南音遊記 港島篇 Hong Kong Island 01/2019 - 04/2019

表演日程
Performance Schedule

1月 JAN

1月初報名啦！
Register at the beginning of Jan!

中西區
Central and Western District

20.1.2019（星期日 Sunday）
孫中山紀念館
Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum
中環半山衛城道7號
7 Castle Road, Mid-Levels, Central

南音表演
Nanyin Performance
下午3:00 - 4:00pm

長衫試著體驗
Cheongsam Dress-up Sessions
第1節 Session 1：下午1:30 - 2:30pm
第2節 Session 2：下午4:30 - 5:30pm

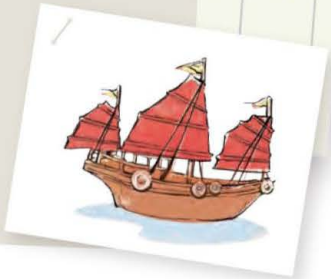
2月 FEB

2月初報名啦！
Register at the beginning of Feb!

東區
Eastern District

17.2.2019（星期日 Sunday）
鴨靈號
Dukling
愛秩序灣海濱花園（筲箕灣避風塘1號梯台）
Aldrich Bay Promenade (Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter Landing No.1)

第1節 Session 1：下午2:30 - 3:30pm
第2節 Session 2：下午3:30 - 4:30pm



3月MAR

3月初報名啦！
Register at the beginning of Mar!

灣仔區
Wan Chai District

24.3.2019（星期日Sunday）
虎豹樂圃
Haw Par Music Farm
銅鑼灣大坑道15號A
No.15A Tai Hang Road, Causeway Bay

下午3:00 - 4:00pm

4月APR

3月底報名啦！
Register at the end of Mar!

南區
Southern District

12.4.2019（星期五Friday）
蒲窩青少年中心
The Warehouse Teenage Club
香港仔大道116號
116 Aberdeen Main Road, Aberdeen

晚上8:00 - 9:00pm

節目如有更改，恕不另行通知。
Programme subject to change without prior notice.

港島區 穿梭時空 從頭說起

The beginning: Hong Kong Island

走進繁華的港島區，很難想像百多年前，這裡原是人煙稀少的地方。開埠以後，中環發展為政治及經濟核心區域。上環是華人聚居及營商的地方。灣仔區的填海新區則興建倉庫及作民房之用。東區及南區緊隨其後，發展為工商業和住宅區。

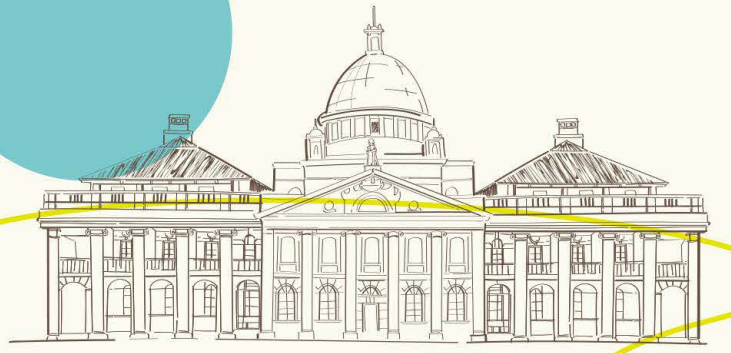
都市發展迅速，社區面貌逐漸改變，可幸文化內涵依舊保存。例如每年在各區舉行天后誕及盂蘭勝會，以及大坑和薄扶林的中秋節舞火龍等，都蘊含各區的特色及歷史價值，靠著各社區內人與人之間的團結及連繫，代代相傳，亦成為了我們今日彌足珍貴的非物質文化遺產。

It is difficult to imagine that just over a hundred years ago, the vibrant and busy districts of Hong Kong Island were only sparsely populated. In the early days of Hong Kong, the Central District developed as the core area for political and economic activities. A little to the west was Sheung Wan where the Chinese community settled and conducted their commercial activities. To the east was the newly-reclaimed area of Wan Chai for building godowns and residential development. The Eastern and Southern Districts were subsequently became industrial, commercial as well as residential areas.

Following the rapid pace of urban development, landscape of the city changed over time. Nevertheless, culture and tradition are still being celebrated across districts; just to name a few, Tin Hau Festival, Yu Lan Festival, and the fire dragon dances in Tai Hang and Pok Fu Lam. Owning to the bonds among communities, the culture and tradition have been passed on for generations and become our intangible cultural heritage.

