杭州扶輪社(1931)創社社員--費佩德博士

基督教牧師、宗教學者、教育家、之江大學校長、講師、作家、攝影師

Hangchow Rotarian Dr. Robert Ferris Fitch

Pastor, Religious Scholar, Educator, College President, Lecturer, Writer, Photographer

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

1 September 2016



費佩德博士伉儷 -- 1917 年在杭州 Dr. Robert Ferris Fitch and wife Isadora "Isa" Kloss, Hangchow 1917

Dr. Robert Ferris Fitch (費佩德博士), D.D. (1873-1954) was Christian pastor, religious scholar, educator, college president, lecturer, writer, and photographer. He was the elder brother of George Ashmore Fitch (費吳生) (Shanghai Rotary Club President 1930-1931; Chungking Rotary Club President 1942-1943).

Dr. Robert Ferris Fitch (*Classification: Literature*), Director of U.S.A. Board of Foreign Missions, was one of the 24 charter members of the Hangchow Rotary Club (杭州扶輪社) which was organized in 1931 and was admitted to Rotary International on 23 June 1932. The Club was the first Mandarin speaking Club in history, located in Hangchow (*Hangzhou*), capital city of Chekiang (*Zhejiang*) Province of the Republic of China (中華民國浙江省會杭州市). The Rotary Club was dissolved during the Imperial Japan's aggression in 1938-1945. The broken Rotary Club was rejuvenated after the War in 1945. Unfortunately, Hangchow Rotary Club was eventually terminated by Rotary International on 21 December 1950 due to unfavourable social and political environment in the People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國).

The Fitch Family of Missionaries

Dr. Robert Ferris Fitch was the eldest of the five children of Rev. George Field Fitch (費啟 鴻) who was born in Avon, Ohio, United States, in 1845. George Field, after attending college at what became Western Reserve University, went on to Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio. At the age of ten he had fallen in love with "a merry, laughing, blonde" girl from North Adams, Massachusetts, Mary McLellan. She later attended Painesville Female Seminary, and upon both graduations they were married. George Field applied for duty as a Presbyterian missionary in Imperial Qing (China), and was sent there in 1870. After mission work for 18 years, George Field was put in charge of the Presbyterian Mission Press (美華書館) in Shanghai International Settlement, the largest publishing house in the Far East at that time. Shanghai grew during those years to become one of the greatest and most cosmopolitan cities in the world. The Fitch home hosted visiting missionaries from every denomination, Robert's mother Mary serving tea at 4 p.m. every afternoon. Mary home-schooled her five children in their early years, supervised two mission schools, co-founded the Door of Hope (濟良所), a shelter for hundreds of young girls who had been sold into prostitution, and was editor of a quarterly entitled 《Women's Work in the Far East》. The parents were much loved by all, and when they died a church was built in Shanghai as their memorial. The Fitch Memorial Church (as it is now called the Hongde Temple) (鴻徳堂), located at No. 59 Duolun Road (上海市虹口區多倫路 59 號) still stands and is active today. (See photos on Page 4)

Robert Ferris Fitch, the eldest of five children, was born on 20 December 1873 in Shanghai. The family lived on the top floor of the Mission Press building. Robert followed his parents as missionaries in Shanghai (上海), Wu Xian (Suzhou) (吳縣) and Ningpo (Ningbo) (寧波). He was sent back to the United States in about 1890, at his father's alma mater, Wooster College, Ohio. After completing his undergraduate degree, he went to the Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Michigan, for four years in theology. When he was a college student in the United States, Robert once considered giving up his family's missionary career and becoming a professional violinist. During his college years in the United States, Robert was fascinated with photography of which became his major hobby in the later years. All five children, after education in the United States, returned to China to do missionary's work. Younger brother George Ashmore (費吳生), born in Wu Xian (吳縣), was also sent back to attend the College of Wooster in Ohio, and then went on to Union Theological Seminary at Columbia University, where upon graduation he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister.

