

## 折子戲《王寶釧·西蓮擊掌》 Excerpt *Beating Hands* from *Wang Baochuan*

「三擊掌」是武生比較常用的一種表演程式，用來表現一對父女感情決裂。此折是武生及正印花旦的對手戲，父女每擊一掌，情感及動作都有漸次提升，顯示角色的心路歷程。在不少粵劇中，例如《胭脂巷口故人來》，也可見到此程式。

王寶釧把繡球拋予窮少年薛平貴，王丞相欲悔婚，女兒不肯，父女談判決裂，擊掌以示彼此堅定的主意。

'Three hand claps to sever blood ties' is a performing routine that actors in *wusheng* (martial male) roles use quite often to express the breaking up between father and daughter. This excerpt is a duet performance between a *wusheng* and a *zhengyin huadan* (leading female role). With each hand clap, the sentiments and actions between the father and daughter are escalated to a higher level, indicating the mental journey of the characters. This routine can be seen in many Cantonese Opera works, *Reunion at Rouge Alley* is one of the examples.

Wang Baochuan is going to choose her husband by throwing an embroidered ball to a crowd of male candidates. The ball for marriage falls into the hands of a destitute young man Xue Pinggui. Her father the Prime Minister wants to nullify the engagement but she refuses. The father-daughter negotiation leads to a break up, and three hand claps are performed to signify the unwavering positions of the two.

主演	Cast		
薛平貴：李 龍	Xue Pinggui: Lee Lung	朱義盛：阮兆輝	Zhu Yisheng: Yuen Siu-fai
王寶釧：尹飛燕	Wang Baochuan: Wan Fai-yin	蘇 龍：裴駿軒	Su Long: Pui Jun-hin
王夫人：吕洪廣	Madam Wang: Lu Hung-Kwong	魏 虎：吳立熙	Wei Hu: Ng Lap-hei
王 允：廖國森	Wang Yun: Liu Kwok-sum	金 釧：李婉誼	Jin Chuan: Li Yuen-yi
春 梅：陳嘉鳴	Chun Mei: Chan Ka-ming	銀 釧：蕭詠儀	Yin Chuan: Siu Wing-yee

## 《包公夜審郭槐》 *Judge Bao's Night Trial of Guo Huai*

此演出中包公（花臉）由武生應工，其表演特色是有多種架式及其沉穩聲腔。當年靚次伯以其獨特唱腔演繹包公一角，形神俱備，為戲迷所津津樂道。包拯利用郭槐作賊心虛和害怕神鬼的心理，設計令他不打自招，最終徹惡懲奸，是包公戲中經典故事之一。

宋真宗遠征期間，劉妃串同太監郭槐用狸貓換去李妃所生的太子，命宮女寇珠送走太子並將他殺害。寇珠不忍，與忠臣陳琳設計把太子收藏，交八賢王暫養。真宗回朝後，劉妃誣告李妃產下狸貓，李妃因而被貶入冷宮，劉妃升為皇后。劉后無所出，八賢王乃將太子獻上為乾兒。陳琳帶太子往碧雲宮，被郭槐得悉，放火燒宮。寇珠聞風，急通報李妃逃命，卻不慎露出風聲，慘被劉后下令毒打至死。十八年後，太子已繼任為仁宗，適時包公放賑陳州，途中被風吹走烏紗帽，因而碰上收留李妃的菜販郭海壽。包公重翻當年舊案，施計扮閩王夜審郭槐，智破奇案，仁宗亦重認李妃為母。

In this performance, *Judge Bao (Hualian, literally 'painted face') is played by wusheng. It features many stylised movements and singing in a deep voice. The late Cantonese Opera maestro Lan Chi Pak used his unique style of singing to render the character of Judge Bao with form and substance, and his performance is still relished by opera fans to this day. Judge Bao makes use of Guo Huai's sense of guilt and fear of the spirits to make him confess his crime voluntarily, and justice is eventually served. This is one of the classics among the many stories of Judge Bao.*

