

紫禁城里的
洋天文学家

刘松岩

HALLERSTEIN

The Foreign Astronomer in the Forbidden City



王惠琴 著



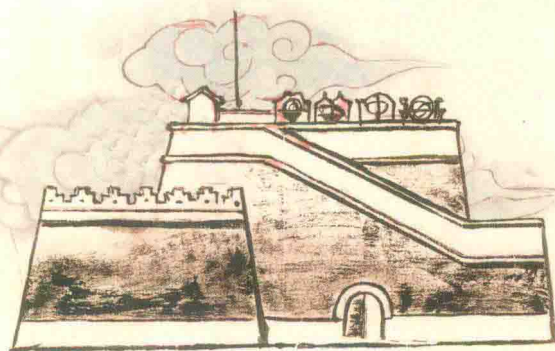
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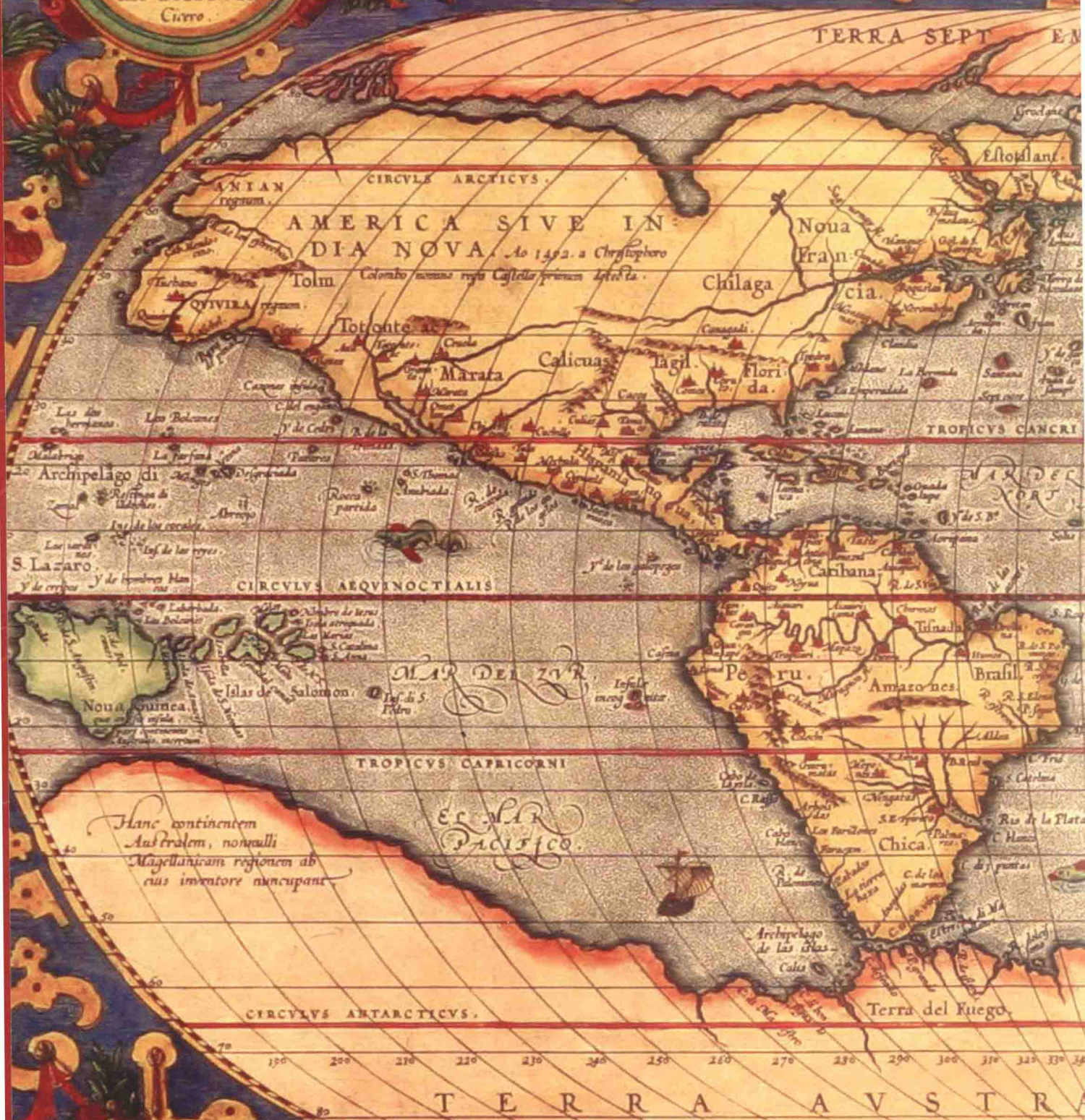
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TYPVS ORB

