

An Overview of China's Gold & Silver Coins of Past Ages — the Gold and Silver Coins and Medals of Modern China

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Silver Coins of the Past Ages"

Jointly published by:

China Finance Publishing House
Economic Information & Agency

Preface

China has a brilliant history of almost 3,000 years in coins minting and is one of the earliest countries in the world to have applied metallic currency. Chinese monetary culture has its magnificent tradition of long standing and far-reaching significance and, owing to this, has occupied a very important place in the world's monetary cultural history. In order to carry forward the valuable cultural heritage so as to make the past serve the present and the contemporary era, it is the duty-bound obligation of the People's Bank of China, while engaging in the issuance of the national paper money and in the financial management affairs, to inherit and develop the outstanding monetary culture of the motherland, and treat it as an important task. For over a long period of time and with the support of the department concerned, the staff employees in the Gold & Silver Administrative Department of the People's Bank of China have done a lot of jobs in selecting, arranging and studying the tangible data concerning the gold and silver coins. It is on this basis that the book entitled "An Overview of China's Gold and Silver Coins of Past Ages" has ultimately been compiled.

Collected in the present volume are pictures of Chinese gold & silver coins struck and issued during various historical periods since the pre-Qin Dynasty, furnishing us with general aspects of the evolution of Chinese gold & silver coins for almost as long as 3,000 years in the form of sketched contours arranged systematically. Apart from the hard-to-hunt treasures and the weirdly-isolated articles that have to unfold their splendours, several hundred varieties of gold & silver coins (medals) issued in succession by the People's Bank of China since the founding of New China have particularly been included in the volume, thus enabling this replenished volume to serve as a work of appreciative value and higher academic level for personages dedicated to the research on the Chinese coin history and numismatics of modern times.

This volume is published with the aim of not only showing to the reading public the long and brilliant development history of Chinese gold and silver coins so as to arouse their sense of national pride and patriotic enthusiasm, but also serving as a comparatively unabridged reference material for the academic research specialists and financial workers. For saving and protecting the gold & silver coins of the past ages, for strengthening the theoretical research on monetary currency and for doing a good job of issuing contemporary coins, this book will prove to be one of unquestionable immediate significance.

Guo Zhenqian

Vice Managing President of the
People's Bank of China

Beijing, June 1992

一、中國近代金銀鑄幣專業知識名詞簡釋

BRIEF DEFINITION OF SOME PROFESSIONAL TERMS RELATING TO GOLD & SILVER COINS OF MODERN CHINA

銀本位制 SILVER STANDARD

指一種以白銀為本位貨幣之貨幣制度。中國實行銀本位制，由清政府於宣統二年(1910年)四月頒行之《幣制則例》始。1933年4月，國民黨政府實行“廢兩改元”，公佈《銀本位幣鑄造條例》，鑄行銀本位幣，規定以含純銀23.493448克之元為單位。1935年11月，又實行法幣改革，銀本位制遂告廢止。

A currency system based on silver standard China used since the Qing government promulgated "The Regulations on Currency" in the 2nd year of the Reign of Xuan Tong (1910) up till April 1933 when the Kuomintang government announced its "Regulations Regarding the Minting of Silver Standard Coins" which abolished the Liang system to Yuan system, with one yuan as a unit containing 23.493448 grams. The KMT government revised its currency system in November 1935 ending the silver coin system based on silver standard.

銀兩 YINLIANG

指一種以銀錠為主要形式之稱量貨幣，始於兩漢，盛於明、清，清季又見有實、虛銀兩之分。實銀兩指實際流通之白銀，如銀錠等，其成色重量各地不同，虛銀兩則係一種記賬貨幣，雖有一定含銀量，並無實物，如近代上海之“規元”、天津之“行元”、漢口之“洋例”等。虛銀兩只用記帳，實際支付時，則須折算為錢元，1933年國民黨政府實行廢兩改元之後，銀兩停止使用。

Silver of varying weights, with silver ingots as the main form, used as currency. The circulation of silver ingots as currency began in the Han Dynasty and became very popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties. There were two types of Yinliang, the concrete and the abstract. The concrete refers to the actual silver in circulation, such as silver ingots which varied in weight and fineness in different regions. The abstract yinliang was a credit currency which represented a certain amount of silver only, such as the "gui yuan" in Shanghai, "hang yuan" in Tianjin and "yangli" in Hankou in modern Chinese history. On cashing the abstract Yinliang, it had to be converted into actual silver coins. Yinliang stopped to be in use in 1933 after the KMT government abrogated the Yinliang and introduced the silver yuan coin.

