

Appendix 1  
(See Form ICH-02 Section 2)

For Inscription on the Representative List of  
the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2024

Materials in Support of Contribution to Sustainable Development from Communities  
(13 original documents with English translation)

Spring festival, social practices of the Chinese people  
in celebration of traditional new year

People's Republic of China

March 2023

## **1. Food security**

Material\_01

Please also refer to Consent\_31, 32, 35, 37, 46, 69, 70 in the Appendix 2 Informed Consent of Communities, Groups and Individuals Concerned.

## **2. Quality education**

Material\_02, 03, 04, 05, 06

Please also refer to Consent\_05, 07, 09, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 52, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 in the Appendix 2 Informed Consent of Communities, Groups and Individuals Concerned.

## **3. Gender equality**

Material\_02, 07, 08

Please also refer to Consent\_15, 18, 19, 20 in the Appendix 2 Informed Consent of Communities, Groups and Individuals Concerned.

## **4. Inclusive economic development**

Material\_02, 04, 07, 08, 09

Please also refer to Consent\_05, 06, 07, 09, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 27, 29, 39, 40, 42, 60, 68 in the Appendix 2 Informed Consent of Communities, Groups and Individuals Concerned.

## **5. Environmental sustainability including climate change**

Material\_01, 07, 10, 12

Please also refer to Consent\_01, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 44, 45, 46, 69, 70 in the Appendix 2 Informed Consent of Communities, Groups and Individuals Concerned.

## **6. Peace and social cohesion**

Material\_01, 02, 03, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13

Please also refer to all letters of consent in the Appendix 2 Informed Consent of Communities, Groups and Individuals Concerned.

March 29, 2023

Spring Festival is the most significant traditional festival for the Chinese people. The foodway and customs associated with Spring Festival have been passed down through generations, encompassing the knowledge and practices of crop cultivation and food processing, preservation, and preparation. They express people's expectations for a bountiful harvest and a better life.

The dietary principles espoused in the *Huangdi Neijing*, which prescribes grains for nourishment, fruits for help, meat for strengthening, and vegetables for supplementation, finds full expression in Spring Festival food customs. The process of making delicacies involves careful selection and reasonable collocation of ingredients. The selection of ingredients for New Year's Eve dinner has specific requirements for origin, season, variety, and location. All ingredients must be suitable in nature, taste, and color, balanced in nutrition. Furthermore, Chinese people advocate disciplined eating habit, emphasizing food security through the traditional notion of thrift, and opposing waste. In addition, the Chinese concept of health aims to strengthen the body, replenish *qi* (energy), and promote vitality through a balanced diet. As the saying goes, "There is no standard diet, as long as it meets your need." For example, the typical New Year food *jiaozi* (dumplings), has a complex mixture of various fillings, without fixed rules. The fillings reflect the traditional health preserving concept of balance of "five flavors" and *yin* and *yang*, embodying the profound purpose of Chinese food culture.

Spring Festival foodways and customs express the traditional aesthetic concepts of the Chinese people and embody a yearning for a better life. For instance, the process of making dumplings in China is called *niefu* (making blessings). In some places, the shape of dumplings resembles a gold ingot, representing wealth. Some people put candy in dumplings, and whoever eats it will have good luck in the coming year. In some places, steamed pasta is engraved with wheat-ear shaped patterns to express expectations for a bountiful harvest. For another example, Chinese people like to enjoy round-shaped food such as *tangyuan* (glutinous rice dumplings), spring cakes, and meat and vegetable balls during Spring Festival, which represents perfection or family reunion. Spring Festival food customs reflect the Chinese people's mentality and incorporate historical, geographical and artistic factors. Today, Spring Festival food not only serves as delicious food but also a cultural symbol related to social activities, imbued with people's feelings and emotions.

As the saying goes, "Customs vary from place to place." Diversity is an essential manifestation of Chinese Spring Festival foodways and customs. China is a vast country with different regions, ethnic groups, climates, and products. The food customs of Spring Festival in the north and south have their specific characteristics. For example, in northern China, dumplings are the preferred choice for New Year's Eve dinner, as *jiaozi* in Chinese language can be interpreted to mean "entering a new year." In Guangdong Province of southern China, a basin will be used to present the dish to imply abundance and perfection. In the south of the Yangtze River, people

have the custom of making and eating *niangao* (glutinous cakes), which also means “a level higher”, to express wishes of prosperity for the coming year. In many regions, fish (*yu*) is indispensable for family banquets during Spring Festival, symbolizing “surplus (*yu*) year after year.” In the process of preparing New Year’s food, people in the south like to make various cured food. Such preparation method extends the storage period, ensuring sufficient food supply during the festival, and makes the cured food a great gift for relatives and friends. Spring Festival food customs meet not only people’s nutritional needs, but more importantly, people’s psychological and cultural needs in special seasons and climates. Although each region has its own characteristics, all of them share their expectations for a good life in the new year.

Spring Festival food customs have a a long and rich history, and are widely spread and deeply rooted. They contain a wealth of knowledge and practices and are characterized by specific concepts and implied meanings, which express the respect for nature and food and therefore contribute to the continuation of the Chinese people. As such, they are highly valued as an important component of cultural heritage.

China Cuisine Association

(sealed)



# 中国烹饪协会

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春节是中华民族最隆重的传统佳节。与春节相关的饮食习俗世代相传，包含着中国人关于粮食种植、加工、保存，以及年节食品备制的知识和实践，寄托着人们对丰收的期盼，对美好生活的向往。

《黄帝内经》中“五谷为养、五果为助、五畜为益、五菜为充”的饮食主张，在春节食俗中得到充分的表达。各种美食的制作步骤，都有诸多讲究，既要精挑细选，又要搭配合理。一席年夜饭所用原料，有产地、时令、品种、部位等具体要求，所用原料之间，要性味相宜、口感合适、色泽恰当，又要营养互补、膳食平衡。同时，中华民族倡导饮食有节，对食物常怀敬畏之心，不断强化着对粮食安全重要性的认识，形成了反对浪费、厉行节约的传统美德和饮食风尚。此外，中国传统的饮食养生观念主张通过合理的饮食达到使人精充、气足、神旺的目的。正所谓“食无定味，适口者珍”，典型的春节美食饺子将各种馅料繁复搭配，暗藏章法而无固定规则，馅料花色无穷，体现了五味调和、阴阳平衡的传统养生理念，体现了中华饮食文化的宗旨和本源所在。

春节的饮食习俗表达了中国人的传统审美观念，寄寓着对美好生活的向往。比如，中国人包饺子的过程，谓之“捏福”。有的地方饺子形似元宝，代表财源滚滚；也有人包饺子的时候把糖果放在一个饺子里面，谁吃到便寓意得到了最美好的祝愿。有些地方将蒸制的面食捏上麦穗形花纹，表达对丰收的期盼，象征新的一年五谷丰登。再比如，中国人喜

欢在春节期间享用汤圆、春饼、丸子等圆形食物，代表了阖家团圆的喜悦。由此可见，春节食俗已经被赋予并反映了中华民族意识和思维，结合并融入了历史的、地理的、艺术的精神财富。今天，年节食品不仅是美味佳肴，更是一种文化的象征，与人们的社会活动、思想情感交融在一起。

“百里不同风，千里不同俗”，多样性是中国春节食俗的重要表现。中国幅员辽阔，因地域不同、民族不同、气候差异、物产各样，同样一个春节，大江南北的饮食习俗各有特点。如北方地区年夜饭喜食饺子，为“更岁交子”之意；广东餐桌必备盆菜，寓意“盆满钵满”“十全十美”；江南各地则盛行打年糕、吃年糕的习俗，用“年高”的谐音表达对新年的期许；很多地区过年家宴中往往少不了鱼，象征“年年有余”。在制备年货的过程中，南方民间喜做各种腌腊食品，独特的制作方法延长了食物的保存时期，确保过年期间食品充足，也成为节日馈赠的佳品。春节食俗不仅满足人的生理需要，更重要的是满足人们在特定时令节庆、气候环境中心理和文化的需要，虽然各具地方特色，但都蕴藏着中华民族对于节日的喜悦和对新一年生活的美好期许。

春节食俗历史悠久、传播广泛、植根深厚，包含着丰富的知识与实践形式，以其独特的理念和寓意，体现出中国人对自然和粮食的礼敬，佑护着中华民族的繁衍生息，被珍视为文化遗产的重要组成部分。



February 25, 2023

My name is Liu Zhongping. I am a female representative bearer of Foshan woodblock *nianhua* (New Year picture) and an apprentice of Master Feng Bingtang, a representative bearer at national level.

