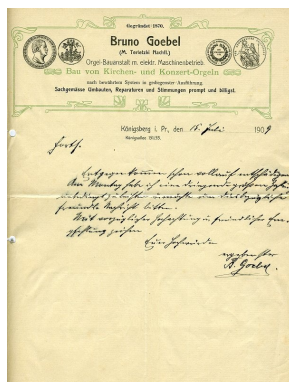


Bruno Goebel

Königsallee 151-153, Königsberg, Kaliningrad, Russia



Founded/Born

1860 - 1944

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Bruno Goebel (* October 6, 1860, in Landsberg, Upper Silesia; † October 20, 1944, in Reitendorf, Sudetenland) was a German organ builder in Königsberg. His workshop created approximately 200 organs, mainly in East Prussia, but also in West Prussia, Lithuania, Silesia, and other locations.

Around 1875, Bruno Goebel apprenticed under Anton Czopka in Rosenberg, Silesia. In 1882, he worked with Urban Kreutzbach's son in Borna, Saxony, before moving to Heidelberg. He then worked with Schlag in Silesia and Heinrich Koulen in Strasbourg, where he became familiar with the intricacies of French organ building. Goebel married in Silesia in 1886. He subsequently worked with Kuhn in Switzerland and G. F. Steinmeyer in Bavaria in 1890. In 1892, he became the manager at József Angster's workshop in Pécs, Hungary.

In 1894, Bruno Goebel took over Johann Rohn's workshop in Wormditt, East Prussia. That same year, he built the first organ in Arnsdorf. In 1898, he acquired Max Terletzki's organ-building establishment in Königsberg and initially named it Max Terletzki Nachf., Inhaber B. Goebel, Orgelbau-Anstalt. By 1930, approximately 240 new constructions and major renovations had been completed. Around 1931, due to the economic crisis, the company had to close and was reopened in 1932 as Bruno Goebel Söhne. Until 1944, about 60 additional new constructions and renovations were carried out.

Sources

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruno_Goebel

https://www.aefl.de/ordld/Terletzki-Wittek/terletzki_wittek.htm

Święta Lipka, Bazylika Nawiedzenia Najświętszej Maryi Panny

Święta Lipka 29A, 11-440 Święta Lipka, Poland



Builder	B. Goebel
Year	ca. 1905
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	41
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	pneumatic
Tuning	Equal at 440 Hz
Sampleset	<u>Piotr Grabowski</u>

Description

Święta Lipka (ger. Heiligelinde) is a village in North-West Poland in Masurian Lake District. The agreement for the first organ for the sanctuary in Święta Lipka was signed in 1719. The construction was commissioned to Johann Josua Mosengel. It had 21 stops spread over 2 manuals with no pedalboard. During the construction work it was decided to extend the organ with an additional positiv division and later a pedal division resulting in 1721 with 3 manuals with pedals accumulating to 40 stops.

In 1905 Bruno Goebel was commissioned to do a general overhaul, but what transpired was a new instrument in the old baroque organ case. Old windchests were removed and new tubular key and stop action was applied. The stoplist was reduced to 2 manuals with pedal and followed the then romantic trend. Only 3 stops from the original organ remained: Principal 16' and Octave 8' from the pedal and Grossgedeckt 16' from the 1st manual. In 1945 all of the metal pipework was destroyed by soldiers of the Soviet Red Army. Most of the missing pipework was replaced in the years 1965-1973. Reed pipes were made by the company of Ernest Pękała in the 1970s. The only original reed stop in the organ is the Fagotto 16' from the 1st manual division. It is a free reed stop which is quite unusual. It is worth mentioning the religious brother Waldemar Strzyżewski who became an organist in Święta Lipka in 1965 as he was also an organ builder who continuously repaired the organ over many years. In the 70s he installed an electric driving gear for the figures, by which point hadn't been moving for over 150 years.

Currently the organ from Święta Lipka is used very regularly, especially during the summer season. The sanctuary is a popular pilgrimage destination in the region, and every day during this season

there are multiple mini-recitals showing the capabilities of the organ. The organ is very well known for its façade with moving figures. There are figures of Archangel Gabriel and Our Lady. When moving, they show the scene of Annunciation (ger. Verkündigung). The Archangel bows and Our Lady replies with a nod of her head. Slightly below there are rotating stars (activated by Zimbelstern). On the middle tower there is a little angel playing mandolin. Below there are four little angels playing bells (ger. Glocken). On the case of the positiv, there are two angels playing trumpets (activated by Fanfaren switch).

On the organ there is a small inconsistency, as the Trompetebass 8' drawknob for the pedal division enables the stopped flute stop.

Despite the difficult history, the organ now is in a very good shape, well maintained and its sound capabilities and charming moving facade bring a lot of joy for the pilgrims visiting the sanctuary and the organists playing this famous organ.

Stoplist/Disposition

I. Manual	II. Manual	Pedal
Grossgedeckt 16'	Bordun 16'	Principal 16'
Principal 8'	Principal amabile 8'	Violon 16'
Gemshorn 8'	Viola di Gamba 8'	Salicet 16'
Schalmei 8'	Flauto amabile 8'	Subbas 16'
Salicional 8'	Quintadena 8'	Nasard 10 2/3'
Labial Klarinette 8'	Gedackt 8'	Octave 8'
Rohrflöte 8'	Unda maris 8'	Cello 8'
Octave 4'	Aeoline 8'	Gedacktbass 8'
Flöte 4'	Prestant 4'	Superoctave 4'
Piccolo 2'	Terz 1 3/5'	Posaune 16'
Rauschquinte 2 2/3' 2 fach	Progressiv 4 fach	
Mixtur 3-4 fach	Trompete 8'	
Cornett 4 fach		
Zimbel 3 fach		
Trompete 16'		
Fagotto 16'		
Trompete 8'		
Krumhorn 8'		
Glockenspiel		

Additional: Manual Coppel, II. zu I.M. Suboctavcoppel, II. zu I.M. Superoctavcoppel, zu II.M. Superoctavcoppel, zu I.M. Pedalcoppel, zu II.M. Pedalcoppel, Tremulant, Nachtigall, Glocken, Zimbelstern, Verkündigung, Fanfaren, Crescendo pedal

Sources

<https://piotrgrabowski.pl/swieta-lipka/>