

Organ tour of Scandinavia

Preliminary Itinerary



Scandinavian Performance Tour

SWEDEN – NORWAY - DENMARK

Tour Produced By:
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Scandinavian Performance Tours

Scandinavian Performance Tour

Day 1, 20 May

FLIGHT TO SCANDINAVIA

Departure from home via scheduled airline service to Stockholm, Sweden.

Day 2)

L = included

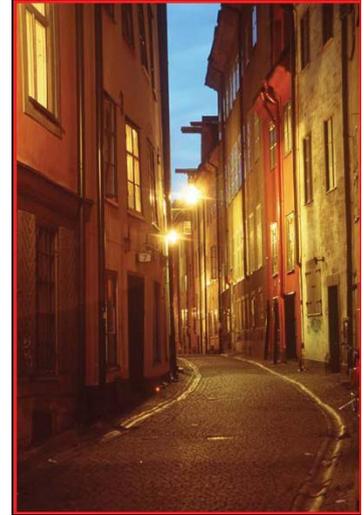
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

D = welcome dinner

Welcome to Stockholm, the Royal Capital of Sweden. Discover a city like no other - a city built on 14 islands, where you are never far from the water. Well-preserved medieval buildings stand alongside modern architecture. Stockholm is also home of the Nobel Prize.

Stockholm is a city of contrasts - water and islands, history and innovation, small town and big city, short winter days and long, light summer nights - with a dazzling array of impressions. Thanks to the city's compact size, you can see and do most things in a short space of time.

City orientation tour of Stockholm and then check in at the hotel in Stockholm downtown.



Day 3)

STOCKHOLM

B = breakfast buffet included

L = on your own

D = included

Visit **Storkyrkan** (the great Church) **the Cathedral of Stockholm**. This church is first mentioned in writing in 1279 and became a Lutheran Protestant church in 1527 and is today the cathedral of Stockholm. The interior holds many unique artefacts; the most famous is the statue of S:t George and the Dragon made in wood by Bernt Notke in 1489.

In the evening optional concert at **Hedvig Eleonora Church** in central Stockholm. The church was built between 1669 – 1737 but it wasn't finished until 1737 due to financial problems caused by Sweden's constant wars during these years. Hedvig Eleonora Church is a s.c round church. The church is one of Stockholm's most popular for weddings, christenings and funerals.



Optional also visit **Sofia kyrka** (*Sofia Church* named after Sofia of Nassau 1836-1913, Queen of Sweden 1872-1907) is one of the major churches in Stockholm. It was designed during an architectural contest in 1899, and was inaugurated in 1906.

Optional concert at Hedvig Eleonora church or Sofia church.

Day 4)

B = breakfast buffet included

L = on your own

STOCKHOLM

D = on your own



To **Uppsala** (40 miles north of Stockholm), the city of inspiration and knowledge, including a tour of **Uppsala Cathedral**. Construction began around 1260, with consecration taking place in 1435 after 175 years of work. Now the largest church in Scandinavia, with several unique architectural details here and a large number of exquisite artistic objects from eight centuries.

From Uppsala to Lövstabruk.

Lövstabruk, the largest "forging village" in the region. It was founded by Louis De Geer during the 1620-ties. The buildings you see today are from the 18th century. Manor, park inn, store houses. The church with the world famous baroque organ built by Johan Niclas Cahman 1728.



Optional concert, Lövstabruk church.

Back to Stockholm after the concert.

Day 5)

B = breakfast buffet included

L = on train

OSLO

D = on your own

Today travel west by train and reach **Oslo** in the evening. Check in at the hotel in Oslo downtown. Discover Oslo, a modern European city with an exciting history and interesting cultural life. Surrounded by sea, hills, and forests on all sides, this city offers a number of opportunities. In the centre of Oslo near Karl Johan Street you will find a wide variety of restaurants, jazz clubs and cafés – among all the shops. There are suitable establishments for persons of all ages in this area. The large concert halls are also well situated in the centre of town within walking distance of Karl Johan Street.



After hotel check a nice walking tour to **Aker Brygge**. From once housing one of Norway's largest shipyards, Aker Brygge now appears as a city within the city, a shopping and entertainment entity on its own. Shops, restaurants, apartments and offices, cinemas, bars & pubs, marina, etc.

Exciting architecture and a panorama view of the Oslo fjord. All this makes Aker Brygge Oslo's unique pearl window to the sea.

Day 6)

OSLO

B = breakfast buffet included

L = included

D = on your own

Today you have time for a wonderful classic Oslo Fjord sightseeing tour. This 2 hours pass the fortress, the Opera House and through a maze of islands with small summer houses.

Also visit Paulus Church and Fagerborg Church in Oslo. Paulus Church is a brick church in Neo-Gothic style inaugurated in 1892

Architect: Henrik Bull. This church, built in gothic style, is located at Grünerløkka, and was finished in 1892.

Bull wanted the church to harmonize with the park outside (Birkelunden), so instead of the usual orientation with the chancel in the east, the Paulus church has the entrance to the east - facing the park and the school.

