

**A CATALOGUE OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE NORTH
CHINA BRANCH OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY**

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A Catalogue of the Library of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society by Various

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VARIOUS

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance against a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it clearly and specifically. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. A clear definition of the problem is essential for developing an effective solution.

2. The second step in the process is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering information about the problem and its context. This information can be obtained through various methods, such as interviews, surveys, and data analysis. The goal of this step is to understand the underlying causes of the problem and to identify any constraints or limitations that may affect the solution. A thorough analysis of the problem is essential for developing a solution that is both effective and sustainable.

3. The third step in the process is to generate potential solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and evaluating them against the problem's requirements and constraints. This step is often done in a collaborative setting, where team members can share their ideas and build on each other's. The goal of this step is to identify a solution that is both effective and feasible. Once a potential solution is identified, the next step is to develop a plan for implementing it.

4. The fourth step in the process is to implement the solution. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the results. This step is often done in a systematic and controlled manner, with regular communication and reporting. The goal of this step is to ensure that the solution is implemented correctly and that it achieves the desired results. Once the solution is implemented, the final step is to evaluate the results and make any necessary adjustments.

5. The fifth and final step in the process is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results against the desired state or goal. This step is often done using a variety of metrics and measures, such as sales figures, customer satisfaction scores, and cost savings. The goal of this step is to determine whether the solution was effective and to identify any areas for improvement. If the solution was not effective, the process may need to be repeated, starting with a new problem definition.

PREFACE.

OWING to the want of a complete Catalogue, the Library of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has been hitherto practically inaccessible to the Public. The few students and savants—who were obliged to have recourse to it for their researches—had only for guides the somewhat meagre list of Books and Charts printed in the Council's Report for the year 1865, the manuscript list of the books forming the collection of Mr. Wylie and the memory of the Librarian.

This Catalogue will show the poverty of the Library and probably induce public-spirited men to add to its value by presenting works which they may have thought of no interest or already in the collection. Libraries begin to make real progress only when their contents are well known and their object well determined. Mr. Wylie's Library¹ served as the nucleus of a good series of works on China; and its 718 volumes or pamphlets, added to those already in the possession of the Asiatic Society, formed a collection of standard works on the East numbering about 1,300 volumes².

However valuable this collection may be, its deficiency is very great; and many a volume which an Orientalist ought to find is sought in vain through the pages of the Catalogue. Works of reference, which, whatever is the specialty of a Library, should always have some place on its shelves, are also sadly conspicuous by their absence. Now, that the paucity of our resources is known, no doubt people will come forward

1. The Books belonging to the Wylie Library are designated in the Catalogue by an asterisk *

2. These figures do not include the 1,023 Chinese volumes of Mr. Wylie and the Transactions of learned Societies and Periodical Publications which form one of the most important classes of the Library.

and help us to fill the blanks, unfortunately too numerous. Let every one bear in mind that nothing is to be rejected :—a pamphlet, a newspaper, nay a handbill, which to the ordinary reader is no more than a valueless scrap of paper, may become, in the hands of the searcher, the means of an important discovery.

One word more. Some notes have been added to the description of the works—whether they will prove useful will be best judged by those who may have to go through the Catalogue. But in Shanghai, where the saying “Time is Money” is perhaps truer than in any other place in the world, it has been thought that by reference to them much time could be saved. Biographical Dictionaries and Biographical Treatises, Catalogues of Libraries and Booksellers, and especially the Catalogue of Klaproth's Collection, the classification of which has been adopted by the compiler, at least in its principal divisions, supplied the materials for those notes. The divisions will be found perhaps too numerous, but it must not be forgotten that this is only the skeleton of a Library and that some room must be provided for future acquisitions.

H. C.

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A
CATALOGUE
 OF THE
 LIBRARY
 OF THE
NORTH-CHINA BRANCH
 OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
 (Including the Library of ALEX. WYLIE, Esq.)
 Systematically classed.

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RELIGION.

I. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

- *1 The Ceremonies and religious Customs of the idolatrous Nations; together with historical annotations, and several curious discourses equally instructive and entertaining. Written originally in French . . . by Mr. Bernard Picart. Vol. IV, Part II, faithfully translated into English, by a Gentleman some time since of *St. John's College* in Oxford. London, printed by *William Jackson*, for *Claude du Bose*, 1733, folio.
 The complete work was published in 7 vols. folio usually bound in 6—1733-1739. 223 plates, £8. 8/0. Large paper £13. 12/0. This work was published weekly, by subscription (Lowndes.)
 French editions: Amst. 1723-43, 8 tom. in 9 folio volumes. Amst. 1739-43—Paris, 1741, 7 vol.—Paris, 1788, 4 folio vol. (text by Poncelet)—Paris, 1810, 13 vol. folio—(from Brunet.)

- *2 Het Gebet des Heeren in veertien Talen strekkende tot Proeve van Letters van het gewoon europeesch karakter afwijkende, aanwezig ter Boekdrukker ij van *E. J. Brill*, Boekhandelaar en Akademiëdrukker, te Leiden, 1855, ppt 4°

II. BRAHMANISM.

- 3 Translation of several principal books, passages, and texts of the Veds, and of some controversial works on Brahminical Theology by *Rajah Rammohun Roy*. Second edition, London, *Parbury Allen & Co.*
 This volume contains the following three pamphlets.
- 4 Translation of an abridgment of the Vedant or Resolution of all the Veds; the most celebrated and revered work of Brahminical Theology; establishing the unity of the Supreme Being; and that He alone is the object of propitiation and worship, by *Rammohun Roy*. Calcutta, 1816, 14 pag.—Translation of the *Ishopanishad*, one of the chapters of the *Yagur Veda*: according to the Commentary of the celebrated *Shankar-Acharya*; establishing the unity and incomprehensibility of the Supreme Being; and that his worship alone can lead to eternal beatitude—by the same. Calcutta, 1816, xxiv-8 pag.—A defence of Hindoo Theism in reply to the attack of an advocate for idolatry at Madras by the same. Calcutta, 1817, 53 pag., small 4°
- 5 Exposé de quelques uns des principaux articles de la Théogonie des Brahmes, contenant la Description détaillée du Grand Sacrifice du Cheval, appelle *Assa-Meda*; de l'origine et des grandeurs du Gange; du Temple célèbre de *Gaya*; des principaux Avatars, ou Incarnations de *Vichnou*, etc.; extrait et traduit des meilleurs originaux écrits dans les langues du pays, par M. l'abbé *J. A. Dubois*. Paris, *Dondey Dupre*, 1825, 8°