

EMIL SJÖGREN
1853-1918

Sonat nr 5 a-moll
för violin och piano

Sonata No 5 A minor
for violin and piano

Opus 61

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Ingrid Lindgren

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

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Sonate Nr. 5

Emil Sjögren, Op. 61.

Violin

Andante sostenuto ed espressivo

p e legato

poco rit.

Piano

Andante sostenuto ed espressivo

p

5 *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo*

10 *cresc.* *f* *dim. e rall.* *molto rit.*

16 *Allegro con anima*

mf sempre legato

Allegro con anima

mp

20

23

poco allarg. *a tempo*

f

poco allarg. *a tempo*

f

26

rit. *a tempo*

f e risoluto

p

29

rit.

rit.

30

4
32

a tempo

f e risoluto

35

rit.

a tempo

p

38

mf

f

41

44 *poco rit.* *a tempo*
p e calmando

poco rit. *a tempo*
p e calmando

47 *rit.*

rit.

50 *a tempo*
f *mf* *mp*

a tempo
pp tranquillo

55 *rall.*

rall.

6

60

a tempo

Measures 60-63 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The top staff contains whole rests. The grand staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The right hand features a long melodic line with a slur and a crescendo hairpin, followed by four groups of eighth-note triplets. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked *a tempo*, and the final measure of this system is marked *rit.*

64

*a tempo**poco rit.**p cresc. e con anima*

Measures 64-67 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves. The top staff has whole rests in measures 64-66, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in measure 67. The grand staff continues the accompaniment from the previous system. The right hand has a long melodic line with a slur and a crescendo hairpin starting in measure 66. The left hand continues its eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked *a tempo*, and the section is marked *poco rit.* The final measure is marked *p cresc. e con anima*.

68

*f**p*

Measures 68-71 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves. The top staff features eighth-note triplets in measures 68-70 and a quarter note in measure 71. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. The right hand has a long melodic line with a slur and a crescendo hairpin starting in measure 68. The left hand continues its eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamics are marked *f* in measure 69 and *p* in measure 71.

72

*f**p*

Measures 72-75 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves. The top staff has whole rests in measures 72-74, followed by a half note in measure 75. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. The right hand has a long melodic line with a slur and a crescendo hairpin starting in measure 72. The left hand continues its eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamics are marked *f* in measure 72 and *p* in measure 73.

76

rall. *a tempo*

p *pp*

81

deciso

rit. *p* *cresc.*

85

poco rit.

88

f *dim.* *poco rit.*

91

Measures 91-94 of a musical score. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). Measure 91 features a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G4, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords in the bass and sustained notes in the treble. Measure 92 continues the melodic line in the treble, with the tempo marking *a tempo* appearing above the staff. Measure 93 shows the melodic line descending, with a *leggiero* (light) marking above the staff. Measure 94 concludes the system with a final chord in the grand staff.

95

Measures 95-98 of a musical score. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. Measure 95 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble staff. Measure 96 features a crescendo hairpin in the treble staff, with the marking *cresc.* above the staff. Measure 97 continues the melodic development in the treble. Measure 98 ends the system with a final chord in the grand staff.

99

Measures 99-101 of a musical score. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. Measure 99 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble staff. Measure 100 continues the melodic line in the treble, with another *mf* marking. Measure 101 concludes the system with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble staff.

102

Measures 102-104 of a musical score. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. Measure 102 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble staff. Measure 103 features a *cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) marking in the treble staff. Measure 104 concludes the system with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble staff and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking above the staff.

105 *a tempo tranquillo*

Measures 105-108. The right hand (RH) begins with a piano (*p*) legato melody. The left hand (LH) provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked *a tempo tranquillo*.

109

Measures 109-112. The RH continues with a piano (*p*) legato melody. The LH maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

113

Measures 113-116. The RH melody is marked *p* and includes the instruction *poco a poco cresc. e string.* The LH accompaniment is marked *mf* and also includes *poco a poco cresc. e string.*

117

Measures 117-120. The RH melody is marked *f* and *p*, with a *rit.* instruction at the end. The LH accompaniment is marked *f* and includes octaves (8) in measures 118-120.

10

121

a tempo tranquillo

mf

a tempo tranquillo

mf

125

*molto rit.**a tempo**string.*

p e dim.

molto rit.

a tempo

string.

p e dim.

p

a tempo

129

a tempo

mf

a tempo

rit.

p

132

rit.

mf

rit.

135

f e pesante *f e pesante* *p e tranquillo*

f *ff* *p*

139

rit.

144 *Andante sostenuto*

p *Andante sostenuto* *molto rit.* *a tempo I*

mf *mp*

149

3 *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

12
152

p

155

poco marcando
rit.

a tempo
f
a tempo

f

158

poco rit.
a tempo

poco rit.
a tempo

f e risoluto
p

p

161

rit.
rit.

rit.

164 *a tempo*

a tempo *f e risoluto*

167 *rit.* *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo* *p*

170 *mf* *f*

173

176 *poco rit.* *a tempo e calmando*

p

poco rit. *a tempo*

179 *rit.*

rit.

182 *a tempo* *rit.*

f *mf* *p*

a tempo *rit.* *tranquillo*

pp

187 *rall.*

mf *rall.*

192 *a tempo*

a tempo
mf
rit. e dim.

