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Her majesty, the queen of sounds: Cultural sustainability and heritage in organ craftsmanship and music

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Abstract

Organ craftsmanship and music are inextricably linked with each other. In Germany, a particularly rich symbiosis between craftspeople, composers, and performing artists has evolved over the centuries. In recognizing the transmission of this intangible cultural know-how from generation to generation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) inscribed organ craftsmanship and music together in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2017. This article elucidates how this inscription influences the perception and self-concept of organ craftsmanship and music, both in theoretic-intellectual and in virtual terms. Complementing the qualitative content analysis of literature and documents, narrative first-hand accounts/expert interviews with organ craftspeople/organ builders have been conducted and interpreted. Taking into account a dual nexus of cultural sustainability and intangible cultural heritage, sustainable value creation, substantial claims, multi-perspective visibility, and facilitative reassurance were analyzed and assessed *vis-à-vis* organ craftsmanship and music. Including organ craftsmanship and music in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity demonstrates an appreciation for sustainable value creation related to the quadruple bottom-line of sustainability – that is, addressing economic, environmental, and societal aspects, including culture as a fully integrated dimension; claims substantial rights for safeguarding and invoking/activating heritage; enhances visibility of performing organists, assigned organ builders, frequent practitioners, and nominated organ experts; and enables reassurance of passion and self-positioning with organ craftsmanship and music.

Organ craftsmanship and music in sustainability perspective

Germany is a nation extraordinarily rich in organ craftsmanship and organ music; both constitute an inextricably symbiotic relation. Comprising roughly 50,000 playable instruments, there are approximately 400 artisan organ-building workshops, including 2,800 employees, 180 apprentices/trainees, as well as 3,500 full-time-employed and tens of thousands free-lancing and/or voluntary organists.¹ However, in addition to these figures,

¹ Cf. Kaufmann 2018, 10–11.

the following remarks highlight the fascinating art and craftsmanship of building such magnificent masterpieces in history of music.² As Antje Vollmer, theologian and former vice president of the German Parliament (Bundestag), explains,

[t]he sound [of an organ] makes us sometimes believe that churches had been built around their organs: Almost no boundaries to the top, to the left and to the right as much colour as possible. None other instrument provides as much cosmos.³

Germany is considered one of the world's leading countries of advancing pipe organ craftsmanship and music. Both combine the know-how of dealing with natural resources and traditional craftsmanship with the latest innovative technologies of the corresponding age.⁴ Furthermore, organ music has been an integral part of ecclesiastical liturgy since the Middle Ages; thus, there "can be no doubt that many of the early organ-builders were ecclesiastics. Even down to a comparatively late period, ... the latter continued to exercise a considerable influence over the art."⁵ Ever since, ingenious, state-of-the-art, and trend- and standard-setting organ builders, like Arp Schnitger, Andreas and Gottfried Silbermann, and Friedrich Ladegast,⁶ have inspired famous composers,⁷ such as Samuel Scheidt, Georg Böhm, Dietrich Buxtehude, Johann Sebastian Bach, Franz Liszt, Max Reger, and Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, within Germany and beyond.⁸ As Christoph Wulf, vice president of the Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission, describes,

[e]ach organ is one of a kind, since it is solely built for the architectural volume it is intended for to sound. The highly specialized knowledge and particular abilities required to construct organs and to perform organ music had been evolved by craftsmen, composers and musicians over centuries. Organ culture is considered a traditional mode of culture that originates in Germany, above all. In these parts the agility of organ culture of craftsmanship and music can be noticed in numerous architectural styles of locally and regionally bound organ craftsmanship, manifold compositions and performance styles as well as professional training opportunities in academia and/or confessional institutions. Involved stakeholders represent in an awe-inspiring manner and on a daily basis how tradition and innovation may accord with each other.⁹

By nominating, approving, and inscribing organ craftsmanship and music (Inscription no. 01277) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, a notional gap between cultural heritage and cultural sustainability has instantaneously been

² For optional, contextual information and general classification on/of organ craftsmanship, see Bedos de Celles 1778; Phelps 1967; P. Andersen 1969; Williams 1966/1978, 1980; Seidel 1982; Sonnaillon 1985; Hopkins 1855/1987; Hopkins 2012.

³ Antje Vollmer, theologian and former vice president of the German Parliament [Bundestag], quoted in Hanssen 2017 Translated by the author.

⁴ Cf. Deutsche Welle 2018; Kaufmann 2018, 11; Wilhelm 2018; Hopkins 1855/1987, 108.

⁵ See Hopkins 1855/1987, 48; cf. Hopkins 2012.

⁶ Cf. Bakker et al. 2019; Edskes et al. 2019; Arp Schnitger Gesellschaft 2017; Arp Schnitger Gesellschaft 2007; Gress et al. 2001/2007; Ladegast 1998; Busch 1997; Hopkins 1855/1987, 48, 108 et seqq.; Williams 1966/1978.

⁷ For optional, contextual information and general classification on/of organ music, composers, and performing artists, see Henderson 2005; Anderson 2012.

⁸ Cf. CGTN 2017; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2017; Kaufmann 2018, 11.

⁹ Christoph Wulf, vice president of the Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission; see and cf. Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2017; Kaufmann et al. 2016. Translated by the author.

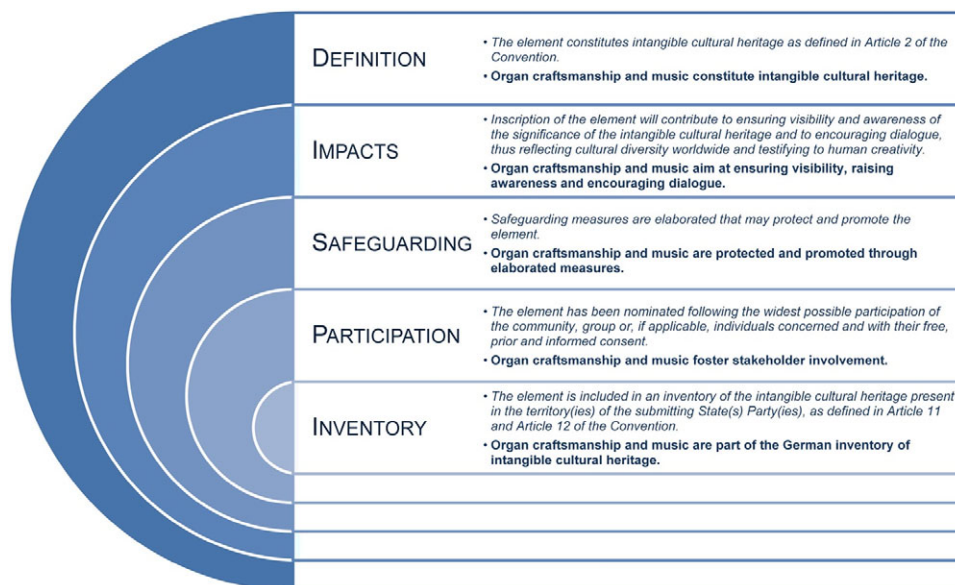


Figure 1. Listing criteria for inscription of organ craftsmanship and music as intangible cultural heritage (figure provided by the author; adapted with courtesy of Waldkircher Orgelstiftung et al. 2018).

