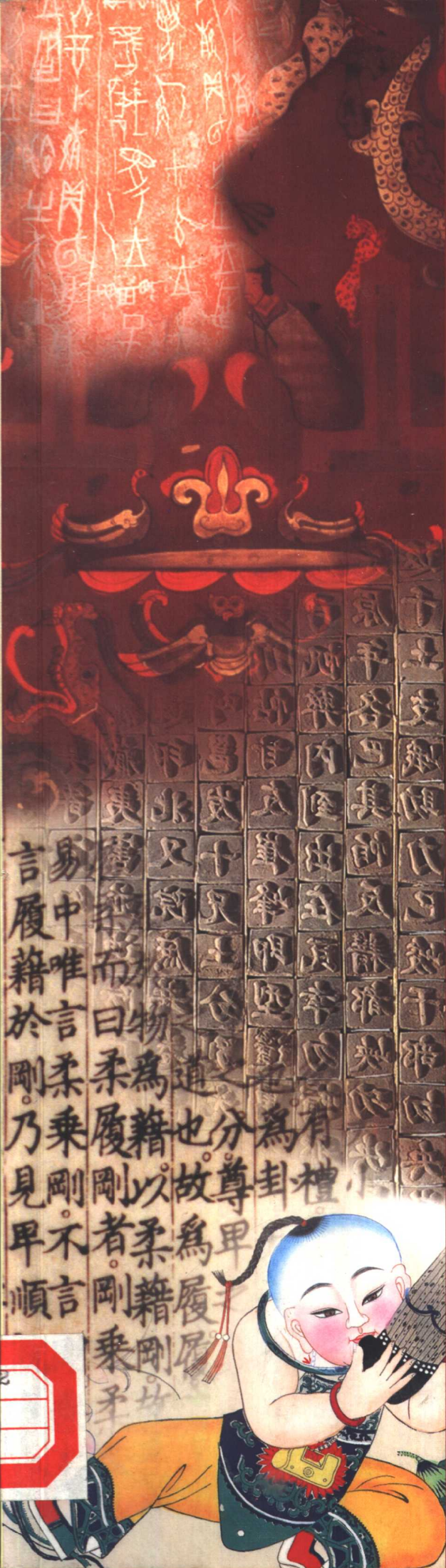


中国古代印刷史图册

An Illustrated History of Printing in Ancient China

中国印刷博物馆编
罗树宝主编
陈善伟 译

Compiled by The Printing Museum of China
Edited by Luo Shubao
Translated by Chan Sin-wai



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鸣 谢

为弘扬中华民族辉煌的印刷文化史，我们在各方面的关心和支持下，编辑出版了这本图册。

本图册以图为主，并附以简要的文字说明，以便读者直观地系统了解中国古代的印刷术从起源、发明到发展的过程。图册中以历代有代表性的印刷品图录为主，从中可以看出历代印刷品的风貌，以及当时的刻版印刷水平。对印刷史上有贡献的人物，我们也作了简要介绍。

图册的起源部分十分重要，没有这些印刷术出现前的文化史，就不可能有印刷术的发明。本图册的这种形式，我们过去还没有出版过，经验不足，还请读者看后提出意见。

本册的编辑出版过程中，得到张伯海、周兴华先生、杨瑾女士等的指导和支持，得到中国印刷博物馆魏志刚教授及业务部同仁的协助，我们谨致谢意。文物出版社及香港城市大学出版社大力支持给予出版，在此亦致谢意。

中国印刷博物馆

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This book chronicles the glorious history of printing in China. We have received wide and warm support from various quarters.

