

Revise and Statistical Analysis of the Alien Press Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* by Ko Kung-chen

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Since Ko Kung-chen published *History of Chinese Journalism* with Shanghai Commercial Press in 1927, this work had been published by different publishing houses and reprinted many times amounting to 18 editions. There are many historical narrative and fact errors of alien press in this work, and up to date these errors are not revised. This essay aims to revise the omitted errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism* systematically besides those corrected by other works or essays, and carry on the statistical analysis of the errors to probe new approach for the study of alien periodicals and press in China.

Keywords: *History of Chinese Journalism* by Ko Kung-chen, alien periodicals and press in China, revise of historical narrative and fact errors, statistical analysis

History of Chinese Journalism (《中國報學史》) by Ko Kung-chen (戈公振, 1890-1935) was first published by Shanghai Commercial Press in November 1927, and has been reprinted and published in 18 editions¹, of which 17 are Chinese editions and one is Japanese version by Kobayashi Po in 1941 entitled 支那新聞學史. In those reprinted editions, spelling and typographical errors in foreign words, deficiency in historical data, fact errors, and statistical data have been continuously revised, and research on *History of Chinese Journalism* and its historical fact errors has contributed to the study of the history of the Chinese press

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¹ The 18 editions of *History of Chinese Journalism* are (reprints of the same edition are counted as one edition): the November 1927 Shanghai Commercial Press edition, revised by Pan Gongzhan in 1928 and reprinted twice in 1935; the 1943 Japanese edition of the Humanities Library (支那新聞學史); the March 1955 SDX Joint Publishing Company in Beijing edition, reprinted in 1982, 1986, and 1988; the 1962 Taiwan edition, with the same specifications as the 1928 "Commercial text"; the 1964 Taiwan edition, reprinted in 1965, September 1976, and March 1982; March 1964 Hong Kong Taiping Bookstore edition; September 1976 Taiwan Student Bookstore edition; 1976 Taipei Student Bookstore edition; November 1985 China News Press edition; December 1990 Shanghai Bookstore edition; 2003 Shanghai Classics Publishing House edition; 2011 Yuelu Book Society edition; May 2014 China Peace Press edition; 2014 SDX Joint Publishing Company in Shanghai edition; December 2014 Shanghai Century Publishing Co., Ltd./Shanghai Classics Publishing House edition; January 2015 China Literature and History Press edition; August 2016 Communication University of China Press edition; and January 2020 Hohai University Press edition.

and journalism. However, in *History of Chinese Journalism*, many historical fact errors and controversies in alien press, including foreign press in the Chinese language and foreign language press, have not been systematically revised or solved, and some misstatements are still being transmitted, which need to be analyzed statistically, corrected and studied in depth and detail.

I. Literature Review of Studies on *History of Chinese Journalism* and Revision of Its Historical Narrative and Fact Errors

History of Chinese Journalism was the first to establish the academic status of the history of Chinese press, famously heralding the beginning of the history of Chinese journalism. After a century, the work remains an essential bibliography for the study of Chinese journalism and “reading and studying this work is a must for all those who want to study the history of Chinese press” (宁树藩, 2003, pp. 513-523). From the summer of 1925 to June 1926, Ko Kung-chen wrote the book on the basis of lectures given at Kookmin University in Shanghai (1913-1914), South University of China (1950-1952), and Fudan University. Due to various constraints then and the fact that Mr. Ko collected materials merely in Shanghai, and that to survey the history of the development of Chinese Journalism was a pioneering task, the work inevitably contained a number of errors in historical facts (杨瑾琮, 1985, p. 57). Certain omissions in *History of Chinese Journalism* have been corrected in Ko’s posthumous work *Reading Record in London*² (《英京读书记》), and Ko had planned to revise the work based on newly discovered historical materials when he was alive.

Contemporary scholars have interpreted the academic value of *History of Chinese Journalism* from various perspectives and repeatedly cited its views and historical data, and thus there are many documents on its historical value and fact details. The content and value of the *History of Chinese Journalism* are discussed in the articles “Ko Kung-chen’s *History of Chinese Journalism*” by Ning Shufan (宁树藩, 1962), “On Ko Kung-chen and His *History of Chinese Journalism*” by Yen Feng (严锋, 1990), “The Cornerstone of the History of Chinese Journalism: Reading Ko Kung-chen’s *History of Chinese Journalism*” by Chiang Chin-ko (蒋金戈, 1991), “Reading Ko Kung-chen’s *History of Chinese Journalism*” and “The Seminal Work in the history of Chinese Journalism: Reading Ko Kung-chen’s *History of Chinese Journalism*” by Wang Yü-chüan (王玉娟, 2006), “Ko Kung-chen and *History of Chinese Journalism*” by Li Chen-kang (李贞刚, 2010) and “How *History of Chinese Journalism* Sheds Light on Ko Kung-chen’s Views About Journalism?” by Yeh Ching (叶静, 2015), etc.. What is more, Li K’ai-chün’s (李开军, 2010) article “The Origin of Ko Kung-chen’s Opinion on the Four Periods in Chinese Press” explores the origin and influence of Ko Kung-chen’s Opinion

² According to the article “Reading Ko Kung-chen’s posthumous book, *Reading Record in London*” (*Journalism and Communication Research*, No. 4, 1980) written by Ko Pao-ch’üan (Ko Kung-chen’s nephew), Ko wrote *Reading Record in London* on the basis of paper materials he consulted at the British Museum during his trip to Europe in November 1927. In 1928, *Reading Record in London* was published in two parts in the second and tenth issues of the fifth volume of *Guo Wen Chou Pao* (《國聞周報》), which was compiled and printed by Tianjin *Ta Kung Pao* (《大公報》). In February 1929, *Reading Record in London* was compiled into an appendix to Ko Kung-chen’s book, *Summary of Journalism* (《新聞學撮要》). Certain reprints and reprints of *History of Chinese Journalism* compiled the revised *Reading Record in London* by Ko Pao-ch’üan into an appendix. According to the appendix of the 2020 edition of *History of Chinese Journalism* by the Hohai University Press, *Reading Record in London* includes *A General Monthly Record* (《察世俗每月統紀傳》), Appendix (formerly known as *The Premier Chinese Magazine* (《華文報紙第一種》), *A Monthly Record of Important Selections* (《特選撮要每月紀傳》), *Inquiry of the Eastern and Western Oceans* (《東西洋考每月統紀傳》), the Chinese periodicals in San Francisco and news from various countries). The paper will also revise the historical facts in *Reading Record in London*.

on the Four Periods in Chinese Press; Wu Hsiang's (吴翔, 2010) article "Eight Editions of Ko Kung-chen's *History of Chinese Journalism*" compares the format, the additions, and deletions of the eight editions; Chang Wei's (张伟, 2012) article "Reflections on the Ontology and Historical Value of Chinese Press Studies by Taking *History of Chinese Journalism* as an Example" demonstrates the exemplary and historical value of this work for the study of the ontology of the Chinese press.

