

范哲明建築師--福州扶輪社 1935-1936 年度社長

Architect Paul Prince Wiant -- President 1935-1936 of Foochow Rotary Club

By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)

1 May 2015



Architect Paul Prince Wiant and Mrs. Hallie Wiant

Paul Prince Wiant (范哲明), MAIA, BEng (*Cincinnati*), BSc (*Ohio Wesleyan*) (1887-1973) was an American architect associated with the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Fukien (*Fujian*) (福建省) and Taiwan (臺灣省) provinces, Republic of China (中華民國). Wiant served as the head of the Union Architectural Service (協和建築部) (also known as the Foochow Architectural Bureau), which was part of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. He was known for his extensive work in the Chinese mainland and his role in the founding of Tunghai University (東海大學) in Taiwan in 1953.

As early as 1925, a small group of foreigners in Foochow had met and discussed the possibility of organizing a Rotary Club. Each of them had visited Rotary clubs in other cities, and was eager to see such a Club in Foochow (*Fuzhou*) (福州). Nothing came of their hopes and it was not until the spring of 1933 that the subject was again discussed by a group of those interested. While in Shanghai (上海), in February 1933, Edward Harold Munson (孟遜), Area Secretary of YMCA in Foochow, attended the Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社) meeting, and met with a group of Shanghai Rotarians to consider the possibility of organizing a Club in Foochow. Upon his return to Foochow early in March, a group of 6 men met together, studied the situation, and decided to proceed with the organization. In 1933 summer, under the guidance of Douglas C. Howland, Asiatic Secretary of Rotary International, the Rotary Club of Foochow (福州扶輪社) was organized. Wiant was one of the 24 charter members holding the Classification "Architecture Engineering". The Rotary Club of Foochow, organized on 21 June 1933, was elected to membership of Rotary International on 31 July 1933, Charter #1913(b). The Club was the 8th Rotary Club formed in the Republic of China, and was also the first Club formed in the province of Fukien. Later Wiant served the Club as President in 1937-1938 (read his Club Report on the next 2 pages).



TO THE CLUB SECRETARY:

Under direction club board of directors three copies of this form should be filled out completely. The original and one carbon should be returned promptly to the governor—the other carbon is for the club files.

Purpose of the Report:

- (a) To assist the district governor in discussing matters of club administration with the board of directors of the club on the occasion of his official visit.
- (b) To aid the district governor in preparing his report to the board of directors of Rotary International.
- (c) To furnish the board of directors of Rotary International with information and data needed by it for the proper administration of R.I. in general.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
 REPORT FROM CLUB
 TO
 DISTRICT GOVERNOR
 ON
 CLUB ADMINISTRATION

(Please leave this space blank)

20		20J		20 IAN 1936	
				ANS'D	
INDEX?		FILE WHERE?			

Rotary Club of Foochow No. 1913 (B)
 District No. 81 Year Club Organized 1933
 No. of Members Now 29 Date of This Report Oct 23, 1935

The following questions are based on the plan of operation followed by Rotary clubs generally:

1. Does the club meet regularly each week in the year?

Yes, but this year in August all members asked for leave.

2. Does the board of directors meet regularly?

Monthly? **Monthly**
 Fortnightly? **X**
 Weekly? **X**

3. Does the club assembly (members of the board and chairmen of committees) meet periodically?

Monthly? **X**
 Quarterly? **Quarterly**

4. Does the president appoint and instruct committees as outlined under the aims and objects plan?

Yes

5. Has the club president obtained from the secretariat suggestions for the help of the club committees?

Yes

6. Does each of the major committees (A. & O. and four associated committees) report to the club at some regular meeting regarding its work, accomplishments and plans?

Yes

7. Are the programs for the weekly meetings prepared at least a month in advance?

Yes, we usually planned our programs for at least 2 to 3 months ahead.

