

Hoffmann und Schindler

Ludwig-Jahn-Straße 18, 97645 Ostheim/Rhön, Germany



Founded/Born

-

1848 - ???

Closed/Death

Still active?

yes

Email

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Webpage

<https://orgelbau-hoffmann.de/>

Description

Hoffmann und Schindler, an organ building firm in Ostheim vor der Rhön, traces its lineage back to the Markert family of organ builders. Otto Hoffmann took over the business after the death of the last Markert family member, Otto Reinhold Markert, in 1944. Together with his brother Louis, they continued the tradition of organ building, eventually transitioning to mechanical slider chests in the 1960s. Despite the challenges posed by the Iron Curtain, the company expanded its reach, undertaking numerous new organ constructions and restorations until Louis's death in 1965. Under Otto's leadership, notable projects included the restoration of historical organs like the Herbst organ in Lahm/Itzgrund and the Schlimbach organs in various locations.

In 1985, Otto's sons, Horst and Günter Hoffmann, assumed control of the business. They oversaw a new wave of constructions and restorations, including significant projects like the reconstruction of the organ built by Johann Friedrich Wender in 1703 for the Bach Church in Arnstadt. Horst Hoffmann also played a pivotal role in founding the Ostheimer Organ Building Museum in 1993. Christoph Schindler, a longtime employee, became co-owner of the firm alongside Günter Hoffmann in 2010. With Günter's retirement in 2020, the company transitioned to the leadership of Christoph and his son Dominik, marking the continuation of the rich tradition of organ building into the seventh generation.

Sources

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

Arnstadt, Bachkirche

An der Neuen Kirche, 99310 Arnstadt, Germany



Builder	Hoffmann und Schindler
Year	2000
Period/Style	Baroque
Stops	21
Keyboards	2+P
Keyaction	tracker/mechanical
Sampleset	<u>Sonus Paradisi</u>

Description

The New Church in Arnstadt was where the young Johann Sebastian Bach has got his first job as an organist at the age of 18. He served there from 1703 to 1707. After Johann Friedrich Wender erected the new organ in 1703, it was Johann Sebastian Bach who inspected and inaugurated it. The Weimar consistory had sent the young, talented musician to Arnstadt, and the church committee, thrilled by his skills, immediately offered him the position as the organist. However, Bach was not completely happy there and he often had conflicts with other musicians and students of the local school. The situation became even worse when he disappeared for several months in 1705 after being granted leave for only 4 weeks. During this time he traveled to Lübeck to hear and study with Dietrich Buxtehude. In 1707 he left Arnstadt for Mühlhausen, and a year later he started to work for the Duke of Weimar.

Although Bach stayed in Arnstadt for only a few years, it was where he composed many of his famous organ works. For example:

Präludium und Fuge a-moll / BWV 551

Fantasia C-Dur / BWV 570

Fantasia h-moll / BWV 563

Fuge c-moll / BWV 574

Fuge c-moll / BWV 575

Präludium (, Trio) und Fuge C-Dur / BWV 545

Präludium E-Dur / BWV 566

Präludium G-Dur / BWV 568

Präludium und Fuge C-Dur / BWV 531

Präludium und Fuge c-moll / BWV 549

Präludium und Fuge e-moll / BWV 533
 Präludium und Fuge G-Dur / BWV 550
 Präludium und Fuge g-moll / BWV 535
 Toccata und Fuge d-moll / BWV 565

The Wender organ may seem surprisingly limited for the great Bach and this set of pieces. Nevertheless, that is the reason why I include it in my Sonus Paradisi organ library. This way, everyone can have the chance to practice Bach pieces on the organ he had at his disposal in Arnstadt. The instrument is a two-manual organ with 21 stops. All divisions share a single case. The great organ offers no less than 6 stops of 8', a low quint (without a corresponding 16' stop!), Octave 4, Mixture, and a Cymbel. The positiv (Brustwerk) offers 7 stops in total, none of them a reed. The pedal division is limited to 4 stops, including a solo reed Cornet 2'. Interestingly, this pedal cornet is the only independent 2' stop of the entire instrument. While the organ offers few aliquotes, there is an outstanding range of color in the various foundation stops of wide, normal and narrow scaling.

The organ has not survived until the present intact. Changed considerably several times in history, only about 25% of the original pipes exist today, although the facade of the organ case is original. The original console of the Wender organ was moved to the local museum in 1864 and it was not reused during the latest restoration. Also, the windchests, action, and all the other inner workings were made in 2000 when Orgelbau Otto Hoffmann provided a detailed reconstruction of the Wender organ. Hoffmann's work was performed according to the original agreement of the church with Wender dated 1699, although there is no certainty that Wender built the organ exactly as described in this agreement. The missing stops were reconstructed after contemporary models; Posaune and Trumpet after Lahm (Herbst, 1728), Cornet after Abbenrode (Contius, 1708), Subbass after Horsmar (Wender, 1694).

Stoplist/Disposition

Oberwerk	Brustpositiv	Pedal
Principal 8'	Still Gedakt 8'	Sub Bass 16'
Viol di gamb 8'	Principal 4'	Principal Bass 8'
Quintadena 8'	Spitz flote 4'	Posaunen Bass 16'
Grob gedakt 8'	Nachthorn 4'	Cornet Bass 2'
Gemshorn 8'	Quinte 3'	
Quinta 6'	Sesquialtera	
Octava 4'	Mixtur	
Mixtur		
Cymbel		
Trompet 8'		

Additional: I/II, II/P, Tremulant, Vogelsang, Glocken in C, Glocken in G, Calcantenruf

Sources

<https://www.sonusparadisi.cz/en/organs/germany/arnstadt-bach-organ.html>