

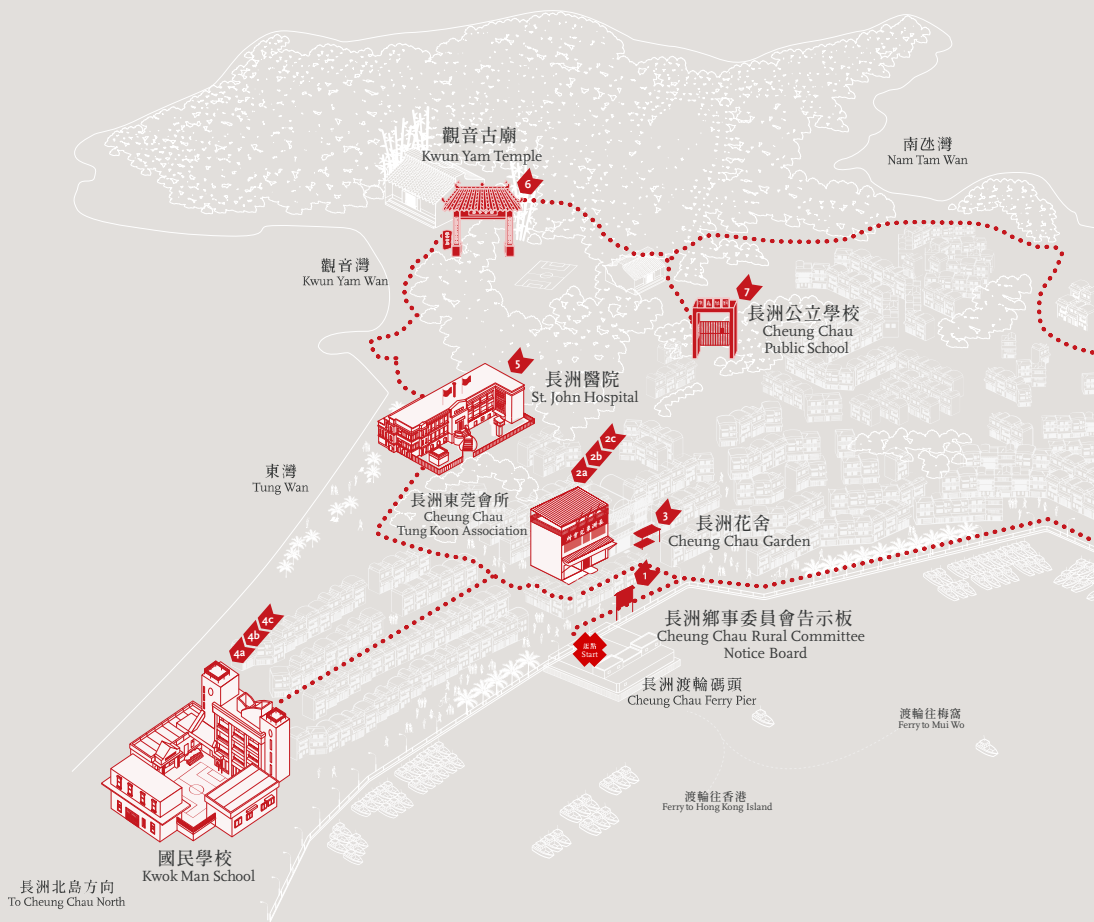
上 山 渡 海

暢遊 [翟仕堯] 社區書蹟

The Trail of Jat See-yeu's Calligraphy in the City



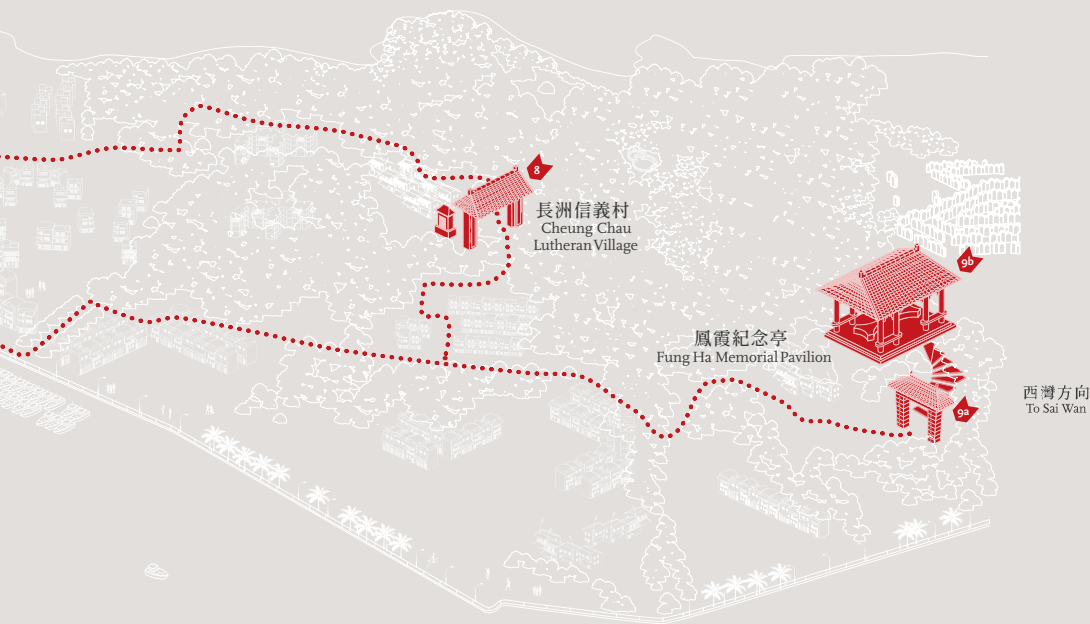
翟仕堯積極參與社區活動。他的書法遍佈各類生活場所，包括同鄉聚首的東莞會所、他曾任職的國民學校、醫院、公園、廟宇、紀念亭，以及民居街巷等。這份地圖主要圍繞翟氏長年居住的長洲，以及九龍寨城公園和黃大仙斧山公園，引領觀眾欣賞香港各處的翟仕堯書蹟，感受他經年累月以墨為伴的生活印記。



地圖經修飾及簡化處理，僅供參考之用。

The map has been modified and simplified for illustration purpose only.

With Jat See-yeu's enthusiastic participation in community life, his calligraphy can be found enriching various community spaces, from Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association, where fellow townsmen would gather, to Kwok Man School, where he educated young minds. Traces of his works also grace the local hospital, park, temple, and memorial pavilion, as well as residential streets and alleys. From Jat's long time residence Cheung Chau to Kowloon Walled City Park and Hammer Hill Park in Wong Tai Sin, this map invites viewers to take a tour of Jat's artistic trail to discover the treasures he left in the city and experience first-hand imprints of the life that he led with ink as his faithful companion.



歡迎參照上方建議遊覽路線，總遊覽時間約 2.5 至 3 小時。

Welcome to take a tour as suggested in the above map. The tour takes approximately 2.5 to 3 hours.

