Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series

# China National Musical Instruments

# **制作技艺** 上海民族乐器

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书

上海民族乐器制作行业大约兴起于清代乾隆、嘉庆年间。

上海民族乐器制作技艺历经岁月变迁,依然保留着丰富的传统工艺,延续了中华民族鲜明的文化性格。

在上海民族乐器制作师的精工细作下,古筝的悠扬、二胡的细腻、琵琶的清脆,传遍了大江南北,奏出了中华儿女的心声。

2011年,上海民族乐器制作技艺被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。



上海市文化广播影视管理局

# 上海民族乐器制作技艺

## China National Musical Instruments

上海市国家级 非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书

## 上海民族乐器 制作技艺

编委会主任 —— 胡劲军 本卷主编 —— 王国振

上海市文化广播影视管理局

5 上海人人大水放社

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海民族乐器制作技艺/上海市文化广播影视管理局编著.一上海:上海人民出版社,2015 (上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书) ISBN 978-7-208-13041-8

I. ①上··· Ⅲ. ①上··· Ⅲ. ①民族乐器-乐器制造-介绍-上海市 Ⅳ. ①TS953.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 126592 号

责任编辑 舒光浩 关沪民 英文翻译 曾乔圆 技术编辑 伍贻晴 装帧设计 胡 斌 刘健敏

• 上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书 •

#### 上海民族乐器制作技艺

上海市文化广播影视管理局 编著 世 纪 出 版 集 团

上海人人,从私出版

(200001 上海福建中路 193号 www.ewen.co)

世纪出版集团发行中心发行 上海中华商务联合印刷有限公司印刷 开本  $787\times1092$  1/16 印张 12 2015 年 7 月第 1 版 2015 年 7 月第 1 次印刷 ISBN 978 - 7 - 208 - 13041 - 8/J  $\cdot$  402 定价 90.00 元

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书 编**委会** 

主任

胡劲军

副主任

王小明

#### 编委

杨庆红 萧烨璎 高春明 郭 宇 孙重亮 王 刚 俞瑾云 李 莉 茅善玉 陈忠国 秦建国 王正浩 方 阳 崔晓力 张小平 宋浩杰 马锦梅 黄 泓 陈 列 赵亦农 张 新 范文翔 王卫国 应文灿 吴敏华 燕小明 黄美娟 薛亚锋 盛玲芳 金拥军 施仲君

#### 专家组

江明惇 荣广润 高春明 陈勤建 罗怀臻 田兆元 吴少华 蔡丰明 胡申生 方 阳 石关桐 包燕丽 刘 红 朱裕平 张荫尧 沈鸿鑫 周丽娟 郑祖安 施 远 徐华龙 屠恒贤 萧 梅 蓝 凡 潘文国

#### 项目协调

葛永铭 张黎明 蒋 薇

#### 本卷主编

王国振

#### 本卷编委

正根兴 李素芳 张建平 陆敏全 季秋英 周 力 周肇麟 胡国平 徐振高 高占春 龚耀宗

#### 本卷撰稿

季秋英 巩 玲 康婧玲 曾乔圆 崔 攀

	总序	
民族乐器制作概览	民乐简史——历时而变 源远流长	1
	行业简史———脉相承 与时俱进	20
	乐器制作——材料为本 工艺为魂	3
上海民族乐器制作技艺之		
古筝篇	古筝简史——仁智之器 千古筝鸣	40
<b>口</b>	制筝技艺——精心制筝 孜孜矻矻	50
	古筝工匠——筝艺长流 薪火相传	6
	精品古筝鉴赏	6
上海民族乐器制作技艺之		
二胡篇	二胡简史——杆两弦 拉响南北	7
	二胡制作——丝木合鸣 打造精品	8:
	二胡工匠——百年大师 孜孜以求	9:
	精品二胡鉴赏	10
上海民族乐器制作技艺之		
<b>琵琶篇</b>	琵琶简史——融汇中西 律动华夏	110
	琵琶制作——甄选良材 精工细作	118
	琵琶工匠——丝不苟 妙手成音	130
	精品琵琶鉴赏	138
上海民族乐器制作技艺的	非遗申报——成功申遗 致力传承	144
保护与传承	企业传承——倾力保护 技艺长流	140
	市场传承——经济运作 民乐长盛	140 —150
<b></b> 种录		
1] 44	上海民族乐器一厂"敦煌牌"古筝、 二胡、琵琶所获荣誉一览表(部分)	164
	上海民族乐器—厂历年所获实用新型 专利—览表(部分)	168
	大事记	170
	参考文献	180
	后记	182

