

Saint Apostles
Peter & Paul Orthodox
Church in Hong Kong

香港
圣彼得
圣保罗
教堂

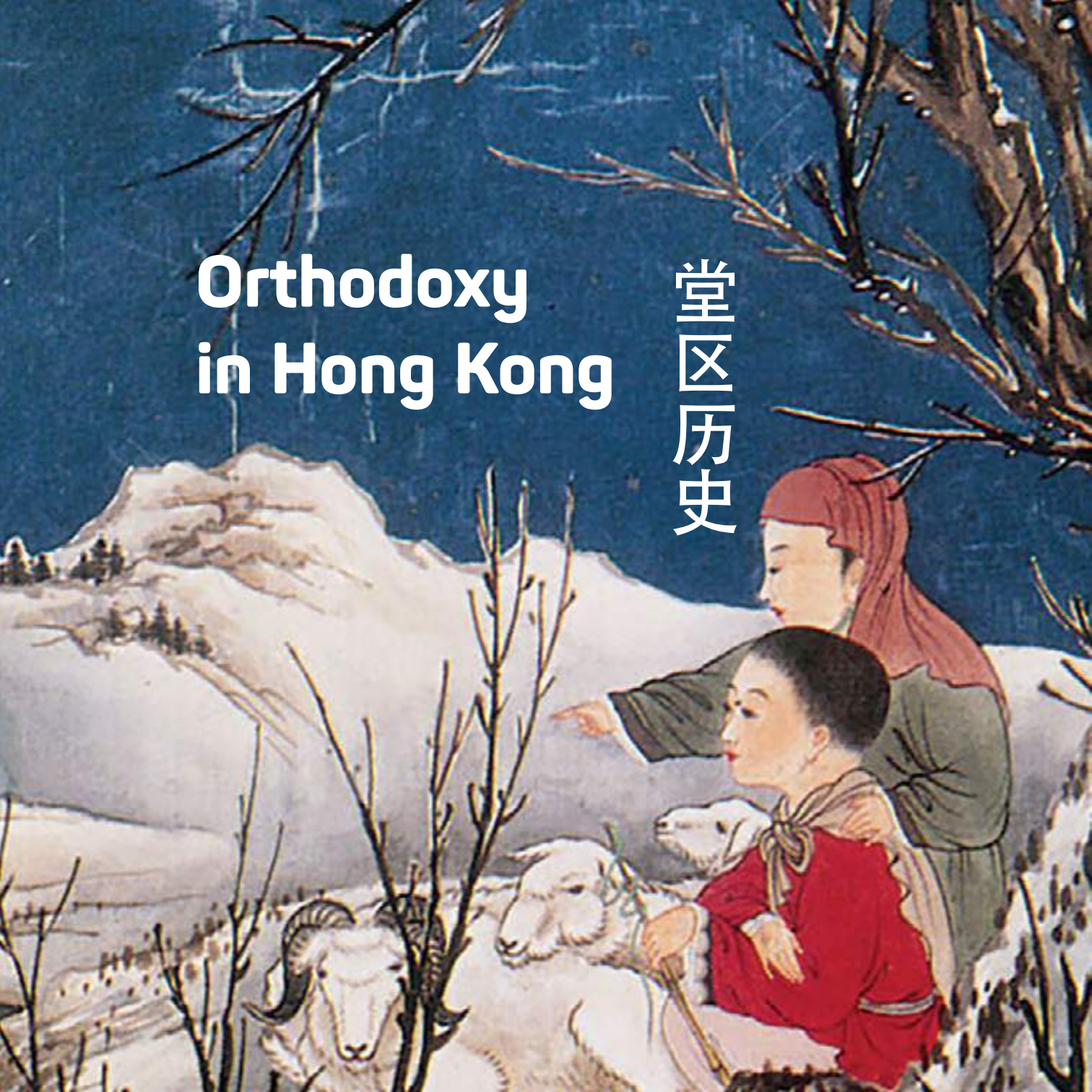


Hong Kong | in Hong Kong, 2016



Orthodoxy in Hong Kong

堂区历史



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Orthodoxy officially came to the Celestial Empire in 1712 peacefully to take under its wing its followers in the land of China and to let the original inhabitants – Chinese people and other ethnic groups – understand the Ecumenical prayer of the Orthodox Church better and, in such a way, be integrated into the world of symbols and reality that leads all the nations from temporal life to eternity.

