	教堂名稱 Church Name	建築年份 Construction Year	地址 Address	聖像 Religious Statue	彌撒(因應教堂實際情況而定)、節日、敬禮、祈禱活動及開放時間 Schedule for Mass (subject to change as per the situation of the churches), Festivals, Salutation, Prayer Meetings and opening hours
1	主教座堂 (大堂 / 大廟頂) (聖母聖誕堂) (堂區聖堂) The Cathedral (Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary) (Parish Church)	1622年建造 Built in 1622 1835年及1850年重建 Rebuilt in 1835 and again in 1850	大堂前地 Cathedral Square	納匝肋的耶穌像、耶穌聖心像、花地瑪聖母像、聖若翰洗者像、聖德肋撒像、聖方濟各・沙勿略像、Nuno de Santa Maria像、聖若瑟像、無原罪聖母像、聖安多尼像、聖猶達像 Jesus of Nazareth Statue, Sacred Heart of Jesus Statue, Our Lady of Fátima Statue, Saint John the Baptist Statue, Saint Theresa Statue, Saint Francis Xavier Statue, Nuno de Santa Maria Statue, Saint Joseph Statue, Our Lady of Immaculate Statue, Saint Anthony Statue and Saint Jude Statue.	平日 07:45 粵語 、 18:00 葡語 、 18:45 粵語 Weekdays 07:45 Cantonese, 18:00 Portuguese, 18:45 Cantonese 週六提前彌撒 18:00 葡語 Saturday Mass 18:00 Portuguese 主日 07:45 粵語 、 09:30 粵語 、11:00 葡語 、 17:00 英語、18:30 英語 Sunday 07:45 Cantonese, 09:30 Cantonese, 11:00 Portuguese, 17:00 English, 18:30 English 開放時間 09:30~18:00 Opening Hours 09:30~18:00
2	玫瑰堂 (玫瑰聖母堂/聖道明教堂/板樟堂) St. Dominic's Church (Church of Our Lady of Rosary / Temple of Planks)	1587年興建 Built in 1587 1721年及1828年重建 Rebuilt in 1721 and 1828 1997年重建 Rebuilt in 1997	板樟堂前地 St. Dominic's Square	玫瑰聖母像、花地瑪聖母像、聖道明像、聖女加大肋納瑟納像、聖五傷方濟各像、聖味增爵費肋像、航空主保聖母像 Our Lady of the Rosary Statue, Our Lady of Fátima Statue, Saint Dominic Statue, Statue of Saint Catherine of Siena, Statue of Saint Francis of Assisi, Saint Vincent de Paul Statue and Our Lady of Airways Statue.	周六提前彌撒 17:00 葡語 Saturday Mass 17:00 Portuguese 開放時間 10:00~18:00 Opening Hours 10:00~18:00
3	大三巴牌坊（聖保祿教堂/天主之母教堂) Ruins of St. Paul's (Old church of Mater Dei and Old College of St. Paul's)	建於1602年至1637-1640年 Built from 1602 to 1637-1640 1835年大火燒剩前壁 The façade survived the fire of 1935 1990年至1995年維修 Archaeological works from 1990 to 1995	大三巴街 Rua de S. Paulo	小耶穌、童貞聖母、聖類思公撒格、聖方濟各沙勿略、聖依納爵羅耀拉、聖方濟各包傑(波爾日亞) Baby Jesus, Virgin Mary, Blessed Aloyslus Luis Gonzaga, Saint Francis Xavier, Ignacio de Loyola and Blessed Francis of Borgia.	開放時間 09:00~18:00 Opening Hours 09:00~18:00
4	聖安多尼教堂(花王堂) (堂區聖堂) St. Anthony's Church (Fa Vong Tong or Church of Flowers) (Parish Church)	1560年前成立 Established before 1560 1638年興建 Built in 1638 1810及1875年重建 Rebuilt in 1810 and 1875 1930年修葺 Repaired in 1930	花王堂前地 Santo Antônio Square	納匝肋的耶穌像、聖若瑟像、聖巴斯蒂昂像、聖安多尼像、聖猶達像、聖方濟各保辣像、耶穌聖心像、花地瑪聖母像、聖金大建像、聖女嘉諾撒瑪大肋納像 Statues of Jesus of Nazareth, Saint Joseph, Saint Sebastian, Saint Anthony, Saint Jude, Saint Francis of Paola, Sacred Heart of Jesus, Our Lady of Fátima, Saint Andrew Kim and Saint Magdalene of Canossa.	平日 07:30 粵語 、17:30 葡語 (逢星期二) Weekdays 07:30 Cantonese, 17:30 Portuguese (every Tuesday) 周六提前彌撒 16:00 韓語 Saturday Mass 16:00 Korean 主日 07:30 粵語 、09:00 粵語 、11:00 葡語 Sunday 07:30 Cantonese, 09:00 Cantonese, 11:00 Portuguese 開放時間 09:00~17:30 Opening Hours 09:00~17:30
5	馬禮遜教堂 Protestant Chapel	1821 年興建 Built in 1821 1922年重修 Repaired in 1922	東方基金會址相連之永久墓園內 Protestant Cemetery in Casa Garden	不適用 N/A	開放時間 08:00~17:30 Opening Hours 08:00~17:30
6	聖彌額爾小堂(舊西洋墳場/聖味基墳場內小聖堂) Chapel of St. Michael (St. Michael the Archangel Cemetery)	1875年興建 Built in 1875 1898年及1997年重建 Rebuilt in 1898 and 1997	西墳馬路 Estrada do Cemitério	聖味基像 Statue of St. Michael	開放時間 08:00~18:00 Opening Hours 08:00~18:00
7	望德聖母堂 (聖拉匝祿堂) (堂區聖堂) St. Lazarus Church (Parish Church)	1557年至1560年興建 Built in 1557 - 1560 1886年重修 Rebuilt in 1886	聖母堂前地11號 Rua João de Almeida, n.º11	望德聖母像、耶穌聖心像、聖若瑟像、聖羅格像、聖安多尼像、聖猶達宗徒像 Our Lady of Hope Statue, Sacred Heart of Jesus Statue, Saint Joseph Statue, Saint Roch Statue, Saint Anthony Statue and Saint Jude Apostolate Statue.	平日 07:30 粵語 、18:15 粵語 Weekdays 07:30 Cantonese, 18:15 Cantonese 周六提前彌撒 19:00 粵語 Saturday Mass 19:00 Cantonese 主日 07:30 粵語、09:30 粵語、11:00 英語、18:00 葡語 Sunday 07:30 Cantonese, 09:30 Cantonese, 11:00 English, 18:00 Portuguese 開放時間 08:30-12:00, 15:00-18:00 Opening Hours 08:30-12:00, 15:00-18:00
8	聖母雪地殿聖堂 (東望洋炮台/燈塔) Guia Chapel (Chapel of Guia Fortress and Lighthouse)	1622年興建 Built in 1622 1999年重修 Rebuilt in 1999	東望洋山頂 Guia Hill	雪地聖母像 Our Lady of the Snows Statue	開放時間 10:00~17:00 Opening Hours 10:00~17:00
9	聖雅各伯小堂 (聖地牙哥酒店內) Chapel of St. James (inside Pousada de São Tiago)	1629年興建 Built in 1629 1740年重建 Rebuilt in 1740	南灣民國大馬路 Avenida da República, Fortaleza de São Tiago da Barra	聖雅各伯像 St. James Statue	暫停對外開放。 Currently not open for public.
10	西望洋聖堂 (主教山小堂/海崖聖母小堂) Chapel of Our Lady of Penha	1622年興建 Built in 1622 1837年及1934-1935年重建 Rebuilt in 1837 and 1934-1935 1999年重修 Repaired in 1999	西望洋山頂 Colina da Penha	聖堂頂-進教之佑聖母像 Top of the Chapel – Our Lady, Help of Christians Statue 露德聖母像、天神之后聖母像、聖女白芭蕾像 Our Lady of Lourdes, Our Lady of Angels Statue and Saint Barbara Statue	開放時間 10:00~17:00 Opening Hours 10:00~17:00
11	聖老楞佐堂(風順堂) (堂區聖堂) St. Lawrence's Church (Feng Shun Tang or Hall of the Soothing Winds) (Parish Church)	1558年或1560年興建 Built in 1558 or 1560 1768年 、 1846 年、1898年修葺 Repaired in1618, 1768, 1846 and 1898	風順堂街 Rua de São Lourenço	聖老楞佐像、花地瑪聖母像、聖若瑟像、耶穌聖心像、無原罪聖母像、病人之痊(健康）聖母像、聖猶達宗徒像、聖女小德蘭像、聖女路濟亞像、聖方濟各・沙勿略像、耶穌聖嬰君王像、聖安多尼像 St. Lawrence Statue, Our Lady of Fátima Statue, Saint Joseph Statue, Sacred Heart of Jesus Statue, Our Lady of Immaculate Statue, Our Lady, Health of the Sick Statue, Saint Jude Apostolate Statue, Saint Teresa of Lisieux Statue, Saint Lucy Statue, Saint Francis Xavier Statue, Infant Jesus Statue and Saint Anthony Statue.	平日 07:30 粵語、20:00 粵語 Weekdays 07:30 Cantonese, 20:00 Cantonese 周六提前彌撒 20:00 英語 Saturday Mass 20:00 English 主日 07:30 粵語、09:00 粵語、16:00 普通話、20:00 英語 Sunday 07:30 Cantonese, 09:00 Cantonese, 16:00 Mandarin, 20:00 English 開放時間 07:00~21:00 Opening hours 07:00~21:00 明供聖體：24小時，在教堂外的花園中，21:00後可由後門進入 Eucharistic Adoration: 24 hours in the garden of the church. Visitors may enter the church through the back door after 21:00.
12	聖若瑟修院大樓及聖堂 (三巴仔) St. Joseph's Seminary and Church (Little Sao Paulo)	建於1746年至1758年 Built from 1746 to 1758 1953及1999年重修 Repaired in 1953 and 1999	風順堂上街(三巴仔街) Rua do Seminário	耶穌聖心像、聖方濟各・沙勿略像、聖依納爵・羅耀拉像、聖安多尼司鐸聖師像、聖女瑪加利大亞利高像、聖若瑟像、聖類斯公撒格修士像、聖母始胎無染原罪像、聖達尼老各斯加像、耶穌嬰孩德肋撒像、聖若望宗徒兼聖史像、聖女瑪利亞瑪達肋納像、聖多瑪斯、阿奎哪像 Sacred Heart of Jesus Statue, Saint Francis Xavier Statue, Saint Ignatius of Loyola Statue, Statue of Saint Anthony of Padua, Priest and Doctor of the Church, Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque Statue, Saint Joseph Statue, Saint Aloysius Gonzaga Statue, Statue of The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint Stanislaus Kostka Statue, Saint Therese of the Child Jesus Statue, Saint John the Evangelist Statue, Saint Mary Magdalene Statue and Saint Thomas Aquinas Statue.	主日 09:30 英語、11:00 菲律賓語、16:30 英語、18:30 菲律賓語 Sunday 09:30 English, 11:00 Filipino, 16:30 English, 18:30 Filipino 開放時間 09:00~18:00 Opening Hours 09:00~18:00
13	聖奧斯定教堂 (龍鬚廟 / 龍嵩廟) St. Augustine's Church (Dragon Whiskers Temple)	1588年興建 Built in 1588 1825年重建 Rebuilt in 1825	岡頂前地2號 Santo Agostinho Square n.º 2	聖奧斯定像、聖莫尼加像、聖盎博羅削、聖女瑪珊利納像 Saint Augustine Statue, Saint Monica Statue, Statue of Saint Ambrose and Saint Marcellina Statue.	維修中，暫停對外開放。 Closed for renovations, currently not open for public.
14	望廈聖方濟各堂 (準堂區) St. Francis Church (Parish Church)	1907年興建 Built in 1907 1938年重建 Rebuilt in 1938 1951年擴建 Extension in 1951 1999年重修 Repaired in 1999	望廈俾利喇街116至118號 Rua de Francisco Xavier Pereira n.º 116 -118	聖母像、聖若瑟像、聖方濟各・沙勿略像 Statues of the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and Saint Francis Xavier.	平日 07:00 粵語、07:30 粵語 Weekdays 07:00 Cantonese, 07:30 Cantonese 周六提前彌撒 17:30 英語 Saturday Mass 17:30 English 主日 08:15 粵語、09:30 粵語、18:00 粵語 Sunday 08:15 Cantonese, 09:30 Cantonese, 18:00 Cantonese 開放時間 07:00~09:00, 14:30~17:30 Opening Hours 07:00~09:00, 14:30~17:30
15	慈悲者聖母小堂 (望廈墳場內) Our Lady of Mercy Chapel (inside Mong-Ha Catholic Cemetery)	1959年興建 Built in 1959	螺絲山下，虔信街 Montanha Russa, Rua da Piedade	痛苦聖母抱著耶穌聖屍的像 Compassionate Virgin holding the dead body of Jesus Christ	開放時間 10:00~17:00 Opening Hours 10:00~17:00
16	花地瑪聖母堂 (堂區聖堂) Church of Our Lady of Fátima (Parish Church)	1929年興建 Built in 1929 1967年重建 Rebuilt in 1967	台山巴波沙坊 李寶椿街23號 Bairro Artur Tamagnini Barbosa, Rua de Lei Pou Chon, n.º 23.	花地瑪聖母像、聖若瑟及小耶穌像 Our Lady of Fátima Statue, Saint Joseph Statue and Infant Jesus Statue	平日 07:10 粵語 Weekdays 07:10 Cantonese 周六提前彌撒 20:00 粵語 Saturday Mass 20:00 Cantonese 主日 07:00 粵語、09:00 粵語、12:00 英語 、16:30 越南語 Sunday 07:00 Cantonese, 09:00 Cantonese, 12:00 English, 16:30 Vietnamese 每週五07:15~21:00有明供聖體敬禮 Eucharistic Ceremony available every Friday from 07:15~21:00 開放時間 09:00~12:00、14:30~17:30 Opening Hours 09:00~12:00, 14:30~17:30
17	聖若瑟勞工主保堂 (準堂區) Church of St. Joseph's the Worker (Prospective Parish)	1998年興建 Built in 1998	祐漢看台街 Rua da Tribuna, Iao Hon	聖家像、復活耶穌像 Holy Family Statue and The Resurrected Christ Statue	平日 07:30 (逢週二至週六) 粵語 Weekdays 07:30 Cantonese (Tuesdays to Saturdays) 主日 09:30粵語、17:30英語、20:30普通話 Sunday 09:30 Cantonese, 17:30 English, 20:30 Mandarin 開放時間 09:00~12:30、14:30~18:30 Opening Hours 09:00~12:30, 14:30~18:30
18	氹仔嘉模聖母堂 (堂區聖堂) Our Lady of Carmel Church (Parish Church)	1882年興建 Built in 1882 1985年重建 Rebuilt in 1985	氹仔嘉路士米耶馬路 Avenida de Carlos da Maia, Taipa	嘉模聖母像、聖若瑟像、耶穌聖心像 Our Lady of Carmel Statue, Saint Joseph Statue and Sacred Heart Jesus Statue.	平日 07:45 粵語、10:00 英語、11:15 葡語 Sunday 08:45 Cantonese, 10:00 English, 11:15 Portuguese 開放時間 10:00~12:30, 14:00~18:00 Opening Hours 10:00~12:30, 14:00~18:00
19	路環聖方濟各堂 (準堂區) Chapel of St. Francis Xavier in Coloane (Prospective Parish)	1903年興建 Built in 1903 1963年重建 Rebuilt in 1963	路環計旦奴街 Rua do Caetano, Coloane	聖方濟各・沙勿略像、聖母嬰孩 Saint Francis Xavier Statue and Mary Holding Baby Jesus Statue.	主日 10:00 粵語 Sunday 10:00 Cantonese 開放時間 09:30~17:30 Opening Hours 09:30~17:30
20	九澳七苦聖母小堂 (傳教區) Church of Our Lady of Sorrows (Evangelistic Parish)	1966年興建 Built in 1966	路環九澳聖母馬路 Estrada De Nossa Senhora, Ka-Ho Coloane Macau	耶穌聖心像、 七苦聖母像 Sacred Heart Jesus Statue and Our Lady of Sorrows Statue	平日 06:30 粵語 Weekdays 06:30 Cantonese 主日 07:30粵語 Sunday 07:30 Cantonese

