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## THE ACTIVITY OF ORGAN BUILDER JOSEPH WEISS FROM NABBURG IN BAVARIA IN UPPER SILESIA

**Abstract.** Among the organ builders in Upper Silesia at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, an extremely important figure is the organ builder named Franz Joseph Weiss from Nabburg in Bavaria (Oberpfalz region). He came from a family with organ building traditions. At the age of about 20, he set off on a journey across Central Europe to better understand the local traditions of organ building. Around 1780, he came to Silesia and settled in Pyskowice in Upper Silesia, where he conducted his organ building activity. He built several dozen organs (about 50). These were 1-manual instruments with mechanical action and sound features characteristic of the late Baroque. Several of his instruments have survived to this day. His work was continued by Johann Hawel.

The article presents the results of the latest research on the biography of the organ builder (point 1) and his achievements in the field of organ building (point 2). The list of his works is presented chronologically.

**Keywords:** organ building; Franz Joseph Weiss; Nabburg; organ; Pyskowice

### DZIAŁALNOŚĆ ORGANMISTRZA JOSEPHA WEISSA Z NABBURGA W BAWARII W REGIONIE GÓRNEGO ŚLĄSKA

**Abstrakt.** Wśród budowniczych organów na Górnym Śląsku na przełomie XVIII i XIX wieku niezwykle ważną postacią jest organmistrz Franz Joseph Weiss z Nabburga w Bawarii (region Oberpfalz). Pochodził z rodziny o tradycjach rzemiosła organmistrzowskiego. W wieku około 20 lat wyruszył w podróż po Europie Środkowej, by lepiej poznać lokalne tradycje budownictwa organowego. Około

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1780 roku przywędrował na Śląsk i osiadł w Pyskowicach na Górnym Śląsku, gdzie prowadził działalność organmistrzowską. Zbudował kilkadziesiąt organów (około 50). Były to instrumenty 1-manuałowe o mechanicznej trakturze i cechach brzmieniowych charakterystycznych dla późnego baroku. Do dziś zachowało się kilka jego instrumentów. Kontynuatorem jego dzieła był Johann Hawel.

Artykuł prezentuje wyniki najnowszych badań nad biografią organmistrza (punkt 1) i jego dorobkiem w dziedzinie budowy organów (punkt 2). Prezentowany wykaz jego prac ujęty jest chronologicznie.

**Słowa kluczowe:** budownictwo organowe; Franz Joseph Weiss; Nabburg; organy; Pyskowice

## INTRODUCTION

The history of organ building in Upper Silesia at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries includes the activity of Franz Joseph Weiss, an organ builder from Nabburg in Bavaria in the Oberpfalz region, who settled and worked in Pyskowice in Upper Silesia in the second half of the 18th century. First, it should be noted that there is a variation in the usage of this organ builder's names in the literature on the subject. Sometimes he is mentioned as Franz Joseph Weiss, the way he is recorded in the baptismal register in Nabburg, and sometimes as Joseph Weiss, Franz Weiss or Johann Joseph Weiss.<sup>1</sup> It is quite understandable since the tradition and practice of the time, which to some extent became a norm, was that people having two or more names would often only use one. In this text, for the sake of simplicity, the name Joseph will be used, as it appears most frequently in scientific studies, and it was primarily the name with which the master signed his works, as can be seen on preserved inscriptions inside some of the organs he built, including those in Kochłowice and Lubecko.

Joseph Weiss, who came from a family with a tradition of organ building, is known in German literature. He is mentioned in works devoted to organ building in Southern Germany, including Hermann Fischer and Theodor Wohnhaas's *Lexikon süddeutscher Orgelbauer*.<sup>2</sup> However, in Upper Silesia, where he lived and worked for most of his life, up until 2014 when the author of this text undertook in-depth research into his biography and achievements, the only information available was that included in the first and second editions of Ludwig Burgemeister's work *Der Orgelbau in Schlesien*.<sup>3</sup> In addition, there was some information

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Hermann Fischer, and Theodor Wohnhaas, *Lexikon süddeutscher Orgelbauer* (Wilhelmshaven: Florian Noetzel, 1994), 460. Hereinafter: LexSO.

