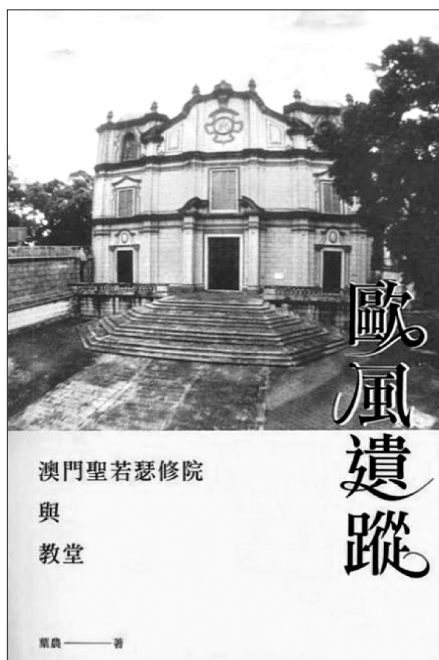


澳門學著作提要（三十九）

宋玉宇 寧有餘

- 一、葉農著《歐風遺蹤：澳門聖若瑟修院與教堂》，澳門：澳門文化局，2019年，215頁。



著者葉農，1982—1989年在華東師範大學學習，師從中國著名文獻學大師潘景鄭、顧廷龍、胡道靜三位先生，學習歷史文獻學，並獲華東師範大學碩士學位。2003—2008年在暨南大學攻讀博士學位。1989年至今，任教於暨南大學。此外，還兼任（澳門）中國澳門學學會副理事長、澳門城市學會副理事長、廣東省市場經濟促進會秘書長等職。主要研究方向為明清史（港澳史）、基督教傳華史、海外漢學、歷史文獻學。主要著（譯）作還有《中國駢文發展史論》（澳門：澳門文化藝術學會，2010年）、《兩次鴉片戰爭期間（1839—1861）的澳門》（澳門：澳門國際研究所，2013年）、《澳門街市》（香港：三聯書店，2016年）、[英]高志（Austin Coates）著《澳門與英國人（1637—1842）：香港的前奏》（北京：社會科學文獻出版社；澳門文化局，2017

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年)等。文獻整理有[西班牙]龐迪我著;葉農整理;金國平、羅惠玲、蔣薇譯;金國平校《耶穌會士龐迪我著述集》(廣州:廣東人民出版社;澳門:澳門文化公所,2019年)、《清宮藏鴉片戰爭後粵海關稅收報告》(廣州:廣東人民出版社,2020年)等。並在《民族研究》、《史學理論研究》、《世界宗教研究》等學術刊物上發表論文數十篇。

本著作屬於澳門文化局“為使公眾對澳門文化遺產的特色與價值有更深入全面的認識……邀請學者以史實為據,以通俗為文,深入淺出地介紹與文化遺產相關的緣起變遷、歷史人物、建築特色、宗教傳說”,^①而特別策劃及出版的“澳門文化遺產叢書”之一種。2019年12月由澳門文化局出版,全書共八章。

第一章《聖若瑟修院與教堂》,主要從前壁鐘樓、中殿祭壇、墓碑骸骨、修院大樓四個方面,結合澳門檔案館藏以及澳門文化局文化傳播處的聖若瑟修院教堂圖畫,詳細地介紹了聖若瑟修院大樓、附屬教堂等建築群的歷史和建築結構;並還收錄多幅聖若瑟教堂圖畫。

第二章《從“大三巴”到“三巴仔”》,一共分為四個部分:第一部分簡要地介紹了聖保祿學院和聖若瑟會院的發展歷程和第一批來華傳教士的傳教活動與體制。第二部分是“聖若瑟修院與教堂的興建及維修”,利用修院裏提供的實物資料,結合學術界已有的研究成果,概括性地介紹了聖若瑟修院自1728年創辦以來發展歷史過程。在第三節中,著者分析了“三巴仔”名稱的由來,認為“三巴仔”可能是澳門華人對聖保祿學院、教堂與聖若瑟修院、教堂的內部區別沒有搞清楚而造成的誤會。最後一部分,著者概括性地介紹了聖若瑟教堂從供奉“三位賢者”到奉祭“耶穌聖心”這一供奉對象變化的歷史發展過程。

