



THE MANDARIN'S HOUSE

The Mandarin's House built around 1868 was the ancestral home of Zheng Guanying. The construction of the house was initiated by Zheng Wenru, the father of Zheng Guanying, and the house was later expanded by the Zheng brothers. The house occupies an area of 4000m² on which are buildings and open spaces designed in various architectural styles. The entire complex has more than 60 rooms in total. A private residence of such scale is rare in Macao.

The layout of the Mandarin's House can be divided into two zones: front and back. The front area encompasses the gatehouse, the servant's quarters, the main garden and its connecting building. The back area is the masters' quarters, mainly consisting of two traditional Guangdong courtyards.

houses of symmetrical arrangement. These two houses are separated by an alleyway, but are linked by hallways on second level. On plan, each house is of three bays in width and two halls in depth. There is a patio in the central bay between the halls along the main axis of the house. Similarly both houses are two storeys in front view, but are three storeys high at the back.

The Mandarin's House has the essential characteristics of traditional Guangdong residence, yet it also features a fusion of architectural influences from other cultures, making it a unique product that demonstrates the encounter and interchange between Chinese and Western cultures.

CASA DO MANDARIM
鄭家大屋
MANDARIN'S HOUSE

Address: 141-18, Travessa de António da Silva
Opening Hours: 10am - 4pm (Closed on Wednesdays)
Tel: (853) 2306 9823
Website: <http://www.wah.mz/mandarinhouse>

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澳門特別行政區政府文化局
INSTITUTO CULTURAL do Governo da R.A.E. de Macau

www.icm.gov.mo



ZHENG GUANYING


Zheng Guanying (1842-1921) was a native of Xiangshan County (today's Zhongshan city) in Guangdong province. Zheng's family had lived in Macao for generations. At the age of sixteen, Zheng went to Shanghai for business, where he stayed for around 20 years. Although Zheng worked in the industrial and commercial sector, he remained sensitive to the current political affairs of his country, in which he shared passion and concerns. He also had deep interest in western learning and was an activist in Westernization Movement, such background gradually influenced him in formulating theories about "Saving the nation by enriching the nation".

In 1888, Zheng Guanying returned to his Macao residence (the Mandarin's House) located on Travessa de António da Silva. There Zheng collected his thoughts and wrote the acclaimed masterpiece *Words of Warning in Times of Prosperity*.

In the book, Zheng advocates "A country must create wealth to become strong, and wealth comes from encouraging economic and industrial development, first to build up the education system, institute a Constitution, value morality, and improve governance." These ideas had influential impacts on Emperor Guangxu, Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, Sun Yat-sen and even Mao Zedong.


Mao Zedong once said: "... I have read a book named *Words of Warning in Times of Prosperity*, which I like a lot. Its authors were all old scholars who advocated reform. ... It continues to drive my desire to pursue knowledge ...".

澳門文化遺產
PATRIMÓNIO CULTURAL DE MACAU




ENTRANCE GATEHOUSE

01




MOON GATE

05




WENCHANG HALL

07




RONGLU HALLWAY

09




DECORATIVE TILES FENCE WALL

11




THE MAIN BUILDING

13




YU-QING-TANG (YUJING MANSION) BACK HALL ON 2ND FLOOR

15




JI-SHAN-TANG (JISHAN MANSION) MAIN HALL ON 2ND FLOOR

17




SHRINE OF THE EARTH GOD

02




SCREEN WALL

03




PLASTER ORNAMENTS

04




SEDAN WAY

06




MAIN GARDEN

08




FRONT COURTYARD

10




INNER COURTYARD

12




YU-QING-TANG (YUJING MANSION) BACK HALL ON 2ND FLOOR

15




JI-SHAN-TANG (JISHAN MANSION) MAIN HALL ON 2ND FLOOR

17




BACK GATEHOUSE

19




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JI-SHAN-TANG (JISHAN MANSION) MAIN HALL ON 2ND FLOOR

17



BACK COURTYARD

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