hur förra sekelskiftets kulturella elit vallfärdade till Johannes för att lyssna till Sjögrens ”*gnistrande, geniala ackordförbindelser*” i långa fantasier efter aftonsången. Många har antagit att de 24 *legenderna för orgel* har sitt ursprung i just dessa improvisationer och det är ingen orimlig förmodan. Legenderna bär, liksom *preludiet och fugan i a-moll* från 1907, många gemensamma drag med sångerna från samma tidsperiod. Harmoniken och inte minst notationen visar ett tydligt samband.

Trots sitt stora intresse för litteratur var Emil Sjögren ingen skrivande människa. Hans efterlämnade brev är få till antalet och det bidrar till att det ibland är svårt att bilda sig en uppfattning om hur han i själva verket förhöll sig till skeenden och människor i samtiden. Mycket har exempelvis skrivits och sagts om hans nära förhållande till fransk musik. Var han verkligen så galliskt influerad som ibland hävdats? Man kan peka på de många och långa parisvistelserna. Numera ser man dessa mer som ett led i en medveten strävan mot en internationell lansering av Sjögren och hans musik. Det är inte särskilt långsökt att anta att han — och kanske i än högre grad Berta Sjögren — medvetet eller omedvetet hoppades på ett genombrott i stil med den tio år äldre Edvard Griegs framgång på kontinenten. Men på det stora hela uteblev den internationella uppmärksamheten. De många och förvisso framgångsrika Sjögrenkonserterna i den franska huvudstaden besöktes mest av nordbor i exil. Något större intresse från fransk publik blev det aldrig, trots att musiken framfördes av verkliga storheter som violinisterna Georges Enescu och Jacques Thibaud. Orgelverken spelades av tidens fixstjärna Alexandre Guilmant. Däremot var Berta Sjögren mycket framgångsrik i den marknadsföring av makens musik som hon outtröttligt ägnade sig åt efter dennes död. Hon överlevde sin man med nästan femtio år och när hon 101 år gammal avled 1967 hade hon kraftfullt medverkat till nyutgåvor av bland annat Emil Sjögrens sånger och violinsonater. I Kungliga biblioteket finns Berta Sjögrens väldiga samling av sjögreniana. Den omfattar 6,5 hyllmeter fördelade på 61 volymer. Hon sparade bokstavligen allt, även skällbrev från snåla församlingsbor och kärleksbrev från andra kvinnor. Återigen: utan hustruns obrottsligt lojala stöd hade Emil Sjögren med all sannolikhet inte förmått skapa flertalet av de orgelverk som presenteras i denna utgåva.

Emil Sjögren beskrivs ofta som lite bortkommen och hjälplös. Ändå var han en oerhört uppskattad sällskapsmänniska, vänlig, generös och rolig och hans stora kvinnotycke är omtalat. I de stockholmska sekelskiftessalongerna där han var en gärna och ofta sedd gäst fick många av hans sånger och violinstycken sina uruppföranden. En av hans medspelare var Hugo Alfvén, som bara har gott att säga om den äldre kollegan. Tillsammans med sångerskan Ebeth Mörner gjorde de en konsertturné. Hugo Alfvén berättar: ”*Det var underbart att dagligen få umgås med Sjögren både som människa och tonsättare under den vecka eller kanske något mer, som turnén varade. Den efterlämnade det allra ljusaste minne.*”

Michael Waldenby

## Verkkommentarer

**FANTASI A-MOLL** Detta lilla stycke är en odaterad kompositionsskiss som tonsättaren synbarligen lagt åt sidan.

**FUGA A-MOLL** Ett resultat av Sjögrens studier för Friedrich Kiel. Det är inte osannolikt att denne givit sin elev temat som kommer bra till sin rätt bland annat i den eleganta trångföring vilken föregår fugans kadensartade avslutning.

**SI, JESUS ÄR ETT TRÖSTRIKT NAMN** och varianterna av **SÅ ÄR FULLKOMNADT, JESU KÄR!** samt **DITT LIDANDE HAR NÅTT SITT SLUT** är studiearbeten. De har likartad formuppbyggnad. Som i en enkel koralmotett introduceras varje fras av korta imitationer varefter melodin följer i förstörade notvärden. Konstgreppet går tillbaka till de gamla mästarna och J S Bach tillämpar det ibland annat sin sista komposition, *Vor deinen Thron tret ich hiermit*.

**PRÉLUDE FUNÉBRE** (egentligen funèbre, accenten är felvänd) har den för stycken i denna stil gängse formen: ABA samt därtill en coda, vilken presenterar en sammankoppling av A-delens sorgmarschartade huvudmotiv och B-delens, eller trions, sångtema. Carl Edvard Dahlman (1828-1900) var kartograf till yrket och utgivare av bland annat flera standardverk inom området. Han var en känd person i dåtidens Stockholm.

**PRÆLUDIUM & FUGA G-MOLL** OP. 4 skrevs i Berlin 1880 och är ett kontrapunktiskt sofistikerat arbete som påminner om att Emil Sjögren faktiskt hade studerat en hel del musik av J S Bach. Preludiet, som har formen ABABA1, inleds med en regelrätt åttatakters kanon. Anders Edling antar att fugatemat ”*nog speglar 1800-talets uppfattning av Bach.*” J Ludvig Ohlson var, som tidigare nämnts, organist i S:ta Clara kyrka och en av Emil Sjögrens tidigaste gynnare.

Alexandre Guilmant (1837-1911), på sin tid ansedd som ”*världens bäste organist*”, gav under en följd av år en serie konserter i det år 1878 invigda Trocadéropalatset i Paris. 1904 tog Guilmant upp Sjögrens *g-mollpreludium och fuga* och som tack tillägnades han **PRELUDIUM & FUGA A-MOLL** OP. 49 från 1906. Verket uruppfördes 1908 av samme Guilmant i Salle Gaveau. Här möter oss den mogne Emil Sjögrens stil och det är lätt att finna paralleller till några av de sånger han skrev under seklets första decennier, främst då *Die Treppe im Mondlicht*, ett verk som alltmer framstår som något av en nyckel till Emil Sjögrens senare produktion. Preludiets grundläggande motiv omvandlas så småningom enkelt till fugatemats början. Till sist skapas i fugans coda en känsla av slutet form genom att hela verkets inledningstakter återtas i omvänd ordning, alldeles lika som i preludiets avslutning.

Efter Emil Sjögrens död fullbordade Otto Olsson (1879-1964) ett **PRELUDIUM & FUGA C-DUR** som tonsättaren länge arbetat med men inte förmått fullfölja. I detta verk spelar ett tema som är nära besläktat med klockmotivet ur Richard Wagners *Parsifal* en viktig roll. Huruvida Sjögren medvetet eller omedvetet lånat dessa toner från bayreuthmästaren kan lämnas därhän, de förekommer på flera håll hos andra tonsättare. Louis Vierne, för att ta ett exempel, inleder *Romansen* i sin *fjärde symfoni* på ett likartat sätt. Att Sjögren haft svårigheter att fullt ut färdigställa sitt verk är på många sätt uppenbart och märks bland annat i fugans exposition, som inte på långt när faller sig lika osökt som i hans andra verk i genren. Fugans trångföring är kärv i stilen och mycket karaktäristisk för sin upphovman Otto Olsson. Han har också skrivit det slut av preludiet som vanligtvis förekommer. Under senare tid har andra förslag till fugans sluttakter presenterats, bland annat av Birgit Lindqvist Markström. I denna utgåva presenteras en lösning av Jan H Börjesson. De på en stundtals egenartad franska avfattade registreringsanvisningarna torde vara av Berta Sjögrens hand.

Michael Waldenby

## An introduction to Emil Sjögren

Emil Sjögren is considered to be the composer who best reflects the decade that, in literary and artistic contexts, is still called the eighties. The term is understood as referring to the 1880s, just as the term the nineties is usually applied to the last decade of the nineteenth century. Describing Sjögren as a product of the eighties may seem odd if one looks at the choice of poems upon which his justly admired songs are based. From his first experiments in 1873, and during the coming eighteen years, he occupied himself almost exclusively with Danish, Norwegian and German poetry, and even if the trusty Bjornson and Ibsen of the 80's are well represented, it is striking how often he tackled older poetry sources. It appears, for example, that Hans Christian Andersen was a favorite of Emil Sjögren. With one exception it was not until 1891 that he set original Swedish poetry to music whatsoever — and even then he chose two poems by Johan Ludvig Runeberg and Verner von Heidenstam respectively, the latter being one of the dawning nineties' leading standard-bearers. Even later in life Sjögren often restricted himself to Nordic and German poems. English poetry was set only in Swedish, that in Spanish and Chinese was translated to German. Even this brief overview of Emil Sjögren's literary preferences gives a good picture of his outlook. It also explains much of the current picture of Sjögren as a figure of the eighties. His music is generally European and traces of folk music are hard to find. The differences are significant compared to both Wilhelm Peterson-Berger and Hugo Alfvén. Their music belongs to the nineties.