第三章《耶穌會創辦聖若瑟修院》,包括聖若瑟修院的創辦者、聖若瑟修院的院訓與辦學規則、耶穌會被取締與聖若瑟修院停辦三個部分。通過對這些方面的論述,著者指出,1762年聖若瑟修院關閉,財產被澳門教區拍賣之前,聖若瑟修院在耶穌會管理期間,其辦學規章遵循耶穌會《教育計劃》(*Ratio Studiorum*),對耶穌會學校的任務、目的、學制、教學內容、課程設置、管理、教師、學生、考試紀律、獎懲等作出了非常詳盡、全面的規定。

第四章《遣使會管理聖若瑟修院》,著者通過對聖若瑟修院的復辦、聖若瑟修院的教師隊伍、聖若瑟修院的各類學生、聖若瑟修院再次關閉四個部分的分析,探討了1784年聖若瑟修院復辦到1856年遣使會對聖若瑟修院管理結束這一段辦學歷史。著者認為,聖若瑟修院復辦的原因包括兩方面:一是法國國王路易十六向教皇申請得到批准,遣使會士接受了耶穌會的全部事業;二是澳葡政府為恢復澳門教育的努力,使得聖若瑟修院得以恢復。另外,在“聖若瑟修院的教師隊伍”和“聖若瑟修院的各類學生”兩個部分,著者根據《在華耶穌會士列傳及書目》、《在華耶穌會士列傳及書目補編》、《澳門編年史:16—18世紀》等相關研究成果編制了詳細的《遣使會管理下聖若瑟修院的教師名錄》以及《遣使會管理下聖若瑟修院的修生名錄》。在最後一部分,19世紀以後修院的教師跟中國政局、澳門的政治糾纏在一起,導致修道院的關閉。

第五章《澳門教區與耶穌會交替管理》,著者把天主教澳門教區的管理的分為兩個時期:一是澳門教區管理時期(1856—1890);二是交替管理時期(1890—1985年)。還簡要介紹了不同時期對聖若瑟修院的管理機構,主要包括:1857—1890年,由澳門教區神父管理;1890—1910年,由耶穌會士管理;1910—1930年,由澳門教區神父管理;1930—1940年,由耶穌會士管理;1940年以後,由澳門教區神父管理。

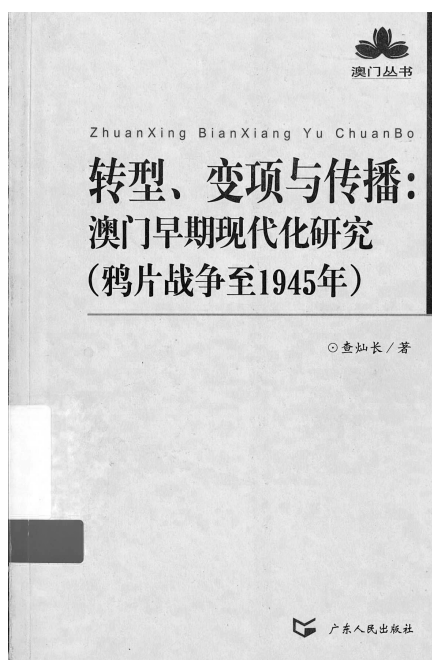
^① 葉農:《歐風遺蹤:澳門聖若瑟修院與教堂》,澳門:澳門文化局,2019年,第1頁。

第六章《聖若瑟修院的宗教與世俗教育》，利用澳門檔案館所藏的聖若瑟修院藏品，結合有關聖若瑟修院的調查報告，從聖若瑟修院的宗教教育、聖若瑟修院的世俗教育、聖若瑟修院與其他世俗教育機構三個方面，綜合探討聖若瑟修院1856年以來的教育特點和課程設置。在最後一部分，著者認為，聖若瑟修院為澳門的一些世俗教育機構提供教學場地、師資、設施等。這些世俗教育機構包括：澳門商業學校、議事公局小學、男子中心學校、利宵中學、海星中學等。

第七章《從聖若瑟修院走出來的名人》，著者對從聖若瑟修院畢業的傳教士、經商者、從政者、藝術家、醫生、漢學家等各個不同群體的分析，認為作為歷史上最為重要、最有影響力的教育機構，聖若瑟修院運用西式的教育方式，着重對語言、音樂、藝術等的培養，聖若瑟修院的畢業生，很多都成了近代以來香港、澳門的著名人士。