周末及假日進出長洲人士可能較多，建議提早到達碼頭輪候登船。

During weekends and holidays, there may be more people traveling to and from Cheung Chau Island.

It is recommended to arrive at the pier early for boarding.

1 行書「長洲鄉事委員會」

- ① 告示板標題
- ㉔ 無紀年
- ② 長洲碼頭海傍

'Cheung Chau Rural Committee' in running script

- ① Notice board title
- ㉔ Not dated
- ② Next to Cheung Chau Ferry Pier

2a 篆書「長樂康寧」

- ① 橫幅
- ㉔ 約 2000
- ② 興隆正街長洲東莞會所

'Longevity, happiness, health and peace' in seal script

- ① Horizontal scroll
- ㉔ ca. 2000
- ② Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association, Hing Lung Main Street

2b 隸書「桑梓情懷」

- ① 直幅
- ㉔ 2001
- ② 興隆正街長洲東莞會所

'Affection for the mulberry and catalpa' in clerical script

- ① Vertical scroll
- ㉔ 2001
- ② Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association, Hing Lung Main Street

2c 隸書「源遠流長」

- ① 橫幅
- ㉔ 1991
- ② 興隆正街長洲東莞會所

'Enduring past' in clerical script

- ① Horizontal scroll
- ㉔ 1991
- ② Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association, Hing Lung Main Street

3 隸書「長洲花舍」

- ① 花舍木刻招牌
- ㉔ 2008
- ② 興隆正街長洲花舍

'Cheung Chau Garden' in clerical script

- ① Florist's engraved woodblock sign
- ㉔ 2008
- ② Cheung Chau Garden, Hing Lung Main Street

4a 長洲國民學校擴建門樓記及對聯

- ① 石刻碑記及木刻對聯
- ㉔ 1969-1970 及 1989
- ② 國民路國民學校

Memorial tablet record and couplet on the expansion of Kwok Man School, Cheung Chau

- ① Engraved stone plaque and wooden couplet
- ㉔ 1969-1970 and 1989
- ② Kwok Man School, Kwok Man Road

4b 國民學校創校九十週年紀念暨惠潮校舍重建落成揭幕楷書碑記

- ① 石刻碑記
- ㉔ 1989
- ② 國民路國民學校

Memorial tablet record on the 90th anniversary and reopening of the Wai Chiu campus building at Kwok Man School, Cheung Chau, in regular script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- ㉔ 1989
- ② Kwok Man School, Kwok Man Road

4c 國民學校東莞校舍重建隸書碑記

- ① 石刻碑記
- ㉔ 2003
- ② 國民路國民學校

Memorial tablet record on the reconstruction of the Tung Koon campus building at Kwok Man School, Cheung Chau, in clerical script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- ㉔ 2003
- ② Kwok Man School, Kwok Man Road

5 長洲醫院六十週年紀慶甲骨文五言聯

- ① 對聯
- ㉔ 1994
- ② 東灣長洲醫院大堂

Commemorative couplet for the 60th anniversary of St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau, in oracle bone script

- ① Calligraphy couplet
- ㉔ 1994
- ② Entrance of St. John Hospital, Tung Wan

6 觀音古廟牌樓及石刻碑

- ① 牌樓及石刻碑
- ㉔ 1997 及 1999
- ② 觀音灣觀音古廟

Ornamental gateway and engraved stone stele of Kwun Yam Temple

- ① Ornamental gateway and engraved stone stele
- ㉔ 1997 and 1999
- ② Kwun Yam Temple, Kwun Yam Wan

7 篆書「緝雅齋成」

- ① 學校門樓
- ㉔ 1990 年代初
- ② 學校路長洲公立學校 (已荒廢)

'Enduring past' in clerical script

- ① School gate
- ㉔ Early 1960s
- ② Cheung Chau Public School (no longer in use), School Road

8 信義村牌樓

- ① 牌樓
- ㉔ 1968
- ② 風帆徑長洲信義村

Ornamental gateway of Lutheran Village

- ① Ornamental gateway
- ㉔ 1968
- ② Cheung Chau Lutheran Village, Fung Fan Path

9a 篆書「鳳霞紀念亭」

- ① 牌樓
- 巳 1967
- ㊦ 西灣路長洲墳場附近鳳霞紀念亭

'Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion' in seal script

- ① Ornamental gateway
- 巳 1967
- ㊦ Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion, Sai Wan Road (near the Cheung Chau Cemetery)

9b 隸書潘小磐撰鳳霞紀念亭亭記

- ① 石刻碑記
- 巳 1967
- ㊦ 西灣路長洲墳場附近鳳霞紀念亭

Record of Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion by Poon Siu-poon in clerical script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 巳 1967
- ㊦ Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion, Sai Wan Road (near the Cheung Chau Cemetery)

10a 隸書何文匯撰聯

- ① 木刻對聯
- 巳 2003
- ㊦ 九龍寨城公園衙府

Couplet by Richard Ho Man-wui in clerical script

- ① Engraved wooden couplet
- 巳 2003
- ㊦ Former Yamen Building of Kowloon Walled City, Kowloon Walled City Park

10b 行書劉衛林撰聯

- ① 木刻對聯
- 巳 2003
- ㊦ 九龍寨城公園遊山樓

Couplet by Lau Wai-lam in running script

- ① Engraved wooden couplet
- 巳 2003
- ㊦ Mountain View Pavilion, Kowloon Walled City Park

10c 隸書「六藝臺」

- ① 石刻碑
- 巳 約 1994
- ㊦ 九龍寨城公園六藝臺

'Six Arts Terrace' in clerical script

- ① Engraved stone stele
- 巳 ca. 1994
- ㊦ Six Arts Terrace, Kowloon Walled City Park

10d 節錄〈易經〉「見羣龍无首，吉」

- ① 石刻碑
- 巳 2004
- ㊦ 九龍寨城公園六藝臺

Abstract from the *Book of changes* 'There appears a flight of dragons without heads. Auspicious'

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 巳 2004
- ㊦ Six Arts Terrace, Kowloon Walled City Park

10e 篆書「龍津路」

- ① 石刻碑
- 巳 1994
- ㊦ 九龍寨城公園衙府古建築

'Lung Tsun Road' in seal script

- ① Engraved stone stele
- 巳 1994
- ㊦ Lung Tsun Road, North Gate, Kowloon Walled City Park

11 草書白居易〈和裴侍中南園靜興見示〉

- ① 石刻碑
- 巳 2004
- ㊦ 黃大仙上元嶺斧山公園東蓮園

Poem on appreciating tranquillity at Nanyuan with Pei Shizhong by Bai Juyi in cursive script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 巳 2004
- ㊦ Eastern Lotus Pond Garden, Hammer Hill Park, Sheung Yuen Leng, Wong Tai Sin



行書「長洲鄉事委員會」

- ① 告示板標題
- ☐ 無紀年
- ◎ 長洲碼頭海傍

‘Cheung Chau Rural Committee’ in running script

- ① Notice board title
- ☐ Not dated
- ◎ Next to Cheung Chau Ferry Pier

長洲鄉事委員會 1961 年成立，就社區事務向政府提供意見，包括康樂設施及社區教育等。網絡通訊盛行之前，告示板是長洲居民接收地區事務及活動消息的主要來源。

翟氏採用靈活的行書，從左至右方向書寫。用筆流暢，輕重有致。如「長」字第一筆稍向上挑，其餘橫劃斜出，配合雄渾的長捺往右延伸，字形不呆板又平衡。



The Cheung Chau Rural Committee was established in 1961 to advise the Government on community affairs, including recreational facilities and community education. Before the prevalence of internet communication, the notice board was Cheung Chau residents' primary source of news about local affairs and events.