8. Are the programs for the weekly meetings planned so as to cover (over the period of a year) the four service divisions of the program of Rotary (club, vocational, international, community)?

Yes

9. Does the club have any difficulty in planning and carrying out interesting and constructive programs?

Yes

10. Is the form "Planning Club Meetings in Advance" (251) helpful to the club in planning programs?

Very helpful

11. Are the program suggestions furnished by "The Rotarian" Magazine helpful in planning club programs?

Yes

12. Does the club faithfully adhere to the classification principle of membership?

Yes

13. Has the list of filled and unfilled classifications been brought up to date?

Yes

14. How many listed classifications remain unfilled?

3 *all good's memos*

15. Does the club strive to maintain a steady membership growth?

Yes

16. How many members did the club lose during the past year?

6

17. Has the club refilled classifications of those members whom it lost during the past year?

Refilled 3 only.

18. Is each new member specially welcomed into membership and given special attention until he is well instructed in Rotary and has found his place in the fellowship of the club?

Yes

19. Does the club give particular attention to visiting Rotarians?

Yes

20. Are the regulations respecting attendance enforced?

Yes

21. Was the club represented by both its president and its secretary at the district assembly (meeting of all club presidents and secretaries in the district)?

By proxy.

22. How many members of the club attended the last district conference?

Nil

23. Was the club represented (by a delegate or a proxy) at the 1935 annual convention of R.I. held in Mexico City, Mexico?

By proxy--Mr. George Threadwell.

24. Does the club participate in at least one intercity meeting each year?

Yes

25. Does the club send its bulletin
To the Secretary of R.I.?
To the district governor?
To other interested clubs?

No Bulletin issued yet.

26. How many honorary members have been continued by board action this year (see Section 1-b of Article IV, standard club constitution)?

3

27. Please tell about any special practices or procedures followed by your club.

28. Has the club any comments or suggestions to make concerning the functioning of Rotary International?

29. Has the club any comments or suggestions to offer for the further advancement of the Rotary movement?

30. Has your club yet sent in a subscription to "The Rotarian" and/or "Revista Rotaria" for your local school and public libraries?

No

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ROTARY CLUB

Of Loochow

By Paul P. Grant
President

and Ampha Chang
Secretary

Comptroller

The Story of Paul Prince Wiant

Paul Prince Wiant was a prominent American Methodist missionary, architectural engineer, and linguist who dedicated nearly 40 years of service to China and Southeast Asia. He was known for his work in the early 20th Century, particularly in town planning and surveying.

Wiant was born in the old brick house his great grandfather, Adam, had built 51 years earlier, in Champaign County, Ohio, U.S.A. He was the son of William Allen Wiant and Loretta Hoak.

He attended Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in 1911 with a Bachelor of Science degree cum laude. Three years later he received a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Cincinnati in 1914, and was elected to the honorary engineering fraternity of Tau Beta Pi. Later he did graduate study in the School of Oriental Language at the University of California, Berkeley. From 1936 throughout his life, he was Member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

Missionary Architect

Wiant worked as a contractor's engineer and assistant superintendent of major building operations in Toledo, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Indiana. From there he went to Cleveland where he was an office engineer, and in 1916 did residential and business buildings as a contractor on his own.

Later that year his brother, Stanley, told him the Methodist Mission Board wanted a man for building work in the Foochow area of China. Wiant and his wife went to Foochow as missionaries, the first in the family to enter mission service.

His work was conducted within the context of American Christian missions in China and founded the Union Architectural Service. During a period of during 39 years significant architectural convergence between traditional Chinese and Western styles. Wiant designed and supervised the building of about 400 projects including churches, schools, universities (such as Fukien Christian University 福建協和大學), hospitals, missionary residences, parsonages and also a few purely engineering structures such as dams and bridges and one extensive sea wall. His wife Hallie taught English in the Anglo-Chinese College (鶴齡英華中學), and taught her two children at home.