第八章《聖若瑟修院的文化藝術活動》，通過聖若瑟修院的西洋油畫、聖若瑟修院的音樂教學、聖若瑟修院的藏書印書、聖若瑟修院珍藏館四個部分的考察和探討。著者認為，由於繪畫是修院的必修課程，對繪畫的重點培訓，使得繪畫成了修院藏品的重要組成部分，如《澳門聖保祿嚮導聖母》、《聖母升天》、《嘉模聖母》等。另外，由於藝術、藏書和音樂的發達，使得聖若瑟修院成為了一座著名的藝術寶庫。

二、查燦長著《轉型、變項與傳播：澳門早期現代化研究（鴉片戰爭至1945年）》，廣州：廣東人民出版社，2006年，380頁。



著者查燦長，上海大學影視學院廣告學系教授。1988年畢業於東北師範大學世界經濟史專業，獲碩士學位；2003年畢業於南京大學中國近現代史專業（現代化研究方向），獲博士學位。近年來先後發表了有關世界經濟史和中國現代化的論文20餘篇、專著2部。現在主要從事西方傳媒與現代化的研究。

在“導論”中，著者指出，“現代化”在時間概念上是從中世紀結束以後一直延續至今的“兼有近代與現代之意”的一個歷史過程。此著作的研究目的就是以力圖從澳門的經濟轉型、政

治變項與社會整合等三個方面的有機聯繫與邏輯發展的基點出發，考察和展現從鴉片戰爭至1945年期間澳門這一中國最早由外力開埠的國際商港之現代化路徑的動態實況。並在此基礎上，對國內沿海港口城市的發展軌跡、模式和規律作理論上的探究。

全書共分四章。第一章《必然的依附性：澳門的開埠與通商》，通過對澳門的自然環境與地緣特徵、澳門的開埠與通商、16—19世紀澳門短暫的繁榮與無奈的衰微三個方面，從一個比較宏觀的視角來對近代澳門現代化啟動時期的自然地緣特徵、時代背景及由此引發出來的若干重要歷史問題進行一概括性的梳理、考察和論析，認為澳門的繁榮得益於清朝政府的海禁遷界政策而讓澳門有了壟斷貿易的機會，而也正是因為對外貿易政策的變動導致澳門的海上貿易走向衰落。

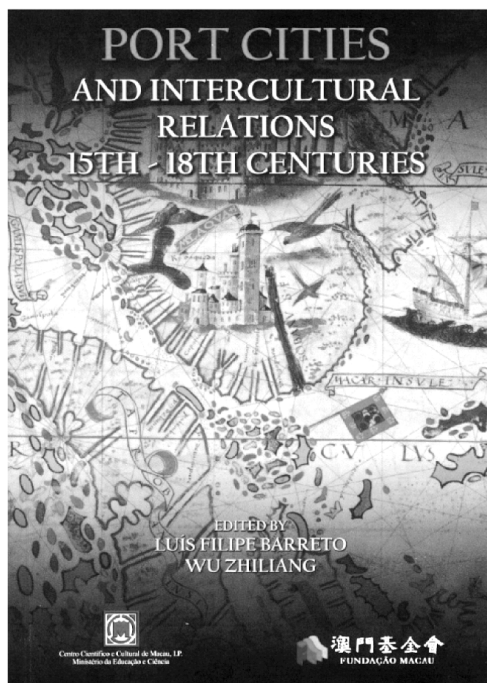
第二章《生存路徑的選擇：經濟結構的轉型》包括“歷史的錯位與轉折”、“經濟結構的換位與產業轉型”以及“向現代化經濟的緩慢推進——19世紀末至民國（1945年的澳門經濟）”三個部分。著者以19世紀中葉前後澳門的生存環境的變化和澳門的生存路徑的摸索與選擇為考察重點，來探析澳門經濟轉型的現代化內容、特徵與歷程。著者認為，新的國際貿易體系下，澳門的貿易走向了衰落，經過鴉片戰爭後半個世紀的生存路徑的探索和嘗試後，“利於澳門的因素”在19世紀末時得到興起和發展，澳門開始從真正從“單一型”的經濟向多元經濟轉型。

第三章《角色與功能的丕變：政治制度的變項》，著者在第一節通過澳門主權的歷史詮釋和澳門管理政制的二元性兩個方面，梳理考察了澳門政制形成的歷史背景。在第二節，著者分析了澳葡政府政治功能的變化和總督與議事會權力角色的變化，認為澳葡政府千方百計設法擺脫中國政府的控制和管理，目的是達到使澳門走向在政治上獨立於中國的自治形態。最後著者探討了鴉片戰爭後澳門華人治權的變項，認為經濟上很強的對外依附性和政制上很強的歷史演變性是影響和推動澳門現代化的重要因素。

