

近代中國史料叢刊續編第十六輯  
沈雲龍主編

中國金銀鑄幣圖說

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# 中國金銀鎳幣圖說

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHINESE GOLD,  
SILVER AND NICKEL COINS

# 出版說明

中國正式用銀爲貨幣，自明英宗正統元年（一四三六）開放銀禁，訖民國二十四年（一九三五）停止銀本位，恰五百年。其銀幣之鑄造，蓋屬於乾隆五十八年（一七九三）在西藏范鑄之「乾隆寶藏」，此種銀幣，正面有漢文，背面爲唐古特文，中有方形框紋，成色佳而幣質薄，俗稱西藏薄片。其用機器鑄爲銀幣，則自光緒十年（一八八四）開端於吉林；及張之洞督粵，鑒外幣充斥通衢，於光緒十三年奏准在廣東設局鼓鑄，自是造幣廠布各行省。中國以機器鑄銀爲幣者，前後又歷五十年。至用金爲幣，則籌議於清季，雖範成樣式，終未果行；即或有使用，亦僅邊疆自鑄，未能流通國內。其以鐮爲幣，創於民國三年（一九一四），迄今未替。

是編所收金、銀、鐮幣凡五百六十七種：計金幣圖十七，銀幣圖五百三十四，鐮幣圖一十有六，均屬真品。先用墨拓，再爲鉛版，大小樣式，悉如原幣。而每一圖說，俱用中英文詳加說明。爲研究近代中國貨幣史極珍貴資料。

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHINESE GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL COINS

BY C. C. TSIANG

This book is a pioneer work in the field of Chinese numismatics. Mr. Tsiang, a former resident of Soochow, was a well known coin collector and a noted authority on Chinese coinage of the Manchu Dynasty and the Republican era. He had an excellent collection of himself "between eight and nine hundred varieties of Chinese silver coins and over 3,000 varieties including foreign issues" (Arthur Braddan Coole, *A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatics and an Union Index of the Currency, Charms and Amulets of the Far East*, Peking, 1940, page 102). How fine his collection was one can easily judge by his statement that 90 % of the coins are from the author's own collection (Special Features and Explanations, page 3).

But he did not only collect coins, he also published the results of his research in several articles in the Bulletin of "The Chinese Numismatics" (泉幣雙月刊), which was published bi-monthly in Shanghai between 1940 and 1945.

There were only two books more published on this subject since the publication of this one in the year 1939, and all are long out of print. One is 中國近代鑄幣彙考 (*Modern Coins of China*) by 施嘉幹 (Kalgan Shih), published in Shanghai, 1949. The other one is Eduard Kann, *Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Coins*, Los Angeles, 1954, who wrote about this book (page 7): "This catalogue became very popular in China, and this was justified, as Mr. Tsiang (who died in summer 1951) was the owner of a large collection of Chinese silver, gold and nickel coins; and a serious student of that domain. Mr. Tsiang's tabulation is excellent, logical and lucid. There are some errors in the text, quite a number of omissions of existing coins and, of course, the addition of coinage since 1938 is wanting. All illustrations are drawn by hand and not taken from photos. This was done by an "artist" (of whom China had many) at a cost of 20 cents U. S. money per coin. While such drawing do not divulge accuracy in design, they nevertheless enable one to recognize the coin referred to at a glance....."

## 中國金銀錢幣沿革概要

(一)金幣 我國金幣，在前清僅有光緒三十二年（1906年）及三十三年（1907年）之大清金幣，此幣係屬試鑄性質，用純金鑄造，重庫平一兩，但未正式行使，此外西藏有藏金，新疆有餉金，但其鑄造情形，以遠在邊疆，均無從查攷，且如鳳毛麟角，求之匪易，要亦鑄造無多也。

民國以來，正式鑄造發行者，有民國五年之唐繼堯像拾元，伍元金幣，及民國八年之袁世凱像貳拾元，拾元金幣，此外如洪憲金，滇字金，山東金等，雖確係官版鑄造，似亦不能列為正式發行之品，且當民國五、六年間，金價貶值，當時之所謂值貳拾元，伍拾元，值伍元云者，均係依照當時之金價而言，故民五之唐像拾元金，與民八之袁像拾元金，其面值雖同為拾元，而其分量則不相同也，蓋金本位既未確定，根本上即不能鑄造金幣，是則我國之

金幣，歷清代以至民國，祇可視為一種歷史上紀念物，無所謂為貨幣也。

此外尚有袁世凱共和紀念金幣，袁世凱洪憲飛龍金幣，曹錕就任紀念金幣，曹錕公佈憲法紀念金幣，徐世昌仁壽同登金幣，段祺瑞執政和平金幣，十二年龍鳳齣戲金幣，孫總理開國紀念金幣等，均係銀模金鑄，用以贈送高級官吏，作為紀念之品，並非另有一種之金幣模型也；且如袁世凱共和紀念金幣，十二年龍鳳齣戲金幣，孫總理開國紀念金幣，其背面均有「一元」兩字，豈有重一兩之金，而僅值一元者乎，是以銀模金鑄之明證也。

（二）銀幣 我國銀幣，極為複雜，茲分為七個時期，分別言之：

1. 清乾隆五十七年（1792年）戶部奏准在西藏拉薩地方，設立寶藏局，於乾隆五十八年（1793年）開始鑄造乾隆寶藏，此為我國以銀鑄幣之第一種，是為第一時期。

2. 此後嘉慶道光年間，西藏拉薩寶藏局

繼續鑄造嘉慶寶藏及道光寶藏，咸豐年間，上海銀商王永盛，經正記，郁森盛鑄造上海銀餅，同治年間，上海工部局鑄造上海銀餅，左宗棠會國荃鑄有漳州軍餉，光緒初年，吉林機器官局鑄有吉林廠平，或依庫平，或依湘平，或依吉平，分量成色，均無標準，同時外國銀幣如安南，如秘魯，如香港，如墨西哥，如西班牙，以及美國貿易銀，均先後流入中國，中國貿易市場，幾以外國貨幣為本位，於是光緒十三年（1887年）兩廣總督張之洞，奏准開鑄庫平七錢三分銀幣，此幣比較外國銀幣，計重一分，成色亦好，提高分量，意欲抵制外幣，使人民樂於使用也，不意利之所在，反使促成惡幣驅逐良幣之現象，故於光緒十六年（1890年）乃改鑄七錢二分之龍圓，此為第二時期。

3. 自光緒十六年以至三十年間，各省均仿照廣東辦法，鑄造七錢二分龍圓，鑄額既多，外幣自受影響，惟各省各自為政，中央統馭無方，重量成色，難保無輕重優劣之差異，遂



即發生貼水折扣之弊病，反不如墨西哥銀圓之可以通用於全國也，於是又有主張，改七二爲一兩爲本位，故在光緒三十年前後，又發現各種庫平一兩銀幣，若廣東，若湖北，若戶部，若北洋，均有試鑄品，嗣於光緒三十二年，財政處決定中國銀幣以一兩重爲本位，並鑑定丙午大清銀幣爲模型，（參照第一百零六圖）通令各省仿照鑄行，此爲第三時期。

4. 當此時也，各省對於幣制之重量，或主一兩，或主七二，各有理由，各有主張，雖經通令仿照丙午大清銀幣爲模型，而各省多懷觀望，卒未遵行，故在光緒三十二年（1906年）以後，各省造幣，一因鑄額已敷流用，一因主張尙未歸一，除北洋，吉林，東三省外，大致暫歸停頓，迨至宣統三年（1911年）清廷頒佈大清國幣條例，並鑑定宣統三年大清銀幣爲國幣，（參照第三百八十四圖）不意甫經規定，而武昌起義，革命成功，清廷命運告終，此幣雖曰清廷之第一種正式國幣，其實是清代末

一種之銀幣也，此爲第四時期。

5. 民國成立，百廢待舉，國幣圖案，未能及時規定，故在民元民二兩年間，仍由天津造幣廠沿用宣三大清銀幣模型，鑄造應用，迨至民國三年，（1914年）始經訂定中華民國國幣條例，並鑑定民三袁世凱像銀幣爲國幣，（參照第四百七十三圖）全國各廠，均有鑄造，重量成色，俱照規定，通行全國，暢流無阻，外國銀幣，驅除殆盡，即墨西哥銀圓，亦不能專美於前，中國銀幣，至此方始統一，此爲第五時期。

6. 民國十六年，（1927年）北伐成功，南北統一，自未便再鑄袁像銀幣，故由天津南京兩廠，暫鑄孫總理像開國紀念幣，代作國幣，（參照第四百九十一圖）此爲第六時期。

7. 此後關於中華民國國幣圖案，建議甚多，有民十五之孫像嘉禾幣，有民十六之孫像陵墓幣，有民十八之孫像國旗飛揚全球幣，有民十八之三帆帆船放洋幣，迨至民國二十二年，（1933年）乃鑑定孫像雙帆帆船幣爲國

幣，（參照第五百零四圖）此為第七時期。

此後於民國二十四年實行法幣政策，除稀幣古幣外，凡普通通用硬幣，一律收歸國有，於是銀幣之鑄造，遂告結束，但二十四年（1935年）孫像銀幣，亦經鑄成，統由中央銀行封存，作為法幣基金，並未行使市場也。

（三）鑲幣 我國鑲幣，均係近幾年來之出品，無歷史上之價值，且為數寥寥，不足以言沿革也，參照各圖，可以知其梗概矣。

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A Brief Sketch on Chinese Gold,  
Silver and Nickel Coins

A. Gold Coin.

The first gold coin appeared in the 32nd and 33rd year of the reign of the Emperor Kuang Hsu (1906-1907). They, one tael of pure gold by weight, were merely the experimental coins and had not been formally put into circulation. Those, minted in Tibet and Sinkiang province, due to their locations on the boundary, gave us no references and were hard to be collected.

After the establishment of the Republic there were two kinds of gold coins in formal circulation: one was Tang Chi-Yao's 5-dollar and 10-dollar coins and the other was Yuan Shih-Kai's 10-dollar and 20-dollar coins. In the case of "Hung Hsien" coin, Yunnan coin, Shangtung coin, etc., though they were officially minted in

the 5th and 6th year of the Republic (1916-1917), their weights and percentages of gold were quite different from those of the former ones, because of the depreciation of gold during the World War.

Some gold coins in the silver coin's models; such as, the coin for the commemoration of the establishment of the Republic by Yuan Shih-Kai, the coin for the declaration of the Constitution of the Republic and the coin for the memory of his presidency by Tsao Quan, etc., were used only as tokens for the higher officials.

As our government has not actually adopted the gold standard, these gold coins may be looked upon as historical memorials since the change of currency in the Manchu Dynasty.

#### B. Silver Coins.

The historical minting of silver coins is too complex to be understood. It may be divided into seven stages.

1. In the 57th year of the reign of Emperor Chien Lung (1792), the Bureau of Currency at Lahssa, Tibet, was established under imperial sanction, and the first Chinese silver coin, one tael by weight, was minted in the following year, (fig. 18 in this book). This was the first stage.

2. During the reign of "Chia Ching" and "Tao Kuang" the minting of their respective coins was carried on by the same Bureau of Currency. Later, during the reign of "Hsien Fung" and "Tung Chih", more coins with their respective local weight units were minted by the Shanghai silver merchants, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Governor-Generals: Tsu Chung-Dong, Tseng Kou-Fan, etc.. Yet the most distinctive coins were those proposed by Governor-General Chang Chi-Tung in the 13th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1887), which, as a check upon the circulation of foreign dollars on the Chinese

market, laid the foundation of one-dollar system, the adoption of which has been continued for more than fifty years.

3. With the increase in number of coins minted, weights and percentages became more varied. Some provinces minted coins according to the one-dollar system but some adopting one-tael system, because they were out of the control of the central government. It was in the 32nd year of "Kuang Hsu" that the Board of Finance, after choosing the one-tael system with "Ping Wu Tai Ching" coin (fig. 106) as the standard, granted all provinces the right of minting such currencies. This was the third stage.

4. As the provinces advocating either the one-tael or the one-dollar system made no immediate responses, no more coins were minted. Also the Pei-Yang, Kirin, and Manchuria mints still went on coining. Just after the promulgation

of "the Regulations of the Imperial coinage of the Manchu Dynasty" in the 3rd year of "Hsuen Tung", the National Revolution broke out. With the overthrow of the Ching Dynasty this imperial coin (fig. 384), logically speaking, was both the first and the last currency of the Manchu Dynasty.

5. After the establishment of the Republic of China, as the standard for national currency had not yet been decided upon, the imperial coins (fig. 384) were still minted by the Teintsin General Mint. It was until the promulgation of "the Regulations of National Coinage of the Republic" in the 3rd year (1914), in which the Yuan Shih-Kai's coin was chosen (fig. 473) that the coinage system was uniformed. This was the fifth stage.

6. In the 16th year of the Republic (1927) the National Government, after the unification



the country, temporarily adopted the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's coin (fig. 491) as the national currency.

7. There were several patterns of the national coins to be adopted: such as, the coin with Dr. Sun's Portrait and Fine-Crops, the coin with Dr. Sun's Portrait and his Mausoleum, etc.: but finally the pattern with Dr. Sun's Portrait with two-sailing vessel (fig. 504) was adopted in the 22nd year of the Republic (1933). This was the seventh stages.

In the 24th year of the Republic the policy of legalized national currency was adopted and all silver coins were collected and melted, except those used as reserve fund of the national currency kept in the Central Bank.

### C. Nickel Coins.

These are recent mintings, some of which are illustrated in this book.

## 凡 例

1. 本書金幣圖十七種，銀幣圖五百三十四種，鑄幣圖十六種，共五百六十七種，內十之八九，均係著者藏品，十之一二，係商求集幣同志墨拓而來，搜羅十餘年，始厥成功，誠煞費苦心也

2. 本書金銀鑄幣圖樣，均屬真品，先用墨拓，再製鋅版，故其大小式樣，均與原幣無異。

3. 凡金銀鑄幣，雖明知有出品，而無法搜羅真品者，甯缺毋濫，決無描寫湊數情事。

4. 西藏新疆邊省銀幣，均非新式造幣機器所鑄，故其種類特多，本書特另列一類，以資醒目。

5. 本書列舉各圖，不厭其詳，故凡同年同樣之幣，倘其模型顯有可別者，均一一製圖，以供研究，但在花紋中之大同小異者，爲數太多，勢難列舉，祇可從略。

6. 關於中國硬幣書籍，記載甚少，參攷資

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料，殊難搜羅，各幣說明，或有未詳，中外同志，如荷見教，至深感激。

中華民國二十八年六月 著者附言

### Special Features and Explanations

1. This book contains more than five hundred figures of rare coins, 90% of which are the author's collection, taken up over a period of more than ten years.

2. All coins illustrated in this book are genuine, exact in form and size.

3. Minted coins that have not been collected are not illustrated in this book.

4. Tibetan coins, being varied in forms and patterns, are specially treated with a separate chapter.

5. Coins, same in forms but different in patterns, are illustrated in full details.

6. Criticisms information, and references are cordially welcome and highly appreciated.

June 1, 1939.      The author

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# 中國金銀鎳幣圖說

Illustrations of Chinese Gold, Silver  
and Nickel Coins.

## 第一編 金幣

Part One Gold Coins.

## 第一類 清代金幣

### Chapter 1 Gold Coins of the Manchu Dynasty.

大清金幣，係由天津造幣廠鑄造，有二種，一為光緒三十二年（1906年）鑄，是年歲次丙午，故正面鑄光緒丙午年造，（如第一



第一圖

Fig. 1

圖)一爲光緒三十三年(1907年)鑄,是年歲次丁未,故正面鑄光緒丁未年造,(如第二圖)重庫平一兩,用純金鑄成,鑄額極少,係



第 二 圖 Fig. 2

屬試鑄性質,並未公佈通用,是爲難得可貴之珍品。

These two kinds of pure gold coins, weighing one tael each, were minted by the Tientsin General Mint in the 32nd year (fig. 1) and the 33rd year (fig. 2) of "Kuang Hsu" (1906-1907). Experimentally minted and without being formally put into circulation, these coins are rare and precious at present.

此係光緒二十八年，（1902年）新疆省鑄造之餉金，計有二種，一重二錢，（如第三圖）一重一錢，（如第四圖）當時外國金鎊，已流入新省，該省鑄以抵制外幣也。卒未暢通，是亦稀見之品。



第三圖

Fig. 3



第四圖

Fig. 4

In the 28th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1902) two ration coins were minted by the Sinkiang Mint. They were used to check the foreign pounds on the market. One is 2-mace by weight (fig. 3) and the other, 1-mace (fig. 4).

此係西藏鑄造之金幣，係一薄片，（如第五圖）何時鑄造，尙待攷查，但內地極難得到，是亦名貴稀品。



第五圖

Fig 5

This thin piece of gold (fig. 5) was coined in Tibet. Its date of coining has no reference. Being hard to obtain even in the inland, precious it ought to be.

## 第二類 民國金幣

## Chapter 2 Gold coins of the Republic.

中華民國八年，(1919年)北京政府財政當局擬改用金本位，由天津造幣廠試鑄袁世凱像金幣，有下列之二種。

1. 二十元金幣，重庫平四錢六分。(如第六圖)



第六圖 Fig. 6

2. 十元金幣，重庫平二錢三分。(如第七圖)



第七圖 Fig. 7

In the 8th year of the Republic(1919), while the Peking Government tried to adopt the gold standard, the Tientsin General Mint was ordered to mint two kinds of gold coins with Yuan

Shih-Kai's figure on them. Their weights and values were as follows:

1. 20-dollar coin weighed at 4.6 maces. (fig. 6).
2. 10-dollar coin weighed at 2.3 maces. (fig. 7).



第八圖 Fig. 8

此係民國五年  
(1916年)袁世凱  
潛稱尊號，改元洪  
憲時鑄造之金幣，  
(如第八圖)計重

庫平二錢五分，袁氏稱帝，前後僅八十三天，而帝王金幣，已經鑄成，可見其蓄謀已久矣，此幣流出甚少，堪稱珍品。

In memory of his first year of "Hung Hsien", which lasted only eighty three days, president Yuan Shih-Kai who attempted to be an absolute monarch had his figured-coin minted in the 5th year of the Republic (1916). It is of historical value (fig. 8). Rare and precious.

