

# Theodor Frobenius & Co

Hammerbakken 20, 3460 Birkerød, Denmark

## Founded/Born

1909 - ???

## Closed/Death

## Still active?

yes

## Email

[th@frobenius.nu](mailto:th@frobenius.nu)

## Webpage

<https://www.frobenius.nu/>

## Description

Frobenius Orgelbyggeri, also known as Th. Frobenius & Sønner Orgelbyggeri A/S, is a renowned Danish organ-building company founded in 1909 by Theodor Frobenius in Copenhagen. Theodor, originally from Weikersheim, Bavaria, moved to Denmark in 1907 and decided to settle there after working on organ renovations in Viborg Cathedral. The company relocated to Lyngby in 1925, where it continues to operate. 92 years later it was again relocated to Birkerød. Frobenius Orgelbyggeri is known for its work in the classical organ tradition, emphasizing mechanical actions and slider windchests, aligning with the principles of the Organ Reform Movement and neo-classical design.

The company has constructed over 1,000 organs, including the largest church organ in Denmark, located in Aarhus Cathedral. Frobenius organs are notable for their modern casework and distinctive arrangement of pipes. Their instruments are featured in prominent locations worldwide, such as The Queen's College in Oxford, First Church Congregational in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Takayama Mahikari Grand Shrine in Japan. The firm is recognized for its contribution to both new organ construction and the restoration of historical instruments.

## Sources

[https://www.frobenius.nu/history\\_en.html](https://www.frobenius.nu/history_en.html)

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frobenius\\_Orgelbyggeri](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frobenius_Orgelbyggeri)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frobenius\\_Orgelbyggeri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frobenius_Orgelbyggeri)

# Vestermarie, Vestermarie Kirke

Vestermarievej, Vestermarie, Denmark



**Builder** T. Frobenius & Co

**Year** ca. 1948

**Period/Style** Neo-Baroque

**Stops** 14

**Keyboards** 2+P

**Keyaction** tracker/mechanical

## Description

Vestermarie Church, located in the village of Vestermarie on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, is a significant religious and historical site. The current church building is relatively modern, constructed in 1885 after the original medieval church was demolished. Despite its newer construction, the church maintains a connection to its historical roots through its architecture and interior design, which reflect traditional Danish church styles.

The church houses a T. Frobenius & Co organ, built in 1948. This organ is designed in the Neo-Baroque style, which was popular in the mid-20th century, particularly in Denmark, as part of the organ reform movement that sought to revive Baroque principles of organ building. The organ has 14 stops, distributed over two manuals and a pedalboard, and it uses a mechanical tracker action.

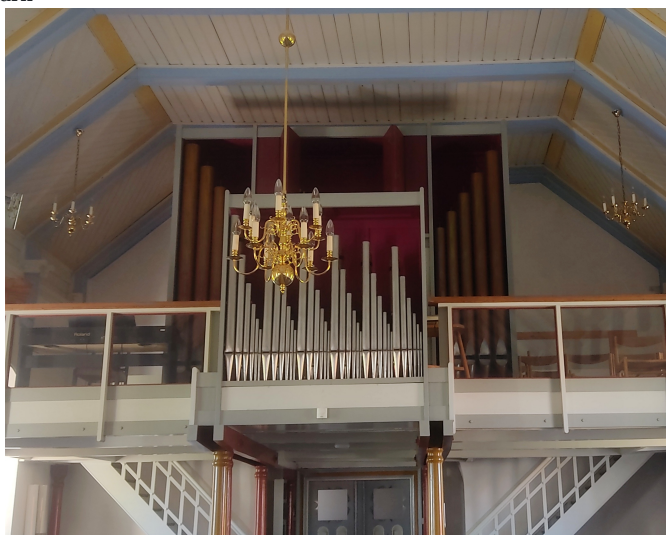
## Stoplist/Disposition

Rygpositiv	Hovodværk	Pedal
Gedakt 8'	Rørfløjte 8'	Subbas 16'
Rørfløjt 4'	Principal 4'	Principal 8'
Principal 2'	Gedaktfløjte 4'	
Quint 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ '	Quint 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ '	
Scharf 2 Kor	Octav 2'	
Sesquialtera	Mixtur 4 Kor	