It may seem odd to present an edition of Emil Sjögren's complete organ works with an argument concerning his songs. In fact the words and music of this composer are so intimately connected that the relationship between his instrumental music and lieder is clear and obvious. Peterson-Berger describes his sonatas as "sounding bundles of songs, loosely bound together by the sonata's arbitrary form." Sjögren's development as a vocal composer is reflected in his instrumental music and as we shall see, his organ output is no exception. This process has by Peterson-Berger been divided into three phases, of which the middle period spanning the 1880s, is Sjögren's most characteristic: "In its beginning lie also the crucial points of his development, which then proceeds at a very slow pace and to some extent ... is quietly dwindling, despite productivity." This slow development resulted, amongst many other things, in some of the early 1900s most remarkable organ works.

Emil Sjögren played the organ during the whole of his artistic career. He was born on the 16<sup>th</sup> June 1853. His parents lived in what in those days was called a Stockholm marriage; in other words they were living in sin. They sent their son away to stay with friends and it was only when he was six years old that the family was reunited. His home environment appears to have been good, and a great interest in the arts, most of all literature, was present. Sjögren lost his father at the age of ten. After finishing school, during which he hardly showed his merits in terms of study, he acquired a position in Dannström's Piano store. This occurred in 1870 and Sjögren stayed there until 1883. The company director was the organist at S:ta Clara, J Ludwig Ohlson (1838-1891), a man of many talents: composer, organist, teacher, prized socialite and businessman. He became Sjögren's first organ teacher. Presumably Ohlson planned a path similar to his own for his student. Nothing was to come of this. Emil Sjögren was no business genius, even less a salesman. But he made use of his experience at Dannström's and well into the nineties it was not infrequent that he made a living tuning pianos. During his first years in the firm he studied in parallel at the

conservatory (1869-1874). Via a scholarship received in 1879 he was able to spend time in Berlin. There he studied counterpoint with one of the era's experts, Friedrich Kiel (1821-1885) and organ with Carl August Haupt (1810-1891). Back home in Stockholm, Sjögren returned to the piano store and for a few years was also organist of the then newly-built French Reformed Church. He composed songs. His first songbook had already been published in 1876 and it was followed by the highly successful *Tannhäuser songs*, to a Danish text by Holger Drachmann, and the German translation of *Spanisches Liederbuch* in 1881. The piano suite *Erotikon*, prizewinning in 1883, was also very popular.

After a successful stay in Copenhagen, where he met the Danish composer Peder Erasmus Lange-Müller (1850-1926), Sjögren travelled in his company to Germany and Italy. The two artists became friends for life. Success with the *second violin sonata* in E minor (1888) and appointment as organist at St. John's church in 1890 contributed to Emil Sjögren's continuing promise as a rising star. The reality it turned out quite differently. He suffered from periodic bouts of depression and had early in life developed a love of drink. A case of severe, and ever worsening, psoriasis exacerbated his established alcohol problems and the death of his mother, following a traffic accident in 1895, and with whom he had a very close relationship, had disastrous repercussions for the composer. Sjögren was near destruction when the energetic and artistic Berta Dahlman almost literally hauled him out of the ghetto. If J Ludwig Ohlson could be labelled as his early benefactor, Berta shouldered that role in the adult years. The couple married in 1897 and the wife became Emil Sjögren's impresario, lover, mistress, muse, guardian and closest support during the 20 years they had together. They settled first at Lill-Jans plan — Otto Olsson had left them with fond memories from their visit to that address. But with time it became necessary to move away from Stockholm and all its temptations, and after a few happy years in Malmsjö outside of Södertälje 1910, they moved to a villa in Knivsta. The winters from 1903 were usually spent in



Emil and Berta Sjögren at Villa Ofvansjö in Knivsta.

Paris. It was doubtlessly Berta Sjögren and her ability to get her husband to pursue a, at least relatively, healthier way of life that encouraged this last creative period of which Wilhelm Peterson-Berger was so distrusting. It is difficult to understand his skepticism. During first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Emil Sjögren wrote, among many things, some of the era's most interesting songs. *Die Treppe im Mondlicht* (1911) to Hans Bethge's Li-Tai-Po interpretations is usually listed as one of them. That the composer felt a strong bond with the poem's deeply unhappy and lonely empress is, in my opinion, beyond any doubt.

The position of organist of St. John was neither particularly taxing nor well-paid. Despite this, and despite many long leaves of absence — in which contemporary organists themselves had to recompense their replacements — Emil Sjögren made a great name as an organist. His repertoire was not very extensive

and it was as an improviser that he won the hearts of Stockholm. Otto Olsson has in a now almost hackneyed quotation expressed how the previous century's cultural elite flocked to St. John to listen to Sjögren's "brilliant, ingenious chord progressions" in long fantasies after evensong. Many have assumed that the 24 legends of the organ have their origin in these improvisations and this is no unreasonable supposition. The legends bear, like the *prelude and fugue in A minor* from 1907, many features in common with the songs from the same period. The harmony, and not least the notation, shows a clear relationship.

Despite his great interest in literature Emil Sjögren was no writing man. His posthumous letters are few in number and this results in it being somewhat difficult to gain an idea of how he viewed events and the people around him. Much has been said and written for example about his close relationship with French music. But was this Gallic influence really as strong as is sometimes claimed? One can point to his many long sojourns in Paris. Nowadays these can be seen more as a conscious effort to launch Sjögren and his music internationally. It is not farfetched to assume that he — and maybe even to a greater part, Berta Sjögren — consciously or unconsciously hoped for a breakthrough in the style of the ten year old Edvard Grieg's success on the continent. But by and large this worldwide attention failed to materialize. The many and certainly successful Sjögren concerts in the French capital were attended mainly by Scandinavians in exile. The French audiences showed no interest, even though his music was performed by famed violinists such as Georges Enescu and Jacques Thibaud. The organ works were played by future star Alexandre Guilmant. In contrast, Berta Sjögren was highly successful in the promotion of her husband's music to which she tirelessly devoted herself after his death. She outlived her husband by almost fifty years, and when she died in 1967 aged 101 she had contributed greatly in the republishing of Emil Sjögren's songs and violin sonatas amongst other works. In the National Library's one can find Berta Sjögren's vast collection of Sjögren-related artifacts. It includes six and a half metres of shelf space spread over 61 volumes. She saved literally everything, even critical letters from miserly parishioners and love letters from other women. Again, without his wife's unswervingly loyal support, Emil Sjögren, in all likelihood had not been able to compose most of the organ works presented in this publication.

Emil Sjögren is often described as rather confused and helpless. Despite this he was an immensely popular companion, kind, generous and funny and his great taste in women was renowned. At the turn of the century, in the salons of Stockholm where he was a happily and frequently welcomed guest, many of his songs and violin pieces were premiered. One of his musical companions was Hugo Alfvén, who had only good words to say about his older colleague. Together with singer Ebeth Mörner they undertook a concert tour. Hugo Alfvén says: "It was wonderful to socialize daily with Sjögren both as man and composer during that week or maybe more, that the tour lasted. It left me my brightest memories."

## Work commentaries

**FANTASI A MINOR** This short piece is an undated compositional sketch which the composer apparently put aside.

**FUGA A MINOR** One result of Sjögren's studies for Friedrich Kiel. It is not unlikely that Kiel gave his pupil the theme which comes into its own, in the elegant stretto which precedes the fugue's cadence-like finish.

**SI, JESUS ÄR ETT TRÖSTRIKT NAMN** and the variations of **SÅ ÄR FULLKOMNADT, JESU KÄR** and **DITT LIDANDE HAR NÅTT SITT SLUT** are student sketches. They are similar in form and construction. As in a simple choral motet each phrase is introduced by short imitations, after which the melody follows in enlarged note values. This technique can be traced back to the old masters and J S Bach applied it, amongst others, in his last composition, *Vor deinen Thron tret ich hiermit*.

**PRÉLUDE FUNÉBRE** (actually funèbre, the accent is wrongly inverted), has the usual form for pieces in this style: ABA, and an additional coda, which presents a coupling of the A-part's dirge-like main subject and the B-part's, or the trio's, vocal theme. Carl Edward Dahlman (1828-1900) was a cartographer by profession and editor of several standard works in the field. He was a celebrity in contemporary Stockholm.

**PRÆLUDIUM & FUGA IN G MINOR** was written in Berlin in 1880 and is a contrapuntal sophistication which serves as a reminder that Emil Sjögren had actually studied a great deal of music by JS Bach. The Prelude, which has the form ABABA, begins with a regular 8-bar canon. Anders Edling guesses that the fugal theme "probably reflects the 1800's conception of Bach." J Ludwig Ohlson was, as mentioned earlier, organist at S:ta Clara church and one of Emil Sjögren's earliest benefactors.

Alexandre Guilmant (1837-1911), in his time regarded as the "world's best organist", gave over a period of years a series of concerts in the Trocadéro Palace (inaugurated 1878) in Paris. In 1904 Guilmant played Sjögren's *G minor prelude and fugue*, and in gratitude he was dedicated the **PRELUDE & FUGUE IN A MINOR** OP. 49 from 1906. The work was premiered in 1908 by the same Guilmant in the Salle Gaveau. Here we encounter the mature Emil Sjögren's style and it is easy to find parallels to some of the songs he wrote during the first decades of the new century, primarily *Die Treppe im Mondlicht*, a work that is emerging as a key to Emil Sjögren's later work. The Prelude's basic motif is transformed gradually and simply to become the start of the fugal theme. Finally he created in the fugue's coda a feeling of closed form by taking the work's opening bars and using them in reverse order, just as at the end of the Prelude.