Robert first became the principal of a Presbyterian Church school in Ningpo. Ten years later, in 1908, Robert was transferred from Ningpo to the Hangchow Presbyterian College (育英書院) (the forerunner of Hangchow Christian College) in Hangchow. In 1922, Robert was appointed the third President of Hangchow Christian College (之江大學) (now the campus of Zhejiang University Law School 浙江大學光華法學院). In 1927, the Republican China's Ministry of Education set a new policy and that foreigners were not allowed to be the president of any colleges/universities. He was then changed his appointment as the Vice President until the fall of Hangchow due to Imperial Japan's aggression in 1937.

Unfortunately, after the fall of Hangchow in 1938-1945, Robert was detained by the Imperial Japanese Forces due to his humanitarian service to the local Chinese and declined to co-operate

with the military occupier. After the War, he returned to the United States with bad health resulted by tortures in the concentration camp. He died in California on 23 May 1954.

The Third President of Hangchow Christian College

The history of Hangchow Christian College can be traced back to 1845. A minister named Divie Bethune McCartee of American Presbyterians first founded the Ningpo Boy's Academy / Boarding School (崇信義塾) in Ningpo. In 1867, the school was moved into Hangchow and changed its name into Hangchow Presbyterian Boys' School (育英義塾). In 1897, the school opened courses for higher education, and became a college, named Hangchow Presbyterian College (育英書院). In 1914, its name was changed into Hangchow Christian College (之江大學). In 1909, the Presbyterian Church in the United States also participated in the college's daily operation. In 1922, Robert was appointed the third President of Hangchow Christian College until 1927. (See photo on Page 5)

The Northern Campaign of 1927 and the Nanking Incident forced the mass exodus of The College was interrupted by the so-called registration missionaries from the field. controversy, as the Chinese government tried to assert a set of regulations for Christian schools and colleges. These had first been formulated in the mid-1920s, at the height of anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitations which had been especially potent among students at mission colleges, but the bid to being these independent institutions to a Nationalist heel had proven unenforceable until after the Northern Campaign. During this period, the college was ceased for a while. But in 1928, having settled its capital in Nanking (Nanjing) (南京), the Republican China's government promulgated requirements that all foreign educational institutions must register with the Ministry of Education under certain stipulations: the heads of all schools and a majority of their governing boards were to be Chinese, religious courses could no longer be required in the curriculum, the attendance at religious services had to be made voluntary, and the open propagation of Christianity on college campuses was restricted. Mission colleges were to have an educational purpose, expressed in educational rather than religious terms. While the regulations did not explicitly ban Christianity from campus, the limits on proselytizing set off a fierce debate among missionaries in the educational field.

Facing this state policy, the College needed to find a Chinese to be the new president. This gave a reason for Robert F. Fitch to step down as the Vice-President until 1931 in order to assist the successor Chinese president (who was Baen Elmer Lee 李培恩, also a Hangchow Rotarian.)

Enthusiastic Photographer and Traveler

Robert F. Fitch was also an enthusiastic photographer and traveler. With his camera, Robert snapped the West Lake (西湖), canals that runs through the city, and temples in the mountains nearby. Many photos were later used as illustrations in 《Hangchow-Chekiang Itineraries》, a guidebook written by Robert in 1918, which was very popular among foreign visitors at the time. The purpose of this book was to help those who may come to this City and Province to spend their hours pleasantly, profitably and with the best economy of time. In this work there had been an attempt to plan for Hangchow City, definite itineraries for each day, to indicate them on separate maps, to illustrate some of the more attractive places and to give important facts in such a way that the resident or tourist may not be burdened with un-essentials.



費佩德(左1)、弟弟費吳生(左2)、3個妹妹和父母合照 Robert F. Fitch (L1), George A. Fitch (L2) with parents and 3 sisters: Mary, Jeanette, Alice