Jat opted for a versatile running script; the brushstrokes flow smoothly from left to right, striking a harmonious balance of weight and lightness. For example, the top horizontal stroke of the character *chang* 長 runs slightly upward, while the rest of the horizontal strokes spread diagonally outward, with the last downward-pressing tail elongated and strengthened, creating a majestic, well-balanced and animated character form.

篆書「長樂康寧」

① 橫幅

白 約 2000

◎ 興隆正街長洲東莞會所

'Longevity, happiness, health and peace' in seal script

① Horizontal scroll

白 2000

◎ Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association,
Hing Lung Main Street

長洲東莞會所為團結同鄉而設，並為東莞人提供教育及康樂等福利，亦是國民學校其中一個辦學團體。會所早於 1866 年已在興隆街，至今至少已有超過一百五十年歷史。

1948 年，翟仕堯從東莞市周溪地區來港，自他於長洲當小學教員和定居之後，積極參與東莞會所事務。

此作品以金文為體，改動「樂」、「康」及「寧」於篆書接近對稱的字形，增加意趣。作品用上灑金紅紙，贈予東莞會所，表達翟氏對社區的美好祝願。

The Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association was established to unite the fellow townsmen and nurture their educational and recreational welfare. It is also one of the sponsoring organisations of Kwok Man School in Cheung Chau. Founded on Hing Lung Street in 1866, the association has since served the community for over 150 years.

Jat See-yu came to Hong Kong in 1948 from the Zhouxi District of Dongguan (also known as Tung Koon). After settling in Cheung Chau to work as a primary school teacher, he was actively involved in the affairs of the Tung Koon Association.

In a style alluding to bronze script, the near-symmetrical seal script forms of the Chinese characters *le* 樂 (happiness), *kang* 康 (health) and *ning* 寧 (peace) were altered, injecting an intriguing personal touch. Written on gold-flecked red paper, this calligraphy was presented as a gift to the Tung Koon Association to express Jat's well wishes for the community.

長洲東莞會所為專用場所，一般不對外開放。會所為配合此項目，將在下列日期作特別開放，讓公眾欣賞翟氏書蹟：

Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association is generally not open to the public. To support this project, it will exceptionally open its doors on the following dates, allowing the public to appreciate the calligraphic works of Jat See-yu:

下列星期五

下午 1 時至 4 時

Below Fridays,

1:00 pm-4:00 pm

2023 29/12

2024 26/1, 22/3, 26/4,

24/5, 28/6

下列星期六

上午 9 時 30 分至中午 12 時

Below Saturdays,

9:30 am-12:00pm

2024 13/1, 9/3, 13/4,

11/5, 8/6

2a 2b 2c



步行前往約需 1 分鐘
1 minute walk

2b

隸書「桑梓情懷」

① 直幅

白 2001

◎ 興隆正街長洲東莞會所

‘Enduring past’ in clerical script

① Vertical scroll

白 2001

◎ Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association,
Hing Lung Main Street



2001年，翟仕堯獲政府頒授榮譽勳章，為長洲東莞人之光。同年，他把此作贈予長洲東莞會所。他以桑、梓二樹比喻故鄉，並署名「邑人」和「周溪逸士」，顯示翟仕堯重視祖籍和東莞人的身分認同。

直幅作品配上呈橫向的隸書，裝字布局巧妙；寫在灑金橙紙上，感覺喜氣洋洋。筆劃精神飽滿，墨色濃厚；又加強頓挫轉折的蒼勁，有碑石滲漫的歷史感。

In 2001, Jat See-yeu was awarded the Medal of Honour by the Government. Esteemed and cherished by the Dongguan community in Cheung Chau, he gifted this calligraphy to the Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association. Using mulberry and catalpa trees as a metaphor for his hometown and signing ‘townsman’ and his pseudonym Hermit of Zhouxi, Jat placed significant emphasis on his ancestry and conveyed a strong sense of identity as a proud native of Dongguan.

Exquisite in its composition, this vertical scroll is written in horizontally expansive clerical script. Crafted on gold-flecked orange paper, the artwork emanates a joyful atmosphere. The application of thick, heavy ink in the brushstrokes exudes a spirited energy, and the bold and dynamic turns between each stroke imparts a profound sense of historical significance.

2a 2b 2c



隸書「源遠流長」

① 橫幅

白 1991

◎ 興隆正街長洲東莞會所

‘Enduring past’ in clerical script

① Horizontal scroll

白 1991

◎ Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association,
Hing Lung Main Street



作品寫於1991年，是東莞會所收藏的翟仕堯作品中最早有紀年的作品。「源遠流長」四字，讚頌東莞會所歷史悠久，多年來扎根長洲服務社區。該年亦為翟仕堯在國民學校退休的年份。他以學校全人身分贈予東莞會所，突顯鄉親情懷。

「源」、「遠」、「流」三個字左邊均有三點，但寫法用筆完全不同。「源」字的三點圓轉而長，上下兩點呈背向效果；「遠」字的則短小，收筆帶尖角；「流」字的見方筆，穩健豐厚。

四個大字置於畫面上方，下方近半留白。上下方的強烈對比及虛實空間的安排，增添作品的意趣。

Created in 1991, this artwork stands as the earliest dated piece by Jat See-yeu in the Tung Koon Association's collection. The phrase 'Enduring past' pays homage to the rich history of the Tung Koon Association and its longstanding commitment to serving the Cheung Chau community. In that same year, upon his retirement

from Kwok Man School, he presented this piece to the Cheung Chau Tung Koon Association on behalf of the school, highlighting his deep affection and affinity for his fellow townsmen.

The first three Chinese characters in the title 'enduring past', *yuán* 源 (origin), *yuán* 遠, (long/far) and *liú* 流 (flow). Interestingly, each character features three dots on the left side, yet they are written in distinct styles. The three dots on the left side of the character *yuán* 源 are elongated and rounded, with the top and bottom dots mirroring each other. In contrast, the dots on the character *yuán* 遠 are short and small with sharp corners; and the dots on the character *liú* 流 are broad and square, conveying a sense of stability and fullness.

The four prominent characters are situated in the upper half of the paper scroll, while the lower half is left nearly blank. This deliberate contrast between the top and the bottom, along with the interplay of positive and negative spaces, enhances its intrigue and visual impact.



