



	China	United States
Area (square miles)	3,704,000	3,718,000
Population	1,300,000,000	300,000,000
Highest Point	Mt Everest 8,850 m	Mt Denali 6,194 m
Average age	32 years	36 years
Literacy	96%	99%
Provinces / States	23+5+4+2 = 34	50
Became a country	221 BC	1776
National Holiday	October 1	July 4
President	Xi Jinping (since 2012)	Donald Trump (since 2017)



Chaozhou
 Also spelled in English as: Chiuchow, Chaochow or Teochew.
 Province: Guangdong.
 City Population: 2,700,000.
 City Area: 1,200 square miles.
 About the size of: Rhode Island.

Chaozhou Diaspora:

- 10 million Chaozhou people and descendants live abroad (esp. Taiwan, HK, Macau, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam).
- Largest ethnic Chinese group in Thailand and Cambodia.
- Second largest in Singapore.

Isolated

- Surrounded by three mountains.
- Isolated: Until recently 6 hours to get to Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province.
- Chaozhou has no port.
- Because of isolation, Chaozhou has not been politically important in China.

Because of isolation, Chaozhou has developed its own:

- Language: Teochew.
- Cuisine: Chiuchow style.
- Arts and Music.
- Opera: Distinct from Cantonese Opera.
- Tea style: Gong-fu tea.
- Ceramics style.

Twochew Language (潮州話)

- Preserves many tones from ancient Chinese that have been lost in other modern dialects of Chinese.
- Spoken by about 10 million people in Chaozhou area and up to 5 million overseas.

Chaozhou people in Hong Kong

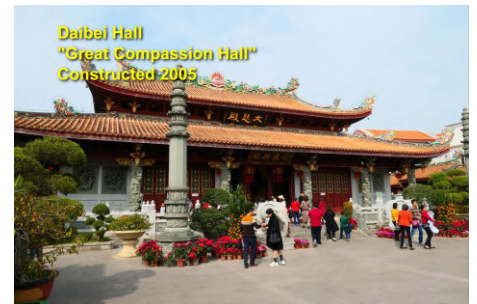
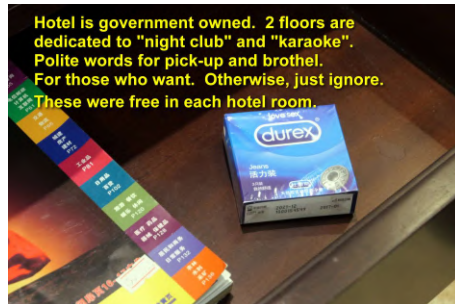
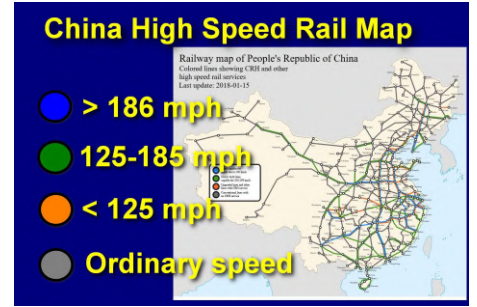
- 1950s: Exodus of people into HK fleeing communist rule.
- Tight HK Chaozhou communities.
- Generous helping other refugees.
- Spoke Teochew dialect, not Cantonese.
- In HK called "Chiu Chow Loun".
- Good at running small businesses.
- Now blended into other HK people.





China's High Speed Rail (HSR)

- Longest HSR system in the world.
- 18,000 miles (about two-thirds of all high speed rail in the world).
- Speeds up to 217 mph (350 kph).
- 2008: First passenger line. Beijing to Tianjin 75 miles.
- 2011: Beijing-Shanghai 815 miles.
- 2012: Beijing-Guangzhou 1,428 mi.
- Now: Goes to remote western China.





Dabei Hall at Kaiyuan Temple
Pillars are from Tang dynasty (618-907)



Carving at Kaiyuan Temple



Tang Dynasty Pillars at Kaiyuan Temple



Mahavira Hall at Kaiyuan Temple
This is the main worship hall
Built around 1800



For fire safety reasons, incense is NOT burned at Kaiyuan Temple



Worshippers at Mahavira Hall
Kaiyuan Temple



Mahavira Hall Interior

Statues are:
- Sakyamuni (middle)
- Amitabha (left)
- Bhaisajyaguru (right)



You can light tiny candles here, but only this Buddhist Nun can bring them into this pagoda (for fire safety reasons).
BTW - she sells the candles as a fund raiser



This Buddhist nun at Kaiyuan Temple has four sets of 3 dots on her head. What do they mean?

