

- 4). The Tripitaka, a collection of the extant Buddhist scriptures in the Chinese language, in a modern Japanese (Kyoto) edition.
- 5). A complete set of the Chêng-Tung Library of Taoist Literature, reproduced from the only existing collection of Taoist literature from the Taoist Temple Pei Yun Kwan (The Temple of the White Cloud) in Peking, all the other collections being burned during the Boxer Rebellion in A.D. 1900. This set consists of 1,200 volumes, printed between 1923-1925.
- 6). The Shih san ching, i.e. Rubbings (photostated in A.D. 1927) from the stone tablets in the Hall of Classics connected with the Confucian Temple, Peking, of the Thirteen Classics, the text of which, consisting of more than 800,000 characters, was written during 12 years and completed A.D. 1740 by Chiang Hêng (1672-1743) and on order of Emperor Ch'ien Lung was carved in stone and completed A.D. 1795. The rubbings are on very heavy paper, in 208 vol.
- 7). One set of rubbings from clay statues of the 500 Lohan, or Arhats, Buddhist Saints, taken from the statues on the "Rock Bridge" on the T'ien-t'ai-shan mountain in Chekiang province, These rubbings are in white on black background on thick cardboard; 500 figures, 50 in one folio; bound in mahogany covers.
- 8). The original manuscript of the P'ei wên yün fu, i.e. a dictionary of Chinese terms and phrases, which was compiled by a Board of 76 scholars under personal supervision of Emperor K'ang Hsi during the years 1704-1711, the largest dictionary ever published, containing about 18 million characters. This manuscript is in 105 volumes.