遊行
Procession

聖奧斯定堂「大耶穌」出遊
Procession of Great Jesus from St. Augustine's Church

日期：每年四旬期第一星期六、日
Date: The first Saturday and Sunday during Lent in each year
地點：周六由聖奧斯定堂出往大堂、周日由大堂出往聖奧斯定堂
俗稱「大耶穌」即是「苦難善耶穌」每年教區舉行九日敬禮及聖像出遊是天主教一大盛事，每年一次都有許多來自香港和外地的教友參加，由內地到澳門參加遊行的人也不少。
Location: A Procession from St. Augustine's Church to the Cathedral on Saturday and procession back from the Cathedral to St. Augustine's Church on Sunday. "Procession of the Passion of Our Lord, the God Jesus" also known as "the Great Jesus" is a big celebration in Catholics which is held in a diocese including Novena and Procession of the Holy Statue in each year. Many church members coming from Hong Kong and overseas, some people are from Mainland China to participate in this celebration each year.
聖像分兩天進行，在每年四旬期第一星期六黃昏在聖奧斯定堂舉行，主題是默想耶穌山祈禱的情景，教友能有所啟悟。聖像出遊途經東方斜巷，過新馬路，經議事亭前地，上羅結地巷，前往主教座堂，苦難善耶穌像就安奉在座堂，讓教友敬禮和禱告。
"The Procession of the Passion of Our Lord, the God Jesus" is held in two days. The procession starts at St. Augustine's Church in the evening of the first Saturday in each Lent. The theme was meditation on Jesus' prayer on the mountain which inspires church members more. The procession passes the Calçada do Tronco Velho and Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, followed by Largo do Senado, Travessa do Roquete and walk up to the Cathedral. The statue of God Jesus will be placed in the Cathedral for the church members to salute and pray.