RES HAC LEO
SVNT GENERATI,
QVI TVERENTVR
ILLVM GLOBVM,
QVEM IN HOC TEM
PLO MEDIUM VI
DES, QVAE TER
RA DICITVR.

Civro.



HOC
EST PUNCTVM,
QVOD INTER TOT

TERRARVM.

CAUSA, ARANDI
BOS, VENANDI
ET CVSTODIENDI
CANIS, HOMO AV-
TEM ORTVS AD
MVNDVM CON-
TEMPLANDVM.
Cicero.

ONALIS INCOGNITA.



Plitacorum regio.
sive Lufuans appellata de mare
ibidem caput avianu ibidem
magnificum.

Vassifonae hic esse
regiones ex M. Pauli Vm et
Luul Vartomahm scriptis pe-
reginationibus constat.

Al. Ortelius describit. cum
privilegio decembris.
1587.

IS NON DVM COGNITA

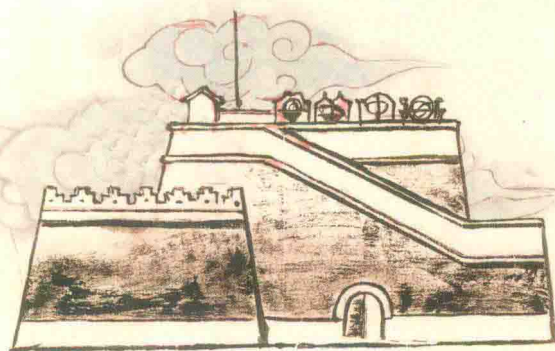
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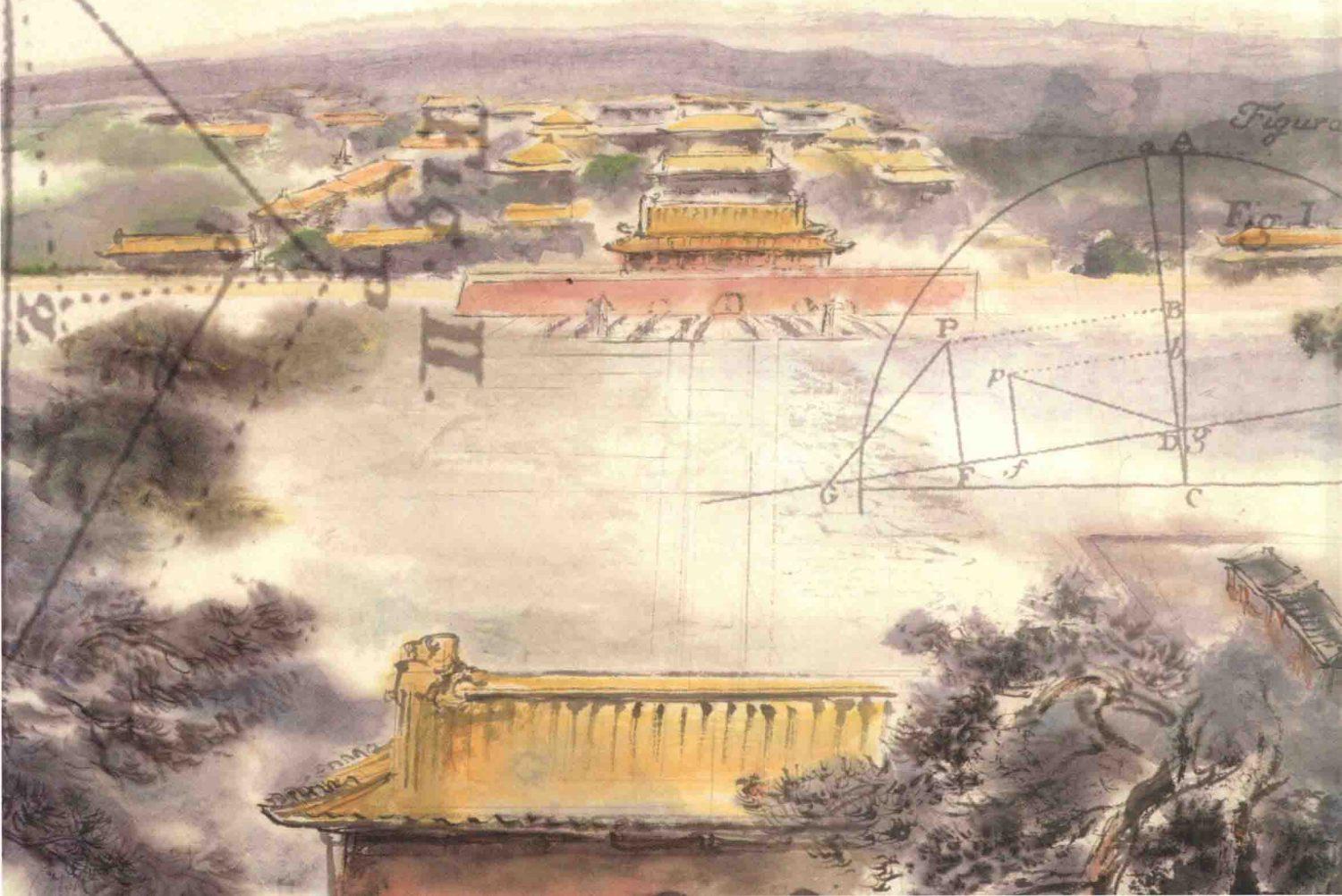
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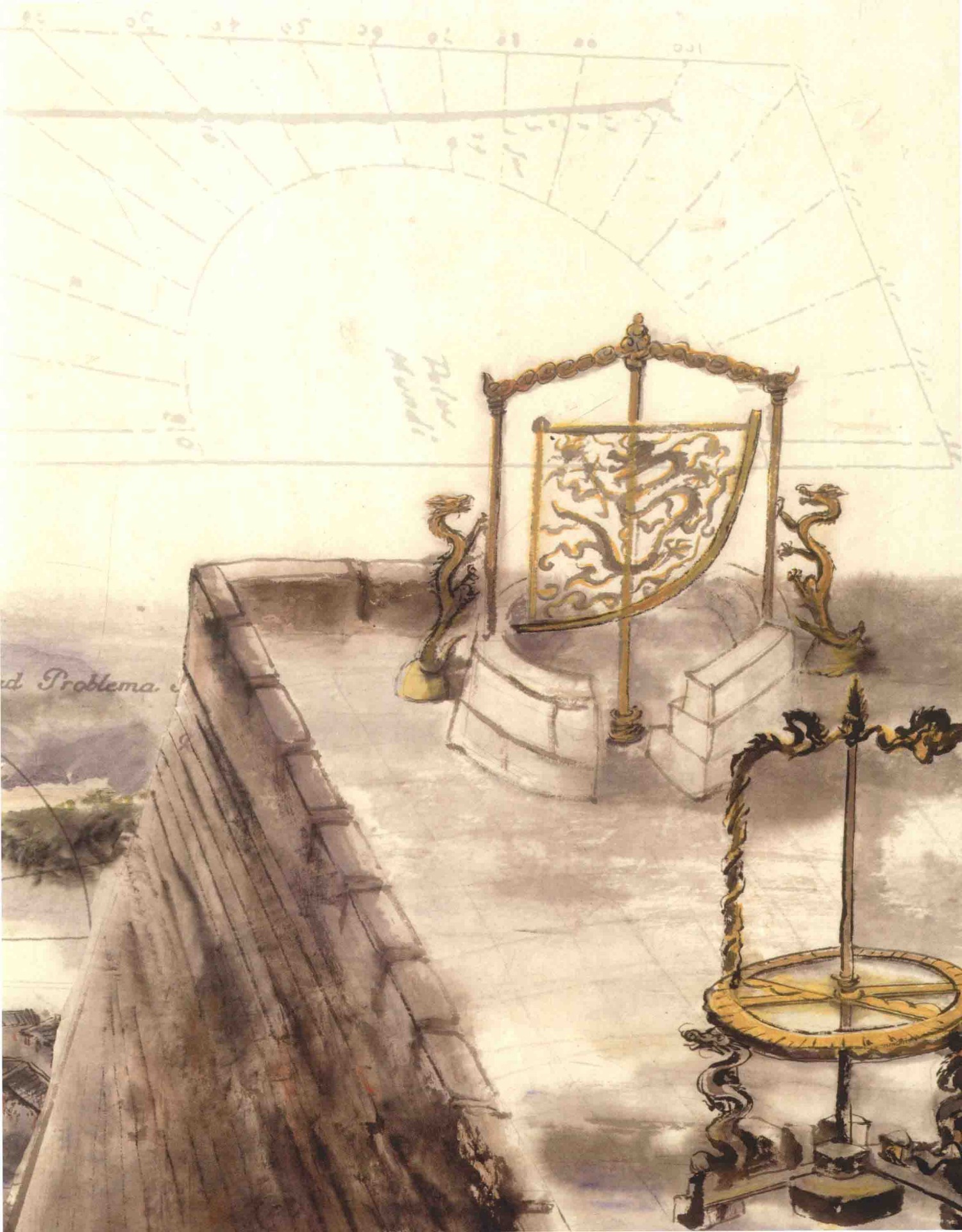