隸書「長洲花舍」

① 花舍木刻招牌

白 2008

◎ 興隆正街長洲花舍

‘Cheung Chau Garden’ in clerical script

① Florist’s engraved woodblock sign

白 2008

◎ Cheung Chau Garden,
Hing Lung Main Street

花舍老闆蕭先生為翟仕堯學生。蕭先生請老師為花舍招牌題字，翟氏把寫好的店鋪名稱放入紅包，贈予學生以示支持。

簡單四字，用筆變化多端。如「花」字部首橫劃有多重轉折，用筆如古人畫折枝梅花；橫劃上右邊的尖角如樹丫，左邊的圓點如花蕾。下面筆劃似樹幹枝葉，長長的捺刀優美如蘭葉或花瓣，配合主題，盡見心思。

作品署名「戊子仕堯」，為2008年作品，是他晚年風格成熟時期之作。



Mr. Siu Ping-man, the owner of the Cheung Chau Garden and a student of Jat See-yu, invited Jat to create the signboard for his shop. To show support, Jat accepted and later presented to Mr. Siu his calligraphy in a red envelope.

The four simple characters of this signboard display a diverse range of brushwork techniques. For instance, the horizontal stroke at the top of the character *hua* 花 (flower) has multiple twists and turns reminiscent of a broken branch of plum blossoms depicted in ancient Chinese painting. The sharp and delicate stroke on the top right resembles a slender tree branch and the rounded dot on the top left looks like a flower bud. The brushstrokes below remind one of tree trunks and leaves while the long, downward-running brushstroke extends elegantly to the right, mirroring the grace of orchid leaves or flower petals. The work visually encapsulates the florist’s business and demonstrates Jat’s meticulous creativity.

The artwork is signed ‘See-yu in the year of Wuzi’ and dated 2008, showcasing Jat’s matured style in calligraphy in his later years.

參觀時請靜心欣賞，以示尊重，
以免影響花舍營業和居民日常。

When visiting, please maintain a
respectful demeanour to avoid affecting
the florist’s operation and the daily lives
of the residents.

長洲國民學校擴建門樓記及對聯

- ① 石刻碑記及木刻對聯
- ⊖ 1969-1970 及 1989
- ⊙ 國民路國民學校

Memorial tablet record and couplet on the expansion of Kwok Man School, Cheung Chau

- ① Engraved stone plaque and wooden couplet
- ⊖ 1969-1970 and 1989
- ⊙ Kwok Man School, Kwok Man Road

正面釋文： 國有賢能師儒化育，
民無貪暴德化為功。

長洲國民學校原本是三所獨立的學校，分別由寶安、惠潮及東莞會所建立，已有過百年歷史。二次大戰後，三間學校合併，以現時選址為校舍。翟仕堯在 1960 年代初入職，時任校長李超人賞識翟仕堯藝術造詣，更把校徽設計任務交給他。

1960 年代末，學校擴建門樓。門樓牆上石碑記錄創校及擴建經過，當中的〈長洲國民學校擴建門樓記〉由李超人撰文，翟仕堯以楷書書寫。

1989 年春天，學校九十週年校慶及「惠潮書室」重建揭幕，邀請到時任教育署署長主禮誌慶，翟仕堯特別以隸書撰寫嵌有校名「國民」的對聯紀慶。右下角白文方印「即事多所欣」取自陶潛詩句，表示看到眼前情景，叫人歡欣。



With over a century of tradition, the Kwok Man School in Cheung Chau originated from three independent schools that were established by the Po On, Wai Chiu and Tung Koon Associations. After the Second World War, these three schools merged, selecting the current location for the integrated school building. Jat See-yu joined the school in the early 1960s. The then principal, Dr Lee Chiu-yan, recognised Jat's artistic skills and entrusted him with the task of designing the school emblem.

In the late 1960s, the school expanded and an ornamental gate was built. A stone plaque on the wall of the gate commemorates the school's foundation and expansion. The *Memorial tablet record on the expansion of Kwok Man School* on the plaque was composed by Lee Chiu-yan and written in calligraphy by Jat See-yu in regular script.

In the spring of 1989, as the school celebrated its 90th anniversary and the inauguration of the reconstructed of the Wai Chiu Hall, the then Director of Education was invited to officiate at the ceremony. For this momentous event, Jat See-yu wrote a couplet featuring the school's name 'Kwok Man' in clerical script. The square seal in the lower right corner reads a verse taken from a poem by Tao Qian: 'The scene before one's eyes brings joy'.

4a 4b 4c



向長洲北步行約 6 分鐘
6 minutes walk towards
Cheung Chau North

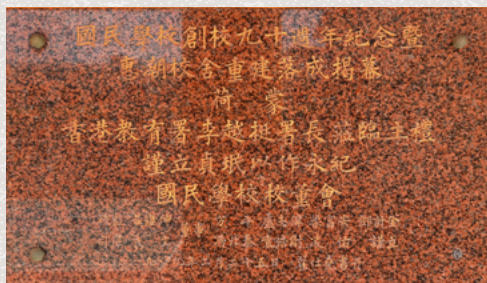
國民學校創校九十週年紀念暨惠潮校舍重建落成揭幕楷書碑記

- ① 石刻碑記
- ② 1989
- ③ 國民路國民學校

Memorial tablet record on the 90th anniversary and reopening of the Wai Chiu campus building at Kwok Man School, Cheung Chau, in regular script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- ② 1989
- ③ Kwok Man School, Kwok Man Road

此紀念碑與上述的學校擴建門樓碑同是楷書作品，創作年份卻相隔了近二十年。此紀念碑結字較為縱向拉長，筆劃線條更見瘦勁，顯示翟仕堯技巧越趨嫻熟，不斷探索書體風格變化。



The memorial tablet and the aforementioned engraved stone plaque commemorating the school's expansion are both executed in regular script, yet they were created almost two decades apart. The characters engraved on this memorial tablet are more vertically elongated, demonstrating a leaner yet vigorous brushwork. The comparison of the two works demonstrates Jat's artistic evolution and relentless pursuit of refining his techniques while exploring different calligraphic styles.



國民學校為專用場所，不對外開放。

Kwok Man School is not open to public for visits.

國民學校東莞校舍重建隸書碑記

① 石刻碑記

白 2003

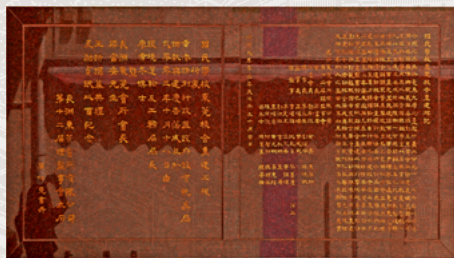
◎ 國民路國民學校

Memorial tablet record on the reconstruction of the Tung Koon campus building at Kwok Man School, Cheung Chau, in clerical script

① Engraved stone plaque

白 2003

◎ Kwok Man School, Kwok Man Road



東莞會所的校舍於 1953 年建成，經歷半個世紀後才重建。〈國民學校東莞校舍重建碑記〉講述校舍落成及重建的經過，字數較多，看起來細密齊整；〈國民學校東莞校舍重建工程〉落成揭幕紀念碑為揭幕儀式而造，註明日期及主禮嘉賓等資料，字體相對較大。

此作品用筆變化多端，結字較活現神態。而當時翟仕堯已退休十年，仍關心學校發展，可見他作為東莞人對有關社區建設的重視。

The Tung Koon Association building was initially completed in 1953 and underwent reconstruction half a century later. The inscription on the right side of the stone plaque provides an elaborate account of the completion and reconstruction of the Tung Koon campus building. The text, despite its length, is meticulously organised and neatly rendered. The inscription on the left side, created for the opening ceremony, contains event details such as the date and names of officiating guests, in larger calligraphic characters.

