

Gerald Woehl

Schwanallee 10, 35037 Marburg, Germany



Founded/Born

-

1940 - ???

Closed/Death

Still active?

yes

Email

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Webpage

www.orgelprojekte.de

Description

Gerald Woehl, born in 1940, is a prominent German organ builder and restorer of musical instruments. Coming from a family of musicians, he learned the craft of organ building from 1956 to 1959 at Wagner & Vier and then at Haerpfer & Erman in Boulay-Moselle until 1964. He mastered the construction of symphonic organs under Georges Lhôte and studied drawing, painting, and sculpture with Günter Späth. Woehl has restored numerous historical organs in addition to building new ones, showcasing his diverse skills in the field of organ craftsmanship.

Since 1966, Woehl has lived in Marburg an der Lahn, where he established his organ workshop. In 1985, his workshop relocated to the Schwanhof, a historic site in Marburg. Alongside organ building, he co-founded a restoration workshop for historical keyboard instruments with Monika May in 1982. In 2003, Woehl expanded his work to an atelier in Sanssouci, Potsdam. His son, Claudius MayWoehl, joined the business in 2014 and became a co-owner in 2016, leading to the establishment of Woehl-Orgel-Projekte GmbH in 2017, which continues to plan and execute new organ projects.

Sources

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

<https://orgelprojekte.de/gerald-woehl.html>

Cuxhaven, Sankt Petri

Strichweg, 27472 Cuxhaven, Germany



Builder	G. Woehl
Year	1993
Period/Style	Symphonic
Stops	49
Keyboards	3+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Neidhardt (kleine Stadt) at 440 Hz

Description

The organ at St. Petri Church in Cuxhaven, completed in 1993 by the Marburg organ builder Gerald Woehl, is a classically symphonic instrument designed to suit the music of the 19th and 20th centuries. Positioned centrally in the choir room and facing the congregation, the organ complements the original architectural layout of St. Petri Church. Its modern forms and sounds aim to create a harmonious blend of liturgy, word, and music.

This Woehl organ is notable for its rich variety of reed stops and colorful labial stops, which allow it to produce a wide range of dynamics from fortissimo to pianissimo. The organ's design and tonal capabilities make it a versatile instrument, capable of expressing the full spectrum of musical nuances required for both contemporary and classical compositions.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk I	Positiv II (enclosed)	Schwellwerk III (enclosed)	Pedal
Principal 16'	Gedeckt 16'	Quintade 16'	Subbass 32'
Principal 8'	Principal 8'	Bourdon 8'	Principal 16'
Bourdon 8'	Salicional 8'	Aeoline 8'	Subbass 16'
Flûte harmonique 8'	Unda maris 8'	Flauto traverso 8'	Gedeckt 16'
Gambe 8'	Gedeckt 8'	Viola da Gamba 8'	Flöte 8'
Octave 4'	Fugara 4'	Vox coelestis 8'	Cello 8'
Flûte douce 4'	Hohlflöte 4'	Flöte 4'	Gedeckt 8'
Octave 2'	Nasard 2 2/3'	Viola 4'	Flöte 4'
Kornett II-IV	Flageolet 2'	Piccolo 2'	Posaune 16'
Mixtur V	Terz 1 3/5'	Harmonica aethera III-V	Trompete 8'
Fagott 16'	Progressio II-IV	Trompette harmonique 8'	
Trompete 8'	Trompete 8'	Clairon harmonique 4'	
	Klarinette 8'	Oboe 8'	
		Vox humana 8'	

Additional: I Zungen Diskant-Oktavkoppel (2), II/I, II/I Bass-Oktav-koppel (3), III/I, III/I Bass-Oktavkoppel, III/II, I Zungen an, I/Ped, I/Ped Zungen, I/Ped Zungen Diskant-Koppel, II/Ped, III/Ped, Crescendo-Walze, Setzer, Tremulant stark SW, Tremulant schwach Pos

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/cuxhaven-st-petri/>

Fockbek, Pauluskirche

Friedhofsweg 7, 24787 Fockbek, Germany



Builder	G. Woehl
Year	ca. 2006
Period/Style	Modern
Stops	26
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The organ, a concert organ, was constructed by Gerald Woehl from Marburg in 2006.

