

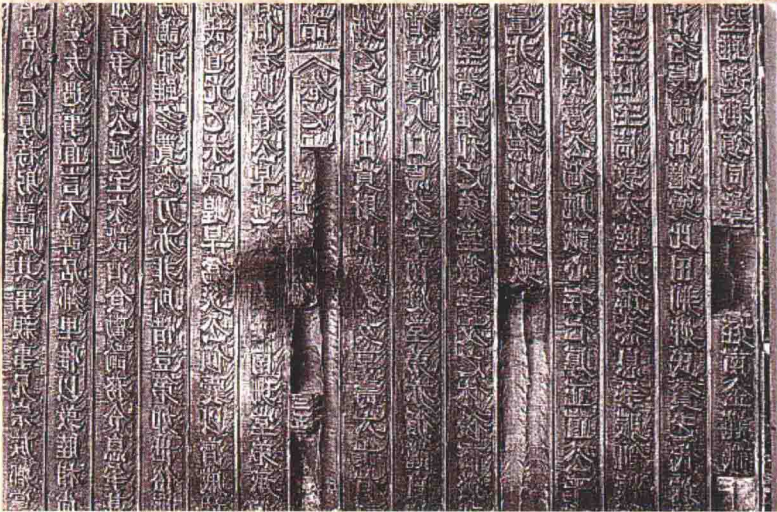
序曲

Overture



甲骨文是目前发现的中国最早的成熟文字。这片标记为“北图6006”的甲骨，印证了《史记》关于商王世系的记载。

Oracle bones inscription is the earliest mature character found in China.
The bone labeled "North map 6006" confirms the "Historical Records" on the records of the Shang family.



唐代的雕版印刷是最早的印刷术，它极大地提高了文化普及、信息传播的速度和效率。

在敦煌发现的雕版印刷《金刚经》，是现知世界上最早的刻印有确切日期的雕版印刷品，显示出已臻成熟的印刷技术。

The engraving printing in Tang Dynasty is the earliest printing technique, it greatly improved the speed and the efficiency of the popularization of the culture and the dissemination of the information.

The engraving printing "Diamond Sutra" found in Dunhuang is the world's earliest engraved with the exact date of engraving prints, showing the maturity of the printing technology.



北宋的毕昇发明了活字印刷。活字印刷经丝绸之路传到欧洲，是中国对世界文化事业的又一伟大贡献。

Bi Sheng in Northern Song Dynasty invented movable-type printing. Movable-type printing spread to Europe by the Silk Road, which is another great contribution to the world's culture made by China.

应运而生

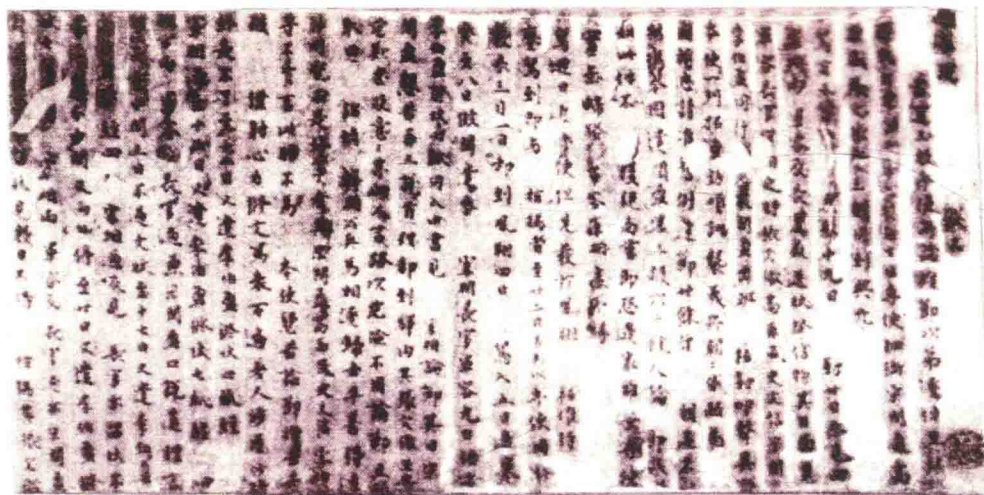
Emerge as required

早在夏代，人们就开始用符号和文字记录新闻事件了。到了汉代，古代最早的报纸出现了，用于记录朝廷动态。明代的“邸报”又更进一步，不但内容更丰富，民间还出现了抄报房，发行量大大提升。清代的北京，抄本供不应求，活字印刷的《京报》应运而生。