此係中華民國十五年(1926年)山東省

擬造之金幣，一值貳拾圓，(如第九圖)一值拾元，(如第十圖)流出甚少，各貴非常。

These were coined by the Shantung Mint in

the 15th year of the Republic (1926). One is 20-dollar in value (fig. 9) and the other, 10-dollar (fig. 10). Because of the small number of coins in circulation, they are highly precious at present.



第九圖

Fig. 9



第一〇圖

Fig. 10



第一一圖

Fig. 11

此係雲南省鑄造之金幣，洪憲稱帝，蔡鍔在雲南起義，雲南都督唐繼堯首先影響，推倒帝制，再造共和，雲南省為歌頌唐

繼堯功德起見，鑄造共和紀念金幣，一當銀幣拾元，重庫平二錢六分，（如第十一圖）一當



第一二圖



Fig. 12

銀幣伍元，重庫平一錢三分，（如第十二圖）曾在西南各省流用，

茲則金價飛漲，計值五倍於此矣。

To commemoration the restoration of the Republic through Governor-General Tang Chih-yao's effort who, in reponse to Tsai Ngo's movement, succeeded in checking up President Yuan Shih-Kai's monarchical attempt in 1915, the Yunnan Mint was ordered to mint two gold coins with his figure on them. Here are their illustrations:

1. 10-dollar coin weighed at 2.6 maces (fig.11).

2. 5-dollar coin weighed at 1.3 maces (fig.12).

此亦係唐繼堯像金幣，但其背面國旗旗帶之下，有一阿拉伯1字，（如第十三圖）其



餘均與十一圖所示相同，至其五元金幣，則有一2字，圖從略。



第一三圖 Fig. 13

There is an Arabic numeral "1" under the national flags on the back of this coin (fig. 13). Compare it with the illustration in figure 11. A 5-dollar coin has an Arabic numeral "2" in the same position, its figure is not illustrated.



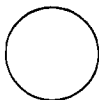
第一四圖 Fig. 14.

第一五圖 Fig. 15.

此亦係雲南省鑄造之金幣，一當拾圓，一當伍圓，（如第十四圖及第十五圖）據說係范石生駐兵於滇省時所鑄，是否尚待攷查。

They were Yunnan-minted coins, valued at 10-dollar (fig. 14) and 5-dollar (fig. 15) at that

time. It is said to have been coined by General Fau Shih-Shan who stationed in that province.



第一六圖



Fig. 16



第一七圖



Fig. 17

此種金幣，亦係雲南省所造，正面僅鑄當銀幣拾元（如第十六圖）及當伍元（如第十七圖）字樣，背面則為空白，攷查其鑄造時期，當在民

國五六年間，（1917年）以當時金價貶值也，或云此為軍用金磅，宜待攷查。

These, plain on the back, are said to be ration coins and to have been minted at the time of the depreciation of gold in 1917. As the characters show, one is equivalent to ten silver dollars (fig. 16) and the other, five (fig. 17).

## 第二編 清代銀幣

## Part Two Silver Coins of the Manchu Dynasty.

## 第一類 西藏銀幣

## Chapter 1 Tibetan Coins.

清乾隆五十七年，（1792年）戶部奏准西藏開鑄銀幣，在前藏拉薩地方設立寶藏局，



第一八圖

Fig. 18

翌年，鑄有乾隆寶藏銀幣，此為中國以銀鑄幣之第一種，正面為漢文，背面為唐古忒文，年份鑄在邊廓，重庫平一錢六分，（如第十八圖）此幣係當時恭進御覽之品，鑄造極少，迄今一百四十餘年，誠為珍貴難得之品。

One hundred and forty-seven years ago, i.e. in the 57th year of "Chien Lung" (1792), the

Board of Revenue, under imperial sanction, directed to establish the Bureau of Currency at Lahssa, Tibet, and the first Chinese silver coin weighing 1.6 maces (fig. 18) was minted in the following year. The date of minting appeared on its margin. This coin, with Chinese characters on the face and Tibetan on the back, was sent for His Majesty's inspection at that time. Extremely rare and precious.

此亦係乾隆寶藏，但其分量，比較稍輕，



第一九圖



Fig. 19



第二〇圖



Fig. 20

亦用紋銀鑄成，有大小二種，大錢重一錢一分，(如第十九圖)小錢重五分五厘，(如第二十圖)據光緒會典內載藏銀有大小

兩種，大錢九枚，或小錢十八枚，合銀一兩云云，殆即指此種寶藏薄片銀而言。

此幣自乾隆五十八年（1793年）開



第二一圖



Fig. 21



第二二圖



Fig. 22

始鑄造，嗣於乾隆五十九年，（1794年）及乾隆六十年（1795年）均續有鑄造，（如第二十一圖及第二十二圖）邊廓內均有年份註明也。

These were pure silver coins minted in the 58-60th year of "Chien Lung" (1793-1795). The dates of coining appear on the rims. The larger ones weigh 1.1 maces (fig. 19, 21, and 22), while the smaller one, 5.5 candareens (fig. 20).

此爲嘉慶時之嘉慶寶藏。

1. 嘉慶元年（1796年）鑄。（如第二十三圖）

2. 嘉慶九年（1804年）鑄。（如第二十四圖）



第二三圖



Fig. 23



第二四圖



Fig. 24

The one on the left (fig. 23) was coined in the first year of "Chia Ching" (1796) and the one on the right (fig. 24) in the 9th year of the same reign (1804).

此爲道光年間鑄造之道光寶藏。

1. 道光元年（1821年）鑄。（如第二十五圖）

2. 道光三年（1823年）鑄。（如第二十



第二五圖



Fig. 25



第二六圖



Fig. 26



第二七圖



Fig. 27

六圖)

3. 道光  
四年 (1824  
年) 鑄。(如第二十七  
圖

These are  
Tibetan coins  
minted in the  
reign of "Tao  
Kuang".

The dates  
of coining  
are shown as  
follows:

1. In the first year of "Tao Kuang" (1821) (fig. 25).
2. In the 3rd year (1823) (fig. 26).
3. In the 4th year (1824) (fig. 27).



第二八圖



Fig. 28



第二九圖



Fig. 29

此種宣統寶藏，亦係西藏拉薩寶藏局鑄造，但其分量，則與乾嘉時所鑄者不同，一重貳錢，（如第二十八圖）一重壹錢，（如第二十九圖）此幣

年代雖近，而邊省鑄品，內地極少，亦屬稀見之物

These were coined by the Bureau of Currency at Lahssa, Tibet, in the reign of "Hsuan Tung". 2-mace and 1-mace are their respective weights (fig. 28 and 29). Being hard to obtain in the inland, they are precious now.

此係西藏銀幣，名曰旭岡，一種重一錢一分，（如第三十圖）一重五分五厘，（如第三十一圖）攷其鑄造時期，當在乾隆五十七年



之前。

This Tibetan coin was "Hsu Kang" by name. The larger ones weigh 1.1 maces (fig. 30), while the smaller one, 5.5



第三〇圖



Fig. 30



第三一圖



Fig. 31

candareens (fig. 31). Its date of coining was before the 57th year of "Chien Lung".



第三二圖



Fig. 32



第三三圖



Fig. 33

此亦係  
西藏銀幣，  
名曰章噶，  
種類不一，  
(如第三十二圖及第三十三圖)在  
西藏通用，  
所謂藏銀

者，當即此物也。

These coins with various patterns were called "Chang-Ko" by the Tibetans (fig. 32 and 33). They were circulated in Tibet.



第三四圖

Fig. 34

此係西藏最近鑄造之藏銀，藏名「桑松古模」正面為「噶丹玻章曲勒朗結」八字，背面中心為藏文三兩二字，四邊為發行年次，（如第三十四圖）此幣一枚可換章噶三枚云。

This was a recently minted Tibetan coin, "Sang Sung Ku Mu" by name (fig. 34). The date of minting may be found on the rim. It weighs at three taels; its par value is three "Chang-Ko".

## 第二類 新疆銀幣

## Chapter 2 Sinkiang Coins.



第三五圖



Fig. 35



第三六圖



Fig. 36

光緒初年，左宗棠督辦新疆軍務，左為發餉便利起見，鑄造一種銀幣，名曰餉銀，計分一兩，（如第三十五圖）五錢，（如第三十六圖）四錢，（如第三十七圖）二錢，（如第三十八圖）



第三七圖



Fig. 37



第三八圖



Fig. 38



第三九圖



Fig. 39

一錢（如第三十九圖）共五種，惟模型不一，種類甚多，即以其邊廓之回文言，有在正面者，有在背面者，有正背面均無者，至於龍紋之大小，

字跡之差異，其大同小異者，不下數百種，鑄額若干，無從查攷，大致五錢者極多，四錢者最少。

It was Tsu Chung-Tong, Governor-General

of Sinkiang, who ordered to mint a set of ration coins for the convenience of his troops, in the first year of "Kuang Hsu" (1874). They are five in number and weigh at one-tael, 5-mace, 4-mace, 2-mace and 1-mace respectively (fig. 35-39). There might be hundreds of different patterns of this kind of coins, varying in sizes, gravings, and forms of the Chinese characters on the margins. The 5-mace coin are common, while the 4-mace, rare.



第 四 〇 圖



Fig. 40

左宗棠所部軍隊，以湘籍爲多，當時稱謂湘軍。故新疆所鑄銀幣，乃仿照餉銀，均以



第四一圖

Fig. 41

湘平爲本位，並在正面註明湘平云云，此種大清銀幣，當在光緒初年鑄造，模型不一，有鑄喀什二字者，有鑄喀什造三字者，而其數目字，有



第四二圖

Fig. 42

用大寫者，有用小寫者，種類甚多，至於花紋之大同小異者，當不止數十種，茲酌刊數種如下。

1. 喀什一兩（如第四十圖）
2. 喀什造五錢（如第四十一圖）
3. 喀什造三錢（如第四十二圖）

As the troops of Tsu Chung-Tong, Governor-General of Sinkiang, were the natives of Hunan,

silver coins with Hunan weight unit were minted in Narce, Sinkiang, in the first year of "Kuang Hsu" (1874). Different patterns in number of the Chinese numerals, in form of the Chinese characters and engravings are numerous. Some are illustrated here.

1. one-tael, Narce, i.e. "喀什" in Chinese (fig. 40).

2. 5-mace, coined in Narce, i.e. "喀什造" in Chinese (fig. 41).

3. 2-mace, coined in Narce, (fig. 42).



第三圖

Fig. 43

此亦喀什之大清銀幣，但其正面為喀什

道三字，或云係喀什造之誤，或云確為喀什道，但當時邊省方面，對於漢文，本少研究，以造字誤為道字，容或有之，究屬如何，尚待攷證。

This coin (fig. 43), one-tael in Hunan weight, was coined in Narce, Sinkiang. Whether or not the Chinese character “道” ought to be “造” has not been authentically found out. (compare those with fig. 41 and 42)



第四四圖

Fig. 44



第四五圖

Fig. 45

此係新疆喀什造之光緒元寶，一重伍錢。（如第四十四圖）一重二錢，（如



第四十五圖)其模型不一,有喀什二字者,有喀什造三字者,複雜情形,不勝枚舉,細細別之,當亦不止數十種。

These were coined in Narce, Sinkiang, in the reign of "Kuang Hsu". One is 5-mace by weight (fig. 44), while the other, 2-mace (fig. 45). They are of various patterns as shown in the difference of the Chinese characters "喀什" or "喀什造"



第四六圖

Fig. 46

此係新疆喀什之宣統元寶,種類極多,茲擇其顯可分別者,列舉於下。

1. 喀什伍錢 (如第四十六圖)
2. 喀什五錢 (如第四十七圖)

## 3. 喀什造伍錢（如第四十八圖）



第四七圖



Fig. 47



第四八圖



Fig. 48

These, weighing 5-mace each, (fig. 46-48) were minted in Narce, Sinkiang, in the reign of "Hsuen Tung". Note the differences of these figures.

此亦係新疆喀什之銀幣，但其正面為宣統銀幣四字，（如第四十九圖）與第四十六圖等又不同也。



第四九圖

Fig. 49

Notice the difference in Chinese characters at the center of this coin (fig.49) as is compared with those in figures 46-48.



第五〇圖

Fig. 50

此係新疆喀什餉銀五錢，與第三十六圖之餉銀五錢不同，其背面註明喀什二字也。（如第五十圖）模型不一，大同小異者，又何止數十種。

The Chinese characters “喀什” appear on

the back of this ration coin (fig. 50), the weight of which is 5-mace. Patterns of this kind of coin were numerous.



第五一圖

Fig. 51



第五二圖

Fig. 52



第五三圖

Fig. 53

此係新疆迪化造之光緒銀圓，有伍錢，叁錢，貳錢（如第五十一第五十二第五十三圖）共三種。

They were coined at

Dihwah, Sinkiang, in the reign of "Kuang Hsu"

5-mace, 3-mace and 2-mace were their respective weights (fig. 51-53).



第五十四圖



Fig. 54



第五十五圖



Fig. 55



第五十六圖



Fig. 56

此亦係新疆迪化造之光緒銀圓，但其數目字，如五，三，二，等均屬小寫。（如第五十四第五十五第五十六圖

Mark the distinction of these coins (fig. 54-56) and those shown in figures 51, 52,

and 53, in the Chinese characters; such as, “五” for “伍” etc.



第五七圖



Fig. 57



第五八圖



Fig. 58



第五九圖



Fig. 59

此係新疆喀什所造之光緒銀圓，亦有伍錢，叁錢，貳錢（如第五十七第五十八第五十九圖）共三種。

These three were coined in Narce, Sinkiang, in the reign of "Kuang Hsu", weighing 5-mace, 3-mace and 2-mace respectively (fig. 57-59).

此亦係新疆喀什所造之光緒銀圓，但其

正面爲喀什造二字，亦分伍錢，叁錢，貳錢（如第六十第六十一第六十二圖）共三種。



第六〇圖



Fig. 60



第六一圖



Fig. 61

These (fig. 60-62) are the same set of coins as those in figures 57-59, with difference only in Chinese characters.



第六二圖



Fig. 62

此種光緒銀圓，係新疆阿城所鑄造，比較其他光緒銀圓爲名貴，亦有五錢，三錢，二錢（



第六三圖



Fig. 63



第六四圖



Fig. 64



第六五圖



Fig. 65

如第六十三第六十四第六十五圖)共三種。但其數目字有大寫者，有小寫者，惜無法搜羅完全，不能一一舉圖以示。

This set of three coins, 5-mace, 3-mace and 2-mace by weight respectively, (fig. 63-65). was minted at Ou-Chen, Sinkiang, in the reign of "Kuang Hsu". They are more precious than others coined in the same period. Some patterns differing in the Chinese



numerals are out of collection.



第六六圖



Fig. 66.



第六七圖



Fig. 67



第六八圖



Fig. 68



第六九圖



Fig. 69

此種光緒銀圓，亦是新疆所造，但未註明地點，茲得伍錢，叁錢，貳錢，壹錢（如第六十六第六十七第六十八第六十九圖）共四種。

These Sinkiang Coins, minted in the

reign of "Kuang Hsu", indicate no place of minting; but 5-mace, 3-mace, 2-mace and 1-mace by weight are shown on their respective faces (fig. 66-69).



第七〇圖

Fig. 70

此種光緒銀圓，係由新疆省鑄造，計重五錢，（如第七十圖）攷其鑄造時期，當在光緒初年，流傳甚少，堪稱稀品。

This 5-mace coin (fig. 70) was coined by the Sinkiang Mint during the first part of the reign of "Kuang Hsu". It is rare and valuable now.

下列第七十一第七十二第七十三第七十四圖，均屬新疆省之銀幣，其鑄造情形，無從查攷，總之新疆一省，所鑄銀幣，種類特多，而模



第七一圖



Fig. 71



第七二圖



Fig. 72

型不一，每類中之大同小異者，尤不可勝數。或云，如細細分別之，當可在千種以上，良不誣也。



第七三圖



Fig. 73



第七四圖



Fig. 74

These are Sinkiang coins, (fig. 71-74); but their dates of minting are not given. In general, the Sinkiang coins have more than thousands of different patterns if they are under careful examination. Only a few are here illustrated.

## 第三類 各種一兩制銀幣

## Chapter 3 One Tael Coins.



第七五圖



Fig. 75



第七六圖



Fig. 76

此係咸豐六年（1856年）上海銀商鑄造之銀餅，正面鑄銀商牌號，背面鑄銀匠姓名，亦所以表示此銀餅之重量成色負責有人也。各鑄一兩及五錢兩種，一為王永盛鑄，（如第



第七七圖



Fig. 77



第七八圖



Fig. 78



第七九圖



Fig. 79



第八〇圖

Fig. 80

七十五第七十六圖)一為經正記鑄, (如第七十七第七十八圖)一為郁森盛鑄, (如第七十九第八十圖)迄今八十餘年,非經熔燬,即係收藏,為稀見難得之品。

These are what we called silver cakes, minted by the Shanghai silver merchants in the 6th year of "Hsien Feng" (1856). Their weight, the names of shops and coiners are shown on their faces. They are extremely rare and precious at present, as within eighty years most of them have been either melted or taken up by the collectors. The following are:

1. One-tael coin, by Wang Yung Chen Silver

Shop (fig. 75).

2. 5-mace coin, by Wang Yung Chen (fig. 75).
3. One-tael coin, by Ching Chen Jee (fig. 76).
4. 5-mace coin, by Ching Chen Jee (fig. 77).
5. One-tael coin, by Yu Shen Chen (fig. 78).
6. 5-mace coin, by Yu Shen Chen (fig. 79).

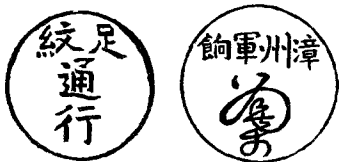


第八一圖

Fig. 81

此係郁森盛一兩銀幣之又一種，其背面為銀匠平正造，（如第八十一圖）流傳更少，尤為難得珍品。

This is identical to that in figure 79; but the difference in Chinese on the back makes it (fig. 81) in even more precious at present.



