

中国纸币图鉴目录

四行通钞

吴克夷 编著



上海科学技术文献出版社

中国纸币图鉴目录·四行通钞

CHINA BANK NOTES PICTORIAL CATALOG FOUR-BANK NOTES

吴克夷 编著

Compiler: Wu Keyi

上海科学技术文献出版社
SHANGHAI SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL
LITERATURE PUBLISHING HOUSE

英文翻译: 卫亚明
责任编辑: 沈美新
装帧设计: 徐 利
监 制: 屈澄清

中国纸币图鉴目录·四行通钞

CHINA BANK NOTES PICTORIAL CATALOG

FOUR-BANK NOTES

编 著: 吴克夷

Compiler: Wu Ke yi

出版者: 上海科学技术文献出版社

(上海市武康路2号 邮政编码200031)

发行者: 上海科学技术文献出版社

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 利丰雅高印刷(深圳)有限公司

开 本: 889 × 1194 1/16

印 张: 70.5

字 数: 2 060 000

版 次: 1998年4月第1版

印 次: 1998年4月第1次印刷

印 数: 1 - 3 000

ISBN 7-5439-1184-1 / Z · 835

定 价: (精) 600.00元

《科技新书目》450-711

序

中国纸币品种繁杂,收集详备极为不易,靠一人之力更是难上加难。吴克夷先生是这方面的有心人。他从14岁起(1948年)就开始收集中国纸币,至1950年已集到纸币2700多种。1958年他响应号召,成为上海支援湖北农场建设的知识青年。在湖北20余年,于1984年退休回上海。旧日的收藏已在“文革”中付之一炬。但他收藏纸币的热情不减,在1988年又再度从头开始。真是皇天不负有心人,在短短的几年里成绩已大为可观,收集到的纸币实物和图片达万余种。如今,他又克服种种困难,将收集到的材料编撰成书,写成了《中国纸币图鉴目录》五大册中的第二册《四行通钞》。

吴先生我本不认识。他在编书的过程中曾写信给我。我被他的精神所感动,回信给予支持。后来我们曾见过一次面,他将已写好的部分书稿给我看。他的书稿非常清洁整齐,文字都是工整的蝇头小字,犹如印刷而成。我惊叹他对事业的执着和认真的态度,希望书稿能及早出版。对我来说,只是希望而已,并不能提供什么实际的帮助。在上海科学技术文献出版社的支持下,他的巨著终于能够出版。此书的出版了却了作者的一桩心愿,为钱币研究者、爱好者提供了一部精彩的参考文献,是很值得庆贺的一件事。

做任何事情,贵在不怕挫折,认定一个目标坚定不移地做下去,一定能得到很好的回报。吴先生的成功证明了这一点。值此《中国纸币图鉴目录·四行通钞》出版之际,谨以此小文表示我的衷心祝贺之情。

叶世昌

序于复旦大学 1997年8月

FOREWORD

Chinese bank notes have so many varieties that it is extremely difficult to acquire a comparatively complete collection of them, and it is even more difficult by one person's efforts. Mr. Wu Keyi is an observant and conscientious person in this field. As early as 1948 when he was 14 years old, he began collecting Chinese bank notes, he had collected 2700 - plus varieties of bank notes by the year 1950. Responding to the call of the state he went to Hubei Province to construct a farm as an educated Shanghai youth in 1958 and retired from there in 1984. Unfortunately all his collected bank notes were actually incinerated during the so called "Cultural Revolution". However his enthusiasm for the collection of bank notes remained unabated in spite of the heavy blow dealt on him and in 1988 he took up the collection of bank notes again. Just as the old saying goes, "Where there is a will, there is a way", his acquisition became considerable in a short period of few years, he collected 10000 - plus varieties of bank notes and pictures. Having overcome various difficulties, he, based on the collection, compiled this book entitled 《Four - Bank Notes》, Book 2 of 《China Bank Notes Pictorial》 in 5 books.

I did not get acquainted with Mr. Wu until he wrote a letter to me during his compilation of the book. I was moved by his spirit and wrote a letter in reply to support him. Later on I met with him once and he showed me the written part of his book. The manuscripts were clean and orderly and the characters were legibly written, like printed ones. I marveled at his fortitudinous and earnest attitude toward the cause and hoped the book would be published as soon as possible. So far as I am concerned, I could do nothing practical for him but express my hope only. Now with the help of Shanghai Scientific and Technological Literature Publishing House his book has been published, which has not only realized the wish of the author but also provided numismatists with a splendid reference document, thereby being an event worth celebration and congratulation.

For the success of any cause the most important is defying setbacks. The success of Mr. Wu has proven such a truth that he who firmly adheres to his chosen course will be well requited without doubt. I express my hearty congratulations on the occasion of the publication of the book, "Four-Bank Notes", a volume of "China Bank Notes Pictorial Catalog" with the present article.

Ye Shichang

Fudan University, Aug. 1997

说 明

一、概 况

四行通钞是民国国家银行,包括其前身和结束后的纸币的简称,本书是有关它的工具书。四行通钞记载的票面年份:1895年~1961年;品种:3820种。纸币实物图鉴2796种,包括本人收藏的实物1740种,其中未见记载494种;援引海内外16种有关文献的图片1056种。

四行通钞既是民国政治、军事、经济、文化的历史缩影,也是书法、绘画、雕刻、印刷的艺术精品。本书记载的内容和提供的图片极为有限,谨供海内外藏家钞客、专家学者使用时研究参考。

二、内 容

本书的结构,采用中英文对照的列表和缩小后的彩色或棕色的纸币实物图片组成。表和图片中的纸币品种统一编号,根据编号,可对号查图。各银行纸币的编排顺序,依据印制厂分类:海外印制厂编排在先,国内印制厂编排在后。表内项目共有42个,显示2个要点:品种的识别和标价的参照,并概括为下列3个方面:

- (1) 严密区别品种,注意从品种与品种之间、彼此相关的共性中,分离出各品种独有的特征;
- (2) 援引中国的北京、上海、台湾和美国等文献目录的标价,折成美元便于参照;
- (3) 将原未定、无定或珍稀未知价的品种,也用美元标出它的历史值和3级商品价供参考。本书所载纸币品种的图片,在表中均记载有票面冠数备考。

序号内容 序是卷的次序和银行代号,号是纸币品种的顺序代号。本书序号包含的内容如下:

“4” 指本书是《中国纸币图鉴目录》全书的第4卷,四行通钞。

“4-1” 指四行之一的中国银行,前身是经清理停业后的大清银行。1912年12月25日中国银行由民国中央政府正式通令发行兑换券,所以排在首位。

“4-2” 交通银行,前身是1907年11月清政府邮传部奏设;1914年3月受民国政府特许,发行兑换券,所以排在次位。为使它的纸币系统能保持完整,故将其前身的清纸币也列入其中。