Dots on monks' and nuns' heads:
Shaved heads (and faces) discourage vanity. Symbolize renunciation of worldly life.
The dots are actually circular burn marks left by placing three pieces of burning incense on the novice monk's or nun's head.
3 dots represent the "triple gems" of Buddhism [see next slide]:
- The Buddha,
- The Dharma, and
- The Sangha.

Buddha: Founder of Buddhism.
Dharma: Buddha's teachings. Tenets by which Buddhists must live.
Sangha: Community of Buddhist disciples, both ordained and laymen.
Dots also represent 3 vows a Buddhist must take:
"I take refuge in the Buddha. I take refuge in the law. I take refuge in the community of monks."



Mother and child worshipping at Kaiyuan Temple



Kaiyuan Temple - Bronze Bell
Made 1114 AD.
Nearly 6' high.
3,500 pounds.
Still rings



Pailfang Street
Mile long.
Pedestrians only.
Formed in Song Dynasty 10-13th c.
20 historic memorial arches commemorate people who have done great things for Chaozhou.

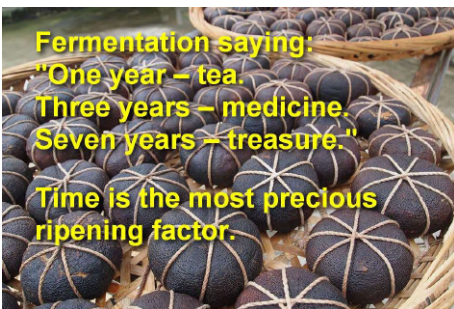


A "Pailfang" is a traditional Chinese arch or gateway.
Pailfang Street:
Shopping for both locals and tourists!
- Local delicacies.
- Snacks.
- Restaurants.
- Crafts.



Sour Citrus Tea

- Take a citrus fruit. Orange, grapefruit, mandarin, pomelo.
- Stuff with wet oolong tea leaves and spices.
- Tie with strings to keep from bursting while fermenting.
- Let it ferment 1 to 8 years.
- Then use to make "sour citrus tea".





This noodle shop always seemed to have a line of customers waiting.



Sliced noodles drying



Paifang Street
Pig intestines stuffed with glutinous rice



Paifang Street
Local pastries and cookies



Man chopping beef to make beefballs

Packaged Fresh



That man's beefballs being cooked



Paifang Street: Preserved Fruits



Dried Fish Maw – Buoyancy Bladder
From large fish like croaker and sturgeon.
Chinese use in soups.
Has no fishy taste.



Fish Maw Drying
Must soak for hours before using



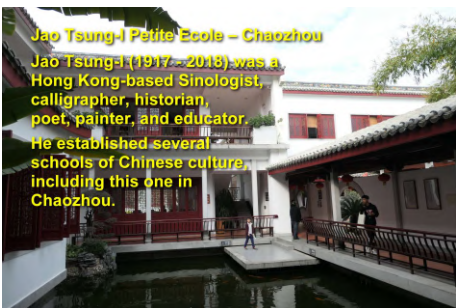
Roasted pork products (feet, offal, etc.)



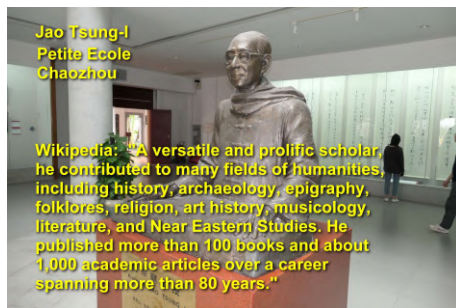
Paifang Street: Preserved vegetables



Wedding Shoes, Bamboo Cups for Wedding



Jao Tsung-I Petite Ecole – Chaozhou
Jao Tsung-I (1917 – 2018) was a Hong Kong-based Sinologist, calligrapher, historian, poet, painter, and educator. He established several schools of Chinese culture, including this one in Chaozhou.



Jao Tsung-I
Petite Ecole
Chaozhou

Wikipedia: "A versatile and prolific scholar, he contributed to many fields of humanities, including history, archaeology, epigraphy, folklores, religion, art history, musicology, literature, and Near Eastern Studies. He published more than 100 books and about 1,000 academic articles over a career spanning more than 80 years."