After Emil Sjögren's death Otto Olsson (1879-1964) completed a **PRELUDIUM & FUGA IN C MAJOR**, with which the composer had worked long and hard but had been unable to finish. In this work we find a theme that is closely related to bell motif from Richard Wagner's *Parsifal* in an important role. Whether Sjögren consciously or unconsciously borrowed these notes from the Bavarian Master can be left open, although they occur in several works by other composers. Louis Vierne, to take one example, initiates his *Romance* in his *Fourth Symphony* in a similar way. That Sjögren had difficulties in fully completing his work is in many ways obvious and more noticeable in the fugue's exposition, which is not as equally irresistible as in his other works in the genre. The Fugue's stretto is austere in style and very characteristic of his editor, Otto Olsson. He has also written the version of the end of the prelude which is commonly encountered. More recently, other versions of the fugue's final bars have been presented, for example by Birgit Lindqvist Markström. This edition presents a solution by Jan H Börjesson. The written registrations, in occasionally eccentric French, should be of Berta Sjögren's hand.

Michael Waldenby  
Translation: Christopher Dury

## Den svenska senromantiska orgeln

Svensk senromantik inom orgelkonsten har sin början i att den unge Per Larsson Åkerman sändes ut i Europa som statlig stipendiat för att studera det senaste inom orgelbyggarkonsten. De starkaste intrycken kom att hämtas från Sonreck i Köln och Merklin & Schultze i Belgien. Vid hemkomsten till Sverige 1857 bildade han bolag med den i Örebro verksamme Setterquist och dessa byggde tillsammans den nya orgeln till Strängnäs domkyrka vilket kom att bli ett startskott för den nya orgelstilen. Efter Strängnäsorgeln gick de båda kompanjonerna isär och Åkerman flyttade sin verksamhet till Stockholm. Ända fram till 1930-talet kom dessa båda firmor att dominera svenskt orgelbyggeri på ett mycket påtagligt sätt.

På det tekniska området infördes barkermaskinen i större orglar för att möjliggöra en lättare speltraktur i orglar med allt högre lufttryck och luftslukande intonation. Det fristående spelbordet blev standard och 4'-koppel i manual I och 16'-koppel i manual II infördes i de flesta instrument. Klangligt präglas orglarna av trångmensurerade och stråkiga principaler, överblåsande flöjter, trånga stråkstämmor med intonationsskäg, vidmensurerade och uppbänkade cornetter, ljust resonanta och kraftfulla rörverk samt genomslående rörverk av typen Euphon och senare även Clarinett. Tuttit kännetecknas av den stråkiga principalklangen, den intensiva cornetten och de ljusa och starka rörverken.

Vid registrering av den senromantiska svenska orgelrepertoaren bör man beakta följande:

1. I svaga nyanser eftersträvas ofta en tät växling av registreringar med subtila skiftningar där stråkstämmor och flöjter 8' och 4' blandas på många olika sätt. Svaga 4'-stämmor (ofta stråkar) är en viktig del av de svaga klangkombinationerna.
2. Solostämmorna utförs ofta på någon stark flöjt eller en clarinett. Även gamban förekommer som soloregister, ofta i kombination med en flöjt.
3. Trots att orgelns rörverk är av närmast fransk styrka bör man vid uppbyggandet av ett crescendo eftersträva ett glidande generalcrescendo. De flesta större romantiska orglar är också försedda med en registersvällare. 16'-klängen i manualen inträder relativt tidigt i crescendot.
4. Cornetten förekommer sällan i en registrering utan rörverk.
5. Fullt verk uppnås med 4'-koppel. Man bör alltså i en modern orgel vara något försiktig med nyttjandet av mixturer.

## Emil Sjögrens orgel i S:t Johannes kyrka, Stockholm

Den 15 maj 1890 invigdes den nya S:t Johanneskyrka efter ritningar av arkitekt Carl Möller. Den stora nygotiska kyrkan hade försetts med en orgel av Åkerman & Lund efter förslag av Georg Wilhelm Heintze, organist i S:t Jacobs kyrka.

1871 hade han gjort en resa till London dit han inbjudits att spela vid invigningen av orgeln i Royal Albert Hall, och hans förslag förefaller ha viss inspiration från engelska orglar, exempelvis sammansättningen av Cornett 5 ch samt benämningen av pedalens öppna 16'-stämma.

Heintzes förslag förtjänar att återges i sin helhet, då det ger oss viktig information om tankebanorna kring orgelns klangliga gestaltning.

## The Swedish late-romantic organ

The Swedish late-Romantic organ has its beginnings in the young Per Larsson Åkerman's journey through Europe on a state stipend in order to study the latest trends within the art of organbuilding. His strongest impressions came from meetings with Sonreck i Cologne and Merklin & Schultze in Belgium. Upon his return to Sweden in 1857 he established a firm with the Örebro organbuilder Setterquist and these two built the new organ in the cathedral in Strängnäs which came to be the opening salvo of the new organ style. After the Strängnäs organ, the two companions parted company and Åkerman moved his business to Stockholm. Right up until the 1930s these two firms dominated Swedish organbuilding in a quite substantial way.

In the technical realm, the barkermachine was introduced in larger organs in order to achieve a lighter key action in organs with higher and higher wind pressures and wind-consuming intonation. The freestanding console became standard and the 4'-coupler in Manual I and the 16'-coupler in Manual II were introduced in most instruments. Acoustically the organs are characterized by narrow-scaled and stringy principals; overblowing flutes; narrow string stops with tuning beards; wide-scaled and built-up cornets; light, resonant, and strong reeds; as well as free-beating reeds like the Eufon and later even the Clarinet. The tutti is distinguished by its stringy principal sound, the intensive cornet and the light and strong reed stops.

When registering the late-Romantic Swedish organ repertoire one should consider the following:

1. In soft nuances one should often strive for a quick succession of registration changes in which the subtle use of string stops and 8- and 4-foot flutes are blended in many different ways. Soft 4-foot registers (often strings) are an important part of the soft sound combinations.
2. Solo voices are often rendered using some strong flute or a clarinet. The gamba is also used as a solo register, often in combination with a flute.
3. Despite the fact that the reed stops are practically as strong as French reeds, when one builds up a crescendo one should strive to create a gliding general crescendo. Most larger romantic organs are also equipped with a Registerschweller. 16'-sounds in the manual are introduced relatively early in the crescendo.
4. The Cornet appears rarely in a registration with reed stops.
5. The full organ is reached by using the 4'-coupler. In a modern organ one should be relatively careful with the use of mixtures.

## Emil Sjögrens organ in S:t Johannes church, Stockholm

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 1890 the new St. Johannes Church, designed by the architect Carl Möller, was inaugurated. The great neo-gothic church had been supplied with an organ by Åkerman & Lund based on a plan by Georg Wilhelm Heintze, organist of St. Jacob's Church.

In 1871 he travelled to London where he had been invited to play at the inauguration of the organ in the Royal Albert Hall, and his suggestions reflect some inspirations gleaned from English organs, for example the composition of the five-rank Cornet as well as the name of the open 16' register.

Heintze's suggestions deserve to be reproduced in full, because they give us important information about the thought process concerning the organ's acoustic design.

## FÖRSTA MANUALEN [I MANUAL]

Principal 16'. Stark intonation, grofva octaven af trä. [*Strong intonation, lowest octave in wood.*]

Principal 8'. Stark intonation. [*Strong intonation.*]

Gamba 8'. Stark intonation såsom solostämman, snabbangifvande och genomgående af metall. [*Strong intonation like a solo voice, quick speaking, the entire register made in metal.*]

Hohlflöjt 8'. Svag intonation, samt snabb i tonangifningen för lämpligheten såsom accompnementstämman för rörliga stämföringar. [*Soft intonation, as well as quick in speech, suitable, for example, as an accompanying register for moving parts.*]

Borduna 8'. Tjock ton, basen kan vara densamma som Hohlflöjtens. [*Thick tone, the bass can be the same as the Hohlflöjt.*]

Octava 4'. Starkt intonerad. [*Strong intonation.*]

Octava 2'. Starkt intonerad. [*Strong intonation.*]

Chornett 4 chor. g, 6f, b, 5f, c, 4f, e 3 ½f, terskvartsexackord. Obs. 2dra chor b septiman skall hafva flöjttimbre, de öfriga principal-, genomgående. [g, 6f, b, 5f, c, 4f, e 3 ½f, six-four chord. Note. second rank b septima should have a flute timber, the others a principalcharacter full compass.]

Trompet 16'.

Trompet-Harmonique 8'. Öfverblåsande med särskild starkt lufttryck. [*Overblowing with a particularly strong wind pressure.*]

## ANDRA MANUALEN [II MANUAL]

Borduna 16'. Mild intonation. [*Mild intonation.*]

Principal 8'.

Flüte-Harmonique 8'. Gemensam bas med Dolce, kan vara. [*Could share the same bass with the Dolce.*]

Dolce 8'. Mycket mild, hastig tonangifning så att passager väl komma fram. [*Very mild, quick speech so that passagework can be highlighted.*]

Dubbel-flöjt 8'.