**Additional:** R/H, H/P, R/P

## Svaneke, Svaneke Kirke

Kirkepladsen, 3740 Svaneke, Denmark



**Builder** T. Frobenius & Co

**Year** ca. 1955

**Period/Style** Neo-Baroque

**Stops** 11

**Keyboards** 2+P

**Keyaction** tracker/mechanical

### Description

The organ in Svaneke Church is a significant feature of this historical building. Installed in 1955, the organ was designed by architect Marinus Andersen and built by the renowned organ builders Th. Frobenius & Co. It boasts 11 stops distributed across two manuals and a pedal, providing a rich and versatile sound suited for various liturgical and musical needs.

Svaneke Church itself, located prominently above the town, has undergone several renovations and expansions since its original construction around 1350. The current red-washed exterior and the prominent tower with a swan weather vane make it a distinctive landmark. Inside, the church features a baroque pulpit from 1683 and a wooden altar dating from an 1881 restoration.

### Stoplist/Disposition

Rygpositiv	Brystværk (enclosed)	Pedal
Rørfløjte 8'	Gedakt 8'	Subbas 16'
Principal 4'	Rørfløjte 4'	Spidsfløjte 8'
Gemshorn 2'	Principal 2'	
Mixtur III	Quint 1½'	
Dulcian 8'		

**Additional:** B/R, B/P, R/P, Swell pedal (B)

## Rø, Rø Kirke

Præstegårdsvej, Rø, Denmark



**Builder** T. Frobenius & Co

**Year** ca. 1955

**Period/Style** Neo-Baroque

**Stops** 7

**Keyboards** 1+P

**Keyaction** tracker/mechanical

### Description

Rø Kirke, located in the village of Rø on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, is a charming example of Danish ecclesiastical architecture with a history that stretches back centuries. The current church building is relatively modern, having been constructed in 1888 after the original medieval church was demolished due to structural concerns. The church's simple yet elegant design reflects the traditional Danish style, with clean lines and a serene interior that offers a peaceful atmosphere for worship.

The organ in Rø Kirke was built by the well-known Danish organ building firm T. Frobenius & Co in 1955. This Neo-Baroque organ features 7 stops, one manual, and a pedalboard, with a mechanical tracker action that is known for its relatively tough key action. This design choice aligns with the Neo-Baroque style, which emphasizes a more tactile and responsive playing experience, reminiscent of the organs from the Baroque period. The organ is similar to another instrument built by Frobenius in Knudsker, but unlike that organ, the one in Rø does not have a swell system on the facade.



## Stoplist/Disposition

Manual	Pedal
Gedakt 8'	Subbas 16'
Spidsgamba 8'	
Principal 4'	
Rørfløjte 4'	
Oktav 2'	
Spidsoktav 1'	

**Additional:** Pedalkoppel (I/P)

# Knudsker, Sankt Knuds Kirke

Stavelund, 3700 Knudsker, Denmark



## Builder

T. Frobenius & Co

## Year

ca. 1955

## Period/Style

Neo-Baroque

## Stops

7

## Keyboards

1+P

## Keyaction

tracker/mechanical

## Description

Sankt Knuds Kirke, located in Knudsker on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, is a historically significant church with roots tracing back to the medieval period. The current church building, which reflects a blend of traditional and modern architectural elements, serves as an important religious and cultural landmark in the area. The church is named after Saint Canute (Knud), a revered Danish king and martyr, and it continues to play an active role in the local community's spiritual life.

The organ at Sankt Knuds Kirke was built by the renowned Danish organ building company T. Frobenius & Co around 1955. This Neo-Baroque instrument features 7 stops, one manual, and a pedalboard, with a mechanical tracker action known for its relatively tough key action. This design is similar to the Frobenius organ in Rø Kirke, but with a notable difference: the Knudsker organ includes a swell system on the facade, adding to its expressive capabilities. The organ's design and sound are well-suited for both liturgical use and concert settings, offering a rich tonal palette that enhances the church's acoustics.