第四章《互動依存的雙向交流：跨文化傳播與社會整合》，主要是通過對城市結構與功能的變遷、東西文化的雙向交流與傳播、社會整合與華人市民社會等問題展開研究，旨在從鴉片戰爭前後澳門社會與文化發生急變的這一時段和內容來考察和探究澳門城市與社會文化的現代化進程。著者認為，澳門在鴉片戰爭至1945年間所進行的經濟、政治和社會文化諸方面的現代化，及在此期間所形成的經濟結構、政治模式和文化特徵，是1949年以後，澳門經濟、政治和文化的形態與發展的基礎。

此著作前有張憲文、吳志良兩位學者各自所寫的序言，書後附錄了“徵引文獻”與“後記”等。

三、Luís Filipe Barreto and Wu Zhiliang (eds.), *Port Cities and Intercultural Relations 15th – 18th Centuries* (《15至18世紀港口城市與跨文化關係》), Centro Científico e Cultural de Macau, I.P., Fundação Macau, 2012, 206 p.



編者Luís Filipe Barreto（巴雷多）是里斯本大學歷史系教授。巴雷多教授曾擔任葡萄牙教育和科學部下屬里斯本澳門科學文化中心主任。研究方向為16－18世紀初歐洲與中國的文化史和文化互動，出版了大量葡萄牙文藝復興及關於澳門歷史的文章。著作包括*Descobrimento e Renascimento-Formas de Ser e de Pensar nos sécs. XV e XVI* (Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1982)、*Lavrar o Mar - Os Portugueses e a Ásia: c. 1480-c. 1630* (Lisboa: CNCDP, 2000)和*Macau: Poder e Saber* (Lisboa: Presença, 2006)等。

編者吳志良，1988年加入澳門基金會，現任澳門基金會行政委員會主席、全國政協委員。著有《澳門政制》、《青年與澳門未來》、《葡萄牙投資環境》、《葡萄牙印象》、《東西交匯看澳門》、《生存之道——論澳門政治制度與政治發展》等。

本著作收錄了6位學者對15－18世紀期間港口城市演變的研究，從語言、宗教、社會以至民族等方面探討作為國際文化交匯中心的港口城市的社會特點、社會功能、覆蓋網絡以及城市的演變。前有前言及6位學者的簡介。

編者在前言中指出港口城市在沿海和海洋地區中是作為首都一樣的存在，是國際和跨文化網絡的中心，是交流、促進和增加產品、投資、人員和服務的城市樞紐和陸地、海洋的邊境市場。目前出版的這一卷包含了2009年10月12－14日於里斯本舉行的“港口城市和跨文化關係國際研討會（15－18世紀）”（Symposium on “Port Cities and Intercultural Relations (15-18th Centuries)”）的精髓，研究主要集中在澳門、廣州和馬六甲等港口城市，同時包括巴洛克時期的Formosa（台灣）和作為接受中國文化、物質、知識中心的羅馬城的交流和流通方式。

第一篇“A Tale of Two Ports: Macau and Guangzhou in the Ming and Qing Dynasties”（《兩港記：明清時期的澳門與廣州》），作者是美國賓夕法尼亞州立大學從事歷史學、宗教研究、亞洲研究的夏伯嘉（Ronnie Po-chia Hsia）教授，著有《紫禁城耶穌會士：利瑪竇1552—1610》（*A Jesuit in the Forbidden City: Matteo Ricci 1552-1610*）、《早期現代歐洲翻譯文化史》（*The Cultural History of Translation in Early Modern Europe*）、《劍橋基督教史》（*Cambridge History of Christianity*）。通篇分為“China’s Primary Port: Guangzhou”、“Emerging Symbiosis”、“The Seventeenth Century Crisis”、“Centralization and Control under the Qing”幾部分。內有6副插圖，包括“Guangdong province”（《廣東省地域圖》）、“China in the Ming dynasty, showing the major water and land lines of communications”（《中國明代水陸交通線》）、“Map of Macau by Jacques Nicolas Bellin, 1764. Note the ‘village chinois’ outside the city walls is Mongha village and the Casa Branca was the Portuguese name for the Qianshan magistracy”（《1764年Jacques Nicolas Bellin繪製的澳門地圖》）、“Chinese map of coastal defense, 1790, details of Macau. Note, from south to north, the walled city of Macau, the gate at Guanzha, and the magistracy at Qianshan”（《1790年的澳門海防地圖》）、“Chinese map of coastal defense, 1790, details of Macau. Note, from south to north, the walled city of Macau, the gate at Guanzha, and the magistracy at Qianshan”（《康熙時期的廣州城市規劃圖》）、“Guangzhou, oil painting by unknown Chinese artist, ca. 1800. Note the factories of foreign merchants on the embankment in front of the Outer Walls of Guangzhou. Courtesy of the Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, USA”（《美國馬薩諸塞州塞勒姆埃塞克斯博物館提供的1800年廣州外商工廠油畫》）。作者利用耶穌會傳教團的新文獻對廣州、澳門地軸進行一個簡要的概述，說明兩個港口聯繫密切，Professor Luís Filipe Barreto描述澳門為廣州的外埠，直到18世紀末才逐漸衰落，最終被鴉片戰爭後開放的通商口岸所取代，並闡明二元城市關係在中西交往史上的重要性。