翌日(星期日)下午黃昏在教堂以中文講道後，是聖像出遊，主題是紀念耶穌被判後所背十字架走在苦路上的情景，這路線較長，約一小時半至二小時，由主教座堂出發，經羅結地巷轉到玫瑰聖母堂經白馬行，轉右經美麗街，沿南灣街，橫過新馬路，經巴掌圍口和政府總部，上老楞佐堂，依街上聖奧斯定堂，最後放回原位，並以葡語講道結束整個敬禮和遊行。
The next day (Sunday) afternoon after the Chinese sermon, the Holy statue will be carried in a procession. The theme of this procession was to commemorate the situation when Jesus was carrying the cross on the Via Dolorosa after he was sentenced to his crucifixion. This route is longer, about one and a half hour to two hours. Starting at the Cathedral, passing the Travessa Do Roquete and St. Dominic's Church followed by Rua de Pedro Nolasco da Silva, turn right to the Rua Formosa and Travessa da Praia Grande, across the Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro, passes the Calçada de Santo Agostinho and Government Headquarters. Go up to the St. Lawrence's Church and arriving at the St. Augustine's Church. The statue will be placed back in situ. And the priest will close the salute and prayer in a Portuguese sermon.
在當天遊行的路線上設有七個安放苦路處，是以苦路儀式進行，聖像當到苦路處，便停下，由一位穿白衣，扮演聖婦維洛尼加的少女，以拉丁語唱聖經哀歌一段，後一位司鐸誦諗禱文和會眾答唱，傳送出誠意懺悔之情，改過修德之意。
這苦難善耶穌聖像出遊的敬禮已有近二百年的歷史。
There are seven stations throughout the Via Dolorosa route on the procession day. The ceremony will be held in a Via Dolorosa style. People stop when the Holy statue reaches the station. A girl in white gown plays the St. Veronica will sing a part of the Book Lamentations, responded by a priest in prayer and audience's songs. The atmosphere of the repentance and a heart of doing goodwill flow among the people. "The Procession of the Passion of Our Lord, the God Jesus" has been held for nearly 200 years.

花地瑪聖母出遊
The Procession of Our Lady of Fátima

日期：5月13日
Date: May 13th
地點：板樟堂前地 (玫瑰堂)
Location: Largo do São Domingos (St. Dominic's Church)
簡介：花地瑪是葡萄牙中部一個小鎮，在1917年，聖母多次在三位小牧童前顯現，傳開後，花地瑪成為天主教朝聖地，5月13日是聖母首次顯現日，藉此舉行聖母像出遊敬禮，以作紀念，葡人把這儀式帶來澳門，漸漸成為澳門的一項特色慶典活動。
Description: Fátima is a small town in the middle of Portugal. After the news that Virgin Mary was reported appeared in apparitions to three shepherd children many times in 1917, Fátima had become a pilgrimage. May 13th is the first day Virgin Mary appeared, Catholic holds the Procession of Our Lady of Fátima to commemorate this special date. It has become one of the special event after Portuguese had bought this solemn procession to Macau.

澳門每年5月13日在玫瑰堂為起點，1929年主教批准把花地瑪聖母像供奉在玫瑰堂中，並開始每年聖母像出遊，及九日敬禮，至今已有100年歷史。
5月13日當天黃昏在彌撒及敬禮後，主教便主持聖母像出遊，聖母像下佈滿玫瑰花，由穿白衣，頭載白紗的團員抬著起行，前面有三個小孩子（二女一男）扮作看見聖母顯現的三位小牧童，隨隊後是神職人員、修女和手執教會旗幟的教徒，教友拿著用電的熾燭，結隊尾隨，沿途不斷有教友加入行列中，他們沿途念誦玫瑰經及唱聖詩，由玫瑰堂經議事亭前地上主教堂，再落斜巷到南灣大馬路至西灣，轉上鮑公馬路登上西望洋到主教山小堂，聖體降福後，儀式便告結束。
The solemn procession starts at St. Dominic's Church on May 13th each year in Macau. The bishop granted to place the statue of Our Lady of Fátima in St. Dominic's Church in 1929. The Procession of Our Lady of Fátima and nine-day rosary prayer have started since then, it has been practiced for 100 years till now. The Mass starts in the evening on May 13th, the priest holds the Procession of Our Lady of Fátima after the salute. There are roses under the statue of the Virgin Mary. Members in white gown and veil carry the statue of the Virgin Mary. Three children (two girls and one boy) walk at the front play the three shepherd children who saw the Virgin Mary, followed by the clergymen. At the end of the procession, there are nuns, church members holding the flag of the church; other church members are holding electric candles in their hands. More church members will join the procession during the process. They are praying in the Rosary and singing the hymns. They start from the St. Dominic's Church, go up to the Cathedral, pass the Avenida da Praia Grande and go down to the Sai Van, go through the Estrada D. João de Paulino then go up to Chapel of Our Lady of Penha (Capela de NossaSenhora da Penha) in Colina da Penha. The ceremony is closing with the celebration of the Eucharist.

耶穌聖屍出遊
The Procession of Corpus Christi

日期：復活前，聖週星期五，耶穌受苦難紀念日
Date: Before Easter, Friday Holy week, Good Friday
地點：主教座堂（大堂前地）
Location: The Cathedral (Largo da Se)
簡介：為紀念耶穌，祂那極度的愛世人，為願獻出所有，祈望世人行善得福，明白許多痛苦，災禍是由人的惡而引發的，為提醒教友，耶穌所受的苦難聖死是因當時經師等心存惡念所致，所以舉行耶穌聖屍出遊，在主教座堂出發，向議事亭前地，由大堂巷回到主教座堂，教友隨在聖屍後默默地行，心裡默想耶穌是如何地受死，各自感悟在生活中應要有的反省及悔悟，在靈性上不斷地增長。
Description: The purpose of the feast of Corpus Christi is to commemorate how dearly Jesus Christ loves the world. He gave everything to the world and hoping everyone will do goodwill and be blessed. Jesus Christ understands all bitterness. All tragedy is caused by human's sin. The Corpus Christi is to remind the church members that Jesus' suffering and holy death was caused by priests' greed. The feast of Corpus Christi starts from the Cathedral walking towards Largo do Senado, Rua da Se. Church members meditate on Jesus' suffering at the back of the procession following the Corpus Christi. They do self reflection on their own life, repent and grow spiritually.

聖安多尼像出遊
Procession of Saint Anthony's Feast

日期：6月13日（前後星期日）
Date: June 13th(the Sundays before and after this date)
地點：由花王堂街至聖安多尼堂
Location: From Rua de Santo Antonio to St. Anthony's Church
簡介：本起源於1874年9月22日（同治十三年甲戌八月十二日）的那場大火，是颱風而起，當時的颱風使低窪地區變成澤國，居民受到洪水侵襲，生命危在旦夕。這時聖安多尼堂遭雷擊而起火，教堂毀於一炬，但當晚大火之火光照耀著低窪地區（沙梨頭、沙欄仔）的居民，由火光照耀走到高處，逃過一劫。此風災被稱為「甲戌風災」，又稱「天災節」，是港澳最嚴重的一次颱風，奪去了五千名澳門居民的性命，二千多艘中國漁船沉沒，多間房屋被吹倒，損失慘重，澳門舉行聖安多尼聖像遊行，以紀念此事，又因聖安多尼在6月1日辭世，漸漸改在每年6月13日前後的星期日舉行，至今已有130多年歷史。
Description: The origin of the feast was the conflagration happened on September 22nd in 1874 (the 1st of heavenly stems and 11th of earthly branches on August 12th, Tongzhi 13th). The conflagration was caused by a typhoon. The typhoon caused a large flood in the low lying areas. The residents were affected by the flooding and their lives were at risk. All of a sudden St. Anthony's Church set ablaze by lightning. The church was burnt down by the fire but the low lying areas were lightening up. Residents living at Rua do Patane and Rua do Tarrafeiro escaped to the higher ground. The typhoon was called "Disaster Day" or "JiaXu Typhoon", it was the most severe typhoon ever happened in Hong Kong and Macao. More than 5000 Macao residents passed away in this typhoon, over 2000 Chinese finishing boats sunk and multiple houses were blown down. People had a great loss in this incident. Macao organizes the procession of Saint Anthony's Feast to commemorate this incident. St. Anthony passed away on June 1st. People changed the date of the procession to the Sundays before and after June 13th. It has been practiced for 130 years since then.

聖羅格聖像出遊
Procession of the statue of St. Roch

日期:七月第二個星期日
Date: the 2nd Sunday in July
地點:若翰亞美打街，望德堂前地，望德聖母堂
Location: Rua de Joao de Almeida, Bairro de São Lázaro, St Lazarus Church
簡介:聖羅格為免疫主保，敬禮因瘟疫盛行，賴聖人的轉禱而迅速平息，該堂教友從此每年舉行聖像出遊行來紀念，以謝轉禱之恩，每年在望德聖母堂舉行敬禮彌撒後隨即恭奉聖像遊行，環繞聖堂附近街道一帶(俗稱進教圍)祈求藉聖人的轉禱，福佑市民身心康泰。此敬禮已有百多年歷史。
Description: Saint Roch is a Patron Saint of Immunity. The feast became popular due to the prevailed plague. Patron Saint pray to ease the plague, since then, the church members hold a procession of the statue to commemorate this event. Giving thanks to the supplication from Saint Roch, the procession is held after the Solemn Mass in St Lazarus Church each year. People walk around the streets near the church (St. Francis Yard) praying for residents' physical and mental health through the supplication of the Saint Roch. This celebration has been held for more than 100 year.