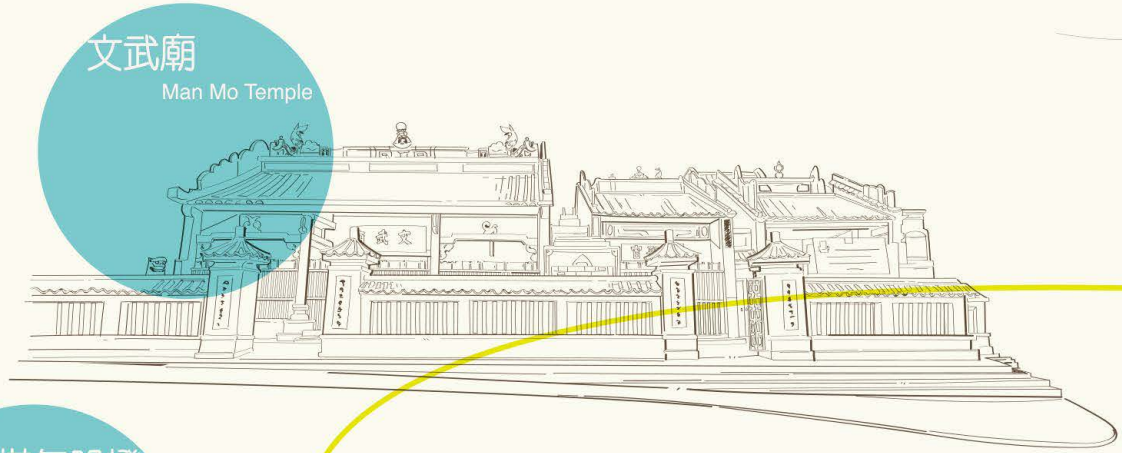
中西區
Central and Western District

終審法院大樓（舊最高法院大樓）
The Court of Final Appeal Building (The Old Supreme Court Building)



旅程，由中西區開始

中西區包括中環、上環以至堅尼地城及半山一帶的地區，中西文化薈萃其中。中環商廈林立背後，隱藏不少富有歷史價值的西式建築。而早期建成的華人廟宇及機構，以及不少老舖在上環區內屹立至今。隨著城市發展，昔日半山豪華大宅已湮沒在高樓大廈之間。



The journey begins with the Central and Western Districts

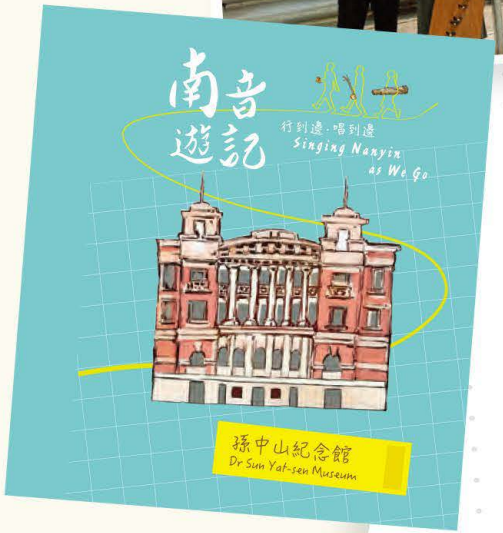
The Central and Western Districts include Central District, Sheung Wan, Kennedy Town and part of the Mid-levels, where Eastern and Western cultures have intertwined and prospered in harmony. Nestled in the dense commercial buildings in Central District are many historic buildings with distinctive Western architectural features. Chinese temples and institutions built in earlier times and shops with a long history are still standing in Sheung Wan. But then, under rapid development, the grand mansions of early days in the Mid-levels have been dwarfed by skyscrapers that have sprung up around them.

孫中山紀念館（甘棠第）

Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum (Kom Tong Hall)

第1站

甘棠第原為商人何甘棠的宅第，於1914年建成，是現存少數的20世紀初建築物。何氏家族一直在這裡居住，期後曾經數度易手，最後改建為孫中山紀念館。樓高四層的甘棠第，主要由紅磚築砌，飾有花崗岩；一樓和二樓的弧形陽臺，有希臘式巨柱承托。走進大宅，內裡設計更加瑰麗堂皇，彩繪玻璃窗、柚木樓梯及其精緻的扶欄盡顯大宅氣派不凡。



First stop

Built in 1914, Kom Tong Hall is one of the buildings from the early 20th century that are still in existence. It was originally the residence of businessman Ho Kom Tong. Its ownership changed for several times before conversion into the present Dr Sun Yat-sen Museum. This four-storeyed mansion features red brick walls and granite dressings; the curved balconies on the first floor and second floor are supported by Greek-style columns. Internally, it is richly decorated with architectural features such as stained-glass windows, grand staircases and ornamental balustrading.

