What is the significance of our acquisition of ONE MILLION E-BOOKS? Is this a warranted celebration of collection building or is it a requiem for the printed book? What are the problems associated with this new format? Can they be solved?

We don’t yet know the answers to all of these questions, and even if we did they would not fit within this brochure, but here are some quick responses:

- What is the significance of one million e-books to our University?
  - Our readers can read 250 million pages of information in English and Chinese anytime anywhere.
  - We can provide book like contents in much less space - we are out of space.

- Is this the death of the printed book?
  - No, computers are also helping publishers produce more books than ever.
  - No, we will soon be buying books printed locally linked to publishers world wide.
  - No, people read paper and e-books differently. When you want specific information fast you use an e-book. When you want to understand the whole idea or story you read a printed book.

- What are the problems associated with this new medium and can they be solved?
  - Like for printed books, they are still expensive to catalogue. We have become very good at this and earn more than HK$800,000 a year doing it.
  - You need computers to read e-books while you only need your eyes to read printed books. More than 80 percent of our students buy laptops and we provide nearly 300 computers for their use.
  - While e-books don’t require miles of shelving, they do require enormous amounts of electronic storage equipment. We’ll soon have 24 terabytes of hard disk storage.

We are holding two events to celebrate our millionth e-book: an exhibition in the University Museum and Art Gallery concerning the continued importance of books to our readers and a symposium on E-Book Challenge and Developments. The purpose of this brochure is to introduce these events and to invite your participation.

So is it all worth it? I believe the answer is a resounding YES. E-books contribute to the learning process and the generation of new knowledge. This is what a university is for and is why libraries have traditionally been considered to be the “heart” of the university.

Anthony W. Ferguson
University Librarian
館藏百萬冊電子書對我們有何重要的意義？應否為典藏而慶祝或為印刷書本的末日送上挽歌？這種書籍新形式會帶來甚麼問題？我們又能否解決？

我們暫時不能回答這些問題，即使可以，這小冊子也難以提供足夠篇幅，但這裡還是有幾項簡單的回應：

- 這百萬冊電子書對香港大學有甚麼重要價值？
  - 我們的讀者因此可以隨時隨地閱讀二億五千萬頁的中英文資訊。
  - 我們可以在較少的空間去提供與印刷本相等的內容 — 我們正欠缺藏書的空间。

- 印刷書本會否走上末路？
  - 不會，電腦正協助出版商生產比以前更多的書籍。
  - 不會，我們日後採購書籍時，將與世界各地出版商取得連繫，以獲取在本地印刷書籍。
  - 不會，讀者閱讀印刷本與電子本的模式並不相同。當需要快速地獲取指定的資料，你會選擇電子書。當需要了解整體觀念及完整的故事時，你會選擇印刷本。

- 這種新媒體會引起甚麼問題？我們能否解決？
  - 電子書編目的費用並不便宜，然而，由於同事的努力，我們每年由此取得超過八十萬港元的編目收益。
  - 我們必須使用電腦閱讀電子書，但閱讀印刷本只需要用雙眼。不過，超過百分之八十的港大學生已擁有手提電腦，同時我們亦提供了接近三百台桌上電腦供讀者使用。
  - 電子書即使不存放於數以千計的書架，但它們仍需要容量極大的電子儲存裝置。而我們的伺服器很快便會提升容量至二十四萬億字節。

我們將會舉辦兩項活動來慶祝館藏第一百萬冊電子書，活動包括在香港大學美術博物館內舉行展覽，主題為印刷書籍對讀者的重要價值，另外亦會舉辦有關電子書的挑戰與發展研討會。誠意邀請閣下的參與和指導。

那麼，電子書是否物有所值呢？我深信答案是肯定的。電子書增進學習和創造新知識，這是大學的使命，也正好說明為甚麼長久以來圖書館被認為是大學的「心臟」了。

彭仁賢
香港大學圖書館館長
Books and their Stories:  
Gems from the University of Hong Kong Libraries Collection

書海溯源 — 香港大學圖書館珍藏展

exhibition jointly organised by
The University Libraries
and The University Museum and Art Gallery
The University of Hong Kong

Founded in 1912, the University of Hong Kong Libraries (http://lib.hku.hk/) is the oldest and largest academic library in Hong Kong. Over the past few years, its print collection has been growing rapidly by some 100,000 volumes a year and more than 2.4 million volumes, some of which are rare and unique, are now available to the users. Through this exhibition, we hope bring to the general public a better knowledge of and the stories behind our rare books, and the steps how the one millionth e-book has been created.

