

Emil Hammer

Hauptstraße 71, 30966 Hemmingen, Germany

Founded/Born

1937 - ???

Closed/Death

Still active?

yes

Email

orgelbau@emil-hammer.de

Webpage

<https://emil-hammer.de/>

Description

Emil Hammer Orgelbau, originally founded in 1838 by Philipp Furtwängler and later continued by Adolf Hammer and his nephew Emil Hammer, was a renowned German organ-building workshop based in Arnum near Hanover. At its peak, the company employed up to 120 workers and built over 2,200 organs worldwide, including some of the most significant instruments of late Romantic organ building. The workshop was recognized for its innovations, such as the introduction of tubular pneumatic and electro-pneumatic action, and played a crucial role in the organ reform movement of the 20th century.

In its later years, the company shifted its focus increasingly toward the restoration and maintenance of historic organs. After Emil Hammer's death, his grandson Christian Eickhoff took over the business but eventually sold it in 2007 due to succession issues to the organ-building company Reichenstein. While Reichenstein initially continued operations, the business was dissolved in 2011 following insolvency. However, the tradition of organ building in the region is maintained by the successor company, E. Hammer Orgelbau, based in Hiddestorf.

Sources

<https://emil-hammer.de/>

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

Pinneberg, St. Michael

St. Michael, Pinneberg, Fahltskamp 16, 25421 Pinneberg, Germany

Builder	E. Hammer
Year	ca. 2012
Period/Style	Modern
Stops	14
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal

Description

The organ was constructed by E. Hammer Orgelbau in 2012, with the case and large parts of the pipework reused from the predecessor organ, which was built in 1881 by Marcussen & Søn for the Albrecht-Thaer-Schule in Hamburg. The preceding organ underwent two remodels. The first, in 1916, done by Paul Rother, adjusted the disposition in a late romantic style, included a new console, a pneumatic action, cone chests, various sub and super couplers, and roller swell boxes. The organ had been relocated to Pinneberg in 1954, and a second remodel took place in 1959, implemented by Kemper and/or Grollmann, introducing a significant change in disposition to a neo-baroque style, installation of electro-pneumatic action, removal of sub/super couplers, and roller swell boxes. The organ, which was already technically susceptible to glitches, ultimately appeared acoustically inadequate to fill the church space after the church was expanded in 2008/2009, necessitating a new build. The style of the organ is classicistic, a characteristic of the Marcussen & Søn build in 1881.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk	Schwellwerk	Pedal
Prinzipal 8'	Rohrflöte 8'	Subbaß 16'
Gambe 8'	Salizional 8'	
Hohlflöte 8'	Vox coelestis 8'	
Prestant 4'	Flöte 4'	
Nasat 22/3'	Mixtur 3f. 2'	
Doublette 2'	Trompete 8'	
Bordunbaß 16'		

Additional: II-I, I-P, II-P, Suboktavkoppel II-I, Superoktavkoppel II-I, Choraltritt, Tremulant auf das ganze Werk

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Pinneberg,_St._Michael