歌詞
Lyrics

《說唱孫中山紀念館》

詞：陳志江

孫中山紀念館原名甘棠第，座落中西區。至今相距，已百年餘。
何氏甘棠，乃原屋主。1914落成，便居於斯。
歸老百年，轉讓鄭氏。後來讓予教會，在1961時。

一柱一樑，古典設計。玻璃彩繪，柚木樓梯。
多年保存，依然瑰麗。斑斕色彩，令人著迷。

外牆用紅磚，花崗石築砌。樓高四層，糅合中西。
大樓中央，天井設計。自然光線，照通周圍。

大宅用鋼筋，依山而起。堪稱香港建築史上，里程碑。
宅內鋪有，供電裝置。屬當時少有，地位特殊。

大宅周圍，景色優美。優美景色不敵，經濟起飛。
原有海景，只剩一小處。被高樓大廈，重重包圍。

甘棠何氏，樂善好施。關懷社會，在事業有成時。
曾合辦醫局，免費為人診治。熱心公益，重會穿起戲衣。
蘇武牧羊，在利舞台義演。劇照存於館內，展現當時。

何氏愛在家中，開台做戲。亦因此造就，姻緣良機。
有位伶人海泉，乃係姓李。家中邂逅三女，何氏愛瑜。

兩人排除萬難，才談得婚事。婚後不久，到美國移居。
其中一兒，振藩名字。李小龍名號，紅到今時。

當年事，如畫詩。化作文物，現於今時。
物件雖輕，蘊藏前人志。在此展示，傳後世知。
保存至今，並非易事。有賴各位，多多支持。

嘉賓 Guest

一点鴻 Yat Dim Hung

梨園新秀陳惠堅，藝名「一点鴻」，工武生，丑生；師從丑生陳鴻進，畢業於香港演藝學院，現活躍於各大粵劇團。

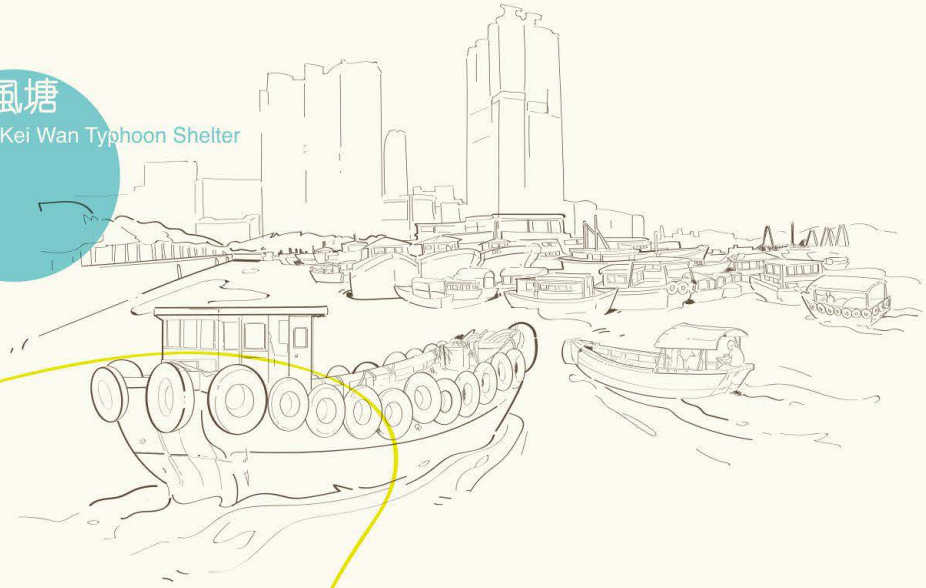
An emerging Cantonese Opera artist, Chen Huijian specialises in the martial male role and the painted-face role under the tutelage of Chan Hung Chun. Chen graduated from the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts and has become an active performer in the local Cantonese Opera scene.

東區
Eastern District

東區位於港島東北部，範圍包括北角、鰂魚涌、筲箕灣、西灣河、柴灣及小西灣。這裡曾經以開採石礦為主，後來煉糖廠和船塢相繼落成，其他工業亦紛紛在此設廠，東區逐漸發展成香港早期的工業區。

The Eastern District is located in the north-eastern part of the Hong Kong Island and covers North Point, Quarry Bay, Shau Kei Wan, Sai Wan Ho, Chai Wan and Siu Sai Wan. Quarrying was once a major industry in the area; following the establishment of the sugar refinery and dockyard, more factories were built. Eastern District was developed as one of the earliest industrial areas in Hong Kong.