第二篇“Comparing the Incomparable: Some Thoughts on Seventeenth-Century Macau and Fort Zeelandia”（《比較無與倫比：關於十七世紀澳門與熱蘭遮城的思考》），著者普塔克（Roderich Ptak），德國籍中國學博士，自1994年起於德國慕尼黑擔任中國研究教授，先後於巴黎、里斯本、澳門擔任客座教師，出版多本中國航海史、澳門、中國傳統文學的書籍及文章。作者試圖證明早期的澳門像一個典型的蕃坊，如中世紀的廣州或其他地方，並得出早期澳門在某些方面與蕃坊類似，但是它與古典蕃坊範疇大不相同。把熱蘭遮城與澳門做比較，原因有三：一、澳門是第一個中國沿海的歐洲前哨地，熱蘭遮城則被視為第二個主要的歐洲人定居點（較小的地方，如上川和其他地方除外）；二、澳門可以運用各種類別方法進行調查，比如蕃坊式，這同樣也使用於熱蘭遮城；三、這兩個地區的歷史在過去和現在截然不同。

第三篇“Trade, Migration and Sojourning Community: Chinese Merchants in Melaka”（《貿易、移民與旅居群體：馬六甲的華商》），著者錢江（James, K. Chin），香港大學亞洲研究中心研究員、暨南大學華僑研究院特聘教授、中國社會科學院歷史研究所研究員。現為中國海洋史研究會副會長、香港海事博物館董事會成員，其研究領域包括中國古代海洋史和中國國際移民。

本篇以當代華人史料、馬來傳說和西方記載為基礎，考察馬六甲華商早期的商業活動、在馬六甲僑居的中國群體的發展及其與亞洲海上不同地區的貿易聯繫。最後得出結論，15世紀初馬六甲崛起為重要的海上貿易中心和港口城市與中國明朝帝國的支持和鼓勵密切相關。到17世紀中

葉，由於政治的因素，大批效忠明朝的商人從華南地區逃到馬六甲，以及荷蘭當局採取的鼓勵政策，誘使更多中國商人和工匠到馬六甲工作，而早期馬六甲的華人商埠以閩南商人為主。文中含有3份倫敦大英圖書館館藏的、表明荷蘭馬六甲和荷蘭巴達維亞華人社區密切合作的中國商人家書，3個關於馬六甲船隻情況的統計表格。

第四篇“Malacca: A Centre for Islamic Debate and a ‘New Mecca’ (1480-1511)”（《馬六甲：伊斯蘭辯論中心和“新麥加”（1480—1511）》），作者Jorge Santos Alves，2004年於葡萄牙里斯本大學獲得博士學位，澳門大學客座教授、葡萄牙天主教大學助理教授，主要研究領域為殖民前的東南亞、澳門歷史、中葡歷史（16—19世紀）。通篇分為“Literature and the Contextual Framework”、“Religious Life in Malacca in the Transition to the Sixteenth Century - Protagonists and Ideas”、“Sultan Mahmud Syah and the Quest for the Perfect Synthesis?”。本篇試圖在15、16世紀馬六甲、帕塞和亞齊蘇丹國的生活中，尋找一個宗教層面的比較框架，描繪它們的特徵和動態，證明造成馬六甲環境嚴重破壞的因素是由於其宗教生活的變得更加複雜。馬六甲情況的惡化方式和同一時期的（直到1520年）馬來亞—印度尼西亞沿海地區的其他地區，如蘇門答臘、爪哇大致相同。