Wiant returned from China in 1939 as a delegate to the Uniting Conference when the Methodist Episcopal Church (美以美會), Methodist Episcopal Church South (美南監理會), and the Methodist Protestant Church (更正教循道教會) combined to form the Methodist Church (衛理公會).

Surveying and Mapping

Wiant applied modern surveying and mapping techniques, notably redrawing an accurate map of the Guling (*Kuliang*) (鼓嶺) area for a local residents' handbook published in 1919. This map was a significant improvement over earlier sketches and provided important references for understanding the area's development. Wiant is remembered as a member of the "Friends of Kuliang", a group of American families with deep historical ties to the Guling resort area in Foochow. Beyond his architectural and surveying work, records also indicate his involvement in the local community as an organist.

World War II Service

While recovering from the sprue in 1942, Wiant's doctor in China ordered him back to America. In 1944, furniture and personal effects he and his family were not able to get out of China were consumed by fire during a Japanese raid. Since his office was in his home, he lost everything except the office accounts and surveying instruments saved by his office staff at great risk to their lives.

Back home that year, the U.S. Marines wanted an officer who could speak the Foochow dialect of Chinese. They finally persuaded Wiant, at the age of 57, to accept a Captain's commission. He was sent to various Pacific Islands during World War II. On Okinawa he wrote a small handbook for the Marines telling them how to get along with the Chinese when they landed in China, which they didn't have to do because the Japanese surrendered. Wiant was present at that formal surrender of the Japanese armed forces.

In 1945 Wiant was sent to Tientsin (*Tianjin*) (天津) as a language officer in the American Forces-in-China. He was one of two language officers from a total of 50 to receive a bronze star. After 1.5 years in uniform Wiant was able to get a discharge in 1946.

Role at Tunghai University (Taiwan)

After the Communist established the administration in the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國) on 1 October 1949, Wiant moved to Singapore in 1952 to continue his work in Southeast Asia, designing structures like the Methodist girls' dormitory.

Wiant played a critical role in the early physical development of Tunghai University (東海大學) in Taiwan of the Republic of China during the 1950s. In 1954, he was appointed by the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia as the "Owner's Representative" in Taiwan to manage construction matters. He served as the on-site bridge between the New York-based design team (led by I. M. Pei 貝聿銘, Chen Chi-Kwan 陳其寬, and Chang Chao-Kang 張肇康) and the local construction process. He was directly involved in handling engineering, construction, and campus planning issues during the University's foundational years.

Family and Retirement

Wiant was wed to Hallie Fritz in West Alexandria, Ohio, on 19 September 1915 with his father performing the ceremony. Hallie died in a terrible auto accident in 1951. The next year Wiant was sent to Singapore to work in Southeast Asia. In 1953 he married Miss Estelle Blanche Apple, a missionary in Sarawak, whom he had known as a missionary in Hinghwa (興化-現稱莆田), Fukien. The wedding was held in the Women's Society of Christian Service (新加坡衛理公會婦女服務會) residence at Singapore. Subsequently, the missionary couple carried on their gospel missions in Malaya, Sarawak, South Korea, India, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Liberia, Congo, and other places.

Wiant retired in 1956 but not from work. He finished his dream house---a unique brick and glass block design. He and Estelle lived in it until 1965 when they sold the house and six acres of the land and moved to Maitland, Florida.

In retirement Wiant was a delegate from Ohio to the 1960, 1964 and 1966 General Conferences of the Methodist Church, and the Jurisdictional Conferences.

RotaryAnn Estelle passed away in 1972. Rotarian Paul Prince Wiant died on 22 October 1973 in Hamilton County, Ohio, aged 87. The couple is buried together in Oak Dale Cemetery in Ohio.