筲箕灣避風塘
Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter



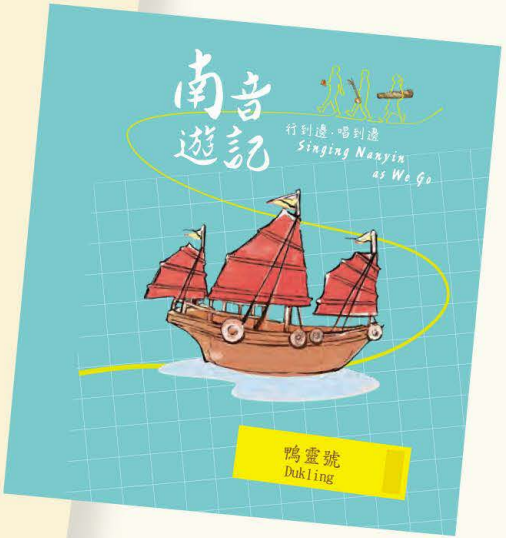
戲院
Theatre

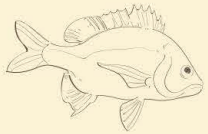
筲箕灣是天然的避風港，吸引漁船停泊。區內的廟宇長久以來為漁民帶來心靈慰藉，傳統節慶依然是社區盛事。鯉魚門的軍事設施見證香港海防歷史；北角昔日海濱泳棚、戲院，曾是居民的消閒娛樂好去處。這些都構成了東區獨特的生活風貌。

Shau Kei Wan is a natural haven and serves as typhoon shelter to many fishing boats; the fisherman communities seek comfort and blessing from temples while the neighbourhood still celebrates traditional festivals. Historic military facilities in Lei Yue Mun are testimonies to the history of coastal defence of Hong Kong. Swimming sheds and theatres in North Point were popular leisure places. All these features contribute to the unique lifestyle and development of the Eastern District.

第2站

漁村風光、中式帆船一直是香港的標記。鴨靈號原是一艘漁船，1955年於澳門製造，航行超過60年，曾於2014沉沒，經修復後與原來外貌相約。乘坐鴨靈號穿梭海上，吹著海風，聽聽南音，讓我們一同細味昔日東區漁村生活。





Second stop

Traditional fishing village and Chinese junk have always been regarded as the icons of Hong Kong. Built in Macau in 1955, Dukling served as a fishing boat and has been sailing for over 60 years; she sank in 2014 but was later restored to match her original design. Board the Duckling and set sail into the waters, let us enjoy *Nanyin* with the soothing sea breeze and relive the memories of fishing village of the Eastern District.

歌詞
Lyrics

《說唱嘆歌》

詞：陳志江

今日遊船河，唱首大海漁歌。眼前有位，可愛嬌娥。
呢位黎氏帶金，在水上居住過。口傳心授，學會嘆歌。
嘆歌與南音，一齊唱和。一嘆一唱，好歌一籮籮。

魚有臟，蝦有腸。唔愛魚腸，把肚劏。
鯆魚出身，唔在講。鯆魚頭大，尾拖長。
庵釘出身，小心鉤上。坑鯰出水，口來張。
九肚出身，白過粉。冇鱗冇血，但係有腸。
黃花出身，攞攞炩。黃皮出水，閃閃金光。
牙帶出身，搽白粉。三鯊出水，已係端陽。
墨魚出身，烏雲噴。黑鎗招牌，唔拼白鎗。
鯨魚出身，大海上。鯨魚為大，鯊魚為王。

歌詞改編自《大海漁歌》載於廖迪生、胡詩銘編著、黎帶金嘆唱：《水上嘆歌》(香港：香港科技大學華南研究中心，2018年)，頁92-93。

嘉賓 Guest

鍾朝而 Chung Chiu Yee

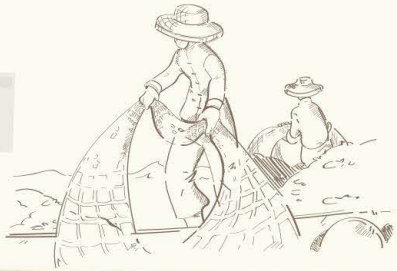
畢業於香港演藝學院學士學位課程，隨許菱子教授主修古箏。先後師承鄔立冰先生和羅晶老師，並得項斯華、周望、王中山、焦力老師指導。2017年獲選為香港電台樂壇新秀，同年舉辦個人獨奏會及香港現代古箏作品專場、香港首演《行者》，並與香港演藝學院管弦樂團協奏《秦土情》。

Graduated from the HKAPA with a Bachelor degree in guzheng, Chung was taught by Prof. Xu Lingzi. He first met Wu Lap Ping as his mentor, later Luo Jing took his guzheng skills to another level. He has also been coached by Xiang Sih Hua, Wang Zhong Shan, Zhong Wang and Jiao Li. In 2017, he was selected as one of the "Young Music Makers-RTHK". In the same year, he held a solo recital, a concert of "Hong Kong Contemporary Zheng music". He also premiered the piece Walker (2017) and performed the Zheng concerto, The soil of Qin with the HKAPA Orchestra.