196

a tempo
mp
f *p* *f* *p*

200 *poco animato*

poco animato
mf
p *mf* *p*

204

poco rit. *a tempo string.* *rit.*
f *a tempo string.* *rit.*

16

a tempo passionato

208

f
a tempo passionato

211

a tempo

poco rit.
ff
a tempo
p

215

p

220

*rit.**a tempo*

rit.
p accel. e cresc.
a tempo
p accel. e cresc.

225 *sf* *sf* *f* *rall.* *Andante sostenuto* *p* *dim.* *Andante sostenuto*

230 *p* *a tempo* *a tempo* *p*

234 *cresc. molto* *rit.* *a tempo vivo* *a tempo vivo* *p*

238 *f* *p* *ff* *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

241

Measures 241-243. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 241: Treble clef has a half rest, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 242: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 243: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Dynamics: *ff* at the start of measure 241, *f* at the start of measure 243.

244

Measures 244-246. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 244: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 245: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 246: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Dynamics: *rit.* and *dim.* over measures 244-245, *a tempo* at the start of measure 246, *p* at the start of measure 246.

247

Measures 247-250. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 247: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 248: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 249: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 250: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Dynamics: *f* at the start of measure 247, *sfz* at the start of measure 248, *allargando* over measures 248-249, *a tempo* at the start of measure 250, *sempre pp leggero* over measures 250-251, *a tempo* at the start of measure 251.

251

Measures 251-254. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 251: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 252: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 253: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Measure 254: Treble clef has a half note G2, bass clef has a half note G2. Dynamics: *pp* at the start of measure 251, *pp* at the start of measure 253.

Scherzo vivacissimo

p *leggiere*

Scherzo vivacissimo

p

6

13

sfz

p e cresc.

19

sfz

p e cresc.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Scherzo vivacissimo". It is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a piano (*p*) and *leggiere* (light) instruction. The second system (measures 6-12) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 13-18) features a fortissimo (*sfz*) dynamic marking and a crescendo instruction (*p e cresc.*). The fourth system (measures 19-24) also includes a fortissimo (*sfz*) marking and a crescendo instruction (*p e cresc.*). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

20

24

Measures 24-28 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 24 features a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth notes and a descending half-note scale in the bass staff. Measures 25-28 show a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and sustained chords or moving lines in the bass. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 25.

29

Measures 29-35 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves. Measures 29-31 show a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth notes and a descending half-note scale in the bass staff. Measures 32-35 show a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and sustained chords or moving lines in the bass. Dynamics include piano (*p*) in measure 32 and mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 34.

36

Measures 36-43 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves. Measure 36 features a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth notes and a descending half-note scale in the bass staff. Measures 37-43 show a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and sustained chords or moving lines in the bass. Dynamics include piano (*p*) in measure 37, mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 39, and piano (*p*) in measure 41. The word *leggero* is written above the treble staff in measure 36.

44

Measures 44-50 of a musical score. The system consists of three staves. Measures 44-50 show a complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and sustained chords or moving lines in the bass. A fortissimo (*sfz*) dynamic marking is present in measure 49.

52

espr. e legato

espr.

61

cresc.

69

sfz *f* *sfz*

mf *p* *mf* *p*

76

poco rit. *p* *a tempo*

22

84 *espressivo* *rit.* *a tempo* *p* *marcato* *rit.*

93

a tempo *p*

102

rall. *rit.* *a tempo* *p* *rall.* *rit.*

III

a tempo *pp* *sfz* *p* *sfz* *p* *f* *f*

119 *meno vivo*

p legato, molto cresc. *dim.*

meno vivo

molto cresc. *p*

126

cresc. poco a poco *allargando*

cresc. poco a poco *allargando*

132

f *dim.* *rit. a tempo*

f *rit. a tempo*

138

f *f*

Measures 144-149. The music is in 3/4 time. Measure 144 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The tempo marking *poco a poco cresc.* is present.

Measures 150-155. The music continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) is indicated above the staff. The piece then transitions to *a tempo vivacissimo* in measure 155. The left hand features a prominent bass line with eighth notes.

Measures 156-162. The music is marked *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment of chords and moving lines.

Measures 163-168. The music is marked *a tempo meno vivo* (allegretto). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment of chords and moving lines.

170

allarg. *poco rit.* *a tempo*

f *dim.*

177

rall. *a tempo*

p *f* *molto cresc.*

184

molto cresc. *mf*

190

molto cresc. *vivacissimo*

ff *f*

26

196

meno vivo

Musical score for measures 196-202. The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The tempo is marked *meno vivo*. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melodic line features a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 202. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords.

203

*rit.***Tempo I**

Musical score for measures 203-210. The tempo changes from *meno vivo* to *rit.* (ritardando) at measure 203, then returns to **Tempo I** at measure 206. The piano part has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melodic line features a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 210. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords.

210

Musical score for measures 211-215. The tempo is **Tempo I**. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melodic line features a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 215. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords.

216

Musical score for measures 216-220. The tempo is **Tempo I**. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melodic line features a crescendo leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic at measure 220. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords.

