Lost and Sound Exhibition Series II:
Ordinary • Extraordinary
Educational Booklet

# 回常·非常畫傳

循聲覓道展覽系列二

教育小冊子

# 簡介

非物質文化遺產（非遺）潛藏在日常生活及用品當中；而在特別日子裡，一連串的非遺項目烘托熱鬧的節慶活動，創造非常的體驗來凝聚社區。

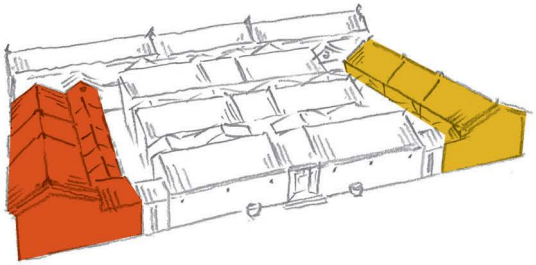
在香港非遺中心的兩排橫屋內，設有以「日常」和「非常」為主題的兩個展區，當中展出的非遺項目不僅反映本地的生活方式，亦展現香港作為國際城市的文化底蘊，歡迎你細心觀賞！



# Introduction

Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) can be anywhere – found in our daily lives and even ordinary household objects. When put together for festivities, ICH items add a special atmosphere of joy and richness, creating an extraordinary experience to bond the community.

At the row houses of Hong Kong ICH Centre, an exhibition titled “Ordinary” and “Extraordinary” is being featured in two zones. The ICH items on display reflect local lifestyles, and are artefacts of the cultural heritage of Hong Kong as an international city. We hope that you will enjoy your visit!



香港非物質文化遺產中心
(位於三棟屋博物館)

Hong Kong Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre
(located at Sam Tung Uk Museum)

# 非常展區
## "Extraordinary" Zone

**5** 手托木偶粵劇
Hand Puppet Cantonese Opera

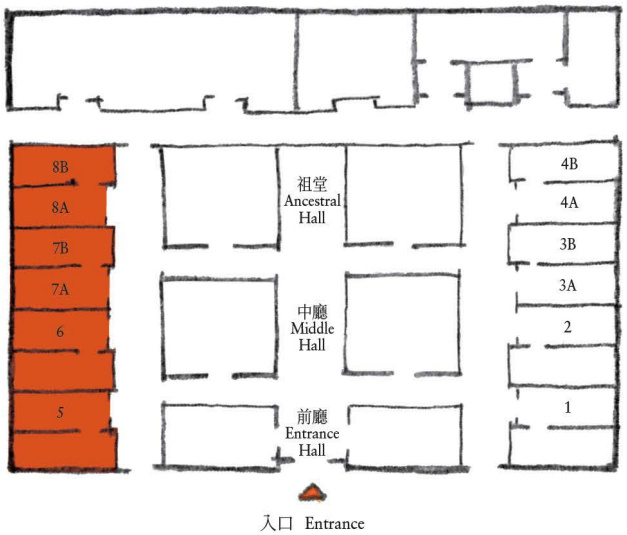
**6** 八音
*Bayin* (Eight Categories of Instrumental Music)

**7A** 潮州糖塔製作技藝
Chiu Chow Sugar Loaf Making Technique

**7B** 廣彩製作技藝
*Guangcai* Making Technique

**8A** 謎語
Riddles

**8B** 花牌紮作技藝
Flower Board Crafting Technique






# 日常展區
## "Ordinary" Zone

**1** 神像鏡業
Glass Painting of Deity Images

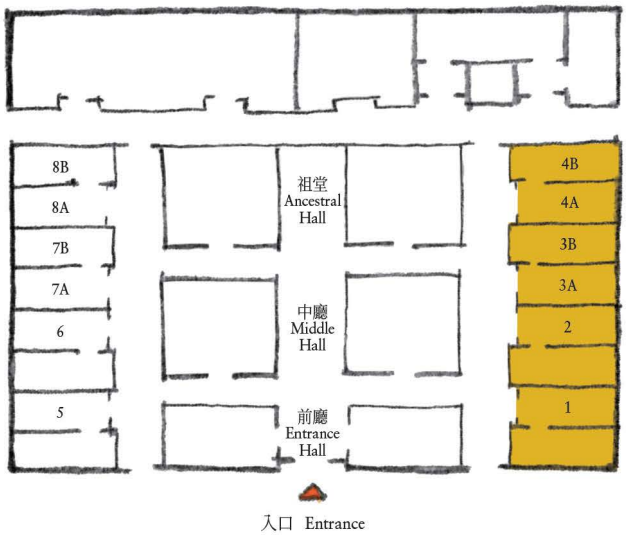
**2** 麻雀牌製作技藝
Mahjong Tile Making Technique

