

昆仑及南海古代航行考

苏门答刺古国考

SHIJI HANXUE LUNCONG

世界汉学论丛



〔法〕费琅 著
冯承钧 译



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[法]费琅著

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出版说明

中华书局曾经在 20 世纪的 30—50 年代出版过一批外国汉学家名著的中文译本,在学术界产生很大影响。由于这些书印行的年代较早,于今已不易觅得。近年来,随着中外学术文化交流的迅速发展,世界汉学研究亦呈逐渐兴盛之势,读者对这些译著的索求更为迫切。经认真研究,我们决定将这些书列入“世界汉学论丛”,修订后重版,以飨读者。

我们考虑到既要保留原译著的行文风格与译文的连贯性,又要适应现在读者的阅读习惯,符合现行的译名规范,此次重版,编辑部对原书做了必要的修订:一、改定版式。原书大多为繁体竖排,字迹繁密,字号也较小,读来颇为吃力;现一律改为简体横排,新式标点,并适当放大字号。二、有些原书如伯希和《交广印度两道考》只有旧式断句,没有标点;此次逐句重新加以标点。三、书中的外国人名、地名,凡后附原文的,一律以新华社编定的《英语姓名译名手册》及中国地名委员会编定的《外国地名译名手册》为参考,或改换,或出注,视具体情形酌定。四、书中的一些翻译,依照审慎的原则,据今天的习惯做了稍许更定。如《罗摩延书》改为《罗摩衍那》,歹族改为傣族,兰沧江改为澜沧江,等等。五、有的旧版书后曾附有专家所做勘误表,这次则逐一对照,改正于正文中,以利读者。六、原出现的印刷错误,一经发现,即予改正。

由于原书有些译者已去世多年,这些书的外文原著又很难找

2 出版说明

到,加之我们水平有限,此次修订重版肯定还会有不少疏误之处,恳切希望得到读者朋友的批评,以俟今后再行订正。

中华书局编辑部

2002年6月21日

总 目 录

昆仑及南海古代航行考.....	(9)
苏门答剌古国考	(77)

昆仑及南海古代航行考

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990-1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 10.5 million in 1999 to 12.5 million in 2010, with the number of people aged 75 and over increasing from 4.5 million to 5.5 million in the same period (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a strategy for the future of health care for older people, which includes a commitment to improve the health and quality of life of older people, to ensure that they have access to the services they need, and to ensure that the health care system is able to meet their needs. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to promote the health and quality of life of older people, (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services they need, and (3) to ensure that the health care system is able to meet their needs.

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译 序

研究吾国史地之书，最感困难者，莫若外国语之译名。或因声韵之变迁，方音之殊异，传译有别。或因名称之假用，风习之不同，混解未免。夫“天竺”、“身毒”、“印度”，为同一地域之名；“韦统”、“回纥”、“回鹘”、“畏吾儿”、“辉和尔”，为同一种族之号；稍具史地常识者，固不难知之。第《佛国记》之“子合”，《宋云行纪》之“朱驹波”，《西域记》之“斡句迦”，即《西域图志》莎车所属之“哈尔噶里克”；《长春真人西游记》之“河中府”，即今日中亚之“霍罕”；《后汉书》之“叶调”，即今之“爪哇”；《元史》之“色埒默”，即“天方人(Soleyman)”；《五代史》之“相温”，即唐时突厥语所译中国将军官号，五代时人重译之讹，今人则鲜有知之者矣。

中国重姓氏，外国人归化臣服者，或冠之以汉姓，如安息之“安”、天竺之“竺”、月支之“支”、康居之“康”。或赐之以国姓，如唐代之“李”、宋代之“赵”是也。其姓氏不明者，则强以其名号之一二译音冠之，如槃槃国王之姓“杨”、林邑国王之姓“范”、暹罗国王之姓“古龙”之类是也。此皆无标准译音，或未细考原义，致有错讹也。设有一种标准译音，《后汉书》叶调之“便”，《晋书》、《唐书》林邑之“范”，诸史书之“波摩”，《释藏》诸传记之“跋摩”，即不难知为梵文 varman 之同名异译；诸史之“叶调”、“闍婆”、“诃陵”、“爪哇”，不难知同为一地之称；“诸葛地”（《册府元龟》卷九七〇），“旃迦舍波摩”（《唐会要》卷九十八），Prakakaçavarman（G. Maspero 撰《占波