The brushwork in this work is exceptionally dynamic, lending the characters a lively quality.

At that time, Jat had been retired for ten years, yet he still cared about the development of the school, revealing his dedication to community building as a native of Dongguan.



5 長洲醫院六十週年紀念甲骨文五言聯

① 對聯

② 1994

③ 東灣長洲醫院大堂

Commemorative couplet for the 60th anniversary of St. John Hospital, Cheung Chau, in oracle bone script

① Calligraphy couplet

② 1994

③ Entrance of St. John Hospital, Tung Wan

對聯釋文：秋水魚游日，春樹鳥鳴時。

長洲醫院1934年落成，至今仍服務島上居民。醫院由胡文虎、胡文豹兄弟出資興建，大堂正中的銅像為胡文虎，兩邊對聯則是翟仕堯在1994年為慶祝醫院六十週年而作。

五言對聯出自隋朝楊素〈贈薛播州詩〉。詩句描寫美好自然風光，亦記莊子與惠子談論游魚的故事。此兩詩句呼應醫院情境，喻作醫院濟世善行，及免不了的離別哀愁。

作品以甲骨文寫成，卻沒有刀刻剛利，反而圓轉流暢。「鳥鳴」二字均見雀鳥造形，但形態各有不同。「鳥」頭圓體胖，一粗筆表示鳥嘴；「鳴」字鳥身及頭呈方形，身材瘦長，鳥嘴由上下兩條線鉤劃出來。而各字形接近圖像，彷彿對應詩句自然環境的內容，生機處處又不失雅致。

作品位於醫院範圍內，前往觀賞時請保持安靜，以免影響醫院日常運作。

This artwork is located within the hospital premises, please maintain silence while appreciating the artwork to avoid affecting the daily operation of the hospital.



Built in 1934, St. John Hospital in Cheung Chau continues to serve the residents of the island today. The hospital was funded by the Aw brothers, Aw Boon Haw and Aw Boon Par. A bronze statue of Aw Boon Haw stands in the hospital's main hall, accompanied by a couplet written by Jat See-yeu to commemorate the hospital's 60th anniversary in 1994.

The five-character couplet hails from Yang Su's *Poem for Xue Bozhou* of the Sui Dynasty. The verse paints a vivid picture of nature's beauty and recounts the conversation between Zhuangzi and Huizi regarding swimming fish. It is believed that Jat See-yeu had selected this verse as it resonates with the hospital setting, serving as an analogy for the hospital's endeavours to help and heal people, as well as the inevitable sorrow of parting.

The work is rendered in oracle bone script, yet the brushstrokes display a smooth and rounded quality rather than its typically sharp, carved appearance. The characters *niao* 鳥 (birds) and *ming* 鳴 (sing) both resemble the shape of a bird but exude different charms.

The character for 'birds' features a rounded head and plump body, with a thick stroke symbolising the bird's beak. The character for 'sing', more square-shaped, presents a long, thin body with the bird's beak represented by the upper and lower strokes. Each character is infused with a strong pictorial quality that echoes the verse's nature-centric theme, emanating a sense of vitality and elegance.

向東南方向步行約6分鐘
6 minutes walk towards the south-east



觀音古廟牌樓及石刻碑

- ① 牌樓及石刻碑
- 台 1997 及 1999
- ◎ 觀音灣觀音古廟

Ornamental gateway and engraved stone stele of Kwun Yam Temple

- ① Ornamental gateway and engraved stone stele
- 台 1967
- ◎ Kwun Yam Temple, Kwun Yam Wan

正面釋文：觀音古廟

蓮座莊嚴靈顯慈悲寶相，
甘露普施化度苦厄羣生。

後方釋文：大自在

慈航普度眾離苦海，
紫氣東來福蔭長洲。

觀音廟始建時期可追溯至清朝道光年間，及後在同治時期、二十世紀中至末都曾重建或重修。山門下方大石，刻有隸書「觀音古廟」四字，立於1997年初，可能是翟仕堯為祝賀古廟重修而寫。而山門則建於1999年，其正面及背後均有橫批和對聯。

山門前方對聯，讚揚觀音普渡眾生的功德。此為善信入廟參拜時看見的一面，故以莊重的隸書寫成，以示恭敬態度。書體帶有〈西嶽華山廟碑〉的韻味，和渾厚古樸的感覺。

山門後方橫批「大自在」三字來自佛經，可指所求如願，有祝福信眾吉祥之意。翟仕堯選以放逸的行書寫成，配合參拜後舒暢平靜的心境。



The history of Kwun Yam Temple can be traced back to the Daoguang period of the Qing dynasty, with subsequent periods of rebuilding and restoration during the Tongzhi period and the latter half of the 20th century. Erected in early 1997, the stone beneath the ornamental gateway bears the inscription 'Kwun Yam Temple' written by Jat See-yeu in clerical script, presumably to commemorate the temple's restoration. The ornamental gateway itself was built in 1999, adorned with plaques and couplets written by Jat on both the front and back.

The couplet on the front of the ornamental gateway praises the virtuous deeds of Kwun Yam in saving all sentient beings. Positioned on the front side so worshippers can read it before entering the temple, the couplet is written in solemn clerical script as a sign of respect. The calligraphic style embodies the deep and rustic essence of *The Stele of Huashan Temple*.

Taken from the Buddhist scriptures, the three characters *da zi zai* 大自在 on the back of the ornamental gateway denote the fulfillment of wishes and blessings bestowed upon worshippers.

In harmony with the serene and peaceful state of mind one experiences after visiting the temple, Jat See-yeu chose to write this phrase in a flowing running script, reflecting a sense of freedom and relaxation.