bridged.¹⁰ Serving as a particularly vivid case for sustainable heritage, among others,¹¹ the nexus between intangible cultural heritage and sustainable development is particularly accentuated by addressing aspects of preservation and promotion of cultural heritage (see Figure 1).¹²

How does the inscription of organ craftsmanship and music in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity influence the perception and self-concept of organ craftsmanship and music, both in theoretic-intellectual and in virtual terms? In the first place, organ craftsmanship and music can be embedded into the dual contexts of cultural sustainability and intangible cultural heritage. Even though the heritage listing is primarily based on an intangible rationale of performing aspects, tangible aspects are also touched upon, including the resulting effects and instruments: "Modes of intangible heritage essentially depend upon human knowledge and capability. They both reflect creativity and inventive talent, and convey identity and continuity. They have been passed down generations, and have been reshaped time and again. Intangible heritage is often the basis for tangible cultural heritage" (see Figure 2).¹³ These modalities can be subsumed under the tangibility-intangibility rationale describing practices "physical to the extent that they are experienced and that these experiences become culturally shared."¹⁴ With regard

¹⁰ See Figure 1; cf. UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2017; UNESCO General Conference 2003; Blake 2006; Blake 2016; UNESCO 2011; UNESCO 2017a; UNESCO 2017b; Barthel-Bouchier 2013, 7 et seqq., 153 et seqq.; Auclair et al. 2015, 1 et seqq.; Gerner 2018.

¹¹ Cf. Schippers and Grant 2016; Pryer 2019.

¹² Cf. Ross 2014; Duvelle 2014, 29; Dessein et al. 2015, 26 et seqq.; Khristova, Dragičević-Šešić et al. 2015, 1 et seqq.; Labadi et al. 2016, 1 et seqq.; Logan et al. 2015; UNESCO 2017b; UNESCO 2017c; Grotelüschen 2018; UNESCO 2016, 170–197.

¹³ See Figure 2; cf. Kuutma 2018; Yusuf 2018; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2017; Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien 2016b; Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien 2016a; Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien 2017.

¹⁴ See Smith 2013, 57.

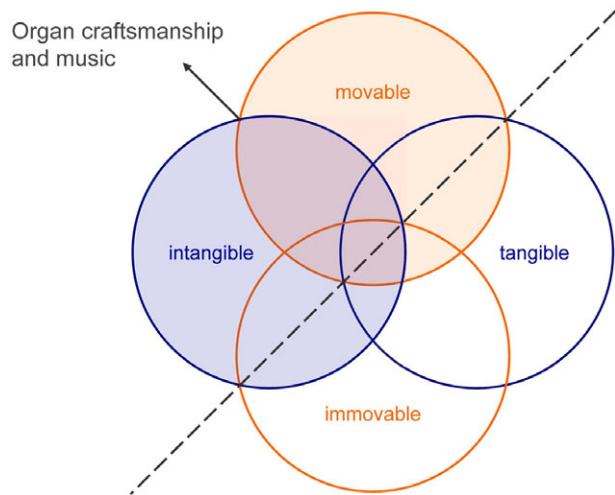


Figure 2. Aspects of cultural heritage in view of organ craftsmanship and music (figure provided by the author).

to organ craftsmanship and music, sustainability advocates are requested to avoid the pitfall of reducing the multifaceted complexity of the crafts music-based experience to simple sustainability propaganda¹⁵ since “nothing is more boring than music [and its respective structure] made solely for the purpose of achieving some simple, tangible effect.”¹⁶

The nexus of music and sustainability – music sustainability – is evident and well explored.¹⁷ Referring to normative frameworks on the cultural dimension of sustainability both pertain to organizational cultures eligible to foster and promote creative, community-based resilience, which are commonly subsumed under cultural vitality and eco-cultural resilience.¹⁸ They perfectly illustrate the crosscutting notion of sustainability that stands for a civilizational orientation in general. Referred to as cultures of sustainability, organ craftsmanship and music represents a musical culture of sustainability *sui generis*.¹⁹ Which elements are pivotal in normative terms? First, shared musical practice enhances certain social group cohesion and equity.²⁰ Second, musical performance and improvisation enhances social creativity, preventing and resolving disputes, restoring peace and security, and achieving lasting peace, e.g. West-Eastern Divan Orchestra.²¹ Third, it is therefore regarded key quality for sustainability transformation in organizations.²²

Liaising craftsmanship with sustainability is encouraged through cultural policies which relate to both traditional arts and handicraft, and socio-cultural traditions fostering intangible heritage through both recognizing and rewarding living national treasures.²³ Referred to as sustainable cultural diversity – that is, respecting, protecting, and maintaining the multiplicity of cultural expressions around the globe today and in the future – the principle of sustainability extends to the recognition of cultural diversity as sources of creativity and sustainable development – that is, recognizing organ craftsmanship as a culture of innovation in terms of relatively persistent and often normative patterns of thought, behavior, and

¹⁵ Cf. Kagan et al. 2016, 1500.

¹⁶ See Pedelty 2012, 203; cf. Wüning 2017; Steffen 2017.

¹⁷ Cf. Grant 2018.

¹⁸ Cf. Kagan et al. 2016, 1489; UNESCO 2016, 191.

¹⁹ Cf. Kagan et al. 2016, 1490–91.

²⁰ Cf. UNESCO 2016, 194.

²¹ Cf. UNESCO 2016, 195–97.

²² Cf. Kagan et al. 2016, 1499–1500.

²³ Cf. UNESCO Intangible Heritage Section 2007, 3–4; Schorlemer 2014, 121; Krämer et al. 2017; Deacon et al. 2018.