聖母進教之佑聖像出巡
The Procession of Mary Help of Christians

敬禮日期: 5月24日
Feast Day: May 24th
地點: 慈幼中學，校內聖堂
Location: The church in Salesian English School
簡介: 聖母在教會內被稱為保護人，輔助者，援助者，中保等。須肯定這樣稱呼聖母。<教會憲章62>教宗保祿六世於梵二大公會議後，頒佈「聖母瑪利亞為教會之母」。
Description: Virgin Mary was known as the protector, helper, assistant and the mediator etc. She has to be called with these names. In the <Church Charter 62>, the Pope Paul VI proclaimed Mary Mother of the Church after the Second Vatican Council.
在聖教會的每一時期，信友們常體驗到聖母的助佑。在患難中，信友們滿懷信心，投奔到她聖壇前，依靠她的助佑，脫免了大難。
Christians in the Holy Church experience the help from the Virgin Mary in different times. Christians remain faithful and come before her altar, with the help from Virgin Mary they can escape from suffering.
在多次戰後及教宗、教會遇難都得到勝利。如1808年，拿破崙將教宗庇護七世 (Pius VII) 從羅馬擄走，把他軟禁。可是這百戰百勝的大將軍拿破崙，於1813年被打敗。自己反而成了俘虜。
The Pope and church always won in many wars. Given a good example, Pope Pius VII was captured by Napoleon from Rome in 1808 and lived under house arrest. However, the victorious General Bonaparte was defeated in 1813 and being put into prison.
教宗庇護七世於1814年5月24日凱旋地回到羅馬，平安無阻地治理普世教會。為感謝聖母的助佑，他欽定了5月24日為聖母進教之佑紀念日。
Pope Pius VII safely returned to Rome on May 24th 1814. Thanks to the blessing from Virgin Mary, Pope Pius VII operated all the churches around the world without any disturbance. He assigned the May 24th as the feast day of Mary Help of Christians.
聖若望鮑思高神父竭力傳揚聖母進教之佑這個稱呼，使之發揚光大。1868年，鮑思高神父在夢中得聖母的指示，要在意大利的都靈市建築一座天主為光榮聖母的大殿，名聖母進教之佑大殿。
The Priest, St. John Bosco has tried hard to spread the name of "Mary Help of Christians" and made this title to be known. In 1868, He received an indication from Virgin Mary in the dream to build the Basilica of Our Lady, Help of Christians in Turin, Italy to glorify Virgin Mary.
故慈幼會會士特別尊崇聖母進教之佑的敬禮，每年在校都舉行聖像出遊及九日敬禮等。
This is the reason why the Salesians specially respect the feast of Mary Help of Christians and organize the Procession of Mary Help of Christians and Novena etc.

耶穌聖心敬禮
Sacred Heart of Jesus

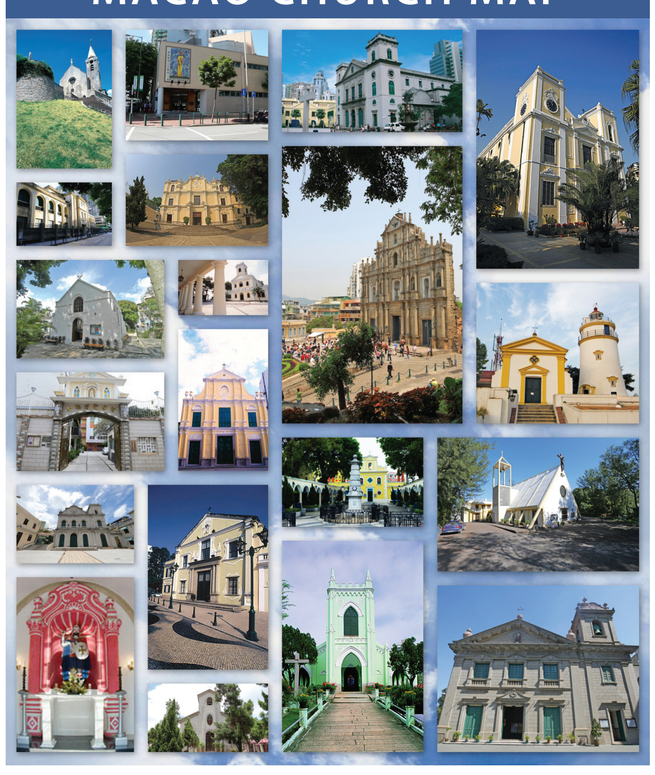
日期: 在每月的首星期五
Date: The first Friday in each month
簡介: 耶穌聖心敬禮(俗稱「首瞻禮六」)
Description: Sacred Heart of Jesus (also known as Most Sacred Heart of Jesus)
許多人認為這些敬禮是來自在十七世紀，耶穌對聖女瑪加利大的顯現，而事實亦的確如此。
Many people consider the origin of this devotion starting from the incident of Jesus' apparition to Saint Marguerite Marie Alacoque in the 17th century. Nevertheless, this is the truth.
1673年11月27日，耶穌首次顯現給聖女瑪加利大(Saint Marguerite Marie Alacoque)，對她說：「我要透過妳，把聖心顯示給人，並把聖寵分施給人 。此後一連十八個月，不時顯現給她，並對她講解恭敬聖心的要義，大意是：「人人應當恭敬耶穌聖心，才能把冷漠無情的心暖化起來；恭敬聖心最好的方法，就是常妥善做好準備，恭領聖體」。
On the November 27th in 1673, Jesus appeared to Saint Marguerite Marie Alacoque for the first time and said to her, "I will show my sacred heart to other people through you. I will give my blessing to the people." In the consecutive 18 months she was shown the meaning of the sacred heart. The meaning of the sacred heart was:" Everyone should respect Jesus' sacred heart so that the cold heart would be warmed up. The best way to show respect to the sacred heart is to be prepared to receive communion.
公元1675年6月10日，耶穌最後一次顯現給聖女，並把聖心顯露出來(形狀如教會准印的耶穌聖心像)，對她說：「看，我的聖心多麼愛人，但人卻是以傲慢、褻瀆、冷酷無情的硬心對待我！所以妳應當告訴人恭敬聖心的要義，並在聖體節以後第八的瞻禮六，對聖心舉行特別的敬禮」。
(教會據此，訂定耶穌聖心節。)耶穌並對貞女恩許，恭敬耶穌聖心的人，將賜給他「十二項殊恩」。
On June 10th 1675 A.D. Jesus appeared himself to Saint Marguerite and gave her a sacred heart (The shape looked like the statue of Sacred Heart of Jesus in church). Jesus said to her, "Look, my Sacred Heart is full of love for the human, but human return me with a harden heart with arrogance, blasphemy and cruel coldness. You have to tell the people the meaning of respecting the Sacred Heart. Practice the devotion to the Sacred Heart after the Corpus Christi on the 6th devotion in the 8th day. (The church set up the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus). Jesus gave a special blessing to Saint Marguerite Marie, whoever practice devotion to his Sacred Heart will receive the twelve promises.

聖人 Saints

聖若瑟
聖母淨配，兼教會總主保及勞工主保。
敬禮紀念日: 3月19日
簡介:聖若瑟是聖母瑪利亞的淨配，吾主耶穌的養父，是達味聖王的後裔。以木匠為業，養活聖家的一切物質需要，聖家一切事務，均由他領導、保護。
聖母瑪利亞許配給他為妻，聖子降孕童貞聖母淨胎後，他初不明真相，頗感困擾不安。當天神將聖母受孕異蹟解釋後，他便疑團盡釋。他帶領聖母返鄉申報戶口，又耶穌誕生四十天後，往耶路撒冷大殿行獻禮，與西默盎相遇，到黑落德王圖謀殺害耶穌時，便帶領聖家逃往埃及暫避。到耶穌十二歲那年往聖殿後回家途中，發覺耶穌不在，到處尋找，三日後，見耶穌在聖殿與經師講論聖道。這些經歷都表示出他的聖德，除言行各得宜的義德外，貞潔、安貧、謙卑、服從等美德，無不登峰造極，正象徵著謙遜的典型。
公元1621年教宗欽定每年3月19日為敬禮日。
公元1870年教宗庇護九世奉大聖若瑟為教會的總主保，及為勞工主保。
St. Joseph
The husband of Mary mother of Jesus; Patron Saint of the universal Church and of the workers
Feast Day: March 19th
Briefing: The husband of Mary the mother of Jesus and the foster-father of Jesus Christ. He was the descendant of David, king of Israel. Joseph worked as a carpenter, supported the Holy Family and all its needs. He led and protected the family.
Virgin Mary was married to Joseph. After she was pregnant, he did not know the truth that she was carrying the son of God, so he felt perplexed. An angel then solved his doubt by telling him about the child Mary was carrying. Joseph brought Mary back to his hometown to apply for a resident permit. Joseph took the baby Jesus to the Temple in Jerusalem, where he met Simeon, forty days after his birth to perform a sacrificial ritual. Afterwards, the Holy Family fled to Egypt for temporary refuge when Herod, a tyrant, planned to murder Jesus Christ. One day in Christ's 12th year, Joseph was unable to find him after he came home from the Temple. The foster father began looking for Christ until three days later, when he saw the son of God in discussion of the teachers over missionary instructions. Joseph demonstrated his virtues through these experiences, including his behavioral decency, chastity, ease with simplicity, humility and obedience, all of which were thoroughly accomplished and represented symbols of modesty.
In 1621, the Pope declared that March 19th was the Feast Day of St. Joseph.
In 1870, Pope Pius IX declared Joseph Patron of the universal Church and of the workers.

