



Fishermen from Fujian and farmers from Guangdong were the first known settlers in Macao, when it was known as Ou Mun, or 'trading gate', because of its location at the mouth of the Pearl River downstream from Guangzhou (Canton).

In the early 1550s the Portuguese reached Ou Mun, which the locals also called A Ma Gao, 'place of A Ma', in honor of the Goddess of Seafarers, whose temple stood at the entrance to the sheltered Inner Harbour. The Portuguese adopted the name, which gradually changed into the name "Macau".

Macao is a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China since 20th December 1999, and, like Hong Kong, benefits from the principle 'one country, two systems'. The total population is estimated at around 652,500. Over 90% of Macao residents are ethnic Chinese. The remaining includes Portuguese, Filipino and other nationalities. Chinese and Portuguese are the official languages, being Cantonese the most widely spoken. The official languages are used in government departments in all official documents and communications. English is generally used in trade, tourism and commerce. AREA

The Macao Special Administrative Region has an area of 30.5sq.km, comprised of the Macao Peninsula (9.3sq.km and connected to Mainland China), Taipa (7.6sq.km) and Coloane (7.6sq.km) and the reclaimed area COTAI (6.0sq.km).

The Pataca (MOP\$) is divided into 100 avos and it is Macao's official currency. There are banknotes and coins. Hong Kong dollar (HK\$) is accepted in Macao. The exchange rate is MOP\$103.20=HK\$100.00. There is an acceptable variation up to 10%. Roughly 8 Patacas is equivalent to 1 US Dollar.

The climate is fairly warm and tropical climates. Annual average temperature is about 23°C (73°F) and ranges from 13°C (55°F) to 32°C (90°F). Humidity levels are high and annual average value is around 79%. Annual rainfall is 2,058mm, mostly during summer. Autumn (October – December ) is the most pleasant season. Days are sunny and warm and humidity levels are low. Winter (January - March ) is cold but sunny .In April, humidity increases and from May to September, the climate becomes hot, humid and rainy with occasional tropical storms (typhoons).

澳門廟宇資料介紹表 地址 始建年代 供奉神像 廟宇 Temples 媽祖廟 (媽閣廟/媽祖閣)A-Ma Temple 媽閣廟前地3號樓宇旁 相傳約明代成化年間 天后、地藏菩薩、韋馱、觀音 天后、觀音、地藏菩薩、韋馱、關帝、倉超、沮領、 蓮 廟 Lin Fong Temple 罅些喇提督大馬路 相傳明代晚期 金花娘娘、痘母元君、醫靈大帝、神辰大帝 佛祖、彌勒佛、十八羅漢、地藏菩薩、韋馱、十殿閻王、 普濟禪院 (觀音堂Kun Iam Temple 美副將大馬路2號L樓宇旁 不晚於明代崇禎年間 關帝、判官、白無常、天后 觀音古廊 un Iam Ancient Temple 美副將大馬路48號B樓宇旁 明代晚期 觀音、金花娘娘、痘母元君、托塔李大王、呂祖、財帛星君 城隍廟 Temple of City God 光緒三十四年1908) 城隍、張王帝、洪聖大王、禄馬將軍 麻子街52至54號 沙梨頭土地廟ou Tei Temple at Patane 明代晚期 福德正神、觀音、華佗、先鋒正神、梨山聖母 下環街福德祠ncestral Temple of Fok Tak 河邊新街131號與133號樓宇之間 同治七年18(68) 福德正神 羅憲新街8號A樓宇旁 雀仔園福德祠ncestral Temple of Fok Tak at Horta e Mitra 晚清咸豐年間 土地公公、土地 龍田村福德祠、武帝廟已關閉) Ancestral Temple of Fok Tak and Mou Tai Temple at Longtian (close 土地公公、土地婆婆、關帝 成豐十一年 東海龍王、先鋒楊爺 先鋒廟 Sin Fong Temple 連勝巷29號樓宇附近 財帛星君、文昌、華光大帝、六十太歲、金花娘娘 蓮溪廟 Lin Kai Temple 大纜巷25至31號 1830) 道光症肾元君、唐三藏、齊天大聖、北帝、關公、 十八羅漢、和合二仙、觀音、華佗、天后 漁翁街天后古廟 Tin Hau Temple 漁翁街15號與17號樓宇旁 同治四年65) 天后、地母、觀音、孟婆、醫靈 三街會館關帝古廟 (關帝廟)m Kai Vui Kun (Kuan Tai Temple) 公局新市南街10號,玫瑰聖母堂附近 清代雍正至乾隆 關帝、財帛星君、歲、地藏菩薩、趙公元帥 包公、金花娘娘、痘母元君、朱大仙、 光緒十五年 1(889) 福慶街,在黃曹二仙廟與醫靈廟之間 包公廟、南山廟 Pao Kong Temple and Nam Sam Temple 光緒二十一年 1(895)\* 唐三藏、六十太歲、哪吒、鍾馗 医、濟公、張天師、睡佛、太歲、金花娘娘、 醫靈廟 Temple of Divinity of Medicine 福慶街,在包公廟與呂祖仙院之間 光緒十九年1893) 痘母元君、花粉夫人、五通神 呂祖先師、三清 城隍、準提觀音、前山石將軍等 呂祖仙院 (呂祖廟)Taoist Temple of Lu Zu 福慶街,在醫靈廟與8號樓宇之間 光緒十七年1891) 女媧廟 Niwa Temple 草堆街116號 不晚於光緒十四年 1(888) 女媧、悅城龍母 清代咸豐班 魯班廟 Lu Ban Temple 白灰街41號 草堆街和十月初五 康公主帥、西山金聖侯王、和合二仙、洪聖大王、 康真君廟 (康公廟)Temple of Kang Zhengjun 街之間,康公廟前地 花粉夫人、六祖、華佗、桃花女、觀音菩薩、金花娘娘 望廈康真君廟Iong Kung Chan Kuan Temple in Mong Ha 美副將大馬路2號L樓宇 嘉慶或以前 康公主帥、天后 柿山哪吒古廟Na Tcha Ancient Temple by Calcada das Verdades 老饕巷10號樓宇旁 大三巴哪吒廟Na Tcha Temple next to Ruins of St. Paul's 光緒十四年 1(888) 大三巴斜巷6號樓宇旁 哪吒、地藏菩薩、齊天大聖、教子三娘、紫薇大帝 竹林寺 Temple of Bamboo 連勝馬路56號 1911年 藥王菩薩、準提觀音、梁公仙佛 藥山寺 (藥王禪院)Temple of The King of Medicine 賈伯樂提督街63號與63號A 1933年 佛祖、觀音、地藏菩薩 石敢當行台hapel of Shi Gandang 橋巷7號 光緒二十年 1(894) 石敢當爺爺 (姜太公)、西山金聖侯王、趙公元帥、財帛星君等 臺山福德祠 (1)ncestral Temple of Fok Tak In Toi San (1) 巴波沙大馬路 二十世紀九十年代 土地公公 臺山福德祠 (2)ncestral Temple of Fok Tak In Toi San (2) 巴波沙大馬路 二十世紀九十年代 土地公公 青洲土地廟 Temple of Tou Tei at Ilha Verde 青洲坊 土地公公 福榮社 Fok Veng Temple 土地公公 福隆新街福榮里 三巴門坊眾土地廟 (三多社)mple of God Tou Tei at Sam Pá Mun 連勝街與石牆街交界 土地 功德林 Kong Tac Lam 三巴仔街 1925年 三 佛,韋馱 觀音 路環觀音廟 Ancient Temple of Kun Iam in Coloane 計單奴巷,路環街坊四廟慈善會側 嘉慶五年1800) 仔北帝廟 Temple of Pak Tai in Taipa 地堡街嘉模前地 道光二十三年 1(843) 北帝、財帛星君、關帝、葷光、金花娘娘 仔天后古廟 (天后宮)mple of Tin Hau in Taipa 告利雅施利華街與巴波沙總督街交界 不晚於乾隆五十年 1(785) 仔三婆廟 Temple of Sam Po in Taipa 仔飛能便度街 道光二十五年 1(845) 三婆 仔觀音岩 Small Temple of Kun Iam in Taipa 澳門 仔觀音岩山麓 同治十年 1(871) 仔關帝天后廟'emple of Kwan Tai and Tin Hau in Taipa 卓家村 關帝、天后 仔醫靈廟 (嘉善堂)mple of Divinity of Medicine in Taipa 光緒二十六年 1(900) 施督憲正街 仔菩提禪院 (菩提勵)mple of Pou Tai Sim Un in Taipa 盧廉若馬路5至5B 1927年 佛祖、六祖、千手觀音、三寶佛 路環天后古廟 Ancient Temple of Tin Hau in Coloane 天后、財帛星君、魯班、華佗、康公、洪廟大王、關帝 民國馬路天后廟前地 路環譚公廟 Tam Kong Temple in Coloane 譚公廟前地 / 十月初五馬路盡頭 同治元年62) 譚公 黑沙村大王廟 Tai Vong Temple in Hac Sa Village 光緒二十八年 1(902) 洪聖大王 黑沙村 九澳三聖廟 Sam Seng Temple in Ka Ho 光緒九年 1(883) 九澳灣 洪聖大王、關帝、譚公 路環三聖廟 (金花廟)am Seng Temple in Coloane 同治四年 1(865) 金花娘娘、觀音、華光 九澳觀音古廟 Kun Iam Temple in Ka Ho 九澳村 光緒七年 1(881) 觀音





