

徐家匯大事紀

- 1607 徐光啓領六十位慕道者受洗於郭居靜。
- 1637 耶穌會士潘國光神父建成上海市最古老的教堂，南市老天主堂。一八六一年，莫圖班將軍把聖堂遺址取回交給教會。
- 1842 耶穌會士南神父、艾方濟及利神父抵達吳淞。
- 1842 在徐家匯建成第一所小堂。
- 1843 耶穌會巴黎會省受命負責江南教區。
- 1846 法國全權大使拉萼泥重新取得聖母堂墓地。該地原是徐甘大弟購置作為安葬潘國光及其他傳教士之用。
- 1847 三月，耶穌會省會長授命南格祿神父購入部份徐光啓的產業，以興建耶穌會會院。
- 1848 趙方濟任江南代牧。
- 1849 土山灣孤兒院成立，給予印刷、釘書、繪畫、金工、木工和雕塑等方面的訓練。
- 1850 徐匯中學始設於徐家匯。
- 1851 首間聖堂在徐家匯興建。
- 1852 聖方濟各沙勿略大堂落成。徐家匯小修院成立。
- 1855 年文思晉升為首位耶穌會士江南代牧。
- 1867 拯亡會修女開始在徐家匯服務。

Some Dates Relevant to the History of Xujiahui (Zikawei)

- 1607 Xu Guangqi presents sixty catechemens to Fr. Cattaneo.
- 1637 The old South City Church, the oldest Catholic Church in Shanghai, built in Chinese style within the old walled Chinese city by Fr. Francesco Brancati, S.J. (Pan Guogang 1607-1671). In 1861 General Montauban obtains restitution of this relic to the Church.
- 1842 Jesuit Fathers Bruèyre, Estève and Gotteland land at Wusung.
- 1842c. Construction of a chapel at Xujiahui.
- 1843 The Jesuits of the Province of Paris are placed in charge of the Mission of Kiangnan.
- 1846 The French plenipotentiary Lagréné obtains restitution of the cemetery of Seng-Mou-Dang, originally given by Candida Xu as a burial place for Father Brancati and other missionaries.
- 1847 In March, Jesuit Mission Superior Fr. Le Maitre commissions Fr. Gotteland to purchase a portion of the Xu estate to build a Jesuit residence.
Immaculate Conception Church built.
- 1848 Bp. Maresca named administrator of Kiangnan Vicariate.
- 1849 Foundation of the orphanage at T'ou-se-we (the mound at the turn in the way). After a basic education in Chinese and Christian doctrine, training is given according to individual aptitudes in various trades: printing and bookbinding, painting, stained glass, metal work, woodwork, etc.
- 1850 St. Ignatius College founded at Xujiahui.
- 1852 Opening of the Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier.
Establishment of the minor seminary at Xujiahui.
- 1855 Fr. André Borgnet named first Jesuit Vicar Apostolic of Kiangnan Mission.

- 1869 聖衣會首度在徐家匯附近成立修院，1874年在徐家匯設立聖若瑟加爾默羅會院。
- 1869至1875 教難。
- 1871 徐家匯天文台成立。
- 1872 耶穌會士開辦方濟各沙勿略學院，到一八九六年由聖母小昆仲會接辦。
- 1895 霍亂流行。
- 1900至1931 耶穌會士姚宗李任上海監牧。
- 1903 震旦大學在徐家匯成立。一九零八年，該大學遷往盧家灣。
- 1909 耶穌會轄下神學院落成。一九三六年擴建。
- 1910 聖依納爵大堂落成。
- 1917 耶穌會成立震旦大學附屬中學，一九二二年由聖母小昆仲會接辦。
- 1921 中國及法國籍耶穌會士合辦匯師學院，以培訓天主教學校的教師。
- 1927 共產黨破壞了慈幼會在上海首項事業，並炸毀拯亡會修院。耶穌會士成立漢學部。
- 1928 大修院施工興建。
- 1930 動工興建聖德肋撒堂。
- 1933 南京代牧區由國籍主教出掌。善牧會在徐家匯成立會院。

