

History

上海天主教今昔

萬立民

The Catholic Church in Shanghai: Yesterday and Today

by Norman Walling, S.J.

Shanghai, situated not far south of the Yangtze River Estuary, is one of the world's largest ports and China's biggest manufacturing center. The annual throughput of the port of Shanghai exceeds 100 million tons. It turns out a long catalogue of products, including steel, aircraft, automobiles, ocean-going ships, machinery, electronic products, electrical household appliances and countless consumer items. It has several economic and technical development zones, and is in the process of opening the 177 sq. km new Pudong Development Zone. It is the nation's largest foreign-trade port, trading with more than 160 countries and regions around the globe.

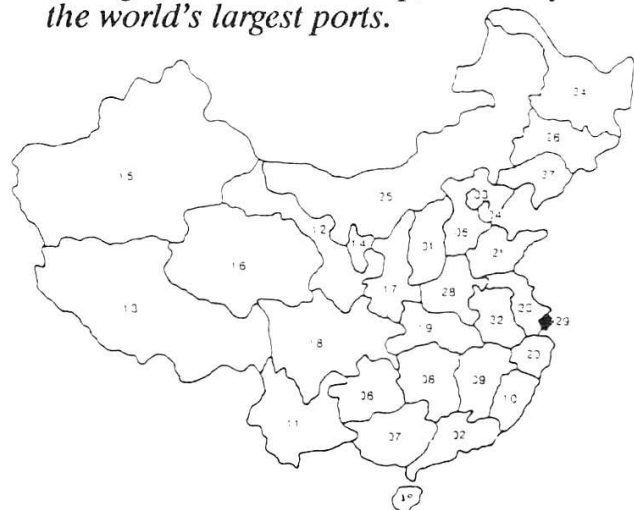
Shanghai is one of the three large municipalities in China directly under the control of the Central Government. Greater Shanghai consists of 12 urban districts and nine counties spreading over an area of 6,340

上海市位於長江口南岸，是世界最大港口之一，亦是中國的工業中心。上海市包括有多個主要商貿區及科技發展區域，其中新拓展的浦東開發區廣達一百七十七平方公里。

上海市是中國三大直轄市之一，直屬中央政府。上海市整體面積廣及六千三百四十平方公里，包括十二個區九縣，人口估計高達一千五百萬。
(一九九三)

地圖上第二十九處為上海市，是世界上最大的港口之一。

Shanghai, no. 29, on map, is one of the world's largest ports.



sq. km. The urban population is around 15,000,000 (1993).

Church History

Xu Guangqi, a high official in the Ming Dynasty, introduced the Catholic Church to Shanghai. He was converted by Matteo Ricci and baptized in Nanjing by João da Rocha, S.J. in 1603. Upon the death of his father Xu Guangqi returned to Shanghai for the customary three years of mourning. In 1609 Xu presented Fr. Lazaro Cattaneo S.J., the first missionary in Shanghai, with 60 catechumens ready for baptism. Paul Xu Guangqi died in 1633 and was buried on the family estate in Shanghai. His fourth grand-daughter, Candid Xu, carried on his mission of evangelization, traveling throughout China and founding more than 30 churches. She is the one who arranged for Fr. Francesco Brancati, S.J., one of the most important figures in the early Shanghai Church, to purchase a piece of property and build a church, the site of which is today the oldest Catholic Church in Shanghai, originally known as the "*Reverence Unity Hall*" dedicated to Our Savior. (cf. article p. 45).

The Catholic Church has been in Shanghai now for some 400 years. Catholic life is cen-

教會歷史

中國早期教會三大柱石之一的徐光啓，於明朝末年將天主教信仰帶到上海，至今已有近四百年的歷史。他的第四女兒徐甘大第進一步將信仰帶到江南一帶，建立了多間聖堂，是上海初期教會的重要人物。

徐光啓的祖業徐家匯，後來成了上海市天主教會的中心地區。據報到一九九三年底為止，上海市約有天主教徒十六萬人。但由於教會在過往三十年飽受折磨，因此有些天主教徒直今仍不願踏足公開教會，只願私下過宗教生活。他們不大信任由愛國會支持的「官方」教會。這些天主教徒讓他們的子女私下受洗。他們的人數無從確定，但肯定數目不少。他們多數來自傳統的天主教家庭。



