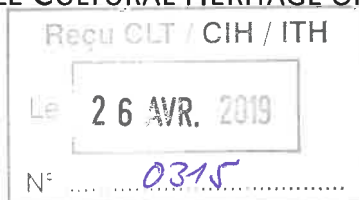


FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF
THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY IN 2020



A Relevant Extract of ICH Inventory
and
Its Supporting Documents

Ong Chun /Wangchuan /Wangkang Ceremony,
rituals and related practices for maintaining
the sustainable connection between man and the ocean

People's Republic of China

19 March 2019

Annex 3:
(see Form ICH-02 Section 5)

A Relevant Extract of ICH Inventory and Its Supporting Documents

Name of Inventory: The National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage
(extended)

Name of Element: Mintai Song Wangchuan

Date of Inclusion: 23 May 2011

Serial No.: 992

Category No.: X-85 (Folklore—Folk Belief and Customs)

Nominated by: Xiamen City of Fujian Province

Issuing authority: State Council of the People's Republic of China

Maintaining authority: Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China

I. Description:

Mintai Song Wangchuan, or Ong Chun/ Wangchuan Ceremony, spreads along the coastal areas in Xiamen City of Fujian Province. The element is rooted in the folk belief and customs of worshiping Tye Tian Soon Siew Ong Yah, which is popular in coastal communities in Minnan (south Fujian Province). People go to Huazang'an Temple in Lyucuo Village, Tong'an District in Xiamen to pray Ong Yah for fortune-telling sticks.

There are many stories about the origin of Ong Yah. Most of them refer to Ong Yah as commissioner by the Heaven to protect people and their lands from disasters on regular patrols of inspection. The deity therefore is called Tye Tian Soon Siew (designated by the Heaven to patrol the land). The element includes ritualized practices devoted to disaster-averting and peace-pleading. It was recorded in details in the *Annals of Haicheng County* during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty how Ong Chun Ceremony was held in winter in 1769.

The element mostly takes place every three or four years, starting on an auspicious day on the lunar calendar meticulously selected by zhijiao (augury).

Wooden or paper Ong Chuan (Ong Yah's barge) is made to carry Ong Yah along with different objects of daily use. Community members gather around in arrays of performances.

The element plays an important role in carrying forward and promoting the essence of the Chinese traditions, and enhancing the social cohesion of the nation.

Through the initiative of and with the active participation of the communities, groups and individuals concerned, Mintai Song Wangchuan was included in the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage on an extended base in May 2011.

II. Supporting documents

Notification of the State Council on the Third Batch of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Hyperlink address:

http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2011-06/09/content_1880635.htm

(ATTN: the related intercept pages from the above document are enclosed in scanned PDF format, followed by the English translation.)

Reference No.: 0003644

**Notification of the State Council on the Third Batch of
the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage**

File No.: State Council [2011] 14

23 May 2011

People's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, all departments, commissions and organizations directly under the State Council,

The State Council hereby releases the third batch of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (191 in total) and the Extended Elements of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (164 in total) identified by the Ministry of Culture.

All the regions and departments shall, in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of the State Council on the Enhancement of Cultural Heritage Safeguarding (File No.: State Council [2005] 42) and the Advice of the General Office of the State Council on the Enhancement of Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding in China (File No.: State Council General Office [2005] 18), carefully implement the working policy of "safeguarding orientation, prioritized rescue, reasonable utilization, transmission and development", adhere to the concept of scientific safeguarding, enhance the safeguarding and management of the elements included in the List, strive to promote intangible cultural heritage safeguarding to a new height, and contribute to establishing a comprehensive intangible cultural heritage safeguarding mechanism with Chinese characteristics, promoting the prosperity of cultural development, building up a shared spiritual homeland of the Chinese nation and matching up the increasing spiritual and cultural demands of people.

The State Council
(sealed)

The Third Batch of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

(191 in Total)

Extended Elements of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

(164 in Total)

X. The extended elements of Folk Belief and Customs in the inventory

Serial No.	Category No.	Element Title	Nominating Entities
992	X-85 Folk Belief and Customs	Mintai Song Wangchuan	Xiamen City, Fujian Province

0003644

国务院文件

国发〔2011〕14号

国务院关于公布第三批 国家级非物质文化遗产名录的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：

国务院批准文化部确定的第三批国家级非物质文化遗产名录（共计191项）和国家级非物质文化遗产名录扩展项目名录（共计164项），现予公布。

各地区、各部门要按照《国务院关于加强文化遗产保护的通知》（国发〔2005〕42号）和《国务院办公厅关于加强我国非物质文化遗产保护工作的意见》（国办发

— 1 —

[2005] 18号) 要求, 认真贯彻落实“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、传承发展”的工作方针, 坚持科学的保护理念, 扎实做好非物质文化遗产名录项目的保护、传承和管理工作, 努力推动非物质文化遗产保护迈上新的台阶, 为构建完备的、有中国特色的非物质文化遗产保护制度, 推动文化大发展大繁荣, 建设中华民族共有精神家园, 满足人民群众日益增长的精神文化需求, 作出积极的贡献。