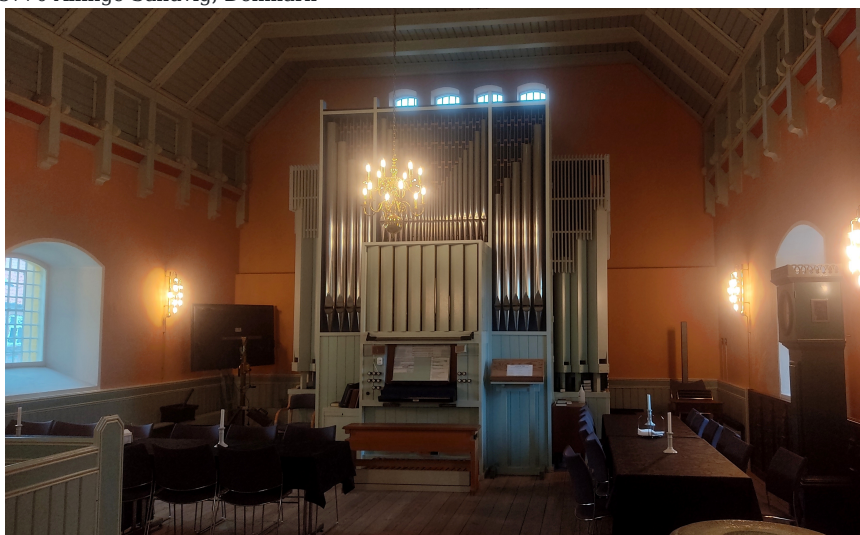
## Stoplist/Disposition

Manual (enclosed)	Pedal
Gedakt 8'	Subbas 16'
Principal 4'	Quintatøn 4'
Rørfløjte 4'	
Oktav 2'	
Scharf II	

**Additional:** I/P (Pedalkoppel), Swell Pedal

## Allinge-Sandvig, Allinge Kirke (Choir Organ)

Allinge Kirke, Kirkegade, 3770 Allinge-Sandvig, Denmark



**Builder** T. Frobenius & Co

**Year** ca. 1962

**Period/Style** Neo-Baroque

**Stops** 12

**Keyboards** 2+P

**Keyaction** tracker/mechanical

### Description

Allinge Church, located in the heart of Allinge-Sandvig on Bornholm, Denmark, is a significant historical and architectural site. Originally constructed as a small granite longhouse around the 14th century, the church has undergone various modifications and renovations. In 1892, architect Mathias Bidstrup led a comprehensive renovation, during which the eastern part of the church was reconstructed, adding two transepts and a chancel, giving it its current Neo-Gothic style. The church's exterior is notable for its yellow limewashed walls and old oak-tiled roof.

One of the notable features of Allinge Church is its Frobenius organ, installed in the north transept in 1962. The Frobenius organ is renowned for its craftsmanship and tonal quality, fitting seamlessly into the church's historical and aesthetic context. The interior also boasts artifacts like a Renaissance pulpit from 1650, adorned with ten carved panels depicting statues of the evangelists, and a granite font dating back to 1890. The altarpiece, originally from around 1625, has been relocated to the far end of the chancel. These elements together create a rich historical and cultural tapestry, making Allinge Church a prominent site for both worship and heritage on Bornholm.

The church's unique architecture and historical significance, combined with its musical heritage through the Frobenius organ, make it a compelling destination for visitors interested in history, architecture, and music. The church stands out with its distinctive yellow color and has been an essential part of the local community for centuries, reflecting the architectural and cultural evolution of the region.