香港大學圖書館於1912年成立，是本地最早和最大的學術圖書館。香港大學圖書館近年在館藏建設工作上投放大量資源，館藏每年增加約十萬冊，至今藏書已超過二百四十萬冊，其中不乏善本和珍稀書籍。通過這展覽會，館方希望讓公眾知道這些善本和珍稀書籍背後鮮為人知的秘聞逸事，和第一百萬冊電子書的製作過程。
HKU Libraries in the Time Capsule

Library staff needed to update the accession records manually after
adding new titles or withdrawing old or damaged ones.

Library staff needed to update the accession records manually after
adding new titles or withdrawing old or damaged ones.

香港大學圖書館首本登記冊，1913年10月-1914年9月。
館員需要將新書資料記錄在案，並於書籍破損時，館員也要刪除它們的原有記錄。

Key e-book collections.
館藏的主要電子書。
The very interesting history of the first British Embassy to China gives a vivid account of the voyage out and home, the journeys in China and the reception at Beijing of the Embassy. In addition to the 210 extra colour illustrations, it also contains 50 pages of copper-plate engravings of scenes and excellent maps of the journey from Beijing to Guangzhou in 1793.

This 1798 edition of George Staunton’s *An authentic account of an embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China* is believed to be the personal copy of Lord Macartney (1737-1806) and is the only copy that exists in the world. It was acquired by the Libraries in 1959 for £1,150 from Frost and Reed Ltd. Access the e-version of this beautifully produced book at http://lib.hku.hk/1m_ebook/
這 1798 年版《英使謁見乾隆紀實》相信是曾為馬戛爾尼（Lord Macartney, 1737-1806）個人所有，並且是世上獨一無二版本。香港大學圖書館於 1959 年以一千五百五十英鎊從英國 Frost and Reed 公司購入此書。如要閱讀網上版，請點擊 http://lib.hku.hk/1m_ebook 以登入網頁。

這書生動地記載了英國第一個出訪中國使團沿途見聞，和他們在北京所受到的待遇。除了附的二百一十張彩圖外，本書還有五十多張銅版畫，繪畫了使團在 1793 年從北京到廣州所走的路線和沿途城鄉景色。
Choosing the right book

The one millionth e-book at the HKU Libraries should be a unique title not available elsewhere and free from copyright. These are the major factors considered by the team of library staff led by Dr Ferguson, the Librarian. After a careful search amongst the Libraries’ rare book collection, one title emerged. It was the 1798 edition of George Staunton’s *An authentic account of an embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China*. Besides its interesting content recounting an event of historical importance, readers will marvel at the aesthetic illustrations contained therein.

Pre-production preparations

Drawing from the digitisation experience of the Libraries’ technical team, an overall plan was laid out for the production of this unique e-book. The team, however, identified two special issues that needed to be addressed. Firstly, many of the illustrations are over-sized and therefore had to be sent to a professional scanning house for digitisation. The rest of the book in A4 size was handled by the in-house team. The second issue related to preservation. Staff needed to exercise extreme care to handle this five-volume edition. Prior to digitisation, page by page inspection was made to ensure that there were no missing pages and that each page was in good condition. Special paper boxes were tailor-made for each of the five volumes to ensure their safe journey between the library and the scanning house. For preservation reasons, the scanners employed for this digitisation project were equipped with special book care features - SMA 21 ScanFox colour scanner for A4 text pages and Zeutschel Omniscan OS10000 A1 colour scanner for the over-sized illustrations.

