

## Summary

In Poland, over the centuries, there were many organ builders or organ building companies. One of them is the Biernacki family plant, founded in the 19th century. After 1918, this workshop became the most important Polish organ factory. The time of the greatest activity of this company fell on the interwar period and the post-war years. In both these periods, the Biernacki family functioned in many regions of the Polish. One of them belonged to Upper Silesia together with the diocese of Katowice.

In the areas of this diocese, now belonging to the Archdiocese of Katowice, the Biernacki plant performed various types of work. These include: sending advertisements, renovations, reconstructions, translocations and unrealized offers for the construction of organ instruments. Only a few examples of these activities have been noted. However, the most important task was the construction of new organs. The Biernacki family left behind 35 instruments – four from the interwar years and 31 from the post-war period. In the opinion of diocesan experts, they were evaluated negatively, moderately and positively.

The erected organs, despite the differences, is characterized by or was characterized by similar structural and sound features. This applies to many factors, such as: size, sound aesthetics, organ prospectus architecture and issues related to the tracker action, console for organs, bellows and other devices. On the one hand, non-architectural prospectuses or solutions related to the control system were used, which were supposed to make playing the organ easier. On the other hand, traditions were referred to: above all, sound – baroque and romanticism, and the style of organ facades – neo-gothic and eclectic. The Biernacki workshop also used identical structural elements and the same sound style during the reconstruction and translocation of other organ instruments.