

上海總商會商業圖書館

圖 書 目 錄

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GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF

SHANGHAI

1925

上海總商會商業圖書館閱覽規程

- 一 本館爲上海總商會設立故定名上海總商會商業圖書館
- 二 本館以增進社會教育爲目的輔助商人學識爲宗旨
- 三 閱覽時間每日下午二時至九時節假及紀念日循例照停
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- 七 閱覽時禁止高聲誦讀談話及有礙公家秩序等事
- 八 本館所藏圖書任人閱覽各界蒞臨無任歡迎

上海總商會商業圖書館暫訂借書規則

- 一 本館現有圖書祇供在館閱覽之用惟本會會員及辦事員如有參考之必要時須先填具借書證交管理員領取但須照下列各條辦理
- 二 借覽平常書籍一次以一部爲限在未經繳還以前不得再借
- 三 借書以二星期爲限限滿應卽繳還
- 四 借出之書如值需用時本館得通知借戶立即繳還
- 五 借出之書如有損壞遺失應照原價賠償
- 六 重要參考書概不出借

會長序言

自西漢建藏書之策。置校書之官以來。歷代相承。靡不有採訪遺書之舉。隋之嘉則殿。宋之三館。清之七閣。類皆焜耀史冊傳爲美談。右文之治。郁郁盛矣。顯中秘清嚴。既非民間所得涉足。遭時喪亂。或且蕩爲煨燼。其餘士大夫家所搜藏者。弊亦同此。宮牆美富。望而弗見。求其公諸同好。沾溉後進。如宋時之李氏山房。蓋亦鮮矣。逮及清季。歐西圖書館之制。輸入中土。於是內而京師。外而行省。始稍稍仿行之。上海爲輸入歐西文化之最先者。素有海上鄒魯之目。文物聲明之盛。甲於東南。圖書館之規制完美。典籍豐富。據曩昔所聞。要以徐滙法教會所設者爲首屈一指。顧因主持者爲法人。國人之能問津者蓋亦鮮焉。民國十一年夏。本會有商業圖書館之創設。初

議以商業書籍爲主。便於商人之自修而已。嗣鑒於上海居民之稠密。而國人求閱書籍之未得其方也。不敢不就其棉力薄材。以自効於社會。爰就舊議。稍稍增益之。四方好義之士。聞風興起。競以所有典籍相投贈。閱三載館中書籍增至一萬五千冊。而閱覽者亦踵至無虛席。至盡所有地不能以容。此則社會熱誠維持之力。非始事時所及料也。館員孫君心磐等。沉潛篤實。忠於所事。去秋爲便利讀者計。有圖書館協會之組織。其宗旨在聯合各圖書館交換目錄。俾便介紹讀者。而本館編次之目錄。適於本年五月告竣。刊行有日。爰爲之誌其緣起及三載來興革之大凡如次。

中華民國十四年五月

虞和德 方積蕃

高 序

總商會之附設圖書館也。成立不過四年。初祇以商業書籍爲之基礎。其後逐年擴充。收藏日富。館員孫君心磐等復經營不遺餘力。內容益豐。去年乃有圖書館協會之組織。今年又編次書目告成。據其統計書自千餘冊積至一萬五千數百冊。借者閱者。亦視前兩年突飛猛進。羣歎爲海上公開圖書館之盛況。當創立時。鳳池曾被推忝列委員主任。逆料其進步之速。容積日增。非興築館舍不可。商會董事諸君咸韙之。顧連歲擾亂。人事財力。均不及焉。今時局漸定。諸君宜急籌進行。庶幾設備完全。規模獨立。不特嘉惠海上市民。卽與歐美之公開圖書館齊驅並駕不難也。樂觀厥成。拭目俟之矣。