第八二圖

Fig. 82

此係曾國荃漳州軍餉，同治三年（1864年）太平天國軍在漳州起事，清廷派曾國荃討伐，事平，即在漳州鑄造漳州軍餉，正面有曾國荃之簽字，（如第八十二圖）計重庫平七錢強。

This ration coin, with his signature on it, was minted by the General Tseng Kuo-Tsuen after the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion at Changchow, Fukien, in the 3rd year of "Tung Chih" (1864-1865). Its weight is about 7-mace. (fig. 82).

此係左宗棠漳州軍餉。同治二年，清廷派左宗棠為閩浙總督，四年（1865年）五月，左





第八三圖

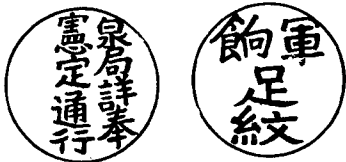
Fig. 83

軍克復漳州，鑄左宗棠簽字之漳州軍餉，（如第八十三圖）計重庫平七錢弱，歷年已久，與會幣同為珍品。

This signed ration coin (fig. 83) was issued by Governor-General Tsu Chung-Tong at the time of the recapture of Changchow, Fukien, in the 4th year of "Tung Chih" (1865). It weighs more than 7-maces.

此係福建泉州地方，仿照漳州軍餉鑄造之泉州軍餉，計重庫平七錢，（如第八十四圖）流傳極少，與漳州軍餉，同為難得之稀品。

Similar in form to the Changchow ration.



第八四圖

Fig. 84

coins, this one was minted at Tsuen-Chow, Fukien, weighing 7-mace (fig. 84). These three, shown in fig. 81, 82 and 83, are rare and valuable at present.



第八五圖

Fig. 85

此係上海工部局銀幣，同治六年（1867年）上海工部局委托香港地方，鑄造上海銀幣，此幣圖案，用中英兩國國徽，誠為貨幣中

之最特別者，銀色極好，雕刻精良，計重庫平一兩，（如第八十五圖）鑄額極少，為名貴珍品。尚有二錢一種，苦無原幣，不能舉圖以示，為憾事也。

In the 6th year of "Tung Chih" (1867) the Shanghai Municipal Council issued two silver coins, minted in Hong-Kong, with the Chinese and English National flags on both sides. They were finely engraved and good in percentage. The one shown above (fig. 85) weighs one tael; the 2-mace coin is not illustrated here.



第八六圖

Fig. 86

府庫軍餉有二種，一為如意聚寶盆圖，

(如第八十六圖)此係咸豐三年(1853年)林恭在臺灣鳳山縣起事時鑄造,一爲筆寶圖,(如第八十七圖)此係同治元年(1862年)戴潮春在彰化縣起事時鑄造,均重庫平六錢八分,流傳極少,是爲珍品。



第八七圖



Fig. 87

They were ration coins, weighing 6.8-mace each, one (fig. 86) was coined by Ling Kung during his uprising in Fung-shan district, Formosa, in the 3rd year of "Hsien Fung" (1853); the other was (fig. 87) by Tai Chao-Chun during his uprising at Chang Hua in the first year of "Tung Chih" (1862). Both are rare and precious at

present.



第八八圖

Fig. 88

道光十七年（1837年）張溫在臺南州新黨郡慶白口地方起事，自稱興明大元帥，鑄造此種壽星銀餅，計重七錢二分，（如第八十八圖）此幣在臺灣俗稱曰老公銀。

In the 17th year of "Tao Kuang" (1837) Chang Wen led a revolt at Formosa. He ordered a silver cake to be minted (fig. 88), 7.2 maces by weight, customarily called "the old man cake" by the Formosa natives.

光緒十四年（1888年）貴州省鑄造之銀餅，名曰黔寶，一重七錢二分，（如第八十九

圖)一重三錢六分，(如第九十圖)係由貴州官爐鑄造，並非機鑄，流傳甚少，是亦名貴之品。



第八九圖



Fig. 89



第九〇圖



Fig. 90

These two were coined by the Kweichow mint in the 14th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1888). One is 7.2-mace by weight (fig. 89), while the other, 3.6-mace (fig. 90).



第九一圖

Fig 91

此係光緒十六年（1890年）山東省鑄造之銀餅，（如第九十一圖）

流傳更少，與黔寶同屬珍品，聞尚有重一兩者，以無原品，未能舉圖以示。

This, 5-mace by weight, (fig. 91) was coined by the Shangtung Mint in the 14th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1890). It is regarded as precious by collectors. The figure of the one-tael coin is not given here, because it is no longer obtainable.

光緒十年（1884年）吉林機器官局鑄造



第九二圖

Fig. 92



第九三圖



Fig. 93



第九四圖



Fig. 94

之銀幣。名曰廠平，以其重量，係用吉林之銀色定量也，有一兩，（如第九十二圖）七錢，（如第九十三圖）半兩，（如第九十四圖）三錢，



第九五圖



Fig. 95

（如第九十五圖）一錢又有兩種，（如第九十六第九十七圖）共六種。



當時外國七錢二分  
之銀幣，已滿佈中  
國，此種一兩制銀  
幣，習慣上反感行  
用不便，卒難通行，  
現在流傳極少，亦  
屬珍品。



第九六圖



Fig. 96



第九七圖



Fig. 97.

This set of coins, in Kirin weight unit, was coined by the Kirin Arsenel Mint in the 10th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1884). As the foreign dollars were actively currented on the market, they were interrupted in circulation. Their figures are shown here:

1. One-tael and 7-mace coins (fig. 92 and 93)
2. 5-mace and 3-mace coins (fig. 94 and 95)
3. 1-mace of different patterns (fig. 96 and 97).

此係光緒三十年（1904年）湖北省試鑄之一兩銀幣，由兩湖總督張之洞奏准鑄造，考

其模型，似有二種，其正面之大清銀幣四字大小不同，顯明可見也，（如第九十八圖及第九十九圖）當時曾在湖北試用。



第九八圖



Fig. 98



第九九圖



Fig. 99

It was Chang Chi-Tung Governor-General of Hunan and Hupeh who, appointed by this Majesty in the 30th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1904),

directed to mint one-tael coins circulating in Hupeh province. These two (fig. 98 and 99) were different in the forms of the Chinese characters on the faces.



第一〇〇圖

Fig. 100

此係廣東省於光緒三十年（1904年）試鑄之銀幣，計重庫平一兩，（如第一百圖）試鑄無多，並未流用，是極名貴。

This coin, one tael by weight, (fig. 100), was coined by the Kwangtung Mint in the 3rd year of of "Kuang Hsu" (1904). It is valuable because only few were put into circulation.

此係光緒二十九年（1903年）戶部試鑄



第一〇一圖



Fig. 101



第一〇二圖



Fig. 102



第一〇三圖



Fig. 103

之一兩制銀幣，計有一兩，五錢，二錢，一錢，五分（如第一百零一第

一百零二第一百零三第一百零四第一百零五

圖)共五種,試鑄無多,亦未流通市場,堪稱稀品。



第一〇四圖 Fig. 104



第一〇五圖 Fig. 105

This set of coins, weighing one-tael, 5-mace, 2-mace, 1-mace and 5-candareen respectively (fig. 101-105), were ordered to be coined by the Board of Revenue in the 29th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1903). Because of the small number of these coins circulating on the market, they are precious at present.

清光緒三十三年財政處決定以庫平一兩爲銀幣本位,乃於光緒三十二年,(1906年)開鑄丙午大清銀幣,以一兩爲主幣,(如第一百零六圖)五錢,二錢,一錢爲輔幣,(如第一百零七,第一百零八,第一百零九圖)並分今

各省造幣廠仿效鑄造，而各省多懷觀望，卒未照辦，遂致此項一兩制銀幣，亦未能正式發行流用，故市場流傳極少，亦屬稀品。



第一〇六圖



Fig. 106



第一〇七圖



Fig. 107

In order to carry out the one-tael system, these four, one-tael, 5-mace, 2-mace and 1-mace coins respectively (fig. 106-109), were ordered to



第一〇八圖



Fig. 108



第一〇九圖



Fig. 109

be minted by the Board of Finance in the 32nd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1906). The formal issueing was interrupted as some provinces failed to give response to the adoption of that system. Only a limited number of coins appeared on the market.



第一一〇圖



Fig. 110

此係光緒三十三年（1907年）北洋造幣廠鑄造之一兩銀幣，（如第一百十圖）計重庫平一兩，因當時各省對於一兩制銀幣，多懷觀望，故此幣亦未流用市場，是亦稀見之品。

This coin (fig. 110), one tael by weight, was minted by the Pei-Yang Mint in the 33rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1907) for the same purpose as stated on the preceding page.



## 第四類 各種七二制銀幣

## Chapter 4 One-dollar (7.2-mace) Coins.

光緒十三年（1887年）兩廣總督張之洞，以外國銀幣，流入內地已多，交易市場，幾以外國銀幣為媒介品，亟謀有以抵制，乃奏請鑄造銀幣，並規定一元主幣，重庫平七錢三分，（如第一百十一圖）其餘五角，二角，一角，五



第一一一圖

Fig. 111

分（如第一百十二，第一百十三，第一百十四，第一百十五圖）輔幣，其重量亦按七三為比例，流用市場，咸稱便利，於是流通銀幣中，



第一一二圖



Fig. 112



第一一三圖



Fig. 113



第一一四圖



Fig. 114



第一一五圖



Fig. 115

始有中國自鑄之銀幣，惟其重量成色，均較外國銀幣為優，故收藏私燬，在所不免，現在物以稀貴，堪稱珍品。

For the purpose of checking the circulation of foreign dollars on the market, this set of

silver coins were ordered to be minted by Chang Chi-Tung, Governor-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in the 13th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1887). The main coin, 7.3 maces by weight, was valued at one foreign dollar which was 7.2 maces by weight. They were actively circulated on account of their higher percentage, with the result that they were either melted or taken up by the collectors. Highly rare and precious at present.

1. one-dollar coin, 7.3 maces by weight (fig. 111)
2. half-dollar coin, 3.65 maces (fig. 112)
3. 20-cent coin, 1.46 maces (fig. 113)
4. 10-cent coin, 0.73 maces (fig. 114)
5. 5-cent coin, 0.365 maces (fig. 115).

光緒十三年，廣東省創鑄七錢三分銀幣，而當時在中國流通之外國銀幣，均為七錢二分，茲中國銀幣，重量較高，反易使成惡幣驅

逐良幣之現象，於是不得不改鑄七錢二分銀幣，圖案一仍其舊，亦有一元，五角，二角，一角，五分（如第一百十六，第一百十七，第一百



第一一六圖



Fig. 116



第一一七圖



Fig. 117

十八，第一百十九，第一百二十圖)五種，但甫經鑄成，而以謂英文鑄在正面，認為不宜，遂又另繪圖案，重行鑄造，此幣並未實行流用，

鑄額既少，較七  
三幣尤為珍貴。

As the coins of  
7.3-mace system  
(fig. 111-115)  
were of higher  
silver percentage  
than that of the  
foreign dollar of  
7.2 maces, in a  
short time they  
were melted for



第一一八圖



Fig. 118



第一一九圖



Fig. 119



第一二〇圖



Fig. 120

bullion. This led the Kwangtung authorities to coin another set of coins in the same year (1887). The weight of the main coin was 7.2 maces, just the same as that of the foreign dollar. But they were soon withdrawn from circulation due to the criticism on the use of English words on their faces. Precious by collectors now.

1. one-dollar coin, 7.2 mace by weight (fig. 116)
2. half-dollar coin, 3.6 mace by weight (fig. 117)
3. 20-cent coin, 1.44 mace by weight (fig. 118)
4. 10-cent coin, 0.72 mace by weight (fig. 119)
5. 5-cent coin, 0.36 mace by weight (fig. 120).

光緒十六年，(1890年) 廣東省明白規定銀幣幣制，一元主幣，重庫平七錢二分，成色九〇，(如第一百二十一圖) 五角輔幣，重三



第一二一圖



Fig. 121

錢六分，成色八六，（如第一百二十二圖）二角輔幣，重一錢四分四厘，（如第一百二十三圖）一角輔幣，重七分二厘，（如第一百二十四圖）五分輔幣，重三分六厘，（如第一百二十五圖）成色均為八二，廣為鼓鑄，竭力推行，



第一二二圖



Fig. 122



第一二三圖



Fig. 123



第一二四圖



Fig. 124



第一二五圖



Fig. 125

重量成色，既與外幣相仿佛，行使自無阻滯，外幣大受影響，是我國七二制銀幣，由廣東省於光緒十六年（1890年）首先創鑄。

This set of coins was minted by the Kwangtung Mint in accordance with the regulations of the one-dollar system, which were firstly proposed and published by the Kwangtung authorities in the 16th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1890). They were widely circulated with direct effect upon the circulation of the foreign dollars. Here are their figures:

1. one-dollar coin, 7.2 mace by weight, with 90% silver (fig. 121)
2. 50-cent coin, 3.6 mace with 86% silver (fig. 122)
3. 20-cent coin, 1.44 mace with 82% silver (fig. 123)
4. 10-cent coin, 0.72 mace with 82% silver (fig. 124)



5. 5-cent coin, 0.36 mace with 82% silver (fig. 125).

光緒帝崩，宣統嗣位，（1909年）廣東省乃鑄造宣統元寶，計有一元及二角（如第一



第一二六圖



Fig. 126

百二十六及第一  
百二十七圖）之  
兩種。



第一二七圖

Fig. 127

These two were coined by the Kwangtung Mint in the first year of "Hsuen Tung" (1909). The one-dollar coin weights 7.2 maces (fig. 126) and the 20-cent coin, 1.44 maces

(fig. 127).

此係湖北省首先鑄造之銀幣，圖案係仿照廣東繪製，但其背面有「本省」兩字，（如第一百二十八，第一百二十九、第一百三十



第一二八圖



Fig. 128

圖)嗣以背面既鑄英文，不宜再鑄漢文，且本省兩字，亦無深意，乃將此「本省」兩字刪除，已鑄者熔燬重鑄，流出絕少，是為名



第一二九圖



Fig. 129



第一三〇圖



Fig. 130

貴珍品。

After the form of the Kwangtung coins, silver coins were coined by the Hupei Mint. As it was thought that they should not bear both Chinese and English on the back, they were withdrawn and recoined. Rare and precious at present. Here are the one-dollar, 20-cent and 10-cent coins. (fig. 128-130).

湖北省銀幣，於光緒二十二年(1896年)開始鑄造，計有一元，五角，二角，一角，五分（如第一百三十一圖至一百三十五圖）共五種。



第一三一圖

Fig. 131



第一三二圖



Fig. 132



第一三三圖



Fig. 133



第一三四圖



Fig. 134



第一三五圖



Fig. 135

This set of five coins, one-dollar, half-dollar, 20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent respectively (fig. 131-135) were minted by the Hupei Mint in the 22nd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1896).

此係宣統元年（1909年）湖北省鑄造之



第一三六圖



Fig. 136

宣統元寶，一為一元幣。（如第一百三十六圖）一為一角幣。（如第一百三十七圖）



第一三七圖



Fig. 137

Both were coined by the Hupei Mint in the first year of "Hsuen Tung" (1909). One was one-dollar coin (fig. 136) and the other, 10-cent (fig. 137).

此係江南省第一次鑄造之銀幣，時在光緒二十三年（1897年）有一元，五角，二角，一角，五分（如第一百三十八圖至一百四十



第一三八圖



Fig. 138



第一三九圖



Fig. 139



第一四〇圖



Fig. 140



第一四一圖



Fig. 141



第一四二圖



Fig. 142

二圖) 共五種, 成色重量, 俱屬優良. 與湖北廣東各省幣相並流用

This complete set of five coins: one-dollar, half-dollar, 20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent (fig. 138-142), were the first ones coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the 23rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1897). They were good in percentage and weight, circulating at the same value as that of the Kwangtung and Hupei coins.

江南省第一次鑄造之銀幣, 並未註明鑄造年份, 翌年, 光緒二十四年 (1898年) 歲次戊戌, 乃於正面加鑄戊戌兩字, 計有一元。(如第一百四十三圖) 二角, (如第一百四十四



第一四三圖



Fig. 143

及第一百四十五圖)一角(如第一百四十六圖)共三種,至五角及五分幣,以當時使用簡少,暫從停鑄云。

These four, with their dates of coining on their faces, were minted by the Kiangnan Mint in the 24th

year of "Kuang Hsu" (1898). As the 50-cent and 5-cent coins were not minted at that time, the one-dollar, 20-cent and 10-cent coins are illustrated here (fig. 143-146). Notice the difference between figures 144 and 145.

光緒二十五年(1899年)歲次己亥,江



第一四四圖



Fig. 144



第一四五圖



Fig. 145



第一四六圖



Fig. 146



南省所鑄銀幣，亦改鑄已亥兩字，計有一元，二角，一角，五分(如第一百四十七圖至一百五十圖)四種，其五分幣是否鑄造，無從查攷。



第一四七圖



Fig. 147



第一四八圖



Fig. 148



第一四九圖



Fig. 149



第一五〇圖



Fig. 150

These four, one-dollar, 20-cent, 10-cent and

5-cent coins (fig. 147-150), were coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the 25th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1899). It is not sure whether the 50-cent coin has been minted or not.

光緒二十六年（1900年）歲次庚子，江南省所鑄銀幣，亦改鑄庚子兩字，計有大小五種。（如第一百五十一圖至一百五十五圖）



第一五一圖



Fig. 151



第一五二圖



Fig. 152



第一五三圖



Fig. 153



第一五四圖



Fig. 154

These (fig. 151-155) were coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the 26th year of "Kuang. Hsu" (1900).



