

Gustav Steinmann

Salzuflener Straße 160a, 32602 Vlotho, Germany

Founded/Born

-

1910 - ???

Closed/Death

Still active?

yes

Webpage

<https://gustav-steinmann-orgelbau.de>

Description

Gustav Steinmann Orgelbau is an organ-building workshop located in Wehrendorf, within the city of Vlotho. Founded in 1910 by Gustav Steinmann (1885–1953) from Steinbründorf, who trained at P. Furtwängler & Hammer in Hannover, the company is now in its fourth generation. The first church organ created by the workshop was in 1911 for the Evangelical Christuskirche in Greven. Between 1919 and 1939, the company produced over 100 organs and approximately 1500 harmoniums, with 15 organs being exported to the Netherlands between 1923 and 1933.

During the 1920s, Steinmann became part of the organ movement, which advocated for a return to Baroque organ building traditions. The 1928 Steinmann organ in the Pauluskirche in Bielefeld was the largest organ of that era in Germany. In the 1950s, the workshop developed a distinctive style of small to medium-sized neobaroque slider chest organs, which were produced in large numbers. Many of these organs were delivered to churches in the East Westphalia-Lippe region. Since 1945, almost all new organs built in the Vlotho church district, according to the principles of the organ movement, have been from Steinmann. The company also specializes in the reconstruction of old organs using historical building methods.

Sources

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

<https://gustav-steinmann-orgelbau.de/about.html>

Minden, St. Martini

Sankt Martini, Hohe Straße , 32423 Minden, Germany



Builder	G. Steinmann
Year	ca. 1966
Period/Style	Neo-Baroque
Stops	40
Keyboards	3+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal Temperament at 440.0 Hz

Description

The organ was constructed by Gustav Steinmann, Vlotho. It was a new construction that supplemented and transformed the existing substance according to the plans of Frank-Harald Greß from Dresden, aiming to recreate the condition of the organ in 1749. The main and Rückpositiv case were reconstructed in 1965-1966.

The oldest information about the organ in St. Martini dates back to 1530. In 1591, a new organ was built by an unknown organ builder. The case of the Rückpositiv and some pipes remain preserved to this day. In 1749, a major remodeling was done by Johann Joseph Mencke from Osnabrück. Parts of the main case and pipe work were preserved.

In 1891, a time-typical remodeling was done by the company Furtwängler & Hammer from Hanover, significantly altering the casing. In 1946, another remodeling was carried out by Emil Hammer, Hannover, in the style of the neo-baroque. The casing was restored to its original form in 1966 by Steinmann, Vlotho. All registers originating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods were preserved.

In 1990, Franz Rietzsch from Hemmingen retuned the organ. In 2006, two more pedal registers were added.

In 1747, a baroque-style main work was created by organ builder Mencke from Beckum.

Stoplist/Disposition

I Rückpositiv	II Hauptwerk	III Brustwerk	Pedal
Prinzipal 8'	Prinzipal 16'	Holzgedackt 8'	Prinzipal 16'
Gedackt 8'	Quintade 16'	Gedackt 4'	Subbass 16'
Oktave 4'	Oktave 8'	Prinzipal 2'	Oktave 8'
Spitzflöte 4'	Rohrflöte 8'	Sesquialtera II 22/3'	Gedackt 8'
Nasat 22/3'	Oktave 4'	Quinte 11/3'	Oktave 4'
Rohrflöte 2'	Rohrflöte 4'	Zimbel III	Holzpfeife 4'
Terz 13/5'	Quinte 22/3'	Regal 8'	Große Mixtur VI
Oktave 1'	Oktave 2'		Posaune 16'
Mixtur V	Mixtur V-VI		Trompete 8'
Dulzian 16'	Scharf III		Trompete 4'
Krummhorn 8'	Trompete 16'		
	Trompete 8'		

Additional: I/II, III/II, I/P, II/P, Tremulants for RP and BW.

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Minden,_St._Martini