It has been nine years since I started to learn the craftsmanship from Master Feng in 2014. I have been learning the craft with a growing sense of identity of traditional Chinese culture. My interest in the craftsmanship of *nianhua* at the very beginning developed into affection when I became more skillful. I took on the responsibility later on as I was recognized as a representative bearer, and became more privileged to carry on duty of transmission today.

In addition to improving *nianhua* craftsmanship, I am also committed to disseminating the techniques and Spring Festival culture more widely in my daily work, striving to communicate and share my story and experiences through *nianhua*.

To this end, I have done a lot of practices, especially for young people. Among them is that I have held more than 500 public open days in my time-honored *nianhua* shop where I arose visitors' interests in *nianhua* based on their needs and endowed the traditional *nianhua* with innovative expressions in the context of the new era, such as deity of blessings for passing the exams, deity of blessings for being in a relationship, deity of safety, deity of fortune, and deity of blessings for childbirth. With the popularity among young people, *nianhua* are more closely linked to their lives. Through *nianhua*, we have established common understanding, and the China-chic brand "*Jieyou Nianhua* Shop" derived from *nianhua* has also been loved by young people. The revival of the deities in *nianhua* has resulted in the growing popularity of *nianhua* in ways of certain rituals.

To pass on *nianhua* techniques, in recent years, I have also devoted to the project "ICH on campus," giving lectures of *nianhua* in many schools, and developing *nianhua* classes with teachers to let children learn about Spring Festival and traditional culture.

Although what I have done are minor things, I am glad to see that people have found a common cultural memory in *nianhua* and the cultural identity has been enhanced. Next, I will make further efforts in the transmission, so as to train apprentices and create more works to help the revitalization of traditional culture.

Liu Zhongping

(signed)



我叫刘钟萍，女，是佛山木版年画的代表性传承人，师承国家级代表性传承人冯炳棠大师。

自2014年拜师学艺至今已经九年，从学艺之初时对年画这门手艺的感兴趣，到手艺进入熟练期的喜爱，到被评为代表性传承人时感受到的责任感，再到如今有了对年画手艺传承的使命感，我在学艺中越来越生发出对中华优秀传统文化由衷的认同感。

所以在日常的工作中，除了精进年画手艺之外，我还致力于将佛山木版年画的技艺及春节文化精神进行更广泛的传播，努力把自己的心路历程通过年画这门手艺传达出去，与大家分享这份认同。

为此，我做了非常多的实践，特别是面对年轻人。其中之一就是我在年画百年老铺里举办了超过五百场的公众开放日活动，在开放日中根据大家对年画的需求激发兴趣，并给传统的年画赋予新时代语境下的创新表达，例如逢考必过的考神；行桃花运脱单神器的喜神；掂过碌蔗的门神；得一个亿的财神；儿女双全的丁神。受到年轻人的欢迎，年画也更加紧密地与年轻人的生活联系在一起。于是，通过年画，我与越来越多的年轻人建立了共识，在年画里衍生出的国潮品牌“解忧年画铺”也顺势受到了年轻人的喜爱，“年画里诸神复活”让传统的年画以中国人特有的祈福仪式感重新流行起来。

为了让年画手艺生生不息，近年来我还把精力投身于“非遗进校园”之中，在许多学校开展年画课堂，与学校老

师一起开发出独具特色的年画课程，让孩子们通过年画认识春节和中国的传统文化。

虽然我做的都是点点滴滴的小事，但我很高兴地看到，人们在年画里找到了共同的文化记忆，增强文化认同感。接下来，我也会继续扩大传承的力度，教授徒弟，出更多的作品，让更多的作品一起来助力传统文化的振兴。

刘会萍

2023年2月25日

February 27, 2023

Our School is located on the bank of the Qinhuai River in Nanjing. We have been seeking for the effective combination of the formal and non-formal education, in particular those local knowledge and values from the Qinhuai Culture that could be adapted as the supplement to the curriculum for our students.

Spring Festival is a significant carrier of Chinese traditional culture. As a festive event to bid farewell to the old year and welcome the new, to pray for peace and family reunion, Spring Festival is the cultural expression of Chinese people's ardent expectation and best wishes for a prosperous and fruitful new year. Qinhuai Lantern Fair is considered as a representation of Spring Festival culture in Nanjing. With its delicate workmanship and aesthetic values, Qinhuai Lantern Fair vividly illustrate the spirit of craftsmanship and cultural creativity of humanity. Moral values, nostalgic feelings, sense of identity, ideas of Chinese people as a family etc., have been transmitted for generations.

For a long time, our School has been cooperating closely with the bearers of lantern-making, and trying to introduce those traditional culture to students and encourage them to become more involved in the transmission of the localized living heritage. Our School owns the only campus-based exhibition hall on the history of lantern show in Jiangsu Province --- Children's Interest Hall of Qinhuai Lantern. In addition, led by the research program --- "The Student-Oriented Cross-Disciplinary Course Development of Qinhuai Lantern," the school has developed a comprehensive and systematic course on lantern. In the past decade, a series of Lantern Fair activities have been carried out on the campus every year. Teachers and students co-organized ceremonies, exhibitions, courses, projects, and performances to demonstrate the fruitful outcome of the integrated curriculum on lantern to the public. Currently, the opening ceremony of the school's Little Lotus Lantern Show not only is a landmark for the school, but also becomes a new prelude to the Qinhuai Lantern Fair.

Lantern has already become an important resource for the moral and aesthetic education for our students in Wuding Xincun. A variety of practices not only enhance students' recognition of Chinese culture, but also stimulate their abilities to innovate and create. In the future, our School will try to integrate information technology into the practice. In addition, we will seek for a closer cooperation with the concerned communities and schools, and try our best to organize more diversified forms of practices and create a strong atmosphere for educational programs on traditional culture.

Wuding Xincun Primary School in Nanjing

(sealed)

南京市武定新村小学地处南京市秦淮河畔。我们一直积极寻求秦淮文化当中最适性于学生的，最具教育意义的成份进行呈现与传承。

春节是中华优秀传统文化的重要载体之一，代表着辞旧迎新、平安团圆，表达人们对新一年的热切期盼和美好祝福，更是中华民族一年中最重要的大会。作为南京独有的春节文化标识，秦淮灯会体现出工艺之精与造型之美，彰显了工匠精神与智慧创造，蕴含着憧憬美好的德育思想及浓浓的乡情、民族情和化不开的家国情怀。

一直以来，南京市武定新村小学以灯彩为抓手，与灯彩传承人合作，充分挖掘其中的育人因子并将其纳入学校教育，在文化浸润中陶冶与提升学生的综合素养，传承中华优秀传统文化。学校建有全省唯一的校园花灯历史展览馆——秦淮灯彩稚趣馆，选取秦淮花灯中的文化精华进行展示；以《学生中心取向的秦淮灯彩文化跨学科课程开发研究》课题为引领，建构了立体的、丰富的、多元的灯彩课程；近十年来，每年坚持开展“花灯节”系列活动，老师和学生通过展览、课程、项目汇报、艺术展演、举行“小荷花灯会”上灯仪式，向全社会汇报灯彩课程成果。目前，学校的小荷花灯会上灯仪式不仅是学校的标志性仪式，更成为南京秦淮灯会上灯仪式的序幕。

灯彩已经成为武定新村小学生德育、美育的重要资源。丰富多彩和灵活生动的灯彩系列实践活动，在增进学生对中华文化认同的同时，激发其创新意识和创造能力。未来几年，学校将结合学科知识，充分利用信息技术手段，进一步优化灯彩实践活动的形式。并联系社区及兄弟学校开展多彩的传统文教育化活动，营造更浓厚的传统文教育化氛围。



February 20, 2023

*Nianhua* (New Year picture) is the primrose of Spring Festival. Without posting *nianhua*, the Chinese New Year is not celebrated to the full. Taohuawu woodblock *nianhua*, originated in the Ming Dynasty, is one of the five major schools of woodblock *nianhua* in China. To this day, posting *nianhua* is still a necessary folk custom for many Jiangnan (regions south of the Yangtze River) people to celebrate the New Year.