范哲明建築師--福州扶輪社 1935-1936 年度社長



范哲明與哈莉伉儷

范哲明(Paul Prince Wiant, MAIA, BEng (Cincinnati), BSc (Ohio Wesleyan))(1887 - 1973)，是一位美國宣教士建築師，受美以美會(Methodist Episcopal Church)派遣，前來中華民國福建省福州傳教。他參與創建了美以美會下屬的建築事務所「協和建築部」(Union Architectural Service)並長期任負責人。在 39 年在華工作的生涯中，他設計、監造了 400 餘個項目，其中最著名的包括倉前山的自來水供水系統、福建協和大學等。

在福州工作期間，范哲明是福州扶輪社(Foochow Rotary Club)24 位創始社員之一，職業分類「建築工程」。後來，范哲明於 1937-1938 年度擔任該社社長（社長工作報告請參閱第 2-3 頁）。

早在 1925 年，一群在福州的外國人就曾聚會，討論成立扶輪社的可能性。他們每個人都曾訪問過其他城市的扶輪社，並渴望在福州也看到這樣一個社團。他們的希望落空了，直到 1933 年春天，一些有興趣的人才再次討論起此事。1933 年 2 月，福州基督教青年會地區幹事孟遜(Edward Harold Munson)在上海期間，參加了上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)的例會，並與一些上海扶輪社社員會面，探討在福州成立扶輪社的可能性。3 月初，他返回福州後，與另外 6 人會面，研究了情況，並決定著手組織工作。1933 年夏天，在國際扶輪亞洲區幹事賀蘭(Douglas C. Howland)的指導下，福州扶輪社於 1933 年 6 月 21 日正式成立，並於 1933 年 7 月 31 日當選為國際扶輪成員，證書編號為 #1913(b)。該社是在中華民國成立的第八家扶輪社，也是福建省內成立的第一家扶輪社。



范哲明的生平

范哲明於 1887 年 7 月 2 日出生於美國俄亥俄州的香檳縣 (Champaign County, Ohio) 的一座磚砌房子中，這座房子是由他祖父建造的。

1911 年范哲明於俄亥俄維斯利安大學 (Ohio Wesleyan University) 獲理學士學位。1914 年在辛辛那提大學(University of Cincinnati)又獲工程學學士學位，並獲選入美國工程榮譽協會(The Tau Beta Pi Association)。隨後，他在加州大學伯克利分校(University of California, Berkeley)東方語言系研究生院學習。從 1936 年起，他終其一生都是美國建築師學會會士 (MAIA)。

1915年9月19日，范哲明與哈莉小姐（Hallie Fritz）在俄亥俄州西亞歷山大（West Alexandria）成婚，他的父親主持了婚禮。范哲明曾擔任承包商工程師、助理主管；他的主要建築業務在俄亥俄州的托萊多（Toledo）和印第安那州的韋恩堡（Fort Wayne, Indiana）。他隨後去了克利夫蘭（Cleveland），成為一名內業工程師；並於1916年自己承接了一些住宅和商業建築項目。

1916年秋天，胞弟告知范哲明，美以美會差部需要一名建築工程師，前往中華民國福州擔任建築設計和施工監督。范哲明夫婦隨即應召前往福州，成為家族中第一個當宣教士的人，參與創建了屬於教會的建築事務所「協和建築部」（Union Architectural Service，又名 Fukien Construction Bureau）。在此後39年在華的工作中，范哲明一共設計、監督了約400個建設項目，包括教堂、學校、大學、醫院、傳教士住宅、教區，還有一些純粹的工程結構如大壩和橋樑，以及一個延伸海中的防波堤。期間，在倉山區主持興建了福建最早的自來水供水系統。

1924年，范哲明兼任鶴齡英華中學校董，並資助當地學子就讀福建協和大學。哈莉則在校內教授英語，並在家中教育他們的兩個孩子。

1939年，美以美會（Methodist Episcopal Church）、美南監理會（Methodist Episcopal Church South）和更正教循道教會（Methodist Protestant Church）共同舉行合併會議，組成衛理公會（Methodist Church）。范哲明從中國回到美國，參加了大會。