The story takes place during the reign of Emperor Zhenzong of the Song dynasty. While the emperor is on an expedition, Royal Concubine Liu conspires with Guo Huai the eunuch to replace Royal Concubine Li's newborn prince with a dead cat, and orders Kouzhu the palace maid to take the baby away and have him killed. Kouzhu does not have the heart to kill the baby. She works with the loyal eunuch Chen Lin to hide it and gives it to the Eighth Prince to raise. When the Emperor returns, Lady Liu accuses Lady Li of giving birth to a cat. Lady Li is sentenced to abandonment at the cold palace, while Lady Liu becomes the Queen Consort. Since she is barren, the Eighth Prince offers her the baby as godson. Chen Lin wants to bring the young prince to the Jade Cloud Palace, but Guo Huai catches the news and sets the palace on fire. On knowing the plot, Kouzhu hurries to inform Lady Li to flee. Kouzhu's plan is unfortunately leaked and she is beaten to death by the Queen Consort. Eighteen years later, the young prince succeeds the throne. One day, Judge Bao is on his way to Chenzhou when his official headgear is blown away by a mysterious gust. While chasing after it, he runs into a vegetable vendor Guo Haishou who has been giving shelter to Lady Li. On knowing what has happened to Lady Li, Judge Bao reopens the case. Pretending to be the King of Hell, he sets up a night trial of Guo Huai; and with his acuity, he solves the mysterious case in the end. The young emperor finally finds out the truth and is reunited with his mother, Lady Li.

劇本整理：阮兆輝 Screenplay Arrangement: Yuen Siu-fai

主演	Cast		
陳 琳：李 龍	Chen Lin: Lee Lung	郭 槐：阮兆輝	Guo Huai: Yuen Siu-fai
寇 珠：尹飛燕	Kouzhu: Wan Fai-yin	仁宗皇：裴駿軒	Emperor Renzong: Pui Jun-hin
老太監：吕洪廣	Old Eunuch: Lu Hung-Kwong	郭海壽：吳立熙	Guo Haishou: Ng Lap-hei
包 拯：廖國森	Judge Bao: Liu Kwok-sum	李宸妃：盧麗斯	Lady Li: Lo Lai-see
劉皇后：陳嘉鳴	Lady Liu: Chan Ka-ming		

製作人員

藝術總監：廖國森

《包公夜審郭槐》劇本整理：阮兆輝

擊樂領導：高潤權

音樂領導：陳小龍

行政統籌：林群翔

武術指導：韓燕明

舞台監督及燈光設計：鄭瑞華

總務：陳健一

服裝道具：新群英製作公司

燈光佈景：廣興舞台佈景製作公司

場刊資料翻譯：格致語言顧問有限公司

字幕翻譯：楊為信

Production Team

Artistic Director: Liu Kwok-sum

Screenplay Arrangement for *Judge Bao's Night Trial of Guo Huai*: Yuen Siu-fai

Percussion Leader: Ko Yun-kuen

Ensemble Leader: Chan Siu-lung

Administrator and Coordinator: Lam Kwan-ling

Martial Art Advisor: Han Yan-ming

Stage Manager/ Lighting Design: Cheng Shui-wah

General Affairs: Chan Kin-yat

Props and Costume: Sun Kwan Ying Production Company

Lighting and Set: Kwong Hing Stage Scene Production Company

House Programme Information Translation: KCL Language Consultancy Limited

Surtitles Translation: Harold Yeo



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Information provided by the arts group.

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## The Art of *Wusheng* Roles in Cantonese Opera

13-16.7.2023

西九文化區戲曲中心大劇院  
Grand Theatre, Xiqu Centre,  
West Kowloon Cultural District

中國戲曲節自2010年舉辦，今年踏入第十一屆，本屆共上演九台節目，三十九場舞台演出，涵蓋八個不同劇種，當中包括華美典雅的京劇、唯美細膩的崑劇、星光薈萃的越劇、剛柔並重的婺劇、風格鮮明的川劇，以及功架十足的粵劇武生專場，更有首次於戲曲節亮相的漢劇及曲劇，最後以標誌香港文化特色的大型粵劇戲棚匯演作壓軸，熱鬧歡慶，意義非凡。

First launched in 2010, the Chinese Opera Festival is now in its 11<sup>th</sup> edition. The latest edition presents 9 programmes with a total of 39 stage performances from 8 Chinese operatic genres. They include the opulent and elegant Peking Opera, the beautiful and delicate Kunqu Opera, the star-studded Yue Opera, Wu Opera that juxtaposes the martial and the civil styles, Sichuan Opera with its characterful contents and stunts, and a special Cantonese Opera performance dedicated to *wusheng* roles. More than that, this year's Festival also marks the debuts of Han Opera and Qu Opera in Hong Kong and closes with a grand finale featuring a Cantonese Opera showcase staged in an impressive 'bamboo theatre' – a unique and iconic cultural symbol of Hong Kong. These months-long operatic activities will be a vibrant, significant celebration for all.

