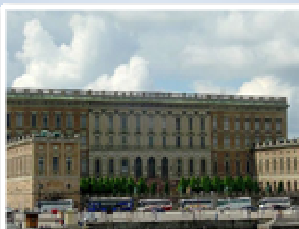


STOCKHOLM

Stockholm is the **capital** and **largest** city of **Sweden**. It is the site of the national Swedish government, the parliament, and the official residence of the Swedish monarch. As of 2008, the Stockholm metropolitan area is home to around 21% of Sweden's population and contributes 35% of Sweden's gross domestic product. Stockholm is the most populous city in Sweden with a population of 814,418 in the city, 1.3 million.



The Stockholm Palace is the official residence and major royal palace of the Swedish monarch. (The private residence of the royal family is Drottningholm Palace). Stockholm Palace is located on Stadsholmen ("city island"), in Gamla Stan (the old town) in the capital, Stockholm. It neighbours the Riksdag, Sweden's parliament. The personal offices of the monarch (currently Carl XVI Gustaf) and the other members of the Swedish royal family as well as the administrative offices of the Royal Court of Sweden are

located there. The palace is also used for representative purposes by the king whilst performing his duties as the head of state.

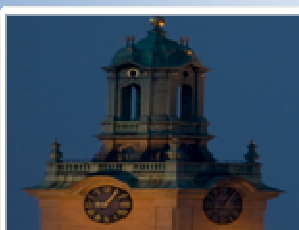


The Nobel Museum is a museum devoted to circulate information on the Nobel Prize, Nobel laureates from 1901 to present, and the life of the instituter Alfred Nobel (1833-1896). The museum is, together with the Swedish Academy and the Nobel Library, located in the so called Stock Exchange Building (Börshuset) taking up the north side of the square Stortorget in Gamla stan, the old town in central Stockholm, Sweden.



Tyska kyrkan ("German Church"), sometimes called St. Gertrude's Church, is a church in Gamla stan, the old town in central Stockholm, Sweden. Located between the streets Tyska Brinken, Kindstugatan, Svartmangatan, and Prästgatan, it is named for standing in the centre of a neighbourhood during the Middle Ages dominated by Germans. Officially named Sankta Gertrud, the church is dedicated to Saint Gertrude (626-659), abbess of the Benedictine monastery of Nivelles, in present-day

Belgium, and patron saint of travellers.



Sankt Nikolai kyrka (Saint Nicolaus Church), most commonly known as Storkyrkan (The Great Church) is the oldest church in

Gamla Stan, the old town in central Stockholm, Sweden. It is an important example of Swedish Brick Gothic. Situated next to the Royal Palace, it forms the western end of Slottsbacken, the major approach to the Royal Palace, while the streets Storkyrkobrinken, Högvaktsterrassen, and Trångsund passes north and west of it respectively. South of the church is the Stockholm Stock Exchange Building facing the Stortorget square and containing the Swedish Academy, Nobel Library, and Nobel Museum.



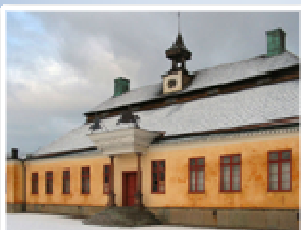
The Swedish House of Lords means either the corporation of the Swedish nobility or the palace of the nobility. The phrase is also alternately translated "Swedish House of Nobility" and also literally "The Swedish House of Knights", and this phrase is used because of the knights' belonging to the higher ranks of the Swedish nobility, sometimes also together with titles as count and baron. All esquires are also represented in the corporation. This is a tradition from the medieval times when Sweden during the

Kalmar union only had one knight: Sten Sture.

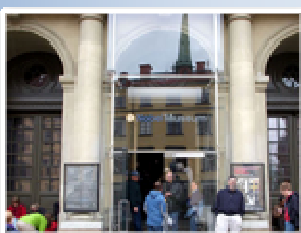


The Vasa Museum is a maritime museum in Stockholm, Sweden. Located on the island of Djurgården, the museum displays the only almost fully intact 17th century ship that has ever been salvaged, the 64-gun warship Vasa that sank on her maiden voyage in 1628. The Vasa Museum opened in 1990 and, according to the official web site, is the most visited museum in Scandinavia. Together with other museums such as Stockholm Maritime Museum, the museum belongs to the Swedish Maritime Museums

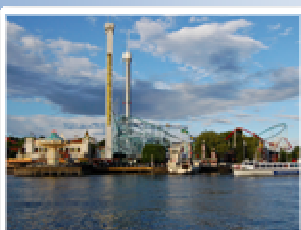
(Statens maritima museer).



Skansen is the first open air museum and zoo in Sweden and is located on the island Djurgården in Stockholm, Sweden. It was founded in 1891 by Artur Hazelius (1833-1901) to show the way of life in the different parts of Sweden before the industrial era.



The Nordic Museum is a museum located on Djurgården, an island in central Stockholm, dedicated to the cultural history and ethnography of Sweden from the Early Modern age (which for purposes of Swedish history is said to begin in 1520) until the contemporary period. The museum was founded in the late 19th century by Artur Hazelius, who also founded the open-air museum Skansen, for long part of the museum, until the institutions were made independent of each other in 1963.

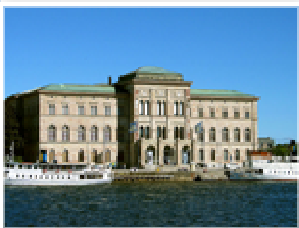


Tivoli Gröna Lund is an amusement park in Stockholm, Sweden. It is located on the seaward side of the Djurgården island and is

relatively small compared to other amusement parks, mainly due to its central location, which limits expansion. Gröna Lund is a popular venue for concerts during the summer. The amusement park has over 30 attractions.



Swedish Museum of National Antiquities (known in Swedish as Historiska museet or, more formally, Statens historiska museum) is a museum located in Stockholm, Sweden that is responsible for Swedish cultural history and art from the Stone Age to the 16th century.



National museum is the national **gallery** of Sweden, located on the peninsula Blasieholmen in central Stockholm. The museum exhibits an impressive art collection due to its benefactors, King Gustav III and Carl Gustaf Tessin. The museum was founded in 1792 as Konglig Museum ("Royal Museum"), but the present building was opened in 1866 from when the name Nationalmuseum was bestowed.



The Swedish Museum of Natural History, in Stockholm, is one of two major museums of natural history in Sweden, the other one being located in Gothenburg. The museum was founded in 1819 by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, but goes back to the collections acquired mostly through donations by the Academy since its foundation in 1739. These collections had first been made available to the public in 1786. The Museum was separated from the Academy in 1965.

INFORMATION

Tourism Office of Stockholm

Stortorget 2
Stockholm, Suède