# 澳門巴士路線指南

澳門簡介

公里。

可稱為「澳」,而其地又以出產蠔聞名。

她登岸顯靈的地方,建了一座廟宇供奉這位娘媽。

四百多年前,澳門還是一條小漁村,她的本名又為濠(蠔)鏡澳,因為當時的泊口

澳門的葡文名字源于漁民非常敬仰的一位中國女神 天后,她又名娘媽。人們在

十六世紀中葉,第一批葡萄牙人抵澳時,詢問居民當地的名稱,居民誤以為指廟

澳門自1999年回歸後,成為中華人民共和國的一個特別行政區,依據澳門基本法

澳門地區由澳門半島、 仔和路環組成。總面積共30.5平方公里,其中澳

澳門的官方貨幣單位是澳門幣(PATACA)。紙幣面額計有10圓、20圓、50圓、

澳門全年氣候溫和,平均氣溫約23°C(73°F),全年溫差變化在13°C(55°F)至

十月至十二月為澳門的秋季,是旅遊的理想季節,氣候溫和,濕度低。冬 季(一月至三月)雖較寒冷,但陽光普照;踏入四月,溫度逐漸上升;五月至九

32°C(90°F)之間;濕度較高,年均濕度達79%;全年降雨量約2,058毫米。

100圓、500圓及1000圓六種;硬幣有1毫、2毫、5毫、1圓、2圓、5圓和10圓七

種。1美元約兌換澳門幣8圓。港幣100元約兌換澳門幣103圓。

門半島9.3平方公里、 仔7.6平方公里、路環7.6平方公里、路 填海區6.0平方

實行高度自治。在「一國兩制」方針指引下,澳門社會和經濟方面的特色予以保留並

得以延續。澳門人口約有652,500人,其中大部份居民住在澳門半島,兩個離島人口

較少。澳門居民以華人為主,佔總人口九成以上,其餘為葡籍、菲律賓籍以及其他國

籍人士。中文和葡文是現行官方語言。英語在澳門也很通行,可在很多場合應用。

宇,答稱「媽閣」。葡萄牙人以其音而譯成"MACAU",成為澳門葡文名稱的由來。

#### 1A ) 筷子基→台山街市、三角花園/蓮峰廟、慕拉士、外港碼頭(皇朝方向)、金沙/漁人碼頭→科英布拉街(皇朝區/星際)

2) 永寧廣場→・祐漢街市、慕拉土、澳電、塔石、水坑尾、南灣、新馬路、内港碼頭、司打□、河邊新街→→媽閣

2A) 東方明<del>珠)</del>東北區、慕拉士、澳電、塔石、水坑尾←→亞馬喇前地(葡京) 關闢→台山、提督馬路、紅街市、十六浦、新馬路、葡京、新口岸(假日、理工、金沙/漁人碼頭)↔外港碼頭 3A 司打→內港碼頭、新馬路、南灣、新葡京/永利、星際/凱旋門、觀音像、文化中心、科學館、金沙/漁人碼

頭、外港碼頭、東北區↔關閘 3AX 關幕勞動節大馬路/廣華、漁人碼頭、勵庭海景酒店、新口岸/文化中心、捐血中心、仙德麗街 亞馬喇前地(葡京) 3X) 關閘 提督馬路 紅街市、十六浦、新馬路 亞馬喇前地(葡京) 新馬路、十六浦、林茂海邊、筷子基社屋 關閘

4 ) 筷子基→雅廉訪、塔石廣場、水坑尾、南灣、新馬路、十六浦、紅街市、跑狗場→筷子基 關閘→台山、高士德、羅理基、南灣、新馬路、內港碼頭、河邊新街→媽閣→河邊新街、內港碼頭、新馬路、

南灣、水坑尾、塔石、荷蘭園、高士德、台山→關閘 5AX媽閣→河邊新街、十六浦、筷子基社屋→關閘馬路、提督馬路/雅廉訪→羅理基、南灣、新馬路、司打口、下環→

媽閣 (早上繁忙時間行駛;星期日及公眾假期停駛)

5X 筷子基北灣→美副將、鮑思高、外交部、文化中心、皇朝、葡京/永利、新口岸→高士德、筷子基社屋→筷子基 北灣 (假日不設服務)

6A) 永寧廣場慕拉土、澳電、高土徳、紅街市、提督馬路、十六浦、新馬路、南灣、葡京、加思欄、山頂醫院、東望洋 新街、羅理基、南灣、新馬路、十六浦、紅街市、高士德、美副將、澳電、慕拉士、祐漢→永寧廣場 6B) 凱泉灣司打口、河邊新街、媽閣廟、西灣、南灣、葡京、加思欄、山頂醫院、南灣、媽閣→凱泉灣(假日不設服務)

7】東方明珠→黑沙環/東北區/祐漢、望廈、新橋區、三盞燈、沙嘉都喇街、塔石廣場、水坑尾、南灣、葡京、總 統酒店→城市日前地(永利/姜高梅)→亞馬喇前地(葡京)、南灣 水坑尾 鏡湖醫院 連勝馬路、筷子基、台山、 三角花園、黑沙環/東北區/祐漢 →東方明珠

8) 青洲→三盞燈、沙嘉都喇街、塔石廣場、水坑尾、葡京、美高梅、觀音像、文化中心、科學館、金沙/漁人碼頭→回 力/海立方→科學館、皇朝區、永利、財神、水坑尾、塔石廣場、社會工作局、鏡湖醫院、新橋區、俾利喇街、黑

8A) 青洲→雅廉訪、盧廉若花園、塔石廣場、水坑尾、南灣、新馬路、十六浦、白鴿巢、鏡湖醫院 、新橋區、俾利 喇街、黑沙環、蓮 廟→青洲

9 關冊→高士德、塔石廣場、水坑尾、葡京→南灣、西灣→媽閣、下環街市、風順堂區、濠璟酒店、西灣→新葡 京、水坑尾、高士德、台山→關閘

9A) 關閘→高士德、塔石廣場、水坑尾、葡京、南灣、立法會→旅遊塔→南灣、葡京、水坑尾、塔石、高士德、台山→關閘 10 關閘←→台山、慕拉士、新口岸(假日、理工、金沙/漁人碼頭)、葡京、南灣、新馬路、內港碼頭、司打口、河邊 新街←→媽閣

(10) 外港碼頭←→金沙/漁人碼頭、科學館、文化中心、皇朝區、永利/葡京、南灣、新馬路、内港客運碼頭、司打口、河 邊新街←→媽閣

(10B) 欄→祐漢街市、東北區、外港碼頭、新口岸(假日、理工、金沙/漁人碼頭)→南灣/亞馬喇前地(葡京)→新口

岸(假日、理工)→東北區、祐漢→關間 10) 關閘 慕拉士、外港碼頭、金沙/漁人碼頭、澳門理工 亞馬喇前地(葡京) (假日不設服務)

12) 永寧廣場望廈、澳廣視、塔石廣場、水坑尾、新葡京/永利、星際/凱旋門、觀音像、文化中心、科學館、金 沙/漁人碼頭、海立方←→外港碼頭 16 菜園涌邊街→關閘、紅街市、提督馬路、十六浦、內港客運碼頭、司打口、下環街市、風順堂區、濠璟酒店、

西灣、南灣、水坑尾、塔石廣場、雅廉訪、白朗古→菜園涌邊街

【17】 白鴿巢→觀音堂、二龍喉、永援/粵華、東望洋新街(山頂醫院)、葡京、皇朝區、觀音像、文化中心、金沙、海

關閘祐漢街市、東北區、慕拉士、澳電、塔石、水坑尾、南灣、旅遊塔、風順堂區→媽閣→內港客運碼頭、 營地大街、十月初五街、白鴿巢、鏡湖醫院、觀音堂、東北區→關閘 18A 東方明珠東北區、慕拉士、澳電、塔石、水坑尾、南灣、新馬路、十六浦、白鴿巢、鏡湖醫院、俾利喇街、慕