	General Preface	3
	Preface	8
General Introduction	China National Music—— A Long History in Changing Ages	12
	Industry History—— Continuous Development and Education	20
	Manufacture——All about Materials and Handicrafts	30
Guzheng Manufacturing	Guzheng History——A Device of Mercy and Wisdom for Thousands of Years	40
	Guzheng Processing——Blending Care and Sweat	50
	Guzheng Artificers——Passing Skills Through Generations	61
	Presentation of Guzheng Boutiques	68
Erhu Manufacturing	Erhu History——The Story of A Pole and Two Strings	78
	Erhu Processing——Combining Threads and Woods	83
	Erhu Artificers——Rich Experience and Persistent Pursuit	95
	Presentation of Erhu Boutiques	101
Pipa Manufacturing	Pipa History—— An Integration of Native and Western Music	110
	Pipa Processing——Good Material with Fine Working	118
	Pipa Artificers——Comprehensive Plan and Abundant Carefulness	130
	Presentation of Pipa Boutiques	138
Preserving and Inheriting	Applying for ICH Project——An Action for Further & Better Inheriting	146
	Enterprises Inheriting—— Joint Effort to Make Contributions	148
	Market Inheriting—— Protecting Arts through Economic Operations	156
Addendum	List of Honors	164
	List of Patents	168
	Chronicle of Events	170
	References	180
	Afterword	182

中国是一个拥有五千年历史的文明古国,勤劳智慧的中华民族,创造了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产。这些非物质文化遗产蕴含着中华民族的价值观念、审美追求与情感记忆,展现着中华民族的文明特征和充沛的创造力,连接着各民族的深厚情感和恒久血脉,为当代文化的发展与创新提供着强大的动力。保护和弘扬优秀的非物质文化遗产,对建设社会主义核心价值体系具有重要的作用。

上海文化的源头,可以追溯到6000年以前。青浦崧泽、福泉山、金山查山、闵行马桥等地的考古表明,那时先民们已经劳动、休养、生息在这片土地上了。后来,随着时间的推移,海岸线不断东移,上海先民们的活动也不断顺势东进,约在10世纪前叶才全部形成现今的格局。千百年以来,上海都曾经只是个小渔村,但因其水陆交通便利,自唐宋时期逐渐成为繁荣的港口;南宋咸淳三年(1267年),正式设立镇治;元朝至元二十八年(1291年),上海正式建县,这是上海建城的开始。到了明代,上海地区商肆酒楼林立,已经成为远近闻名的"东南名邑";清政府在公元1685年设立上海江海关,一个国际性大商埠从此发展起来。至1840年鸦片战争前夕,上海县因交通便利、万商云集、物产丰富而被称为"江海之通津,东南之都会"。鸦片战争结束后,英国强迫清政府签订丧权辱国的《南京条约》,上海被开放成通商口岸,外国资本的入侵摧残了上海的传统手工业,但同时也带来了先进的科学技术和管理经验,促进了上海的商业、金融、纺织、轻工业、交通运输的发展,形成了新型的工商文明。

时空变幻,朝代更迭,更是这样独特的工商业文明的生态环境,孕育了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产,其中有反映古代人们民间信仰的民俗,有人们喜闻乐见的歌舞、戏曲和丝竹乐曲,还有巧夺天工的传统工艺、撼人心魄的民间竞技和令人叹服的工艺美术等。这些文化瑰宝世代流传,有的流传区域较小,仅限于某一乡镇;有的流传广泛,辐射至周边省份,在流传过程中还在不断地演变。这些古老而鲜活的城市文化历史传统,是我们建设国际文化大都市和加强城市文化软实力的重要基础。目前,上海市已经认定了157项上海市级非物质文化遗产名录项目,其中的49项已经列入了国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

然而, 非物质文化遗产面临传统整体断裂的危机依然存在, 我们必须以最急切的心情和最快的速度投入到拯救非物质文化遗产的行动中去。非物质文化遗产并不会

因为列入保护名录就立刻走出困境,保护工作也不会自然大功告成,我们仍需竭尽所能,通过种种途径,大声疾呼对非物质文化遗产的抢救、保护与传承,并且在力所能及的范围内开展保护工作,努力让珍贵的历史文化遗产薪火相传。