**3A** 雨傘製作技藝
Umbrella Making Technique

**3B** 白鐵器具製作技藝
Galvanised Iron Products Making Technique

**4A** 傳統曆法
Traditional Calendar

**4B** 點心及蒸籠製作技藝
Dim Sum and Bamboo Steamer Making Techniques



# 日常

非遺源於生活，不少非遺項目來自生活裏熟悉的一事一物，連繫我們衣食住行的各個方面。

在茶樓品嘗一籠籠精美點心；翻開《通勝》查看每日宜忌、趨吉避凶；在家中放置祖先

神祇的神像鏡；在白鐵信箱收到親友的來信；聽見走廊傳來麻雀牌的碰撞聲；於下雨時撐傘不疾不徐的走在街道上。以上種種日常事物，與相關的活動和製作技藝，形成香港獨特的文化。



## Ordinary

ICH is closely related to our lives. Many ICH items actually come from things familiar to us in different aspects of our everyday life.

Savouring dim sum delicacies served in bamboo steamers in a Chinese teahouse; checking the Chinese Almanac to bring luck and ward off misfortune in daily routines; placing a glass painting of an ancestor or deity image at home; receiving letters from friends and relatives in a mailbox made of galvanised iron; hearing a game of mahjong being played somewhere down the corridor; strolling in the rain with a quaint umbrella… these are scenes from everyday life, and the activities and craftsmanship associated with them are what make our unique Hong Kong culture.

## 神像鏡業

不少華人都有供奉祖先、神祇的習慣，因部分人在上世紀從內地或鄉村搬到香港市區生活，無法經常返回家鄉拜祭，所以只能在家中擺放神位供奉。神像鏡以玻璃製作，比傳統的紙製神像畫耐用和方便安放家中，於是大受歡迎。

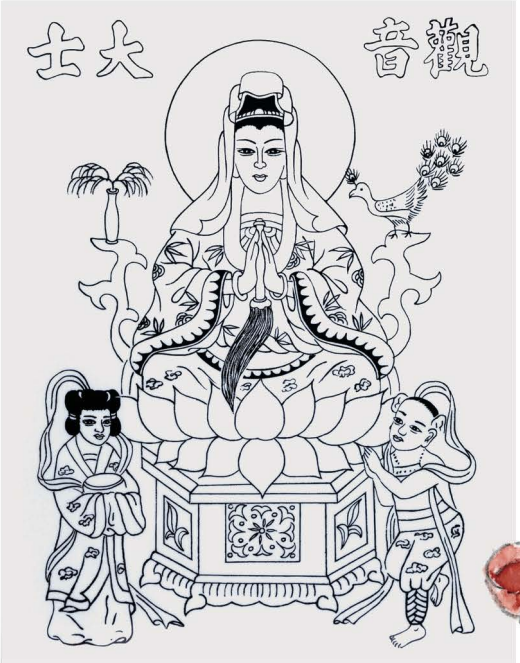
製作神像鏡的師傅把神明的圖像或祖先神位的文字勾勒在玻璃片上，利用稀釋的金粉和磁漆上色，最後塗上紅色底油，並裝上鏡框，神像鏡便告完成。

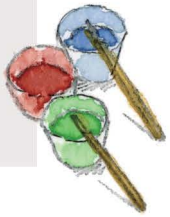


## Glass Painting of Deity Images

Many Chinese pay tributes to their ancestors and worship deities. But with the southward migration from the Mainland or rural villages to urban areas of Hong Kong, it became impractical for them to return to their hometown for the ritual. Instead, altars were set up at home for offerings. Glass paintings of deity images are made of glass. Since they are more durable than traditional paper posters of deities and are easy to set up at home, they have become widely popular.

The craftsman outlines the manuscript of the ancestral tablet or the portrait of the deity on a piece of glass. Diluted gold powder and enamel paints are then applied, finishing with a layer of red paint for the background. After framing, the glass painting is ready.

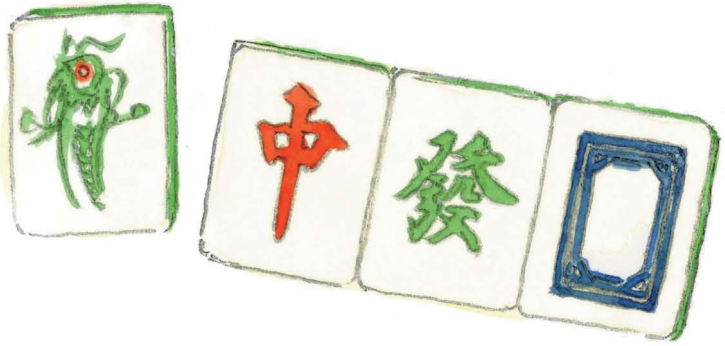


## 麻雀牌製作技藝

「打麻雀」是一種大眾娛樂，但你知道麻雀牌上的圖案是怎樣雕刻出來的嗎？

早年的麻雀牌都是用人手製作，麻雀牌雕刻師傅利用不同的工具，來切割和打磨原料（亞加力膠），然後進行雕刻和上色四個主要步驟。後來，麻雀牌製作逐漸被機器取代。近年，年輕一輩運用以上的技藝，創作特色的麻雀牌圖案，以延續這門手藝。

