



YSTAFELL DDARLLEN ADRAN LLYFRAU PRINTIEDIG  
(CASGLIAD SIEDIWLS)

**LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU**

**THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES**

霍克思文庫

**CASGLIAD  
DAVID HAWKES  
COLLECTION**

**ABERYSTWYTH**

**1990**

### Casgliad David Hawkes

Rhodddwyd casgliad David Hawkes o lenyddiaeth Tsieina a Siapan i'r Llyfrgell ym 1983-1984. Fe ddaeth yn bosibl i gatalogio'r casgliad ysgoheigaidd helaeth hwn ym 1989 wrth i'r Llyfrgell fanteisio ar y cyfle ffodus i sicrhau gwasanaeth arbenigwr ar gyfer y gwaith ym mherson Mr Wu Jianzhong, Is-Gyfarwyddwr Llyfrgell Shanghai, a ymgwymerodd â'r prosiect fel rhan o'i hyfforddiant tra'n astudio yn Aberystwyth am radd uwch. Trefnwyd a goruchwyliwyd y gwaith trwy 1989 fel rhan o weithgaredd yr Is Adran Gatalogio o'r Adran Llyfrau Printiedig gyda chymorth caredig Dr David Hawkes a roddodd yn hael o'i amser a'i wybodaeth er mwyn sicrhau canlyniad llwyddiannus.

### The David Hawkes Collection

The David Hawkes collection of Chinese and Japanese printed literature was donated to the Library in 1983-84. It became possible to catalogue this extensive scholarly collection in 1989, when the Library was fortunate in being able to engage a specialist to perform the task in the person of Mr Wu Jianzhong, a Deputy Director of Shanghai Library, who undertook the project as part of his training whilst studying at Aberystwyth for a research degree. The work was organised and supervised throughout the year as part of the operation of the Cataloguing Division of the Department of Printed Books, with the kind assistance of Dr David Hawkes who gave generously of his own time and expertise to ensure a successful conclusion.

## Cynnwys - Contents

The David Hawkes collection	iv
The content and organisation of the catalogues	vi
The arrangement of the collection	viii
The shelf-list catalogue	1
Appendix: Some of the Library's oriental works	A1
: the romanisation of Chinese (BS 7014: 1989)	A16

## The David Hawkes Collection

The Hawkes collection in the National Library of Wales was the 'working library' of Dr David Hawkes a former professor of Chinese at Oxford University. As such, it reflects the personal interests of the donor and contains books on many aspects of Chinese culture. There is also a group of works concerned with Japanese studies. The collection in all, comprises some 1710 titles in about 4,400 volumes and the Chinese portion, not all of which is in the Chinese language, is divided broadly into six main sections, namely, language, philosophy and religion, history with art and archaeology, ancient and modern literature, periodicals etc. and, lastly, the reference works.

The language section contains textbooks concerned with the teaching of Chinese as well as a number of linguistic studies. The section on philosophy and religion includes editions of the works of Confucius and Mencius together with representative works of other schools of thought. Among some classics reproduced in the boom of modern commercial publishing during the later Ch'ing period is the wood-cut edition of Chuang Tzu, published by Chechiang Printing House in 1876, which was the first Chinese book that Dr Hawkes ever purchased and that in Oxford in the 1940s.

There are about 200 titles of works on Chinese history. Broadly, they cover from pre-Ch'ing times to the modern period and includes a number of Westerners' views on Chinese studies. An edition of Tzu-chih t'ung-chien (Mirror of History) in ten volumes in a modern binding, has an unusual story. When a delegation from the National Library of Beijing headed by Mr Ting Chih-kang came to Oxford in the 1950s, Mr R H Dundas, a student of Christ Church accompanied by Dr Hawkes met the delegation and returned a printed wood-cut copy of the 166 foot long silkscroll Wan Shou T'u depicting the Emperor K'anghsi's progress from the Ch'ang-ch'un-yuan to the Forbidden City in the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. This copy had been taken out from the Old Summer Palace by a long-deceased relative of Mr Dundas before the building was sacked and burned by the Allies in 1860. In return, he received from the Chinese librarian the modern edition which later passed to Dr Hawkes. These are followed by the section on archaeology and art, amongst which are Kuo Mo-jo's early study of archeology, Liang-chou chin-wen-tz'u ta-hsi t'u-lu (5 fascicles, 1925) and also Chin-wen ts'ung-k'ao (4 fascicles, 1932) both of which were published in Tokyo, Japan.

The bulk of the collection is of Chinese ancient literature. The pride of this section may be a large number of parts of Ch'u Tz'u (Songs of the South) and Tsa-chü (an ancient theatrical study) as well as Hung-lou-meng (The Story of the Stone, or The Dream of the Red Chamber). Other volumes contain rich sources of literary texts, such as Hanmuyuan's

1876 edition of Tu kung-pu chi produced with five-colour chromatography. Also present are different translations of some of the classics, for example there are seven translations of Hung-lou-meng in the collection, four are English, translated by Wang Chi-chen (1958), the McHugh sisters (1978), Yang Hsien-yi (1978) as well as that of the donor (1973-80). The others present are V.A. Panasyuk's Russian (1958), Ito Sohei's Japanese (1969-70) and Li Tche-Houa's French versions. The modern literature section contains a number of works of recent writers, e.g. Lu Hsün, Lao She, Pa Chin, Ts'ao Yu and Ch'ien Chung-shu.