近年来,党中央和国务院高度重视非物质文化遗产保护工作。党的十七大报告指出,要"加强对各民族文化的挖掘和保护,重视文物和非物质文化遗产保护"。2011年,《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》正式施行,使得我国非物质文化遗产保护工作步入了有法可依的阶段。十七届六中全会上通过的《中共中央关于深化文化体制改革推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣若干重大问题的决定》,更为在全社会开展非物质文化遗产保护工作提供了良好的环境。在各级政府的高度重视下,在各地文化管理部门的共同努力下,非物质文化遗产保护工作已经取得了突破性进展。

让伟大先辈们创造的文化遗产代代相传,使其在全球化的语境中发扬光大,是我们今人的责任。筚路蓝缕的先辈们有权要求我们承担这份责任、经受这一考验,作出让历史满意的回答。编辑出版"上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书"就是我们当下给出的回答之一。自2009年起,我们通过"一个项目一本书"的形式,采用文字、图片、大事记、知识链接等方式,对列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录的上海项目进行了生动而全面的介绍。截至目前,这套大型丛书已经累计出版分卷22部,对本市珍贵的文化遗存进行了系统性的整理,也为非物质文化遗产在社会公众中的传播普及起到了积极作用。在编辑出版丛书的过程中,我们深深体会到上海非物质文化遗产挖掘、抢救和保护工作的紧迫性和必要性,这将不断鞭策我们努力将这项工程不断推进下去。

现在,当我们饱览这套正在持续出版的丛书之余,不能不向长期致力于保护传承 上海非物质文化遗产的传承人和工作者肃然起敬,也不能不向为"上海市国家级非物 质文化遗产名录项目丛书"编辑出版工作倾注心血的撰稿人、审稿专家和编辑们表示 诚挚的感谢。对于丛书编纂工作中出现的不当之处,敬请读者批评指正。

加加到

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书编委会主任 上海市文化广播影视管理局局长 二〇一二年十月

### **General Preface**

With five thousand years of history stretching from ancient civilizations to a contemporary, developing modern nation, Chinese people long used their diligence and intelligence to create a rich variety of intangible cultural heritage. China's intangible cultural heritage contains the values, aesthetic pursuits and emotional memories of the Chinese nation, and in turn demonstrates the creative characteristics of Chinese civilization. Cultural heritage is both a heartstring and lifeblood of a civilization, and this heritage provides us with powerful momentum for the development and innovation of contemporary culture. Protecting and promoting our outstanding intangible cultural heritage plays an important role in constructing the socialist core of our value system.

In fact, the origin of Shanghai culture can be traced back six thousand years, as demonstrated by archaeological findings in the areas of Qingpu's Songze, Fuquanshan Hill, Jinshan's Chashan Hill and Minhang's Maqiao showing that our ancestors were already working and living in the Shanghai area. Over time, the coastline gradually shifted eastward and along with our ancestor's activities. A geographical and municipal starting point that would be familiar to us today didn't form until around early 10th century. Until then, for thousands of years, Shanghai was just a small fishing village. Given its proximity to convenient waterway transportation, Shanghai has gradually become a busy port starting from the Tang and Song Dynasties. In the year 1267, during the Southern Song Dynasty, Shanghai was formally established as a town. During the Yuan Dynasty in 1291, Shanghai was officially established as a county, which we take as the origin of Shanghai as a city. By the Ming Dynasty, shops and restaurants proliferating in Shanghai, and the city became one of the most important and famous in southeastern China. In 1685, the Qing government established an official customs operation Jianghaiguan in Shanghai, an international commercial port began to take shape. Before the Opium War in 1840, Shanghai was already known as the region's "Southeast metropolis and communications hub", due to good transportation systems, large number of merchants, and rich natural resources. After the Opium War, Britain forced the Qing to sign the humiliating Treaty of Nanking, requiring Shanghai to become an open trading port. Although

the subsequent invasion of foreign capital devastated Shanghai's traditional handicrafts, it also brought advanced science and technology and management experience, promoting the development of Shanghai's commercial, financial and industrial sectors, including textiles, light industry, and transportation, and helped spur the emergence of a new industrial and commercial civilization.

