

Step Out,

Experience Macao's
Communities
Walking tour routes



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-  Footsteps into the Historic Centre
-  An Experiment of Creativity
-  Crossroads of China and Portugal
-  A Legacy of Arts and Culture
-  Enchanting Stories of Our Lady of Fatima Parish
-  The Marriage of East and West in St. Anthony's Parish
-  Bygone Days of Taipa Village
-  Nostalgia in Coloane

**MACAO
PENINSULA**

TAIPA

ZHUHAI

COLOANE

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Footsteps into the Historic Centre

亞美打利庇盧大馬路
(新馬路)
AVENIDA
DE ALMEIDA RIBEIRO

成德樓



Welcome to experience the charm in this lovely historical city, where two civilisations encounter, and capture every unforgettable moment with your eyes and camera.

Attractions to explore:

1 Avenida da Praia Grande

Overlooking a beautiful lake and situated in the southern part of the peninsula, the Avenue is 1130 metres long and originally known as Nam Van Street. Its current name was given in 1995. A commercial centre today, the Avenue still retains its attractive appearance and is surrounded by historical buildings such as the former Court Building.

2 IAM Building

First built at the end of the 16th century and originally known as the Senate and Municipal Council, it was Macao's first municipal chamber, a function it maintains to the present. The complex was deteriorated due to storms and went through several renovations. Its current appearance is the result of renovation in 1940. Throughout the past centuries, the building had served as municipal office, museum, post office, health centre, court and prison in different times. Many historical stone inscriptions and carving on the wall tell the stories of its past. Inside the building on the first floor there is a ceremonial meeting room that opens onto an elaborate carved library and a small chapel. Building is neo-classical in design and has retained all its original master walls and primary layout, including the Portuguese courtyard garden in the back.

Opening hours: 09:00 – 21:00

Admission: Free



3 Senado Square

It is named after the Leal Senado Building (known as "Senatorial Pavilion" in the old times, predecessor of the IAM Building). In the centre of the Square stands a fountain, which was constructed in the 70s of the 20th century, and hence its nickname "the Fountain". It has been Macao's urban centre for centuries since the port of Macao was opened for trade and is still the most popular venue for public events and celebrations today. The Square is paved with Portuguese beautiful cobblestones and surrounded by pastel coloured neo-classical buildings, creating a consistent and harmonious Mediterranean atmosphere. This attraction has been a splendid blend of Chinese and Portuguese cultural traits.



4 General Post Office Building

Adjacent to Senado Square, the historic building once housed the local charitable society Tung Sin Tong. The architecture was designed by José Chan, the first Chinese chief architect appointed by the Macao Land and Sea Public Works Department. Built in 1929, it's a classical architecture of great artistic value. For the past decades, Macao Post and Telecommunications Bureau has been offering postal services for locals and visitors. Electronic post and express mail services are also available nowadays. You can buy your favourite stamps and postcards and mail to your beloved ones, making your visit more meaningful.

Opening hours: 09:00 – 18:00 on Mondays to Fridays, 09:00 – 13:00 on Saturdays



5 St. Dominic's Church

Founded as their first church in China in 1587 by the Dominican Order from Spain, the Church is dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary and was built of wooden boards originally. Thus it is locally known as "Wooden Board Church". Having gone through numerous renovations throughout the centuries, the Church we see today dates from the early 17th century. On the right side of the Church is a three-storey bell tower, which houses the Treasure of Sacred Art today. A collection of around 300 relics and artifacts are currently exhibited in this small museum. As one of the many Catholic festivals still in practice today in the region, Procession of Our Lady of Fátima is held in Macao on 13th May every year. The annual procession starts from St. Dominic's Church up to the Penha Chapel, where an outdoor mass is held on the hill. Each year the procession attracts many tourists and Catholic devotees.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 18:00

Admission: Free



6 Sam Kai Vui Kun (Kuan Tai Temple)

This temple is located close to the old Chinese Bazaar area, which nowadays functions as St. Dominic's Market, still keeping the essence of the original function of the area. Scholars could not confirm the exact year of the construction but estimate that it could be traced back to the reign of Emperor Qianlong during the Qing Dynasty at the latest. It becomes what it looks today after several renovations. "Sam Kai" literally means three streets in Chinese, referring to Rua dos Mercadores, Rua dos Ervanarios and Rua das Estalagens. In the old days, these three historical streets formed the local business hub. Dedicated to Kuan Tai (the Saint of War and Righteousness) and Cai Bo Xing (the God of Wealth), this temple is directly associated with long-standing Chinese business associations, precursors to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the city. However the commercial purposes were gone with the passage of time. And now it's only a shrine to serve the two Gods and hence is named Kuan Tai Temple. On the 8th day of the 4th month in Lunar Calendar is the Feast of the Drunken Dragon, a day when you can enjoy the traditional drunken dance performances and taste lucky rice for longevity outside the Temple.

Opening hours: 09:00 – 18:00

Admission: Free



7 Heritage Exhibition of a Traditional Pawnshop Business

Formerly the property of rich merchant Kou Ho Neng, the owner of Tak Seng On Pawnshop, the historic architecture is well preserved in the form of cooperation between the government and private sectors. Open to public since 2003, the building has been transformed into a museum which showcases traditional pawnshop business in the old days. The architecture is awarded the Commendation at the 2004 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation.

Opening hours: 10:30 – 19:00, closed on the first Monday of every month

Admission: Free



8 Tung Sin Tong Historical Archive Exhibition Hall

Established in 1892, Tung Sin Tong Charitable Society is a Chinese charitable organization in Macao. From its humble origins of providing food, clothing and medicine to the poor, it has developed into a sizeable institution that today operates nurseries, primary medical clinics, pharmacy, secondary school and so on. Adjacent to the Hall, Tung Sin Tong Middle School is formerly known as Tung Sin Tong Free School in 1924. Feel free to visit the Archive Exhibition Hall and learn about this charity's long history of service in Macao through its valuable records and files. It will offer you a glimpse of this inspiring institution - and the people of Macao.