第一五五圖 Fig. 155

光緒二十七年（1901年）歲次辛丑，江南省所鑄銀幣，改鑄辛丑兩字，計有一元，二角，一角，五分（如第一百五十六圖至一百五十九圖）共四種，至五角幣是否鑄造，無從



第一五六圖



Fig. 156



第一五七圖



Fig. 157



第一五八圖



Fig. 158

查攷，但上列之辛丑五分銀幣，（如第一百五十九圖）則僅見少有，堪稱珍品。



第一五九圖



Fig. 159

These four (fig. 156-159), with the 50-cent coin lacking, were coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the 27th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1901). The minting of 50-cent coin has no reference. The 5-cent coin is comparatively rare and precious by collectors.

此亦係光緒二十七年（1901年）江南省所鑄之銀幣，但其正面丑字之旁，有英文HAH三字，（如第一百六十圖至一百六十二圖）此則不同者也。



第一六〇圖



Fig. 160



第一六一圖



Fig. 161



第一六二圖



Fig. 162

These three coins, with the English "HAH" on their faces, (fig. 160-162) were minted by the Kiangnan Mint in the 27th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1901). Compare them with those illustrated on preceding page.

光緒二十八年，（1902年）歲次壬寅，江南省所鑄銀幣，改鑄壬寅二字，有一元，二角，

一角（如第一百六十三圖至一百六十五圖）共三種。



第一六三圖



Fig. 163



第一六四圖



Fig. 164



第一六五圖



Fig. 165

These one-dollar, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 163-165) were coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the 28th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1902).

光緒二十九年（1903年）歲次癸卯，江南省所鑄銀幣，改鑄癸卯兩字，但其模型有二種，一在癸字之旁，有花星一朵，一則無之，計

有一元，二角，一角（如第一百六十六圖至一百六十九圖）三種。



第一六六圖



Fig. 166



第一六七圖



Fig. 167



第一六八圖



Fig. 168



第一六九圖



Fig. 169

Two patterns of coins were minted by the Kiangnan Mint in the 29th year of "Kuang

Hsu" (1903). Notice the difference in the presence of a star mark on the faces (fig. 166-169).

光緒三十年（1904年）歲次甲辰，江南省所鑄銀幣，改鑄甲辰兩字，但其一元幣有種類不同者，一在正面甲字之旁，有英字 CH 二字。（如第一百七十圖）一則為 TH 兩字。（如第一百七十一圖）此外二角及一角（如第



第一七〇圖



Fig. 170



第一七一圖



Fig. 171



一百七十二及一百七十三圖)幣，似未見有若何不同者也。

These were coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the 30th year of "Kuang Hsu"

(1904). Notice the English "CH or TH" on their faces (fig. 170-173).

光緒三十一年(1905年)歲次乙巳，江南



第一七二圖



Fig. 172



第一七三圖



Fig. 173



第一七四圖



Fig. 174

省所鑄銀幣，改鑄乙巳兩字，計有一元，二角，一角（如第一百七十四圖至一百七十六圖）共三種。

These one-dollar, 20-cent and

10-cent coins were minted by the Kiangnan Mint in the 31st year of "Kuang Hsu" (1905) (fig. 174-176).

此亦係江南省光緒三十一年（乙巳年）所鑄之輔幣，但其正面乙字之旁，並無英文小字者，（如第一百七十七及一百七十八圖）此則不同也。



第一七五圖



Fig. 175



第一七六圖



Fig. 176



第一七四圖



Fig. 177



第一七八圖



Fig. 178

No English alphabet on the face marks the difference between these coins (fig. 177-178) and those in (fig. 175-176).

此係江南省於宣統元年（1909年）鑄造之輔幣，有二角及一角（如第一百七十九及第一百八十圖）之兩種。



第一七九圖



Fig. 179



第一八〇圖



Fig. 180

These two, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 179-180) were coined by the Kiangnan Mint in the first year of "Hsuen Tung" (1909).

安徽省銀幣，於光緒二十三年（1897年）開鑄，並未註有鑄造年份，亦有一元，二角，一角，五分（如第一百八十一圖至一百八十四圖）共四種，但五角幣從未見過，是否未鑄，尚待攷查。



第一八一圖



Fig. 181



第一八二圖



Fig. 182



第一八三圖



Fig. 183



第一八四圖



Fig. 184

The Anhwei Mint began its work in the 23rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1897). No date of coining was to be found on the faces of the coins. Here are one-dollar, 20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent

coins (fig. 181-184); but the 50-cent coin has no reference.

此係光緒二十四年（1898年）安徽省鑄造之銀幣，正面註明二十四年字樣，有一元，五角，二角，一角（如第一百八十五圖至一百八十八圖）共四種，銀色較次，當時不能與廣東，湖北，江南等省銀幣同等使用。



第一八五圖



Fig. 185



第一八六圖



Fig. 186

These four, one dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 185-188), were coined by the Anhwei Mint in the 24th year of



第一八七圖



Fig. 187



第一八八圖



Fig. 188

“Kuang Hsu” (1898). These had little circulation on the market due to their lower percentage than those of Kwangtung, Hupei, Kiangnan, etc., coins.

此亦係光緒二十四年（1898年）安徽省造銀幣，但其模型，與上述一種，稍有不同，茲不厭其詳，特舉圖以示，請細別其花星，字跡等等均不同也。（如第一百八十九圖至一百九十圖）

This is another pattern of Anhwei-minted coins. Compare these (fig. 189-190) with those

in figures 185-186.



第一八九圖



Fig. 189



第一九〇圖



Fig. 190

此係光緒二十四年（1898年）安徽省造銀幣之又一種，此幣正面光緒元寶四字之間，有極小之英文 A T S C 四字，（第一百九十一至第一百九十四圖）驟視之，若隱若現，極易忽視，宜注意也。



第一九一圖



Fig. 191



第一九二圖



Fig. 192



第一九三圖



Fig. 193



第一九四圖



Fig. 194

These are the English alphabets A T S C on the faces (fig. 191-194). Compare these with those shown on the preceding pages.



此亦係光緒二十四年（1898年）安徽省之銀幣，以是年歲次戊戌，故冠以戊戌兩字，



第一九五圖



Fig. 195

重量成色，均與二十四年安徽省造相同。（如第一百九十五圖及第一百九十六圖）



第一九六圖



Fig. 196

These in different patterns (fig. 195-196) were minted by the Anhwei Mint in the 24th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1898). Their weights and percentages were the same as those in fig. 185, 189, etc..

此係光緒二十五年  
(1899年)安徽省造之  
五分輔幣。(如第一百  
九十七圖)



第一九七圖



Fig. 197

This 5-cent subsidiary coin (fig. 197) was minted by the Anhwei Mint in the 25th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1899).

此係浙江省初次鑄造之輔幣，時在光緒二十二年及二十三年，(1896-1897年)僅有二角(如第一百九十八，第一百九十九圖)及一角(如第二百圖)之二種，鑄額甚少，亦屬稀見之品。



第一九八圖



Fig. 198



第一九九圖



Fig. 199



第二〇〇圖



Fig. 200

These 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 198-200) were the first mintings of the Chekiang Mint in the 22nd and 23rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1896-1897). A limited number of coins were minted; rare and precious.

浙江省當光緒二十二年間，雖已開鑄輔幣，但為數極少，迨光緒二十八年（1902年）乃仿照廣東等省辦法，正式鑄造蟠龍銀幣，計大小五種（如第二百零一圖至二百零五圖）但浙江省無大規模之造幣設備，僅開鑄五角以下之輔幣，其一元主幣，（第二百零一圖）雖有模型，鑄額極少，堪稱稀品。



第二〇一圖



Fig. 201



第二〇二圖



Fig. 202



第二〇三圖



Fig. 203



第二〇四圖



Fig. 204



第二〇五圖



Fig. 205

The Chekiang Mint began to coin this complete set of five coins in the 28th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1902); but the minting of one-dollar coin was still few in number because of

poor equipment. The figures 201-205 show them all.

此係浙江省銀幣之又一種，（如第二百零六圖）其花星與第二百零一圖所示者不同，流傳亦甚少，是亦稀品。



第二〇六圖



Fig. 206

This is of a different pattern (fig. 206) as compared with that in fig. 201. Precious because only few appeared on the market.

福建省銀幣，亦於光緒二十四年（1898年）開鑄，有福建官局造及福建省造之區別，茲先言福建官局造者，計有一元，二角，一角，五分，（如第二百零七，第二百零八，第二百零

九，第二百十圖）但該省亦無大規模之造幣設備，僅能鑄造二角以下之輔幣，其一元主幣，市上絕少僅見，殆為樣幣歟，名貴非常。



第二〇七圖



Fig. 207



第二〇八圖



Fig. 208



第二〇九圖



Fig. 209



第二一〇圖



Fig. 210

The Fukien Provincial Mint began its mint-

ing in the 24th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1896). On account of poor equipment, only subsidiary coins were minted. The one-dollar coin might be experimental, so only a few could be found. Here are one-dollar, 20-cent, 10-cent, and 5-cent coins as shown in fig. 207-210.

福建官局造之銀幣，已如上述，茲再言福建省造者，福建省造之一元主幣，從未見過，二角以下之輔幣，鑄造極多，(如第二百十一，第二百十二，第二百十三圖)銀色尚佳，與江南等各省輔幣，相並流用也。



第二百十一圖



Fig. 211



第二百十二圖



Fig. 212



第二百十三圖



Fig. 213

These subsidiary coins are in different pat-

terns (fig. 211-213) as compared with those in (fig. 208-210). The one-dollar coin of this pattern has not been obtained. They were actively circulated as Kiangnan, Kwangtung, etc. coins because of their good percentages.

湖南省銀幣，亦在光緒二十三，四年間開鑄，（1898年）該省亦無大規模之造幣設備，僅鑄有二角以下之輔幣，茲分別舉圖以示。

1. 湖南省二角輔幣（如第二百十四圖）



第二一四圖



Fig. 214

2. 戊戌年（1898年）造一角輔幣（如第二百十五圖）



第二一五圖



Fig. 215

3. 己亥年（1899年）造一角輔幣（如第二百十六圖）



第二一六圖



Fig. 216



4. 雙星一角  
輔幣（如第二百  
十七圖）



第二一七圖 Fig. 217

5. 單星一角  
輔幣（如第二百  
十八圖）



第二一八圖 Fig. 218

On account of  
poor equipment,

only subsidiary coins were minted by the Hunan Mint, the date of their minting being in the 23rd year and 24th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1898). Here are some of them:

1. 20-cent coin, fig. 214
2. 10-cent coin, (1898) fig. 215
3. 10-cent coin, (1899) fig. 216
4. 10-cent coin, with double stars, fig. 217
5. 10-cent coin, with single star, fig. 218.

四川省銀幣，亦於光緒二十四年（1898年）開鑄，計有一元，五角，二角，一角，五分（如

第二百十九圖至二百二十三圖) 共五種。



第二一九圖



Fig. 219



第二二〇圖



Fig. 220



第二二一圖



Fig. 221



第二二二圖



Fig. 222



第二二三圖



Fig. 223

This set of five coins, namely one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent, were minted by the Szechuen Mint in the 24th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1898) (fig. 219-223).

此係宣統年間（1909年）四川省鑄造之宣統元寶，計有一元，一角，五分（如第二百二十四，第二百二十五，第二百二十六圖）三種。其餘五角及二角輔幣，是否鑄造，尚待攷查。



第二百二十四圖



Fig. 224



第二百二十五圖



Fig. 225



第二百二十六圖



Fig. 226

These (fig. 224-226) were coined by the Szechuen Mint in the reign of "Hsuen Tung" (1909). The minting of 50-cent and 20-cent coins has no reference.

此係四川省銀幣之又一種，圖案雖屬彷彿，而模型實屬不同，市上絕少僅有，是為名貴之品，茲僅得到一元，(如第二百二十七圖)



第二百七圖



Fig. 227



第二百八圖



Fig. 228

五角，（如第二百二十八圖）二角（如第二百二十九圖）三種，其餘一角及五分兩種，尚無從搜羅，為憾事也。



第二百二十九圖



Fig. 229

These Szechuen-minted coins are in different patterns as compared with those on the preceding page. Only the one-dollar, 50-cent and 20-cent coins have been collected (fig. 227-229). Highly rare and precious.

此亦係四川省之一元銀幣，但此幣背面之英又，錯字太多。（如第二百三十圖）可見



第二三〇圖



Fig. 230

當時川省方面，對於英文，殊少研究也，特備一格，用資參攷，但此幣亦為不可多得之品。

This Szechuen-minted coin (fig. 230) was wrong in the spelling of the English word on its back. Rare and valuable.

此種銀幣，係由四川省於光緒二十八年（1902年）鑄造，當時四川省雖已開鑄七錢二分銀幣，而印度 Rupee 盧比，流入四川，為時已久，習慣上幾將以盧比為媒介品，川督岑春煊為抵制盧比起見，乃仿照盧比式樣，鑄造一種銀幣，故其重量成色，均與盧比相等，一



第二三一圖

Fig. 231

重庫平三錢二分，（如第二百三十一圖）等於盧比一個，一重一錢六分，（如第二百三十

二圖)等於半個盧比,一重八分,(如第二百三十三圖)等於 $\frac{1}{4}$ 盧比,但各國幣制不同,價值不一,雖經仿鑄,卒未能照盧比之值使用。



第二三二圖



Fig. 232



第二三三圖



Fig. 233

It was Chun-Hsuen, Governor-General of Szechuen who, in proposing to check the circulation of the Indian Rupee on the market, ordered these three kinds of silver coins to be minted in the 28th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1902). Although they were the same as the Rupee in form, weight, and percentage, yet they could not be circulated at par value. Their weights and values are as follows:

1. One-Rupee coin, 3.2 maces (fig. 231).

2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Rupee coin, 1.6 maces (fig. 232).

3.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Rupee coin, 0.8 mace (fig. 233).

此幣之重量大小，均與第二百三十一圖所示相同，但其正面其所穿衣冠為無領者，其背面中間之花星為橫式者，（如第二百三十四圖）是其不同耳。



第二三四圖



Fig. 234

The differences between the illustrations in fig. 234 and fig. 231, are:

1. On the face the dress has no collar and
2. On the back the asterisk at the center is horizontal.

陝西省造幣廠，雖於光緒二十四年開始籌辦，終未正式成立，該省銀幣，僅由湖北造



幣廠代鑄樣幣若干枚，茲得到一元，五角，五分（如第二百三十五，第二百三十六，第二百三十七圖）三種，真如鳳毛麟角，絕少僅有，



第二三五圖



Fig. 235



第二三六圖



Fig. 236

是為名貴珍品，此外二角及一角輔幣，想必亦有樣品，苦於無法搜羅耳。



第二三七圖



Fig. 237

The plan for the establishment of the Shensi Mint began in the 24th year of "Kuang Hsu"; but it had never been officially established. All the provincial coins were experimentally furnished by the Hupei Mint. There might be a complete set of five coins; but only the one-dollar, 50-cent and 5-cent coins have been collected. Here are their figures (fig. 235-237).

雲南省銀幣，於光緒三十三年(1907年)開鑄，有一元，五角，二角，(如第二百三十八，第二百三十九，第二百四十圖)但銀色稍遜，當時僅在雲貴及川陝等省通行，市上稱此種銀幣曰老雲南。



第 二 三 八 圖



Fig. 238



第二三九圖

Fig. 239

The Yunnan Mint began to mint silver coins in the 33rd year of "Kuang Hsu"



第二四〇圖

Fig. 240

(1907). These one-dollar, 50-cent, and 20-cent coins (fig. 238-240) known as "Old Yunnan" were current only in Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen and Shensi provinces due to their lower percentage of silver.

此係雲南省銀幣之又一種，計有一元，五角，二角，一角（如第二百四十一圖至第二百四十四圖）共四種，市上稱曰新雲南。



第二四一圖



Fig. 241



第二四二圖



Fig. 242



第二四三圖



Fig. 243



第二四四圖



Fig. 244

The "New Yunnan" coins are different from those on the preceding page. Here are the

figures of the one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 241-244).

此係宣統年間（1909年）雲南省所鑄之宣統元寶，有一元，五角（如第二百四十五，第二百四十六圖）兩種，重量成色，均與光緒元寶相同。



第二百四十五圖



Fig. 245



第二百四十六圖



Fig. 246

These two, one-dollar and 50-cent coins,

(fig. 245-246) were minted by the Yunnan Mint in the reign of "Hsuen Tung" (1909). Their weights and percentages were the same as those previously coined.

宣統二年（1910年）歲次庚戌，雲南省鑄有庚戌春季雲南造銀幣一種，（如第二百四十七圖）鑄額無多，是為稀見難得之品。



第二百四十七圖



Fig. 247

This one-dollar coin (fig. 247) was minted by the Yunnan Mint in the spring of the 2nd year of "Hsuen Tung" (1910). A limited number of coins were minted; hence, rare and valuable.

山西省並無造幣廠之設備，迨至宣統年

間，市上始發現山西省二角輔幣，但其正面確爲山西省造，而其背面之英文，則爲東三省，（如第二百四十八圖）



第二四八圖 Fig. 248

此幣究不知由何處鑄造，尙待攷查也。

This 20-cent coin (fig. 248), with the Shansi Mint on the face and the Manchuria Mint on the back, was not certain as to the place of its minting, since there was no mint in Shansi province.

此係光緒二十四年（1898年）奉天機器局鑄造之銀幣，有一元，五角，二角，一角（如第二百四十九圖至二百五十二圖）共四種，當時僅在東三省通用，模型之種類甚多，細別其花紋之大同小異者，不下數十種。

These four coins, one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent and 10-cent (fig. 249-252), were minted by



第二四九圖



Fig. 249



第二五〇圖



Fig. 250



第二五一圖



Fig. 251



第二五二圖



Fig. 252

the Fungtien Arsenel Mint in the 24th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1898). They had many different



models, currented only in Manchuria.

此係光緒二十五年（1899年）奉天機器局鑄造之銀幣，有一元及五分（如第二百五



第二百五三圖



Fig. 253

十三及第二百五十四圖)之兩種，大同小異之花紋亦甚多也。



第二百五四圖



Fig. 254

These one-dollar and

5-cent coins (fig. 253-254) were the mintings of the Fungtien Arsenal Mint in the 25th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1899). Different patterns of this kind of coins have been found.