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本书的主人公是刘松龄 (Hallerstein)。
刘松龄是谁? Hallerstein 又是谁?
在中国, 很少有人知道刘松龄;
在世界上, Hallerstein 的名字也鲜为人知。
只有少数的历史学家、科学家和汉学家知道这两个名字。
然而, 刘松龄 (Hallerstein) 却是一位传奇般的人物。
你想知道他的故事吗?
让我们一起回顾他在紫禁城里的那段经历吧。

Liu Songling (Hallerstein) is the hero of this book.
Who is Liu Songling? And who is Hallerstein?
Liu Songling is little known to the general public in China;
Hallerstein is almost completely forgotten by the world.
Known by only a few historians, scientists and sinologists,
Liu Songling (Hallerstein) is a legendary man though.
Are you interested in his story?
Now, let's look backward at his experience in the Forbidden City.





*Palatium
mundi*

ad Problema



刘松龄，本名奥古斯丁·费尔丁南德·范·哈勒斯坦 (Augustin Ferdinand von Hallerstein), 1703 年 8 月 27 日诞生在现今斯洛文尼亚首都卢布尔雅那 (Ljubljana), 家住近郊的明格西 (Mengeš) 镇。他出身于明格西镇一个显赫的贵族家庭，父亲是卡尼奥拉 (Carniola) 省的行政首脑。Hallerstein 从小就和其他同龄的小朋友不一样。他特别喜欢读书，爱好科学，对天文学格外着迷，喜欢仰望星空，观看极少出现的北极光。他经常躲在外祖父家的图书馆里读书，在那里他获得了当时最新的科学讯息。

