

【探索管風琴音樂】 **經典與日常的相遇**

Explore The Pipe Organ

Organ Masterpieces and Everyday Sounds

2025.11.19

Wed. 14:30

衛武營音樂廳 Weiwuying Concert Hall





曲目介紹

奧福:〈命運女神〉,選自《布蘭詩歌》,尚傑生改編

德國作曲家奧福取材自中世紀修道院詩詞所寫成的《布蘭詩歌》,以大量重複的旋律與節奏, 創造出擬古的美感,發表後一炮而紅。當中的第一首〈命運女神〉,以定音鼓、管弦樂團與 合唱團唱出命運的無常與不可控制,相當受到流行文化的歡迎,是當代大眾最熟悉的古典音 樂旋律之一,本次將以純管風琴演奏的方式呈現這份震撼感。

孟德爾頌:牧師戰爭進行曲 選自《阿塔里》

孟德爾頌一向會被大家認為是最幸福的音樂家,因為家中經濟富裕,讓他可以有充分的自由作曲、指揮,並且在 1843 年建立萊比錫音樂學院,建立起相當高的名聲。這時他也收到波斯皇室的邀請,新任國王希望他寫一連串的戲劇配樂,當中包含了知名的《仲夏夜之夢》,《阿塔里》則也是這批委託之一,描繪猶大王國女王篡位到被推翻的故事,最知名配樂段落的便是此曲。

巴赫:聖詠前奏曲《醒著的沉睡者》, BWV 645

聖詠曲是提供給教徒們在教堂禮拜時可以一起詠唱的音樂,聖詠前奏曲則改編為管風琴先行彈奏,提醒大家之後要唱的內容,此曲的原曲引用自編號 BWV 140 的同名清唱劇中的第四首,歌詞來自路德教派的讚美詩,形容新娘(代表信徒)迎接耶穌的喜悅,也是巴赫最知名的旋律之一。

玻耶爾曼:觸技曲選自《哥德組曲》,第四樂章,作品 25

哥德(Gothic)原本是文藝復興時期用來形容中世紀建築的詞彙,代表原始與野蠻,沒想到 18 世紀後發展出「哥德復興」:充滿吸血鬼、古堡、詛咒、惡夢等對中世紀的神祕想像,深深吸引大眾。19 世紀法國作曲家玻耶爾曼也因這份流行寫下《哥德組曲》,〈觸技曲〉是當中的第四樂章,用大量的小調旋律、快速音群與低音和聲,堆砌出神祕中帶有魅力、讓人忍不住一聽再聽的哥德式美學。

臺灣經典,尚傑生改編

旅居臺灣多年的管風琴家尚傑生,深深喜愛在地音樂文化,這次將帶來三首臺灣經典歌曲改編:第一段〈高山青〉原為1949年電影《阿里山風雲》的主題曲,作曲者為張徹,1952年由著名音樂家黃友棣重新改編而走紅,模仿臺灣原住民曲調的律動感,傳唱度極高;第二段〈安平追想曲〉則是1951年作曲家許石的作品,歌詞描述金髮混血少女愛上了荷蘭船醫的苦戀故事,曲調淒美動人;第三段〈港都夜雨〉原本是楊三郎以多雨的基隆為靈感,寫出以小號演奏的無歌詞曲調,大受歡迎,之後由呂傳梓填入歌詞,描述船員四海為家的飄泊感傷,傳唱至今。

臺灣日常之聲,尚傑生改編

尚傑生以臺灣生活中常見的聲音做為靈感:從便利商店開門音效,到通訊軟體通知,還有捷運的月台音樂等等,觀眾將會驚喜發現這些日常之聲,竟然也能轉換為美妙的音樂!尚傑生表示:「身為音樂家,我相當注意身邊的旋律,臺灣的『音景』相當豐富,從捷運到商店都有主題音樂,這和美國相當不同,像是那邊的大眾運輸不太有自己的獨特性。這首曲子將展現我與這些聲音的個人連結——特別是我常去的愛店:7-11。」

Program Notes

C. ORFF: 'O Fortuna' from Carmina Burana, arr. by Sean JACKSON

Based on the Medieval poetry collection *Carmina Burana*, the piece is filled with repeated melody, rhythm, and a sense of the Middle Ages, becoming a hit upon its debut. The first movement, "O Fortuna," expresses fate's impermanence and uncontrollability, growing into one of the mainstream's favorite classical pieces.

