

Title	P'ei Yuans' Nan-hai-chi 裴淵南海記 quoted in the Pei-t'ang shu-ch'ao 北堂書鈔 : A Study of the Kuang-chou-chi 廣州記
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participating literary gentles renamed *tai-chao* 待詔.

The *Hsiu-wen-tien yü-lan* was completed a month after the *Wen-lin-kuan* was thus set up. Although the anthology is no longer extant, it was composed of 360 scrolls, according to the existing catalogues. It was to be used as one of the sources in the preparation of the *T'ai-ping yü-lan* 太平御覽 of the Sung Dynasty.

P'ei Yüan's *Nan-hai-chi* 裴淵南海記 quoted in the
Pei-t'ang shu-ch'ao 北堂書鈔
—A Study of the *Kuang-chou-chi* 廣州記

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In the *Pei-t'ang shu-ch'ao* compiled by Yü Shih-nan 虞世南 in the reign of Yang-ti 煬帝, 2nd Emperor of the Sui dynasty, there are six quotations from P'ei Yüan's *Nan-hai-chi*. However, if compared with the quotations found in the *Ch'i-min yao-shü* 齊民要術 or in the *T'ai-p'ing yü-lan* 太平御覽, it becomes clear that the quotations in the *Pei-t'ang shu-ch'ao* are not from the *Nan-hai-chi* but from the *Kuang-chou-chi*. The reason why only the *Pei-t'ang shu-ch'ao* adopted the title "*Nan-hai-chi*" instead of "*Kuang-chou-chi*" is that the *Kuang-chou-chi* was retitled as *Nan-hai-chi* by Yü Shihnan, subject of Emperor Yang, who gave considerations to the fact that as the then Emperor Yang's real name was Yang Kuang 楊廣, according to the Chinese traditional custom, any usage of the Chinese character "kuang" was generally refrained and accordingly *Kuang-chou* was renamed as *Nan-hai*.

3

In the *Pei-t'ang shu-ch'ao*, there can be found one quotation from P'ei-shih's *Kuang-chou-chi* 裴氏廣州記 and also in this case the correct source is Pei Yüan's *Kuang-chou-chi* 裴淵廣州記. Considering that Yü Shih-nan had no reason to refrain himself from using the

character "Yüan", this changing of the title must have been made in the T'ang period when "yüan" was a tabooed word because of the first Emperor Kao-tsu's 高祖 real name Li Yüan 李淵.

Such being the case, the present author comes to the conclusion that in the *P'ei-t'ang shu-ch'ao* now extant, are contained some portions revised by a T'ang compiler.

On the Literary Works of the Mac, Governor of
Ha-tien, with Special Reference to the *Ha-tien*
Thap-vinh

By CHEN Ching-ho

A remarkable feature in the history of overseas Chinese in the Southeast Asian areas from the latter half of the 17th century to the latter half of the 18th century was the existence in the areas of political powers maintained and governed by local Chinese leaders or people of Chinese descent. Of these the author noticed that Ha-tien's Mac Thien-tu, Siam's Cheng Chau (Phya Tak Sin), Songkhla's Wu Yang and Lo Feng-pe of Pontianak (Borneo) were contemporaries who were respectively supported by groups of their fellow native tribesmen of the Cantonese, Teochiu, Hokkien and Hakka tribes.

4 Among these powers, the Mac of Ha-tien and the Wu of Songkhla were typical of the agricultural emigrant group; there was a close resemblance between them either in their basic character or in the form of their autonomous governments with power bestowed by the local ruling dynasty. But while the descendants of Wu Yang were succeeding the hereditary Viceroyship of Songkhla and were being rapidly Siamized, the Mac of Ha-tien were never assimilated by the Vietnamese. As a matter of fact, Ha-tien played the role of a kind of buffer state between Siam and Quang-nam (South Vietnam), while maintaining the tradit-