二〇一一年五月二十三日

国家级非物质文化遗产扩展项目名录

(共计 164 项)

一、民间文学 (共计 8 项)

序号	项目编号	项目名称	申报地区或单位
1	I-1	苗族古歌	湖南省花垣县
8	I-8	孟姜女传说	山东省莒县
9	I-9	董永传说	江苏省丹阳市
522	I-35	尧的传说	山东省菏泽市牡丹区
523	I-36	牛郎织女传说	陕西省西安市长安区
528	I-41	徐福传说	江苏省赣榆县, 山东省胶南市、青岛市黄岛区
537	I-50	木兰传说	陕西省延安市宝塔区
561	I-74	司岗里	云南省西盟佤族自治县

二、传统音乐 (共计 16 项)

序号	项目编号	项目名称	申报地区或单位
38	II-7	畲族民歌	浙江省泰顺县
60	II-29	侗族琵琶歌	贵州省从江县

— 15 —

序号	项目编号	项目名称	申报地区或单位
972	Ⅸ-12	蒙医药（蒙医传统正骨术、蒙医正骨疗法、血衰症疗法）	内蒙古自治区中蒙医医院、科尔沁左翼后旗，辽宁省阜新蒙古族自治县
975	Ⅸ-15	苗医药（癫痫症疗法、钻节风疗法）	湖南省凤凰县、花垣县

十、民俗（共计 24 项）

序号	项目编号	项目名称	申报地区或单位
449	X-1	春节（怀仁旺火习俗、查干萨日）	山西省怀仁县，吉林省前郭尔罗斯蒙古族自治县
450	X-2	清明节（介休寒食清明习俗）	山西省介休市
451	X-3	端午节（五大连池药泉会、嘉兴端午习俗、蒋村龙舟胜会、石狮端午闽台对渡习俗、大澳龙舟游涌）	黑龙江省黑河市，浙江省嘉兴市，浙江省杭州市西湖区，福建省石狮市，香港特别行政区
452	X-4	七夕节（石塘七夕习俗、天河乞巧习俗）	浙江省温岭市，广东省广州市天河区
453	X-5	中秋节（泽州中秋习俗、七夕、大坑舞火龙）	山西省泽州县，吉林省延边朝鲜族自治州，香港特别行政区
454	X-6	重阳节（皇城村重阳习俗、上蔡重阳习俗）	山西省阳城县，河南省上蔡县
458	X-10	火把节（彝族火把节）	贵州省赫章县
480	X-32	黄帝祭典（缙云轩辕祭典）	浙江省缙云县
481	X-33	炎帝祭典（随州神农祭典）	湖北省随州市

序号	项目编号	项目名称	申报地区或单位
483	X-35	祭孔大典（南孔祭典）	浙江省衢州市
484	X-36	妈祖祭孔（洞头妈祖祭典）	浙江省洞头县
485	X-37	太昊伏羲祭典（新乐伏羲祭典）	河北省新乐市
486	X-38	女娲祭典（秦安女娲祭典）	甘肃省秦安县
488	X-40	祭敖包（达斡尔族沃其贝）	新疆维吾尔自治区塔城市
516	X-68	农历二十四节气（九华立春祭、班春劝农、石阡说春）	浙江省衢州市柯城区，浙江省遂昌县，贵州省石阡县
978	X-71	元宵节（豫园灯会、上坂关公灯）	上海市黄浦区，江西省南昌市湾里区
984	X-77	苗族四月八	湖南省吉首市
987	X-80	塔塔尔族撒班节	新疆维吾尔自治区奇台县
991	X-84	庙会（北山庙会、张山寨七七会、方岩庙会、九华山庙会、西山万寿宫庙会、汉阳归元庙会、当阳关陵庙会）	吉林省吉林市，浙江省缙云县，浙江省永康市，安徽省池州市九华山风景区，江西省新建县，湖北省武汉市汉阳区，湖北省当阳市
992	X-85	民间信俗（梅日更召信俗、锡伯族喜利妈妈信俗、闽台送王船、清水祖师信俗、螺祖信俗、波罗诞、悦城龙母诞、长洲太平清醮、鱼行醉龙节）	内蒙古自治区包头市九原区，辽宁省沈阳市，福建省厦门市，福建省安溪县，湖北省远安县，广东省广州市黄埔区，广东省德庆县，香港特别行政区，澳门特别行政区
994	X-87	抬阁（海沧蜈蚣阁、宜章夜故事、长乐抬阁故事会、通海高台）	福建省厦门市海沧区，湖南省宜章县，湖南省汨罗市，云南省通海县
996	X-89	朝鲜族花甲礼	黑龙江省牡丹江市

序号	项目编号	项目名称	申报地区或单位
997	X-90	祭祖习俗（沁水柳氏清明祭祖、太公祭、石壁客家祭祖习俗、灯杆彩凤习俗、下沙祭祖）	山西省沁水县，浙江省文成县，福建省宁化县，广东省揭东县，广东省深圳市福田区
1027	X-120	南海航道更路经	海南省琼海市

主题词：文化 通知

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