合辦  
Jointly presented by



戲曲中心  
Xiqu Centre

West Kowloon 西九文化區



## 《六國大封相》 *Prime Minister of Six States*

此劇是傳統粵劇例戲，人物角色眾多，各自有不同身段功架，是展示劇團實力的指標。亮點之一是公孫衍「坐車」程式，廖國森將會演出由「武生王」靚次伯親傳的功架；加上正印花旦尹飛燕擔任推車，相得益彰。除此以外，阮兆輝飾演魏梁王，可欣賞粵劇鑼鼓與其各種身段之配合；李婉誼、盧麗斯合作演出「雙羅傘架」；亦特別邀請陳嘉鳴擔任「尾傘」，展現一連串獨特功架。

劇情描述蘇秦游說六國以合縱策略，聯盟抗秦。成功後六國共同議定拜蘇秦為六國丞相，並送其衣錦還鄉。

This is one of the traditional set pieces in Cantonese Opera, typically with a large cast and each of the characters executing a different set of stylised movements and routines to demonstrate the solid performing techniques of the troupe. An outstanding feature is the miming of 'riding a chariot' by the character Gongsun Yan, here performed by Liu Kwok-sum; he is a mentee of Lan Chi Pak, 'the King of *Wusheng* Roles' and benefitted from the latter's training. Wan Fai-yin, female lead of the troupe, will perform her routine of 'pushing the chariot', so the audience can appreciate the action rapport of the two. Another veteran, Yuen Siu-fai, will play the character of King Liang of Wei. He will show how the stylised movements can synchronise with the percussive points. Other unique movements include Li Yuen-yi and Lo Lai-see executing 'the two parasols routine' and Chan Ka-ming's 'tailing parasol routine'. It will be a rare opportunity to see such comprehensive demonstrations on one stage indeed.

Su Qin lobbies the six states to form an alliance against the powerful State of Qin. After successfully forming the alliance, leaders of the six states agree to appoint Su Qin as their joint prime minister. He is showered with honour and gifts when he returns home in triumphant glory.

主演	Cast
公孫衍：吕洪廣、廖國森	Gongsun Yan: Lui Hung-kwong, Liu Kwok-sum
堂 旦：陳元心、梁劍鳴、繆麗賢、謝紹岐	Attendants: Chan Yuen-sum, Leung Kim-ming, Mou Lai-yin, Tse Siu-ki
魏梁王：阮兆輝	King Liang of Wei: Yuen Siu-fai
六飛巾：蕭詠儀、張宛雲、梁鈞賢、黃淑貞、趙玉雲、李晴茵	Soldiers: Siu Wing-yee, Cheung Yuen-wan, Leung Kwan-yin, Wong Suk-ching, Chiu Yuk-wan, Lee Ching-yan

燕文公：鍾颺文	Duke Wen of Yan: Chung Kui-man
韓宣惠公：沈栢銓	Duke Xuanwei of Han: Shum Pak-chuen
齊莊王：朱兆壹	King Zhuang of Qi: Chu Siu-yat
趙肅侯：張肇倫	Marquis Su of Zhao: Cheung Siu-lun
楚懷王：馮彩雲	King Wei of Chu: Fung Choi-wan
四手下：陳元心、梁劍鳴、繆麗賢、謝紹岐	Subordinates: Chan Yuen-sum, Leung Kim-ming, Mou Lai-yin, Tse Siu-ki
六國元帥：溫暉聲、千 言、洪榮輝、吳立熙、李 龍、裴駿軒	Marshals: Wan Yiu-sing, Chin Yin, Hung Wing-fai, Ng Lap-hei, Lee Lung, Pui Jun-hin

四高帽：朱兆壹、馮偉才、鍾颺文、馮彩雲	Guards: Chu Siu-yat, Fung Wai-choi, Chung Kui-man, Fung Choi-wan
四開門刀：蕭詠儀、梁鈞賢、黃淑貞、趙玉雲	Guards with broadsword: Siu Wing-yee, Leung Kwan-yin, Wong Suk-ching, Chiu Yuk-wan
頭羅傘：盧麗斯、李婉誼	<i>Luo San</i> (Parasol Carriers) (first): Lo Lai-see, Li Yuen-yi
蘇 秦：沈栢銓	Su Qin: Shum Pak-chuen

