

Johann Daniel Busch

Breite Straße 37, 25524 Itzehoe, Germany

*Johann Daniel Busch
Hr. Königl. Majestät zu Dänemark & Norw.
privilegirter Orgelbauer.*

Founded/Born

1735 - 1787

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Johann Daniel Busch was the son of organ builder Johann Dietrich Busch. His godfather was organ builder and Schnitger pupil Lambert Daniel Kastens, whose Itzehoe workshop Johann's father took over in 1728. After his father's death in 1753, Johann Daniel continued the workshop. The Busch family's residence was initially at Feldschmiede 27, later at Breite Straße 35 and then 37.

Busch constructed numerous high-quality instruments, mainly in the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig as well as in the region of Kehdingen. Immediately after his father's death, his mother applied for his father's privilege on his behalf. The two competitors, Johann Matthias Schreiber from Glückstadt and Johann Hinrich Mittelheuser from Wilster, were rejected. On May 4, 1753, at just 17½ years old, Busch received the certificate, thereby becoming a "Royal Danish and Grand Ducal Schleswig-Holstein privileged organ builder for the principalities and counties". In 1754/55, the organ builder traveled to the city of Dresden. Here, on February 2, 1755, he attended the inauguration of the Silbermann organ in the Dresden Court Church. Busch adopted Silbermann's design and disposition principles in his organ constructions at Augustenburg Castle, Trondheim (Vår Frue Kirke), and Sankt Margarethen.

Sources

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

Jade, Trinitatiskirche

Kirchweg 12, 26349 Jade, Germany



Builder	J. D. Busch
Year	1739
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	21
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	1/5 Comma Meantone

Description

The Trinitatiskirche in Jade, built in the 16th/17th centuries, is a hall church with a rectangular nave and a polygonal chancel. The church's design includes distinctive architectural features like integrated buttresses at the building's corners, indicative of two different construction phases. Inside, the church features a flat ceiling with a vaulted wooden ceiling in the western part, specifically designed to enhance the acoustics for the church's organ.

The organ, built by Johann Dietrich Busch in 1739, replaced an earlier instrument. Over the years, it has undergone several modifications to align with changing musical tastes. In 1935, Alfred Führer was tasked with restoring the organ, and in 1977, further restoration work was done by Fritz Schild to restore the organ closer to its original state. The organ is now appreciated for its historical significance and the quality of its restoration, preserving the legacy of 18th-century organ building in the region.

Stoplist/Disposition

Manualwerk	Brustwerk	Pedal
Principal 8'	Quintadena 8'	Subbass 16'
Rohrfloit 8'	Floit 4'	Principal 8'
Octave 4'	Waldfloit 2'	Octave 4'
Quinta 3'	Octave 2'	Mixtur 4f 1'
Octave 2'	Scharff 3f 1/3'	Posaune 16'
Sesquialter 1f	Dulcian 8'	Trompete 8'
Mixtur 4f 1/2'		
Trompete 8'		
Vox humana 8'		

Additional: II/I (shove-coupler), Tremulant Brustwerk

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/jade-trinitatiskirche/>

Hamburg, Christianskirche Ottensen (Main Organ)

Christianskirche, Ottenser Marktplatz 6, 22765 Hamburg, Germany



Builder	J. D. Busch
Year	ca. 1744
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	36
Keyboards	3+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The organ was constructed by Johann Dietrich Busch, a student of Arp Schnitger, in 1744. According to Seggermann and the parish's website, various modifications and repairs were done on the organ at different points in time. In 1840 and 1883, Johann Heinrich Wohlien and Marcussen respectively made alterations to the organ. A significant modification by Marcussen was the Romanticisation of the organ. The organ was repaired by Paul Rother in 1903, and underwent renovation in 1925/29 under the guidance of Hans-Henny Jahnn by Karl Kemper. This involved a re-Baroquization to bring the organ back to its original Baroque style. In 1955/56 and 1984, Rudolf von Beckerath also made changes to the organ. Finally, in 2003, the organ was restored by the workshop of Hinrich Otto Paschen in Kiel. The restoration report is available on Paschen's website.

Stoplist/Disposition

Brustwerk	Hauptwerk	Oberwerk	Pedalwerk
Quintadena 8'	Gedackt 16'	Gedackt 8'	Subbaß 16'
Gemshorn 4'	Prinzipal 8'	Salicional 8'	Oktave 8'
Blockflöte 2'	Rohrflöte 8'	Schwebung 8'	Gedackt 8'
Sifflöte 1'	Octave 4'	Prinzipal 4'	Violon 8'
Terzian II	Blockflöte 4'	Rohrflöte 4'	Octave 4'
Zimbel III	Quinte 22/3'	Oktave 2'	Nachthorn 2'
Dulzian 8'	Octave 2'	Sesquialtera II	Mixtur VI
	Flachflöte 2'	Oboe 8'	Posaune 16'
	Mixtur V	Vox humana 8'	Trompete 8'
	Trompete 8'		Trompete 4'

Additional: OW/HW, HW/Ped, Tremulant Oberwerk, Tremulant Brustwerk

Sources

[https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Hamburg/Ottensen,_Christianskirche_\(Hauptorgel\)](https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Hamburg/Ottensen,_Christianskirche_(Hauptorgel))

Grundhof, St. Marien

Sankt Marien, Holnisser Weg , 24977 Grundhof, Germany

Builder	J. D. Busch
Year	1763
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	21
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The organ was constructed by Johann Daniel Busch from Itzehoe in 1763. The community is planning to restore it to its original historical state. According to Seggermann and Weidenbach, the organ has undergone several modifications over the years. In 1838, it was renovated by Marcussen. Emil Hansen carried out another renovation in 1894. Eberhard Tolle performed additional modifications in 1956, with a further alteration conducted by Hinrich Otto Pasche in 1971.

