

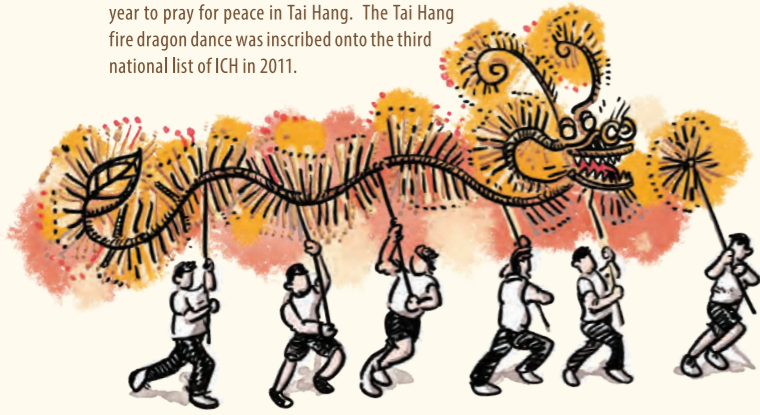
大坑路线 Route for Tai Hang

① 中秋节 — 大坑舞火龙

Mid-Autumn Festival – the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance

- 大坑舞火龙活动已有百多年历史。大坑原是一条客家村，据传于1880年，大坑曾发生瘟疫。为消灭灾瘟，村民扎作一条龙，并在整条龙上插满香枝，在中秋节前后，即农历八月十四、十五及十六的三个晚上，舞动着火龙绕村游行，沿途燃放爆竹。之后，瘟疫果然停止。此后，村民每年都会进行为期三天的舞火龙活动，以保大坑合境平安。大坑舞火龙于2011年列入第三批国家级非遗代表性项目名录。

The event has been held for more than 100 years. Tai Hang was originally a Hakka village. Reportedly, a plague broke out in Tai Hang in 1880. To dispel the disaster and ward off the disease, villagers crafted a dragon and inserted joss sticks all over it. On the evening of the 14th, 15th and 16th of the eighth lunar month, villagers paraded with the fire dragon around the village and let off firecrackers. The plague ended after the event. Since then, villagers have performed the three-day fire dragon dance every year to pray for peace in Tai Hang. The Tai Hang fire dragon dance was inscribed onto the third national list of ICH in 2011.



② 花带编织技艺

Patterned Band Weaving Technique

- 客家花带广泛应用于日常用品外，亦可作灯带，用以装饰庆贺新生男婴的丁灯。灯带的客家语为「带仔」，寓意养大儿子。大坑火龙文化馆设有展览空间，让公众认识舞火龙和客家文化。

Hakka patterned bands are widely used in everyday objects. They are also used to decorate lanterns for celebrating the birth of newborn sons. In the Hakka dialect, the lantern band conveys the wish that the son will be brought up well.

Tai Hang Fire Dragon Heritage Centre features an exhibition space that educates the public about the fire dragon dance and Hakka culture.

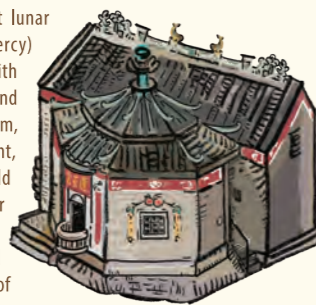


③ 观音开库

Kwun Yum (Goddess of Mercy) Treasury Opening Festival

- 民间相信农历正月廿六日是观音开库之日。善信带备祭品（如香烛、观音衣）前往莲花宫拜祭后，于「金银库」取得写有银码的利是，称为「借库」，并于翌年开库前还库。

Legend says that the 26th day of the first lunar month is when Kwun Yum (Goddess of Mercy) opens her treasury. Worshippers bring with them offerings, including incense sticks and candles, paper clothing offerings to Kwun Yum, and visit Lin Fa Temple. After offerings are burnt, worshippers proceed to the "Treasury of Gold and Silver" to pick up a red packet with a number in it. The ritual is known as "Borrowing from the Treasury". They will return the borrowed amount before the Treasury Opening Festival of the following year.



跑马地路线 Route for Happy Valley

④ 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.