Opening hours: Exhibition Hall 09:30 - 17:30, closed on Tuesdays and mandatory holidays

Admission: Free



9 Carpentry Guildhall

Established in the early years of the reign of Emperor Daoguang during the Qing Dynasty, Carpentry Guildhall was the oldest labour union in Macao and has become the site for Macao Carpentry Trade Union today. The Guildhall was established for three traditional professions in construction industry in the old days, including carpenters, scaffolders and stone carvers. Later the wall-painting profession was also included as part of the industry. As days went by, different trade unions were founded specifically for other construction professions. The Guildhall has thus become a trade union mainly for local carpentry profession. The 13th day of the 6th month in Lunar Calendar is master Lu Ban's birthday. In commemoration of this famous Chinese carpenter and the patron saint of Chinese builders in ancient times, you'll find celebrations held at the temple dedicated to him in the Guildhall on the day. Originally built in 1840, the building became the Carpentry Guildhall thanks to the donation of its property owner. It was later burned down by a fire in 1855 and funds were raised to rebuild the premises into what it looks today. At



the moment, the main hall of the Temple displays a large lock by Lu Ban. In the exhibition room, more than 80 traditional wooden tools, including saws, planes, drills and ink markers, etc are on display. Aside from showing the traditional techniques and wisdom of our ancestors, it also draws people's attention to carpentry techniques and the traditional industries.

Opening hours: The Woodcraft Works of Master Lu Ban Exhibition Room

10:00 – 18:00, closed on Wednesdays and public holidays

Admission: Free

10 Rua de Camilo Pessanha

In the old days, it was one of the typhoon shelters situated at the North Bay (known as the Inner Harbour today) in the past. There were lots of reed flowers grown on this rocky area, and hence the place was also known as the "Reed Shore" in the Chinese community. During the reign of Emperor Tongzhi in the Qing Dynasty, the Portuguese government turned the wetlands and waterways of the North Bay into land and a neighbourhood was therefore established on this reclaimed land. In the past, lots of shops in this vicinity were famous for the production of opium pipe and the technique was considered very unique at the time that one couldn't find it elsewhere. The pipe was even exported to Beijing for sales. Today you can see some very local handicraft shops around this neighbourhood.



11 Happiness Street (Rua da Felicidade)

The pursuit of happiness brought us to a street called "happiness" and the name has its origins in a seedy past. It was once the heart of Macao's red light district. There are several restaurants on this traditional street that offer tantalizing delicacies today. There, you will have a chance to sample a great Chinese cuisine and find your favourite souvenirs.



12 Cheng Peng Theatre

Located on a narrow street off the main Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, which was once part of the wetland at the Inner Harbour, the Theatre was built in 1875 and presented Cantonese opera to local audience. It's the first theatre in Macao and its Chinese name literally means peace and prosperity. The Theatre started showing films as well later. But along with the declining theatre industry in the 1990s, it was closed down in 1992 and turned into a warehouse for storage purposes and was abandoned after. Today you can still see the fading Chinese characters of its name carved on its exterior wall as a record for visitors to trace back its history.



13 Rua da Caldeira

The street used to be a typhoon shelter at the North Bay of the Inner Harbour and is named after the foams stirred up along the coast.



14 Inner Harbour

Located on the western part of the peninsula, the Harbour has a coastline of 3,500 metres at length. With its half-ring shaped embankment, it's the first harbour that served foreign merchant ships berthed at the North Bay. The historical Harbour is equipped with 34 piers in total, each of which is named after its assigned number for different functions. The Harbour mainly served the purposes of cargo shipment, inland river transport and berth for fishing boats. From Sino-Luso trade to declining fishing industry, the Harbour has witnessed the rise and fall of maritime transportation.



15 Opium House

Located at the crossroad of Rua das Lorchas and Praça de Ponte e Horta, the building is the former Opium House built in the late 19th century in the waterside area of the Inner Harbour. It was first turned into a warehouse and then a crucible factory after opium was banned in 1946. An academic institution later



rented the House for educational purposes. In 1996, the Opium House was renovated and thoroughly restored. In 2001 the second clinic of Tong Sin Tong Charitable Society moved into the House and since then has provided Chinese acupuncture and western medical services to general public. Today, the House has remained as an excellent witness to the typical architecture at the Inner Harbour in the golden years of the 19th century.

16 Praça de Ponte e Horta

It's a spacious leisure plaza at the Inner Harbour. During the years from the reign of Emperor Kangxi to Emperor Tongzhi in the Qing Dynasty, it functioned as a pier for the import of opium. It was also the first wharf reserved for opium trade and the first duty-levying area for tobacco taxation throughout the history of Macao and China, and even considered as the cradle of the Opium War. In the late 19th century, it was turned into a more spacious area due to land reclamation. The plaza became vibrant at night with stalls serving tea and entertaining performances in the past. It was also once a marketplace, where lots of vendors gathered for business. Today, the plaza has become a recreational area for local citizens.



An Experiment of Creativity



Explore stories of a bygone age in this picturesque neighbourhood near the heart of the city. You'll be fascinated simply by its beauty and the sense of tranquillity.

Attractions to explore:

1 Kun Iam Temple

This Buddhist temple, also known as Pou Chai Sim Iun, dedicated to Kun Iam (Goddess of Mercy), is one of the three major ancient temples in Macao that witnessed the growth of Macao and historical events. It attracts many believers to visit each day, offering homage and burning incense for their good sake. The Temple covers a very extensive area with large terraced gardens in the backyard that home a number of memorial stones. One of them is the stone table where the first Sino-American treaty was signed in 1844, by the Viceroy of Canton Ki Ying and the United States Minister Caleb Cushing. Opening hours: 07:30 - 17:00 Admission: Free



2 Flora Garden

The European-style garden is situated at the base of Guia Hill parallel to the Avenida Sidónio Pais. It was formerly the grounds of the Flora Palace, an aristocratic Portuguese mansion that served Portuguese Governors in the old days. Its straight pedestrian avenue, lined with tall palms and flowering shrubs, leads to the former site of the palace, now occupied by an aviary, a small zoo, and a tree-shaded refreshment patio. You can either follow the stone pathway that winds upward, past small waterfalls and belvederes, to the top of Guia Hill or take the cable car near the park gate to the top in two minutes, from which you'll gain a bird's-eye view of the garden and a panoramic perspective of the city. Opening hours: Garden 06:00-24:00; Cable Car 08:00-18:00 (Closed on Mondays) Admission: Free entry to the Garden; Cable car ticket price: Single Ticket - MOP2; Return Ticket - MOP3



3 Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial House in Macao

This House is preserved to pay homage to the stay of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his family in Macao. Dr. Sun was the mentor and driving force of the Chinese republican revolution, which overthrew the weak regime of the Qing Dynasty. The House bears witness to his short but significant stay in Macao in the late 19th century when, while fleeing the power of the imperial mandarins, he tried to move his supporters in order to plan for the establishment of a new regime in China. It was destroyed by an explosion nearby in 1930 and rebuilt again in Islamic and Rococo style. It's reserved as a memorial complex in commemoration of the "Father of the Nation". Some relics of Dr. Sun and photos of revolutionary martyrs can be seen in the House.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 17:00, closed on Tuesdays
Admission: Free



4 Lou Lim Ieoc Garden

Built in 1925, the Garden is the only and famous Suzhou-style Chinese garden in Macao. The site of this Garden was formerly a farmland and vegetable field bought by a wealthy Chinese merchant – Lou Wah Siu (Lou Kau). Following the purchase, his son Lou Lim Ieoc began to build and design the Garden. In the beginning of 1970s, the Garden was purchased and restored by the government and opened to the public in 1974. Walking past a nine-turn bridge zigzags across the pond, you'll reach a large pavilion that combines Classical and Chinese architecture elements, where art and craft exhibitions and musical performances frequently take place. This Suzhou-style Garden is now very popular amongst local inhabitants and tourists.

