

Johann Claussen Schmid

Founded/Born

1811 - 1881

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Johann Claussen Schmid (1811-1881) was a significant German organ builder who continued the legacy of the Schmid family in Oldenburg, primarily working in the Oldenburg region. He was the son of Gerhard Janssen Schmid, another well-known organ builder, from whom he learned the craft. After his father's death in 1845, Johann Claussen Schmid took over the family workshop and led it for over 25 years until his own death. His son, Johann Martin Schmid, then continued the family tradition.

Schmid was known for his numerous organ constructions and modifications, especially in alignment with the romantic preferences of his time, which often involved significant changes to existing historical instruments. These changes were later reversed by the Alfred Führer company in the 20th century. Schmid's work typically included small village organs with a single manual and around seven stops, as well as two-manual instruments with under 20 registers. While none of his organs have survived completely intact, many of his facades and some individual stops remain. The most complete example of his work is the organ in Bardewisch (1859), and his instrument in Schwei was under restoration as of 2011.

Sources

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

Huntlosen, St. Briccius

Bahnhofstraße, 26197 Huntlosen, Germany



Builder	J. C. Schmid
Year	1855
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	7
Keyboards	1+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The St. Briccius Church in Huntlosen, built around 1250 as a fortified church, is a well-preserved example of a vaulted hall church. It succeeded an earlier wooden church from the 9th century and a stone church from around 1120. The church features a rectangular nave with only two bays and incorporates the ground floor of the tower into its space. The tower itself has a square lower section and an octagonal upper section. Inside, the church houses significant historical artifacts, including a 14th-century triumphal cross, a baptismal font from 1680, and a pulpit likely dating to the mid-18th century. During renovations in 1991/1992, a 500-year-old ceiling painting above the altar was uncovered, depicting Christ with a lily and sword emerging from His mouth, symbolizing the purity and sharpness of His words.

The church's organ was built in 1855 by Johann Claussen Schmid of Oldenburg and has remained largely intact. The organ features seven registers on a single manual and pedal. Although it underwent modifications over the years, including the replacement of pipes for war efforts and the addition of a Mixtur stop in 1948, a significant restoration in 1999 by Werner Bosch (Kassel) reinstated some of the original elements and added a new pedal coupling and pedal clavier. This restoration ensured the organ's historical integrity while adapting it to modern use.

Stoplist/Disposition

Manual

Principal 8'

Gedackt 8'

Oktave 4'

Flöte 4'

Oktave 2'

Pedal

Subbass 16'

Violon 8'

Additional: I/Ped

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/huntlosen-st-briccus/>

Eckwarden, St. Lamberti

Eckwarder Straße 9, 26969 Eckwarden, Germany



Builder	J. C. Schmid
Year	1856
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	16
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The St. Lamberti Church in Eckwarden is home to a historical organ built by Johann Claussen Schmid in 1856. The church itself is known for its rich artistic heritage, including works by the sculptor Ludwig Münstermann, who created a baptismal font in 1616, an altar in 1626, and an epitaph in 1631. The organ built by Schmid replaced an earlier instrument from 1660 by Berendt Hus, which had 17 registers distributed across two manuals and a Rückpositiv, with a coupled pedal. Schmid's new organ incorporated some of the older pipes from the previous instrument but featured a completely new casing.

Over the years, the organ has undergone several modifications and restorations. Notably, in 1936 and 1960, Alfred Führer made significant changes, including the installation of a magazine bellows and the replacement of certain stops. The most recent modification occurred in 1980, when Führer added new stops and made further adjustments to the instrument's disposition, bringing it to its current configuration of 16 registers across two manuals and a pedal. This organ remains a key part of the church's musical life and historical identity.