223

sfz

p e cresc.

p e

229

cresc.

p

235

sfz

p

242

p leggiero

249

256

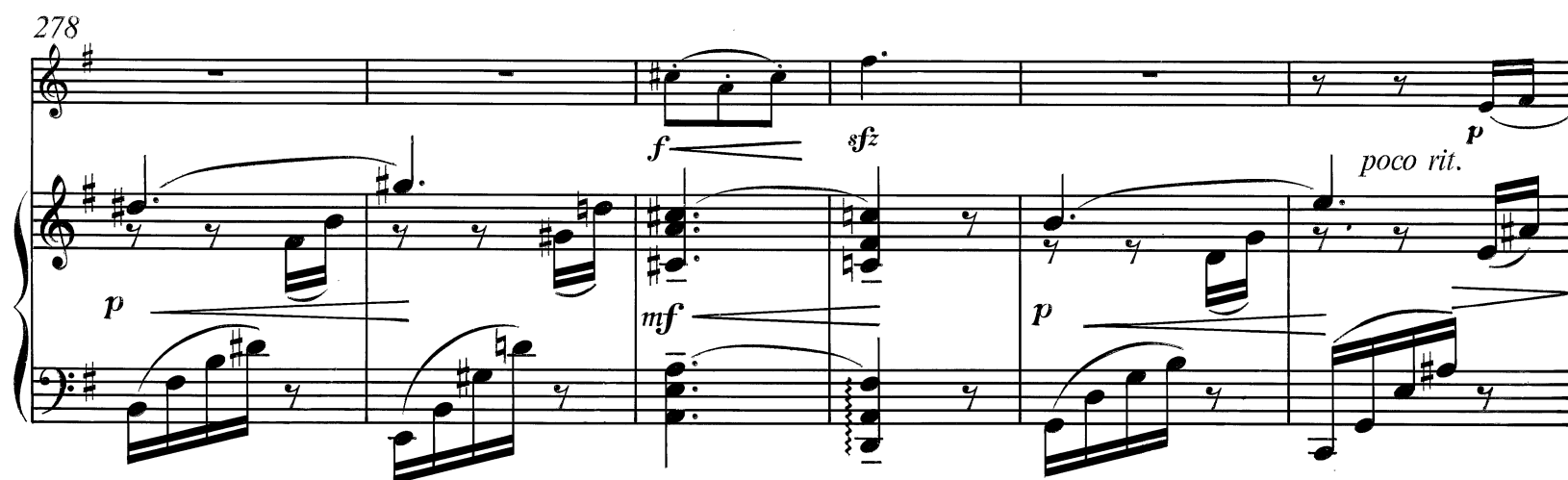
f *espr. e legato* *espr.*

264

271

cresc. *f* *mf*

278



f *sfz* *poco rit.* *p*

284



a tempo

291



espr. *rit.* *marcato* *rit.*

298



a tempo *p* *a tempo*

30

305

Musical score for measures 305-311. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line features a melodic phrase with a long note on 'a' in measure 305, followed by a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

312

Musical score for measures 312-318. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes markings for *restez*, *rall.*, and *a tempo*. The piano accompaniment features sustained chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

319

Musical score for measures 319-325. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes markings for *pp*, *sfz*, *p*, *sfz*, *p*, and *f*. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp*, *sfz*, *p*, and *f*.

326

Meno vivo, ma con brio

Musical score for measures 326-332. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the instruction *Meno vivo, ma con brio* and markings for *p* and *legato, molto cresc.*. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f cresc. molto*, *p*, and *cresc.*.

332 *molto rit.* *a tempo*

molto rit. *a tempo* *p*

sfz *cresc.*

338 *molto cresc.*

p e cresc.

344 *allarg.*

colla parte

350 *vivacissimo* *f* *pizz.* *p*

vivacissimo *f* *p*

Andante con nobile

Andante con nobile

p

cresc.

f *molto dim.* *pp*

mf *p* *f*

6

12

p *mf* *p* *mf*

18

rit. *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo*

p e ben legato

22

p

3

25

28

p

3

$\frac{2}{4}$

31

f ben sostenuto ed espressivo

ben sostenuto

$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

34

34

Measures 34-37 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is B-flat major. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4 at measure 36. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with various ornaments and a harmonic accompaniment in the grand staff. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *p*.

38

Measures 38-41 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff. The key signature is B-flat major. The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with various ornaments and a harmonic accompaniment in the grand staff. Dynamics include *f largamente*, *mf*, *p*, and *a tempo*. The grand staff includes the instruction *colla parte*.

42

Measures 42-45 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff. The key signature is B-flat major. The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with various ornaments and a harmonic accompaniment in the grand staff. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *dim.*, *rall.*, and *rit.*.

46

Tempo I

Measures 46-49 of the musical score. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff. The key signature is B-flat major. The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff with various ornaments and a harmonic accompaniment in the grand staff. Dynamics include *p*. The grand staff includes the instruction *Tempo I*.

51

pp *p cresc.* *p cresc.*

56

rit. *string.* *p* *p e cresc.* *string.* *p* *rit.*

62

p subito e calmando *p* *f* *p* *rit.* *rit.* *p* *rit.*

67

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

Allegro giocoso
p legato

Allegro giocoso
p

4
mf poco a poco cresc.

p poco a poco cresc.

