



中国与上海丝绸之路研究中心
China Maritime Silk Route Studies Centre



福建省海上丝绸之路研究会
Fujian Association of Maritime Silk Route Studies



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海上丝绸之路研究

Maritime Silk Route Studies

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海上丝绸之路与伊斯兰文化

Maritime Silk Route and the Islamic Culture

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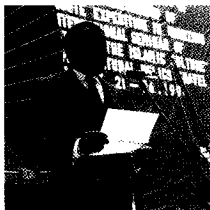
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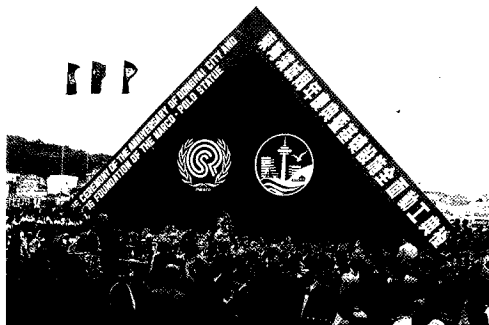
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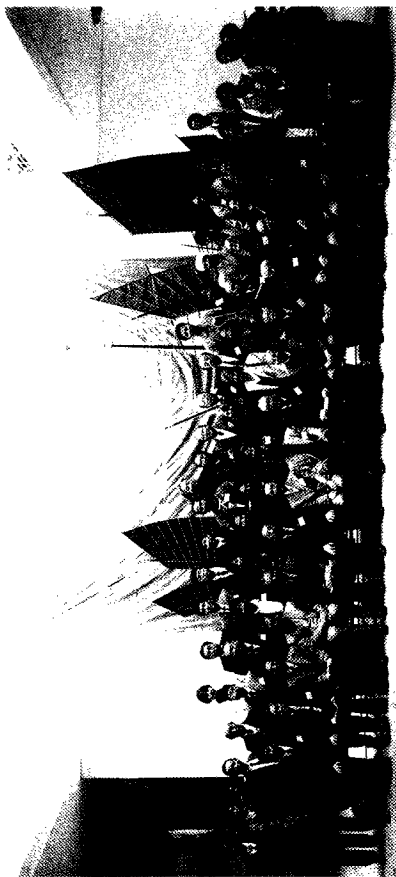
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前 言

Preface

丝绸之路文明是世界不同地域、多元文化、信仰、种族的人民，千百年来为了生存和发展，在经济、贸易、科技的交往之中相互碰撞的结晶。联合国教科文组织于1987年把“丝绸之路——对话之路综合研究”正式列入“联合国教科文组织国际文化发展十年规划”，旨在推动东西方全方位的对话和交流，促进世界和平。为此，联合国教科文组织在世界范围开展了一系列的活动，受到各国政府、人民和学术界的欢迎和支持。

“海上丝绸之路研究”是借用已被普遍认同的、连接东西方的海上通道的名义作为研究题目，它涉及人类通过海洋进行的种种国际性交往，其中包含航海交通、经济贸易、国家关系、政治、科学、技术、文化、宗教、历史、地理、移民等方面面，其领域十分广泛，内涵极为丰富，是一门跨学科综合性的研究。

为了创造一个中外学者在该领域相互学术交流的园地，我们编辑出版了《海上丝绸之路研究》。它是一本不定期出版的，以汉文、英文为主体的多语种学术研究系列论文集，主要刊登有关海上丝绸之路研究的论文、新版书刊的评价以及国内外学术动态。

《海上丝绸之路研究》刊登的论文，只代表作者个人的看法，并不反映编者的观点。论文按作者提交的文字排版，不作翻译，唯于文后附上汉文或英文的内容提要，以供参考。由于英文及其它外文作者国籍各异，行文习惯有别，因而付排时除对少数因疏忽而明显失误的单词予以订正之外，均保持原稿面貌。此外，在编排文稿时，我们仅对文章中个别错漏或体例不统一之处作适当修改。

为纪念联合国教科文组织海上丝绸之路考察泉州三周年，1994年2月在中国泉州举办了“海上丝绸之路与伊斯兰文化”国际学术讨论会和'94中国（福建）伊斯兰文物古迹游活动。我们把活动中的一些重要讲话和中外学者提供的部分论文收录于《海上丝绸之路研究》第一辑。

我们热诚欢迎国内外学者踊跃投稿，以不同的语言文字，共享海上丝绸之路研究的成果。我们衷心希望《海上丝绸之路研究》能为增进世界人民之间的交往和相互理解，共同缔造一个更加美好和平的新世界奉献一份爱心。

The civilisation of the Silk Road is the product of the encounter in the context of economic, commercial, and technological exchanges over tens centuries of people of different regions, cultures, beliefs, and races in search of survival and development. In 1987 the UNESCO officially made the "Integral Study of the Silk Road, Road of Dialogue" a part of its "UNESCO World Decade for Cultural Development", with the idea of encouraging exchange and dia-

logue between East and West and advancing the cause of world peace To this end, the UNESCO initiated a whole series of undertakings which have been welcomed and supported by academics, governments, and the people of many countries.