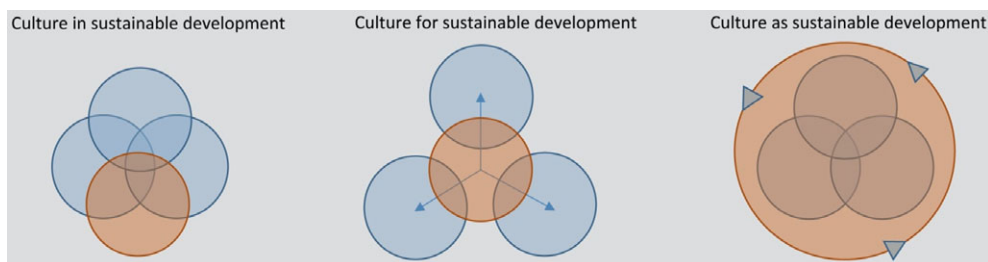


Figure 3. The essential fourth dimension of sustainability: Culture in/for/as sustainable development (courtesy of Dessein et al. 2015, 29).

relationship to raise the expectancy of social action [*crafting routines*] and to take on important functions of orientation, motivation, coordination, and legitimization in the course of innovation processes [*technology transfer*].²⁴ In accordance with the principle of sustainability, cultural diversity in expression, practice, and heritage is considered an asset and constitutes an essential aspect of the cultural capital of societies; thus, culture integrates into sustainable development as a resource and as property.²⁵

In the second place, organ craftsmanship and music can be related to sustainable development, in particular (see Figure 3). In this respect, culture has evolved from a niche topic into a meaningful driver of the international policy framework.²⁶ Over the intervening years, normative settings on the cultural dimension of sustainability have emerged,²⁷ diligently paying heed to socio-cultural indicators,²⁸ to the effect that culture has turned into a determining strategic driver for positioning in terms of:²⁹

- a supportive and self-promoting role (culture *in* sustainable development);
- a framing, contextualizing, and mediating mode (culture *for* sustainable development);
- and
- a foundational and structural framework as underlying dimension (culture *as* sustainable development).³⁰

Cultural and creative industries, such as organ craftsmanship and music, address culture for sustainable development through the promotion of sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all (Sustainable Development Goal no. [SDG] 8).³¹ Both manufacturers and their artisan organ-building workshops,³² and organ-music performers contribute to a local/regional cultural industry by providing decent and inclusive employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods for assignments in creative, manual, and/or service-oriented fields of productive employment

²⁴ Cf. Kono 2014, 108; Gerner 2014, 295 et seq.; Fraunhofer-Institut für Bauphysik 2018a; Fraunhofer-Institut für Bauphysik 2018b; Brandstätt et al. 2018; Rucz et al. 2016; Angster et al. 1995; Cassidy 2015, 5.

²⁵ Cf. Throsby 2014, 364; Bendix 2018, 196–200.

²⁶ Cf. Dessein et al. 2015, 15; Arizpe 2015, 18, 123.

²⁷ Cf. Simma et al. 2012, 1489; Brocchi 2016, 49–50; Odendahl 2009, 24 et seq.; Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen e.V. 2016.

²⁸ Cf. Pizzirani et al. 2014, 1325.

²⁹ Cf. Ellson 2004.

³⁰ See Figure 3; cf. Odendahl 2009, 33, 154; Steinkellner 2016, 4.

³¹ Cf. UNESCO 2016, 183–87.

³² Cf. Sennett 2009, 53 et seqq.

and/or decent work, such as cultural tourism and heritage conservation.³³ Thus, higher levels of economic productivity are to be achieved through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors (SDG Target 8.2) and development-oriented policies that can be promoted to support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation and to encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services (SDG Target 8.3).³⁴

More significantly, the intangible heritage of organ craftsmanship and music displays culture as sustainable development by making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (SDG 11).³⁵ Notably by merging performing with the tangible aspects of a reasonable momentum, promising assets are available to strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage accordingly (SDG Target 11.4).³⁶ Organ craftsmanship is closely attributed to specialized knowledge [*quality-driven*] and practices [*ability*] concerning nature and the use of resources.³⁷ Preferably applying wooden materials – that is, as “most used and most critical material in pipe organ construction ... for all of the major internal parts: the wind-chests, which house the mechanisms necessary to control the pipes, the bellows, and the wooden pipes”³⁸ – since affordable construction components bear anticipated environmental impacts – that is, through carbon capture and sequestration – in the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, both in the past and in the present. Thus, taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13) has always been on the unwritten agenda of responsible organ builders for pure ecological sensitivity and economic necessity.³⁹ Resulting from an awareness of, as well as the regulation of, harmful or ethically problematic resources for components – for example, lead, ivory, or toxic adhesives – these materials are either on decline or being managed responsibly. In addition, given the fact that organs are comparably long-lasting instruments, thus, opting for “the best and most durable materials is crucial for a pipe organ. For such a complex and costly instrument that should last for centuries, investing in quality materials is a must.”⁴⁰ Raising awareness *vis-à-vis* strengthening [community-based] resilience and adaptive capacity to natural disasters and climate change (SDG Target 13.1) are effectively promulgated through international stakeholder dialogues, music performances, and on-site symposia.

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all are part of the job descriptions of both organ builders and performing organists (SDG 4).⁴¹ They are artists, supply-chain, production, and event-marketing managers, controllers, sales experts, and administrators simultaneously. Moreover, changing the technical and interpretative requirements calls for highly motivated youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship (SDG Target 4.4).⁴² Transmitting outstanding craftsmanship and artistic interpretation beyond cultural boundaries within a globalized context⁴³ demands a

³³ Cf. Krämer et al. 2017; Tittelbach 2017.

³⁴ Cf. Schorlemer and Maus 2018, 27 et seqq.

³⁵ Cf. UNESCO 2016, 191.

³⁶ Cf. Schorlemer et al. 2018, 27 et seqq.

³⁷ Cf. Sennett 2009, 241 et seqq.

³⁸ See Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 2014.

³⁹ Cf. UNESCO 2016, 188–191.

⁴⁰ See Central Music 2020.

⁴¹ Cf. UNESCO 2016, 180; Marchand 2018, 267.

⁴² Cf. Tittelbach 2017; Walcker-Mayer 2018; Land der Ideen Management GmbH 2006.

⁴³ For information on Propositions 9, 10, and 12 on the European and global significance of Arp Schnitger, see, for instance, Vogel 2019.



Figure 4. Nexus of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with organ craftsmanship and music (courtesy of Division for Sustainable Development Goals 2014; Division for Sustainable Development Goals 2018).

sense of acquired knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development and an appreciation of cultural diversity (SDG Target 4.7) (see Figure 4).⁴⁴

Intangible cultural heritage aspects of organ craftsmanship

It is organ craftsmanship and music that has tremendously shaped Germany's musical landscape and instrument-making industries for centuries. Thus, there are numerous related traditions in the country. What makes organ craftsmanship and music unique is the fact that both are closely intertwined. This is primarily because each instrument is designed and created specifically for the architectural space or context in which it is played. Consequently, each organ performance is a triple statement made by the organ builder, the performing artist, and the ambience. Hence, spatial reference is of the utmost importance.⁴⁵

As a result, there are highly specialized knowledge and technical skills related to the practice that have been developed by ingenious craftspeople, composers, and musicians collaborating over time. This process of reciprocal and collaborative value adding has made these context-bound, mostly informally transmitted knowledge and skills significant markers of group identity.⁴⁶ Taking the example of intonation as the tonal tuning of an organ, it needs to be investigated to which extent there is meaningful influence of adopting, making use of, and transmitting technical knowledge on developing specific sets of social identity of organ builders. In a similar vein, it may be discussed whether there are interdependences between the existing identities and the specific modes of dealing with know-how transfer in trade-related – that is, manually dominated – professions.⁴⁷

Trans-cultural and almost universal by its very nature, organ music is a widespread language that primarily recreates a balance of mind and is therefore prone to foster inter-religious understanding across denominations or inclinations.⁴⁸ Organs are being built and played in manifold contexts around the globe, often beyond faith-based institutions representing Christianity.⁴⁹ Constructing and playing an organ is primarily about its sound and music and, to a lesser extent, about disseminating missionary content; this idea becomes plausible when taking into account the increasing variety of organs being built beyond

⁴⁴ See Figure 4; cf. Tittelbach 2017.

