

1 宗族春秋二祭

Spring and Autumn Ancestral Worship of Clans

- 每逢春分及(或)秋分,或农历二月、四月及九月,宗族成员或聚集祠堂祭祀列祖,或前往山头拜祭先祖墓地,以表孝道,慎终追远。

北区如上水廖氏宗族、粉岭彭氏宗族及龙跃头邓氏宗族,皆举行春秋二祭。

During vernal and (or) autumnal equinoxes, or during the second, the fourth and the ninth lunar months, clansmen in Hong Kong come together at their respective ancestral halls to perform worship ceremonies to their forefathers, or visit their ancestors' graves up on the hills to observe filial piety and pay tribute to their ancestors.

Examples of the Spring and Autumn Ancestral Worship in North District include Sheung Shui Liu Lineage, Fanling Pang Lineage and Lung Yeuk Tau Tang Lineage.



2 蕃薯饼制作技艺

Sweet Potato Cake Making Technique

- 蕃薯饼以蕃薯为材料,煎制而成。廖氏族人于农历正月十九日制作「亮黄蕃薯饼」,寓意新年圆满结束。



Sweet potato cakes are made from sweet potatoes through the pan-frying process. On the 19th day of the first lunar month, the members of the Liu clan make the "Bright Yellow Sweet Potato Cakes", symbolising the perfect conclusion of Chinese New Year.

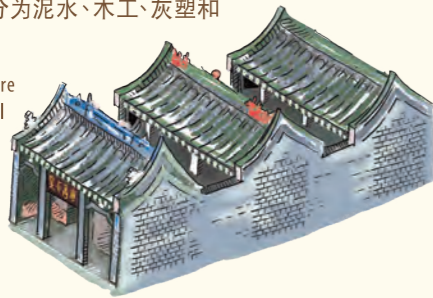
3 传统乡村建筑修缮工艺

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, plaster moulding and mural painting.



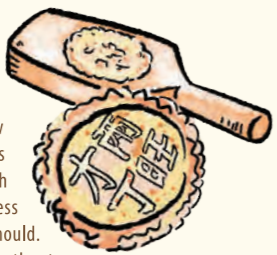
4 炒米饼制作技艺

Rice Cookie Making Technique

- 炒米饼是香港的传统贺年食品之一。将炒过的米磨成粉以制作粉团,然后加入花生碎和糖等作馅料,随后进行擀饼。至今仍有新界村民在农历新年前集合多个家庭一起制作炒米饼,维系社群关系。

Rice cookies are one of the traditional Chinese New Year festive foods of Hong Kong. Roasted white rice is ground into flour. A dough is made and filled with crushed peanuts and sugar. The next step is to press the dough into a mould, and then knock it out of the mould.

Today, villagers in the New Territories still gather together to make rice cookies before the Chinese New Year to reinforce community ties.



5 粉岭围太平清醮

Jiao Festival of Fanling Wai

- 粉岭围筹办每十年一届的太平清醮,仪式包括上表、取水、扬幡、请神、走赦书、化榜和送神等。

Fanling Wai organises the Jiao Festival once every ten years. The rituals consist of presenting memorials, drawing water, hanging up vertical lantern poles, inviting deities, circling the venue with the pardon decree, burning the name list, and sending off the deities.



6 粉岭围太平洪朝

Tai Ping Hung Chiu of Fanling Wai

- 粉岭围于每年农历正月十五至十六日举办太平洪朝,仪式包括请神、抢鸡毛、扒船、做朝、劈沙罗和化榜等。

Tai Ping Hung Chiu is held at Fanling Wai from the 15th to the 16th day of the first lunar month every year. It includes rituals for inviting deities, scrambling for rooster feathers, rowing boats, an audience with deities, Pek Sha Lo (chopping a pig's bladder) and burning the list.



7 全真道堂科仪音乐

Quanzhen Temples Taoist Ritual Music

- 道教科仪音乐为传统宗教仪式中采用的音乐,可分为「正一」及「全真」两个传统。道教的全真道堂科仪音乐在香港已发展多年,而蓬瀛仙馆传承的道教音乐,可说是香港全真道堂科仪音乐的其中一个典型代表。全真道堂科仪音乐于2014年列入第四批国家级非遗代表性项目名录。

Taoist ritual music consists of the Zhengyi (Orthodox Unity) and the Quanzhen (Complete Perfection) traditions. The Quanzhen Temples Taoist Ritual Music has been developed in Hong Kong for many years. The Taoist music inherited by Fung Ying Seen Koon is considered one of the most typical representatives of the Quanzhen temples tradition in Hong Kong. Quanzhen temples Taoist ritual music was inscribed onto the fourth national list of ICH in 2014.



8 点灯

Lantern Lighting Ritual

- 香港很多宗族在农历正月期间进行点灯仪式,以告知祖先、神只及族中成员有男丁出生。点灯仪式主要包括开灯、庆灯和完灯三部分。北区如河上乡侯氏宗族及龙跃头邓氏宗族皆有点灯仪式。

In Hong Kong, many lineages perform the lantern lighting ritual during the first lunar month to inform ancestors, deities and clan members about the birth of male members. The newborn son is also officially recognised as a new member of the lineage. The lantern lighting ritual mainly comprises three parts, namely lantern opening, lantern celebration and lantern completion.

Examples of the Lantern Lighting Ritual in North District include Ho Sheung Heung Hau Lineage and Lung Yeuk Tau Tang Lineage.



2026 HONG KONG MONTH 香港非遗月



THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SERIES 香港賽馬會呈獻系列

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主办 Presenter: 康乐及文化事务署 Leisure and Cultural Services Department

筹划 Organiser: Intangible Cultural Heritage Office 非物质文化遗产办事处

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北區 North District

北区包括上水、粉岭、沙头角和打鼓岭四个分区,区内保留很多传统新界乡村文化及建筑。是次游踪将集中上水围一带,以上水廖氏为例,探索与宗族文化相关的非物质文化遗产(非遗)项目,了解族中子弟如何透过非遗维系宗族关系。

The North District consists of Sheung Shui, Fanling, Sha Tau Kok, and Ta Kwu Ling. The area retains many traditional New Territories village cultures and architecture. The tour will focus on the Sheung Shui Wai area, using the Liu Clan in Sheung Shui as an example to explore Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) items related to clan culture and understand how ICH helps maintain connections among clan members.

游览须知 Notes for Visitors

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The opening hours or event 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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