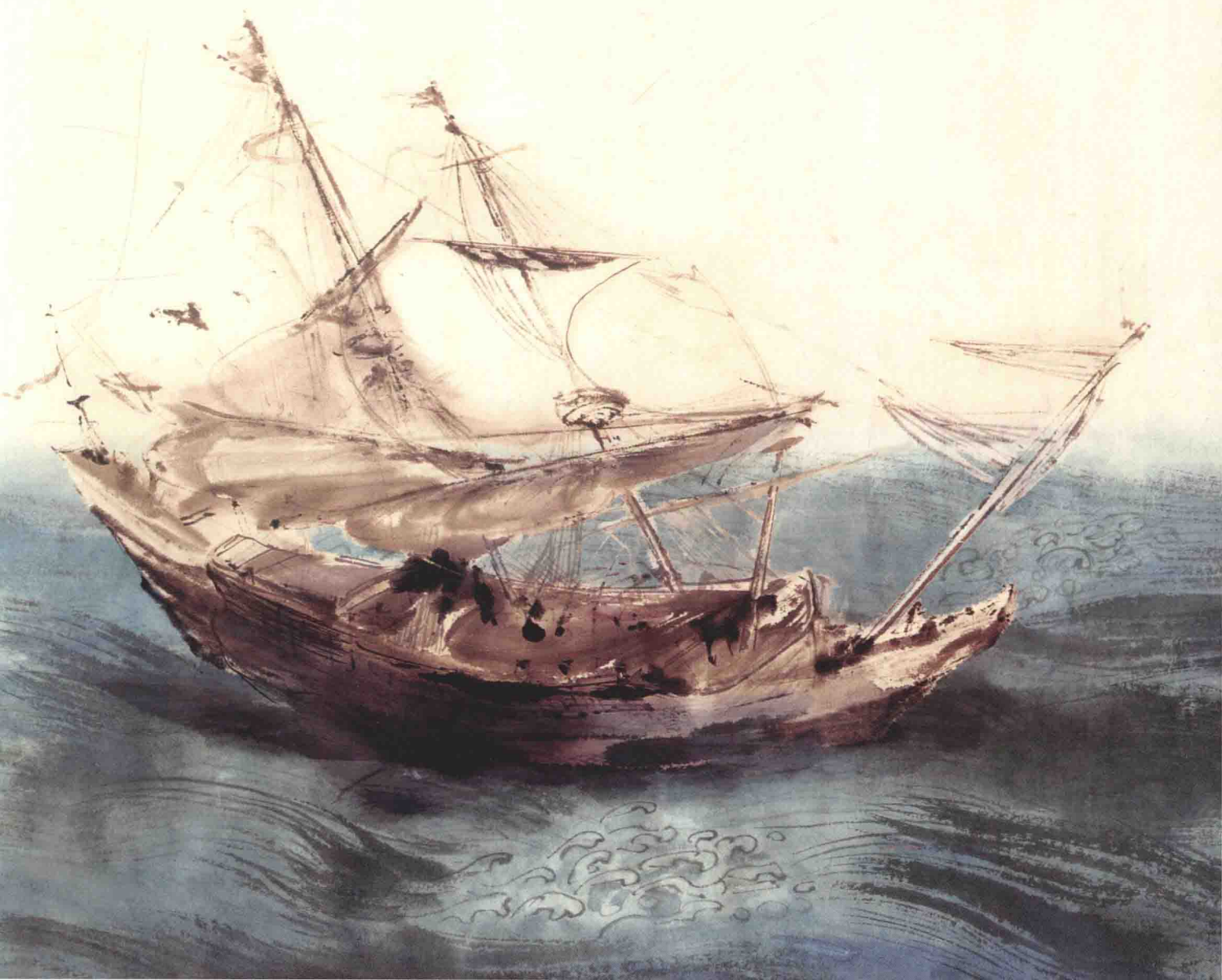
Liu Songling, originally known as Augustin Ferdinand von Hallerstein, was born in the town of Mengeš at the outskirts of Ljubljana, capital of Slovenia on August 27, 1703. He was born into an aristocratic family in Mengeš, and his father was a governor of the province of Carniola. In his childhood, Hallerstein was special as he always liked reading and took an interest in science. Deeply absorbed in astronomy, he was keen on watching stars in the sky and the rare northern lights. When he was free, he often stayed in his grandpa's library, reading and keeping track with the latest scientific information.





Hallerstein自幼便受到家庭信仰的影响，著名传教士利玛窦、汤若望等人在中国的传奇经历令他神往。他开始勤奋学习科学知识，立志以科学传教。他先在卢布尔雅那的耶稣会学院学习哲学专业，毕业后又在维也纳(Vienna)和格拉茨(Graz)学习数学、天文学和神学。毕业几年以后，他终于实现了去中国传教的愿望。1735年，Hallerstein从现今意大利的的里雅斯特(Trieste)海港出发前往中国。经过三年漫长的旅程，历经无数次海上颠簸，Hallerstein终于在1738年到达澳门。

Hallerstein was brought up in a religious family and also inspired by the missionary experiences of Matteo Ricci and Johann Adam Schall von Bell in China. He tried his best to acquire scientific knowledge and intended to do missionary work with the help of European science. He first studied philosophy in the Jesuit Collegium of Ljubljana, then mathematics, astronomy and theology in Vienna and Graz. Several years after his graduation, his wish to leave for missions in China came true. In 1735, Hallerstein sailed for China from the port of Trieste in Italy. Eventually, he reached Macau in 1738 after a long and difficult sea voyage of three years.