1937年的福州，正處於抗日戰爭爆發後的動盪時期。隨著戰爭局勢趨緊，福建省政府於1938年5月從福州內遷至永安，福州從行政中心轉變為防禦前線。許多學校為避開空襲，陸續將校址或重要設施向內陸山區遷移。1939年1月20日發生了嚴重的「1·20大轟炸」，造成重大人員傷亡與財產損失。由於福州當時建築多為木造，空襲引發的大火經常導致整片街區化為廢墟。1941年4月21日，日軍發動大規模登陸作戰，福州才正式宣告第一次淪陷，城市生活受到戰爭的嚴重影響。

1942年，范哲明剛從熱帶腹瀉中康復，他在中國的醫生便命令他返回美國。

1944年，范哲明和家人未能帶出中國的傢俱和個人物品，在日軍空襲中被毀。除了辦公室工作人員冒著生命危險搶救的帳冊和測量儀器外，他失去了一切。

范哲明在當年回到家鄉，美國海軍陸戰隊需要一位能說福州話的軍官。他們最終說服了57歲的范哲明，接受上尉軍階。在第二次世界大戰期間，被派往各個太平洋群島。在沖繩島（Okinawa），他為海軍陸戰隊員寫了一本小冊子，指導他們登陸中國後如何與中國人相處。不過，他們不必這樣做了，因為日本人在1945年投降了。日本軍隊正式投降時，范哲明親臨現場，見證了受降儀式。

1945年，范哲明被派往天津，擔任駐華美軍的傳譯官（Language Officer）。同年，范哲明修訂的《福州話手冊》（Chinese Language: Manual of the Foochow Dialect）出版。在50名傳譯官中，僅有兩名獲得銅星勳章，范哲明是其中之一。服役一年半後，於1946年退伍。

抗戰勝利，內遷的外籍機構和教會學校陸續回遷倉前山，范哲明又回到福州協和建築部供職。

1949年10月1日，中國共產黨建政中華人民共和國。1950年以後，作為傳教士的范哲明隨外國教會撤出中國大陸，返回美國（紐約）。

1951年，妻子哈莉因車禍而突然過世。翌年，范哲明被派至東南亞和新加坡從事宣教士工作。

1953年，范哲明與他認識的一位曾經在福建興化（現稱莆田）任宣教士的艾寶女士（Miss Estelle Blanche Apple）結婚。他們的婚禮在新加坡衛理公會婦女服務會（Women's Society of Christian Service）的住所舉行。隨後，他們曾在馬來亞、沙撈越、韓國、以及印度、菲律賓、香港、利比里亞、剛果等地傳教。

1954年9月，范哲明以衛理公會業主代表工程師身份應聘到臺灣，擔任東海大學第一期建校工程。協助勘查校園土地，擔負起草創期的校舍建築。

1956年6月17日退休，范哲明與妻子艾寶一起返回美國居住享福。退而不休，他完成了夢想中的房子——一座獨特的、由磚塊和玻璃組合設計的建築。

1965年，范哲明夫婦賣掉了房子和6英畝的土地，搬到佛羅里達的梅特蘭(Maitland, Florida)。在退休後，范哲明是俄亥俄州衛理公會的代表，他參加了1960年、1964年和1966年的衛理公會教會大會和管轄權會議。

艾寶於1972年去世，范哲明於1973年10月22日在俄亥俄州漢密爾頓縣(Hamilton County, Ohio)去世，享年87歲。夫婦倆合葬於俄亥俄州橡樹谷(Oak Dale)墓園。