Our Institute has always attached importance to the transmission, safeguarding, and development of traditional arts and crafts. As the first vocational college of art design in China and the only one in Jiangsu Province, the Institute takes the transmission of traditional culture as its priority. In 2001, Suzhou Taohuawu Woodblock *Nianhua* Society was incorporated into our Institute, which provides the significant cultural resource of Spring Festival for the cultivation of crafts talents, pioneering such initiatives in China. Our Institute established the Suzhou Taohuawu Woodblock *Nianhua* Research Lab in September 2002, and employed bearers such as Fang Zhida and Ye Baofen for long-term partnership. Outstanding students were selected to attend the Taohuawu Woodblock *Nianhua* Training Class. By combining formal education with bearers' oral instructions and examples, and basic theories with practical skills, new bearers of *nianhua* with transmission and innovation capabilities were cultivated. Since 2019, based on previous experience, our Institute has set up *nianhua* major and hired bearers as part-time instructors to participate in teaching, and talent training program development, etc.

To date, the Taohuawu Training Class has been held for ten sessions, with a total of more than 30 students. Most students are employed by cultural organizations, and four of them have been identified as representative bearers. Since the setup of the *nianhua* major, students have comprehensively studied the traditional woodblock *nianhua* skills, striven to innovate in the creation of *nianhua* works, and actively participated in various social practices and competitions, achieving satisfactory results.

Our Institute pays special attention to the relationship between tradition and innovation in teaching *nianhua*. With the study of specialty courses, students have created many *nianhua* works that reflect the spirit of the times and the aesthetic needs of the people based on tradition transmission. They have also applied traditional *nianhua* to the designs of new products, such as *hongbao* (red packet of lucky money), scarves, and stationery.

It has proven that Spring Festival cultural resources such as *nianhua* have broad prospects and huge development space in carrying forward the traditional Chinese culture and achieving creative transformation and innovative development. Our Institute will continue its efforts in exploration and active practice, making *nianhua* a carrier for people to recognize the beauty of craftsmanship and ingenuity, perceive the beauty of tradition and life, understand Chinese culture, and enhance cultural



confidence.

Suzhou Art & Design Technology Institute

(sealed)

# 苏州工艺美术职业技术学院

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年画是春节的报春花，不贴年画就不算过年。桃花坞木版年画产生于明代，是中国五大木版年画之一，直至今日，仍是许多江南人家过年必备的年俗风物。

苏州工艺美术职业技术学院历来重视传统工艺美术的传承、保护、发展，作为全国第一所、江苏省唯一一所艺术设计高等职业院校，苏州工艺美术职业技术学院自觉肩负起文化传承的使命。2001年，苏州桃花坞木刻年画社划转到苏州工艺美术职业技术学院，学校与年画社全面融合发展，将这一宝贵的春节文化资源与传统工艺美术人才培养相结合，这在全国工艺美术院校中尚属首创。2002年9月起，我校院利用工艺美术教育的优势资源，成立苏州桃花坞木刻年画研究所，长期聘用传承人房志达、叶宝芬等；通过自愿报名、择优录取的方式，遴选优秀学生进入“桃花坞木版年画研修班”，以学校专业教育与传承人言传身教相结合、理论知识与实践技能相结合的方式，培养具有传承与创新能力的年画新传人。2019年起，在研修班的经验和基础上，学校开设了年画专业并聘请传承人担任兼职指导教师，参与相关专业教学、人才培养方案制定等工作。

至今，桃花坞研修班已经举办了十届，共培养 30 余名学员，现大多都活跃在各级文化单位，其中有 4 人被认定为代表性传承人。自开设年画专业以来，学生深入学习了传统

木刻年画技艺的精髓，努力创新新年画创作，并积极参加各类社会实践和专业比赛，获得了突出的成绩。

学院的年画教学工作特别注重传统与创新的关系。经过专业的课程学习，学生在延续传统的基础上，创作了许多反映时代精神风貌和人民审美需求的年画作品，还将传统年画的图案应用到红包、丝巾、文具等新产品的设计上。

事实证明，像年画这样的春节文化资源在弘扬中华民族传统文化，实现创造性转化、创新性发展中，有广阔前景和巨大的发展空间。苏州工艺美术职业技术学院将继续努力探索，积极实践，让年画成为人们认识技艺之美、匠心之美，感知传统之美、生活之美，感悟中华文脉、增强文化自信的有力载体，绽放出更加迷人的光彩。

苏州工艺美术职业技术学院

2023年2月20日



March 23, 2023

Spring Festival is the most important and distinctive traditional festival of the Chinese people, with rich cultural significance and modern values. Our School attaches importance to the transmission and dissemination of traditional festival culture represented by Spring Festival. It promotes the comprehensive integration of Spring Festival culture with higher education in such aspects as curriculum teaching, academic research, and team building.

In curriculum teaching, our School offers a humanistic general education course on “Traditional Etiquettes, Customs and Festivals” for the whole university. Spring Festival etiquettes and customs are important course content, and students are required to complete course papers based on the experience and fieldwork of Spring Festival customs. At the same time, the course “Introduction to Folklore Studies” with festival folk customs including Spring Festival as its main content is offered to undergraduates, and continues to carry out class discussions on the topic “How do we celebrate Spring Festival” and encourages students to conduct research on Spring Festival customs in winter vacation and complete course papers.

In academic research, several graduate students have completed degree theses on the topic of Spring Festival. Undergraduate students have completed research projects on the transmission of Spring Festival customs and published multiple academic papers. They have carried out a program of “Research on Safeguarding Institution of ICH in the Domain of Rituals and Festivals,” conducted in-depth study on the transmission of festivals, including Spring Festival, and delivered a research report.

In social practice and cultural promotion, freshmen have conducted surveys of Spring Festival customs during the holidays. Teachers and students in folklore major have opened a WeChat official account titled “Beijing Normal University on folklore studies,” and presented special topics on festival customs in series during Spring Festival holidays, promoting the wide spread of festival culture.

In team building, as a well-known expert on Chinese festivals, Professor Xiao Fang at our School has written several monographs on Spring Festival. More than 80% of graduates are engaged in the research, teaching, safeguarding, and dissemination of traditional culture, including Spring Festival.

The teaching and research of Spring Festival culture at our School has greatly increased students’ awareness and identity of the traditional Chinese culture, and enhanced their cultural confidence. In the future, we will further promote the integration of Spring Festival culture into curriculum teaching and academic research, and work with research bases in such regions as Songyang of Zhejiang Province and Gaobeidian in Beijing to carry out Spring Festival culture survey and topic research, to extensively integrate Spring Festival into students’ daily life and deeply in their hearts.

School of Sociology  
Beijing Normal University  
(sealed)

# 北京师范大学社会学院

春节是中华民族最隆重、最具特色的传统佳节，具有极其丰富的文化意蕴和重要的现代价值。北京师范大学社会学院高度重视以春节为代表的传统节日文化的传承和传播，从课程教学、学术研究、团队建设等方面推动春节文化与高等教育的深度融合。

在课程教学方面，我院面向全校开设“传统礼俗与岁时节日”人文通识课程，其中春节礼俗是课堂教学的重要内容，并要求学生基于春节习俗体验与调查研究，完成课程作业。同时，面向本科生开设“民俗学概论”课程，包括春节在内的节日民俗是其主要内容，并持续开展以“我们如何过春节”为题的课堂讨论，鼓励学生利用寒假进行春节习俗调查，完成课程论文。

在学术研究方面，多位研究生完成以春节为题的学位论文。本科同学完成春节习俗传承研究课题，发表学术论文多篇。开展课题“仪式节庆类非遗保护制度研究”，对包括春节在内的节日传承进行深入调查，并形成研究报告。

在社会实践和文化传播方面，本科新生都会利用春节假期进行年俗调查。民俗学师生开设“北师大民俗学”微信公众号，每至春节持续推出节日习俗专题，推动节日文化的广泛传播。

在团队建设方面，作为中国著名节日研究专家，我院萧放教授撰著多部关于春节的专题著作。已毕业研究生中80%以上都在从事包括春节在内的传统文化的研究、教学、保护和传播。

我院的春节文化教学和研究极大提升了学生们对中华优秀传统文化的认知和认同，提升了学生们的文化自信。未来，将推动春节文化更好地融入课程教学和学术研究，并与浙江松阳、北京市高碑店等调研基地合作开展春节文化调查和课题研究，让春节更好地融入学生的日常生活和文化血脉之中。



March 24, 2023

Beijing Normal University is a comprehensive and research-intensive university directly under the Ministry of Education of China, featuring basic disciplines in sciences and humanities, teacher education and educational science. The School of Chinese Language and Literature at Beijing Normal University has taken various measures such as developing talent cultivation program, curriculum system construction, textbook compilation and research, international exchange education, student association construction, and cultural practice activities by taking advantage of its distinctive disciplines such as Chinese folk literature, folklore studies, Chinese classical philology, and ancient Chinese literature, to incorporate traditional Chinese culture into the entire education process of all secondary disciplines.