四御棍：鑾興堂龍虎武師	Guards with baton: Martial arts performers of Luen Yue Tong
六馬槓：鑾興堂龍虎武師	Stable boys: Martial arts performers of Luen Yue Tong
兩中軍：朱兆壹、馮偉才	Imperial bodyguards: Chu Siu-yat, Fung Wai-choi
六色馬：蕭詠儀、張宛雲、梁鈞賢、黃淑貞、趙玉雲、張肇倫 (尾馬)	Cavalry: Siu Wing-yee, Cheung Yuen-wan, Leung Kwan-yin, Wong Suk-ching, Chiu Yuk-wan, Cheung Siu-lun (the last)
兩宮燈：蕭詠儀、梁鈞賢	Maids with lantern: Siu Wing-yee, Leung Kwan-yin
兩御扇：黃淑貞、趙玉雲	Maids with fan: Wong Suk-ching, Chiu Yuk-wan
尾羅傘：陳嘉鳴	<i>Luo San</i> (the last): Chan Ka-ming
過場車：李晴茵、梁非同	Chariot-pusher (first & second): Lee Ching-yan, Leung Fei-tung
尾 車：尹飛燕	Chariot-pusher (the last): Wan Fai-yin

**14.7.2023** 星期五 **Fri** | 7:30pm

### 《龍鳳爭掛帥》 *Contention for the Seal*

近二十多年來，為了縮短演出時間，此戲原劇本中一段〈葬馬〉排場被刪減，甚是不可惜。該段劇情講述上官維國的坐騎受傷，不能再戰，維國唯有忍心斬殺愛駒，再把他葬於懸崖之下，由武生以各種細緻的表演程式演繹。今次演出會讓整段〈葬馬〉排場重現舞台，讓觀眾能一睹此劇原貌。

上官雲龍與司徒文鳳因戰功彪炳，得漢顯帝封二人為平南、平西侯，分賜上方寶劍與免死金牌，衣錦還鄉。雲龍與文鳳街頭相遇，各自恃功高不肯讓路，決回朝請聖君處斷。雲龍與文鳳爭持不下，更要脅辭官，顯帝為平息紛爭，設計封文鳳為御妹許配雲龍，並嚴令上官維國與司徒衛君不可向兒女洩漏玄機。新房內冤家相見，礙於聖命難違，鬥氣辜負良宵，翌晨聞北狄犯境，再爭出戰。顯帝見夫妻比武爭印，難分高下，改為抽籤定輸贏，文鳳奪帥點將，雲龍故意遲到，被罰單騎殺敵。雲龍等人遭敵圍困，唯有寫血書飛箭回營求救，文鳳率領大軍殲敵，夫妻釋嫌，高奏凱歌。

It is a pity that for the last two decades, in order to shorten the duration of each show, the act of *Burying the Horse* in the original script of *Contention for the Seal* is often cut. This excerpt is about Shangguan Weiguo and his horse which is seriously injured and unable to continue fighting. Weiguo has no choice but to kill his beloved horse and buries it under the cliff. A *wusheng* actor is trained to use various detailed stylised movements to interpret the emotions of the character. In this performance, the entire act of *Burying the Horse* in the play will be staged to allow the audience to see how the original version was like.

Shangguan Yunlong has been conferred the title of Marquis of Pingnan for putting down an uprising of the southern barbarians, and bestowed with an imperial sword from the Emperor. At the same time, Situ Wenfeng has been conferred the title of Marquise of Pingxi for quelling unrest on the western front, and granted a death-exemption token. On imperial orders to visit their native places, they meet in the streets and a confrontation follows as neither refuses to give way. They decide to bring the dispute to the Emperor for a ruling, failing which both threaten to resign. Caught in a dilemma, the Emperor confers with their parents, Ministers Shangguan Weiguo and Situ Weijun, and comes up with a trick: he would confer upon Wenfeng the title of 'Princess Royal' and gives the secret order that she is to marry Yunlong. He also orders the two fathers to keep this secret from their children. On their wedding night, Yunlong and Wenfeng find out whom they are marrying, but have already come to a point when they cannot back out. Pride gets in the way of any reconciliation and they spend their wedding night apart. The next morning, news arrives that the northern Di barbarians are infringing the borders. The two contend to be appointed commander. The Emperor, on seeing that they are equal in their martial skills, decides that they will draw lots to determine who will be the commander. Wenfeng wins, and when she calls the roll, Yunlong deliberately arrives late. He is sent to meet the enemy force with his own squad as punishment. When his squad is losing ground, he has to shoot an arrow to ask for reinforcement from the camp. Wenfeng takes the entire army to come to his aid and the enemy is annihilated. The two reconcile and return to the imperial court in victory.