Spatial and temporal changes, the rising and falling of different dynasties, especially with Shanghai's unique ecological environment and industrial and commercial civilization, gave birth to a variety of intangible cultural practices, reflecting traditional folk beliefs and values, their beloved dances, opera and "string and bamboo" music, as well as intricate traditional crafts, breathtaking folk athletics and creative arts. These cultural treasures were handed down from generation to generation, some being active only in small areas, such as a township; some spreading widely to surrounding provinces, continuing to evolve and spread today. These ancient but still living cultural and historical traditions remain an important foundation for building an international cultural metropolis and enhancing the positive soft power of our urban culture. At present, Shanghai has already identified 157 Shanghai city-level intangible cultural heritage items, of which, 49 have been listed as state-level intangible cultural heritage.

However, intangible cultural heritage is still facing the crisis of the breakdown and dissolution of tradition, and with this in mind, we must take the fastest possible action to rescue the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Intangible Cultural Heritage will still face challenges even being included in the protection list, the protection work is yet more to be done. We need to continue to do all that we can, in the strongest of terms and through a variety of channels, to rescue, protect and pass down our precious intangible cultural heritage.

In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the protection of intangible cultural heritage. The 17th Party Congress Report requires us "to strengthen the excavation and protection of the national culture, with emphasis on cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage protection." In 2011, the People's Republic of China Intangible Cultural Heritage Act came into effect, providing China's intangible cultural heritage protection work a legal framework. Adopted by the 17th Session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Deepening Reform of Cultural System to Promote Socialist Cultural Development and Prosperity of Some Major Issues, this framework has provided a good environment for more intangible cultural heritage protection work to be carried out society wide. Given the great importance attached to these efforts by all levels of governments and local departments of cultural administration, we have collectively made breakthroughs in intangible cultural heritage protection work.

It is our responsibility today to pass on our cultural heritage from generation to the next, and ensure that it will flourish amid globalization. We have a deep responsibility to those who came before us to make sure this happens. Editing and publishing the Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series is one of the ways we can fulfill this responsibility. Since 2009, in the form of "one item, one volume", we have provided a vivid and comprehensive introduction to Shanghai items that were included in the state-level intangible cultural heritage list. We have done this by assembling text, pictures, memorabilia and knowledge chain etc. Thus far, this large series has published 22 volumes, giving a systematic collation of city's precious cultural relics, and doing so in a way that has also played a positive role in spreading and popularizing Intangible Cultural Heritage. In the process of editing and publishing these books, we have deepened our appreciation for the urgency and necessity of excavating, rescuing and protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage, and this will continue to spur our efforts to push forward the project.

Now, as we enjoy the publication of this book series, we cannot fail to pay respect to the long committed inheritors and workers who continue to develop, protect, and pass along Shanghai Intangible Cultural Heritage. We also cannot fail to express our deep appreciation for the writers, peer reviewers and editors who have dedicated themselves wholeheartedly for "Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series". We welcome any feedback that helps us enrich this series of works.

#### Hu Jinjun

Director of the Editorial Committee
Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series
Director-General of Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture, Radio, Film & Television
October 2012

	总序	
民族乐器制作概览		
	民乐简史——历时而变 源远流长	12
	行业简史———脉相承 与时俱进	20
	乐器制作——材料为本 工艺为魂	30
上海民族乐器制作技艺之	古筝简史——仁智之器 千古筝鸣	40
古筝篇	制筝技艺——精心制筝 孜孜矻矻	5(
	古筝工匠——筝艺长流 薪火相传	61
	精品古筝鉴赏	68
上海民族乐器制作技艺之		
二胡篇	二胡简史———杆两弦 拉响南北	78
	二胡制作——丝木合鸣 打造精品	83
	二胡工匠——百年大师 孜孜以求	95
	精品二胡鉴赏	101
上海民族乐器制作技艺之	琵琶简史——融汇中西 律动华夏	110
琵琶篇	琵琶制作——甄选良材 精工细作	118
	琵琶工匠———丝不苟 妙手成音	130
	精品琵琶鉴赏	138
上海民族乐器制作技艺的		
保护与传承	非遗申报——成功申遗 致力传承	146
	企业传承——倾力保护 技艺长流	148
	市场传承——经济运作 民乐长盛	-156
附录	1. 海口花厅呢 17 "新均施" 十分	16
	上海民族乐器一厂"敦煌牌"古筝、 二胡、琵琶所获荣誉一览表(部分)	164
	上海民族乐器一厂历年所获实用新型 专利一览表(部分)	168
	大事记	170
	参考文献	180
	后记	182