Maritime Silk Route Studies applies this widely recognised concept to the maritime link between East and West and involves all manner of international exchange carried out by sea. This includes seafaring traffic, trade, international relations, politics, science, techniques, culture, religion, history, geography, and immigration. The areas covered by these interdisciplinary, synthetic studies are many and their content rich.

In order to provide a space for academic exchange in this domain between Chinese and non-Chinese scholars, We will edit and publish *Maritime Silk Route Studies*. To be published non-periodically, it will be collections of scholarly essays written primarily in Chinese and English, but not excluding other languages. In addition to studies of the silk road of the sea, there will be book reviews and news of the field both inside and outside China.

The essays appearing in *Maritime Silk Route Studies* represent the views of their authors and do not reflect the opinions of the editors. They will be published as presented by the authors and will not be translated, although articles will be preceded by an abstract in Chinese or English for the convenience of the reader. Because English and other languages may be used by people of different countries accustomed to different stylesheers, they will be published as received, with only minor corrections of obvious errors or omissions and unification of style.

In February 1994, in order to commemorate a three-year UNESCO silk road of the sea study of Quanzhou, an international conference on "The Maritime Silk Route and Islamic Culture" was held in Quanzhou and a visit of ancient vestiges of Islamic culture organised. In this first volume of *Maritime Silk Route Studies* we publish a number of the important speeches made and a selection of the papers presented by Chinese and non-Chinese scholars at this conference.

We welcome manuscripts from scholars throughout the world, in whatever language they wish to use, so that the results of studies of the silk road of the sea may be shared by all. It is our hope that *Maritime Silk Route Studies* will contribute to the advancement of mutual understanding and exchanges between the peoples of the world and to the creation of a new world of peace and friendship.

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福建省副省长王良涛致开幕词

今天，我们在这里举行隆重的仪式，纪念联合国教科文组织海上丝绸之路综合研究考察队考察泉州三周年和庆祝“海上丝绸之路与伊斯兰文化”国际学术讨论会的开幕。我高兴地得知，来自17个国家的近40位专家学者从世界各地来到泉州，与中国学术界的代表一起出席这次盛会，部分中外学者会后还将从泉州出发，沿着当年马可波罗的行踪，逆行北上考察中国沿海地区的伊斯兰文化遗迹，拉开'94中国（福建）伊斯兰文物古迹游活动的帷幕。如此众多国家的专家学者汇集泉州，共同研讨海上丝绸之路的学术问题，这是我们福建省的光荣。时值新春，我们刚刚送走了中国传统的春节，又将迎来热闹红火的元宵。值此之际，各位嘉宾的到来，为我们欢度新春佳节增添了更加浓郁的喜庆气氛。为此，我谨代表福建省人民政府，向迪安阁下、拉瓦提阁下和各位国内外嘉宾，表示热烈的欢迎！

海上丝绸之路自古以来就是一条经贸之路、旅游之路。宋元时期，刺桐古港，万商云集。来自世界各国的商贾齐聚泉州，促进了中外经济贸易的交流与繁荣，使泉州成为当时名闻于世的东方第一大港、海上丝绸之路的起点，同时也促进了东西方文化的交流与发展。其中伊斯兰文化占据了十分重要的位置，至今在泉州保留下来的和不断被发现、发掘的众多伊斯兰古迹，就是一个明证。因此，海上丝绸之路又是东西方文化交流之路。

福建省作为全国最早实行对外开放的省份之一，改革开放以来，经济建设和社会事业都取得了巨大成绩。到1993年，我们提前7年完成了实现国民生产总值翻两番的战略任务。下一步，我们将到本世纪末实现国民生产总值的第三个翻番，争取人均国民生产总值进入全国前八位。实现上述目标一个很重要的途径就是必须坚持改革开放，引进、利用国外的先进技术、资金、人才，依靠海内外广大华人、华侨和港澳台同胞的热心帮助与支持。因此，在社会主义市场经济的建设中，如何弘扬海上丝绸之路的精神，充分发挥福建的优势，包括历史上遗留下来的伊斯兰文化财富，以及我们与东南亚周边伊斯兰国家的友好关系，与中东阿拉伯国家、伊朗等国的友好关系，拓展与这些国家的经贸、旅游及文化交流，与国际市场接轨，使福建的经济建设持续、健康、快速发展，应该是学术界在海上丝绸之路研究中的课题。

最后，预祝会议圆满成功，祝各位代表身体健康，在福建的旅行顺利，生活愉快！

Opening Speech

by Wang liangtuan, Vice governor of Fujian Province

Today, we are holding this grand ceremony to commemorate the Third Anniversary of UNESCO Maritime Silk Route Expedition in Quanzhou and to observe the inauguration of the international seminar on "The Maritime Silk Route and the Islamic Culture". I am very happy to understand that about 40 foreign scholars and experts from 17 countries have gathered together at Quanzhou with the representatives of Chinese academic circles to participate in the grand meeting. After the meeting, Part of the scholars home and abroad will set out northward from Quanzhou to investigate the Islamic relics along the coastal area of China on the tracks of Marco Polo. I consider it a great honour for Fujian to have so many experts from so many countries gathered at Quanzhou for a common objective-inquiry into the Maritime Silk Route. It is now the outset of the spring time, as we have just seen the traditional Chinese Spring Festival out and the exciting and blushing Lantern Festival in. Your presence has added a lot of jubilation to the Festival. Therefore, allow me on behalf of Fujian People's Government to extend our warm welcoming to Your Excellency Mr. Doudou Diène, Your Excellency Mr. Lawati and Honored Guests from home and abroad.