In particular, the curriculum teaching and educational practice of traditional festivals, including Spring Festival, is not only an effective way to help students at all levels understand the traditional Chinese calendar, time system, and traditional philosophy, but also has laid a solid foundation for enhancing young people's cultural self-consciousness and confidence. In such an educational tradition, our students, through the Student Society on Folklore of Beijing Normal University, the New Media Department of the Student Union of our School and other student associations, have voluntarily organized activities such as transmission of paper-cuts, "Chinese New Year customs and festive celebrations" photography contest, Chinese knot making, and fieldwork on temple fairs to actively record and transmit Chinese folk culture, including Spring Festival.

In addition, our School has established the "Folk Craft Masters Workshop" and the "Folk Culture Education Guidance Committee of the Chinese Folk Literature and Art Association," organized or participated in organization of "ICH on Campus" activities such as paper-cuts, shadow puppets and legends associated with Spring Festival, and actively explored new model for ICH transmission. Our School has also cooperated with the University of Macao, the Tongzhou District Party Committee of Beijing, and the Beijing Enamel Factory to establish multiple research bases for ICH transmission, education, and development, providing broad space and convenient conditions for teaching internships and field inspections of related professionals.

In 2019, the School led the establishment of the "Cultural Heritage and Cultural Communication" project of the Beijing university's high-precision discipline construction platform to set the transmission and creativity of ICH as an important part of discipline construction. In December of the same year, the "Research and Development Center for Intangible Cultural Heritage of Beijing Normal University" was jointly established by folklore faculties of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on the Zhuhai Campus of BNU. The Center is dedicated to the cultivation of ICH talents, discipline construction, project research, recruitment of well-known scholars on ICH, bearer training and research, transmission, safeguarding, and innovative development of ICH, ICH research in the Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao Greater Bay Area and

provides professional solutions and think tank support for the research and development of ICH in the Greater Bay Area and even across the country.

Our School participates in and offers full support to the nomination of “Spring festival, social practices of the Chinese people in celebration of traditional new year” for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. In the next step, our School will continue to strengthen the further research on ICH, including Spring Festival; improve the construction of the undergraduate and master’s professional curriculum system for ICH, invite representative bears of *nianhua*, paper-cuts, lanterns, and legends associated with Spring Festival to participate in “Folk Craft Masters Workshop;” and promote the establishment of a multi-level student internship base in Beijing for the research, safeguarding, and creative development of ICH, and maximize the role of ICH including Spring Festival as an important resource for quality education.

School of Chinese Language and Literature

Beijing Normal University

(sealed)





# 北京师范大学文学院

SCHOOL OF CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

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北京师范大学是中国教育部直属重点大学，以教师教育、教育科学和文理基础学科为主要特色。一直以来，文学院依托中国民间文学、民俗学、中国古典文献学、中国古代文学等特色 and 优势学科，通过人才培养方案编制、课程体系创建、教材编制研发、国际交流办学、学生社团建设、文化实践活动开展等多种措施，将中华优秀传统文化纳入了所有二级学科的教育全过程。

特别是对包括春节在内的传统节日的课程教学和教育实践，不仅是帮助各层级学生理解中国传统历法、时间制度与传统理念的有效途径，而且已经成为增强年轻一代文化自觉与文化自信的重要基础。在这样的教育传统中，我院学生通过北师大民俗学社、文学院学生会新媒体部等学生社团，自发组织剪纸传习、“年俗·年味”摄影大赛、绳结编织、庙会调研等活动，自觉地记录、传承包括春节在内的中国民俗文化。

此外，我院常设“民间工艺大师工作坊”和“中国民协民间文化教育指导委员会”，多次组织或参与组织与春节相关的剪纸、皮影、传说等“非遗进校园”活动，积极探索非物质文化遗产传承的新模式。我院还与澳门大学、北京通州区委、北京珐琅厂等合作设立多个非物质文化遗产传承、教育与发展调研基地，为相关专业人才的教学实习、田野考察等提供了广阔空间和便利条件。

2019年，我院牵头成立了北京高校高精尖学科建设平台“文化

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# 北京师范大学文学院

SCHOOL OF CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

遗产与文化传播”项目，将非物质文化遗产的传承和创意转化设定为学科建设的重要内容。同年12月，与北师大珠海校区人文和社会科学高等研究院、珠海分校文学院的民俗学教师共同成立“北京师范大学非物质文化遗产研究与发展中心”，致力于非遗人才培养、学科建设、课题研究、非遗知名学者进驻、非遗传承人培训与研究、非遗传承与保护、非遗创新发展、粤港澳大湾区非遗研究等方面的建设，为粤港澳大湾区和国家非遗事业的研究和发展提供专业方案和智库支持。

北京师范大学文学院自愿参与并全面支持“春节——中国人庆祝传统新年的社会实践”列入人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录的申报工作。在下一步的工作中，我院将继续加强包括春节在内的非物质文化遗产完整内涵的研究；在此基础上，完善“非物质文化遗产”本科和硕士专业课程体系的建设和；邀请与春节实践密切相关的年画、剪纸、彩灯、传说等项目的代表性传承人，参与“民间工艺大师工作坊”；推进在北京建立非遗研究、保护和创意发展等方面的多层次学生实习基地等，充分发挥好包括春节在内的非物质文化遗产作为优质教育重要资源的作用。



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January 20, 2023

We are lantern craftswomen from Sihai Cultural Communication Co., Ltd. in Zigong City.

Zigong colored lanterns originated in the Tang and Song dynasties, thrived in the Ming and Qing dynasties, and flourished in contemporary times. In ancient times, lighting lanterns in the Chinese New Year was mainly used to ward off evil and disasters, pray for good luck and fortune, enrich food culture, as well as for entertainment. Later, it developed into an indispensable event for people to reunite with their families, express their hopes, and pray for a bumper year. The customs of making, playing, and watching lanterns have been integrated into local cultural life during Spring Festival, and are the most prominent and indispensable part of local folk activities.

In the late 1990s, with the boom of Zigong lantern shows abroad, local people began to work in colored lantern companies and make lanterns for a living away from their hometown. Due to the need to travel around and the requirements for a long time of physical work, most of the workers who made lanterns at that time were men. As ordinary housewives, we also wanted to make money through work to support our families. We inquired about the lantern making job and found that this job could earn considerable income and was also meaningful to the society. A company happened to offer training on the skills of colored lantern making for those with difficulty in seeking employment. That provided women who were staying at home with an opportunity to learn the handicraft skills. Then, we participated in the training together. In the second year after training, a company was recruiting workers to make colored lanterns for the Zigong Lantern Show. Since then, we have been making colored lanterns for more than 20 years. Now, there are more than 1,000 craftswomen making lanterns in our company every year. We have increasingly felt the inclusiveness of the society. The stereotype of “women = housewives” has changed significantly. Now, women can also rely on their skills to create a better life, with a higher income. In the past, we had no source of income at home, but now in the peak season, we can earn a monthly income of 10,000 RMB. Our status in the family and society has been significantly improved.

Our company participates in the design and production of lanterns for the Zigong Lantern Show every year, and has produced excellent works that are well received, such as the “Tree of Life,” the “Mountains and Seas,” and the “Cute Rabbit” themed lanterns in the past lantern shows. We have produced many themed lanterns expressing farewell to the old year and welcoming the new, respect for the old and love for the family, reunion and peace across the country. During Spring Festival, when people, old and young, enjoy the colored lantern shows, we feel very proud as a lantern worker.