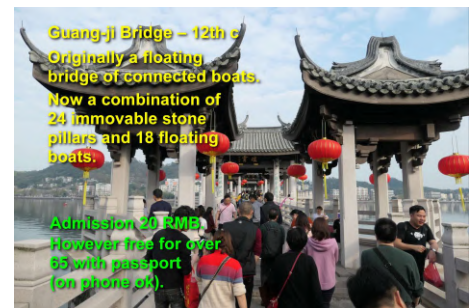
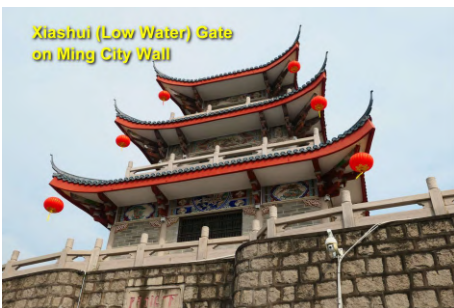
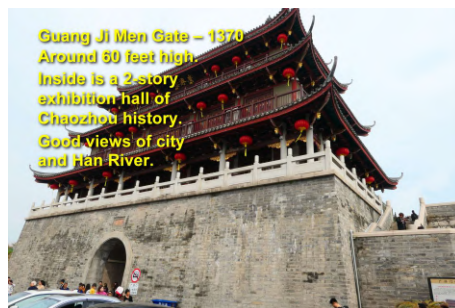
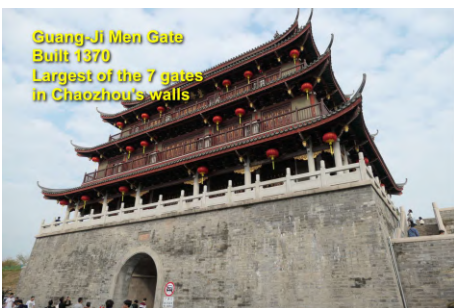
Petite Ecole Chaozhou exhibits
Jao Tsung-I paintings

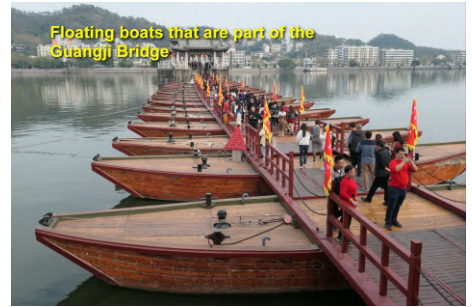
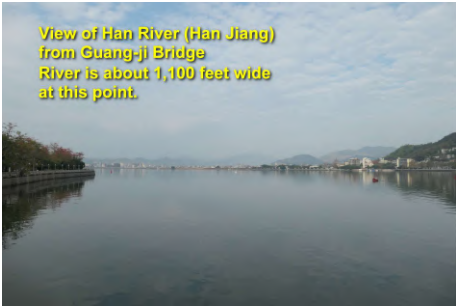


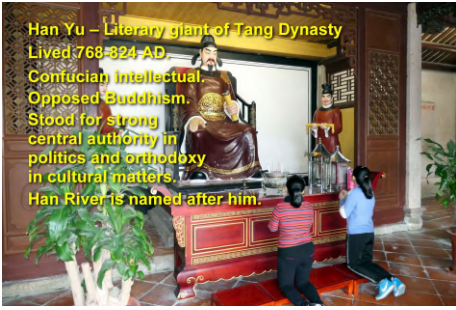
I had not realized Jao Tsung-I's connection with Chaozhou until I was sightseeing there. Meanwhile, I had included information about him in another Library presentation I will give about the Chinese University of Hong Kong:



Gong Fu Tea – Kung Fu Tea
 – From Chaozhou. The “expresso” of teas.
 – Served in tiny cups. Usually at end of a meal.
 – Critical factors:
 – Quality of tea: High grade oolong or pu'erh.
 – Quantity of tea. Depends on tea and pot size.
 – Brew time: Just a few seconds – not minutes.
 – Tea pot: Clay.
 – Chemistry: Spring water. No minerals.
 – Temperature: 95 deg C for oolong. 100 deg C (boiling) for pu-erh.
<http://www.thechineseteashop.com/gong-fu-cha.html>







Han Yu – Literary giant of Tang Dynasty
Lived 768-824 AD.
Confucian Intellectual.
Opposed Buddhism.
Stood for strong central authority in politics and orthodoxy in cultural matters.
Han River is named after him.