Image capturing

Production process began once the five volumes had been inspected and the scanning house appointed for the job. Two sets of images were produced. The master file maintains a high resolution of 600 dpi and 24-bit colour depth achieving “true colour” quality. However, considering the file size of such high resolution images, another set of images were produced for web release. This set has a lower resolution of 75 dpi which will facilitate online viewing. Stringent quality control is exercised throughout the image capturing process. Library staff checked every digital image, and looking for images which were out-of-focus, those that fail to capture the entire page or any missing pages. These pages were then arranged for rescanning.
Image manipulation

Once rescanning was completed, refinishing work began to ensure that all images were in good shape. Staff opened each and every image to check the orientation, crop unnecessary borders and clean up unwanted spots. Another staff is assigned to double-check the quality. This work ensured that all of the printed pages had received the best possible digitisation, and that all were free from defects.

Creating table of contents/indexes

To create the table of contents and entries for illustrations and maps, staff manually input the required information into a database to produce an Extensible Markup Language (XML) file based on the Metadata Encoding & Transmission Standard (METS) (http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets/) of the Library of Congress.

Output images

This served as the final touch-up for the web release of the e-book. Firstly, the digital images were converted to Portable Document Format (PDF) files. Secondly, watermark stamps and security measures were added to the files to prevent unauthorised use of the e-book. Thirdly, a “table of contents” page with hyperlinks to the respective PDF files was generated based on the XML file created in step 5. With the table of contents in place, users can go straight to a chapter and navigate within the e-book.

Compile the e-book

This step put the e-book PDF files into a digital library system, called Greenstone, that has a web interface. After access points and navigation methods were checked and double-checked, the resulting web pages were made available to the public and search engines such as Google and Yahoo, so that universal “discovery” of this new and unique online title could begin.
創造第一百萬冊電子書的七個步驟

選擇合適書籍

一個以彭仁賢館長為首的圖書館專責小組，經過慎重的考慮後，決定挑選一種本館獨有和不再受版權限制的書籍，作為香港大學圖書館的第一百萬冊電子書。館藏眾多珍稀書籍中，一套 1798 年版的《英使謁見乾隆紀實》，最能符合這些要求。這書不單生動地記錄了一件史實，美麗的插圖更令讀者讚嘆。

製作前準備工作

開始數碼化工作之前，圖書館的技術支援隊伍憑着他們豐富的經驗，為製作這獨一無二的電子書，訂定一個全盤的方案，及解決在製作流程中兩個主要問題。其一是部份插圖的面積甚大，需要將書籍送到一間專業製作公司，利用特殊器材來掃描；其餘不超過 A4 面積的部份，則由館員在館內掃描。第二個問題是如何確保這珍貴書籍，不會在製作電子書期間受到任何破壞。為此，館員需要極度小心處理所有與書籍接觸的工序，同時亦要仔細檢查這套共五冊的書籍，確保沒有缺頁及每一頁都是完好無缺的。館方為每冊書訂做紙盒，避免書籍在運送到專業製作公司的途中受到破壞。製作時採用的掃描器附有保護書籍的特別功能；掃描 A4 面積的是 SMA 21 ScanFox 彩色掃描器，而超過 A4 面積的是 Zeutschel Omniscan OS10000 A1 彩色掃描器。

攝取影像

在完成檢查書籍和選定專業製作公司後，掃描工作隨即開始。掃描器以 600 dpi 解像度（resolution）和 24-bit 色深（colour depth）來攝取影像，以保持原貌。然而，這些以高解像度掃描的影像檔案，體積甚大，不利於網上傳送。館方需另行建立一個以 75 dpi 解像度存檔的版本，以方便讀者瀏覽。整個攝取影像流程的品質控制非常嚴格，館員需檢查所有影像，並細看每個影像的對焦準確與否，還有它們是否涵蓋整頁，及有否攝取所有影像，不合格的影像則需重新掃描。
重新掃描不合格影像後，館員會再次逐一檢查所有影像，糾正方向，剪裁無用的周邊，及清除多餘的污點。另一位館員會覆核所有影像，確保它們的質量能夠符合館方的要求，及完全沒有缺點。