Flüte-octaviante 4'. Intoneras som en Octava 4' med något flöjttimbre. [*Voiced like an Octava 4' with some flute timber.*]

Chornett 3 chor. e 3 ½f, g, 3f, c, 2f, genomgående. [e 3 ½f, g, 3f, c, 2f, full compass.]

Corno 8'.

## TREDJE MANUALEN [III MANUAL]

Bassetthorn 8'. Intoneras med hornklang så att den väl skiljer sig i klangen från den öppna principaltimbren. [*Voiced with the sound of a horn so that it is different from the sound of the open principal timber.*]

Violin 8'. Genomgående. [*Full compass.*]

Rörflöjt 8'. Med basen från Salicionalen. [*With the bass from the Salicional.*]

Salicional 8'. Genomgående med mycket mild och mjuk intonation. [*Full compass with a very mild and soft intonation.*]

Voix celeste 8'. Genomgående. [*Full compass.*]

Flüte-Harmonique 4'.

Waldflöjt 2'. Mjuk och svag flöjttimbre a la den i St Jacobs orgel. [*Soft and weak flute timber as in the St. Jacob's organ.*]

Euphone 8'.

## PEDALEN

Dobbelopen Diapason 16'. Med tjock och fyllig ton. [*With a thick and full tone.*]

Subbas 16'. Mycket svag så att den passar att användas till tredje manualens mjuka och fina stämmor. [*Very weak so that it can be used with the third manual's soft and fine voices.*]

Qvinta 12'.

Violoncelle 8'. Med stark och bred stråktimbre och snabb tonangifning. [*With a strong and broad string timber and a fast speech.*]

Octava 4'. Stark intonation. [*Strong intonation.*]

Basun 16'. Med rund och tjock ton. [*With a round and thick tone.*]

Kopplarna är de normala för en större senromantisk orgel med ett par undantag. 4'-kopplet vill Heintze skall fungera samtidigt på alla tre manualverken. 16'-kopplet i manual III skall vara genomkopplingsbart till manual II och I.

*The Couplers are the normal ones for a larger late romantic organ with a few exceptions. Heintze wanted the four-foot coupler to work simultaneously on all three manual divisions. The sixteen-foot coupler in Man III should be possible to couple to Man II and I.*

Heintzes disposition genomgick några smärre förändringar och den slutliga dispositionen kom att bli följande (disposition enligt avsyningsprotokollet daterat 13 juni 1890):

*Heintze's disposition went through several minor changes and the final disposition is given here:*

## MANUAL I C-g<sup>3</sup>

1. Principal 16 fot C-H täckt. [*C-H covered.*]
2. Principal 8 fot
3. Gamba 8 fot
4. Hohl-fleute 8 fot
5. Fleute doppio 8 fot Av trä. [*In wood.*]
6. Octava 4 fot
7. Octava 2 fot
8. Grand Cornet 5 chor
9. Trumpet 16 fot
10. Trumpet Harmonique 8 fot Högtryck. [*High pressure*]

## MANUAL II C-g<sup>3</sup>

11. Borduna 16 fot
12. Principal 8 fot
13. Dolce 8 fot
14. Fleute harmonique 8 fot
15. Borduna 8 fot
16. Fleute octaviante 4 fot
17. Cornett 3 chor Från c. [*From c.*]
18. Corno 8 fot

## MANUAL III < > C-g<sup>3</sup>

19. Bassetthorn 8 fot
20. Violin 8 fot
21. Salicional 8 fot
22. Voix celeste 8 fot Från c. [*From c.*]
23. Rörflete 8 fot
24. Flüte harmonique 4 fot
25. Vald fleut 2 fot
26. Euphone 8 fot

## PEDAL C-d<sup>1</sup>

27. Principal 16 fot
28. Subbas 16 fot
29. Qvinta 12 fot
30. Violoncelle 8 fot
31. Octava 4 fot
32. Contra-Basun 32 fot

## KOPPEL

1. för 1:sta manualen på pedalen
2. för 2:dra manualen på pedalen
3. för 3:dje manualen på pedalen
4. för en octav högre i pedalen
5. för 2:dra manualen på 1:sta manualklaveret
6. för 3:dje manualen på 1:sta manualklaveret
7. för 3:dje manualen på 2:dra manualklaveret
8. Detta koppel har Orgelbyggaren adfelat uti tvenne aftrampningar, nemb[ligen]:
  - a) för en octav högre från ostr. g i 1:sta manualen
  - b) för en octav högre från ostrukna g uti 2:dra manualen
9. för en octav lägre inom 3:dje manualen endast så, att unsionkopplarna från 1:sta och 2:dra manualen icke verka på densamma.

KOLLEKTIVKOPPEL

- IO. för *messo-piano*, tagande 12 [13] stämmor  
[3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28 & 30]
- II. för *messo-forte*, tagande 21 stämmor  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19,  
20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30 & 31]
12. för *forte*, tagande 25 stämmor  
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19,  
20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31]
13. för *tutti*, tagande orgelns alla stämmor
14. för *rullsvällaren*, den är på spelstolen placerad ytterst till höger, på en vågbalance anbringad aftrampning. Densamma åstadkommer en nyansering från piano — till orgelns hela tonstyrka med åtta olika tonskiftningar  
[Grund: 21, 22, 28 — Steg 1: +14, 4, 23, 30 —  
Steg 2: +15, 5, 20, 13, 3, 24 — Steg 3: +16, 2, 11, 29, 19 —  
Steg 4: +12, 6, 31 — Steg 5: +26, 18, 25 — Steg 6: +1, 27 —  
Steg 7: +7, 17, 9 — Steg 8: +32, 10]
15. är en på spelstolens midt placerad tramp, som verkar på 3:dje manualen crescendo-apat.

Man kan av dispositionen utläsa att man hade stora ambitioner men liten yta att bygga på. Orgeln är brett upplagd och man har satsat på en kostsam och skrymmande Contra Basun 32' medan Basun 16' fick uteslutas. Tanken var sannolikt att Trumpet 16' i manual I skulle fylla dess funktion. I samtida registreringspraxis är det dessutom inte troligt att man drog Basun 16' före Trumpet 16'.

Den svaga besättningen av 4' i manual II täcks upp av 4'-koret i cornetten som på så sätt binder samman manualens tuttklang.

Voix celeste 8' återfinns sannolikt ffg i en svensk orgel just här. Likaså finner man här troligen ffg ett septimakor i huvudverkets cornett, något som senare skulle komma att bli relativt vanligt i svenska sentomantiska orglar. Även förekomsten av en svag Hohlfleut 8' i manual I är ovanlig.

Alla dessa influenser tycks komma från Heintze som således förefaller ha gett tydliga och viktiga impulser till vår orgelhistoria.

Under pågående arbete med orgeln flyttade Heintze till Lund där han fått tjänsten som domkyrkokapellmästare, och det fick istället bli Emil Sjögren som slutförde uppdraget som kontrollant. Han kom året efter att bli anställd som organist i församlingen. I sitt avsyningsprotokoll ger han orgelbyggarna mycket goda vitsord för det förnämliga instrumentet.

Förutom några renoveringar stod orgeln oförändrad kvar fram till 1946 då den i grunden omgestaltades. Nästa stora förändring kom på 1970-talet då nuvarande orgel byggdes av Troels Krohn. En god del av det gamla pipmaterialet återanvändes men klingar i dag helt annorlunda än på Sjögrens tid.

*One can read from the disposition that they had greater ambitions but a very small space in which to carry them out. The organ is wide in its layout and they decided for an expensive and bulky Contra Basun 32' while the Basun 16' was excluded. The idea was apparently that the Trumpet 16' in Man I would fulfill its function. In contemporary registration practice it isn't probable that the Basun 16' would be drawn before the Trumpet 16'. The soft compliment of the 4' in Man II is covered by the 4'-choir in the cornet which binds together the tutti of the manuals. The Voix celeste 8' is apparently reintroduced for the first time here in Swedish organs. Similarly it is here that one apparently for the first time finds a septima rank in the cornet of the main manual, something that became relatively common in late Romantic Swedish organs. Even the presence of a soft Hohlfleut 8' in Man I is unusual. All of these influences are thought to come from Heintze and thus appear to have been clear and important influences on our organ history.*

*During the ongoing work with the organ Heintze moved to Lund where he had gotten a position as Cathedral Organist, so it was Emil Sjögren instead who completed the commission as inspector. A year later he was employed as organist in the congregation. In his final protocol he gives the organbuilders very strong praise for their excellent instrument.*

*Apart from a few renovations, the organ stood unchanged until 1946 when it was completely redesigned. The next large change came in the 1970s when the current organ was built by Troels Krohn. A large part of the old pipe material was re-used but sounds completely different today than in Sjögren's time.*

*Jan H Börjesson  
Translation: Joel Speersta*



# Fantasi

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

Färdigställd av Jan H Börjesson

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests.

5

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns.

9

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music features a mix of melodic lines and harmonic accompaniment.

13

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The middle staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The music concludes with a series of chords and melodic fragments.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper line. The middle staff is a bass clef staff. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff. Measure 17: Treble clef has a whole rest; bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 18: Treble clef has a whole rest; bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 19: Treble clef has a whole rest; bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 20: Treble clef has a whole rest; bass clef has a whole rest. A fermata is placed over the final note of the bass clef staff in measure 20. A small asterisk \*) is located above the treble clef staff in measure 20.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper line. The middle staff is a bass clef staff. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff. Measure 21: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 22: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 23: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 24: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. A fermata is placed over the final note of the bass clef staff in measure 24.