Today the Han Yu Memorial Hall exhibits a very large collection of stelae (steles), many ancient (16th and 17th centuries).
Stelae = carved stone tablets.



16th c stelae at Han Yu Memorial Hall



Stele from 1595
Han Yu Memorial



Scholarly Han Yu



Our "taxi" from Han Yu Memorial to Qinglong Temple



Chaozhou "Taxi"



Qinglong Temple
Built 1068
Song Dynasty



Qinglong Temple
Built 1068



Qinglong Temple
Built 1068 AD



Qinglong Temple
1068



Qinglong Temple
1068



Qinglong Temple
1068



Qinglong Temple
Offerings



Jiadi Lane: "Cultural block displaying the historical features of Ancient City of Chaozhou during the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1912) dynasties."



Jiadi Lane is many blocks long.



The houses on Jiadi Lane are still lived in.



"Half Garden" (not sure what that means)



"Clan House" Jiadi Lane.



Side alley off Jiadi Lane.



"Foreign Minister's Mansion"



"Mandarin's Home" A Mandarin was a bureaucrat and scholar working for the imperial Chinese government.



"Demonstrating Good Virtue Mansion"



One family on Jiadi Lane has opened their residence to the public (small admission fee*).

*As with most admissions in Chaozhou, it is free for over 65 with copy of passport on phone.



Jiadi Lane Old Residence open to public.



View of Ming and Qing rooftops from top floor of Old Residence



These blue banners mean there has been a death in the family.



"Mansion of Senior Politician"

Lanterns say "Kwok Family Wish Happy New Year"



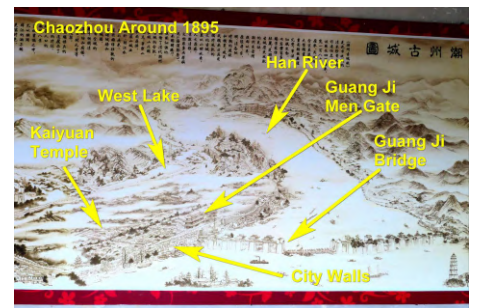
Side alley off Jiadi Lane.



Calligraphy Shop
- Brushes.
- Papers.
- Inkwells.



What is a Chinese Ancestral Hall?
According to traditional Chinese belief, the spirits of the ancestors "reside" at three places: the grave, the family altar, and the ancestral temple.
Ancestral hall or ancestral temple: A building where members of a particular clan gather to honor their ancestors.
The same clans may have multiple ancestral halls in different cities where family members live.

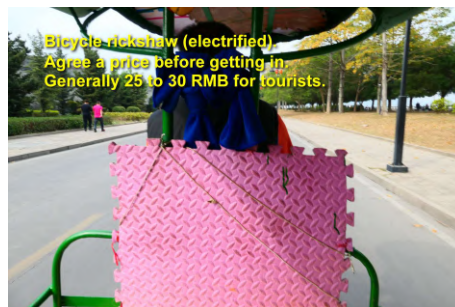




Transportation in Chaozhou:

- City bus: 2 RMB. 10 routes. – 6:30am to 11:00pm.
- 3-wheeled bicycle rickshaw.
- 3-wheeled motor powered rickshaw.

For rickshaws: Must bargain before you get in.
But: Most sights walkable.





Old neighborhood meat shop.



Old neighborhood market

Taro

Potatoes. Notice the scale.



"Village and clan gangs are subject to strict control"



Neighborhood Grocery Store

Doublemint gum



"Law enforcement - Against triads and other local gangs"

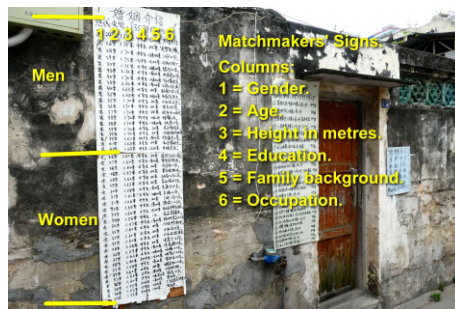


"Farmer's Old House"



Neighborhood mobile butcher shop

Meat grinder



1-2-3-4-5-6

Matchmakers' Signs
Columns:
1 = Gender
2 = Age
3 = Height, in metres
4 = Education
5 = Family background
6 = Occupation.

