

# 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 Na Tcha Exhibition Hall

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 18<sup>th</sup> day of the 5<sup>th</sup> 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: 09:00 – 17:30





### 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: Gallery 09:30 – 18:00, closed on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays; Garden 09:30 – 18:00



### 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 hundred 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 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> year (1889) and 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 105<sup>th</sup> 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 Ye Ting 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 65<sup>th</sup> 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





1. STARBUCKS COFFEE	23. NGA KAI
2. HUI LAU SHAN	24. KAM LUNG YUNNAN MI
3. FU VAN	SAN
4. Puffincafe	25. NGAU NGAU
5. KIT SON	26. À VIETNAM TAI ON
6. HOI TIN	27. LITTLE SWEET SWEET
7. MCDONALD'S	28. SIN QIU TONG SOI CHÙN
8. POU TAK CAFÉ	CHEY POU
9. L.B.SUPER POLLO	29. 強記粥粉麵食
10. SENG HOU	30. PHO REAL
11. HOU KENG SAN HONG	31. MEI WONG
12. MEI MUN	32. IAT CÁ CHON
13. SAN SAI KAI SAI IEONG CHAN	33. KA LEI MUI
14. SAN KIO ON KEI	34. TOUNG KING
15. PO FAT	35. TAI CHUNG
16. LAU SAN KEI	36. SENG KUAN
17. AZUCAR	37. TONG FONG MEI SEK
18. HENG LEI	38. UN LAM
19. TIM JOEN FONG	39. NGA HEONG
20. HAP KEI	40. CHUI KUN
21. 公主麵館	41. NGA HEONG
22. ON KEI	