Stoplist/Disposition

Brustwerk	Hauptwerk	Pedalwerk
Singend Gedackt 8'	Quintatön 16'	Subbaß 16'
Flöte 4'	Prinzipal 8'	Prinzipal 8'
Prinzipal 2'	Gedackt 8'	Oktave 4'
Waldflöte 1 1/3'	Praestant 4'	Hintersatz IV
Tertian II	Blockflöte 4'	Posaune 16'
Scharff III	Nasat 2 2/3'	
Krummhorn 8'	Flöte 2'	
	Mixtur IV-V	
	Dulzian 8'	

Additional: Zimbelstern, BW/HW, HW/Ped, BW/Ped, 2 free combinations, Tutti, Tongues off, Tremulant Brustwerk

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Grundhof,_St._Marien

Füsing, St. Marien

Sankt Marien, Kahlebyer Weg , 24882 Füsing, Germany



Builder	J. D. Busch
Year	1784
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	14
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The organ was initially constructed by Johann Daniel Busch from Itzehoe in 1784. Throughout its history, the organ has undergone several repairs and modifications. The Marcussen workshop in Apenrade carried out these restorations in 1856 and 1866. In 1917, there was a replacement of most of the tin and lead pipes, some later with zinc pipes. Further repairs were made in 1963 by Eberhard Tolle's workshop in Preetz. From 1987-1989, the organ was reconstructed back to its original state by the workshop of Hinrich Otto Paschen in Kiel.

Stoplist/Disposition

I Untermanual	II Obermanual	Pedalwerk
Gedact 8'	Principal 8'	Subbaß 16'
Flöth 4'	Octav 4'	Octav 8'
Waldflöth 2'	Quinte 3'	Octav 4'
Sexqui II	Octav 2'	Posaun 16'
Trompeth 8'	Mixtur IV	

Additional: Tremulant for the entire work, Obermanual/Untermanual, Untermanual/Pedalwerk, Shutdown valves for UM, OM and Pedalwerk.

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Schaalby/Kahleby,_St._Marien

Neuenkirchen, St. Nikolai

Klüttenstieg 2, 25569 Neuenkirchen, Germany



Builder	J. D. Busch
Year	ca. 1785
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	10
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	1/4 Comma Meantone at 470 Hz

Description

The small village of Neuenkirchen, situated directly on the Stör, boasts one of the jewels of the Rantzau-Münsterdorf organ landscape: the organ in the beautiful St. Nikolai Church was built in 1785 by Johann Daniel Busch. The instrument was overhauled and restored in 1999 by the Dutch organ building company Reil.

Stylistically, the instrument remains fully committed to the Baroque period; in terms of disposition, one actually finds the concept of a larger single-manual organ divided into two keyboards.

Due to its almost original sound, high-quality organ craftsmanship, and unequal temperament, it is excellently suited for the performance of smaller Baroque works.

Stoplist/Disposition

Obermanual	Untermanual	Pedal (attached to Untermanual))
Principal 8′	Gedackt 8′	
Octave 4′	Flöte 4′	
Quinte 3′	Waldflöte 2′	
Mixtur 3fach	Sesquialtera 2fach	
	Trompete 8′	
	Vox humana 8′	

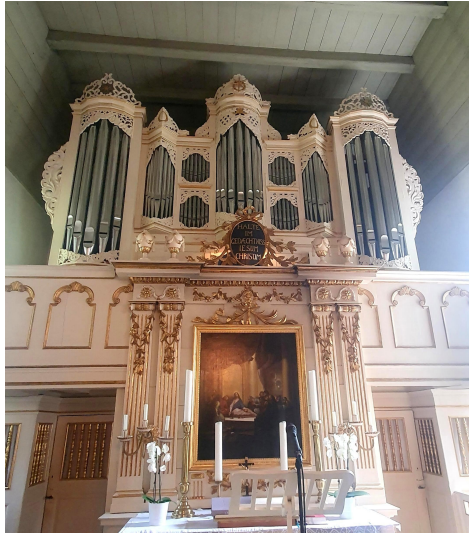
Additional: Tremulant, II/I, Zimbelstern, Calcantenruf, Sperrventile

Sources

<https://orgellandschaft-kkrm.de/orgeln/neuenkirchen/>

Ulsnis, St. Wilhaldi

Sankt Willehad, Schleidörferstraße , 24897 Ulsnis, Germany



Builder	J. D. Busch
Year	1785
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	18
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical

Description

The pipe organ has a rich history recounted from various resources. Initially, the organ was built by Johann Daniel Busch in 1785. Later on, in 1798, it underwent a renovation by Jürgen Hinrichsen. In 1838, work was done on the organ by Marcussen and it was remodeled again by the same company in Apenrade in both 1871 and 1892/93. In 1930, the organ was redesigned by Furtwängler & Hammer from Hannover. Most recently, in 2002, the organ was restored by Paschen Orgelbau from Kiel.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk (I)	Nebenwerk (II)	Pedalwerk
Principal 8'	Gedackt 8'	Subbaß 16'
Oktave 4'	Flöte 4'	Principal 8'
Oktave 2'	Waldflöte 2'	Oktave 4'
Sesquialtera II	Quinte 1 1/3'	Nachthorn 2'
Mixtur III	Cimbel II	Rauschpfeife III
	Trompete 8'	Posaune 16'
		Trompete 8'

Additional: Cimbelstern, II/I

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Ulsnis,_St._Wilhaldi