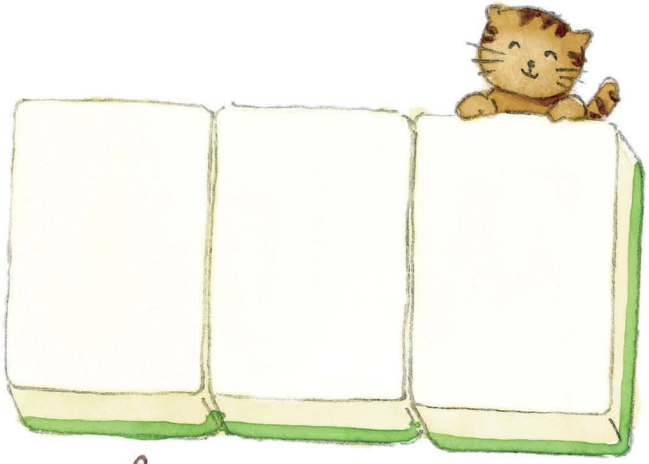


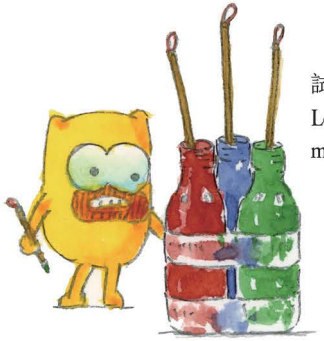



## Mahjong Tile Making Technique

Playing mahjong is a popular amusement. Do you know how the images on mahjong tiles are carved?

Mahjong tiles used to be all handmade. The mahjong tile carving master used different tools to cut and polish the acrylic used for the tiles. Then followed the carving and colouring. Later on, the making of mahjong tiles by hand was gradually replaced by machinery. In recent years, a younger generation of craftsmen started to redeploy the artistry of making mahjong tiles by hand and introduced creative designs for mahjong images.

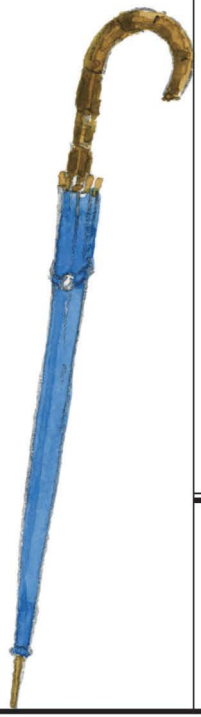




試試在空白麻雀牌上畫你喜歡的圖案吧！
Let's draw your favourite images on these mahjong tiles!

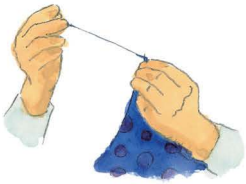
# 雨傘製作技藝

我們日常使用的雨傘，粵語稱為「遮」。在上世紀中期，香港製遮業發展蓬勃，本地人手製造的雨傘更銷售到海外市場。雖然現時大部分的雨傘都由內地工廠生產，但原來在香港依然有人堅持以人手製作和維修雨傘。



☐ **裁傘布**
Cutting the fabric

☐ **插珠上骨**
Attaching the tips to the ribs and sewing the canopy to the ribs



答案：1. 裁傘布 / 2. 縫合傘布 / 3. 插珠上骨 / 4. 上線紮頂 / 5. 安裝傘頭



## Umbrella Making Technique

In Cantonese, the umbrellas which we use every day are called *ze*, which literally means "cover". The umbrella-making industry of Hong Kong saw its heyday in the middle of the last century. Some umbrellas handmade in Hong Kong were even exported to overseas markets. Most of the umbrellas that we now use are machine-made in factories in the Mainland. But still, there are craftsmen in Hong Kong who persist in making and repairing umbrellas by hand.

製作一把雨傘需要經過不同的工序，
你可以正確地排列五個工序嗎？
There are several steps for making an umbrella.
Can you arrange these five steps in the correct order?