館員需要輸入篇章、插圖及地圖等資料，以建立一個資料庫，用以編製一個符合美國國家圖書館所制訂的 Metadata Encoding & Transmission Standard (METS) 準則(http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets/)的「可延伸性標示語言」(Extensible Markup Language，簡稱 XML) 檔案。

這是電子書製作過程的最後程序，共有三個步驟。第一步是將所有影像轉換成「可攜式文件格式」(Portable Document Format，簡稱 PDF) 檔案；第二步是在檔案加上「水印」及其他安全措施以防止電子書被盜用；最後一步是利用上述 XML 檔案來建立電子書的目錄頁，讓讀者可以連接到不同篇章、插圖及地圖的 PDF 檔案，方便網上閱讀。

最後，所有 PDF 檔案都會上載到 Greenstone，這是港大圖書館使用的網上圖書館系統。當館員確定這網頁各連結點均正常運作後，讀者便可以直接登入港大圖書館或通過谷歌 (Google) 和雅虎 (Yahoo) 等搜尋器，閱讀香港大學圖書館這獨一無二的電子書了。
Surviving the Wartime Damage

三年零八個月

Following the surrender of Sir Mark Young, the Hong Kong Governor, to Japan on 25 December 1941, the Japanese started to systematically take over the equipment and books from the laboratories and the libraries at the University of Hong Kong.

The Japanese Military Investigation Department made Mr Chan Kwan Po, Librarian of Fung Ping Shan Library, to stay at the Library and to help with the organising of the Citizens’ Library - a public library service for publicity and propaganda purposes.

1941年12月25日下午3時15分，港督楊慕琦向日軍投降。日本軍政府命當時任馮平山圖書館館長的陳君葆先生留任。當時，香港大學圖書館的藏書被日軍挪用，籌建為宣傳日治的公共圖書館—「香港市民圖書館」。

A book with the stamp “Returned from Japan 1948”.

After occupation, the Japanese shipped to Japan a variety of selected materials, such as Hankow Collection books. These books were returned from Japan to Hong Kong in 1948.

A book with the book pocket of Citizen’s Library.

Opened on 5 December 1944 by the Japanese, the Citizen’s Library was located at the Helena May Institute on Garden Road, Mid-Level. Most of its books were transferred from the University of Hong Kong Libraries.

貼上「香港市民圖書館」書袋的書籍。

香港市民圖書館於1944年12月5日開幕，館址位於港島半山花園道前梅夫人公益會。開館時有圖書約一萬冊，很多是從香港大學圖書館搬去的。

蓋上「從日本運返1948」的字樣的書籍。

日軍入侵後，將不少書籍運往日本，這些書籍來自香港大學漢口特藏等。圖書終於在1948年從日本運返香港，物歸原主。當時，館方在這些書籍的最後一頁蓋上「從日本運返1948」的字樣，以留記念。
The Libraries is very fortunate to have acquired the collections of some notable libraries over the past years. This has enhanced the distinctiveness of the materials available in the library.

*Horæ Sinicæ: translation from the popular literature of the Chinese*, by Robert Morrison, 1812. (From the Morrison Collection)

It is one of the first translations made by Rev. Robert Morrison. The book is made up of English translation of miscellaneous pieces from the Chinese, such as *San zi jing* (The Three-character Classic), *Da xue* (The Great Learning), *Jie shi niu rou ge* (Dissuasive from Feeding on Beef). This copy bears the signature of the author himself.