Opening hours: 06:00 – 24:00
Admission: Free



5 Tap Seac Gallery

Dating back to the 1920s, the Gallery was originally two-storey houses. The historic complex is a typical example of an upper-class family residence in Macao. The earthen-yellow and brick-red outer walls match wooden louvers with window tracery design and the Roman arched doors, giving these buildings a distinctly European, neo-classical flair. When the facility was converted to an art gallery, these buildings were joined together, but to preserve historic elements, the two inner wells that originally separated the two structures were left intact and in place. Inaugurated on 5 December 2003, the Gallery has become an important showcase for various types of visual art, for visitors to appreciate and embark on a wonderful artistic journey.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 21:00
Admission: Free



6 Tap Seac Square

Having served as a field for soldiers to undergo training and practice in the old days, the Square was converted into an extensive square paved with Portuguese cobblestones in 2007. Rich in cultural legacy, this beautiful Square is surrounded by many important historic buildings and has become an important venue for yearly major cultural events as well as for local leisure activities.



7 St. Lazarus Church

One of the three oldest churches in Macao, the Church was formerly the office of Bishop before the establishment of the Cathedral. It was built on the site of the Hermitage of Our Lady of Hope, also called St. Lazarus, which was established to provide care and shelter for lepers in the old days. In recent years, Macao has strived to promote local cultural and creative industries, and thus transformed this old vicinity into a vibrant creative hub that attracts local youth to show their talents in arts. You'll see many local shops that sell creative products in this area, where you find yourself surrounded by picturesque Mediterranean buildings.

Opening hours: 08:30 – 12:00, 15:00 – 18:00
Admission: Free



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Crossroads of China and Portugal



Take a stroll down the historic path in which two civilisations encounter, you'll discover the life-long memory and emotions of Portuguese who once called Macao home.

Attractions to explore:

1 Senado Square

It is named after the IAM Building (known as "Senatorial Pavilion" in the old times, predecessor of the IACM Building). In the centre of the Square stands a fountain, which was constructed in the 70s of the 20th century, and hence its nickname "the Fountain". It has been Macao's urban centre for centuries since the port of Macao was opened for trade and is still the most popular venue for public events and celebrations today. The Square is paved with Portuguese beautiful cobblestones and surrounded by pastel coloured neo-classical buildings, creating a consistent and harmonious Mediterranean atmosphere. This attraction has been a splendid blend of Chinese and Portuguese cultural traits.



2 St. Augustine's Square

The small Square gathers various classified buildings, such as St. Augustine's Church, Dom Pedro V Theatre, St. Joseph's Seminary and Sir Robert Ho Tung Library. The cobblestone pavement unifies the area and reflects a traditionally Portuguese streetscape. Take a stroll here and you'll feel relaxed and enjoy the tranquillity of its surrounding environment and cultural landscape of religion.



3 St. Joseph's Seminary and Church

St. Joseph's Seminary and Church was built in 1758. The scale of St. Joseph's Seminary and Church is close to St. Paul's Church (now the Ruins of St. Paul's). Inside the Church, in one of the lateral altars, lies one of Macao's most precious religious relics, a piece of bone from the arm of St. Francis Xavier. The Church received UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2001. Next to the Church is the Seminary, which was established in 1728. Over the past two hundred years, St. Joseph's Seminary nurtured a large number of missionaries who were later sent to serve across China and Southeast Asia. The Seminary taught an academic curriculum equivalent to that of a university and in 1800 the Portuguese Queen Dona Maria I conferred on it the royal title of "House of the Mission Congregation".

Opening hours: Church 09:00 - 18:00, Treasure of Sacred Art of St. Joseph's Seminary 10:00 - 17:00, closed on Wednesdays, open on public holidays (Seminary not open to public)

Admission: Free



4 St. Lawrence's Church

St. Lawrence's Church is one of the three oldest churches in Macao. Originally built in the mid 16th century, it has been renovated for several times and its present appearance and scale was acquired in 1846. Situated uphill overlooking the sea, the Church is believed to protect fishermen, sailors and families living near the seashore from the storm, and hence it was given its name Feng Shun Tang (Hall of the Soothing Winds), which is widely known in Chinese community. The neighbourhood where the Church is located used to be fairly wealthy, thus explaining the building's scale and wealth of architectural treatment. It is a neo-classical structure, with subtle Baroque decorative inspirations.

Opening hours: 07:00 - 21:00

Admission: Free



5 Mandarin's House

Built before 1869, the House was the home of a famous Chinese ideologist in modern times and late-Qing celebrity - Zheng Guanying, who completed his acclaimed masterpiece *Shengshi Weiyan*, literally known as *Words of Warning in Times of Prosperity*, in this house. It was Zheng Wenrui, the father of Zheng Guanying, who initiated the construction of the residential complex. The buildings are predominantly in Chinese style with subtle western influences in the decorative motifs, marking a period in Macao when Chinese architecture started to display a fusion of styles from different cultures. Its fusion of architectural influences from both Chinese and western cultures makes it a monument definitely worth visiting. Feel free to join the guided tours over there and you'll explore more stories of the House.

Opening hours: 10:00 - 18:00, last admission at 17:30, closed on Wednesdays, open on public holidays

Admission: Free

Guided tours (in Cantonese) are offered at a fixed schedule on Saturdays and Sundays and online reservation is required



6 Lilau Square

Lilau, meaning "Mountain Spring" in Portuguese, was one of the earliest Portuguese settlements in Macao. The ground water of Lilau used to be the main source of natural spring water in Macao. A famous local Portuguese saying from those days was that "Anyone who drinks from Lilau will never forget Macao," expresses locals' nostalgic attachment to Lilau Square.



7 A-Ma Temple

The Temple is dedicated to A-Ma, also known as Mazu, the Goddess of seafarers and fishermen. According to legend, A-Ma was able to make prophecy in her mortal life and protect traders and fishermen from shipwreck with mythic power in afterlife, and thus locals built the Temple to worship her. Macao's name is also derived from A-Ma-Gau or Bay of A-Ma. The Temple consists of four key pavilions that sit in perfect harmony with the natural environment. A-Ma festival takes place on the 23rd day of the 3rd month in Lunar Calendar each year. Homage is paid to this most popular deity of Macao. During the festival, you'll not only enjoy the traditional performance of dragon and lion dance but also Chinese opera in a specially constructed bamboo shed.