鴻德堂 ---上海市多倫路 59 號 Fitch Memorial Church, Shanghai, erected in 1928

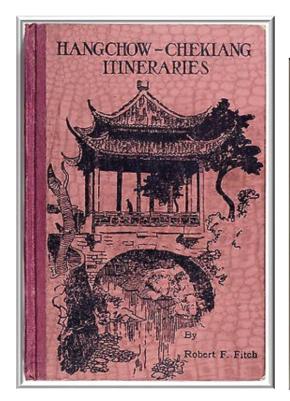


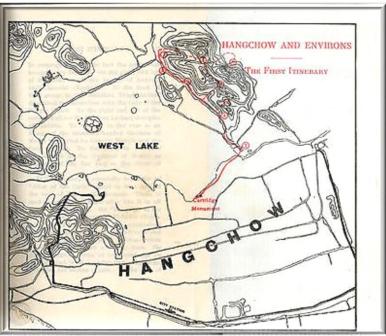


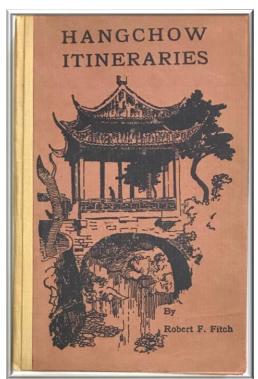
之江大學 --- 杭州錢塘江畔二龍頭 The Hangchow Christian College --- campus established in 1911 at Qiantang River

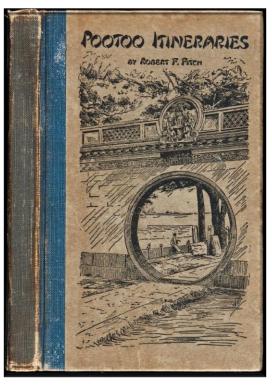


費佩德(前排右 2)和杭州扶輪社社員合照(1936–1937) Robert F. Fitch (front R2) as a Rotarian of the Hangchow Rotary Club (1936-1937)

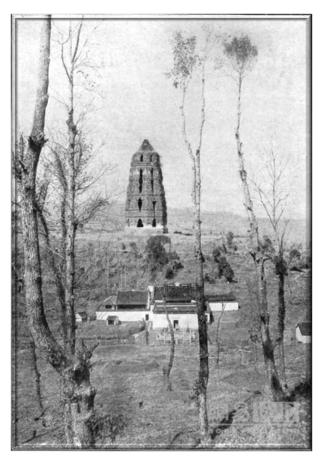






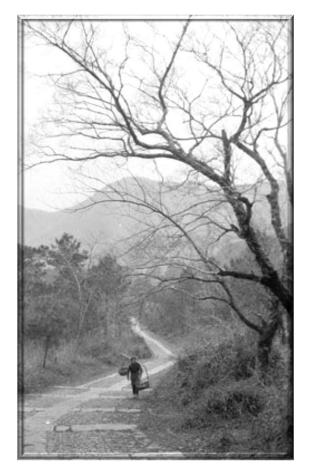


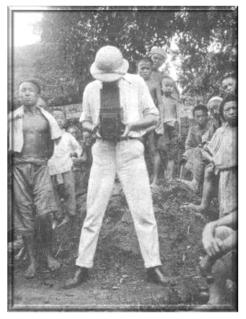
費佩德 1918 年撰寫的《杭州-浙江旅游指南》後來分拆為兩冊書 ---《杭州旅游指南》和《普陀山旅游指南》 The book《Hangchow-Chekiang Itineraries》by Robert Ferris Fitch in 1918 was later split into 2 individual books of 《Hangchow Itineraries》 and 《Pootoo Itineraries》.《Hangchow Itineraries》electronic version: https://archive.org/details/hangchowitineraroofitc/page/n6