古老的邸报并没有发展为现代报纸。19 世纪初期，外国传教士、商人和政客，开始在中国境内外创办报刊，成为中国近代报刊的源头。中文报刊在境内萌芽后迅速成长，上海、广州、武汉成为报业三大中心。在 19 世纪末 20 世纪初风云变幻的中国大地上，中国的精英知识分子以报刊为阵地，为维新变法和民主革命鼓与呼，引领时代风潮。

As early as the Xia Dynasty, people began to use symbols and words to record news events. To the Han Dynasty, the earliest newspapers, used to record the routines and trends of the imperial government, appeared. Then came "Di Bao", occurred in the Ming Dynasty, it contained various news. "Di Bao" was so popular among the people that copy rooms copied many of it. In the Qing Dynasty, copies of government news were often in short supply in Beijing, the moveable type printing "Jing Bao" emerged as required.

"Di Bao" did not develop into modern newspaper. In the early nineteenth century, foreign missionaries, businessmen and politicians began to set up newspapers in China and abroad, and it became the source of modern Chinese newspapers. Chinese newspapers and magazines had since seen a rapid growth. Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan turned into the three major press centers in China. By the turn of the 19th and 20th century, a time of radical change, China's intellectuals took the press as the front line for reform and democratic revolution and drum up the lead of the times.



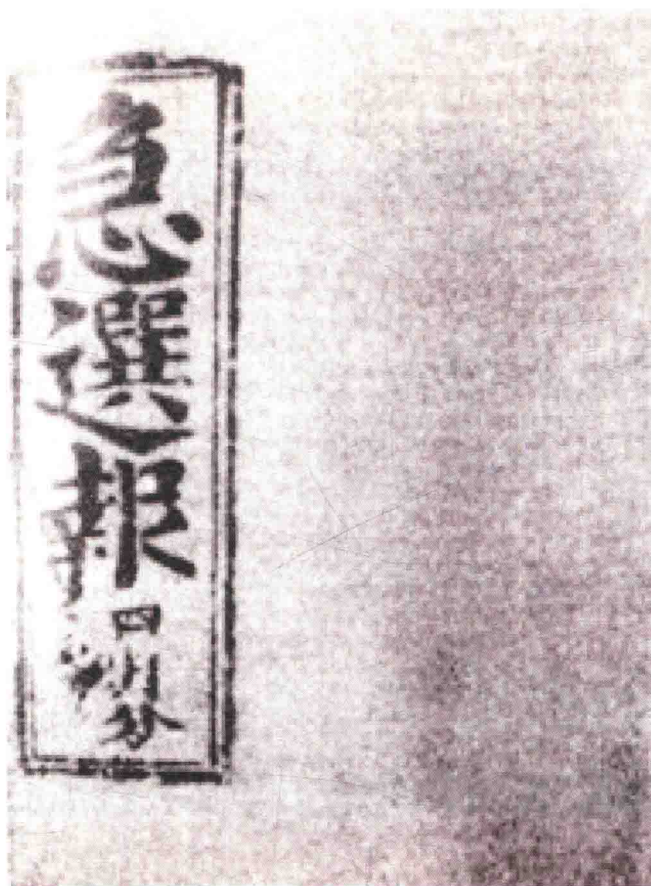
《敦煌进奏院状》

中国现存最早的古代报纸，是唐代地方驻京人员向地方长官发回的时政报告，初具报纸的雏形。

Dunhuang Jin Zou Yuan Zhuang

It is earliest existed ancient newspapers in China, and local officials in Beijing office sent the current affairs report back to the local governor in the Tang Dynasty, which is the rudiment of the newspaper.