范哲明在中國部分的作品與貢獻：

(1) 倉山自來水系統

范哲明協助美以美會在倉山興建了最早的自來水供水系統，據記載當時「在協和建築部下，設立一個統一的供水機構，由范哲明負責自來水的擴建工程。范哲明把進水口再向西移200多米，在靠近江濱的水下建一口過濾水井，上有長方型的泵房。泵房外，用4吋的鐵管，由金峰巷廟前到愛國路，在向兩邊延伸：一邊到華南女子文理學院；一邊到樂群樓。華南女子文理學院還建有一座17立方米容量的貯水塔，鶴齡路福建協和神學院後門隔壁外籍人住宅內也建有容量30-40立方米的貯水塔。日均用水量增加到40多噸，為原來的一倍多。」

(2) 華南女子文理學院水塔

(3) 協和神學院水塔

(4) 鶴齡路淨化池

抗戰勝利後，范哲明又回到福州協和建築部供職。在愛國路增建兩個沉澱池，容量各190立方米。池底裝有排污管，頂上裝有溢水管，經兩池淨化後的水輪流供給用戶。與此同時，在鶴齡路另建一座66立方米的水塔，在高峰期補充供水。

(5) 培養福州本地建築師

范哲明培養了為數不少的建築工程類人才，最知名的如受他資助留學美國、歸國後設計了福州協和醫院的建築師林緝西博士。香港中文大學建築系教授郭偉傑(Jeffrey W. Cody)的著作《建築在中國：亨利·墨菲的「適應性建築」1914-1935》(Building in China: Henry K. Murphy's "Adaptive Architecture" 1914-1935)中提到，也採訪了曾受教於范哲明的兩名中國工程人員Harry Chen (陳德宇-福建省第六建築工程公司的退休教授級高工) 和 Lin Zhun。

(6) 《福州話手冊》(Chinese Language: Manual of the Foochow Dialect)，1945年出版。

綜觀范哲明

作為美以美會宣教士與工程師，范哲明參與創建了福州近代最大的建築設計機構「協和建築部」。在中國奉獻了近40年，主持建設了數百個項目，包括福州的醫院、大學、水利設施和城市供水系統，極大改善了城市面貌。范哲明主持建成了福建最早的城市自來水設施，並為福州培養了一批建築設計人才。這是福建近代工程設計史上，不可回避的重要人物之一。

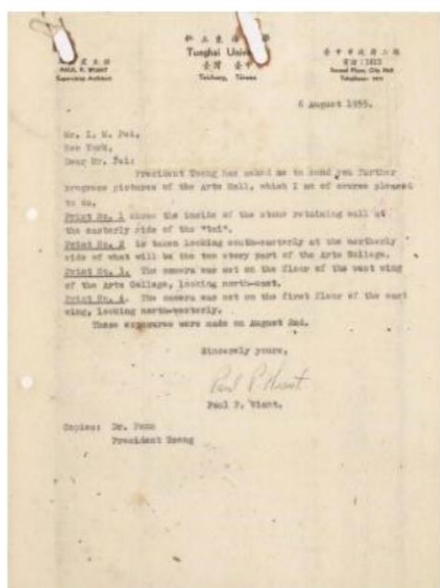
「鼓嶺之友」(Friends of Guling) 家族中，范哲明以獨特的方式為抗戰貢獻力量，是其中的傑出代表。尤其值得一提的是，范哲明運用現代測量和製圖技術，為1919年出版的當地居民手冊重新繪製了鼓嶺地區的精確地圖。這張地圖比之前的草圖有了顯著改進，為了解該地區的發展提供了重要的參考資料。除了建築和測量工作之外，記錄還顯示他曾擔任當地社區的管風琴樂師。(「鼓嶺之友」是由曾於20世紀初居住在福建省福州鼓嶺的多個美國家族及其後代組成的民間組織。)

在臺灣方面，范哲明是東海大學校園建設的幕後功臣，對於東海大學早期校園景觀有著決定性貢獻。他在面對設計審查與複雜施工環境時，展現了高度的專業。並與紐約建築大師貝聿銘(I. M. Pei)保持密切的技術書信往來，負責將大師的設計圖轉化為實際施工計畫。(相關文獻已被納入館藏珍品。)

