

專題論述

終於來到「古典音樂年鑑」這一頁

○文：周凡夫

《香港古典音樂年鑑》在舞蹈、戲劇、戲曲等年鑑相繼面世後才遲遲誕生，有其獨特的原因，這不僅是因為今日香港可以舉辦古典音樂會的大小場地既多且複雜，和一九七八年時的「單一化」很不一樣……

二百年前的一八一四年是清朝嘉慶十九年，英國商船闖入虎門，英國人司當東違禁留居澳門，英軍更在東印度洋群島一帶侵佔荷蘭的殖民地，並開始覬覦中國沿海，收集香港水域情報……二十七年後的一八四一年，英國侵佔港島，當時人口7,450人，翌年逼使清廷簽訂《南京條約》，香港終被割讓予英國，成為英國殖民地，揭開香港這個小漁村歷史性的新一頁。

一百年前的一頁

一百年前的一九一四年，辛亥革命後民國成立第三年，香港人口突破五十萬，香港在英國人經營下已出版南華早報（一九零三年），建立起香港大學（一九一零年）、九廣鐵路（一九一一年），成立足球總會（一九一四年）；當年教會開辦的學校和教堂所舉辦的音樂會，便成為當年在港英國人，及生活已西化了的部份華人生活中的主要音樂活動。一八六九年落成的「舊」香港大會堂（座落於香港中區香港匯豐銀行總行位置，一九四七年才全部拆掉），仍是舉行音樂會

的中心，演出的大都是西方較為正統、嚴肅的音樂作品，聽眾亦多是西方人。香港的文化活動，再非只有戲棚的神功戲、歌壇粵曲演唱活動，還有了西洋話劇和西方的音樂演出。

當時亦已有「Madrigal Society」（牧歌協會）（最早的記錄是一八四三年）、而「Chordal Society」（合唱協會）（一八六一年成立）和「Music Club」（音樂社）（紀錄最早是一八七二年）更於一八九五年合併，成為香港首個「Hong Kong Philharmonic Society」（香港愛樂協會），還在「舊」香港大會堂的「皇家劇場」舉行首場音樂會，也就是說一百年前香港管弦樂團已活動了一段日子。不僅如此，根據記載，當時還有英國派駐香港的軍團中的軍樂隊，亦會舉行公開音樂會，皇仁書院（Queen's College）與庇理羅士女子中學（Belilios Public School）兩間書院也會合作組織音樂會演出……不難見出一百年前的香港，西方音樂文化已在香港投下生根的種子，香港的中西文化交匯的城市性格，亦自此開始孕育成長……

Finally We Come To The Page Of

'Classical Music Yearbook' ○ Text: Chow Fan-fu

Hong Kong Classical Music Yearbook was born much later than yearbooks of dance, drama, Xiqu, etc. due to special reasons. It was not only due to now varying scales of venues, both in quantity and quality, which is very different from the singularity in 1978...

In 1814, the 19th year of the Jiaqing reign, British merchant vessels broke into Humen Port, Sir George Staunton illegally stayed in Macau, and the British army invaded the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. They had their eyes on the Chinese coasts and started collecting information in the waters of Hong Kong. 27 years later in 1841, the British army arrived in Hong Kong and forced the Qing government to sign the *Treaty of Nanking* which authorised the cession of Hong Kong to British reign. It revealed a historic new page of the fishing village of Hong Kong.

A Page From A Century Ago

In 1914, the 3rd year after the establishment of the Republic of China after the Xinhai revolution, the population of Hong Kong broke previous records of half a million. Under British administration, Hong Kong had seen the publishing

of the South China Morning Post (1903), the establishment of the University of Hong Kong (1910), the Kowloon-Canton Railway (1911), and The Hong Kong Football Association Limited (1914). Concerts hosted by schools and churches became the major musical activities for the British living in Hong Kong and some Westernised Chinese people. The old City Hall (built in 1869, demolished in 1947, and now the HSBC building in Central) was still the central hub for hosting concerts, mostly of serious and doctrinal Western music with a major audience of Westerners. Cultural activities in Hong Kong were no longer dominated by Cantonese operas or Chinese operas held on temporary bamboo stages and performed to praise the charitable and pious deeds of deities. It then included Western theatre and music performances.

The Madrigal Society (earliest record found in 1843),