

7.7.2023 (星期五 Fri) 7:30pm

節目長約2小時45分鐘，包括中場休息15分鐘。
The running time of the performance is approximately 2 hours and 45 minutes including an intermission of 15 minutes.

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折子戲《擋馬》Excerpt *Waylaying the Horse*

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取自《楊家將》故事，以武打戲為主，是漢劇經典折子戲劇目之一。

焦光普隨楊家出征，流落番邦，隱姓埋名，在界牌關前開設旅店，久思回國，苦於沒有辦法過關。二十年後，余太君遣楊八姐潛入遼國刺探軍情，行至焦光普店中。焦光普窺見楊八姐過關的腰牌，企圖盜取。楊八姐見焦光普行動可疑，於是與焦光普爭鬥。楊八姐喬扮男裝為其識破，互相表明身分後，二人相認，不勝感慨。

Based on *The Generals of the Yang Family* and distinguished by its martial arts scenes, this Han Opera excerpt is a classic in the stock repertory.

While going on an expedition with the Yang army, Jiao Guangpu is stranded in hostile territory. He remains incognito and operates an inn at Boundary Stake Pass. He always longs to return home but in vain, because he cannot get pass the border crossing. Twenty years later, Dowager She sends the eighth daughter of the Yang family, Yang Bajie to sneak into the Liao kingdom to spy on the enemy's military activities. Disguised as a man, Bajie arrives at Guangpu's inn. The security pass she carries on her waist catches Guangpu's attention and he plans to steal it. His actions arouse Bajie's suspicions and the two end up fighting, and Guangpu sees through Bajie's impersonation. On learning the truth, they ruefully acknowledge each other.

| 主演 | Cast |
|---------|------------------------|
| 楊八姐：文雋華 | Yang Bajie: Wen Junhua |
| 焦光普：胡梓煜 | Jiao Guangpu: Hu Ziyu |

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《宇宙鋒》*The Cosmic Sword*

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由漢劇藝術大師陳伯華代表劇目改編而來，保留了經典的〈趙府修本〉及〈金殿裝瘋〉兩折，經改編的新版本增加了〈指鹿為馬〉、〈趙匡聯姻〉和〈盜劍嫁禍〉等情節，提升了劇情的完整性，成為漢劇近十年來最受歡迎的劇目。此劇先後獲得中國藝術節文華劇目獎、中國戲劇節優秀劇目獎、中宣部「五個一工程獎」等榮譽。

秦朝太師趙高圖獨攬大權，在朝中製造了一場鬧劇，不料遭到丞相匡洪的反對。匡洪為先帝特賜寶劍「宇宙鋒」擁有先斬後奏的大權。趙高為了消除異己，拉攏匡洪，詐旨聯姻，把女兒趙艷蓉嫁入匡門。誰料匡洪依然不肯與趙高同流合污。趙高便設計盜取「宇宙鋒」寶劍，製造冤獄來陷害匡洪一家，並把趙艷蓉接回家來，準備獻入後宮，由此趙高更獲秦二世之寵，得到御賜寶劍「宇宙鋒」。趙艷蓉得悉其父陰謀之後覺醒過來，毅然反抗父親與秦二世，最終勇敢地衝出牢籠，踏上了艱難而又充滿希望的尋夫之路。

Adapted from the signature repertory of the Han Opera virtuoso, Madam Chen Bohua, this adaptation of *The Cosmic Sword* retains the two best-known excerpts *Writing the Petition at the Zhao Residence* and *Faking Insanity at the Imperial Court*. Also featured are additional scenes like *Distorting the Truth*, *Zhao-Kuang Alliance*, *Stealing the Sword and Framing Kuang* which greatly enhance the overall coherence of the storyline. It has become the most popular Han Opera in the last decade, winning accolades that include the Wenhua Drama Award at the China Arts Festival, the Outstanding Drama Award at the Chinese Theatre Festival and the 'Five One Project Awards'.

