

Dietrich Christoph Gloger

Founded/Born

1705 - 1773

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Dietrich Christoph Gloger (circa 1705–1773) was a German organ builder based in Stade. He was the son of Johann Heinrich Gloger, also an organ builder, and learned the trade alongside his brothers. By the early 1730s, Gloger was working as a principal journeyman under Erasmus Bielfeldt and later succeeded him. Gloger became a notable figure in Stade's organ-building community, gaining citizenship in 1734 and marrying the widow of Nathanael Krusewitz, a former student of Arp Schnitger. Gloger inherited Krusewitz's workshop, which had origins tracing back to Schnitger's legacy. He worked in Stade for four decades until his death and was buried in St. Wilhadi.

Gloger's work is notable for its diversity and individuality, reflecting various stylistic influences of the period, especially the Empfindsamkeit (sensitivity) movement. His surviving instruments, primarily located in the Elbe-Weser region, showcase this variety in their structure and disposition. Influenced by Schnitger through his master Bielfeldt and his own maintenance of Schnitger's instruments, Gloger continued this tradition while imparting his unique touch. Among his apprentices were Cornelius Geerds Wallies and Johann Matthias Schreiber, who continued the legacy of quality organ craftsmanship.

Sources

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

Otterndorf, St. Severi

Am Kirchplatz, 21762 Otterndorf, Germany



Builder	D. C. Gloger
Year	1742
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	46
Keyboards	3+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal at 440 Hz

Description

The organ at St. Severi Church in Otterndorf has a rich history dating back to 1553 when it was first built by Matthias Mahn from Buxtehude. Over the centuries, the organ underwent several reconstructions and restorations, including a significant rebuild by the renowned organ builder Dietrich Christoph Gloger in 1741/42. Gloger's organ, featuring 46 registers across three manuals and pedal, became the largest Baroque organ between the Elbe and Weser rivers and remains a key piece of the region's musical heritage.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the organ saw several modifications, including the replacement of older registers with more modern ones and the removal of its original tin pipes during World War I. A major overhaul in 1936 by the firm E. Hammer further altered the instrument, leaving only 21 of the original 48 registers intact. Despite these changes, the organ retains much of its historical character. In 2013, a crucial cleaning and repair were undertaken to preserve its historic elements and improve its sound quality, ensuring the organ remains playable until a comprehensive restoration can be completed.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk	Hinterwerk	Brustwerk	Pedal
Quintadena 16'	Bartpfeife 8'	Gedackt 8'	Prinzipal 16'
Prinzipal 8'	Quintadena 8'	Rohrflöte 4'	Subbaß 16'
Gedackt 8'	Oktav 4'	Nasat 2 2/3'	Oktav 8'
Oktav 4'	Spitzflöte 4'	Oktav 2'	Oktav 4'
Gedacktflöte 4'	Quinte 2 2/3'	Waldflöte 2'	Nachthorn 2'
Quinte 2 2/3'	Oktav 2'	Quint 1 1/3'	Weidenpfeife 1'
Oktav 2'	Spitzflöte 1 1/3'	Sesquialtera 2f	Mixtur 3f
Gemshorn 2'	Terzian 2f	Oktavzimbel 2f	Posaune 16'
Rauschpfeife 2f	Scharff 4f	Trichterregal 8'	Dulzian 16'
Mixtur 4f	Fagott 16'	Krummhorn 8'	Trompete 8'
Trompete 16'	Vox humana 8'		Trompete 4'
Trompete 8'	Schalmei 4'		Kornett 2'

Additional: BW/HW, Tremulant Hinterwerk

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/otterndorf-st-severi/>

Neuhaus, Emmauskirche

Bei der Kirche, 21785 Neuhaus, Germany



Builder	D. C. Gloger
Year	1745
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	19
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	1/5 Comma Meantone at 470 Hz

Description

The Gloger organ in the Emmaus Church of Neuhaus an der Oste was built in 1744/45 by the renowned organ builder Dietrich Christoph Gloger, who was born in Burgdorf near Hanover in 1702. Gloger, after becoming a citizen of Stade and marrying the widow of Arp Schnitger's pupil Nathanael Krusewitz, constructed this organ with 18 stops across two manuals and a pedal. It is notable for being the most intact and authentically preserved example of Gloger's work, particularly after restorations by the Hamburg organ workshop of Rudolf von Beckerath in 1972 and the restoration of the bellows in 1990.