向觀音灣方向步行約 10 分鐘
10 minutes walk towards
Kwun Yam Wan



7 篆書「緝雅蠡成」

- ① 學校門樓
- 📅 1967 年代初
- 📍 學校路長洲公立學校（已荒廢）

‘Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion’ in seal script

- ① School gate
- 📅 1967
- 📍 Cheung Chau Public School
(no longer in use), School Road

長洲公立學校原為義學，開辦於 1920 年代。1952 年得區內多個團體及機構捐助，於現址建成新校舍。門樓由黃啟愉及趙耀捐助建成，「緝雅蠡成」四字既可解作春風化雨和作育英才，亦有善長雲集並紛紛解囊捐助建成學校之意。

門樓篆額寫於 1953 年，為本地圖所選翟仕堯最早期的作品。篆額四個大字分別刻在四個方正的水泥石碑上，筆劃圓轉、粗細如一，黑白布置均勻，是標準的小篆字體及寫法，體現翟氏早期謹守規矩的書法風格。

作品署名「半山居士」，或因翟仕堯早年居於位於半山的學校附近。

Cheung Chau Public School was originally a tuition-free school established in the 1920s. In 1952, with donations from various organisations in the district, a new school building was erected on its current location. The school gate, built with donations from Wong Kai-yu and Chiu Yiu,



bears the four characters *ji ya za cheng* 緝雅蠡成 which could be interpreted as positive nurturing influences and the fostering of talent. It could also signify the collective efforts of kind-hearted individuals who joined hands to raise funds for the construction of the new school building.

Written in 1953, the calligraphy on the school gate is Jat See-yu's earliest work featured in this map. It showcases a departure from the more robust and diverse style he developed in his later years. The four characters, rendered in seal script, are carved on four square concrete tablets with rounded strokes. Each stroke is consistently thick, and the even arrangement of positive and negative spaces follows the standard writing style of small seal script. This particular piece reflects Jat's early disciplined approach to calligraphy.

The signature ‘Resident Hillside Scholar’ likely alludes to Jat See-yu’s residence near the school on a hillside during his early years.

挑戰半山路線，建議帶備水及毛巾。
We encourage visitors to bring along
water and towels for their comfort
when going uphill.

向西步行約 10 分鐘
10 minutes walk towards the west



信義村牌樓

① 牌樓

📅 1968

📍 風帆徑長洲信義村

Ornamental gateway of Lutheran Village

① Ornamental gateway

📅 1968

📍 Cheung Chau Lutheran Village,
Fung Fan Path



對聯釋文： 信義海陬孚廣廈迭營歡庇士，
宗邦文物在漁村猶見德為鄰。

長洲信義村由基督教世界信義宗香港社會服務處出資籌建，為多個信義村的其中之一，於1967年分兩期落成入伙。牌坊於翌年建成，對聯為著名學者、畫家及收藏家李超人所撰。他於50年代末至70年代中任國民學校校長，當時翟仕堯在同校任教，並執筆書寫此作品。二人除學校工作外，參與社區服務時皆合作無間。

作品結字方正穩重，而筆劃豐潤，起筆收筆藏鋒圓轉，轉折分明。這些特質與半世紀前港式手寫書法招牌相似。

Cheung Chau Lutheran Village, among the many Lutheran villages, was built with funds from the Lutheran World Service, Hong Kong and was completed and inhabited in two phases in 1967. The ornamental gateway was completed in the following year. While the distinguished couplet adorning the gateway was written by Jat See-yeu in calligraphy, it was composed by the renowned scholar, painter and collector Mr Lee Chiu-yan. Lee served as the principal of Kwok Man School from the late 1950s to the mid-1970s, during which time Jat See-yeu also taught there. Beyond their work at the school, Lee and Jat worked closely in community services.

This work displays square characters, meticulously created with rich, rounded brushstrokes that gracefully navigate clear transitions and turns. These qualities resemble to the handwritten calligraphy style commonly seen on signboards in Hong Kong half a century ago.

夜間燈光較為昏暗，
建議避免黃昏或晚間前往。

The area appears quite dark during
night time. For the best experience, we
recommend planning your visit during
daylight hours.



9a

篆書「鳳霞紀念亭」

- ① 牌樓
- 白 1967
- ◎ 西灣路長洲墳場附近鳳霞紀念亭

'Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion' in seal script

- ① Ornamental gateway
- 白 1967
- ◎ Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion,
Sai Wan Road
(near the Cheung Chau Cemetery)

鳳霞紀念亭及牌樓建於1967年，是東莞望族鍾氏為紀念太夫人鍾葉鳳霞而建，為登山掃墓孝子賢孫歇息之地。牌樓以水泥建造，表面加以石米牆裝飾，題字是用灰色泥塑附在牆上。

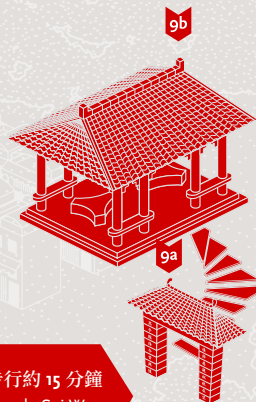
「鳳霞紀念亭」篆額選用小篆作書，字形結構上窄下闊，整體予人莊重之感，與紀念亭的環境相互配合。



Built in 1967 by the esteemed Chung clan of Dongguan, the Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion and its ornamental gateway stand as enduring tributes to their matriarch, Chung Yip Fung-ha. It serves as a place of rest for Cheung Chau people when they walk up the hill to sweep the graves of their ancestors. The ornamental gateway, constructed with cement and adorned with pebbles, showcases inscriptions made of sculpted grey clay affixed on the gate.

The delicate small seal script characters on the beam of the gate possess a distinctive structure characterised by a narrow top and a wider base, conveying a solemnity that resonates with the reverential atmosphere of the memorial pavilion.

注意流浪狗隻出沒。
Please be aware of stray dogs.



向西灣方向步行約15分鐘
15 minutes walk towards Sai Wan

隸書潘小磐撰鳳霞紀念亭亭記

- ① 石刻碑記
- 📅 1967
- 📍 西灣路長洲墳場附近鳳霞紀念亭

Record of Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion by Poon Siu-poon in clerical script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 📅 1967
- 📍 Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion,
Sai Wan Road
(near the Cheung Chau Cemetery)

〈鳳霞紀念亭碑記〉為潘小磐撰寫，長約五百字，講述鍾氏家族歷史及建亭經過，以示慎宗追遠的傳統價值觀念。

翟仕堯以隸書寫成碑記，由長洲鄉事委員會負責石碑刻鑿及安裝。書法風格為東漢典型的「蠶頭雁尾」，字體排列平均整齊，筆劃寬闊、扁平而方正，大有石經味道，配合亭記內容，予人莊嚴的感覺。

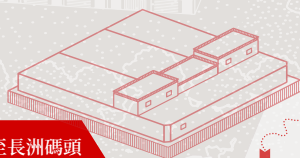


The Record of Fung Ha Memorial Pavilion, authored by Poon Siu-poon, spans approximately 500 words, narrating the history of the Chung family and the construction process of the pavilion while highlighting the filial tradition of revering ancestors.

The Record, engraved and installed by the Cheung Chau Rural Committee, was written in clerical script by Jat See-yeu. The calligraphy style *can tou yan wei* (silkworm head and goose tail) exhibited in this work is typical of the Eastern Han dynasty, which is characterised by neatly arranged characters, broad, flat and rectilinear brushstroke, with a flavour of ancient stone-engraved classics that complements the solemn content of the record.