In the periodicals section there are a number of pertinent journals and conference papers, etc. The latter include a complete set of the papers presented to the Conference on Chinese Communist Historiography held at Ditchley Manor, Oxfordshire in 1964. Finally, the reference section contains quite a number of Chinese historical and literary collections that include, Po-na-pen Erh-shih-ssu shih (824 fascicles), Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an ch'u-pien so-pen (110 vols.), Taisho Tripitaka (55 vols.), and T'ai-p'ing yü-lan (120 fascicles). To provide keys to Chinese studies, a series of Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological publications are available in various subjects.

The group of works concerned with Japanese studies has representative items that cover a number of topics - from language learning to serious studies, from ancient texts to modern literature. A Series of Modern Poets (11 vols.) presents a collection of the works of 80 or so modern Japanese poets and there is a group of parallel texts in both English and Japanese that would be useful to anyone beginning a course of Japanese studies. The Japanese works were bought fairly systematically, most of them when Dr Hawkes was in Japan in 1969.

As one might expect in the Library of such a scholar there are a number of copies signed and annotated by various notable sinologists. The most significant of these is a Po-na edition of the twenty-four dynastic histories that used to belong to Arthur Waley which has the original owner's pencilled notes. The collection also contains a good number of Dr Hawkes' own translations and studies including a copy of his original D.Phil thesis of 1955.

Wu Jianzhong

January 1990

## The content and organisation of the catalogues

The work carried out for this project has resulted in the production of three catalogue sequences each of which exists separately from the others. Catalogue entries have been prepared, in general, by following the guidelines and rules of AACR2. The records appear on catalogue cards following a format for the spacing and capitalisation of certain elements that has been adopted as a standard pattern within the Library for the majority of its holdings as they appear in the Main Card Catalogue of the Department of Printed Books.

The first catalogue, the Hawkes Catalogue, is the most complete of the three sequences. Here, the language and script of each title page have been used to construct the descriptive entry, with Arabic numerals being used to record date of publication and collation. Added-entry cards have been provided, where appropriate, for all other significant access points such as title, other authors, editors, translators, annotators etc. Series statements however appear on the main entry only and no added-entry cards of this type have been supplied. All entry points have been provided in a transliterated form, where necessary, so as to allow the catalogue to be presented in one alphabetic sequence. The Wade-Giles system for romanisation has been used throughout and a copy of the recent British Standard (BS 7014, 1989) adopted for the conversion is given at the rear of this handbook. It has not been possible to prepare separate entries for those titles contained in the several long series of Chinese historical and literary texts that are present in the collection. Such series are thus represented here by an appropriate single main-entry only for the overall title.

The second catalogue, the Romanised Catalogue, was derived from cards in the first sequence by copying the main-entry for each of the titles in the collection and transliterating all those that were in a non-roman script. All the required access points, including the series statement if present, were listed on the reverse of each card. The cards were then refiled in the order of the location of the titles on the shelves. This set will be used as the basis for the creation of bibliographic records on the automated system when resources allow at some time in the future.

The third catalogue, the Shelflist Catalogue, was derived from cards in the second sequence by displacing all cards in that set that referred to works in the Chinese script by cards from the Hawkes Catalogue in their original script. Where works are in Japanese the corresponding cards are identified with the letter 'J' on the top right-hand corner. The resulting compilation was then photocopied and bound so as to provide part of a convenient handbook and shelflist for the whole collection.



The order of the books on the shelves has followed that suggested by Dr David Hawkes himself and the resulting seven broad divisions are listed on a following page together with their corresponding shelf marks. The location of a particular item is shown on the bottom right-hand corner of the card entry and it has the form HAWKES XXXX (where XXXX is a serial number). Where several volumes are listed under a particular title each of the volumes will be numbered according to the pattern HAWKES XXXX/YY (where YY is a serial number). An occasional later interpolation is indicated by an added alphabetic character following the above code.

W Brian L Evans  
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## The arrangement of the collection

The collection has been shelved in an order according to the following topical headings:

<u>Shelf location number range</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1 - 71A	Chinese language
72 - 170	Philosophy, religion <u>incl</u> 149-166 Buddhism <u>see also</u> 1544/1-55 Buddhist scriptures (Taisho Tripitaka).
171 - 200	Classical Studies and Confucian classics <u>see also</u> 271/1-5 The Confucian classics, tr. Legge.
191 - 270, 272 - 379	History <u>see also</u> 1543/1-823 The twenty-four dynastic histories
380 - 409	Archaeology and Art
410 - 818	Chinese literature, general and <u>shih</u> poetry to the end of Sung <u>incl</u> 679-682 <u>Wen hsüan</u> <u>see also</u> 1545/1-27 <u>Wen hsüan</u>
819 - 882	<u>Tz'u</u> and <u>ch'ü</u> poetry
883 - 924	Ming and Ch'ing <u>shih</u> and prose
925 - 927	Chinese music
928 - 1034	Chinese drama
1035 - 1150	Early Chinese fiction
1151 - 1245	<u>Hung lou meng</u>
1247 - 1256	Chinese fiction post- <u>Hung lou meng</u> and prose literature to the end of Ch'ing
1257 - 1398	Modern
1399 - 1537	Miscellaneous periodicals and Reference works
1546 - 1706	Works in Japanese or about Japan

The above subject divisions can only be approximations in those cases where the content of a particular work cannot be represented by a single location. Occasionally, a volume may be displaced slightly, because of its size, from those to which it is more directly related, and its actual location number will be given in the catalogue entry.