此係光緒三十二年（1906年）奉天機器

局鑄造之五角銀幣。(如第二百五十五圖)



第二百五五圖

Fig. 255

This 50-cent coin was minted by the Fung-tien Arsenel Mint in the 32nd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1906) (fig. 255).

此係奉天造幣廠鑄造之奉天省銀幣，時在光緒二十九年，（1903年）是年歲次癸卯，故在正面鑄有癸卯兩字，但其模型則有兩種，其不同之點，乃在正面光緒元寶四字中間之滿文，一為奉寶兩字，（如第二百五十六圖）一為寶奉兩字，（如第二百五十七圖）一左一右，遙遙相對，殊可玩也。

Two Fung-tien-minted patterns of one-dollar coin are shown here (fig. 256 and 257). Notice.



第二五六圖



Fig. 256



第二五七圖



Fig. 257

the change of their relative positions of the Manchurian characters at the center of the coins. They were minted in the 29th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1903).

此係光緒三十年（1904年）奉天省鑄造之兩角輔幣。其模型有兩種，一則薄而較大，

(如第二百五十八圖)一則厚而較小,(如第二百五十九圖)至其重量,則同爲一錢四分四厘。

Both of the 20-cent coins, weighed at 1.44

ounces each, were minted by the Fungtien Mint in the 30th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1904): one was thin but larger (fig. 258) and the other, thicker but smaller (fig. 259).

此係吉林省第一次創鑄之銀幣,時在光緒二十四年,(1898年)有一元,五角,二角,一角,五分(如第二百六十圖至二百六十四圖)共五種,銀色較遜,當時僅在東三省通用

These five coins, namely one-dollar, 50-cent,



第二百五八圖



Fig. 258



第二百五九圖



Fig. 259



第二六〇圖



Fig. 260



第二六一圖



Fig. 261



第二六二圖



Fig. 262



第二六三圖



Fig. 263



第二六四圖



Fig. 264

20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent (fig. 260-264) were the first mintings of the Kirin Mint in the 24th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1898). On account of their lower percentages of silver, they were circulated only in Manchuria.

光緒二十五年，（1899年）歲次己亥，吉林省所鑄銀幣，乃仿照江南省辦法，在正面加



第二六五圖



Fig. 265



第二六六圖



• Fig. 266

鑄己亥兩字，亦有大小五種。（如第二百六十五圖至二百六十九圖）

This set of five coins (fig. 265-269), with the date of coining on their faces, were minted by the Kirin Mint in the 25th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1899).



第二六七圖



Fig. 267



第二六八圖



Fig. 268



第二六九圖



Fig. 269

此係光緒二十六年（1900）吉林省鑄造之銀幣，以是年歲次庚子，故鑄有庚子兩字，亦有大小五種，（如第二百七十圖至二百七十四圖）但其模型，則有二種，乃在光緒元寶四字中間，一為萬年青圖，一為太極圖圖。（上列五種，係萬年青圖）。

This set of five coins (fig. 270-274) were



第二七〇圖



Fig. 270



第二七一圖



Fig. 271



第二七二圖



Fig. 272



第二七三圖



Fig. 273



第二七四圖



Fig. 274



coined by the Kirin Mint in the 26th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1900). Notice the picture of the "evergreen" at the center of the coins.

此亦係光緒二十六年（1900年）吉林省造之庚子銀幣，共大小五種，（如第二百七十五圖至二百七十九圖）其正面光緒元寶四字之中間，爲太極圖，與前述之五種不同也，請



第二百七十五圖



Fig. 275



第二百七十六圖



Fig. 276



第二七六圖



Fig. 277



第二七八圖



Fig. 278



第二七九圖



Fig. 279

參照之。

Here are five coins (fig. 275-279) of different patterns as compared with those in fig. 270-274. Notice the different pictures at the center of the coins.

此係光緒二十七年（1901年）吉林省所鑄之辛丑年銀幣，計有大小五種。（如第二百零八圖至第二百零十四圖）

This set of five coins (fig. 280-284), were minted by the Kirin Mint in the 27th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1901).



第二八〇圖



Fig. 280



第二八一圖



Fig. 281



第二八二圖



Fig. 282



第二八三圖



Fig. 283



第二八四圖



Fig. 284

光緒二十八年，（1902年）歲次壬寅，此係吉林省所鑄之壬寅年銀幣，有大小五種。（如第二百八十五圖至第二百八十九圖）



第二八五圖



Fig. 285



第二八六圖



Fig. 236



第二八七圖



Fig. 287



第二八八圖



Fig. 288



第二八九圖



Fig. 289

These one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent coins (fig. 285-289) were coined by the Kirin Mint in the 28th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1902).

光緒二十九年，（1903年）歲次癸卯，此乃吉林省所鑄之癸卯年銀幣，亦計五種。（如第二百九十圖至第二百九十四圖）

These coins, five in number (fig. 290-294),



第二九〇圖



Fig. 290



第二九一圖



Fig. 291



第二九二圖



Fig. 292



第二九三圖



Fig. 293



第二九四圖



Fig. 294

were minted by the Kirin Mint in the 29th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1903).

光緒三十年，（1904年）歲次甲辰，此乃吉林省所鑄之甲辰年銀幣，亦計大小五種。（如第二百九十五圖至二百九十九圖）



第二九五圖



Fig. 295



第二九六圖



Fig. 296



第二九七圖



Fig. 297



第二九八圖



Fig. 298



第二九九圖



Fig. 299

The Kirin Mint coined these five coins (fig. 295-299) in the 30th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1904).

光緒三十一年，（1905年）歲次乙巳，此乃吉林省所鑄之乙巳年銀幣，有大小五種。（如第三百圖至三百零四圖）

These, five in number, (fig. 300-304) were



第三〇〇圖



Fig. 300



第三〇一圖



Fig. 301





第三〇二圖



Fig. 302



第三〇三圖



Fig. 303



第三〇四圖



Fig. 304

coined by the Kirin Mint in the 31st year of "Kuang Hsu" (1905).

光緒三十二年，（1906年）歲次丙午，此乃吉林省所鑄之丙午年銀幣，亦有大小五種。（如第三百零五圖至三百零九圖）



第三〇五圖



Fig. 305



第三〇六圖



Fig. 305



第三〇七圖



Fig. 307



第三〇八圖



Fig. 308



第三〇九圖



Fig. 309

This complete set of five coins (fig. 305-309) were coined by the Kirin Mint in the 32nd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1906).

光緒三十三年，（1907年）歲次丁未，此乃吉林省所造之丁未年銀幣，計大小五種。（如第三百十圖至第三百十四圖）



第三一〇圖



Fig. 310



第三一一圖



Fig. 311



第三一二圖



Fig. 312



第三一三圖



Fig. 313



第三一四圖



Fig. 314

The Kirin Mint coined this complete set of five coins (fig. 310-314) in the 33rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1907).

光緒三十四年，（1908年）歲次戊申，吉林省鑄有戊申年銀幣，但其種類甚多，大別之有三種，其不同之點，乃在正面光緒元寶之中間，一為滿文吉寶兩字，（如第三百十五第三



第三一五圖



Fig. 315



第三一六圖



Fig. 31



第三一七圖



Fig. 317



第三一八圖



Fig. 318



第三一九圖



Fig. 319

百十六第三百十七圖)計三種，一爲萬年青圖，(如第三百十八第三百十九圖)計二種，一爲阿拉伯字，(如第三百二十第三百二十一



第三二〇圖



Fig. 320

第三百二十二  
圖)計三種。

吉林省銀  
幣,模型不一,  
種類之多,爲  
各省冠,如細  
別其花紋之不  
同者,有七八  
百種之多,是  
宜注意也。



第三二一圖



Fig. 321



第三二二圖



- Fig. 322

Here are three kinds of coins in different patterns (fig. 315-322), coined by the Kirin Mint

in the 34th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1908). Notice the pictures and the Arabic numerals at the center of these coins. In the case of Kirin-minted coins, more than eight hundred different patterns have been found. Some are shown in this book.

東三省銀幣，係於光緒三十三年（1907



第三二三圖



Fig. 323



第三二四圖



Fig. 324

年)由奉天造幣廠鑄造,計有一元(如第三百二十三圖)五角(如第三百二十四圖)二角(第三百二十五第三百二十六第三百二十七圖)(二角幣之大同小異者有三種,茲併繪圖以明之)一角(如第三百二十八圖)共四種。

These Manchurian coins were minted by the

Fungtein Mint in the 33rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1907). The figures are the one-dollar,



第三二五圖



Fig. 325



第三二六圖



Fig. 326



第三二七圖



Fig. 327



第三二八圖



Fig. 328



50-cent, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig.323-328). Notice the different patterns of the 20-cent coins.

東三省習慣使用小洋，故所鑄輔幣，為數極多，迨宣統年間，（1909年）其所鑄之貳角輔幣，擇其可以顯明分別者，約有八種，（如第三百二十九圖至三百三十六圖）或正面之花星不同，或背面之英文不同，請細別之，但鑄模粗劣，銀色亦次，當時僅在東



第三百二十九圖



Fig. 329



第三百三十圖



Fig. 330



第三百三十一圖



Fig. 331



第三百三二圖



Fig. 332

三省及北方各省通用。

As the silver dimes were customarily used in exchanges in Manchuria, a great number of these subsidiary coins were minted. Here are eight patterns of the 2-dime coins (fig. 329-336), which were coined in the reign of "Kuang Hsu" (1909) and

currented only in North China because of their coarse gravings and lower percentages. Notice



第三三三圖



Fig. 333



第三三四圖



Fig. 334



第三三五圖



Fig. 335



第三三六圖



Fig. 336

the differences of the asterisks and the English in these figures.

光緒十二年，清廷置臺灣為行省，故該省亦有銀幣，但在何時開鑄，無從查攷，或云係由福建省代鑄，至其種類查有二種，一為臺灣製造，計有二角，一角，五分。（如第三百三十七第三百三十八第三百三十九圖）一為臺省製造，



第三三七圖



Fig. 337



第三三八圖



Fig. 338



第三三九圖



Fig. 339



第三四〇圖



Fig. 340

計有二角，一角。（如第三百四十三百四十一圖）其一角幣鑄額較多，二角幣絕少僅有。



第三四一圖 Fig. 341

As Formosa was a province of China in the 12th year of "Kuang Hsu", silver coins were issued in that territory. It is said that there was no mint in Formosa; hence, the silver coins were furnished by the Fukien Mint. Only two different patterns of subsidiary coins have been found. The minting of the 10-cent coin is comparatively more in number. Here are their figures (fig. 337-341).

京局製造銀幣，係光緒二十六年（1900年）北京鑄造之銀幣，僅



第三四二圖 Fig. 342

有二角及一角  
 (如第三百四  
 十二圖及第三  
 百四十三圖)



第三四三圖

Fig. 343

兩種，鑄模精良，銀色亦好，甫經鑄成，適值拳匪變亂，未能繼續鑄造，故流傳極少，是亦名貴之品。

These 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 342-343) were the last mintings of the Peking mint in the 26th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1900) because of the Boxing Uprising. They were good in model and percentage, and only few in circulation. They are now rare and valuable.

造幣總廠銀幣，於光緒三十四年，（1908年）由天津造幣廠鑄造，在市上流用者，計有一元，二角，一角（如第三百四十四圖至三百四十六圖）共三種，至五角及五分輔幣，當以習慣上使用極少，並未鑄造云。

The Tientsin General Mint coined these one-



第三四四圖



Fig. 344

dollar, 20-cent, and 10-cent coins (fig. 344-346) in the 34th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1908), except the 50-cent and 5-cent coins which were unnecessary to be used in exchange at that time.



第三四五圖



Fig. 345



第三四六圖



Fig. 346

此係造幣分廠二角輔幣，正面之中間有一極小之吉字，（如第三百四十七圖）或云

係由戶部造幣分廠鑄造，或云係由吉林造幣廠鑄造，未知孰是，至其鑄造時期，當在宣統元二年間。



第三四七圖



Fig. 347

It is not sure whether this coin with the Chinese “吉” at the center (fig. 347) was coined by the Kirin Mint or the Second-Mint of the Board of Revenue in the 2nd year of “Hsuen Tung” (1909).

此係北洋機器局，於光緒二十二年（1896



第三四八圖



Fig. 348



第三四九圖



Fig. 349



第三五〇圖



Fig. 350



第三五一圖



Fig. 351



第三五二圖



Fig. 352

年)鑄造之銀幣,有一元,五角,二角,一角,五分(如第三百四十八圖至三百五十二圖)共五種,鑄額無多,亦屬稀品。

These five coins (fig. 348-352) were minted by the Pei-yang Mint in the 22nd year of



“Kuang Hsu” (1896). Only a limited number of coins were minted. They are precious.

此係光緒二十三年，(1897年)北洋機器



第三五三圖



Fig. 353



第三五四圖



Fig. 354



第三五五圖



Fig. 355



第三五六圖



Fig. 356

局鑄造之銀幣，亦有大小五種，（如第三百五十三圖至第三百五十七圖）鑄額較多。



第三五七圖 Fig. 357

This set of five coins (fig. 353-357) were minted by Pei-yang Mint in the 23rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1897). More coins were minted.

此係光緒二十四年，（1898年）北洋機器局鑄造之銀幣，亦有大小五種，（如第三百五十八圖至第三百六十二圖）鑄額亦多。

The Pei-yang Mint coined this set of five coins (fig. 358-362) in the 24th year of "Kuang



第三五八圖

Fig. 358



第三五九圖



Fig. 359



第三六〇圖



Fig. 360



第三六一圖



Fig. 361



第三六二圖



Fig. 362

Hsu" (1898). The minting of these coins were more in number.

光緒二十五年，(1899年)北洋機器局改爲北洋銀圓局，該局所鑄之銀幣，亦仿照廣東湖北各省辦法，銀色較北洋機器造爲佳，仍鑄



第三六三圖



Fig. 363



第三六四圖



Fig. 364



第三六五圖



Fig. 365



第三六六圖



Fig. 366



第三六七圖



Fig. 367

大小五種，（如第三百六十三圖至三百六十七圖）初僅在北方各省通用，嗣亦普及南方各省也。

After the reorganization of the Pei-yang Mint in the 25th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1899), the coins minted had a higher percentage of silver than before. The circulation was thus far and wide. Here are their figures (fig. 363-367).

北洋銀圓局鑄造之北洋造銀幣，除光緒二十五年鑄有大小五種，已如上述，此外尚有下例數種。

1. 光緒二十六年(1900)年一元幣。(如第



第三六八圖



368



第三六九圖



Fig. 369



第三七〇圖



Fig. 370



第三七一圖



Fig. 371

三百六十八圖)

2. 光緒二十九年(1903年)一元幣。(如第三百六十九圖)



第三七二圖 Fig. 372

3. 光緒三十三年(1907年)一元幣。(如第三百七十圖)

4. 光緒三十四年(1908年)一元幣。(如第三百七十一圖)

5. 光緒三十一年(1905年)二角幣。(如第三百七十二圖)

These were coined by the Pei-yang mint after its reorganization. They are:

1. One-dollar coin minted in the 26th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1900) (fig. 368).

2. One-dollar coin. 29th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1903) (fig. 369).

3. One-dollar coin 33rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1907) (fig. 370).

4. One-dollar coin. 34th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1908) (fig.371),

5. 20-cent coin, 31st year of "Kuang Hsu" (1905) (fig. 372).

此係光緒三十三年，(1907年)戶部造幣總廠鑄造之大清銀幣，計有一元，五角，二角，



第三七三圖



Fig. 373



第三七四圖



Fig. 374



一角（如第三百七十三圖至三百七十六圖）共四種，重量成色，俱極良好，而一元幣邊廓雕刻水紋，尤極美觀，但未流用，是試鑄幣之一種，亦屬稀見之品。



第三七五圖



Fig. 375



第三七六圖



Fig. 376

These one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 373-376) were minted by the General Mint of the Board of Revenue in the 33rd year of "Kuang Hsu" (1907). They were good in percentage and weight. The one-dollar coin was not put into circulation; hence, rare and precious now.

宣統二年（1910年）度支部奏定幣制則例，事前為鑑定國幣圖案，乃由天津造幣廠試



第三七七圖



Fig. 377



第三七八圖



Fig. 378



第三七九圖



Fig. 379

鑄模型，此乃試鑄幣之一種，有一元，五角，二角五分，及一角（如第三百七十七圖至三百

八十圖) 共四種, 但未採用, 流出甚少, 是亦稀見之品。



第三八〇圖

Fig. 380

Before the promulgation of "the Regulations of Imperial Coinage of the Manchu Dynasty", the Board of Revenue ordered the Tientsin General Mint to have the specimens of the Imperial Coins minted in the 2nd year of "Hsuen Tung" (1910). These specimens had not been adopted and only a few were put in circulation. Here are the coins, namely: one-dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar and 10-cent coins. (fig. 377-380).

