

History**天津教會今昔**

萬立民

Tianjin's Catholic Church: Yesterday and Today*by Norman Walling, S.J.*

Tianjin is situated on the coast about 100 km southeast of Beijing at the confluence of the 5 large tributaries of the Haihe River. It is at once a big manufacturing center and an important foreign trade port through which passes a good part of North China's sea-borne commerce. It is the door to Beijing. With newly added dockside facilities, Tianjin's new harbor now handles 24 million tonnes of cargo a year. The city also has a large sized economic and technological development zone where many foreign-funded operations have been, or are being established. It has an excellent transportation system. Tianjin and the adjacent four counties, over which it exercises jurisdiction, have an area of 11,305 sq.km., and population of over 9 million.

天津市是實業中心，也是主要的出口商埠。

Tianjin is both a manufacturing center and important foreign trade port.

天津是中國黃海沿岸城市，位於北京東南一百公里外的海河匯流的出海口。自晚清以來，它一直是中國的主要實業中心及進出口貿易要塞，亦是北京的大門。近年，隨著港口及碼頭設備的擴充，天津新港的貨運年吞吐量經已高達二千四百萬噸。天津市及其附屬的四個縣分，共有面積一萬一千三百零五平方公里，人口高達八百八十萬。（一九九零年中的數字）



Church History

The Catholic Church came to Tianjin in 1860 and in 1912 it was formally erected into the Tianjin Diocese with the French Vincentian Fathers in charge of the pastoral ministry. Before 1949 Tianjin had approximately 10 churches, more than 20 priests and over 50,000 Catholics. (cf. statistics and chart below).

In 1958, the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association (CCPA) elected Li Depei, bishop of Tianjin, but he was consecrated only in 1963. He died in Beijing, on July 13, 1991, at the age of 90. Bishop Li Side, underground, was secretly consecrated in 1986. Arrested for his underground activities in November 1989, his whereabouts were virtually unknown until his release from prison in June 1991. He now resides in the small village church in Liangzhuang.

In May 1992, Bishop Shi Hongchen, 64, formerly underground, was "installed" as Bishop of Tianjin in the open Church. He resides at Xikai Cathedral. Prior to his appointment, Bishop Shi said he had clearly communicated his belief in papal primacy to the government.

The number of Catholics in Tianjin has about doubled since

教會歷史

天主教會自一八六零年傳入天津，一九一二年成立正式的主教區，由法籍遣使會神父主理。在一九四九年之前，天津約有十所聖堂及五萬教友。

一九五八年，中國天主教愛國會選舉了李德培神父為天津主教，但直至一九六三年他才得以祝聖。他於一九九一年七月十三日逝世，年九十歲。

屬於地下教會的李思德主教，於一九八一年接受祝聖。他於一九八九年十一月被政府拘捕，其後不知去向，直到一九九一年六月獲釋。目前他居於薊縣梁莊的一所鄉村小聖堂內。一九九二年五月，原屬地下教會的六十四歲石洪臣主教，正式就任公開的天津主教職。他目前居於西開大堂。石主教表示，他經已清楚地向政府表明他堅信宗座的首席權。

目前天津教區約有教友十萬，較一九四九年倍增。然而，教友人數與司鐸人數的比例愈來愈失調，許多司鐸因年老及體弱而未能工作；有些司鐸則因為已經結婚或在政治運動及文革期間立過壞表樣而不受教友歡迎。現時，只有九位神父為天津教區服務，四位為天津市區五萬教友工作；兩位專為其餘四個縣分的五萬教友服務；

1949. The figure now stands somewhere between 90 and 100 thousand. The number of Catholics disproportionately exceeds the number of priests. Many priests are unable to work in the ministry owing to old age or poor health. There are others who gave bad example or who married during the many political campaigns and the period of the Cultural Revolution. Since the Catholics will not accept them, they are unable to serve the Catholic community. At present there are only 9 priests actually serving in the Tianjin diocese. Four of these look after the 50,000 Catholics living within the city itself and the urban districts. Two priests take care of the 50,000 Catholics living in the 5 counties. One priest is teaching at the Xibeiwang Seminary in Beijing. Another priest devotes himself exclusively to the ministry among unbelievers. The Catholics are closely united and have a particular devotion to the spiritual leader of the universal church.