Stoplist/Disposition

I Hauptwerk	II Schwellwerk	Pedal
Bordun 16'	Gedackt 8'	Groß Bordun 32'
Principal 8'	Viola 8'	Gedacktbaß 16'
Gambe 8'	Unda maris 8'	Violon 16'
Flöte 8'	Fugara 4'	Oktavbaß 8'
Oktave 4'	Flauto traverse 4'	Cello 8'
Nasard 2 2/3'	Flageolet 2'	Gedackt 8'
Oktave 2'	Horn 8'	Flöte 4'
Mixtur 4f.	Vox humana 8'	Fagott 16'
Fagott 8'		Fagott 8'

Additional: II/I, II/P, I/P, II/16', II/4', II/I 16', II/I 4', II/P 4', Walze, Setzeranlage, Glocken für II oder P, Tremulant I Hauptwerk, Tremulant II Schwellwerk

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Fockbek,_Pauluskirche

Flensburg, St. Nikolai (Schnitger-organ)

Sankt Nikolai, Nikolaikirchhof 8, 24937 Flensburg, Germany



Builder	G. Woehl
Year	ca. 2009
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	42
Keyboards	3+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	1/4 Comma Meantone

Description

The organ at Sankt Nikolai, a significant Renaissance church in northern Germany, houses one of the region's most prominent organs. The original instrument, a marvel of the Renaissance era, was commissioned by Danish King Christian IV and built by Danish royal organ builder Nicolaus Maass between 1604 and 1609. Between 1707 to 1709, the organ was remodeled and expanded into a Baroque work by Arp Schnitger. The 15-meter tall and 7-meter wide organ case, an exquisite masterpiece by Flensburg sculptor Heinrich Ringeringk, remains one of the most significant in Northern Europe.

However, due to unsystematic renovations since 1920, the instrument was damaged. From 1997 to 2009, internationally renowned organ builder, Gerald Woehl from Marburg, undertook an ambitious project to restore the organ. For the first time ever, two stylistically different instruments were created behind the restored, originally coloured case.

The historical casing harbours a reconstruction of the Schnitger organ (1709) with its specific features, like the old mean-tone tuning and the lively 'breathing' wind supply from three traditional wedge bellows enabling authentic reproduction of North German Baroque music.

Behind it is a symphonic organ signifying the characteristics of grand romantic organs, with modern equal temperament tuning. This secondary organ, powered by eight reserve bellows, allows for a broad range of sound dynamics, from the softest pianissimo to a grandiose symphonic tutti. It has its own detached console (four manuals/pedal) situated on the choir balcony underneath the organ loft.

Since its completion, the Sankt Nikolai organ isn't just the largest organ in Schleswig again, but also a unique instrument in its genre: a renowned national cultural monument from the Renaissance era to look at and an impressive North German Baroque organ following Schnitger's example and a symphonic-romantic instrument to listen to. This organ embodies the fluctuating organ history of Sankt Nikolai over the last 400 years with its exceptional alliance of historical legacy and modern redesign.

Stoplist/Disposition

Rückpositiv (I)	Hauptwerk (II)	Brustwerk (III)	Pedal
Principal 8'	Principal 16'	Fluit dues 8'	Untersatz 16'
Quintadena 8'	Bordun 16'	Blockflöte 8'	Octav 8'
Gedackt 8'	Octav 8'	Octav 4'	Octav 4'
Octav 4'	Rohrflöte 8'	Octav 2'	Rauschpfeife 2f.
Flöte 4'	Octav 4'	Sieflit 1 1/2'	Mixtur 5-6f.
Octav 2'	Nassat 3'	Waldflöte 2'	Nachthorn 2'
Sexquialtera 2f.	Super Octav 2'	Rauschpfeife 2f.	Posaunen 16'
Mixtur 5-6f.	Mixtur 5-7f.	Scharf 4f.	Trommet 8'
Dulcian 16'	Cimbel 3f.	Dulcian 8'	Schalmey 4'
Baarpfeife 8'	Trommet 16'	Crumphorn 8'	Cornet 2'
	Trommet 8'		
	Vox humana 8'		

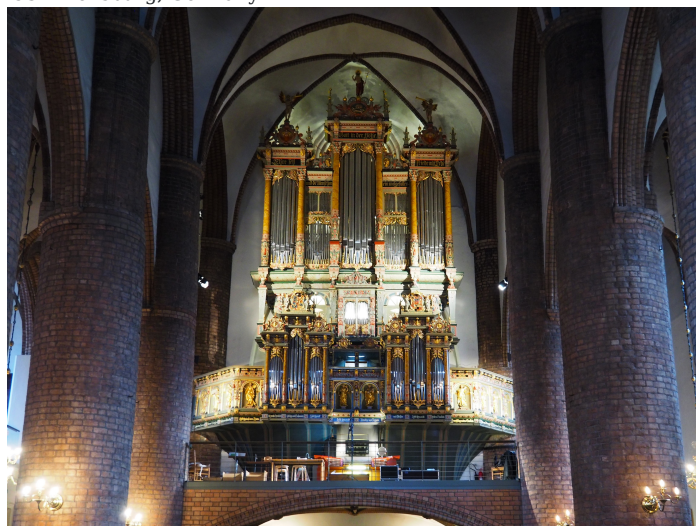
Additional: III/II, 2 Tremulants, 2 Cimbelsterne on the Rückpositiv

