

# 特以正聲標義旨：三十年代香港正聲吟社研究

(提要)

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1931年，溫肅、朱汝珍、桂坵、譚汝儉、黃棟華、鄧紹光等旅港前清遺老及文士成立正聲吟社，每月兩次雅集，提倡詩鐘與詩畫創作，以振興國粹。1932年，吟社刊印《正聲吟社詩鐘集》，為民國香港第一本正式出版之詩社社刊，保存早期文人結社活動之歷史，極具價值。本文旨在通過《正聲吟社詩鐘集》及相關文獻，考述吟社成立經過及遺民組織之特色，分析其標舉文學正聲以抗衡五四以來新文學之創社目的。此外，吟社非如學界所指於1932年便停辦。據本文考證，吟社日漸壯大，至1936年仍雅集不輟。吟社社課以詩鐘比拼為主，詩歌唱和為次。詩鐘寓創作於遊戲，表現重用典實之特質，更與詩歌一樣，時亦寄託遺民與時代家國之情懷。

**關鍵詞：** 正聲吟社 遺民 詩鐘 詩社 香港文學

# Upholding the Founding Principle with Orthodox Poetry: “Zhengsheng yinshe” in Hong Kong in the 1930s

(Abstract)

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In 1931, a number of Qing loyalists and literati who had moved to Hong Kong, including Wen Su, Zhu Ruzhen, Gui Dian, Tan Rujian, Huang Dihua, and Deng Shaoguang, established the poetry society, “Zhengsheng yinshe,” gathering twice a month to promote *shizhong* (the writing of heptasyllabic poetic lines under a time constraint signified by the sound of a bell) and the composition of paintings with inscribed poems, through which they advocated traditional Chinese culture. In 1932, the society published *Zhengsheng yinshe shizhongji*. It was the first official publication of a poetry society in Hong Kong during the Republican era. This publication is worth studying because it records the history of the literati’s activities and the setting up of a society in the early modern era.

This paper aims to investigate the establishment process of “Zhengsheng yinshe” and the unique features associated with Qing loyalists through a study of *Zhengsheng yinshe shizhongji* and its related literature, so as to analyse the founding principle of the society, which was to contend with the modern literature that had become popular since the May Fourth Movement. It ascertains that the society had remained active and continued to organize gatherings by 1936, which differs from the current scholarship that considers the society’s activities to have terminated in 1932. The primary activity was the *shizhong* competition and the secondary activity was the exchange of poetry with the same prosody and theme. *Shizhong* incorporates poetic creation into games, with the frequent use of literary allusions as its feature. It is very much like typical poetry writing, in the sense that it is, at times, embedded with the Qing loyalists’ personal feelings towards the state.

**Keywords:** Zhengsheng yinshe the Qing loyalists *shizhong* poetry society  
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