

關於「我們」 ABOUT "US"

盧循 Lo Chun



(網上圖片)
photo from the web

東晉末年五斗米道民變起事，史稱「孫恩盧循之亂」。盧循在孫恩死後被推為主將，接棒率領餘眾繼續反抗朝廷，苦戰九年後投水自殺。

In the late Eastern Jin dynasty, a rebellion that was ideologically connected to the "Taoism of Five Bushels of Rice" broke out. This event is historically referred to as the "Sun En and Lo Chun Rebellion." After the death of Sun En, Lo Chun was chosen as the main commander and took the lead in continuing the resistance. They fought for nine years before Lo Chun ultimately jumped into the ocean.

盧亭 Lo Ting

香港有人魚——不同古籍對它都有不同記載，包括《廣東新語》、《太平廣記》等。有別於我們對人魚的印象，他們魚頭人身，有雪白肌膚、黃髮黃眼，沒有言語能力，只能傻笑。傳聞於大嶼山出沒，是蜃族人祖先。



盧亭塑像於香港海事博物館展出
——姜志名(香港) 1998
(網上圖片)
Statue of Lo Ting exhibited at
the Hong Kong Maritime Museum
Created by Jimmy Keung (Hong Kong) 1998
photo from the web

There is a legend of mermaids in Hong Kong. Different ancient texts have different records of them. Unlike our typical perception of mermaids, they have fish heads and human bodies, with fair skin, yellow hair, and yellow eyes. They lack the ability to speak but they can smile. It is said that they appear around Lantau Island and are believed to be the ancestors of the Tanka people.

鄭一嫂 Zheng Yi Sao



「大嶼山圍剿海盜」
紅衣女人相傳是鄭一嫂
《靖海全圖》
The Red-Clothed Woman in the
"Besieging the pirates in Lantau,"
believed to be Zheng Yi Sao, from
"Pacifying the South China Sea"
(Google 藝術與文化 香港海事博物館 截圖)
Screenshot from Google Arts & Culture
Hong Kong Maritime Museum).

香港有海盜——鄭一嫂本是妓女，水上人(蜃家)，被海盜「紅旗幫」頭目鄭一擄走為妻，成立華南海盜聯盟。在鄭一死後，她改嫁養子張保仔，統領聯盟、頒布「法令」管治手下、建立「通行證」制度；高峰時擁有船艦2,000艘、部卒7萬。詳情可參閱《靖海氛記》。

There is a legend of pirates in Hong Kong. Zheng Yi Sao was originally a Tanka prostitute. She was captured by the pirate leader Zheng Yi and became his wife. Together, they ruled over six fleets and led the biggest fleet, the "Red Flag Fleet". After Zheng Yi's death, she remarried their adoptive son, Cheung Po Tsai, and took control of the pirate federation. She established "laws" and a "passport" system to run her federation. At its peak, the confederation had over 2000 ships and 70,000 personnel. Further details can be found in "History of the Pirates who infested the China Sea."

創作者的話

今次的創作從海洋出發，以傳說、歷史的角度回看陸地。經過一系列的實地考察和典籍翻查後，我發現這些歷史一直沒有離我們很遠，只是我們沒有去注視。明明我們身在港口，卻與周遭的海灣割裂，「海景」成為奢侈的代名詞。在大時代的洪流下返璞歸真，用另一種態度去認識身處的地方，再從這個地方連結世界，是這個作品教會我的。

身體隨海洋飄遠去，但有些記憶昔在、今在。它可以超越時間、超越地方、超越現實，成為越洋者的永遠。在到達彼岸之前，我們都不知道它會是怎樣的模樣。但願我們在這趟旅程中，都找到自己的成長、自己的轉化。 ---海頤

* 全文及詳細研究分享可參閱網站



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Artist's Note

The research for this piece begins from the vantage point of the ocean and gazes back at land from the perspective of legend and history. After a series of field visits and close analysis of historical texts, I discovered that our lives have always been closely intertwined with these histories— we just haven't paid enough attention to them. Even though we live in a port city, many of us are cut off from the seascapes of surrounding bays, and "seaview" has become synonymous with luxury. In the tide of the times, I return to the basics, approach my home city with a fresh pair of eyes, and reconnect with the world through my city's seascapes. This is what this work has taught me.

The body drifts away with the ocean, but some memories are still there. Memories can transcend time, place, and reality, and become the eternity of those who cross the oceans. We won't know what it will be like until we get to the other side. I hope that we can all find our own growth and transformation on this journey. (*For Full text please refer to the website.)



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傳說，大嶼山比香港島更早發現文明。古語有云：

「大嶼山，三十六嶼，多居蜃蠻種類，或傳為晉海盜盧循遺種，今名盧亭，亦曰盧餘。」

每年秋天，族人皆會在沿海進行儀式，記念先祖化身成人之歷程。前來觀看儀式的朋友，可以隨紅布卷開，翻閱手上紙本，在心底以母語讀出相應句子：

東晉末年，民變四起，孫恩起兵；
盧循接軍，苦戰三年，兵敗投海。

腐身入魚，名曰盧亭。
島嶼徘徊，以海為家，
啼泣如嬰，雌雄如人。

魚人世代，以漁獲換雞血。
水陸相通，交合之際，與女子無異，
亦不傷人。

因臨海魚眾，人養之於池沼。

魚人偶有通婚，其後代為蜃族，捕魚為生。
明清海盜倡盛，漁人時而為盜。

一蜃妓被俘。及為海盜妻。
賜名一嫂，一男之下千男之上，
曾屯駐大嶼山。

至夫死，妻承其業，六百海盜船隨地遠去。

According to legend, civilization was discovered in Lantau Island before people settled on Hong Kong island. As the old saying goes:

"Lantau Island, with thirty-six islets, inhabited by various indigenous tribes. It is said that they are the descendants of the Jin Dynasty pirate Lo Chun, also known as Lo Ting or Lo Yu."

Every autumn, a tribe holds a ritual along the coast to commemorate the ancestral journey of transformation into human adulthood. As a visitor attending the ceremony, you can flip to the next page when we scroll out the red cloth, and read the corresponding sentences in your heart (in your mother tongue).

In the late Eastern Jin Dynasty, uprisings occurred frequently, and Sun En led a rebellion.

Lo Chun led the military and fought bitterly for three years. He was eventually defeated and threw himself into the sea.

A decaying human-fish hybrid, named Lo Ting, roamed the islands, and considered the sea as home.

Lo Ting cried like an infant and possessed both male and female characteristics like a human.

Generations of the fish-man hybrid exchanged their fishing harvest for chicken blood with humans.

With the ability to navigate both land and water, they could interact with humans without causing harm, and intercourse as women.

Due to their proximity to the sea, humans raised them in ponds and marshes.

Occasionally, there were intermarriages between the fish-man hybrid and humans, and their descendants became known as the Tanka ethnic group, which made a living through fishing.

During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, sea pirates thrived, and the fisherman would sometimes engage in piracy. One Tanka courtesan was captured and became the wife of a pirate. She was given the name **"Yi Sao"** and held a position above a thousand men and under her husband alone. She once stationed on Lantau Island.

After her husband's death, Yi Sao took over his pirate empire. Six hundred pirate ships sailed under her command as she ventured far away.