☐ **上線紮頂**
Sewing the tips and stitching the canopy hole

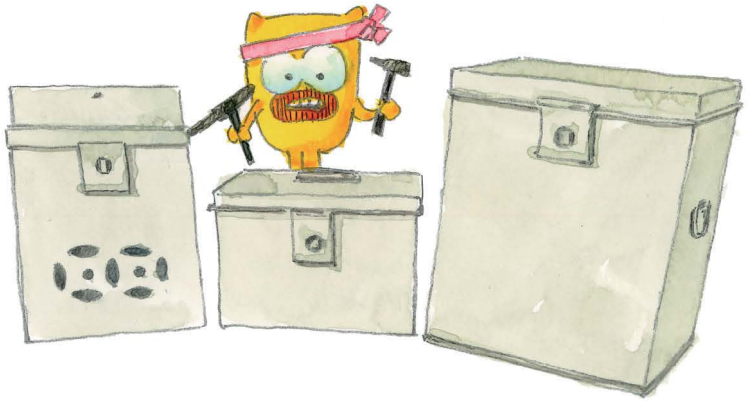
☐ **安裝傘頭**
Assembling the umbrella handle

☐ **縫合傘布**
Sewing the panels together

Answer: 1. Cutting the fabric / 2. Sewing the panels together / 3. Attaching the tips to the ribs and sewing the canopy to the ribs / 4. Sewing the tips and stitching the canopy hole / 5. Assembling the umbrella handle

## 白鐵器具製作技藝

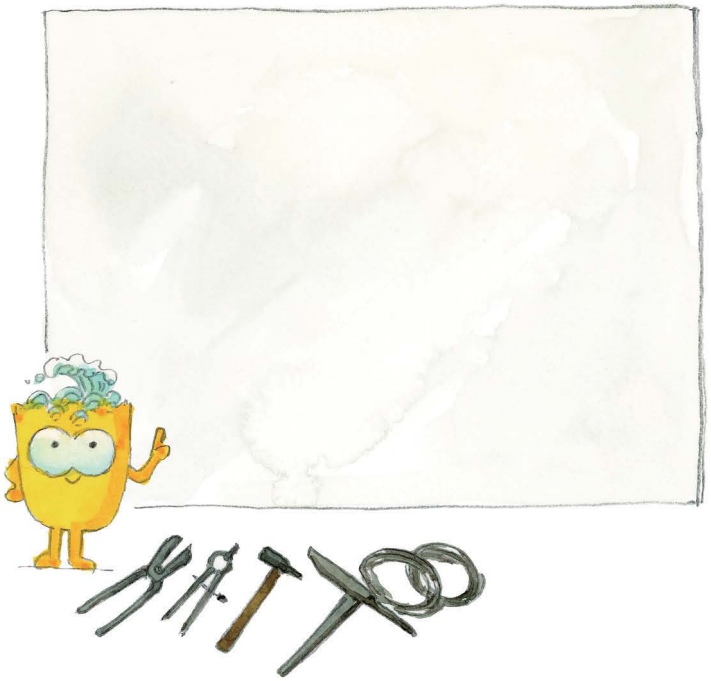
白鐵器具是透過打掠、屈摺、扣骨等技藝，把鍍鋅鐵片連接和組合成為立體的用品，例如：鐵閘、信箱、麻雀牌箱、火水罐等，因為它不容易生鏽，使器具更耐用，曾深受大眾歡迎。直至塑膠製品於一九八〇年代開始盛行，大眾對白鐵器具的需求才日漸下降。今天，部分師傅嘗試融合現代生活元素，製成新穎的白鐵產品。





## Galvanised Iron Products Making Technique

Galvanised iron products are made via a combination of techniques such as hammering, beating, bending and clasping, which join and assemble galvanised iron sheets into objects such as folding gates, mailboxes, mahjong tile boxes, kerosene tins and many others. As they are rust-resistant, the iron ware is more durable and was widely used in Hong Kong before plastic products took over in the 1980s. Nowadays, some masters experiment with making innovative products in galvanised iron more suited to the contemporary lifestyle.

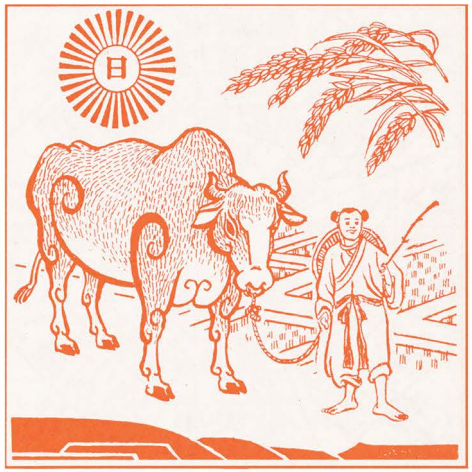


白鐵可製作出多種器具，試在方格內畫出你設計的白鐵器具。
Galvanised iron can be used to make a variety of objects.
Try to create your own design in the empty box.

