



龍相齊司鐸傳

鄭子政

A Biographical Sketch of Father E. Gherzi S. J. (1886~)

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Abstract

Father Gherzi was born in 1886 in Sonremo, Italy. At eighteen years of his age, he began to have much interests in China with the intention to visit the Orient. Later he became a Jesuit in 1910 to Shanghai. For the convenience of his missionary missions, he learned the Chinese and attained to a high degree in Chinese philosophies. With his brilliant mind, he made a perusal in the works of Confucius, Laotze and other famous Chinese philosophers. He can speak Shanghai dialect fluently. In 1912 he caught serious Amoebic Dysentery and was sent back for treatment to the Institute Pasteur in Paris. Fortunately the emetive medicine was then discovered for special treatment of such kind of diseases and his health was then recovered. During the first World War in 1918 he volunteered to come back China again. Owing to his adequate acquisition of knowledge in geophysical science he was appointed to be the Assistant to Father L. Froc S. J., Director of the Zi-kai-wei Meteorological and Seismic Observatory. In 1930, Father Gherzi succeeded to be the Director of the observatory which has a world-wide reputation in its contribution in geophysics.

Zi-kai-wei Observatory was built in 1873 and was the agency which first established a meteorological network in China in co-operation with Chinese Maritime Customs. Zi-kai-wei Observatory was a catholic missionary organization, took care of the meteorological services for the safety of marine and aerial navigations along the coasts of China during the period when the meteorological science in China was not well developed. They devoted themselves to the works with high enthusiasm disregarding of their rewards. Specially, Father Gherzi had a very simple living and a hard work during his years in China. He had trained a number of Chinese assistants for the operation of the signalling time and storms warning service and also for the aeronautical meteorological service during the period at the early beginning of aviation in China in 1935. His interests covered quite a wide field in geophysical science. He is also a prominent seismologist. For this reason he had once appointed to be the adviser fo the Institute of Geological Survey in Peking for the installation of seismological station there.

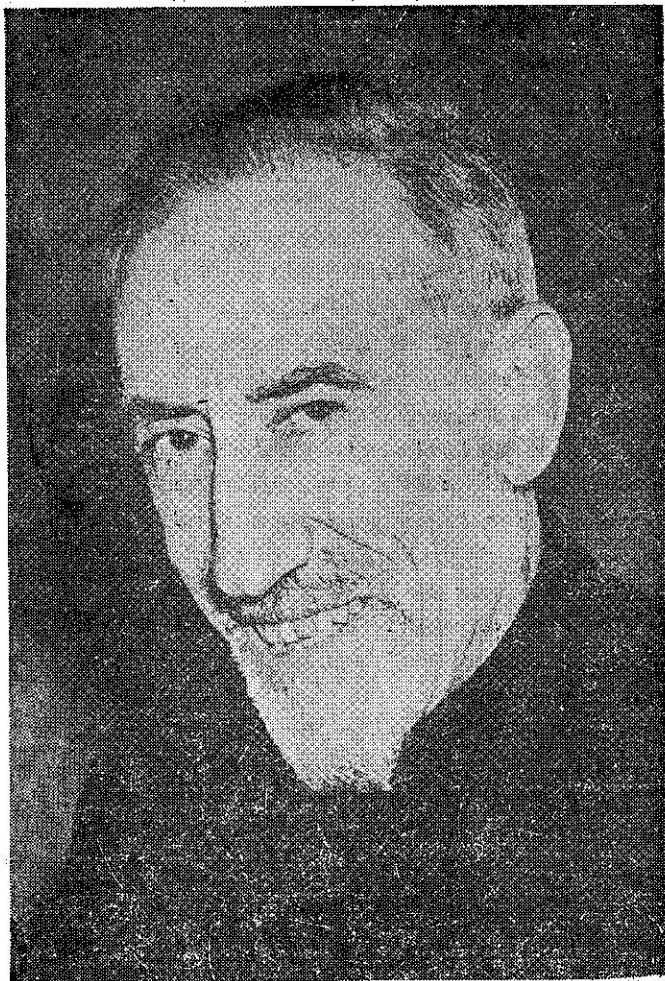
Father Gherzi is always devoting his time in researches in science without interruptions. A large number of his papers had been published in China. A few of his articles may be recalled here in my remembrance. They are:

1. La Pluie En Chine-In 3 volumes including a large atlas.
2. The wind along the China Coast and the Yongtze Valley.
3. Atlas de la Temperature En Chine-With text in French and Chinese.
4. Climatological Atlas of East Asia-In folio with text in English and Chinese.
5. Meteorology of China-In 2 volumes in English.
6. Booklets on Typhoons-In English with charts.

7. Notes de seismologie—French text with plates.
8. Résumé Mensuelle d'Observations Météorologique.
9. Bulletin Sésismique en Chine 1920~1949.

During the year in the development of Polar Front Theory of Bjerknes, Father Gherzi was one of the early investigators who visualized the state of a tropical cyclone is thermodynamically different from extratropical cyclones in which those fronts can be traced out. Another investigation has also been depicted out in his papers about microseisms which were caused by the turbulence of the air over the ocean or the earth's surface and not by the breaking waves on the coasts. A high correlation has been found between some ionospheric conditions with its pulsation and the motion of airmasses. This investigation, as he thought, will give a lot of help for making typhoons forecasts.