史》卷六),亦不难知同为一人之名。古今声韵虽有变迁,(如唐韵之歌读如今韵之麻,唐音有尾音收声,如三读如 sam,莫读如 mwak 之类。)困难要可减少也。

执此以言我国史地之书,尚待整理者不少,而整理非纯用科学方法,不能得其真相。考亚洲全部及其周围岛屿,或已列唐、元版籍,或历代遣使朝贡。宋元以前,欧洲文化尚浅,其无记载可知。如欲了解此半部古代世界史,非求诸中国之史地撰述不可。故晚近三十年来,欧洲学者根据此种无价鸿宝,研究亚洲古史者,日见其众,而其成绩,亦颇多粲然可观。昔日不相连连续之事迹,(如印度中古史,全据中国之撰述补缀而成)佶屈聱牙之名号(如突厥、回鹘名号之类),今皆不难索解矣。

予有鉴于前述译名不能一致之困难;窃欲将我国史地书中之译名,作一种综合及分析之研究。综合云者,将史地书中同名异译之名,综合为一,如合史书之“波斯”,《西域记》之“波刺斯”同为一国;合史书之“苏利城”、“宿利城”、“苏兰城”,《西域记》之“苏刺萨儁刺”,《新唐书》之“苏利悉单”,《化胡经》之“苏邻国”,西文之 Suristan 为一地是也。分析云者,将同名异地之区,为之剖解,如“波斯”为西亚之国名,又为中亚之国名,亦为南海中之国名,别其方望是也。研究中,参考西文撰述,于 1919 年刊《亚洲报》(Journal Asiatique),见法国学者费琅(Gabriel Ferrand)所撰《昆仑及南海古代航行考》一文,亦一种分析研究也。据其结论,“昆仑”一名,代表之地甚多,且兼为种族及国王之号;此外于南海古地名,亦多所考定。费氏为阿刺伯及南洋诸岛语言专家,以其鸿博之语言学识,考定南洋之史地名称方位,固游刃而有餘。惟中文似非其所长,其引证之中文撰述,皆转录西文译本,而未注明原书卷数。夫研究者固不难

阅其译本之文，然翻译者则颇难检其译文所本之书。尤感困难者，莫若所谓“安南国语”罗马字之译名。安南为我同文之国，其名称当有汉文原名可据，乃本书仅有罗马字之译音，无从知为汉文何字。是以译述中凡属安南译名，确能知其汉名者，举其汉名；稍有疑义者，则录其罗马字国语，以俟将来之考订。译竟爰识数语于端。

公元 1927 年 9 月，冯承钧识于北京

目 录

中文记载.....	(9)
史地名之考定	(17)
阿剌伯文及波斯文记载	(33)
爪哇吉蔑占波中国之海军	(38)
入朝中国之使臣	(45)
昆仑民族之西徙	(63)

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track income, expenses, and assets, ensuring that all data is up-to-date and easily accessible.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges of managing complex data sets. It highlights the need for effective data management strategies, including regular backups, secure storage, and efficient retrieval methods. The author notes that as the volume of data increases, the risk of errors and data loss also increases, making it crucial to have a well-defined data governance framework in place.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the importance of communication and collaboration. It argues that successful projects and organizations rely on clear communication channels and a collaborative culture. The text encourages team members to share information openly, provide constructive feedback, and work together to overcome challenges. It also mentions the importance of regular meetings and updates to keep everyone on the same page.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in modern organizations. It notes that while technology offers many benefits, such as increased efficiency and automation, it also presents new challenges. The author suggests that organizations should carefully evaluate their technology needs and invest in solutions that can scale with their growth. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of training employees to effectively use the available technology.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a conclusion and some final thoughts. It reiterates the key points discussed throughout the document, including the importance of record-keeping, data management, communication, and technology. The author concludes by stating that a holistic approach to these areas is essential for long-term success and sustainability. The document ends with a call to action, encouraging readers to implement the discussed strategies in their own organizations.

昆仑及南海古代航行考

中文书籍中志有“昆仑”一地，又有他书以“昆仑”为国名，如“昆仑诸国之中，阇茂(Khmèr)为大”之文是已。别又有书以“昆仑”为三佛齐(Palemban)之语言，及林邑(Campa)之文字。又考周去非之《岭外代答》及赵汝适之《诸蕃志》，所载“昆仑层期”国名，层期似即指东斐洲之 Zang。复证以阿剌伯(Arabes)与波斯(Perses)之书，其中志有 Kamrun 岛及 Komr 岛。比较诸书所记，似不无共同之点可寻。爰掇拾诸文，凡关于亚洲高原民族移植恒河东岸各地，复由此诸地移植于马来群岛(Indonésie)，终由马来群岛西部，移植于马达伽斯伽(Madagascar，今译马达加斯加)岛，及此岛附近之斐洲沿岸，各种记载之文，皆搜罗之，用以考证此“昆仑”之真相。