7
rit. a tempo
leggero

rit. a tempo
f p

10
p mf

13

f *p* *f ben marcato*

sfz *ben marcato* *f*

16

con brio *p* *f*

sfz *p* *cresc.*

19

mf *f* *dim.*

f *dim.*

22

rit. *colla parte* *tranquillo con fantasia* *p*

tranquillo *p*

38
26

rall. *un poco stringendo* *rit.* *a tempo tranquillo*

mf *f* *a tempo tranquillo*

colla parte

f *p*

31

come una fantasia, ma in tempo

p

l'accompagnamento sempre colla parte

p

36

un poco agitato

ben pronunciato

41

ten. *rall.*

f *rall.*

46 *a tempo*

a tempo *p*

50

51 *rit.* **Tempo I** *mf deciso* *p*

rit. **Tempo I** *mf* *deciso* *p*

54

55 *veloce* *f* *sfz* *veloce* *veloce*

57

58 *rit.* *a tempo* *mf deciso* *a tempo*

rit. *dim.* *a tempo* *mf*

61

40

62

62

cresc. *sost.* *sfz* *f*

p *cresc.* *f* *p cresc. e*

This system contains measures 62 through 65. The upper staff features a melodic line with various dynamics including *cresc.*, *sost.*, *sfz*, and *f*. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, marked with *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *p cresc. e*.

legato

65

65

p cresc. e string.

string. *p cresc. e string.*

This system contains measures 65 through 68. Measure 65 is marked *legato*. The upper staff has a melodic line with *p cresc. e string.*. The lower staff features a string accompaniment with *string.* and *p cresc. e string.* markings.

allarg.

68

68

allarg. *sfz*

allarg.

This system contains measures 68 through 71. Measures 68 and 69 are marked *allarg.*. Measure 70 features a *sfz* dynamic. Measure 71 is also marked *allarg.*. The upper staff includes triplets and a *sfz* marking. The lower staff provides harmonic support.

*rit.**a tempo con brio*

71

71

f *colla parte* *ff*

This system contains measures 71 through 74. Measures 71 and 72 are marked *rit.*. Measures 73 and 74 are marked *a tempo con brio*. The upper staff features a melodic line with *f* and *colla parte* markings. The lower staff provides harmonic support with *ff* dynamics.

74 *rit.* *a tempo tranquillo*
p subito *a tempo tranquillo* *p*

rit.
p subito *espr.*

79 *espr.* *rit.*

84 *a tempo impetuoso*
mf *a tempo impetuoso* *cresc.* *f*

mf *cresc.* *f*

90 *quasi una cadenza*
tempo rubato
rit. *ff* *dim.* *3* *3*

sempre f *rit.* *colla parte* *ff*

sempre f

42
95

molto rit. *a tempo molto sostenuto* *rit.*

p *pp*

a tempo molto sostenuto *rit.*

102 **Tempo I**

Tempo I

mf *p* *poco a*

106

poco a poco cresc. *rit.*

poco cresc. *rit.*

109 *a tempo* *leggiere*

p *p* *p*

a tempo *f* *p* *p* *p*

112

mf *f* *p* *sfz*

115

cresc. *f ben marcato* *sfz* *f ben marcato*

119

con brio *p* *cresc.*

122

mf *f* *dim.* *dim.*

44
125

rit.

tranquillo con fantasia

p

colla parte

p tranquillo

129

rall.

un poco stringendo

rit.

a tempo tranquillo

a tempo tranquillo

mf

f

colla parte

p

espr.

134

come una fantasia, ma in tempo

p

l'accompagnamento sempre colla parte

p

139

mf un poco animato

ben pronunciato

p

mf

p

144

ten.
f *cresc.*
veloce
cresc.

148

f largamente *dim. e rit.* *p* *Andante sostenuto ed espressivo*

Andante sostenuto ed espressivo
dim. *p*

153

rit. *a tempo* *p* *molto cresc.* *sfz* *rit.* *colla parte*

colla parte

158

a tempo *sfz* *molto rit.* *Tempo I* *p legato* *f*

a tempo *molto rit.* *Tempo I* *p*

46
162

p

molto rit.

f largamente

molto rit.

f largamente

p

165

un poco animando

rall.

dim.

un poco animando

rall.

dim.

169

rit.

a tempo vivo e risoluto

p cresc.

mf

rit.

a tempo vivo e risoluto

p

mf

172

p cresc.

mf

mf

p cresc.

mf

mf

cresc.

175 *f* *sfz* *poco rit.* *dim.* 1. *rit.* *p* *rit.*

177 2. *rit.* *a tempo* *tr* *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

2. *rit.* *a tempo* *p*

180 *p* *cresc.* *tr#* *mf* *accel.* *sempre cresc.* *accel.* *sempre cresc.*

183 *allarg.* *f* *ff con fantasia* *colla parte*

allarg. *f* *ff*

48
186

molto rit.

dim.

mf

string.

a tempo vivo

p

189

f e risoluto

sfz

f con fuoco

sfz

mp

192

p

rit.

ten.

a tempo leggero

pp sempre

colla parte

p

pp

195

cresc.

rit.

ff

pp

cresc.

f

pp

Emil Sjögren

I sin samtid var Emil Sjögren (1853–1918) mest bekant för sitt orgelspel, allra helst för sina improvisationer på instrumentet. Han förknippas med Johannes kyrka i Stockholm, där han var verksam från 1891 till sin död. Men Sjögren var också pianist, pedagog och inte minst tonsättare.

Emil Sjögren studerade vid Musikkonservatoriet 1869–74, fortsatte därefter i Berlin med studier för Friedrich Kiel (komposition) och Carl August Haupt (orgel) 1879–80.