聖方濟各沙勿略
紀念日：12月3日
簡介 : (是首位耶穌會會士到遠東傳教，稱為東方傳教士)
聖人生於1506年4月7日，是西班牙人的貴族。初時醉心於功名，後在巴黎讀書時與聖依納爵結為好友，受他的影響，放棄一切。1534年與另五名志同道合青年許願，與聖依納爵共七人，共創耶穌會。1537年在威尼斯晉鐸，從事愛德及傳教工作。1541年被派往遠東傳教，先到印度、馬六甲、日本等地傳教10年，走遍遠東大小地區。不論日晒雨淋，冰天雪地，水陸並用感化不少人皈依天主教。從日本時得知中國是智慧與權威者，便設法入中國傳教，隨葡商進入中國「上川島」等候機會(因當時中國嚴密封鎖)，但等沒多久，在1552年便病逝於上川島，享壽46歲。教會對他為傳教區主保。
Saint Francis Xavier
Feast Day: December 3rd
Briefing: (first Jesuit to preach in Far East, called missionary of the East)
Born on April 7th, 1506, the saint was a Spanish aristocrat. He was initially obsessed with a quest for fame, but under the impact of Saint Ignatius of Loyola, whom

✦✦✦ 澳門教堂地圖 ✦✦✦
MACAO CHURCH MAP



1. 主教座堂(聖母聖誕堂/ 大堂 / 大廟頂) – 澳門世界遺產

約於1622年建造，當時的教堂入口朝東，祭壇朝西。後因1835年受颱風吹襲，損毀嚴重，1844年及1850年重建。1850年完工，正立面改為朝西北，與主教府共同圍合成一個“前地”空間。1874年，又遭受嚴重的颶風破壞，經過多次修繕後於1938年再度重建，採用鋼筋混凝土結構。大堂除承擔教區中心工作外，以往歷屆澳門總督上任時，均習慣到這個教堂把權杖放到聖母的聖像旁，以象徵權力的神聖。

The Cathedral (Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary) – Macao World Heritage

Built in 1622, the Cathedral had its entrance facing the east while its Holy Spirit Altar facing the west. After severely damaged by a typhoon in 1835, the church was rebuilt in 1844 and again in 1850. Completed in 1850, the Cathedral had its front repositioned towards the northwest, and it formed a square along with the Bishop's House. In 1874, it suffered from a severe typhoon again. After several repairs, its restoration with a reinforced concrete structure in 1938. Apart from the parish affairs, the Cathedral also serves as a place where the former Macao Governors used to go to put the Holy Scepter next to the statute of Our Lady as a symbol of sacred power.

2. 玫瑰堂（玫瑰聖母堂/ 聖道明教堂/板樟堂）– 澳門世界遺產

由聖多明我會（道明會）創建於1587年，初時用木板搭建，華人稱之為“板障廟”，後稱“板樟堂”。又因教堂供奉玫瑰聖母，故又稱“玫瑰堂”。

1929年起，成為傳播葡萄牙花地瑪聖母崇拜的重要基地，於每年5月13日舉行的花地瑪聖母聖像巡遊。整座教堂建築富麗堂皇，教堂旁的“聖物寶庫”收藏了三百多件澳門天主教珍貴文物。

St. Dominic's Church (Our Lady of Rosary Church/Temple of Planks) – Macao World Heritage

Founded by the Dominicans in 1587, St. Dominic's Church was initially built with wood planks and therefore the Chinese called it “Temple of Planks.” In addition, the Church is dedicated to Our Lady of Rosary and therefore, it is also called “Our Lady of Rosary Church.” The Church had been the principal base for the pilgrimage of Our Lady of Fátima of Portugal since 1929. The parade of the statue of Our Lady of Fátima is held on 13th May every year. The Church has an architectural grandeur and the “Sacristy” next to it houses a collection of over 300 pieces of precious Catholic relics and treasures in Macao.

3. 大三巴牌坊（聖保祿教堂/天主之母教堂）– 澳門世界遺產

大三巴牌坊是天主之母教堂（即聖保祿教堂）正面前壁的遺址，該教堂於1602年開始修建，整個建築工程於1637至1640年間才完全竣工；目前所見的教堂前壁就是最後落成的部分。1835年，一場大火燒毀了聖保祿學院及其附屬的教堂，僅剩下教堂的正面前壁、大部分地基以及教堂前的石階。牌坊的整個牆壁是巴羅克式，但一些設計或雕刻，卻具有明顯的東方色彩，具中西合璧的獨特建築藝術。

Ruins of St. Paul's (Old Church of Mater Dei and Old College of St. Paul's) – Macao World Heritage

The Ruins of St. Paul's is the remains or front of the former Church of the Mother of God (also known as St. Paul's Church). The construction of St. Paul's Cathedral started in 1602, and the granite front was completed between 1637 and 1640. The current front is part of the final work. In 1835, a great fire destroyed the Jesuit College of St. Paul's and its subsidiary churches. Only the front part of the church, and the stone steps in front of the church survived in the disaster. The front is of Baroque style, whereas some design or sculptures bear distinctive Oriental features, which is a unique representation of Western and Oriental architectural art.

4. 聖安多尼教堂（花王堂）– 澳門世界遺產

創建於1560年，是澳門三大古老教堂之一，以往葡人婚禮多在此舉行，初為茅草覆蓋的簡陋小教堂。

根據鐫刻在門前石碑上的葡文內容：“（教堂）建於1638年，毀於1809年，重建於1810年，再次毀於1874年，重修於1875年。”其中1874年9月22日的大火令人難以忘懷，以後每年的9月22日這一天被澳門人稱作“天災節”。1930年改建教堂鐘樓和主立面，1951年和1953年兩度裝修教堂內部，特別是祭壇部分。

St. Anthony's Church (Fa Vong Tong or Church of Flowers) – Macao World Heritage

Founded before 1560, St. Anthony's Church is one of the most ancient churches in Macao where the Portuguese community used to hold their wedding ceremonies. It was originally a humble thatched chapel. According to the Portuguese inscribed on the stone tablet at the doorway, “(The Church was) built in 1638. Burnt in 1809. Rebuilt in 1810. Burnt again in 1874. Repaired in 1875." As the great fire happened on September 22nd in 1874 was unforgettable, the Macao people regard that day as “Festival of Fire Disaster.” The belfry and front were remodeled in 1930, and interior renovation was made in 1951 and 1953 respectively with special attention to the altar.

5. 馬禮遜教堂（基督教墳場）– 澳門世界遺產

位於基督教墳場內的馬禮遜教堂，1821年與墳場同時興建，1922年重修。重修後的教堂，造型仿羅馬風建築風格，是基督教新教教堂在澳門早期的典型實例。建築平面長方形，室內裝飾簡潔，用英國錐式屋架。山花頂上有十字，兩側牆面有扶壁，外牆表面為白色粉刷，正立面有半圓形透視門，造型古樸雅緻。

Protestant Chapel (Morrison Chapel) – Macao World Heritage

Located in the Protestant Cemetery, the Protestant Chapel which is also called “Morrison Chapel” was built together with the cemetery in 1821. After restoration in 1922, the Chapel imitated the Romanesque architectural style, a typical example of the Protestant churches in the early days in Macao. The Chapel has a rectangular construction plan with simple interior design and English post truss. A cross is set on the pediment with buttresses on both sides of the wall. With simple and classical elegance, the Chapel has a whitewash exterior and arched doors on its main front.

6. 聖彌額爾小堂(舊西洋墳場/聖味基墳場內小聖堂)

位於舊西洋墳場內的聖彌額爾小堂始建於1874年，1948年重建，內供奉天使長聖味基，教堂外觀為哥特式建築風格，由塞爾卡爾男爵設計，立面的正面中部是鐘塔，牆上則有尖券、雉牒裝飾，兩側有扶壁券廊，外牆為綠色粉刷配以白色線條裝飾，教堂之主屋頂是坡屋頂，兩側廊為鋼筋混凝土平屋頂。

Chapel of St. Michael (St. Michael the Archangel Cemetery)

Located in the Catholic Cemetery, the Chapel of St. Michael was founded in 1874 and rebuilt in 1948. Designed by the Baron of Cercal, the chapel in Gothic architectural style enshrines Archangel St. Michael. The front has a tower at the centre and its walls are adorned with corbels and pheasant decorations, having archway buttresses on both sides. Its exterior is painted green with white lines. The top of the main nave is a sloping roof, while its side aisles have reinforced concrete flat roofs.

7. 望德聖母堂（聖拉匝祿堂）

創建於1560年前的望德堂，是澳門三大古教堂之一，供奉望德聖母。因澳門第一任主教卡內羅在此設立治療癩瘋的診院，故依聖人辣匝祿（癩瘋病保護者）的名字，俗稱該堂為辣匝祿堂。

1576年起曾為澳門的主教座堂。現時的規模為1886年重建時形成。從十七世紀起，成為澳門華人社會天主教宣道中心。

St. Lazarus Church (Parish Church)

Built before 1560, St. Lazarus Church is one of the oldest churches in Macao and is dedicated to Our Lady of Hope. As Macao's first Archbishop D. Belchior Carneiro Leitão set up a hospital for treating leprosy, the Church adopted the name of Saint Lazarus (Protector of Lepers) and is commonly known as “St. Lazarus Church.” It had been a Cathedral in Macao since 1576. Its present scale dates back to 1886 when it was remodeled. Since the seventeenth century, it has become a catholic church for the Chinese community in Macao.