“4-3” 中国农民银行,建立于1934年11月14日,由民国政府将豫、鄂、皖、赣四省农民银行改组而成,故将其前身四省农民银行纳入,排在第3位。1942年中国银行、交通银行、中国农民银行的纸币发行权,被民国政府纳归中央银行。

“4-4” 中央银行,孙中山海外发行的债券和建行前后中央印发的纸币、债券也列入其中。军阀假借中央的各种名目,加盖或印发的纸币、债券,划归省地方钞。中央银行从1923年广州建行印发纸币起,直到1949年印发并辗转有关省、市、地方印发的银元券,以及解放初期新疆的过渡银元券,在人民币一统大陆后,被废除为止。1961年台湾“中央银行100元”未发行的半成品,是四行通钞结尾的历史见证。

查阅顺序 先从目录页的“一、列表”中按所需查找的纸币的发行银行、印制厂、年份,可查到列有该纸币品种、较详细内容的表格的页码,再逐页逐项仔细查阅对照,便可查到所需查找品种的编号及其图片在表末项,即图鉴页码项中载有的数字。然后从“二、图鉴”中按已查找到的品种编号,对照冠数相同,即是“一、列表”中所载纸币品种的图片。

按上述顺序查到所需查找的编号纸币品种的图片后,最后对照所需查找品种与图片两者在冠数、行长签署、加盖等表内所列严密区别品种的项目后,确实一致,便可参阅该编号品种的参考价与本书标出的历史值和3级商品价,以供参考研究。

三、项 目

本书列表中的几个主要项目说明如下:

1. 票类 指制钱、铜元,银两、银元等的兑换券;法币、金元券、银元券等的不兑换券和债券、本票等的证券。
2. 票性 指票的实值,例:流通票;虚值,例:样票、废票等和票的真、伪,例:仿制、伪签、臆改票等。
3. 色 描述票面颜色的次序是由四周边沿到票面的中间。

4. 冠数 数是票面号码及其位数;冠是号码前、后的汉字及英文字母;例:“0”,无字冠;“10”,前单冠;“01”,后单冠;“11”,前、后单冠;“20”,前双冠;“21”,前双后单冠……又例:“十”,上单、下单分式冠……;“1-B”,1位数冠;“100W”,3位数冠等。形,指数形,是号码的形体,与冠无关;例:“明体”、“细体”、“斜体”等。形体前的“双”或“单”,“双”指票的正、背面都载有2个号码;“单”指票的正、背面都只载有1个号码。形体前的“正双”、“背双”或“正双背单”,“正双”指票的正面载有2个号码,“背双”指票的背面载2个号码,“正双背单”指票的正面载有2个号码、背面载有1个号码。

早期纸币的冠数,除载有阿拉伯数字号码外,还载有汉字冠。例:中华民国金币券,背双载有阿拉伯数字的票面号码;背面的左侧或右侧的骑缝处载有用汉字手写的冠和票面号码,票面只载有一半的竖式汉字冠数,另一半留载在票根簿上。它的汉字手写骑缝冠数分为左侧骑缝或右侧骑缝的2种格式。其中,左骑缝是头版,右骑缝是2版。头版中,号码4位数的品种有10元、100元、1000元,5位数的品种只有10元;2版也只有5位数的10元1个品种。识别左、右骑缝是区分头、2版的特征,以及区分号码4位数与5位数的不同品种;作为推算各品种的印发量和估测各品种的存世量,并进行相互间的数量的分析、比较,对照各文献目录所载同一品种不同的标价综合研究参考,是掌握这类早期纸币不同品种、不同价值的重要依据之一。

本书引用美国钞票公司印制的纸币,简称美钞版;商务印书馆印制的纸币,简称商务版。其它海外、国内各印制厂印制的纸币的简称,依此类推,下同。

美钞版早、中期纸币票面号码前、后载有的英文字母冠,含有3种不同意义的代词如下:(1)地名冠 例:交通银行民国3年,以下简称为交通民3(又,中央银行民国15年,简称为中央民15,其它类推。正面载有行长签署竖式用中文蓝色签写的,以下简称为正中蓝;又,背面载有行长签署用英文黑色签写的,以下简称为背英黑;又,正面载有行长签署用英文红色签写的,简称为正英红等等。上述的简称或省略用词,在本文与本书的列表中同样通用。)的11冠,前冠的S和交通民16、后冠的S,均代表上海;又,交通民16、后冠的T,代表天津;同年,后冠的L,代表山东(包括市);同年,后冠的H,代表汉口等等都是地名代词冠。(2)面额冠 例:中央民15,5元、10元、50元、100元的前冠V、X、L、C和中央民17,5元、10元、50元、100元的前双冠中的首冠S,是如(1)的地名冠,代表上海;其次冠的V、X、L、C则都是代表5元、10元、50元、100元的面额代词冠。排除上述(1)地名冠和(2)面额冠,才是(3)计数冠 例:中央民17、上海加盖(以下简称加盖2字)1元的11冠中,席德懋行长签署(以下简称行长签署)的前后冠SE,杨晓波的前后冠SN,黄秀峰的前后冠SX;其中,排除前冠S的地名冠是代表上海,后冠的E、N、X,才是表明3任行长各自签署1元纸币的发行数量的计数冠。因此,上述的1元前后冠的双冠,实际的发行量只是单冠。在同年的5元、10元、50元、100元的字冠中,有前双冠、前双后单冠、前双后双冠3种,按字冠数量称为双冠、3冠、4冠;但是,按上述排除前双冠中的首冠S是代表上海的地名代词冠,再排除前双冠中的次冠,V代表5元、X代表10元、L代表50元、C代表100元的面额代词冠之后,也就是排除以上4种面额的前双冠之后,可见,无后冠的是无字冠,后单冠的正是单冠,后双冠的才是双冠。这里的计数冠后面是6位的阿拉伯数字,票面号码大于999999,便进冠为A冠;A冠的票面号码再大于6个9,便进入B冠;依此直到进入26个英文字母最后1个Z冠。Z冠号码大于6个9,再进入AA冠,这个AA冠不论是前双、前单后单或是后双,都是计数冠的双冠。同上的进冠,从AA冠到AZ冠,又从BA冠到BZ冠,再从CA冠到CZ冠等等,直到ZZ冠才算双冠终止。由此可见,1个品种的印制、发行的数量,反映在它的票面号码的冠数上,6位数无字冠的最大发行量,它的流通票的票面号码绝不大于6个9,也就是不超过100万张减去1张。但是,单冠的A冠的最大发行量,便是无字冠最大发行量的2倍;同样,单冠的Z冠则是无字冠的26倍。再进入双冠的AA冠,则是无字冠的27倍,到AZ冠成52倍;进BA冠是53倍,BZ冠是78倍……依此计算到ZZ冠是676倍!一般将美钞版的早、中期纸币品种的无字冠,称为头版,单冠称为2版,双冠称为3版,这种头、2、3版的区分也包括美钞版的关金券、金元券以及中华版法币的1元黑牌坊、香炉票等等品种在内。由上可见,同一品种的票面看来完全一样,但它反映在有无字冠和字冠多少的头、2、3版之间的发行量的差距是惊人的。物以稀为贵,因此,其“值”天渊之别。