25

Musical score for measures 25-27. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef on the upper line. The middle staff is a bass clef staff. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff. Measure 25: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 26: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 27: Treble clef has a whole note chord; bass clef has a whole note chord. A fermata is placed over the final note of the bass clef staff in measure 27.

\*) här slutar Emil Sjögrens manuskript.

# Fuga

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

The first system of the fugue, measures 1-4. It features a treble clef with a common time signature (C). The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. A grand staff with a bass clef is shown below, which is currently empty.

The second system of the fugue, measures 5-7. The right hand continues the melodic line with more eighth notes and some rests. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The grand staff below is still empty.

The third system of the fugue, measures 8-10. The right hand's melodic line becomes more active with sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment continues. The grand staff below is still empty.

The fourth system of the fugue, measures 11-13. The right hand's melodic line is highly active with sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment continues. The grand staff below is still empty.

14

Musical score for measures 14-16. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, containing a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp, containing a simple bass line with quarter and eighth notes.

17

Musical score for measures 17-19. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, providing a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp, containing a bass line with a long note in measure 18.

20

Musical score for measures 20-22. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, showing a melodic line with some rests. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp, containing a bass line with a long note in measure 21.

23

Musical score for measures 23-25. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with slurs. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp, containing a bass line with a long note in measure 24.

26

Musical score for measures 26-28. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, showing a melodic line with slurs. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff with a key signature of one sharp, containing a bass line with a long note in measure 27.

29

32

35

38

41

44

Musical score for measures 44-46. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a complex melodic line featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff is a bass clef with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a few notes and rests. A large brace spans across the bottom staff.

47

Musical score for measures 47-49. The system consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the previous system. The middle staff has a more active accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a few notes and rests. A large brace spans across the bottom staff.

50

Musical score for measures 50-52. The system consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff has a more active accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a few notes and rests. A large brace spans across the bottom staff.

53

Musical score for measures 53-55. The system consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff has a more active accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a few notes and rests. A large brace spans across the bottom staff.

56

Musical score for measures 56-58. The system consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff has a more active accompaniment. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a few notes and rests. A large brace spans across the bottom staff.

59

Musical score for measures 59-61. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. Measure 59 features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 60 continues the treble staff's melodic line with a slur over the final two notes. Measure 61 shows a continuation of the bass staff's accompaniment.

62

Musical score for measures 62-64. The system consists of three staves. Measure 62 has a treble staff with a complex melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 63 features a treble staff with a long slur over a series of notes and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. Measure 64 continues the treble staff's melodic line and the bass staff's accompaniment.

65

Musical score for measures 65-68. The system consists of three staves. Measure 65 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 66 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 67 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 68 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment.

69

Musical score for measures 69-71. The system consists of three staves. Measure 69 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 70 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 71 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment.

72

Musical score for measures 72-75. The system consists of three staves. Measure 72 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 73 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 74 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 75 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment.

75

Musical score for measures 75-77. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a treble clef. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a single bass note with a long horizontal line above it, indicating a sustained note.

78

Musical score for measures 78-79. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign and a slur. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign and a slur. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a single bass note with a long horizontal line above it, indicating a sustained note.

80

Musical score for measures 80-82. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff with a treble clef, containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign and a slur. The middle staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign and a slur. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a bass clef, containing a single bass note with a long horizontal line above it, indicating a sustained note.

# Si, Jesus är ett tröstrikt namn

Emil Sjögren  
(1853-1918)

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is also in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a rest in the top staff, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the middle and bottom staves.

The second system of the musical score starts at measure 5. It features three staves: treble, bass, and a lower bass clef. The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

The third system of the musical score starts at measure 9. It continues with three staves. The treble staff shows a melodic line with some rests, while the bass staff maintains a rhythmic accompaniment. The lower bass clef staff has a few notes, including a half note.

The fourth system of the musical score starts at measure 14. It consists of three staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The lower bass clef staff has a few notes, including a half note.

18

Musical score for measures 18-22. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes in the upper staves, while the lower staves have a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes.

23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with intricate melodic lines in the upper staves and a steady accompaniment in the lower staves.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of melodic and rhythmic patterns across all staves.

32

Musical score for measures 32-36. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music continues with complex textures and rhythmic accompaniment.

37

Musical score for measures 37-40. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music concludes with a final cadence in the upper staves and a sustained bass line in the lower staves.

# Så är fullkomnadt, Jesu kär!

I

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the second and third staves provide harmonic support with chords and bass lines.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues from the first system. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The second and third staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests. The second and third staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues. The first staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The second and third staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

16

Musical score for measures 16-20. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass clef staff below. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, and various rests.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass clef staff below. The music continues with intricate rhythmic figures and melodic lines.

25

Musical score for measures 25-29. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass clef staff below. The music shows a continuation of the complex rhythmic and melodic themes.

30

Musical score for measures 30-34. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass clef staff below. The music features dense rhythmic textures and melodic development.

35

Musical score for measures 35-39. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, and a separate bass clef staff below. The music concludes with a final melodic flourish and harmonic resolution.

# Så är fullkomnadt, Jesu kär!

II

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each containing three staves. The top staff is the vocal line, the middle staff is the right-hand piano accompaniment, and the bottom staff is the left-hand piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The systems are numbered 5, 10, 15, and 20 at the beginning of their respective staves.

# Så är fullkomnadt, Jesu kär!

## III

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

The first system of the musical score, measures 1-3. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody in the treble clef begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, and then a series of eighth notes: A4, B-flat4, C5, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E-flat4, D4, C4. The bass clef accompaniment starts with a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth notes: A2, B-flat2, C3, B-flat2, A2, G2, F2, E-flat2, D2, C2.

The second system of the musical score, measures 4-7. The treble clef melody continues with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes: A4, B-flat4, C5, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E-flat4, D4, C4. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: A2, B-flat2, C3, B-flat2, A2, G2, F2, E-flat2, D2, C2.

The third system of the musical score, measures 8-11. The treble clef melody continues with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes: A4, B-flat4, C5, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E-flat4, D4, C4. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: A2, B-flat2, C3, B-flat2, A2, G2, F2, E-flat2, D2, C2.

The fourth system of the musical score, measures 12-15. The treble clef melody continues with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes: A4, B-flat4, C5, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E-flat4, D4, C4. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: A2, B-flat2, C3, B-flat2, A2, G2, F2, E-flat2, D2, C2.

The fifth system of the musical score, measures 16-19. The treble clef melody continues with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes: A4, B-flat4, C5, B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E-flat4, D4, C4. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes: A2, B-flat2, C3, B-flat2, A2, G2, F2, E-flat2, D2, C2.

# Ditt lidande har nått sitt slut

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a whole rest in the treble staff and a quarter rest in the bass staff. The melody in the treble staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

4

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line continues with eighth-note accompaniment, including some slurs and ties.

8

The third system shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

12

The fourth system continues the piece. The treble staff has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

16

The fifth system concludes the piece. The treble staff has a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The bass line continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Till minnet af min svärfader, kartografen Carl Edvard Dahlman

# Prélude funébre

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

Manual

Pedal

5

9

13

Musical score for measures 18-22. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 18 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics change to piano (*p*) in measure 19 and pianissimo (*pp*) in measure 21.

Musical score for measures 23-26. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 23 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics change to piano (*p*) in measure 24.

Musical score for measures 27-30. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 27 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics change to forte (*f*) in measure 28, fortissimo (*ff*) in measure 29, and back to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and forte (*f*) in measure 30.

Musical score for measures 31-34. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 31 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Dynamics change to piano (*p*) in measure 32.

Musical score for measures 35-38. The system includes a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 35 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand.

39

Musical score for measures 39-42. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A third bass clef line is at the bottom with a simple melodic line.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 45. A third bass clef line is at the bottom.

47

Musical score for measures 47-51. Treble clef has a melodic line with some rests. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 48. A third bass clef line is at the bottom.

52

Musical score for measures 52-55. Treble clef has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p*, *f*, and *p*. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings *p* and *f*. A third bass clef line is at the bottom.

56

Musical score for measures 56-59. Treble clef has a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *cresc.* Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. A third bass clef line is at the bottom.

60

60

*ff*

This system contains measures 60 through 64. It features a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass clefs. The music is in a minor key. Measures 60-61 show a melodic line in the treble with a slur. Measures 62-64 feature a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The bass line consists of quarter notes and rests.

65

65

*mf* *p* *pp* *pp*

This system contains measures 65 through 69. It features a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass clefs. The music is in a minor key. Measures 65-66 start with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 67-68 are marked piano (*p*). Measures 69-70 are marked pianissimo (*pp*). The bass line has a slur under measures 65-66.

70

70

*[mf]* *[p]* *[p]*

This system contains measures 70 through 73. It features a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass clefs. The key signature changes to major. Measures 70-71 are marked mezzo-forte [*mf*]. Measures 72-73 are marked piano [*p*]. The bass line has a slur under measures 70-71.

