



Intangible Cultural
Heritage Office
非物質文化遺產辦事處

東 南 西 北

守
藝

LIVING
CRAFTSMANSHIP

傳
承

香港非物質文化遺產

Hong Kong Intangible Cultural Heritage

「守藝 · 傳承 — 香港非物質文化遺產」展覽

“Living Craftsmanship — Hong Kong Intangible Cultural Heritage” Exhibition

展覽由非物質文化遺產辦事處主辦，展示八項與香港傳統手工藝相關的非遺項目，包括「裙褂製作技藝」、「花紐製作技藝」、「紮作技藝」、「粵劇頭飾製作技藝」、「木船製作技藝」、「蒸籠製作技藝」、「麻雀牌製作技藝」及「廣彩製作技藝」。觀眾在認識傳統手工藝之同時，更可欣賞它們所蘊含的歷史文化內涵。

Presented by the Intangible Cultural Heritage Office, the exhibition introduces eight items of traditional craftsmanship of Hong Kong's intangible cultural heritage, including Technique of Making *Kwan Kwa* Wedding Costume, Flower Button Making Technique, Paper Crafting Technique, Cantonese Opera Headdress Crafting Technique, Wooden Boat Building Technique, Steamer Making Technique, Mahjong Tile Making Technique and *Guangcai* (The Canton Famille Rose Porcelain) Making Technique. The exhibition allows visitors to know about traditional craftsmanship, and appreciate their rich historical and cultural significance.

裙褂製作技藝

Technique of Making *Kwan Kwa* Wedding Costume

裙褂製作全以人手一針一線紉縫而成，利用金銀線在紅綢緞上繡出龍鳳、鴛鴦、牡丹等吉祥圖案。裙褂製作需經度身、畫稿、刺繡、縫合等多道工序。

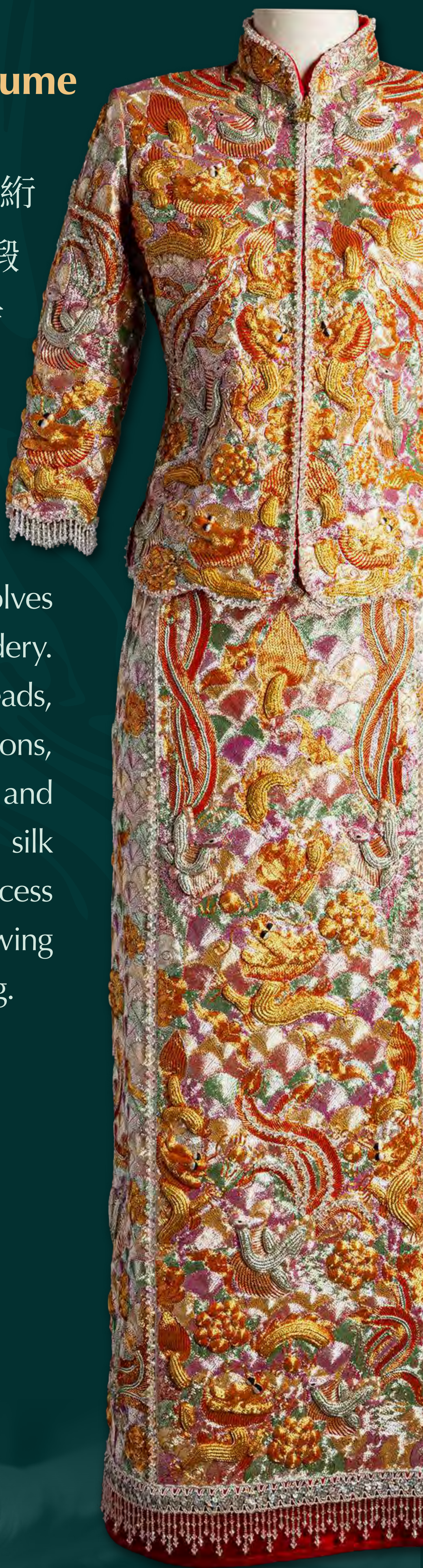
The making of a *Kwan Kwa* involves entirely hand-stitched embroidery. Using gold and silver threads, auspicious patterns such as dragons, phoenixes, mandarin ducks and peonies are embroidered onto red silk or satin. The complex making process includes body measurement, drawing the design, embroidery and sewing.