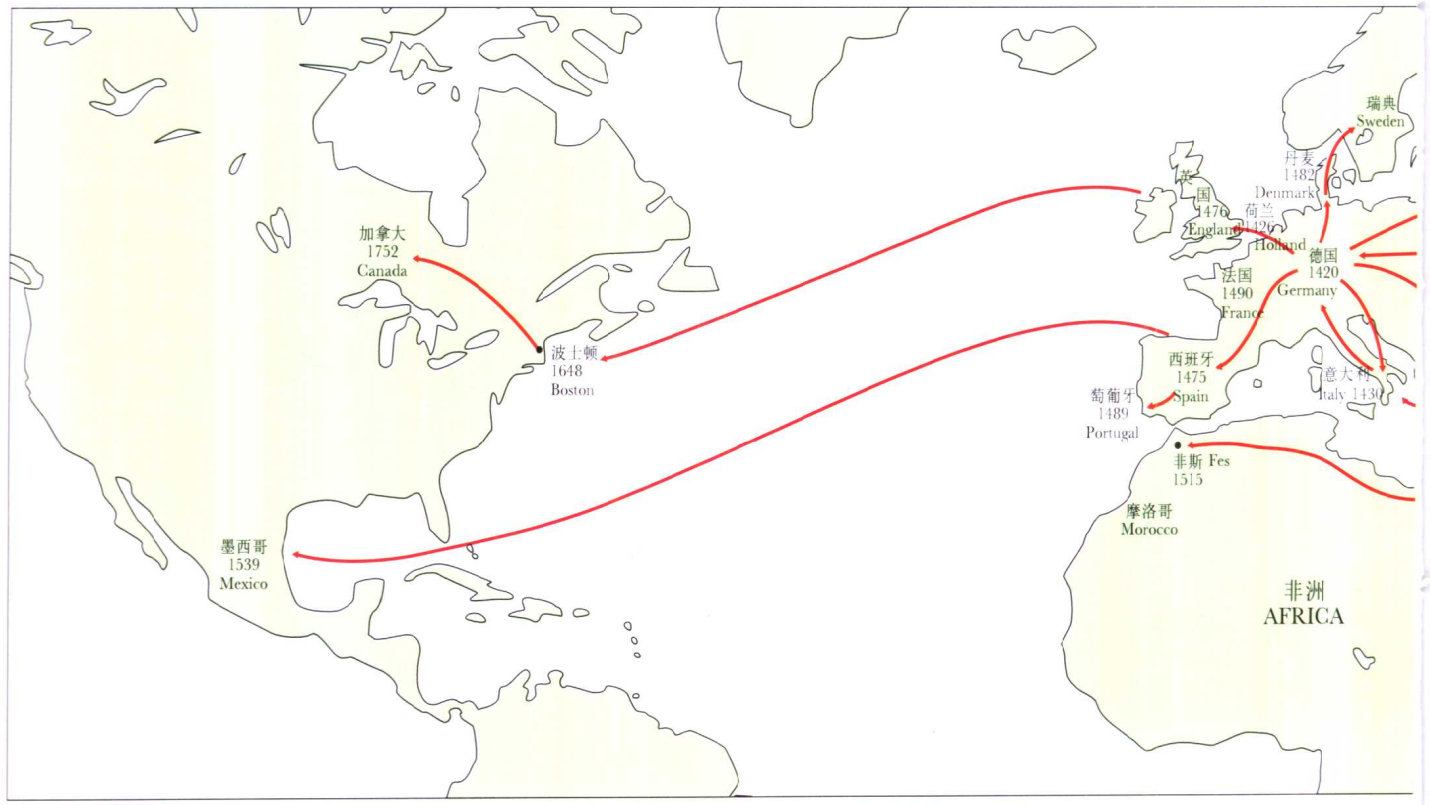
The book's illustrations enable readers to visually and systematically understand the entire process of printing in ancient China, from its origin to its later development. Representative examples of printing form the bulk of the book, providing an overview of the styles and characteristics of printing throughout various dynasties, including the level of block printing reached at those times. Historical figures who contributed to the history of printing are introduced.

The part on the origins of printing is very important, for without the various cultural developments prior to the invention of printing, printing could not have come into being. The format of this book has not been used before and since we are rather inexperienced, we wish to receive suggestions from our readers.

