

1 車公誕

Che Kung (General Che) Festival

- ◆ 每年農曆正月初二、三月二十七、六月初六及八月十六為車公誕，其中以沙田車公廟正月初二的慶祝活動規模最大。

On the 2nd day of the first lunar month every year, worshippers make offerings at the Che Kung Temple in Sha Tin to thank for the deity's blessings. Some communities also celebrate the Che Kung Festival on the 27th day of the third lunar month, the 6th day of the sixth lunar month and the 16th day of the eighth lunar month.



2 沙田田心村點燈

Lantern Lighting Ritual of Tin Sam Village, Sha Tin

- ◆ 沙田田心村於每年農曆正月十四至二十一日籌辦點燈，「燈」與「丁」發音相近，故此以點燈寓意添丁及繼後香燈。點燈儀式主要包括開燈、慶燈和完燈儀式。由於田心村屬雜姓村，因此點燈儀式在燈棚舉行，以便各姓村民一同參與。

The lantern lighting ritual is held at Tin Sam Village, Sha Tin from the 14th to the 21st day of the first lunar month every year. As the pronunciations of dang (lanterns) and ding (male offspring) in Cantonese are similar, lighting the lantern symbolises the birth of a male clan member and the perpetuation of the lineage. The ritual usually includes lantern lighting, lantern celebration and lantern dousing. Since Tin Sam Village is a multi-clan village, a lantern altar is set up for all the clans to carry out the rituals together.



3 沙田大圍村扒天姬

Pa Tin Gei of Tai Wai Village, Sha Tin

- ◆ 沙田大圍村村民於每年農曆正月十九日，沿著鄉村範圍進行「扒天姬」，以紙船向每家每戶收集元寶香燭等象徵不潔的物品，以潔淨社區。

The villagers of Tai Wai Village, Sha Tin hold the Pa Tin Gei within the village on the 19th day of the first lunar month every year. As a means to purify the community, a paper boat is used to collect paper money and incense sticks (which symbolise uncleanness) from every household.



4 沙田大圍村點燈及紮作技藝

Lantern Lighting Ritual of Tai Wai Village, Sha Tin and Paper Crafting Technique

- ◆ 沙田大圍村於每年農曆正月十五日在侯王宮籌辦點燈。侯王宮內的丁燈，是由竹、竹篾、紗紙及絹布等物料經上色和組裝等紮作技藝製成的成品之一。

The lantern lighting ceremony is held at Hau Wong Temple at Tai Wai Village, Sha Tin on the 15th day of the first lunar month every year. The lanterns for newborn sons are one of the paper craft products, which are made from bamboo, bamboo strips, tissue paper and silk cloth through colouring and assembling processes of the paper crafting technique.



5 舞獅

Lion Dance

- ◆ 獅子分為頭及身體兩部分，由兩名表演者負責操控，跟隨音樂節拍舞動。地方群體以舞獅來慶祝節日、神誕、慶典或婚嫁儀式。各地方群體也發展了不同的舞獅方式及採青儀式。

A lion is composed of a head and a body. Operated by two performers, it moves with the music rhythms. The lion dance is performed for celebrating festivals, birthdays of deities, ceremonies or wedding rituals in local communities. Different groups have developed different forms of lion dance and "picking-the-green" ritual.



6 粵劇

Cantonese Opera

- ◆ 粵劇是以粵語演唱和唸白的戲曲，粵劇通過唱、做、唸、打的藝術手段，配合化妝、服飾、道具和鑼鼓等演繹故事情節，其表現形式糅合了文學、戲劇、曲藝、舞蹈及武打，蘊含豐富的藝術價值。另外，粵劇中藉以酬謝神恩的「神功戲」則是傳統的民間習俗之一，甚具社會及文化價值。粵劇於2006年列入第一批國家級非遺代表性項目名錄，並於2009年列入聯合國教科文組織《人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄》。

Cantonese opera is one type of Chinese traditional theatre, with singing and spoken lines delivered in the Cantonese dialect. In each opera production, the story is told through the skills of singing, acting, delivery of spoken lines and martial arts, enhanced by stage makeup, costumes, props and the percussive beats on gongs and drums. The presentation format is a fine mixture of literature, drama, ballad singing, dance and martial arts. They are all rich in artistic value. Cantonese opera can also serve as part of the ritual of thanksgiving to the deities, which is one of the traditional customs and highly praised for its social and cultural values. Cantonese opera was inscribed onto the first national list of ICH in 2006, and the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009.