应运而生
Emerge as required



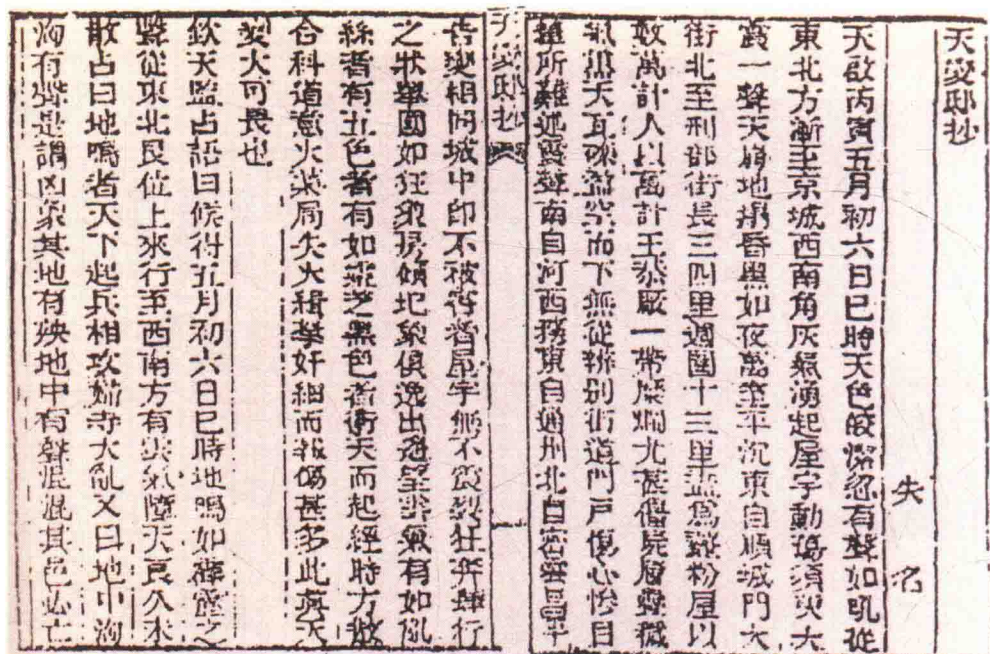
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《急选报》

至今保存最早的明代报纸，出版于万历八年（1580年），这份报纸为雕版印刷，共6页，印有加黑框的报头。

Emergency report

The earliest preserved Ming Dynasty newspaper, was published in the eighth year of Wanli(1580). The newspaper is a engraving printing, with 6 pages in all, printed with masthead of black frame.

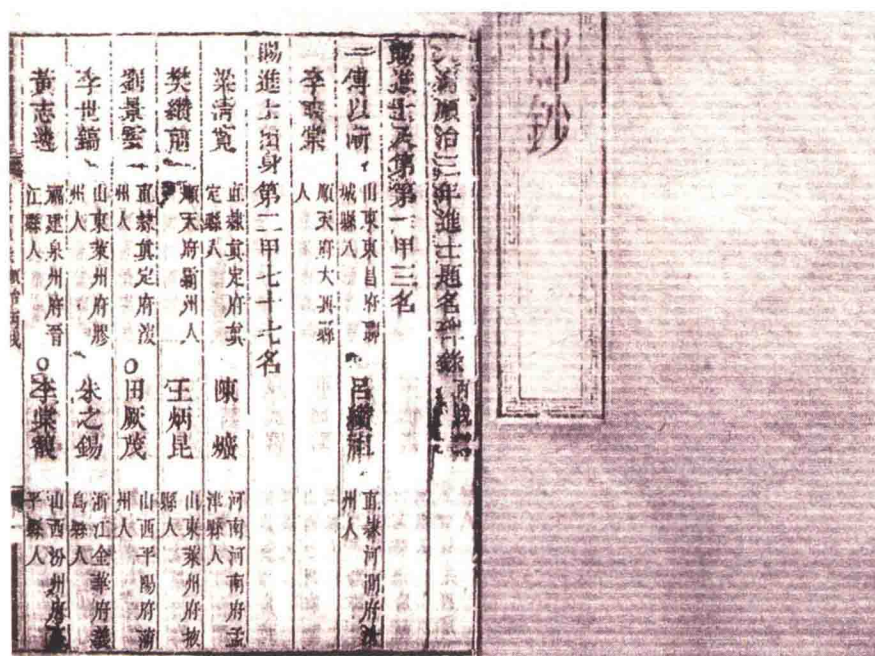


《天变邸抄》

唐代开元年间出现了具有官方公报性质的报纸——邸报，邸报的抄件被称为邸抄。这份《天变邸抄》记载了明朝天启六年（1626年）五月初六北京突然发生了灾异事件的情景。

Tian Bian Di Chao

The newspaper "Di Bao" with the nature of official Journal appeared in the Tang Dynasty Kaiyuan year, and the copy of Di Bao is called Di copy. The "Tian Bian Di Chao" records of the Ming Dynasty Apocalypse sixth years (1626) on the sixth day of May that disaster events suddenly occurred in Beijing.



《邸抄》

清代顺治三年（1646年）的《邸抄》，采用木板活字印刷，内容为“进士题名碑录”，也就是殿试排行榜。

Di Chao

In the third year of Shunzhi in Qing Dynasty (1646), "Di Chao" used wooden movable-type printing, the contents is "ChinShih nominated recorded tablet", which is also the palace rankings.