The story takes place in the Qin Dynasty. Zhao Gao is the Imperial Tutor who harbours the ambition to usurp absolute political power and to this end, engineers a travesty at court. His treachery is opposed by Prime Minister Kuang Hong. Kuang possesses a ‘Cosmic Sword’ bestowed by the late emperor that accords him the authority to execute wrongdoers without the need for prior imperial permission. To neutralise his dissident, Zhao schemes to form an alliance with Kuang by marrying his daughter Zhao Yanrong into the Kuang family. Yet he does not expect that his scheme will be foiled when Kuang refuses to collaborate with him. So Zhao steals the Cosmic Sword and frames the Kuang family for a crime they did not commit, thus landing them in jail. Zhao then takes his daughter home, planning to offer her to the younger Emperor Qin to further ingratiate himself. He hopes the emperor will, in return, bestow the Cosmic Sword on him. On realising her father's devious plot, Yanrong resolutely resists him and the emperor. In the end, she manages to bravely extricate herself from her predicament and embarks on the difficult yet promising journey to find her husband.

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| 第一場 | 指鹿為馬 | Scene 1 | <i>Distorting the Truth</i> | 主演 | Cast |
| 第二場 | 趙匡聯姻 | Scene 2 | <i>Zhao-Kuang Alliance</i> | 趙艷蓉：王 荔 | Zhao Yanrong: Wang Li |
| 第三場 | 盜劍嫁禍 | Scene 3 | <i>Stealing the Sword and Framing Kuang</i> | 趙 高：朱 勇 | Zhao Gao: Zhu Yong |
| ～ 中場休息十五分鐘 Intermission of 15 minutes ～ | | | | 秦二世：汪 晶 | The Younger Emperor Qin: Wang Jing |
| 第四場 | 趙府修本 | Scene 4 | <i>Writing the Petition at the Zhao Residence</i> | 匡 洪：熊國強 | Kuang Hong: Xiong Guoqiang |
| | | | | 匡 扶：曾 純 | Kuang Fu: Zeng Chun |
| | | | | 乳 娘：范 瑋 | Wet Nurse: Fan Qiong |
| | | | | 康建業：單 清 | Kang Jianye: Shan Qing |
| | | | | 家 院：吳正光 | Servant: Wu Zhengguang |
| 第五場 | 金殿裝瘋 | Scene 5 | <i>Faking Insanity at the Imperial Court</i> | 門 官：程 豐 | Entrance Guard: Cheng Feng |

8.7.2023 (星期六 Sat) 7:30pm

節目長約3小時15分鐘，包括中場休息15分鐘。
The running time of the performance is approximately 3 hours and 15 minutes including an intermission of 15 minutes.

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折子戲《雙下山》Excerpt *A Novice Monk and a Young Nun Revoking Their Vows*

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由傳統折子戲《思凡》及《下山》重新創作改編而成的喜劇。情節幽默詼諧，妙趣橫生，刻劃人物細緻入微。

少女趙氏，幼入仙桃庵為尼，法名色空，不甘空門寂苦，思凡下山；同時和尚猛悟亦不甘寂苦私逃下山。二人遇之中途，打趣著互訴衷腸，甚為投契，相偕還俗，結成美滿夫妻。

This is a comedy largely adapted from the traditional excerpts *Yearning for Secular Life* and *Fleeing the Mountain*. The plot is humorous and witty, and the characters are portrayed with insight.

Growing up in the Xiantao Nunnery as a novice with the religious name of Sekong, a young girl from the Zhao family is unwilling to bear the harsh and lonely life of the order. Yearning for the secular world, she absconds. Meanwhile, the young monk Mengwu flees from the monastery in the mountain as he likewise cannot bear the austere life and loneliness there. When the two runaways meet along the way, they get on extremely well and share their thoughts. They make a pact to revoke their respective vows in order to be married.

| 主演 | Cast |
|---------|---------------------|
| 猛 悟：孫 偉 | Mengwu: Sun Wei |
| 色 空：王曉璐 | Sekong: Wang Xiaolu |

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《亡蜀鑒》*Admonition by Suicide*