步行約 20 分鐘回程至長洲碼頭

20 minutes walk to return to
Cheung Chau Ferry Pier



隸書何文匯撰聯

- ① 木刻對聯
- 📅 2003
- 📍 九龍寨城公園衙門

Couplet by Richard Ho Man-wui in clerical script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 📅 2003
- 📍 Former Yamen Building of
Kowloon Walled City

對聯釋文： 西母不能臣，域外龍兒，幽恨敢隨孤夢去；
離人應已老，村中燕子，多情還覓故城來。

九龍寨城公園於1995年落成，設計參考清初江南園林，並盡量保留原址九龍寨城的特色。2003至2004年翟仕堯為公園的路牌、石碑及楹聯書寫多幀書法作品，所選書體均配合詩意及園內景致，讓書法融入環境，為公園增添人文氣息。

此作懸掛於寨城公園的主要建築物衙門門外。衙門為九龍寨城僅存的古建築物。十六字對聯由著名學者何文匯撰寫，扼要說出九龍城寨的獨特歷史。翟仕堯選用莊重均稱的隸書，回應衙門嚴肅的氣氛，洋溢著懷古之情。



Completed in 1995, the Kowloon Walled City Park was designed with inspiration drawn from the Jiangnan gardens of the early Qing dynasty, while retaining the distinctive characteristics of the original Kowloon Walled City. From 2003 to 2004, Jat See-yu created several calligraphy works for the road signs, stone monuments and pillar couplets at the park. By selecting calligraphic script styles that resonate with both the text and the surroundings, he integrated his artistry into the landscape and infused the park with a vibrant cultural essence.

This calligraphy is hung outside the gate of the main building of the Walled City Park, the Former Yamen Building, the only remaining heritage structure in the Kowloon Walled City. The 16-character couplet was composed by scholar Ho Man-wui to illustrate the unique history of this place. Jat See-yu employs the solemn and evenly-weighted clerical script, evoking the serious atmosphere of the historical government office and eliciting a profound sense of nostalgia.

行書劉衛林撰聯

- ① 木刻對聯
- 📅 2003
- 📍 九龍寨城公園遶山樓

Couplet by Lau Wai-lam in running script

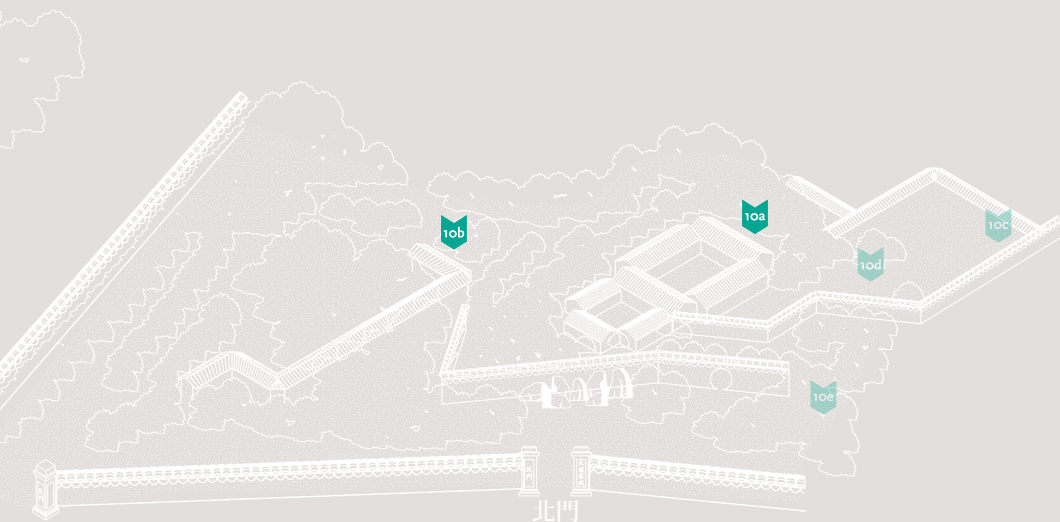
- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 📅 2003
- 📍 Mountain View Pavilion,
Kowloon Walled City Park

對聯釋文： 幽徑香浮人跡遠，
清流翠映水亭閑。

九龍寨城公園融合建築、山水、花木與書法等元素，展現清初江南園林韻味。作品位於遶山樓，該處可遠眺獅山，覽山水全景。對聯由學者劉衛林撰寫，描繪公園所見景色。翟仕堯選用瀟逸雅致的行書，與園中悠然閑適的環境和文本清幽靜謐的意境相呼應。



The Kowloon Walled City Park combines elements of architecture, landscape, flowers, trees and calligraphy to recreate the enchanting ambiance reminiscent of Jiangnan gardens in the early Qing Dynasty. This work is located at the Mountain View Pavilion which offers a view of the Lion Rock in the distance and a vista of the garden landscape at a glance. The couplet composed by the scholar Lau Wai-lam vividly depicts the scenery of the park, while Jat See-yu's use of elegant running script echoes its leisurely environment and the serenity of the verse.



隸書「六藝臺」

- ① 石刻碑
- 白 約 1994
- ◎ 九龍寨城公園六藝臺

‘Six Arts Terrace’ in clerical script

- ① Engraved stone plaque
- 白 ca. 1994
- ◎ Six Arts Terrace,
Kowloon Walled City Park



石碑位於六藝臺迎接遊人的入口，結合篆書、隸書及漢簡風格。作品裡的三個字筆劃由少至多，「六」及「藝」重心在上方，筆劃向下延展，平衡較多線條的「臺」字。三字結體疏密有致，用筆輕重有序，可見翟仕堯處理文字造形及書法線條的能力。

Located at the entrance to the Six Arts Terrace where visitors are greeted, the calligraphy on the stone stele combines seal script and clerical script style. As the number of strokes increases from the first to the third character, from right to left, the characters *liu* 六 (six) and *yi* 藝 (art) were written with emphasis on the top and the strokes extending downwards to balance the more complex character *tai* 臺 (terrace) that contains more strokes. Their character structure displays well-balanced layout while their brushwork exudes a rhythmic order, exhibiting Jat's mastery in the orchestration of character forms and calligraphic strokes.