Over the past two decades, our relatives and friends would admire us who were busy making lanterns and recommending Zigong Lantern Show to families and friends with joy when Spring Festival arrived. Many friends were interested in the work. When they

intended to engage in this trade, we would introduce them to participate in the training for colored lantern making. Each year, the local human resources and social security department, cultural and tourism department, colored lantern institutes, and training institutions would organize trainings to provide a platform for people to learn the skills of lanterns making, and issue certificates of competency to those who were qualified after completing the training. At the same time, excellent trainees would also introduce their relatives or neighbors to participate in the lantern making through apprenticeship. Some craftswomen in the company would also make improvements in the production of lanterns, such as upgrading traditional light bulbs to LED energy-saving lamps, and replacing dyeing materials with environmentally friendly ones. Such improvements received great support from the company as well as the cultural and tourism department. We would also exchange the improvement plan with other lantern making companies and continue to make improvement in production materials and processes through brainstorming. Such a practice was highly recognized in the industry and would make the lantern shows more environmentally friendly and raise public awareness of energy saving.

As lantern makers for the Zigong Lantern Show, we will continue to improve our skills and produce more exquisite and popular lanterns to present the charm of traditional Chinese culture, and the spirit of the new era, and allow more people to experience the customs of colored lanterns during Spring Festival.

Representatives of female lantern makers:

Liang Sijie, Li Xuelian, Huang Hongxiu, Qiu Meiyong, Chen Jing, Chen Guiying, He Runlan, Chen Lijuan, Yuan Jianying, Pan Yongzhi

(signed)

我们是来自自贡市四海文化传播有限公司的女性制灯工匠。

自贡彩灯源于唐宋、兴于明清、盛于当代。古代新年燃灯主要是避邪消灾、求福祈丰、丰富饮食文化和赏玩娱乐，后来发展为人们一年一度阖家团圆、寄托理想、祈祷丰年的必不可少的盛事。做灯、玩灯、赏灯的习俗已经融入我们的年节文化生活当中，是我们最突出的民俗活动和不可或缺的部分。

上世纪90年代末，正逢自贡灯会走出国门掀起热潮，我们周围开始有人跟着彩灯企业到外地做灯，因为需要奔波各地，对体力、时间等要求都比较高，所以当时做灯的工人大多数都是男性。作为普通的家庭妇女，我们女性也想通过自己的劳动赚钱来补贴家用，就去打听了制灯的一些消息，觉得这个工作收入很可观，也很有意义。正好有企业在组织开展再就业困难人员彩灯裱糊技能培训，让居家的妇女也能有机会学习自贡彩灯制作技艺，我们几个姐妹就约着一起去学习了彩灯裱糊。培训后的第二年，有彩灯公司在招裱糊工人为自贡灯会制作彩灯，从此我们就开始了长达20多年的彩灯裱糊工作。现在我们公司每年都有上千名女性裱糊工参与灯组制作，我们越来越感觉到社会的包容，我们的角色从单一性向多元化发展，“女性=家庭主妇”的刻板印象发生了明显转变，妇女也能靠自己的巧手裱出一片天地，收入也越发可观，以前在家自己没有什么收入来源，现在做裱糊旺季每月收入可达上万元，我们在家庭和社会中的地位得到了明显提升。



我们公司每年都参与自贡灯会的灯组设计制作，在历年春节的自贡灯会中都有出彩的作品，比如一度成为热门话题的“生命之树”灯组、“山海异志”灯组、“千灯萌兔”灯组等。我们在全国各地都做过许多表现辞旧迎新、孝老爱亲、团圆平安等寓意的灯组。每到春节期间，当看到观灯的民众，从小孩到老年人都对彩灯赞不绝口，我们作为小小的裱糊工，也感到非常自豪。

二十年来，周围的亲人朋友看到我们在灯会制作的时候忙忙碌碌，春节到了，又忙着向家人、朋友们宣传自贡灯会，喜悦之情洋溢在脸上，都非常羡慕，身边也有不少朋友想要进入这个行业，我们都会热情的为他们牵线搭桥，介绍他们去参加彩灯制作培训。我们的人社部门、文旅部门、彩灯学院、培训机构每年都会组织培训，让大家都有平台学习彩灯制作技艺，并为培训合格的人员颁发合格证书。同时，我们合格的优秀学员还会通过“师带徒”的形式吸收亲属或邻居参加到彩灯制作队伍中。我们中的一些优秀工匠，还会对灯组制作中遇到的问题进行改良，比如用将传统灯泡升级为LED节能灯、将染色材料更换为环保材料等，这些环保举措的改进，得到了公司以及文旅部门的大力支持。我们还将改良方案与其他制灯公司进行交流学习，大家集思广益，不断完善制作材料和工艺，这样的模式在行业里也得到了高度认可，我们的灯会也变得环保、节能，让大家都形成了一种“节约能源”的意识。

作为自贡灯会的制作人，我们会继续提高自己的技艺，

制作出让更多人喜爱的精美灯组，以彩灯为载体，呈现中华传统文化的神韵与风采，展现新时代的社会风貌，让更多观灯的人感受春节彩灯习俗。

制灯工匠代表：梁恩浩 李雪莲 黄红香  
邱美英 陈静 陈桂英 何润兰 陈莉娟 2023年1月20日  
袁建英 潘明芝

January 27, 2023

Jiajiang woodblock *nianhua* (New Year picture), well known in China's southwest region, was originated in the Ming Dynasty. It is one of the three major schools of *nianhua* in Sichuan. Spring Festival is the most important festival to the Chinese People. Posting *nianhua* during the festival conveys a good wish to welcome the New Year. At the place of origin of Jiajiang woodblock *nianhua*, we have a deeper understanding and love for the significance of *nianhua* in celebration of Spring Festival.

To expand the transmission of *nianhua* and create favorable conditions for the sustainable development of the local craft and Spring Festival customs, our Federation organized trainings for local women on the transmission of *nianhua* from 2016 to 2019, with two sessions in each year. Each session lasted a period of 20 days in a form of full-day study, and nearly 300 female students were trained in eight sessions. The students came from surrounding townships, such as Yancheng Town, Huangtu Town, and Macun Township. Most of them were housewives, and a small number of them were unemployed or retired but enthusiastic in Jiajiang *nianhua*. Yang Jirong, a city-level representative bearer of Jiajiang *nianhua* and director of "Rongcaitang" Women's Entrepreneurship and Mutual Assistance Base for Jiajiang *Nianhua*, was invited as guest lecturer of the trainings. Over the past 30 years, Ms. Yang has been committed to the transmission and innovation of Jiajiang *nianhua* and has mastered the exquisite techniques of *nianhua* making. During the training, Ms. Yang introduced the local customs of posting *nianhua* during Spring Festival, taught students the basic usage of brushes, the matching and application of basic colors, painting on fabrics, household items, and special utensils, and how to design and paint *nianhua* on different articles. Through training, students basically mastered the skills of drawing and printing *nianhua*. After the training, "Rongcaitang" Women's Entrepreneurship and Mutual Assistance Base provided advanced training for students who were willing and able to learn, and signed agreements with a total of 40 students for flexible employment at home over the past four years, helping them improve their economic conditions and social status in their families and communities through decent work.

We hope to utilize the local resources of the Jiajiang *nianhua* to popularize the local ICH skills of western Sichuan region through such training, but also help female students to master a new skill, enhance self-confidence and employment capabilities, and provide employment opportunities for them.