*Horæ Sinicæ: translation from the popular literature of the Chinese*, 馬禮遜著，1812年。（馬禮遜特藏書）

本書是馬禮遜牧師第一本翻譯著作，於馬禮遜來華五年後，即1812年，在倫敦出版。這書由五篇譯文組成，所翻譯的原文在當時民間都是非常流行的，例如三字經、大學、戒食牛肉歌等。

A description of the empire of China and Chinese-Tartary, together with the kingdoms of Korea and Tibet, by Jean-Baptiste Du Halde, 1738-1741, 2 volumes, English translation of the French original. (From the Hankow Collection)

《漸及帝國全誌》，杜赫德著, 1738-1741年，2冊，英文英譯本。（漢口特藏藏書）
Si Ku Quan Shu
四庫全書

The Libraries has in its Chinese Rare Book Collection two Si ku quan shu titles, one from Wenlange (Wen Lan Pavilion) in Hangzhou and the other from Wenyuange (Wen Yuan Pavilion) at Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfect Brightness, also known as the Old Summer Palace), Beijing. The Wenyuange Si ku quan shu was reduced to ashes in 1860 when the British and French troops looted the beautiful Yuanmingyuan and burned it to the ground.

It is interesting to note that the two Si ku quan shu titles were stamped differently and that the one from Wenlange is a bit smaller in size. The Wenyuange title has more stamps, including one showing the name of the pavilion it was housed on the front. Both titles bear the stamp of Jiayetang at Nanxun, Zhejiang, meaning that they were once the property of the famous book collector, Liu Chenggan, before they were added to our collection.

Qin ding nan xun sheng dian, by Gao Jin, no date, 4 volumes, Wenlange edition.

Gong shi ji, by Liu Chang, no date, 6 volumes, Wenyuange edition.
As the oldest and largest academic library in Hong Kong, the Libraries has over the past years been patronised by a number of former Governors of Hong Kong.

Lord Patten of Barnes, commonly known as Chris Patten when he was Governor of Hong Kong from 1992 to 1997, is the only Hong Kong governor for whom the library created an online database. The Last Governor Online (http://sunzi.lib.hku.hk/last_governor/) indexes the 795 videocassettes and 508 audiocassettes recorded by BBC in the course of producing the TV series Patten, the last governor. These materials were donated by Dr William M.W. Mong.

The library has also received a donation from Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hong Kong from 1925 to 1930, of a rare Latin translation of an embassy from the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Grand Tartar Cham, Emperor of China, by Johannes Nieuhof, 1668. (From the Chater Collection, donated by Sir Cecil Clementi, Hong Kong Governor, 1925-1930)
University teachers have been contributing significantly to the building up of our library collections. Their personal collections of research materials help enrich the library holdings very much.

Origin and Evolution of Religion, by E. Washburn Hopkins, 1923. (From Professor Xu Dishan Collection 許地山教授特藏藏書).

Professor Xu remarked at the back of this book his view on religion. It reads: "Religion is the response of man’s nature to his highest inspirations. It is his intercourse with Being above himself and his world. It seems to me that religion is the normal experience. The negative side called it an indelible superstition; the affirmative side asserts that man is born believing. Some have sought to reproach the religion as a surviving childishness. A baby is depend upon its parents. They said, never outgrow the sense of dependence but transfer that on which they rely from the seen to the unseen. It has been defined in psychological terms as primarily an attitude of feeling, volition, or thought."

許教授以英文在本書末頁親撰他對宗教的見解，原文請參看英文說明。
Canton colloquial bible, by American Bible Society, 1922. (From Professor Lo Hsiang-lin Collection)

This Bible was presented to Mrs Sun Yat-sen (Madam Lu Muzhen, 1867-1952) by her eldest son, Mr Sun Ke, and her daughter-in-law on the occasion of her birthday on 30 July 1924. Mrs Sun was a devoted Christian.

《新舊約全書》(廣東土白本)，上海大美國聖經會，1922年。(羅香林教授特藏藏書)
1924年7月30日，孫中山先生長子孫科及其妻陳氏送給其母盧慕貞女士(1867-1952)的生日禮物。孫夫人為虔誠基督徒。聖經內夾附一套金句冊。
Over the past two decades, the Libraries has obtained the generous support of various local corporations/companies through either donating or depositing their archival collections with the Libraries for consultation and research purposes.

