

16~17 世纪来华传教士对 欧洲近代科学的影响

——以莱布尼茨二进制与伏羲太极八卦图的关系为例

16th & 17th Century Missionaries to China and their
Influence on Modern Science in Europe

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[英文提要]

The period between the 16th and 17th centuries was the time when foreign missionaries coming to China introduced Chinese culture to Europe. According to the *Chinese Bibliography* by H. Cordier, more than 262 foreign works concerning China came off the press between 1645 and 1742, with hundreds more yet to be published. This article suggests the possible influence of Chinese culture on the emergence of modern European science, and conducts a series of textual research into the relationship between the Leibnitz binary system and the “Fu Xi Eight Diagrams” of the universe as evidence.

Out of various ulterior motives, pro-western elements had concealed the truth of the matter for a long period and alleged that the “Fu Xi Eight Diagrams” first seen by Leibnitz was the “Fu Xi 64 Diagrams of Order” and the “Fu Xi 64 Diagrams of Orientation” in the beeping of Father J. Bouvet, a French missionary. As a matter

of fact, as early as 1687, Leibnitz had read the “Fu Xi Eight Diagrams” and the “Emperor 14 Diagrams” in *Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher* by Italian missionary P. Couplet. He had also studied the “Fu Xi Eight Diagrams” in *An Analysis of the Chinese Culture and History* by G. Spizel, a German theologian, in which the author named the “Fu Xi Eight Diagrams” “the Binary System”. Published in 1660, this book was in trrn based on an earlier work, *The Chinese Ancient History* published in 1648 by an Italian missionary, M. Martini.

一、引 言

1582年意大利传教士利玛窦(M. Ricci, 1552—1610)抵达澳门,开始向中国传教,为促成中西文化交流作出了杰出的贡献。

利玛窦是将欧洲科学技术传入中国的先驱,他在华27年翻译了《几何原本》、《测量法义》、《测量异同》、《勾股义》、《同文算指》、《浑盖通宪图说》、《圜容较义》等西方科学著作,并撰有《乾坤体义》、《西字奇迹》、《西国记法》、《西琴八曲》等等。最为影响深远的是他的《山海輿地全图》,一幅世界地图,大大打开了中国人的眼界。

利玛窦作为文化交流的使者,不仅向中国介绍西学,还积极地研读和传递东学,1594年用拉丁文翻译了《四书》。比利时传教士金尼阁(N. Trigault, 1577—1628)于1615年在欧洲整理出版利玛窦《基督教远征中国史》一书,向欧洲人系统地介绍了中国文化。可谓近代中西文化双向交流的历史开端^①。

^① 黄时鉴,《中西关系史年表》,浙江人民出版社,1994。