- 1867 The Helpers of the Holy Souls begin their work at Xujiahui.
- 1869 The Carmelite Sisters are first installed near Xujiahui; in 1874 they inaugurate the Carmel of St. Joseph at Xujiahui.
- 1869-1875 Persecution.
- 1871 Foundation of the Observatory at Xujiahui.
- 1872 The Jesuits open the College of St. Francis Xavier. In 1896 the Marist Brothers take over its direction.
- 1895 Cholera Plague.
- 1900-1931 Prosper Paris, S.J., Vicar Apostolic of Shanghai.
- 1903 Founding of Aurora University in Xujiahui. In 1908 the University moves to Loukawei, also in Shanghai.
- 1909 Construction of a theologate for Jesuit seminarians; this will be enlarged in 1936.
- 1910 Opening of St. Ignatius Church.
- 1917 The Jesuits found the College of St. Jeanne d'Arc as a preparatory school for Aurora University. The Marist Brothers assume direction in 1922.
- 1921 Opening of the St. Louis Normal School (Hui Shih College) by Chinese and French Jesuits.
- 1927 Communists destroy the first enterprise of the Salesian Fathers and Brothers and bombard the Convent of the Holy Family (Helpers of the Holy Souls).
The Jesuits establish the Bureau of Sinology.
- 1928 Construction of the major seminary.
- 1930 Construction begins on Church of St. Theresa.
- 1933 The Chinese clergy take charge of Nanking Vicariate.
Convent of the Good Shepherd established at Xujiahui.

- 1937 日本軍隊侵入上海。
- 1946 中國聖統制成立。
- 1949 共產黨掌管上海。
- 1950 國籍龔品梅主教出掌上海教區。
- 1956 人民解放軍轄下軍事委員會佔用徐家匯耶穌會神學院。上海市人民政府授命接管徐家匯圖書館，易名為「上海市徐家匯圖書館」。
- 1966 至 1976 文化大革命爆發，教堂關閉，神父及修會會士被迫度俗世生活，當中許多更被關進監獄或勞動營。
- 1970 紅衛兵企圖強行衝入徐家匯圖書館，但為館方所拒。
- 1979 政府當局開始歸還部份產業給教會。曾用作貨倉的天主之母堂歸還給教會。
- 1982 大修院於十月份重開。天主之母堂修葺一新，鐘樓上重新裝上兩座尖頂。
- 1983 政府及教會當局紀念徐光啓逝世三百週年，徐氏的石像安放在光啓公園內。
- 1984 光啓社重新出版天主教刊物。
- 1989 上海天主教印刷廠開幕。

- 1937 Japanese troops invade Shanghai.
- 1946 Chinese hierarchy established.
- 1949 Communists gain control of Shanghai.
- 1950 Ignatius Gong made first Chinese Bishop of Shanghai.
- 1956 Military Commission of the People's Liberation Army occupies Xujiahui Jesuit theologate. Shanghai Municipal Bureau ordered to take control of the library. Library given new name: The Shanghai Xujiahui Library.
- 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution. Churches closed, priests and religious secularized and many sent to prison or labour camps.
- 1970 Red Guards attempt to force their way into the Xujiahui Library but are successfully repulsed by library personnel.
- 1979 Government authorities begin to return expropriated property to the Church. Church of Our Lady, Mother of God, used as a warehouse during the Cultural Revolution is formally returned to the Church.
- 1982 Major seminary reopens in Shanghai in October. Our Lady Mother of God Church (formerly St. Ignatius Cathedral) is renewed and renovated and the spires, torn down during the Cultural Revolution, are reset on the towers
- 1983 Civil and Church authorities celebrate the 350th anniversary of the death of Xu Guangqi. A massive stone bust of the scholar is placed in front of his tomb in Guangqi Park.
- 1984 Guangqi Society resumes publication of Catholic materials.
- 1989 Guangqi Press (Shanghai Catholic Printing Press) opens. Since then over 300,000 copies of the Four Gospels have been published, as well as books on spirituality Scripture, theology and ecclesiology.