There are only a few contemporary works that have revised historical narrative and fact errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*. To date, the first and the reprinted 18 editions of *History of Chinese Journalism* have not yet systematically and accurately corrected historical narrative and fact errors of alien press in this work, and some editions have even truncated the original text. Three articles on the revision of the historical facts in *History of Chinese Journalism* are limited to the examination and revision of the historical fact details in the new Chinese local press. Wu Hsiang's (吴翔, 2012) article "Liang Shuming: The First to Correct Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*—From the Examination of the Errors in Ko Kung-chen's Narrative of 'P'eng I-chung's Case'" discusses Liang Shuming's correction of the three errors in Ko Kung-chen's interpretation of the late Qing Dynasty "P'eng I-chung's case" in his 1960 book "Remembering Mr. P'eng I-chung". Wu Hsiang's (吴翔, 2013) another article "Addendum to *History of Chinese Journalism*: the late Qing Dynasty 'Official Gazette Era' in Nanjing" supplements and corrects the historical facts about Nanjing press in the Late Qing Dynasty in *History of Chinese Journalism*. Mao Chang-ch'ing's (毛章清, 2003) article "Correction and Addendum of Ko Kung-chen's *History of Chinese Journalism*—An Analysis of Early Journalism Education at Xiamen University" discusses the narrative errors of early journalism education at Xiamen University in *History of Chinese Journalism*.

In "Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*", Yang Chin-cheng, Ning Shu-fan, Fang Han-Ch'i and Wang Feng-ch'ao (杨瑾琤, 宁树藩, 方汉奇, 王凤超, 1985) revise historical narrative and fact errors in the work. In "Study of Historical Fact Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*", Chang Hui systematically examines 156³ factual and non-factual errors listed in "Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*", subdividing these errors into time errors, errors in names, press name errors, location errors, misspellings, combined errors (multiple errors) and other types of errors (张慧, 2016, pp. 38-41), and attempts to uncover the reasons, the historical and social context behind the errors, and Ko Kung-chen conception of journalism. These two articles can be regarded as useful attempts to revise and study the historical facts in *History of Chinese Journalism*. However, many problems arising from the historical errors and misinterpretations in alien press in China have not been precisely corrected and thoroughly studied.

The article "Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*" lists 164 historical errors that have been corrected, but omits a number of historical narrative errors, especially those errors in alien press in China. As stated in the article, "this revision cannot be done in one go and needs to be continued and supplemented, and there may still be many errors in our revision, so we sincerely ask scholars to correct them if any" (杨瑾琤, 1985, p. 58). The other article "Study of Historical Fact Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*" does not systematically uncover and correct the historical errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*,

³ Chang Hui's "Study of Historical Fact Errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*" cites 156 historical errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* listed in the article "Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*", while the latter actually lists 164 historical errors.

but merely categorizes and counts the 156 historical errors listed in the “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*” and there are still some omissions in its statistics.

The purpose of this paper is to supplement the existing revision of the historical fact errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism* and to solve the new problems that have arisen. By applying the basic rules of statistical data measurement and classification scale, the paper aims to classify the historical errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism*, to conduct a statistical analysis of all these errors and explore the reasons behind the errors, so as to explore a new path for the study of the history of Chinese journalism and the history of alien periodicals and press in China.

II. Supplements to Corrections of Historical Fact Errors of Alien Press in *History of Chinese Journalism*

The alien press in China has witnessed the history of modern Chinese Journalism and also the development of Chinese society. According to Ko Kung-chen, “as far as the foreign-language press in China was concerned, the earliest press was in Portuguese, the most numerous one was in Japanese, and the most powerful one was in English” (戈公振, 1955, pp. 83-84), and the press had a profound impact on Chinese politics, education, science, diplomacy, commerce, and religion. When systematically correcting and classifying historical errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*, we must consider the basic historical facts that alien press in China have witnessed the development of China’s modern journalism and that Chinese local press and alien press in China were intertwined. In addition, we must subdivide the foreign press in China, instead of treating alien press in China as a mere “episode” in the history of Chinese journalism. Only in this way can the historical narrative and fact errors be corrected to the greatest extent possible.

History of Chinese Journalism systematically recounts the historical evolution of the Chinese journalism and outlines the development of the Chinese press, which ranges over the period when official gazettes were exclusive, the founding period of alien periodicals and press in China, the period of the rise of the native press, and the period of press operations (戈公振, 1955, p. 22). From official gazette to foreign press, the native press, and the modern press, Mr. Ko adopted a macro-linear staging method, highlighting the climax of press establishment spawned by the Reform Movement of 1898 and the Chinese Revolution of 1911, and he considered the development of foreign press in China as an independent stage in the history of the press in China. “Since the arrival of Protestant Christianity in the east, William Milne (1785-1822) have created *A General Monthly Record* (《察世俗每月统纪传》). With speech and news chronicle, the magazine heralded the beginning of the modern press in China and thus we had the second period called the founding period of alien periodicals and press in China. For the sake of convenience, I would like to describe the situation of foreign press in our country today” (戈公振, 1955, p. 22). In the 1920s and 1930s, Chinese journalism works followed the historical staging method of *History of Chinese Journalism*, and after the War of Liberation, journalism researchers on the mainland still followed the press staging method developed by Ko Kung-chen.

In *History of Chinese Journalism*, the discussion framework and the four periods of the history of the press in China delineate the classification of press: “official gazettes” in the first period refer to *Ti-pao* and *Peking Gazette*. “Therefore, the book starts with *Ti-pao* while talking about official gazettes” (戈公振, 1955, p. 23). “Since the Han and Tang dynasties until the end of the Qing dynasty, *Ti-pao* has been the center of

Chinese press. Although there were many foreign press and native press at the end of the Qing Dynasty, they merely lasted for a very short period of time. Thus, we had the period when official gazettes were exclusive” (戈公振, 1955, p. 22). The alien press in the second period refer to the Chinese and foreign language press established by missionaries, foreign investors, and foreign governments and agencies in China, “during this period, the press were aimed at preaching or business and were in the Chinese language or in foreign languages” (戈公振, 1955, p. 22). The native press in the third period actually refers to the new local Chinese press that arose under the influence of foreign press. “The press run by Chinese people has emerged as early as the end of the Tongzhi year (1862-1875). They had original styles different from the alien press and most of their distributions were written by outsiders under a pseudonym. After the Sino-Japanese War, they embraced a wide range of issues, such as Constitutional Monarchy, democracy, national treasures and some catered to the needs of the times. This is why ‘the period of the rise of the native press’ gets its name. And the rise of the native press also contributed to the success of the Chinese Revolution of 1911” (戈公振, 1955, p. 22). The press in the fourth period mainly refers to the commercial press in Republican China (1912-1949). “Since the founding of the Republic of China in 1912, the party struggle has frequently recurred, and all the press that did not want to be involved in the political disputes gradually shifted their emphasis to business. As material life increasingly improved, the press was more business-oriented. Thus, we had the fourth period called ‘the period of press operations’” (戈公振, 1955, p. 22).

Based on the four periods in the history of the press in China and the characteristics of press in each period, China’s press can be divided into three major categories, namely *Ti-pao*, *Peking Gazette*, alien periodicals and press in China and the new local Chinese press, which is the premise for the correction of historical fact errors, data statistics, and qualitative analysis of *History of Chinese Journalism*. Qualitative data describe the quality and characteristics of things. This data type is non-numerical in nature, and its results are usually expressed as categories, also known as quality data (袁卫, 2002, p. 10). In order to correct the historical fact errors of different categories of press based on the existing revisions of *History of Chinese Journalism*, it is also necessary to classify and statistically analyzing the historical narrative and fact errors in the work.