雷峰塔 --- 費佩德拍攝的杭州影像 Leifeng Pagoda --- The Hangchow Images by Robert Ferris Fitch

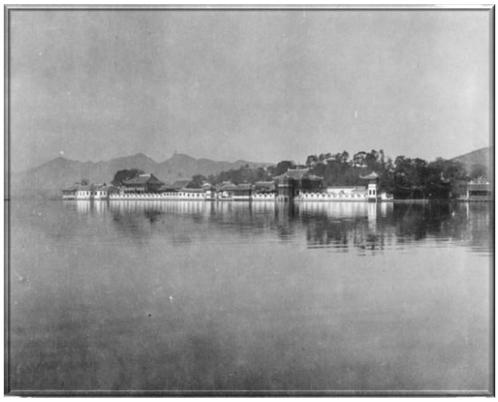






費佩德拍攝的杭州影像 The Hangchow Images by Robert Ferris Fitch





費佩德拍攝的杭州影像 The Hangchow Images by Robert Ferris Fitch

杭州扶輪社(1931)創社社員--費佩德博士

基督教牧師、宗教學者、教育家、之江大學校長、講師、作家、攝影師



費佩德博士 (Dr. Robert Ferris Fitch, D.D., 1873-1954),之江大學 (Hangchow Christian College)第三任校長 (1922-1927)。費佩德具有基督教牧師、宗教學者、教育家、之江大學校長、講師、作家、攝影師等不同的身份——但他首先是一位人道主義者。儘管不能反映出他對於人民所作貢獻的廣度,但由於他對攝影的熱愛,確實給人民保留了中國一百年前的珍貴映像。

1931 年在中華民國浙江省省會杭州市,費佩德與23 位社會領袖和跨界別精英,在上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)的弟弟費吳生(George Ashmore Fitch 上海扶輪社社長1930-1931;重慶扶輪社社長1942-1943)指導下,組織了杭州扶輪社(Hangchow Rotary Club),1932 年6月23日獲得國際扶輪授證。費佩德是杭州扶輪社的創社社員,職業分類是「文學寫作」,當時他是杭州西教士聯會(U.S.A. Board of Foreign Missions)的負責人。杭州扶輪社是中華扶輪的第五家扶輪社,也是中華扶輪史上「第一家華語扶輪社」。國際扶輪秘書處已經確認並記錄在案,1934年1月號和4月號的英文扶輪雜誌《The Rotarian》還有報導。

在1938年至1945年日本帝國的侵略期間,杭州扶輪社被迫解散。1945年戰爭結束後,破碎的扶輪社重新組織,1947年6月30日獲得國際扶輪授證。不幸的是,由於中華人民共和國的社會和政治環境不適宜,杭州扶輪社結果於1950年12月21日被國際扶輪社終止會籍。

美北長老會傳教士家庭

1873年12月20日,費佩德出生在大清國上海,是美國美北長老會傳教士費啟鴻(George Field Fitch, 1845-1923)五個孩子的長子。費啟鴻在1870年(清同治九年)從美國來華,在上海、吳縣(蘇州)、寧波等地傳講基督教。當了18年傳教士之後,從1888年(清光緒十四年)起在

上海公共租界出任美華書館(American Presbyterian Mission Press)的主任,當時在遠東地區是最大的出版社,由美北長老會所主辦。後來,又兼任了美華書館出版的著名基督教在華傳教差會期刊《教務雜誌》(The Chinese Recorder)的總主筆。在西方來華傳教士的圈子中,費啟鴻享有崇高的聲望,一家七口住在美華書館大樓的頂層。(圖見第4頁)

這些年來,上海公共租界衍變為世界上最大、最國際化的城市之一。費啟鴻經常要接待來自各個教派的訪華傳教士,費佩德的母親瑪麗(Mary McLellan)每天下午四點鐘都會隨時準備茶點。瑪麗早年在養育她的五個孩子之餘,也要負責監督兩所宣教學校。另一方面,又和婦女基督徒共同創辦了「濟良所」(Door of Hope),這是一個專門庇護所,收容數百名賣落火坑的雛妓。瑪麗並且是一份季刊的編輯,雜誌名為《婦女在遠東的工作》《Women's Work in the Far East》。費啟鴻夫婦深受愛戴,1923年費啟鴻去世後,1928年長老會在上海市多倫路 59 號建成了一座紀念教堂(Fitch Memorial Church)。現稱「鴻德堂」,今天仍然像往常一樣舉行崇拜。

1890 年(清光绪十六年)左右費佩德被送回美國,進入他父親的母校俄亥俄州伍斯特學院(Wooster College)。完成本科學位後,他去了密歇根州荷蘭的西方神學院(Western Theological Seminary),在神學方面學習了四年。當費佩德在美國讀大學時,曾考慮放棄家族的傳教士使命,希望成為一名專業的小提琴手。同時,費佩德對攝影很著述,後來成為他的主要愛好。