8. 聖母雪地殿聖堂（東望洋炮台 / 燈塔）– 澳門世界遺產

聖母雪地殿聖堂約建於1622年前，祀奉雪地聖母。1996年，澳葡政府對聖堂進行內部保護和修復工程，發現了壁畫遺跡。壁畫上的聖經故事和人物，運用了中國繪畫的技法，整個畫面是中西文化和藝術的大融匯。這種特色是本地區眾多教堂中獨一無二的。1998年起，專家開始修復教堂內的壁畫，到2001年完成，重新開放。

Guia Chapel (Chapel of Guia Fortress and Lighthouse) – Macao World Heritage

Built before 1622, the Guia Chapel was dedicated to Our Lady of Guia. In 1996, frescoes were uncovered during conservation to the Chapel initiated by the Macao Government. Chinese painting skills are used in the frescoes depicting the stories and characters of the Bible. The frescoes represent a blend of Chinese and Western cultures and art. The features of such mural paintings are unique compared to those in the many churches in Macao. Since 1998, experts have been restoring the frescoes in the Church. The Church was re-opened to the public after their conservation work was completed in 2001.

9. 聖雅各伯小堂（聖地牙哥酒店內）

1740年改建的聖雅各伯小堂類似一般建在山頂的朝聖教堂，立面上鋪紅色瓦片，配以白色牆身，大門上方還有藍白色的葡式瓷磚畫，繪有聖母畫像。內部則建成洞窟模樣，盡處設置祭台供奉著澳門的軍事守護者聖雅各伯的聖像，牆身則有花地瑪聖母以及葡萄牙伊莎貝皇后的瓷磚圖像。

Chapel of St. James (inside Pousada de São Tiago)

Rebuilt in 1740, the Chapel of St. James is similar to the chapels generally built on hilltop for pilgrimage. Its front is covered with red tiles along with white walls. Above the large doors is the portrait of Our Lady painted on the blue and white Portuguese tiles. The interior is constructed as a cave and altars are set at the end for worshipping the statue of St. James, the military protector of Macao. The walls are decorated with the frescoes of Our Lady of Fátima and Portuguese Queen Saint Isabel.

10. 西望洋聖堂 (主教山小堂/海崖聖母小堂)

西望洋聖堂面朝大海，由聖奧斯定會修士於1622年創建，分別於1837年、1934-1935年重建，供奉天神之后聖母。聖堂外觀為新羅馬式，頂部置有一座聖母像，正面牆上採用玫瑰窗、透視門，右側有高起的鐘塔，表現出哥德式風格，採用連排尖拱。

Chapel of Our Lady of Penha

Facing the sea, the Chapel of Our Lady of Penha was constructed by the missionaries of Saint Augustine in 1622. Dedicated to Our Lady of Angels, the Chapel was rebuilt in 1837, 1934 and 1935 respectively. It has a neo-roman appearance with a statue of Our Lady on top. Its front walls are decorated with rose windows and perspective doors. It has a bell-tower on the right side of the main front and is inspired in Gothic Style, including rows of pointed arches.

11. 聖老楞佐堂（風順堂）– 澳門世界遺產

創建於16世紀中葉，是澳門三大古教堂之一。教堂後來幾經重建，目前的規模形成於1846年。華人稱之為“風訓堂”，又以粵語諧音稱為“風順堂”，有祈求“風調雨順”之意。

教堂聳立於高臺之上，周圍綠樹環繞，清幽怡人。堂側花園內現存一座石十字架，底座刻著“INRI 1627 e 1811”字樣，可證其歷史悠久。

St. Lawrence's Church (Feng Shun Tang or Hall of the Soothing Winds) – Macao World Heritage

Originally built in the mid-sixteenth century, St. Lawrence Church was one of the oldest churches of Macao. After several restorations, the Church's present scale dates back to 1846. The Chinese called it “Feng Shun Tang (Hall of the Soothing Winds)” and this Cantonese pronunciation denotes the meaning of praying for good weather. The Church sits on the hilltop surrounded with greenery in a quiet and pleasant ambience. The Church's side garden houses a stoned cross engraved with the wordings of “INRI 1627 e 1811” on its base, which is a testimony of its long history.

12. 聖若瑟修院大樓及聖堂（三巴仔）– 澳門世界遺產

聖若瑟修院於1728年由耶穌會士創辦。在二百多年的辦學過程中，聖若瑟修院培養了許多中國和東南亞各地教會的人才。

聖若瑟修院聖堂於1746年興建，1758年落成，規模僅次於耶穌會士興建的聖保祿教堂（現大三巴牌坊前身），因此本地人又稱它為“三巴仔”。聖堂至1953年再被修葺，形成今日規模，具有巴羅克建築風格。

St. Joseph's Seminary and Church (Little Sao Paulo) – Macao World Heritage

St. Joseph's Seminary was founded by the Society of Jesus in 1728. During the two hundred years of teaching, there are many talents has been nurtured for the Churches in China and southeast Asia in St. Paul's Semnary, St. Joseph's Seminary and Church were constructed in 1746 and completed in 1758. As its scale is secondary to St. Paul's Cathedral which was built by the Society of Jesus (referred to the former structure of the current Ruins of St. Paul's), therefore, the locals regard St. Joseph's Church as “Little São Paulo.” The Church's present appearance with Baroque Style dates back to 1953 when it was repaired again.

13. 聖奧斯定教堂（龍鬚廟 / 龍嵩廟）– 澳門世界遺產

由西班牙奧斯定會修士於1588年創建，最初的建築非常簡陋，用蒲葵覆蓋屋頂來遮擋風雨；每當大風吹來，蒲葵葉便隨風飛揚，華人遠遠望去，覺得這情景像龍鬚豎起，就稱教堂作“龍鬚廟”，後又以粵音轉稱“龍嵩廟”。教堂於1874年及1887年重修後，形成今天的規模。

St. Augustine's Church (Dragon Whiskers Temple) – Macao World Heritage

First established by Spanish Augustinians in 1588, St. Augustine's Church was originally a very shabby church and fan palm leaves were used to reinforce the rooftop during heavy rain. Whenever there were strong winds, the fan palm leaves appeared to be dancing in the wind. Seen from afar, the local Chinese would think that the dragon's whiskers stood still in the wind and hence they regarded it as “Long Ben Miao (Dragon Whiskers Temple).” Later, it was named “Long Song Miu” according to the Cantonese pronunciation. The Church's present appearance dates back to 1874 and 1887 when it was rebuilt.

14. 望廈聖方濟各堂

望廈聖方濟各堂建造於1907-1951年間，屬新古典建築風格，平面為拉丁十字形，另外有簡化的巴西利卡式立面特點，外牆表面用米黃色塗料粉刷，教堂內除了供奉有聖母、聖若瑟像以及聖方濟各，沙勿略的聖像之外，亦有嘉諾撒仁愛女修會的創立人聖瑪大肋納嘉諾撒被天使簇擁的畫像。

St. Francis Church

Built between 1907 and 1951, St. Francis Church has a neo-classical architecture with a Latin Cross shape. Its front has simplified basilica features and its interior is characterized with beige-stucco walls. Apart from dedication to the statues of the Virgin, St. Joseph and St. Francisco Xavier Pereira, the Church also houses the portrait of Magdalene Canossa, the founder of Canossian Daughters of Charity, who was surrounded by angels.

15. 慈悲者聖母小堂（望廈墳場內）

創建於1959年，地點位於望廈新西洋墳場內，該聖堂在墳場中間，造型簡單別致。堂內正祭台上置有一個縮苦聖母抱著耶穌聖屍的像，像後有彩色圖畫的玻璃窗三幅，在正祭台兩側各有一祭台。堂內陳設簡單、樸素。

Our Lady of Mercy Chapel (inside Mong-Ha Catholic Cemetery)

Built in 1959, Our Lady of Mercy Chapel located in the middle of Mong-Ha Catholic Cemetery. It is a simple and delicate church. Inside its main nave, a statue of the compassionate Virgin holding the dead body of Jesus Christ with pain is set above the main altar. Behind the statue are three stained glass windows. The main nave has simple and plain furnishings with an altar set on each side of the main altar.

16. 花地瑪聖母堂

始建於1929年的花地瑪聖母堂，於1965年澳門花地瑪聖母堂區成立後，由於信徒日眾以致不敷使用而於1967年重建。

教堂的大門為牌樓式，米黃色為主、配以白色的牌樓上有一個神龕供奉著聖母，兩旁為彩色的玻璃窗。教堂設計富有時代感，外觀以黑、白色為主，正廳則是十字架型結構。

Our Lady of Fátima Church

Our Lady of Fátima Church was built in 1929. After the establishment of Macao Our Lady of Fátima Church Parish in 1965, the Church was reconstructed in 1967 as it could not accommodate the increasing number of believers at that time. The main door of the Church is an archway with beige as the main color. On the white archway, there is also a shrine dedicated to Our Lady with stained glass windows on both sides. The design of the church is modern with black and white as the main colors for the outlook, while the main nave is cruciform-shaped.

17. 聖若瑟勞工主保堂

大聖若瑟為全教會的主保及中國主保，又被封為全球勞工主保，作為祐漢準傳教堂區的聖堂，於一九九八年落成啟用，並交給金邦尼傳教會管理，並於一九九九年由當時澳門主教林宋駿祝聖及主持奉獻典禮。

聖堂外形像兩隻向著中國張開的手臂，內部的側牆上則掛著十四幅具東方色彩的救恩史畫像。

Church of St. Joseph's the Worker

St. Joseph is the patron saint of Catholics and the patron saint of China, and is also regarded as the patron saint of workers in the world. Being the church in Iao Hon spreading Catholics, Church of St. Joseph's the Worker has begun its religious service since 1998, and it was handed over to the Comboni Missionaries for management. Then in 1999, Lam Ka Chon who was the archbishop of Macao was ordained to officiate a dedication ceremony there. The shape of the church resembles two arms embracing China. Fourteen portraits of the History of Salvation in Oriental style are hung on the sidewalls of the Church.

