

## **Bryceson**

**Founded/Born**

1802 - 1917

**Closed/Death**

**Still active?**

no

## **Description**

Bryceson was a notable organ-building firm based in London during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The company was founded by Henry Bryceson from Perth, Scotland, in 1796, with the first recorded mention of him as an organ builder dating back to 1802. Over the years, the company evolved through several partnerships and name changes. In 1859, Henry Bryceson Sr. brought his sons Henry Jr. and John into the business, initially forming Bryceson & Son, which soon became Bryceson & Sons. The firm briefly included John Fincham in 1860 as Bryceson & Fincham before reverting to Bryceson & Sons.

By 1864, Henry Sr. retired, passing the leadership to his sons who renamed the firm Bryceson Brothers. In 1868, they partnered with Alfred Morten, gaining exclusive rights in the UK to build organs with electrical action, a groundbreaking technology developed by Charles Barker. Despite changes in partnership, including the involvement of Walter B. Ellis in 1878 and the reformation to Bryceson Brothers after Morten left in 1877, the firm continued to innovate and received a gold medal in 1885 for their electrical action organ at the International Inventors Exhibition in South Kensington. The firm's transition to Bryceson Brothers Ltd. in 1888 marked the beginning of its decline, leading to its liquidation in 1891. Albert Kirkland later acquired the company, continuing the legacy of Bryceson Brothers until he closed the London workshops in 1917 and ended his organ-building career in 1923.

## **Sources**

<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bryceson>

# Gibraltar, Cathedral of the Holy Trinity

Cathedral Square, GX11 1AA Gibraltar, Gibraltar



**Builder**

Bryceson

**Year**

ca. 1880

**Period/Style**

Classical

**Keyaction**

tracker/mechanical

**Tuning**

Unknown