7 龍舟競渡

Dragon Boat Race

- ◆ 每年農曆五月初五日的端午節，沙田的龍舟競賽都會在城門河上舉行。相傳端午節划龍舟的起源是與紀念戰國詩人屈原有關。另亦有說法指民間藉划龍舟的儀式活動驅除惡運，祈求平安。

Dragon Boat Festival takes place on the 5th day of the fifth lunar month each year, and Sha Tin Dragon Boat Race is held on the Shing Mun River. The practice is said to have originated from paying tribute to Qu Yuan, a poet from the Warring States period. In another story of origin, the rowing of dragon boats is said to be a ritual for dispelling bad luck and praying for peace and safety.



8 傳統鄉村建築修繕工藝

Traditional Architecture Preservation Technique

- ◆ 傳統鄉村建築，如祠堂、書室、廟宇等，需要特別的知識和技術來進行修繕，工藝主要分為泥水、木工、灰塑和壁畫四類。

Specific knowledge and skills are required to preserve traditional architecture, such as ancestral halls, study halls and temples. The techniques can be mainly categorised into four types: plastering, woodwork, plastered mouldings and mural painting.



9 沙田小瀝源村點燈及花帶編織技藝

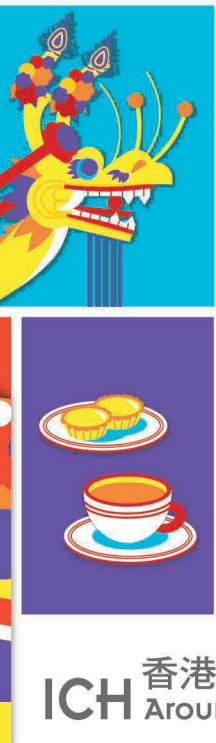
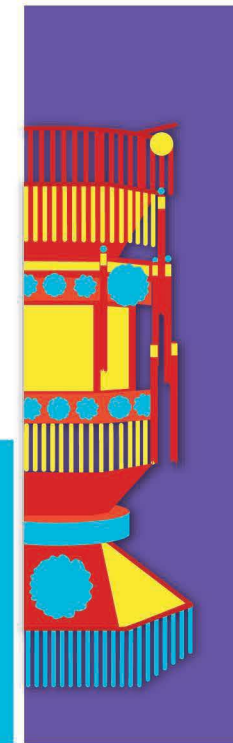
Lantern Lighting Ritual and Patterned Band Weaving Technique of Siu Lek Yuen Village, Sha Tin

- ◆ 每年農曆正月十四至十五日，沙田小瀝源村的蔡氏家祠都會舉行客家點燈儀式。丁燈掛在祠堂內，並垂有燈帶。燈帶的客家語為「帶仔」，寓意養大兒子。

The lantern lighting ritual is held at the Choi Ancestral Hall at Siu Lek Yuen Village, a Hakka village in Sha Tin, from the 14th to the 15th day of the first lunar month every year. The lanterns with lantern bands are hung at the ancestral hall. In Hakka dialect, the lantern band implies the son will be brought up properly.