18. 氹仔嘉模聖母堂

為方便氹仔教徒宗教活動而建的嘉模聖母堂於1882年興建，1885年建成，後經多次重修。外觀採用嚴謹的西方古典式構圖，以黃色粉刷牆面，配以白色柱式及線腳，鐘塔位於山花之上，造整體建築不僅具歷史價值，亦與周圍具有濃郁歐陸風格的花園、房屋融為一體，是澳門居民舉行婚禮和郊遊觀光的好去處。

Our Lady of Carmel Church

For the convenience of the religious followers in the Taipa Village, the building of Our Lady of Carmel Church was constructed in 1882, and it was repaired several times after the construction was completed in 1885. With a rigorous Western classical structure in construction, the Church has yellow-stucco walls along with white pillars and moldings. The bell tower is above the pediment. The whole architecture has historical value and is complemented with the surrounding gardens and mansions of strong European style. The Church serves as a good place for holding Macao residents' wedding ceremonies, sightseeing and excursions.

19. 路環聖方濟各堂

原址為1904年嘉諾撒女修會管理的育嬰院，1928年為紀念耶穌會傳教士聖方濟各，沙勿略改建成今貌，並因曾收藏過該傳教士的遺髑，配以白色柱式及線腳，鐘塔位於山花之上，造整體建築不僅具歷史價值，亦與周圍具有濃郁歐陸風格的花園、房屋融為一體，是澳門居民舉行婚禮和郊遊觀光的好去處。

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20. 九澳七苦聖母小堂

九澳七苦聖母小堂又稱痛苦之母天主堂，前身是一座小禮拜堂，1934年開幕啟用，1966年重建成今日的規模，教堂的外型呈三角形，別具特色。教堂的北門上有一個青銅耶穌十字架，是由義大利雕刻家方濟各美斯馬為九澳居民鑄造，而義大利雕刻家西夏江治亦曾參與建築這座教堂的工作。

Our Lady of Sorrows Church

Our Lady of Sorrows Church was formerly a chapel. The Church was opened in 1934 and its present appearance in a distinctive triangular pediment dates back to 1966 when it was built. A bronze crucifix of Jesus Christ over the north door was casted by the Italian sculptor Francesco Messima for the Ka Ho residents. Another Italian sculptor Oseo Acconci also participated in the construction of this Church.

旅行常用基本信息 Useful Information

緊急電話 Emergency Numbers

緊急求助 Emergency.....110 / 112 / 999
治安警察 Police.....2857 3333
消防局 Fire Station.....2857 2222

查詢電話 Telephone Number Enquiry

天氣查詢 Weather Inquiry.....1311
24小時天氣查詢熱線 24 hours Weather Inquiry Hotline.....8898 6276

消費者委員會 Consumer Council Office

消費者委員會辦事處 Consumer Council Office.....8988 9315

旅遊局 Macao Government Tourism Office

24小時旅遊熱線 24 hours Tourism Hotline.....2833 3000

查號台 Telephone Number Inquiry

粵語、英文及普通話 Cantonese, English & Mandarin.....181
葡語 Portuguese.....185

電召的士 Taxi Booking Hotline

黑色的士 Black Taxi.....2828 3283
澳門電召的士 Macao Taxi.....2881 2345

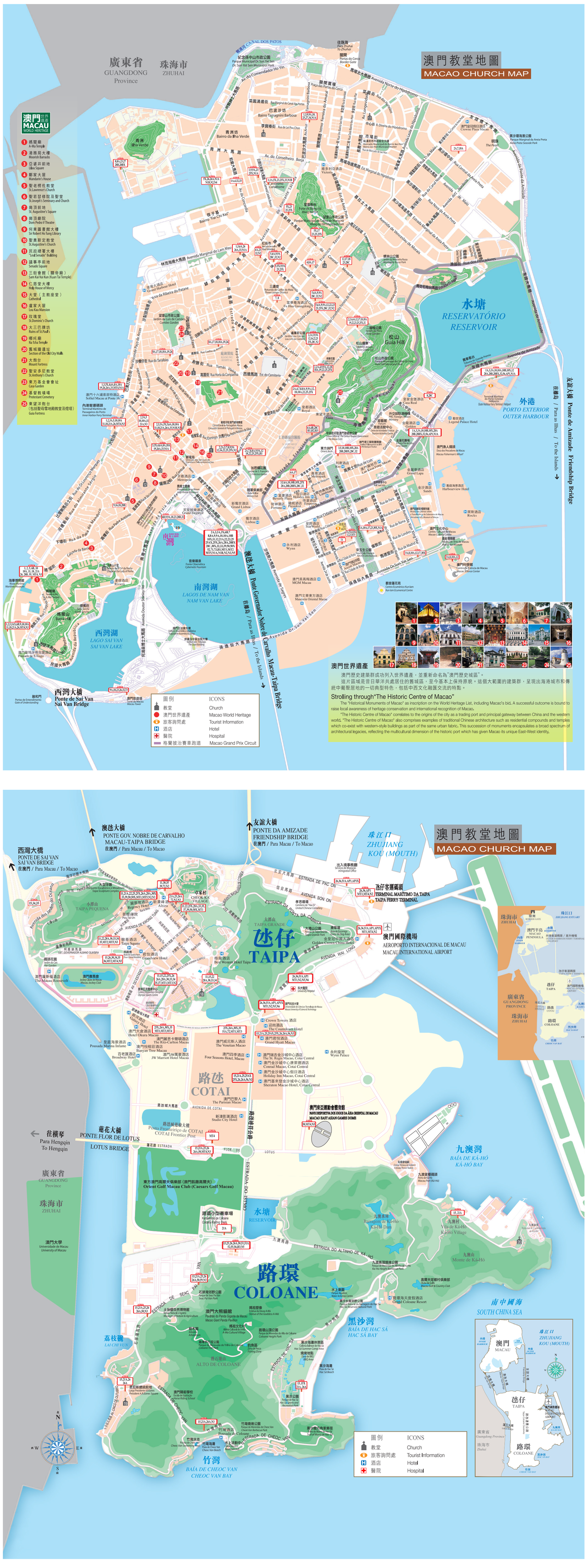
航班查詢 Flight Inquiry

澳門國際機場 Macau International Airport..... 2886 1111
噴射飛航 TurboJET.....2855 5025
金光飛航 Cotai Water Jet.....2885 0595

澳門特別行政區政府旅遊局
MACAO GOVERNMENT TOURISM OFFICE
www.macaotourism.gov.mo

澳門特別行政區政府旅遊局
官方網站
Official Website of
Macao Government Tourism Office

非賣品
Not for sale



澳門世界遺產

澳門歷史建築群成功列入世界遺產，並重新命名為“澳門歷史城區”。

這片區域是昔日華洋共處居住的舊城區，至今基本上保持原貌。這個大範圍的建築群，呈現出海港城市和傳統中葡聚居地的一切典型特色，包括中西文化融匯交流的特點。

Strolling through"The Historic Centre of Macao"

The "Historical Monuments of Macao" as inscription on the World Heritage List, including Macao's bid. A successful outcome is bound to raise local awareness of heritage conservation and international recognition of Macao.

"The Historic Centre of Macao" correlates to the origins of the city as a trading port and principal gateway between China and the western world. "The Historic Centre of Macao" also comprises examples of traditional Chinese architecture such as residential compounds and temples which co-exist with western-style buildings as part of the same urban fabric. This succession of monuments encapsulates a broad spectrum of architectural legacies, reflecting the multicultural dimension of the historic port which has given Macao its unique East-West identity.

聖母誕辰節
Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary

日期：9月8日
Date: September 8th
地點：耶路撒冷近羊門
Location: Jerusalem near the Sheep Gate

簡介：第五世紀中葉，耶路撒冷聖殿以北靠近羊門的水池，據傳是耶穌治愈病患(若5：1-19)之處，建有聖堂，九月八日為聖堂祝聖紀念日。又相傳該堂是築在瑪利亞父母的宅址。瑪利亞在那裡誕生，到第六世紀，九月八日便成了紀念聖母誕生的日子。

Description: In the mid 5th century, there was a pond near the Sheep Gate at the north of the temple in Jerusalem, which was said to be the place that Jesus did the healing (John 5:1-19). As a church was built up there, September 8th was assigned as the date of the feast. It was also said that the church was built in Mary's parents' neighbourhood. September 8th had become the Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary in the 6th century as Mary was born in that place.

因為瑪利亞生育了人類救主基督，所以聖母的誕辰也給世界帶來救恩的曙光和希望。瑪利亞的誕生和若翰的誕生都是作「前驅」為天主所揀選，準備基督的來臨。主教座堂的名是「聖母聖誕堂」，亦是由此取名。

The nativity of Virgin Mary had bought grace of the light and hope to the world as she gave birth to Jesus Christ, the saviour of all human kind. The nativity of Mary and John were the pioneer chosen by God for preparing Christ' coming. The Cathedral, also known as Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was named after this.

聖母痛苦
Our Lady of Sorrows

日期：9月15日
Date: September 15th

簡介：聖母痛苦，稱聖母七苦節，起源於中世紀修會團體紀念聖母在十字架下的哀慟，以後擴展為紀念聖母一生所受的各種苦難。

Description: Our Lady of Sorrows was also known as Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows. It was originated by a synod in the Middle Ages , in memory of the sorrows of Virgin Mary experienced while standing under the Cross. The symbolic meaning of this date includes all sorrows experienced by Virgin Mary in her life.