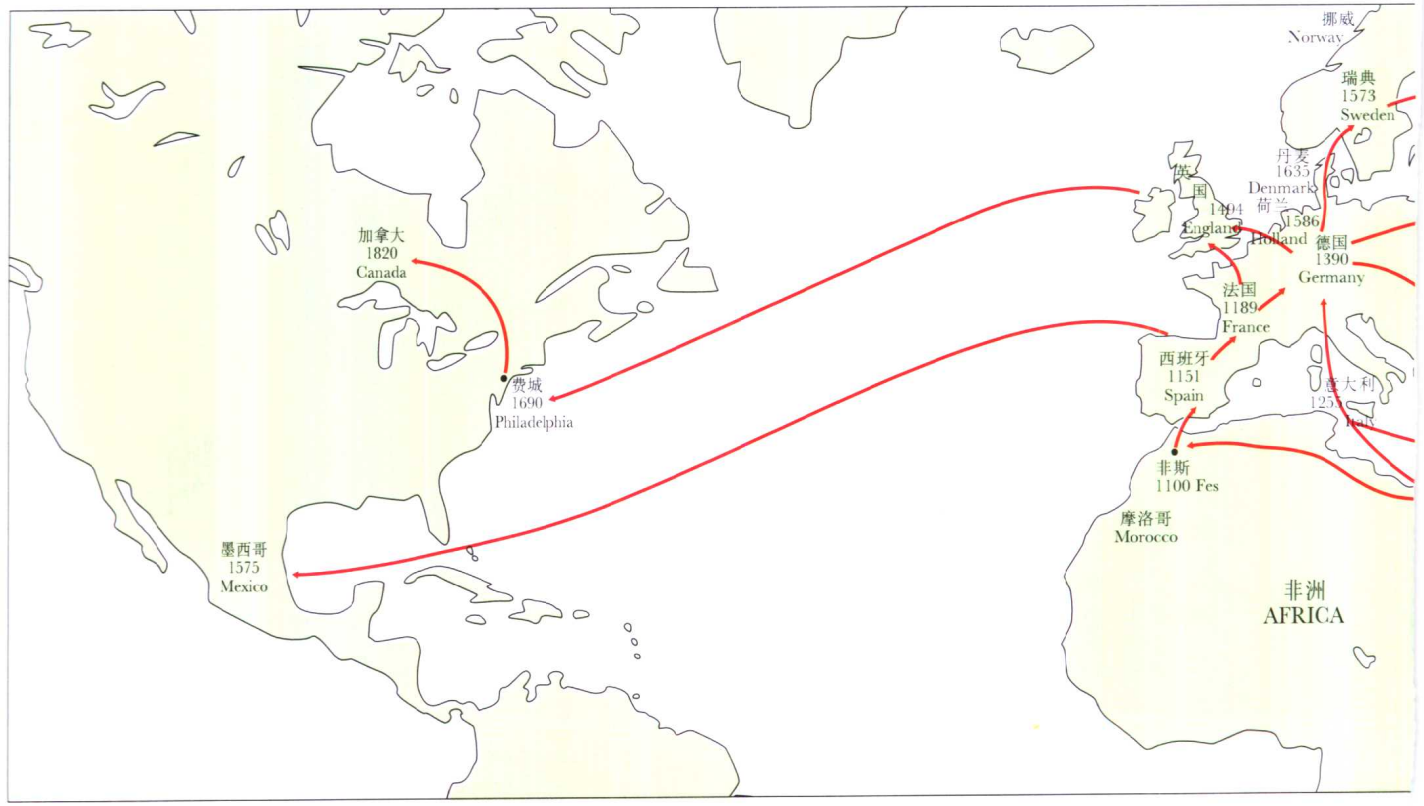
In editing this book for publication, we have been benefitted by the guidance and support of Mr. Zhang Bohai, Mr. Zhou Xinghua and Ms. Yang Jin and we have also been greatly assisted by Professor Wei Zhigang and staff of the Business Section at The Printing Museum of China. Our gratitude also goes to the Cultural Relics Publishing House and the City University of Hong Kong Press for their great assistance in the production of this book.