5. 签章 同版、同年份的不同面额品种,按冠数顺序的行长签章顺序编排。例:中国美钞版民7,行长:王克敏→金还→冯耿光→张嘉璈→宋汉章;副行长:上海,宋汉章→贝祖诒,其它地名,按冠数顺序。同版中央民17、19,席德懋→林天吉→杨晓波→黄秀峰→田亦民。

6. 加盖 表中所列地名均根据中华人民共和国民政部编《中华人民共和国行政区划简册1993》(中国地图出

版社出版 1993 年北京版)的编排次序编列,原有的票面旧地名见表中的注项。纸币票面的字、数加盖纳入各任行长签署之中,再按冠数次序编列。字、数加盖相同的不同面额纸币品种,小面额编列在前,大面额编列其后成组;例:美钞版交通民 3,天津和上海正中签的 5 元、10 元面额不同,按冠数次序编列字、数加盖成组,便于查阅核实。同一行长签署的字、数加盖,有黑色和红色字数加盖的,则将黑色和红色的字数加盖分开编列,黑先红后,编列中再按不同行长次序的冠数次序确定不同字、数加盖的先、后次序;其中,遇有行长签署黑签、红签不同的品种,仍以字、数加盖的黑色或红色为依据编列。例:美钞版中国民 15、上海 5 元的编列次序:黑色字、数加盖→行长签署(金还→冯耿光·宋汉章→冯耿光·贝祖诒→宋汉章)→字、数加盖(按冠数次序)→红色字、数加盖……余如上。若字、数加盖与冠数次序出现先、后的交叉情况,则依据冠数次序先、后为准编列。

从本书列表的美钞版,尤其是中国银行、中央银行的同年份不同行长签署按冠数次序排列的加盖中,不难发现:中国民 15、上海 5 元以前的加盖,是地名加盖;民 15、上海 5 元出现了字、数加盖,而且是出现在票面同年份的四、五任不同行长签署却又按冠数次序的字、数加盖竟多达 240 多种。这个数字仅仅是本书所搜集到的、有实物或少量援引图片可证实的有限数据;实际数字据本人估测,比此数还多四分之一,则在 300 种左右。但是,中国民 29 的纸币品种,除冠数的无、有与单、双或双面冠数与单面冠数外,行长签署固定为宋汉章·贝祖诒的本色签署,即与票面刷色同色,既不存在多任行长签署,也不存在黑签、红签的区别;票面除了清一色的面额不同刷色外,全无地名(除了上海、重庆 2 地名)的各省加盖或字、数加盖。再是,在中央民 12、15 中,出现不同行长签署的不同地名加盖;民 17 则出现不同行长的不同字、数加盖;到民 19 更出现了单一面额上海 5 元的不同行长签署、按冠数次序排列的不同字、数加盖品种,也居然多达 240 多种。这个数字是仅仅也依据本书能搜集到的实物和图片的有限保守数据,实际要多得多。在民 19 以后的纸币品种中,再未出现同一个票面年份有多任行长签署或地名加盖、字、数加盖的实物或图片。

上述的加盖说明了:

(1) 美钞版中国民 15、上海 5 元前的加盖以省、市地名为主;民 15 转换为以字、数加盖呈巅峰状态;民 15 后基本无地名加盖,不存在字、数加盖。同版的中央民 17、19 上海加盖前的地名加盖是以长江以南的省、市区域为主;民 17 上海加盖转换成字、数加盖,民 19 的上海 5 元字、数加盖达四行通钞全盛时期的顶点;民 19 后无地名与字、数加盖。其中,中国民 15 的字、数加盖到中央民 19 的字、数加盖,都是同一地名、同一面额的上海 5 元,可看作四行通钞盛期的中国银行重心移至中央银行并达巅峰,也从此开始盛极必衰的分水岭。

(2) 从同一票面年份的同一面额、同一地名加盖的中国民 15 或中央民 19 的上海 5 元,出现四、五任不同行长签署都按冠数次序排列不同字、数加盖来看,可见,中国银行与中央银行都绝不可能在一年中更换四、五任行长;因此,只有在不任期限长短的先、后次序按该面额纸币的冠数次序,签署相应的发行量发行纸币,从而,冠数显示了不以票面年份为限的时间连续性,以适应四、五任不同行长任期长短的连续性。于是,这里的冠数含有时间纵深的内容,也正依据这点,本书的票面同年份品种中,对不同行长签署的编排次序,确定以冠数次序为准。

(3) 从民 15、民 19 的中国银行、中央银行上海 5 元的字、数加盖中,往往出现同一个英文字母的单冠中,竟然包括 2~3 种不同字、数加盖的同一行长签署的品种。这种情况只能说明:2~3 种不同字、数加盖品种的发行量,仅仅只占有一个单冠,实际等于无字冠 6 位数的发行量;这是一种估量,不能一概而论,确切的数量有待可靠的有关资料证实。但上述流通票的实物,确已证实同一冠数中,出现 2~3 种同一行长签署的不同字、数加盖是事实;却也发现同一行长签署的同一字、数加盖的品种,载有 2 种不同英文字母单冠的,这种情况可以猜测成原先的英文字冠的发行量不够,用后面的英文字冠的发行量给以补充。在这种情况下,仍以原先的英文字冠排列。

关于美钞版中央民 17 的林天吉行长签署,迄今发现的流通票实物,仅 10 元面额的几种不同字、数加盖品种也较稀见,中国台湾和美国文献目录载有 50 元与 100 元的样票。本书图片载有 1 元的 K 冠,加盖“自、A1”的流通票实物。从本书所载有的 1 元票图片中,冠数与行长签署的相互关系来看:B~F, H, J 由席德懋签署;L、M、N 由杨晓波签署;其间的 K 由林天吉签署的却是加盖了“自、A1”的,是否存在林天吉无字、数加盖和不同的字、数加盖,均无实物或图片证实。类似这种情况,四行通钞中比比皆是;为此,本书表中的末项将已知图片包括实物的票面冠数,均作了记载。可供海内外读者共同研究时作为参考,以求能逐渐发现本书未载品种;并竭诚期待得到指正与充实,以便今后再版修正、增补。