嘆歌
Fishermen's Laments

嘉賓 Guest

黎帶金 Lai Tai Kam



嘆歌是漁民群體的傳統，分別會在婚嫁及喪禮場合嘆唱，也有漁民稱婚嫁為「生禮」，喪禮為「死禮」。本地及海陸豐/鶴佬漁民各有自己的嘆歌傳統，是婚嫁及喪葬儀式中的一個元素。嘆歌於2014年納入香港首份非物質文化遺產清單。

Fishermen's laments, the tradition of fishermen communities, are sung in wedding ceremonies and funeral rites. The fishermen call the marriage as "sang lai" (life rite) and the funeral rite as "sei lai" (death rite). Punti and Hoi Luk Fung / Hoklo fishermen have developed their own traditions of singing laments. Fishermen's laments was inscribed onto the First Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory of Hong Kong in 2014.

黎帶金女士祖籍中山石岐，出生於水上人家庭，住在船上，自小便接觸嘆歌，11歲時與家人往澳門生活，繼續跟相鄰船隻之漁民學習嘆歌。15歲時舉家移居香港。21歲出嫁時，亦有跟從傳統唱嘆歌。黎女士現時是香港非物質文化遺產項目—「嘆歌」的傳承人。她身體力行，參與嘆歌承傳工作，包括自2015年起與香港科技大學華南研究中心合作，作為「嘆歌傳承計劃」及「嘆歌聚會」的課程導師。2016年，作為香港區的代表單位，參與康樂及文化事務署娛樂節目辦事處舉辦的「亞裔藝采」活動。2018年，《水上嘆歌》一書收錄了黎女士的嘆歌。2019年，在香港電台電視節目《香港風物誌》之「漁歌餘韻」中示範嘆歌。

Ms. Lai Tai Kam was born in Shiqi, Zhongshan, growing up on a fishing boat. Ms. Lai learned lament singing since it was part of people's daily life. Her family moved to Macau when she was eleven years old and subsequently moved to Hong Kong when she was fifteen. Ms. Lai learned lament singing from the people of the neighboring fishing boats. She followed the tradition to sing laments during her wedding ceremony, while she was 21. Ms. Lai is currently a bearer of "Fishermen's Laments," an item on The Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory of Hong Kong. Ms. Lai is enthusiastic about conservation of lament singing. She has been working with the South China Research Center of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology to implement the "Fishermen's Laments Conservation Project" (2015-2018) and to maintain the "Gathering for Laments" (2016 - Present), a workshop for learning and practicing lament singing. In 2016, she was invited, as a Hong Kong representative, to participate in the "Asian Ethnic Cultural Performances," organized by the Entertainment Office, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. In 2018, her laments were published in Laments of the Floating Population (水上嘆歌). In 2019, she was invited to demonstrate lament singing in "Heritage Connect" (香港風物誌), a Radio Television Hong Kong documentary series.

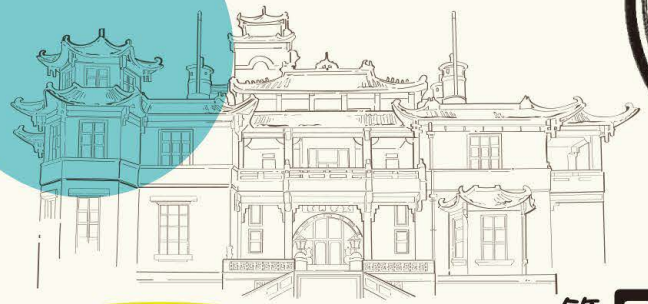
灣仔區
Wan Chai District

霓虹閃爍的灣仔區，刺眼得讓人不敢直視。街道兩旁錯落有致的霓虹招牌，彷彿已成為灣仔的標誌。讓灣仔由小漁村蛻變成魅力社區，正是19世紀開始的填海工程。銅鑼灣商廈與百貨商場林立，熱鬧的跑馬地馬場，熙來攘往，人流如鯽。喧鬧背後，有保留下來的舊建築，以及活化後的唐樓，新舊交融，拼湊出富有歷史和人文色彩的灣仔區。

Wan Chai is renowned for its colourful streetscape lit up by neon lights. It all began with the reclamation in the 19th century which turned Wan Chai from fishing village to a fascinating place. Behind the commercial skyscrapers and department stores in Causeway Bay as well as the hustle and bustle of Happy Valley Racecourse, there are surviving old buildings and revitalised shophouses. The coexistence of old and new marks the history and culture of Wan Chai District.

