

香港報刊及文獻縮微資料介紹

Introduction to the Microform Collection of Hong Kong Newspapers, Periodicals & Documents

香港中央圖書館收藏了多項與香港有關的縮微資料，包括早期的中英文報章、期刊及文獻，如《中國之友與香港公報》、《華字日報》、前英國殖民地事務部與本地官員的往來書信及新界地區文獻等。這些珍貴資料有助我們了解及研究香港的歷史和發展。讀者可在本樓層的縮微資料閱覽區查閱以下所列的香港資料。

The microform collection of the Hong Kong Central Library houses a number of titles related to Hong Kong. It includes newspapers, periodicals and historical documents of early Hong Kong such as *Friends of China* and *Hong Kong Gazette*, *Chinese Mail*, documents from the British Colonial Office and village documents of the New Territories, etc. They are invaluable resources for the study of Hong Kong history and development. The following titles of microform materials are available at the Microform Reading Area on this floor.



中文報刊 Chinese Newspapers & Periodicals

工商日報
〔館藏：4/1926-11/1984（不完整）〕

《工商日報》在1925年7月8日創刊。1933年，因獨家報導福建閩變消息而成為暢銷的報章。此報於1984年12月1日停刊。

大公報（香港版）
〔館藏：13/8/1938-31/12/1960（不完整）〕

《大公報》香港版於1938年8月13日創刊，積極宣傳抗戰及抨擊日本侵華。同年11月15日增刊《大公晚報》。它於1941年12月13日，日軍攻佔九龍後，發表〈暫別香港讀者〉一文，宣佈停刊。抗戰勝利後，於1948年3月15日復刊至今。

中興報
〔館藏：1/5/1932-21/7/1936〕

《中興報》由著名書畫篆刻家馮康侯先生於1932年所創，以主張切實抗日、反對屈辱妥協、促進民治及反對專制獨裁為使命。此報詳細地報導了有關抗日的消息和國共關係，讓讀者了解當時中國的局勢。此外，由於馮氏喜好藝術，又設有藝術版，題材以書畫、詩詞、金石、對聯為主。

文匯報
〔館藏：9/9/1948-31/12/2001〕

《文匯報》於1938年在上海出版，由徐鑄成主編。1947年5月因反對國民黨而被查封，1948年9月9日在香港出版，辦報宗旨為以文會友及宣傳中國文化。此報重視文教，周刊版更常聘請文化界名人如郭沫若、茅盾等任主編。

正報
〔館藏：13/11/1945-13/11/1948〕

《正報》於1945年11月13日在香港出版，由楊子青任社長。它以立場公正、報導正確、發揚正氣和實現和平為辦報宗旨，集中報導當時與中國共產黨有關的消息。此報曾以三日刊、日刊、十日刊和周刊形式出版，於1948年11月13日停刊。

明報
〔館藏：6/6/1959-30/6/2003〕

此報於1959年5月20日由查良鏞和沈寶新創辦，強調客觀和中立。在文革期間，此報刊登大量文革消息，並對中國政局時有評論，讀者多屬中產階層。

星島日報、星島晚報
〔館藏：《星島日報》：8/1945-31/12/2001（不完整）；
《星島晚報》：9/2/1969-17/12/1996（不完整）；
《星島日報、晚報》剪報：1964-1989〕

《星島日報》由胡文虎於1938年8月1日創辦，當時的辦報宗旨在於協助政府抗戰和建國、為民眾喉舌、提倡學術及改良風俗。《星島日報》創刊後13天，《星島晚報》即告面世。由於當時資訊科技不發達，此晚報以搶手新聞而成為晚報銷量之首。《星島晚報》於1996年12月18日停刊。此外，本館亦存有1964至1989年的星島剪報縮微膠片，內容按專題及年份分類，如1967年暴動及1972年旭和道場樓事件。

南華日報
〔館藏：1/11/1934-26/8/1944（不完整）〕

《南華日報》於1930年2月1日在香港出版，由林柏生任社長。早期內容包括當時內地國民政府的消息、廣東省和本港的新聞。此報亦是香港日治時期能繼續出版的五份中文報章之一，當時的新聞來源主要由日本同盟社和南京中央社提供。此報在香港光復後停刊。

唯一速報有所謂、東方報
〔館藏：《唯一速報有所謂》：4/6/1905-12/7/1906（不完整）；
《東方報》：29/7/1906-13/11/1907（不完整）〕

《唯一速報有所謂》是香港第一張小報，由鄭貫公在1905年6月4日創辦。主筆包括廣東文人黃世仲、陳樹人、胡子晉等，主要透過通俗風趣的文筆，加以說唱、詩詞及散文等向一般社會群眾宣傳革命思想。此報在1906年7月12日停刊，於同年7月29日改組接辦，易名《東方報》，直到1907年春正式停刊。