徐光啓，保祿

Paul Xu Guangqi

愛國的學者，有信德的政治家
Patriot, Man of Faith, Scholar and Statesman

tered at Xujiahui (Zikawei), formerly Xu Guangqi's ancestral home. In 1993 there were reportedly about 160,000 Catholics in the city. There are, however, many Catholics who do not go to the open churches but who lead normal Catholic lives. The reason for this is that they have had to suffer bitterly for their faith during the past 30 years. They do not completely trust the "official" churches which are

under the sponsorship of the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association. They remain Catholics in private, having their children baptized and teaching them to lead Catholic lives. The number of these Catholics is rather large but cannot be known with certainty. They would add substantially to the number quoted above. These Catholics draw their support from old Catholic families.

Shanghai's First Chinese Bishop

Ignatius Gong Pinmei was made the first Chinese bishop of Shanghai on July 15, 1950. He had been consecrated bishop on October 7, 1949. On September 7, 1955, Bishop Gong with 21 of his priests and more than 200 Catholic laymen were arrested. Bishop Gong was finally released on parole after 30 years of imprisonment on July 3, 1985 and his civil rights were completely restored in January 1988. That same year, in May, he left for the United States of America to visit relatives, where he is now in residence. On June 29, 1991, Bishop Gong went to Rome to receive the red hat. In actuality, he had been made a cardinal in 1979.

Jin Luxian was consecrated

上海首任中國籍主教

龔品梅主教於一九五零年七月十五日成為上海首任中國籍主教。他首先在一九四九年獲教廷委任為蘇州教區主教，並於一九四九年十月七日祝聖晉牧。其後改任上海教區主教。一九五五年九月七日，龔主教及二十一位神父二百多位教友同時被捕。龔主教被囚三十年之後，在一九八五年七月三日獲得假釋，並於一九八八年一月得以恢復公民權。同年五月龔主教前赴美國就醫。教宗若望保祿二世早在一九七九年已委任龔主教為樞機。龔樞機在一九九一年六月二十九日在羅馬領受樞機紅冠。

得到愛國會推薦的金魯賢主教，於一九八五年一月十七日獲祝聖為上海教區輔理主教，

Auxiliary bishop of Shanghai on January 17, 1985 and then named Shanghai's ordinary in 1988. He resides at the Xujiahui Cathedral and has been active in the Church's development in his diocese. His seminary at Sheshan is flourishing and a model for the others in the country.

Also in Shanghai is the alleged underground bishop, Joseph Fan Zhongliang, S.J., who has been arrested a number of times and has spent more than fifteen years in a labour camp in western Qinghai province.

並於一九八八年接任上海教區主教。

另一方面，未獲政府認可的范忠良主教，則為其他不願前往公開教會的天主教徒服務。他在八十年代曾多次被政府拘留，目前則行動自由。



（右圖）龔品梅樞機在美國康乃狄格州靜養。

（下圖）金主教在上海歡迎德肋撒修女到訪。

(Above) Cardinal Gong Pinmei at home, in Connecticut, USA

(Below) Bishop Jin chats with Mother Teresa in Shanghai.



**Church Related Statistics,
1949¹**

一九四九年的教會統計數字

No. of Catholics:	147,516
No. of Churches:	425
No. of Priests:	263
Chinese:	124
Foreign:	139
No. of Sisters:	827
Chinese:	525
Foreign:	302

教友數目：	147,516
教堂數目：	425
神父人數：	263
中國籍：	124
外國籍：	139
修女人數：	827
中國籍：	525
外國籍：	302

**Church Related Statistics,
1993²**

一九九三年的教會統計數字

(公開教會)

No. of Catholics:	160,000
No. of Churches:	55
No. of Bishops:	3
No. of Priests:	
All Chinese	51
No. of Seminaries:	2
No. of Seminarians:	168
No. of Sisters:	
All Chinese:	100
No. of Convents:	1
No. of Novices:	30

教友數目：	160,000
教堂數目：	55
主教人數：	1
神父人數：	
全屬中國籍：	51
修院數目：	2
修生人數：	168
修女人數：	
全屬中國籍：	100
修女院數目：	1
初學生人數：	30



Some of Shanghai's Churches Today

The Church of Our Lady, Mother of God (The Xujiahui Cathedral)

The present church was built between 1906 and 1911 and is the largest church in Shanghai. It is located in a main area of the city where there is a concentration of Catholics. This community has a history of over 300 years. In pre-communist days the church was located near the French Concession where French Jesuits developed church work. The church was forcibly closed during the Cultural Revolution and turned into a warehouse. Its two towers were torn down. In 1979 it was formally returned to its rightful owners and by Christmas of 1982 the two towers were restored. Many of the Shanghai clergy live at the priests' residence at this Church.