Men

Women



Matchmaker's Advertising Sign



Door painted with (fading) photo of Mao.



Woodcarving Shop.

Hong Kong Museum of History
Gilded Glory: Chaoshou Woodcarving
8/11/2018 - 28/2/2019

Chaoshou woodcarving is a well-known school of woodcarving in China. Displaying district regional features, the style was popular across several Chaoshou prefecture in Guangdong province. As larger and gild foil are often applied to Chaoshou woodcarving, it is also known as 'gild wood'. Ingenious openwork carving techniques yield exquisite works of art which underscore the three-dimensional nature of carving, while creating a multi-dimensional space of overlapping layers that is akin to a drawing depicting multiple dots. Moreover, the meaningful motifs and patterns showcase the traditional lifestyle in Chaoshou region.

Through approximately 120 sets of exhibits from Guangdong Museum, the exhibition will illustrate the practical design, intricate patterns and artistic features of Chaoshou woodcarving, while giving the audience a taste of the customs and historic spirit of Chaoshou region. The exhibits will include the large openwork call sign created by Mr. Gu Lian, an inheritor of the national intangible cultural heritage of Chaoshou woodcarving. Other works of woodcarving, under various topics, will also be used to introduce the customs and traditions of the Chaoshou community in Hong Kong.

Gilt stevens offering guests featuring female with baby and dog with foam carving in the round
Qing dynasty
Guangdong Museum collection

Small gilt wooden shrine featuring "Three Jingxuan" (awarding marriage) through marital arts context motif
Qing dynasty
Guangdong Museum collection

Gilt wooden shrine seen from other
Qing dynasty
Guangdong Museum collection



Old neighborhood in Chaoshou



Xu Fu Ma Mansion
Home of the Son-in-Law of Song Dynasty Emperor Song Ying Zong
House built 1064-1067



Xu Fu Ma Mansion
Song Dynasty
House built 1064-1067



Xu Fu Ma Mansion
Song Dynasty
Built: 1064-1067



Xu Fu Ma Mansion
Main Hall



Li Family Ancestral Hall
Chaozhou



Hong Kong's Richest Person
is Li Ka Shing
Born in Chaozhou
Estimated wealth today
US\$37 billion
23rd richest person in the world

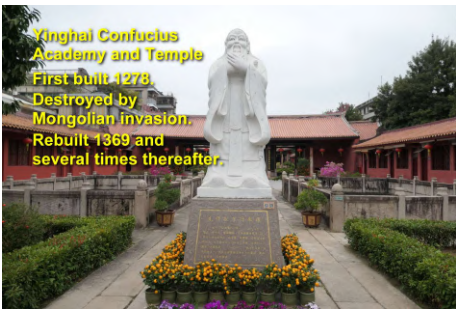
Li Ka Shing retiring in
2018 at age 89



Li Family Ancestral Hall



What Li family did to help
fight the Japanese invaders
during World War 2



Yinghai Confucius
Academy and Temple
First built 1278
Destroyed by
Mongolian invasion.
Rebuilt 1369 and
several times thereafter.



Yinghai Confucius
Academy and Temple
No longer an academic
institution



Yinghai Confucius Temple
First built 1278
Rebuilt 1369 and
several times thereafter



West Lake Park
Mile-long Artificial Lake
Built During Tang Dynasty
8th to 10th c



West Lake Park
Memorial to those who died during the
Japanese invasion of China 1931-1945



West Lake Park – Hanbi Pavilion, 1922
Was office of Zhou En Lai, First Premier of PRC



Hanbi Pavilion is now a museum of the
founding and early days of PRC



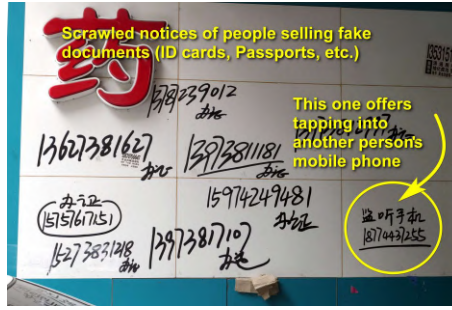
Zhou Enlai
- First Premier of
the PRC
- Head of
government
1949-1976.
- China's foreign
minister
1949-1958.



Buddhist Temple in West Lake Park



Buddhist Temple in West Lake Park



Scrawled notices of people selling fake documents (ID cards, Passports, etc.)