7. 参考价 本书表中所列参考价,均摘自海内外 11 种有关文献;其中各项所载的文字或数字均代表某种文

献,具体如下:

- (1) 美 Ward D. Smith/Brian Matavers; Chinese Banknote Shirjeh Publishers Menlo Park, California, 1970.
- (2) 6 《中国纸币标准目录》,摘自《世界纸币标准目录》第6版,1993年。
又 北京市钱币学会编,《中国纸币标准图录》,北京出版社,1994年4月第1版。
- (3) 7 《中国纸币标准目录》,摘自《世界纸币标准目录》第7版,1994年。
- (4) 台 (本项内分上项与下项2部分;上项2行标价,下项3行标价。)
上项 庄文杰著,《文泉币钞手册》,文泉币钞服务中心,1987年版。
- (5) 台 下项 丁张弓良著,《中国军用钞票史略》,著者在台北自印,1982年5月。
- (6) 1 许义宗著,《中国纸币图说》,江台邮币社,台北,1981年。
- (7) 2 许义宗著,《原色中国纸币图说》,圆融文化基金赞助出版,台北,1994年5月。
- (8) 京 上项 赵隆业编著,《旧中国国家银行纸币图录》,中国社会科学出版社,1992年7月第1版,北京。
- (9) 京 下项 张志超编,《民国中央银行法币图鉴》,《民国中央银行关金券、流通券、金元券、银元券图鉴》,《民国中国银行、交通银行、农民银行法币图鉴》,湖南出版社,1993年12月第1版。
- (10) 沪 上项 吴筹中主编,《中国历代货币大系·第七卷清纸币》,上海书店出版社,1993年3月第1版。
又 吴筹中、顾延培编著,《辛亥革命货币》,宁夏人民出版社,1986年9月第1版。
- (11) 沪 下项 孙仲汇、施新彪、周祥、胡薇、黄锡明编著,《简明钱币辞典》,上海古籍出版社,1991年1月第1版。

又 交通银行总行编印,《交通银行发行纸币图册(1909~1942)》,1995年1月。

本书图片中,除援引上述14种有关文献外,并援引载有下列有关文献、期刊图片:

[美]彼克编,《世界纸币目录》,第5版。

戴建兵著,《中国近代纸币》,中国金融出版社,1993年2月第1版。

上海市钱币学会、王松麟主编,《上海钱币通讯》。

上海市钱币学会、叶世昌主编,《钱币博览(季刊)》,1996年第4期、总第12期。

表中参考价(1)~(11)各项标价均为美元,除(1)~(3)、(5)、(7)摘自原文献美元标价未予更动外,(4)、(6)原文献的新台币标价,以30:1折为美元;(8)、(9)原文献的人民币标价,以8.5:1折为美元;(10)原文献清纸币仍按原载无→4星的等级转载,如原载2颗星状、3颗星状的品种,此项转载成:2、3;不指美元标价,特此说明。

凡是本书援引上述海内外18种文献、期刊的图片,其中原著无标价的,本书表中参考价的有关项内,均载有“-”的标记,以表明该品种图片援引文献的来源。参考价各项中的空白,表明该品种在有关文献中未予记载或无记载。

8. 值、价 为了便于读者对值、价要点的掌握,本书的表中援引了海内外有关文献的不同标价,作为参考价转载供对照;并将本人通过数十年收藏实践及结合市场调查的综合分析研究,才形成最后表中对品种的历史值和3级商品价的定位观念,并均折成美元标出具体数字,使之明朗化。

表中此项的值和价的定位数字,仅仅属于本人对四行通钞品种及其价值的认识与实践的经验积累,既未经有关方面通过,也未同有关人士讨论,因而,必然存在个人主观的片面性与狭隘性。但为了能使四行通钞整体的各个品种,有个明确的价值定位,便于读者深入研究、比较,作为参考,在本书中均一一标出了它的具体数字。现将值与价说明如下:

(1) 值 值指历史值。历史值的依据是对品种的规律和值的分类与总的认识:四行通钞既是民国政治、军事、经济、文化的历史缩影,又是民国书法、绘画、雕刻、印刷的艺术精品。归根结底,鉴于四行通钞是由于不同的时、空、人、事,才形成不同的品种,构成它不同的历史值。在这个值的认识的基础上,分析、综合了海内外有关文献标价,并进行对照、比较作为参考。但本书对品种历史值标出,着重于各品种之间的差距大小,以使读者对不同品种的值的大小,通过具体数字的比较,有个较为确切的依据可供参考。

(2) 价 价指商品价。商品价既是品种历史值通过市场经济的具体反映,更受存世量多少出现在市场中价格波动的制约。因此,本书的历史值与商品价定位中,将历史值看作品种的内核,商品价作为品种的外壳;并将历史值作为商品价的本质,商品价作为历史值的形式。这样,应用到值与价的换算上,为计算方便起见,本书表中定

位的历史值 $\times 100$ 即成商品价的中等价,也就是较为稳定的基本价,包含它不新、不破、不断、不残的中等品相。

鉴于四行通钞中的早期纸币品种,大多为历史湮没,存世极少而较为稀罕;中期纸币品种之中,也有存世极少较为稀罕的。既属稀罕品种,旧的少,新的便更少;因而旧与新在品相的差价上,不能过于悬殊。但在常见品种中,既然存世较多,而新的必然不能存世很多;所以,新与旧的品相在差价上的悬殊是必要的,也是切合实际的。本书表中对3级商品价的标出定位,其上限、下限与中等价均含有品相新旧因素,也都按品种的早、中、晚期纸币及值的分类等等因素,确定有一定的比例,谨供参考。

四、重点

四行通钞的整体是由民国不同的历史时期,不同的省、市地区,不同的银行及其不同的行长签署,出于不同的历史事件需要而发行的各种各样形式不同的纸币,因而,形成各种不同的品种,构成它的各种不同的历史值,并根据存世量的多少,在市场经济中形成它不同的商品价。由于它的退出流通领域,才具有文物研究对象的历史值;却又必须通过市场经济转化成商品形式,才具有市场的商品价而被人们喜爱、赏识而进行收藏,从而深入研究重现它的历史值。所以,四行通钞具有文物与商品的两重性:它的值,由历史奠定;但是,它的价受市场制约。

因此,本书的重点是在于对四行通钞品种的识别,要点在于对它的价值的掌握。现将本书内容中对品种编排次序所探索的识别品种的规律和对品种的值分类,说明如下:

1. 品种规律

四行通钞中的中国银行、交通银行2行的早期纸币,为保持全局发展,均采取分区发行制,加盖不同地名;这样,即使一地纸币发生风潮,也不会牵动全局。以后又通过领券制度,在上海、天津等中央势力较强、商业繁盛地区发行纸币。