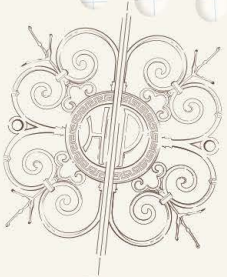
虎豹樂圃

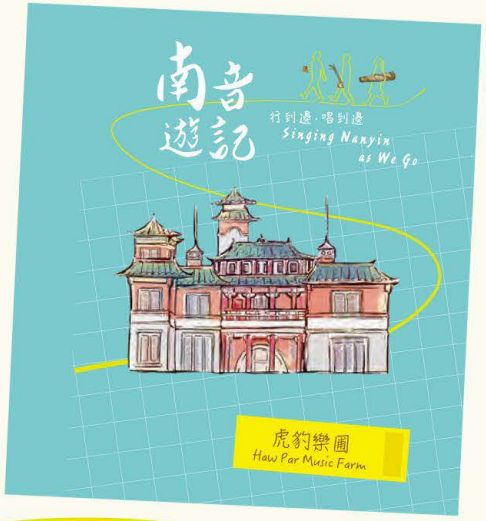
Haw Par Music Farm



第3站

虎豹樂圃前身為虎豹別墅及其私人花園，連同對外開放的萬金油花園，由「萬金油大王」胡文虎於1930年代建造。其建築別樹一格，萬金油花園以假山洞穴中矗立的動物和傳統故事人物的雕像最為人熟悉，穿梭花園恍如置身夢境。萬金油花園現已拆卸，其別墅及私人花園得以保留下來。別墅採用了中國式折衷建築主義，設計糅合中西文化，室內可見較為西式的建築特色如門廊、窗台及火爐，反映了當時的社會氣氛，為此更增添歷史價值。虎豹別墅現活化為虎豹樂圃，成為啓發音樂和社區互動的主要場地，旨在促進中西音樂及藝術文化交流。





Third stop

Haw Par Music Farm was revitalised from the former Haw Par Mansion and its private garden. Together with Tiger Balm Garden, which was open to the public, the whole compound was built in the 1930s by Aw Boon Haw, who was known as "The King of Tiger Balm". The architectural style of the compound was uncommon, yet most of the locals would be familiar with the surreal Tiger Balm Garden, which was decorated with figurines depicting Chinese traditional folklore. While Haw Par Mansion and its private garden have been preserved, Tiger Balm Garden has been demolished. The Mansion clearly demonstrates the spirit of the Chinese Eclectic architectural style by integrating both Western and Chinese features. For instance, Western architectural features such as porches, bay windows and fireplaces were adopted internally, reflecting the unique cultural atmosphere of East meets West. The revitalised Haw Par Mansion is now home of Haw Par Music Farm. It provides a platform for exchange through Chinese and Western Music, arts and culture to promote music and social initiatives.

歌詞
Lyrics

《說唱灣仔》(節錄)

詞：陳志江

從前有個細蚊仔，住嘛灣仔區。家有三口，重有兩隻貓兒。
小時家境清寒，無錢買屋住。天台搭鐵屋，做個窩居。
後來搬到，天樂里。始得安樂之處，一家笑口瞇瞇。

屋企後邊，就係街市。有瓜有菜，有牛有豬。
有雞有鵝，仲有大魚。由細到大，都懂得入廚。

街市樓上，有個遊玩地。小朋友至愛，跳飛機。
亦係學生妹哥兒，戀愛聖地。佢地誓言一世，永不相離。

幼稚園返學，嘛跑馬地。牙牙串生字，又會唸詩。
坐校巴往來，雙腳唔拈地。眼仔大大，臉珠肥肥。

閒時最愛，到公園處。瀡滑梯、搖搖板，又有沙堆。
修頓、集城，有球場波地。摩利臣山、港灣道，都有游泳池。

附近戲院，多的是。時代皇室堡，翡翠明珠。
利舞臺戲院，會做大戲。路邊小戲院，總是兒童不宜。

大時大節，都唔嘛屋企煮。到酒樓飯局，整隻燒乳豬。
雙喜、英京，無緣一試。但中西美食，遍佈周圍。

過時過節，又愛行百貨公司。家品電器，樣樣都齊。
三越崇光，有日本嘅玩意。裕華華潤，乃係國貨公司。
百德新街嘅大丸，用作小巴站名字。代表銅鑼灣總站，源用到今時。

維多利亞公園，每年都有花市。年宵市集，共接新禧。
年初二煙花，好近屋企。由馬師道天橋，一直走到海皮。

嘉賓 Guests

蕭穎芝 Pamela Siu

自幼愛好音樂，先習鋼琴和柳琴，後隨趙汝炘習三弦，又隨林筱瓊習琵琶，2017年畢業於香港演藝學院戲曲學院音樂科，現活躍於粵曲粵劇伴奏。

A music lover since a young age, Pamela first learnt the piano and *liuqin*. She then learnt *sanxian* under the tutelage of Chiu Yu Hsin and *pipa* under Lam Siu King. In 2017, she graduated from The School of Chinese Opera at The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts and has become an active accompanist in the local Cantonese opera scene.