對中國教會歷史感興趣的人士絕不會錯過造訪上海主教座堂。

A visit to Shanghai's famous cathedral is a must for anyone interested in the history of the Church in China.

今日上海市的聖堂

天主之母堂（徐家匯主教座堂）

徐家匯主教座堂建於一九零六至一九一一年間，座落於上海市的鬧市地區徐家匯。該堂於文革期間遭到封閉，被改成倉庫。一九七九年聖堂重開，聖堂兩座高聳的鐘樓亦於一九八二年復修完成。上海市不少老年神父均居於徐家匯座堂的神父樓內。



St. Joseph's Church in Yangjingbang.

This church, on the street leading to the north part of the old city, was built in 1860. It was built on reclaimed river bottom land. It, too, along with other churches, was closed for many years but finally reopened in 1982 and now fully restored. Some of the stained glass windows in this church are the work of the pastor, Fr. Jiang Minsheng, who has a great interest in architectural design.

The Dongjiadu Church

This is one of Shanghai's oldest churches.³ At one time it was the Bishop's Cathedral. It was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution and rebuilt in 1980.

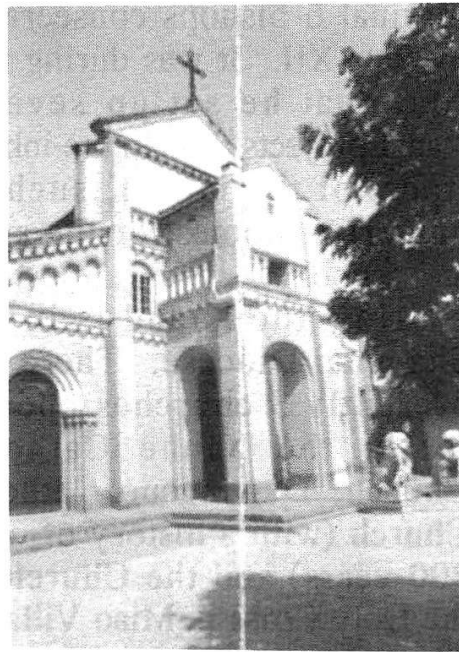


洋涇濱聖若瑟堂

聖若瑟堂位於上海老城的北端，建於一八六零年。聖堂的所在地原為河床堆土而成。該堂於一九八二年重開，目前經完全復修。該堂的彩色玻璃的修繕工作，更得力於本堂蔣敏聲神父。

董家渡天主堂

這是現存上海市最古老的天主堂，過往曾經一度是主教座堂。該堂於文革中被毀，於一九八零年重建。



上海市的聖堂以敬禮聖母聞名。

（左圖）聖母玫瑰堂；（右圖）聖母升天堂。

Shanghai is famous for its churches dedicated to Our Lady. (Left) Rosary Church of Our Lady. (Right) Church of the Ascension.

Chongming Island Churches

Chongming Island is situated in the mouth of the Chiangjiang (Yangtze) and is one of the three large islands of China. History tells us that one of the descendants of Xu Guangqi, a Father Xu Ximan, brought the gospel to this island over 300 years ago. Fr. Francesco Brancati, S.J., one of the first missionaries in Shanghai, also was instrumental in bringing the faith to this island. Formerly the island belonged to the Haimen Diocese whose Bishop, Zhu Kaimin, was one of the original 6 bishops consecrated by Pius XII. It was during this time that he set up several social projects to help the inhabitants of the island, such as nurseries, homes for the aged and schools.

Now the island is in the Shanghai Diocese. There are presently 3 churches opened there: the Xinhe Catholic Church, Dagongsuo Catholic Church (with a history of over 200 years) and the Church of the Holy Cross in Miao Village. The Catholics are few in number and are mostly farmers.