立方、東北區、關閘、雅廉訪、賈伯樂提督街→白鴿巢

拉士→東方明珠 【188】 永定街祐漢街市、東北區、慕拉士、澳電、塔石、水坑尾、南灣、旅遊塔→媽閣→內港、十六浦、沙欄仔、 白鴿巢、鏡湖醫院、觀音堂、東北區→永定街

【 19】永寧廣場→望廈、澳廣視、塔石、水坑尾、南灣、新馬路、十六浦、白鴿巢、鏡湖醫院、俾利喇街、祐漢→永寧廣場 23 青洲饱狗場、美副將、二龍喉、松山隧道、皇朝、美高梅/永利、南灣、立法會、旅遊塔、新葡京、星際/凱旋 門、皇朝、高士德、運順新 →青洲

27 青<del>洲台</del>山、關閘、黑沙環、東北大馬路/保利達、君悅灣、關閘、台山、跨境工業區→青洲 288 青洲三角花園、慕拉士、外港碼頭、金沙/漁人碼頭、澳門理工、假日、南灣、風順堂區、媽閣、西灣、南灣、葡 京、假日、澳門理工、回力/海立方、慕拉士、蓮 廟→青洲

[ 280] 關閘→美副將、二龍喉、永援/粵華、葡京/永利、假日、利澳酒店、澳門理工→回力/海立方→東方拱門、葡京、 山頂醫院、高士德、觀音堂、黑沙環、祐漢→關閘 29 青洲總站 台山街市、慕拉士馬路、漁翁街/勞工事務局、外港碼頭、旅遊活動中心、東方拱門、葡京酒店、十月

一日前地、北京街/假日酒店、理工學院、高美士/馬六甲街停車場、慕拉士、黑沙環馬路、拱形馬路 青洲總站 31] 綜藝館 外港碼頭 (祇限每年大賽車期間提供服務)

32 筷子基→高士德、外港碼頭、金沙/漁人碼頭、澳門理工、新葡京、南灣、立法會、旅遊塔→燒灰爐、葡京、假 日、利澳、澳門理工、二龍喉、高士德、運順新 、筷子基社屋→筷子基

H1 山頂醫院士古花園、水坑尾、亞馬喇前地(葡京)、加思欄→山頂醫院 H2筷子基社屋→青州社屋、望廈社屋→山頂醫院急診大樓→望廈社屋、青州社屋→筷子基社屋(假日不設服務)

11) 媽閣 河邊新街、內港碼頭、新馬路、葡京、海洋花園、南新花園、濠景/ 仔中央公園/新濠鋒/麗景灣、

仔孫逸仙馬路、 仔舊城區、運動場/華寶花園、花城、湖畔大廈 聖公會中學/海灣花園、旅遊學院 仔校區、 城市大學 宋玉生圓形地、葡京、新馬路、內港碼頭、河邊新街 媽閣

(21) 媽園←→河邊新街、内港碼頭、新馬路、新葡京←→ 仔孫逸仙馬路、泉悅、科技大學/金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯 人、銀河、金沙城、新濠影匯)、路 邊檢大樓、駕駛學習暨考試中心↔路環小型賽車場、金峰南岸、熊貓館↔ 路環市區、竹灣、黑沙海灘、黑沙村、鷺環海天酒店、九澳水庫、九澳聖若瑟↔九澳油庫 22 祐漢第二每→澳廣視、美副將、塔石廣場、水坑尾、葡京、麗景灣/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、 仔舊城區、運動場/華

2關閘←→台山、美副將(離島方向)、高士德(關閘方向)、水坑尾、南灣、葡京←→ 仔孫逸仙馬路、泉悅、科技大學/金光 大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新濠影匯)、路 邊檢大樓→石排灣社區、金峰南岸、熊貓館→路環市區 ②6X) 關閘→東北區、葡京←→ 仔孫逸仙馬路、泉亮、科技大學/金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新 濠影匯)→石排灣社區→金光大道(巴黎人)、 仔孫逸仙馬路→葡京、東北區→關閘(早上繁忙時間行駛;強制性

258 關閘→白朗古、美副將(離島方向)/高士德(關閘方向), 水坑尾、南灣、新葡京、麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、花城 運動場/華寶花園、科技大學/金光大道(新濠天地 威尼斯人 銀河 金沙城)→蓮花圓形地 新濠影匯 

會、運動場/華寶花園、花城、湖畔大廈、海灣花園、北安、 仔客運碼頭、機場、科大醫院、科技大學/金光大 道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新濠影匯)、路 邊檢大樓、駕駛學習暨考試中心→石排灣社區、金峰 南岸、熊貓館→路環市區→熊貓館、金峰南岸、石排灣社區、路 邊檢大樓、金光大道(新濠影匯、金沙城、新濠 天地、威尼斯人、銀河)/科技大學、 仔客運碼頭、機場、北安、海灣花園、湖畔大廈、花城、運動場/華寶花園、 賽馬會、海洋花園→旅遊塔、媽閣、下環、司打口、十六浦、白鴿巢、鏡湖醫院、新橋區、運順→筷子基北灣

(26A) 筷子基北灣←→台山街市、紅街市、提督馬路、沙梨頭、十六浦、新馬路、南灣、新葡京、 仔孫逸仙馬路、花 城、運動場/華寶花園、科技大學/金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新濠影匯)、路 邊檢大樓、

駕駛學習暨考試中心←→石排灣社區、金峰南岸、熊貓館、路環市區、竹灣←→里沙海灘 28Å 外港碼頭 金沙/漁人碼頭、澳門理工、葡京→麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、 仔舊城區、運動場/華寶花 園、賽馬會、花城→→葡京、新口岸(假日、理工、金沙/漁人碼頭) 外港碼頭 30) 李寶椿街←→台山/關閘、黑沙環、東北區←→湖畔大廈、海灣花園、 仔舊城區、運動場/華寶花園、賽馬會、

濠景/ 仔中央公園→→宋玉生博士圓形地(新濠鋒/麗景灣) 30) 李寶椿街 關閘 海灣花園、湖畔、望德聖母灣(威尼斯人、銀河)、濠景/ 仔中央公園/新濠鋒/麗景灣、 仔 孫逸仙馬路、麗景灣 葡京、假日、理工、觀音像、文化中心、金沙/漁人碼頭/水立方、黑沙環、東北區、台山

李寶椿街(早上繁忙時間行走:假日不設服務) 33) 筷子基 跑狗場 紅街市、提督馬路、沙梨頭、新馬路、南灣、葡京、麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、 仔舊城區、 運動場、賽馬會、華寶花園、花城、葡京、南灣、新馬路、沙梨頭、提督馬路、紅街市、跑狗場 筷子基

34) 菜園涌邊街↔關閘、祐漢、慕拉土、東北區↔湖畔大廈、海灣花園、 仔舊城區、運動場/華寶花園、 春馬會、 花城↔海洋花園 3p 亞馬喇前地(葡京) 麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路 湖畔大廈 聖公會中學/日昇樓/海灣花園、聚龍明珠、新

濠鋒/麗景灣、亞馬喇前地(葡京) 50) 亞馬喇前地(葡京)→麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、泉悅→科技大學/新濠天地、永利皇宮、保齡球中心/東亞 運動會體育館、新濠影匯、路 邊檢大樓、駕駛學習暨考試中心←→石排灣社區、金峰南岸、熊貓館←→路環市區 50B 亞馬喇前地(葡京) 史伯泰/麗景灣、 仔大中華廣場、泉裕豪庭、 仔茵景園、澳門土木工程實驗室、機場貨 運站 駕駛學習暨考試中心

51 石排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站)←→石排灣社區←→科大醫院、輕軌車廠←→關閘

51A 石排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站) 石排灣社區 新濠影匯、銀河/威尼斯人、科大醫院、科技大學、機場 黑沙環、 東北區 海擎天 筷子基社屋 關閘、黑沙環、東北區 機場、科大醫院、科技大學、新濠影匯、銀河/威尼斯 人 石排灣社區 蝴蝶谷大馬路總站

海洋花園海濱休憩區↔ 亞馬喇前地(葡京) 石排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站)石排灣社區 重型車輛駕考中心、銀河/百老匯、皇庭海景酒店 媽閣、司打口、 下環 媽閣廟 銀河/百老匯、和諧圓形地 石排灣社區 石排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站)

56) 石排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站) 石排灣社區 金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新濠影匯)、湖畔大 廈、海灣花園 外港碼頭 金沙 海灣、湖畔、金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城) 石排灣社區 石 排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站) 59) 聯生工業 輕軌車廠 關閘 輕軌車廠 石排灣馬路 聯生工業