<sup>2</sup> See: Fischer, and Wohnhaas, *Lexikon süddeutscher Orgelbauer*, 459-460.

<sup>3</sup> Ludwig Burgemeister, *Der Orgelbau in Schlesien* (Strassburg: Strassburg, 1925<sup>1</sup> [hereinafter: Bg<sup>1</sup>]), CXXXIV; (Frankfurt am Main: Verlag Wolfgang Weidlich, 1973<sup>2</sup> [hereinafter: Bg<sup>2</sup>]), 300-301.

that existed locally regarding his organ building work. It was meticulously noted by researchers of the tradition of organ building in Silesia, including in the works of Prof. Julian Gembalski from the Academy of Music in Katowice, who has been analyzing the work of Franz Joseph Weiss for over 40 years.

The research undertaken in 2014 established extremely important dates and facts, such as the date of death and other interesting details regarding his organ building work. Until the aforementioned research was undertaken, only an approximate date of death was known (1822-1826), which made it difficult to verify the builder in relation to some of the preserved instruments.<sup>4</sup> The most important results of that research were published by the author of this text in German and Polish in 2016 and 2017, including the article titled "Orgelbauer des 19. Jahrhunderts in Oberschlesien: Franz Joseph Weiß, Johann Hawel, Ernst Kurzer. Neue Erkenntnisse zu Biographie und Lebenswerk" in the journal *Ars Organi: Internationale Zeitschrift für das Orgelwesen* and in the collective work *Śląskie Organy V* in the article titled "Organmistrzowie działający w Pyskowicach od XVII do końca XIX w."<sup>5</sup> The research was also continued after 2016. The results of the latest study on the organ builder's achievements were published in English in 2023 in connection with historical and instrumentological research on the historic organs in Lubecko near Lubliniec.<sup>6</sup>

Currently, there is a need to conduct even more thorough research due to the preparation of the renovation process of J. Weiss's instrument preserved in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in Ruda Śląska-Kochłowice. Prof. Julian Gembalski announced the preparations for this work at the scientific conference *Śląskie Organy* organized on 26th March 2025 at the University of Opole.

The aim of this article is to present the most important details collected so far regarding the person and achievements of Joseph Weiss, in order to share it among researchers of the history of organ building in Europe. For this purpose,

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<sup>4</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 300.

<sup>5</sup> See: Franciszek Koenig, "Orgelbauer des 19. Jahrhunderts in Oberschlesien: Franz Joseph Weiß, Johann Hawel, Ernst Kurzer. Neue Erkenntnisse zu Biographie und Lebenswerk," *Ars Organi*, no. 2 (2016): 69-75. See: Franciszek Koenig, "Organmistrzowie działający w Pyskowicach od XVII do końca XIX w.," in: *Śląskie Organy*, v. 5, ed. G. Poźniak (Opole: Redakcja Wydawnictw Wydziału Teologicznego Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 2017), 121-148. See: Franciszek Koenig, *Budownictwo organowe na Górnym Śląsku od połowy XIX w. do roku 1945. Ewolucja rozwiązań konstrukcyjnych i estetyki brzmieniowej na przykładzie instrumentów w kościołach diecezji gliwickiej* (Opole: Redakcja Wydawnictw Wydziału Teologicznego Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 2019), 222-225.

<sup>6</sup> Franciszek Koenig, "Historic Organ in Lubecko. History and Future," *Folia Organologica. International yearbook of organ and organ music*, no. 1 (2023): 127-137.

this text is published in English. The author of this text would be grateful for any additional information that could supplement the knowledge about this noble organ builder. The main reason why Weiss came from Wrocław to Pyskowice remains unknown. The design features and craftsmanship techniques are yet to be identified and described, which would definitely facilitate the process of recognizing his works. This includes features such as the connection of wooden elements in windchests and pipes or the method of soldering metal pipes (more specifically, some particular details such as how the languid was soldered, etc.).

Below, the most important information about the person of Franz Joseph Weiss and his achievements will be presented in two parts. The first will include his biography and the second a chronology of his organ building work. The text will finish with a short summary of his achievements in terms of the specificity of the works he carried out.