Jiajiang County Women's Federation

(sealed)



# 夹江县妇女联合会

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我们夹江的木版年画起源于明代，在西南地区颇负盛名，是四川三大年画之一。在中国，春节是人们一年中最重要的节日，在春节贴年画寄托着祈福迎新的美好愿望。身在夹江木版年画的原产地，我们对年画在春节中的特殊意义有着更深刻的认识和感情。

为了扩大年画传承范围，为本地年画的持续发展和本地春节习俗的传承创造有利条件，我们夹江县妇女联合会曾于 2016 至 2019 年连续开展夹江年画妇女传承就业培训，每年两期，每期 20 天，采用全天授课的形式，八期共培训女性学员近 300 人次。这些妇女分别来自县城周边的馊城镇、黄土镇、马村乡等乡镇，其中以家庭妇女居多，也有少量失业人员和退休的夹江年画爱好者。邀请的主讲老师是夹江年画市级代表性传承人、夹江年画“熔彩堂”妇女创业互助基地负责人杨继容。30 多年来，杨继容一直致力于夹江年画传承与创新，掌握了精湛的年画制作技艺。在培训中，杨继容老师讲解了本地春节贴年画的习俗，为学员们教授基础画笔的使用，基本色彩的搭配及应用，在布料、家居物品及特殊器皿上绘画及在不同物品上设计绘制年画。学员们通过培训，基本掌握了年画绘制和印制技艺。培训结束后，“熔彩堂”妇女创业互助基地为有意愿、有能

力的妇女提供进一步培训，并签订居家灵活就业协议，4年来共有40人签约，帮助她们通过体面就业，改善经济处境，提高在家庭、社区中的社会地位。

我们希望利用本地的夹江年画资源，通过这样的培训，既普及了西蜀地区的非遗技艺，又能帮助女性学员多掌握一门技艺，增强自信心，提升就业能力，为她们创造就业机会。



February 27, 2023

According to records, the Changdian Temple Fair has a history of more than 400 years and is a representative folk activity during Spring Festival in Beijing. It is developed, grown, and supported by local residents and merchants. The Fair plays a significant role in boosting festival consumption, increasing the income of merchants in the area, and providing employment opportunities for ICH bearers, reflecting the function of ICH to drive the development of an inclusive economy.

### **Traditional economy**

In history, the Fair has been a bustling event, attracting “thousands of businesses and vendors selling books and artifacts that fill the streets.” This tradition has persisted to this day. During the Fair, time-honored brands and specialty shops along the streets of Liulichang area offer a variety of cultural products, calligraphy works and paintings, antiques, traditional toys and food. Among them, sugar-coated haws, small windmills, and Chinese yo-yo are particularly popular, known as the “Three Treasures of the Temple Fair.” Visiting Changdian Temple Fair during Spring Festival has become a custom of several generations of people in Beijing. According to merchants at the Fair, their daily revenue during Spring Festival has increased by more than ten times compared to regular times. According to a survey by our Center, ICH bearers in the Liulichang area earn 70% of their annual income during the Fair.

### **Traditional culture**

As the concept of the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage has taken root in the hearts of common people, the time-honored ICH brands in the Liulichang area have launched specialty ICH experiential products and activities during Spring Festival. While displaying intangible cultural heritage, they have transformed and upgraded traditional cultural consumption by selling not only the products but also the processes, which greatly enhanced the sense of pride and self-confidence of bearers and businesses. They have also promoted the development of cultural derivatives and creative cultural products based on their culture and traditional handicrafts.

At the same time, to better safeguard and utilize traditional cultural brands, and enhance the brands' appeal, our Center has completed the registration of trademark “Changdian Temple Fair,” and guided ICH bearers, practitioners, time-honored brands, and merchants to work together for the festival economy through free authorization for trademark use, laying a solid foundation for the creative transformation and innovative development of traditional culture.

### **Digital economy**

To safeguard cultural heritage in a digital environment, our Center has worked with Migu Culture and Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of China Mobile, to develop digital blocks of eastern and western Liulichang streets. In early 2023, the first “Changdian Temple Fair @ Metauniverse” event was successfully held, to explore an immersive, interactive and virtual reality to upgrade consumption in the Liulichang

area. This event helped bearers and merchants use digital means to expand their display and marketing channels, while enabling residents and tourists to have virtual tours of the Fair.

As a competent body, our Center is responsible for the planning, organization, and promotion of the Fair, and has established a good communication and collaboration mechanism with time-honored ICH brands, specialty product merchants, and bearers in Liulichang area. Before the Fair is held, planning meetings will be held to solicit suggestions, and a summary meeting will be convened after the event to provide information to the stakeholders of the Fair.

Center for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Heritage of Xicheng District  
in Beijing

(sealed)



# 北京市西城区文物保护管理中心

“厂甸庙会”历时四百余年，是京城春节期间的代表性民俗活动，与所在区域的居民和商户共存、共生、共长且息息相关。厂甸庙会在带动节日经济、提升辖区商户收入、为非遗传承人提供更多就业机会方面发挥着重要的作用，体现出非物质文化遗产对于促进包容性经济的发展力量。

## · 传统经济维度

据记载，厂甸庙会史有“千门联络、图书充陈、宝玩填街”之盛景。传承至今，庙会举办期间琉璃厂沿街非遗老字号、特色商家均开门营业，各类非遗文房产品、书画作品、古董珍玩、老北京耍货等络绎不绝、琳琅满目，其中“糖葫芦、风车、空竹”尤为受百姓喜爱，并称“庙会三宝”，“春节逛厂甸”已成为京城百姓几代人的传统习俗与坚守。据相关商家反馈，春节期间日营业收入较之平时增长达到十数倍之多。据中心走访，琉璃厂地区非遗传承人在庙会期间的收入占全年收入的70%。

## · 传统文化转型维度

随着非遗保护理念的深入人心，琉璃厂地区非遗老字号纷纷于春节期间推出特色非遗体验项目、活动，在展示非物质文化遗产的同时实现了传统文化消费模式的转型升级，打破传统的“商品经济”，实现非遗“全过程”盈利增收，实现了传统品牌的文化价值，极大增强了相关传承人、企业的自豪感与文



化自信，并积极推动了立足企业文化、传统手工技艺的文化衍生品、文创产品开发。

同时，为更好地保护好、利用好传统文化品牌，发挥品牌号召力、凝聚力，我中心已完成“厂甸庙会”商标注册，并通过无偿授权使用方式，引导非遗传承人、从业者、老字号、商家等有效形成节日经济合力，为优秀传统文化创造性转化与创新性发展奠定和谐发展基础。

### · 数字经济维度

为推进数字化环境下的文化遗产保护，中心携手中国移动旗下咪咕文化科技有限公司进行东、西琉璃厂数字街区构建，并于2023年初成功举办首届“厂甸庙会@元宇宙”活动，为琉璃厂地区开展沉浸式、虚拟现实交互互动及消费场景迭代升级进行了有益探索，既为传承人、商户利用数字化手段拓宽了展示和销售途径，也使广大市民、游客通过云游厂甸，打破虚拟和时空界限，获得新体验，解锁庙会新玩法。

中心作为保护单位负责厂甸庙会策划、活动组织与宣传报道，与琉璃厂地区非遗老字号、特色商户、传承人建立了良好的沟通、协作机制，历届庙会举办之初均召开活动策划座谈会听取相关建议，并于活动后召开总结会，向庙会的各利益相关方反馈活动数据。

北京市西城区文物保护管理中心

2023年2月27日

March 15, 2023

The custom of writing and posting spring couplets is a significant practice during Spring Festival. For over a millennium, it has been a tradition for every household, whether residing in urban or rural areas, to attach red colored spring couplets to their front gates. This custom symbolizes bidding farewell to the old year and welcoming the new, creating a festive, joyful, and tranquil atmosphere. Spring couplets is a traditional calligraphic art, typically in regular script, official script, running script, and Wei stelae script. The couplets are written on elongated slips of red paper with a brush, and then posted on both sides of the door frame. The first scroll is placed on the right, the other one on the left, and the horizontal one on the top. The content of spring couplets usually centers around the concept of harmony and integrity, expressing people's desires for spring and a brighter future, as well as praying for peace, harmony, happiness, good health and well-being.

Traditional spring couplets exude a lively springtime atmosphere and possess a strong artistic appeal, such as "May we live longer as time passes; may spring bring blessings to our home;" "May every household enjoy peace and harmony; may every season be as pleasant as spring;" "All rains and winds arrive on time; all colors of flowers make spring;" "Spring breeze brings good fortune; auspicious snow brings blessings;" "Let spring be celebrated worldwide; let all groups live in harmony."

Contemporary spring couplets are also abundant. For example, spring couplets were created specifically for the athletes' village of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics, with phrases including "United, we gather under the five rings; With passion, we bring peace as spring breezes;" "Faster, higher, stronger on ice and snow; Truth, goodness, beauty for a harmonious world;" "Flowers of friendship blossom in the Olympic park; Spring breezes of peace warm the Global Village;" "Unity and harmony comes first; Fairness and Friendship shine brilliantly;" "Five-ring dreams fly a thousand miles; Friends from Four Seas gather in one village." These couplets not only create a festive atmosphere for the Winter Olympic Village, but also serve as a platform for cultural exchange among athletes from all countries, promote the Olympic spirit and world peace, and advocate civility and friendship, leading to positive social outcomes.

