

## *T'ou-se-we Orphanage*

For many years the T'ou-se-we Orphanage provided a home, education and job training for as many as 200 boys at any one time. Founded in 1855, in Huangtang, the orphanage moved to Xujiahui in 1864 where it became known as the T'ou-se-we Orphanage.

Under the guidance of a Chinese priest and 7 Jesuit co-adjutor Brothers, the boys learned carpentry, cabinet making, wood carving, shoe-making, painting and printing. The young men even did lithograph printing of famous French works. Some were

## 土山灣孤兒院

一直以來，土山灣孤兒院都為許多男童提供住宿、教育及職業訓練，人數一度多達二百人。該孤兒院首先於一八五五年建於橫塘，一八六四年遷往徐家匯，易名為土山灣孤兒院。

孤兒院由一位中國籍神父及七位耶穌會輔理修士主理，院童學習木工、製櫃、木刻、造鞋、繪畫及印刷。這些青少年甚至學習印刷著名的法國畫作。有些人亦學金工，以製作禮儀中所用的珍貴器皿諸如聖爵及聖體碟等。其他有藝術天

土山灣橋又名慈雲橋，位於孤兒院門外。四十年代初期肇嘉濱被填沒後，此橋也被拆除。

The T'ou-se-we Bridge, also known as the Mercy Cloud Bridge, led to the main entrance of the Orphanage. In the early 1940's the Zhaojiabin canal beneath the bridge was filled in and the bridge dismantled.





孤兒們於聖母亭前

The orphans in front of the Shrine of Our Lady

trained in metal works making chalices, ciboria and other precious vessels used in the liturgy. Others, talented in art, made copies of the European masters. The program was not all work and no play. Physical exercise were an integral part of the curriculum and training. These, included military training under the supervision of French officers belonging to the allied troops.

The Tou-se-we Orphanage compound was very large and consisted of many buildings. Each group had its own workshop. There were the print shop, metal shop, carpenter shop, the art studio workshop, a large primary school and a beautiful chapel dedicated to Our Lady.

An outside view of the chapel today. The premises are occupied by the Religious Articles Factory.

今日小堂的外觀，現為上海徐匯教具廠。



份者，則臨摹歐洲大師的名作。不過，課程也兼顧身心健康，因此體育是課目的一部份，這方面主要由來自聯軍的法國軍官指導進行軍事訓練。

土山灣孤兒院面積遼闊，其中的建築物甚多。每個工種都有自己的工場，包括印刷所、金工工場、木工工場、美術工作間、一所大規模的小學，以及一所奉獻於聖母的精緻小聖堂。



一位神父在土山灣孤兒院小堂的院子裡散步。

A priest strolls in the inner court of the T'ou-se-we Orphanage chapel.



土山灣孤兒院木工間

The Carpentry shop at the T'ou-se-we Orphanage.

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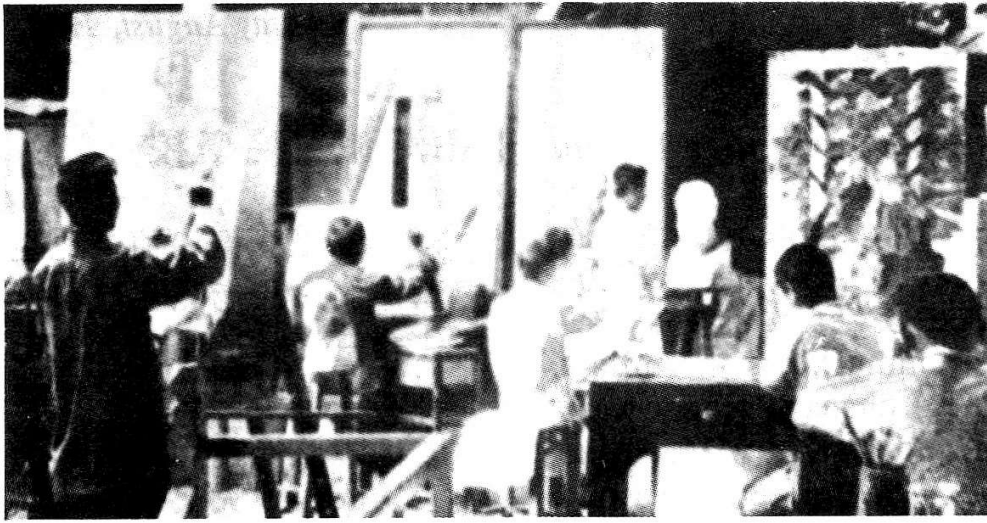
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土山灣孤兒院圖畫間及部份作品。

The T'ou-se-we Orphanage's Art Studio Workshop and some products.



土山灣孤兒院五金部及部份出品。

T'ou-se-we Orphanage's metal shop and some products.



## *T'ou-se-we Orphanage School* 土山灣孤兒院學校

The orphans maintained a large vegetable garden which provided vegetables for the various communities in Xujiahui. The orphanage school was funded and built by Mr. Ma Xianbo and he himself lived on its third floor until 1937 when the Japanese invaded Shanghai and he was forced to leave. Under the protection of the government Mr. Ma went to the interior of China.

The third floor was subsequently used as a dormitory for the orphans.

In the early 1980's the Chinese government undertook a major reconstruction of the building. Today the Yude High School occupies the site.

這所學校是馬相伯老先生自資建造的，馬老先生晚年一直居住在三樓，直至一九三七年日軍大舉侵略中國時，才離開此處，由政府護送到內地。其後三樓改作孤兒們的寢室。學校西面有大塊菜田，由孤兒們負責打理，出產的蔬菜供應給徐家匯多個團體享用。八十年代初校舍於政府管理下進行重修，現時原址已改建為裕德中學。

中學生們於校舍前閒談

High school students chat in front of school building.

