

蔣仲川著

中國金銀鑄幣圖說



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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，流觴於乾隆五十八年（一七九三）在西藏範鑄之「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。其以銀爲幣，創於民國三年（一九一四），迄今未替。

是編所收金、銀、銀幣凡五百六十七種：計金幣圖十七，銀幣圖五百三十四，銀幣圖一十有六，均圖真品。先用墨拓，再爲鉛版，大小樣式，悉如原幣。而每一國說，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....."

中國金銀鑄幣沿革概要

(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，值拾元，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，十二年龍鳳黼黻金幣，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，十二年龍鳳黼黻金幣，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，幾以外國貨幣爲本位，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，此爲第二時期。

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，惟各省各自爲政，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，一因主張尚未歸一，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，有民十八之三帆船放洋幣，迨至民國二十二年，（1933年）乃鑑定孫像雙帆船幣爲國

幣，（參照第五百零四圖）此爲第七時期。

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，作爲法幣基金，並未行使市場也。

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

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, temporally 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.