節錄〈易經〉「見羣龍无首，吉」

① 石刻碑

日 2004

◎ 九龍寨城公園六藝臺

**Abstract from the *Book of changes*
‘There appears a flight of dragons
without heads. Auspicious’**

① Engraved stone plaque

日 2004

◎ Six Arts Terrace,

Kowloon Walled City Park



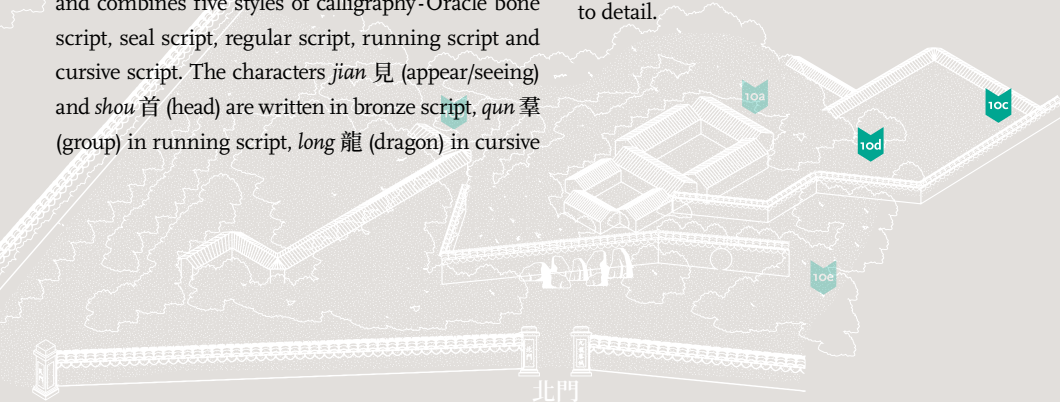
文本「見羣龍无首，吉」取自〈易經〉，集甲骨文、篆、楷、行及草五種書體。「見」與「首」為金文、「羣」為行書、「龍」為草書、「無」為楷書，「吉」則為甲骨文。

結合不同書體與造形於同一作品，並非易事，經翟仕堯重新安排體勢、大小與輕重，巧妙地將「龍」字放大置中，筆劃靈動，如飛龍在天，展現翟氏書法藝術造詣。而以多種書體回應文本「無首為吉」的意思，賦予作品多重寓意，突顯他的細膩心思。

‘There appears a flight of dragons without heads. Auspicious’ is a verse taken from *The book of changes* and combines five styles of calligraphy-Oracle bone script, seal script, regular script, running script and cursive script. The characters *jian* 見 (appear/seeing) and *shou* 首 (head) are written in bronze script, *qun* 羣 (group) in running script, *long* 龍 (dragon) in cursive

script, *wu* 无 (without) in regular script, and *ji* 吉 (auspicious) in oracle bone script.

To incorporate multiple calligraphic styles and character forms in a single work is no easy feat. Nevertheless, Jat See-yeu exhibited remarkable skill in deftly manipulating the weight, size and structure of each character, particularly accentuating the character *long* 龍 by enlarging and positioning it at the centre. With agile strokes reminiscent of a flying dragon in the sky, Jat’s exceptional calligraphic prowess is vividly demonstrated. The deliberate use of diverse calligraphy styles that correspond to the meaning of the text, ‘it is auspicious to have no dominant force’, adds another layer of meaning to the work and underscores his meticulous attention to detail.



篆書「龍津路」

- ① 石刻碑
- 日 1994
- ◎ 九龍寨城公園北門龍津路

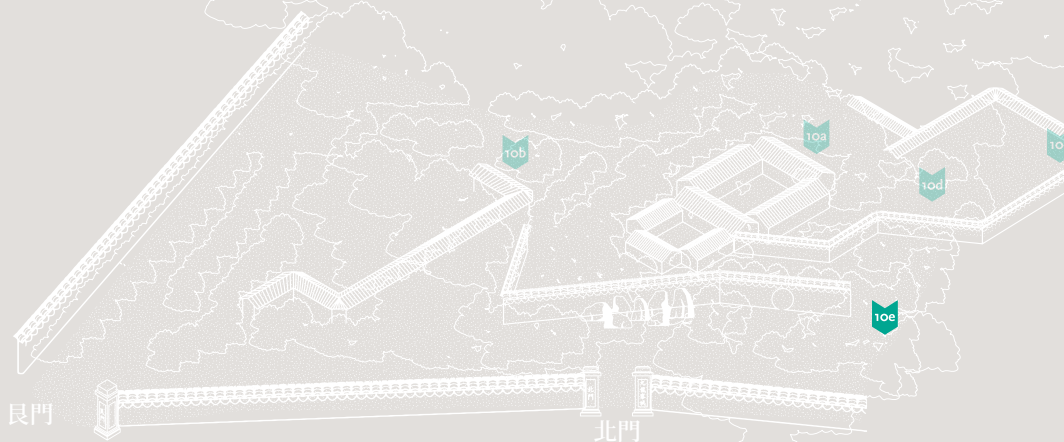
'Lung Tsun Road' in seal script

- ① Engraved stone stele
- 日 1994
- ◎ Lung Tsun Road, North Gate, Kowloon Walled City Park



「津」字小篆寫作「𣶒」。〈說文解字〉曰：「書好為𣶒」，「𣶒」意指寫得好的書法，翟仕堯對此字情有獨鍾，或許因此字意概括了他對書法藝術的堅持與追求。

The seal script form of the character *jin* 津 is written as 𣶒. According to *The origin of Chinese characters*, the character 𣶒 represents excellence in calligraphy. Jat See-yu was especially fond of this character, perhaps as it resonated with his dedication and pursuit of the art of calligraphy.



草書白居易〈和裴侍中南園靜興見示〉

① 石刻碑

白 2003

◎ 黃大仙上元嶺斧山公園東蓮園

*Poem on appreciating tranquillity
at Nanyuan with Pei Shizhong
by Bai Juyi in cursive script*

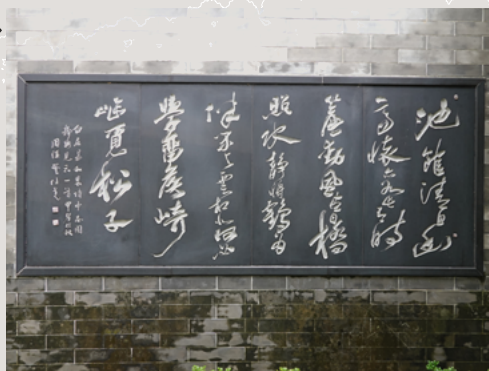
① Engraved stone plaque

白 2003

◎ Eastern Lotus Pond Garden,

Hammer Hill Park, Sheung Yuen Leng,

Wong Tai Sin



對聯釋文：池館清且幽，高懷亦如此。有時簾動風，盡日橋照水。
靜將鶴為伴，閑與雲相似。何必學留侯，崎嶇覓松子。

文本取自唐代詩人白居易為裴度午橋莊南園所寫的山水園林詩，描繪園中「靜將鶴為伴，閑與雲相似」的靜謐景致。作品選段考究，配合斧山公園仿唐代的園林風格，巧妙地借詩句讚美園林美景，認為沉醉其中媲美生活在仙境中。

此草書作品運筆飄逸流暢，氣韻靈動，呼應園中空靈秀美之態，給公園空間注入文人氣息。

The text is taken from a poem written by Bai Juyi, a poet of the Tang dynasty, for the South Garden of Pei Du's Wu Qiao Zhuang depicting the serene scenery of the garden: 'accompanied by cranes during times of tranquillity, feeling like the wispy clouds during moments of relaxation'. The poem was thoughtfully selected to echo the design aesthetic of Hammer Hill Park, reminiscent of the gardens of the Tang dynasty. It celebrates the exquisite beauty of the garden and evokes the idea that immersing oneself within it is akin to residing in a realm of enchantment.

This work of cursive script flows freely and smoothly, echoing the whimsical allure of the garden and invigorating the urban park with cultural vitality.

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in the city.



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