Based on specific information of historical fact errors in *History of Chinese Journalism*, errors of alien press in China, including foreign press in the Chinese language and foreign language press, can be divided into five categories: I. errors in spelling and printing of words in foreign language press; II. errors in the translation of the name of foreign language press; III. errors in characters and proper names in foreign language press; IV. errors in historical facts of foreign language press; V. errors in historical facts of foreign press in the Chinese language. This classification follows the criteria of exhaustion and mutual exclusion of the classification scale in statistics (袁卫, 2002, pp. 8-9) to ensure that each historical fact error identified can be assigned to a certain category without omission, and to avoid the situation where one historical fact is assigned to several historical error categories, unless several errors do occur in the exposition of that historical fact.

From the columns “Review”, “Literary Notices” and “European periodicals beyond the Ganges” in *The Chinese Repository* (*The Chinese Repository*, 1836, pp. 145-160) to “Notes of New Books and Literary Intelligence” and “Collectanea Bibliographica” in *The China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, and “Publications” and “Notices of Recent Publications” in *The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*, all the

columns are a complete record of the historical evolution of the press and publishing business in modern China, especially the development trajectory of alien press in China.

The purpose of this paper is to check and revise the historical facts of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism* one by one with reference to the press writings and major alien press in Portuguese, English, Japanese, German, French, and Russian in modern China, and to correct the historical errors omitted by the existing historical fact revisions or research results, such as those corrected by the essay “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*”, as shown in Table 1 below. The serial numbers marked with an asterisk in Table 1 are new corrections of errors or details different from those in “Revision of Historical Actuality in *History of Chinese Journalism*”, and the 63 corrections by and large concern the historical facts of foreign press in China. Each serial number generally corresponds to one error, and some serial numbers include two or three errors in their historical statements.

Table 1

*Correction Table of Historical Facts of Alien Press in History of Chinese Journalism*⁴

Number	Chapter/ Page	Original text	Corrections of Historical Fact Errors	Error Type
*1	Chapter 1, pp. 1-2	我国之所谓报.....法国之 Journal, Nouvelle, Couriur, Mesager, 意国之 Giornale, 俄国之 Газета。	“Couriur” should be “Courrier”; “Mesager” should be “Messenger”; “Giornale” should be “giornale”; “Газета” should be “Газета”.	I
*2	Chapter 1, p. 3	又如毕修 (Bücher) 以经济学家之见解.....。	“毕修 (Bücher)” should be “比歇尔 (Bücher)”.	III
*3	Chapter 1, p. 3	如班禄客 (Belloc) 之见解.....。	“班禄客 (Belloc)” should be “贝洛克 (Belloc)”.	III
4	Chapter 1, p. 4	布润和波将报纸之定期性 (periodicity) 仅作为广义的须刊性 (Faitgesetzte Erscheinung), 为报纸之构成要素。	“Faitgesetzte” should be “Fortgesetzte”.	I
5	Chapter 1, p. 10	在用时宜性 (Zeitgemassigkeit) 之处, 均用现实 (Aktualitat)。	“Zeitgemassigkeit” should be “Zeitgemässigkeit”; “Aktualitat” should be “Aktualität”.	I
*6	Chapter 1, p. 12	故凯萨大帝 (Julius Casær) 之《每日纪闻》 (Daily Acts or Acta Diurna), 报告每日发生之事情.....。	“Julius Casær ” should be “Julius Caesar ”; “Daily Acts” should be “Daily Events” (“每日纪闻” should be translated as “Daily Events”).	II; III
*7	Chapter 1, p. 13	又如一九〇一年在刚萨司(Kansas) 创刊之 Daily Capital, 将星期日之宗教演说.....。	Kansas (刚萨司) should be translated as “堪萨斯”.	III
*8	Chapter 1, p. 17	其中较得要领者, 以布乃雅 (Bleyer), 哈润登 (Harrington) 与弗润开宝 (Frankenberg) 为最。	“布乃雅 (Bleyer)” should be “维拉德·G. 布莱雅 (Willard Grosvenor Bleyer, 1873-1935)”; “哈润登 (Harrington)” should be “哈林顿 (Harrington)”; “弗润开宝 (Frankenberg)” should be “弗兰肯贝格 / 弗兰肯伯格 (Frankenberg)”.	III
*9	Chapter 1,	凡稍研究报纸之共通历史者, 必	The English word for “口头报纸 (spoken	IV

⁴ This table corrects errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism* by referring to the 1927 Shanghai Commercial Press edition of *History of Chinese Journalism*, and the chapter/page in the second column correspond to the page numbers of this edition.

	p. 21	知有所谓口头报纸 (spoken newspaper), 手写报纸.....。	newspaper)" should be "oral newspaper".	
*10	Chapter 2, p. 2	西历纪元前六年, 罗马凯萨大帝所刊之《每日纪闻》乃共和政府之公报。	“纪元前六年” should be “纪元前五十九年”.	IV
*11	Chapter 3, p. 1	若在我国而寻求所谓现代的报纸, 则自以马六甲 (Malacca) 所出之《察世俗每月统记传》(原名 Chinese Monthly Magazine) 为最早.....	According to Roswell S. Britton (1897-1951), William Milne translates the 《察世俗每月统记传》 as <i>A General Monthly Record</i> , which is recorded in the eighteenth page of Britton's <i>The Chinese Periodical Press 1800-1912</i> (《中国报纸 1800-1912》. Taipei: Ch'engwen Publishing Company, 1966).	II
12	Chapter 3, p. 2	嘉庆十八年, 伦敦布道会又派米怜东来为之助。次年, 马礼逊亦收得刻工蔡高为教徒.....乃遣二人同往马六甲设立印刷所, 印刷书报, 并创办华英书院。	“蔡高” should be “梁发”; “华英书院” should be “英华书院”.	III
13	Chapter 3, p. 3	每逢粤省县试府试与乡试时, 由梁亚发携往考棚, 与宗教书籍一同分送; 余则借友人游历船舶之便利。销售于南洋群岛、暹罗、交趾支那各地华侨荟萃之区。	The historical fact that Liang Yafa (Liang Fa) gave away <i>A General Monthly Record</i> to Kao Peng (a place for taking examinations in ancient times) is yet to be verified; <i>A General Monthly Record</i> was given away for free as a non-sale item.	V
14	Chapter 3, p. 3	其第二期中, 米怜曾自述办报之智趣如下.....。	Milne did not tell his main purpose of establishing the periodical press in the second issue of <i>A General Monthly Record</i> . <i>A Retrospect of the First ten years of the Protestant Mission to China</i> (《基督教在华最初十年之回顾》, 1819) and <i>The Chinese Repository</i> (《中国丛报》, Vol. II) have reprinted articles by Milne on the main purpose of his establishment of the press.	V
*15	Chapter 3, p. 4	继《察世俗每月统记传》而起者, 为《特选撮要》(原名 Monthly Magazine), 发刊于巴达维亚 (Batavia)。	According to the discussion on page 21 of Britton's <i>The Chinese Periodical Press 1800-1912</i> , the English name of 《特选撮要》 should be <i>A Monthly Record of Important Selections</i> .	II
16	Chapter 3, p. 4	《天下新闻》.....发刊于马六甲, 为麦都思等所编辑。	“麦都思” should be “基德 (Samuel Kidd)”	III
*17	Chapter 3, p. 4	《东西洋考每月统记传》(原名 Eastern Western Monthly Magazine), 自道光十三年起至十七年止 (一八三三年至一八三七年), 凡四卷。.....后由郭实腊主持, 迁至新加坡。至道光十七年, 又让与在华传播实用知识会。	According to the discussion on page 23 of Britton's <i>The Chinese Periodical Press 1800-1912</i> , the English name of 《东西洋考每月统记传》 should be <i>Inquiry of the Eastern and Western Oceans</i> . “十七年” should be “十八年”, “一八三七年” should be “一八三八年”, “在华传播实用知识会” should be “在华实用知识传播会”.	II; V
18	Chapter 3, p. 5	《中外新报》, 为半月刊, 于咸丰四年 (一八五四年) 发刊于宁波.....至一八六〇年停刊。	“一八六〇年” should be “一八六一年”.	V
19	Chapter 3, p. 5	《六合丛谈》, 于咸丰七年 (一八五七年) 发刊于上海。.....次年,	The historical fact that the monthly magazine <i>Shanghai Serial</i> (《六合丛谈》, 1857-1858) was	V

