

Cultural Heritage Exhibition and Performance at the Sail of Shanghai Event (Tallinna lauluväljak, 09:20-16:30 Monday, 11th September 2017)

As part of the Sail of Shanghai event, the following national cultural heritage from Jing'an, Jiading, Fengxian and Baoshan districts of Shanghai Municipality of China will be exhibited during the "Sail of Shanghai" event at Tallinna lauluväljak on 11th September 2017. Please note the Fengxiang Lanterns will only be performed at the beginning of the opening ceremony. Yue Opera and Chinese folk music will be performed from 10:30-11:00.

In addition, a photo exhibition with the theme of "Shanghai Humanity, Charm City" will be arranged at the venue.

1. Cultural heritage from Jing'an District

- **Longfeng Cheongsam**



The cheongsam is a body-hugging one-piece Chinese dress for women, also known as qípáo. The stylish and often tight-fitting cheongsam that is best known today was created in the 1920s in Shanghai and made fashionable by upper class women. In contemporary China, the meaning of Cheongsam has been revisited. It

now embodies an identity of being ethnic Chinese, and thus is used for important diplomatic occasions. Cheongsam has experienced a renewed popularity. Many Western designers have integrated elements of Cheongsam in their fashion collections. With unique design and delicate manufacture techniques, Longfeng Cheongsam has long been regarded as the essence of Shanghai-style cheongsam for its traditional dressmaking techniques.

- **Chinese Button Knot**



Chinese button knot is essentially a diamond knot where the lanyard loop is shortened to a minimum, i.e. tightened to the knot itself. There emerges therefore only two lines next to each other from the knot: the beginning and the end. The knot has traditionally been used as a button on traditional clothes in Asia, thus the name. It is also symbolic of good luck and fortune.

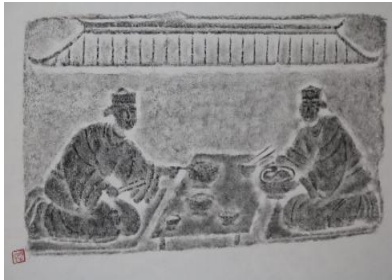
- **Chinese Seal Paste**



Chinese Seal Paste made in Lu'an District is reckoned as a top-notch product of its own kind. The paste reproduces bright colors that resist fading. It produces ink that is thin, smooth yet viscous. It won't spoil in summer or turn hard in winter. Due to its high quality, there is saying among Chinese painters and calligraphers that "Seal Paste made in Lu'an is as valuable as gold".

2. Cultural heritage from Jiading District

- **Script Brick**



Brick is generally considered as a building material. Records show that there were houses built with bricks as early as in the Western Zhou Dynasty (600 BC). Before the invention of paper, people used to carve the events taken place at the time and so on with scripts or patterns on bricks. From the archaeological findings, the scripts and patterns on the ancient bricks have extremely significant reference value to understand the politics, economy, culture, customs and social forms of the time. Mingzhitang Chinese Script Brick Museum, which is located in Jiading District of Shanghai, has a collection of more than 30,000 various bricks of ancient scripts and patterns from the Spring and Autumn & Warring States Periods to the Tang and Song dynasties.

- **Straw Weaving**



Straw weaving is a traditional technique of making straw products such as hats and bags by braiding. The straw articles are made from the stems of a special herb known as *huangcao*. In the town of Xuhang, straw weaving has a history of more than 1,000 years. It was listed as national intangible heritage in 2008. The town has set up special funds and a professional studio to preserve and develop the craftsmanship.

3. Cultural Heritage from Fengxian District :

- **Fengxian Lanterns (from 09:20-09:30)**



Fengxiang Lanterns is also known as Huqiao Rolling Lights. They are originated in the West Fengxian of Jiangnan Township with a history of 700 years. It is a traditional folk entertaining activity. Performers roll ups and downs with bamboo light bulbs as props. The performance integrates dancing, acrobatics and sports and skills are not easy to learn.

- **Yue Opera (from 10:30-11:00)**



Yue Opera is the second most popular opera form out of over 360 opera genres in China. Only Peking opera is more popular. Originating in Zhejiang Province in 1906, Yue opera features actresses in male roles, as well as femininity in terms of singing, performing and staging. It is highly popular in Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Fujian provinces, a region that is well developed culturally and economically in ancient and modern China, while its audiences are all over China.

4. Cultural Heritage from Baoshan District:

- **Cross-stitched Homespun Cloth**



Cross-stitched homespun cloth was made to satisfy the needs of average families in ancient China. Cross stitching was used to make designs and patterns for decoration purpose. It is also known as *Luojing* cross-stitching. It said that the art appeared in late Ming early Qing times, with over 300 years of history behind it.

- **Blow Molding Print-Making**



A distinctive feature of blow molding prints is the material determines methods that artists use at their works. Materials of different properties can produce images with great differences. In 1991, Baoshan district was recognized as the “Home of Modern Chinese Folk Painting” by the Ministry of Culture of China. The district attaches a great importance to blow mold print-making by holding several blow mold print-making events every year.