Father Gherzi left China in 1949 and spent some years in Macao before he joined St. Louis University and Loyola University in the United States. He is now working in the Geophysical Observatory at Montreal, Canada but his contributions in China and his amiable figure are still deeply impressing in the reminiscence of his Chinese friends.



E. Gherzi S.J. (1886~)

龍相齊司鐸 (Ernest Gherzi, S. J. 1886~) 生於意大利之嵩蘭莫 (Sonremo)，時年十八，司鐸已對於華夏事物存濃厚之興趣，並立志游遠東。旋入耶穌教會，於民國紀元前二年來上海。因求宣揚教務之利便，司鐸從學中國文學及哲學，由於其潛心一志，於中國文哲學理造詣頗深。司鐸睿智過人對於孔子、老子及諸子典籍均能通曉。善說上海語，流利暢達。民國元年因染嚴重性阿米巴痢疾乃往法國巴黎白士德藥物研究所醫治。時適有新藥發明，遂得康復。第一次世界戰爭爆發。龍司鐸再度申請來華。因其對於地球物理科學館有宿學，返抵滬上，就任勞績勳 (L. Froc, S. J.) 司鐸之助理。時勞氏為上海徐家匯氣象及地震觀象台台長。龍司鐸隨勞司鐸垂二十年。民國十九年司鐸繼任為徐家匯觀象台台長。

徐家匯觀象台為純屬天主教會機構，創立於前清同治十二年（一八七三），規模宏大，概括天文、氣象、地磁及地震各部門。其天文觀測部份設立於佘山，地震部份在陸家濱，授時、氣象、地震部份則設置於上海近郊之徐家匯鄉鎮，此外尚有專設之土山匯印刷廠，及專事國際氣象廣播之顧家宅電台。徐家匯觀象台為樹立中國氣象觀測網最早之機構。在中國沿海及沿江各口岸最早所建立之氣象觀測站均由該台與中國海關合作所創辦，並由海關每年補助關銀五萬兩以助

其氣象業務之發展。時中國氣象事業尚未啓發，中國各地天氣預告之發佈，暴風警報之傳遞及在中國沿岸海岸空航行安全之維護均由徐家匯觀象台司其事。徐家匯觀象台前後台長如能慕容 (Dechevrens)，蔡尙質 (Chevalier)，勞績勳 (Froc)，及龍相齊 (Gherzi) 諸人均能秉其宗教熱忱，致其畢生精力從事於氣象及地球物理學術研究，以爲人群服務，而不計其個人之酬勞。龍相齊任徐家匯觀象台台長近二十年，其生活簡樸，而工作勤奮，數十年如一日，曾訓練中國青年以從事於氣象及地球物理觀測及授時與暴風信號發佈工作。在國內最早民用航空事業發軔之初，龍氏亦曾協助中國航空公司發展航空氣象觀測及豫報服務。龍司鐸所從學之範圍及其興趣所及均屬廣泛，龍氏亦爲一地震學家。時北京地質調查所所長翁詠霓先生欲成立地震站於北京，因聘龍司鐸爲顧問。龍氏熱心助人，有彌足稱道者。龍司鐸致力於科學學術研究上之工作，平素努力不懈。其著述甚多，茲擇記憶所及者簡介之如次：

- 一、中國之雨量計三冊並附有圖一冊，法文本
- 二、中國沿岸及長江流域風信之分佈 英文本
- 三、中國溫度之分佈圖 法文及中文合刊本
- 四、東亞氣候圖 插頁本，中英文合刊本

- 五、中國之氣象 二卷 英文本
- 六、逐年颱風報告並附颱風路徑圖 英文本
- 七、地震報告 法文本並有附圖
- 八、徐家匯觀象台氣象觀測月報 法文本
- 九、中國地震報告 法文本

在第一次世界大戰期間 挪威氣象學家白鏗尼 (Bjerknes) 父子創極面學說 (Polar Front Theory) 謂溫帶氣旋中有不同性質氣團交接界面之存在。而龍相齊司鐸則早深信熱帶氣旋之性質與溫帶氣旋有性質上之殊別，而無顯著氣團界面之存在。龍司鐸曾發見地震微波之產生以海洋表面或地球表面空氣之擾動爲主，因而並不由於海岸潮流撞擊之所致。此外龍氏尚發見游離層電波脈動現象與空氣層中氣團之移動有密切相關關係之存在。此項研究對於颱風豫報之方法，頗有相當之貢獻。

龍相齊司鐸於民國三十八年離滬後曾往澳門建立地球物理觀測台凡歷五年。嗣後往美國聖路易 (St. Louis) 大學及樂育洛 (Loyola) 大學任教。現在加拿大蒙特里奧 (Montreal) 地球物理觀測台任台長職務。龍氏近今雖已年達高齡，仍從事於研究工作不倦。其在華於學術上之成就與待人之和藹可親，至今仍存留於其在華友人之記憶中，而不能相忘。(完)

氣象學報徵稿簡則

- 一、本刊以促進氣象學術之研究爲目的，凡有關氣象理論之分析，應用問題之探討，不論創作或譯述均所歡迎。
- 二、本刊文字務求簡明，文體以白話或淺近文言爲主體，每篇以五千字爲佳，如長篇巨著內容特佳者亦所歡迎。
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