<b>主演</b>	<b>Cast</b>
上官雲龍： <b>李 龍</b>	Shangguan Yunlong: <b>Lee Lung</b>
司徒文鳳： <b>尹飛燕</b>	Situ Wenfeng: <b>Wan Fai-yin</b>
上官夢： <b>阮兆輝</b>	Shangguan Meng: <b>Yuen Siu-fai</b>
上官維國： <b>廖國森</b>	Shangguan Weiguo: <b>Liu Kwok-sum</b>
司徒美： <b>陳嘉鳴</b>	Situ Mei: <b>Chan Ka-ming</b>
漢顯帝： <b>呂洪廣</b>	Emperor Xian of Han: <b>Lui Hung-kwong</b>

**15.7.2023** 星期六 **Sat** | 7:30pm

### 《碧血寫春秋》 *Death of a Loyal Warrior*

此劇由嶺新聲劇團開山，上演以來一直廣受歡迎，其中頭場〈馮子上馬〉和尾場〈斬子〉皆由武生擔演。在這兩場中，演員所表現的情感和心態截然不同，鍾于君在〈馮子上馬〉時，是一位忠君愛國而固執的老元帥；而〈斬子〉時則是愛子情切的老父，在君令下不得不親手殺子，充滿無奈和悲痛。這兩場的介口動作，乃由靚次伯親自排演，他可說是此兩場的導演。今次演出將會把這些場口重現，承傳武生王的藝術和風采。

明帝昏庸，外憂內患益重。邊關守帥鍾于君一門忠烈，長子孝全文武兼擅。他既懷疑國丈私通西遼，正等候弟弟孝義探偵敵情。元帥誤會孝全懦弱畏戰，即強令他領兵出征。孝義得密報敵軍將暗算孝全，隨即趕往軍營救兄長。孝全力戰遼軍不敵，更誤中埋伏，幸得眾人及時趕到解圍。然國丈向明帝進讒言加罪孝全，並召他立即回京，若不從即軍法處置。正值眾人徬徨之際，國丈持金牌至，要脅孝全立即起程，否則全家治罪抄斬。孝全唯有回京面聖，惜昏君誤信讒言，罷免其官職。其父鍾于君亦錯中奸臣圈套，以為兒子妄動干戈，激怒西遼入侵中原。于君怒極舉刀欲斬孝全，時國丈亦至，於府中宣詔處死孝全。孝義雖手執國丈通敵書趕回，惜其兄已慘死國丈手下。孝義立時提刀擊斃奸臣。

This repertoire show first staged by the Chung San Sing Cantonese Opera Troupe and has remained very popular since. The drastic change in emotions and mindset of the actor playing Zhong Yujun are distinctly portrayed in the opening act *Forcing His Son to Get onto the Saddle* and the final act *Killing His Own Son*. In the former, Zhong is depicted as a fiercely loyal, patriotic and stubborn old commander; but in the latter, he is a helpless, heartbroken, loving father who is forced by the emperor to execute his own son. The stage directions and stylised movements to externalise the tragic change were devised, rehearsed and performed by the late Lan Chi Pak, so he was practically the stage director of these two acts at that time. The present staging has revived the two acts to let the audience today appreciate the artistry and legacy of the veteran actor.

