

Biernacki

Founded/Born

1859 - 1966

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

The Biernacki family is a notable Polish lineage of organ builders whose influence spread across Poland, Lithuania, and Russia. They produced approximately 300 instruments throughout their active years. The family's patriarch, Hugo Ernest Biernacki from Skepe, born in 1829 and tragically died in 1884 due to an accident during an organ acceptance at the age of 35, established the "Biernacki" organ workshop around 1859 in Osiek after obtaining his master's diploma in Elbląg under August Terletzki. After his untimely death, his workshop was taken over by his son, Dominik I Biernacki (1870–1928), who was only 14 years old at the time.

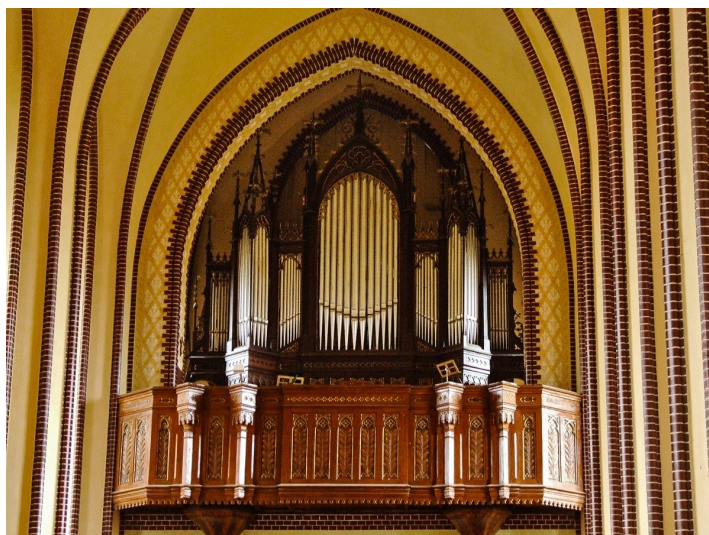
As demand for their organs increased, Dominik I expanded the business by acquiring the Waław Przybyłowicz workshop in Płock and building a new factory in Dobrzyń nad Wisłą in 1900, eventually employing about 80 people and making it one of the largest organ manufacturing facilities in Poland. He earned the title of a supplier to the Tsarist court in 1901, which led to further expansion into Russia. In 1908, a branch was established in Vilnius, initially managed by his younger brother, Waław I Biernacki (1878–1954), after his professional training. Dominik I relocated the facility from Dobrzyń to Włocławek in 1914, and following his death, the business continued under his sons, Waław II, Dominik II, and his son-in-law and apprentice, Stefan Truszczyński, who ultimately bought out the firm in 1934 and led it until his death in 1966.

Sources

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biernacki_\(organmistrzowie\)](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biernacki_(organmistrzowie))

Liksna, Liksnas Vissvētās Jēzus Sirds Romas katoļu baznīca

Jaunatnes iela, Likсна, Latvia



Builder	Biernacki
Year	ca. 1931
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	28
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	pneumatic
Tuning	Equal at 433 Hz

Description

The organ, designed specifically for its space, is a 28/II/P instrument with a "romantic" disposition and pneumatic action. While the construction and facade are made of oak, the quality is somewhat rugged. The pipes are factory-made, and despite meticulous restoration efforts, the overall sound remains somewhat unbalanced. This inconsistency in tone and quality persists, reflecting the challenges in harmonizing the various components and materials used in its construction and restoration.

Stoplist/Disposition

I. Manual (Hauptwerk)	II. Manual (Echowerk)	Pedal
Bourdon 16'	Flet d'Amour 16'	Principal 16'
Pryncypal 8'	Pryncypal 8'	Subbass 16'
Gamba 8'	Aeolina 8'	Puzon 16'
Gedeckt 8'	Vox celestis 8'	Echobass 16'
Klarnet 8'	Quintaton 8'	Octavbass 8'
Rurflet 4'	Fugara 4'	Cello 8'
Octawa 4'	Flet 4'	
Cornet 8'	Flautino 2'	
Nasard 2 2/3'	Sesqui altera 2 2/3'	
Superoctaw 2'	Oboj 8'	
Mixtura 2'		
Trompete 8'		