Spring couplets are also created for special events. For instance, during the 2022 (the year of Tiger) Spring Festival, the Society participated in the joint organization of the "New Year Concert and Couplet Exhibition" organized by the International Confucian Association and the ASEAN-China Centre. Over 60 couplets were created, including "Plum blossoms intoxicate the whole world; Everything is blessed in the year of tiger;" "The tiger marches forward in six melodies; Eight directions respond in resonance;" "Five continents share good fortune and a thousand families prosper; Six directions welcome spring and the myriad of phenomena renew;" and "Tiger's steps create wind, with fragrance filling the world; Spring flowers bloom in a riot of colors, with good fortune filling the universe." These couplets were displayed at the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Beijing. With the theme of harmony and integrity, these spring

couplets added a festive and peaceful touch to Beijing's winter, leaving a great impression on both domestic and foreign guests.

Spring couplets, with their distinct forms of expression, express people's hopes for a better life at the arrival of the New Year, and imbue the festival with a harmonious atmosphere. Through the practice of writing and creating couplets, individuals can pass down traditional knowledge, improve their self-cultivation, and promote communication and dialogue, thus contributing to building a harmonious and peaceful society.

*Yinglian* (couplets) Society of China

(sealed)



# 中國楹聯學會

写春联、贴春联，是春节期间的一项重要民俗。千余年来，每逢春节来临之际，无论是在城市还是乡村，千家万户都要在门口张贴或悬挂大红醒目的春联，以示辞旧迎新，营造喜庆、欢乐、祥和的节日气氛。春联的形式是采用中国传统书法艺术，一般以楷书、隶书、行书、魏碑等书体，用毛笔将对联内容书写于大红纸上，并张贴在门框的两侧，上联在右、下联在左，上方配以横批。春联的内容主要遵循“和合”理念，抒发人们期盼春天、向往美好未来的心愿，祈愿和平、和谐、和睦、祥和、顺和、康和。

传统春联，如：“天增岁月人增寿；春满乾坤福满门”“和和顺顺千家乐；月月年年四序春”“五风十雨皆为瑞；万紫千红总是春”“和风入户千祥至；瑞雪迎门万福臻”“庆洽三春，万邦所共；泽周诸夏，五族乃和”等，充满春的气息，耳熟能详，历久弥新，具有极强的艺术感染力。

另一些现代题材的春联，如，为2022年北京冬奥会运动员村撰写的春联：“团结欢谐，襄五环盛会，旗扬冬奥；和平友谊，凝万众豪情，世沐春风”“更快、更高、更强、更团结，激情冰雪；至真、至善、至美、至和谐，魅力未来”“友谊花开冬奥梦；和平春暖地球村”“团结为先，和谐至上；公平助力，友谊生辉”“五环梦想飞千里；四海宾朋聚一村”等，不仅为冬奥村增添了节日氛围，也成为与各国运动员进行文化交融、宣扬奥林匹克精神、促进世界和平、传递文明友谊的平台，产生良好的社会反响。

还有一些为专题活动创作的春联，如，2022年虎年春节期间，我会参与承办由国际儒学联合会与中国-东盟中心联合主办的“和合迎新春音乐会暨和合迎新春楹联展”，创作出“梅醉九州春放胆；福和万象虎生威”“六乐和鸣腾虎步；八方谐应焕龙章”“五洲共福千家好；六合同春万象新”“虎步生风，香盈世界；春花放彩，福满乾坤”“春夏秋冬，春回大地；福禄寿喜，福满全球”等60余副春联，在北京国家大剧院集中展出。这些春联以“和合”为主题，整齐划一，喜庆祥和，为冬日的北京增添了一抹靓丽的霞彩，也给海内外嘉宾留下了深刻印象。

春联，以其独特的表达形式，传递出人们在新旧更替之际对未来美好生活的期盼，增添节日和谐氛围；在书写和创作的实践中，又能让人们不断传习传统知识，陶冶心性、提升修养，从而促进交流和对话，有助于构建和谐、和平社会。



February 21, 2023

The General Union of Neighbourhood Association of Macao (UGAMM) is a voluntary grassroots organization established by Macao residents in 1983. Currently, The Association has: 28 neighbourhood associations; more than 30 service branches; more than 200 managing and supervisory members; nearly 800 full-time staff members; over 50,000 general members; over 5,900 volunteers.

Spring Festival is a very important traditional festival in Macao SAR. Local Spring Festival customs originates basically from Lingnan (south of the Five Ridges) culture, including venerating Kitchen God, staying up on New Year's Eve, visiting flower markets, reunion dinner on New Year's Eve, lucky money for children, *hongbao* or *lishi* (red packets of lucky money), new year opening, and new year greetings. The celebration generally covers a period from the first day to the 15th day of the first month of Chinese calendar. During Spring Festival, our Association, along with lower level neighbourhood associations, organizes a series of local activities such as New Year Celebrations and New Year Gathering, which have a long history and are held in a large scale and in a variety of forms. The activities include entertainment parties, tea parties, dinner parties, parties for the elderly, dragon dance and lion dance celebrations, and writing spring couplets. Taking the celebrations held this year as an example, under the sponsorship of the Macao Foundation, our Association organized the 2023 Chinese New Year Caring Gift-Giving Event and delivered "fortune bags" to 1,394 families. These bags were filled with necessities of life and new year gifts (such as mushrooms, cookies, etc.) to send new year blessings to the communities in need. The UGAMM Community Service Centre of Areia Preta District held a lantern riddle party and a new year blessing bracelet workshop. It was through these activities that the traditional Chinese culture was enhanced and the festive activities of local residents were enriched. The Neighbourhood Association of San Kio District and the Lotus Temple Council held a party for the neighborhood to celebrate the new year. A banquet of 60 tables was held at San Kio, with the participation of 720 elders. *Hongbao* were also given out during the event. In addition, to celebrate the Festival with local residents, the Youth Committee of the Neighbourhood Association of San Kio District held a celebration on the 15th day of the first month named after "San Kio Youth Creativity Fair," which brought together different topics of Spring Festival celebrations, youth entrepreneurship and creative cultural products. The Neighbourhood Association of Rua da Praia do Manduco District held a "Rua da Praia do Manduco Neighbourhood Lion Dance New Year Celebration," in which the board members of our Association and other celebrities participated to extend greetings to merchants and residents in the neighborhood. The Rua de Cinco de Outubro Neighbourhood Association held the "Rua de Cinco de Outubro Neighborhood New Year Celebration," in which guests and representatives of the neighbourhood association were invited to send greetings and blessings to merchants and residents in the area. Many centers and neighbourhood associations under our Association also held various celebrations during Spring Festival. Through the above-mentioned activities, the spirit of neighborhood harmony, mutual assistance, and caring for the

communities, the solidarity and identity of the neighbourhood, and the traditional Chinese culture were promoted. Moreover, a joyous and harmonious atmosphere was created and the affection and friendship among community members were aroused. The Chinese traditional virtues of respecting and caring for the elders were highlighted. The elders were offered the new year banquet of happiness with heartwarming holiday greetings and blessings, which manifested love and care for them. This is important for the building of a harmonious society.

Having been informed of the nomination of “Spring festival, social practices of the Chinese people in celebration of traditional new year” for inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, we feel very excited and fully support and agree to the nomination. We believe the inscription will contribute to the transmission and development of Spring Festival in Macao. In the future, our Association will extensively mobilize members and other participants, in particular the young generation, to create a new year atmosphere for the transmission of the element, and the Chinese traditional virtues of respecting and caring for the elders.