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此劇由〈渡陰平〉、〈江油關〉和〈哭祖廟〉三折組成，〈渡陰平〉中體現鄧艾是一位深諳兵法、有勇有謀的軍事家，由漢劇「十雜」（架子花臉）行當演繹，需要紮實的功力。〈江油關〉則由「四旦」（青衣）擔任主演，由國家級非物質文化傳承人胡和顏傳授，曾獲選文化部名家傳戲優秀項目。〈哭祖廟〉為漢劇吳（天保）派經典劇目，享譽海內外，劇中反二黃唱段高亢激昂、蕩氣迴腸。

三國時期，魏遣大將鄧艾、鍾會分兵入川伐蜀。鄧艾欲與鍾會爭鋒功，乘鍾會與姜維相持之際，暗引人馬，從陰平小道，偷渡入川，兵逼江油關。守將馬邈聞訊懼怕欲降，馬妻李氏極力勸阻並主張抗擊。但馬不聽，仍打開城門捧印投降。李氏悲憤之極自戕殉國。後主劉禪驚懼，譙周及黃皓力勸出降。禪子北地王劉禪泣血諫阻，但父終不聽諫並決計降魏。劉禪怒而回宮，殺妻誅子，哭訴昭烈之廟，自刎殉國。

This play is a composite of three excerpts. The first is *Crossing Yinping*, which portrays Deng Ai as a strategist who knows the warcraft by heart and has a track record of being highly successful with his military stratagem and wisdom. The role is designed for a *shiza* (painted face) in Han Opera. The second excerpt from *Jiangyou Pass* features the *sidan* (virtuous female) role in the lead. The actor in this *dan* role was trained by Hu Heyan, a National Intangible Cultural Heritage Bearer and winner of an Outstanding Legacy Award from the Ministry of Culture. The third excerpt, *Crying in the Ancestral Temple*, is a classic in the repertoire of the Wu Tianbao School of Han Opera, well-known at home and abroad. Its arias sung in *fanerhuang* mode are impassioned and profoundly poignant.

The story takes place during the Three Kingdoms period. The Wei generals Deng Ai and Zhong Hui are sent on a military expedition to Sichuan with the purpose of overrunning the State of Shu. While Zhong is deadlocked with the Shu general Jiang Wei, Deng, in his desire to one up Zhong Hui, secretly leads his troops through the Yinping Trail to ambush the enemy garrison at Jiangyou Pass. Upon learning that Deng's vanguard is at their doorstep, the Shu general Ma Miao is fearful and plans to surrender, a move his wife Madam Li vehemently opposes to no avail. Going against his wife's advice to repel the attackers, Ma Miao throws open the city gates and capitulates without resistance by handing over the city seal. Grief-stricken and indignant, Madam Li kills herself as the ultimate sacrifice for her state. The Shu emperor Liu Shan is terrified by the turn of events, and his advisers Qiao Zhou and Huang Hao strongly advocate surrender. Liu Shan's son Liu Chen, Prince of Beidi, attempts to convince his father to fight, but his pleas fall on deaf ears. Furious, Liu Chen returns to his palace and kills his wife and son. Then, he goes to the Imperial Ancestral Temple to tearfully beg for forgiveness from his illustrious ancestors before he kills himself.

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| 第一場 | 渡陰平 | Scene 1 | <i>Crossing Yinping</i> | 主演 | Cast |
| 第二場 | 江油關 | Scene 2 | <i>Jiangyou Pass</i> | 李 氏：王 荔 | Madam Li: Wang Li |
| ～ 中場休息十五分鐘 Intermission of 15 minutes ～ | | | | 鄧 艾：朱 勇 | Deng Ai: Zhu Yong |
| 第三場 | 哭祖廟 | Scene 3 | <i>Crying in the Ancestral Temple</i> | 鄧 忠：毛 危 | Deng Zhong: Mao Wei |
| | | | | 師 纂：易 超 | Shi Cuan: Yi Chao |
| | | | | 丘 本：曾 勇 | Qiu Ben: Zeng Yong |
| | | | | 田 續：嚴智超 | Tian Xu: Yan Zhichao |
| | | | | 馬 邈：單 清 | Ma Miao: Shan Qing |
| | | | | 劉 謙：曾 純 | Liu Chen: Zeng Chun |
| | | | | 劉 禪：熊國強 | Liu Shan: Xiong Guoqiang |
| | | | | 劉夫人：鄧昌琳 | Lady Liu: Yan Changlin |

9.7.2023 (星期日 Sun) 2:30pm

節目長約3小時，包括中場休息15分鐘。
The running time of the performance is approximately 3 hours including an intermission of 15 minutes.