The story takes place during the Ming dynasty. The fatuous Emperor is facing serious troubles within his empire and abroad. The frontier is guarded by the patriotic family of Marshal Zhong Yujun, whose elder son Xiaoquan is talented in both literary and martial arts. Xiaoquan suspects the Consort's father for conspiring with the King of Wala, and is waiting to hear from his brother Xiaoyi who is gathering intelligence on the enemy. However, the Marshal mistakes Xiaoquan's prudence as cowardice, and orders him to go ahead with the expedition. Xiaoyi discovers the enemy's plot against Xiaoquan and hurries to rescue his brother from an ambush. At the meantime, the Consort's father slanders Xiaoquan before the Emperor. Xiaoquan is thus summoned by the Emperor, and is subject to military discipline if he defies the order. While everyone is in disarray, the Consort's father arrives with the golden token from the Emperor, threatening to execute the entire Zhong family if Xiaoquan does not return to the court immediately. Xiaoquan has no choice but to follow the order. Deceived by the rumours, the Emperor dismisses Xiaoquan from his position. Zhong Yujun also falls into the trap of the villains, thinking that the ruthlessness of his son has triggered the invasion of the enemies. Zhong Yujun strikes Xiaoquan in anger with his sabre, wanting to execute him with his own hands. At the same time, the Consort's father arrives with the royal decree and announces that Xiaoquan be executed. Despite coming back with the proof of the Consort's father's treason, it is already too late for Xiaoyi to rescue his brother who has been executed by the Consort's father. To avenge his brother, Xiaoyi strikes his sabre and kills the villain on the spot.

<b>主演</b>	<b>Cast</b>
鍾孝全： <b>李 龍</b>	Zhong Xiaoquan: <b>Lee Lung</b>
陸紫瑛： <b>尹飛燕</b>	Lu Ziying: <b>Wan Fai-yin</b>
國 丈： <b>呂洪廣</b>	Consort's Father: <b>Lui Hung-kwong</b>
鍾于君： <b>廖國森</b>	Zhong Yujun: <b>Liu Kwok-sum</b>
鍾慕蘭： <b>陳嘉鳴</b>	Zhong Mulan: <b>Chan Ka-ming</b>
陸劍英： <b>阮兆輝</b>	Lu Jianying: <b>Yuen Siu-fai</b>
鍾孝義： <b>裴駿軒</b>	Zhong Xiaoyi: <b>Pui Jun-hin</b>

**16.7.2023** 星期日 **Sun** | 2pm

### 《十奏嚴嵩》 *The Impeachment of Yan Song*

粵劇的花臉戲，早年大多由武生應工，而近年則改由丑生擔演，今次演出重現由武生來飾演嚴嵩。其中〈闕府〉和〈碎鑿輿〉尤能表現嚴嵩的專橫霸道，當中一大段由武生和文武生對答的鑼鼓口白，以官話（中州話）演出。在公堂上一幕，嚴嵩在舞台上一邊配合鑼鼓，一邊做出虛擬端坐交椅的程式動作，展示演員紮實的腰腿功。而在尾場〈十奏嚴嵩〉，武生透過不同的表演程式，把嚴嵩從最初目中無人的模樣，到後來其私通倭寇、通番賣國的證據確鑿時，變得貪生怕死的小人嘴臉，表現得淋漓盡至。

明嘉靖年間皇帝沉迷仙道、女色，不任政事，朝政盡委宦官。嚴嵩以醜祀青詞見悅於君，得位首輔專寵擅權。他招權納賄、苛捐重稅，致使民生日困。嚴嵩之子嚴世蕃亦是憑勢奢求、肆意淫樂，父子倆所作作為令士大夫為之側目，然嚴嵩之女後宮得寵，使得眾人只可緘口吞聲。都察院御史海瑞為人耿介、不屈於時勢，修表十章奏劾嚴嵩。縱嘉靖帝曾下詔奏嚴嵩者斬，海瑞仍無畏冒死上朝十奏嚴嵩。帝因前詔復以嚴妃美色私愛，對海瑞上奏為之龍顏震怒，將其罷官收押並欲將之處斬。於時嚴世蕃延誤軍機、私通倭寇之事被呈報，海瑞得免。帝遂派人查抄嚴府，並追論嚴嵩瀆職弄權之罪。罪證確鑿，嚴世蕃被處斬刑，帝念嚴嵩為官數十載赦免一死。抄家沒產後的嚴嵩只得潦倒街頭。