嘉慶乙亥年七月

子曰多聞擇其善者而從之

察世俗每月統記傳

博愛者纂

察世俗每月統記傳序

無中生有者乃神也。神乃一。自然而然。當始神創造
天地人萬物。此乃根本之道理。神至大至尊。生養我
們世人。故此善人無非敬畏神。但世上論神多說錯
了。學者不可不察。因神在天上而現著其榮。所以用
一個天字指著神。亦有之。既然萬處萬人皆由神而
原被造化。自然學者不可止察一所地方之各物。單

《察世俗每月统记传》创刊号

第一份以中国人为读者对象的近代中文报刊。清嘉庆二十年（1815年）在马六甲创刊，
内容大多为阐发基督教义，介绍科学知识。

Initial issue of Chinese Monthly Magazine

The first Chinese-language newspaper for Chinese readers. In the twentieth year of Jiaqing in Qing Dynasty (1815), it started publication in Malacca, mostly for the elucidation of Christian doctrine, introducing scientific knowledge.

道光十三年己巳六月

東西洋考每月統記傳

人無遠慮必有近憂

愛漢者纂



序

子曰。多聞闕疑。慎言其餘。則寡尤。多見闕殆。慎行其餘。則寡悔。言寡尤。行寡悔。祿在其中矣。亦曰。多聞擇其善者而從之。故必遍觀而詳核也。○且因以孝弟風俗。表率以孝弟為先。以文藝為後。則確然於禮義之可守。惕然於廉恥之當存。子曰。弟子入則孝。出則弟。謹而信。汎愛眾。而親仁。行有餘力。則以學文。又曰。志於道。據於德。依於仁。游於藝。

夫自上帝降生民。則莫不與之以仁義禮智之性。奈何風俗頹敗。異端惑世。誣民充塞仁義者。又紛然雜出乎。故設庠序學校。凡以為興賢育才。化民成俗計也。故曰。城郭不完。兵甲不多。非

東西洋考每月統記傳

上

《東西洋考每月統記傳》創刊号

在中国境内出版的第一份近代中文报刊。清道光十三年（1833年）在广州创刊，内容以科学文化为主，后来还增加了文学内容。

First issue of Eastern Western Monthly Magazine

The first modern Chinese language newspaper published in China. It was founded in the thirteenth year of Daoguang in Qing Dynasty(1833) in Guangzhou, the main content is science and culture, and later also adding the literary content.

還人采

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《京报》

与现代报纸最为接近的传媒工具，由北京民间报房出版。它既在官方发行，又在民间销售，内容有宫门抄、上谕和奏章三大部分。

Peking Gazette

The closest media tool to the modern newspaper, published by the Beijing Folk House. It is both released by the official, but also by the private sales. The contents contain a palace copy, the encyclical and memorial three parts.

大清同治
第 一 章

申報
壬申三月二十三日
英 國 四 月 三 十 一 日

本館告白

今天下可傳之事甚多矣而湮沒不彰者比比皆是其故何歟蓋無好事者為之紀載遂使奇聞逸事闕然無稱殊可嘆惜也溯自古今以來史記百家載輪極博山經地志紀述綽然所載皆前代之遺聞已往之故事且篇幅浩繁文辭高古非屬紳先生不能有也非文人學士不能觀也至於稗官小說代有傳書若張華志博切實記搜神寶譜為志怪之書虞初為文章之選凡茲諸類均可流觀雖其事或荒誕無稽其文皆典贍有則是僅能助儒者之清談未必為雅俗所共賞求其紀述實今時事則實而不俚事則簡而能詳上而學士大夫下及農工商皆能通曉者則莫如新聞紙之書矣新聞紙之創自西人傳於中土而見香港唐宇新聞體例甚善今仿其意設申報於上洋凡國家之政治風俗之變遷中外交涉之要務商賈貿易之利弊與夫一切可驚可愕可喜之事足以新人聽聞者靡不畢載務求其真實無妄勿欺者明白易曉不為浮誇之辭不述荒唐之語庶幾留心時務者於此可以得其概而出謀生理者於此亦不至受其欺此新聞之作固大有益於天下也且夫天下至昂也其事力至繁也而其人又散處不能相見也夫誰能周覽而周知哉自新聞紙出而凡可傳之事無不遍播於天下矣自新聞紙出而世之覽者亦皆不出戶庭而知天下矣豈不著哉惟是事雖舉與例若初創或恐閱於方隅限於知識遺漏滋多尚希 四方君子進而教之匡其不逮實有厚望焉申報主人謹白

本館條例

啟者新聞紙之設原欲以開新奇聞觀風俗佈四方者也便不事迴棧博採以擴我見聞復何奢兼顧並觀以傳其新異是不可徒拘拘于一鄉一邑也茲本館特將條例開列于左如 貴客賜顧或蒙惠顧一切為幸