Additional: M II / M I, Super II / I, Sub II / I, Super M I, I / Ped, II / Ped, Freie komb., Valcis (Walze/Crescendo)

Sources

https://orgcat.lv/liksna_main.htm

Częstochowa, Katedra pw. Świętej Rodziny (Main Organ)

Katedra pw. Świętej Rodziny, Krakowska 18, 42-202 Częstochowa, Poland



Builder	Biernacki
Year	ca. 1949
Period/Style	Neo-Baroque
Stops	103
Keyboards	5
Keyaction	pneumatic

Description

The organ was constructed by Dominik Biernacki between 1946 and 1949 in the late-Romantic style. A few years later, a horizontal trumpet was installed. The organ system was expanded to include a choir organ in 1956 and connected with two consoles - one located at the main organ, and the other in the nave. It is one of the largest organs in Poland.

Stoplist/Disposition

I. Manual	II. Manual	III. Manual	IV. Manual	Pedał
Pryncypał 16'	Kwintaton 16'	Flet major 16'	Gedekt 16'	Subkontrabas 32'
Bourdon 16'	Pryncypał 8'	Pryncypał włoski 8'	Pryncypał skrzypcowy 8'	Pryncypałbas 16'
Pryncypał 8'	Gamba 8'	Dubeltflet 8'	Amabilis 8'	Subbas 16'
Róg kozi 8'	Koncertflet 8'	Bourdon 8'	Rurflet 8'	Wiolonbas 16',
Flet otwarty 8'	Flet kryty 8'	Viola orsch 8'	Viola d'amor 8'	Harmoniczny bas 16'
Salicet 8'	Silwestrina 8'	Aeolina 8'	Praestant 4'	Echobas 16'
Gedekt 8'	Bachflet 8'	Vox coelestis 8'	Róg nocny 4'	Kwintbas 10 2/3'
Fugara 8'	Oktawa 4'	Flet harmoniczny 8'	Trawersflet 4'	Oktawbas 8'
Flet dolce 8'	Flet kryty 4'	Oktawa 4'	Nassart 2 2/3'	Cello 8'
Kwintaton 8'	Flet otwarty 4'	Róg kozi 4'	Sesquialtera 2 2/3'	Salicetbas 8'
Nasard 5 1/3'	Fugara 4'	Flet kryty 4'	Flet 2'	Bourdonbas 8'
Oktawa 4'	Kwintflet 2 2/3'	Cremona 4'	Tercja 1 3/5'	Nsassard 5 2/3'
Viola 4'	Flageolet 2'	Kwinta 2 2/3'	Scharf 4 chóry	Oktawa 4'
Flet minor 4'	Tercflet 1 3/5'	Pikolo 2'	Regal 8'	Flet 4'
Rurflet 4'	Superkwinta 1 1/3'	Tercja 1 3/5'	Klarnet 8'	Tercja 1 3/5'
Kwintflet 2 2/3'	Róg nocny 1'	Septima 1 1/7'	Harfa	Kornet 4'
Superoktawa 2'	Progresja 2'	Flageolet 1'	Dzwony	Bombardon 32'
Pikolo 2'	Kornet 8'	Kornet mixtura 4'		Puzon 16'
Tercja 1 3/5'	Mixtura 2 2/3'	Terccymbel 3 chóry		Trąba 8'
Cymbel 1/2'	Basson 16'	Obój 8'		
Mixtura 2'	Tuba mirabilis 8'	Fagot 16'		
Trompet 8'	Clairon 4'			
Trompet 16'				
Trąbka hiszpańska 8'				

Additional: IV/I, III/I, II/I; IV/II, III/II; IV/III; IV/P, III/P, II/P, I/P, Super IV/I, Super III/I, Super II/I, Super I/I; Super IV/II, Super III/II, Super II/II; Super IV/III, Super III/III, Schwelltritt III, IV; Crescendowalze, Fixed Combination: Piano, Forte, Tutti, 2 free combinations, Choir organ on/off, Ped. piano ab, Zungenabsteller, Individual disabler for Trąbka hiszpańska., Tremolo III. Manual, Tremolo IV. Manual

Sources

<https://organindex.de/index.php?>

title=Cz%C4%99stochowa_(Tschenstochau),_Kathedralkirche_der_Heiligen_Familie_(Hauptorgel)