This one offers tapping into another person's mobile phone



Similar "ads" everywhere



Chaoshan Train Station
Waiting for the return high-speed train to Hong Kong



High-Speed train from Chaoshan to Hong Kong
One-way ticket US\$27. Can book on-line.



Unlike my other experiences on China trains, the bathrooms were very clean.



But even on 21st century high-speed trains, some things do not change.

Chaozhou Cuisine
Wikipedia: "Well known for its seafood and vegetarian dishes. Flavouring is much less heavy-handed than most other Chinese cuisines and depends much on the freshness and quality of the ingredients for taste and flavour. Oil is not often used in large quantities. Heavy emphasis on poaching, steaming and braising."

Wikipedia: Notable Chaozhou dishes - 1

- Bak chor mee – boiled noodles w/ veg, fishballs, minced pork.
- Bak kut teh – Pork rib soup.
- Braised beef, duck, beancurd, pork, offal.
- Chai tau kueh – fried radish cake.
- Chicken with spinach.
- Chwee kueh – steamed rice cakes.
- Fish balls, fish cakes, fish dumplings.
- Potted goose (braised).
- Fried bean curd.
- Mustard greens with mushrooms.

Wikipedia: Notable Chaozhou dishes - 2

- Sliced noodles in soup with pig offal, duck meat, beefballs.
- Oyster omelette.
- Popiah – fresh spring roll (also fried).
- Soup made from sweet potato leaves.
- Soya goose.
- Teochew hot pot / Teochew steamboat.
- Pork jelly – Braised pig's leg made into jelly form, sliced and served cold.
- Teochew-style congee – more watery than Cantonese congee.

We were only in Chaozhou 3 nights.

- We blind-picked lunch places.
- The hotel dinner the first night was so good and inexpensive, and menu so varied, we ate there all 3 nights.
- Lunch 3 dishes, 2 people: US\$6-10.
- Dinner 5 or 6 dishes, 2 people: US\$20-25.
- No tipping.



Chaozhou Hotel Dining Room

No Smoking? Forget it!

*Over 50% of adult males in China smoke.



4-page laminated menu with photos.
Order by number



7 RMB = US\$1. Most dishes US\$3 to 6.



Fresh oyster omelette



Potted chicken with chestnuts



Cheong Fun - Rice rolls with prawns
The green vegetable is choi sum.



Har Gow - Shrimp Dumplings



Sweet potato leaf and rice soup.
Also called "patriotic soup".



Chaozhou style fried rice



Fishball and seaweed soup



Chaozhou style noodles



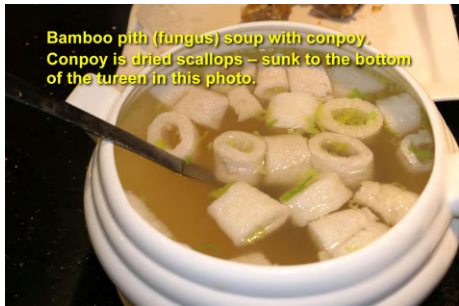
Minced seafood wrapped in seaweed



Braised Tofu and Mint



Water chestnut and pork roll



Bamboo pith (fungus) soup with conpoy.
Conpoy is dried scallops - sunk to the bottom of the tureen in this photo.



Soyed goose - a classic Chaozhou dish
Served room temperature.



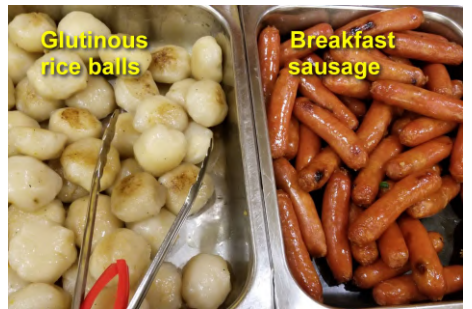
Ginger Pancake



Lunch restaurant. Sign says "Beef Offal Chaozhou Style".
牛肉粿条汤 猪肉丸粿条汤
牛肉丸粿条汤 猪肉丸粿条汤



Chaozhou sliced noodles





Chaozhou congee (rice porridge) with sweet potato



Chaozhou breakfast cakes



Chaozhou breakfast cakes



Pastry with red beans and salted egg



Two Chaozhou Desserts
Fried Taro Pumpkin with glutinous rice



THE END
of our visit to Chaozhou
Guangdong Province, China
ppacter@gmail.com
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