⑤ 黄泥涌谭公诞

Tam Kung (Lord Tam) Festival in Wong Nai Chung

- 湾仔区黄泥涌街坊值理会于双数年份的农历四月举办谭公诞，聘请粤剧团上演折子戏，有请神、巡遊、贺诞、送神等仪式活动。

The Wong Nai Chung Kaifong Committee of the Wan Chai District holds the Tam Kung Festival in the fourth lunar month every even-numbered year. An opera troupe is hired to perform Cantonese opera excerpts. The rituals consist of inviting deities, parades, celebrations and sending off deities.



⑥ 港式奶茶制作技艺

Hong Kong Style Milk Tea Making Technique

- 港式奶茶亦称为「丝袜奶茶」，制法是将茶叶置于布袋漏勺中，倒入开水，再将之冲入另一茶壶，重复此步骤数次，继而将热茶倒进盛了淡奶的杯中，成为热饮。

Hong Kong style milk tea, also known as "silk stocking milk tea", is a kind of hot drink. It is made by repeatedly pouring water into the cloth colander which contains tea leaves, and then pouring the hot tea into a cup of evaporated milk.



⑦ 排灯节 (屠妖节)

Diwali (Festival of Lights)

- 排灯节为印度教的节庆活动，在印度教的Ashwayuja月内（约为公历9月至10月之间）于跑马地印度庙举行，以祈求Lord Laxmi的庇佑，当中有咏唱诗歌和聚餐等仪式活动。

Diwali is a Hindu festival organised during the Hindu month of Ashwayuja (around September – October in the Gregorian calendar) to pray for Lord Laxmi's blessing. In Hong Kong, it is held at the Hindu Temple in Happy Valley. There are rituals and activities such as poem recitations and banquets.



⑧ 胡里 (色彩节)

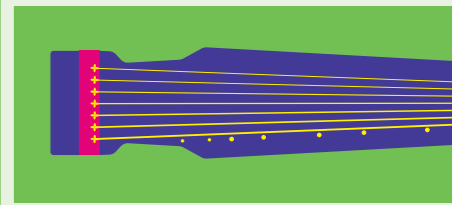
Holi (Festival of Colours)

- 胡里节为印度教的节庆活动，在印度教的Falguni Purnima日（约为公历2月至3月之间）于跑马地印度庙举行，仪式包括参与者互相掷泼颜料和染有颜色的水，以庆祝春天的来临。

Holi is a Hindu festival. It is held on the Hindu Falguni Purnima Day (around February – March in the Gregorian calendar) at the Hindu Temple in Happy Valley. There are rituals such as throwing powdered dye and coloured water at each other to celebrate the coming of Spring.



2026
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香港 非遗月



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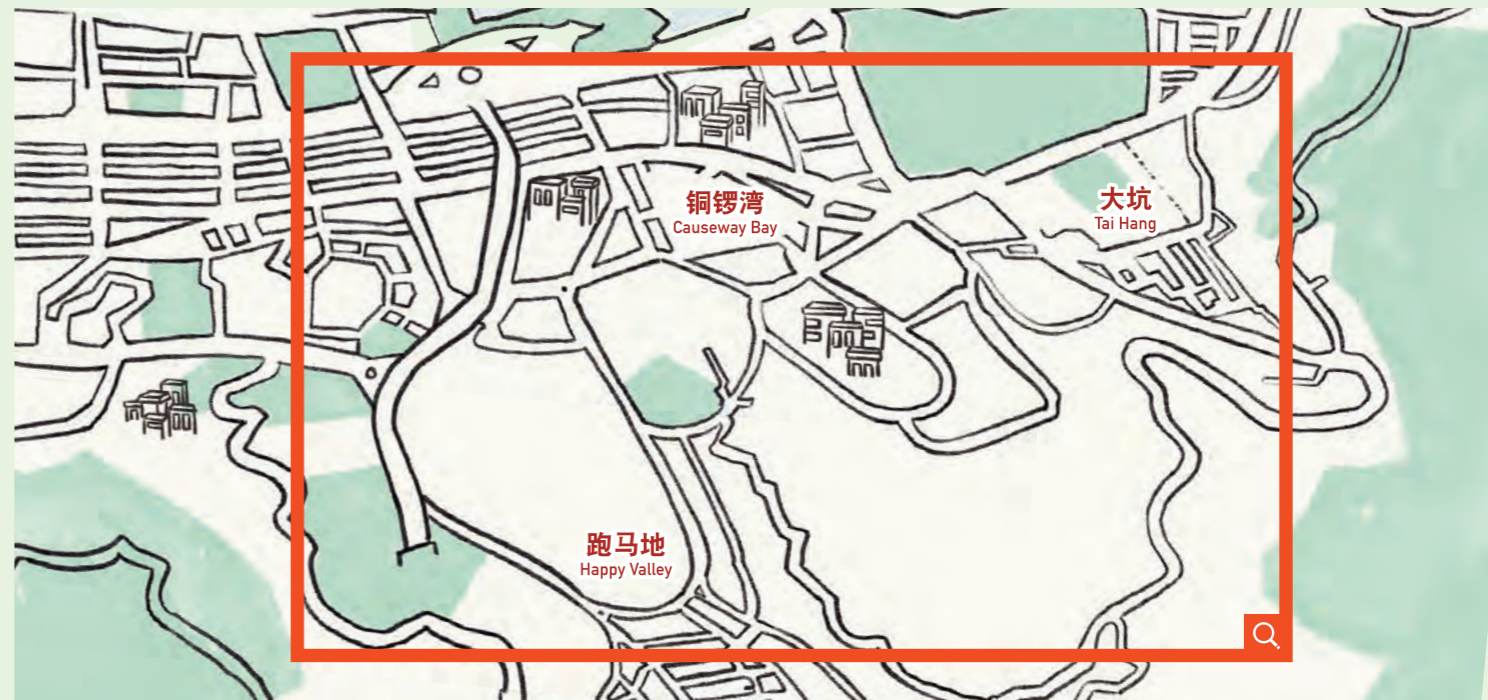
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湾仔区 Wan Chai District

