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内 容 提 要

本书以中国图书出版印刷史为题,共分四个部分:

导论:对 20 世纪中国出版史研究分阶段加以评述。前 50 年多为考据之作,资料搜集虽丰,但理论阐述不足;中间 30 年呈不均衡发展状态,前期稳步成长,后期萧条冷寂,大陆停滞不前之时,港台有所进展;80 年代以后进入繁荣阶段,高潮迭起,佳作层出。特别是世纪之交的 1998 至 2000 年,中国学术界又推出多部有分量的编辑史、印刷史、版画史、出版史力作,在国际上也出现活跃的研究势头。

源流篇:在考证出版印刷产生的几个必要条件,包括文字的产生、图书的起源、出版的萌芽、早期的编辑活动及造纸术发明之后,重点讨论了雕版印刷、活字印刷和套版印刷的起源及发展脉络。综合考证东汉至隋唐之际与印刷术发明有关的文献与实物,特别是近年来发现的文物,理清雕版印刷术在 7 至 9 世纪的发明、发展的脉络,反驳“韩国发明说”。在论述中国活字印刷术发明发展的同时,讲清其早期传播路线及时间表,对中韩争议较大的金属活字的发明也展开论述;用实物和文献结合说明套版印刷包括 版技术起源于宋代,拱花技术肇始于唐代。

系统篇:突破以往只讲官刻、私刻、坊刻三大系统的成说,对发明印刷术作出重要贡献的佛教寺院刻书、与教育密切相关的书院刻书,也列出专章做必要的叙述和论证。

流布篇:对中国印刷术的外传,包括东传朝鲜半岛、日本,西传西亚、北非、欧洲两条路线理出线索,最后用辩证思维对中国图书文化的总体特点及其对现代化的影响加以分析和论述。

SYNOPSIS

Thematically on the history of China's publication and printing, this book includes four parts .

INTRODUCTION . It reviews and comments on the stages of research of Chinese publication and printing history in the 20th century . In the first fifty years most studies were textual research . Although sufficient data had been collected, they wanted theoretical elaboration . The researches developed in the next thirty years were non-balanced, progressing steadily in the early stage but declining in the later period . While there was stagnation on the mainland, progress was witnessed in Taiwan and Hong Kong . The researches have thrived since 80s and many books of excellent quality have been published, especially during the end of the century, that is, from 1998 to 2000, China's professional circle has issued many good books with high importance, such as those books about advances in the history of editing, printing, engraving, and publication . A lot of researches have been made about developments in foreign countries .

SOURCE AND COURSE . Having studied several prerequisites for the invention of publication and printing, such as the appearance of writing, the origin of books, the emergence of publication, early editing activities, and the invention of paper making, the author mainly discusses the source and threads of development concerning engraving, type printing, and multiple printing (color printing) . The treatise also incorporates relevant literature and objects, especially the recently discovered artifacts about printing technology during the period from the East Han Dynasty to Sui and Tang dynasties, which revealed the thread of invention and development of the

engraving technology during the 7-9 centuries, and refuted the fallacious claim of “ Korea ’ s invention ” . When discussing the invention and development of China ’ s type printing, the treatise also clarifies its line of early dissemination and the chronological table, together with the dispute between China and Korea over the development of metal typing technology . With the combination of objects and literature , the treatise has made it clear that multiple printing, including woodcut block printing, dated back to Song Dynasty, and gonghua (arch design) technology originated in Tang Dynasty . SYSTEM . The treatise breaks through the 3-system stereotype of official engraving, private engraving and workshop engraving by including special chapters describing and proving engraving made by Buddhist temples and those made by traditional academic institutions .

DIFFUSION . The treatise provides clues for the transmission of Chinese printing technology mainly via two routes, one going east to the Korean Peninsula and Japan, the other going west to Southwest Asia, North Africa, and Europe . To conclude, the general characteristics of Chinese book culture and its influence on modernization have been analyzed and discussed .

弁 言

白化文

知交肖东发君，授业国子，究探图书。著作名世，桃李成阴；识鉴明通，学术淹博。敏求好古，朱公叔中食忘餐；逖稽潜搜，谯允南掀然独笑。常参昔贤之令典，愿集前辈之大成。洒壮采于篇章，运英才于著述。近日出其绪馀，有《中国图书出版印刷史论》之作。广集多篇，汇成一帙；穿求七略，贯通百家。博洽则石渠天禄，资采充栋之藏；旁搜则汉印魏碑，尽启名山之秘。蝉翼影纱，古香可挹；雕梨活字，新样堪传。张司空之博览深究，其成不易；荀秘监之校雠搜剔，为力甚艰。述往思来，守先待後；曲尽事理，不失雅裁。实为书海梯航，西山地脉。提纲挈领，足见十倍文心；补阙拾遗，成就千秋事来。只君素耽学术，方在盛年。此编第片羽吉光，乌足尽玄圃积玉。嘱作弁言。略缀俚辞，敷陈末简；深惭糠粃，保当琼瑶。时维庚辰岁嘉平中浣，友谊承泽退士白化文谨叙。

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A project of China National Major Social
Sciences Research Programmes

**TREATISE ON CHINESE
PUBLICATION AND
PRINTING HISTORY**

by Xiao Dongfa

PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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导 论

20 世纪中国出版史研究纵览

中国出版史研究的历史并不长,屈指数来,刚好有一个世纪的时间。在 19 世纪以前,找不到一部专门论述出版史的著作,即使有一些关于图书印刷、校勘、贸易史料的记载,也是散见于各家笔记、文集的零篇短文之中。19 世纪末 20 世纪初,开始有研究藏书、刻书的著作出现。直到 20 世纪中叶,才有一本小册子以《中国出版界简史》命名。至于对我国出版事业历史比较深入全面系统的研究,还是 80 年代以后才逐渐开展起来的。

从清末至今的 100 年间,中国出版史研究可以划分为三个阶段:前 50 年为初创阶段,中间 30 年为曲折发展阶段,最近 20 年为繁荣阶段。每个阶段又可分为若干历史时期,各有一些重要人物及其代表性著作,下面分述之。

一、初创阶段(19 世纪末至 1949 年)

从 19 世纪末至 1949 年是中国出版史研究的初创阶段。50 年间可分为三个时期:

两个世纪之交为出版史研究的滥觞时期

这一时期奠基之作有两部:一是叶昌炽的《藏书纪事诗》(1897),二是叶德辉的《书林清话》(1911)。

叶昌炽的《藏书纪事诗》是一部记述自五代到清末藏书家