

## 談柏林有聲資料檔案庫的建置、保存與影響

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### 摘要

今天被認為世界級有聲資料收藏品的重鎮之一，德國「柏林有聲資料檔案庫」(Das Berliner Phonogramm-Archiv)，可回溯到 100 多年前，由當時柏林菲德利希-威廉大學(Friedrich-Wilhelm University, Berlin)哲學教授與實驗心理學研究所所長卡爾·史頓夫(Carl Stumpf, 1848-1936)，基於對聲音心理學的興趣，於 1900 年 9 月對來自泰國皮帕特(Piphat)宮廷樂隊「布拉喜特塔翁樂團」(Prasit Thawon Ensemble)受邀到柏林客座演出的機會，進行首次以愛迪生滾筒式臘管錄音；從此引發了一連串的收錄國外音樂家與團體到德國演奏，或當時非音樂圈內人士在國外旅遊時，所做的田野調查採集活動，奠定了今天「柏林有聲資料檔案庫」音響資料收藏品的基石。

出生於音樂愛好者的家庭，從聲音心理學的角度出發，史頓夫於 1911 年出版了《音樂的起源》(Die Anfänge der Musik)一書，總結了他 25 年來透過理論與實踐經驗的探索，累積了音樂學上的研究成果；所以被視為比較音樂學與民族音樂學的先驅，也奠定了民族音樂學在西方作為一門研究世界各族群音樂的始創者。

史頓夫第一次錄音的 100 年後，也就是西元 2000 年，聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)派代表到柏林，頒發證書給「柏林有聲資料檔案庫」，正式將其列入聯合國科教文組織—「世界文化遺產」(World Heritage)的名單中。

目前歸屬於柏林國立博物館，普魯士文化資產-民族學博物館(Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz-Ethnologisches Museum)的「柏林有聲資料檔案庫」，所收藏錄音的年代介於 1900-1943 期間，其歷史錄音資料幾乎包括世界所有的國家，有來自亞、非、美洲、歐洲及大洋洲等地區豐富的民族器樂與聲樂。其中有關 1900 年以前的錄音資料，是後來由學者或他人所提供，並非是資料庫主動所採錄的。

資料檔案庫蒐藏這些深具歷史意義的音響檔案，總數超過 3 萬個滾筒(Walzen, Cylinders)，其中包括原帶、滾筒負片即所謂的銅質負片(Galvanos)、蠟質副片及 2 千個硬唱盤(Schellackplatten, shellac disc)。這些音響資料除了其本身深具一定的歷史價值外，很多這些當時採錄的資料，目前在當地國家已經消失了

（如阿根廷的火地島）或是已經找不到相對的音樂形式；所以這些檔案資料就變成了唯一的歷史證物，也是此後相關研究工作的第一手資料。

### **關鍵詞**

柏林有聲資料檔案庫、卡爾·史頓夫、泰國布拉喜特塔翁樂團、愛迪生蠟管、世界文化遺產

# **On the Construction, Preservation and Influence of *Berlin***

## ***Phonogramm-Archiv***

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### **Abstract**

The Berlin Phonogramm-Archiv, one of the world's most important collections of audio-visual collections today, dates back more than 100 years ago by Carl Stumpf (1848-1936), a professor of philosophy and director of the Institute of Experimental Psychology of Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin. In September of 1900 a Thai Piphat court music and theater ensemble (Prasit Thawon) performed in Berlin, Stumpf based on his interest in sound psychology, used this opportunity to make recordings with the Edison phonograph. These recordings formed the foundation of the Berlin Phonogramm-Archiv. Since then, a series of recordings of foreign musicians and groups playing in Germany or non-musicians when traveling abroad have been taken. The collected field data was the cornerstone of today's collection of audio materials from the Berlin Phonogramm-Archiv.

Stumpf was born in the music lover's house, from the perspective of sound psychology, Stumpf published in 1911 "The Origin of Music", a book was the culmination of more than 25 years of empirical and theoretical research in the field of music. It is regarded as a pioneer of comparative musicology and ethnomusicology, also laid the ethnomusicology in the West as a pioneer of the study of the world's ethnic music. 100 years later after the first recording of Stumpf, that is, in year 2000, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) issued a certificate to the Berliner Phonogramm-Archiv, which was formally included in the UNESCO the list of World Heritage.

The "Berlin Phonogramm-Archiv", which is currently owned by the German government's National Museum of Ethnology (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz-Ethnologisches Museum), is a collection of recordings that date between 1900-1943 and its historical recordings including most the countries of the world, from Asia, Africa, America, Europe, Australia/Oceania, and other regions rich in ethnical instrumental, and vocal music. The recordings of the data before 1900 was later provided by scholars or others, not by the database.

The Archive collects these historical materials with a total of more than 30,000 s (Walzen, cylinders), including the original cylinders, the so-called copper negative (Galvanos), wax sub-pieces and 2 thousand hard shellac disc (Schellackplatten). In addition to their own deep historical value, many of these sound data were currently in the local country have disappeared (such as Argentina's fire island) or have been unable to find the relative form of music; so the data on became the only historical evidence, but also become the relevant research work first-hand information.

**Keywords**

The Berlin Phonogramm-Archiv, Carl Stumpf, Edison phonograph, Prasit Thawon, Walzen, cylinders, World Heritage