

Johann Matthias Schreiber

Founded/Born

1716 - 1771

Closed/Death

Still active?

no

Description

Schreiber was born as the ninth of ten children to the carpenter Georg Schreiber. He hailed from Dusemond but moved to Glückstadt in 1750, where he acquired citizenship and opened a workshop. On July 9, 1750, he married the widow Magdalena Margaretha Layser, who passed away on September 9, 1750. From his second marriage to Rebecca Sophia Daß (1733–1782), Johanna Christiana was born on May 17, along with five other siblings in the following years, all of whom died in childhood. When Rebecca Sophia Schreiber died in 1782, she left behind two sons and a daughter. Besides organ building, Matthias Schreiber also operated a wine trade and was referred to as a "wine merchant." He was documented as a journeyman under Dietrich Christoph Gloger and Jacob Albrecht. His nephews Peter Schreiber (1732–1795) and Nikel (Nikolaus) Schreiber (1727–1776) also hailed from Dusemond and owned vineyards there. They had familial ties to the organ builder family Stumm. At least Peter Schreiber is confirmed to have worked in Matthias's organ workshop. Matthias Schreiber passed away in 1771 during his work on the Loxstedter organ.

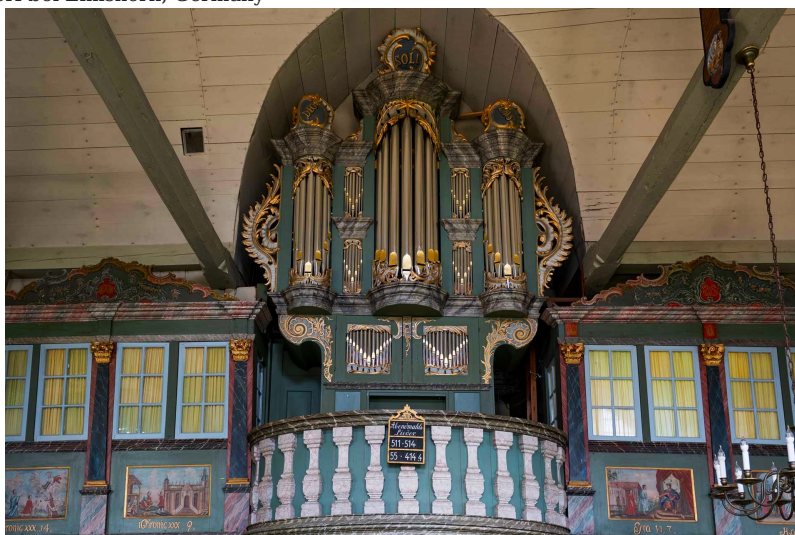
Schreiber is associated with the school of Arp Schnitger and continued the tradition of the Glückstadt organ builders Berendt Hus and Johann Hinrich Klapmeyer. Since the northern German organ type with its Hamburg prospect in Wittlich, St. Markus by Peter and Nikel Schreiber is unusual, it is presumed that Matthias Schreiber mediated or influenced its design.

Sources

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

Neuendorf bei Elmshorn, Trinitatiskirche

Kirchdorf 24, 25335 Neuendorf bei Elmshorn, Germany



Builder

J. M. Schreiber

Year

ca. 1759

Period/Style

Baroque

Stops

21

Keyboards

2+P

Keyaction

tracker/mechanical

Description

The historical organ of St. Trinitatis Church in Neuendorf an der Elbe is one of the jewels of the Schleswig-Holstein organ landscape. In 1759, the affluent village commissioned the renowned organ builder Johann Matthias Schreiber to construct the remarkably imposing instrument in the North German Baroque style, a rarity for a village church. Schreiber is associated with the school of the famous Arp Schnitger, who in turn was one of the most renowned Baroque organ builders of all time.

He was, in fact, a journeyman of the Stade organ builder Dietrich Christoph Gloger, who continued Schnitger's workshop after his death. The organ was initially restored by the Hillebrand company in 1983, and the reed stops were crafted by them. After a period of neglect, an extensive restoration was carried out in 2015 by the Dutch company Flentrop.

Stoplist/Disposition

Hauptwerk	Brustwerk	Pedalwerk
Quintadena 16'	Quintadena 8'	Subbaß 16'
Principal 8'	Flöte 4'	Octav 8'
Gedact 8'	Nassat 3'	Octav 4'
Viol di Gamb 8'	Waldfloite 2'	Posaune 16'
Oktav 4'	Siefloite 1 1/2'	Trompete 8'
Sesquialter II	Scharff IV	
Mixtur V	Krumbhorn 8'	
Tromet 8'		
Vox humana 8'		

Additional: Tremulant, Zimbelstern, Manualkoppel, 3 Sperrventile

Sources

https://organindex.de/index.php?title=Neuendorf_bei_Elmshorn,_Trinitatiskirche

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

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinitatiskirche_%28Neuendorf%29#Orgelempore_und_Orgel

Loxstedt, St. Marien



Builder	J. M. Schreiber
Year	ca. 1771
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	21
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Tuning	Equal

Description

The organ in the St. Marien Church in Loxstedt is the final work of the Glückstadt organ builder Matthias Schreiber, who passed away during its construction in 1771 and was buried in Loxstedt. This organ retains the largest amount of original pipes among Schreiber's works. The instrument was completed approximately 20 years after its initial construction by Johann Georg Wilhelm Wilhelmy and Johann Wolfgang Witzmann in 1789. The organ's façade, with its Rococo-style decorations, reflects the artistic trends of the period.

The organ remained largely intact over the centuries, but by 1970, it had deteriorated to the point where it could no longer accompany congregational singing. The church community chose to leave the organ untouched on the gallery and temporarily used a borrowed positive organ. In 1983, after significant restoration efforts by the Alfred Führer company, the organ was restored to its former glory. The organ's sound, described as "a bit rough," is characteristic of late 18th-century village church organs. However, due to its tuning—nearly a full tone above the standard pitch of 440 Hz—the organ remains a solo instrument, making it difficult to integrate with other musical ensembles.

Stoplist/Disposition

Haupt Clavier (I)	Zweyte Clavier (II)	Pedal
Quintadena 16'	Gedact 8'	Subbass 16'
Principal 8'	Spitzfloethe 4'	Octava 8'
Gedact 8'	Floethe 4'	Quinta 6'
Octava 4'	Quinta 3'	Octava 4'
Quinta 3'	Octava 2'	Posaune 16'
Octava 2'	Cimbel II	Trommet 8'
Mixtur	Dulciane 8'	
Trommet 8'		

Additional: II/I (shove-coupler), Tremulant, 2 Cimbelsterne

Sources

<https://nomine.net/orgel/loxstedt-st-marien/>