Fagerborg Church lies to the north of the city centre, opposite an attractive park. The church is built in a neo Gothic style. The architect was H. Schytte Berg. It was consecrated in 1903. The church has a high spire. Its interior is light and attractive. The altarpiece depicts the crucifixion. Above it are some fine stained glass windows depicting religious themes. The altar is surrounded by traditional communion rails. Fagerborg church serves a Lutheran congregation.

Day 7)

OSLO



B = breakfast buffet included L = on your own D = on your own

Before it is time to leave Oslo a visit to the Old Aker Church (Gamle Aker Kirke) is a must.

Oslo's oldest building was constructed on a countryside hill around 1080, using limestone quarried from the nearby cemetery. The expansion of the city has caught up with the church, and now it lies only a ten-minute walk from the Royal Palace. The views over the city are good. The Anglo-Romanesque stone church has an elongated three-nave plan with a choir and one side chapel, both ending in semi-circular apses, and it can seat up to 450 people.

Following the visit to the Aker Church is time to explore Oslo on your own. The boat departs for Denmark at 17:00. Check in 16:00.

Day 8)

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

B = on your own

L = traditional Danish lunch

D = on your own



Good morning and “Get to know Copenhagen”.

City tour of Copenhagen by bus and boat.

Pass by the Tivoli Gardens and the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek and drive through the colorful canals district and past the National Museum, by Christiansborg Palace, home to the Danish Parliament. We continue on to the old Stock Exchange and across Kongens Nytorv, where we can see the Royal Theatre, world famous for its Royal Ballet.

The tour continues past the colorful harbour district of Nyhavn to Amalienborg Palace, winter residence of the Royal Family. Here, we have the opportunity to see the changing of the Guard. This is followed by a visit to the Gefion Fountain and The Little Mermaid, inspired by H. C. Andersen's fairytale.

During the tour, we pay a visit to one of the many magnificent churches in Copenhagen as well as passing by Rosenborg Castle, where the Crown Jewels are protected by the Royal Guard.

Check in at the hotel and then a walking tour of **Central Copenhagen** to the colourful harbour district of **Nyhavn**.

Nyhavn "New Port" was established in 1673 as a gateway to the sea from the old inner city. During the growth of Copenhagen the canal moved to its present place and the houses surrounding the Nyhavn canal are more than 300 years old. Today the canal is packed with old wooden ships creating an atmosphere from the past time around 1780-1810 when Nyhavn was the main center of all trade to sea from Copenhagen.

Nyhavn with its picturesque old houses and sailing ships on either side of the canal, offers a variety of restaurants, pubs and cafes. Nyhavn is also called "The longest bar in Scandinavia".

Later on, "**Denmark country tour**".

Tour the picturesque town Køge.

Køge, has a delicately restored town centre, a distinctive atmosphere and a wonderful market square, today appearing as one of Denmark's best preserved markets from the Middle Ages. No other town has got so many well-preserved half-timbered old houses and medieval cellars as Køge, and in Kirkestræde you will find Denmark's oldest house with a date on it (1527).

Køge Sct. Nicolai is the town church - dedicated to St. Nicolas, patron saint of seamen. It was originally built in 1324 with the tower being the oldest part of the present day church.

Optional concert Køge church.

Back to Copenhagen in the evening.

Day 9)

B = breakfast buffet included

L = on your own

COPENHAGEN

D = on your own

In the morning by regional train (50 min.) to Hillerød, Frederiksborg Castle and the Chapel of Frederiksborg. We'll visit one of the most precious antique organs in the world: the Esaias Compenius organ of 1610. Guided tour of Frederiksborg Castle.

We continue the trip to Helsingør. The old Danish port and trading town of Helsingør (more familiar in English as Hamlet's "Elsinore") lies in the northeast of the island of Zealand, only 4.5 km/3 mi from the Swedish town of Helsingborg on the other side of the Oresund.

St. Mary Church in Helsingør was built as a part of the late medieval Karmeliter Monastery, which is consecrated to the Virgin Mary. The nave of the church consists of a centre aisle and two side aisles, and there are corbie stepped gables in west and east decorated with fine blind arcades. The interior includes 2 preserved galleries (a royal gallery and a rococo gallery), built around the middle of the 17th and 18th centuries, and an impressive alterpiece dating back to 1637. The church is decorated with recently restored murals from around 1480-90.

Back to Copenhagen in the evening.

Day 10)

CRUISE TO DENMARK

B = breakfast buffet included

L = on your own

D = farewell dinner included

In Valby, a part of Copenhagen, there is a remarkable building: the Jesus Church. With its sumptuous ornamentation - especially in the interior - it is unique among Danish church architecture of more recent times. It was built in 1884-91 in a style reminiscent of the early church with inspiration from France and Italy.

Our Saviour's Church, Copenhagen

This large baroque church in the Christianshavn district of Copenhagen is one of Denmark's major tourist attractions. With its twisted spire, the church is a national treasure, but also a living parish church for about 8000 people.