## 傳統曆法

雖然現在我們常用西方曆法，但其實中國傳統曆法仍對我們的生活有重要的影響。傳統曆法是古人通過觀測天象以制定年、月、日的計算方法，傳統節日如農曆新年、中秋節等的日期便是用傳統曆法來制定的。

曆書為古代農業生產和現今社會行事擇日提供參考，在廣東地區又稱它為《通書》或《通勝》。現今不少人仍會參考《通勝》來為結婚、新居入伙、工程動土等擇吉日進行，而它仍載有預知天氣的「春牛圖」。




圖片由蔡真步堂提供
Image courtesy of Choi Gen Po Tong

這幅2018戊戌年版本的「春牛圖」所繪畫的「芒神」赤足並束高褲筒，你知道這代表該年是多還是少雨水嗎？

In this Spring Ox Picture of 2018 "Year of the Dog", the God of Vegetation Growth is barefoot and has cuffed his pants. Do you know if this means a rainy year or dry year?

答案：
Answer: _____

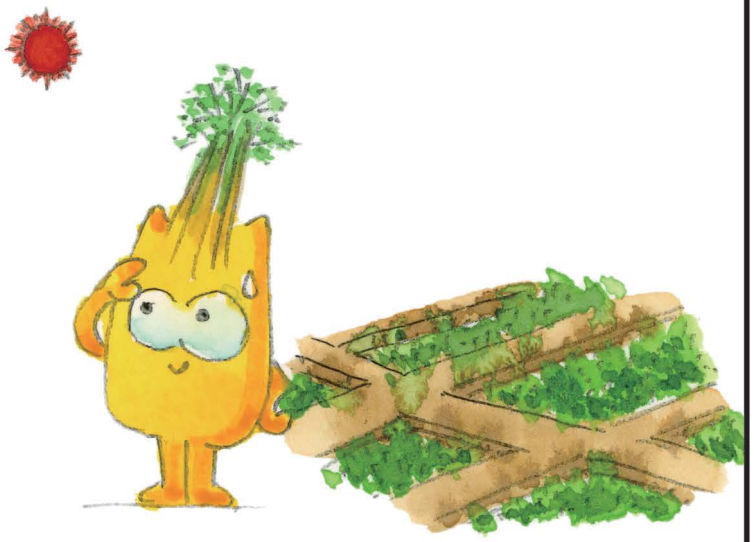
答案：多 Answer: rainy



## Traditional Calendar

While the Gregorian calendar is now used in most places, the Chinese traditional calendar still plays an important part in our lives here in Hong Kong. Traditional calendars were formulated by experts in ancient times through the observation of the seasons and astronomical phenomena and were designed to chart the years, months and days. Traditional festivals such as Lunar New Year and Mid-Autumn Festival are all based on the traditional calendar.

Once a source of reference for agricultural production in the old days, the traditional calendar is now used for the selection of auspicious dates. In the Guangdong areas, the almanac is called *Tung Shu* or *Tung Shing* (the book of everything). To this day, most people still follow the tradition of consulting the *Tung Shing* for the selection of an auspicious day for holding wedding ceremonies, moving into a new home, carrying out groundbreaking ceremonies and so on. The Spring Ox Picture which foretells the weather can be found in the *Tung Shing* as well.



## 點心及蒸籠製作技藝

我們平時吃點心會到茶樓或酒樓去，各式各樣的點心由點心師傅靈活運用不同的工具，經過搓揉粉團、餡料調味、包餡、蒸煮等不同工序精心製作，大部分點心最後用蒸籠盛載到食客面前。傳統蒸籠由竹製成，竹除了起保溫作用，還有透氣和吸收「倒汗水」的功能，令熱力平均散佈於各層蒸籠內，可見前人的智慧。

試試在蒸籠內畫上你最喜愛的點心！
Let's draw your favourite dim sum in the bamboo steamer!



## Dim Sum and Bamboo Steamer Making Techniques

The go-to place for dim sum is definitely a Chinese teahouse or a Chinese restaurant, where master chefs work magic with their set of cooking utensils to conjure up a kaleidoscope of dim sum to be served piping hot, often in bamboo steamers. The processes of making dim sum are many and varied, and include a meticulous mastery of procedures such as kneading dough, seasoning fillings, wrapping, steaming and cooking. Traditional food steamers are made from bamboo, which is highly permeable and can absorb condensed moisture. The design of bamboo steamers is ingenious – it allows the heat from cooking to be evenly distributed among the entire stack of steamers.