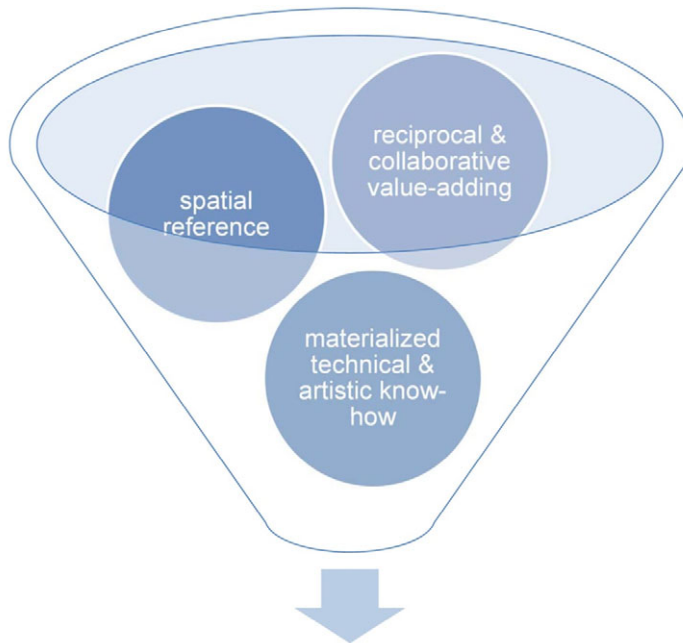
⁴⁵ UNESCO 2017b, 20.

⁴⁶ Cf. Gerner 2013, 14.

⁴⁷ Cf. UNESCO 2017b; Janke 2018.

⁴⁸ Cf. Frühauf 2012; Sadoh 2017; Sadoh 2004, 42–74.

⁴⁹ Taking a closer look at the comprehensive opus list and opus-locating map of Klais Organ Building, for instance, it becomes evident that more than 140 organs are built in secular concert halls and an additional 30 organs in privately-owned premises. Countries include China, Taiwan, Oman, Malaysia or the Philippines that are highly diverse landscapes in terms of culture and confession. Cf. Johannes Klais Orgelbau GmbH & Co. KG 2020a; Johannes Klais Orgelbau GmbH & Co. KG 2020b.



organ craftsmanship and music = intangible cultural heritage of humanity

Figure 5. Characteristics of organ craftsmanship and organ music for intangible heritage inscription (provided by the author).

purely religious contexts – in concert halls, for instance.⁵⁰ Even though mostly associated with church services, concerts, and modern cultural events, organ music is additionally performed during important community-building festivities or highly contextual niches or hot spots. For instance, Johann Sebastian Bach's *Tocatta and Fugue in D minor* (BWV 565) is certainly not only considered one of the most famous works in the organ repertoire, proven by overwhelming reception in terms of interpretation, transcriptions/arrangements or recordings, but, at the same time, it serves as a sample of the quintessential, one-and-only, intuitive organ sound.⁵¹ There are 400 medium-sized establishments of craftspeople in Germany that guarantee its viability, visibility, and transmission as well as some larger family-owned workshops. Materialized technical and artistic know-how is transmitted in a dual way, through a direct teacher-student experience, complemented by a training experience in vocational schools and/or universities. In such a way, apprentices gain multifaceted practical experience through organ-construction workshops and indispensable theoretical knowledge in vocational training schools at the same time.⁵² Sensitizing efforts for safeguarding organ-building culture and music between tradition and innovation further include teaching at universities and music academies through conferences and presentations via the media (see Figure 5).⁵³

⁵⁰ Personal communication with Tobias Haase; cf. Haase 26 March 2019; Klais 2019a.

⁵¹ Cf. ARP SCHNITGER Institut für Orgel und Orgelbau an der Hochschule für Künste Bremen 2014.

⁵² Cf. Marchand 2008, 248 et seqq.

⁵³ See Figure 5; cf. UNESCO 2017b, 20; Georg-August-Universität Göttingen 2018; dpa et al. 2017; katholisch.de 2017; Schwarz 2018; Waldkircher Orgelstiftung 2018a; Waldkircher Orgelstiftung 2018b; Waldkircher Orgelstiftung et al. 2018; Waldkircher Orgelstiftung et al. 2018c; Keggenhoff 2018; Kaufmann 2018, 11–13.



Figure 6. Reasons of approving organ culture for intangible cultural heritage of humanity (provided by the author; adapted with courtesy of UNESCO 2017b, 20–21).

Both the shift of perspective toward craftsmanship and the valuation of implicit knowledge underline the tremendous sustainability and innovation potential that originates from materialized know-how. Based on a firm cultural and historic foundation, excellence in craftsmanship may successfully evolve. Both know-how and tacit knowledge play a vital role because of the fact that acquiring know-how and excellence influences people's identity and gives distinction to their newly created items of property. Assuming that excellence does not arise from perpetuation and replication but, rather, from continuing creation, items of craftsmanship evolve within frictions of tradition and innovation.⁵⁴ Approving organ craftsmanship and music for intangible cultural heritage of humanity has several motivations, which are illustrated in Figure 6.

Taking into account the described dual context of cultural sustainability and intangible cultural heritage, the intention is to elucidate how the inscription of organ craftsmanship and music – representing explicit prototypes of each context – in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity has influenced the perception and self-concept of organ craftsmanship and music, both in theoretic-intellectual and virtual terms? Including organ craftsmanship and music in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity amounts to the following research propositions:

⁵⁴ See Figure 6; cf. Georg-August-Universität Göttingen 2018; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2018a.

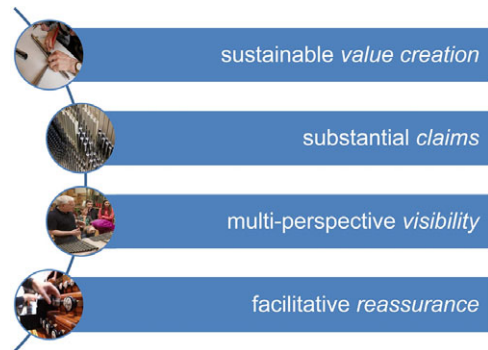


Figure 7. Propositions and fields of research (provided by the author; adapted with courtesy of Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2017; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2018b; Wüning 2017).