		迁至日本。	transferred to Japan is incorrect. Instead, it was reprinted in Japan.	
*20	Chapter 3, p. 5	《香港新闻》为《孖刺报》(<i>China Mail</i>)之副刊。	The English name of 《孖刺报》 is <i>Daily Press</i> , and the English name of 《德臣报》 is <i>China Mail</i> .	II
21	Chapter 3, p. 5	《中外杂志》，于同治元年(一八六二年)发刊于上海。……至同治七年(一八六八年)停刊。	<i>Magazine for Chinese and Foreigners</i> (《中外杂志》) ceased publication after six months of its establishment.	V
*22	Chapter 3, p. 6	美查司(Chalmers)为主笔。	“美查司(Chalmers)” should be “湛约翰(John Chalmers)”.	III
*23	Chapter 3, p. 6	《教会新闻》自同治七年(一八六八年)，每周发行于上海。……此报既专言宗教，则销路自不能畅。故出至三百期时，即易名《万国公报》(原名 <i>Chinese Globe Magazine</i>)，每月发行，兼言政教……然至光绪三十年(西历一九〇四年)始停刊……。	《教会新闻》 should be 《教会新报》(<i>The News of the Churches</i>), which was founded in Shanghai on September 5, 1868, initially called 《中国教会新报》(<i>The News of the Chinese Churches</i>), and was renamed 《教会新报》 on August 31, 1872, in its twenty-first volume. <i>The News of the Churches</i> was positioned to cover geography, history, politics, religion, science, art, industry, the progress of Western civilization and other encyclopedic knowledge. On August 29, 1874, when it reached 300 issues, the circulation of the paper increased, so it was reprinted and renamed 《万国公报》(<i>Chinese Globe Magazine</i>) (<i>The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal</i> . Vol.VII, March-April, 1876, pp. 151-152; <i>Secular Literature. Records of the General Conference of the Protestant Missionaries of China</i> , 1877: 227). Later, the English name of 《万国公报》 renamed <i>A Review of the Times</i> .	V
24	Chapter 3, p. 6	光绪十七年(一八九一年)，又增出《中西教会报》，为专言宗教之姊妹刊。惟亦因销路不畅，未几即废。	<i>Missionary Review</i> (《中西教会报》) ceased publication in December 1893 and resumed publication in January 1895, becoming a publication of the The Christian Literature Society for China. It was renamed <i>Missionary Magazine</i> (《教会公报》) in January 1912 and ceased publication in February 1917.	V
25	Chapter 3, p. 7	《中西闻见录》，于同治十年(一八七二年)七月发刊于北京。……光绪二年(一八七六年)，易名《格致汇编》，……后由月刊改为季刊，至光绪十六年(一八九〇年)始终止。	<i>The Peking Magazine</i> (《中西闻见录》) was published in Beijing in August of the 11th year of Tongzhi Emperor time (1872). <i>Chinese Scientific Magazine</i> (《格致汇编》) was first published as a monthly magazine in December of the seventh year of the Guangxu era (January 1882), and was discontinued in the twelfth volume of the fourth year. It resumed publication in the spring of 1890, and became a quarterly publication. It was published in the winter of 1892 until the fourth volume of the seventh year, and the date of its suspension is unknown.	V
*26	Chapter 3, p. 7	《小孩月报》(<i>Child's Paper</i>)于光绪元年(一八七五年)出版于上	From February to October 1874, Dr. John Glasgow Kerr published the monthly religious	V

		海, 为范约翰(J. M. W. Farnham)所编辑。……至民国四年改名《开风报》, 但出五期即止。	magazine <i>The Child's Paper/The Child's Monthly Messenger</i> (《小孩月报》). On May 5, 1875, the paper resumed publication in Shanghai under the management of J. M. W. Farnham (1829-1917), and was renamed <i>The Child's Paper</i> (《小孩月报志异》, 1875-1915), which was published by the Shanghai Christian Qinxin Library (上海基督教清心书馆); in February 1874, Mrs. Nathan J. Plumb and Mrs. Hubbard founded the monthly dialect newspaper <i>The Children's News</i> (1874-?) in Fuzhou.	
27	Chapter 3, p. 7	《益闻录》自光绪四年起(一八七八年)发行于上海。	“光绪四年” should be “光绪五年” and “一八七八年” should be “一八七九年”.	V
28	Chapter 3, p. 7	《益闻录》……与《格致新闻》合并。	“《格致新闻》” should be “《格致新报》”.	V
29	Chapter 3, p. 8	《图画新报》	“《图画新报》” should be “《画图新报》”.	V
30	Chapter 3, p. 8	《亚东时报》, ……始为旬刊, 继改为半月刊。	“始为旬刊, 继改为半月刊” (“...was first published once every ten days, and changed to a semi-monthly magazine”) should be corrected as “始为月刊, 光绪二十五年四月(1899年5月)从第七号改为半月刊” (“...started as a monthly magazine and was changed from the seventh volume to a semi-monthly magazine in April of the twenty-fifth year of the Guangxu era, namely in May 1899”).	V
31	Chapter 3, p. 8	《大同报》……自光绪三十二年(一九〇六年), 至民国六年止, 每周发行。	《大同报》(<i>Tatung Pao</i>) was founded on February 29, 1904, the 14th day of the first month of the 30th year of the Guangxu era. It was first published as a weekly magazine, but since January 1915 it has been published as a monthly magazine.	V
32	Chapter 3, p. 10	《德臣报》(Paily Press)	The English name of 《孖刺报》 is <i>Daily Press</i> , and “Paily Press” is a misspelling; the English name of 《德臣报》 should be <i>China Mail</i> .	II
33	Chapter 3, p. 10	英人美查(F. Majer)之《申报》。	“F. Majer” should be “Ernest. Major”.	I
34	Chapter 3, p. 10	香港之《孖刺报》, 于民国前五十四年(咸丰八年)即西历一八五八年, 由伍廷芳提议, 增出中文晚报, 名曰《中外新报》……。……即延伍氏主其事。	Born in 1842, Wu Tingfang, who was 16 years old then, was not old enough to propose the founding of the <i>Chung-wai Hsin-pao</i> (《中外新报》) and to preside over its operation.	V
35	Chapter 3, p. 11	中文日报之现存者, 当以《华字日报》为最早。该报创刊于同治三四年间, ……动议者为该报主笔陈霭亭, 而其戚伍廷芳、何启实助成之。	He Qi was born in 1858, and he was only six years old when the <i>Huatzu Jih-pao</i> (《华字日报》) was first published, so it is impossible for him to help Chen Xiating run the paper. The historical facts here need to be verified.	V
*36	Chapter 3, p. 12	《上海新报》发刊于同治元年正月, (一八六二年)为《字林报》(<i>North China Daily News</i>)之中文版, ……每二月出一纸……由伍	<i>The Chinese Shipping List & Advertiser</i> (《上海新报》) was founded in late October 1861, and was a weekly publication; since May 7, 1862, it has been published three times a week, on	V