## 1. BIOGRAPHY

Franz Joseph Weiss was born in 1755 in Nabburg in Bavaria in the Oberpfalz region. The exact date of his birth remains unknown. It can be assumed that he was born in early February 1755. The entry in the baptismal register of the parish in Nabburg, which was verified in 2015 in the diocesan archive in Regensburg, states that Franz Joseph Weiss was baptized on 11th February 1755.<sup>7</sup> He could have been born a few days earlier or even on the same day.

Based on the literature, it is known that his father was an organ builder named Andreas Weiss (1722-1807). He constructed organs in the Eichstätt cathedral (1780, 2II+P, 17 stops) and in the Alte Kapelle church in Regensburg (1791, 2M+P, 29 stops). Thus, Joseph Weiss came from a family with organ building traditions, also continued by his brother, Johann Michael Weiss (1766-1848), who took over his father's organ building workshop in Nabburg, later managed by Johann Michael's son, Joseph (1788-1858).<sup>8</sup> Unfortunately, the activity of the workshop in Nabburg ended due to the lack of orders for organ building work.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See: Bischöflichen Zentralarchiv Regensburg, Nabburg, *Taufen 1735-1763 und Register*, 370.

<sup>8</sup> LexSO, 460.

<sup>9</sup> You can read about it on the plaque on the building that housed the organ builders' workshop in Nabburg: "Der Vaters Werkstatt im Hinterhof fuehrten Sohn Johann Michael und Enkel Josef fort, der denn aus Auftragsmangel aufgab" (the father's workshop in

The aforementioned fact says a lot about the difficult situation of organ builders in Bavaria at that time and may be key to understanding why Joseph Weiss left Bavaria and came to Upper Silesia. It can be assumed that moving there at the end of the 18th century gave him a better chance of success in his craft compared to the Bavarian market already saturated with organ building offers. Although at that time no large organs were built in churches in Upper Silesia, except for the most noble temples in cities, the first organs with several stops began to appear in many parish churches, as shown in documents from visitations in the 17th and 18th centuries.<sup>10</sup> Also, at that time, the Eastern part of Upper Silesia slowly started its development, thanks to the awakening of the metallurgical and mining industries in this area. Such changes resulted in the general development of the region.

At the age of 19, Joseph Weiss left his family home and, as was the custom at the time, travelled to various places in Central Europe, probably to gain more knowledge and improve his craftsmanship. This gave him the opportunity to better understand the trends prevailing in organ building at the time. He supposedly visited Graz, Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, Prague, Leipzig, Berlin, Hamburg, Gdańsk, Warsaw and Wrocław.<sup>11</sup> Eventually, for some reason, F.J. Weiss moved from Wrocław to Pyskowice in Upper Silesia, where he settled and opened his organ building workshop. His recorded activity in Upper Silesia dates back to as early as 1780. The organ builder was then 25 years old.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, it is clear he came to Upper Silesia with experience gained from the family workshop and enriched by knowledge acquired in other workshops. Now he was ready to start working as an organ builder on his own. And so it happened. The period of his activity in Upper Silesia lasted 45 years.

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the yard was run by his son Johann Michael and grandson Josef, who, however, gave up on continuing the work due to the lack of orders).

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Grzegorz Poźniak, "Organy i organiści w Archidiecezji Opolskiej w II połowie XVII wieku na podstawie akt wizytacyjnych Jungnitza," in: *Organy na Śląsku*, v. 4, ed. Julian Gembalski (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2011), 137-161. Cf. Grzegorz Poźniak, "Organy w archidiecezji opolskiej w II połowie XVII wieku na podstawie akt wizytacyjnych Jungnitza," *Roczniki Teologiczne Śląska Opolskiego*, no. 22 (2002): 293-309. Cf. Marta Kogut, "Protokoły wizytacyjne dawnych dekanatów: bytomskiego i pszczyńskiego jako źródło wiedzy o historii organów w województwie śląskim," in: *Organy na Śląsku*, v. 3, ed. Julian Gembalski (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2004), 199-247.

<sup>11</sup> See: LexSO, 460.

<sup>12</sup> Koenig, "Historic Organ in Lubecko," 132-133.