費啟鴻的五個孩子,都送回美國受教育,然後接回大清國繼續基督教傳教使命。費佩德獲神學博士學位後,與新婚妻子艾莎(Isadora Kloss)於 1898年(清光緒二十四年)回到大清國杭州。繼承了父母的衣缽,也成為了一位在華傳教士。他參與創建育英書院(Hangchow Presbyterian College),其後發展成為之江大學(Hangchow Christian College)。1922年,費佩德接受任命為之江大學第三任校長,也是最後一任外籍校長。1927年,中華民國教育部為了收回教育主權,下令外國人不得擔任大學校長。因而費佩德改任為副校長,直到1938年杭州淪陷。1938-1945年間,日本帝國侵略中國並佔領杭州。費佩德不願意與佔領軍合作,被日軍長期囚禁和折磨,身心受到了很大的摧殘。戰後回美國治療,1954年5月23日,他在加利福尼亞州的家裡去世。

費佩德的弟弟費吳生也是扶輪社社員,1930-1931 年任上海扶輪社社長; 1942-1943 年任重慶扶輪社社長。1883 年(清光绪九年)1 月 23 日,費吳生出生在大清國浙江省吳縣(今日蘇州),因此給了一個中文名字「吳生」。1906 年費吳生畢業於美國俄亥俄州伍斯特學院,1909 年畢業於紐約協和神學院(Union Theological Seminary),並接受長老會按立為牧師。同年回到大清國,在上海任職於基督教青年會(Young Men's Christian Association)。其後擔任了國際基督教青年會在華的最高負責人,直到 1949 年才離開中華民國,轉到大韓民國繼續開展基督教青年會工作。

1937 年秋日本帝國入侵首都南京前,費吳生正在南京視察青年會的工作。眼見日軍將要攻入南京,費吳生與留在南京的歐美人士一起在美國大使館人員等的協助下,仿效上海南市難民安全區(La Zone Jacquinot)的模式,建立了南京安全區(Nanking Safety Zone)。由德國商人拉貝(John Rabe)擔任安全區國際委員會主任,費吳生擔任總幹事,南京安全區為 20 多萬難民提供了人道庇護。日本軍隊在南京大屠殺幾十萬平民期間,費吳生目擊並記錄了犯罪暴行。美國聖公會傳教士馬驥(John McGee)拍攝了大屠殺的紀錄片,費吳生冒死秘密將膠卷送到上海公共租界沖洗。這是南京自淪陷以來發生的悲劇,這個第一手消息,從上海這裡複製並廣泛分發國際社會。1938 年,費吳生周游美國各地公開演講,放映南京大屠殺的紀錄片,痛陳日本帝國的暴行。戰後,費吳生作為目擊證人出席東京國際軍事法庭,他寫的日記也成為審判戰犯的證據。

之江大學第三任校長

「之江大學」(Hangchow Christian College)是美國基督教美北長老會(Presbyterian Church in the United States of America)和美南長老會(American Presbyterians, South)在中國杭州聯合創辦的一所教會大學,它的歷史可以追溯到1845年(清道光二十五年)美北長老會傳教士麥嘉締(Dr. Divie Bethune McCartee)在大清國浙江省寧波縣創辦的「崇信義塾」(Ningpo Boys' Academy/Boarding School)。當初規模很小,開辦的只是小學程度教育。隨着傳教事業的發展,1867年(清同治六年)遷往省會杭州,改名為「育英義塾」(Hangchow Presbyterian Boys' School)。1880年(清光緒六年)由美國傳教士裘德生(Rev. Junius Judson)任校長,分正、預兩科,各4年,以英文課為主、中文為次之。規定聖經為必修課,學生必須做禮拜。課程有中國經學、教義問答、聖經見證、哲學、算術、代數、幾何、歷史、地理、化學、作文、辯論、音樂。程度逐步提高,到八十年代已開出全部中學課程。1897年(清光緒二十三年)開辦大學課程,改名「育英書院」(Hangchow Presbyterian College)。由於原來校舍狹小,從1907年(清光緒三十三年)起,在杭州秦望山麓二龍頭修建新校舍,學校佔地面積 300 餘畝。該處三面環山,面臨錢塘江,又當六和塔西側,地勢開闊,江山如畫。經過三年規劃經營,主要建築如教學大樓、宿舍、圖書館、實驗室先後落成。(圖見第13頁)