此係宣統三年(1911年)之試鑄幣, 其正面與宣統三年鑑定之國幣相同, (參照第三百八十四圖) 但其背面之龍紋則不同也, 據稱當時共鑄有七種, 茲僅得到三種, 分別言之如下。



第三八一圖



Fig. 381



第三八二圖



Fig. 382



第三八三圖



Fig. 383

1. 長龍鬚一元幣，此幣龍鬚特長，包括及於壹圓二字。（如第三百八十一圖）

2. 短龍鬚一元幣，此幣龍鬚較短。（如第三百八十二圖）

3. 反龍一元幣，此幣龍尾向右。（如第三百八十三圖）

There were seven specimens of the Imperial Coin of the Manchu Dynasty minted in the 3rd year of "Hsuen Tung" (1911), differing only in the gravings on the backs. Here are three of them:

1. One-dollar coin with longer beard of the dragon inclosing two Chinese characters on the back. (fig. 381).

2. One-dollar coin with shorter beard (fig. 382).

3. One-dollar with the tail of the dragon pointing to the right. (fig. 383).

此係宣統三年（1911年）發行之大清銀

幣，亦即清代鑑定之大清國幣也，清代自光緒十年起至宣統三年止，前後二十七年，對於銀幣重量問題，或主一兩為單位，或主七錢二分為單位，始而決定，繼而變更，圖案各異，成色不等，各省各自為政，中央統馭無方，迨至宣統三年，始行頒佈幣制條例，而各省之造幣



第三八四圖



Fig. 384



第三八五圖



Fig. 385

廠，亦分別歸併，造幣權屬於中央，造幣始有系統，此鑑定之新幣，計為一元，五角，二角，一角，共四種，茲分別言之。

1. 一元主幣，重庫平七錢二分，含純銀九成。（如第三百八十四圖）

2. 此種一元主幣細別之，有二種，即在其背面 One dollar 之後：一為 One dollar 一為 One dollar. 即一種有一點，一種無一點，事雖細微，亦宜注意。（如第三百八十五圖）

3. 五角輔幣，重三錢六分，含純銀八成。（如第三百八十六圖）



第三百八十六圖



Fig. 386

4. 二角輔幣，重一錢四分四釐，含純銀八成。（如第三百八十七圖）

5. 一角輔幣，重七分二釐，含純銀六成五。（如第三百八十八圖）



第 三 八 七 圖



Fig. 387



第 三 八 八 圖



Fig. 388

以上均照幣制條例之規定也，正擬鑄有成數，定期發行，不

意武昌起義，需用孔亟，遂即以之發放軍餉，流通市場，此雖為清代正式鑑定之國幣，亦即清代最後一種之銀幣也。

此後民國元二年間，以民國國幣圖案，未能及時鑑定，仍沿用此種大清銀幣鑄造應用，迨至民國三年，(1914年)袁世凱像新幣鑄成，方始停鑄，故鑄額極多，普及全國各省也。

Since the 10th year of "Kuang Hsu" (1884), the weights of coinage had not yet been specified. Some mints coined according to the one-tael



system, as government control was weak. For 27 years the question remained unsettled until the promulgation of the "Regulations of the Imperial Coinage of the Manchu Dynasty" in the 3rd year of "Hsuen Tung" (1911). All provincial mints were combined or unified and the minting of coinage became centralized. The coins were all precisely defined in the regulations as follows:

1. The one-dollar or main coin weighed at 7.2 maces contained 90% silver (fig. 384). Notice the period or full stop after "one-dollar" on the back of the coin in fig. 385.

2. The 50-cent subsidiary coin weighed at 3.6 maces contained 80% silver (fig. 386).

3. The 20-cent subsidiary coin weighed at 1.44 maces contained 80% silver (fig. 387).

4. The 10-cent subsidiary coin weighed at 0.72 mace contained 65% silver (fig. 388).

At the outbreak of the National Revolution at Wuchang, Hupei, these coins were immediately used as ration coins before the date of their issuing. Yet these legal coins might be regarded as the first and the last coinage of the Manchu Dynasty. After the establishment of the Republic these coins were still minted until the national coin, i.e. the Yuan Shih-Kai coin, was chosen as the standard in the 3rd year of the Republic (1914).

## 第三編 民國銀幣

Part Three Silver Coins of the Republic  
of China

## 第一類 中華民國紀念幣

Chapter 1 Coins for the Commemoration  
of the Republic.

此係孫總理開國紀念幣，辛亥武昌起義，革命成功，翌年，中華民國元年一月一日，



第三八九圖



Fig. 399

(1912年)孫文為中華民國臨時大總統，鑄有開國紀念幣，係由南京造幣廠鑄造，有下列

之大小三種。

1. 一元幣，此幣背面之英文為 *The Republic of China One dollar.* (如第三百八十九圖) 與民國十六年鑄造之背面英文為 *Memento.* 者不同。(參照第四百九十一及四百九十二圖)



第三九〇圖 Fig. 350



第三九一圖 Fig. 391



2. 二角幣 (如第三百九十圖)

3. 一角幣 (如第三百九十一圖)

After the National Revolution succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty, Dr. Sun Yet-Sen was chosen the Provisional President of the Republic of China on Jan. 1 of the first year of the Republic, (1912). The coins for the commemoration of the establishment of the Republic, with his figure on them, were minted

by the Nanking Mint. They are:

1. One-dollar coin, (fig. 389) which differs from that in figures 491 and 492
2. 20-cent coin (fig. 390).
3. 10-cent coin (fig. 391).

此係黎元洪開國紀念幣，中華民國元年，



第三九二圖



Fig. 392



第三九三圖



Fig. 393

(1912年)黎元洪爲中華民國副總統，由武昌造幣廠鑄造黎像開國紀念幣，有下列之三種。

1. 黎氏穿軍服不戴帽之一元幣，（如第三百九十二圖）
2. 黎氏戴軍帽之一元幣，（如第三百九十三圖）



第三九四圖



Fig. 394

3. 此幣與三百九十三圖，大致相同，但其背面英文OF兩字，誤爲OE兩字，當時均收同重鑄，故此種錯版OE之幣，流傳極少，是爲難得之品。（如第三百九十四圖）

In the first year of the Republic (1912) Li Yuan-Hung was chosen the vice-president.

And his figured coins for the commemoration of the establishment of the Republic were coined by the Wuchang Mint. Different patterns have been found.

1. One-dollar coin with Li's figure in Military uniform but no hat (fig. 392).

2. One-dollar coin with hat (fig. 393).

3. One-dollar coin with "O E" for "O F" on the back (fig. 394). This coin was soon withdrawn and recoined. They are rare and precious.

此係袁世凱開國紀念幣，民國元年（1912年）南北協議成功，孫文退讓袁世凱為中華民國



第三九五圖



Fig. 395

國臨時大總統，袁氏亦鑄有開國紀念幣一種，（如第三百九十五圖）據說係由蘇州銅圓局鑄造，僅鑄數枚，為民國各種紀念幣中之最為難得珍貴之品。

After the unification of North and South China, Yuan Shih-Kai took presidency in the first year of the Republic (1912). A coin for commemorating the Republic was minted. It is said to have been coined by the Soochow Copper Mint and the number of coins circulated was very small. A most precious coin it is among the so-called "Memento" coins (fig. 395).



第三九六圖



Fig. 396

此係唐繼堯紀念幣，民國四年（1915年）





第三九七圖

Fig. 397

冬，袁世凱潛稱尊號，十二月二十五日，蔡鍔在雲南起義，滇督唐繼堯擁護共和，組織軍務院，唐氏為撫軍長，通電反對袁氏，各省先後響應，袁氏遂告失敗，雲南造幣廠鑄有擁護共和紀念幣，有下列之二種。

1. 唐氏正面肖像半元幣。(如第三百九十六圖)
2. 唐氏側面肖像半元幣。(如第三百九十七圖)

It was Govenor-General Tang Chih-Yau who, accompanied Tsai Ngo in opposing the coup d'tat of president Yuan Shih-Kai in the 4th year of the Republic (1915), restored the Republic

within a short time. Silver Coins were minted by the Yunnan Mint in order to commemorate his meritorious achievement. Here are these coins.

1. Half-dollar coin with Tang's front view (fig. 396).

2. Half-dollar coin with Tang's profile (fig. 397).



第三九八圖



Fig. 398



第三九九圖



Fig. 399

民國十六年 (1927年) 北伐成功，福建省追念孫中山先生革命功績起見，鑄造孫總理紀念幣，計有二角及一角（如第三百九十八第三百九十九

九圖）共二種。

In order to commemorate Dr. Sun's revolutionary deeds, silver coins were minted by the

Fukien Mint in the 16th year of the Republic (1927). Here are the 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 398-399).

民國十六年，  
（1927年）革命軍  
東路總指揮開入福  
建，由漳州鑄造貳  
毫紀念輔幣，（如  
第四百圖）此幣鑄額極少，是屬稀品。



第四〇〇圖 Fig. 400

To commemorate the joining of Chang chow, Fukien, in the revolutionary expedition, the Commander of the National East Route Army ordered the Fukien Mint to coin this 20-cent coin (fig. 400) in the 16th year of the Republic (1927). Rare and valuable now.

民國十六年，（1927年）北伐軍節節勝利，鑄有北伐軍勝利紀念輔幣，其正面圖案，為士農工商同來執戈之意，（如第四百零一圖）此幣用意極深，但鑄造無多，是亦稀見之品。



第 四〇一圖



Fig. 401

This subsidiary coin (fig. 401) was specially minted as a commemoration of the victory of the

National Army in the 16th year of the Republic (1927). It is rare and precious.

清宣統三年 (1911年)三月二十九日，黃興胡漢民等在廣州謀燬督署，烈士七十二人被難，謂之黃花岡之役，為中國革命史上之重要紀念日，民國十六年，南北統一，福建省為追念先烈起



第 四〇二圖



Fig. 402



第 四〇三圖



Fig. 403



第 四〇四圖



Fig. 404



第四〇五圖



Fig. 405



第四〇六圖



Fig. 406



第四〇七圖



Fig. 407

見，乃鑄造黃花岡七十二烈士殉難紀念幣，有下列之三種。

1. 民國十七年(1928年)鑄二角及一角幣。(如第四百零二第四百零三圖)

2. 民國二十年(1931年)鑄二角及一角幣。(如

第四百零四第四百零五圖)

3. 民國二十一年(1932)鑄二角及一角幣。(如第四百零六第四百零七圖)

In memory of the 72 martyrs who were killed in plotting to explode the governor's building on March, 29, 1911, known as the Huang Hus Kang memorial day, the Fukien

Mint successively coined the following subsidiary coins:

1. 20-cent and 10-cent coins, 1928. (fig. 402 and 403).
2. 20-cent and 10-cent coin, 1931 (fig. 404 and 405).
3. 20-cent and 10-cent coin, 1932 (fig. 406 and 407).

民國十二年，（1923年）北京政府公佈中華民國憲法，鑄有憲法成立紀念幣，正面鑄曹錕肖像，（如第四百零八圖）係由天津造



第四〇八圖



Fig. 408

幣廠所鑄，當時僅分贈參眾兩院議員，作為紀念品，並未當貨幣流用也。

In order to commemorate the drawing of the Constitution of the Republic, this coin with president Tsao Quan's figure on it (fig. 408), was coined by the Tientsin Mint in the 12th year of the Republic (1923). It was used merely as a memento given to the senators, and had not been put into circulation.

中華民國十一年（1922年）一月一日，湖南省長趙恆惕，公佈湖南省憲法，鑄造湖南省憲成立紀念幣，（如第四百零九圖）此幣銀色尚佳，重庫平七錢二分，曾在湖南省當一元流用



第四〇九圖



Fig. 409

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It was Chao Heng-Ti, Governor of Hunan province, who, in commemorating the promulgation of the provincial constitution, ordered this silver coin to be minted on Jan. 1, 1922. It, weighing at 7.2 maces and good in percentage, was current only in Hunan province (fig.409).



## 第二類 歷任領袖肖像幣

Chapter 2 Silver Coins with the Effigies  
of the Successive Leaders.

中華民國元年（1912年）二月十二日，南北統一，共和成功，袁世凱為中華民國大總統，鑄有中華民國共和紀念幣，計重庫平七錢二分，值壹圓，（如第四百十圖）係由天津造幣廠鑄造。



第四百一〇圖



Fig. 410

此幣模型，係由意人喬治製版，其初次鑄造者，在袁像左肩上傍，有 L. Giorgi 極小之英字，（如第四百十一圖）此幣流傳較少，較為

名貴。



第四一—圖



Fig. 411

After the unification of the North and South on Feb. 12, 1912, president Yuan Shih-Kai ordered his figured coin to be minted for the purpose of commemorating of the establishment of the Republic of China. It, weighing 7.2 maces and valued at one dollar, was coined by the Tientsin Mint. Different models have been found, i.e. with or without the mark "L. Giorgi" on the face. (fig. 411 and 410). Those with the mark are more precious now.

此係徐世昌紀念幣，中華民國七年（1918

年)十月十日,徐世昌就任中華民國大總統,十年(1921)九月,鑄造仁壽同登紀念幣,此幣雕刻極精,殊為美觀。(如第四百十二圖)



第四一二圖



Fig. 412

After Hsu Shih-Chang had succeeded the presidency on Oct. 10, 1918, this fine "Memento" with his figure on it, was to be coined in Sept. 1921 (fig

此係曹錕紀念幣,中華民國十二年(1923年)十二月十日,曹錕就任中華民國大總統,鑄有曹氏武裝肖像紀念幣。(如第四百十三圖)

This coin with Tsao Quan's figure in military uniform was minted for the purpose of



第四一三圖



Fig. 413

commemorating his presidency on Dec. 10, 1923 (fig. 413).

此係段祺瑞紀念幣，中華民國十三年（1924年）十一月二十四日，段祺瑞入京主政，改總統為執政，鑄有和平紀念幣，（如第四百十四圖）取全國和平統一之意也。



第四一四圖



Fig. 414

This coin with Tuan Chi-Sui's figure on it (fig. 414) was minted for the purpose of commemorating the peaceful unification of the whole country brought about through his effort on Nov. 24, 1924, when he was Acting-Executive of the government.

此係張作霖紀念幣，民國十五年，（1926年）東三省巡閱使張作霖入關主政，改執政為陸海軍大元帥，鑄有張氏武裝紀念幣，（如第四百十五圖）嗣於民國十七年，（1928年）又鑄有張氏便服紀念幣。（如第四百十六圖）

Chang Tso-Lin, Inspective Commissioner in



第四一五圖



Fig. 415



第四一六圖

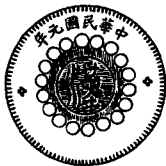


Fig. 416

Manchuria, when in charge of the government, took upon himself the title of Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy in the 15th year of the Republic (1926). Silver coins were ordered to be minted as a commemoration. This one with his figure in military uniform (fig. 415) was coined in the 15th year, while the other with the figure in ordinary dress was coined in the 17th year. (1928) (fig. 416).

## 第三類 中華民國各省銀幣

## Chapter 3 Provincial Coins.



第四一七圖



Fig. 417



第四一八圖



Fig. 418

中華民國元年（1912年）四川省首先開鑄中華民國大漢銀幣，計有一元，五角，二角，一角（如第四百十七圖至四百二十圖）共四種，初次鑄造者，其重量成色，俱照清代四



第四一九圖



Fig. 419



第四二〇圖



Fig. 420

川省造銀幣之規定，流通市場，為數極多，嗣後川省歷年戰亂，軍事領袖，各據一方，各依模型，濫自鑄造，以致重量成色，參差不一，細別其花紋之大同小異者，當有

數百餘種，宜注意也。

These one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 417-420) were coined by the Szechuen Mint in the first year of the Republic (1912). Their weights and percentages were the same as those which had been previously coined. A great number of these coins was minted and actively current on the market. As the military leaders minted their respective coins with various weights and percentages, hundreds of forms



have been found.

此係民國九年，(1920)湖北省仿照民三袁像圖案，鑄造之二角輔幣，但其正面有鄂造兩字，(如第四百二十一圖)係由武昌造幣廠鑄造也。



第四二一圖



Fig. 421

This 20-cent subsidiary coin (fig. 421), after the form of the coin in figure 479, was minted by the Wuchang Mint in the 9th year of the Republic (1920), as is shown in Chinese characters “鄂造”.



第四二二圖



Fig. 422



第四二三圖



Fig. 423

此係民國十三年，(1924年)浙江省鑄造

之二角及一角（如第四百二十二圖及第四百二十三圖）輔幣，二角幣鑄額極少，極為難得，一角幣銀色甚劣，充斥市面。

These two subsidiary coins were minted by the Chekiang Mint in the 13th year of the Republic (1924). A limited number of this 20-cent coin was minted (fig. 422); the 10-cent coin, of lower percentage was quite common (fig. 423).

廣東省習慣行使小洋，故自民國元年（1912年）起，歷年所鑄貳毫銀幣，為數甚多，茲分述如下。

1. 民國元年鑄。（如第四百二十四圖）



第四百二十四圖



Fig. 424

2. 民國二年鑄。（如第四百二十五圖）



第四百二十五圖



Fig. 425

3. 民國三年鑄。（如第四百二

十六圖)

4. 民國四年鑄。(如第四百二十七圖)



第四二六圖



Fig. 426

5. 民國七年鑄。(如第四百二十八圖)



第四二七圖



Fig. 427

6. 民國八年鑄。(如第四百二十九圖)



第四二八圖



Fig. 428

7. 民國九年鑄。(如第四百三十圖)

8. 民國十年鑄。(如第四百三十一圖)

9. 民國十一年鑄。(如第四百三十二圖)



第四二九圖



Fig. 429

10. 民國十二年鑄。(如第四百三十三圖)

11. 民國十三年鑄。(如第四百三十四圖)

以上自民國元年至十年鑄造者，銀色尚佳，十一年以後所鑄者，銀色較低。

Silver dimes were commonly used in exchanges in Kwangtung province. Those 2-dime pieces, coined before the 10th year of the



第四三〇圖



Fig. 430



第四三一圖



Fig. 431



第四三二圖



Fig. 432



第四三三圖



Fig. 433

Republic (1921), had a higher percentage of silver, while those after that year had a



第四三四圖



Fig. 434

lower percentage. Here are their figures:

1. 2-dime coins minted in 1912-1915 (fig. 424-431).

2. 2-dime coins minted in 1918-1924 (fig. 432-434).

廣東省於民國十三年以後，又另鑄孫總理像貳毫銀幣，有下列三種。



第四三五圖



Fig. 435

1. 民國十三年(1924年)鑄。(如第四百三十五圖)



第四三六圖



Fig. 436

2. 民國十七年(1928年)鑄。  
(如第四百三十六圖)



第四三七圖



Fig. 437

3. 民國十八年(1929年)鑄。(如第四百三十七圖)

以上十三年及十七年所鑄者，為數甚少，十八年所鑄者，為數較多。

The Kwangtung mint coined these 2-dime subsidiary coins after the 13th year of the Republic (1924). They were quite few, but those minted in 1929 were numerous.

1. 2-dime coin minted in 1924 (fig. 435).
2. 2-dime coin minted in 1928 (fig. 436).
3. 2-dime coin minted in 1929 (fig. 437).