「七」字在十五世紀開始應用，因當時世人愛用這數字，與聖母七樂相應。1721年本篤八世制定「童貞瑪利亞七苦節」，在苦難主日前的星期五慶祝，以示聖母痛苦與基督痛苦的關係。1913年教宗庇護十世把這節日移至9月15日舉行，並名為聖母痛苦節，其意為基督首先被釘在十字架上，吸引眾人皈依祂，而聖母及基督徒的生活也要繼承十字架的精神，十字架不獨有痛苦的一面。同時更是光榮及勝利的象徵。

“Seven” in responses to The Seven Joys of the Virgin Mary, was begun to use in the 15th century as people loved to use this number. Pope Benedict VIII established the “Feast of the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin Mary” in 1721. People celebrated it on the Friday before the Palm Sunday to indicate the connection between Virgin Mary's sorrows and Christ's sorrows. In 1913 Pope Pius X transferred it to September 15th and called it “Memorial of Our Lady of Sorrows”. It meant Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross, attracting everyone to convert to him. Virgin Mary and Christians should inherit the spirit of the cross. The cross not only represented the sorrows, it was also a symbol of glory and victory.

今天作為基督徒，藉十字架達到完美的人生過程，而聖母則是我們這方面的模範。

而路環九澳七苦聖母堂，也由此取其名及意。

For us as a Christian today, we can achieve a perfect life process through the Cross and Virgin Mary is the model in this regard.

Church of Our Lady of Pain, Ka Ho in Coloane, has also integrated that dedication and its meaning.

玫瑰聖母
Our Lady of the Rosary

日期：10月7日
Date: October 7th

簡介：玫瑰聖母的起源，其原因與念玫瑰經有關。玫瑰經的主要推動者是道明修會。而這節日的建立，是西方為了一連串的戰爭勝利而「感恩」。這節日最初名為「勝利之母節」由教宗庇護五世於1571年制定，為紀念奧國在立本陶(Lepamto)地擊退土耳其軍，該次勝利被認為是誦念玫瑰經的效果。教宗額我略八世於1573年把這節日易名為玫瑰聖母節。

Description: The origin of Our Lady of the Rosary was related to the Rosary prayer. The primary promoter of Rosary was Dominican and the establishment of this festival was a thanksgiving to a serious victory in wars in Western. It was originally named “Our Lady of Victory” by Pope Pius V in 1571 to commemorate the war that defeated Turkish army in Lepanto. This victory was considered to be the effect of the Rosary prayer. This festival was named “Our Lady of the Rosary” by Pope Gregory XIII in 1573.

一個半世紀以後，歐洲又再在彼得白頓(Peterwardeim)對土耳其戰爭獲得勝利。以表感恩，庇護十世把這節日移至十月七日，即立本陶戰役的勝利紀念日。

玫瑰經內也是基督苦難和復活奧蹟的精神，故這天的意義在於玫瑰經所紀念的基督奧蹟，而聖母是確實的參與者。

After a century, Europe defeated Turkish army in Petrovaradin again. As a gratitude to Virgin Mary, Pope Pius X changed the date to October 7th and assigned it as a date of commemorating the victory of this battle. Rosary is also in the spirit of Jesus Christ's suffering and resurrection. The meaning of this day is the commemoration of Christ's miracles and Virgin Mary was certainly the participant.

聖母始胎無玷(聖母無原罪)
Immaculate Conception (Immaculata)

日期：12月8日
Date: December 8th

簡介：這紀念源自八世紀希臘拜占庭教會，為了紀念瑪利亞的母親聖嬸亞納的懷孕。選擇12月8日是因為東方禮教會已經於9月8日慶祝聖母聖誕，倒數九個月即十二月八日，便是聖母成胎之日。

Description: The feast originally dated back to the Byzantine church in Greece in 8th Century which is to commemorate the pregnancy of Mary's mother (Saint Anne). As the Eastern Catholic Churches celebrated Virgin Mary's nativity on September 8. To count nine months back which was December 8th, the date that Virgin Mary was conceived.

十二世紀初，聖安瑟莫的弟子艾特瑪，宣稱瑪利亞在成胎之始即不受原罪沾染。瑪利亞在母胎成孕之始已有可能蒙基督救贖之恩。根據土林哲學一句格言：「天主能作的，且作了更好，所以祂就作了」。於是「先贖」是最佳的救贖方式，基督以此方法救贖祂的母親是很恰當的。這理論同時解釋了人人需要救恩及聖母蒙受特恩的問題。1854年教宗庇護九世，經諮詢全體主教後，正式欽定聖母始胎無玷為信理。在聖經創世紀第三章9-15節預示「女人」的後裔與蛇的後裔間的仇恨，此為救恩許諾的開端，在福音(路1：26-38)，預報救主誕生，標榜聖母與天主的救世計劃合作，重申聖母因天主之「先贖」免於罪污。

In the early 12th century, Eadmer, the disciple of St. Anselm proclaimed Virgin Mary was not contaminated by the original sin. It was very likely Virgin Mary had received Jesus Christ's redemption at the start of the conception in her mother's womb. According to a saying in Scholasticism, “God can make it and make it better, so did he.”“Firstly redeemed” was the best way of the redemption plan; it was an appropriate way for Jesus Christ to redeem his mother. This theory also answered the question why everyone needs grace and why Virgin Mary received the special grace. In 1854, Pope Pius IX appointed the doctrine that Virgin Mary was immaculate in her mother's womb after consultation of the whole bishop. In the Holy Bible Genesis 3:9-15 it foretold the enmity between women's offspring and snake's where the promise of the salvation had planted. In the book of gospel Luke1:26-38, it had forecasted the Savior's nativity, it was cooperation between Virgin Mary and God of saving the world. It reiterated Virgin Mary was “firstly redeemed” from sin.

嘉模聖母
Our Lady of Carmel

日期：7月16日
Date: July 16th
地點：巴勒斯坦嘉模山
Location: Mount Carmel in Palestine

簡介：嘉模聖母紀念日(Our Lady Of MC. Carmel)源於十三世紀嘉模修會(Carmelites，另一譯名叫加爾默羅)該修會由一羣隱修者在巴勒斯坦嘉模山創立。

相傳於1251年7月16日該會之會長西滿史托(Simon Stock)在神視中見到聖母給他一塊聖衣，這就是該修會推廣聖母聖衣的起源。

教宗本篤十三世於1726年把這紀念日納入羅馬禮儀年曆，在舊約聖經裡，山是天主顯現的標記，厄里亞先知曾在該山居住，保衛了以色列的信仰，自古以來均有基督徒來此山朝聖。

嘉模聖母紀念日，叫我們追溯來自該山的以色列信仰歷史淵源，並指向天上的聖山耶路撒冷。

Description: Our Lady of MC. Carmel was originally established by Carmelites in the 13th century. Carmelites was formed by a group of hermits on the Carmel Mountain in Palestine. It was traditionally said the president of Carmelites Simon Stock, had a vision given a Holy Scapular by Virgin Mary on July 16th in 1251. This is the origin of the promotion of the Holy Scapular.

The Pope Benedict XIII integrated the feast into Roman liturgical calendar. Mountain was a symbol where God appeared in the old testimony. Prophet Elijah had lived in that mountain to protect Israelis' faith. Christians come to this mountain to worship God since ancient times.

Our Lady of MC. Carmel is a feast for us to commemorate the Israel historical origins and pointing the Holy Mountain of Jerusalem in Heaven.

聖母雪地殿
Our Lady of the Snows

日期：8月5日
Date: August 5th
地點：羅馬的尼斯奎林山
Location: Esquiline Hill in Rome

簡介：8月5日又稱為聖母大殿祝聖紀念日，聖母大殿於400至430年間建於羅馬的尼斯奎林山，在教宗西斯篤三世(432-440)任內落成。主要是因為聖母大殿是西方第一所奉獻給聖母的大殿。是表達聖母在基督救世工程內的角色。約十三世紀後，傳說：在352年8月4日至5日晚上，聖母夢示羅馬貴族若望，要在尼斯奎林山有積雪之處建聖堂(其時是夏天，積雪乃表示奇蹟)，於是教宗黎貝留(352-366)年，按聖母所示而建堂。這傳說使聖母大殿亦稱為聖母雪地殿，8月5日便成為所謂的「聖母雪地殿祝聖紀念」，它被列入禮儀年曆。而東望洋山的聖堂，因取用了羅馬這聖母大殿之名為聖母雪地殿。

Description: August 5th is the dedication of the Basilica of Saint Mary Major. The Basilica of Saint Major was built from 400-430 on the Esquiline Hill in Rome and completed during Pope Saint Sixtus III's pontificate (432-440). The Basilica was the first basilica to be dedicated to Virgin Mary in Western. It expressed the role of Virgin Mary in the Christ's Salvation plan. Around the late 13th century there was a legend: at the night of August 4th in 352, Virgin Mary appeared in Roman patrician John's dream and commanded him to build a basilica on Esquiline Hill on the site that would be covered with snow(as there was summer time, snow signified there was a miracle). Pope Liberius (352-366) built the church according to the command. This basilica was also called Our Lady of the Snow originally came from this legend. August 5th has become “the dedication of the Basilica of Santa Maria of the Snows”. It was included in the liturgical calendar. The Guia Chapel (Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Guia) located on Colina da Guia was named after the Basilica of Saint Mary Major.

露德聖母
Our Lady of Lourdes

日期：2月11日
Date: February 11th
地點：法國露德小鎮
Location: Lourdes, France

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