74

74

This system contains measures 74 through 76. It features a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass clefs. The music is in a major key. Measures 74-76 show a melodic line in the treble with a slur. The bass line has a slur under measures 74-76.

77

77

*rit.* *pp* *pp*

This system contains measures 77 through 80. It features a grand staff with treble, middle, and bass clefs. The music is in a major key. Measures 77-78 are marked *rit.* (ritardando). Measures 79-80 are marked pianissimo (*pp*). The bass line has a slur under measures 79-80.

Organisten i S<sup>ta</sup> Klara, Musikdirektören Ludvig Ohlson tillagnad

# Præludium & fuga

Opus 4

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

Moderato. 1<sup>sta</sup> och 2<sup>dra</sup> manualen Fullt verk.

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a more active melody in the treble.

The second system of the musical score consists of three staves. It continues the piece from the first system. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the three staves.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. It continues the piece from the second system. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the three staves.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of three staves. It continues the piece from the third system. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the three staves.

21

Musical score for measures 21-26. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including some triplets. There are several rests and dynamic markings throughout the passage.

27

Musical score for measures 27-31. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some triplet figures. The texture remains dense and active.

32

Musical score for measures 32-35. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). This section features a more rhythmic and chordal texture, with many chords and shorter note values compared to the previous sections.

36

Musical score for measures 36-40. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic accompaniment in the bass line and a more active upper line with chords and eighth notes.

41

Musical score for measures 41-45. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). This section shows a return to more melodic and rhythmic complexity, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes and some triplet figures.

47

52

2<sup>da</sup> Man.

60

1<sup>sta</sup> Man.

69

77

85

Musical score for measures 85-88. The system consists of three staves. The top two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and rests.

90

Musical score for measures 90-93. The system consists of three staves. The top two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

97

Musical score for measures 97-104. The system consists of three staves. The top two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music includes a section labeled "2<sup>dra</sup> Man." in the middle of the system.

105

Musical score for measures 105-110. The system consists of three staves. The top two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music includes a section labeled "1<sup>sta</sup> Man." in the middle of the system.

111

Musical score for measures 111-114. The system consists of three staves. The top two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff is a single bass clef. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns.

116

Musical score for measures 116-120. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. Measure 120 ends with a fermata.

121

Musical score for measures 121-125. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns, including slurs and accents. Measure 125 ends with a fermata.

126

Musical score for measures 126-131. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like slurs and accents. Measure 131 ends with a fermata.

132

Musical score for measures 132-136. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps. The music includes a section with sustained chords in the right hand, indicated by long horizontal lines, while the left hand continues with rhythmic patterns. Measure 136 ends with a fermata.

137

Musical score for measures 137-141. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff and a separate bass clef staff. The key signature is two sharps. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents. Measure 141 ends with a fermata.

142

Musical score for measures 142-146. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

147

Musical score for measures 147-151. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

152

Musical score for measures 152-156. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

157

Musical score for measures 157-161. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with complex chordal textures and melodic lines.

162

Musical score for measures 162-166. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with complex chordal textures and melodic lines. A marking "2<sup>da</sup> Man." is present in the middle staff at measure 165.

169

Musical score for measures 169-176. The score is written for piano and includes a vocal line for the first male voice (1<sup>sta</sup> Man.). The music is in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with many chords and moving lines in both hands. The vocal line consists of a few notes with a fermata.

177

Musical score for measures 177-183. The piano accompaniment continues with intricate chordal textures and melodic fragments. The vocal line is not present in this system.

184

Musical score for measures 184-189. The piano accompaniment features a series of chords in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

190

Musical score for measures 190-196. The piano accompaniment shows a transition in texture with more rhythmic activity in the right hand.

197

Musical score for measures 197-203. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a long, sustained note in the final measure.

202

207

212

217

**Fuga. Fullt Verk.**

229

Musical score for measures 229-233. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with whole notes and rests.

234

Musical score for measures 234-238. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with whole notes and rests.

239

Musical score for measures 239-243. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with whole notes and rests.

244

Musical score for measures 244-248. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with whole notes and rests.

249

Musical score for measures 249-253. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with whole notes and rests.

254

Musical score for measures 254-258. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a complex melodic line in the upper staves with many accidentals and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

259

Musical score for measures 259-263. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with intricate melodic patterns and harmonic support.

264

Musical score for measures 264-268. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes.

269

Musical score for measures 269-273. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a prominent melodic line in the upper staves and a steady accompaniment in the lower staves.

274

Musical score for measures 274-278. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music concludes with a final melodic flourish in the upper staves.

279

Musical score for measures 279-283. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a complex melodic line in the upper staves and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

284

Musical score for measures 284-288. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with intricate melodic patterns and harmonic support.

289

Musical score for measures 289-293. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a prominent melodic line in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

294

Musical score for measures 294-298. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music continues with intricate melodic patterns and harmonic support.

299

Musical score for measures 299-303. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a prominent melodic line in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

304

Musical score for measures 304-308. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a minor key. Measures 304-305 show a melodic line in the treble clef with a descending eighth-note pattern, while the bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 306-308 continue this pattern with some chromatic movement in the treble line.

309

Musical score for measures 309-313. The system consists of three staves. Measures 309-310 show a more active treble line with sixteenth-note runs. Measures 311-313 feature a melodic line in the treble clef with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, accompanied by a bass line with a steady eighth-note pattern.

314

Musical score for measures 314-318. The system consists of three staves. Measures 314-315 show a melodic line in the treble clef with a descending eighth-note pattern. Measures 316-318 continue this pattern with some chromatic movement in the treble line, while the bass line remains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

319

Musical score for measures 319-322. The system consists of three staves. Measures 319-321 feature a dense texture with many chords in the treble clef, while the bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 322 shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a descending eighth-note pattern, accompanied by a bass line with a steady eighth-note pattern.

323

Musical score for measures 323-327. The system consists of three staves. Measures 323-324 feature a dense texture with many chords in the treble clef, while the bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 325-326 show a melodic line in the treble clef with a descending eighth-note pattern, accompanied by a bass line with a steady eighth-note pattern. Measure 327 shows a melodic line in the treble clef with a descending eighth-note pattern, accompanied by a bass line with a steady eighth-note pattern.

à monsieur Alexandre Guilmant

# Preludium och fuga

för orgel op. 49

Emil Sjögren  
(1853–1918)

Andante con elevazione

Manual

Pedal

*mf* *p*

5 *cresc.* *mf*

10 *p*

15 *mf*

20

*p*

25

*rit.*

*cresc.*

30

*f*

35

*ff*

39

*p*

43

47

*poco a poco cresc. e accel.*

51

*f*

56

*ff* *rallent.*

This system contains measures 56 through 60. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains chords and melodic lines. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains chords and a melodic line. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *rallent.*

61

*allarg.* *mf*

This system contains measures 61 through 65. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains chords and a melodic line with triplets. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains chords and a melodic line with triplets. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *allarg.* and *mf*.

66

*p*

This system contains measures 66 through 70. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains chords and a melodic line. The middle staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line. Dynamic marking includes *p*.

71

This system contains measures 71 through 75. It features a grand staff with three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains chords and a melodic line. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains chords and a melodic line. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a melodic line.

75

*cresc. e rit.* *f a tempo*

79

*rit.* *pp*

82

Fuga, in tempo ordinario

*f*

91

Musical score for measures 91-95. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. The bass clef staff contains mostly rests.

96

Musical score for measures 96-100. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff has more active accompaniment, including eighth and sixteenth notes.

101

Musical score for measures 101-105. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The melody in the treble clef features quarter and eighth notes. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in measure 105, accompanied by a hairpin deceleration symbol.

106

Musical score for measures 106-110. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff below. The melody in the treble clef features quarter and eighth notes. The bass clef staff has a steady accompaniment. The lyrics "p a tempo" and "cre - - - - scen - - - - do" are written below the treble clef staff.

111

*f*

116

*p*

121

*poco rall.*

*f a tempo*

*f*

126

130

*rit. molto*      *a tempo p e cresc.*

133

135

137

139

*ff*

*pesante*

*pesante*

143

*rit.*

*p*

*p*

146

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

# Preludium & fuga

Indication des Jeux:

Recit: Gambes et Voix célestes.

Positif: Fonds de 8 et 4 P.

Grand Orgue: *mf* Fonds de 18, 8, 4. *ff* Grand chœur.

Pedale: *mf* Fonds. *ff* Anches. (Claviers accopulés)

No. 3 C-dur

op. posth.

Emil Sjögren

(1853–1918)

Avslutade och försedda med registreringsanvisningar (Reveus et terminés)

Otto Olsson

## Allegro maestoso

Manuale

*ff* G. O.

Tirasse du G. O.  
P.K. I. III.

Pedale

8

Pos. II

*mp*

Otez Tirasse  
- P.K. I.

13

*mp*

17

Réc. III

21

*pp*

+ P.K. II

28

Pos. II

*mf*

Tirasse + P.K. I

*cresc.*

*mf*

35

*f* G.O.

*cresc.*

*f* (Anches au Positif)

*cresc.*

*f*

41

*ff*

*ff*

47

53

60

*p* (Fonds)

Tirasse

*ff*

67

*ff*

\*) De afslutande 14 takterna äro tillagda af Otto Olsson.  
 Les dernières 14 mesures sont composées par M. Otto Olsson.