1911 年(清宣統三年) 2 月遷入新校園,因錢塘江經流其下,曲折成「之」字形,故改名「之江學堂」(Hangchow Christian College)。1914 年(民國三年)定中文名稱為「之江大學」,英文校名維持不變。由美國傳教士王令賡(E. L. Mattox)為第一任大學校長,學生增加 140 人。1916 年秋天董事會推舉司徒華林(Rev. Warren Horton Stuart)(司徒雷登 John Leighton Stuart的弟弟)為第二任校長。從 1918 年到 1919 年新建了兩幢教員宿舍、一個禮拜堂(都克堂 Tooker Memorial Chapel)、一座蓄水池。宿舍開始使用電燈,運動場落成了。華東大學生運動會、英語辯論會都在之大舉行的。1920 年司徒華林赴美國添聘教師,徵募捐款,並向美國華盛頓哥倫比亞特區(Washington D.C.)立案。獲准後施行新學制,分文理兩科,設天文、地理、生物、化學、中國語言與文學、數學、現代歐洲語言、哲學、物理、宗教、社會等科。1922 年 6 月 17 日,舉行畢業典禮上第一次頒發了學士學位,而且,還首次引進西方式的學位禮帽和禮袍。

1922 年,司徒華林辭去職務,校董會推舉費佩德為第三任校長。1926 年,北伐軍進入杭州, 之大師生臨時組織紅十字隊救護傷病員,並騰出都克教堂作為治療場所,積極支援北伐戰爭。

1927 年中華民國教育部公布《私立大學院校登記條例》, 規定教會學校必須向政府申請立案,服從政府的有關政策法令;教會學校的校董會中,中國人應佔多數,外國人不得超過三分之一,董事長和校長都必須由中國人擔任;宗教科目不得列為必修課;在課堂內亦不得作宗教宣傳;宗教活動由學生自願參加,不能強迫等等。

1927年6月29日浙江省的教育行政負責人蔣夢麟博士,接見之江大學校長費佩德等三人, 口氣很是堅決的表示,所有學校必須在中國政府管轄之下,服從政府的規定。之江大學校董會據 此着手進行申請立案的工作,8月25日校董會開會。根據教育部的規定,費佩德辭去校長職務。









杭州旅游指南

跟司徒雷登家族一樣,費佩德家族曾有兩代人長期在杭州生活,跟西湖有著密切的關係,是一個頗具傳奇性的美國北長老會傳教士家族。費佩德在中國生活了長達五十餘年,足跡踏遍大江南北的許多省份,但是費佩德把家安了在杭州。費佩德在杭州城裡的住宅離湖濱很近,推開樓上的窗戶,西湖以及隔湖相對的保俶塔、雷峰塔盡收眼底。費佩德用英語撰寫的《杭州-浙江旅游指南》(1918)(Hangchow-Chekiang Itineraries)是當時的暢銷書,曾多次再版。許多外國人來杭州旅遊時,手裡都拿著費佩德的這本書作為旅遊指南。(圖見第6-9頁)

在1909年前後,費佩德已經在為準備一部名為《杭州-浙江旅游指南》的書而查閱相關資料,撰寫英文文本,以及拍攝作為書中插圖的照片。從那時起,一直到 1937 年抗日戰爭的爆發,費佩德一直在增補和再版這部介紹杭州風景和歷史文化的暢銷書。與此同時,他也在《教務雜誌》上發表了一系列的杭州照片。正是由於這些照片,人民才有機會較為完整地保留了對於杭州這所古城的歷史記憶。

費佩德的父親費啟鴻,曾任美華書館出版的著名基督教在華傳教差會期刊《教務雜志》的總主筆。由於擔任杭州西教士聯會的負責人,再加上父親的關係,費佩德跟《教務雜志》保持了非常密切的聯繫。他的許多有關杭州的照片和文章最初就是在《教務雜志》上發表的。