中文记载

[引证一]《山海经·大荒西经》曰：“有大山名曰昆仑之丘。其外有炎火之山，投物辄然。”

[引证二]977 至 983 年撰之《太平御览》，卷七八六引《南州异物志》曰：“扶南国(即古之 Cambodge)在林邑(即古之 Campa)西三千馀里。自立为王。诸属皆有官长，及王之左右大臣，皆号为昆仑。”

[引证三]527 年酈道元撰《水经注》，卷三十六云：“交州刺史

以兵讨林邑败之，追击至于昆仑”；又据 1285 年撰之《安南志略》，1430 年撰之《大越史记》，1856—1884 年撰之《钦定越史通鉴纲目》，诸书所载，“林邑舟师被追击至占笔罗（Culao Cham）岛”，此岛即中国史文中所称之“昆仑山”也。

〔引证四〕《太平御览》卷七八八，引 5 世纪末或 6 世纪初年竺芝撰《扶南记》曰：“顿孙（似即 Tenasserim）国属扶南。国王名昆仑。国有天竺胡五百家，两佛图，天竺婆罗门千余人。顿逊敬奉其道，嫁女与之，故多不去。”

〔引证五〕《续高僧传》卷二《彦琮（557—610 年间人）传》，载 605 年“新平林邑，所获《佛经》合五百六十四夹，一千三百五十馀部，并昆仑书，多梨树叶。有敕送馆，付琮披览”。

〔引证六〕Tchen Kouan（译者按：原文未引书名，无从知为何人）撰医书二种，中有云：“象牙落，自瘞之。昆仑人以木制伪牙，潜易其真牙。”

〔引证七〕义净撰《大唐西域求法高僧传》，所志印度之东，奉佛法之大国，有室利差怛罗国（çriksetra，今之缅甸），次东南有郎迦戍国（今有人以其地为 Tenasserim，予以为非是），次东有社（译者按：社字或为杜之讹）和钵底国（即 Ménam 流域之 Dvaravati），次东极至临邑国（Campa），皆属大陆。其海岛中奉佛法者，有堀伦岛。义净曰：“良为堀伦初至交广，遂使总唤昆仑国焉。唯此昆仑头卷体黑，自馀诸国，与神州不殊，赤脚敢曼总是其式。”高楠顺次郎（Takakusu）考订昆仑，即在今之 Poulo Condore 岛。其英译之义净《南海寄归传》序云：“其岛有漏壶，有《佛经》，有丁香。”艾莫烈（Aymonier）以为：“其岛不过能容数百人，前说未免过于重视。”顾义净所记，别有骨仑或堀伦，彼当时必已知南海中有一地名堀伦或

昆仑也。至 Poulou Condore 岛当时尚未以昆仑名，吾人亦未能即以昆仑之名加之也。

〔引证八〕义净《求法高僧传·运期传》曰：“师交州人也。与昙润同游，仗智贤（即诃陵人若那跋陀罗〔Jnanabhadra〕）受具。旋回南海，十有馀年。善昆仑音，颇知梵语。”

又《大津传》曰：“永淳二年（683 年）振锡南海……泛舶月馀，达尸利佛逝洲。停斯多载。解昆仑语，颇习梵书。”

又《贞固传》曰：“又贞固弟子一人，俗姓孟，名归业……至佛逝国，解骨仑语。”

〔引证八〕又《宋高僧传》卷二十九（日本修《大藏经》本）《慧日传》云：“日遂暂游西域。始者泛舶渡海，自经三载，东南海中诸国，昆仑、佛誓、狮子洲等，经过略遍，乃达天竺。”

〔引证九〕金刚智歿于 732 年，遗命其弟子不空（Amoghavajra）赴天竺。据《宋高僧传》卷一《不空传》曰：“影堂既成，追谥已毕，曾奉遗旨，往五天竺并狮子国……二十九年十二月，附昆仑舶，离南海至诃陵国界，遇大黑风……既达狮子国，国王尸罗迷伽（çilamegha）迎之。”

〔引证十〕唐僧鉴真，赴日本传布戒律之始祖也。其弟子 Aominomatto Genkai，撰有《行纪》。据鉴真所说：“749 年时，广州珠江之中，有婆罗门、波斯、昆仑船舶无数。”（据高楠顺次郎在 1902 年河内之远东研究国际公会报告。）

〔引证十一〕753 年日本天皇延鉴真至其国，“随行人有昆仑人一人，名军法力”（同前）。

〔引证十二〕810 年慧琳撰《一切经音义》，引慧超《往五天竺国传》云：“昆仑诸国，阇茂为大。”（按伯希和（Pelliot）君以为：“阇字古