In 1998, the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong kindly deposited over 2,000 items of its invaluable archival documents and artifacts with the Libraries. They are known as “Hong Kong Stock Market Archives and Artifacts Collection”. We took further effort in creating an online catalogue (http://sunzi1.lib.hku.hk/stock/) to make the archival materials more accessible.
In 1996, the Hong Kong Tourist Association (reconstituted as the Hong Kong Tourism Board in 2001) undertook to lend, on an indefinite basis, its archival materials to the Libraries. An online subject index, “Hong Kong Tourism Board Collection” (http://sunzi.lib.hku.hk/hktbc/), has also been prepared and maintained by the Libraries to facilitate the use of these materials.

Posters promoting Hong Kong tourist industry, 1960s. 二十世紀六十年代推廣香港旅遊業的宣傳海報。
Dr Robert Y.F. Tam (1902-2004), graduated in 1930 at this University with a degree in Arts, and his sister Ms Tam Wun-tsun, donated $11 million from 1985 to 1988 to establish the Robert Tam Library Endowment Fund. He also donated $50 million in 1998 to further support the Libraries, which, according to Dr Tam, had a special place in his heart.

“Early English Book Online”, one of a variety of e-books purchased with the Robert Tam Library Endowment Fund. 譚益芳圖書館基金為圖書館購入不同科目的電子書，“Early English Book Online”是其中之一。
The Class of 72 made a $1 million donation on the occasion of celebrating their 25th anniversary of graduation to support the creation of the “Hong Kong Table of Contents” database (http://sunzi1.lib.hku.hk/schktoc/) in 1997.

“Hong Kong Table of Contents” database enables users to identify individual papers presented at conferences held in Hong Kong and book chapters of Hong Kong-related publications, regardless of their publishing place and subject area.

“Hong Kong Table of Contents” 数据庫現有超過八十七萬六千條資料，讀者可以快速地檢索在香港舉行的學術研究會提交的論文資料，或尋找以香港為題各類書籍的篇章資料。它的收錄範圍不限於香港出版的書籍，為尋找香港資料的學者提供先進的檢索工具。
The Libraries has also embarked ambitious book digitisation projects in order to provide better access to library books and preservation of old materials. Books, which are out of copyright or for which the library has gained permission to scan, have been digitised. They include HKU theses and dissertations, (http://sunzi1.lib.hku.hk/hkuto/), publications of some government departments, old books (http://xml.lib.hku.hk/gsdl/db/ctwe/) and others. It is estimated that some 40,000 locally produced e-books will be available online to members of the general public when the programme is completed by the end of 2006.
E-Book Challenges and Developments 2006:
A Global Perspective

Overview
In celebration of addition of the one millionth e-book, a one and one-half day seminar dealing with e-books will be held at HKU to provide librarians and information professionals with the opportunity to take part in this celebration and share with each other their experiences in e-book development. Presenters will come from UK, US, China and other parts of East and Southeast Asia to give an international perspective of e-book development in the 21st century.

Themes
• Google Print
• Challenges in e-book development
• E-books in China
• E-books from the Asian perspective
• Future of digital publishing
• E-books in the library context

Speakers
• Keynote Speaker, Dr Reginald Carr, Director of University Library Services and Bodleian Librarian of the University of Oxford
• Keynote Speaker, Dr Chen Li, Deputy Director of the National Library of China
• Mr Chew Leng Beh, Acting Senior Director, Library and Professional Services, National Library Board, Singapore
• Professor Dai Longji, University Librarian, Peking University
• Professor Fan Liu H.Y., Graduate Institute of Library and Information Science, National Chung Hsing University
• Mr Yoshiro Kato, Chief Executive of Keio University Libraries
• Mr Kimihiro Niimoto, Manager, OCLC Center, Kinokuniya Company Ltd.
• Mr Richard Rosy, Vice President of Content Management, Online Computer Library Center, Inc.
• Mr Christopher Warnock, CEO and CTO, ebrary, Inc.
• Professor Zhao Jihai, Deputy Librarian, Zhejiang University Libraries