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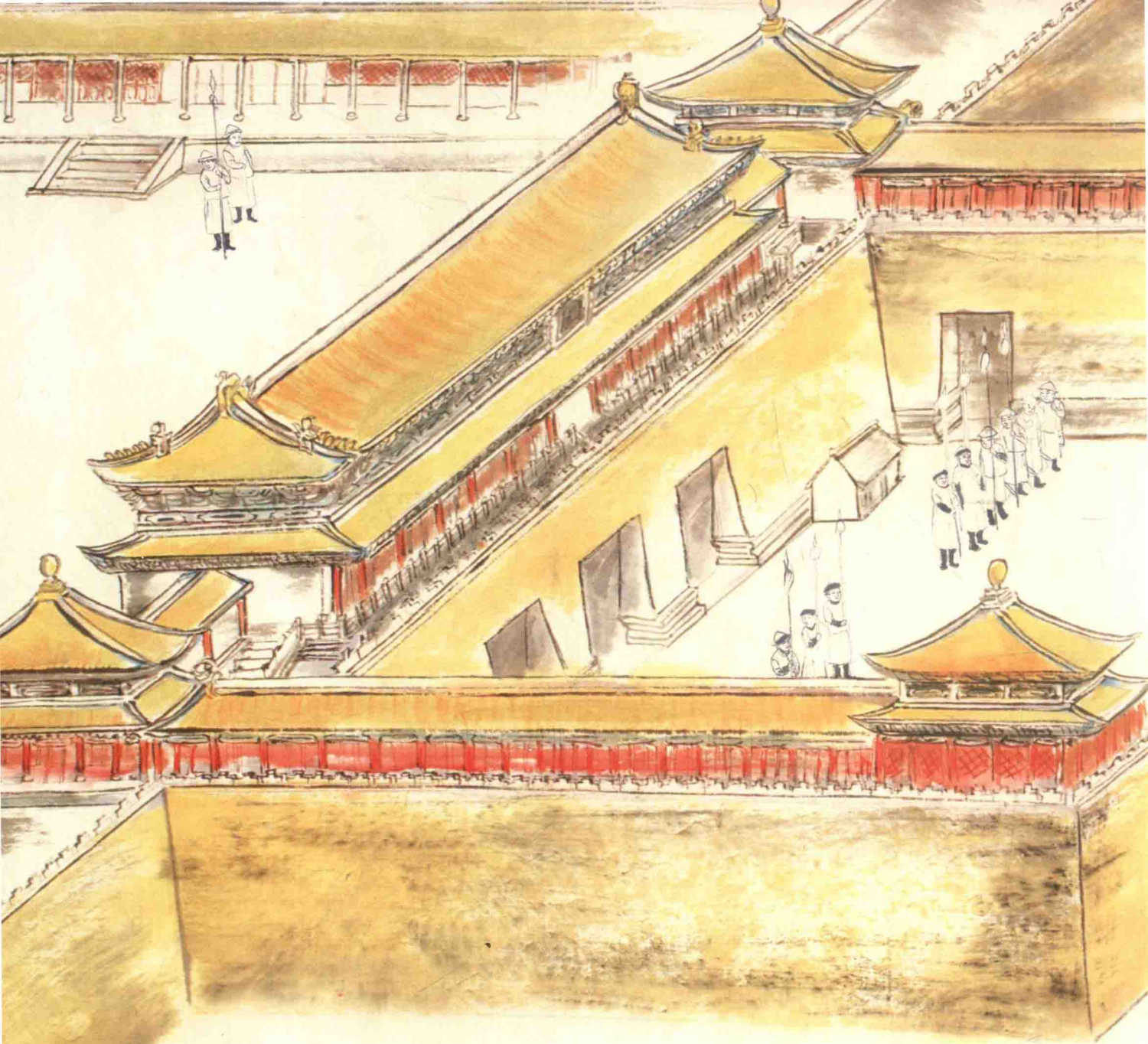
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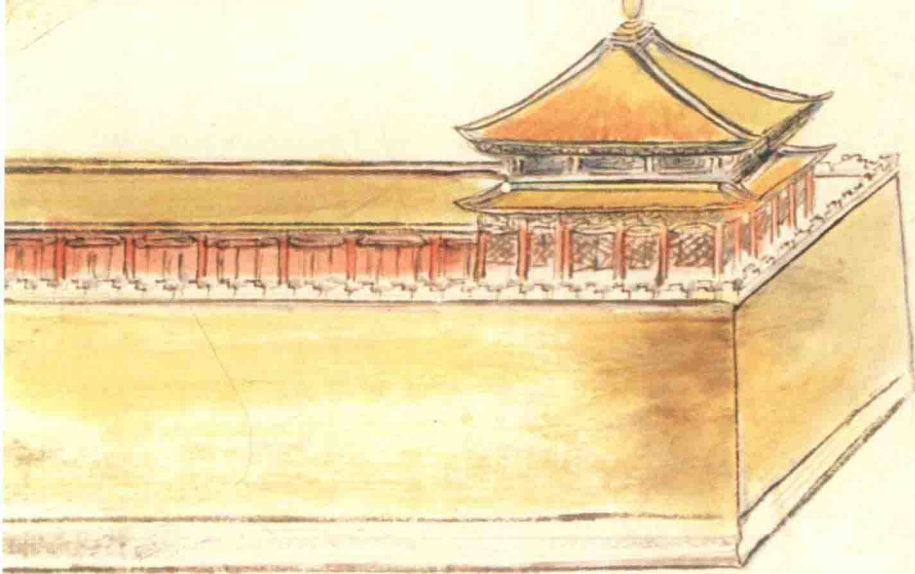
一踏上中国的土地，Hallerstein 立即如痴如醉地学起了中文、书法和中国礼仪，并且给自己取了一个好听又颇有含义的中文名字——刘松龄。“刘”是中国的大姓，现今世界上有 9000 多万中国人姓刘，“松龄”则有“寿比南山不老松”之意，寓意长寿。