- appreciating sustainable value creation *vis-à-vis* the quadruple bottom-line of addressing economic, environmental, societal aspects of sustainability, adding culture “as a more or less self-standing or freestanding fourth pillar”;⁵⁵
- claiming substantial rights for safeguarding and invoking/activating heritage;⁵⁶
- enhancing visibility of performing organists, assigned organ builders, frequent practitioners, and nominated organ experts; and
- enabling the passion and self-positioning of organ craftsmanship and music.⁵⁷

Narrative first-hand accounts with two organ craftspeople/organ builders have been conducted as expert interviews – that is, assessment referring to highly productive sources in case studies for eliciting valuable, directly relevant information for tendency-finding analysis.⁵⁸ Conducted in a semi-structured way, these interviews are evaluated in line with the principles of qualitative data analysis.⁵⁹ Selecting diverse interviewees guaranteed holistic insights on the issues and served to demonstrate different experiences and opinions.⁶⁰ Hence, interviewed experts – that is, individuals firmly rooted in specific functional or experiential knowledge systems that are clearly delimitable by issue. This allowed me to structure their particular notions and interpretations of the sphere of action in a concise, activating, and connecting manner compared to other individuals,⁶¹ who had different, well-defined expertise.⁶² The envisaged interviewees were craftspeople/organ builders in management positions in regional or international business contexts, and these interviews allowed me to obtain elucidating, up-to-date information through confidential facts and figures as well as to examine underlying notions and perceptions of organ craftsmanship and music.⁶³ Given these research propositions, the four focal issues illustrated in [Figure 7](#) were represented, analyzed, and assessed in the questionnaire.

⁵⁵ See Elkington 2002, 69 et seqq.; cf. Jeurissen 2000, 229; Pizzirani et al. 2014, 1324; Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen e.V. 2016; International Criminal Court 2016, 324; Fischler 2014, 18; Dessein et al. 2015, 24–25, 28, 33; Montella 2015, 16; Scovazzi 2015, 107, 114, 121.

⁵⁶ Cf. Silverman et al. 2017, 14; Escallon 2017, 66; Stefano 2012.

⁵⁷ See Figure 7; cf. Kaufmann 2017.

⁵⁸ Cf. Interview with Philipp Klais, Bonn, 7 August 2018; Interview with Kristian Wegscheider, Dresden, 5 July 2018; cf. Wegscheider 2018b; Klais 2018c.

⁵⁹ Cf. Kuckartz 2016, 97 et seqq.; Helfferich 2011, 55 et seqq.; Atkinson 2017, 136 et seqq.

⁶⁰ Cf. Meffert et al. 2014, 24.

⁶¹ Adapted from Bogner et al. 2014, 13, 15.

⁶² Cf. Gläser et al. 2012, 111 et seqq.; Bogner et al. 2014, 17–26.

⁶³ Cf. Bohnsack 2007; Cropley 2005; Deppermann 2001; Flick et al. 2005; Hopf 2005; Schmidt 2005; Strati 2000; Strauss 1998.

Differing in size, product-service portfolio, number of employees, sales' revenue, business philosophy and historic stages, the two company profiles representative of organ craftsmanship and music were selected according to a twofold scope/outreach:

- Kristian Wegscheider of Orgelbau Wegscheider Dresden was chosen as an interviewee because he provides a rather regional perspective of organ craftsmanship;⁶⁴ and
- Philipp Klais of Orgelbau Klais Bonn was chosen as an interviewee because he provides an international perspective of organ craftsmanship.⁶⁵

Orgelbau Wegscheider Dresden is a medium-sized workshop of organ craftsmanship owned by Kristian Wegscheider. Founded as spin-off in 1989 in the aftermaths of German Democratic Republic, the company comprises 17 employees, today generating an annual sales' revenue of one million euro. Due to crafting tradition, individual socialization, preferred organ style, and the specific ratio of new design in favor of historically informed restoration, the company's managing director is particularly committed and dedicated to the Baltic region. Moreover, the workshop's business philosophy can be described as decent, partially understated, and highly professional in terms of materials/resources used and traditional techniques applied; each instrument is one of a kind; irregularities both in surface finish and length/width of scale are purposefully applied and intended in order to prevent the resulting instruments from inanimate perfectionism. It follows from the specific understanding of cultural-artistic diversity: organs are dialects that originate from creative expression within limits. Thus, organ craftsmanship [*Orgelbaukunst*] is interpreted as an art form exclusively evolving within confined spaces;⁶⁶ if necessary, those limits can be redefined or stretched to a certain extent only. Projects are primarily run at the regional level within Germany and, in selected cases, beyond. The company's range of operations is within Europe, extending to Vienna/Austria, the former German-speaking parts of Poland, Iceland, representing the organ culture native to northern Germany, or the Czech Republic with its Bohemian tradition. Innovation is the embodied reminiscence and rediscovery of ancestors' manual and intellectual know-how. In contrast, innovation defined as technological progress – for example, making use of digitization through CAN-Bus [controller area network] interfaces or electronically supported combination pistons/buttons or sequencers on the organ console – but this is considered less significant; hence, mechanical solutions are preferred. Restoring and preserving historic masterpieces often requires collaborative efforts; thus, the company is open-minded to business joint ventures. According to the principle of all for one and one for all, some seminal restoration projects – both independent and collaborative – have been accomplished in Dresden, Hamburg-Neuenfelde, Stralsund, Merseburg, Lengefeld, and Harbke, to name just a few.⁶⁷

Orgelbau Klais Bonn, or, more precisely, Johannes Klais Orgelbau GmbH & Co. KG, represents a family-owned company, currently headed by Philipp Klais in the fourth generation. The medium-sized workshop of organ craftsmanship comprises 64 employees, including 12 trainees, with an annual sales' revenue ranging from between 6 and 9 million euro is prestigious and rich in a long-term crafting tradition dating back to 1882. Distinct periods of style, design, and/or degree of technical innovation in craftsmanship correlate with the particular affinity of respective workshop principals. Whereas projects had predominantly been realized within Germany until the late 1990s, the company's global

⁶⁴ Cf. Wegscheider, 2018a; Wegscheider 2018b.

⁶⁵ Cf. Klais 2018a; Klais 2018b; Klais 2018c; Johannes Klais Orgelbau GmbH & Co. KG 2018; Krämer et al. 2017; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2018; Schlegelmilch 2017; Gassmann 2020.

⁶⁶ Cf. Wegscheider 2018b.

⁶⁷ Cf. Wegscheider 2018b.

expansion has increasingly shifted the company's strategic direction since the beginning of the 2000s. In addition to its neighboring European countries, with the exception of France, critical market shares are held in the Asian countries of China, Taiwan, and South Korea and, in particular, in North and South American and Latin American countries and selected in countries of the Middle East, such as Oman and Israel. Both secular concert halls and sacred sites have commissioned organs;⁶⁸ churches still outweigh concert halls by far, even though there is reasonable momentum and promising business opportunity for the latter, stimulated through highly prestigious and visible lighthouse projects, such like Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg, the Kölner Philharmonie in Cologne, the Symphony Hall Birmingham, the Philharmonie im Gasteig in Munich, and the Georg-Friedrich Händel-Halle in Halle/Saale, Germany.