Opening hours: 07:00 - 18:00

Admission: Free



8 Maritime Museum

With the history of Macao deeply connected with the sea, the Maritime Museum is the first and only sea-themed Museum in Macao. With its sailboat-like appearance, this beautiful, old house is modified to accommodate all exhibits that shows you the life of fishermen in the old days and Portuguese naval activities. Specialising in the display of objects relating to ships, the Museum brings you many pieces of precious ship models in Chinese and Portuguese style. You simply can't miss a visit if you're a ship models lover.

Opening hours: 10:00 - 18:00, last admission at 17:30, closed on Tuesdays

Admission:

10 to 17 years old: MOP5 (Monday to Saturday); MOP3 (Sunday)

18 to 64 years old: MOP10 - standard ticket (Monday to Saturday); MOP5 (Sunday)

Free admission for holder of valid Macao Resident Identity Card, children under 10 or seniors of 65 years old or above



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A Legacy of Arts and Culture



Take a stroll amongst the modern architectures along the seashore and you'll be amazed at the vibrancy of local culture and arts. Just indulge yourself in local folk music and embark on a cultural journey Macao has to offer.

Attractions to explore:

1 Macau Fisherman's Wharf

If you wish to have a glimpse at how Europe looks like, you have to pay a visit to the Wharf, where many elegant and classical European complexes are built along the pier. The charming architectures will definitely make you feel as if you were back to the ancient Europe.



Walking along the dock, you'll feel a sea breeze caressing your face while enjoying the stunning harbour views. There are numerous restaurants and shops at the pier along with various exhibitions and performances held from time to time. You're expected to find a brand new experience in this entertainment complex. One of the "Macao Aquatic Trek" embarkation point is located here.

2 Macao Science Center

Designed by world-renowned Chinese-born American architect leoh Ming Pei, the Center consists of exhibition center, planetarium and convention center. Its main building has a distinctive, asymmetrical, conical shape with a spiral walkway and a large atrium inside. The convention center features four main themes including children, technology, environmental science and living, emphasizing interactive exhibits that bring forth to science education. Visitors can enjoy the fun of exploring science and doing creative work over there. Wearing special glasses, you'll see 3D images projected onto the screen in the planetarium.



Opening hours: 10:00 – 18:00, closed on Thursdays and Chinese New Year Eve, open on public holidays

Admission: MOP25 (For complete ticketing information, please visit www.msc.org.mo)

3 Macao Cultural Centre

As a platform that brings internationally famous performances from all over the globe to Macao, the Centre has been striving to promote various types of arts and cultures and to offer local and foreign audience quality programmes that enrich people's life with great work and enhance understanding in performing arts. It regularly hosts cultural events and celebrations that mark the cityscape, such as music festival and Fringe, bringing together an inspiring, creative and exciting work to locals or visitors from neighbouring regions. Many well-known Broadway musicals such as *Peter Pan*, *The Addams Family* and *Fame*, were shown on stage here.

Box office: 10:00 - 19:00 (or until 30 minutes after the beginning of the last performance)



4 Macao Museum of Art

The Museum is a five-storey building with five different types of exhibition areas, which occupy an area of 4,000 square metres. It is the largest and only museum that is fully dedicated to arts in Macao. Besides exhibition halls, the Museum also consists of auditorium, multi-media library and other facilities. It not only holds exhibitions of many different types in partnership



with other museums and organisations from different places frequently, but also invites experts from home and abroad to broadly discuss and explore the exhibitions' themes. After appreciating artworks, you can drop by the gift shop, which provides various kinds of fine souvenirs for you to choose from.

Opening hours: 10:00 - 19:00, last admission until 18:30, closed on Mondays

Admission: Free

5 Handover Gifts Museum of Macao

The Museum is a three-storey building. The first floor features two exhibition halls: the themed exhibition gallery showcases different exhibits themed after the local culture and history of Macao; whereas the handover gifts exhibition gallery mainly showcases the gifts presented by the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the country-wide provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. You'll see the celebrative couplet written by Jiang Zemin, the former President of China and General Secretary of the Communist Party. An auditorium is located on the second floor, with a capacity of 200 spectators.

Opening hours: 10:00 - 19:00, last admission until 18:30, closed on Mondays, open during public holidays

Admission: Free



6 Kun Iam Ecumenical Centre

The Centre is a Buddhist Cultural Centre. It consists of two parts: the bronze Kun Iam Statue and the dome-shaped lotus base. It features two levels, with books and reference materials of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism.

Opening hours: 10:00 - 18:00, closed on Fridays

Admission: Free



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Enchanting Stories of Our Lady of Fatima Parish



In this lovely old parish where two different cultures coexist harmoniously, you'll be stunned with the stories of how these two civilisations encounter and embrace each other.

Attractions to explore:

1. Arch of Border Gate

Macao Peninsula faces the sea on its eastern shore and a river along its western inner harbour. Located on the northern tip of the Peninsula, the road where Border Gate is located was the sole land route to Mainland China in the old days. In 1574 during the Ming Dynasty, a Chinese gate tower was built by the provincial administration along this route. With the name "Border Gate" inscribed on its lintel, it became an official checkpoint with soldiers stationed to restrict westerners from entering the border. In 1871, they built a new European-style border gate which has witnessed the city's transformation till today. The Chinese gate tower was subsequently demolished by the Portuguese army. The only relic, its lintel stone inscribed with the name "Border Gate", is currently stored at the IAM Building.



2. Areia Preta Triangle Garden

Originally a traffic island, the Garden is now a green park occupying a field of about 1,583 square metres, where you'll find local citizens do exercises or enjoy leisure activities.



3 Lin Fong Temple

Originally built during the Ming Dynasty, the Temple is one of the three oldest temples in Macao. It is known historically as a place for Mandarins and government officials to stay when they visited Macao from Guangdong Province in the past centuries. The most renowned visitor was Commissioner Lin Zexu, who came to investigate and suppress the opium trade in 1839. During his visit in Macao, he met with Portuguese officials at the Temple. Today, the Temple is dedicated to Kun lam and A-Ma, the Goddess of Seafarers.