水晶褂皇

Kwan Kwa Made of Crystal with Patterns of Full Gold Couching Embroidery

黃國興師傅作品

Work by Master Wong Kwok Hing



花紐製作技藝

Flower Button Making Technique

花紐是傳統中式長衫(旗袍)上用於固定衣襟的扣子。師傅利用布條、漿糊和銅絲(金屬線)，經過裁剪、熨燙、以及用鑷子和手指盤摺等工序，將布條幻化成各種造型，如花卉、動物或吉祥文字。

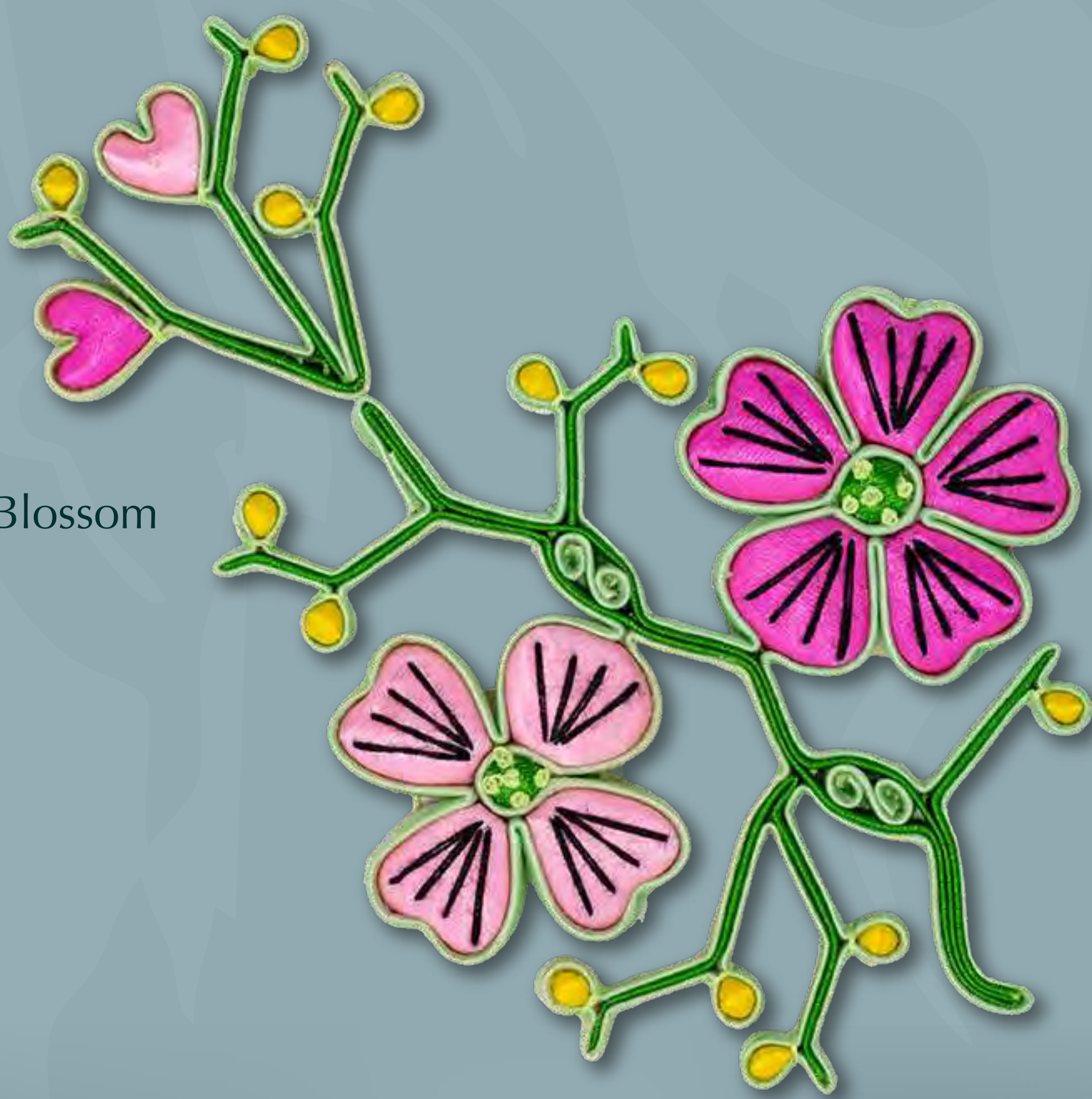
Flower buttons are traditional Chinese fasteners used to secure the front of a *cheongsam* (or *qipao*). Masters use strips of cloth, paste, and copper wire (metal wire) to transform the cloth strips into various shapes, such as flowers, animals or auspicious characters, through processes such as cutting, ironing, and folding with tweezers and fingers.

大花紐 — 梅花

Large Flower Button — Plum Blossom

浦明華師傅作品

Work by Master Po Ming Wah



紮作技藝

Paper Crafting Technique

師傅以竹篾和紗紙製作骨架，再糊上彩紙或綢緞，最後進行彩繪和裝飾，親手製作出各式各樣的立體紙紮品。常見製品包括舞龍舞獅頭、花燈，以及祭祀用的各類紙紮用品。

Masters craft various three-dimensional paper objects by hand, using bamboo strips and tissue paper to construct the framework, mounting coloured paper or silk fabric over it, and finally painting and decorating the structure. Common paper crafted objects include dancing dragon and lion heads, lanterns, and various paper offerings for sacrificial rituals.