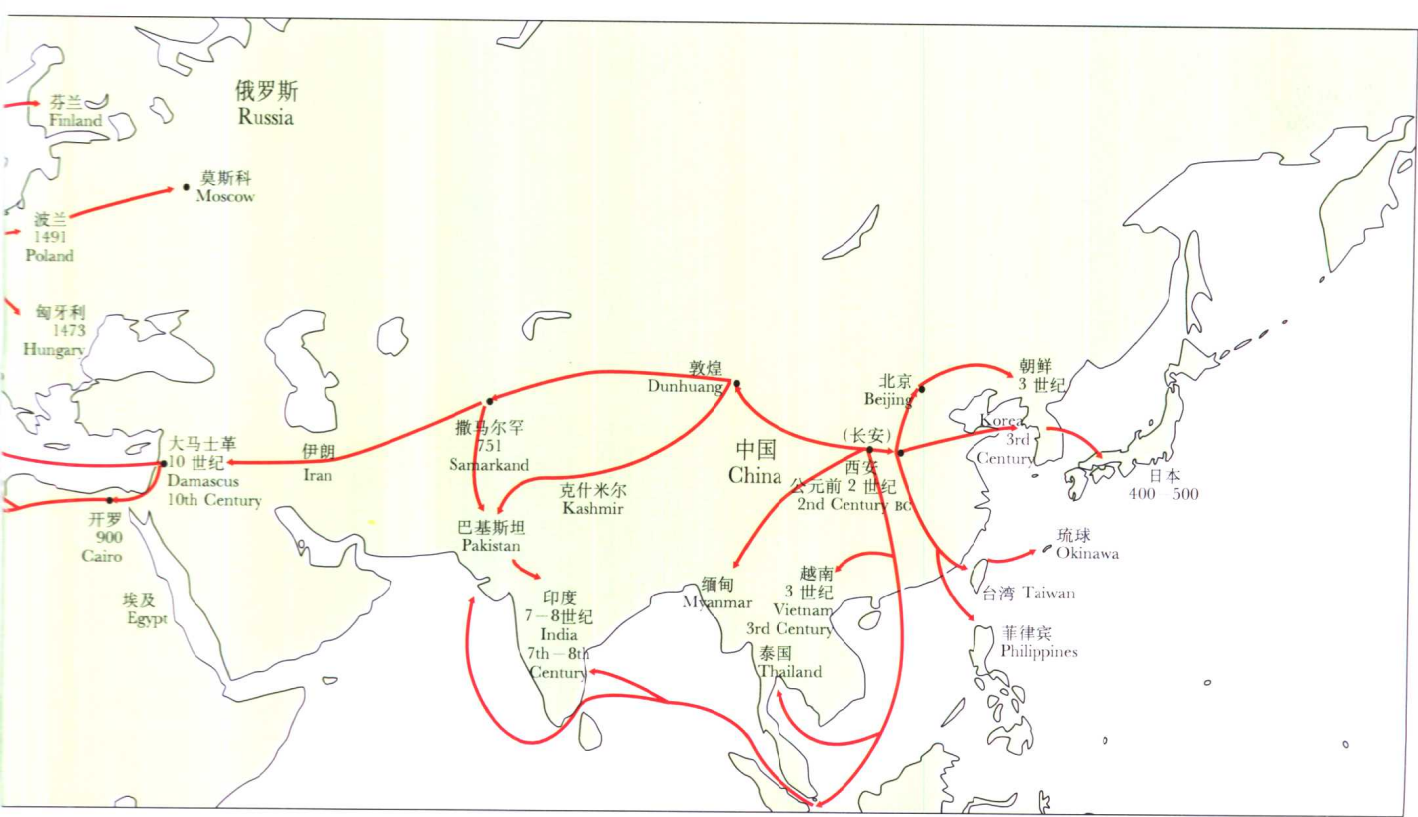