華字日報、華字晚報
〔館藏：《華字日報》：1895-1940（不完整）；
《華字晚報》：28/1/1937-27/11/1938（不完整）〕

《華字日報》出版於1872年4月17日，由《德臣西報》（*China Mail*）副主筆陳露庭所辦。其內容包括貨價行情、新聞、航運消息、告白、公司股份行情等。此報一直接營到1941年香港淪陷前夕停刊，到1946年4月及6月兩度復刊，但由於財政困難，同年7月1日又告停刊，自此再未出版。

華商報晚刊、華商報
〔館藏：《華商報晚刊》：8/4/1941-12/12/1941（不完整）；
《華商報》：1/1946-9/1949〕

此報由廖承志與一群左派文化人士於1941年4月8日創立，以堅持團結和抗戰的編輯方針，刊載了大量代表中共立場的政治文章和有關共產黨政治活動的報導，是一份研究國共關係的重要報章。此報創刊初期，以晚報形式出版，名為《華商報晚刊》，於日本進攻香港時停刊，在抗戰勝利翌年復刊，並改以日報出版，易名為《華商報》，直到1949年10月15日廣州解放後正式停刊。

華僑日報
〔館藏：4/1964-1/1987（不完整）〕

此報創刊於1925年6月5日。以往英文報章比中文報章早一天刊登有關港府施政的報導，而《華僑日報》是第一家能與英文報章同日發表政府消息的中文報章。此外，《華僑日報》也非常重視文化教育，例如在1960年代，創辦了《兒童天地》及《青草地》，成為當時兒童的主要課外讀物。《華僑日報》於1995年1月12日停刊。

循環日報
〔館藏：1874-1886（不完整）〕

《循環日報》由王韜於1874年2月4日創立。內容有由王韜執筆的政治評論專欄〈論說〉，立論精闢獨到，開創政論風氣；也有〈選錄京報〉、〈羊城新聞〉、〈中外新聞〉及〈香港憲示〉等新聞篇幅。《循環日報》創刊後五年，曾經提前於早一日的晚上出版，開晚報風氣之先。此報於1963年停刊。

遐邇寶珍
〔館藏：1853-1856（1854年第五卷缺）〕

《遐邇寶珍》創刊於1853年8月1日，是自南京條約簽訂後，最早出現的中文刊物。內容包括言論、新聞、傳道、寓言及介紹西方科學文化知識的文章，涉及軍事、外交、時人行蹤、市政建設等中國新聞，還有刊登商品行情及船期的廣告，開創中文報刊刊登廣告之先河。《遐邇寶珍》在當時擁有大量中國讀者，開始了香港近代中文報刊業的時代。它於1856年5月停刊。

廣東日報（香港版）
〔館藏：22/4/1904-18/1/1906（不完整）〕

《廣東日報》由鄭貫公在1904年3月創辦，陳樹人、勞緯孟、黃世仲等文士主筆。內容方面，《廣東日報》主要宣揚民族主義，提倡革命，立論比較開放。自1905年5月至年底，加設附刊《一聲鐘》，內容包括白話、讀文、小說、傳記、粵謳、詩歌等，當中有很多說唱材料，反映民間疾苦。此報於1906年4月停刊。

英文報刊 English Newspapers & Periodicals



Asian Wall Street Journal（亞洲華爾街日報）
〔Holdings：1/1990-12/1997〕

Asian Wall Street Journal is a business newspaper providing the latest developments in business, markets, technology and management. It includes four sections. The 'New Asia' on the front page provides the global business news and articles of insightful editorial commentary. 'Networking' reports the latest trends in management, marketing and strategies. 'Money and Investing' contains analysis and explanations on the world's financial markets. 'Personal Journal' includes personal finance, real estate, travel and culture.

China Mail（德臣西報）
〔Holdings：1/1866-12/1961（incomplete）〕

China Mail was one of the oldest English newspapers published in Hong Kong by Andrew Shortrede and Andrew Dixon from 20 February 1845 to 17 August 1974. It was suspended during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong from 1941 to 1945. Its weekly edition, *Overland China Mail*, was published from January 1848 to September 1941.

Daily Advertiser, The; Daily Advertiser & Shipping Gazette, The（刺臣新聞紙）
〔Holdings：2/10/1871-30/4/1873（incomplete）〕

The *Daily Advertiser* was published from 1871 to 1873. It focused on shipping information including shipping schedules, numbers of cargos and customers and prices of goods. It also provided daily advertisement, company notices and shipping information instead of daily news. Other information like opium prices, exchange rates and share prices were also included. It changed name from *Daily Advertiser* to *Daily Advertiser & Shipping Gazette* since January 1872.

Far Eastern Economic Review（遠東經濟評論）
〔Holdings：10/1946-12/1982〕

It is a post-war weekly economic journal published in Hong Kong since 6 October 1946. It reports the momentous economic developments in Asia and all over the world, focusing on China and Hong Kong. It has been a popular economic and business journal since its inaugural issue until today.

Friend of China & Hong Kong Gazette（中國之友與香港公報）
〔Holdings：3/1842-12/1861（incomplete）〕

Friend of China was the first English newspaper appeared in Hong Kong on 17 March 1842. It then merged with the *Hong Kong Gazette*, a newspaper being printed in Macau, on 24 March 1842. It published government notifications, expenditure and revenue balance sheet and reported news of Hong Kong and the major ports in China. William Tarrant acquired this newspaper in 1850 and used it to criticize the government and the officers severely that made him in jail twice. The publication was moved to Guangdong after the retirement of William Tarrant in October 1860.