No trip to Copenhagen would be complete without a **visit to Tivoli Gardens Copenhagen.**

The tivoli has a tradition of renewal. As Tivoli's founder, Georg Carstensen, once said in 1843: "Tivoli will never be finished". Every year, there is some new addition – a new ride, a new restaurant, a new kind of entertainment – and the old must make room for the new. But Tivoli is more than just amusements, good food and entertainment. Tivoli is

also fairy lights, flowers and above all, romance. Tivoli is at its most romantic when darkness falls, but no matter when you choose to visit the Gardens, it's like stepping into a magic universe.

Farewell dinner at the Copenhagen Tivoli.

Day 11)

COPENHAGEN – TO HOME

B = breakfast buffet included

Breakfast buffet and then transfer to Copenhagen International Airport for return flight to home.

WELCOME HOME!

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Additional information and links (Some links only Swedish and Norwegian)

Storkyrkan, the Cathedral of Stockholm.

<http://www.stockholmsdomkyrkoforsamling.se/page.php?p=421>

The Cathedral has two pipe organs, both by Marcussen & Son of Denmark. The main organ case is ornately decorated and gilded, dating from Olof Schwan's 1796 instrument.

Hedvig Eleonora church

<http://hedvigeleonora.se/>

The fine organ of Hedvig Eleonora Church, is build by Grönlunds Orgelbyggeri, Gammelstad Luleå, 1975-76

The beautiful organ at the Hedvig Eleonora church is one of the most successful eclectic organs i have ever heard. It combines classical clarity with enormous romantic warmth, 18th century solo timbres with 19th century ones, very fully developed principal choruses yet a huge romantic tutti.", Organist's Review

Sofia Church

<http://www.svenskakyrkan.se/default.aspx?di=657804>

The organ in Sofia church was completed in the consecration of the church 1906th. It was built by organ builder John Magnusson in Gothenburg, II + P/24. 1948-1951 rebuilt the organ of A. Magnusson.

Uppsala Cathedral

<http://www.sacred-destinations.com/sweden/upsala-cathedral.htm>

Uppsala Cathedral has three organs; the main organ (III/50), the chancel organ (II/15) and a positive (I/4). An additional organ (III/40) is planned for construction on a new gallery in the north transept. The main organ was built in 1871 by Per Larsson Åkerman. He had worked with Cavaillé-Coll amongst others, and the organ therefore has a number of French features such as harmonic flutes, Barker machines, and the French jeux de combinaison system. The organ was rebuilt 1939-1940 by the same firm, and was renovated in 1976 by Walter Thür. Some stops have been altered, but the instrument still preserves most of its original character. It is the largest preserved organ from the period in Sweden.

Lövstabruk church

<http://www.nzorgan.com/vandr/gilding-the-lily.htm>

(<http://web.vallonbruken.nu/eng/>)

The organ is today in almost the same state as it was from the beginning, with it's entire registry of 28 voices intact. The recent restauration, completed in 2006, has left it in a splendid condition and it is considered as one of Sweden's finest historical organs.

Oslo

<http://www.visitoslo.com/en/paulus-church.109285.182040r3b5.tlp.html>

The organ in St. Paul is basically constructed by Hollenbach in 1892. The instrument was 18 votes, two manual and pedal, mechanical. It was the same size as most of the city's new organs at the time.

Paulus Church and Fagerborg Church

<http://www.fagerborgkirke.no/>

Gamle Aker kirke

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Aker_Church

DFFS seaways

<http://www.dfdseaways.com/>

Køge church, St Nicholas,

<http://www.koegekirke.dk/>

Main organ, 1968 Marcussen & Søn.

Frederiksborg Castle

<http://wictor.dk/wictor/frederiksborg/frbSlotGB.html>

"the most precious antique organ in the world": the 1610 Compenius organ in Frederiksborg Castle. When the organ is played it is as though one is hearing a Renaissance orchestra from the time of Christian IV in the flesh. One really only misses the drums and triangles".

The instrument is often referred to as a "dance organ", but it would be more accurate to call it a "universal" organ; in fact it suits all music of the period, irrespective of whether it was intended for sacred or secular use.

St. Mary Church

<http://www.sctmariae.dk/>

St. Mary's is home to a magnificent Baroque organ built in 1662-1663. One of the organists was the famed composer Dietrich Buxtehude.

The remarkable baroque organ, has been carefully restored and partly reconstructed between 1995 and 1997.

The Jesus Church

<http://www.jesuskirken.dk/page12.aspx>

An organ concert in Jesus Church will normally include playing on both the Apostle Organ and the Cavaillé-Coll organ, and the public can then experience how completely different the two instruments sound. The test situation is ideal: the two organs are approximately the same size, and they are in the same church. However there is a fundamental difference between them: while the Cavaillé-Coll organ was built in a period of stylistic stability (all French organs of the 1890s had more or less the same tonal character) the Apostle Organ came into being in a pluralistic period when experiments are constantly been made by juxtaposing disparate elements of style in new combinations.

Our Saviour's Church, Copenhagen

<http://www.vorfrelerskirke.dk/english>

The magnificent façade of the organ case on the west wall of the church is one of the most photographed music instruments in the world. The three-storey organ case contains a wonderful instrument built by the Botzen brothers in 1696-98.

It is thus a 'Stradivarius of organs' - when the principal organ pipes are sounded, it is the sound of 1698 one hears.