71) 澳門大學←→銀河/百老匯、皇庭海景酒店←→海洋花園←→亞馬喇前地(葡京)

73 ) 澳門大學→海濱圓形地→旅遊塔→葡京→黑沙環衛生中心、建華、廣華→葡京→旅遊塔→海濱圓形地→澳門大學 AP 關閘黑沙環、外港碼頭、金沙/漁人碼頭、北安、 仔客運碼頭、機場、科大醫院、科技大學、泉悅、湖畔大 廈、海灣花園→外港碼頭、金沙/漁人碼頭、黑沙環→關閘 AP1X 關閘→北安、機場、科技大學、泉悅、海灣→君悅灣→關閘 (繁忙時間服務;強制性假日不設服務)

MT) 城市日前地(永利/美高梅)補京 麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、花城、運動場/華寶花園、威尼斯人/銀河/

華寶花園、湖畔大廈、海灣花園、黑沙環衛生中心、建華→高利亞海軍上將馬路

新濠天地、 仔客運碼頭、機場、科大醫院、科技大學、威尼斯人/銀河/新濠天地、運動場/華寶花園 花城、 麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路 葡京 城市日前地(永利/美高梅) (MT2) 城市日前地→葡京→海洋花園→賽馬會、濠景→ 海洋花園→葡京→城市日前地

MT3 高利亞海軍上將馬路→海濱、保利達、海灣花園、湖畔大廈、花城、運動場/華寶花園、銀河/威尼斯人、運動場/

MT4 關閘→林茂海邊、十六浦、司打口、媽閣、西灣→海洋花園、賽馬會、運動場、銀河/威尼斯人/金光會 展、路 邊檢大樓、新濠影匯、永利皇宮、科技大學/新濠天地→ 仔客運碼頭→機場、科技大學/新濠 天地、永利皇宮、新濠影匯、路 邊檢大樓、銀河/威尼斯人/金光會展、賽馬會、海洋花園→媽閣、

區→葡京→新濠鋒/麗景灣/濠景/ 仔中央公園/南新、泉亮→湖畔大廈(繁忙時間服務;假日不設服務)

15) 海洋花園→→賽馬會、運動場、雍景灣→→科技大學/金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新 濠影匯)、路 邊檢大樓、駕駛學習暨考試中心←→石排灣社區、金峰南岸、熊貓館、路環市區、竹灣海 灘、黑沙海灘、黑沙村、鷺環海天酒店、九澳水庫、九澳聖若瑟↔九澳

和諧廣場/樂群樓、九澳高頂馬路、黑沙水庫2 黑沙海灘(泳季的星期六、星期日及公眾假期行駛)

黑沙海灘 海蘭花園/黑沙、黑沙水庫1、九澳高頂燒烤公園、和諧廣場/業興大廈、蝴蝶谷大馬路總站、 蘇利安圓形地 麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、湖畔大廈、運動場、威尼斯人/銀河/新濠天地、駕駛 學習暨考試中心 威尼斯人/銀河/新濠天地/永利皇宮、運動場 濠景/ 仔中央公園/新濠鋒/麗景灣、

36) 蘇利安圓形地 海洋花園、賽馬會、 仔中央公園、湖畔大廈、 仔客運碼頭、機場、科大醫院、科技 大學、雍景灣、湖畔大廈、 仔中央公園/濠景/濠庭都會、賽馬會、海洋花園 蘇利安圓形地 37) 松樹尾 澳門運動場、 仔中央公園/濠景、 仔孫逸仙馬路 聚龍明珠/ 仔東北、旅遊學院 仔校 區、城市大學 仔孫逸仙馬路、 仔中央公園/濠景、華寶、花城 松樹尾

門大學

# 通宵路線

N1A) 筷子基北灣→青州、台山→祐漢、黑沙環、外港碼頭、金沙、皇朝區/星際、永利/美高梅、葡京→中

沙、黑沙環、祐漢、台山→筷子基北灣 N2)筷子基北灣→高士德、文化中心、皇朝區/星際、永利/美高梅/總統、葡京、麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸

仙馬路、 仔中央公園、華寶、湖畔大廈、海灣花園、北安→ 仔客運碼頭→機場、科大醫院、科技 大學、泉悅、 仔孫逸仙馬路/麗景灣、葡京、永利、水坑尾、高士德、筷子基社屋→筷子基北灣 N3) 媽樹→河邊新街、內港碼頭、新馬路、中區、葡京→—麗景灣/新濠鋒/ 仔孫逸仙馬路、泉悅、科技大 學/金光大道(新濠天地、威尼斯人、銀河、金沙城、新濠影匯)←→路 邊檢大樓←→石排灣社區、金峰

南岸↔路環街市(夏季線)

N5 石排灣(蝴蝶谷大馬路總站) ←→石排灣社區 ←→ 保齡球中心/東亞運動會體育館、永利皇宮、科技大學/新 濠天地、泉悅、湖畔大廈、 仔中央公園、賽馬會、海濱、海洋花園←→亞馬喇前地(葡京)

N6 ) 澳門大學 銀河/百老匯、 仔中央公園、泉亮、泉悅 科技大學 泉悅、泉亮、 仔中央公園、銀 河/百老匯、海濱圓形地 澳門大學

前地(葡京) 殷皇子、新馬路、十六浦、沙梨頭海邊、筷子基社屋、台山 港珠澳大橋邊檢大樓 (102X) 港珠澳大橋邊檢大樓→黑沙環東北、友誼馬路、金沙、總統酒店、永利←→泉澧、泉裕、花城、運動

外港碼頭禁塵門機場(南停機坪) 仔碼頭 保客運調機網(韓)停機坪)

以上巴士路線資料只顯示部分巴士站,巴士路線資料參考自交通事務局網頁及巴士資訊網 (6/2018)。

場 / 華審 賽馬會

司打口、十六浦、林茂海邊、筷子基社屋→關閘 MT5) 湖畔大廈→百利寶/泉亮、濠景/ 仔中央公園/新濠鋒/麗景灣→葡京、總統、永利/美高梅、觀音像、皇朝

菩提園、葡京花園、賽馬會、海洋花園 蘇利安圓形地

區、新馬路、提督馬路、沙梨頭、紅街市→筷子基北灣 N1B 筷子基北灣青州、台山→提督馬路、紅街市、沙梨頭、新馬路、中區、葡京→永利/星際/總統、金

港珠澳大橋邊檢大樓線 101X 港珠澳大橋邊檢大樓 海上居、台山、筷子基海邊、沙梨頭海邊、十六浦、新馬路、殷皇子 亞馬喇

機場直通快級



# 澳門廟宇傳統節慶介紹

石敢當誕 FEAST OF SHI GANDANG

誕日:農曆正月初七日

神誕功能:擋煞消災、保佑孩童 節誕傳統:古人認為石具「堅硬無比」的特質,故深信石能鎮邪消災。只要定期上香膜拜, 便可達擋煞消災之效。在清末民初,神誕例有廟會巡遊,遊行時,有「飄色」隨 行,吸引無數人圍觀,場面熱鬧,猶過土地誕。現今在石敢當行台中,還有保存 著當年巡遊「飄色」時的舊器物,這些古董均是極具價值的民間工藝品 Date: 7th of the first month of the Lunar Calendar

Tradition: Ancient Chinese believed that things made in stone were tough. As a result, they believed stone can keep all evils away and prevent unfortunate things happened. Hence, they worshipped stone for these

Purpose: Keep evils away, bless and protect children

purposes. The performance during the Feast of Shi GanDang was originated from the late Qing and early Republican China period. Nowadays, the temple still keeps the traditional handicrafts, which were used for the ritual in the past.

觀音開庫 FEAST OF KUN IAM OPEN STOREHOUSE

開庫時間:農曆正月廿五日深夜至農曆正月廿六日 節誕功能:祈福及借庫,希望借庫後財運亨通 賀誕傳統:每年農曆正月廿六日是觀音開庫節。所謂「

庫」,意指祈求觀音保佑廣開庫源、發福生財。 每年農曆正月廿五日午夜,每間觀音廟的門前 人山人海,等待「開庫」之餘,更盼望能搶先 成為首批向觀音菩薩借庫的人。若新一年想則 星拱照,信眾可於此日到各間觀音廟參拜。 Date: 25th (night) to 26th of the first month of the Lunar Calendar

Purpose: Worship Kun Iam and borrow the good fortune

Tradition: The Kun Iam Open Storehouse feast is on the 26th day of 1st month of the lunar calendar. Open Storehouse refers asking Kun Iam for good fortune, often in relation to money. At midnight of the day before, people queue up in front of the Kun Iam Temple, waiting for the open of Kun Iam's Storehouse Everyone wish to be the first person delivers the wish to Kun Iam. Worshippers who want to be blessed in the following year can visit the Kun Iam Temple and worship on that day.