In the earlier days, many *hualian* (painted face) roles are played by *wusheng* (martial male); whereas in recent years, *hualian* roles are played by *chou* (comic). The character of Yan Song will be played by *wusheng* this time, as in the early practice. The two acts *On a Rampage* and *Shattering the Royal Sedan Chair* vividly illustrate the arrogance and ruthlessness of Yan Song. There is a long passage of percussion-accompanied dialogue between the *wusheng* and the *wenwusheng* (civil and martial male role) recited in *guanhua* (Mandarin from the Zhongzhou area). In the court scene, the actor playing Yan Song needs to perform miming actions in sync with the percussion cues. One example is 'sitting with an imposing air on the chair', which is a display of the solid skills and physical strength of the actor, in particular with the support of the waist and the thighs. In the final act of *The Impeachment of Yan Song*, when his treachery of conspiring with the Japanese invaders is exposed, his mien and gait change from arrogance and defiance to faint-hearted cowardice for fear of his life. Through various stylised movements, the actor vividly portrays the changing faces of the character with brilliance.

The story takes place during the Jiajing reign of the Ming dynasty. The Emperor indulges in Taoist practices and spending time with his beautiful concubines, leaving governance to his ministers. Yan Song amasses power, takes bribes and extorts exorbitantly high taxes to the demise of the common folks. Emperor Jiajing has already decreed that anyone who impeaches Yan Song, father of his favourite concubine, will be executed, but Inspector Hai Rui, undeterred by the powers-that-be, submits ten memorials to impeach Yan Song. So on receiving Hai Rui's memorials, Emperor Jiajing is furious. He orders to strip Hai Rui of his official title, and sends Hai Rui to prison to await execution. At that juncture, Yan Song's son, Yan Shifan, is exposed for delaying military manoeuvres and colluding with Japanese pirates. The Emperor Jiajing confiscates all of Yan Song's assets and revisits accusations of his dereliction of duty. Yan Shifan is executed after proven guilty, but Yan Song is pardoned from death in view of his decades of service at court. The stricken Yan Song ends up being a beggar in the streets.

<b>主演</b>	<b>Cast</b>
海 瑞： <b>李 龍</b>	Hai Rui: <b>Lee Lung</b>
海夫人： <b>尹飛燕</b>	Madam Hai: <b>Wan Fai-yin</b>
蘇文同： <b>呂洪廣</b>	Su Wentong: <b>Lu Hung-Kwong</b>
嚴 嵩： <b>廖國森</b>	Yan Song: <b>Liu Kwok-sum</b>
嚴 妃： <b>陳嘉鳴</b>	Imperial Concubine Yan: <b>Chan Ka-ming</b>
嘉靖帝： <b>阮兆輝</b>	Emperor Jiajing: <b>Yuen Siu-fai</b>
嚴世蕃： <b>裴駿軒</b>	Yan Shifan: <b>Pui Jun-hin</b>



每場節目長約3小時30分鐘，包括中場休息15分鐘

The running time of each performance is approximately 3 hours and 30 minutes including an intermission of 15 minutes.

### 主要演員 Performers



**李 龍** **Lee Lung**

九歲拜粵劇名伶陳非儂為師，曾隨麥炳榮、陳錦棠、梁醒波及林家聲等粵劇前輩同台演出。上世紀七十年代末正式擔綱文武生，代表作有《周瑜》、《長坂坡》、《三帥困崑山》等。2015年獲香港特別行政區政府頒授榮譽勳章。現任香港青苗粵劇團藝團顧問。Lee Lung is a disciple of the famous Cantonese Opera actor, Chan Fei-nung, at the age of nine. He has performed with other veteran actors, including Mak Bing-wing, Chan Kam-tong, Leung Sing-po and Lam Ka-sing. He became a lead actor, performing *wenwusheng* role in the late 1970's. Some of his most notable productions include *Zhou Yu, The Battle of Changban Po* and *Three Generals Trapped at Mount Xiao*. In 2015, he received a Medal of Honour from the Hong Kong SAR Government. He is currently an advisor of the Hong Kong Young Talent Cantonese Opera Troupe.