The Maritime Silk Route has been in fact an economic and trading route and a route of tourism ever since the ancient time. During the Song and Yuan Dynasties, Quanzhou, also known as Zaytun, was very brisk in business and trade. Merchants from all over the world as warmed into this city, which brought about the prosperity and the interflow of economy and trade between China and the alien countries, which made Quanzhou the biggest port in the East and terminus of the Maritime Silk Route, and on the other hand promoted the cultural exchanges between the East and the west, among which the Islamic culture occupied a very important place. Variety of Islamic relics and antiquities found at Quanzhou are the witnesses. Therefore, the Maritime Silk Route is also meant a route of cultural exchanges between the East and the West.

Fujian is one of the provinces that have been carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world the earliest. Since the reform of opening up, it has obtained great achievements in economical construction and socialist cause. Up to 1993, we had accomplished the strategic task of doubling the gross national product seven years ahead of time. In the following, we will manage to fulfill a third doubling of the gross national product at the end of this century and enter the first eight places to the whole country in terms of per capita. In implementation

of the said goal, we should adhere to the reform and opening to the outside world, import and make full use of foreign advanced techniques, capital and talents. Besides, we need the earnest help from the broad masses of Chinese home and abroad, overseas Chinese and the countrymen in Hong Kong, Marco and Taiwan. So we are against a big problem, that is how to advance and enrich the spirit of the Maritime Silk Route. In the establishment of the socialist market economy, we shall bring into full play the superiority of Fujian including the Islamic cultural wealth coming down in the history, the friendly relations with the surrounding Islamic countries, the friendly relations with the Arabic countries in the Middle East, Iran and so forth.

It is absolutely necessary to develop the economical trading and tourism and cultural exchanges with these countries, hang together with the international markets. Only relying on these practices, with the economic construction of Fujian develop continuously, healthily and rapidly. I'll venture to say that these problems should be emphasized in the study of the Maritime Silk Route for the academic circles.

Finally, I wish the seminar success!

Wish all participants the best of health and a pleasant stay in Fujian! Thank you.

Address on the Opening Ceremony

by Doudou Diène

It is now three years since Quanzhou welcomed the scientific team of the Maritime Silk Route Expedition. On this occasion Quanzhou took exceptional measures to highlight the central place it occupied throughout the history of the Maritime Silk Route. The harbour had been newly developed, and the whole town, ablaze with lights and filled with the sound of festivities—for it was the beginning of the Chinese New year—was decked with signs and symbols bearing witness to its historical role. But it was especially through the building of the Quanzhou Maritime Museum, which we had the honour of inaugurating, that Quanzhou, in the spirit of the scientific and cultural dialogue of the Silk Roads Project, aimed not only to preserve a prodigious memory, but above all to establish itself as a centre for reflection and study of the interactions and contacts which took place along the Maritime Silk Routes.

Today we are back in the ancient port of Zaytun to acknowledge this historical role, and, more specifically, to give wider resonance to the dialogue of civilizations which UNESCO has pledged to renew through the Integral Study of the Silk roads; Roads of Dialogue. On the long Maritime Silk and Spice Route, Zaytun, through its history and its culture, is indeed the most appropriate place to discuss a theme which is so rich and which concerns the multiple and wide-ranging exchanges and contacts between peoples; the Maritime Silk Route and Islamic Culture. Historians generally attach greater importance to the spread of Islam along the land routes, across the deserts of Arabia to the distant Orient, Central Asia and China. However, the scientific team of the Maritime Route Expedition was able to gain a clearer insight into the extent and multiple forms of the movements of Islam by sea towards the Far East, starting from their memorable stay in Oman. May I recall that it was thanks to the generosity of Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman that this Expedition could take place.

From port to port, and country to country, from the configuration of coastal cities to the lay-out and architecture of towns, from the mausoleums and tombstones to the museums, the scientific team was able to rediscover the traces, signs and expressions of the movement of Islam to the East. In this way, three essential concepts were brought to light; first, confirmation of the fundamental contribution made by Arab science and nautical techniques to the history of the opening up of the maritime routes; then, in the same context, the rediscovery of the Arab merchant advancing into the unknown bearing in one hand his wares and in the other the Koran; and lastly, on a more profound, plane, the interactions between Islam and the