Considering the volume of each manufactured instrument, Klais organs resemble multipurpose masterpieces that are extraordinarily rich in timbres of stops.⁶⁹ Following the ideal of a complex tonal sound sculpture, recombining/blending stops renders possible the variety of artistic styles, pluralistic performing characters, and the broad range of instrumental literature, on the one hand, and a certain mainstream standard for renowned, frequent organ performers, on the other. An organ's sound pattern is adapted to the room acoustics by intonation; sometimes, specific tone colors/stops/registers are commissioned or donated to taste in order to add a supplementary culture-bound touch. Constructing new and maintaining existing instruments is at the core of the business activities; restorations do play a vital role at the *aficionado* level.

To conclude, on the one hand, organ builders are past-bound custodians of cultural heritage of craftsmanship practices with broker qualities to the present, which becomes particularly manifest when preserving and restoring masterpieces of organ craftsmanship by applying traditional techniques. On the other hand, organ builders are value-based, future-thinking visionaries gifted with both true intuition of technological process innovation and entrepreneurial talent for continuing workshop existence. This past-present-future continuum of organ craftsmanship notably coincides with the notion of cultural sustainability in the context of intangible cultural heritage – that is, intergenerationally shared practice for enhancing social creativity and fostering sustainability transformation in organizations.⁷⁰

Experts' takes on organ craftsmanship

In reference to the earlier claims, four corresponding fields of research were considered for the experts' comments and opinions: sustainable value creation, substantial claims, multi-perspective visibility, and facilitative reassurance.

Appreciating sustainable value creation

"Craftspeople operating in organ workshops live up to passionate nerds in their professional lives, they are fully convinced, truly inspired and highly specialized *aficionados*."⁷¹ The value-adding scope of organ craftsmanship can be defined as a creative and contemporary reflection of translated or transmitted organ-building know-how in all its occurring facets by adapting to changing cultural landscapes, by requiring a historically informed attitude of respectfully dealing with instruments from the past in different regional settings, by

⁶⁸ Cf. Krämer et al. 2017.

⁶⁹ Cf. Krämer et al. 2017.

⁷⁰ Cf. Böhm 2013; Miklós 2010; Kreienbrink 2021.

⁷¹ Kristian Wegscheider; see Wegscheider 2018b.

merging the two organ strands of artistic creation with manual perfection, and through making sounds tangible/perceivable.⁷² Reconciling craft with art requires the certain *charming vagueness or fuzziness*⁷³ that combines perfection orientation with intentional irregularities simultaneously. Put bluntly, too much perfectionism may potentially extinguish aura.

The business values lived up to in the context of organ craftsmanship comprise grass-roots' values – that is, respect in terms of fostering teamwork, coping with diversity of opinions, taking responsibility for resources and cultural contexts, articulating a traditional orientation, and convincing leadership in artistic expression, true ambition, specialized task-sharing, and a sense of cooperation/collaboration. The involved sustainability aspects are closely related to the leading principle/core activity of organ craftsmanship – that is, building instruments in a forward-looking manner, which requires the utmost duration of ecologically harmless materials in terms of environmental sustainability, adequate remuneration and locally effective policies in terms of societal sustainability, and conveyed cultural knowledge and know-how in terms of cultural sustainability, involving enthusiasm of and for performing culturally adapted music without the need for currying favor. In order to maintain a well-balanced intuition for handling such unique value chains, renowned organ builders are concerned with retaining control of their complex processes of value creation. In other words, outsourcing services or value-adding steps are associated with losing competence over generations.⁷⁴

The dual inscription of organ craftsmanship in conjunction with organ music represents the ideal synthesis of artwork with manual crafting techniques [*synthesis of the arts*], thus combining sacred and/or secular interiors with dedicated spaces for music performance.⁷⁵ In this respect, “constructing organs is barely considered as business model with the primary objective of value creation, but the professionalized passion to build instruments that reach people in liturgically, regionally and culturally adapted contexts.”⁷⁶ Hence, the masterpieces epitomizing organ craftsmanship mainly date back to the seventeenth century and are typically bound to central Europe.

The ever-prevailing challenge of organ craftsmanship lies in the specific technology of handling a huge mechanical dimension. Thus, the key aspects of manual abilities [*handwerkliches Erfahrungswissen*] connected with organ craftsmanship encompass universal manual crafting abilities and specific expert skills of the so-called *touché*;⁷⁷ intellectual abilities comprise profound artistic and musical understanding, a service-oriented attitude for guiding/consulting customers and organists, a manually and historically informed awareness, and the capacity for correlating recent/novel paradigms or developments/evolutions in craftsmanship with a state-of-the-art cultural organ landscape.⁷⁸ As Philipp Klais explains, “[t]he most important intellectual ability in the context of organ craftsmanship is imagining the tonal language in advance through learned techniques and lot of implemented experience.”⁷⁹ This is why the distinction between tangible and intangible, and artistic and technical/crafting, aspects in the course of creating value appears to be artificial and arbitrary; hence, more important than classifying is the conclusion that organ craftsmanship and organ music are both facilitating services,⁸⁰ they can be characterized by the

⁷² Cf. Rucz et al. 2015; Angster et al. 2017, 16; Angster 2020, 11 et seqq.

⁷³ See Wegscheider 2018b.

⁷⁴ Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c; cf. Mörchen 2021.

⁷⁵ Cf. Klais 2019b.

⁷⁶ Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

⁷⁷ Cf. Wegscheider 2018b.

⁷⁸ Cf. World Heritage Centre 2018; Smith 2013, 55; Schorlemer 2008, 329; 333 et seqq.; Schorlemer 2012.

⁷⁹ Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

⁸⁰ Cf. Marchand 2017.

uno-actu principle – that is, adding value while instantly doing something, such as crafting instruments or performing music.⁸¹

Claiming substantial rights for safeguarding and invoking/activating heritage

The corporate mandate of safeguarding heritage is very much intertwined with the workshop philosophy,⁸² since synthesizing/reconciling aspects of art with craftsmanship is at the core of the heritage-listing agenda: “First, organs are treasures of animation; they must to be used and played. Second, organs are unbiased brokers; they can liaise with people through emotions. Third, organs are change agents; they may instantly shift recipient’s habits and needs.”⁸³ The expectations associated with the inscription of organ craftsmanship and music include raising awareness and attention in order to increasingly take notice of organs as music, not necessarily as faith-based instruments,⁸⁴ contributing to business success, requesting rewarding opportunities in vocational training – for example, Oscar-Walcker-Schule in Ludwigsburg⁸⁵ – and addressing regular or extraordinary public-sector financing.