		德(Wood)林乐知等编辑, 迨《申报》出版, 该报亦改为日刊..... 于是上海最早之《上海新报》, 遂自动停刊。	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Marquis Lafayette Wood (1829-1893), John Fryer (傅兰雅, 1839-1928) and Young John Allen (林乐知, 1836-1907) have served as editors-in-chief in succession. Three months after the founding of <i>Shun Pao</i> (《申报》), <i>The Chinese Shipping List & Advertiser</i> was changed to a daily paper.	
37	Chapter 3, p. 12	光绪十四年, 美查忽动故国之思, 乃添招外股, 改为美查有限公司。	In September of the 15th year of Guangxu period (October 1889), Ernest Major (1830-1908) reorganized his business into "Major Co. Ltd." and made <i>Shun Pao</i> part of the company's businesses.	V
38	Chapter 3, p. 12	光绪三十二年, 公司以申报馆营业不振, 及江苏药水厂待款扩充, 由申报馆买办席裕福(子佩)借款接办, 名义则犹属之外人。	On May 31, 1909 (the first year of Xuantong period), Hsi Yü-fu purchased <i>Shun Pao</i> for 75,000 yuan (flat silver) and signed a sales contract with Major Co. Ltd. on the same day.	V
39	Chapter 3, p. 13	《沪报》..... 创刊于光绪八年(一八八三年)四月二日。	"一八八三年" (1883) should be "一八八二年" (1882).	V
40	Chapter 3, p. 14	《闽报》于光绪二十三年十二月, 发刊于福州, 为日人报纸在华之第一种。	<i>Min Pao</i> (《闽报》, 1897-1945) was not the first Japanese paper in China.	V
*41	Chapter 3, p. 14	民国八年十一月发刊之《关东报》, 与民国十年七月发刊之《满洲报》。	"十一月" should be "十二月"; "民国十年七月" should be "民国十一年七月二十四日".	V
42	Chapter 3, p. 14	《盛京时报》于光绪三十二年十月, 发刊于奉天。	"十月" should be "七月十三日 (1906年9月1日)".	V
*43	Chapter 3, pp. 14-15	民国八年十一月发刊之《关东报》, 与民国十年七月发刊之《满洲报》。	"十一月" should be "十二月"; "民国十年七月" should be "民国十一年七月二十四日".	V
*44	Chapter 3, p. 15	《铁岭每日新闻》	<i>Tieling Daily News</i> (《铁岭每日新闻》) is a Japanese newspaper, not a Chinese newspaper founded by Japanese in China.	V
45	Chapter 3, p. 15	《大北日报》	"《大北日报》" should be "《大北新报》".	V
*46	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>A Abelha da Chine</i> (译意《蜜蜂华报》) 发刊于一八二二年(道光元年)九月十二日。	<i>A Abelha da Chine</i> should be translated as 《中国蜜蜂报》.	II
*47	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>Chronica de Macao</i> (译意《澳门钞报》) 发刊于一八三四年十月十二日。一八三八年停刊。	" <i>Chronica de Macao</i> " should be " <i>Chronica de Macau</i> ", also translated as "《澳门杂论》"; "一八三八年" should be "一八三七年".	I; IV
*48	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>O Macaista Imparcial</i> (译意《帝国澳门人》) 发刊于一八三六年六月九日。一八三八年为政府所封禁。	" <i>O Macaista Imparcial</i> " should be " <i>O Macaista Imparcial</i> " and should be translated as 《澳门土生公正报》.	II
*49	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo</i> (译音《大西洋国》) 发刊于一八三六年十月八日。	" <i>Ta-ssi-yang-Kuo</i> " should be " <i>Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo</i> "; the paper was founded in 1863 and ceased publication in 1866.	I; IV
*50	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>O Verdadiers Patrial</i> (译意《真爱国者》) 发刊于一八三八年。	" <i>O Verdadiers Patrial</i> (《真爱国者》)" should be " <i>O Verdadeiro Patriota</i> (《真正爱国者》)".	I
*51	Chapter 3, p. 18	<i>The Boletim Oficial de Governo de Macao</i> (译意《澳门政府公报》) 发刊于一八三九年一月九日。	" <i>The Boletim Oficial de Governo de Macao</i> " should be " <i>The Boletim Oficial do Governo de Macau</i> "; <i>The Boletim Oficial de Governo de</i>	I; IV

			<i>Macao</i> (《澳门政府公报》) was officially published on September 5, 1839.	
*52	Chapter 3, p. 18	《海国图志》所载之《夷情备采》，大率译自上述各报，所谓《澳门月报》似即 <i>Chronica de Macao</i> 之译文也。	From July 1839 to the end of 1841, Lin Zexu's team of translators selected news about China, tea, military and opium from <i>The Canton Register</i> (《广州记录报》), <i>The Canton Press</i> (《广州周报》), <i>The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser</i> (《新加坡自由报》), <i>The Chinese Repository</i> (《中国丛报》) and other English papers and translated or rewritten the news into the <i>Macao Monthly</i> (《澳门月报》) for the court and ministers to read, which was known as <i>Ao-men Hsin-wen-chih</i> (《澳门新闻纸》). Some of the translations were included in Wei Yuan's <i>Atlas and Annals of Overseas Countries</i> (《海国图志》) and signed "Lin Zexu's translation". At that time <i>Chronica de Macao</i> was no longer published.	IV
*53	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Canton Register</i> (译意《广东记录》) 发刊于一八二七年十一月八日，……系马德生 (James Matheson) 所创办。	" <i>Canton Register</i> " (《广东记录》) should be " <i>The Canton Register</i> " (《广东记录报》); the gazette was founded by William B. Wood, an American, and was later run by James Matheson (1796-1878), owner of Jardine Matheson.	II; IV
*54	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Canton Press</i> (译意《广东报》) 发刊于一八三五年九月十二日，每周一册。	<i>The Canton Press</i> should be translated as 《广州新闻报》，which was founded on November 12, 1835.	II; IV
*55	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>The Canton Miscellany</i> (译意《广东杂志》) 发刊于一八三一年。	" <i>The Canton Miscellany</i> " should be translated as “《广东杂文报》”.	II
*56	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>China Mail</i> (旧译《孖刺报》) 发刊于一八四五年二月二十日。	<i>China Mail</i> should be translated as 《德臣报》.	II
57	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Chinese Repository</i> (译意《中国文库》) 发刊于一八三二年五月，为名美国医生柏克 (Peter Parker) 所创办。	<i>The Chinese Repository</i> (《中国丛报》) was founded by E. C. Bridgman (1801-1861), an American missionary to China.	IV
*58	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>Hongkong Gazette</i> (译意《香港钞报》) 发刊于一八四一年五月一日，为马礼逊等所创办。次年并入 <i>The Friend of China</i> 。	<i>Hongkong Gazette</i> should be translated as 《香港公报》，which was founded by Jr. Robert Morrison (1782-1834); the gazette later merged into <i>The Friend of China</i> (《中国之友》), which was published on March 24, 1842 under the name of <i>The Friend of China and Hong Kong Gazette</i> .	II; IV
*59	Chapter 3, p. 19	<i>The Friend of China</i> (译意《中国之友》) 发刊于一八四二年三月十七日，系半周刊。执笔之知名者，为马礼逊、华德 (James White)、卡尔 (Jorr Carr)、笪润特 (William Tarrant) 等。	“马礼逊” should be “马儒翰” (John Robert Morrison, 1814-1843).	III
60	Chapter 3, p. 20	<i>Daily Press</i> (旧译《德臣报》) 发刊于一八五七年十月一日，……发行兼编辑为英国人茹兜 (Ges. M. Ryden)。	<i>Daily Press</i> should be translated as “《孖刺报》” or “《孖刺西报》”; Ges. M. Ryden should be George M. Ryder, and he is an American.	I; II; IV