一 本報館設在上海各店零售每張取錢八文各遠處發售每張取錢十文本館兼賣每張取錢六文

一 如有贖人韻士有願以短什長為愚教者如天下各名區竹枝詞及長歌紀事之類概不取值

一 如有名貴諸論實有係乎國計民生地利水源之類者上聞 皇朝經濟之書下知小民黎穡之苦附登新報概不取酬

《申報》创刊号

中国境内出版的第一份中文日报，清同治十一年（1872年）创办。
它是一张以报道商业为主的综合性报纸，既刊载新闻、言论和文学，又刊登广告，
成为一代报业巨头。

The initial issue of Shenbao

China published the first Chinese daily newspaper, it was founded in Qing Tongzhi eleventh year (1872).
It is a comprehensive business newspaper focusing on business newspaper, which published news,
speech and literature, and advertising, becoming a newspaper giant in this generation.



《循环日报》创刊号

中国近代报刊史上影响最大、以政论闻名的报纸。清同治十三年（1874年）在香港创刊，是中国政论报刊的先驱。

The initial issue of Universal Circulating Herald

In the history of modern Chinese newspapers, the most influential, well known for political papers. In the thirteenth year of Tongzhi in Qing Dynasty (1874), it was founded in Hong Kong, which is the pioneer of Chinese political newspapers.

光緒甲申年八月初一日

述報

本報每日出報每逢月過十號即停刊不報其月內不足三
每張六文十停報後清路既廣當增潤紙張按月印足三
十日以克開辦 賜顧者請至省城大馬路海豐樓石
印書局十八甫嘉本書室至十七甫品經堂更門底六雅齋
臨林閣河南金花廟源信棧掛號以便接洽向送報人
掛號六可每月領銀壹元元閱週年者減十二個月價
銀伍大元 附力在內各埠信資閱者自給零沽每張壹分
二座代清至百張以外九折其五百張以外八五折其
凡印登告白第一日每字價銀四厘第二日以外第七日按
日每字價銀三厘第八日起按日每字價銀二厘不論登
報幾天至少以五十字起計多則以十字過加滿錄另議

論俄人助法

西字報云近來勢連實傳法都日報載俄國已佈告各邦明示與中國開仗矣然以意觀之法人行事豈有遷延不測者其言
合台灣而另舉更重之策不知其意云何何不明示其端而實局外之疑猜或法人以勢師費財購延時日始能竭其土
地要結其民故不如棄之尤夫為登之煤礦重饒利於法濟船艘其誰不知知之煤礦所入仍未足以補償與兵動軍之費則
其所謂深意者亦難索解人耳該報又云對下粵垣居民頗安並無驚慌風聲之警而省河復開闢如前船艘往來不形窒礙
但各通商口岸居民不安紛紛遷徙內地商務仍復蕭條無有止境則法廷所以待各國商人者未為得計也夫在中國貿易
之西商皆欲觀時事以定權宜法人虛戶何鳴亦徒壞商務之局而已究竟法廷且中法續訂之項更多不待錄金而且藉圖割地近
之勢矣然則法人所謂更重之策者殆欲再遣大臣前來中國將其鐵律而臨之項更多不待錄金而且藉圖割地近
以中國之憂喜為多可慮非細有事於法人而更有事於俄人也近者俄國日報俄邊境謂近日俄軍俄官常被華人趕逐有
據和約將事於中國經調鐵甲三艘駛行來粵又傳佈現在中國之法商許以代為保護是則俄廷之意諒非無因也西報
之所論如此殆因福州之役法人尚未大受懲創故為是說以顯我疆聞歌宛之中俄齟齬未有端倪俄人何敢助法以會我
法況乎河漢中之從何空闊實從怨怒之口誠不足與之深辨也

《述報》

中国最早出版的石印日报。清光绪十年（1884年）在广州创刊，时政倾向强烈，特别
注重对重大社会新闻的报道，同时加以评论。

Shubao

China's earliest published litho daily. In Qing Guangxu decade (1884), it was founded in Guangzhou,
having a strong tendency to current affairs, with particular emphasis on major social news reports,
at the same time to comment.



《点石斋画报》

中国最早的时事画报之一。清光绪十年（1884年）在上海创刊，为《申报》的画刊。
由于图文并茂，关注时事，受到社会人士高度评价。

Dian-shi-zhai Pictorial

It is one of the earliest contemporary affairs pictorials in China. In Qing Guangxu tenth year (1884) in Shanghai, it was as the "declaration" of the picture. As illustrated, it concerned about current affairs, highly praised by the community.