In the early days of his career, Weiss was commonly associated with his place of origin. On an inscription from 1780 preserved in Lubecko, he is still mentioned as the “organ builder from Nabburg.” Similarly, the organ he constructed in Jaryszów near Strzelce Opolskie has an inscription which says that the instrument was built by Franz Joseph Weiss, an organ builder from Nabburg (“Franz Josef Weiss Orgelbauer aus Nabburg in Oberpfalz Bayern”).<sup>13</sup> However, over time, Weiss became increasingly associated with Pyskowice. As a result, when his work was later mentioned, it was noted that it was carried out by “an organ builder Weiss from Pyskowice,” as was the case with the inscription preserved in the organ Weiss built in 1806 in Ruda Śląska-Kochłowice (“Joseph Weiss, Orgelmacher und Possessionist ze Peiskretschan”).<sup>14</sup>

After his death in 1825, Weiss’s organ building workshop was taken over by his colleague Johann Hawel (1801-1859). He is another important figure in the Silesian tradition of organ building and his achievements are still the subject of research.

An important fact about Joseph Weiss is that he became the mayor of Pyskowice. In his work titled *Historia miast Pyskowice i Toszek* published in 1990, Rev. Johannes Chrzęszcz (1857-1928), an outstanding historian of Upper Silesia, wrote that in the first general and free elections for the office of mayor of Pyskowice in 1809, the residents chose Franz Joseph Weiss. This may indicate that as an organ builder he was a person highly valued in the town. Perhaps he also had a certain vision of his activity gained from his uncle and godfather Johann Joseph Weiss, listed in his baptismal register, who at one point was mayor of Nabburg. However, it is difficult to imagine how F.J. Weiss was supposed to combine the function of mayor with his organ building work which required from him to be constantly away from Pyskowice. Hence, as Rev. J. Chrzęszcz points out, after F.J. Weiss was elected as mayor, various opposing parties were formed in the city being source of election fights and causing some negative experiences. Apparently, these two scopes of duties and responsibilities were irreconcilable. Rev. Chrzęszcz wrote that Weiss did not live up to the position and resigned from the function

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<sup>13</sup> Cf. Grzegorz Poźniak, “Problem rewitalizacji i konserwacji zabytkowych organów w kościele parafialnym pw. Wniebowzięcia NMP w Jaryszowie,” in: *Organy na Śląsku*, v. 5, ed. Julian Gembalski (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2014), 80-81.

<sup>14</sup> Julian Gembalski, “Inskrypcje i tabliczki firmowe jako źródło w badaniach nad organami śląskimi,” in: *Organy na Śląsku*, v. 5, ed. Julian Gembalski (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2014), 49.

a few months later.<sup>15</sup> At this point, one can only assume that J. Weiss's life profession required dedication to the craft to such an extent that fulfilling any public function became impossible.

Research by the author of this text and Piotr Denisiewicz conducted after 2014 in the archives of the Parish of St Nicholas in Pyskowice led to determining the exact date of death of Joseph Weiss. The entry in the register of the dead indicates that Franz Joseph Weiss died in Pyskowice on 1st July 1825 and was buried there on 4th July 1825.<sup>16</sup> The entry also contains the troublesome information, given incorrectly, that Weiss died at the age of 68. The certainty of the year of birth (1755) and of the date of death (1825), as confirmed by the entries in the parish registers in Nabburg and Pyskowice, indicates that Franz Joseph Weiss was 70 years old when he died, not 68 as recorded. It should be noted, however, that in the 19th century, no great importance was given to someone's exact age. In such documents, it was frequently noted only approximately and the entry was often made solely on the basis of a verbal declaration by the person reporting the death at the office. This could also have been the case with J. Weiss with the person reporting his death not knowing his exact age.<sup>17</sup>

## 2. WORKS

This section will present all of Joseph Weiss's works that have been registered and more or less described in scientific publications on organ building in Upper Silesia. It is a fact that new details about Weiss's activity are discovered from time to time, which means that the knowledge of the scope of his work regarding the construction of new organs, reconstructions or translocations and other work carried out in connection with organ building is constantly expanding.