土地談 FEAST OF THE GOD TOU TEI

誕日:農曆二月初二 神誕功能:保佑區內居民身體健康、安居樂業、出入平安、祈求財富 質誕傳統: 賀誕期間,到處香火鼎盛,善信在花炮聲和醒獅舞龍隊的 引領下,成群結隊,浩浩蕩蕩地前往土地廟祭祀。除了日 間的上香參神儀式,多數民間組織會在儀式後,派發拜神

「發財利是」。 Date: 2nd of the second month of the Lunar Calendar

Purpose: Blessing local people for healthy life, safe and wealthy Tradition: On the day of the feast, groups of worshipers who are guided by the Lion and Dragon Dance team, walk together towards the Temple of Local God of Land. During the walk, people explode firecrackers for celebration. Besides the incense offering ritual, which is taken place in the morning, many local associations will distribute barbecues meat, rice, fruit and among other presents to participants. Some

燒肉、小袋米、水果等賀誕禮品,甚至特邀「財神」下凡派

even invite the 'God of Wealth' and distribute red packets. 包公誕 FEAST OF PAO KONG 誕日:農曆二月十五日

神誕功能:鎮保防疫

賀誕傳統:清代光緒十四年,香港發生瘟疫,不少香港人為「避疫」,紛紛逃到澳門。當時 飽受瘟疫折磨的三巴門坊眾,為做好「鎮保防疫」的工作,於是與建包公廟, 以「叩稟上天,恭請包丞相游鎮保安」 每逢包公誕,均會在包公廟前地,搭棚上演神功戲,以娱坊眾,氣氛熱鬧。

Date: 25th of the second month of the Lunar Calendar Purpose: Protect the society and avoid the disease Tradition: In the 14th year of Guangxu Reign in Qing Dynasty, many Hong Kong residents escaped to Macao, for the

purpose of avoiding being infected by the plague. In order to prevent this disease, people from SanBaMen decided to construct the Pao Kong Temple, to protect them from being infested by the plague Every year on the Feast of Pao Kong, Shen Kong Opera (a kind of religious opera) will be played in front of Pao Kong Temple for entertainment.

北帝誕 FEAST OF PAK TAI 誕日:農曆三月初三

神誕功能:祈求水上平安、社會和諧、百業與旺

賀誕傳統:北帝,掌管水族,故被視為水神,海神。因以往有不少澳門居民從事漁業,靠 海維生,故對北帝尤其崇拜。每逢誕日,氹仔嘉模前地的北帝廟都會舉辦大型 的酬神上香儀式,其後還有龍獅共舞,繞廟巡遊,場面浩大,目不暇給。儀式 完畢,大會人員安排派發燒肉、餅食給予民眾。晚上在廟前地上的棚內將 會進行街坊聚餐以及上演賀誕粵劇表演,一連數天,熱鬧非常。

Date: 3rd of the third month of the Lunar Calendar Purpose: Keep the safety of voyage, social harmony and prosperity Tradition: Pak Tai, who is believed to be in charge of aquarium creature, is the God of Water and God of Sea. In the past, many Macao citizens were fishermen and lived along the seaside. Hence, they held the faith to Pak Tai. Every year on the day of the Feast of Pak Tai,

there is a large ceremony, offering incense to the goddess. After the ritual, there is Lion and Dragon Dances performing at Largo de Camões, Taipa. After the ceremony, the organizer distributes barbecue meat and cakes to the people. In the night, people have dinner together and watch Cantonese operas in sheds in front of the temple. The Cantonese opera is on stage for a few days for entertainment

天后誕(天后元君寶誕 / 娘媽誕 ) A-MA FESTIVAL 誕日:農曆三月廿三日

神誕功能:祈求神恩庇佑、風調雨順、水陸平安、闔澳居民安居樂業

賀誕傳統:天后,是閩潮移民的精神寄託,也是澳門地區重要的民間崇拜偶像。繼福建移 民後,潮籍移民將天后信仰傳播推至澳門。每到誕期,以往家家戶戶門口都擺 香案、供祭品、燒紙錢,進行祭拜,稱之為「迎媽祖」,前往天后廟殿參拜的 人絡繹不絕。

Date: 23rd of the third month of the Lunar Calendar Purpose: Blessing for a good weather, safety of voyage and transportation, and peaceful and contended life

Tradition: The belief of Tin Hau is considered to be the spiritual substance of the migrants from Fujian and Chaozhou. Besides, Tin Hau also plays an important role in Macao. It was originated by the migrants from Fujian and then Chaozhou. On the Feast of Tin Hau, every family sets up table to celebrate the festival, provide offerings, burn paper notes, then start worshipping. The ritual is called to 'Greet Mazu' (means Tin Hau). A lot of people visit the Tin Hau Temple and worship on that day.

#### 佛誕節(浴佛節) FEAST OF BUDDHA (FEAST OF THE BATHING OF LORD BUDDHA) 誕日:農曆四月初八

神誕功能:浴佛比喻為可以洗除自己內心的污垢,改除壞的習慣, 使心靈得到淨化,社會祥和安定。 賀誕傳統:為紀念「佛生時龍噴香雨浴佛身」這重要時刻,澳門各

佛教寺廟每逢農曆四月初八日,會舉行「浴佛」的儀式。 於2003年開始,由澳門佛教總會及佛光協會舉辦「釋 迦牟尼太子佛花車」巡遊,並將於節誕日供廣大居民浴 佛,巡遊花車由議事亭前地出發,巡遊花車於下午到達 蓮峰廟,隨即將佛像安放蓮峰廟前地供市民參與浴佛, 此方便北區善信祈福。 Date: 8th of the fourth month of the Lunar Calendar

Purpose: Purify people's heart, get rid of the bad habits then stabilize the society Tradition: Every temple in Macao celebrates the Feast of Buddha on the 8th of the fourth month of the Lunar

Calendar. It is to commemorate the legend of when the Buddha was born, there was a dragon pouring out holy water on the Buddha's body. Since 2003, Macao Buddhist Association and Buddha Light Association hold Shakyamuni float parade which is provided for citizens to bath the Buddha. The parade starts from the Leal Senado to Lin Fong Temple (Temple of Lotus), normally arriving in the afternoon. The Buddhist statue

is then put in front of the temple for the citizens to bath Buddha and to worship.

#### 醉龍節(舞醉龍) FEAST OF THE DRUNKEN DRAGON 誕日:農曆四月初八

節誕功能:避邪驅魔。相傳食龍船頭飯可驅除疾病、小童快高長大、長命百歲,丁財雨旺。

賀誕傳統:漁業行會為慶祝這個傳統節日,於四月初八、初九兩天全行業休假,在三街會 館前地舉行獨有風格的舞醉龍、醒獅大會,並在紅街市和營地街市派發龍船頭 飯,據說,吃了龍船頭飯的人能夠長命百歲、丁財兩旺 Date: 8th of the fourth month of the Lunar Calendar



正己,協同心力兆安康」

Purpose: Get rid of evil spirits. It is believed that eating the Longevity Rice provided on that day can avoid disease, help children to grow up faster and happier, prolong the lifespan and to be wealthier. : On the 8th of the fourth month of the Lunar Calendar, the Fishermen's association organizes the Feast of the Drunken Dragon. All the fishermen and fish venders are off duties on the day and the next day of the feast. On the day of the feast, there are Drunken Dragon Dance and Lion Dance performing in front of the Sam Kai Vui Kun Temple. In addition, the organizer delivers the Longevity Rice at Red Market and Mercado de S. Domingos.

## 譚 公 誕 TAM KONG FESTIVAL

誕日:農曆四月初八

神誕功能: 祈求風調雨順, 國泰民安

賀誕傳統:譚公誕是道家的傳統節日,每年民署與路環 信義福利會合辦「光輝路環四月八」的環島 巡遊和一連幾日的神功戲。該活動在路環市 中心打纜街舉行,是路環四十多年來傳統 習俗,相傳譚公幼為牧童,顯靈時以化為 小孩,為漁民預測天氣,或治療治病,是 代表海上安全之神,深受沿海居民的膜拜

Data: 8th of the fourth month of the Lunar Calendar Purpose: Bless for good weather, the prosperity of the city and the stability of the society Tradition: Tam Kong Festival is a traditional Taoist festival. The celebration of this festival has lasted for over 40 vears. On that day, IACM and Luhuan Faith Welfare Association co-organize a parade called 'Gorgeous Coloane' in Coloane. Besides, there is Shen Gong Opera (a kind of Chinese opera for the gods) in front of the Tam Kong Temple for a few days for entertainment. It is believed that Tam Kong can predict weather and cure disease. He is known as the God of Security of the Sea, and presents himself to a small child. Hence, many people living along the coastal area are the followers of Tam Kong.