东正教于1712年以和平的方式正式传入中国，目的是对其在中国土地上的信徒进行灵性牧养，并逐渐使中国居民（汉人和其它居住在这片土地上的民族）更好地明白东正教会普世之祈愿，从而成为象征与现实共存的世界之一部分，这个世界将带领尘世所有的民族从暂时走向永恒。

During Lent and on Pascha the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in China used to send priests to remote districts of the country, where there were no Orthodox churches for the Russian emigrants. In 1933, the head of the Mission Bishop Victor (Svyatin) sent Priest Dmitry Uspensky, who served in Beijing, to Hong Kong, where many Orthodox emigrants from Russia lived. They worked mostly for British companies and were British nationals.

中国俄罗斯东正教传教团在大斋期与复活节期间一般都会派遣司祭到中国的偏远地区，那些地区的俄罗斯侨民没有东正教堂。1933年，传教团主管维克托（斯维亚金）主教派遣在北平侍奉的司祭迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基来到有众多俄罗斯移民居住的香港。他们大部分为英国公司工作且是英国公民。





On his arrival to Hong Kong Fr. Dmitry celebrated in the Anglican Church of St. Andrew on agreement with the Rector. During his first trip to the south of China Fr. Dmitry also visited Amoy, Macao and Manila. On his return to Beijing Fr. Dmitry raised the question of arranging home churches in the south of China. Russian emigrants, who lived in Hong Kong, applied to Bishop Victor with a request to appoint Fr. Dmitry to serve in Hong Kong.

Metropolitan Victor (Svyatin), Head of the 20th Russian Ecclesiastical Mission to China (1933 - 1956)

都主教维克托（斯维亚金），第二十届北京传教团（1933-1956年）团长

当迪米特里神父抵达香港后，他取得了圣公会圣安德烈堂堂长的允许，在那里举行礼仪。他在首次的中国南方之行时还到访了厦门、广州、澳门和马尼拉。当迪米特里神父返回北平后，他提出了在中国南方建立家庭教会的问题。住在香港的俄罗斯侨民向维克托主教提出了准许迪米特里神父在香港侍奉的请求。

In compliance with the decree N^o 37, signed by the head of the Mission on July 10, 1934, churches were opened in Guangzhou (the Church of the Icon of the Mother of God called «The Unexpected Joy»), in Macao (the Church of the Holy Trinity), and in Manila (the Church of the Iberian Icon of the Mother of God). Fr. Dmitry was charged to care for them and to be the head of the Hong Kong deanery and the parish of Ss Peter and Paul, which was a part of the Beijing diocese. On March 17, 1935, Priest Yevgeny Lutchev was appointed Rector of the Church in Guangzhou, and on February 7, Archpriest Mikhail Yerokhin was appointed Rector of the parish in Manila. In April of 1937 Fr. Dmitry Uspensky consecrated the prayer house dedicated to St. Nicholas the Wonderworker in Amoy.

遵照1934年7月10日由传教团主管签署的第37号命令，在广州（“众哀伤者之欢乐”圣母像教堂）、澳门（圣三一教堂）、和马尼拉（伊维隆圣母像教堂）分别开设了教堂。迪米特里神父被委派牧养它们，领导属于北平主教区的香港督牧区和香港圣彼得圣保罗教堂。

1935年3月17日，司祭叶甫盖尼·卢切夫被任命为广州教堂负责人；2月7日大司祭米哈伊尔·业罗欣被任命为马尼拉堂区负责人。1937年4月，迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基神父在厦门圣化了显行灵迹者圣尼古拉祈祷所。





The divine services were celebrated in the Anglican Church until the prayer house was opened in the Middle Road, 8. The church community organized Ladies' group of adherents of Church Beauty and Education, Charity Foundation, Foundation for the construction of the Church and an amateur choir. The community intended to construct a new permanent church building in early 1940s. The drawings were prepared, but the war stood in the way of these plans. Many Englishmen and Russian people became prisoners of war in the Japanese camps. Fr. Dmitry managed to keep the parish safe during that hard time.