Tillbaka i födelsestaden Stockholm var han organist i Franska reformerta kyrkan 1880–84 och undervisade vid Richard Anderssons musikskola 1886–88.

Regelbundna vistelser i Paris från och med 1901 tillsammans med hustrun Berta utvecklade Sjögren som tonsättare – den franska huvudstaden var vid denna tid något av ett europeiskt kulturcentrum. Sjögrens verk framfördes där i en för svenska kompositörer ovanlig omfattning.

Sjögrens verkförteckning innehåller framför allt orgelmusik, solosånger, verk för violin och piano, samt pianostycken, således inga verk i större former. Allra mest framförda är hans solosånger som uppskattas för sina inkännande tonsättningar av de valda texterna. Men också hans verk för orgel och för violin och piano återkommer ständigt i konsertprogrammen.

Emil Sjögren blev invald i Kungl. Musikaliska akademien den 30 januari 1892.

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Sonater för violin och piano

Emil Sjögren påbörjade sin första violinsonat hösten 1883. Han hade inte många svenska förebilder, däremot var Griegs violinsonater en trolig inspirationskälla. Sjögrens danske musikförläggare Henrik Hennings kan också ha varit pådrivande.

Sjögren skrev sammanlagt fem violinsonater, alla i traditionell form både när det gäller satsernas antal och ordning – fyra satser i alla utom den första som har tre – och yttersatsernas sonatform. Den första och andra sonaten tillkom på 1880-talet, och resten av dem efter 1900, då han tillbringade långa tider i Paris. Under den perioden skrev han också en violoncellsonat och två pianosonater.

Den första sonaten hade en lång tillkomsttid, komponerad under Sjögrens resa 1884–85 till Wien, Merano, München och Paris. Den fick också på andra sätt en internationell start: den gavs ut av Peters förlag i Leipzig och uruppfördes 1886 i Stockholm av den franske violinisten Émile Sauret och den tjeckiske pianisten Felix Dreyschock.

Framgången med denna sonat fick Sjögren att ganska snart sätta igång med violinsonat nummer två. Den uruppfördes på den första nordiska musikfesten i Köpenhamn 1888, i närvaro av Edvard Grieg och många andra nordiska tonsättare, inte minst danska. Sonaten fick genast ett gott mottagande som ett viktigt verk i den unga nordiska musiken. Den skulle genom åren bli Sjögrens kanske största publikframgång.

Ribban var nu högt satt, vilket förmodligen gjorde det svårt för Sjögren att gå vidare inom genren. 1890-talet var en svår period för honom på det personliga planet på grund av allvarlig sjukdom och hans mors död. Han påbörjade en tredje violinsonat under en sejour i Berlin hos Alexander Friedrich, lantgreve av Hessen, men avbröt. Först när han gift sig och återfått hälsan var han beredd att återta arbetet på denna sonat. När Tor Aulin och Wilhelm Stenhammar uruppförde den i Stockholm år 1900 fick den ”ett jublande bifall, som ej slutade förrän tonsättaren ett par gånger visat sig för publiken och mottagit dess tack”. Ett vittnesbörd om både tonsättarens och genrens popularitet.

Här börjar Sjögrens kontakter med några av tidens stora violinister. Den förste av dem var belgaren Eugène Ysaÿe. Han kände till och uppskattade Sjögrens sonater, och när makarna Sjögren sökte upp honom i Paris rekommenderade han sin yngre kollega, den blivande stjärnan Jacques Thibaud. Thibaud spelade den första och den tredje sonaten på en konsert i Paris 1901.

Efter den tredje violinsonaten kom det ytterligare två, 1908 respektive 1914, också de med anknytning till den Sjögrens parisiska miljö. Den fjärde sonaten togs upp av en

annan violinist i världsformat, rumänen George Enescu. Han och Sjögren spelade den tillsammans vid flera tillfällen, och den femte och sista sonaten tillägnades Enescu.

Violinisterna Tor Aulin och Sven Kjellström hjälpte Sjögren med violinistisk sakkunskap för sonaterna. I övrigt är den tysk-franska kombinationen karakteristisk för deras miljö: Émile Sauret, en fransman verksam i Berlin; Alexander Friedrich, vän till Brahms och elev i Faurés kompositionsklass i Paris; George Enescu, påverkad av Brahms och elev till Fauré; slutligen Sjögren själv, utbildad i Berlin och senare verksam i Paris.

Sonaterna mottogs med stigande entusiasm i Sverige under Sjögrens egen tid. Också i tysk, fransk och engelsk press var mottagandet mycket positivt. Därefter följde en lång tid då de sågs som alltför romantiska. En kritik hade dessutom alltid funnits mot att Sjögren lät sina teman återkomma exakt likadana i stället för att variera och bearbeta dem. Själv tillbakavisade han kritiken: ”Det är inte sant att jag ej genomarbetar mina motiv, men – jag överarbetar dem inte”. Till sonaternas kvalitéer hör den rika uppfinningen som gör dem till en tacksam repertoar. De har en bättre tid nu än vad de hade för 50–60 år sedan.

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Kritisk kommentar

Sonate nr 5 a-moll op. 61 för violin och piano (1912–1913)

Till grund för utgåvan ligger Emil Sjögrens fullständiga autograf, partitur och violinstämma från 1913, blyertsautograf och skisser (1912–13), autografen till 3:e satsen (1912) samt tryck i korrektur (1914) i Sjögren-samlingen, Statens Musikbibliotek, Stockholm.