Originally, Gloger had proposed a larger organ with 25 stops, but budget constraints required a reduction to 18 stops, eliminating the Rückpositiv. The organ has retained much of its original character, including its modified meantone temperament and authentic pipework. Over the centuries, the organ has undergone minor renovations, including one in 1791 by G.W. Wilhelmy, who added a Dulcian stop. Today, the organ is recognized for its historical significance and its well-preserved Baroque sound, making it an important cultural artifact.

Stoplist/Disposition

Oberwerk (Hinterwerk, Man. I)	Hauptwerk (Vorderwerk, Man. II)	Pedal
Gedact 8'	Quintadena 16'	Subbass 16'
Flöta daus 4'	Principal 8'	Principal 8'
Nassat 3'	Octave 4'	Octave 4'
Gemshorn 2'	Quinta 3'	Mixtur 3f
Mixtur 4f	Octave 2'	Posaune 16'
Trompete 8'	Sesquialtera 2f	Trompete 8'
Dulzian 8'		

Additional: I/II, Zimbelstern, Tremulant

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/neuhaus-a-d-oste-emmaus-kirche/>

Cadenberge, Sankt-Nicolai-Kirche

Cuxhavener Straße, 21781 Cadenberge, Germany



Builder D. C. Gloger

Year 1764

Period/Style Baroque

Stops 27

Keyboards 2+P

Keyaction tracker/mechanical

Description

The St. Nicolaus Church in Cadenberge is home to an organ originally constructed by Dietrich Christoph Gloger between 1756 and 1764. The organ's history is marked by several attempts and setbacks. Johann Werner Klapmeyer replaced an older organ in 1693, and Jacob Albrecht was tasked with building a new organ in 1750 but abandoned the project in 1754. Johann Hinrich Klapmeyer took over but passed away in 1759, leaving the work incomplete. It was finally completed by Gloger, featuring 27 stops across two manuals and a pedal, establishing him as the organ's primary builder.

The organ has undergone various modifications over the years. In 1935, it was altered by the firm Furtwängler & Hammer. It was then restored from 1969 to 1971 by the Rudolf Janke organ building workshop, and further overhauled in 1999 to incorporate an unequal temperament tuning. Despite these changes, the organ retains significant historical components, including pipes from the original build, ensuring its historical and musical integrity.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk	Hinterwerk	Pedal
Quintadena 16'	Gedact 8'	Bordüne 16'
Principal 8'	Floite travers 8'	Principal 8'
Gedact 8'	Floite 4'	Octava 4'
Octava 4'	Nashat Quint 3'	Rohrquint 3'
Offene Quint 3'	Octava 2'	Nachthorn 2'
Octava 2'	Sexquialtera 2f	Hohl Floite 1'
Hohl Floite 2'	Vox humana 8'	Mixtur 4f 2'
Mixtur 4f 1'		Posaune 16'
Trompete 8'		Tromete 8'
Crumbhorn 8'		Cornett 2'

Additional: II/I, 2 Zimbelsterne, Tremulant (whole organ)

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/cadenberge-st-nicolaus/>

Grünendeich, St. Marien

Steinweg, 21720 Grünendeich, Germany



Builder	D. C. Gloger
Year	1766
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	25
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Bach-Barnes at 466 Hz

Description

The St. Marien Church in Grünendeich is home to a historic organ built by Dietrich Christoph Gloger in 1766. This organ, which features 17 stops across two manuals and a pedal, was originally characterized by its rich Baroque sound. Over the years, the organ underwent several modifications, including significant changes by Philipp Furtwängler in the 19th century that altered its tonal quality. In 1959, further alterations by the Kemper company compromised the organ's original sound, leading to the loss of much of its Baroque character.

Recognizing the historical value of Gloger's work, a restoration project was undertaken by Rowan West between 2007 and 2009 to restore the organ to its original state. The restoration was meticulous, carried out in two major phases. The first phase, completed in 2008, focused on restoring the instrument's core structure and sound. The second phase, finished in 2009, involved completing the remaining stops and restoring the organ's original decorative elements. Today, the organ in St. Marien Church once again reflects Gloger's original design and sound, making it a significant piece of musical and cultural heritage.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk	Brustwerk	Pedal
Quintadena 16'	Gedackt 8'	Supbaß 16'
Principal 8'	Flöte 4'	Gedackt 8'
Gedackt 8'	Nasat 3'	Octav 4'
Octave 4'	Octave 2'	Mixtur IV
Quinte 3'	Sesquialtera II	Posaune 16'
Octave 2'	Scharff III	Trommett 8'
Gemshorn 2'	Krummhorn 8'	Cornett 2'
Mixtur III-IV		
Trompete 8'		
Cornet (Bass) 2'		
Dulzian 16'		

Additional: II/I, Tremulant, Cimbels

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/gruenendeich-st-marien/>