高鳳池謹序

沈 序

粵自魏晉崇古。區條目於三史九流。齊梁抱殘。拾畸零於五部七錄。宋歷七朝而纂輯。金取三館而緘藏。元運十艘。王鈴偏識。明排百櫃。鈿軸羅陳。圖書大備。由來尙矣。然而史歲禁密。羽蠹難窺。斂琅環之福地。祇許神遊。跋兕率之天宮。未容塵賃。面牆有憾。入室無繇。此我上海總商會。所以附設圖書館。而公諸同好也。搜集古今。分羅甲乙。舉凡中學西學。和文漢文。莫不牙籤星蒼。錦櫝雲羅。雋髦引領。思綜百氏之婦。魁碩愕胎。擬假十年之讀。則有莘莘學子。濟濟商人。遠攀若木之華。旁綜佞盧之帙。用是開通商智。啓鑰商情。商場學識。導厥競爭。商界人才。廣其教育。他若韞書象譯。曷嘗非明夷之舉。通商來遠。亦箸有平治之經。公開至今。亦越三載。而收藏之富。什襲之珍。石室儲厥靈文。金鑣皮斯祕錄。炳炳焉。麟麟焉。粲乎隱隱。各得其所。館主任孫君心磐暨辦事諸君子。學貫中西。文羅錦繡。坐擁百家。厥有謨觴之室。雜陳六籍。是名羣玉之峯。上年乃有圖書協會之組織。今庚復有編次目錄之告成。攷其統計。彙其簡編。自千餘冊。而積至一萬五千數百冊。援美人杜威氏十進之法。分門別類。聿成大

觀。比徐匯法教會萬卷之多。丙帙丁籤。有如指掌。所以借者閱者。孟晉堪嘉。皆由經之營之。畢臻其美。如調羹然。甘辛鹹苦。各獻其味以成和。如繪圖然。青黃赤黑。各呈其色以施采。鋒振徇路。箎吹牖民。其便利於都人士之相觀而善者。文明灌輸。大臻進步。鏞也忝長委員。自荒家學。八詠宗風。書室之織簾猶在。四聲韻語。祖庭之衣鉢未傳。媿非淵林之才。辱任元宴之序。淺忘蠡酌。謬附驥尾。他日者。萃歐美文物於一堂。大開東壁。集中外書林於二酉。富等西垣。更足以開拓宏規。丕張傑構。而爲我中華圖書界。研求文化之新進者。大放異彩。可拭目而觀厥成也。是爲序。

中華民國十四年四月

沈 鏞謹識

引 言

圖書館爲智識之寶庫，書目錄爲寶庫之鎖鑰。有寶庫而無鎖鑰，勢必致有無從檢取之憾。故圖書館非將所有圖書按類編成目錄不可。我國目錄之學，例分經史子集四部。清季南皮張文襄編書目答問，復增加叢部，而遂成爲經史子集叢五部。乃者歐化東漸，科學昌明，編譯之載籍日富，斷非五部所能賅括，於是復援美儒杜威氏十進分類法以濟其窮。十進分類法者，卽用數目以代表種類之方法也。猶如市政廳對於門戶，編釘門牌號數，既易記憶，又便檢查，十百千萬，擴而充之，實綽有餘位者也。本館圖書目錄，卽照十進法分類。按類編目，不分中外，不拘新舊，一貫而編製之。故閱者可按類檢查，照號索書，此卽本書目之功用也。惟本書目對於新增圖書，不能隨時加入，似嫌欠缺。故本館除編印單行本之書目外，每書並編有著者書名類名等卡片目錄。又將每月新到圖書，分載于本會月報內。亦所以補本書目之不足云爾。斯編承孫樂君先生贊助，及館員王恂如君程葆成君協力之處甚多。惟因急於付刊，編輯校勘方面，殊多疏忽，謬誤之點，在所不免，深望海內大雅進而教之。

孫心磐謹誌

凡 例

- 一。本書目依據杜威氏十進分類法，分總類，哲學，宗教，社會，語言，科學，實業，美術，文學，史地等十大類。細目稍有增補。
- 一。每書除分類編號外，並將著者姓名，照『著者編製法』編成號數。日文書，照姓氏首字筆劃數。英文書，照克氏編製法，以姓氏字母號數爲標準。
- 一。中文線裝書，另用布套裝置。薄本書籍，依類合裝，故分類號數有同一者。
- 一。叢書合刊本，照原部總目錄編錄外，並用互見法，將細目按類分列。
- 一。本館圖書，蒙各界捐贈者居多。故編中註明某某捐贈字樣，藉表謝忱；並誌高誼。
- 一。本編圖書，自民國十一年一月始，至十四年五月止。爲數尙少，何足以壓閱者之需求，此後還請各界源源捐助。嘉惠士林。則續編之作，其有日矣。

