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## 1 车公诞

### Che Kung (General Che) Festival

- 每年农历正月初二、三月二十七、六月初六及八月十六为车公诞，其中以沙田车公庙正月初二的庆祝活动规模最大。

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 沙田田心村点灯

### Lantern Lighting Ritual of Tin Sam Village, Sha Tin

- 沙田田心村于每年农历正月十四至二十一日筹办点灯，「灯」与「丁」发音相近，故此以点灯寓意添丁及继后香灯。点灯仪式主要包括开灯、庆灯和完灯仪式。由于田心村属杂姓村，因此点灯仪式在灯棚举行，以便各姓村民一同参与。

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 沙田大围村扒天姬

### Pa Tin Gei of Tai Wai Village, Sha Tin

- 沙田大围村村民于每年农历正月十九日，沿着乡村范围进行「扒天姬」，以纸船向每家每户收集元宝香烛等象征不洁的物品，以洁净社区。

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 沙田大围村点灯及扎作技艺

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

- 沙田大围村于每年农历正月十五日在侯王宫筹办点灯。侯王宫内的丁灯，是由竹、竹篾、纱纸及绢布等物料经上色和组装等扎作技艺制成的成品之一。

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 舞狮

### Lion Dance

- 狮子分为头及身体两部分，由两名表演者负责操控，跟随音乐节拍舞动。地方群体以舞狮来庆祝节日、神诞、庆典或婚嫁仪式。各地方群体也发展了不同的舞狮方式及采青仪式。

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 粤剧

### Cantonese Opera

- 粤剧是以粤语演唱和念白的戏曲，粤剧通过唱、做、念、打的艺术手段，配合化妆、服饰、道具和锣鼓等演绎故事情节，其表现形式糅合了文学、戏剧、曲艺、舞蹈及武打，蕴含丰富的艺术价值。另外，粤剧中借以酬谢神恩的「神功戏」则是传统的民间习俗之一，甚具社会及文化价值。粤剧于2006年列入第一批国家级非物质文化遗产项目名录，并于2009年列入联合国教科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。

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 龙舟竞渡

### Dragon Boat Race

- 每年农历五月初五日的端午节，沙田的龙舟竞赛都会在城门河上举行。相传端午节划龙舟的起源是与纪念战国诗人屈原有关。另亦有说法指民间借划龙舟的仪式活动驱除恶运，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.

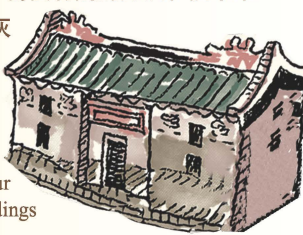


## 8 传统乡村建筑修缮工艺

### Traditional Architecture Preservation Technique

- 传统乡村建筑，如祠堂、书室、庙宇等，需要特别的知识和技术来进行修缮，工艺主要分为泥水、木工、灰塑和壁画四类。

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 沙田小沥源村点灯及花带编织技艺

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

- 每年农历正月十四至十五日，沙田小沥源村的蔡氏家祠都会举行客家点灯仪式。丁灯挂在祠堂内，并垂有灯带。灯带的客家语为「带仔」，寓意养大儿子。

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.



## 非遗精华遊踪 - 沙田区 ICH Highlight Tours - Sha Tin District

主办  
Organised by



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

ICH 香港处处有非遗  
Around Town



沙田区位于九龙市区以北，大埔区以南。相传沙田区自明朝（1368—1644年）起已有人聚居，至今仍保留很多传统仪式及节庆，如车公诞及点灯等。是次遊踪将介绍沙田区不同地方的非物质文化遗产（非遗）。

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**

- 地图上所列地点的开放时间或诞期各有不同，部分地点并不开放予遊人参观，敬请留意。  
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.
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Please be considerate and avoid affecting the owners and occupants.