På omslaget till autografen i bläck har Berta Sjögren skrivit: ”Den franske violinisten André Mangeot var E.S. behjälplig vid utsättandet av ”les coups d'archet”, tempo- och nyansbeteckningar. (B.S. 1919)”.

I denna nya utgåva är violinstämman identisk med den separata violinstämman i autografen och korrekturet som redigerades av violinisten André Mangeot.

Den första tryckta utgåvan publicerades 1914 av Musikaliska Konstföreningen, Stockholm.

Edition Suecia publicerade alla fem sonaterna för violin och piano i en samlingsutgåva 1957 med tillstånd av de olika förlagen som tryckt sonaterna. I den utgåvan redigerades alla violinstämmorna av violinisten André Mangeot, London.

Sonaten är tillägnad Georges Enesco. Den uruppfördes den 14 maj 1913 i Paris av Georges Enesco och Emil Sjögren.

Kommentarer

I kommentarerna redovisas det som skiljer mellan autografen och de tryckta utgåvorna från Musikaliska Konstföreningen och Edition Suecia. Vissa skiljaktigheter finns vad gäller bågar, artikulation och dynamiska beteckningar samt tempoangivelser i förhållande till autografen.

I violinstämman behandlar André Mangeot parallellställerna i återtagningsdelen (reprise) i varje sats enligt den skola som han tillhör, där man varierar artikulationen. Det framgår av autografens separata violinstämma samt korrekturet till den tryckta utgåvan. I pianostämman samt violinstämman i partituret ser man att Emil Sjögren behandlar parallellställerna enligt tradition lika och därför inte skrivit ut artikulation och dynamiska tecken i autografen.

Autografen innehåller skrivfel som redovisas nedan.

au. = autograf
MK = Musikaliska Konstföreningen
Ed.S. = Edition Suecia
pi. = pianostämman
vl. = separata violinstämman
part. = partitur
ö.s. = övre systemet
u.s. = undre systemet
< = crescendotecken
> = diminuendotecken

Sats 1

Daterad november 1912.

Takt 22 MK pi.: ej < .
Takt 29 au. vl.: ej tenutotecken.
Takt 37 au. part. vl.: < > .
Takt 39 au. part. vl.: *mf*.
Takt 49 MK vl.: ej < .
Takt 54 au. vl.: *p*.
Takt 58 MK pi.: ej < .
Takt 68 au. pi.: > .
Takt 76 MK pi.: ej < .
Takt 100 MK pi.: ej < .
Takt 114 au. part. vl.: *mf*.
Takt 150 MK pi.: u.s.: en hjälplinje saknas.
Takt 151 au. pi.: u.s. g–giss i överstämman, jfr takt 19 u.s. g – e i överstämman.
Takt 151 au. pi.: ej < .
Takt 155 au. part. vl.: *cresc.*
Takt 156 au. pi.: ej *f*.
Takt 160 au. pi.: ej *p*.
Takt 162 au. vl.: ej < .
Takt 163 au. pi.: u.s. ej båge.
Takt 168 au. pi.: ej *a tempo*, ej *p*, jfr takt 36.
Takt 171 au. vl.: *mf*
Takt 184 au. pi.: ej *pp*, jfr takt 52,
Takt 207 au. pi.: ej *rit*.
Takt 215–217 au. pi. ö.s.: en båge över varje takt.
Takt 218 au. pi. ö.s.: ej båge.
Takt 252 au. part. vl.: *rit.* i slutet av takten.

Sats 2

Daterad (troligen) sommaren 1912.

au. vl.: *Allegro vivace*

Takt 31 au. pi.: < .
Takt 61 au. vl.: ej tenutotecken.
Takt 76 MK pi.: båge över sextondelarna som i takt 75.
Takt 124 au. vl.: ej båge.
Takt 126–127 au. vl.: ej båge.
Takt 134 au.: ej *rit*.
Takt 155 au. pi.: ej *tempo vivo*.
Takt 170 au. vl.: ej tenutotecken.
Takt 179 au. pi.: *p*.
Takt 180 au. pi.: ej *a tempo*.
Takt 181 au. pi.: ej *molto cresc.*
Takt 183 au.: ej fermat
Takt 184 au. pi.: ej *p*.
Takt 200 au.: ej *p*.

Takt 200 au. pi.: ej *meno vivo*.
Takt 201 au. vl.: ej *p*.
Takt 241 au.: ej *p*.
Takt 244 au. vl.: ej *p*.
Takt 246 au. pi.: ej *staccato*.
Takt 272 au. vl.: ej båge.
Takt 297 au. vl.: ej båge.
Takt 312 au. vl.: ej *restez*.
Takt 313 au. pi.: ej *rall*.
Takt 318 au. pi.: ej *a tempo*
Takt 325–329 au. pi.: ej tenutotecken.
Takt 329 au.: ej fermat.
Takt 330 au. pi.: *meno vivo*.
Takt 330 au. pi.: ej *p*.
Takt 333–337 au. pi.: ej tenutotecken.
Takt 337 au. vl.: ej fermat.
Takt 338 au.: ej *p*
Takt 344 au. vl.: *p*.

Sats 3

Daterad maj 1912.