General Union of Neighbourhood Associations of Macao

(sealed)



## 澳門街坊會聯合總會

UNIÃO GERAL DAS ASSOCIAÇÕES DOS MORADORES DE MACAU

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澳門街坊會聯合總會成立於 1983 年，是澳門居民自發成立的群眾性組織，發展至今已有 28 個地區坊會、30 多個服務機構，現時理監事會逾 200 人，本會專職人員近 1000 人，會員逾 50,000 人，義工逾 5,900 人。

春節作為澳門社會非常重視的傳統節日，春節習俗基本源自于嶺南文化，包括謝灶、守歲、逛花市、團年飯、壓歲錢、紅包（利是）、開年、拜年等，農曆新春節慶一般從年初一至正月十五後先結束。澳門街坊總會及屬下多個坊會在春節期間，恒常舉辦地區性的“賀新春”、“新春團拜”等系列活動，歷史悠久、延續至今、規模較大、類型豐富，活動類型包括遊藝晚會、茶話會、聯歡餐會、敬老聯歡會、龍獅賀歲活動、新春團拜、寫揮春派福等。以今年舉辦的慶祝活動為例，在澳門基金會的贊助下，街坊總會舉辦了“2023 新春福包送關懷”活動，共發放 1394 份福包，派出的新春福包多屬生活必需品，也不乏賀年應節禮品（例如花菇、曲奇餅等），為弱勢社群送上新春祝福；街坊總會黑沙環社區服務中心舉辦“萬家團圓-賀元宵”燈謎會、新年祈福手鏈工作坊，透過活動發揚中華民族傳統文化，豐富區內居民節慶活動；新橋區坊眾互助會、蓮溪廟值理會舉行新橋坊眾醒獅賀新歲之新春敬老聯歡會，在新橋球場筵開六十席，有七百二十位長者參加，同場派發新春利是，並且新橋坊會青年委員會主辦之“新橋青年創夢市集”鬧元宵活動，結合新春節慶、青年創業、文創元素，連結社區節慶與居民共渡佳節；下環區坊眾互助會舉辦“下環坊眾醒獅賀新歲”新春活動，聯同坊會負責人、社會賢達等兵分兩路巡區，藉此向下環區商戶及居民拜年；十月初五街區坊眾互助會舉辦“十月坊眾運財童子賀新春”活動，邀請嘉賓及一眾坊會代表，借著元宵佳節聯同“財神爺”和“財子財女”向區內商戶、街坊拜年，互致新春祝賀，送上新年祝福等等，還有很多街坊總會屬下的中心、坊會均在春節期間舉辦各式各樣的慶祝活動，借此提倡“睦鄰互助、關愛社區”的精神，廣泛凝結坊眾力量，增進街坊鄰里的情誼，同時弘揚中華傳統文化，打造歡樂喜慶的春節氛圍，將年味傳遞區內的千家萬戶，弘揚了春節“團圓、和諧”精神和“敬老、愛老、尊老”的中華民族傳統美德，為廣大長者提供歡樂的春節盛宴，附以溫暖的節日祝福和問候，展現對長者深切關懷，構建和諧社會。

本會得知“春節——中國人慶祝傳統新年的社會實踐”將向人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄進行申報，倍感振奮，非常同意並支持這項申報工作，相信有助本澳新春活動的延續和創新。今後，本會將廣泛動員坊會和相關參與者，特別是年輕一代，將春節慶賀活動繼續發揚光大，營造濃烈的春節年味，弘揚敬老愛老的中華民族傳統美德！





File No.: SSY/BM15/10230266

April 8, 2023

Sik Sik Yuen Wong Tai Sin (the Taoist immortal) Temple was built in 1921, with a core value of wishing for merits and promoting virtues. It is visited by believers and tourists at home and abroad all year round.

The Temple has been open to the public since 1956. On traditional New Year's Eve, many Hong Kong residents come here at midnight around 11 pm to 1 am to burn their first incense and pray for blessings. There are a great number of visitors during the first fifteen days of the first month. They come to express their expectations for a better life and good wishes for their families and the whole society. Through this practice the spirit of unity and mutual assistance has been enhanced and family and social harmony promoted.

Sik Sik Yuen grants its informed consent to the nomination of "Spring festival, social practices of the Chinese people in celebration of traditional new year" for inscription on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. It will continue its maintenance and repair efforts of the Temple and stay committed to the continuous practice of praying-for-blessings custom at the Temple during Spring Festival. We wish the nomination a great success.

Sik Sik Yuen

(sealed)



# 書色園

SIK SIK YUEN

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## 2021 年至 2023 年度董事會

### 主席

馬澤華先生, MH, CSTJ

### 黃大仙祠監院:

李耀輝(義覺)道長, MH

### 副主席:

梁宇華先生

盧森河先生

余君慶先生

陳燦輝先生

黎澤森先生

### 委任董事:

東華三院主席

馬清揚先生

黃大仙民政事務專員

黃智華先生, JP

華人廟宇委員會秘書

洪明媚女士

陳郁傑教授, MH, JP

柯創盛先生, MH

陳志球博士, SBS, BBS, JP

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梁理中先生

陳裕奎先生

陳錦祥先生

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梁錦和先生

吳家權先生

陳健生先生

文偉昌先生

黎國俊先生

羅錦雄先生

梁文傑先生

### 顧問

宗教: 李焯芬校長, GBS, JP

周景勳神父

醫療: 鍾展鴻醫生, KStJ

劉楚釗醫生, GMSM, MH, JP

盧展民教授

教育: 徐守滬先生, MBE

李子建教授, JP

姚文禮教授

社服: 區炳麟先生, CSTJ

黎志棠先生, BBS

李永偉先生

法律: 古澤銘大律師

黎錦華大律師

馬豪輝律師, GBS, JP

財務: 張偉球先生, MH, JP

羅海鴻先生

檔案編號: SSY/BM15/20230266

本園(書色園)的黃大仙祠於 1921 年興建,以「普濟勸善」為核心價值,終年慕道來到本祠的善信及中外遊客絡繹不絕。

本祠自 1956 起向公眾開放。每逢除夕夜不少香港市民來到本祠在年初一子時「上頭炷香」祈福,至正月十五期間,亦有大批民眾入祠祈福參拜。市民通過新春祈福這個儀式,表達對美好生活的期望,以及對家庭和社會的關顧,在過程中也增強了彼此互相團結守望的精神,促進家庭和社會和諧。

本園——書色園知情及支持申報「春節——中國人慶祝傳統新年的社會實踐」列入聯合國教科文組織「人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄」。本園將繼續做好黃大仙祠的維護修繕,並將致力維持本園黃大仙祠新春祈福這風俗得以延綿、傳承下去。預祝申報工作圓滿成功!



書色園: \_\_\_\_\_

日期: 2023 年 4 月 8 日

April 19, 2023

Che Kung Temple in Sha Tin is under the management of Chinese Temples Committee. Every year on the second day of the first month on Chinese calendar, a large number of visitors come to the Temple to pray for good luck, which is customary for Hong Kong people in celebration of Spring Festival.

It is generally believed that at the beginning of a new year, the worship of Che Kung (an ancient heroic general) will bring blessings and good luck. So the praying practice on Che Kung's birthday that falls on the second day of the first month is the most ceremonious. Believers also visit the Temple on the third day. They turn the wheel of the copper windmill clockwise next to Che Kung's statue, praying for good weather in the coming year.

Over the years, residents love to come to the Temple to pray for blessings for themselves, their families and friends, as well as whole Hong Kong. They are getting more aware of the importance of family values and ties. Hence the interpersonal connection, community cohesion and social harmony have been enhanced.

Chinese Temples Committee grants its informed consent to the nomination of "Spring festival, social practices of the Chinese People in celebration of traditional new year" for inscription on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. It'll continue the transmitting and safeguarding efforts for the element and see to it that praying-for-blessings custom at Che Kung Temple will further promote social harmony. We wish the nomination a great success.

Chinese Temples Committee

(sealed)

沙田車公廟是華人廟宇委員會轄下的廟宇。每年年初二，都有大批市民到車公廟參拜祈福，是香港新春習俗的一部份。

一般大眾普遍認為在新年伊始時參拜車公有祈福和轉運的功能，故正月初二車公誕的參拜活動規模最為盛大。此外，善信也會於正月初三到車公廟參拜。來到這裡，善信可在車公像旁的銅製風車前，順時針方向轉動風車葉，祈求來年風調雨順。

多年來，不少市民積極於本廟進行新春祈福儀式，為個人、家人、親友，以至整體香港社會祈求來年事事順意，強化了家庭觀念、親情意識，同時也增強了人與人之間的情感聯結和凝聚力，促進社會和諧。

華人廟宇委員會知情、支持申報「春節—中國人慶祝傳統新年的社會實踐」列入「人類非物質文化遺產代表作名錄」名錄。我們將繼續積極參與該遺產項目的傳承和保護，充分發揮沙田車公廟祈福轉運習俗在促進社會和諧方面的重要作用。預祝申報工作順利、圓滿成功！



華人廟宇委員會：\_\_\_\_\_

日期：2023年4月19日