## 哪 吒 誕 FEAST OF NA TCHA

誕日:農曆五月十八日

神誕功能:風調雨順、國泰民安、百業興旺 社會和諧

賀誕傳統:在誕期前,均有不少道教儀式進 行,包括太子寶璽開印儀式和祈 福建醮法會等,為市民祈求降福、 解難、驅邪;而在誕辰當天則舉 行繞境巡遊大典,一行數十人的 巡遊隊伍以哪吒廟為起點環繞中 區進行抬神、飄色巡遊活動,隊

伍有哪吒太子聖尊、醒獅、童子陣、八仙賀壽等,據說哪吒神像所到之處

都有消災解鎮邪之效,所以期間吸引到不少民眾參與 Date: 18th of the fifth month of the Lunar Calendar

Purpose: Bless for the good weather, stability and peace of the society, prosperity of the city and social harmony Tradition: During the feast, there are many forms of Taoist rituals, including Prince's Imperial Separal Seal Consecration and Taorist sacrificial ceremony. The aims of the rituals are to pray for the residents for having blessing and getting rid of bad things. There is also a parade with dozens of people, starting from the Na Tcha Temple, then walk around the city center. People carry the statue of different gods, Na Tcha, Eight Immortals BaXian, etc. Besides, there are Lion Dance and other traditional performances along the parade. It is believed that wherever the parade passes by, they bring the blessing to the places nearby. Hence, many people are attracted to join

#### 關 帝 誕 FEAST OF KWAN TAI

誕日:農曆六月二十四 賀誕傳統:關帝,有正氣之神的稱號 關帝誕,又稱關公單刀赴會日或雨 節。座落於議事亭前地附近的三 街會館關帝古廟,每逢關帝誕,

例必搭建竹棚上演神功戲、舞龍 舞獅、與眾同樂,並向居民及遊 人宣揚和推廣,是個極具中國傳統 色彩的節誕。

Date: 24th of the sixth month of the Lunar Calendar Tradition: Kwan Tai, is believed to be the God of Loyalty and Righteousness.

Feast of Kwan Tai, which is also called the day Kwan Tai keep an appointment himself or Rain Festival. The celebration of the Feast of Kwan Tai takes place at Sam Kai Vui Kun Kwan Tai Temple. On that day, there is Shen Gong opera performing in front of the temple, with Dragon and Lion Dance performance. It is aimed to celebrate the feast with residents. Besides, it promotes the feast to other residents and tourists, who may not know about the feast. It is one of the Chinese traditional festivals, which incorporates with different traditional performance

#### 魯班誕(師傅誕/先師寶誕) FEAST OF LUBAN

Date: 13th of the sixth month of the Lunar Calendar

誕日:農曆六月十三日

神誕功能:祈求工作順利、小童吃師傅飯能加快長大、身體健康、聰明能幹 賀誕傳統:魯班誕,又稱先師寶誕或師傅誕。是紀念工匠始祖魯班,把工匠從原始的勞動 中解放出來,使土木工藝出現一個嶄新面貌的一個節誕。每年農曆六月十三,工 人例必放假一天,日間或會到魯班廟參拜,或會聚在會館中慶祝,開懷暢飲。 其中,最為特別的便是「吃師傅飯」這一環節,據說,吃了師傅飯的孩子不但 能像魯班師傅那樣聰明能幹,而且能保小童快高長大,身體健康

Purpose: Bless people for a smooth work and children who eat the Shifu (master) rice can grow up fast, stay healthy and be smart

Tradition: Feast of Lu Ban, or Feast of Masters, is the day to commemorate Lu Ban, who is the first ancestor of wood craftsmen. He is believed to be the initiator to prosper the wooden craftsmanship into a new level. On the 13th of the sixth month of the Lunar Calendar, wood craftsmen are off for a day. In the morning of the feast, the craftsmen either worship or have meals together at Lo Pang temple. One of the most special things of the feast is the Shifu (master) rice. It is believed whoever, especially children, eat the rice can grow up fast, stay healthy and be smart.

#### 引音 誕 FEAST OF KUN IAM 誕日:農曆六月十九日

神誕功能:祈求觀音指點迷律、求平安和好運

賀誕傳統:在澳門,每到觀音誕,婦女們便成群結隊地前往各 觀音堂燒香祀神、祈求平安和好運。拜觀音時,一 般會準備觀音衣和齋菜作為祭品。善信於參拜後, 可求靈簽,祈求觀音指點迷律。澳門三大古簽中 「觀音靈簽」便是其一 Date: 19th of the sixth month of the Lunar Calendar

Purpose: Predict people's future life and ask for safe life and good fortune Tradition: The Feast of Kun Iam is considered to be important for females. Each year, many females worship at various Kun Iam temples in Macao, blessing for peacefulness and good fortune.

Normally, worshippers prepare a set of Kun Iam clothing and vegetarian food as offerings to the god. After the worship, worshipers can ask the god about their future life through the 康 公 誕 FEAST OF HONG KUNG 誕日:農曆七月初七

## 賀誕傳統:關於澳門人對康公的信仰,源於一個木製康王神像浮至該廟,於是該區居民

便建廟奉祀之。早在四十年代起,康公誕已非常聞名,差不多所有居於澳門 的華人,甚至毗鄰村落的居民均會前往康公廟參加賀誕活動。

Date: 7th of the seventh month of the Lunar Calendar Tradition: For the belief of Hong Kung, it was firstly come from a floating wooden statue of Hong Kung. Because of that, local residents decided to construct the Hong Kung temple. The

celebration of the Feast of Hong Kung can be dated from the 40's of the last century. Nearly all the Chinese residents in Macao celebrate this feast, even residents from other villages came to Macao for the feast. 華光誕(華光先師誕) FEAST OF HUA GUANG

## 誕日:農曆九月廿八日

神誕功能: 祈求演出成功, 防水火

賀誕傳統:昔日澳門有「打華光」儀式,主要是以誦經達到驅 鬼防火之目的

華光天王是梨園戲子的祖師爺兼守護神。舊時的戲 行(即粵劇界),若到澳門踏台板演神功戲,均會特 意前往蓮溪廟拜華光天王。每逢華光誕,蓮溪廟例 必舉行酬神演戲活動,百餘年來從未間斷

Date: 28th of the ninth month of the Lunar Calendar Purpose: Bless for successful performance, avoid flood and fire hazard

Tradition: In the past, there was a traditional ritual of 'Dai Hua Guang', which is aimed to get rid of devils, and to avoid fire hazard. Emperor Hua Guang is the ancestor and patron saint of opera actors and actresses. In old times, opera

players came to Lin Kai Temple to worship Hua Guang Emperor before they perform Shen Gong Opera in Macao. Each year, there is Shen Gong Opera performances at Lin Kai Temple, and this practice has last for over one hundred years.

#### 濟公菩薩佛誕 JIGONG'S BIRTHDAY 誕日:農曆二月初二

節誕傳統:濟公以酒度人、以癲濟眾聞名於世俗社會。于宋朝時游方 市井,拯危濟困,救死扶弱,彰善懲惡;亦精醫術,為 百姓治癒了不少疑難雜症

Date: 2nd of the second month of the Lunar Calendar Tradition: Jigong was born in Song Dynasty. He likes drinking and traveling around

to help people. Jigong is believed to be good at healing difficult illnesses and saving many people.

Tam Kong / Tam Kung

Sam Seng

Tai Vong

大王

Tam Kong / Tam Kung

Sam Seng

Tai Vong

# 澳門部分廟宇簡介

## 媽閣廟/西望洋廟/媽祖廟) 媽祖閣,又稱媽閣廟,澳門最古 老的廟宇,相傳該廟建于明朝中葉成化 年間,迄今已經逾五百年。媽祖閣主要

最大規模的是正覺禪林。 **A-Ma Temple** is the oldest temple of Macao. It is believed to be built during the period of Chenghua Reign, in the middle period of the Ming Dynasty, for over five hundred years. The temple consists of four main halls: Hongrey Hall, Zhansuo Hall, Zhengjue Hall and Kun Iam Hall. Among them, Hongren Hall is the oldest while

Zhengjue Hall is the largest.