第五篇“Malacca under Dutch Rule (1641-1795 and 1818-1825)”（《荷蘭人統治下的馬六甲》），作者Willy Vande Walle，天主教魯汶大學日語研究教授，教授日本歷史、語言和文學、近現代中國史、中國古典文學，日本政府授予其“朝陽勳章”。通篇分為“The VOC”、“The Capture of Malacca”、“The Fortress of Malacca”、“The Strategic Significance of Malacca”、“Peace with Portugal”、“The Administrative Set-up”、“Malacca Society”、“The European Community in Malacca”、“A World Apart”、“The *Indische Wereld*”、“Religious Life in Malacca”、“Religious Life in the Dutch Republic”、“Catholic Lament”、“Conditional Tolerance”、“Governor Balthasar Bort”、“The Reformed Church under the VOC”、“Batavia: the Centre of *Indisch Sion*”、“Extent of the Church in the Indies”、“The Church in Malacca”、“Protestant Places of Worship”、“Malacca Falls into British Hands”、“Conclusion”。

本篇指出在17和18世紀初，馬六甲不可能成為荷蘭帝國的中心，因為荷蘭早已建立巴達維亞，對比馬六甲和巴達維亞，由於馬六甲有豐富的文化傳統，更受根深蒂固的社會關係的制約，而巴達維亞時在雅卡特拉廢墟上建立起來，更適合從零開始建立一個政權和社會。因此，馬六甲注定要生活在巴達維亞的陰影下，作為崗哨一樣的存在並配備規模小的駐軍，而不是作為貿易中心。根據當時荷蘭的技術、物資、人力資源根本不配備在馬六甲建立一個像19世紀殖民地的能力，就荷蘭人而言，他們的目標時將一個特定的地區、城市、領域整合成一個更大的帝國整體。馬六甲河荷蘭人建立的許多港口城鎮一樣，並不是一個統一和一體化帝國真正組成部分。

第六篇“Tra Scrittura e *Legenda* La Cina Negli Stampati Romani Della Fine del Cinquecento”（《書本與傳說之中的15世紀羅馬版畫中的中國》），著者Elisabetta Corsi，羅馬大學文學與哲學系教授，研究領域涉及近代早期中國天主教視覺文化和科學文化的融合。

本篇強調羅馬印刷品在第一次傳播有關中國的知識中的作用，特別是對建築教皇西斯托五世（Papa Sisto V）的重要性，其不僅對建造建築物感興趣，最重要的是對建造一個具有跨國性質的傳教士群體感興趣，這都將有助於塑造歐洲在隨後幾個世紀與世界其他地區的關係。

[責任編輯 陳超敏]

ABSTRACTS

General Introduction of the *Twenty-four Histories* Published by Five Provincial Publishing Houses Collected in the University of Macau

LI Ping, JIANG Xiao • 6 •

Abstract: There is a set of *Twenty-four Histories* published by the Five Provincial Publishing Houses in the library of the University of Macau. It used to be collected by the calligraphy and painting master Deng Fen, who left a lot of seals and comments in this series and increased its cultural value. In addition, the travel trace of this series is also a typical case of the inheritance of Chinese traditional documents between Guangdong and Macao. The authors have made twice page-by-page reviews of these books and dozens of discussions during the past five years, and have successively published some results. Based on past researches, this article aims to introduce the unpublished annotations and pictures and provides a general introduction to this series in order to attract the attention of the local academic community.

Keywords: Wu Yee Sun Library, the *Twenty-four Histories* published by Five Provincial Publishing Houses, Deng Fen

Family and Society in Macao and Hong Kong: Ho Tung and Ho Hung-sun's Different Pursuits during Precarious Times

ZHENG Wan Tai • 18 •

Abstract: Macao and Hong Kong are frequently quoted as “sister cities” because of their similar roles of connecting China with the outside world and blending East and West culture. Also, both cities are geographically very close and socio-economically supplementary to each other. Many families flourished in Macao and Hong Kong during different periods of time by tapping into the great opportunities of middlemen's roles. The Ho Tung family is the most typical. Specifically, during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong, both Robert Ho Tung and Stanley Ho Hung-sun took refuge in Macao. Because of old age and to avoid risks, Ho Tung kept a low profile. Conversely, Ho Hung-sun was active and adventurous as he was in his early twenties, striving to build his career. Though these men pursued and thought differently, their family social capital and connections intertwined and seemed to be critically based, which supported and sustained family development.

