

Joachim Kayser

Founded/Born

1674 - 1720

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Joachim Kayser (died 1720) was an organ builder who lived in Jever from 1674 until his death. He was active in building and modifying numerous organs in the regions of East Frisia, Oldenburg, and Jeverland. Despite the competition from prominent organ builders like Arp Schnitger, Kayser was able to establish himself in the local organ-building landscape, particularly after receiving a privilege in 1699 from Duke Karl Wilhelm, which allowed him to work in the Jeverland region.

One of Kayser's most significant works is the organ in the St. Sixtus and Sinicius Church in Hohenkirchen, built between 1694 and 1699. This instrument, with its impressive double-towered façade and original pipework, remains largely intact and was restored to its original state by the Alfred Führer company in 1974. Kayser was involved in several other notable projects, including the construction of organs in Westerstede and Schortens, although many of his works have not survived in their original form.

Sources

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

Waddewarden, St. Johanneskirche

St. Johanneskirche, Friedhofstraße, 26434 Waddewarden, Germany



Builder	J. Kayser
Year	1697
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	20
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal at 461 Hz

Description

The organ in St. Johannes Church in Waddewarden, built by Joachim Kayser in 1697, is a significant historical instrument. Originally constructed with two manual divisions (Hauptwerk and Rückpositiv) and a coupled pedal, it underwent modifications over the centuries. In 1870, Johann Claussen Schmid (II) added an independent pedal division and introduced some romantic stops. Unfortunately, in 1966, approximately half of the original pipework was stolen. However, the same year saw a careful restoration by Alfred Führer, which included reconstructing the missing pipes with materials and techniques faithful to the original design.

The organ's current disposition retains many of its original Baroque characteristics, restored after various alterations. Its distinct tonal character is preserved through the restoration efforts, maintaining historical authenticity. Despite the theft and modifications, the organ remains a valuable example of North German organ-building tradition, with a notable balance of original and restored components.

Stoplist/Disposition

Rückpositiv	Hauptwerk	Pedal
Principal 8'	Quintadena 8'	Subbass 16'
Gedackt 8'	Principal 4'	Oktave 8'
Oktave 4'	Spitzflöte 2'	Oktave 4'
Gemshorn 4'	Quinte 1 1/3'	Posaune 16'
Quinte 3'	Scharf 3f	
Oktave 2'	Krummhorn 8'	
Sifflöte 1'		
Sesquialtera 2f		
Mixtur 4-8f		
Trompete 8'		

Additional: Rp/HW, HW/Ped, Rp/Ped

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/waddewarden-st-johannes/>

Hohenkirchen, St. Sixtus- und Siniciuskirche

Kattrepel 1A, 26434 Hohenkirchen, Germany



Builder	J. Kayser
Year	ca. 1699
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	21
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	1/5 Comma Meantone at 466 Hz

Description

St. Sixtus und Sinicius Church in Hohenkirchen is a well-preserved example of a late Romanesque granite block construction from the first half of the 13th century. The church features a long, rectangular hall with a semicircular apse at the eastern end. The interior includes a wooden, flat-arched ceiling dating back to the 9th century, a richly adorned pulpit from 1628, and a 13th-century baptismal font. The church's architecture is complemented by a north-facing bell tower of the parallel-wall type, also from the 13th century, and an altar from 1620 crafted by the workshop of Ludwig Münstermann.

The organ, built by Joachim Kayser in 1694 and expanded in 1699, is a significant historical instrument. The organ's case and much of its original pipework have been preserved through various restorations, notably in 1974/75 by Alfred Führer. The organ's facade features imposing pedal towers and a split central tower, a unique design that allowed for the installation of a Principal 8' stop in the manual. Despite undergoing changes in the 18th and 19th centuries, the organ was carefully restored to its original baroque disposition, maintaining the integrity of Kayser's craftsmanship. The instrument is notable for its historical significance and its rich, vibrant sound, which continues to be a focal point in the church's musical life.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk	Brustwerk	Pedal
Principal 8'	Gedackt 8'	Quintadena 16'
Gedackt 8'	Flöte 4'	Principal 8'
Oktave 4'	Spitzflöte 2'	Oktave 4'
Spitzflöte 4'	Terzian 2f	Mixtur 6f 2 2/3'
Quinte 3'	Sifflöte 1'	Trompete 8'
Oktave 2'		Cornett 2'
Sesquialtera 2f		
Sifflöte 1'		
Mixtur 4-5f		
Trompete 8'		

Additional: Tremulant, Cimbelstern

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/hohenkirchen-st-sixtus-und-sinicius/>