事奉圣礼在圣公会的教堂里举行直到中间道8号的祈祷所开放。教会团体组织了女教友教堂装饰和教育活动小组、慈善基金会、教堂建设基金会和业余合唱团。1940年代初，教会团体打算盖一所永久性的教堂。设计图已经准备好了，但战争成为了建造教堂的阻碍。许多英国人和俄国人成为了日本战俘营中的俘虏。迪米特里神父在困难时期努力地保证了堂区的安全。

Soon after World War II the Hong Kong parish moved to a new place at the address 12 Essex Crescent, Kowloon Tong. The Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in China took the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate in 1945, and the Orthodox community in Hong Kong followed suit. However, the Russian refugees from the north of China, who lived in Hong Kong at that time, disagreed with the decision of the parish as they were waiting for permission to go to Australia, Brazil, Canada and other countries. They prayed in the Anglican Church for some time, and later asked Fr. Dmitry to allow them to place their iconostasis in the garage of the Ss Peter and Paul parish. All the same, they did not become members of Fr. Dmitry's community.



二战结束后，香港堂区很快搬迁到了位于九龙塘的雅息士道12号的新地址。1945年中国俄罗斯传教团接受了莫斯科牧首区的管辖，香港亦然。然而那时在香港居住的来自中国北方的俄罗斯难民并不认同堂区的这一决定，他们等待着前往澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大等国家的许可。他们有一段时间在圣公会的教堂里祈祷，之后请求迪米特里神父允许他们将圣像壁置于圣彼得圣保罗堂区的车库中。尽管如此，他们并没有成为迪米特里神父堂区的成员。1949年至1959年，香港一直有一所俄罗斯域外教会管辖的堂区存在，其堂长是中国神父，大司祭以利亚·文子正。该堂区在香港没有法律地位，因此洗礼、婚礼和葬礼都在圣彼得圣保罗堂区进行。

In 1945-1946 the most part of the refugees left Hong Kong. Many old-time parishioners of the Church of Ss Peter and Paul also left the city. The construction of a church building was out of the question. All churches of the deanery, except the parish of Ss Peter and Paul, were closed, and the wonderful cathedral in Manila was destroyed by a Japanese shell during hostilities in the Philippines. The revolutionary events in China in 1949 brought about new problems for the parish in Hong Kong. The contacts between the head of the Mission in Beijing and the ruling bishop were interrupted.

1945至1946年期间，大部分难民离开了香港。许多圣彼得圣保罗堂区的老教民也离开了这座城市，因此建教堂的计划也就无从谈起了。除了圣彼得圣保罗堂区外，督牧区的所有教堂都关闭了，而在菲律宾马尼拉的雄伟座堂也被战争中的日军炮火摧毁了。1949年在中国发生的革命事件给香港堂区带来新的问题——与北京传教团负责人及主教的联系中断了。

On September 25, 1955, soon before the Chinese Orthodox Church was formed, Archpriest Dmitry Uspensky wrote to Archbishop Victor to Beijing: «With God's help we have persevered in our work so far, though the number of parishioners reduced from

300-350 to 85, including women and children... Naturally, we are concerned with the destiny of our parish, which is located on the territory of the British colony ... It is difficult to say whether the new jurisdiction will be favourable for us. It is necessary to keep the Hong Kong parish, though a small one, on the territory of the British colony.» The Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church included the deanery of Hong Kong into the Beijing diocese of the Eastern-Asian Exarchate, but soon after that the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in China was closed and the Exarchate was abolished.

1955年9月25日，在中国自治东正教会成立前夕，大司祭迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基向北京的大主教维克托写到：“在上帝的帮助下，我们已经把我们的事业坚持到了现在，虽然堂区人数由300-350人减少到了85人，包括妇女和儿童.....当然，我们担忧位于英国殖民地内的我们堂区的命运.....很难说新的教区归属是否将对我们有利益。但维持香港堂区是必要的，虽然它很小且位于英国殖民地。”俄罗斯东正教神圣主教公会将香港堂区划入了东亚督主教区北京主教区，但在那之后不久中国俄罗斯传教团就关闭了，督主教区也被废除了。

Archbishop Victor (Svyatin) left China, but did not give any instructions concerning the jurisdiction of the Hong-Kong parish. The Orthodox Church in the continental China was now administered by the Chinese clergy. According to the Russians who stayed in Hong-Kong, an attitude of the Chinese clergymen to the Russian clergymen was not fair. The parishioners refused to submit to Bishop Simeon (Du) of Shanghai or to Bishop Vassily of Beijing. Fr. Dmitry advised the parishioners to apply to Moscow, but they were against any contacts with Moscow, while formally recognizing the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate. This uncompromising position was largely explained by the fact that His Grace Victor had not informed Fr. Dmitry Uspensky of his departure for Moscow.

