

摘要

類書之編纂，開始於魏文帝時的《皇覽》，發展迄今，已近二千年，著名者如隋唐四大類書、宋四大書、明之《永樂大典》、清之《古今圖書集成》、《佩文韻府》、《駢字類編》等，然而，前代學者使用類書者眾，談論類書者寡，前人多以為類書僅方便摘取文句而已，事實上類書是一種非常講求實用之工具。

《玉海》規模宏大，共二百卷。《玉海》之編撰實與科考應試之用有關，在《玉海》之各個類目當中，不僅提供了豐富文獻資料，亦提供了代表這些文獻來源之圖書目錄，有別於一般類書。如此大量文獻資料，王應麟是如何編排，如何選擇，而其對選擇材料排列之用意又如何，徵引之書目內容之豐富，以及後人對《玉海》之評價，與運用之情況，皆是本篇探研之重點。

關鍵字：玉海 王應麟 類書

Abstract

Compiling of the kind of book, starts in Emperor Wei Wen time "Hong Lan", development until now, already nearly two millenniums, The well-known like Sui and Tang dynasties four broad heading books, " yong le dadian ", " Gujin Tushu Jicheng ", " Pei Wen Yun Fu ", "Peiwen yunfu", " The Pianzi leibian " and so on. However, first generation of scholar use class book audiences, discussion class book widowed, the predecessor thought that a kind of book only facilitates selects the clause, in fact a kind of book is one kind emphasizes the practical tool.

"Yu hai " broad in scale, altogether 200 volumes. "Yu Hai" compiles the reality and the preliminary examination takes an exam uses related, in "Yu Hai" in the middle of each category, not only has provided the rich literature material, also provided has represented of library catalog these literature origin, was different with the common kind of book. The so massive literature material, how Wang Yinglin is arranges, how to choose, but how does it to intention of the choose material arrangement, cite rich booklist content, as well as the posterity to "Yu Hai" the appraisal, with using the situation, is this searches grinds the key point..

Keyword: Yu Hai; Ying-lin Wang; Book by category.