在二十世紀初,曾經有不少在華的西方人,為了揭開罩在華夏大地上的神秘面紗,考察中國沿海地區和內地的真相。不辭辛勞,以非常簡陋的交通工具,冒著隨時都會遇到的不測事件和生命危險,走遍了大江南北的山山水水。並用照相機為工具,忠實地拍攝和記錄了清末民初中國社會的方方面面,從而為中國人民留下了一份珍貴的歷史遺產。杭州扶輪社社員費佩德,就是這樣一位中國人文地理和攝影藝術的愛好者,他將自己的一生貢獻給了中國人民。

費佩德所拍攝的大量杭州照片,大致可以分為三方面的內容:首先是介紹西湖周邊包括山林、運河、錢塘江等自然風景的照片;其次是介紹杭州城裡學校、佛寺、道觀、尼姑庵等其他人文景觀的照片;最後是他所拍攝社會各階層人民的照片。

他之所以拍攝大量跟西湖著名景點有關的照片,自然是跟他撰寫《杭州-浙江旅游指南》有關。其後這本書分拆為兩冊書---《杭州旅游指南》(Hangchow Itineraries)和《普陀山旅游指南》(Pootoo Itineraries)。費佩德來到杭州之後,深深地為西湖的自然環境之美所吸引。每逢周末,他總是帶著照相機在西湖的周邊地區轉悠。時間一久,他就成了西湖景點的一個活地圖。他所拍攝的西湖照片不僅時間較早,而且也是景點最齊全的。為了拍攝西湖的全景照片,他曾經反復地到寶石山和葛嶺的山頂上去觀察,尋找最佳的拍攝地點。為了拍攝一張理想的雷峰塔照片,他一次又一次地前往柳浪聞鶯和三潭印月的小島上,去等候最佳的拍攝時機和角度。據不完全的統計,費佩德在 1910 年左右拍攝的西湖景點照片,就包括了西湖全景圖、寶石山、保俶塔、大佛寺、大石佛、昭慶寺、東嶽廟、孤山、平湖秋月、文瀾閣牌坊、岳墳、白堤、西泠橋、石屋洞、煙霞洞、靈隱寺、飛來峰、五百羅漢堂、天竺寺、韜光寺、法相寺、倉頡祠、梅花碑、湧金門、三潭印月、龍井、北高峰、六和塔、玉皇山頂七星紅、城隍山等等。(《杭州旅游指南》全書電子版: https://archive.org/details/hangchowitinerar00fitc/page/n6)

雷峰塔原名皇妃塔,文獻及民間亦名黃妃塔、王妃塔、黃皮塔,原為五代吳越王錢俶所建供養舍利的佛塔(功德塔),位於西湖南岸南屏山日慧峰山麓的淨慈寺前。1924年9月25日下午一點左右,這座千年古塔轟然倒塌,令世人深感震驚。所幸的是,費佩德對於杭州西湖的這個著名景點情有獨鍾,此前已從各種不同的角度,拍攝過了雷峰塔的照片。費佩德所拍攝的雷峰塔照片非常經典珍貴,使後人依然能夠欣賞到這個業已消失的西湖十景之一。如今,雷峰塔雖然已經得以重建,但是新的建築風格過於金碧輝煌,失去了歷史的滄桑感。與昔日夕陽下的雷峰塔,可謂是大相徑庭。(圖見第7頁)

由於費佩德所拍攝的照片時期早,而且清晰度高,所以無論藝術價值和歷史價值都非常高。照片中往往保留了一些不為人所知的珍貴細節,可以揭示杭州西湖在清末民初的本來面貌。事過境遷,這些照片現在已經名副其實地成為了反映杭州豐富自然和人文底蘊的一份不可多得的非物質文化遺產。他確實具有出色的能力,可以輕鬆自如地拍攝那些背景與自己大相徑庭的人物。他可以流利地說好幾種漢語方言,而且他肯定有一種仁慈與溫和的待人接物方式。看到他對於寺廟、船隻、橋樑和人民,具有強烈的興趣。而且也意識到,他已將藝術家的眼光傳給了他的後人。如今可以回顧早期基督教傳教士在中國的工作,並能理解他們的許多信仰和行事,由於美國與中國之間的文化、宗教和政治差異而沒能生根、開花和結果。然而,費佩德夫婦的一生,無論對於美國同胞還是中國人民來說,都具有一種非常正面的影響。