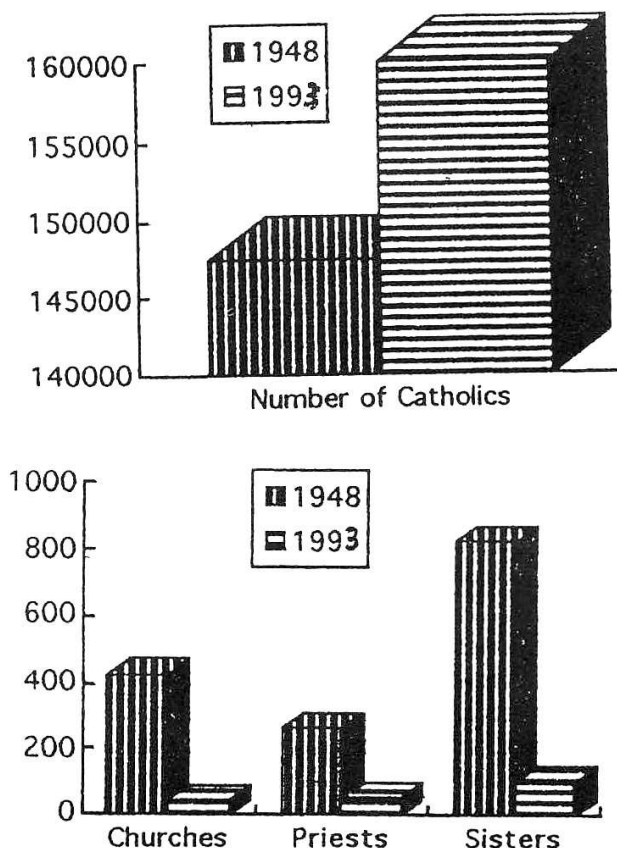
上海天主教統計資料 (1948-1993)

*Church Statistics for Shanghai
1948-1993.*

崇明島各聖堂

崇明島為長江口三角洲沖積土，是全中國第三大島。崇明島的天主教歷史可追溯至三百多年前，徐光啓的後人徐澤民神父將福音帶到該島。過往該島屬於海門教區所管理，海門教區首任代牧朱開敏主教，是教宗庇護十二世所委任最早一批六位國籍主教之一。朱主教建立了許多社會服務事業，以協助島上的居民。

目前崇明島屬上海教區，已開放的聖堂有三所，分別為新河鎮天主堂、大公所天主堂、廟鎮十字架堂。當地教友不多，以務農為主。



The Basilica of Our Lady at Sheshan

May 24 is the feast of Our Lady Help of Christians and is also the patronal feast of the Sheshan Basilica. Countless Catholics come here from all over the country on pilgrimage. Sheshan is located to the North of Shanghai in the Songjiang District. It is also a famous scenic spot in the Jiangnan area.

The present basilica was built in 1925 and consecrated 10 years later in 1935. The bell tower is 38 meters in height. A bronze statue of Our Lady holding the Infant Jesus above her head had been placed at the pinnacle of this tower. Unfortunately, this statue was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution and the Church turned into a recreation center.

In March 1981, the People's Government of Shanghai returned the Basilica as well as

佘山聖母大殿

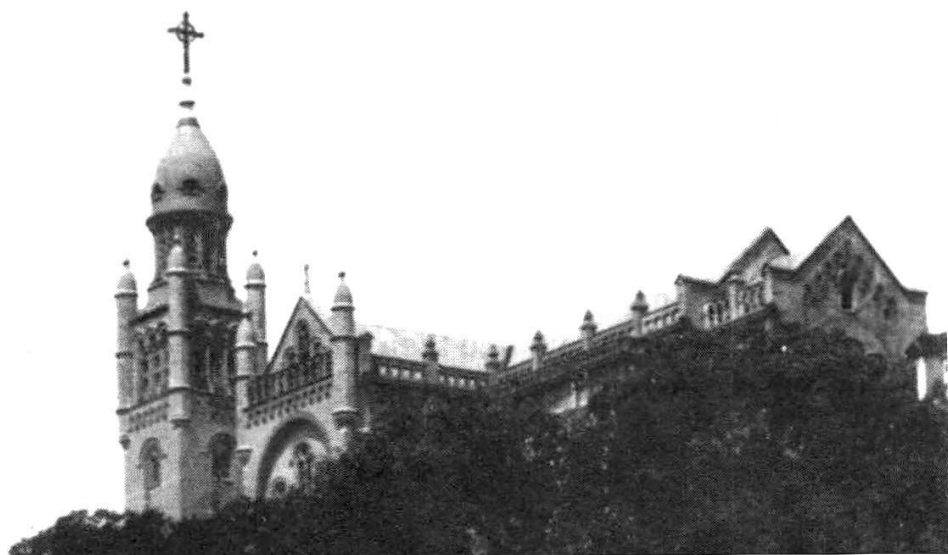
五月二十四日聖母進教之佑瞻禮，也是佘山聖母大殿的主保瞻禮，大批信友從全國各地前來朝聖。大殿位於松江縣佘山之巔，是江南名勝之一。