非常

不少非遺項目見於特定的時節和場合，當中涉及豐富的禮俗、儀式、表演和技藝等。在節誕或太平清醮等活動聳立大型花牌，以隆重其事；在特定節日聽到八音器樂演奏和欣賞手托木偶粵劇演出；在元宵與中秋

綵燈會競猜燈謎，以增添氣氛；在潮人盂蘭勝會擺放糖塔等祭品；在紀念日訂製繪工精細的廣彩製品。這些非遺項目並不常見，卻在特定的時刻和場所爲我們帶來非凡的體會。



## Extraordinary

Many ICH items are held on special occasions and at specific sites, and embody a rich variety of local customs, rituals, performances and craftsmanship.

Large, colourful flower boards which bring a festive ambience to *Jiao* and other festivities; *bayin* ensemble performances and hand puppet Cantonese Opera resounding at festivals; lantern riddle activities held during the Lantern Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival; sugar loaf sets offered at Chiu Chow Yu Lan Festival; custom-made *Guangcai* porcelain ware to commemorate anniversaries… Extraordinary indeed are the occasions as well as the experiences that these ICH items bring to us, at a special time, in a special place.

## 手托木偶粵劇

手托木偶粵劇顧名思義是「手托木偶戲」和「粵劇」結合的表演，大家能在打醮或廟宇重修開光時看到劇團的演出。相傳木偶能驅邪，所以木偶劇團會先演出吉祥例戲或破台戲，以娛樂鬼神。

手托木偶的劇目、行當、音樂等方面與粵劇相同。演出時，木偶師傅需將整個手托木偶托舉至肩膀的高度，同時控制木偶內部機關，來操控眼睛、頸、肩和手的動作，並配合音樂和演唱，為木偶注入靈魂。

## Hand Puppet Cantonese Opera

Hand Puppet Cantonese Opera, a performance combining rod puppetry and Cantonese Opera, is usually featured in the *Jiao* Festival or at a rehabilitation ceremony of a temple after its renovation. According to legend, puppets can ward off evil spirits. So puppet troupes are hired to stage auspicious set pieces or theatrical exorcism rituals before other shows to entertain and offer thanks to the deities and spirits.

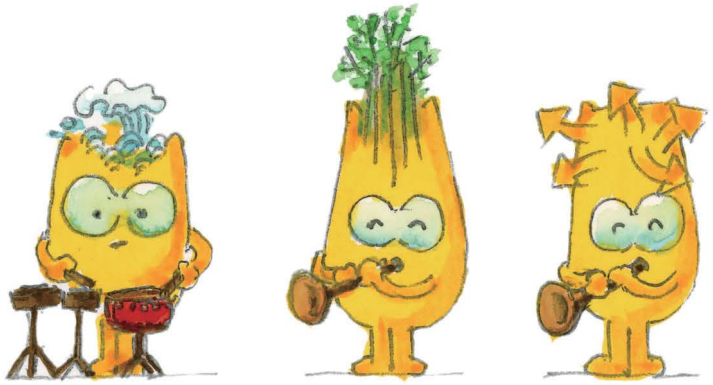
The repertoire, roles and music of hand puppetry are the same as those of Cantonese Opera. The puppeteer raises the puppet to the height of the shoulders and manipulates control sticks attached to the puppet to move its eyes, neck, shoulders and arms. Accompanied by music and singing, the puppet comes alive and delivers a mesmerising performance.

試試為手托木偶上色吧！
Let's colour these hand puppets!

## 八音

八音是一種廣東傳統民間吹打樂，它的命名有不同說法，其中一個說法是來自八種製作中國樂器的材料，即金、石、絲、竹、匏、土、革和木，並不是指樂隊必需包含八種樂器。

八音樂隊由民間樂師組成，他們可以於室內演奏或室外巡遊演出，以配合不同類型的表演，例如舞台演出、粵劇伴奏、殯儀和打醮儀式等。



**沙的、卜魚、雙皮鼓**
*Shadi* (piccolo wood block),
*Buyu* (wood block) and
*Shuangpi drums*

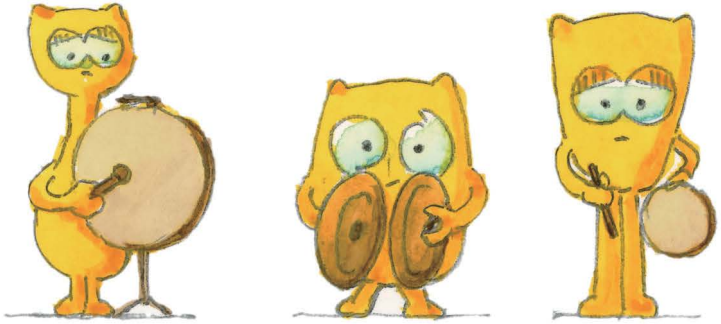
**廣東嗩吶**
Guangdong *suona*
(also known as *dida*)



## *Bayin* (Eight Categories of Instrumental Music)

*Bayin* is a traditional Guangdong folk performing art played with wind and percussion instruments. There are different interpretations as to why it is so named. The eight categories could be referring to the materials with which Chinese musical instruments are made: metal, stone, strings, bamboo, gourd, earth, leather and wood.
It does not necessarily mean that a *bayin* ensemble plays eight kinds of musical instruments.

