

從《大唐西域求法高僧傳》看唐代中外海路文化交流*

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摘 要

《大唐西域求法高僧傳》是唐義淨法師的著作之一，完成於武后天授二年（691）。該書記載了 61 位（包括重歸南海所記 4 位僧人）經不同線路去南海諸國、師子國、天竺等地求法學習的高僧，其中有 38 位僧侶分別從廣州、合浦、烏雷、交阯、愛州、乚景、占波等地乘船出發。本文主要根據《大唐西域求法高僧傳》的記載，梳理海路求法僧人及其不同線路，並考證唐初對外文化交往線路變化的因素。這些搭乘商船到南海諸國或天竺遊歷學習的僧侶極大地促進了唐與外界的文化交流。

關鍵字：義淨、《大唐西域求法高僧傳》、海上絲綢之路

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Maritime Cultural Communication in Tang Dynasty from the Biography Written by Yi Jing

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Abstract

A Biography of Monks Who Went Overseas for Dharma in Tang Dynasty is one of the works of Master Yi Jing in Tang dynasty, it was accomplished in 691. The book records stories of 61 monks who went to states in south sea, ancient Sri Lanka and ancient India for better understanding of Dharma though different routes, 38 of which started sailing from Guangzhou, Hepu, Wulei, Jiaozhi, Aizhou, Bijing and Zhanbo. This article summarizes monks and their different routes based on the records in the book, analyzes the factors why the routes of foreign cultural communication changed in early Tang dynasty. These monks made a contribution to cultural exchanges between Tang and foreign countries.

Keywords: Yi Jing, *A Biography of Monks Who Went Overseas for Dharma in Tang Dynasty*, Maritime Silk Road