Takt 11+12 au. pi. i u.s.: ej melodistämman unisont med ö.s.
Takt 16 au. pi.: ej > .
Takt 20 au.: ej *rit*.
Takt 21 au.: ej *a tempo*.
Takt 34–35 au.. part. vl.: < .
Takt 38 au.: ej *largamente*.
Takt 38 au.. pi.: ej *f*
Takt 39 au.. pi.: ej *colla parte*.
Takt 41 au.. pi.: ej återställningstecken före e.
Takt 43 au.: ej *rall*.
Takt 45 au.. pi.: ej bågar, ej *rit*.
Takt 46 au.. pi.: ej *Tempo I*
Takt 47 au.. pi.: ö.s. ej *arpeggio*.
Takt 53 au.. pi.: ej *arpeggio*.
Takt 54 au.: *cresc. e string*.
Takt 58 au.: ej *string*.
Takt 58 au.. pi.: ej *p*.
Takt 63 au.. vl.: ej *calmando*.
Takt 63 au.. pi.: ej *p*.
Takt 66 au.. vl.: ej *rit*, ej tenutotecken.
Takt 66 au.. pi.: ej *rit*.
Takt 67 au.. pi.: ej *a tempo*.
Takt 70–71 au.: ej fermat.
Takt 71–72 MK pi. ö.s.: ej båge från e till e.
Takt 73 MK pi.: ej *pp*.

Sats 4

Daterad 15 Februari 1913.

au.. vl.: *Allegro moderato*

Takt 4 MK pi.: ej *p*.
Takt 15 au.: ej *f*, ej *ben marcato*.
Takt 16 au.. pi.: ej *sfz*, ej *con brio*.
Takt 17 au.. vl.: ej *con brio*.
Takt 18 au.. pi.: *mf*.
Takt 20 au.. pi.: ej *f*.
Takt 22 au.. pi.: ej *p*.

Takt 23 au.. pi.: ej *colla parte*.
 Takt 34 au.. vl.: ej *come una fantasia*.
 Takt 34 au.. pi.: ej *l'accompagnamento sempre colla parte*.
 Takt 49 au.. vl.: *a tempo*.
 Takt 51 au..: ej *rit.*
 Takt 52 au..: ej *deciso*.
 Takt 52 au.. pi.: ej *Tempo I.*, ej *mf.*
 Takt 54 au.. pi.: ej *p.*
 Takt 56–57 au..: ej *veloce*.
 Takt 59 au.. vl.: ej tenutotecken.
 Takt 64–65 au..: ej *p.*, ej *cresc.* e string.
 Takt 65 au.. pi.: ej < .
 Takt 67 au.. pi.: ej *p.*, ej *cresc.* e string.
 Takt 69 au..: ej *allarg.*
 Takt 71 au.. vl.: ej *rit.*
 Takt 71 au.. pi.: ej *colla parte*.
 Takt 72 au.. vl.: ej *a tempo con brio*.
 Takt 72 au.. pi.: ej *ff.*
 Takt 75–76 au.. part. vl.: accenter, ej tenutotecken.
 Takt 75 au.. pi.: ej *subito p.*, ej *rit.*
 Takt 76 au.. pi.: ej *espr.*
 Takt 83 au.. pi.: ej *rit.*
 Takt 84 au.. vl.: *mp.*, ej *a tempo impetuoso*.
 Takt 84 au.. pi.: ej *mf.*, ej *a tempo impetuoso*.
 Takt 88 au.. pi.: ej *f.*
 Takt 90 au..: ej *sempre f.*
 Takt 92 au.. pi.: *f.*, ej *colla parte*.
 Takt 98 au..: ej *molto sostenuto*.
 Takt 101 au..: ej fermat.
 Takt 109 au.. vl.: ej *p.*
 Takt 110 au.. pi.: ej < .
 Takt 111 au.. vl.: *rit.*
 Takt 112 au.. vl.: ej *a tempo*.
 Takt 117–118 MK vl.: en båge varje takt.
 Takt 118 au..: ej *f.*, ej *ben marcato*.
 Takt 119 au.. pi.: ej *sfz.*, ej *con brio*.
 Takt 120 au.. vl.: ej *con brio*.
 Takt 120 MK vl.: båge till sista noten i takten.
 Takt 121 au.. pi.: *mf.*
 Takt 123 au.. pi.: ej *f.*
 Takt 126 au.. pi.: ej *colla parte*.
 Takt 127 MK pi.: ej *p.*, ej *tranquillo*.
 Takt 133 au.. pi.: ej *espr.*
 Takt 137 au.. vl.: *a tempo tranquillo*.
 Takt 137 au.. pi.: ej *l'accompagnamento sempre colla parte*.
 Takt 139 MK vl.: båge över cess—dess—cess med svagt bläck.
 Takt 143 MK pi.: ej *p.*
 Takt 147 MK pi.: ej *cresc.*
 Takt 157 au.. pi.: ej *colla parte*.
 Takt 160 MK pi. u.s.: ej < .
 Takt 163 au..: ej *molto rit.*
 Takt 163 au.. pi.: ej tenutotecken.
 Takt 164 au.. pi.: *Tempo rit.*
 Takt 166 au..: ej *un poco animando*.
 Takt 167 au.. pi.: ej *rall. e dim.*
 Takt 171 au.. vl.: ej *mf.*
 Takt 182 au. vl.: *f.* i sep.vl.: *un poco agitato*.
 Takt 184 au.: ej *f.*
 Takt 184 au. pi.: ej *allarg.*