謝曉瑜 Xie Xiao Yu

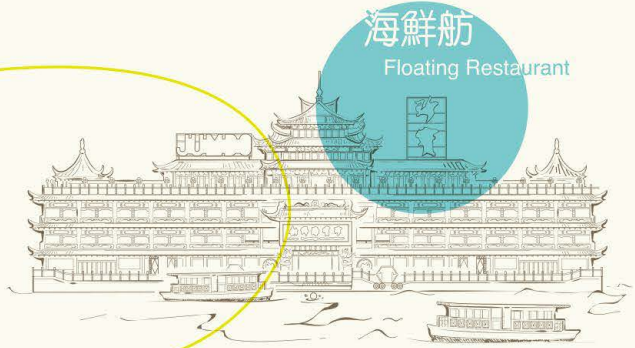
畢業於香港演藝學院戲曲學院首屆學士學位課程。主攻閨門旦、青衣、刀馬旦，戲路廣闊。2017年加入碧海粵劇團，以豐富的舞台經驗開闊了她的粵劇視野。

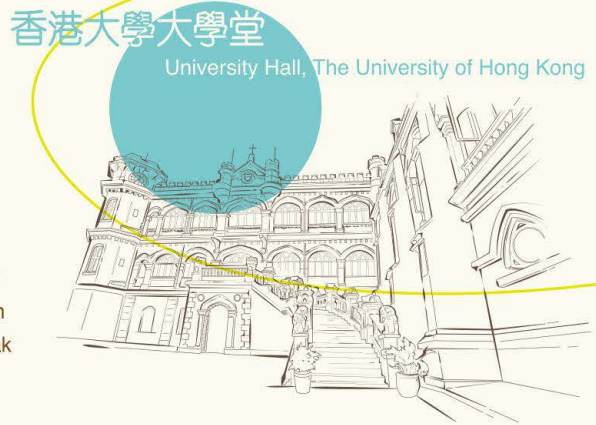
Graduated with a Bachelor of Fine Arts (Honours) Degree in Chinese Opera from the School of Chinese Opera at The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, Xie Xiao Yu specialises in the *dan* (lead female) role. Xiao Yu joined the Azure Seas Chinese Traditional Theatre in 2017. Her broad perspective on Cantonese opera is enhanced by her rich performance experience.

南區
Southern District

南區東起大浪灣，西至薄扶林，是港島面積最大的地方行政區。憑著其得天獨厚的地理位置，以及優美的自然環境，南區成為了港島區的後花園。香港仔避風塘，可以飽覽漁港風貌，也可乘舢舨到海鮮舫一飽口福；洋溢著悠閒小鎮氣息的赤柱，以及擁有怡人景色的淺水灣、大浪灣和石澳海灘，都是假日的好去處。百年歷史的薄扶林村，仍然保留中秋節舞火龍的傳統。走一趟南區，徜徉於大自然之間，讓人享受遠離繁囂的一片寧靜。

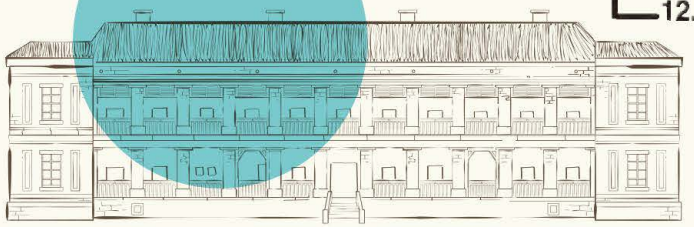
The Southern District is the largest district on Hong Kong Island, stretching from Big Wave Bay at the east to Pok Fu Lam at the west. With its advantageous geographic location and scenic beauty, the Southern District is the back-garden of the Island for public enjoyment. Aberdeen Typhoon Shelter gives us a glimpse of the beauty of fishing port, its floating restaurant also offers tasty meals. There are places ideal for a relaxing getaway such as Stanley where you could take a leisurely stroll; Repulse Bay, Big Wave Bay and Shek O are well-known for their natural scenery; the historic Pok Fu Lam Village still retains the tradition of fire dragon dance at Mid-Autumn Festival. A trip to the Southern District would give you a break from busy city life and refresh your mind.





