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十六日具奏奉

1663/04

奏為開辦葡萄牙分館派員駐紮
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El Rey





do artigo 21.º da Constituição da República Popular da China e que, de harmonia com o princípio “um país, dois sistemas”, não se aplicam em Macau o sistema e as políticas sociais da República Popular da China.

As políticas fundamentais que o Estado aplica em relação a Macau são as já expostas pelo Governo Chínês na Declaração Conjunta Sino-Portuguesa.

根据中华人民共和国

宪法第三十一条的规定，设立澳门特别行政区

并按照一个国家，两种制度

不在澳门实行社会主义的制度和政策

国家对澳门的基本方针政策，

已由中国政府在中葡联合声明中予以

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Colours of

MACAU

缤纷的澳门



五洲传播出版社

CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS



順德漁港，在海棠園，昔日漁港，今日澳門，自輸入移民至今，歷史舞臺已走過數百年，華人，洋人在這裏繁衍生息，東方，西方文明在這裏碰撞交匯。
 Archives photographs reveal the changes in Macau. From a remote fishing village to a major city in the region. Over four centuries, cultures met and merged. People of different races led a prosperous co-existence.



目录
CONTENTS

前言
Foreword 6

南海新口岸 14
Outer Harbour

20 沧桑感怀
Remembering

根深叶茂 38
Legacies

48 炎黄情结
Lineage

60 文化交汇
The Melding of Cultures

76 青胜于蓝
Generation to Generation

CONTENTS

84 虔信神灵
Worship

94 小城神韵
A Small Town Charm

110 旅游博彩
A Tourist Mecca

120 流光溢彩
A Photographer's Palette

128 锦上添花
Looking Ahead

144 濠镜畅想曲
Macau Symphonia

154 编后记
Postscript

156 摄影创作活动人员名单
The Photographers

——一条沙堤变成了陆桥，把澳门半岛和广东省珠海市连接在一起。站在这个被称为「关闸」的地方，熙熙攘攘的人群川流不息地走过眼前。从珠海到澳门，从澳门到珠海，各色人等都在忙碌着。放眼海上，群岛环绕，在它们之间的水域里，大小船只穿梭往来，漂泊荡漾。

几百年前，历经西非「撒哈拉海岸」、好望角、印度半岛，飘洋过海而来的葡萄牙探险者——那些航海家和传教士，带来了以海洋文化为中心的欧洲文化，与这里传统的中国文化交汇在一起。就在这个十字路口，走过了贾梅士、利玛窦、林则徐、魏源、郑观应、庇山耶、孙中山等历史人物，几百年繁衍学生的种族交汇，贸易的发展和传教的影响，博彩业和旅游的开发，造成了东西方的文化相互碰撞和融合。它们配合着旖旎的南海风光，汇合成为一个缤纷而独具特色的澳门文化。

16世纪西欧的政治现实，使得英在争夺海上霸权的英国和西班牙之间的葡萄牙选择了向远洋发展的途径。好望角的发现，印度半岛上果阿港的建立，葡萄牙人来到了澳门。1553年，葡人以曝晒被水浸湿的贡物为名，在澳门借地居留，逐步发展为长期租借地，建立了从欧洲经印度到太平洋各口岸的中转和补给站，成为海上丝绸之路的重要港口，取得了从南欧出发经过海洋进入中国的第一块跳板，同时在中国打开了一扇接触西洋文化的窗口。

澳门的地域条件、生产方式和文化传统很容易让人感到适应。幽静的澳门南湾也像里斯本的海边，充满了滨海夕照的情调。以航海、捕鱼为主的葡萄牙人和面向南中国海的澳门居民有相似的生活经历和宗教观念；航海飘泊者对妈祖和圣母有非常相似的寄托；舞醉龙和出圣像的活动相互呼应；桥头角大小小小的土地庙、哪吒庙和谭公祠以及以天主教堂为中心的教区扩展，犹如



从澳门望向澳门大桥（1884年）
（左）新嘉坡
（右）新嘉坡博物馆藏

Port view of Macau taken from Zhushan Bridge
(by John Yee)
Collection of French Museum of Photography

A sandy embankment turns into a vital link between the Macau peninsula and Zhuhai in Guangdong. Daily a steady stream of people crosses this landbridge, known as "Guanzha" (Barrier Gate). Boats of all kinds shuffle to and between the adjacent islands. Boundaries blur.

Some four hundred years ago explorers from Portugal successfully negotiated a passage to the Orient. Reaching Macau, their navigators and missionaries brought European culture to the doorstep of traditional Chinese culture. Macau became the crossroads for many historic figures, including Luís de Camões, Matteo Ricci, Lin Zexu, Wei Yuan, Zheng Guan Yin, Camilo Pessanha, Dr. Sun Yatsen. Over the years cultures clashed and then merged. People of different races managed to live together and prosper. The life style of the seafarers and the gambling industry, combined with the charms of tropical landscape, all contributed to the unique, colourful culture of Macau.



FOREWORD



大小神灵都在分担保佑华洋居民的职责。葡萄牙人把他们的文化、建筑和生活习惯都带到了澳门，为他们自己和他们的子女建立起新的家园。如果说香港是工业革命后的英国为进入中国所建立的基地，那么更多的葡萄牙人就视澳门作为开拓自己未来的踏脚石。他们都得到了在自己本土上得不到的好处。葡萄牙人的后裔——「土生葡人」，由此又逐步散居到美国、加拿大、巴西和澳大利亚等地，当他们重聚在澳门时，多少人兴奋不已，把澳门当作自己美好人生的开端。

在南海上相似的地理位置和殖民时代的历史地位使人们将「港澳」并称。虽然，澳门只是一个人口不到50万的小城，但却是一座历史名城。开埠以后的400余年里，澳门所走过的历程错综复杂，有喜有泪。在工业革命和殖民主义的触发下，西班牙、荷兰、英国和美国都认识到澳门是他们通往中国内地的

In the 16th century, the battle for maritime supremacy between Britain and Spain caused the Portuguese to cast their eyes to the far side of the globe. In 1553, Portuguese merchants asked permission to linger in Macau on the pretext of helping water-damaged tributes dry. Gradually their permit to live on land became a long-term lease. The Portuguese established a hub in Macau to which they could travel from Europe, via India, thence venturing to other Pacific shores. A "route of silk and silver" was mapped. They had obtained a foothold in China.