Opening hours: 07:00 – 17:00



4 Lin Zexu Memorial Museum of Macao

Built in 1997 and adjacent to Lin Fong Temple, the Museum was established to commemorate the visit of the imperial commissioner Lin Zexu to Macao during the reign of Emperor Daoguang. Lin Zexu was a Chinese scholar, poet and official during the late Qing dynasty. He is best remembered for his commendable conduct and his uncompromising stand in the struggle against the opium trade by the British in Guangdong. In front of the Museum, the statue of imperial commissioner Lin Zexu was erected in 1989. The Museum is certainly worth a visit, as it gives you a glimpse of one of China's most captivating times in modern history. The historical photos show you how Lin managed to confiscate and destroy more than 20,000 chests of opium in Humen. Also in the Museum you'll see a miniature that portrays the meeting between Lin and Portuguese officials in the temple.

Opening hours: 09:00 – 17:00, closed on Mondays and mandatory holidays

Admission: MOP5 for adults

MOP3 for children (under 8) and elderly (over 65)



5 Kun lam Ancient Temple and Temple of City God

Kun lam Ancient Temple was originally built at the south of Mong Há Hill. Due to its small scale compared to Kun lam Temple, it is also known as "Little Kun lam Temple" in Macao. The Temple is composed of three shrines dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, Kam Fa (Lady Golden Flower) and the Dipper Mother, as well as Lü Dongbin respectively. Next to Kun lam Ancient Temple, one can find the Temple of City God, the only Temple dedicated to this deity in Macao. It was built in 1908 during the late Qing Dynasty. Visiting both temples, you may have a glimpse of local folk religion since the old times.

Opening hours: 07:00 – 18:00



6 Xian Xinghai Memorial Museum



Xian Xinghai is hailed as "the people's musician" and is renowned for his great achievements in the contemporary music history of China. Born into a fishing family in Macao, he meticulously sought for musical excellence, ingeniously integrated Chinese and Western music techniques and created many well-known masterpieces over his brief 40 years, all brimming with the cultural inclusiveness of Macao. One of his signature pieces, the Yellow River Cantata, was widely sung during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, where it boosted the morale and stimulated patriotism of the Chinese across the nation. In celebration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 20th anniversary of the Macao's Handover to China, the Macao SAR Government has established the Xian Xinghai Memorial Museum to honour his contributions to the nation, promote his musical achievements and set him as role model for the young people.

Opening hours: 10:00 to 18:00, last admission until 17:30, closed on Tuesdays, open on public holidays.

Admission: Free

7 Mong-Há Fort

Situated on Mong Há Hill at the northern part of the city, Mong Há Fort was once in active service as part of a greater military reservation in the old days. Along with the Fortress, there were barracks for Portuguese soldiers coming from Africa. In 1997, the Fortress was transformed into Mong Há Hill Municipal Park; whereas the barracks have become the Institute for Tourism Studies and its educational hotel – Pousada de Mong Há today. Its educational restaurant is also open to public. Offering a breathtaking view of the northern district, the green and flowery park is a great place for a leisurely stroll around the old Fortress.





The Marriage of East and West in St. Anthony's Parish



Let's experience a special romance in this lovely multicultural vicinity where you'll see beautiful urban space with charming Portuguese and Chinese buildings and their enchanting stories.

Attractions to explore:

1. Ruins of St. Paul's

After the completion of St. Paul's Church, it caught fires in 1595 and 1601 respectively. Afterwards, the Jesuits re-constructed the Church in 1602 and was completed in 1644. The re-constructed Church was massive in scale, with a grand façade full of design details. From the bottom the façade has five tiers. A Catholic saint is engraved in each of four tabernacles between columns of the second tier. The walls are covered with bas-reliefs in various patterns, such as chrysanthemum and peony, moon, sun as well as Chinese inscriptions. The whole façade has been acknowledged as a perfect fusion of western and eastern cultures. In 1835, the Church was destroyed by fire. The façade which was left after the fire becomes the world famous monument – the Ruins of St. Paul's. At the back of the façade is the Museum of Sacred Art and Crypt. Opening hours: Museum of Sacred Art and Crypt 09:00 – 18:00, last admission at 17:30, closed on Tuesdays after 14:00, open during public holidays. Admission: Free



2 Section of Old City Wall

This surviving segment of the city's defence structures is a remnant of an early Portuguese defensive wall system around their port settlements. The construction of the Wall was strictly forbidden in the early Ming Dynasty and thus it was built and then demolished for a couple of times. Until the Dutch invasion, the Portuguese settlers gained the justification for the constructions. Passing through the Wall, you'll enter a small old community, Pátio do Espinho, where a large number of Catholics lived before. And now it's turned into a vibrant neighbourhood, where you'll encounter many local citizens who might be able to tell you a story of its past.



3 Na Tcha Temple

It has been intriguing that the location of this Chinese temple is just a few steps away from the Ruins of St. Paul's, which is always considered as a symbol of two diverse cultures coexisting in harmony. Built in 1888 and renovated in 1901, this Temple is dedicated to the worship of the deity Na Tcha. Prior to the establishment of the Temple, a severe influenza epidemic swept Macao and killed many people. People lived in the neighbourhood believed that building a temple could put an end to the plague ravaging the region during that time, and therefore, residents decided to invite the deity Na Tcha downhill to protect them from the illness but the idea was rejected by the people downhill. So they decided to build one for their own sake and hence the second Na Tcha Temple was built.



4 The Na Tcha Exhibition Room

With its total size of 70 square metres, it embodies the spirit of traditional and modern architectural designs. The Hall is built to introduce the legend of the deity Na Tcha and showcases precious ceremonial vessels, offerings, Na Tcha statues and other artefacts used for the celebration of the Feast of Na Tcha, which takes place on the 18th day of the 5th month in Lunar Calendar. You'll learn more about Na Tcha customs and beliefs of Macao stretching back many centuries, which is now part of the intangible cultural heritage. You can also come to join the Procession of Prince Na Tcha the Great on the day and indulge yourself in the festive moments. The Pavilion also exhibits some architectural monuments excavated in archaeological site, which is, according to scholars, part of the west wing of St. Paul's Church.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 18:00, closed on Wednesdays, open during public holidays

Admission: Free



5 Travessa da Paixão

This small little lane looks no different from many other lanes found in Macao but its specialty lies in its name, Travessa da Paixão. The Portuguese word "Paixão" means passion and love. Originally it expresses catholic passion to the God but due to the mistranslation, Travessa da Paixão becomes Love Lane. Nowadays, the lane becomes an ideal place for dating, wedding photo shooting, as well as scene of some TV series and films. The Cinematheque • Passion is a three-storey building equipped with ticket office, screening room, control room and film information room. It holds different thematic film or "Director-in-Focus" programmes, and plays two to three films which are premiered in Macao from different parts of the world every month. Opening hours: Ticket office 10:00 – 23:30; Film information room 10:00 – 20:00;

Cinematheque • Passion closes on Mondays, opens during public holidays



6 Macau Ho's Clan Association

The Hall was built by Macau Ho's Clan Association with the objective of uniting people of its clan for mutual benefit. The construction can be traced back to 1955, when local community leader and businessman Ho Yin was the chairperson of the fifth board of directors. He donated a large sum of money to build this Hall, which later became a venue where members of the association gathered and worshiped their ancestors.