由四個神殿組成:弘仁殿、詹頊亭、正

覺禪林、觀音閣。最古老的是弘仁殿,

蓮 廟,是澳門三大古廟之一,也是本地建築規 模最大的廟宇之一,相傳約建于明朝萬曆年間,經歷 多次包括雍正、乾隆、嘉慶、光緒朝擴建,形成今日 規模。蓮 廟原為天妃廟,在雍正元年改名為慈護宮

至清代道光年間,香山縣令許乃來援西嶽華山廟例,題 匾額「蓮 廟」,此名沿用至今。 Lin Fong Temple, is one of the Three Ancient Temples of Macao. It is one of the largest temples in scale in Macao, which is constructed during the Wanli Reign period of the Ming

Dynasty. It has experienced several expansions during Yongzheng Reign, Qianglong Reign, Jiaqing Reign and Guangxu Reign, and reached to the scale nowadays. Originally called Tin Fei temple, the temple was renamed Cihugong in the first year of Yongzheng Reign. Until the

Daoguang Reign of the Oing Dynasty, the mayor of county XiangShan wrote on the tablet, and named the temple 'Lin Fong Temple', after taking the temples of Mountain Huashan as references, in which is used

3 普濟禪院(觀音堂) 普濟禪院,俗稱觀音堂,是澳 門三大古廟之一, 香火極盛。始建于 明朝晚期,早期主持為嶺南名僧大汕 和尚。普濟禪院經歷嘉慶年間大規模 擴建, 咸豐、光緒年間重修, 形成今 日規模。廟內正殿分別是大雄實殿、 長壽殿、觀音殿。偏殿還有天后殿、

「望廈條約」時的石枱、石凳

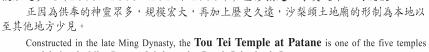


Kun Iam Temple, or called Kun Iam Tong, is one of the Three Ancient Temples of Macao. The temple is still a popular temple where attracts a lot of worshippers. It is first constructed in the late Ming Dynasty, and was managed in its early years by the Famous Monk Dashan of Lingnan School. The sacle of the temple today is after a large-scale expansion during Jiaqing Reign and reconstruction in the Xianfeng and Guangxu Reigns. Kun Iam Temple consists of the Main Buddha's Palace, the Longevity Hall, Goddess Kun Iam and other halls like Tin Hau Hall, Hall of God of Earth and Mou Tai Hall. The stone table and chairs where the Mong-Ha Treaty was signed is still well-preserved at the back garden.

6 沙梨頭土地廟

沙梨頭土地廟始建明朝晚期,是本地 始建於明代的五家廟宇之一。沙梨頭土地 廟由永福古社、水月宮、醫靈廟、梨山聖 母殿組成。依次供奉土地、觀音菩薩、佛 祖、醫靈和韋馱、先鋒楊爺、梨山聖母。 沙梨頭土地廟是一個建築物群體,背





construsted during the Ming Dynasty. It is located at Rua da Palmeira do Patano Consisted of Hall of Eternal Felicity, Palace of Water and Moon, Hall of Medicine and Hall of Holy Mother Lishan, the temple is dedicated respectively to God of Land, Goddess Kun lam, Buddha, Wei Tuo and God of Medicine, Grandpa Yang of Pioneer and Lishan Saint Mother. The temple is special because of the scale and the range of Goddness dedicated, of which is not common locally and at nearby area.

下環街福德祠建於同治七年(1868),是晚清才興 建的土地廟,祀奉主神為「威靈土地福神爺爺」,即土 地公公,另有民間俗神財帛星君、地藏王、紫薇正神、 禄馬星君、天后等。該祠特色是現存晚清至民國牌匾達 二十餘幀之多,時間由創廟時同治七年起至二十世紀三

Located in Rua da Praia do Manduco, The Ancestral **Temple of Fok Tak** is constructed in the seventh year of Tongzhi Reign (1868). It is mainly dedicated to Grandpa Weiling, the Local God of Land. Besides, other gods like God of Wealth, God of Earth, God of Zhiwei, God of Fame and Tin Hau are dedicated here as well. Until now, the temple has kept over twenty tablets, which can be dated from the date of foundation to 30s of the 20th century.



# 11 蓮溪廟

Kong, Tin Hau and the North Emperor.

place during the Guangxu Reign.

蓮溪廟創建於道光十年(1830),因建於蓮溪 右側,故名。廟門對聯是「鏡湖恩曜聚,蓮島瑞葩 重」。蓮溪廟的建築規模,僅次於三大廟宇。內原有 財帛宮、文昌宮、華光殿、太歲殿、金花痘母殿、唐 三藏殿、觀音殿、列聖宮、北帝殿等。祀奉的神祗種



唐三藏、齊天大聖、豬八怪大元帥、和合二仙、觀音菩薩、華佗、文昌、包公、天后、北 帝等。蓮溪廟在建成不久遭颱風吹毀,又再重建。光緒年間重建奠定今日規模。 Constructed in the 10th year of Daoguang Reign (1830), Lin Kai Temple was named after Mountain

The temple was damaged by typhoon after the construction was completed. The reconstruction was taken

Lin Kai because of its location. This temple is the fourth largest temple in Macao. It consists of Hall of God of Wealth, Hall of Wenchang, Hall of Emperor of Huaguang, Hall of Tai Soi, Hall of Goddess Kam Fa and Goddess Dou Mou, Hall of Tansanzang, Hall of Kun lam, Hall of Liesheng and Hall of North Emperor. The volume of gods are dedicated in this temple is the largest in Macao, which includes God of Wealth, Emperor Hua Guang, Tai Soi, Goddess Kam Fa, Goddess Dou Mou, Kuan Kong, Eighteen Arhat, Tansanzang, Monkey King, Marshal Monster, Two Fairies of Harmony, Kun lam, Hua Tuo, Wenchang, Pao

14 包公廟 包公廟始建於光緒十五年(1889),起因是光緒十 四年時瘟疫流行,故建廟驅疫。廟門對聯為「政治洞陰陽 識標青史,端嚴垂坤笏笑比黃河」。包公廟側另建有南山 廟,二者相連。 包公廟設包相府、趙帥府、財帛宮等,祀奉包公、伏 虎玄檀趙公元帥、唐三藏、朱大仙、財帛星君、金花娘娘、

痘母元君、六十太歲、哪吒太子、托塔李天王、鍾馗道士等 Constructed in the 15th year of Guangxu Reign (1889), the **Pao Kong Temple** was built for curing the plague which took place during the 14th year of Guangxu Reign. Nam Sam Temple is next to the Pao Kong Temple and they The temple consists of three halls: Mansion of Pao Kong, Mansion of Marshal Zhao and Hall of God of Wealth, of which the halls are dedicated to Pao Kong, Marshal Zhao with Crouching Tiger, Tangsanzang, Immortal Zhu, God

of Wealth, Goddess Kam Fa, Goddess Dou Mou, Tai Soi, Prince Na Tcha, Tower King Li and Taoist Chung Kuei. 15 醫靈廟

與包公廟相鄰的醫靈廟,又稱睡佛廟,門口楹聯為「德普乾坤術 通古今,靈昭海嶼恩洽華夷」。此廟始建於光緒十九年(1893) 醫靈廟內設太歲殿、濟公殿、地藏殿、睡佛堂、張天師殿。祀奉 六十太歲、濟公、十殿閻王、地藏菩薩、花粉夫人、王通神、睡佛、 張天師等。

Located next to Pao Kong Temple, the Temple of Divinity of Medicine, also called Temple of Sleeping Buddha, was constructed in the 19th year of Guangxu Reign (1893). There are couplets on the gate: "Virtue shines the universe and relates the past and the present; divinity is shown to the sea and the island and benefits both the Chinese and foreign nationalities". In the temple, there are Tai Soi Hall, Ji Gong Hall, Hall of God of Earth, Hall of Sleeping Buddha and Hall of Master Zhang, of which are dedicated to Tai So, Ji Gon, God of Hell, God of Earth, Goddess of Pollen, God of Five Powers, Sleeping Buddha and Master Zhang.

19 康真君廟 位於十月初五街的康真君廟,俗稱康公廟,建成於咸豐

and Goddess Kun lam.

