

## **Poul Gerhard Andersen**

**Founded/Born**

1904 - 1980

**Closed/Death**

**Still active?**

no

**Webpage**

[www.andersen-bruhn.dk](http://www.andersen-bruhn.dk)

### **Description**

Poul-Gerhard Andersen (1904–1980) was a significant figure in Danish organ building, known for his expertise in organ design and particularly in the architectural aspect of organ facades. Andersen began his career in 1926 at Marcussen & Søn, a prominent Danish organ building company, where he gained extensive experience and honed his skills. In 1963, he ventured into independent organ building, establishing his own company where he continued to develop his craft. Andersen's influence in the field extended beyond practical organ building; he was also an author, and his book *\*Orgelbogen\** (1955) remains one of the most comprehensive texts on organ building in Denmark.

After Andersen's passing in 1980, his legacy continued under the leadership of Paul Hansen, who took over the company. In 1995, the firm merged with P. Bruhn & Søn to form P. G. Andersen & Bruhn, combining the expertise and traditions of both companies. The merged entity continues to operate from two locations in Denmark, with Bjarke Bruhn and Brian Hansen leading the company into the modern era while maintaining the traditional craftsmanship and quality established by Andersen and his predecessors.

### **Sources**

[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/P.\\_G.\\_Andersen\\_%26\\_Bruhn](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/P._G._Andersen_%26_Bruhn)

# Poulskervej, Sankt Pouls Kirke

Poulskervej, Bornholm Regional Municipality, Poulskervej, Denmark



<b>Builder</b>	P. G. Andersen
<b>Year</b>	ca. 1974
<b>Period/Style</b>	Neo-Baroque
<b>Stops</b>	12
<b>Keyboards</b>	2+P
<b>Keyaction</b>	tracker/mechanical

## Description

Sankt Pouls Kirke, also known as Sankt Povls Kirke, is a Romanesque church located on the Danish island of Bornholm, southwest of Nexø. Named after the Apostle Paul, the church is the youngest Romanesque church on Bornholm and is unique in that it lacks a traditional church tower. Constructed around 1250, the church originally featured a simple structure with an apse, choir, and nave. Over time, it underwent several modifications, including an extension of the nave in 1871 and the addition of a sacristy between 1775 and 1801.

The church is notable for its distinctive architectural features, such as the tympanum of the south portal, which displays a heraldic lily, and a chessboard pattern relief, which is rare in its precise 8x8 field configuration. Inside, the church boasts a late Romanesque baptismal font made from Gotlandic limestone, a Renaissance-style pulpit dating from around 1600, and a soundboard from around 1800. The church's walls are adorned with frescoes, some dating back to approximately 1400, depicting biblical scenes such as the Passion and Resurrection of Christ. Although many of these frescoes were damaged, a few, including scenes of animals playing instruments, have been restored.

The church's organ was built by P. G. Andersen around 1974 and is in the Neo-Baroque style, featuring 12 stops and a tracker action. This instrument complements the church's historical ambiance, providing music for worship services and other events. The organ's design is well-suited to the church's acoustics, making it an integral part of the church's liturgical and cultural life.

## Stoplist/Disposition

Manual I	Manual II (enclosed)	Pedal
Spilfløjte 8'	Rørgedakt 8'	Subbas 16'
Principal 4'	Kobbelfløjte 4'	Gedakt 8'
Dækfløjte 4'	Spidsfløjte 2'	
Oktav 2'	Quint 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ '	
Mixtur III	Sesquialtera II	

**Additional:** II/I, I/P, II/P, Swell Pedal (II)