Keywords: Family network and capital, Macao-Hong Kong link, war-time society

The Printed Public Announcement and Leaflet by the East India Company in Qing Dynasty

LENG Dong, XING Silin • 30 •

Abstract: Foreign maritime trade in China was regulated through the Canton System, which emerged gradually through a series of imperial edicts in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Flint Affair took place in 1759 and the Macartney Envoy came to China in 1793. These affairs indicated that the British looked forward to overcoming the Canton System. The Printed public announcement (“Brief Account of the English Character”) and a leaflet were written by Charles Majoribanks, who was President of the Select Committee of the East India Company's branch at Canton, were translated into Chinese by Robert Morrison. The announcement tried to lobby the Emperor to gain greater trade rights and request changes to the current arrangements. The British resolved to force the changes they had long wanted to make.

Keywords: Leaflet, Macao, moveable type, Thirteen Hongs, East India Company

A Review of Researches on Chinese Residents' Religious Beliefs in Macao during the Ming and Qing Dynasties

ZHAO Dianhong • 44 •

Abstract: Macao can be regarded as a living specimen for studying religious history and culture, but relevant research carried out by the academic circles is still very weak so far. Except for the relatively rich research results of Mazu, the research of worldwide religions and Chinese folk religions in Macao are still in their infancy, manifesting in the fragmentation of the research results. These studies mainly focus on researching the origins and sorting out historical facts. In order to better explore the interactive relationship between Macao and mainland's religious beliefs, more and more attention has been paid to the research paradigm of religious dissemination and exchange. However, research has rarely focused on the relationship between religious beliefs and Chinese community organizations, ethnic cohesion, production and lifestyle from multidisciplinary perspectives, such as history, anthropology, religious studies, sociology etc., so as to explore the profound connotation of the spiritual world of Chinese residents in Macao. In the future, it is recommended to promote related research from the following aspects: First of all, the function and role of the "Divine Organization" centered on Chinese temples that Chinese businessmen in Macao are keen to establish should be discussed in depth; Secondly, Chinese residents' religious beliefs in Macao should be carefully investigated in the context of the religious beliefs in southern China; Thirdly, it deserves serious research and exploration on the conflict and integration of various religious beliefs among the Chinese in the process of the transition from a patriarchal society to a commercial society in Macao during the Ming and Qing Dynasties; Finally, the relationship between the issue of Chinese religious beliefs in the Ming and Qing Dynasties and the continuation, persistence and innovation of traditional Chinese culture in Macao is also worthy of in-depth consideration. Starting from the existing academic accumulation, it is the common mission of scholars in related fields to deepen the study of Chinese residents' religious beliefs and temple functions in Macao during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, thus enriching and perfecting the disciplinary content of Macaology.

Keywords: Ming and Qing Dynasties, Macao, Chinese residents, religion, belief

The Economic Power of Chinese Businessmen in Macao and their Construction of Capital Relation Network

FANG Mubuan • 59 •

Abstract: Capital is a kind of economic power. In order to pursue this kind of economic power, Chinese businessmen will inevitably combine all available capital forces to build a network of capital relations. In Macao, Chinese businessmen that have existed and prospered here is a unique social and historical community since modern times. In the early 1940s, Chinese representative Ho Yin relied on the financial sector and many entities completed capital accumulation for making a foothold in Macao. He also built a huge network of capital relations by including the capital strength of Hong Kong and Macao, and actively made capital investment to the domestic economic construction. It shows the relationship prospect of "based on Macao, including Hong Kong and Macao and extending to the mainland". It is through the construction of the capital relations network that Chinese businessmen in Macao enjoy the dominant power and the right to speak in the economic field, laying a solid foundation for them to gain economic power in the Macao economic society.