大主教维克托（斯维亚金）离开了中国，但没有给香港堂区任何归属权的指示。东正教在中国大陆现在转由中国神父管理。根据留在香港的俄罗斯人的讲述，中国神职人员对俄罗斯神职人员的态度是不公平的。堂区教民拒绝将堂区交给上海主教西蒙（杜）或北京主教瓦西里（姚）。迪米特里神父建议堂区教民与莫斯科进行交涉，但整个堂区都反对与莫斯科有任何的联系，虽然他们在形式上归属莫斯科。之所以会形成这种僵持不下的局面，很大程度是因为维克托主教甚至没有通知迪米特里神父，就彻底离开了中国返回了莫斯科。

At the beginning of 1968 the Hong-Kong parish was on the verge of being closed. Fr. Dmitry was no longer able to celebrate the divine services, and was going to ask Patriarch Alexiy I for retirement, but the parishioners did not want a new priest appointed by Moscow. They entreated Fr. Dmitry to remain being their pastor, if only to take confessions and giving them spiritual guidance. The general meeting of the parish on February 17, 1968 resolved not to apply to Moscow.

The end of 1968 was marked by an important event in the life of the Russian Orthodox community in Hong Kong. Bishop Juvenaly (Poyarkov) of Zaraisk visited Hong Kong on his way to Tokyo on November 27-28. Fr. Dmitry was bed-ridden at that time, but he





vested himself and met Bishop Juvenaly with the cross in his hands at the entrance to the church. The church authorities in Moscow have not forgotten Fr. Dmitry, though there were no contacts between them and the Hong Kong parish for more than ten years. Bishop Juvenaly awarded Fr. Dmitry with a pectoral cross. On November 28 His Grace celebrated the Divine Liturgy in the Church of Ss. Peter and Paul. It was the first episcopal service in Hong Kong since 1945, when Bishop John (Maximovich) of Shanghai was the celebrant.

1968年初香港堂区开始面临关闭的境况。迪米特里神父已经再没有力气主持事奉圣礼了，他打算向阿列克谢宗主教提交退休报告。但堂区教民们不希望见到由莫斯科任命的新司祭，并恳求迪米特里神父继续担任他们的牧者，哪怕只是听他们的告解并给予灵性指导。1968年2月17日的堂区全体会议决定不向莫斯科提出申请。

1968年底发生了堂区生活中的重要事件：11月27-28日，前往东京访问的扎赖斯克的尤维纳利（波亚尔科夫）主教顺道访问了香港。那时的迪米特里神父已经卧床不起，主教到访的时候他仍穿上祭服并拿着十字架在教堂门口迎接。尽管十余年间莫斯科教会当局与香港堂区没有任何联系，但在莫斯科的教会领导层并没有忘记迪米特里神父。尤维纳利座下授予了他胸挂十字架。11月28日尤维纳利座下在圣彼得圣保罗教堂举行了事奉圣礼——这是香港自1945年以来第一次由主教主持事奉（1945年上海的伊望（马克西莫维奇）座下主持过事奉）。

迪米特里神父的健康状况恶化了。1970年1月17日8时40分，他离世归主了。至圣阿列克谢宗主教、都主教尼柯迪姆和都主教尤维纳利都给香港堂区失去灵性之父的孤儿们发来了唁电。承蒙阿列克谢宗主教的祝福，迪米特里神父的葬礼在香港由波多尔斯克的格尔摩根主教和来自东京的阿尔卡季·特舒克大司祭主持。迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基神父在事奉圣礼结束后被埋葬在香港坟场，他墓穴边上埋葬着他的妻子与女儿。

Fr. Dmitry's health was getting worse and in the morning of January 17 he passed away to the Lord. His Holiness Patriarch Alexy I, Metropolitan Nikodim and Metropolitan Juvenaly sent telegrams of condolence to the orphaned parishioners in Hong Kong. Bishop Hermogenes of Podolsk and Archpriest Arkady Tyschuk (who served in Tokyo) came for the funeral service with the blessing of the Patriarch. Fr. Dmitry was buried near the graves of his wife and daughter at the Colonial Cemetery.