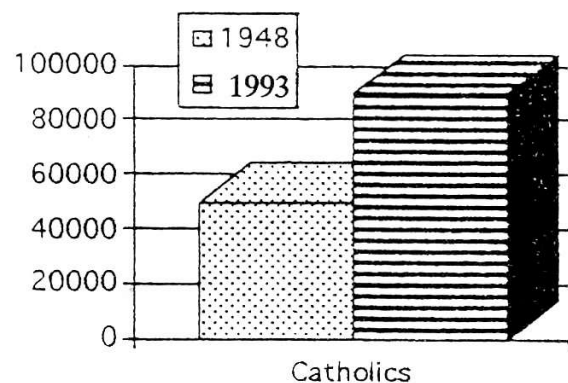
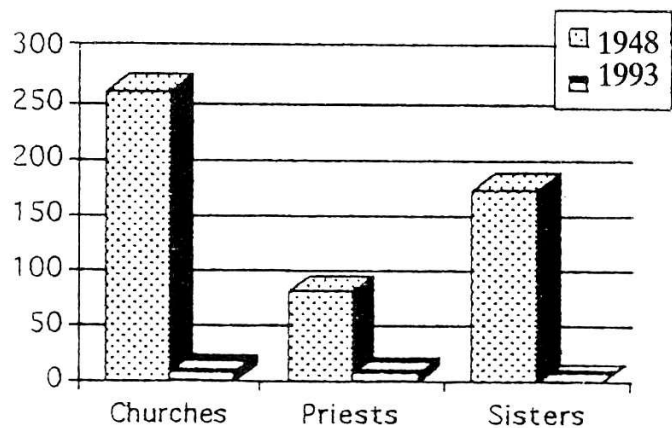
There are more than 20 nuns in Tianjin. Many of them are very old and do not enjoy good health. Their work consists chiefly in making altar cloths and vestments for the churches. There are also about a dozen young women in formation.

一位任教於北京教區修院；另一位專責向不信者傳教。教友都十分熱心團結，對普世教會的精神領袖有一份特別的熱愛。

天津教區有超過二十位修女。她們絕大部份都年老體弱，目前主要的工作由縫製祭衣。到現時為止，天津教區仍未有任何培訓年青修女的初學院，但約有十多位年青女子有意修道。

另一方面，天津教區有七位修生，分別就讀於中國神哲學院及北京教區修院。

天津教區的年青教友甚多，他們在年幼時由父母在家中為他們付洗，並教授他們禱文及基本要理。當西開大堂重開時，許多青年都一塊兒湧去領受堅振聖事。



There are 7 young seminarians. They are studying at the National Seminary or at the Beijing Diocesan Seminary.

There are very many young Catholics in Tianjin. Their parents baptized most of them at home when they were small. They also taught them their prayers and the fundamentals of the faith. When Xikai Church was opened, many youths were on hand to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation.

下圖：耶穌會王雙奎修士主理天主教印刷所。

Below: Jesuit Brother, Wang Sheng Qui manages the Catholic Printing Press in Tianjin.



下圖：天津教區聖召蓬勃。

Below: Vocations are beginning to flourish again in Tianjin.



統計數字：一九四八至一九九三

Statistics: Tianjin's Catholic Church, 1948-1993

The following is a comparison of the Church in Tianjin in 1948 with the Church there today.

以下數字，是天津教會在
一九四八年及在今日的比較

Figures for 1948

Catholics	50,000
Churches	260
Priests	
Chinese	48
Foreign	32
Sisters	
Chinese	100
Foreign	73

Clergy in Charge:
French Vincentians

Figures for 1993

Catholics	100,000
Churches	9
Bishops	2
Priests (open Church)	9
Sisters	20
Seminaries	0

一九四八年的數字

天主教徒：	50,000
教堂：	260
司鐸：	中國籍 48
	外 籍 32
修女：	中國籍 100
	外 籍 73
受託的修會：	法籍遣使會

一九九三年的數字

天主教徒：	100,000
教堂：	9
主教：	2
司鐸：	9
修女：	20
修院：	無
修女初學院：	未正式成立
培育中的修女：	約十人

Name of Religious Group and Apostolic Works

The following is a listing of Tianjin's foreign religious groups and their apostolic works before 1949.

Vincentians (Chinese)

Parishes 17

Vincentians (Foreign)

Parishes: 5

Jesuits

Industrial and Commercial

College of Higher Learning

Congregation of the Immaculate Heart (Scheut)

Center House

Order of Friars Minor

Center House

Marist Brothers

Secondary schools: 2

Daughters of Charity

1 General Hospital, an infant orphanage, a child orphanage, a hostel and a dispensary.

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary

1 Boarding School for Students

Franciscan Sisters of Egypt

1 hospital, 1 school, 1 dispensary.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Indigenous Congregation)

修會團體及使徒工作

以下資料是一九四九以前在天津服務的修會團體，以及他們所負責的使徒工作。

遣使會 (中國籍)

堂區十七所

遣使會 (外國籍)

堂區五所

耶穌會

高等工商業學院

聖母聖心會

中心會院

方濟會

中心會院

聖母小昆仲會

學校二所

仁愛修女會

全科醫院一所，育嬰院一所，孤兒院一所，宿舍一座，診所一間

方濟各瑪利亞傳教修女會

寄宿學校一所

方濟各埃及之母修女會

醫院一所，學校一所，診所一間

聖若瑟修女會 (本地修會)

今日在天津開放的主要聖堂

Main Churches Reopened in Tianjin Today

Xikai Catholic Church (St. Vincent Church)

This church is located in the Heping District of Tianjin. It was built in 1914 in an imposing French Romanesque style and consecrated 3 years later. The houses next to the church were formerly the residence of the bishop and priests. During the Cultural Revolution the church repeatedly met with misfortune. The Tangshan earthquake added to the damage causing cracks to appear in the bell towers in front of the church. It was unable to be used at all. The church was repaired and formally reopened on the feast of Our Lady's Assumption, August 15, 1980.