*Conservation of Macau Ho's Clan Association is in progress



7 Pátio da Eterna Felicidade

Located within the buffer zone of the Historic Centre of Macao and adjacent to the Ruins of St. Paul's and St. Anthony's Church, the place is rich in historical and cultural context that forms a unique urban vibrancy and reflect the living of Chinese community in the bygone days. Due to the cultural significance of the Hall, the government negotiates with the Kiang Wu Hospital Charitable Association, the property owner, and reach a consensus to preserve the complex and renovate it for re-use purposes in the future.



8 St. Anthony's Church

First built of bamboo and wood from 1558 to 1560, this is one of the oldest churches in Macao. It was burned by fire for a number of times. The Church was reconstructed of stone several times, while the present appearance and scale of the Church dates back to 1930. Previously, members of the Portuguese community would hold wedding ceremonies there, so giving rise to the Chinese name of Fa Vong Tong (Church of Flowers). Opening hours: 07:30 – 18:00



9 Camões Garden

Situated on a forested hillside in the old part of town, this hilly, heavily wooded garden, together with the neighbouring Casa Garden, is part of the asset of the Oriental Foundation, which was originally the house of Manuel Pereira, a Portuguese merchant. His son-in-law, Lourenço Caetano Marques, who enjoyed raising pigeons, made his house served as a beautiful backdrop to the hundreds of flying pigeons that he raised. From afar, the pavilions and buildings in the compound looked like nests. Camões Grotto, the most famous sight in the garden, houses the bust of the poet Luis de Camões. He often came to the park and framed up his poems. Here he composed the noted epic *Os Lusíadas (Soul of Portugal)*. Macao people show great respect to him. After the death of the merchant, his residence was donated to the government, commemorating the great Portuguese poet Luis de Camões, which is where the name of the garden comes from. The Garden is now a popular spot for locals to do their morning exercises, to play chess, to walk their caged birds, or to meet with friends. It's an oasis in the busy city.



10 Casa Garden

This house was built in 1770 and was originally the residence of a wealthy Portuguese merchant, Manuel Pereira. At a later period it was rented out to the British East India Company. In 1885, it became part of the property of the Portuguese Government and was turned into the Camões Museum in the 1960s. Nowadays the property is the headquarters of the Oriental Foundation and hold exhibitions occasionally. Opening hours: 10:00 – 19:00, closed on Mondays



11 Protestant Cemetery

It is located close to the Casa Garden and was established by the British East India Company in 1821 in Macao in response to a lack of burial sites for Protestants in the Roman Catholic Portuguese colony. Robert Morrison, the first Christian Protestant missionary in Macao, translated the whole "Bible" into the Chinese language after years of work and wrote the first Chinese-English dictionary in 1815. Morrison's beloved wife, Mary, passed away. Being a Christian Protestant, Mary was not allowed to be buried in the Catholic Portuguese colony at that time. The matter was finally resolved when the local committee of the British East India Company voted to purchase a plot of land to address the need for Protestants to be buried properly with dignity in Macao and hence the establishment of the Cemetery. Opening hours: 08:30 – 17:30



12 Tou Tei Temple in Sam Pa Mun

Tou Tei, the God of Earth in ancient myths, is a popular deity in Macao. The Temple has almost three hundreds years of history. The inscriptions of the Temple indicate the year of establishment can be traced back to the years of the reign of Emperor Tongzhi or Guangxu and the construction was financially supported by local residents. In spite of being relatively small in size, the Temple attracts a large number of visits by local people to pray for prosperity. In the Feast of the God Tou Tei on the 2nd day of the 2nd month in Lunar Calendar, there are lots of celebrative events and offerings, including a whole roasted pig, Cantonese opera and other entertainment, all in the hope of bringing peace and fortune to the local communities.



13 Pao Kong Temple and Temple of Divinity of Medicine

Pao Kong Temple and Temple of Divinity of Medicine were built respectively in the 15th year (1889) and 19th year (1893) of the reign of Emperor Guangxu, when mass disease outbreak hit Macao and tragically claimed the lives of too many people. In the old days, the medication services were not as advanced as nowadays, and therefore, people of the time believed that building a temple to pray could possibly heal the sick. Pao Kong Temple is dedicated to the God of Justice meanwhile the neighbouring Temple of Divinity of Medicine offers homage to sleeping Buddha, Tai Soi and other gods.



14 Statue of Dr. Sun Yat Sen (in Hospital Kiang Wu)

When revolutionary pioneer Dr. Sun Yat-sen was young, he came to Kiang Wu Hospital and became the first Chinese Western medical practitioner in Macao. Together with other foremost pioneers, Sun played an instrumental role in the overthrow of the Qing dynasty during the years leading up to the 1911 Revolution. In this first private hospital in Macao, you'll see the bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen dressing in doctor's gown erected in the middle of the garden in commemoration of his great deeds.



15 Fire Services Museum

There have been fire services in Macao since the mid 19th century, which underwent a significant restructuring in 1883. So far the services have had over one hundred years of history. In order to enhance public understanding of local fire services, the Fire Services Bureau opened the Fire Services Museum on 11 December 1999, to the public, where the previous and current tools and equipment such as shields, flags, diplomas, medals and badges of the brigade are on display. Built in 1920 in Mediterranean style, the Fire Services Museum Building is magnificent and classified as Architectures with Artistic Value by the government in 1992.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 18:00, open during public holidays

Admission: Free



16 Lin Kai Temple

Constructed in the 10th year of the reign of Emperor Daoguang (1830), the Temple is dedicated to more than ten deities, including the Goddess Kun lam, the God of Wealth, Emperor Huaguang, Tai Soi and Eighteen Arhat. It is one of the temples with the largest number of gods worshiped in Macao. Followers crowd into the Temple and burn sticks of incense in small or large bundles at every festival. During the reign of Emperor Guangxu (1875-1908), it's renovated, rebuilt and expanded in its size and thus known as Lin Kai New Temple. Every morning, it turns into a lively daytime market and many locals living in this vicinity gather here and share their happy moments together.