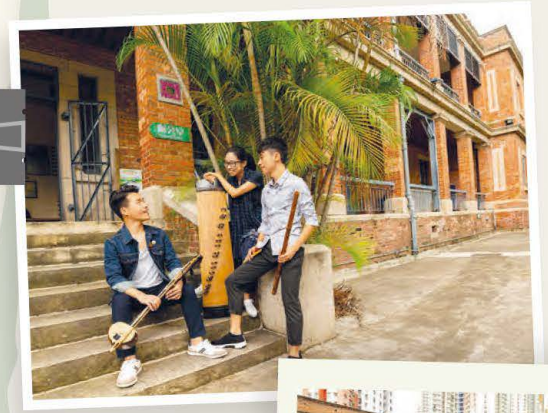
蒲窩青少年中心

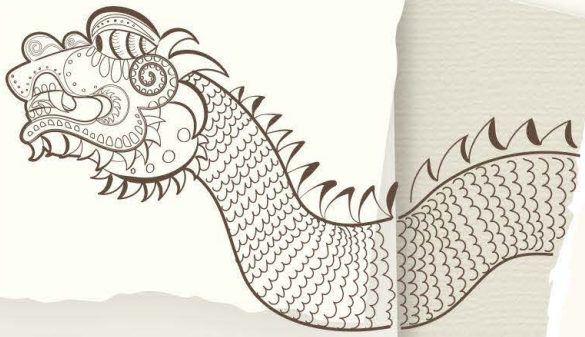
The Warehouse Teenage Club



第4站

蒲窩青少年中心前身是建於1891年的香港仔警署；警署坐落山崗上，四周被榕樹環抱，俯視鴨脷洲和香港仔避風塘。樓高兩層的紅磚建築包括報案室、寫字樓、警員宿舍等。1941年，警署遭日軍嚴重炸毀；1969年後，這裏曾改作偵緝訓練學校及水警訓練學校。1995年成為蒲窩青少年中心，風格多變的塗鴉藝術作品在中心內隨處可見，充滿活力和創意。





Fourth stop

Built in 1891, The Warehouse Teenage Club was originally the Aberdeen Police Station. Situated on a hill and surrounded by Chinese banyan trees, the police station overlooked Ap Lei Chau and Aberdeen Typhoon Shelter. This two-storey red-brick building consisted of report rooms, office and police quarters. In 1941, the police station suffered severe damage during the Japanese invasion. It had been used as a detective training school and marine police training school since 1969. The building was later converted into The Warehouse Teenage Club which was opened in 1995; graffiti art pieces of various styles abound everywhere and truly represent the vibrant and creative nature of the Club.

歌詞
Lyrics

《說唱南區》(節錄)

詞：陳志江

山連水，水連天。天水之間，晚歸船。
船上漁人，舒笑臉。笑望港島，嘅南邊。
南區歷史，悠久遠。偏遠之地，得自然。

莞香運來，各地轉。洋名轉作，鴨巴甸。
鴨脷洲島，在對面。天然良港，泊漁船。

船廠修船，漁船建。建成出海，捕海鮮。
海鮮酒家，在水面。水上粉艇，魚蛋圓。

工業旅遊，齊發展。居民水上，往岸遷。
高聳入雲，新屋苑。連綿起伏，似山巒。

淺水灣豪宅，一大遍。大浪灣衝浪，石澳村。
赤柱廣場，有商店。海洋公園，有海豚。

工廈近年，大改變。變成文創，藝術圈。
文藝畫廊，樓上見。酒店名店，在街前。

地鐵伸延，南區線。港島南北，來貫穿。
南區將來，變成點。但願人好，月常圓。

嘉賓 Guest

阮志雄 Yuen Che Hung

講古佬，也寫詩，人稱「雄仔叔叔」。曾當中學教師、幼兒教育工作員、劇團教育主任。他於1994年創辦「慢慢走故事坊」，自此成為全職工匠，製作想像的真實。他亦是於2012年成立的「四圍講古」成員，每月辦講古聚會，建立公眾講古平台，亦曾出版書籍、故事、詩和劇本。

He is also known as "Uncle Hung Jai". He had been a secondary school teacher, pre-school education worker, education officer of a theatre company. He founded the "Nohurry Story Workshop" in 1994 and has since become a craftsman of imagined reality. He is now also a member of the storytelling group called "Tales we Tell", established in 2012, and has since been running monthly storytelling gathering for the public to take part in telling their stories. He has published some books of stories, poems and scripts.