The church is quite active. Over 1000 Catholics attend the 2 weekday Masses and approximately 5000 are present for the 4 Sunday Masses. Young people in large numbers keep coming to ask for instruction. During the past 8 years more than 2000 young people have been baptized.

Wanghailou Church (Our Lady of Victory)

This church, situated on the

西開主教座堂（聖雲先堂）

該堂座落於天津市和平區，是法國羅馬式建築物，建於一九一四年，並於三年後祝聖啓用。過往主教府及神父樓均在聖堂旁邊。在文化大革命期間聖堂飽受摧殘，一九七六年唐山大地震更對聖堂做成進一步的破壞，致使教堂前面的兩座鐘樓無法復修。聖堂本身則於一九八零年八月十五日修葺竣工祝聖復堂。

目前該堂的教友十分活躍，平日每天兩台彌撒約有一千人參加，主日四台彌撒合共約有五千位教友出席，且不斷有大量年青人到聖堂詢問要理。在過往八年間，共有二千人在該堂領洗。

望海樓天主堂（得勝之后聖堂）

該堂位於海河東岸，聖堂的主體始建於一七七三年，本來是清帝在天津的行宮。一八六九年行宮改為聖堂，取名為得勝之后聖堂。

得勝之后聖堂在歷史上多次遭逢劫運。一八七零年六月二十一日，憤怒的天津民眾在一次教案衝突中將聖堂焚毀。

east bank of the Haihe River, was built in 1773. It was a former imperial residence for the emperor when he came to Tianjin. It was called the *Sea and River Tower*. In 1869 this palace was converted into a church and given the name of Our Lady of Victory.

This church also met with many disasters during its history. On June 21, 1870 the angry citizens of Tianjin burnt during the Tianjin incident. Twenty-seven years later, in 1897, it was rebuilt on the original site. Three years later during the Boxer rebellion this church was once again destroyed. In 1904 the church was rebuilt with funds from the Boxer indemnity. The bishop's residence and a co-education school were built on either side of the church. In 1914 the bishop's residence was moved to the Xikai church.

Our Lady of Victory Church was severely damaged for the third time during the Cultural Revolution. The Tangshan earthquake put the finishing touches to its destruction. The tower cracked, the rear section of the church crashed down and the walls tilted, leaving the building beyond use. In 1984 the property was restored and by the mid part of that year reconstruction was underway. It was finally reopened on the feast of

二十七年後的一八九七年，得勝之后聖堂在原址重建，但在三年後又遭義和團事件中第二次受到破壞。一九零四年，天津教區以庚子賠款重建得勝之后聖堂，加建一所主教府及一所男女子中學於聖堂的左右兩旁。一九一四年，主教府遷往西開。

得勝之后聖堂在文革中受到第三次重創，唐山大地震更將聖堂徹底破壞，鐘樓倒塌，聖堂無法復修。一九八四年得勝之后聖堂所在的地段交還給教會，重建工作於年中開始，並於一九八四年十二月八日聖母無原罪瞻禮日祝聖重開。天津市當局更將得勝之后聖堂列為受保護的文物。該堂的教友熱情不亞於西開大堂。

下圖：得勝之后堂內觀。

Below: The interior of the Church of Our Lady of Victory.



the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1984. The city has declared the church a cultural relic to be preserved. The fervor of the Catholics in this church equals that of the Xikai church.

Suburban Churches

Other churches have been opened in the suburbs. The Xiangyangcun Church was reopened on August 5, 1987 while the Zhuangcun Church was reopened on October 28 of the same year. Others, in Xiaohan Village, Tiegudian and Wuqing were opened the following years. As of the writing of this article, only Xiangyang has a resident priest. Two other churches have also been opened: one in Zhongxinzhuan and another in Dapudian. There is also a Catholic community in Jixian City where Bishop Li Side lives.

Reference Sources

Data collected by the Holy Spirit Study Centre.

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Jean Charbonnier, Singapore: China Catholic Communications, A Queen Street.

Les Missions de Chine, Lazaristes de Peit'ang (Peiping), Shanghai: 1937.

市郊的聖堂

多所在天津市郊的聖堂現已重開，包括一九八七年八月五日重開的向陽村天主堂，尚村天主堂亦於同年十月二十八日重開。此外，翌年重開的聖堂計有小韓村天主堂、鐵鍋店天主堂及武清縣天主堂。截至本文下筆之日為止，各所郊區聖堂僅有向陽村天主堂有駐堂神父。此外，經已開放的尚有中心莊天主堂及大薄甸天主堂。至於在薊縣梁莊，則有一所小聖堂為當地的教友服務，李思德主教亦居於當地。

天津市西開天主堂

The Xikai Cathedral, Tianjin.