Stoplist/Disposition

I. Manual	II. Manual	Pedal
Bordun 16'	Doppelgedackt 8'	Subbass 16'
Principal 8'	Rohrflöte 4'	Violon 8'
Gedackt 8'	Oktave 2'	Choralbass 4'
Oktave 4'		Posaune 16'
Quinte 2 2/3'		
Piccolo 2'		
Terz 1 3/5'		
Mixtur 3f 1'		
Trompete 8'		

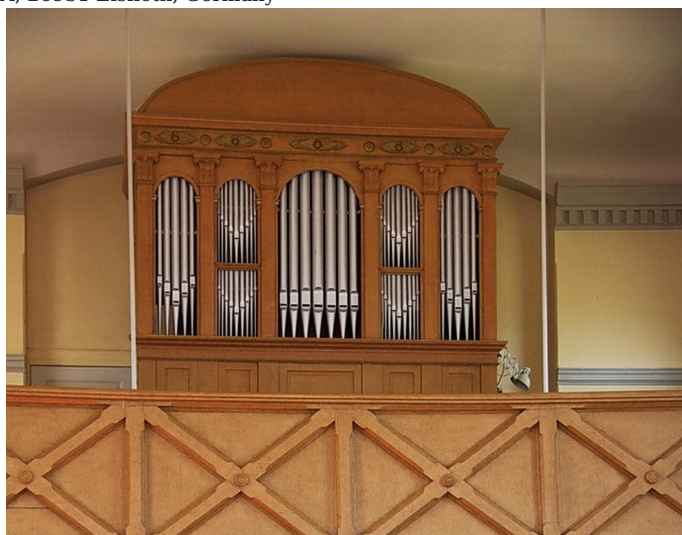
Additional: II/I, I/Ped, Tremulant (whole organ)

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/eckwarden-st-lamberti/>

Elsfleth, St.-Nikolai-Kirche

St.-Nikolai-Kirche, Niederhörne 35A, 26931 Elsfleth, Germany



Builder	J. C. Schmid
Year	1863
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	8
Keyboards	1+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The St. Nikolai Church in Neuenbrok, built between 1862 and 1863, is a simple hall church that replaced an older half-timbered structure. The interior features a modest, late-classicist design. The church's organ, crafted by Johann Claussen Schmid in 1863, has undergone several modifications over the years, but four of the original registers have been preserved.

In 1960, the organ was renovated by Alfred Führer, who altered the disposition while retaining some of the original registers. Further restoration took place in 2005 by Jürgen Kopp, who made significant updates to the wind system, keyboard, and intonation of the pipes, ensuring that the organ continues to function with historical integrity while being adapted to modern needs.

Stoplist/Disposition

Manual	Pedal
Principal 8'	Subbass 16'
Gedackt 8'	Quintade 4'
Oktave 4'	
Rohrflöte 4'	
Flöte 2'	
Mixtur 3f	

Additional: I/P

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/neuenbrok-st-nikolai/>

Großenmeer, St. Anna

Eselstraße, 26939 Großenmeer, Germany



Builder	J. C. Schmid
Year	1876
Period/Style	Romantic
Stops	7
Keyboards	1+P
Keyaction	
Tuning	Equal at 446 Hz

Description

St. Anna Church in Großenmeer, built in 1600, is a modest hall structure made of plastered brick with a polygonal eastern end. The church was constructed in the Großenmeer area, which was once a large inland lake that had been drained. The church features a western tower added in 1781, which complements its simple but interesting interior design.

The church houses a small organ built by Johann Claussen Schmid in 1876. This organ, originally featuring seven stops on a single manual with a pedal, underwent modifications in 1964 by Alfred Führer, who replaced the original "Doppelflöte" and "Salicional" stops with "Gedackt" 8' and "Waldflöte" 2'. The "Violonbass" 8' in the pedal was replaced by a "Quintade" 4'. Despite these changes, the organ retains much of its original character and continues to serve the church's musical needs. Over the years, further maintenance and cleaning were conducted by the Führer firm to preserve its functionality and sound.

Stoplist/Disposition

Manual

Principal 8'

Gedackt 8'

Oktave 4'

Waldflöte 2'

Mixtur 3f 1'

Pedal

Subbass 16'

Quintade 4'

Additional: I/P

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/grossenmeer-st-anna/>