湾仔区位于香港岛北岸中央位置，是香港主要的商业、展览、文化和购物枢纽。除了现代建筑林立，区内还保存了大量历史建筑和传统文化，展现出新旧交融的特色。是次游踪设有大坑和跑马地两条主题路线。大坑路线的重点为2011年列入第三批国家级非遗代表性项目名录的中秋节 — 大坑舞火龙；跑马地路线则主要呈现该区深厚的历史底蕴及多元文化面貌，探索由不同社群及传统塑造的非遗项目。

Wan Chai District is centrally located on the north shore of Hong Kong Island and is a major hub for commerce, exhibitions, culture and shopping in Hong Kong. Alongside its modern skyline, the district preserves many historic buildings and traditional culture, showing a blend of old and new. This tour highlights two thematic routes in Tai Hang and Happy Valley. In Tai Hang, the focus is the Mid-Autumn Festival – the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance, which was inscribed onto the third national list of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) in 2011. In Happy Valley, the route mainly reflects the area's rich history and multicultural fabric, exploring ICH items shaped by different communities and traditions.

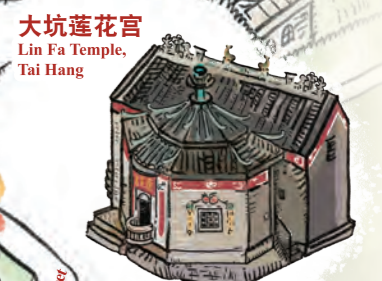
游览须知

Notes for Visitors

- 本地图所列地点的开放时间或活动时段各有不同，部分地点并不对外开放，敬请留意。
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.
- 请尊重场地其他使用者，尽量避免对业主及用户造成影响。
Please be considerate of other users in the venues and avoid causing inconvenience to the owners and occupants.

1 中秋节 — 大坑舞火龙
Mid-Autumn Festival — the Tai Hang Fire Dragon Dance

A2 **A1**
天后港铁站
MTR Tin Hau Station



3 观音开库
Kwun Yum (Goddess of Mercy) Treasury Opening Festival

2 花带编织技艺
Patterned Band Weaving Technique



大坑坊众福利会
Tai Hang Residents' Welfare Association

大坑火龙文化馆
Tai Hang Fire Dragon Heritage Centre

黄泥涌北帝谭公庙及天后庙
Pak Tai, Tam Kung & Tin Hau Temples, Wong Nai Chung

跑马地马场
Happy Valley Racecourse

5 黄泥涌谭公诞
Tam Kung (Lord Tam) Festival in Wong Nai Chung



香港大球场
Hong Kong Stadium

马场先难友纪念碑
Race Course Fire Memorial

8 胡里 (色彩节)
Holi (Festival of Colours)



7 排灯节 (屠妖节)
Diwali (Festival of Lights)



4 传统乡村建筑修缮工艺
Traditional Architecture Preservation Technique



6 港式奶茶制作技艺
Hong Kong Style Milk Tea Making Technique