94

Musical score for measures 94-97. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (sharps and naturals).

98

I.G.O.

*f*

Musical score for measures 98-101. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (sharps and naturals). The instruction "I.G.O." is written above the first measure, and a dynamic marking of *f* is present in the bass staff.

102

cre - scen

*f*

Musical score for measures 102-105. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (sharps and naturals). The lyrics "cre - scen" are written below the treble staff in the third measure, and a dynamic marking of *f* is present in the bass staff.

106

Anches du Recit.

do

*più f*

Musical score for measures 106-109. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 4/4 time. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various accidentals (sharps and naturals). The instruction "Anches du Recit." is written above the first measure, and the lyrics "do" and "*più f*" are written below the treble staff in the first and second measures, respectively.

110

Musical score for measures 110-113. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 110 features a complex melodic line in the treble with many accidentals and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. Measure 111 continues the melodic development. Measure 112 shows a change in the bass line with a long note. Measure 113 concludes the system with a final chord.

114

Musical score for measures 114-116. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 114 features a complex melodic line in the treble with many accidentals and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. Measure 115 continues the melodic development. Measure 116 concludes the system with a final chord.

117

Musical score for measures 117-120. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 117 features a complex melodic line in the treble with many accidentals and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. Measure 118 continues the melodic development. Measure 119 includes a dynamic marking of *mf* and a second ending bracket labeled "II". Measure 120 concludes the system with a final chord. The text "- P.K. I" is written below the bottom staff.

121

Musical score for measures 121-124. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 121 features a complex melodic line in the treble with many accidentals and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. Measure 122 continues the melodic development. Measure 123 includes a dynamic marking of *mf* and a second ending bracket labeled "II". Measure 124 concludes the system with a final chord.

125

Tirasse  
+ P.K. I.

(sans Tirasse)  
- P.K. I.

129

III

*p* Rec. (boite fermée)

III

*p*

133

*p*

137

*p*

*p*

141

*p*

145

*p*

3 3

148

II

II

Pos. II

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

152

*f* (Mixtures)

3

3

3

*f*

155 \*) 3 3 *tr* **f** (Anches au Pos.)

Tutti (ma sempre II M.) **f**

Tirasse du Pos.  
+ P.K. II **f**

159

163

Plein jeu. **ff** G.O. I ri - tar - dan - do *tr*

Anches à la Pédale **ff** P.K. I Tirasse du G. O.

\*) Emil Sjögrens manuskript slutar här. De följande 15 takterna äro tillagda af Otto Olsson.  
Le manuscrit d'Emile Sjögren finit à l'astérisque. Les dernières 15 mesures sont composées par M. Otto Olsson.

155 \*) 3

160

165

171

\*) Här slutar Emil Sjögrens manuskript. Resterande del är en sammanställning av fragment.  
Trångföringen är nykomponerad och fugans sista del är hämtad från preludiets inledning. Jan H Börjesson.

## Editionsberättelse

I så stor utsträckning som möjligt har arbetet med Emil Sjögrens orgelverk utgått från de bevarade manuskript som finns i tonsättarkivet på Statens musikbibliotek, SMB.

Dessvärre finns inte manuskript bevarade till samtliga verk, i dessa fall har vi helt utgått från första trycket av verket.

Tillägg av förläggaren som inte utgår från manuskript markeras med [ ]. Bågar och bindningar som är förläggarens tillägg markeras med streckade bågar.

Västerås april 2012

Johan Hammarström

### Förkortningar

t = takt	16d = 16-delsnot
sl = slag (ex. 1 sl, 2 sl)	32d = 32-delsnot
hh = höger hand	S = sopranstämman
vh = vänster hand	A = altstämman
ped = pedal	T = tenorstämman
jfr = jämför	B = basstämman
tillg = tillägg	WH = Wilhelm Hansens arkiv,
bbg = bindebåge	Det Kongelige Bibliotek,
fbg = frasbåge	København
acct = accenttecken	MTB = Musik- &
1d = helnot	teaterbiblioteket, Stockholm
2d = halvnot	UU = Uppsala universitetbibliotek
4d = 4-delsnot	FU = Första utgåva
8d = 8-delsnot	MS = autograf

### FANTASI A-MOLL

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på tre system.

Emil Sjögrens manuskript sträcker sig t o m takt 20, där finns endast skisserat de två första slagen i manualitersatsen. Därefter har Jan H Börjesson avslutat stycket med idéer från Sjögrens musik.

Autografen är odaterad.

- 2 Vh bbg saknas mellan 2 och 3 sl, jmf takt 8.  
3 Vh bbg saknas mellan 2 och 3 sl, jmf takt 8.  
5-8 Bbg i pedalstämman tillg.  
8 Hh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
10 Vh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
13-15 Bbg i pedalstämman tillg.  
16 Vh 1 sl E tillg.  
19 Vh bbg saknas mellan 2 och 3 sl, jmf takt 8.  
20- 3 sl komponerat av Jan H Börjesson

### FUGA A-MOLL

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på tre system.

Berta Sjögren har 1919 lagt till följande anteckning ”*Emil Sjögren autograf. Detta verk, måhända gjordt 1880 i Berlin, är ej publicerat.*”

Vissa korrigeringar vad gäller förtecken finns i autografen av annan piktur.

- 4 Vh 2 sl förtydligande ♯ borttagen.  
9 Vh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
10 Vh 3 och 4 sl tillg ♯.  
12 Vh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
13 Vh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
15 Vh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
22 Hh 2 sl tillg ♯.  
24 Hh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
32 Hh 3 sl 1:a 8d ändrad ton från F till G.  
46 Hh 4 sl tillg ♯ och ♭.  
50 Hh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
51 Hh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
52 Vh 1 sl tillg ♯.  
54 Vh & ped 1 sl tillg ♭.  
55 Hh & vh 2 sl tillg ♭.  
56 Hh 2 sl tillg ♭.  
58 A 1 & 2 sl noterat utan balk eller flaggor.  
60 Ped 4 sl tillg ♭.  
63 Vh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
64 Hh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
Vh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
Ped 3 sl ♯ av annan piktur.  
Hh 4 sl ♯ ändrat till ♯.  
65 Vh 1 sl tillg ♯.  
Ped 4 sl ♯ av annan piktur.  
70-72 Vh 4 sl flyttad från 1:a system till 2:a system för att underlätta läsning.  
81 Hh 1 sl A ♯ av annan piktur.

### SI, JESUS ÄR ETT TRÖSTRIKT NAMN

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på tre system.

Autografen är odaterad.

- 1 Vh 1 & 2 sl pauser tillg.  
3 Hh A tonen G noterad som halvnot, ändrad till helnot.

- 8 Hh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
11 Hh 4 sl 8d-paus saknas.  
21 Hh förtydligande förtecken tillg.  
22 Hh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
27 Vh 3 sl tonen H noterad som fjärdelsnot, ändrad till halvnot.  
30 4 sl A & B pauser tillg.  
31 Hh 1-4 sl pauser tillg.  
37 Vh 1 sl tillg ♯.  
38 Hh 2 sl förtydligande förtecken tillg.  
39 Hh & vh 1 sl förtydligande förtecken tillg.

### SÅ ÄR FULLKOMNADT, JESU KÄR! I

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på tre system.

Autografen är odaterad.

Uppt. Hh A paus tillg.

- 4 Vh 1 sl noterad med punktering. Borttagen.  
5 Vh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
9 Endast ^ över S. Tillg i ATB samt ped.  
Ped noterad som halvnot. Punktering tillg.  
Ped 4 sl paus tillg.  
18 Endast ^ över S och ped. Tillg i ATB.  
Hh 4 sl paus tillg.  
19 Hh A 4 sl paus tillg.  
20 Hh A 2 sl noterad som halvnot. Punktering tillg.  
21 Hh A 2 sl noterad som halvnot. Punktering tillg.  
23 Vh T 1 sl tillg ♯.  
Hh A 3 sl noterad som fjärdedel. Punktering tillg.  
27 Hh A 1 sl noterad som halvnot. Punktering tillg.  
Vh ^ tillg.  
36 Hh A 3-4 paus tillg.  
37 Vh T 4 sl tillg ♯.

### SÅ ÄR FULLKOMNADT, JESU KÄR! II

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på två system. I denna utgåva publicerad på tre system för att förenkla läsning.

Autografen är odaterad.

- 2 Ped 3 sl tillg ♭.  
Hh A 4 sl tillg ♭.  
6 AT ^ tillg.  
7 Ped 1-4 sl pauser tillg.  
12 Vh och ped ^ tillg.  
14 Vh 3 sl tillg ♯.  
23 Vh 4 sl bbg tillg.  
24 Hh A & vh T 3 sl noterad som fjärdel.  
Ändrad till halvnot.

### SÅ ÄR FULLKOMNADT, JESU KÄR! III

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på två system.

Autografen är odaterad.

- 1 Vh 1-2 sl noterat som sextondelar. Ändrat till åttondelar.  
8 Vh 2 sl 2:a 8dl noterad utan flagga.  
Balk tillg.  
10 Vh 2 sl ^ tillg.  
13 Vh 4 sl tillg ♯.  
14 Hh 1 sl SA noterad som helnot.  
Ändrad till halvnot.  
16 Hh 4 sl A noterad som åttondelar.  
Ändrad till sextondelar.