Keywords: Chinese businessman in Macao, capital relations network, economic power, Ho Yin

Money Laundering Risks and Legal Supervision under Third-party Payment in Macao

ZHANG Xiaohan • 70 •

Abstract: With the development of network technology, third-party payment institutions in Macao have developed rapidly. As a new type of payment method, third-party payment is convenient for the general public. Due to the

particularity of its payment form and the imperfect legal supervision, third-party payment can easily become a channel used by money launderers. Therefore, based on the analysis of the money laundering methods and characteristics of third-party payment, this article combines the legal supervision experience of foreign countries to provide legal advice for the supervision of Macao. This paper mainly recommends that the Macao SAR government should refine the regulatory rules, strengthen identification, classification management, and strengthen international cooperation.

Keywords: The third-party payment, money laundering, legal supervision, identification

Macao's Destination Image Change (2014-2018): A Comparative Study on User-Generated Content between Mainland Tourists and Non-mainland Tourists *LIU Tingchi, LIU Yongdan, JIANG Minghua* • 81 •

Abstract: Travel websites allow tourists to share their thoughts, beliefs, and experiences regarding various travel destinations. In this paper, the researchers demonstrate an approach for destination marketing organisations to explore online tourist-generated content and understand tourists' perceptions of the destination image (DI). Specifically, the researchers have initiated an investigation examining how the destination image of Macao changed during the period of 2014 to 2018 based on user-generated content on travel websites. Web crawlers developed by Python were employed to collect tourists' reviews from both Ctrip and TripAdvisor regarding the theme of "Macao attraction". More than 50,000 reviews (41,000+from Ctrip and 9,000+from TripAdvisor) were collected and analysed using the text-mining technique. The results reveal that the frequency of casino-related words decreased in reviews by both international and mainland Chinese tourists. Additionally, international and mainland Chinese tourists perceive the DI of Macao differently. Mainland Chinese tourists are more sensitive to new attractions, while international tourists are not. The study also shows that there are differences between the government-projected DI and the tourist-perceived DI. Only the 'City of Culture' and 'A World Centre of Tourism and Leisure' have built recognition with tourists.

Keywords: Destination image, Macao, online reviews, Python, tourist-generated content, text-mining

Comparative Studies of Reading Modules in Primary School Chinese Literature between Textbooks Published by People's Education Press and the Macao Version *GUAN Hongyan* • 97 •

Abstract: This paper is based on the comparative study of "I love to learn Chinese (Macao version)" and the primary school "Chinese" of the compulsory education curriculum standard textbook of the People's Education Press version. It has conducted a comparative study on the presentation of two sets of textbook reading modules. It summarizes the similarities and differences on the styles, genres, theme selection, country regions, length, difficulty, and classic demonstrations of the two sets of textbooks, compares the degree of function realization of reading tips, thinking problems, practice strengthening and connecting and expanding in the aided reading system, aiming to provide valuable reference for the reasonable construction and functional realization of reading modules in primary school textbooks.

Keywords: Chinese literacy, primary Chinese textbooks, the People's Education Press version, Macao version, reading module, comparative study

Comprehensive Learning and Application Modules in the Textbooks of Primary School Chinese Published by the People's Education Press and Macao Version *ZHU Congying* • 110 •

Abstract: "Comprehensive Chinese learning" and "comprehensive application" are both important contents in the curriculum standard issued by the Ministry of Education and the basic academic ability requirements issued by

Macao SAR. “Comprehensive Chinese learning” has become a fixed module in mainland textbooks, and Macao, as a place of “three texts and four languages”, has unique views on “comprehensive application” of Chinese. Based on two primary school Chinese textbook “comprehensive learning” and “comprehensive application”, the writing concept, layout style, writing content and presentation aspects and so on have been carried out on the comparative study of teasing out of their own characteristics and put forward suggestions in order to make related arrangement more scientific and reasonable, so as to further improve the quality of textbooks.

Keywords: Primary school Chinese, the edition of the People’s Education Press version, Macao version, comprehensive learning, comprehensive application

The Supervision and Management of Macao Public Capital Enterprises

SHENG Li • 119 •

Abstract: With experiences of domestic and foreign public capital enterprise reforms as references, this paper takes Macao public capital enterprises as the research object, through the analysis of the current situation and existing problems of Macao public capital enterprises, to regulate their development and make policy suggestions. To cope with the existing problems, such as the opaque corporate information, poor operating conditions, and lack of objective evaluation system standards in Macao public capital companies, the Macao government should study and formulate relevant laws, promote public capital companies to improve the modern corporate system and take the market-oriented principle as the principle for the development of public capital enterprises, to assist enterprises to establish an objective evaluation standard system.

Keywords: Public capital enterprise, reform, goal planning, policy suggestion, Macao