南獅獅頭解構

Deconstruction of the Southern Lion Head

許嘉雄師傅作品

Work by Master Hui Ka Hung



粵劇頭飾製作技藝

Cantonese Opera Headdress Crafting Technique

粵劇頭飾是舞台演出的重要服飾配件，用以彰顯角色的身份、性格和年齡。製作工藝繁複，師傅用銅絲或鐵絲紮出骨架，再貼上由絹、綢或膠片製成的裝飾片，並鑲嵌珠翠、絨球、亮片等飾物。

Cantonese opera headdress is an essential stage accessory used to define a character's status, personality and age. The crafting process is complex. The master uses copper or iron wire to make a frame, then attaches decorative pieces made of silk, satin or plaster sheets, and inlays pearls, pom-poms, sequins and other ornaments.

帝女花〈香夭〉頭冠

Headdress Worn by Princess *Cheung Ping*
(Leading Actress in Cantonese Opera)

周燕雲師傅作品

Work by Master Chow Yin Wan



木船製作技藝

Wooden Boat Building Technique

傳統船隻以木材製成，本地建造的主要是漁船。師傅首先精選耐水性強的木材，然後經過鋸木、壓底、製作龍骨、拼接艚板、製彎柴、裝船樑和甲板，以及上灰（填縫防水）等工序打造木船。

The majority of locally built boats, made of wood, are trawlers. The master first selects highly water-resistant wood, and then builds the wooden boat through a series of processes including sawing, base pressing, keel laying, assembling the side planks, shaping the curved wooden ribs, installing the beams and deck, and caulking (filling the seams for waterproofing).

張保仔號木船模型

Model of the Aqua Luna

區世傑師傅作品

Work by Master Au Sai Kit



蒸籠製作技藝

Steamer Making Technique

傳統蒸籠主要以竹篾手工編織及拼接而成。竹蒸籠具良好保溫和透氣特性，並能保留食物的原汁原味。其製作工藝包括「開料」、「開皮」、「彈竹」、「織底」和組裝等。

Traditional steamers are handcrafted primarily by weaving and assembling bamboo strips. Bamboo steamers have good heat retention and breathability, and can preserve the original flavour of food. The making process includes bamboo cutting, thinning, bamboo flexing, base weaving and assembly.



菊花編小蒸籠

Chrysanthemum-woven mini steamer

呂明師傅及林嘉裕女士作品

Work by Master Lui Ming and Ms Lam Ka Yu, Inkgo



麻雀牌製作技藝

Mahjong Tile Making Technique

傳統麻雀牌以木、象牙或竹片為原料，現以原子膠塑板為原材料，製作過程包括截牌、磨牌，然後用刻刀在牌面上雕刻出「筒、索、萬、番子」等圖案，最後填上各色油漆並刮淨。

Traditional mahjong tiles were made from wood, ivory, and bamboo strips. They are now mostly made of acrylic. The making process involves cutting and polishing the tiles, using specialised chisels to carve intricate patterns (suits of circles, bamboo, characters and honours) onto the tiles, and finally fill them with vibrant paints and scrape off the excess.



現代設計雕刻麻雀牌

Mahjong Tiles with Modern Design

張誠忠師傅及張凱欣女士作品

Work by Master Cheung Sing Chung, Ricky and Ms Cheung Hoi Yan, Karen



廣彩製作技藝

Guangcai (The Canton Famille Rose Porcelain) Making Technique

廣彩即廣州織金彩瓷，是在白瓷胎上加上彩繪的傳統工藝。製作工序包括設計、描線、填色與織金（用金線織填），最後入爐低溫烘烤。其風格金碧輝煌、構圖繁密和色彩絢麗。

Guangcai, also known as “Guangzhou painted porcelain” or “Canton Famille Rose Porcelain”, is a traditional craft of applying colourful hand-painted designs onto white porcelain. The making process involves designing, outlining, colouring, and gilding (painting and filling with gold lines), before a final firing in a low-temperature kiln. *Guangcai* is characterised by its magnificent gold accents, dense compositions and brilliant colours.

紅藍蝴蝶牡丹瓷碟，1960年代

Porcelain Plate with Red and Blue Butterfly and Peony Motifs, 1960s

粵東磁廠作品

Work by Yuet Tung China Works





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九龍何文田亞皆老街147號
中電鐘樓文化館一樓

開放時間
星期二、三、五至日
上午10時至下午6時
逢星期一及四休館

免費入場
查詢: 2851 6134

“Living Craftsmanship — Hong Kong Intangible Cultural Heritage” Exhibition

1/F, CLP Pulse, 147 Argyle Street,
Ho Man Tin, Kowloon

Opening Hours
Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Fridays to Sundays
10 am to 6 pm
Closed on Mondays and Thursdays

Free admission
For enquiry: 2851 6134

主辦 Presented by



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