佘山聖母大殿始建於一九二五年，一九三五年祝聖。大殿鐘樓高三十八公尺。塔上的聖龕中置有聖母抱聖嬰像。可惜該像被毀於文革中，當時佘山成了休憩中心。

一九八一年三月，上海市人民政府將佘山聖母大殿連同中山的聖堂歸還給教會。每年五月，都有大量朝聖者徒步或乘船前來向聖母致敬。

Sheshan's famous mid-mountain Sheshan hill. Since 1987, the area is once again attracting large groups of pilgrims who come by foot or by junk, especially during May, to honour Our Lady.

佘山聖母大殿。 *Basilica of Our Lady at Sheshan.*



Other Important Activities

Sheshan Seminary

The former seminary located at Xujiahui was confiscated by the government and the property never returned to the Church. Property at the foot of Sheshan was offered instead and the new regional seminary was opened there and classes began in 1982. Bishop Jin Luxian is the rector. The seminary celebrated its 10 anniversary in 1992. This is the first seminary in China to invite professors from abroad to teach.

Shanghai Sisters' Convent

The Sisters' convent, located at Xujiahui, was reopened in 1979. It is directly under the control of the Shanghai diocese. Most of the older nuns are members of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, Society of the Helpers, the Presentandines and the Sisters of Mercy. In recent years, they have gradually gathered together to begin once again to live their religious life in community. Young women wishing to join the Sisters are welcomed but they must undergo a year's probation and two years of Novitiate before they take their first vows. A further period of

其他重要活動

佘山修院

上海市修院的院舍原設於徐家匯，後來遭到政府沒收。後來新修院在佘山山腳重建，成了華東六省一市的大修院，於一九八二年開課，院長為金魯賢主教。該修院亦是中國開放以來首間邀請海外教師前往授課的修院。



上海市修女院

上海市修女院位於徐家匯，直屬上海教區。老一輩的修女大多分屬方濟各瑪利亞傳教修女會、拯靈會、獻堂會及仁愛修女會。最年來，她們再次聚集居住在一起。有志加入聖召道路的女青年，需要經歷一年保守期及兩年初學期，然後宣發初願，再接受兩年培育。經歷十年之後，才可以宣發永願。



two years of training is provided after these vows. Only after ten years are they allowed to make their final profession.

