

The tradition I would like to talk about is the Tai Hang Dragon Dance which is originated from Tai Hang in the Tin Hau region. It was inscribed onto the Third National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2011. It all began on the day before Mid-Autumn Festival in 1880 when a typhoon attacked the village of Tai Hang. A large python appeared and swallowed up the village livestock and was beaten to death in a warm house by the villagers working together. The next day the typhoon was gone and the body of the python vanished. A plague broke out in the village resulting in many deaths.

我想講的傳統是起源於天后大坑的“大坑舞火龍”。2011年被列入第三批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄。這一切都始於1880年中秋節前一天，一場颱風襲擊了大坑村。一條大蟒蛇現身吞食了村里的牲畜，在村民們齊心協力下，他們在一個溫暖的屋子裡將蟒蛇活活打死。第二天，颱風走了，蟒蛇的屍體也消失了。村里爆發瘟疫，造成多人死亡。

我想讲的传统是起源于天后大坑的“大坑舞火龙”。2011年被列入第三批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。这一切都始于1880年中秋节前一天，一场台风袭击了大坑村。一条大蟒蛇现身吞食了村里的牲畜，在村民们齐心协力下，他们在一个温暖的屋子里将蟒蛇活活打死。第二天，台风走了，蟒蛇的尸体也消失了。村里爆发瘟疫，造成多人死亡。

At that time, the elders of the village told everyone that the Buddha had spoken to them in their dreams, telling them to prepare a fire breathing dragon to parade around the village and at the same time burn some firecrackers. That way the plague will go, since firecrackers contain sulfur which will get rid of the plague when burned with incense. The villagers were delighted after discovering this ancient prescription and so from that day on, a handmade dragon parades the village every year.

村里的長輩告訴大家，佛陀託夢告訴他，讓村民們準備一條噴火的龍一邊在村子裡巡遊一邊放鞭炮。因為鞭炮含有硫磺，用香燃燒時，就能消除瘟疫。村民們發現這個古老的藥方後十分高興，從那天起，村民們每年都會手工製作一條龍並在村子裡巡遊。

村里的长辈告诉大家，佛陀托梦告诉他，让村民们准备一条喷火的龙一边在村子里巡游一边放鞭炮。因为鞭炮含有硫磺，用香燃烧时，就能消除瘟疫。村民们发现这个古老的药方后十分高兴，从那天起，村民们每年都会手工制作一条龙并在村子里巡游。

The fire dragon was consecrated at the Lin Fa Kung, also known as the Lotus Palace in Tai Kung in Tai Hang at 6:00 in the evening. And at 7:00, the dragon was set up at Ormsby Street. First they go to Wun Sha Street to pay tribute to the guests. Most of them would curl the dragon into a rounded shape. Afterwards it will be paraded in the traditional way, that is, the fire dragon will dance on the streets of Tai Hang, passing through Wun Sha Street, Sun Chun Street, Shepherd Street, King Street, School Street, and so on.

火龍於晚上6:00在大坑大公蓮花宮開光。7:00，在奧姆斯比街架起。先到浣沙街向客人致意。他們中的大多數人會將龍捲成圓形。之後以傳統方式巡遊，即火龍會在大坑街頭翩翩起舞，途經浣沙街、孫春街、牧羊街、景街、學校街等。

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After the parade it returns to Wun Sha Street to dry incense. The incense leftovers from the dragon will be distributed to citizens and tourists. After the incense is reinserted, it will perform on Wun Sha Street until about 10:00. The whole ceremony can be divided into three parts: the fire dragon crossing the bridge, fire dragon entangling two pillars, and colored lights and fire dragon reunion. Since 2010, the fire dragon dance to the nearby Victoria Park Mid-Autumn Lantern Carnival at around 10:00 on the Mid-Autumn Festival. In the past, after the festival, it was customary to throw the fire dragon down the bottom of the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter to show that the dragon returns to heaven.

遊行結束後返回浣沙街曬香。火龍的剩餘香火將分發給市民和遊客。重新插香後，將在浣沙街表演至 10:00 左右。整個儀式可分為火龍過橋、火龍纏兩柱、彩燈與火龍重逢三部分。自 2010 年起，中秋節 10:00 左右，火龍就會在附近的維多利亞公園中秋彩燈嘉年華中翩翩起舞。以往，在過節後，人們習慣將火龍扔到銅鑼灣避風塘的底部，以示火龍歸天。

游行结束后返回浣沙街晒香。火龙的剩余香火将分发给市民和游客。重新插香后，将在浣沙街表演至 10:00 左右。整个仪式可分为火龙过桥、火龙缠两柱、彩灯与火龙重逢三部分。自 2010 年起，中秋节 10:00 左右，火龙就会在附近的维多利亚公园中秋彩灯嘉年华中翩翩起舞。以往，在过节后，人们习惯将火龙扔到铜锣湾避风塘的底部，以示火龙归天。

It's a traditional term in Chinese folklore. However, in recent years, in order to avoid pollution of seawater, the dragon was sent to the incinerator in a truck late at night instead which turned into a dragon floating to the sky. So that's the end. Thank you.

這是中國民間傳說中的一個傳統名詞。但近些年，為了避免污染海水，這條龍會在深夜被卡車送進焚化爐，變成一條直飛天庭的巨龍。謝謝你們。

这是中国民间传说中的一个传统名词。但近些年，为了避免污染海水，这条龙会在深夜被卡车送进焚化炉，变成一条直飞天庭的巨龙。谢谢你们。