As Kristian Wegscheider stated, “[t]hese steps have gradually changed the organ’s image in order to make queen or king approachable, tangible and inviting – in few words: lifting it from the distant platform.”⁸⁶ The intangible impacts induced by the listing – that is, beneficial responsibility or accountability effects, such as reputational gains or making organ craftsmanship and music publicly available, clearly outweigh tangible/material effects – that is, beneficial changes in economic terms, such as demand, order situation, or sales revenue; in a nutshell, listing is associated more with obligation than with award or coronation even!

The personal involvement and commitment in safeguarding organ craftsmanship is indispensable;⁸⁷ it includes close personal ties, get-togethers on a regular basis, stakeholder dialogues, and public relations for image/sponsoring purposes, coordination among performing artists and music colleges or academies of music, communicating success stories, using role models as best practices for shifting roles and recipient’s habits and needs, making sure instruments are accessible and played well, and inspiring brokers or mediators for congregations in spiritual transformation.

The individual accentuations are considered the only viable, self-reliant option to create momentum and to run self-contained activities of making the organs approachable and inviting in a down-to-earth manner,⁸⁸ as well as safeguarding policies, including programs for younger target groups, walk-in access, real organ-touching experiences, and a uniform inventory of both organs and company workshops.⁸⁹ Hence, the main associations of both craftspeople and practitioners, such as the Vereinigung der Orgelsachverständigen Deutschlands (German Association of Organ Experts, VOD), the Gesellschaft der Orgelfreunde (Society of Friends of the Organ), the Bund Deutscher Orgelbaumeister (Federation of German Organ Builders, BDO), and the Internationale Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Orgeldokumentation (International Association for Organ Documentation, IAOD), are only marginally

⁸¹ Cf. Klais 2018c; Marchand 2016.

⁸² Cf. Sennett 2009, 286 et seqq.

⁸³ Kristian Wegscheider; see Wegscheider 2018b.

⁸⁴ Cf. Krämer et al. 2017.

⁸⁵ See Oscar-Walcker-Schule 2018b; Oscar-Walcker-Schule 2018a; Kaufmann 2018, 12.

⁸⁶ Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

⁸⁷ Cf. Verein Kirchenklang e.V. 2018; Land der Ideen Management GmbH 2010; VolkswagenStiftung 2017; Land der Ideen Management GmbH 2012.

⁸⁸ Cf. Sennett 2009, 1 et seqq.

⁸⁹ Cf. Kares 2018; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission et al. 2018; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2018b; Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission 2018d.

involved to date. The role of vocational training is of the utmost importance in order to provide attractive professional opportunities and to transfer know-how and enthusiasm for organ craftsmanship, complying with the three most essential requirements of quality, sustainability/future thinking, and passion.⁹⁰

The unique selling proposition for the future can be described as intrinsically driven, self-reliant, and authentic positioning that will ultimately result in higher standards and value propositions. Moreover, organ craftsmanship and music enable substantially floating spaces with sound by requiring only one single player, which tremendously facilitates the making collective experiences. As Philipp Klais shared, “[t]here is hope that inscribing organ craftsmanship raises awareness and attention at the same time in order to increasingly take notice of organs as music and not necessarily as old-fashioned, faith-based instruments.”⁹¹

Enhancing visibility of performing organists, assigned organ builders, frequent practitioners, and nominated organ experts

Klais also explained that “[o]rgan affiliates are enabling unique collective experiences by floating spaces with sound by one single player only.”⁹² However, public perception of both organ craftsmanship and music status quo is limited; currently, organ craftsmanship is hardly perceived in public, which is still slightly different to organ music; both are considered niches of cultural-artistic expression, in need of increasing publicity and affection for more embeddedness in modern, diversified and multi-cultural contexts of society;⁹³ the prospects as intangible heritage remain vague and ambivalent, avoiding the pitfalls to preserve techniques in a museum-like way instead of keeping traditions visibly alive. The value of the intangible cultural heritage of organ craftsmanship and music deserves more sensual attention,⁹⁴ by highlighting the charm of changing perspectives and resuming universal communication across language barriers; for this purpose, formats need to be customized, including individual lighthouse projects of enjoyable music education,⁹⁵ such as performing organ music beyond sacred spaces in unexpected surroundings and in small bits as brilliant, easy-to-digest appetizers.

The stakeholders – that is, performing organists, the assigned organ builders, the frequent practitioners, and the nominated organ experts – are conducive to preserve and promote organ craftsmanship and music.⁹⁶ As Kristian Wegscheider shared, “[n]ew formats should be provided in addition to existing ones.”⁹⁷ Related activities or policies need to be revisited in order to have an impact on enhanced recognition, branding, imaging, and appraisal; recitals need to be offered on a regular basis in a redesigned manner; innovation needs to connect with the conventional, making organ craftsmanship and music sensually tangible.

The intergenerational evolution that has shaped organ building needs to be updated in order that it can contribute to public awareness, perception, and an image for future generations, and this will mainly be achieved by providing attractive apprenticeship opportunities, which will have reciprocal appeal and success, providing adequate pre-selection

⁹⁰ Cf. Tittelbach 2017.

⁹¹ Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

⁹² Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

⁹³ Cf. Bach 1753/2014, 122; Melsop 2013, 3–4.

⁹⁴ Cf. Sokoliuk 2014.

⁹⁵ Cf. Gutsch 2018.

⁹⁶ Cf. Krämer et al. 2017; Waldkircher Orgelstiftung et al. 2018; Waldkircher Orgelstiftung et al. [in preparation].

⁹⁷ Kristian Wegscheider; see Wegscheider 2018b.

of potential candidates and offering conducive mindsets of underlining joy and enthusiasm rather than burden sharing.⁹⁸ Hence, as Wegscheider explains, “promoting appeal by embodying authenticity and pride for music is a vantage point.”⁹⁹ The personalities of craftspeople of organ building are holistically balanced and enthusiastic about the fascination of connecting the intangible with tangible heritage, often adding some sense of eccentric craziness; more of these authentic brokers are called for. In a nutshell, this is the essence for embodied learning.¹⁰⁰

The catchy and attractive appeal of organ craftsmanship and music *vis-à-vis* the informed public is mainly induced by its quality of living heritage¹⁰¹ that bridges the gap between cognitive messages of the spoken word and emotional impacts of music; as a result, it generates promising momentum and potential for stakeholder dialogues among future generations, provides opportunities for accessing important decision makers in politics, business, or the media, and enables broadcasting and best-practice storytelling.