廣東省於民國以來，所鑄之一毫輔幣，有如下列之各種。

1. 民國二年(1913年)鑄。(如第四百三十八圖)

2. 民國三年（1914年）鑄。（如第四百三十九圖）

3. 民國十一年（1922年）鑄。（如第四百四十圖）

4. 民國十八年（1929年）鑄。（如第四百四十一圖）



第四三八圖



Fig. 438



第四三九圖



Fig. 439



第四四〇圖



Fig. 440



第四四一圖



Fig. 441

These one-dime coins were minted by the Kwangtung Mint after the establishment of the Republic (1912).

1. One-dime coin minted in 1913 (fig. 438).

2. One-dime coin minted in 1914 (fig. 439).

3. One-dime coin minted in 1922 (fig. 440).

4. One-dime coin minted in 1929 (fig. 441).

清代無廣西省銀幣，迨至民國八年，乃仿照廣東省辦法，鑄有毫銀，有如下列各種。

1. 民國八年（1919年）鑄。  
（如第四百四十二圖）

2. 民國九年（1920年）鑄。  
（如第四百四十三圖）

3. 民國十二年（1923年）鑄。  
（如第四百四十四圖）



第四四二圖



Fig. 442



第四四三圖



Fig. 443



第四四四圖



Fig. 444



第四四五圖



Fig. 445



四圖)

4. 民國十三年(1924年)鑄。  
(如第四百四十五圖)



第四百四六圖



Fig. 446

5. 民國十四年(1925年)鑄。  
(如第四百四十六圖)



第四百四七圖



Fig. 447

6. 民國十五年(1926年)鑄。  
(如第四百四十七圖)



第四百四八圖



Fig. 448

7. 民國十六年(1927年)鑄。(如第四百四十八圖)

以上十五年及十六年所鑄者，正面有花朵兩枝，與十四年以前者不同，請注意之。

No silver coins were minted by the Kwangsi mint until the establishment of the Republic

(1912). They were coined after the form of the Kwangtung Coins.

1. 2-dime coins minted in 1919-1925 (fig. 442-446).

2. 2-dime coins minted in 1926-1927 (fig. 447-448).

此係廣西省於民國十三年（1924年）所鑄貳毫輔幣之又一種，正面中心有



第四四九圖



Fig. 449

一桂字，（如第四百四十九圖）流傳極少。

This 2-dime coin (fig. 449) with the Chinese “桂” at its center was minted by the Kwangsi mint in the 13th year of the Republic (1924). Only a few appeared on the market.

此係廣西省於民國九年（1920年）所鑄之一角輔幣，（如第四百五十圖）為數極少，亦屬稀品。

The Kwangsi Mint  
coined this one-time  
coin (fig. 450) with  
limited number in the



第四五〇圖 Fig. 450

9th year of the Republic (1920). It is rare and  
precious now.



第四五一圖



Fig. 451

此係福建省  
鑄造之民國紀念  
幣，僅有此二角  
之一種。（如第  
四百五十一圖）

This 20-cent coin was minted by the Fukien  
Mint for the purpose of commemorating the  
establishment of the Republic (fig. 451).



第四五二圖



Fig. 452

此係民國初  
年，福建官局所  
造之貳毫及壹毫  
銀幣。（如第  
四百五十二圖）

五十三圖) 銀色較低。

These subsidiary coins of lower percentage, 2-dime and 1-dime, (fig. 452-453)



第四五三圖



Fig. 453

were coined by the Fukien provincial mint in the first part of the Republic.

此係民國初年，福建都督府造之貳角輔幣。(如第四百五十四圖)



第四五四圖



Fig. 454

This 20-cent coin (fig. 454) was minted by the Fukien mint in the first part of the Republic.

此係民國十三年，(1924年)福建省所造之貳毫銀



第四五五圖



Fig. 455

幣。(如第四百五十五圖)

The Fukien Mint coined this 2-dime subsidiary coin (fig. 455) in the 13th year of the Republic (1924).

此係福建銀幣廠，於民國初年，所鑄造之二角及一角（如第四百五十六圖及第四百五十七圖）輔幣。



第四五六圖



Fig. 456



第四五七圖



Fig. 457

These two, 20-cent and 10-cent coins (fig. 456-457), were coined by the Fukien Mint in the first part of the Republic.

此係福建銀幣廠於民國十二年（1923年）所造之二角輔幣，但其正面用「中華癸亥」四字，（如第四百五十八圖）殊為費解，因中華民國早經改用陽歷，而茲仍用陰歷癸亥

年字樣，殊不知其是何用意也。

This 20-cent coin (fig. 458)

was coined by the Fukien Mint in the 12th year of the Republic (1923). As the solar calendar has been adopted by the Republic, the Chinese “癸亥” on its face denoting the coining year in lunar calendar is meaningless.

此係福建銀幣廠於民國十三年（1924年）所鑄之二角及一角輔幣，（如第四百五十九圖及第四百六十圖）但其正面用民國甲子四字，陰陽歷並用，殊



第四五八圖



Fig. 458



第四五九圖



Fig. 459



第四六〇圖



Fig. 460

不知是何用意也。

福建省自民國元年以至十六年，歷年所鑄各種輔幣，為數極多，但均成色低劣，行使市場，極感困難。

These two subsidiary coins, 20-cent and 10-cent (fig. 459-460) were minted by the Fu Kien Mint in the 13th year of the Republic (1924). Their dated of minting were indicated both in the solar calendar and lunar calendar, as is shown in the Chinese on their faces. In general, the productions of this mint from 1912-1926 were more in number and lower in percentage and the circulation on the market was somewhat hindered.

此係甘肅省仿照民國三年袁像國幣，鑄造之一元銀幣，其正面兩傍有「甘肅」兩字也，（如第四百六十一圖）成色較低，但為數極少，亦屬稀見之品。

This coin minted (fig. 461) in Kansu is after .



第四六一圖



Fig. 461

the pattern shown in figure 473. A limited number of low-percentage coin was minted; hence, rare and precious.

此係民國十七年，(1928年)甘肅省鑄造之新銀幣，正面鑄孫總理像，背面有滿文兩字，(如第四百六十二圖)斯亦為民國銀幣



第四六二圖



Fig. 462



中別開生面者。

This coin with Dr. Sun's figure on the face and both Chinese and Manchurian characters on the back was coined by the Kansu mint in the 16th year of the Republic (1928).

雲南省於民國二十一年，(1932年)鑄有五角及二角之銀幣，(如第四百六十三圖及第四百六十四圖)但其銀色低劣，未能普及流用也。



第四六三圖



Fig. 463



第四六四圖



Fig. 464

These 50-cent and 20-cent coins (fig. 463-464) were minted by the Yunnan Mint in the 21st year of the Republic (1932). Owing to their lower percentages, the circulation was limited.

民國十七年，（1928年）貴州省主席周西成氏，以貴州省省道完成，鑄造紀念銀幣，背鑄汽車圖，其汽車道下之細草，繪成西成兩字，寓意殊深，雕刻亦佳，（如第四百六十五圖）所可惜者，銀色稍遜耳。



第四百六十五圖



Fig. 465

After the completion of provincial highways in the 17th year of the Republic (1928), Mr. S. C. Chow, chairman of Kwechow provincial

government, ordered the minting of this one-dollar coin (fig. 465). It was finely engraved but lower in percentage.

此係新疆省於民國元年（1912年）鑄造之銀幣，新疆地處邊僻，自光緒初年，由左宗棠鑄造湘平餉銀，行使稱便，習慣上即以湘平為平衡，故至民國元年，仍依習慣，鑄造一兩



第四六六圖



Fig. 466



第四六七圖



Fig. 467

及五錢之銀幣也，（如第四百六十六圖及四百六十七圖）並以是年爲夏歷之壬子年，故其背面鑄有壬子兩字，陰歷陽歷，相並兼用，是亦稀見之品，至其模型不一，花紋之大同小異者，種類亦甚多。

Being influenced by Governor-General Tsu Chung-Tong in the Manchu Dynasty, the Sinkiang coins were still adopting the one-tael system in Hunan weight unit. Here are one-tael and 5-mace coins (fig. 466-467) minted in the first year of the Republic (1912). Models of these coins are numerous. Rare and precious.

此係新疆喀什於民國元年鑄造之餉銀五



第四六八圖



Fig. 468

錢，（如第四百六十八圖）花紋之大同小異者，種類亦極多也。

This ration coin of 5-maces (fig. 468) was minted by the Narce Mint, Sinkiang, in the first year of the Republic (1912). Similar forms were quite numerous.

此係新疆迪化銀幣局鑄造之一兩銀幣，一為民國六年（1917年）鑄，（如第四百六十九圖）一為民國七年（1918年）鑄，（如第四百七十圖）花紋之不同者，為數亦甚多也。

These one-tael coins (fig. 469-471) were the mintings of the Dihwah Mint, Sinkiang, in



第四六九圖



Fig. 470



第四七〇圖



Fig. 470

the 6th year and 7th year of the Republic (1917-1918). Similar patterns were numerous.

## 第四類 中華民國國幣圖案試鑄幣 及中華民國國幣。

### Chapter 4 Experimental patterns of the National Coin and the National Coin of the Republic.

此係民國三年（1914年）袁世凱像試鑄幣，民國建造伊始，所用銀幣，仍由天津造幣廠沿用清宣統三年大清銀幣模型，（參照第三百八十四圖）鑄造發行，迨民國三年二月，財政部頒佈中華民國國幣條例，一面試鑄國幣圖案，呈請鑑定，此係天津造幣廠鑄造之試鑄



第四七一圖



Fig. 471



第四七二圖

Fig. 472

幣，（如四百七十一圖）但未採用，此幣係意人喬治設計製版，故另有一種，在袁像左肩上旁有 *L. giorgi* 極小之英字，（如第四百七十二圖）以上二種，均為難得之品。

It was in February, 1914, that the "Regulations of the National Coinage of the Republic" was officially announced by the Board of Finance. Different specimens, offered by the Italian *L. Giorgi*, were minted by the Tientsin Mint. Here are two of the rejected coins, with or without the mark "*L. Giorgi*" on the faces (fig. 471-472). They are precious to the



collectors.

此係民國三年（1914年）鑄造之通行國幣，正面為袁世凱肖像，係經袁氏親自鑑定者，民國三年十二月，由天津造幣廠首先開鑄，此後武昌，南京，廣東，杭州，安慶，各造幣分廠，均遵照鑄造，並依國幣條例之規定，鑄有大小四種：



第 四 七 三 圖



Fig. 473



第 四 七 四 圖



Fig. 474

1. 一元主幣，重庫平七錢二分，成色八九。（如第四百七十三圖）



第四百七五圖



Fig. 475

2. 五角輔幣，重庫平三錢六分，成色七〇。（如第四百七十四圖）



第四百七六圖



Fig. 476

3. 二角輔幣，重庫平一錢四分四厘，成色七〇。（如第四百七十五圖）

4. 一角輔幣，重庫平七分二厘，成色七〇。（如第四百七十六圖）

以上各種，鑄額極多，流通全國各省也。

The national coins, decided upon by president Yuan Shih-Kai, were minted by the Tientsin Mint in the 3rd year of the Republic (1914), followed by the Wuchang, Nanking, Kwangtung, Hangchow, etc., Mints. A great

number of coins were minted and circulated throughout the country. The coinage was definitely specified in the Regulations as follows:

1. One-dollar or main coin, weighing 7.2 maces with 89% silver (fig. 473).

2. 50-cent subsidiary coin, weighing 3.6 maces with 70% silver (fig. 474).

3. 20-cent subsidiary coin, weighing 1.44 maces with 70% silver (fig. 475).

4. 10-cent subsidiary coin, weighing 0.72 maces with 70% silver (fig. 476).

此種民三袁像國幣，亦係喬治製版，故另



第四七七圖



Fig. 477



第四七八圖



Fig. 478



第四七九圖



Fig. 479



第四八〇圖



Fig. 480

有一種，均在袁像左肩上旁有英字者，茲亦言明之：

1. 一元及五角幣，均有 L. giorgi 英字。（如第四百七十七圖及第四百七十八圖）

2. 二角及一角幣，則僅有 L.G. 兩字，（如第四百七十九圖及第四百八十圖）

以上四種，流傳極少，是為名貴之品。而二角及一角幣，尤為難能可貴也。

These are different models with the mark

“L. Giorgi” on the faces. Compare them with those on the preceding page.

1. One-dollar and 50-cent coins with the mark “L. Giorgi” (fig. 477-478).

2. 20-cent and 10-cent coins with the mark “L. G.” (fig. 479-480).

They are precious coins, yet the 20-cent and 10-cent are worth most.

民國三年以後，所鑄袁像國幣，有如下列三種：

1. 民國八年（1919年）造一元幣。（如第四百八十一圖）



第四八一圖



Fig. 481

2. 民國九年（1920年）造一元幣。（如第四百八十二圖）

3. 民國十年（1921年）造一元幣。（如第四百八十三圖）



第四八二圖



Fig. 482



第四八三圖



Fig. 483

Here are one-dollar coins minted:

1. In the 8th year of the Republic (1919)

(fig. 481).

2. In the 9th year (1920)(fig. 482).

3. In the 10th year (1921)(fig. 483).



第四八四圖



Fig. 484



第四八五圖



Fig. 485

此係民國五年（1916年）所鑄之袁像輔幣，有二角及一角（如第四百八十四，第四百八十五圖）兩種，銀色甚劣，不能與民三輔幣同等流用，或云係由福建省鑄造。

These 20-cent and 10-cent subsidiary coins (fig. 484-485), which had a lower percentage, were minted in the 5th year of the Republic (1916). They are said to be minted in Fukien province.

此係民國九年（1920年）所鑄之二角輔幣，（如第四百八十六圖）銀色



第四八六圖



Fig. 486

亦稍遜。

Comparatively lower in percentage this 20-cent subsidiary coin (fig. 486) was minted in the 9th year of the Republic (1920).

民國十二年（1923年）北京政府當局，以袁世凱曾妄濫尊號，反叛民國，袁像銀幣，似不能定為民國國幣，亟謀更改國幣圖案，乃由天津造幣廠試鑄十二年新幣，正面為龍鳳齣齣圖，背面仍其舊，但細查其嘉禾及壹圓二字，有大小不同之二種，（如第四百八十七，第四百八十八圖）重量成色，均照國幣條例之規定，嗣以龍鳳齣齣，亦有帝王彩色，故未採用。



第四百八十七圖



Fig. 487





第四八八圖



Fig. 488

This national coin was minted with Yuan Shih-Kai's figure on it, but was discarded by the Peking government because of Yuan's attempt to restore the monarchy. Other specimens were minted by the Tientsin Mint, but they were rejected on account of the imperial symbol i.e. the dragon and phoenix. Here are their figures (fig. 487-488). Notice the differences on their backs.

民國十五年(1926年)直隸督軍褚玉璞, 令由天津造幣廠, 仿照十二年試鑄幣模型, 鑄造二角及一角之輔幣, (如第四百八十九, 第四百九十圖) 強令按照十進制度, 以十角當

一元，惟當時民三輔幣，以供過於求，已不能照十進通用，而此幣之銀色，更為低劣，強制執行，終歸失敗，故行使未久，即歸淘汰也。



第四八九圖



Fig. 489



第四九〇圖



Fig. 490

It was Chu Yu-Po, Governor-General of Chihli, who ordered the Tientsin Mint to coin these 20-cent and 10-cent subsidiary coins (fig. 489-490) in the 15th year of the Republic (1926). Owing to their lower percentage and compulsory circulation at par value, the number was limited and soon withdrawn.

民國十六年(1927年)北伐軍到達南京，四月十八日，國民政府成立，由南京造幣廠鑄造孫總理像新幣，正面與孫總理開國紀念幣

相同，（參照第三百八十九圖）但背面之英文，則為 Birth of Republic of China. Memento.（如第四百九十一圖）重量七二，成色八九，



第四九一圖

Fig. 491

暫作為中華民國國幣，翌年，北伐成功，南北統一，天津造幣廠，亦製模鼓鑄，但其背面之 Memento. 英字，比較略小，花星亦不同，市上稱之謂天津版。（如第四百九十二圖）重量成



第四九二圖

Fig. 492

色，俱無參差，鑄額均多，流通於全國市場也。

This temporary national coin (fig. 491), minted by the Nanking Mint, was decided upon after the establishment of the National Government at Nanking on April 18th, 1927. The Tientsin Mint later followed and the coins minted are generally known as "The Tientsin model" (fig. 492). They weigh at 7.2 maces with 89% silver. Notice the size of "memento" and the asterisk on their backs.

此係民國十五年（1926年）孫總理像試鑄幣，（如第四百九十三圖）云係廣東省造



第四九三圖



Fig. 493

幣廠所鑄，是否尚待攷查，流傳極少，是為稀

見之品。

This coin with Dr. Sun's portrait (fig. 493) was experimentally minted in the 15th year of the Republic (1926). It was said to be minted by the Kwangtung Mint. A rare coin it is.

此係民國十六年（1927年）孫總理像試鑄幣，背面繪孫總理陵墓圖，（如第四百九十四圖）據稱僅鑄四百枚，呈請財政部鑑定，但未經採用，是亦稀見之品。



第四百九十四圖



Fig. 494

This experimentally minted coin with Dr. Sun's portrait and his Mausoleum, (fig. 494) numbering only four hundred, had to be approved

by the Board of Finance in the 16th year of Republic (1927). Rare and precious.

此係民國十八年（1929年）孫總理像試



第四九五圖



Fig. 495

鑄幣，背面為國旗飛揚全球圖，有一元及二角（如第四百九十五，第四百九十



第四九六圖



Fig. 496

六圖）之兩種，係天津造幣廠製模，未經採用，亦為稀品。

This specimen with Dr. Sun's portrait and the national flags above the globe (fig. 495) was

proposed by the Tientsin Mint in the 18th year of the Republic (1929). The other was a 20-cent coin (fig. 496). They were not selected as national coins at that time.