领券制度是指无发行权的银行或钱庄,可向中国、交通2行领取纸币。领券的银行或钱庄就叫领券行庄;其中,有的是本行发行的或本行庄领用的,有的是他行庄领用的。对领券行庄,发行银行就凭暗记分别向领用行庄去兑换银元。因而,就出现了中国银行、交通银行以及中央银行、后来的中国农民银行有发行权的四行通钞在发行的纸币上,加印不同的字、数或符号,通称暗记的由来。这一方面为了便于计算行庄领券的回笼数字,另一方面也为了对领券的银行、钱庄加以控制。

正是由于上述分区发行制和以后的领券制度的纸币发行背景下,出现了中国银行、交通银行、中央银行及以后的中国农民银行的各任行长在发行同一个票面年份的同版纸币上加盖不同的地名或不同的字、数;但必然按照发行量的冠数次序的依次连续发行,作为发行量的依据。

因而,反过来从任何一个品种的票面冠数、地名加盖以及行长签署及其加盖的字、数来看,尤其在美钞版中国民15、上海5元和同版中央民19、上海5元这两类同版同票面年份,四、五任不同行长签署的不同字、数加盖,据本书图片的实物证实已各有240个品种之多,实际发行的品种远远不止此数的情况看来,其品种的规律,可看作:

票面的冠数包含着时间的纵深因素,地名的加盖就像空间一样被横向截断;行长的签署则是决定这个品种发行的主要因素,由行长签署的人为的主要因素所加盖的不同字、数则是不同的事件。这样,每个品种都包含着特定的时间在特定的空间,由特定的人物作出了特定的事件。所以,形成了特定的纸币品种。这样看来,四行通钞,尤其是上述美钞版中国、中央两银行即使在其发展的鼎盛时期,无论是分区发行制的地名加盖,或是领券制度中暗记的字、数加盖,纵使纵横捭阖,千变万化,但都只是上述特定时间、空间中的特定人物所作出的特定事件的一个、一个特定的“点”的连接;如同物体由点到线、由线到面、由面到立体一样构成了四行通钞这个历史文物的实体。

由上述可将品种规律看作:票面冠数含时间纵深,地名加盖如同空间横断;行长签署和字、数加盖则是人、事主体。品种看来变化万千,实际正是时、空、人、事的4个因素在发展运动中,从开始到结束的运动轨迹。据此,对四行通钞中的任何一个品种的识别,必须首先确定它在四行通钞整体中所居的位置,才能与它上、下、左、右、前、后的不同品种进行比较。这是对品种的定位。定位可以先将该品种的银行、印制厂、票面年份确定后,抓住它的主体行长签署和字、数加盖,连接它的横断地名加盖,最后对应它的纵深冠数次序,这样,便一定能找出该品种在四行通钞整体中确切的位置。

2. 值的分类

四行通钞值的分类,可分为下列4类:

(1) 样票 顾名思义做做样子。因此,有名无值。

(2) 半成品 印制未完成,但无样票或注销印戳,是银行未发行的库存备用票。因此,有价值无名。

(3) 流通票 冠数定量,无或有地名加盖,行长签署或盖章赋以信用,以面值换取等值商品的流通债券,实质是民国国家银行对社会生产者所打的借条。因此,流通票不流通,与品相新旧无关,不失面值,只失信用;时间越长存世越少,值越高。

(4) 废票 印制不符质量标准或流通票面值已被兑现的注销凭据。因此,名存值亡。

由此可见,关于四行通钞品种的值,样票、废票的值是虚值;流通票的值,是实值;半成品的值,则介于两者之间;当无流通票存世时,其值倾向于流通票;反之,其值倾向于废票。在样票与废票之间,已被兑现的流通票注销凭据高于样票;但未经正式发行的注销样票则高于被注销的流通票废票。因而,品种的值,样票最低,流通票最高;品种越稀罕,两者值的悬殊越大。所以,样票、废票的值,不论资料对它的评估高低,或是在市场中它的价格大小,都不能同流通票等值齐观。市场常见品种的废票、样票的价格高于流通票,前者着眼它的特殊性,后者偏重于品相;这是青菜、萝卜,各有所爱,不能强差人意。至于未正式发行的品种中的半成品注销票或试模、试色票,由于属于未发行的品种,自然无流通票存世;因此,属于深层收藏范畴,价格居高,自当别论。收藏中,如遇流通票未能收集到,废票、样票可替位,但绝不能代值。

吴克夷

1997年5月31日于上海

EXPLANATORY REMARKS

1. General Survey

"Four-Bank Notes" is an abbreviated appellation of the paper currencies of the four national banks of the Republic of China anterior and posterior to their closure, this publication being a related reference book, the years of the note issues being 1895 - 1961, with 3820 varieties. Pictures of the concrete paper notes number 2796, including 1740 pieces collected by the author, amongst which there are 494 pieces unrecorded before and 1056 pictures gathered from 16 related documents at home and abroad.

Four-Bank Notes are a historical epitome of the Republic of China's politics, military affairs, economy and culture, and also an exquisite artistic work related to calligraphy, painting, carving and printing. The contents and pictures recorded or given in the book are exceedingly limited, it is offered as a reference for studies of Chinese and foreign numismatists, experts and scholars.

2. Contents

The structure of this book is made up by Chinese - English bilingual tabulations and contracted pictures of concrete articles, either multicolored or brown, the varieties of the paper notes in both the tabular and pictorial representations go by unified numbering, making it feasible to trace the picture by the numbering. The sequence of the layout of the notes of various banks goes by the classification of the printing factories: the overseas printing factories preceding the domestic ones. Items in the table total 42, indicating two main points, i. e. the identification of the variety and reference for pricing, summing up the 3 following aspects:

(1) Strict demarcation of varieties, paying attention to distinguishing the sole characteristic of each variety from amongst the varieties and one another's related common character.

(2) Quoting the prices listed in the literary catalogs of Beijing, Shanghai, Taiwan, the U. S. A. , etc. and converting them into US\$ to facilitate reference and comparison.

(3) Regarding those varieties, the prices of which were originally unfixed, lacking or unknown due to their rarity, their historical values and 3-grade commodity prices are marked out in US\$ for reference too. As to the pictorial illustrations included in the book regarding the varieties of the paper notes, their guan numbers are all listed for reference.

The Order and The Number: The order means the number of the volume of the book and a certain bank, the number means the serial number of a paper note variety, like the following:

"4" means the book, 《Four-Bank Notes》 is the 4th volume of 《China Bank Notes Pictorial Catalog》.