F. MENDELSSOHN: War March of the Priests, from Athalie

F. MENDELSSOHN is commonly believed to be the happiest composer ever because of his family's wealth, which allowed him to compose and conduct freely and, in 1843, found the Conservatorium der Musik in Leipzig. He was invited by the new Persian king to write incidental music for a series of plays, including *Athalie*, and War March of the Priests is one of the most famous movements from it.

J. S. BACH: Chorale Prelude on Wachet auf, ruft uns die stimme, BWV 645

Chorales were written for Christians to sing during Sunday worship. The preludes were adaptations of the chorales and played by the organ indicating what comes next. The melody of this piece is an adaptation from the fourth movement of the composer's cantata by the same name (BWV 140), and the lyrics come from a Lutheran hymn. This is one of J. S. BACH's most famous melodies.

L. BOËLLMANN: IV. Toccata from Suite Gothique, Op. 25

The word "gothic" was originally used in the Renaissance era to describe the perceived primitiveness of medieval architecture, so it is surprising that "Gothic Renaissance" emerged in the 18th century when elements of medieval mystery like vampires and old castles became popular. During this craze, 19th century French composer L. BOËLLMANN wrote Suite Gothique with multiple minor-key melodies, quick tone clusters, and bass harmonies, generating allure within a sense of mystery that you cannot help but want to hear again.

Traditional Taiwanese Folk Melodies, arr. by Sean JACKSON

Organist Sean JACKSON has lived in Taiwan for years and, out of his love for the local music culture, has rearranged three classics. The first is "High Green Mountains," the theme song for the 1949 film *Happenings in Alishan*. HUANG Yau-tai's 1952 version in Taiwanese Indigenous style was a hit in its time. Second is HSU Shih's "Anping Memories" (1951), relating a tragic love story of a Eurasian girl in love with a Dutch ship doctor. Finally, "A Rainy Night at the Port," originally an instrumental piece for trumpet inspired by the Keelung harbor, was given lyrics by LU Chuan-tzu to express the melancholy of sailors whose home is wherever they happen to be at sea.

A Taiwan Soundscape, arr. by Sean JACKSON

Sean JACKSON is inspired by sounds we commonly hear in Taiwan, from the music that plays at convenience stores to LINE notification sound effects and music on MRT platforms. You will be surprised at how he turns these common sounds into beautiful music. As a musician, he is always attuned to the melodies around him and that Taiwan is a rich musical landscape: everywhere has a theme song, which is quite different from the US, where the public transportation seems to have no unique sense. This piece exhibits the personal connection the organist feels to these sounds, especially a place he loves to frequent: 7-11.



管風琴家 Pipe Organist **尚傑生 Sean JACKSON**

美國紐約茱莉亞音樂學院碩士和博士,演出遍及歐美、亞洲、及 加勒比海。他曾在美國東北部的一些教堂擔任過管風琴師和音樂 總監。目前已錄製多張獨奏及合作專輯。現定居臺灣,除了私人 授課,也在臺灣神學院授課。

JACKSON completed his undergraduate studies at the Royal College of Music and graduated from The Juilliard School with Master's and Doctorate degrees in 2004. He has served as Director. of Music and Organist in Northeastern USA churches and recorded numerous solo and collaborative albums. Alongside private lessons, he teaches at the Taiwan Graduate School of Theology. He currently resides in Taipei.