After Fr. Dmitry's demise the parish in Hong Kong had to decide whether they would maintain the parish, invite a priest from a foreign country, buy a building for the church or rent any premises to keep church property. The parish meeting resolved on June 7, 1970 that the church should be closed for the lack of finance. The majority decided to send church property to Australia. 24 members out of 36 present (with 12 abstentions) voted against asking the Moscow Patriarchate for financial help. Moscow did not intend to support the parish or appoint a new priest.

迪米特里神父去世，香港圣彼得圣保罗堂区必须解决自己将以何种形式继续存在的问题：保留堂区，邀请来自其它国家的司祭，购买教堂房产还是租用场地来保存教堂圣器。1970年6月7日，堂区全体会议决定因缺乏日常维护开支而关闭教堂。大多数人赞成将教堂大部分重要的圣器运去澳洲。36席中24票反对（12票弃权）向莫斯科宗主教区寻求财政援助。其实，当时莫斯科也没有计划向堂区提供支援和派遣新司祭。



The Church of Ss Peter and Paul was closed in September 1970. Even before that date, George Gavrillov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Russian Orthodox Church in Hong Kong, settled the problem of transferring finance and spiritualities of the parish to Australia. After 36 years the Russian Orthodox parish in Hong Kong ceased to exist. In the late 1970s, the Hong Kong authorities decided to destroy part of the Colonial Cemetery to construct new roads there. Fr. Dmitry's daughter, Ms. Adelaide Dmitrievna Fogt asked the Governor of Hong Kong to permit her to transfer the remains of her father to another place. British authorities saved the graves of Fr. Dmitry and his relatives and transferred them closer to the old Church located at the cemetery. Memorial services in commemoration of Fr. Dmitry are still being conducted there.

圣彼得圣保罗教堂一直开放到1970年9月，以便俄罗斯东正教会委员会在香港的代理人格奥尔基·加夫里沃夫处理善后事宜，即将剩下的资金转为慈善之用并将教会用具转移至澳洲。东正教堂区在香港的36年历史就此结束。

70年代末期，香港当局因建设新的道路而要拆除部分外国公墓。迪米特里神父的墓穴位于拆迁的部分。他的女儿阿德莱德·迪米特里耶夫娜·佛格特得知该消息后，致函给香港总督请求其允许将迪米特里神父移葬。港英当局保留了迪米特里神父及其家人的墓穴，并将它们迁至靠近旧坟场教堂的位置。那里到现在还会举行荐度仪轨以纪念迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基神父。

After an interval of 30 years it was decided to recommence the activity of the parish of Ss Peter and Paul. For this in the summer of 2003 the Department for External Church Relations of Russian Orthodox Church sent its member priest Dionisy Pozdnyaev to Hong Kong, where he began to organize the local Orthodox community.

In the absence of any own premises, during the first year divine services had been celebrated in the premises of St. Apostle Lucas' parish with the blessing of its Rector Metropolitan Nikitas (Patriarchate of Constantinople).

在三十年的中断后，莫斯科宗主教区决定恢复圣彼得圣保罗堂区的运作。为此，2003年夏，莫斯科宗主教区外联局派遣了司祭迪奥尼西（迟秋农）前往香港，负责处理当地的东正教事务。

由于没有自己的场地，承蒙圣使徒路加堂区堂长聂基道都主教（君士坦丁堡宗主教区）的祝福，第一年的礼仪都在圣路加教堂举行。



In 2004 the parish of Ss Peter and Paul leased the premises in Queen's Road East where regular services began. Since the Community was multinational, the divine services had been celebrated in three languages – Church Slavonic, Chinese and English.

2004年，圣彼得圣保罗堂区在皇后大道东租用场地，开始定期举行礼仪。由于多元化的群体，礼仪使用三种语言：教会斯拉夫语、中文和英语。

The Hong Kong Branch of the OFASC – Orthodox Fellowship of All Saints of China (USA) – Archpriest Dionisy Pozdnyaev is its Vice-President – started its activities at the parish of Ss Peter and Paul in 2006.

2006年起，中华诸圣昆仲会（美国）的分部在堂区开始运作，该会副主席为大司祭迪奥尼西（迟秋农）。

Russian Language Center was established by the parish of Ss Peter and Paul in 2007. Its programmes include teaching Russian as a foreign language and teaching Russian as a native language.