*61	Chapter 3, p. 20	<i>Dixions Hongkong Recorder</i> (译意《狄兴氏香港纪载》) 发刊于一八五〇年六月十七日, 于一八五九年一月十四日停刊, 简称 <i>The Hongkong Recorder</i> 。	<i>Dixions Hongkong Recorder</i> should be translated as 《香港德臣杂项记录》。	II
*62	Chapter 3, p. 20	<i>The Hongkong Government Gazette</i> (译意《香港政府公报》) 发刊于一八五三年九月二十四日, 每周一册。	<i>The Hongkong Government Gazette</i> (《香港政府公报》) was published in 1841, which is suspected to be a duplicate of the <i>Hong Kong Gazette</i> (《香港钞报》) founded by John Robert Morrison on May 1, 1841.	IV
*63	Chapter 3, p. 21	其中如梅雅士 (W. F. Mazers) 之《华人发明火药史》, 笪伟德 (Abbe Armond David) 之《中国博物志》, 布润珠 (Emill Bretschueider) 之《马可波罗 Marco Polo) 事略》, 与鲍乃迪 (Archimandrite Palladius) 之《中古时代亚洲中部地志》等篇, 均极有价值。	“梅雅士 (W. F. Mazers)” should be “梅辉立 (William Frederick Mayers, 1831-1878)”；“笪伟德 (Abbe Armond David)” should be “谭微道 (Jean Pierre Armond David, 1826-1900)”；“布润珠 (Emill Bretschueider)” should be “贝勒 (Emill Vasil’ievitch Bretschneider 1833-1901)”。	I; III
64	Chapter 3, p. 21	<i>The Shanghai Courier</i> (译意《上海差报》)。	“《上海差报》” should be “《晋源报》”。	II
*65	Chapter 3, p. 21	李德尔 (R. W. Little)	“李德尔 (R. W. Little)” should be “立德禄 (Robert William Little, 1840-1906)”。	III
*66	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> (译意《远东释疑》) 发刊于一八六七年, 每季一册, 为当时在华学者伟烈亚力等所组织, 泛论中国历史宗教语言等及批评关于远东之书籍, 至一八七二年, 易名 <i>China Review</i> , 每二月一册, 至一九二〇年, 又易名 <i>The New China Review</i> , 至一九二三年, 又易名 <i>China Journal of Science and Art</i> (原名《中国科学美术杂志》) 每月一册; 由苏万岁 (C. Sowersy) 编辑。	“ <i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> (译意《远东释疑》)” should be translated as “ <i>Notes and Queries: on China and Japan</i> (《中日释疑》)”；伟烈亚力 should be translated as 丹尼斯 (N. B. Dennys)；“易名 <i>China Review</i> ” should be “易名 <i>The China Review</i> or, <i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> (《中国评论》)”；“至一九二三年, 又易名 <i>China Journal of Science and Art</i> (原名《中国科学美术杂志》) 每月一册; 由苏万岁 (C. Sowersy) 编辑” should be “1923年, 英国遣华传教士苏珂仁 (Arthur de Carle Sowersy, 1885-1954) 创办《中国科学美术杂志》(<i>The China Journal of Science and Arts</i>), 后更名为 <i>The China Journal</i> ”； <i>The China Journal of Science and Arts</i> is an independent journal, not a continuation of <i>The China Review</i> , or <i>Notes and Queries on the Far East</i> .	II; IV
*67	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Mesney’s Chinese Miscellany</i> (原名《华英会通》) 发刊于一八九五年, 为梅思来 (William Mesney) 所创办, 未数年停刊。	“ <i>Mesney’s Chinese Miscellany</i> ” should be “ <i>Mesny’s Chinese Miscellany</i> ”；“为梅思来 (William Mesney)” should be “为麦士尼 (William Mesny, 1842-1919)”。	I; III
*68	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>The Shanghai Mercury</i> (原名《文汇报》) 为上海重要晚报之一, 系英人开乐凯 (J. D. Clark)、布纳凯、李围登 (C. Rivington) 等, 于一八七九年四月十七日创办。	“(原名《文汇报》)” should be “(《文汇报》)”；“李围登 (C. Rivington)” should be “李闹登 (C. Rivington)”。	II; III
69	Chapter 3, p. 22	……《上海通信》……每月一册, 至一八七四年, 为《上海差报》所并。	<i>The Shanghai Correspondence</i> (《上海通信》) was published irregularly after the arrival of American merchant ships in Shanghai, and was	IV

			discontinued in 1869 and resold to <i>The Shanghai Dispatch</i> (《上海差报》).	
*70	Chapter 3, p.22	<i>Commonwealth</i> (译意《共和政报》) 为《上海通信》之主笔茹波特 (J. P. Robert)、马尔 (John Morne) 所创办, 但六星期后即停刊。	“茹波特 (J. P. Robert)” should be “罗伯特 (J. P. Robert)”；“马尔 (John Morne)” should be “约翰·莫内 (John Morne)”。	III
71	Chapter 3, p. 22	<i>Shanghai Times</i> (原名《泰晤士报》) 为英人所创办, 带亲日之彩色。	<i>Shanghai Times</i> (上海《泰晤士报》) was founded by Frank B. Boll, an American. The paper defended American interests and received official subsidies from the Qing court in Jiangsu Province, before reverting to British ownership in 1914. During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), the paper published a series of pro-Russian articles, and from around 1907 it began to receive subsidies from the Japanese government and shifted to a pro-Japanese position.	IV
72	Chapter 3, p. 23	<i>Weekly Review of the Far East</i> (原名《密勒氏评论报》) 为美国人所创办。	<i>Millard's Review of the Far East</i> (《密勒氏评论报》) was founded on June 9, 1917, later renamed <i>The Weekly Review of the Far East</i> , and renamed <i>The China Weekly Review</i> from June 1923.	II; IV
*73	Chapter 3, p. 24	<i>China Times</i> (译意《中国时报》) 发刊于一九〇一年正月二十一日。	In 1901, Gowen founded <i>The China Times</i> (《益闻报》), the first foreign language daily paper in North China, in Beijing; <i>The Chinese Times</i> (《中国时报》) was founded in November 1886.	IV
74	Chapter 3, p. 25	<i>La Nowvelliste de Shanghai</i> (译意《上海报界》) 发刊于一八七〇年十二月五日。	“Nowvelliste” should be “Nouvelliste”.	I
75	Chapter 3, p. 25	<i>L'cho de Shanghai</i> (译意《上海回声报》) 发刊于一八八五年。 <i>L'cho de Chine</i> (译意《中法汇报》) 发刊于一八九五年.....。	“L'cho” should be “L'Echo”.	I
*76	Chapter 3, p. 25	<i>Le Journal de Pèkin</i> (原名《北京新闻》)。	“Pèkin” should be “Pékin”.	I
77	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Der Ostasiatische Lloyd</i> (原名《德文新报》) 发刊于一八六六年。	“Lloyd” should be “Lloyd”; <i>Der Ostasiatische Lloyd</i> (《德文新报》) was founded in 1886.	I; IV
*78	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Русское слово</i> (译意《俄声报》) 属于皇室一派, 但无势力。	“Русское слово” should be “Русское слово”.	I
*79	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Монва</i> (译意《风闻报》) 销售甚少。	“Монва” should be “Молва”.	I
*80	Chapter 3, p. 26	<i>Экономический бюллетень КВЖЛ</i> (《中东路经济周刊》) 为中东路职员所编辑, 偏重学术方面。	“Экономический бюллетень КВЖЛ” should be “Экономический Бюллетень КВЖД”.	I
81	Chapter 3, p. 27	《天津日报》(一九一一年)。	<i>Tianjin Daily</i> (《天津日报》) was launched on January 1, 1910.	V
82	Chapter 3, p. 27	《奉天新报》(一九一七年)。《奉天每日新闻》(一九二〇年)。	“《奉天新报》” should be “《奉天新闻》”。 <i>Fungtien Daily News</i> (《奉天每日新闻》) was launched on July 1, 1918.	V
83	Chapter 3,	《大陆日日新闻》(一九二二年)。	<i>Daily News on the Mainland</i> (《大陆日日新	V