主持人 Host **詹喆君 CHAN Je-jiun**

跨領域歌手,現為大學講師、音樂劇演員、唱歌集音樂劇場團長。擁有琵琶地音樂院聲樂碩士及歌劇演唱文憑,被華盛頓郵報 讚為「溫暖甜美令人融化的聲音」,相信唱歌可以解決人生中大 部分的不開心。

Crossover vocalist, university lecturer, and head of TOTAL Music Theatre, CHAN has a Master's Degree in Vocal Performance and Graduate Performance Diploma in Opera from the Peabody Conservatory. Hailed in the Washington Post for "singing with melting warmth," she believes that singing can make everything better in life.

衛武營節目線上問卷 Weiwuying Online Questionnaire



好書推薦 Book Recommendation

打開管風琴的秘密 GREAT BIG BOOK ABOUT THE PIPE ORGAN

衛武營國家藝術文化中心裡有一台亞洲最大又最特別的管風琴。 關於管風琴的有趣小知識,都將在本書透過活潑生動的繪圖來呈現!

Asia's largest and most unique pipe organ is right here at Weiwuying. You'll learn all about it in this vividly illustrated book!







管風琴是世界上最古老的樂器之一,歷史可以追溯至西元前三世紀的古希臘。由於演奏效果莊 嚴宏偉,與教堂迴聲搭配更顯氣勢,加上有多變的音色選擇,從中世紀開始,管風琴成為宗教 音樂中相當重要的存在,也讓後世作曲家為管風琴創作大量作品。

隨著傳教士的腳步,管風琴走出歐洲,在全球的教堂內出現,像是在臺灣就有三十幾台位於教會內的管風琴。而在西方古典音樂成為主流演出的當代,建造音樂廳等表演場館時,管風琴亦成為標準配備,讓更多觀眾能夠有機會聽到此項雄偉樂器的壯觀聲響。

因此,衛武營國家藝術文化中心在規劃時,就決定要在音樂廳內建置管風琴,委託德國波昂百年管風琴製造商克萊斯(Johannes Klais Orgelbau)量身打造,歷經三年多時間完成,共有9085支音管與127支音栓,為目前亞洲最大的音樂廳演奏用管風琴。與葡萄園式觀眾席融為一體的外觀設計,更是讓來訪的世界級管風琴家們驚艷不已!



管風琴小辭典

手鍵盤 (Manual)



如同鋼琴鍵盤一樣。常用的單位是「層」,越大台的管風琴擁有越多層手鍵盤。 手鍵盤的層數有一個小秘密,只要將層數乘以 3 公尺,就是那台管風琴約略的高度。

腳鍵盤 (Pedal)



由腳來演奏的鍵盤,負責 控制比較大型的音管,也 就是最低音的部份。

音栓 (Stops)



控制音色的栓扭,通常是以「拉出」的方式來開啟,讓空氣進入指定的音管內,以產生例如弦樂、長笛、豎笛等不同樂器的音色。

管風琴豆知識

與教會密不可分的管風琴

教會是最容易聽見管風琴樂音的地方。起初,只是因為音量夠大才獲得青睞,後來複音音樂(合聲音樂)開始流行,管風琴可跟著不同聲部的詩歌團演奏的特性,加上莊嚴神聖的音色,逐漸成為現今教會音樂的象徵。

一人一腦兩手兩腳還不夠用?

演奏家在彈奏管風琴時,常需要同時操控手鍵盤、腳鍵盤與音栓。有時候樂曲太過複雜,還會需要一至兩位助手在旁專門調整音栓。不過拜科技所賜,新型管風琴多半配有電腦,可記憶音栓組合,演奏家只需要按一個鈕就能夠自由切換,方便多了。

演奏家要去哪裡練習呢?

要擁有一台管風琴,首先需要很多錢,以及一棟大房子(笑)。管風琴造價不斐,價格 從百萬到上億都有可能,但演奏時的操作複雜性極高,也仰賴大量的訓練。演奏家多 半會去鄰近的教堂內練習,若是在家中,大多只利用鋼琴做手部訓練,或是像運動員 一樣,用腦內思考法做整合型的演奏想像。