Below is a list of the organs built and other works carried out, listed in chronological order:

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<sup>15</sup> Johannes Chrząszcz, *Historia miast Pyskowice i Toszek* (Gliwice: Epigraf, 2009), 105.

<sup>16</sup> Archives of the Parish of St. Nicholas in Pyskowice, *Księga zmarłych 1806-1831* (n.p.: n.p., 1825), 184.

<sup>17</sup> Koenig, "Organmistrzowie działający w Pyskowicach," 126-127.



- 1780 Lubecko (translocation of organs from Jemielnica to Lubecko),<sup>18</sup>  
 1781 Lubliniec (Church of the Holy Cross; renovation of a small positive),<sup>19</sup>  
 1783 Kielcza near Toszek,<sup>20</sup>  
 1790 Rudno near Gliwice,<sup>21</sup>  
 1792 Ziemięcice near Gliwice,<sup>22</sup>  
 1794 installation (assembly) of the organ built by Jakub Rippack (Rischak) from Koźle in the Church of St Brice of Tours in Gościęcín near Kędzierzyn-Koźle,<sup>23</sup>  
 1795 Pawłowiczki near Racibórz (a church of the Moravian Brethren),<sup>24</sup>  
 1796 Jaryszów near Strzelce Opolskie,<sup>25</sup>  
 1800 Rachowice near Gliwice,<sup>26</sup>  
 1802 Zacharzowice near Pyskowice (a positive),<sup>27</sup>  
 1804 Kotórz Wielki near Ozimek (organ tuning),<sup>28</sup>  
 1805 Szeroka (a district of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, probably a renovation),<sup>29</sup>  
 1805 Krzyżowice near Żory (probably a renovation),<sup>30</sup>  
 1805 Pszów near Rybnik,<sup>31</sup>

<sup>18</sup> This is the oldest piece of information about Joseph Weiss's activity in Silesia, which is the result of research on the organ in Lubecko. The results were published in 2023. See: Koenig, "Historic Organ in Lubecko," 132-133.

<sup>19</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301. Cf. Walter Krause, *Grundriss eines Lexikons bildender Künstler und Kunsthandwerker in Oberschlesien von den Anfängen bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, v. 1 (Oppeln: Der Oberschlesier, 1933), 244. Hereinafter: KrauseLKK.

<sup>20</sup> KrauseLKK, 244.

<sup>21</sup> KrauseLKK, 244.

<sup>22</sup> Koenig, "Organmistrzowie działający w Pyskowicach," 129. See: Ernst Kloss, *et al.* (ed.), *Die Bau- und Kunstdenkmäler Schlesiens*, v. 5: Kreis Tost-Gleiwitz (Breslau: Wilh. Gottl. Korn Verlag, 1943), 38.

<sup>23</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301, 249-250.

<sup>24</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

<sup>25</sup> Poźniak, "Problem rewitalizacji i konserwacji zabytkowych organów," 80-81.

<sup>26</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

<sup>27</sup> Koenig, "Organmistrzowie działający w Pyskowicach," 129.

<sup>28</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

<sup>29</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301. Cf. Władysław Szymański, "Mechaniczna traktura XIX-wiecznych organów na terenie Archidiecezji Katowickiej," in: *Organy na Śląsku*, v. 3, ed. Julian Gembański (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2014), 125.

<sup>30</sup> Szymański, "Mechaniczna traktura," 125.

<sup>31</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.



- 1806 Kochłowice (a district of Ruda Śląska, Church of Our Lady of Lourdes),<sup>32</sup>  
 1807 Rybnik (Church of Our Lady of Sorrows),<sup>33</sup>  
 1809 Hołodunów (a district of Łędziny, these most likely were renovation works on the organ in the Evangelical chapel),<sup>34</sup>  
 1810 Pniów near Pyskowice (between 1810 and 1817),<sup>35</sup>  
 1816 Oldrzychów near Racibórz (now Oldřišov within the Czech Republic),<sup>36</sup>  
 1819 Prudnik (an Evangelical church),<sup>37</sup>  
 1820 Lubsza near Lubliniec,<sup>38</sup>  
 1820 Żory (issuance of an opinion on the state of preservation of the organ),<sup>39</sup>  
 1821 Gliwice (Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross),<sup>40</sup>  
 1822 Koźle (1822),<sup>41</sup>  
 1822 Tychy (Church of St Mary Magdalene, preparation of a cost estimate for the repair and reconstruction of the organ),<sup>42</sup>  
 1824 Leśnica near Strzelce Opolskie (a cemetery church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary),<sup>43</sup>  
 1825 Tychy (organ renovation, unfinished due to the death of the organ builder).<sup>44</sup>

