



EMIL SJÖGREN

1853–1918

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Heliga tre konungars ökenvandring  
för piano

*Holy Three King's Dessert Walk*  
*for piano*

Emenderad utgåva/Emended edition

# Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

Syftet med Levande Musikarv är att tillgängliggöra den dolda svenska musikskatten och göra den till en självklar del av dagens repertoar och forskning. Detta sker genom notutgåvor av musik som inte längre är skyddad av upphovsrätten, samt texter om tonsättarna och deras verk. Texterna publiceras i projektets databas på internet, liksom fritt nedladdningsbara notutgåvor. Huvudman är Kungl. Musikaliska akademien i samarbete med Musik- och teaterbiblioteket och Svensk Musik.

Kungl. Musikaliska akademien grundades 1771 av Gustav III med ändamålet att främja tonkonsten och musiklivet i Sverige. Numera är akademien en fristående institution som förenar tradition med ett aktivt engagemang i dagens och morgondagens musikliv.

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The Royal Swedish Academy of Music was founded in 1771 by King Gustav III in order to promote the composition and performance of music in Sweden. Today, the academy is an autonomous institution that combines tradition with active engagement in the contemporary and future music scene.

**[www.levandemusikarv.se](http://www.levandemusikarv.se)**

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# Heliga tre Konungars Ökenvandring.

EMIL SJÖGREN.

Andante sostenuto.

PIANO.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a long slur over the first two measures. The left hand (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* in the first measure, *mf* in the second, and *p* in the fourth. There are also accents and hairpins throughout.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* in the third measure and *pp* in the fourth. There are accents and hairpins throughout.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a long slur. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* in the second measure and *pp* in the fourth. There are accents and hairpins throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a long slur. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* in the first measure and *pp* in the second. There are accents and hairpins throughout.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a long slur. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* in the third measure. There are accents and hairpins throughout.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a long slur. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* in the third measure and *cresc.* in the fourth. There are accents and hairpins throughout.

\* Taktens två sista fjärdedelar har ändrats från H1/H i analogi med takt 12.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand (bass clef) has a bass line with triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *pp* and *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *cresc.*

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *legato e cresc.*

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with slurs.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains block chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains block chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with the instruction *e legato* and dynamic markings *ff*, *dimin.*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *p*, *dim.*. The bass clef staff contains block chords. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line. The bass clef staff contains block chords. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains block chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with dynamic markings *ppp* and *dim.*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

# 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 där-  
efter 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 for-  
mer. Allra mest framförda är hans solosånger som uppskattas för sina inkän-  
nande 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 som ledamot nr  
484 den 30 januari 1892.

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## Om utgåvan

Levande Musikarvs emenderade utgåvor är redaktionellt genomsedda och  
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kommentar.

Förlagan är utgiven av Elkan & Schildknecht, Stockholm, E.&S. 1781.

På omslaget står: ”Heliga tre konungars / Ökenvandring / Fantasi / för / Piano /  
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Tillkomstår: 1890.

Tryckår: 1898

# Emil Sjögren

In his day, Emil Sjögren (1853–1918) was most familiar 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 Conservatory 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 January 30, 1892, Emil Sjögren was elected to the Royal Academy of Music as member no. 484.

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*Transl. Martin Thomson*

## About the edition

Levande Musikarv's (Swedish Musical Heritage's) emendated editions are editorially revised and corrected versions of previously printed material, with comments on the corrections and amendments inserted as footnotes. Adjustments to slurs, accidentals, accents and articulation marks that have not affected the reading have been made without comment.

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