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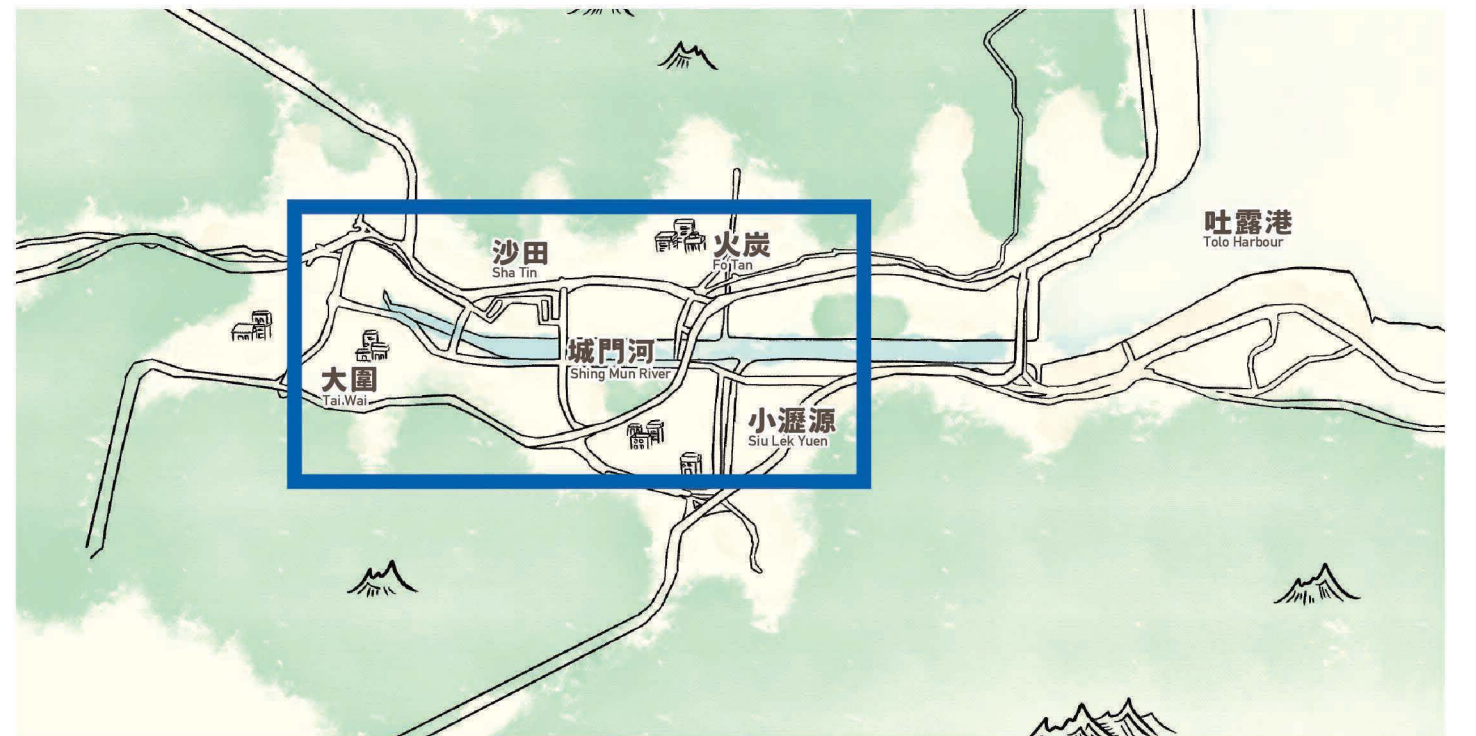
ICH 香港處處有非遺 Around Town

非遺精華遊蹤 - 沙田區 ICH Highlight Tours - Sha Tin District

主辦 Organised by



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



沙田區位於九龍市區以北，大埔區以南。相傳沙田區自明朝（1368—1644年）起已有人聚居，至今仍保留很多傳統儀式及節慶，如車公誕及點燈等。是次遊蹤將介紹沙田區不同地方的非物質文化遺產（非遺）。

Sha Tin District is located to the north of Kowloon and the south of Tai Po. It is believed that Sha Tin District has been inhabited by settlers since the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644) and still retains many rituals and festive events, such as Che Kung (General Che) Festival and lantern lighting ritual. This highlight tour introduces the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in different parts of Sha Tin District.

★ 遊覽須知 Notes for Visitors

- (1) 地圖上所列地點的開放時間或假期各有不同，部分地點並不開放予遊人參觀，敬請留意。
The opening hours or festive periods of the locations listed on the map may vary. Some of the locations are not open to the public. We appreciate your attention.
- (2) 請尊重其他場地使用者，盡量避免對業主及用戶造成影響。
Please be considerate and avoid affecting the owners and occupants.