Enabling reassurance of passion and self-positioning with organ craftsmanship and music

As Philipp Klais revealed, “[b]eing an organ builder is much more associated with gratitude than pride.”¹⁰² Moreover, the mastery of organ building is also considered a cross-generational obligation. Gifted with multiple talents and tasks, craftspeople are sometimes perceived as crazy freaks,¹⁰³ who concurrently embody some functions of business people, communication managers, marketing experts, controllers, freelance musicians, or lecturers with managing qualities of balancing leadership and team play, socioeconomic responsibility and accountability, and claims of creative and evocative self-fulfillment. The professional standing or reputation compared to other professions of craftsmanship remains exotic; organ building is frequently attributed to a niche culture for a manageable group of interested/addicted stakeholders from another era. As Kristian Wegscheider puts it bluntly, “the lobbying capital of craftspeople in terms of perception and recognition is rather limited.”¹⁰⁴

The self-image among organ craftspeople in the light of competing companies on the market is based on respect, despite fierce competition; organ craftspeople consider themselves to be enthusiastic, variegated, and diversified artists that either reconcile different historic styles of last resort for sensual enrichment or polarize these styles with their instruments. The requirements and demands articulated by contracting bodies/clients do not exert influence on the company’s value proposition, intrinsically driven mindset, or convinced/convicted code of conduct. Put differently, within the guild, understatement is usually recommended – that is, refraining from temptations of mainstream uniformity and compensating identity-based helplessness for solely satisfying external demands.

The business activities from a short-term perspective are assumed to be influenced little by listing organ craftsmanship and music because preserving and promoting heritage is more of a perceived obligation than an opportunity; albeit, positive, disseminating effects and new opportunities are expected, particularly in the context of a company’s succession. The changing attitude toward the organ builder’s profession in line with the inscription aims at better-qualified and more inspired people. As Philipp Klais explains, “[c]urrently, organ

⁹⁸ Cf. Wegscheider 2018b; Marchand 2008; Downey et al. 2014, 187 et seqq.

⁹⁹ Kristian Wegscheider; see Wegscheider 2018b.

¹⁰⁰ Cf. Wegscheider 2018b; Marchand 2018; Downey et al. 2014, 192.

¹⁰¹ See Baghli 2004, 15–16.

¹⁰² Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

¹⁰³ See Driessen 2015.

¹⁰⁴ Kristian Wegscheider; see Wegscheider 2018b.

culture is a tempting niche that enables creative liberties, particularly with respect to vocational and continuing education.”¹⁰⁵

The message intended for future generations of organ craftspeople is threefold: first, stay addicted to music; second, keep an eye on the details in organ craftsmanship; and, third, promote congregational singing and get-togethers. Making organ craftsmanship future-proof deserves the best, animated people, while increasing both the number and quality of stakeholder groups; this requires reasonable remuneration, attractive continuing education formats, know-how transfer with communicating interfaces, and professional documentation. The general affiliation to both instrument and organ music from an organ builder’s perspective is characterized as a tempting niche that enables creative liberties, fosters safeguarding technologies, encourages transferring know-how, calls for the documentation of workshop processes, and strives for elaborating on corresponding technical literature.¹⁰⁶

The specific social identity or mindset of organ builders remains vague; there is no unambiguous, societal profiling of mindset of organ craftspeople; generally speaking, most values are commonly shared among organ builders; modes of cooperation, observation, and assessment are commonly shared business practices, possibly including some charming sort of *cliqism*.¹⁰⁷

Conclusions

Linking organ craftsmanship and music with sustainability is evident, but it is novel and innovative in this field; sustainable value creation is appreciated, predominantly by addressing cultural, environmental, and societal aspects of sustainability. Currently, the visibility of organ craftsmanship and music is limited; both are niches of cultural-artistic expression and aspects of living heritage that are to be highlighted further. Yet there are promising signs and efforts to be announced and shared since

[t]he organ is the instrument of the year 2021! It is thus the first keyboard instrument to be declared Instrument of the Year. The organ is considered the queen of instruments and is the largest of all musical instruments, the deepest and highest, the loudest and quietest. In Organ Year 2021, the goal is to draw curiosity and attention to the instrument and its many facets.¹⁰⁸

Which conclusions can be drawn given the intention of elucidating how the inscription of organ craftsmanship and music in UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity has influenced the perception and self-concept of organ craftsmanship and music, both in theoretic-intellectual and virtual terms?

- From a theoretic-intellectual point of view, the nexus between organ craftsmanship and music and sustainability in each of its quadruple aspects is evident. In practical terms, sustainable value creation is fully appreciated, predominantly by addressing cultural (conformity, landscape, technique, values, traditions), environmental (resources, components), and societal (employment, apprenticeship, remuneration) aspects of sustainability.

¹⁰⁵ Philipp Klais; see Klais 2018c.

¹⁰⁶ Cf. Bedos de Celles 1985.

¹⁰⁷ See Driessen 2015; Klais 2018c.

¹⁰⁸ See Berlin Tourismus & Kongress GmbH 2021; cf. SWR2 2021.

- Aspects of claiming substantial rights for safeguarding organ craftsmanship and music are implicitly considered *uno actu* in line with the actual, value-adding processes of crafting and/or performing (quality, future thinking, passion). In contrast, momentum and commitment of invoking and activating heritage are explicitly requested from the stakeholders involved (formats, public relations, financing, best practices).
- Currently, the visibility of organ craftsmanship and music is rather limited; both are niches of cultural-artistic expression, aspects of living heritage (access, tangibility, brokerage, coverage) that are to be highlighted mutually by performing organists, assigned organ builders, frequent practitioners, and nominated organ experts.
- Ranging from veiled pride and professionalized understated organ craftsmanship and music reveals an ambivalent image of reassurance. Multitasking aptitudes, enriched with the utmost individual passion (skills, competences, inspiration, enthusiasm, creation) are in apparent disaccord with self-effacing, matter-of-fact attributes of self-positioning (gratitude, obligation, *cliqism*).

Inscribing organ craftsmanship and music in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity positively influences the perception and self-concept of organ craftsmanship and music. This concept primarily applies to fully recognizing the nexus with sustainability aspects but similarly allows drawing invaluable conclusions from the multifaceted notions of organ craftsmanship and music in terms of heritage definition, safeguarding requirements, visibility and awareness-raising, and insights into professional contexts and job profiles. Inscribed organs and organ-crafting cultures have reciprocally influenced and enriched Europe since the Baroque era. Adding to this perception, in fact, the German organ cultural tradition extends from the Netherlands to Finland, from Eastern Europe to the Balkans, and from South Tyrol to Switzerland, to Alsace-Lorraine, and, finally, to Belgium. This regional-cultural concept is consequently referred to as the landscape of organ culture, which has globally been paid tribute to in the end.¹⁰⁹ Presumably, most of the protagonists in the vibrant field of organ craftsmanship and music would agree that “the aim and final end of all music should be none other than the glory of God and the refreshment of the soul.”¹¹⁰

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¹⁰⁹ Personal communication with Michael G. Kaufmann, 26 July 2018; cf. Kaufmann 26 July 2018.

¹¹⁰ See Spitta 1738/1880, 916.

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