REGULATIONS

1. The Library is established by the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai: it is therefore named "Business Library of The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai"
2. The aim of the Library is to encourage public education and introduce commercial knowledge.
3. Reading hours are from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. every day. The Library is closed on National and festival holidays.
4. The public is free to read any of the periodicals or news papers placed in the Reading Rooms. After reading, same should be orderly and carefully replaced on the original shelf. No cutting is allowed.
5. If a reader wishes to borrow a book to be read in the Reading Room of the Library, he is requested to refer to the catalogue, fill up a slip, which is provided by the Library, the number and title of the book, and then apply to the librarian. After reading, he is requested to return the book to the Library, it being not allowed to take books out of the Reading Rooms of the Library.

6. Readers are not allowed to make corrections in the books owned by the Library. Should there be any mistake, corrections should be made on our specially prepared papers obtainable on application to the librarian. Should a reader damage a book, either intentionally or otherwise, he is liable to pay the cost of the book so damaged.

7. Readers are requested to make as little noise as possible in the Reading Rooms, talking, smoking, and spitting being strictly prohibited.

8. The Library is open to the public in general. Readers are cordially invited.

9. The books owned by this Library are intended to be read in the Reading Rooms only. But subject to the following regulations, members and staff of the Chamber, when requiring a book for reference, can borrow one by signing a slip and applying to the librarian:

1. One book is to be borrowed at a time. Before returning same to the library, no other books can be borrowed.

2. The borrower should return the book to the Library within two weeks from the date on which it is borrowed.

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3. Should a book so lent out is needed, the Library will send to the borrower a notice, on receipt of which he should return the book to the Library immediately.
 4. The borrower is liable to pay the cost of the book he borrowed, in the event it is damaged or lost.
 5. Valuable books can not be borrowed and taken out of the Library.

PREFACE

Now-a-days, we have heard so much about the necessity and significance of libraries, since the visit of Dr. A. E. Bostwick, the American Library Expert. It is not a new discovery, it is as old as our Chinese civilization. Every civilized nation has its national archives or libraries. What we are interested in here, is the modern libraries. When I was approached by my colleague Mr. Sung Sing-beh, the librarian of our Chamber Business Library to write this preface, I began to think of the exquisite G\$7,000,000 marble structure of the Washington Library of Congress with its 2,000,000 copies of valuable books where I visited ten years ago. Besides the national, state and municipal libraries, there is at least one public library even in the smallest towns in the States. College and special libraries for lawyers, engineers, financiers etc. are seen in most cities. Recently, 2500 business libraries have been established by progressive

firms. What does all this mean? What is the aim of a business library, anyway? I am of the opinion that there is no better answer than the following statement, "to function as a central information, statistical or research bureau or like other departments to aid directly or indirectly in profits, in increasing quantity, quality or efficiency of production, in building up an intelligent work force or in the general improvement and extension of the business. Only in so far as it does, this is the business library justifiable!"

Our library, however, is more or less of a general nature. It was organised in May, 1922 with a little over one thousand books. During the past three years, the number of books and periodicals has been increased to fifteen thousand. They are classified under ten categories namely, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural science, Commerce and Industry, Fine arts, Literature, History, and Geography. Dewey system is being used in catalogues and indexes.

The following figures indicate the popularity of our five room library. 44,080 used the news rooms and 11,109 enjoyed the lending library last year. The library movement is in its infancy in China. According to a report recently published by the United Library Association of China, there are now only forty-two libraries, large and small, throughout the country, and strange to say, Shanghai has twenty-two of them and our library is the only one open for the public.

It is sanguinely hoped that before long, more goodsized public libraries will be built to promote the mental and spiritual life of the community which is the highest aim of all libraries.

K. S. Zee,
General Secretary.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai
May 18th, 1925.

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