17 San Kio Garden

Adjacent to San Kio playground, the Garden was also named after where it is situated – San Kio. The Garden, together with the playground, was originally an extensive square in front of the Lin Kai Temple, where customers got off their hired sedan chairs and entered the temple in the old days. It's famous for its special spatial arrangement and traditional Chinese architectural design, such as its winding corridors and bonsai settings, which stirs up a unique antique ambience.

Opening hours: 07:00 – 18:00

Admission: Free



18 Rotunda de Carlos da Maia

Better known as Three Lamps District in honour of the globe lamps that give the roundabout its romantic sparkle at night, it was named after the 105th Macao governor José Carlos da Maia. The square is of typical western architectural design with its central area a popular place for public activities and leisure. The periphery of the Rotunda is a network of five streets radiated outwards in all directions. It's located in a popular shopping area for the locals where shops and street vendors stand along the way with all kinds of goods to entertain the crowds of shoppers. It is also famous for the mix of exotic Southeast Asian food sold in eateries run by returning overseas Chinese living in the neighbourhood. They brought back with them Burmese, Thai and Indonesian cuisines that appeal to the taste of locals and visitors.



19 General Ye Ting's Former Residence

In order to commemorate the role that military leader Ye Ting holds in the history of modern China, the government commissioned the conservation of the revolutionary's former residence, with photo exhibitions and the bronze statue of military leader Ye Ting introduced in this residence in 2011, the year coinciding with the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of his death, together with a grand ceremony for the installation of his bronze statue. Various photographs of Ye Ting's family members on display inside the house add a very direct dimension to the history-laden building, whose façade has been accurately and sensitively restored. The two-floor western-style building with a total size of 300 square metres showcases many historical items that unveil the life of the revolutionary leader thoroughly and a series of original furniture that were obtained from various sources, leaving a legacy for future generations.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 18:00, closed on Wednesdays, open during public holidays

Admission: Free



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Bygone Days of Taipa Village



Strolling along the narrow streets and lanes of the lovely old district, you'll see a lot of historic buildings that offer you a glimpse of Macao's old time village life.

Attractions to explore:

1 | Leng Temple in Taipa

Built in the 26th year of Emperor Guangxu's reign (1900), I Leng Temple, also known as Ka Sin Tong, is adjacent to Kun lam Temple in Taipa and worships "I Leng" – the God of sacred doctors. The present idol in the Temple is the Emperor of Sacred Doctor, who is not confined to any ancient eminent physicians and pharmacists, but refers to general sacred doctors, including Hua Tuo, Sun Simiao, Bian Que, etc. While entering the Temple, you'll see an elegant wooden sliding door, which is rarely seen in Macao today.



2 Kun lam Temple in Taipa

The Temple was built around the 28th year of Emperor Guangxu's reign (1902), according to an engraved marble. In the Temple stands a tranquil and valuable Kun lam statue with burnished gold leaf. The statue has existed for over a century and was restored in 2004. Quoted from the *Buddhist Scriptures*, "Kun lam" literally means "let's listen to the miserable voice from this human world" and later becomes a popular doctrine of Chinese folk beliefs. Kun lam, also known as the Goddess of Mercy, is believed to have infinite wisdom and supernatural power that offer salvations for human suffering.



3 Museum of Taipa and Coloane History

Built in the late 19th century and formerly known as the Municipal Council of the Islands, the two-floor complex has passed through the governance of Municipal Commission of the Islands, the Municipal Council of the Islands and the Provisional Municipal Council of the Islands; and its role switched to preserving and promoting the history and culture of Taipa and Coloane in 2006. In this in-house exhibition, a collection of findings and relics uncovered from different archaeological excavations over the past years are displayed on the ground floor. You will sense the wisdom of the early inhabitants through the exhibits. After the visit, don't forget to taste authentic delicacies that local food stalls nearby offered and enjoy the picturesque view of this Museum in the backdrop of old Taipa village. Opening hours: 10:00 – 18:00, last admission until 17:30, closed on Mondays Admission: Free



4 Tin Hau Temple in Taipa

It's widely believed to be one of the oldest known temples on the island. There's no way to locate the exact year it was built, but should be no later than 1785. It is because of a historical trace found on the old bell of the temple, upon which the inscription "Made in the 50th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign (1785)" is crafted. The Temple is dedicated to Tin Hau (Heavenly Empress), popularly known as A-Ma, who can make prophecy in her mortal life and has the mythic power to save boats and drowning people from danger. It is apparent that the Goddess is much venerated by the fishing and trading population. It was originally a large and remarkable temple, where many precious relics such as old tablets, a bell and altars of incense were stored. In fact, only the Main Hall dedicating to Tin Hau remains in the temple today.



5 Pak Tai Temple in Taipa

As one of the remarkable temples in Taipa, Pak Tai Temple has a rich history stretching back to 160 years ago, according to a stele with carved inscription in the temple. A worship pavilion is set up for its followers to put tribute and offerings, which is rarely seen elsewhere on the island. In the old days, most of the population earned a living by fishing and thus they followed the precepts of Pak Tai, or literally known as the Northern Emperor, who is believed to have the divine power to withstand floods and fire, and hence the establishment of the temple. In celebration of Feast of Pak Tai on the 3rd day of the 3rd month in Lunar Calendar each year, performances of Chinese opera are usually held in a mat-shed in front of the Temple. Also you can rent a bike nearby and enjoy the tour in this old neighbourhood.



6 Rua do Cunha

It is a narrow but bustling pedestrian street in the heart of Taipa village. Walking on the street, you will see the original community of the Island and find countless famed old restaurants that offer plenty of traditional cuisines. This small maze of narrow lanes and alleys is always packed with tourists. The Street was turned into the first pedestrian zone in Macao in 1983. Since then, it becomes a popular place for shops selling desserts, almond biscuits, egg rolls, coconut flakes and peanut candies, some of which you can buy as souvenirs. Built in the early 19th century, the Old Market is now reincarnated as a local cultural hub that adds vibrancy to this neighbourhood – the interesting Taipa Flea Market sets up stalls every Sunday in the square, where you can find many pretty hand-made items. It's definitely an attraction that you can't afford missing.



7 Carmo Hall

Along the way up, you'll see many colonial houses painted in hues of yellow, blue, and green that tell you old stories of this neighbourhood – cultural home of Macanese. These beautiful two-storey buildings scatter throughout this vicinity. Formerly known as the General Electric Bureau of the Island, Carmo Hall was once the only public power plant to generate electricity for residents in Taipa. In 2007, it was converted to a multi-functional activity centre where cultural performances, recreational events, key-theme talks now occur on a regular basis.