十年(1860),是一座比較有規模的廟宇 廟門楹聯為:「元功昭玉冊,妙道證瑤天」 康公廟內祀奉康公主帥,西山金聖侯王、和合二仙、洪 聖大王、花粉夫人、六祖、華佗、金花娘娘、四方財神、

天大聖、桃花女、觀音菩薩等。 Located at Rua de Cinco de Outubro, the Temple of Hong Chan Kuan, also called Temple of Hong Kung, was constructed in the 10th year of Xianfeng Reign (1860). There are couplets on the gate: "Merits are shown in the register of the kingdom; supernatural powers are demonstrated to heaven." The Temple of Hong Kung is dedicated to Marshal Hong Kung, Two Immortals of Harmony, King Hung

Seng, Goddess of Pollen, Liu Zu, Hua Tuo, Goddess Kam Fa, God of Wealth, Monkey King, Peach Blossom Girl

21 柿山哪吒古廟(柿山哪吒廟) 柿山哪吒廟為本澳兩家哪吒廟之一。 石柱聯為「二百餘年赫聲濯靈澤敷蓮島,數千萬眾報功崇德 亭建柿山」。從這一晚清對聯可知,此廟約建于清初。廟體以神殿 與拜亭組成。柿山哪吒廟每逢神誕有「抬神」出巡活動,已有百餘

The **Na Tcha Ancient Temple** by Calcada das Verdades is one of the two

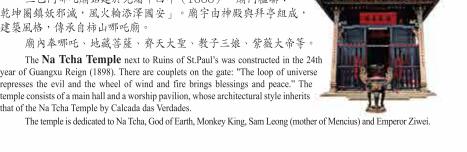
年歷史,曾一度中斷,在九十年代末恢復。

22 大三巴哪吒廟 (三巴門哪吒廟)

temples dedicated to Na Tcha. There are couplets inscribed on the stone columns: "Na Tcha enjoys a high reputation for his beneficence in the territory over two hundred years; he deserves a sanctuary for his achievements". Based on the couplets, the temple is predicted to be built in the early period of Qing Dynasty. The emple consists of a main hall and a worship pavilion. Each year, there is a procession for celebrating the anniversary of Na Tcha. This tradition is practiced for more than one hundred years. It has once stopped, but was revived in the late 90s.

建築風格,傳承自柿山哪吒廟。 廟內奉哪吒、地藏菩薩、齊天大聖、教子三娘、紫薇大帝等。 The **Na Tcha Temple** next to Ruins of St.Paul's was constructed in the 24th year of Guangxu Reign (1898). There are couplets on the gate: "The loop of universe represses the evil and the wheel of wind and fire brings blessings and peace." The temple consists of a main hall and a worship pavilion, whose architectural style inherits that of the Na Tcha Temple by Calcada das Verdades.

三巴門哪吒廟始建於光緒十四年(1888),廟門楹聯:



石敢當行台位於新橋區,原建於鹹湧側。建成年份為光緒二十 年(1894),廟門石刻楹聯是「公是公非,創立規模垂久遠。正人

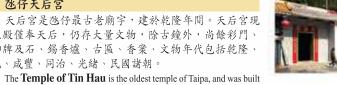
正神、伏虎神壇趙元帥、財帛星君、關帝等。 Situated at Bairro de San Kio, the Chapel of Shi Gandang was constructed in the 20th year of Guangxu Reign (1894). There are couplets inscribed on the stone gate: "It is the judge of right and wrong that establishes the eternal standard; Judging not only the others but also himself, the judge engages in maintaining felicity and prosperity,"

石敢當行台供奉石敢當爺爺 (姜太公)、西山金聖侯王、紫薇

of tiger), God of Wealth and Kwan Tai,

道光、咸豐、同治、光緒、民國諸朝。

天后宫是氹仔最古老廟宇,建於乾隆年間。 天后宮現 存主殿僅奉天后,仍存大量文物,除古鐘外,尚餘彩門 高腳牌及石、錫香爐、古匾、香業、文物年代包括乾隆



in the Qianlong Reign. The main hall is dedicated to the Empress only. There are a lot of cultural relics stored inside. Besides the ancient bell, there are also decorated gateways, standing tablets, stone or tin incense burners, ancient inscribed boards and incense burner tables. The cultural relics can be dated back to the periods of Qianlong Reign, Daoguang Reign, Xianfeng Reign, Tongzhi Reign, Guangxu Reign and other periods during the Republic of China.

The temple is dedicated to Grandpa Shi Gandang, Golden King of Xishan, God of Ziwei, Marshal Zhao (Celestial tamer

三婆廟建於道光二十五年(1845),咸豐年間重修 今廟中存有咸豐年間道教符字石碑一幀。此廟起源與氹仔觀 音岩相似,偶像仍祀奉在淺窄的岩洞內。

Temple of Sam Po was built in the twentieth fifth year of the Daoguang Reign (1845) and was reconstructed during Xianfeng Reign. In the temple, there is a stone tablet inscribed in Taoist characters which can be dated back to Xianfeng Reign. The temple

shares a similar origin of the Small Temple of Kun Iam of Taipa, with its idols still placed in a narrow cave 36 氹仔觀音岩 氹仔觀音岩屬小型廟宇,始建于同治十年(1871),十三年遭颶 風損毀後重建,成今日規模

觀音岩是一座起源比較特別的廟宇,相傳是觀音在岩洞顯靈後,先 有信眾在洞中置偶像,香火鼎盛後方立廟祀之,今日觀音偶像仍置洞中。 The **Small Temple of Kun Iam in Taipa**, which was built in the 10th year of Tongzhi Reign (in 1871). The Temple was rebuilt after being damaged by typhoon in the 13th

The Small Temple of Kun Iam is a temple with a special origin. It is believed to be built

then built for the increase number of worshipers. Until today the idol of Kun Iam is still dedicated in the cav

after the epiphany of Kun Iam in cave. After that, some followers put the idol of Kun Iam in the cave. The temple was

37 氹仔關帝廟及天后宮 氹仔關帝廟及天后宮是離島唯一一座兩廟相連的連體 廟宇。相傳建於清初,但今廟內所藏器物,俱為清朝中葉 道光及以後文物。廟中共祀兩神天后與關帝。

The **Temple of Kwan Tai and Tin Hau in Taipa** is the only conjoined temple of the islands. The temple is believed to be built in early Qing Dynasty, but the lethal weapons kept in the temple were part of cultural relics in Daoguang Reign, the middle period of the Qing Dynasty or later. The temple is only dedicated to Tin Hau and Kwan Tai.

而是指神醫,當包括華佗、炎帝、孫思邈、扁鵲等。2002年重修時, 門額上方顯露醫靈廟本名。 The Temple of Divinity of Medicine in Taipa, or called Ka Sin Tong was built in the 20th year of Guangxu Reign (1900). The present idol of the Emperor of Sacred Doctor in the House was once remoulded. The Emperor of Sacred Doctor is not confined to a particular god, but is referring to general sacred doctors, including Hua Tuo, Yan Di, Sun Simiao, Bian Que and etc

In 2002, the original name, Temple of Divinity of Medicine, was discovered during the refurblishment.

氹仔嘉善堂本名醫靈廟,始建於光緒二十六年(1900)。嘉善堂

內現祀醫靈大帝神像一尊,是後來重塑,醫靈大帝並無特指某一神靈,

菩提禪院是氹仔及路環地區占地最廣的廟宇,亦是淨 土宗在澳門最有規模的道場。始建於民國十六年(1927),

近年重建

The **Temple of Pou Tai Sin Un** is the largest temple (in terms of area) at Coloane and Taipa. It is also the biggest place for the Sukhavati Sect to perform rites in Macao. It was built in the 16th year of the Republic of China (1927) and rebuilt in recent years 40 路環天后古廟 路環天后古廟是整個路環地區最大型和歷史最悠久廟

宇。始建時間不晚於乾隆廿八年(1763)。路環天后古 廟無論在建築規模、祀奉神像數量,都是路環地區首屈. 指,此外其建築形格之特別,亦是該區僅有。 The Ancient Temple of Tin Hau in Coloane is the largest and oldest temple (in terms of construction) of Coloane, It is believed to be built not later than the 28th year of Oianlong Reign (1763). In terms of structure

the architectural style is unique, in which is the most distinctive feature in the surrounding area.

41 路環譚公廟 譚公廟始建於晚清同治元年(1862)。廟內 僅祀奉譚公神。譚公廟神誕為農曆四月初八,近年已 恢復飄色巡遊,同時並演神功戲賀誕。 Tam Kong Temple in Coloane was built in the 1st year of





葡文 Kun Iam Kun Iam A-Ma / Tin Hau A-Ma / Tin Hau The King of Medicin Rei da Medicina Tou Tei / Fok Tak Tou Tei / Fok Tac Na Tcha Na Tcha Pao Kong Pao Gong / Pau Kung Divinity of Medicine Deus da Medicina / I Leng Loi Chou / Lu Zu Tauista de Lu Zu Shi Gandang Shi Gandang 女媧/悅城龍母 Niwa / Yui Seng Louh Mou Nuwa / Yui Seng Louh Mou 康公/康公真君 Hong Kung / Hong Kung Chan Kuan Hong Kung/Hong Kung Chan Kuan 城隍 City God Deus da Cidade Kwan Tai Kuan Tai Lu Ban Sam Po Sam Po Pak Tai Pak Tai

普濟禪院