Takt 185 au.: *f*.
Takt 185 au. pi.: ej *colla parte*.
Takt 188 au. pi.: *mf*, ej *a tempo vivo*.
Takt 191 au. pi.: ej *mp*.
Takt 193 au. pi.: *rit.*, ej *colla parte*.
Takt 194 au. vl.: ej *a tempo*.
Takt 196 au. part. vl.: *cresc. e senza rall.*
Takt 197 au. vl.: *senza rit.* + < .
Takt 197 au. pi.: ej *rit.*

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Emil Sjögren

In his day, Emil Sjögren (1853–1918) was most known for his organ playing, mainly his improvisations on the instrument. He was associated with St Johannes Church in Stockholm, where he worked from 1891 to his death. But Sjögren was also a pianist, educator and not least composer.

Sjögren studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music from 1869 to 1874, and later continued in Berlin, studying for Friedrich Kiel (composition) and Carl August Haupt (organ) from 1879 to 1880. Back in Stockholm, the city of his birth, he was the organist at the French Reformed Church from 1880 to 1884 and taught at Richard Andersson's School of Music from 1886 to 1888.

Regular sojourns in Paris with his wife Berta from 1901 on developed Sjögren as a composer, as the French capital was something of a European cultural centre at the time. Sjögren's work was performed there to an unusual extent for a Swedish composer.

Sjögren's body of work mainly comprises organ music, solo songs, works for violin and piano and piano pieces; thus there are no large-scale works. Most performed are his solo songs, which are appreciated for their empathetic musical compositions of the selected texts. But his works for organ and for violin and piano also recur constantly in concert programmes.

On 30 January 1892, Emil Sjögren was elected to the Royal Swedish Academy of Music.

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Transl. Martin Thomson

Sonatas for violin and piano

Emil Sjögren began his first violin sonata in the autumn of 1883. He had few Swedish paragons; Grieg's violin sonatas were a probable source of inspiration, however. Sjögren's Danish publisher Henrik Hennings may also have been a driving force.

Sjögren wrote a total of five violin sonatas, all in traditional sonata form regarding number and order of movements – all in four movements, excepting the first, which has three – as well as the outer movements' sonata form. The first and second sonatas were written in the 1880s, and the others after 1900, when he spent long periods in Paris. During this time, he also wrote a cello sonata and two piano sonatas.

The first sonata knew a long gestation. It was written during Sjögren's 1884 to 1885 travels to Vienna, Merano, Munich and Paris. It also saw its international beginnings in other ways: it was published by Peters in Leipzig and first performed in Stockholm in 1886 by the French violinist Émile Sauret and the Czech pianist Felix Dreyschock.

Its success spurred Sjögren to begin the second violin sonata quite soon afterwards. It was initially performed at the first Nordic Music Days in Copenhagen in 1888, in the presence of Edvard Grieg and several other Nordic composers, many of them Danish. The sonata was immediately well-received as an important work in young Nordic music. Throughout the years, it was probably Sjögren's greatest public success.

The bar was now set high, which presumably made it difficult for Sjögren to progress in the genre. The 1890s were a difficult time for him on a personal level, owing to serious illness and the death of his mother. He began a third violin sonata during a stay in Berlin with Alexander Friedrich, Landgrave of Hessen, but interrupted his work. It was only once he had married and recuperated that he was ready to resume work on this sonata. When it was first performed in Stockholm in 1900 by Tor Aulin and Wilhelm Stenhammar, it received 'a huge ovation, which did not stop until the composer had appeared before the audience several times to receive their thanks' – a testimonial to the popularity both of the composer and the genre.

At this point, Sjögren's contacts with some of the great violinists of the age began. The first was the Belgian Eugène Ysaÿe. He knew and appreciated Sjögren's sonatas, and when the Sjögrens met him in Paris, he recommended his younger colleague to them – the star-in-the-making Jacques Thibaud. He was to play the first and third sonatas at a 1901 concert in Paris.

After the third violin sonata, two more appeared in 1908 and 1914, which were also linked to Sjögren's Parisian milieu. The fourth sonata was taken up by yet another world-class violinist, the Romanian George Enescu. He and Sjögren played it together on several occasions, and the fifth and last sonata was dedicated to Enescu.

The violinists Tor Aulin and Sven Kjellström helped Sjögren with their violin expertise for the sonatas. Otherwise, the German-French combination is characteristic for their circles: Émile Sauret, a Frenchman who worked in Berlin; Alexander Friedrich, a friend of Brahms and a student in Fauré's Parisian composition class; George Enescu, influenced by Brahms and a student of Fauré's; and finally Sjögren himself, educated in Berlin and later active in Paris.

In Sweden, the sonatas were received with mounting enthusiasm in Sjögren's own lifetime. They were also very well-received in the German, French and British press. There followed a period during which they were considered far too romantic. Furthermore, the criticism had been levelled against Sjögren that he allowed his themes to return in the exact same shape instead of through variations and developments. He himself retorted: 'It is not true that I do not develop my themes – but I do not over-develop them.' Thanks to their rich invention, the sonatas are a rewarding repertoire, and they now enjoy better days than they did 50 or 60 years ago.