8 Our Lady of Carmo Church

As a peaceful venue where Catholics can proceed with religious activities or put forward the mission of preaching, the Church stands on a hill overlooking scenic Taipa Village. It was first proposed by the commander and approved by Bishop D. Manuel Bernardo de Sousa Enes. Wrapped up in light-yellow stucco walls, this unique three-storey house came to a completion in 1885, becoming the sole Catholic Church in Taipa at that time. Romance always blossoms when one visits in this vicinity. Opposite to the official department for marriage registration, the Church has beyond doubt turned into an ideal backdrop for wedding photo shooting. Also its neighbouring lovely garden and some pavilions make it a perfect place for you to hang out.



9 Taipa Houses

Taipa Houses were built in 1921 and once served as the residences of senior civil servants. Acclaimed as one of the top eight sites of Macao, it represents the charming Portuguese architectural style in Taipa, which consists of the Portuguese residences along Avenida da Praia, Our Lady of Carmo Church and the garden. In 1992, these five houses were acknowledged as a building complex of architectural value. Later, the government revamped the houses as a museum site and opened to the public since the end of 1999. In 2016, the buildings were re-capitalised and transformed into the "Macanese Living Museum", "Exhibitions Gallery", "Creative Casa", "Nostalgic House" and "House for Receptions" from west to east respectively. This makes Taipa Houses a leisure, culture and creativity landmark with the combination of featured exhibitions, outdoor performances and festive activities elements.

Opening hours: 10:00 – 19:00, last admission until 18:30, closed on Mondays
Admission: Free

* Opening hours of "Creative Casa": 10:00 – 19:00; "House for Receptions" is not open to public.







Embrace the tranquility of village life and enjoy local delicacies found in this old neighbourhood. Let the sea breeze softly caress your face. A journey that rejuvenates your soul.

Attractions to explore:

1 Largo do Presidente António Ramalho Eanes

The small Square, named after the visit of the Portuguese President António Ramalho Eanes to Macao, serves as a central pedestrian hub that connects many old lanes and streets of the small village in Coloane. At the centre of the Square stands a statue of Cupid, making it popular to be chosen as part of the scenes in TV drama series. Various types of flowers and trees growing at the Square will certainly make you feel far away from the hustle and bustle of urban life. This Square is like a small backyard for the locals. You'll find quite a number of local stalls that offer you delicacies, dried seafood products, Portuguese egg tarts, local cuisine and lots of fun in this vicinity.



2 Ancient Temple of Kun lam in Coloane

The Temple was built around the 5th year of the reign of Emperor Jiaqing (1800) by local sea traders, as its inscription says. The belief in Kun lam, the Goddess of Mercy, is very popular in Macao, and the legend has it said that the kind and righteous Kun lam often protected fishermen and seafarers so that they could return home safely. The Temple has a long history of bringing luck and peacefulness to the small town. It also witnesses the development with the passage of time. This temple, together with Tin Hau Ancient Temple, Tam Kong Temple and Sam Seng Temple, are named the Four Temples of Coloane taken care by a local charity group.



3 Ancient Temple of Tin Hau in Coloane

Built around 1763, the Temple is dedicated to Tin Hau in Coloane village, and is the oldest temple on the island. The Temple consists of an entrance hall and a main hall with a pavilion in between which used to serve as a public platform for discussion of social affairs. An antique bell and wine boat are well preserved in the Temple. A couplet "Virtue nurtures the nation" inscribed on the pavilion can be seen when you enter the Temple. The belief in Tin Hau is very popular in Macao amongst fishermen who strongly believe that the Goddess will protect them home with fishery harvest.



4 Tam Kong Temple in Coloane

Built around 1862 during the reign of Emperor Tongzhi, this Temple, with a fine toll roof decorated with porcelain figures, is dedicated to Tam Kong, a Taoist god of seafarers. Legend said that Tam Kong often disguised as a young boy when he showed his mythic power to rescue people on the sea and therefore he was commonly worshiped by local fishermen. Beside the statue of Tam Kong, the Temple contains a six-meter long model of a dragon boat made from whalebone, with a crew of wooden men in red robes and yellow hats. During Lunar New Year, lots of followers visit the Temple for blessings and see the whalebone-made dragon boat in the hope of gaining fortune for the whole year to come. On the birthday of Tam Kong (the 8th day of the 4th month in Lunar Calendar), there are Chinese opera performances and a celebrative ceremony at the Temple, attracting many tourists each year. Also a parade and dragon dance are held on this occasion. Feel free to join, relax and enjoy the lively atmosphere.



5 Coloane Library

Built around 1911, the one-storey Library was the former Municipal School of Coloane and now offers a cozy environment for the community to read. With an emphasis to embrace the nature, the architectural style makes the library look harmonious with its surrounding buildings. Besides a stroll along the shore, you can also rent a bike to explore the old village where you can discover traces of the fishing industry of the bygone era.



6 Chapel of St. Francis Xavier

Built in 1928, the Chapel follows the baroque style of Macao's major churches with Chinese architectural influence. It has a cream and white façade with oval windows and a bell tower in harmony with the peaceful and tranquil environment. This Chapel features bright hues and a portrait of Virgin Mary in Chinese outfit. The Chapel is dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit missionary who devoted much of his life to missions in Asia and died on an island near Macao in 1552. It stands behind the monument commemorating the local victory over pirates in 1910. You can also enjoy local authentic cuisine under the tree in restaurants adjacent to the Chapel.



7 Sam Seng Temple in Coloane

Built in the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Tongzhi (1865), the Temple is small in scale. From the couplet of the entrance, you may learn about the history of the island, which was once a salt bay and famous for its salt production. The Temple is dedicated to Empress of Kam Fa (Golden Flowers), Kun lam and Huaguang Master. Dating back to over 200 years ago, it was the local fishermen who brought the statue of Empress of Kam Fa to Coloane and hence built the Temple. According to the legend, the Empress would bless children with good health, and therefore the Temple attracted many worshippers. In 2002, the Temple was rebuilt after a disastrous storm. The ancient bronze bell is of historical value and very precious to the Temple, standing as a witness to the old days. Here, at the northernmost part of the village, you can also see an array of traditional stilt houses built of iron and wood along the shore.



8 Coloane Pier

Rebuilt in 1873, the Pier had been a crucial public ferry terminal between Coloane, Taipa and Macao Peninsula, where small vessels were berthed, before Estrada do Istmo and the Governor Nobre de Carvalho Bridge came into service. In the old days, there was regular ferry service, bringing passengers from Macao and Taipa to Coloane. With ferries running between the Pier and the Mainland as well, a customs checkpoint was set up for management purposes. As time went by, the key function of the Pier was fading away. With bridges built and land reclamation, the aroma of local dried seafood products may remind you of the bygone days at the Pier. One of the "Macao Aquatic Trek" embarkation point is located here.



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