As soon as he arrived in China, Hallerstein consecrated himself to the study of Chinese language, calligraphy and etiquette, and gave himself a beautiful and meaningful Chinese name— Liu Songling. “Liu” is a popular Chinese surname, shared by about 90 million Chinese people around the world, while “Songling” means “longevity” as shown in the Chinese saying, “Enjoy a life as long as the pine tree in the Mountain Nanshan.”



当时统治中国的是年轻多才的乾隆皇帝。他爱好西方科学艺术，凡来自西方知识渊博的传教士，他都会召进宫廷，委以重任。听说有欧洲天文学家到来，他非常高兴，下旨让刘松龄即刻进京。

刘松龄从欧洲带来了最新的天文观测技术，他因渊博的天文学和数学知识而大受乾隆皇帝的赏识，很快就被正式任命为钦天监监正，掌管天文学和数学，官至五品。



Emperor Qianlong, the young and talented ruler of China at that time, was interested in Western science and art. He would keep knowledgeable missionaries in the leading positions at his court. After hearing of the arrival of the European astronomer, he was so pleased that he summoned Liu Songling to Beijing at once.

Liu Songling introduced the latest astronomical observation technology from Europe. Because of his outstanding performance in astronomy and mathematics, Liu Songling was nominated as President of the Board of Astronomy and Mathematics, ranking a mandarin of the fifth grade.

1744 年乾隆皇帝下诏书，让钦天监修订和补充其祖父康熙皇帝当政期间编撰的天文学专著《灵台仪象志》。在戴进贤和刘松龄的主持下，中外天文学家经过八年的努力，共同完成了这项浩大的工程。乾隆皇帝将其命名为《仪象考成》，并亲自撰写了一篇序言。《仪象考成》全书共 32 卷，包含了当时中西方天文学家观测的科学成果。《灵台仪象志》中记载了 1319 颗星，而《仪象考成》中则记录了 3083 颗星。

In 1774, Emperor Qianlong ordered to revise *Lingtai Yixiang Zhi*, an astronomical book compiled in the reign of Emperor Kangxi, his grandpa. The project was started under the supervision of Ignatius Kögler and Liu Songling, and completed after eight years of efforts of astronomers in China and abroad. The revised book *Yixiang Kaocheng*, entitled and prefaced by Emperor Qianlong, was composed of 32 volumes. It included the research findings of the Chinese and Western astronomers at that time. *Lingtai Yixiang Zhi* kept a record of 1,319 stars, while its revised edition, *Yixiang Kaocheng*, consisted of 3,083 stars.