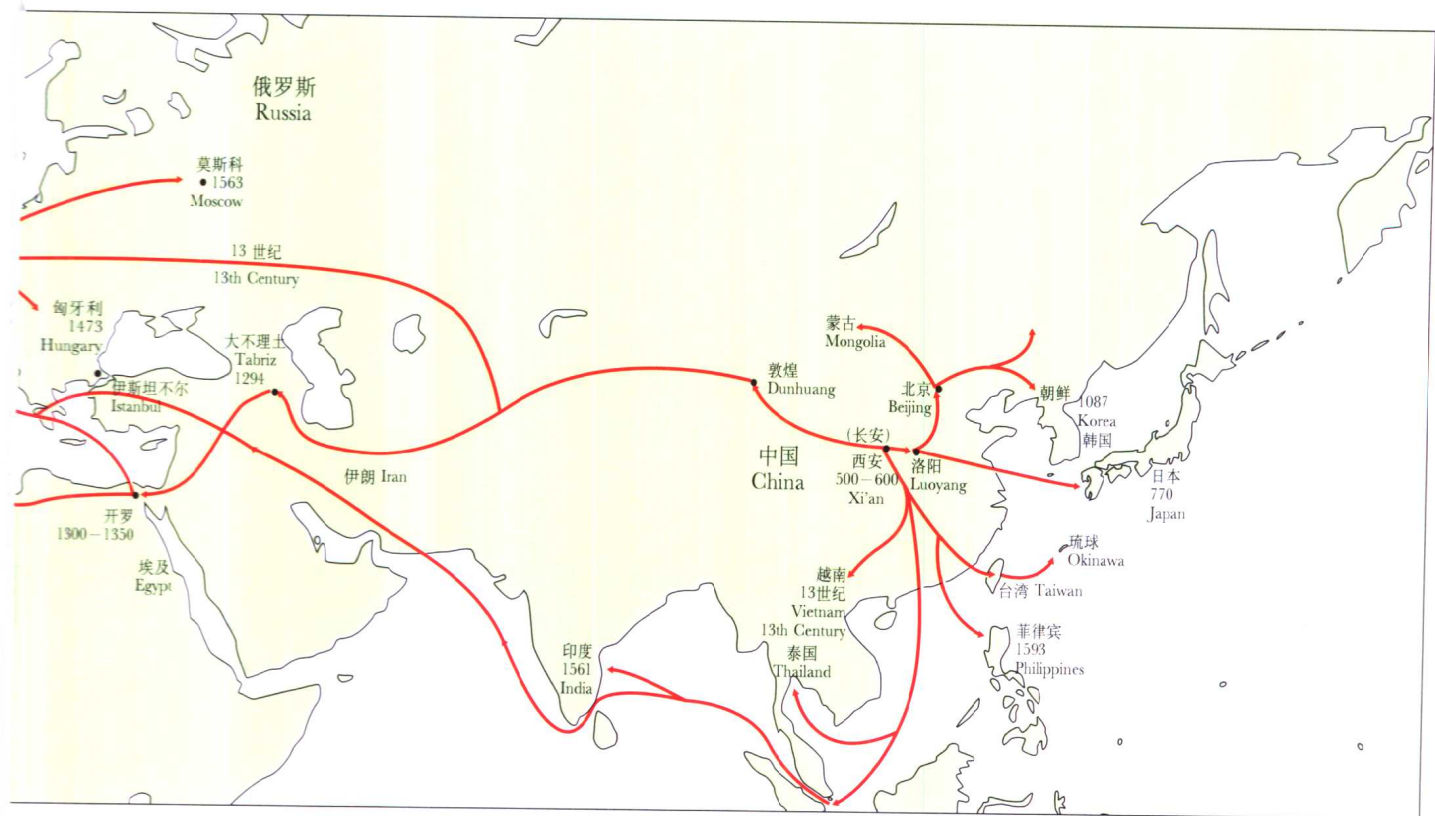
The Printing Museum of China