館藏文物選粹(六十八)：范哲明先生致貝聿銘先生之信

王雅萍*

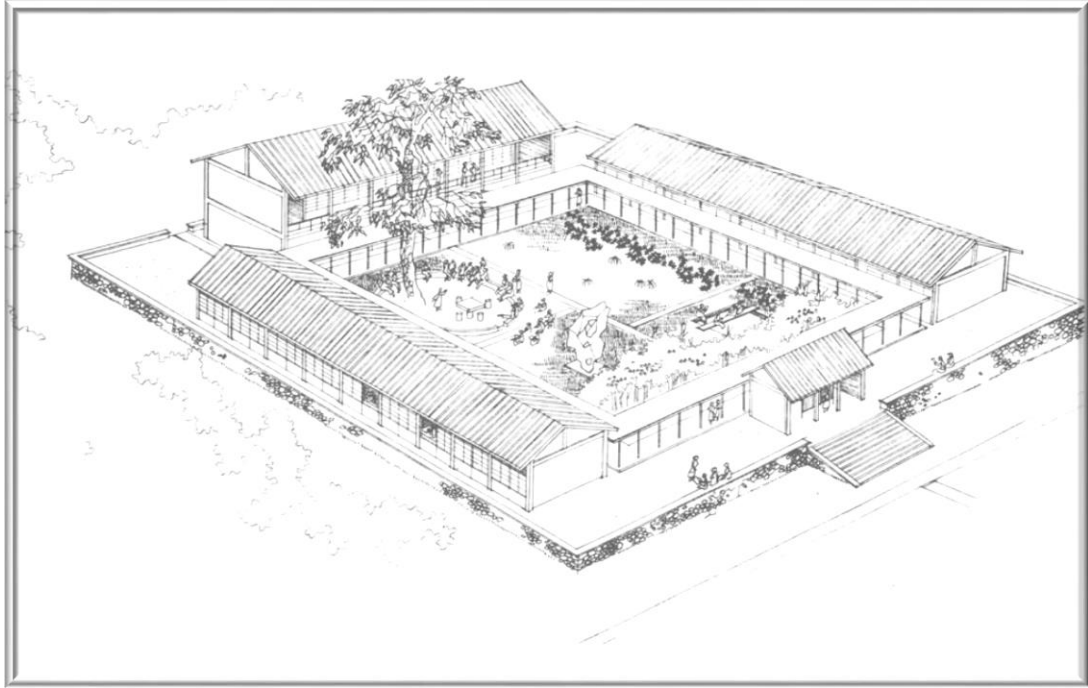
「范哲明先生致貝聿銘先生之信」為東海大學圖書館典藏之學校早期文件之一，全信以英文書寫，共乙頁，附件照片四張。寄件人為衛理公會南亞地區工程顧問范哲明先生(Paul P. Wiant)，寄件日期為 1955 年 8 月 6 日。收件人為貝聿銘先生，收件處為紐約。信件副本給芳衛廉博士與曾約農校長。



此封信件是曾約農校長要工程顧問范哲明先生寄信呈報文學院施工狀況給貝聿銘建築師。范哲明應要求於 8 月 2 日拍攝了四張工程照片，並逐一說明相關施工情形。第一張是台基：顯示在東側石擋牆的內部，第二張是朝東南方拍攝的，位於文學院二樓的北側。第三張是相機置於文學院西翼的地板，面向東北方向。第四張是相機置於東翼一樓，面向西北方向。

註：東海大學文學院的動工是在 1955 年 5 月 5 日，是教學區第一個出現的建築體，1955 年 12 月底文學院完工落成。文學院外圍圍牆的台基，是使用大肚溪河床的鵝卵石鋪砌而成，代表著圓融和感性；文學院四面外牆有鋪設完整的台基。¹





東海大學文學院