2007年，堂区成立了俄罗斯语言中心，其项目包括对外俄语和对内俄语教学。





➤ In January, 2008, in testimony of the continuity of old parish, closed in 1972, and new, re-established one, religio loci, the temple icon of Saint Apostles Peter and Paul from the old parish was returned to the church from Australia. It was the Rector of the parish of St. Trinity of Melbourne Fr. Igor Filyanovsky who brought it to Hong Kong and handed it over to the parish of Ss Peter and Paul.

2008年1月，作为恢复的新堂区与1972年关闭的老堂区之间的继承关系之标志，澳大利亚归还了使徒之长圣彼得、圣保罗的圣像。墨尔本圣三教堂堂区的堂长伊戈尔·费良诺夫斯基将其带回并转交。



On the 6th of October, 2008 the parish of Ss Peter and Paul was officially re-established by the decision of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church of Russia (Moscow Patriarchate). Archpriest Dionisy Pozdnyaev, the member of the Department for External Church Relations of Russian Orthodox Church was appointed the Rector of the parish.

2008年10月6日，俄罗斯东正教会主教公会做出了正式恢复圣彼得圣保罗堂区的决定。莫斯科宗主教区外联局的大司祭（迟秋农）被任命为其堂长。



In September, 2010 the parish moved to the leased premises at the address 2 Queen's Road West.

2010年9月，堂区租用场地变迁至皇后大道西2号。







In December, 2012 the parish organized the celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the establishment of the Orthodox Mission in China. The celebration was headed by the Bishop Ephraim of Bikin (Prosyanyok), who came from Khabarovsk. With him concelebrated clergymen of united Russian Orthodox Church from Russia, China, Taiwan and Australia. Special guest of this even was Most Rev. Fr. Michael Li who was ordained as a priest in 1950 in Shanghai.



2012年12月，堂区在东正教传教团在华成立三百周年之际组织了庆祝活动。庆祝活动由来自伯力的比金主教艾弗冷（普罗夏诺克）主持。和他一起共祭的神职人员来自俄罗斯、中国内地、台湾和澳大利亚的俄罗斯教会。此次活动的贵客是宝冠大司祭米哈伊尔·李，他于1950年在上海接受神职。

The setting up of the first Chinese Orthodox publishing house “China Orthodox Press” in 2014 become a significant event in the life of the parish.

2014年，第一家中文东正教出版社——中华正教出版社——创立，这是堂区生活中的重要事件。





In December, 2014 a parishioner of Ss Peter and Paul Church Anatoly Kung was inducted into a church office first as a dean, then a priest. He was ordained in Khabarovsk by the Metropolitan Ignatius of Khabarovsk and Priamurye. Father Anatoly became the first ever Hongkonger-Orthodox priest.





2014年12月，圣彼得圣保罗教堂教民安纳托利·龚长明被叙圣为辅祭，之后成为司祭。神品机密在伯力由伯力与阿穆尔边疆区都主教伊格纳提完成。安纳托利神父成为了东正教历史上第一位香港籍司祭。





From July, 2016 the Church of Ss Peter and Paul is situated in the new permanent premises at the address 32 Des Voeux Road West.