## Stoplist/Disposition

Hovodværk	Brystværk (enclosed)	Pedal
Principal 8'	Gedakt 8'	Subbas 16'
Rørfløjte 8'	Rørfløjte 4'	Spidsfløjte 8'
Octav 4'	Principal 2'	
Octav 2'	Quint 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ '	
Mixtur	Sesquialtera	

**Additional:** B/H, H/P, B/P, Swell Pedal (Brystværk)



## Aarhus, Dom St. Clemens (Main Organ)

Aarhus Domkirke, 8000 Aarhus, Denmark



<b>Builder</b>	T. Frobenius & Co
<b>Year</b>	ca. 2001
<b>Period/Style</b>	Modern
<b>Stops</b>	91
<b>Keyboards</b>	4+P
<b>Keyaction</b>	electrical

### Description

The organ was constructed by Theodor Frobenius & Sons Organ Builders A/S between 1927-2001. The first organ was established by Lambert Daniel Kastens, a student of Arp Schnittger, in 1730 with 43 registers. In 1878, the instrument was renovated by J.A. Demant based on Albert Schweitzer's sound principles.

In 1927/29, organ builder Theodor Frobenius made radical changes to the organ, expanding it to 84 registers while recycling the old case and old registers. In the 1950s, the organ was restored according to contemporary standards by the original manufacturer, with some romantic registers removed, and pipes cut.

From 1981 to 2001, the organ was returned to its original 1929 condition. This also involved replacing the pneumatic action with an electric one and installing a combination action system. Today, it is the largest organ in Denmark.

## Stoplist/Disposition

I. Hovedværk	II. Positiv	III. Svelleværk	IV. Echoværk	Pedal
Principal 16'	Gedackt 16'	Bordun 16'	Hulfløjte 8'	Bordunbas 32'
Gedakt 16'	Principal 8'	Principal 8'	Spidsgamba 8'	Principal 16'
Principal 8'	Rørfløjte 8'	Rørgedackt 8'	Unda maris 8'	Subbas 16'
Spidsfløjte 8'	Quintatøn 8'	Flûte harm. 8'	Principal 4'	Gedaktbas 16'
Gedakt 8'	Octav 4'	Salicional 8'	Fløjte 4'	Violone 16'
Viola da Gamba 8'	Gedaktfløjte 4'	Vox celeste 8'	Nasat 2 2/3'	Rørquint 10 2/3'
Oktav 4'	Octav 2'	Violinprincipal 4'	Nathorn 2'	Octav 8'
Spidsfløjte 4'	Blokfløjte 2'	Tværfløjte 4'	Spidsfløjte 2'	Gedakt 8'
Quint 2 2/3'	Larigot 1 1/3'	Fugara 4'	Terz 1 3/5'	Violoncello 8'
Superoktav 2'	Octav 1'	Octavfløjte 2'	Sivfløjte 1'	Octav 4'
Terts 1 3/5'	Sesquialtera II	Cornet II	Mixtur IV	Træfløjte 4'
Mixtur VI	Scharf IV	Mixtur V	Cor anglais 8'	Quintatøn 4'
Cymbel IV	Dulcian 16'	Fagot 16'	Vox humana 8'	Hulfløjte 2'
Trompet 16'	Trompet 8'	Trompette harm. 8'	Kronpositiv	Flautino 1'
Trompet 8'	Krumhorn 8'	Obo 8'	Tectus 8'	Septima III
Clairon 4'	Skalmej 4'	Clairon 4'	Rørfløjte 4'	Mixtur IV-VI
			Principal 2'	Contrabombarde 32'
			Spidsquint 1 1/3'	Bombarde 16'
			Skalmeje 8'	Basun 16'
				Fagot 16'
				Basun 8'
				Serpent 8'
				Trompet 4'
				Regal 2'

**Additional:** Usual couplers, Schwelltritt III, IV; Crescendopedal, Combination action with 3x256 combinations, 3 free combinations, Tremulant IV. Echoværk

## Sources

[https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Aarhus,\\_Dom\\_St.\\_Clemens\\_\(Hauptorgel\)](https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Aarhus,_Dom_St._Clemens_(Hauptorgel))