A *bayin* ensemble is made up of folk musicians who may play at indoor performances or outdoor parades as an instrumental accompaniment to stage performances, Cantonese Operas, funeral rituals and *Jiao* festivals, etc.



**高邊鑼**
*Gaobianluo*
(high-rimmed gong)

**大鈸**
*Dabo*
(large cymbals)

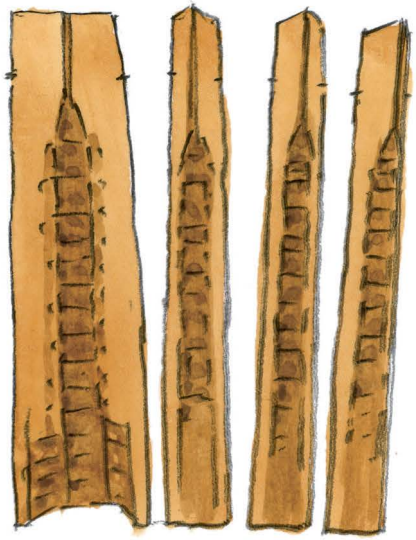
**小鑼**
*Xiaoluo*
(small gong)

## 潮州糖塔製作技藝

潮州糖塔是一種用於祭祀的硬糖，外形仿製潮州風水塔，寓意辟邪保平安。酬神後，潮州人會把糖塔煮成糖水與眾分享，以獲神明庇祐。

製作糖塔的材料簡單，只用白糖和水，但能否製作成功，則有賴糖塔師傅的耐性和經驗。師傅先將煮熱的糖漿倒入橡木模，糖漿接觸木模時便會冷卻，待完全冷卻後，師傅便慢慢拆開模具，潮州糖塔便製作完成。師傅會利用不同的模具來製作各款硬糖祭品，如糖獅和龍鳳等。

**糖塔**
Sugar loaf pagoda



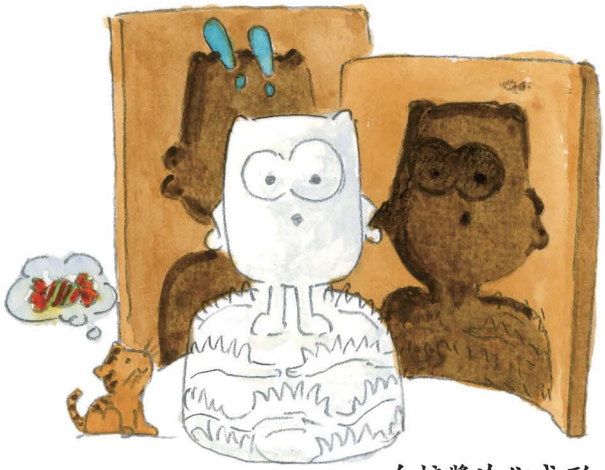
**木製模具**
Wooden mould



## Chiu Chow Sugar Loaf Making Technique

Chiu Chow sugar loaf is a kind of ritual offering made of hard sugar. It is shaped like a Chiu Chow feng shui pagoda which symbolises the warding off of evil spirits and praying for peace. After the rituals, the sugar loaf is boiled into a sweet soup and shared among members of the Chiu Chow community to receive blessings from the deities.

To make a Chiu Chow sugar loaf, just refined sugar and water are needed. But the key to success largely depends on controlling the syrup concentration and the demoulding time, which only a master with rich experience and endless patience may pull off. Heated syrup is first poured into a wooden mould. When the sugar has fully cooled down, the master carefully removes the mould. *Voilà*! The sugar loaf is ready. Different wooden moulds are used to make a variety of hard sugar offerings such as sugar lions, the dragon and the phoenix.



