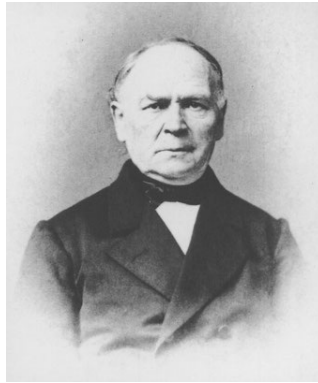


Carl August Buchholz

Kleine Hamburger Straße 15, Berlin, Germany



Founded/Born

1796 - 1884

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Carl August Buchholz (born August 13, 1796, in Berlin; died August 7, 1884, in Berlin) was a prominent German organ builder. He learned the trade from his father, Johann Simon Buchholz, and completed his first organ in 1817. From 1821, he led the family workshop located in Berlin-Mitte, experimenting with technical innovations in organ building.

In 1820, Buchholz married Christiane Wilhelmine Kunsemüller, and their son Carl Friedrich Buchholz also became an organ builder. Carl Friedrich learned the craft from his father and worked with him after gaining experience in Paris.

Carl August Buchholz was named an Academic Artist by the Academy of Arts in 1853. After his death in 1884, his son briefly continued the workshop until his own death a few months later.

Buchholz was known for building exclusively mechanical organs with a distinctive wedge-shaped slider design that compensated for climate-induced wood changes. He introduced innovations such as Barker levers and swell boxes, and his mechanics were influenced by Joachim Wagner and Ernst Julius Marx. Larger organ cases were often designed by architects like Karl Friedrich Schinkel, while Buchholz designed smaller ones himself.

Buchholz collaborated with noted organists to refine organ specifications and was instrumental in restoring and drawing inspiration from the Marienkirche organ in Berlin. He was a major figure in organ building in the Mark Brandenburg region, known for his precise craftsmanship and modesty.

He trained many young organ builders who went on to establish their own practices, including his son Carl Friedrich, Moritz Baumgarten, Wilhelm Bergen, and others. Over his career, Buchholz built 140 new organs and completed 20 restorations or modifications. His significant works include the 1839 organ in the Black Church of Braşov and the 1841 organ in St. Nicholas' Church, Stralsund, the largest Buchholz organ in Germany. The Barther Marienkirche organ, completed with his father in 1821, remains the Buchholz organ with the most original parts in Germany and is of early romantic significance.

Sources

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_August_Buchholz_\(Orgelbauer\)](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_August_Buchholz_(Orgelbauer))

<https://www.orgellandschaftbrandenburg.de/orgelinventar/orgelbauer/buchholz-carl-august/>

Brasov, Biserica neagra

Piata Johannes Honterus 2, 500025 Brasov, Romania



Builder	C. A. Buchholz
Year	ca. 1839
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	63
Keyboards	4+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal
Sampleset	<u>Sonus Paradisi</u>

Description

The instrument is the largest preserved organ by Carl August Buchholz (1796 - 1884), the prolific Berlin organbuilder. It consists of four manual console with 63 sounding stops. The Black church (Biserica neagra, Schwarze Kirche) is a Lutheran church in the heart of the Transylvania (today Romania). Transylvania had German colonists since the 12th century, there is an uninterrupted German Lutheran tradition since the outset of Lutheranism in Europe. Brasov is the centre of this ecclesiastical body. The church is known for its unique collection of historical Turkish carpets which hang all over the walls and everywhere - and they also undoubtedly contribute to the acoustical condition of the Gothic building. The organ is the largest mechanical instrument of Romania. The importance of the instrument is underlined by frequent concerts: from spring to autumn, there are three organ concerts every week.

The type of the instrument is sometimes called "in between the times". It has clear marks of the Romantic sound: domination of 8 feet stops, poly-choric design of divisions, fully developed choruses (flutes, strings, principals, reeds) in every division, strong dynamic contrasts between divisions. Yet, it is still rooted in the baroque organ design with its "Werkprinzip" and pyramidal structure (foundational stops, aliquotes, mixtures). The core of this organ is the Joachim Wagner organ from the Marienkirche in Berlin, organ which Buchholz repaired in 1829. The purely mechanical action operates the traditional slider chests, requiring a good amount of force to play the keyboards.

The organ is physically designed in three floors: the base is occupied by the pedal with the tallest pipes on the very sides of the organ case. The Oberwerk is seated in the floor above in the front,

resulting in a direct and present sound. The Unterwerk is behind, enclosed, and it has the characteristics of a true echo division. The upper floor belongs to the Hauptmanual (front) and Rohrwerk (back, enclosed), allowing for somewhat distant, as if mystical, sound from the above. The colors of the stops blend together perfectly, delivering really smooth crescendo where no stop (not even the loudest ones) stands out of the dark and heavy tutti.

The organ was built in 1839 in the early Romantic style. It was preserved without major changes until present. There was a minor renovation in 1966 when several stops were changed:

Hauptmanual Cornett 16 to Cornett 8

Unterwerk Flauto traverso 8 to an Octavlein 1, Progressio Harmonica set to a higher pitch

Pedal Nasard 10 2/3 changed to Octave 2 and Mixtur reinforced by one rank.

The purpose of these changes is clear: to give somewhat brighter detail to the instrument, following the neo-baroque fashion.

During the latest restoration by Ferdinand Stemmer, all the changes were puristically undone to restore the primordial state, because the original pipes were mostly available. Hence, the instrument is now in the shape as it came out of the hands of Buchholz. It is definitely the best preserved Buchholz organ ever.

Stoplist/Disposition

Unterwerk (enclosed)	Rohrwerk (enclosed)	Hauptmanual	Oberwerk	Pedal
Salicional 16'	Rohrflöte 8'	Principal 16'	Bourdon 16'	Principal 32'
Principal 8'	Violino 8'	Quintatön 16'	Principal 8'	Untersatz 32'
Viola da Gamba 8'	Principal 4'	Principal 8'	Salicional 8'	Principal 16'
Gedact 8'	Fagott 16'	Gemshorn 8'	Hohlflöte 8'	Violone 16'
Flauto traverso 8'	Trompete 8'	Viola da Gamba 8'	Gedact 8'	Subbass 16'
Octava 4'	Clarinetto 8'	Rohrflöte 8'	Quintatön 8'	Nasard 10 2/3'
Flauto dolce 4'	Vox angelica 8'	Nasard 5 1/3'	Octava 4'	Principal 8'
Viole d'amour 4'		Octava 4'	Rohrflöte 4'	Gemshorn 8'
Gemshorn 2 2/3'		Spitzflöte 4'	Fugara 4'	Violone 8'
Decima quinta 2'		Waldflöte 4'	Nasard 2 2/3'	Bassflöte 8'
Progressio harmonica III-V		Quinta 2 2/3'	Superoctava 2'	Quinta 5 1/3'
		Superoctav 2'	Mixtur V	Octava 4'
		Scharf V	Hautbois 8'	Mixtur V
		Cimbel III		Contra Posaune 32'
		Cornett V (from g)		Posaune 16'
				Trompete 8'
				Cornetta 4'

Additional: UW/RW, OW/HM, HM/RW, HM/Ped, Ventils for each division (two ventils for pedal), Expression pedal for Unterwerk, Expression pedal for Rohrwerk, Evacuant (to get bellows empty), Calcanten Glocke

Sources

<https://www.sonusparadisi.cz/en/organs/germany/bra.html>