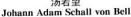


A Brief Introduction of Matteo Ricci and O







利均类 Matteo Ricci



南怀仁 Ferdinand Verbiest

The cemetery of Matteo Ricci and other foreign missionaries who came to China during the Ming and Qing dynasties is located on the campus of the Beijing Administrative College. In 1610, Italian Jesuit Matteo Ricci died in Beijing. The Ming emperor, Wanli, granted a plot of land, known as Tenggong zhalan, as Ricci's final resting place. After Ricci's interment in 1611, this site became known as the Zhalan Cemetery for foreign missionaries in the imperial capital. Half a century later, in the early Qing dynasty, upon the death of German Jesuit Johann Adam Schall von Bell, the Shunzhi Emperor provided an additional plot west of Ricci's grave for Schall's burial. Eventually, about eighty other Western and Chinese missionaries, including Belgian Jesuit Ferdinand Verbiest, were buried at this site. During the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, the cemetery was severely damaged. A few years later, in accordance with the Boxer Protocol, the Qing court repaired some of the damage. During the 1960s, the cemetery was once again damaged. In 1979, the tombs of Ricci, Schall, and Verbiest underwent extensive restoration. Five years later, additional repairs were done and sixty extant tombstones were erected in the cemetery. In 1993, a Qing-era stone church portal was moved to the south entrance of the restored grounds, thus completing the present-day configuration of this important historical site. It was designated a cultural relic under the protection of the Beijing municipal government in 1984 and elevated to the status of a key cultural relic under state protection in 2006.

ion to the Cemetery ther Foreign Missionaries

Of the sixty-three extant tombstones, fourteen were of missionaries from Portugal, eleven from Italy, nine from France, six from Germany, three from the Czech Republic, two from Belgium, and one each from Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, and Poland. In addition, fourteen tombstones were of missionaries of Chinese descent.

Italian Jesuit Matteo Ricci (1552–1610) arrived in China in 1582 (the tenth year of the Wanli reign of the Ming dynasty) to do missionary work and became the head of the Jesuit mission in China. In 1601, he entered the imperial capital and presented to the emperor chime clocks and other objects. He also interacted with several Chinese literati and translated works such as Euclid's *Elements*, thus introducing to China Western scientific knowledge.

German Jesuit Johann Adam Schall von Bell (1591–1666)



arrived in China in 1620. In 1930 (the third year of the Chongzhen reign of the Ming dynasty), the Ming court requested his help to revise its calendar,

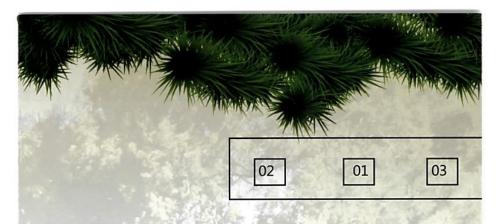
resulting in the compilation of the *Chongzhen Iishu*. In the early Qing period, Schall was appointed head of the Directorate of Astronomy.

Belgian Jesuit Ferdinand Verbiest (1623–1688) reached China in 1659 (the sixteenth year of the Shunzhi reign of the Qing dynasty). The following year, the Qing court asked him to come to Beijing to assist Schall with calendrical reform and to build astronomical instruments. In 1682 (the twenty–first year of the Kangxi reign), the emperor appointed him vice–minister of the Ministry of Works.

现存墓碑名录。 Extant Tombstones

- 01. 利玛窦 Matteo Ricci, S.J. (Italian) 1552-1610
- 02. 汤若望 Johann Adam Schall von Bell, SJ. (German) 1592-1666
- 03. 南怀仁 Ferdinand Verbiest, S.J. (Belgian) 1623-1688
- 04. 任重道 Giacomo Antonini, S.J. (Italian) 1701-1739
- 05. 刘松龄 Augustin von Hallerstein, S.J. (Slovenian) 1703-1774
- 06. 吴直方 Bartolomeu de Azevedo, S.J. (Portuguese) 1718-1745
- 07. 伊克肋森细亚诺 Crescenziano Cavalli, O.F.M. (Italian) 1744-1791
- 08. 孙觉人 Joseph de Aguiar Souen, S.J. (Chinese) 1714-1752
- 09. 高嘉乐 Carlos de Resende, S.J. (Portuguese) 1664-1746
- 10. 侯若翰 John Hou, S.J. (Chinese) 1744-1773
- 11. 黄之汉 Filippo Maria Huang(Chinese) 1711-1776
- 12. 罗雅谷 Giacomo Rho, S.J. (Italian) 1592-1638
- 13. 鲁仲贤 Johann Walter, S.J. (Czech) 1708-1759
- 14. 沈东行 Joseph Saraiva Chen, S.J. (Chinese) 1709-1766
- 15. 罗怀忠 Giovanni Giuseppe Costa, S.J. (Italian) 1679-1747
- 16. 庞嘉宾 Kaspar Castner, S.J. (German) 1665-1709
- 17. 陆伯嘉 Jacques Brocard, S.J. (French) 1664-1718
- 18. 艾若翰 Jean Simonelli Ngai, S.J. (Chinese) 1714-1785
- 19. 崔保禄 Paul Soeiro Ts'ouei, S.J. (Chinese) 1724-1795
- 20. 张依纳爵 Inácio Francisco, S.J. (Portuguese) 1725-1792
- 21. 李保禄 Paul of the Cross (Chinese) 1760-1802





- 43. 翟敬臣 Charles Dolzé, S.J. (French) 1663-1701
- 44. 利博明 Fernando Bonaventura Moggi, S.J. (Italian) 1684-1761
- 45. 利类思 Lodovico Buglio, S.J. (Italian) 1606-1682
- 46. 苏 霖 José Soares, S.J. (Portuguese) 1656-1736
- 47. 杜德美 Pierre Jartoux, S.J. (French) 1669-1720
- 48. 李保禄 Paul Li (Chinese) 1860-1895
- 49. 傅作霖 Félix da Rocha, S.J. (Portuguese) 1713-1781
- 50. 费 隐 Ehrenbert Xaver Fridelli, S.J. (Austrian) 1673-1743
- 51. 邓玉函 Johann Terrenz Schreck, S.J. (German) 1576-1630
- 52. 张安多 António de Magalhães, S.J. (Portuguese) 1677-1735
- 53. 吴若翰 Joseph A Remediis (Chinese) 1764-1793
- 54. 叶宗孝 Eusebio da Cittadella, O.F.M. (Italian) 1726-1785
- 55. 鲍友管 Anton Gogeisl, S.J. (German) 1701-1771
- 56. 林济各 Franz Stadlin, S.J. (Swiss) 1658-1740
- 57. 艾启蒙 Ignaz Sichelbarth, S.J. (Czech) 1708-1780
- 58. 林德瑶 João de Seixas, S.J. (Portuguese) 1710-1785
- 59. 樊继训 Pierre Frapperie, S.J. (French) 1664-1703
- 60. 郎世宁 Giuseppe Castiglione, S.J. (Italian) 1688-1766
- 61. 魏继晋 Florian Joseph Bahr, S.J. (Polish) 1706-1771
- 62. 汤尚贤 Pierre Vincent de Tartre, S.J. (French) 1669-1724
- 63. 何天章 Francisco Xavier a Rosario Ho, S.J. (Chinese) 1667-1736