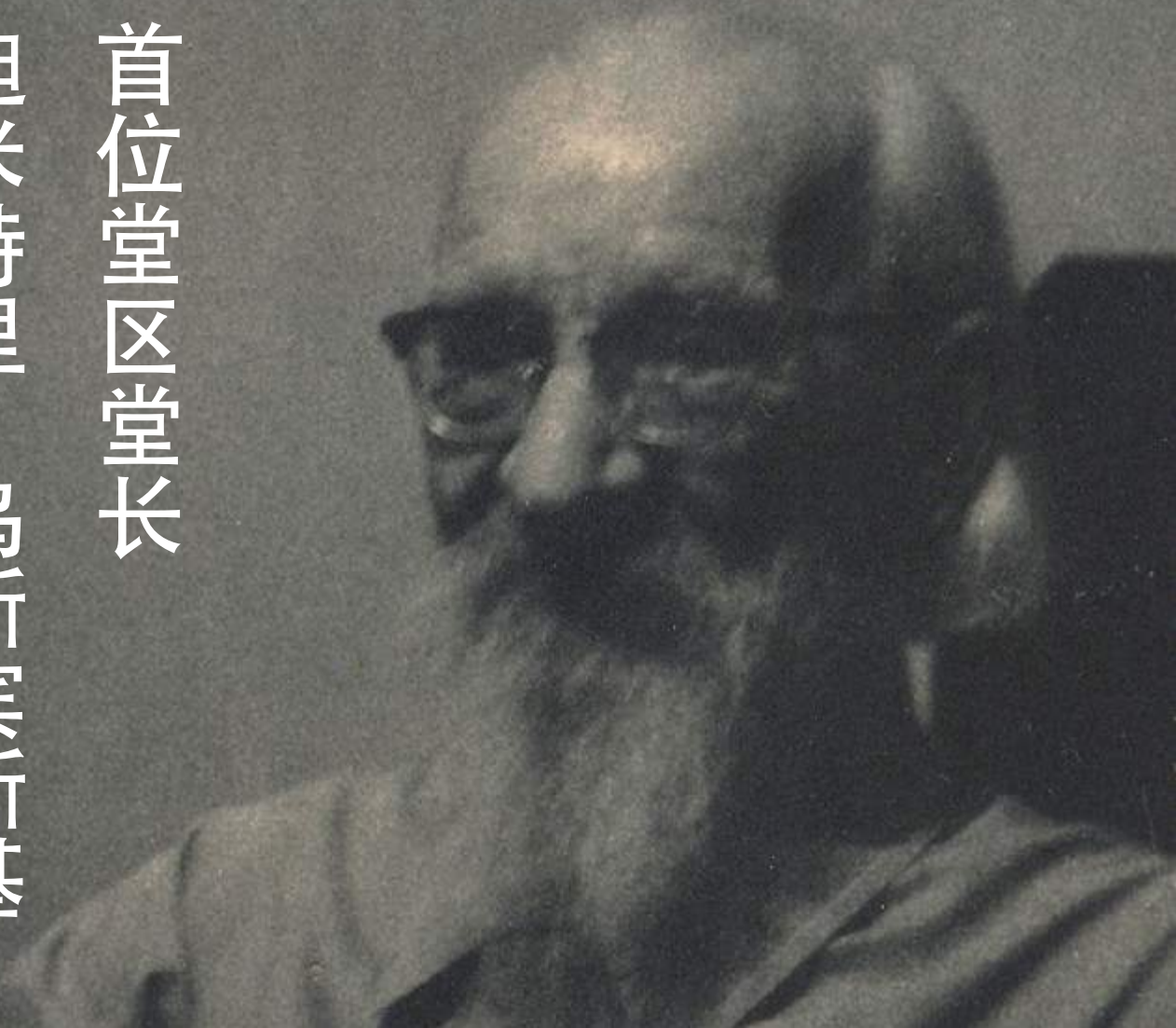
自2016年年7月起，圣彼得圣保罗教堂迁至德辅道西32号的永久性新址。





**First Vicar (Rector)
of parish – archpriest
Dimitry Uspensky**

首位堂区堂长
迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基



First Vicar (Rector) of parish – archpriest Dimitry Uspensky

首位堂区堂长——迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基

In the centre of Hong Kong, the vast city in the Southwest of China, at a tiny old cemetery you can see a modest gravestone; Russian letters are easily read on it. This is the place of the final abode of Archpriest Dmitry Uspensky whose destiny took him thousands miles from his native shore - Province of Vladimir. During almost 40 years the priest, a graduate of Vladimir School of Theology, had been the rector of one of the most remote of the Orthodox parishes. He combined the activities of a priest, missionary, politician and a diplomat in China under the red-blue-white-striped British flag.

在中国东南部的大都会——香港的中心，在一个狭小的旧坟场里可以见到很多墓碑，墓碑上的俄语字母可以清晰地辨认。此处是大司祭迪米特里·乌斯宾斯基最终的安息之地，命运的流转让他来到了离其家乡弗拉基米尔省成千上万里之外的地方。他作为神父侍奉了近四十年，他毕业于弗拉基米尔神学院，他所主持的东正教堂区是最遥远的堂区之一，他在红蓝条纹的不列颠旗帜下的中国土地上兼任司祭、传教士、政治家、外交家的工作。