	p. 27		闻》) was launched on June 1, 1909.	
84	Chapter 3, p. 27	《满洲新报》(一九〇九年)。	<i>Manchurian Daily News</i> (《满洲新报》) was launched on February 11, 1908.	V
85	Chapter 3, p. 27	《铁岭时报》(一九〇九年)。	<i>The Tieling Times</i> (《铁岭时报》) was launched on August 1, 1911.	V
86	Chapter 3, p. 27	《开原时报》(一九一九年)。	“《开原时报》” should be “《开原新报》”.	V
87	Chapter 3, p. 28	《长春日报》(一九一〇年)。	<i>The Changchun Daily News</i> (《长春日报》) was launched on January 1, 1909.	V
88	Chapter 3, p. 28	《辽东新报》(一九〇六年)。	<i>Liaodong New Daily</i> (《辽东新报》) was founded on October 25, 1905.	V
89	Chapter 3, p. 28	《满洲日日新闻》(一九〇九年)、 《满洲商业新报》(一九一七年)。	<i>Manshu Nichi-Nichi Shimbun</i> (《满洲日日新闻》) was founded on November 3, 1907; <i>Manchurian Commercial Shimbun</i> (《满洲商业新报》) was originally named <i>Dalian Economic Daily</i> (《大连经济日报》) on December 4, 1917 and changed to its present name in 1923.	V
90	Chapter 3, p. 28	《抚顺新闻》(一九一八年)。	“《抚顺新闻》” should be “《抚顺新报》”, which was founded on February 14, 1921.	V
91	Chapter 3, p. 28	《辽阳每日新闻》(一九〇九年)。	“《辽阳每日新闻》” should be “《辽安每日新闻》”, which was founded on February 14, 1921.	V
92	Chapter 3, p. 29	《间岛新报》(一九一八年)。	<i>The Mashima Shinbun</i> (《间岛新报》) was first published on October 1, 1921.	V
93	Chapter 3, p. 29	《青岛新报》(一九二五年)。	<i>Tsingtau Sin Pau</i> (《青岛新报》) was founded on January 15, 1915.	V
94	Chapter 3, p. 29	《上海每日新闻》(一九一八年)。	<i>Shanghai Daily News</i> (《上海每日新闻》), originally named <i>Shanghai Economic Daily</i> (《上海经济日报》), was founded in November 1918 and changed to its present name in October, 1924.	V
95	Chapter 3, p. 29	《汉口日报》(一九〇八年)。	<i>The Hankow Daily</i> (《汉口日报》) was founded on August 1, 1907.	V
96	Chapter 3 p. 29	《福州时报》(一九二四年)半周刊。	<i>The Fuzhou Times</i> (《福州时报》) was first published in May 1918.	V
97	Chapter 3 p. 30	《香港日报》(一九一〇年)。	<i>The Hong Kong Daily News</i> (《香港日报》) was first published on September 1, 1909.	V
*98	Chapter 3, p. 46	汤若望 (Johann Adam Schall Von Bell)	“Johann Adam Schall Von Bell” should be “Johann Adam Schall von Bell”.	I
99	Chapter 3, p. 46	裨治文 (Elizah Coleman) 等之地志。	“Elizah Coleman” should be “Elijah Coleman Bridgman”.	I
100	Chapter 4, p. 14	五月在上海出版之《东亚报》。	“上海” should be “日本神户”.	V
101	Chapter 4, p. 43	《国民日报》……由外人高茂尔 (A. Somell) 出面。	“A. Somell” should be “A. Comell”.	I
*102	Chapter 5, p. 20	闻之埃及都丹 (Tutankhamen) 王陵之发现……	“Tutankhamen” should be translated as “图坦卡门”.	III
*103	Chapter 6, p. 40; p. 71	如《伦敦时报》(<i>Times</i>) 销售不及《每日邮报》(<i>Daily Mail</i>)……则有北岩所有之《伦敦时报》(<i>Times</i>) 与《每日邮报》(<i>Daily Mail</i>) 等。	<i>Times</i> should be translated as 《泰晤士报》.	II
*104	Chapter 6,	在十四世纪之初叶, 纸之材料极	“大马色” should be “大马士革”.	III