**尹飛燕** **Wan Fai-yin**

曾拜著名音樂家王粵生為師學習唱腔，後得吳惜衣、吳公俠、譚珊珊等教授角色身段，並獲任大動、馬玉淇指導武打身段，又隨劉洵學習北派。2011年香港藝術發展局頒發年度最佳藝術家獎（戲曲）、2012年獲香港特別行政區政府頒發榮譽勳章。現任粵劇發展基金顧問委員會委員及香港八和會館油麻地戲院場地伙伴計劃「粵劇新秀演出系列」藝術總監。Wan Fai-yin received vocal training from famous musician Wong Yuet-sang. She learnt stylised acting skills from Ng Sik-yi, Ng Kung-hap, Tam San-san, and practiced martial arts from Yam Tai-fun, Ma Yuqi and Liu Xun. In 2012, she was awarded the Medal of Honour by the Hong Kong SAR Government and the Award for Best Artist (*Xiqu*) by the Hong Kong Arts Development Council (HKADC). She is currently a member of the Cantonese Opera Development Fund Advisory Committee and the artistic director of Cantonese Opera Young Talent Showcase.



**呂洪廣** **Lui Hung-kwong**

粵劇名伶呂玉郎之子。為廣州市粵劇學校第一屆學生。師承文覺非，習丑生、武生。曾任廣東省粵劇院三團丑生，移居香港後，繼續粵劇工作，在各大劇團擔任武生角色。Lui Hung-kwong is the son of veteran actor in Cantonese Opera, Lui Yuk-long and was among the first batch of trainees of the Guangzhou Cantonese Opera School. Lui received training under Man Kwok-fei, with his specialism being *chousheng* (comic male) and *wusheng* (military male) roles. He was *chousheng* of third troupe of Guangdong Cantonese Opera Theatre. After moving to Hong Kong, he continues his career in Cantonese Opera and joins various troupes as *wusheng*.



**廖國森** **Liu Kwok-sum**

香港八和粵劇學院第一屆學員,曾隨任大動學習北派及王粵生學習唱腔。後加入雛鳳鳴劇團演出，並隨團前往美國、加拿大及澳洲等地演出。近年經常參與本地各大劇團演出，擔任武生。2014年獲頒民政事務局局長嘉許狀。Liu Kwok-sum was among the first batch of students of the Cantonese Opera Academy of Hong Kong and continued to receive martial arts and vocal training from famous coaches Yam Tai-fun and Wong Yuet-sang respectively. He later joined the Chor Fung Ming Cantonese Opera Troupe, with which he toured the United States, Canada, Australia and many other countries. He performs with different troupes in Hong Kong as *wusheng*. He was presented a commendation certificate from the Secretary for Home Affairs' Commendation Scheme.



**陳嘉鳴** **Chan Ka-ming**

幼年拜「萬能旦后」鄧碧雲為師，亦隨任大動學藝。初演小生，後改演旦角，拜已故音樂名家朱毅剛為師，鍛鍊子喉唱腔。曾隨郭錦華及劉洵學習武旦及北派身段，後獲朱秀英指導古腔及傳統排場。現參與各大劇團演出，任二幫花旦。Chan Ka-ming was mentored by Tang Pik-wan, a prominent and versatile Cantonese Opera actress. Chan has also studied under Yam Tai-fun. She started out performing male roles, but switched to female roles later. Chan learnt female singing skills from the late musician Chu Ngai-gong, trained under Kwok Kam-wah and Liu Xun for martial roles and skills, and acquired ancient tunes and traditional formulaic plays from Chu Sou-ying. Chan is performing with various troupes in Hong Kong, specialising in supporting female roles.



**阮兆輝** **Yuen Siu-fai**

七歲開始從藝，初為電影童星，繼而踏上粵劇舞台。啟蒙老師為粵劇名宿靳丁香羅，後拜名伶麥炳榮門下，又隨袁小田學習北派，從劉兆榮、黃滔、林兆寧學唱，更精研廣東說唱之南音。多年來獲獎無數，包括2014年獲香港特別行政區政府頒發銅紫荊星章，2016年獲香港藝術發展局發傑出藝術貢獻獎。Yuen Siu-fai began his performing career in films as a child actor at the age of seven before turning to Cantonese Opera. He was first trained under the virtuoso, Sun Ting Heung Yiu, then formally became a disciple of the famous star, Mak Bing-wing. He also learnt martial arts from Yuen Siu-tien, and honed his vocal skills under Lau Siu-wing, Wong To and Lam Siu-lau. In particular, Yuen is renowned for his insights in *nanyin* (southern tunes), a kind of narrative singing belonging to the Cantonese music system. Yuen has received numerous awards, including Bronze Bauhinia Star by the Hong Kong SAR Government in 2014 and Award for Outstanding Contribution in Arts by HKADC.