Guangqi Press

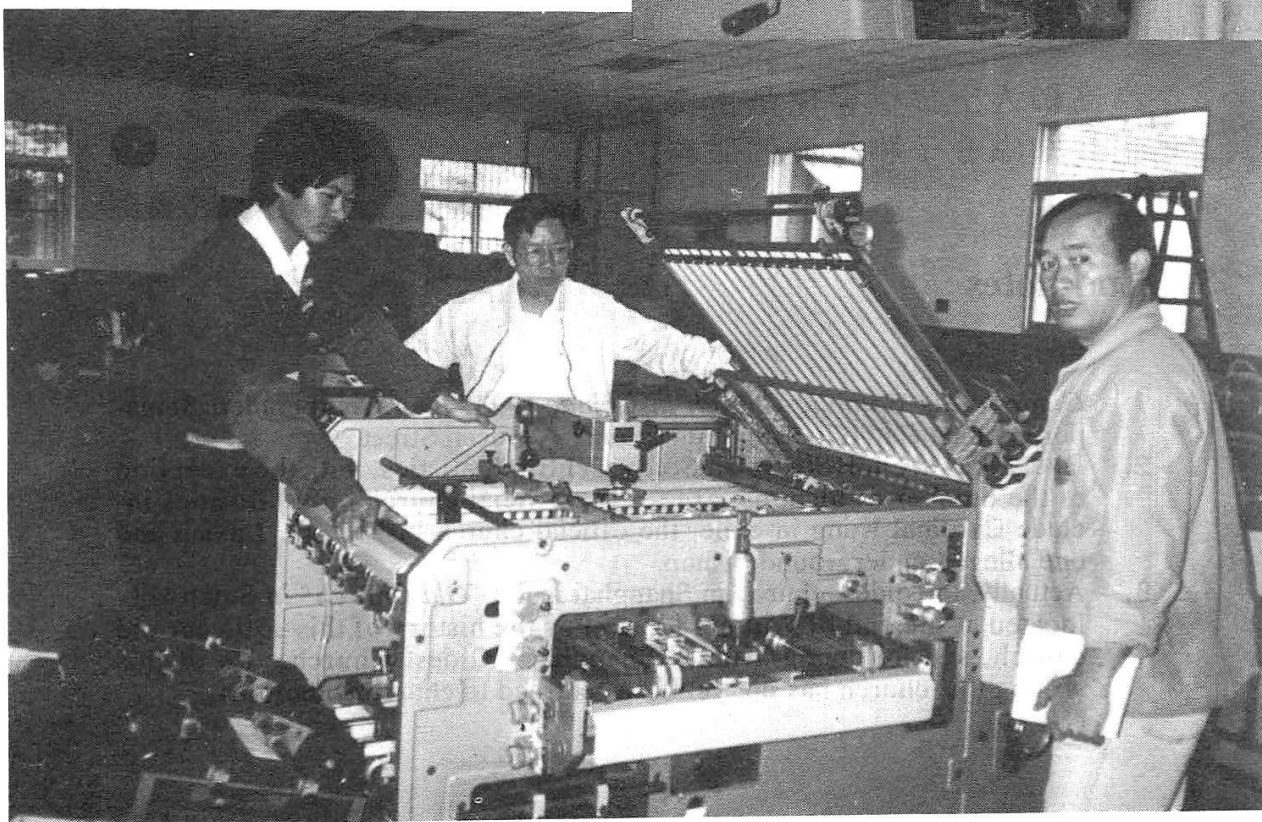
This press is the successor to the great printing press at Tushanwan at Xujiahui, at one time the largest Catholic Printing Press in China. It's main work is collecting and ordering materials, making translations and editing. Some of the works now being published or already published are the Four Gospels translated into Chinese from the *Jerusalem Bible*, *The Following of Christ*, *Jesus and I* and others. Magazines are also published such as *Collectanea: Studies on the Church in China*, etc.

光啓社的工作人員精於現代印刷技術。

Workers at the Guangqi Press are experts in the operation and techniques of modern printing.

光啟出版社

光啓出版社乃繼承昔日徐家匯土山灣光啓印書館，是目前中國最大規模的天主教出版社，印行有耶路撒冷聖經的四福音中文譯本，天主教研究資料匯編等叢書。



The Association of Catholic Intellectuals

Catholic Intellectuals in Shanghai wanted to use their talents to serve the Church and society. In June of 1986, after a half year of discussion and planning they established an association known as the *Association of Catholic Intellectuals of Shanghai*. There is a healthy number of participants divided into committees consisting of experts in various specialities: medicine, education, literature and art, as well as science and technology. They offer a variety of free services to the poor. They have also set up a special school called *The Guangqi Foreign Language Institute For Advanced Students*,

為高齡人士提供醫療是上海天主教知識分子聯誼會的服務之一。

知識份子聯誼會

在上海市的天主教知識份子希望能善用自己的能力服務社會，於一九八六年成立了上海市知識份子聯誼會。成員人數甚多，按社會功能分成不同的委員，包括醫療、教育、文學及藝術等。他們為貧苦大眾提供多樣免費服務。並設有光啓外語進修學校。

Medical care to senior citizens in the community is one of the many services offered by Catholic Intellectuals Association.



End notes

1. *Guide to the Catholic Church in China*, 1993, Jean Charbonnier, Singapore: China Catholic Communications, A Queen Street.
2. Data taken from Holy Spirit Study Centre. Statistics, with the exception of the number of bishops, are for the official church only. Bishops include Cardinal Kung in exile, the official church bishop, Jin Luxian and one alleged underground bishop.
3. Actually, the oldest church in Shanghai is the "Old Church" in South City located at the end of Wutong Road. For the history of this 350 year old church, see following article "Shanghai's Oldest Church. As of this writing this church has not yet been returned to church authorities.