Sources

[https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Flensburg,_St._Nikolai_\(klassische_Orgel\)](https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Flensburg,_St._Nikolai_(klassische_Orgel))

Flensburg, St. Nikolai (Symphonic organ)

Sankt Nikolai, Nikolaikirchhof 8, 24937 Flensburg, Germany



Builder	G. Woehl
Year	ca. 2009
Period/Style	Symphonic
Stops	68
Keyboards	5+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal

Description

The Pipe Organ in St. Nikolai was constructed by renowned organ maker Gerald Woehl, with pipes by Marcussen and Sauer, from 1997 to 2009. The church originally housed a significant Renaissance organ, built by the Danish royal organ maker Nicolaus Maaß from 1604 to 1609 under the command of Danish King Christian IV. The instrument was revamped and expanded into a Baroque organ by Arp Schnitger from 1707 to 1709. The organ's casing, a 15-meter tall, 7-meter wide masterpiece was the work of Heinrich Ringerink, a Flensburg sculptor. Despite alterations since 1920 that damaged the instrument, it still retains its magnificent aura. Woehl's ambitious project aimed to preserve historical features while introducing modern elements, resulting in two distinct styles of organs behind the restored facade.

The historical casing houses a replica of the Schnitger organ (1709), with its specific characteristics including an old middling pitch and lively 'breathing' wind supply from three traditional wedge bellows for authentically reproducing North German Baroque music. The second organ continues the symphonic style, with features of large romantic organs and a modern temperament. Its 'lung' consists of eight magazine bellows that supply necessary wind, ensuring the organ can range from tender pianissimo to grand symphonic tutti, emphasizing melody.

Since completion, the St. Nikolai now has not only the largest organ in Schleswig but also a unique mix of the Renaissance-style facade, a great North German Baroque organ modelled after Schnitger, and a symphony-romantic instrument. This organ synthesis reflects the instrumental history of the past 400 years at St Nikolai, connecting its historical legacy and modern redesign in a unique manner. The old structure also underwent multiple changes, with a rebuild into the old casing by Marcussen in 1878/79, a new build by W. Sauer in 1922, a remodel by Sauer in 1937/38, followed by a neo-baroque makeover by Kempe in 1957/58. The late Renaissance facade symbolizes the work of

the royal organ maker Nicolaus Maaß and the Flensburg sculptor Heinrich Ringerink.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk (I)	Positiv (II)	Schwellwerk (III)	Solo/Fernwerk (IV)	Pedal/Fernpedal
Principal 16'	Principal 8'	Quintaton 16'	Grand Cornet 6f.	Bordun 32'
Bourdon 16'	Quintadena 8'	Viola di Gamba 8'	Carillon 3f.	Untersatz 16'
Octave 8'	Gedackt 8'	Voix céleste 8'	Quintatön 16' (FW)	Gedackt 16'
Rohrflöte 8'	Octave 4'	Flute traverse 8'	Echobordun 8' (FW)	Octave 8'
Flute harmonique 8'	Flöte 4'	Bourdon 8'	Vox angelica 8' (FW)	Bassflöte 8'
Gambe 8'	Octave 2'	Viola 4'	Echogambe 8' (FW)	Octave 4'
Octave 4'	Sesquialtera 2f.	Flöte octav. 4'	Fugara 4' (FW)	Nachthorn 2'
Nasard 3'	Mixtur 6-8f.	Piccolo 2'	Traversflöte 4' (FW)	Rauschpfeife 2f.
Super Octave 2'	Dulcian 16'	Bombarde' 16	Mixtur 4-fach (FW)	Mixtur 5-6f.
Mixtur 7-9f.	Baarpfeife 8'	Tromp. harm. 8'	Horn 8' (FW)	Posaune 16'
Cornet 3-5f.		Clairon harm. 4'	Vox humana 8' (FW)	Trompete 8'
Trompete 16'		Basson-Hautbois 8'		Schalmey 4'
Trompete 8'		Vox humana 8'		Bombarde 32'
Trompette 8'				Bombarde 16'
Vox humana 8'				Trompette 8'
				Clairon 4'
				Groß Gedacktbass 32' (FP)
				Gedacktbass 16' (FP)
				Bordun 8' (FP)

Additional: II-I, III-I, IV-I, I Bass Oct.-Koppel, III-I, Bass Oct.-Koppel, III-II, II Bass Oct.-Koppel, III, Bass Oct.-Koppel, IV Bass Oct.-Koppel, IV Disk Oct.-Koppel, I-P, II-P, III-P, IV-P, Tremulant schwach
 Positiv (II), Tremulant stark Schwellwerk (III), Tremulant Fernwerk, Appels for reeds

Sources

[https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Flensburg,_St._Nikolai_\(symphonische_Orgel\)](https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Flensburg,_St._Nikolai_(symphonische_Orgel))