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《二度梅》*When the Plum Tree Blooms Again*

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本劇情節曲折，一氣呵成，為漢劇最受歡迎的劇目之一。二十世紀五十年代經漢劇大師陳伯華演繹後，成為漢劇陳（伯華）派傳人必學經典。〈祭梅〉及〈罵相〉兩折體現漢劇青衣雍容華貴、舉止端莊及在忠孝節義方面的高尚品格，極具陳派表演風格。而〈叢台〉一折則展示陳派二黃唱腔婉轉動聽、意蘊悠長的演唱風格。

唐肅宗年間，奸相盧杞陷害梅伯高一家，其子良玉隱姓埋名出逃，後被其父好友陳日昇收為書僮。一日，盛開的梅花被狂風吹落，陳日昇悲憤之極，發誓入山訪道。此情景感動上蒼，梅花頓時二度重開。陳女杏元去花園設祭，巧遇良玉，經追問，方知是梅家後代，陳日昇十分欣慰，將女兒許配之。不料盧杞向皇帝進讒，逼迫杏元出塞和番，杏元悲痛欲絕，痛罵盧杞。和番之際，行至叢台與梅良玉定婚明志，生離死別，永結同心，終在昭君廟前跳崖自盡。

The storyline of this play is full of twists and turns from start to finish, and is one of the most popular Han Opera productions. In particular, after its performance by Han Opera virtuoso Madam Chen Bohua in the 1950s, the play is included as a mandatory classic in the training of successive cohorts of students at the Chen Bohua school of Han Opera. Both the scenes *Praying to Plum Blossoms* and *Chastising the Minister* highlight the elegant demeanour and dignified disposition of the *qingyi* (virtuous female) role, and noble qualities like loyalty, filial piety, chastity and righteousness are well-aligned with the Chen style of performance. In the *Congtai* scene, the singing showcases the subdued and melodious *erhuang* tone of the Chen school.

The story takes place during the Tang dynasty. Treacherous prime minister Lu Qi brings false charges against Mei Bogao to destroy him and his family. Bogao's son Mei Liangyu manages to escape by travelling incognito. He finds refuge as a servant at the home of Chen Risheng, a close friend of Bogao. One day, a strong wind blows and causes the plum flowers in full bloom at the Chen residence to shed. As 'plum' is 'mei' in Chinese, the fate of the plum flowers reminds Risheng of the tragic fate of his close friend, Mei Bogao and his family. He is so disheartened that he wants to take a vow to become a Taoist monk. His anguish moves the gods, and the plum blossoms bloom once more. When offering prayers in the garden, Risheng's daughter Chen Xingyuan happens to meet Liangyu. After questioning, she realises Liangyu is the scion of the Mei family. Risheng is overjoyed and betroths Xingyuan to Liangyu. At the malicious behest of Lu Qi, the emperor suddenly decrees that Xingyuan is to be sent to the frontier to marry a barbarian as a peace offering. Heartbroken and distraught, Xingyuan chastises Lu Qi bitterly. On her way to the border, Xingyuan meets with Liangyu at Congtai, where they get engaged and swear eternal love for one another, before finally committing suicide by leaping off the cliff at the Temple of Lady Wang Zhaojun.

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| 第一場 | 祭 梅 | Scene 1 | <i>Paying Respects to Mei</i> |
| 第二場 | 罵 相 | Scene 2 | <i>Chastising the Prime Minister</i> |
| 第三場 | 叢 台 | Scene 3 | <i>Congtai</i> |
| 第四場 | 捨 崖 | Scene 4 | <i>Leap Off the Cliff</i> |
| ～ 中場休息十五分鐘 Intermission of 15 minutes ～ | | | |
| 第五場 | 失 釵 | Scene 5 | <i>Losing the Hairpin</i> |
| 第六場 | 團 圓 | Scene 6 | <i>Reunion</i> |