	p. 45; p. 50	少，乃由西班牙或大马色(Damascus)输入欧洲。西历七九三年又设厂于巴格达(Bagdad)及大马色(Damascus).....		
*105	Chapter 6, p. 46由幼发拉底河(Euphrates)与倭尔加河(Volga)达于太平洋。	“倭尔加河” should be “倭尔加河”.	III
*106	Chapter 6, p. 46	阿拉伯人侵入欧洲时，造纸术遂传入西班牙之萨铁弗(Xativa), 时西历一一五〇年。	“萨铁弗(Xativa)” should be “哈蒂瓦(Xátiva)”.	III
*107	Chapter 6, p. 46	同时十字军亦由小亚细亚传其艺术于意大利之孟泰芬(Montefano)与威尼斯(Venice), 时西历一二七六年。	Montefano should be translated as “蒙特法诺”.	III
*108	Chapter 6, p. 71一为法国之合法(Havas)此专对外宣传者也。	“合法(Havas)” should be “哈瓦斯(Havas)”.	III
*109	Chapter 6, p. 71	虽报纸之利用，为铁血宰相毕士麦(Bismark)所深悉而曾行之.....	“毕士麦(Bismark)” should be “俾斯麦(Bismark)”.	III
*110	Chapter 6, p. 73	民国十三年，得武道(M. E. Votau)来华主任教务，于是报学课程渐多。	“武道(M.E. Votau)” should be “武道(Maurice E. Votaw)”.	I
111	Chapter 6, p. 75	斯系聘布立登(Roswell S. Brittan)为主任。	“布立登(Roswell S. Brittan)” should be “白瑞华(Roswell S. Britton)”.	I; III
*112	Chapter 6, p. 85	又如第二十九类公司中之美孚煤油公司(Standard Oil Co.).....	Standard Oil Co. should be translated as “美孚石油公司”.	III
*113	Chapter 6, p. 87	莱比锡(Leipzig)大学及门占(Muenchen)大学之新闻研究所.....	“门占(Muenchen)” should be “慕尼黑(München)”.	I; III
*114	Appendix (originally known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	搜集社会发生之事件，以一定时期印行者，自西历一六一五年起，创于德国之《政府报》(Frankfurter Journal)，而踵行于欧美各国。	“《政府报》” should be “《放府报》”；“Frankfurter Journal” should be “Das Frankfurter”. Before the launch of Das Frankfurter (《放府报》), newspapers such as Relatio Historica (1583), Avisa (1590), and Relation (1609) had been published in Germany.	I; II; IV
*115	Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	先是一八〇七年(嘉庆十二年),英国教士马礼逊(J. R. Morrison)东来澳门，此为基督教新教与我国发生关系之始。	“马礼逊(J. R. Morrison)” should be “马礼逊(Robert Morrison)”. The English name of Robert Morrison’s second son is J. R. Morrison.	III
*116	Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))除后数号由马礼逊、麦都斯(W. H. Meadhurst)及梁亚发执笔外，余均出自米怜一人之手。	“W. H. Meadhurst” should be “W. H. Medhurst”.	I

*117	Appendix (formerly known as <i>The Premier Chinese Magazine</i> (《華文報紙第一種》))	此报所载，大半为宗教事，其第三卷中，有一文言及办报主旨，较有研究之价值，爰由[Chinese Repository]译如下……。	Milne did not tell his main purpose of establishing the periodical press in the third issue of <i>A General Monthly Record. A Retrospect of the First ten years of the Protestant Mission to China</i> (《基督教在华最初十年之回顾》，1819) and <i>The Chinese Repository</i> (《中国丛报》，Vol.II) have reprinted articles by Milne on the main purpose of his establishment of the press.	IV
*118	Appendix: <i>Eastern Western Monthly Magazine</i> (《東西洋考每月統紀傳》)	……旁注“爱汉者纂”，则教士 K. F. A. Gutzlaff 自谓也。	“K. F. A. Gutzlaff” should be “K. F. A. Gutzlaff”.	I
*119	Appendix: the Chinese periodicals in San Francisco (舊金山唐人新聞紙)	旧金山唐人新闻纸……。 此为华侨日报最早之一，…… 观于由 Bocrdns(?) and Cordon Proprietors 主人未士奇顿具名发行，想非由华人组织，其启事之译文如下。	The first issue of the paper carried the original text of the notice, which was in Chinese, not a “translation”; it was published weekly, not daily.	IV

III. Statistical Analysis of Historical Fact Errors of Alien Press in *History of Chinese Journalism*

Based on the correction and classification of historical fact errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism*, and through analyzing the categorical data of errors of alien press in the work, we can gain insight into the distribution of all these errors. By analyzing classification of historical fact errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* and contributing factors to these error types, the essay aims to probe new approach for the study of alien periodicals and press in China.

Statistical Analysis of the Errors

According to Table 1, the statistics of historical errors of foreign newspapers in *History of Chinese Journalism* are as follows: I. 27 errors in spelling and printing of words in foreign language press; II. 21 errors in translation of alien press name; III. 25 errors in characters and proper names in foreign language press; IV. 21 errors in historical facts of foreign language press; V. 46 errors in historical facts of foreign press in the Chinese language, totaling 139 errors. The five types of errors can be sequenced as follows: V-46, I-27, III-25, IV-33, II-21, IV-21.

Of all the errors, 19.4% are errors in spelling and printing of words in foreign language press; 15.1% are errors in translation of alien press name; 18% are errors in characters and proper names in foreign language press; 15.1% are errors in historical facts of foreign language press; 33.1% are errors in historical facts of foreign press in the Chinese language.

Among the historical errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism*, spelling and printing errors in foreign language press, to some degree, don't fall under historical fact errors. There are 46 historical fact errors

of foreign press in the Chinese language, accounting for 33.1% of the total; errors in translation of alien press name, in characters and proper names in foreign language press and in historical facts of foreign language press all involve the translation of foreign press name and historical facts, totaling 67 or accounting for 48.2% of the total. In other words, the errors in translation of foreign press name and of historical facts have become the main part of revisions.

Contributing Factors to the Five Error Types

As of the early 20th century, there was no uniform Chinese translation for foreign press in China in English, Portuguese, Japanese, German, French and Russian. In the process of writing *History of Chinese Journalism*, Mr. Ko rendered each name of foreign press into Chinese, but he failed to make a systematic study of the changes of foreign press in China and the development pattern of foreign papers in various languages, so it was difficult for him to read through all these foreign papers in a short period of time. That might explain why mistranslation and incomplete translation of alien press names and publication information were common in the work.

The reasons for the distribution of historical errors in *History of Chinese Journalism* are manifold: alien press in China could be regarded as recorders and commentators of the history of modern China, the trade between China and Western countries, military conflicts and cultural exchanges; their variety of types and languages, the complexity of their operation, their long history and their far-reaching influence are rare in the history of the world press. Although Mr. Ko collected and sort out a large number of materials for this book, various constraints then made it impossible for him to entirely uncover or know about the historical facts of alien press; while listing and discussing foreign press in different languages, Mr. Ko can only translate the basic information of papers based on limited sources or with the help of others, which inevitably leads to misinformation about the translation of paper names and general historical facts; the development pattern of alien press in China is complex and needs to be studied in depth and systematically. Moreover, given that *History of Chinese Journalism* is a pioneering work in the history of Chinese Journalism, Mr. Ko has no ready-made documents to refer to, so he can only briefly describe the alien press in China regarding its development as the founding stage of the entire history of the Chinese journalism.

The 46 historical fact errors of foreign press in the Chinese language in *History of Chinese Journalism* are not attributable to the lack of rigor in Mr. Ko's work, but largely to the complex situation of the modern Chinese journalism and the great variety of papers. In the history of Chinese journalism, the question of "how many papers there were in modern China" is still an open question, and many of these topics need to be studied in depth and precisely.

Conclusion

The paper checked and revised the historical facts of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism* one by one with reference to the press writings and major alien press in Portuguese, English, Japanese, German, French, and Russian in modern China, and corrected the historical errors omitted by the existing historical fact revisions or research results, such as those corrected by the essay "Revision of Historical Actuality in History of Chinese Journalism". By applying the basic rules of statistical data measurement and classification scale, the paper classified the historical errors of alien press in *History of Chinese Journalism*, conducted a statistical

analysis of all these errors and explored causes behind these errors. In summary, these errors fall into five categories. They are: (I). errors in spelling and printing of words in foreign language press; (II). errors in the translation of the name of foreign language press; (III). errors in characters and proper names in foreign language press; (IV). errors in historical facts of foreign language press; (V). errors in historical facts of foreign press in the Chinese language. The contributing factors behind the errors are varied. Despite the large quantities of errors, it is not the lack of rigor in Mr. Ko's work but the complex situation of the modern Chinese journalism and the great variety of papers that should take the blame.

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