	General Preface	3
	Preface	8
General Introduction	China National Music—— A Long History in Changing Ages	12
	Industry History—— Continuous Development and Education	20
	Manufacture——All about Materials and Handicrafts	30
Guzheng Manufacturing	Guzheng History——A Device of Mercy and Wisdom for Thousands of Years	40
	Guzheng Processing——Blending Care and Sweat	50
	Guzheng Artificers——Passing Skills Through Generations	61
	Presentation of Guzheng Boutiques	68
Erhu Manufacturing	Erhu History——The Story of A Pole and Two Strings	78
	Erhu Processing——Combining Threads and Woods	83
	Erhu Artificers——Rich Experience and Persistent Pursuit	95
	Presentation of Erhu Boutiques	101
Pipa Manufacturing	Pipa History—— An Integration of Native and Western Music	110
	Pipa Processing——Good Material with Fine Working	118
	Pipa Artificers——Comprehensive Plan and Abundant Carefulness	130
	Presentation of Pipa Boutiques	138
Preserving and Inheriting	Applying for ICH Project——An Action for Further & Better Inheriting	146
	Enterprises Inheriting—— Joint Effort to Make Contributions	148
	Market Inheriting—— Protecting Arts through Economic Operations	156
Addendum	List of Honors	164
	List of Patents	168
	Chronicle of Events	170
	References	180
	Afterword	182

《中国大百科全书·音乐舞蹈卷》如 此定义"乐器"词条:"乐器是人类通过 文明的产生而产生……"

那么, 什么是中国的民族乐器呢? 千百年来,与中国人民的生产生活息息相 关、具有中国民族特色的乐器,都可以称 为中国的民族乐器,比如当今较常见的古 更古老原始的陶埙、磬、编钟等。

谓"外来乐器"在中国流传数世纪之后, 早已融入了中国人民的情感和特色,完成 了本土化的历练,被冠以"中国的民族乐 器"之称乃实至名归。

昔日,李商隐感遇古筝"何处哀筝随 急管,樱花永巷垂杨岸";白居易感怀琵 琶"四弦千遍语,一曲万重情";沈括闻 乐抒情"马尾胡琴随汉车,曲声犹自怨单 于" ……中国人有太多的文化记忆, 附着 在故人吟诵丝竹的诗句里, 千古传唱。

黄河流域是华夏文明的起源地,中国 历史在很长一段时期内将北方作为政治文 音乐表达、交流思想感情的工具,是人类 化中心。因此,辉煌灿烂的民族器乐文化 最早拥有的文明财富之一,它伴随着人类 最初也是兴盛于北方区域。直到南北朝时 期、随着中国各区域各民族的融合逐渐加 强,秦岭一淮河一线以南地区才逐渐形成 文化繁荣的局面,原先常见于北方的乐器 逐渐南下,亦受到南方广大民众的喜爱。

位于长江入海口的上海,几百年来, 筝、二胡、琵琶、笛、箫、笙等,再比如 凭借其优越的地理位置、便利的交通条件 和周边富庶的农渔产业,成为多元艺术和 在我国的民族乐器大家族中,有一 文化的集粹之地。这里,活跃着一大批享 些是"舶来品"。然而,二胡、琵琶等所 誉全国的音乐人士,也养育了大量远近闻 名的乐器制作大师:这里,既积淀了厚重 的历史传统, 也闪耀着鲜活的时代印记。 大约在清代乾降、嘉庆年间, 上海传统的 民族乐器行业兴起。此后, 上海民族乐器 制作行业虽历经岁月的变迁有所兴衰起 伏, 但至今仍保留着丰富的传统制作工 艺,并得到了国家相关部门的重视。

> 国家制定和实施的非物质文化遗产 保护政策, 是一项唤醒国人文化记忆的行 动。"江南丝竹"、"评弹"和"琵琶艺

术"先后被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。在这些"非遗"名录中,琵琶、二胡、三弦、锣鼓等传统民族乐器扮演着非常关键的作用。2011年,"上海民族乐器制作技艺"成功入选第三批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