Hong Kong Daily Press（香港孖刺沙西報）
〔Holdings：1/1864-9/1941（incomplete）〕

Hong Kong Daily Press was one of the major English newspapers in early days published by two Englishmen, Ryder and Murrow, commencing from 1 October 1857. It was also the first paper that published daily in the morning while others, like *China Mail* were published on a weekly basis. It had been published for 80 years since the early colonial days of Hong Kong and recorded commercial activities and conflicts among newspapers and government officials in Hong Kong from the 19th to 20th Century.

Hong Kong iMail
〔Holdings：5/2000-12/2001〕

Hong Kong iMail was in succession to the *Hong Kong Standard* with a brief publication history from 29 May 2000 to December 2001. It aimed at differentiating itself from the *South China Morning Post* by running more opinionated articles about the government. It also covered business news, local and international news. It had once been the second major English language newspaper in the city. It was renamed as *The Standard* in 2002 after restructuring of the company.

Hong Kong Mercury and Shipping Gazette, The
〔Holdings：6/1866-12/1866（vol. 1-162）〕

It was a minor and short-lived newspaper published daily from June to December 1866. Similar to newspapers at that time, it had editorials commenting on the government and current affairs. It also included a lot of shipping information, company notices and advertisement for the businessmen in the early days.

Hong Kong News, The（進時鐘錄/香港日報）
〔Holdings：12/1941-8/1945（incomplete）〕

The *Hong Kong News* was published during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong in World War II. It covered wartime news of Hong Kong, China, the East Asia and other countries. It worked as an official English newspaper of the Japanese army and the "Governor of the Captured Territory of Hong Kong" during the hard years of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Observer
〔Holdings：Vol.1, no.1（21/01/1928）-vol.1, no.12（12/05/1928）〕

Content of the newspaper mainly included social life and customs, discussion of interesting topics and current affairs, humors and satire. It reflected the early life style of the upper class residents in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Standard（英文虎報）
〔Holdings：1/3/1949-27/5/2000〕

It was the second major English language newspaper of Hong Kong founded on 1 March 1949. Although its quality varied over the years, the paper maintained a comprehensive coverage of local and international news. It was renamed as *Hong Kong iMail* on 29 May 2000.

Hong Kong Sunday Herald
〔Holdings：1/1/1929-29/6/1941〕

Hong Kong Sunday Herald was a weekly newspaper published in 1929. It was a small general newspaper reporting the news of Hong Kong and overseas countries. Commercial advertisement on the newspaper reflected the rapid development of the economy of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Telegraph（士釐西報）
〔Holdings：16/6/1881-3/1951（incomplete）〕

Hong Kong Telegraph was a 'brash and outspoken' newspaper founded on 15 June 1881. Besides daily news, it also contained articles criticizing the weaknesses of the Qing Government. It was issued daily except Sundays and suspended from 1941 to 1945. From April 1951 onwards, it continued as an irregular publication.

Hong Kong Times: Daily Advertisers and Shipping Gazette
〔Holdings：1/5/1873-29/4/1876（incomplete）〕

Following the rapid development of the economy of Hong Kong and the increase of trading activities, newspapers specialized in reporting commercial news appeared. However, this newspaper made a brief debut but sank without a trace. Content included shipping schedule, advertisement, local and general news. As shipping was the only means of transportation to overseas or China in the past, this newspaper became important to the residents of the period.

Hong Kong Weekly Press and China Overland Trade Report（香港周報）
〔Holdings：3/1/1895-24/12/1909〕

It merged the bi-weekly *China Overland Trade Report* and *Hong Kong Weekly Press*. It was published weekly after the combination. The content included local and international news, business matters and reports of companies, shipping schedule, advertisement of commodities and Chinese insurance advertisements. With the rapid growth of the economy of Hong Kong, insurance had become a major business in the Colony.

Overland China Mail
〔Holdings：6/1932-6/1941（incomplete）〕

Overland China Mail was the weekly edition of *China Mail* published from 1848 to 1941. It had articles extracted from *China Mail*, *Evening Mail* and *Sunday Herald* with summary of news, commercial summary and Hong Kong Stock Exchange Quotations for overseas Chinese and British businessmen. Besides, it had news from overseas sources such as Reuters and Central News, etc. During World War II and before the fall of Hong Kong, it contained more news from China and Japan.

South China Morning Post（南華早報）
〔Holdings：1/1904-3/2003（incomplete）〕

The *Post* has been the premier English language newspaper founded on 6 November 1903. It is targeted for the general public and gives space to columnists with liberal political sympathies who are often critical of establishment policies. On 26 September 1908, the newspaper recorded a 'pen-war' between the British resided in Hong Kong and local Chinese debating about racism and the superiority of Britain. Victory of this 'pen-war' finally saved the reputation of the Hong Kong Chinese residents.