<sup>32</sup> Julian Gembalski, "Inskrypcje i tabliczki firmowe jako źródło w badaniach nad organami śląskimi," in: *Organy na Śląsku*, t. 5, ed. Julian Gembalski (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2014), 49.

<sup>33</sup> Julian Gembalski, "Nie zachowane organy zabytkowe na terenie Archidiecezji Katowickiej," in: *Organy na Śląsku*, t. 3, ed. Julian Gembalski (Katowice: Akademia Muzyczna im. Karola Szymanowskiego, 2004), 67.

<sup>34</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301. This information comes only from a payment confirmation. Cf. KrauseLKK, 244.

<sup>35</sup> Bg<sup>1</sup>, CXXXIV. Cf. Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

<sup>36</sup> Bg<sup>1</sup>, CXXXIV.

<sup>37</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

<sup>38</sup> Cf. Bernard Szczech, *Kościół św. Jakuba Starszego w Lubszy. W inwentarskim opisie ks. Antoniego Kłoska z 1803 r.* (Katowice: Biblioteka Śląska w Katowicach, 2000), 12. The inventory includes a note about an old organ standing in the choir and requiring necessary renovation. This sentence was later crossed out and the parish priest added another note about a new organ built in 1820 by Joseph Weiss from Pyskowice and placed in the newly built choir.

<sup>39</sup> Gembalski, "Nie zachowane organy," 79.

<sup>40</sup> Jacek Schmidt, *Kościół Ziemi Gliwickiej*, v. 1: *Kościół gliwickie* (Gliwice: Drukarnia PG Elektronics, 1998), 103-104.

<sup>41</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

<sup>42</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301. See: Szymański, "Mechaniczna traktura," 125.

<sup>43</sup> Koenig, "Organmistrzowie działający w Pyskowicach," 129-130.

<sup>44</sup> Bg<sup>2</sup>, 301.

In addition to the works mentioned above, which can be dated, there were other works for which we do not know the exact dates, such as the renovation of the organ carried out in the 18th century in the Cistercian monastery in Jemielnica near Strzelce Opolskie. The fact that the work was carried out in Jemielnica is probably related to the translocation of the instrument from Jemielnica to Lubecko near Lubliniec, which, as already mentioned, took place in 1780.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the known facts regarding the person and achievements of Joseph Weiss, one can attempt to summarise them in a few simple conclusions characterising the organ builder. They may prove important in the ongoing research process.

1. Joseph Weiss worked primarily in the Eastern part of Upper Silesia, i.e. in the vicinity of Gliwice, Rybnik, Pszczyna, Lubliniec, but also in the area of Racibórz and Strzelce Opolskie.

2. It is still not known why Weiss came to Upper Silesia and then settled in Pyskowice. One can only assume that the main reason was the good market for organ building work.

3. Since the first known work by Weiss concerns the Jemielnica organ and its translocation to Lubecko, there is a reasonable assumption that J. Weiss came to Upper Silesia exactly because of the work he undertook at the Cistercian abbey in Jemielnica.

4. Although the above text does not specify the details regarding the size and sound aesthetics of the instruments mentioned, it should be noted that Weiss built traditional, single-manual organs with late Baroque features, as evidenced by the preserved instruments.

5. The inscriptions preserved in his instruments, as is the case with the organ in Kochłowice, prove that the organ builder numbered his works (Opus). The number on the organ in Kochłowice is 45. Therefore, it can be assumed that Weiss built several dozen instruments.

6. In the research work on organ construction at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, it is necessary to determine the typical construction features of Weiss's organs, which should help in identifying preserved historical instruments or original elements in rebuilt organs.

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