### DITT LIDANDE HAR NÅTT SITT SLUT

*Källa:* • Autograf (MTB)

Autograf utförd på två system.

Autografen är odaterad.

- 6 Vh 2 sl ^ tillg.  
Hh 3 sl paus tillg.  
16 Vh noterad som punkterad halvnot.  
Ändrat till halvnot.

### PRÉLUDE FUNÉBRE

*Källa:* • Autograf (WH)

Autograf utförd på tre system.

Autografen är daterad Stockholm 24 november 1900.

- 23 Hh *mf* tillg. Jmf takt 31.  
32 Hh 3 sl bbg borttagen.  
37 Vh 3 sl 4d tillg.  
40 Vh 2-3 sl översta bbg tillg.  
42 Vh 2-3 sl översta bbg tillg.  
70 Hh *mf* tillg. Jmf takt 31.  
Vh *p* tillg. Jmf takt 23.  
Ped *p* tillg. Jmf takt 23.

**PRÆLUDIUM & FUGA G-MOLL OP. 4**

**Källa:** • Autograf i två versioner (MTB)  
• Præludium och Fuga för orgel op. 4.  
Huss & Beer, Stockholm.

Autograf utförd på tre system.

Berta Sjögren har på ena autografen lagt till följande anteckning 1919 "Preludium och fuga g-moll op. 4 f. orgel. Titelbladet och första sidan fattas. Skrivna i Berlin 1880."

Den andra autografen är betydligt mer utförlig vad gäller spelteknisk information. Likaså finns autografens titelblad med likvärdig information som Huss & Beers titelsida på första trycket. Autografens titelsida är dessutom daterad "Berlin 1880".

Båda autograferna samt Huss & Beers tryck har använts som källa till denna utgåva. Val har gjorts mellan dessa olika källor vid olika problemställningar.

- 4 Ped 2 sl 2:a 16d # i tryck, ♯ i MS.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 6 Vh 2 sl 2:a 16d ♭ i MS.
- 11-12 Vh bbg i MS.
- 17 Hh A D i MS.
- 18-19 Hh & vh blakning MS.
- 22 Vh tillg #.
- 30 Vh 2 sl 4:e 16d D<sup>+</sup> i MS, F<sup>+</sup> i tryck.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 44 Vh tillg bbg.
- 48 Hh 2 sl 2:a 8d A<sup>+</sup> i MS, C<sup>+</sup> i tryck.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 54 Vh 2 sl D i MS, tillg ♭.
- 55 Hh tillg bbg.
- 67 Vh bbg ej i MS. Tryckets bbg vald.
- 73 Hh bbg i MS.
- 79 Vh 1 sl balkning enligt MS.
- 103 Hh tillg bbg.
- 114 Ped bbg ej i MS. Tryckets bbg vald.
- 119 Vh 2 sl noterad som 4d A i MS.  
Tryckets version vald.
- 123 Hh 1 sl 2:a 8d ♯ ej i MS.
- 128-130 Fraseringsbågar borttagna, jmf takt 18-20.
- 140 Vh 2 sl 4:e 16d D<sup>+</sup> i MS, F<sup>+</sup> i tryck.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 154 Vh 2 sl 2:a 8d saknas i tryck. Finns i MS.
- 156 Hh bbg saknas i MS.
- 161 Vh F<sup>+</sup> finns i MS, ej i tryck.
- 164 Vh 2 sl B<sup>+</sup> i MS, ej i tryck.
- 165 Vh bbg i MS.
- 168 Vh bbg i MS.
- 177 ♯ framför E i tryck. ♯ framför D i MS.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 190 Hh bbg i MS.
- 192 Hh bbg i MS.
- 193 Hh bbg i MS.
- 203 Vh tillg #.
- 210 2 sl balkning enligt MS.
- 218 2 sl 4:e 16d E<sup>+</sup> i MS, G i tryck.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 220 Vh bbg i MS.
- 251 Hh 4 sl noterat som 4d F i tryck,  
i MS som 8d F & G.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 252 Ped 1-2 sl noterat som halvnot E i MS.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 254 Vh 2 sl ♯ i MS.
- 258 Vh 2 sl G i tryck, A i MS.  
MS alternativ valt.  
Hh 3 sl bbg saknas i MS.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 261 Hh 4 sl bbg i MS.
- 264 Hh A 1-3 sl paus i tryck, ej i MS.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 271 Vh 4 sl bbg i MS.
- 275 Hh 1-2 sl gemensam balkning i MS.
- 280 Hh S fraseringsbåge i tryck. Borttagen.  
Hh A bbg i MS.
- 288 Vh 1-2 sl gemensam balkning i MS.
- 294 Hh 3 sl bbg i MS.
- 296 Ped noterad som 1d i MS, i tryck som 2 2d.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 302 Ped 1-2 sl gemensam balkning i MS.  
Hh 3 sl tillg bbg.
- 303 Hh bbg i MS.  
Ped bbg i MS.
- 306 Hh bbg i MS.
- 308 Vh 2 sl tillg ♭.
- 309 Vh 1-2 sl gemensam balkning i MS.
- 315 Vh # i MS.  
Bbg mellan hh och vh i tryck. Borttagen.  
Vh 3 sl bbg i MS.
- 318 Ped 1 sl # ej i MS. Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 319 Vh & hh 1 sl noterat som 4d i tryck, 8d följt av  
8d-paus i MS. MS alternativ valt.
- 325 Hh & vh bbg i MS.

325-326 Ped överbunden 1d D i MS.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.

**PRELUDIUM & FUGA A-MOLL OP. 49**

**Källa:** • Autograf (MTB)  
• Autograf (WH)  
• Autograf (UU)  
• Prélude pour l'Orgue op. 49  
Wilhelm Hansen, Musik-forlag, København.

Autografen återfunnen hos WH, nedan kallad MS, har tillsammans med FU från Wilhelm Hansen använts som primär källa till denna utgåva.

De båda andra autograferna (MTB & UU) är i första hand kompositionsskisser samt tidigare versioner av stycket, vilket gjort att de endast använts som referenser.

MS har på autografens titelblad rubriken "Preludium och Fuga för Orgel op. 49 af Emil Sjögren". Denna titel har senare fått den franska titeln *Prélude*. Likaså saknar MS dedikationen till Alexandre Guilmant.

Autograferna (MTB & UU) är daterade juli 1907. MS saknar datering.

- 1 Fördragsbeteckning *Andante con elevazione* i tryck. Ej i MS.
- 3 Vh 1 sl 2:a 8d ♯ saknas i MS.
- 4 Hh 1 sl 1:a 8d ♯ saknas i MS.
- 13 Vh bbg saknas i MS.
- 36 Vh 3 sl tillg ♯.
- 60 *Rallent.* saknas i MS.
- 62 *Allargando* saknas i MS.  
Hh & vh 4 sl enligt MS:



- Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 75 Ped F<sup>+</sup> i MS. D<sup>+</sup> i tryck.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 83 Ped 1 sl saknas i MS (2d paus).
- 84 Ped 1 sl saknas i MS (1d paus).
- 87 "In tempo ordinario" saknas i tryck. Ej i MS.
- 107 Hh A 1 sl punktering saknas i tryck och MS.  
Punktering tillg.
- 109 Hh A 2 sl punktering saknas i tryck och MS.  
Punktering tillg.
- 118 Vh 1 sl 1:a 8d A i MS, H i tryck.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.  
Hh A 4 sl bbg saknas i MS.
- 122 *Poco rall.* saknas i MS.
- 124 *a tempo* saknas i MS.
- 130 Vh 2 sl 2:a 8d ♯ saknas i MS.
- 131 *f e a tempo* i MS. *a tempo p e cresc.* i tryck.  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 132 Hh 4 sl bbg saknas i MS.

137-138 enligt MS:



- 137 Ped 4 sl 4:e 16d A (tryck C).
- 138 Ped 4 sl 2:a-4:e 16d E, H, E (tryck F, E, C).  
Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 140 Hh & vh 1 sl 2:a 8d # ej i MS.  
MS alternativ valt.
- 145 Ped 1 sl 4d i MS. Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 146 Ped 1d paus i MS. Tryckets alternativ valt.
- 147 Ped 1 sl 4d i MS. Tryckets alternativ valt.

**PRELUDIUM & FUGA C-DUR OP. POSTH.**

**Källa:** • Autograf (MTB)  
• Preludium & fuga No. 3 C-dur op. posth.  
Avslutad och försedd med registreringsanvisningar av Otto Olsson.  
Wilhelm Hansen, Musik-forlag, København.

En ofullständigt autograf finns hos MTB, nedan kallad MS.

Efter Emil Sjögrens död bad Berta Sjögren adepten Otto Olsson att slutföra verket. Autografen till denna revision finns ej bevarat.

Vi har här valt att helt och hållet återge verket enligt Otto Olssons revision (FU), men med ett nytt finalalternativ till fugan som rekonstruerats av Jan H Börjesson. Denna rekonstruktion är baserad på skisser av Emil Sjögren.

- 18 Vh 2 sl 2:a 8d punktering. Borttagen.
- 38 *ff* i tryck. Borttaget. (*ff* fr o m takt 42)
- 45 Hh 1 sl punktering tillg.