中国印刷术外传图 Diffusion of Printing Technology from China



中国造纸技术外传图 Diffusion of Paper-Making Technology from China





本书介绍中国古代印刷技术的发展历程。

事实证明，中国不但发明了雕版印刷术，木活字和泥活字版，而且在使用木活字、金属活字等方面都是世界最早的。从宋代开始，中国就出现双色套印技术，到元代已正式用于印书，而且从双色发展到三色、四色套印。明代首创的彩色套印，是世界上最早可以印出近似于原画的、有渐变层次的印刷品。

在印版材料方面，除木版印刷外，还有印墨方面的贡献。从宋代起出现了铜版印刷，这说明早在元代就已解决了适于金属版所用印墨的技术问题。

总之，在印刷史上，中国的发明是多方面的，是逐步完善的，它对人类文明和社会进步的贡献是巨大的。

This book provides a general picture of the development of printing techniques in ancient China.

The facts and artefacts prove not only that China invented woodblock printing and clay movable type, but also that China was the first country in the world to use wooden movable type and metal movable type. The use of two-colour printing began in the Song Dynasty (960–1279). By the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368) it had been used to print books and further developed into three-colour and four-colour printing. The colour printing invented in the Ming Dynasty was the first in the world. The prints could almost match the originals and the printed products showed levels of gradual colourization.

With regard to the printing materials, China contributed to the use of ink in printing apart from the use of woodblocks. The fact that bronze plates were used in the Song Dynasty indicates that technical problems associated with printing ink suitable for metal plates had been solved by then.

The above shows that in the history of printing, the inventions in China were multi-faceted and were perfected gradually. These inventions have contributed enormously to human civilization and social progress.

本图册以图为主，并附以简要的文字说明，以便读者直观地系统了解中国古代的印刷术从起源、发明到发展的过程。图册中以历代有代表性的印刷品图录为主，从中可以看出历代印刷品的风貌，以及当时的刻版印刷水平。对印刷史上有贡献的人物，也作了简要介绍。

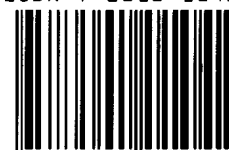
This book chronicles the glorious history of printing in China. The illustrations enable readers to visually and systematically understand the entire process of printing in ancient China, from its origin to its later development. Representative examples of printing form the bulk of the book. They provide an overview of the styles and characteristics of printing throughout various dynasties, including the level of block printing reached at those times. Historical figures who have contributed to the history of printing are also introduced.

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Introduction

序言



序言

印刷术是中国古代四大发明之一。它的发明、发展和向世界的传播，对人类文明和社会进步，做出了巨大的贡献。

本书的编辑宗旨就是以中国印刷博物馆的“源头古代馆”的布展内容和时代顺序为基础，采用大量翔实的图片资料，附以简要的文字说明，从而更形象、更具体地再现中国印刷术的起源、发明和发展过程，使读者更清晰地了解中国古代印刷文明和印刷文化的辉煌成就。

印刷术的发明，是文化、技艺、物质材料长期发展和积累的结果。一般认为，发明印刷术必须具备四个方面的条件：一、必须有成熟、定型、规范的文字。文字是印刷的主要对象，没有文字的广泛应用，就不具备发明印刷术的条件。二、必须有熟练的文字雕刻技艺，这是雕刻印版的基础技艺。三、必须有印刷不可缺少的工具和物质材料，主要是笔墨和纸张。四、必须有社会的需要。当社会文化发展到一定水平时，读书人越来越多

了，需要大量文字、图像的复制品，传统的用手抄写书籍方式，已不能满足社会的需要，作为图文复制的印刷术就应运而生。

文字

中国汉字经历了长期的发展演变过程，早在新石器时代的彩陶上，就出现一些记事符号，一些专家认为这就是汉字的原始形态。公元前13-14世纪的商代甲骨文，已有四千多个单字，可以用来记述复杂的事件，被认为是成熟的汉字。西周时期的青铜器铭文，比甲骨文又向前发展一步，称为大篆。秦始皇时，在简化大篆统一文字的基础上，发布了一种新字体，即小篆。汉代通行隶书，是汉字书体的一次较大改革。在使用隶书的同时，为了书写方便，人们又创造了一种更简便的书体——章草。东汉末期，出现楷书，从而完成了汉字书体的发展和演变。印刷术发明后的很长一段时间，楷书成为雕版印刷的主要字体。