"4-1" means Bank of China, one of the four national banks, whose predecessor was Ta Ching Bank after liquidation and closure. Formally promulgated on Dec. 25, 1912 by the central government of the Republic of China, it issued the exchange certificate, hence being numbered 1.

"4-2" means Bank of Communications, whose predecessor was founded by the Ministry of Postal Mail of the Ching Dynasty in Nov. 1907. In Mar. 1914, it issued the exchange certificate with the special permission of the government of the Republic of China, hence being numbered 2. In order to keep its whole paper notes system complete, the paper notes issued in the Ching Dynasty by its predecessor are also included in it.

"4-3" means the Farmers Bank of China which was founded on Nov. 14, 1934 on the basis of the reform of the four Agricultural Banks of Honan, Hupeh, Anhwei and Kiangsi Provinces, hence being numbered 3. In 1942, the Central Bank of China monopolized the paper note issuance rights of Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank of China.

"4- 4" means the Central Bank of China, also included which are the bonds issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen abroad, paper notes and bonds issued anterior and posterior to the founding of the bank by the central government. Paper notes and bonds sealed or issued by local warlords by various subterfuges of the central government are classified in the local currency. After Renminbi (RMB) monopolized the mainland of China, all other currencies were nullified from the paper notes issued by the Central Bank of China in 1923 when it was founded in Kwangchow(Canton) up to the Silver Dollar Note issued by the bank in 1949 and circulated in some provinces, cities and localities, and also the Transition Silver Dollar Note circulated in Sinkiang in the early stage of the PRC. "The 100-yuan Note of the Central Bank of China" made in Taiwan in 1961 was an unissued semi-finished product, becoming the historical evidence of the ending of Four-Bank Notes.

Indexing Order

First find the variety, the page number in One. Tables with detailed contents of the paper note according to the issuing bank, printing factory and issuing year in the Contents, then you can find the number of the variety you need and its table in the last item of the table, i. e. the number carried in the pictorial page after carefully looking for it page by page and item by item. After that compare the variety with the same guan number in Two. Pictures according to the found number of the variety, i. e. the paper note variety whose picture is carried in One. Tables

Having found the numbered paper note variety you need according to the above order, confirm the guan number, bank director's signature, seal, etc. , after the confirmation it can be used for reference and research according to the reference price of the numbered variety, the historical value indicated in the book and the 3-grade commodity price.

3. Items

The explanation for the main items in the tables of the book is as follows:

(1) Note Classification

Note classification refers to the exchange certificates of coins officially designated for circulation, copper coins, silver taels, silver dollars, etc. , non-exchangeable certificates of the Legal Tender of the KMT Government, Gold Dollar Notes, Silver Dollar Notes, etc. , certificates of bonds, cashier's checks, etc.

(2) Note Nature

Note nature refers to the actual value of a paper note, like the circulating note; the false value of a paper note, like the specimen, nullified note, etc. , and the true and the false of a paper note, like the copied note, spuriously signed note, purely fabricated note, etc.

(3) Color

The order of the colors of a paper note is from the four sides to the center of the note.

(4) Note Number & Character (guan)

The note number is the face number and digit of the note, guan is the Chinese character and English letter before and after the number; for example, "0" is a guan without character; "10" is a fore single guan; "01" is a hind single guan; "11" is a fore-&-hind single guan; "20" is a fore double guan; "21" is a fore-double-&-hind-single guan. . . and " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is an upper-single-&-lower-single fractional guan; "1-B" is a one-digit number guan; "100W" is a three-digit number guan, etc. Having nothing to do with guan, "xing" refers to the type of the digit, such as "Ming Type", "Fine Type", "Italic Type". Before xing, "shuang" (double) means there are two numbers in both the face and the back of the note, "dan" (single) means there only one number in both the face and the back, "zheng shuang" (face double) means that there are two numbers in the face, "bei shuang" (back double) means that there are two numbers in the back, "zheng shuang bei dan" (face double and back single) means there are two numbers in the face and one in the back.

The guan number of the paper notes in the early stage had not only Arabic numerals but also Chinese characters, for example, the Gold Dollar Note issued by the Republic of China had two Arabic numerals as the note number; the hand-written guan of Chinese characters and the note numbers were carried on the perforated line in the left or the

right of the back, thus one half of the vertical guan number of Chinese characters was carried on the note, the other was retained in the counterfoil. Its hand-written guan number of Chinese characters on the perforated line had two forms: the left perforated line and the right perforated line, meaning the 1st edition and the 2nd edition respectively. Of the 4-digit number varieties of the 1st edition, there were the 10-yuan note, 100-yuan note and 1000-yuan note, the 5-digit number variety only had the 10-yuan note. The 5-digit number variety of the 2nd edition had the 10-yuan note only too. The position of the perforated line in the note is the identifier of the 1st edition or the 2nd edition and varieties of the 4-digit number and the 5-digit number. It is used to calculate the circulations and estimate the existential quantities of various varieties, is the reference to analyse and compare their quantities, and conduct a comprehensive research of the different prices of the same variety carried in various literature catalogs, and also one of the important grounds to master the various varieties and values of these paper notes in the early stage.

For convenience, paper notes printed by American currency companies are abbreviated to the US Edition, paper notes printed by the Commercial Press are abbreviated to the Commercial Edition, and so are the paper notes printed at home and abroad.

The paper notes of the US Edition in early and middle stages carried English guan before or after the paper note number, the guan had three kinds:

① Place Name Guan, like Bank of Communications in the 3rd year of the Republic of China is abbreviated to Communications-Republic-3, (and the Central Bank of China in the 15th year is abbreviated to Central-Republic-15, reasoning by analogy. The bank director's blue Chinese signature in a vertical line in the face of the note is abbreviated to Face-Chinese-Blue, and the bank director's black English signature in the back is abbreviated to Back-English-Black; and also the red English signature of the bank director in the face was abbreviated to Face-English-Red, etc. The above abbreviations are applicable in both the present article and the tables in the book.); the 11 guan, the S of the fore guan and Communications-Republic-16, the S of the hind guan all refer to Shanghai; In the same year, the L of the hind guan refers to Shantung Province (including the cities); in the same year, the H of the hind guan refers to Hankow, these letters are the signs of place names. ② Denomination Guan, for example, the V, X, L, C of the fore guan of the 5-yuan, 10-yuan, 50-yuan and 100-yuan notes of Central-Republic-15, and the first letter, S of the fore shuang guan of the 5-yuan, 10-yuan, 50-yuan and 100-yuan notes of Central-Republic-17, the first guan, S is a place name guan, meaning Shanghai, the second guan, V, X, L, C are also the signs of the denomination of the 5-yuan, 10-yuan, 50-yuan and 100-yuan notes. In addition to the place name guan in ① and the denomination guan in ②, there is ③, Calculation Guan, for example, in the 11 guan of the 1-yuan Shanghai-sealed (-sealed is omitted here-in-after) of Central-Republic-17, The SE fore and hind guan signed by the bank director, Hsi Te-mao, the SN fore and hind guan signed by Yang Hsiao-po, the SX fore and hind guan signed by Huang Hsiu-feng, amongst which, excluding the fore guan, S refers to Shanghai, the hind guan, E, N, X are the calculation guan signed respectively by the three bank directors of the calculation guan of the 1-yuan note. Therefore, the actual circulation of the 1-yuan note is dan guan only in spite of the shuang guan of the fore and hind guan. In the guan of the 5-yuan, 10-yuan, 50-yuan and 100-yuan notes of the same year, there are fore shuang guan, fore shuang hind dan guan and fore shuang hind shuang guan, they are also named shuang guan (2-letter guan), san guan (3-letter guan) and si guan (4-letter guan) according to the number of the guan; but if the first guan S, the sign of Shanghai of the fore shuang guan, is excluded, and the second guan of the fore shuang guan, V meaning 5 yuan, X meaning 10 yuan, L meaning 50 yuan and C meaning 100 yuan, are also excluded, i. e. the fore shuang guan of the four notes are excluded, then a guan without the hind guan becomes a letterless guan, the hind dan guan is dan guan, the hind shuang guan is shuang guan. There are six Arabic numerals after the calculation guan. If the note number is over 999999, then its guan is upgraded into A guan. If the number of A guan is over 999999, it is further upgraded into B guan, reasoning by analogy up to Z guan. If the number of Z guan is over 999999, it is upgraded into AA guan. No matter it is fore shuang, fore dan hind dan or hind shuang, it is the shuang guan of the calculation guan. Like above, the order of

guan is from AA up to AZ, from BA up to BZ, from CA up to CZ, . . . up to ZZ, the end. Thus it can be seen that the circulating quantity of a variety is shown by its guan number of the note number. The maximum 6-digit number of a circulating note is by no means over 999999, i. e. 1 million minus one. But the maximum circulating quantity of A guan of dan guan is two times that of the letterless guan; likewise, the circulating quantity of Z guan of dan guan is 26 times that of the letterless guan. AA guan of shuang guan is 27 times the letterless guan and AZ guan 52 times, BA guan 53 times, BZ guan is 78 times . . . up to ZZ guan, being 676 times! Generally the letterless guan, dan guan and shuang guan of the paper notes of the US Edition in early and middle stages are called the 1st Edition, the 2nd Edition and the 3rd Edition respectively. The identification of these paper notes is also applicable to the Customs Gold Unit Note, Gold Dollar Note, China Edition 1-yuan Black Gateway Note of the Legal Tender, Incense Burner Note, etc. Thus it can be seen that the difference of the circulations of the notes of the 1st Edition, 2nd Edition and 3rd Edition with guan different from one another in the letter is alarmingly far from one another, though the faces of one variety look the same. The rarer, the more valuable, their values are far from one another.

(5) Signeting

Varieties of the same year and edition are arranged in the following order of the signatures of the bank directors: for example, the US Edition-Republic-7 Notes, directors: Wang Ke-min – Chin Huan – Feng Keng-kuang – Chang Chia-ao – Soong Han-chang; deputy directors: Shanghai, Soong Han-chang – Pei Tsu-yi, other place names are arranged according to the order of the guan number Central-Republic-17, 19 of the same edition, Hsi Te-mao – Lin Tien-chi – Yang Hsiao-po – Huang Hsiu-feng – Tien Yi-min.

(6) Sealing

All the place names listed in the table are arranged according to the order of 93 Administrative Divisions of the People's Republic of China (the Beijing Edition of China Map Publishing House, 1993) compiled by the Civil Administration Ministry of the People's Republic of China, as for the old place name, please consult the remark of the table. The sealing of the letter & numeral of a paper note is classified in the signature of each bank director, and is arranged according to the order of the guan number. For the paper notes of different denominations and the same sealing of the letter & numeral, the variety with the smaller denomination is arranged in the fore and the one with the larger denomination in the hind. For example, the 5-yuan note and the 10-yuan note of the US Edition Communications-Republic-3 of Tientsin and Shanghai, the two varieties are arranged according to the guan number, the sealings of the letter & numeral grouped. If there are black and red sealings of the letters & numerals with the signature of the same bank director, the black one and the red one are separated, the black one is arranged in the fore and the red one in the hind, and the order of the sealings of different letters & numerals is based on that of the guan number of the directors, amongst which the color, black or red, of the sealings of the letters & numerals of different varieties, the color remains the factor of the order. For example, the order of the US Edition China-Republic-15, 5 is as follows: the black sealing of the letter & numeral – bank director's signature (Chin Huan – Feng Keng-kuang, Soong Han-chang – Feng Keng-kuang, Pei Tsu-yi – Soong Han-chang) – the sealing of the letter & numeral (according to the order of the guan number) – the red sealing of the letter & numeral. . . If the sealing of the letter & numeral and the order of the guan number coincide, then the order of the guan number is taken as the order of the arrangement.

From the sealings of the notes of the US Edition in the tables of the book arranged according to the order of the guan number signed by different directors in the same year, especially those of Bank of China and the Central Bank of China, it is easy to find that the sealing before the China-Republic-15, 5-yuan Note is the place name sealing, the sealing of the letter & numeral appears from the Republic-15, 5-yuan Note, and there are as many as 240 kinds of sealings which are arranged according to the order of the guan number, these notes are of the same year but have signatures of 4-5 bank directors. The figure is the limited number of the varieties collected in the book only, which has been proven by actual articles and few available pictures; in my personal estimation, the actual figure should be around 300, a quarter more than it. As for the Republic-29 Notes, they only have the signatures of Soong Han-chang

and Pei Tsu-yi, which are in the same color with that of the note, in addition to the difference in the guan number. It has not the sealings of the place name (except Shanghai and Chungking) and the letter & numeral except the difference in the printing color. But in the Central-Republic-12, 15 Notes, there are various sealings signed by different bank directors; however the Republic-17 has sealings of the letter & numeral of different bank directors; till the Republic-19, a single denomination of 5 yuan of the Shanghai Note has as many as 240-plus sealings of the letter & numeral arranged according to the order of the guan number, it has various bank directors' signatures. This figure is only a conservative one based on the actual articles and pictures collected in the book and the actual one must be much larger. No any variety in the paper notes after the Republic-19 which has the same year, various bank directors' signatures or the sealings of the place name or the letter & numeral has appeared.