此係民國十八年，孫總理像試鑄幣，背面爲帆船放洋圖，製模由各國製造，計有下列之六種。

1. 美國版，（如第四百九十七圖）此幣正面孫像左肩上旁有極小之 A. Mott. Inc., 英文，背面水浪中有「R」一字，係由美國製模，僅鑄數十枚，爲六種中之最可珍貴者。

2. 美國版，（如第四百九十八圖）此幣正背面均無英文字，餘均與第一種相同。

3. 英國版，（如第四百九十九圖）。

4. 意大利版，（如第五百圖）。

5. 日本版，（如第五百零一圖）。

6. 奧地利亞版，（如第五百零二圖）。

上列六種，水浪各異，極易分別，鑄額均無多，且係樣品，故流傳極少，是亦稀見之品。



第四九七圖



Fig. 497



第四九八圖



Fig. 498



第四九九圖



Fig. 499





第五〇〇圖



Fig. 500



第五〇一圖



Fig. 501



第五〇二圖



Fig. 502

Here are six patterns with Dr. Sun's portrait and two-sailing vessel, designed by some foreign countries in the 18th year of the Republic (1929):

1. The American pattern: a line in small printing "A. Mott. Inc.," appears to the right side of Dr. Sun's portrait and "R" within the waves on the back. They numbered only about several tens, therefore they are the most precious among all the patterns (fig. 497).

2. Another American pattern: same as (1); but without any English words on both sides (fig. 498).

3. The English pattern: (fig. 499).

4. The Italy pattern: (fig. 500).

5. The Japanese pattern: (fig. 501).

6. The Austria pattern: (fig. 502).

The patterns are different in the forms of the waves on the back. Being experimentally coined and small in number they can rarely be

found on the market; hence, precious to the collectors.

此為民國二十一年（1932年）擬定之中華民國國幣，正面為孫總理肖像，背面為帆船放洋圖，上繪三鳥，下繪烈日，（如第五百零三圖）由上海造幣廠鑄造，經財政部鑑定為中



第五〇三圖

Fig. 503

華民國國幣，已經鑄造發行，嗣因背面圖案，認為不宜，乃停止鑄造，其已鑄成者，統交中央銀行封存，市上稍有流出，究屬為數無多。

This was the selected National Coin (fig. 503) announced by the Board of Finance in the 21st year of the Republic (1932). A number of

coins were minted by the Shanghai Mint. Because of the criticism on the design the minting was stopped and those which had been coined were reserved in the Central Bank. Only few might be found on the market.

此為中華民國正式國幣，民國二十二年三月，國民政府財政部公佈中華民國國幣條例，同時由上海造幣廠開鑄國幣，正面仍為孫總理像，背面仍為帆船放洋圖，但將三鳥及烈日刪除，（如第五百零四圖）重量七錢二分，成色八八，依照國幣條例之規定也。



第五〇四圖

Fig. 504

民國二十三年（1934年）繼續鑄發，正

面則改鑄二十三年字樣，餘均仍其舊，（如第五百零五圖）此後則實行法幣政策，不再鑄造一元硬幣矣。



第五〇五圖



Fig. 505

“The Regulations of Coinage of the Republic” was officially promulgated by the Financial Board of the National Government in the 22nd year (1933), in which the main coin with Dr. Sun’s portrait on the face and 2-sailing vessel on the back was definitely specified, i.e. 7.2 maces by weight and 88% silver (fig. 504). The minting of the coins was kept on during the next year (fig. 505) until the adoption of the

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policy of legalized national currency in the 24th year (1935), by which the minting of silver coins was brought to an end.

## 第四編 其他各項銀幣

## Part Four Some Other Silver Coins.

## 第一類 洪憲稱帝銀幣

## Chapter 1 "Hung Hsien" Coins.

民國四年（1915年）十二月二日，大總統袁世凱潛稱尊號，翌年（1916年）改元洪憲，嗣因各省相繼獨立，通電聲討，前後八十三日，遂告失敗，但中華帝國洪憲紀元銀幣，已於短時間鑄造成功，（如第五百零六圖）。



第50六圖



Fig. 506

此幣亦係喬治製版，故亦有 L. Giorgi 一種（如第五百零七圖）。



第五〇七圖

Fig. 507

On December 2nd, 1915, President Yuan Shih-Kai tried to make himself absolute monarch of China and declared the next year to be the first year of "Hung Hsien" (1916). His r'egime lasted only eighty-three days on account of the severe oppositions of some provincial governor-generals. However, silver coins with his portrait on them, were minted as a commemoration of his first year. Here are two models with or without the mark "L. Giorgi" on the face (fig. 506 and 507).

湖南督軍湯薌銘，事前贊成擁戴袁氏稱帝，故全國各省中，惟有湖南省鑄有洪憲銀



幣，（如第五百零八圖）但自雲南舉義反對，各省響應，湯氏亦列名通電，



第五〇八圖



Fig. 508

出兵聲討，出爾反爾，前後判若兩人，亦奇聞也。

This "memento" coin (fig. 508) was specially ordered to be minted by the governor-general of Hunan, Tang Hsiang-Ming, who favored the change of the political system attempted by President Yuan Shih-Kai in 1915.

## 第二類 外蒙獨立銀幣

## Chapter 2 Mongolian Coins.

民國十年（1921年）外蒙青年團聯合內蒙古布里雅特民族，攻佔恰克圖，在恰克圖組織國民黨，翌年，建設蒙古國民政府，一切政治，悉聽命於紅黨，故所鑄蒙幣，其重量大小，亦悉與俄幣相等，（如第五百零九圖至第五百十三圖）迨民國十四年，（1925年）蘇俄聲明



第五〇九圖



Fig. 509



第五一〇圖



Fig. 510

將駐蒙軍隊撤退，外蒙獨立問題，乃告結束。此種蒙幣，亦即停鑄。為時既短，鑄額當然不多。

After Kiakhta, in Mongolia, was taken by the united forces of the Youth League of Outer Mongolia and the Buliard tribe of Inner Mongolia in



第五一圖



Fig. 511



第五一二圖



Fig. 512



第五一三圖



Fig. 513

the 10th year of the Republic (1921), the Government of Mongolia was established the following year. All its administrations were directed by the Russian Soviet. Silver coins same as Russian Coinage in form, size, weight and percentage, were minted (fig. 509-513). However, the minting

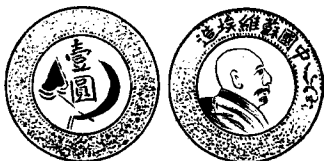
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stopped after the withdrawal of Russian troops in the 14th year (1925) and the abolition of the government.

## 第三類 匪幣

## Chapter 3 Coins of the "Soviet of China".

匪黨所鑄銀幣，究有幾種，無從查攷，此為列寧像幣，(如第五百十四圖)係由湖北恩



第五一四圖

Fig. 514

施縣得來，鑄模雖極粗劣，但為數極少，堪列珍貴之品。

Silver Coins of the Soviet of China were unknown to us, with reference to their beginning, kinds, etc.. This coin (fig. 514) was obtained at En-Shih, Hupei. In spite of its coarseness, it is rare and precious.

此係湖南省蘇維埃政府一九三一年之一

元銀幣，重量七錢二分，成色稍遜，（如第五百十五圖）此幣在湖南常德得來，亦屬稀貴之品。



第五一五圖

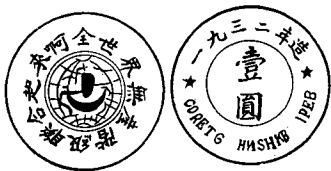


Fig. 515

This one-dollar Coin (fig. 515) obtained at Chang-Te, Hunan, was minted by the Soviet Government of China in 1931. It is of low percentage, and weighs at 7.2 maces.

此係匪黨一九三二年之一元銀幣，重七錢二分，銀色稍次，而鑄模極為清楚，（如第五百十六圖）此幣在河南經扶縣得來，亦屬稀品。

The Soviet regime issued this one-dollar

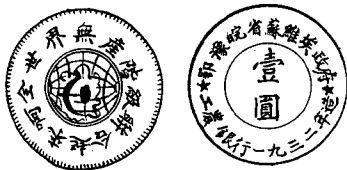


第五一六圖

Fig. 516

coin in 1932 (fig. 516), which, having a low percentage and weighing at 7.2 maces, was obtained at Ching-Fu, Honan.

此係鄂豫皖三省工農銀行，一九三二年之一元銀幣，重七錢二分，銀色稍遜，（如第五百十七圖）此幣在河南省立煌縣得來。



第五一七圖

Fig. 517

This one-dollar coin (fig. 517), weighing 7.2 maces but of low percentage, was issued by the Industrial and Farmer Bank of Hupei, Honan and Ankwei provinces in 1932. It was obtained at Li-huang, Honan.

此係匪黨一九三四年之一元銀幣，重七錢二分，銀色尚可，（如第五百十八圖）鑄額



第五一八圖



Fig. 518

較多，流通範圍亦廣，在川陝兩省，時有得到，但細別其花紋，字劃，五角星等，大同小異者，當有數十種，宜注意也。

This Soviet coin (fig. 518) was minted in 1934, weighing 7.2 maces. It had a better



percentage and circulated over a wide area. It can be found in Szechuen and Shensi Provinces, and are of different patterns in gravings, forms of the characters, and asterisk.

此係匪黨在川陝省使用之兩角輔幣，重一錢四分四厘，銀色高低不一，一爲一九三二年鑄，(如第五百十九圖)一爲一九三三年鑄，(如第五百二十圖)但細別其花紋之不同者，其種類又爲數不少也。



第五一九圖



Fig. 519



第五二〇圖



Fig. 520

These 20-cent subsidiary coins, weighing 1.44 maces but varying in percentage, were minted in 1932 (fig. 519) and 1933 (fig. 520). Different models of these kinds of coins have been found.

## 第四類 雜幣

## Chapter 4 Miscellaneous Coins.

此係褚玉樸紀念幣，民國十五年四月七日，褚玉樸爲直隸督軍，翌年，（1927年）一週紀念，由天津造幣廠鑄造褚氏紀念幣，（如第五百二十一圖）此幣係褚氏贈送所屬官吏



第五二一圖



Fig. 521

作爲紀念之品，並未作貨幣流用於市場也。

In 1927, the Tientsin Mint was ordered by Chu Yu-Po, Governor-General of Chihli, to mint this silver coin (fig. 521) to commemorate the anniversary of his post. It was only used as memento for his officials.

此係安徽督軍倪嗣冲紀念幣，(如第五百二十二圖)  
 於民國九年  
 (1920年)  
 由安慶造幣  
 廠鑄造，是  
 屬贈送紀念  
 之品，未作為貨幣流用也。



第五二二圖



Fig. 522

This silver coin (fig. 522), used as a present to his officials, was ordered to be minted at the An-King Mint by Ni Sen-Chung, Governor-General of Ankwei, in the 9th year of the Republic (1920).

此係湖南省大清銀行在光緒年間鑄造之銀餅，有下列之十種。

1. 重湘平  
 一兩 (如第五百二十三圖)



第五二三圖



Fig. 523

2. 重湘平  
九錢（如第五百二十四圖）



第五二四圖



Fig. 524

3. 重湘平  
八錢（如第五百二十五圖）



第五二五圖



Fig. 525

4. 重湘平  
七錢（如第五百二十六圖）



第五二六圖



Fig. 526

5. 重湘平  
六錢（如第五百二十七圖）

6. 重湘平  
五錢（如第五百二十八圖）

7. 重湘平  
四錢（如第五百二十九圖）

8. 重湘平



第五二七圖



Fig. 527

三錢（如第五百三十圖）

9. 重湘平二錢  
（如第五百三十一圖）



第五二八圖



Fig. 528

10. 重湘平一錢（如第五百三十二圖）



第五二九圖



Fig. 529



第五三〇圖



Fig. 530



第五三一圖



Fig. 531



第五三二圖



Fig. 532

These silver cakes were issued by the Ta-Ching Bank in the reign of "Kuang Hsu". They were ten in number, of Hunan weight unit varying from one tael to one mace (fig. 523-532).

在光緒年間，不限於官設銀號可鑄銀餅，即私人銀號亦可鑄造，此係湖南長沙乾益字號所鑄造者，亦有如下列十種。

1. 重一兩者（如第五百三十三圖）



第五三三圖



Fig. 533

2. 重九錢者（如第五百三十四圖）



第五三四圖



Fig. 534

3. 重八錢者（如第五百三十五圖）



第五三五圖



Fig. 535

4. 重七錢者（如第五百三十六圖）



第五三六圖



Fig. 536

5. 重六錢者（如第五百三十七圖）



第五三七圖



Fig. 537

6. 重五錢者（如第五百三十八圖）



第五三八圖



Fig. 538

7. 重四錢者（如第五百三十九圖）



第五三九圖



Fig. 539

8. 重三錢者（如第五百四十圖）

9. 重二錢者（如第五百四十一圖）

10. 重一錢者（如第五百四十二圖）



第五四〇圖



Fig. 540



第五四一圖



Fig. 541



第五四二圖



Fig. 542

During the reign of "Kuang Hsu", the silver cakes were allowed to be minted not only by official silver shops, but sometimes also by private ones. Here are ten coins, of Hunan weight unit varying one tael to one mace, minted by the Chien-I silver shop at Chang-Sha, Hunan (fig. 533-542).

此係湖南省阜南官局所鑄之銀餅，想必亦有十種，茲僅得六種，分別舉圖以示。



第五四三圖



Fig. 543



第五四四圖



Fig. 544

1. 重湘平  
一兩（如第五



百四十三圖)

2. 重湘平  
九錢 (如第五  
百四十四圖)



第五四五圖



Fig. 545

3. 重湘平  
八錢 (如第五  
百四十五圖)



第五四六圖



Fig. 546

4. 重湘平  
七錢 (如第五  
百四十六圖)

5. 重湘平五錢 (如第五百四十七圖)

6. 重湘平三錢 (如第五百四十八圖)



第五四七圖



Fig. 547



第五四八圖



Fig. 548

These silver cakes (fig. 543-548) were minted by the Fu-nan Official Mint, Hunan. They ought to have been ten in number, but the 6-mace,

4-mace, 2-mace and 1-mace coins are lacking.

此均係湖南省之銀餅，究有若干種，無從查攷，茲有三種，分列示之。

1. 湘平一兩（如第五百四十九圖）
2. 湘平二錢（如第五百五十圖）
3. 湘平一錢（如第五百五十一圖）



第五四九圖



Fig. 549



第五五〇圖



Fig. 550



第五五一圖



Fig. 551

There is no reference about the kinds of these silver cakes minted by the Hunan official Mint. Here are three of them:

1. One-tael cake (fig. 549).
2. 2-mace cake (fig. 550).
3. 1-mace cake (fig. 551).

## 第五編 鑄幣

## Part Five Nickel Coins

## 第一類 中華民國正式規定之鑄幣

## Chapter 1 Nickel Coins of the Republic.

此係遵照中華民國二十二年公佈之幣制條例，鑄造之鑄幣，係於民國二十五年(1936年)開鑄發行。有二角，一角，五分（如第五百五十二，第五百五十三，第五百五十四圖）三種，係由中央造幣廠鑄造。



第五五二圖



Fig. 552



第五五三圖



Fig. 553



第五五四圖



Fig. 554

According to the "Regulations of National Coinage" in 1933, these nickel coins: 20-cent,

10-cent and 5-cent (fig. 552-554), were coined by the Central Mint, Shanghai, in the 25th year of the Republic (1936).

此種鑄幣，係由國民政府財政部委托奧斯太利亞國鑄造，圖案悉與中央造幣廠所鑄者相同，但在背面古錢之下，有一A字（如第五百五十五，第五百五十六，第五百五十七圖）於民國二十七年（1938年）八月，開始發行。



第五五五圖



Fig. 555



第五五六圖



Fig. 556



第五五七圖



Fig. 557

These nickel coins minted in Australia have the same pattern as that minted by the Central mint except the additional letter "A" on the

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back. They were issued in August, 1938. (fig. 555-557).

## 第二類 中國各種鑲幣

## Chapter 2 Some other Nickel Coins.

此係民國三年（1914年）北京政府鑄造之五分鑲幣，正面為袁世凱肖像，（如第五百五十八圖）鑄造無多，流傳極少，亦屬稀品。



第五百五十八圖



Fig. 558

A limited number of this 5-cent nickel coin with Yuan Shih Kai's figure on it (fig. 558) was ordered to be minted by the Peking Government in the 3rd year of the Republic (1914). It is now considered rare and precious.

此係湖北省於民國初年，試鑄之五分鑲幣。（如第五百五十九圖）



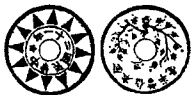
第五百五十九圖



Fig. 559

This 50-cent nickel coin (fig. 559) was experimentally minted in Hupeh province in the first part of the Republic.

此係民國二十一年（1932年）南京造幣廠試鑄之鎳幣。（如第五百六十圖）



第五六〇圖

Fig. 560

The Nanking Mint experimentally minted this nickel coin (fig. 560) in the 21st year of the Republic (1932).

廣東省鑄有鎳幣三種，但大小不同，圖案亦異，茲列舉圖以示。

1. 民國八年（1919年）五仙鎳幣（如第五百六十一圖）

2. 民國十年（1921年）半毫鎳幣（如第五百六十二圖）



第五六一圖

Fig. 561

3. 民國十二年（1923年）半毫鑄幣（如第五百六十三圖）



第五六二圖



Fig. 562



第五六三圖



Fig. 563

These were coined by the Kwangtung Mint, differing in sizes and models.

1. 5-cent coin minted in 1919 (fig. 561).
2. Half-dime coin minted in 1921 (fig. 562).
3. Half-dime coin minted in 1929 (fig. 563).

民國十二年（1923年）雲南省鑄有一毫及半毫鑄幣兩種，（如第五百六十四，第五百六十五圖）。



第五六四圖



Fig. 564



第五六五圖



Fig. 565

Both were minted by the Yunnan Mint the



12th year of the Republic (1923). One was a one-dime coin (fig. 564), while the other was a half-dime (fig. 565).

此係德國佔據青島時，(1909年)在青島發行之鑄幣，有一角及五分（如第五百六十六，第五百六十七圖）兩種，歐戰以後，公理戰勝，青島收回，此項鑄幣，亦即絕跡。



第五六六圖



Fig. 566



第五六七圖



Fig. 567

These two nickel coins, 10-cent and 5-cent (fig. 566-567), were minted by the Germans when Tsingtao was under their control in 1909.