| 主演 | Cast |
|-------------|---|
| 陳杏元：李 青 | Chen Xingyuan: Li Qing |
| 梅良玉：汪 晶 (前) | Mei Liangyu: Wang Jing (Former Part) |
| 梅良玉：張志文 (後) | Mei Liangyu: Zhang Zhiwen (Latter Part) |
| 陳日昇：吳正光 | Chen Risheng: Wu Zhengguang |
| 陳夫人：何 豫 | Lady Chen: He Yu |
| 盧 杞：朱 勇 | Lu Qi: Zhu Yong |
| 陳春生：毛 危 | Chen Chunshen: Mao Wei |
| 翠 環：王曉璐 | Cuihuan: Wang Xiaolu |
| 烏拉金：單 清 | Urajin: Shan Qing |
| 黨 進：熊國強 | Dang Jin: Xiong Guoqiang |

漢劇 Han Opera

漢劇原稱「楚曲」及「漢調」，擁有近四百年歷史，是中國最古老的劇種之一。明代中期已廣泛流行於湖北、湖南、陝西、雲南等地，清代演變為「徽(班)漢(調)合流」，給京劇的形成及發展奠定基礎。漢劇主要聲腔為剛勁有力的「西皮」及纏綿細膩的「二黃」，均有豐富的表現力。漢劇傳統劇目眾多，號稱「八百齣」，大部分取材自歷史故事以及民間傳說。角色體系發展成熟，十大行當精細分明，於二〇〇六年公布為首批國家級非物質文化遺產。

First known as *Chuqu* (songs of the south) or *Handiao* (Han tunes), and with a history of nearly 400 years, Han Opera is one of the oldest forms of traditional theatre in China. It was already a popular genre in Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi and Yunnan Provinces in the mid-Ming dynasty (circa 15th to 16th centuries). By the Qing dynasty, the merging of the regional Hui operatic troupes with the Han diao style gave rise to Peking Opera. The prototype voice modes of Han Opera are the vigorous *xipi* and the lingering, delicate *erhuang*, both styles have rich expressive qualities. Collectively known as the 'Eight Hundred Plays', Han Opera has a diverse collection of traditional repertoire. Most of them are based on historical stories and folk legends. It also has an established system for ten role types. Han Opera was listed on the first list of Intangible Cultural Heritage at National Level in 2006.

武漢漢劇院 Wuhan Han Opera Theatre

前身為武漢漢劇團，1962年正式建院。武漢漢劇院在藝術大師陳伯華的帶領下，著名演員雲集，「十大行當」齊全，對漢劇傳統藝術的研究、整理和創新，作出了卓越的貢獻。劇院於2013年被列為全國地方戲曲創作演出重點院團，擁有多位漢劇藝術家，包括中國戲劇梅花獎得主及國家一級演員，以及一眾優秀青年演員。劇院多個劇目曾於全國性的藝術大賽中獲得傑出成績，包括中國戲劇節優秀劇目獎、湖北省首屆藝術節楚天文華大獎、中宣部「五個一工程獎」、第二屆湖北省藝術節劇目展演獎、中國小戲小品比賽優秀劇目獎等國家級大獎。部分劇目更拍攝成戲曲藝術片和電視劇，在國內外反應極佳。

The Wuhan Han Opera Theatre was formerly the Wuhan Han Opera Troupe, first founded in 1962. Led by Madam Chen Bohua, a leading virtuoso of the art form, the group has built a strong cast with the ten main role types all complete, and has contributed tremendously to the research, archive compilation and innovation of the traditional art form of Han Opera. It was listed in 2013 as a major performing company for regional theatre at the national level. Among the virtuosi under its banner are winners of the China Theatre Plum Blossom Award, National Class One Performers, as well as a strong base of talented young actors. Many of its productions have won awards in national competitions, such as the Outstanding Drama Award at the Chinese Theatre Festival, the Chutian Wenhua Grand Award at the first Arts Festival of Hubei, the 'Five One Project Awards', the Drama Showcase Award at the 2nd Arts Festival of Hubei and the Outstanding Drama Award at the Studio Productions Competition of China. Some of the group's stage productions have been made into art films for Chinese traditional theatre and television series and won rave reviews at home and abroad.