The above sealings show the following:

① the sealings before the US Edition China-Republic-15, Shanghai 5-yuan Note are dominated by the names of provinces and cities; the sealing of the letter & numeral has become the dominant one from the Republic-15; however the sealings of the place name and letter & numeral disappeared after that; the Central-Republic-17, 19 of the same edition have the place name sealings dominated by the names of provinces and cities to the south of the Yangtze River; the sealing of the Republic-17 of the letter & numeral, and the sealing of the letter & numeral of the Republic-19, Shanghai 5-yuan Note climaxed in the flourishing period of Four-Bank Notes; the sealings of the place name and the letter & numeral disappeared after the Republic-19. Amongst them, notes from the China-Republic-15 to the Central-Republic-19 with the sealings of the letter & numeral are all the Shanghai 5-yuan Note with the same place and denomination, which can be regarded as the mark that the Central Bank of China took the place of Bank of China and became the leading one during the flourishing period of Four-Bank Notes, and also the beginning of the decline from the climax.

② From such a fact that the China-Republic-15 or Central-19, Shanghai 5-yuan Note with the same denomination and the sealing of the same place name has 4 or 5 bank directors' signatures arranged according to the order of the guan number and have different sealings of the letter & numeral, it can be seen that because it was impossible for Bank of China and the Central Bank of China to have 4 or 5 directors within one year, therefore they are the paper notes whose issues were based on the order of the guan number without reference to the office terms of the directors, as a result, the guan number indicates the time continuity not limited by the face year, so as to match the 4 or 5 directors' office terms continuity. Therefore the guan number has a deep sense of time, based on which, the guan number is the dominant factor to order the paper notes with the same year and different directors' signatures for the arrangement order in the book.

③ In the sealings of the letter & numeral of the Republic-15, 19, Shanghai 5-yuan Notes of Bank of China and the Central Bank of China, such a fact can be often seen that in a dan guan of the same English letter, it actually has 2 or 3 sealings of the letter & numeral with the same signature of one director. This only shows that the issue of the variety with 2 or 3 sealings of the letter & numeral has a dan guan only, factually being equal to that of the 6-digit number variety without guan; however it is an estimation only and cannot be used to make generalization, the correct figure should be based on reliable materials concerned in the future. But based on the above circulating notes, it has been proven factual that in a guan number there are 2 or 3 sealings of the letter & numeral with the same director's signature; however it has also been found that a variety with the same sealing of the letter & numeral and signature of the same director carries two dan guans of different English letters, such a case can be estimated that an issue of the note with the guan of the English letter did not suffice, hence the supplement of that of the note with the guan of the next English letter. In that case, the arrangement was based on the original guan of English letters.

None of the circulating notes of the US Edition Central-Republic-17 with the signature of the bank director, Lin Tien-chi, has been found so far, but very few varieties of the 10-yuan denomination with the sealings of different letters & numerals, however the 50-yuan and 100-yuan specimens are carried in bank note documents published in Tai-

wan and the U. S. A. The book carries a picture of the 1-yuan circulating note with K guan and the sealing, "Tsu, AL". The pictures of the 1-yuan Note show the relationship between the guan number and the signature of the bank director that B-F, H, J were signed by Hsi Te-mao and L, M, N by Yang Hsiao-po; K was signed by Lin Tien-chi, however it was sealed with "Tsu, AL", amongst which whether there are notes signed by Lin Tien-chi that have sealings without the letter & numeral or with different letters & numerals has not been proven by the actual article or picture yet so far. This is always the case with Four-Bank Notes, for which the guan number of the note from the known picture or actual article is carried in the last item of the table of the book, which can be used as reference for the researches of Chinese and foreign readers, so as to find varieties not carried in the book. The author also sincerely expects corrections and supplements for the revision and supplement of the book during its future reedition.

(7) Reference Prices

All the reference prices listed in the book are taken from the 11 following Chinese and foreign documents concerned, the number or word of an item represents a certain document, like the following:

① US Ward D. Smith/Brian Matravers; Chinese Banknote Shirjeh Publishers Menlo Park, California, 1970,

② 6 《Chinese Bank Notes Standard Catalog》, excerpted from 《World Bank Notes Standard Catalog》, the sixth edition, 1993 and 《Chinese Bank Notes Standard Catalog》, the first edition compiled by Beijing Numismatic Society and published by Beijing Publishing House in April 1994,

③ 7 《Chinese Bank Notes Standard Catalog》, excerpted from 《World Bank Notes Standard Catalog》, the seventh edition, 1994,

④ Taiwan (This item consists of two parts: the upper item and the lower item, the former covers the 2-line price and the latter the 3-line price.) The upper item: 《Wenchien Monetary Notes Handbook》 written by Chuang Wen-chieh and published by Wenchien Monetary Notes Service Center in 1987,

⑤ Taiwan the lower item: 《History of Chinese Military Notes》 written by Ting Chuang Kung-liang and printed in Taipeh, May 1982,

⑥ 1 《Chinese Bank Notes Pictorial》 written by Hsu Yih-tzong and published by Chiangtai Stamp & Note Society in Taipeh, 1981,

⑦ 2 《Banknotes of the Four National Banks of China 1912 - 1949》, a pictorial printed in the original colors of the notes, collected and written by Hsu Yin-tzong and published in Taipeh, May 1994 and under the auspices of Yuen Jung Cultural Foundation,

⑧ Beijing the upper item: 《Paper Notes Pictorial Catalog of Old China's National Banks》, the first edition, compiled by Zhao Longye and published by China Social Science Publishing House in Beijing, in July 1992,

⑨ Beijing the lower item: 《Pictorial of the Legal Tender of the Central Bank of the Republic of China》, 《Pictorial of Customs Gold Unit Notes, Circulating Notes, Gold Dollar Notes and Silver Dollar Notes of the Central Bank of the Republic of China》, 《Pictorial of the Legal Tender of the Central Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank of the Republic of China》 the first edition, compiled by Zhang Zhichao and published by Hunan Publishing House in December 1993,

⑩ Shanghai the upper item: 《Historic Currencies Series of China, Volume 7: Paper Notes of the Ching Dynasty》, the first edition, compiled by Wu Chouzhong, et al. and published by Shanghai Bookstore Publishing House in March 1993, and also 《Currencies During the Revolution of 1911》, the first edition, compiled and written by Wu Chouzhong and Gu Yanpei and published by Ningxia People's Publishing House in September 1986,

⑪ Shanghai the lower item: 《Concise Currency Dictionary》, the first edition, compiled by Sun Zhonghui, Shi Xinbiao, Zhou Xiang, Hu Wei and Huang Ximing and published by Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House in January 1991, and also 《Pictorial of Paper Notes Issued by Bank of Communications from 1909 through 1942》 compiled and printed by Bank of Communications in January 1995.

In addition to the above 14 reference documents, the book also cites something from the following documents