**白糖漿冷卻成形**
After cooling down in the mould, syrup takes the shape of a sugar loaf!

## 廣彩製作技藝

廣州彩繪瓷器簡稱「廣彩」，約有三百年歷史。簡單來說，「廣彩」是指在各種白瓷器皿上繪畫圖案和花紋的工藝品，經過上色和燒製後，製成花瓶、彩瓷餐具等器具。

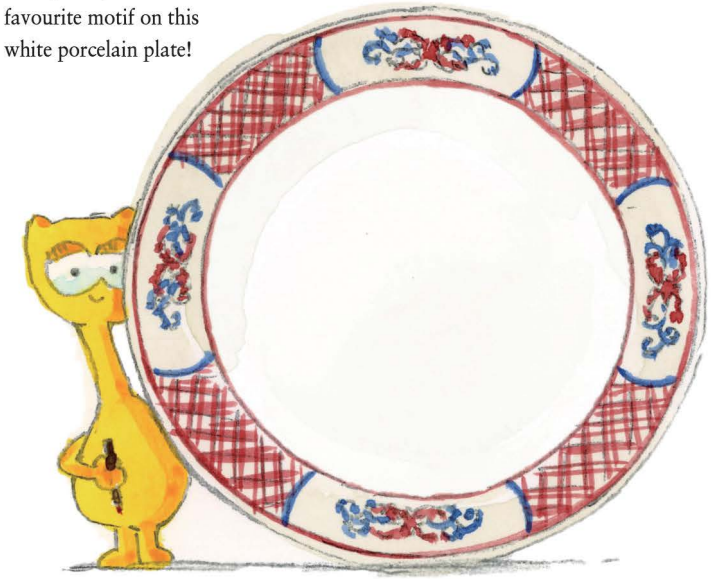
自一九六〇年代中期起，香港瓷廠根據客人需求，創作出融合中西元素的新設計，廣彩漸漸演變為別具香港特色的「港彩」。

## *Guangcai* Making Technique

*Guangcai* is short for "Guangzhou Polychrome Porcelain" and has a history of about 300 years. *Guangcai* is a form of overglaze porcelain to make vases, tableware, etc., in which coloured paintings or patterns are applied to a glazed white porcelain body for further refiring.

Since the mid-1960s, porcelain factories in Hong Kong have been creating new designs integrating Chinese and Western elements according to customer requirements.
In this way, *Guangcai* gradually acquired a distinctive Hong Kong style of painted porcelain.

試試在空白的瓷器上
畫上你最喜愛的圖案吧！
Let's paint your
favourite motif on this
white porcelain plate!



## 謎語

你有猜過謎語嗎？謎語原本是一種文字的表述方式，亦即是不直接表達事物或文字的隱語，後來才逐漸發展成娛樂遊戲。現今的謎語由謎面（題目）、謎目（提示）和謎底（答案）構成，製謎者以不同製謎方式設計謎題；猜謎者則透過謎目進行聯想，猜出謎底。

每逢元宵節和中秋節在不少社區空間都有猜燈謎活動，你也不妨在節慶時猜猜燈謎，考考自己和朋友吧！

Something so epic
It can hold more than three hundred days
and twelve moons.
Always has new clothes for New Year.

Hint: a daily object

一件東西大無邊，
能裝三百多個天，
還裝月亮十二個，
它換衣服過新年。

猜日常用品

答案：日曆 Answer: calendar



## Riddles

Have you tried solving riddles? They were originally a form of written expression to convey something indirectly which developed into a game for entertainment.
Nowadays, a riddle is composed of question, hint and answer.
The creators of riddles make riddles using different means, and the participants make use of the hint to solve the riddle.

Lantern riddle activities are often organised in community spaces during Lantern Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival.
Do take these opportunities to try solving some riddles together with your friends!

樓台接樓台，
一層一層接起來，
上面冒白氣，
下面水開花。

猜一物

Terraces and more terraces,
all in stacks.
Steam rising,
and water bubbling below.

Hint: an object

答案：蒸籠 Answer: bamboo steamer

## 花牌紮作技藝

在香港特別是新界地區，你不難在街上看見色彩斑斕的大型花牌。花牌展示致送者的敬意，它們的用途廣泛，一般用於傳統節誕，也可用於新店開張、就職典禮和公佈婚訊。

花牌一般以竹篾、鐵線、硬咭紙製成不同的部件，並寫上祝福語，最後配上龍柱、鳳頂和銻花作裝飾。

你可以在空格內寫上祝賀語句！
Please write a congratulatory message in the empty spaces here!



## Flower Board Crafting Technique

You may have often come across large and colourful flower boards on the streets of Hong Kong, in particular in the New Territories. Sending flower boards is a form of social etiquette and represents the respect of the sender for the recipient. They are used on different occasions such as traditional festivals or celebrations in most cases. Flower boards are also used for conveying congratulatory messages for shop openings, officiating ceremonies and wedding announcements.

A flower board is assembled using parts made of bamboo strips, iron wire and cardboard. Greeting messages are hand-written on the flower board with the finishing touch of adding the dragon pillars, phoenix piece and decorative flowers made of foil paper.

康樂及文化事務署
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

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

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