

Johann Nepomuk Holzhey



Founded/Born

1741 - 1809

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Johann Nepomuk Holzhey (also spelled Holzhay), born on February 26, 1741, in Rappen (now part of Unteregg), and died on September 18, 1809, in Ottobeuren, was a renowned German organ builder of the southern German Baroque period. Alongside Karl Joseph Riepp and Joseph Gabler, Holzhey is considered one of the most significant organ builders of his time in southern Germany.

Holzhey initially learned his craft from his uncle Alexander Holzhey, who completed the organ in Brixen Cathedral in 1758. He later worked for Karl Joseph Riepp, contributing to the organ of Salem Minster from 1767 to 1768. In 1766, Holzhey took over the workshop of his father-in-law Joseph Zettler in Ottobeuren, where he settled and became a member of the Ottobeuren Rosary Brotherhood two years later.

Following the decline of Swabian and Bavarian monasteries due to secularization in 1803, the demand for organ building significantly decreased. Holzhey, who had built around 40 organs by then, spent his final years working as a repair carpenter. His work is notable for integrating French classical organ elements introduced by Riepp into the traditional Upper Swabian organ style. Holzhey's contributions marked the decline of the Rückpositiv in Upper Swabian organ building.

Sources

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

Weißenau, St. Petrus und Paulus (Main Organ)

Münster Weißenau, Abteistraße , 88214 Weißenau, Germany



Builder	J. N. Holzhey
Year	ca. 1786
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	42
Keyboards	3+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Sampleset	<u>Prospectum</u>

Description

The organ was constructed by Johann Nepomuk Holzhey in 1783/1786. Around the mid-16th century, a new piece was purportedly built by Jörg Ebert, which was later supplemented by a separate pedal registry Subbass after 1600. In 1668, a choir organ was purchased. The organ was altered and re-appointed in 1845 by Franz Anton and Johann Nepomuk Kiene of Langenargen. Then in 1873, it underwent renovation and restoration by Carl Gottlieb Weigle of Stuttgart. Further alterations and repairs were made in 1951 by Friedrich Weigle of Echterdingen. In 1988, the organ was restored and reconstructed to Holzhey's original design by Hubert Sandtner of Dillingen/Donau.

Stoplist/Disposition

I Hauptwerk	II Positiv	III Echo	Pedal
Prestant 16'	Principal 8'	Nachthorn 8'	Subass 16'
Principal 8'	Flautravers 8'	Dulciana 8'	Octavbass 8'
Copel 8'	Rohrflöten 8'	Spitzflöten 4'	Violonbass 8'
Viola 8'	Salicional 8'	Flageolet 2'	Cornetbass 4-fach 4'
Quintadena 8'	Undamaris 8'	Cornet Resi 4-fach 4'	Bompard 16'
Gamba 8'	Octav 4'	Vox humana 8' B/D	Trompet 8'
Octav 4'	Fugari 4'	Cromorne 8' B/D	Clairon 4'
Flöten 4'	Holflöten 4'		
Superoctav 2'	Quint 3'		
Nazard 2' (2' + 1 1/3')	Hörnle 2' (2' + 1 3/5')		
Sexqualter 3' (22/3' + 2' + 1 3/5')	Cimbal 5-fach 2'		
Cornet 3' (2 2/3' + 2' + 1 3/5')	Fagott 8' Bass		
Mixtur 6-fach 2'	Hautbois 8' Discant		
Trompet 8'			
Claron 4'			

Additional: Echo-Cupl (III/I), Positiv-Cupl (II/I), Tuttibass (I/P), Tremulant Diskant III Echo

Sources

[https://organindex.de/index.php?](https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Ravensburg/Wei%C3%9Fenau,_St._Petrus_und_Paulus_(Hauptorgel))

[title=Ravensburg/Wei%C3%9Fenau,_St._Petrus_und_Paulus_\(Hauptorgel\)](https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Ravensburg/Wei%C3%9Fenau,_St._Petrus_und_Paulus_(Hauptorgel))