上海民族乐器一厂是上海民族乐器制作技艺的保护单位。1956年,上海民族乐器行业实行合作化,86户民族乐器制作坊合并为7家生产合作社。1958年,合作社改组成地方国营工厂,其中,上海民族乐器一厂为制作吹、拉、弹、打四大类乐器的综合性民族乐器厂。建厂50余年来,上海民族乐器一厂为中国民族乐器制作行业的发展和兴盛做出了不可磨灭的功绩。

与此同时,民族音乐的创作有了划时 代性的进步,开始与世界音乐同步。高难 度的演奏、复杂的调式对乐器本身不断提 出新的要求。正因为如此,乐器制作行业 数十年来励精图治,不断进取,对传统民 族乐器进行了持续有效的改革。

古筝改革: 20世纪60年代,上海民族 乐器一厂古筝制作人员成功研制了五声音 阶的S型岳山21弦古筝,该款古筝后来成 为全国古筝通用的标准制式;同时,古筝 外观装饰的新时代开启,古筝装饰工艺逐 渐繁荣;为适应演奏的需要,上海民族乐 器一厂先后研制出A、B、C、D四种型号 的古筝琴弦,有效提升了古筝的音乐表现 力。

二胡改革: 规格多样的二胡琴筒形制逐渐统一为正六角型和前八角后圆型两种,琴筒内膛规定成凹膛结构;为了增强琴杆的抗弯力、防止琴杆变形,二胡琴杆的制式由圆形发展成扁形、扁棱形等,并在琴杆上融合了镶嵌、针刻、银丝等多种装饰工艺;二胡琴弦经历了从传统丝弦到钢丝弦再到缠弦的改变,目前普遍使用的二胡内外弦分别是裸钢丝弦和钢丝缠弦。

琵琶改革:在琵琶琴弦的改革上, 20世纪60年代研制出尼龙钢丝弦,1970年 代成功研制尼龙钢绳弦;20世纪80年代, 上海民族乐器一厂的琵琶制作人员发明了 "八字音条",扩大了琵琶的音量;21世 纪初,上海民族乐器一厂琵琶制作人员发 明了用于防止琵琶背板开裂的防裂条。

民族乐器的继承和发展,不仅仅是 乐器制作者和民乐演奏者、教育者、爱好 者的期望,更需要集全社会的力量共同前 行。令人欣喜的是,目前国家相关部门已 经意识到发展民族器乐事业的紧迫性,并 逐步通过多种项目对精神文明建设予以支 持。我们相信,在社会各界的共同努力 下,定会将民族器乐事业发扬光大、奏出 和谐辉煌的乐章!

王国振



## 民族乐器 制作概览

中国有着9000多年的乐器发展史,源远流长,熠熠生辉。

上海的民族乐器行业,可追溯至清代乾隆、嘉庆年间。

上海最早的乐器铺,有名可考的是清代道光年间开设在城隍庙附近的马正兴乐器铺,主制产品是胡琴和鼓。20世纪初,在城隍庙庙前大街(现方浜中路)—带,出现和聚集了20余家传统民族乐器作坊。

1958年,制作吹、拉、弹、打四大类乐器的综合性民族乐器厂——上海民族乐器一厂成立,从此,上海民族乐器制作行业走上了系统化发展的道路。

### General Instruments

China has a long shiny musical instruments developing history of 9,000 years.

Shanghai's national musical instrument manufacturing industry could date back to the years when Emperor Qian Long or Emperor Jia Qing of Qing Dynasty governed.

The earliest named musical instrument shop of recorded, might be Ma Zhengxing's Musical Instrument Shop. Located nearby Chenghuang Temple, the Ma Zhengxing's mainly processed Huqin and drums. In early 20th century, in the area surrounding the former Fore-Chenghuang Temple Avenue, now Middle Fangbang Road, about 20 traditional musical instrument workshops gathered.

The year of 1958 saw the foundation of Shanghai No.1 National Musical Instrument Factory. It's a comprehensive traditional musical instrument factory which produced various kinds of stringed, plucked, wind instruments and percussions. From that year on, Shanghai's national musical instrument manufacturing industry has taken its steps on a systematic developing road.