The geographical as well as cultural environment in Macau made it easy for the Portuguese to acclimate themselves. The scenery along its south bay reminded them of Lisbon. The Portuguese immigrants, most of them sailors and fishermen, found a certain affinity in the life style of the South China Sea. Mazu, the sea goddess, offers comfort and blessings to the locals as the Madonna does to the



『金桥』。为了染指澳门，想从这里得到中国的财富和利益，他们彼此之间勾心斗角，又向中国实施『炮舰政策』。特别在鸦片战争以后，葡萄牙趁机强占了澳门半岛以南的氹仔岛和路环岛。

在历史的长河中，数以千计的传教士通过澳门进入中国内地，传播天主教，为西方与华夏文化的交流作出了贡献。当时中国的有识之士也把澳门看作是连接世界的桥梁，鼓励人们学习西方。林则徐和魏源或多或少在澳门得到西方的信息，孙中山更在澳门从事推翻满清的活动。至今，我们在澳门的街头巷尾还能看到四百余年东西文化交汇所留下的许多痕迹，它使澳门的文化展现出多姿多彩的面貌。

澳门作为南疆边缘的海港，实在是『天高皇帝远』。特别是中国清朝末年朝政腐败，结盟在路环岛的海盗，从果阿来的不法商人，

Portuguese. The dragon dance fostered a mood akin to that of their Saints' processions. Temples of local deities and Catholic parishes served the residents side by side, harmoniously.

The Portuguese brought their culture, architecture and way of life to Macau. Today, Macau-born Portuguese are found in every corner of the world. When they return to Macau for a homecoming celebration, they fondly commemorate Macau, the place where their life journey began.

The similarities in their location and colonial past often place Hong Kong and Macau in a single reference. But with a population of less than half a million, Macau is a city more steeped in history than commerce. Since its establishment as a port four hundred years ago, Macau has had a complex and sometimes moving past. With the industrial revolution and colonialism, Spain, the Netherlands,

Britain and the United States all recognized the importance of Macau as a golden bridge to China. They fought among themselves to establish a presence in Macau while practicing gunboat policy toward China. After the Opium War, Portugal asserted its sovereignty over Macau and made it a colony.

Over the centuries countless Portuguese missionaries contributed to the cultural blending. Men of vision in China too viewed Macau as a window through which Chinese could learn from the West. Here in Macau, Lin Zexu and Wei Yuan became exposed to European culture. Dr. Sun Yatsen used Macau as one of his bases for planning to overthrow the Manchus (Qing) dynasty.

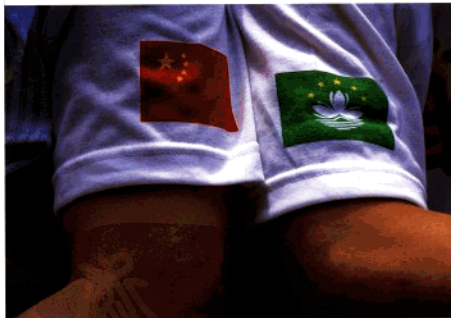
At least in part, Macau's attraction for the colonists lay in its remoteness from the Chinese central administration. Pirates of Coloane, travelers from Goa, opium traders from the British East India Co., even slave traders have had their days in Macau.





还有英国东印度公司的鸦片贩子，甚至那些贩卖人口的「人肉贩子」都曾在这里横行一时。鸦片战争后，更多的航海客和不同种族的「淘金者」，也都纷纷来到这里，为自己的命运下了赌注。这些形形色色的海上来客，一上岸就要寻求刺激、狂欢、聚赌、嫖娼，甚至吸毒。在二次大战结束以前，毒品和娼妓在澳门一直被视为合法。至今博彩业仍是澳门经济的一大支柱。

长期以来，虽然澳葡政府每年有可观的经济收入，但是澳门的经济却没有得到同步的发展。澳门的城市建设一直缓慢。在居民稠密的半岛深处，在潮湿和燥热的空气下，澳门显得那么古老，那么深沉。在那些以石块砌地的狭窄小径中，连老居民都显得那么古风盎然，和将饰一新的葡式建筑以及停在小径两旁的新款汽车，耀眼的霓虹招牌形成对照。



根据澳葡政府的手册：「本世纪70年代以前，澳门的面貌基本上没有改变，80年代澳门迈出发展和前进的步伐，并且在90年代达到高峰。」随着中国推行改革开放政策和亚洲经济的发展，澳门的发展步伐才确实加快了。珠海作为中国广东省的一个经济特区，对澳门经济的发展起到了推动作用，在澳门和珠海之间产生经济发展的良性互动。填海造地、新口岸的崛起，新的跨海大桥和国际机场的建成，都为澳门的经济腾飞创造了条件。人们在期盼着：当红绿两色的葡萄牙国旗在1999年12月20日前从关闭降下时，中国政府的「一国两制」的政策，将会为这座历史名城带来新的生命力，祖国内地将日益成为澳门全面发展的坚强后盾。毋庸置疑，21世纪的澳门也将会成为东西方文化交流的最灿烂的橱窗。