紋銀 WENYIN

亦稱“足紋”，乃清朝法定銀兩標準成色，清廷規定納錢糧等皆以紋銀為標準，其它銀兩均須按成色折合計算。紋銀成色為千分之九百三十五點三七四，較之近代中國各地流通之寶銀成色為低，故寶銀折成紋銀時例須升水。

Wenyin in Chinese refers to pure silver of which the standard fineness was defined by the Qing court during the Qing Dynasty. The Qing court decreed that taxes should be delivered at the rates of wenyin, or pure silver. The fineness of wenyin was 935.374, which was lower than that of "baoyin" then in circulation in various regions. Therefore payment was made in baoyin with a premium.

銀色 YINSE

又稱成色，指貴金屬鑄幣、金銀條塊或飾品器物之金屬純度，一般以千分比表示。世界各國對於貴金屬鑄幣均有法律規定，如國民黨政府於1933年公佈之《銀本幣鑄造條例》即規定每枚銀元重量為26.6971克，含純銀23.493448克，成色為880‰。

It means the fineness of silver measured by the thousandth. The KMT

銀 元 YIN YUAN (SILVER COIN)

government in its Regulations Regarding the Minting of Silver Standard Coins, which was published in 1933, stipulated that a silver yuan coin should weigh 26.6971 grams and contain 23.493448 grams of pure silver, with the fineness being 880 (thousandths).

係大型銀質鑄幣通稱，又稱“洋錢”、“洋鈔”、“花邊錢”、“大洋”等。十五世紀末始鑄於歐洲，十六世紀時由西班牙殖民者在美洲大量鼓鑄。明萬曆年間(1573—1620年)開始流入中國。清乾隆五十八年(1793年)，中國中央政府首次在西藏鑄行“乾隆寶藏”銀幣。道光年間，台灣、福建等地亦曾仿製銀元，稱為“銀餅”。光緒十五年(1889年)，廣東開鑄“光緒元寶”銀圓(俗稱“龍洋”)，各省紛起效尤。宣統二年(1910年)，清廷頒佈《幣制則例》，規定銀元為本位幣，每枚重庫平七錢二分，含純銀九成，合六錢四分八厘。次年五月開鑄，旋辛亥革命爆發而未正式發行。民國元年(1912年)，國民政府開鑄孫中山像開國紀念幣。1914年鑄造袁世凱側面像壹圓銀幣(俗稱“袁大頭”)。1933年，國民黨政府廢兩改元，頒佈《銀本位幣鑄造條例》，規定每枚銀元總重26.6971克，含純銀23.493448克，再鑄正面為孫中山先生像，背面為帆船圖案之“船洋”。1935年國民黨政府實行法幣改革，禁止錢元流通。抗日戰爭勝利後，國民黨統治區通貨膨脹極巨，銀元再度行用於市。中華人民共和國成立後，除西藏地區因特殊原因曾在短期內使用銀元外，各種銀元均由中國人民銀行按一定比價收兌，禁止流通。

The general term for all silver coins, also called “yang qian”, “yang dian”, “huabianqian” and “dayang.” Foreign silver coins entered China in large quantities during the Reign of Wan Li (1573-1620) of the Ming Dynasty. The Chinese central government first minted silver coins called “Qian Long Tongbao” in Tibet in the 58th year of the Reign of Qian Long of the Qing Dynasty (1793). During the Reign of Dao Guang, similar silver coins were minted in Taiwan and Fujian, which were called “yinbing,” or silver cakes. In 1889, a mintage of silver called “Guang Xu Yuanbao” was produced in Guangdong Province, which was called “longyang,” or “dragon silver coin” among ordinary people. Other provinces followed suit. The Qing government issued “The Regulations on Currency” in 1910 which stipulate the standard silver coin as weighing kuping 7 qian 2 fen (weight by the tax office scale, with a fineness of 90%), or 6 qian 4.8 fen by standard scale, of pure silver. Minting began the following May. Before long, however, the 1911 revolution broke out and the minting was suspended. The new government minted a silver coin with the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1912 in commemoration of the founding of the new Republic, and minted another silver coin with the image of Yuan Shikai (known as the Big Head Yuan) in 1914, both in the denomination of one yuan. In 1933 the KMT government published the “Regulations Regarding the Minting of Silver Standard Coins” announcing the abrogation of the “liang” and the adoption of “yuan.” It was stipulated that a standard silver coin should weigh 26.6971 grams or 23.493448 grams of pure silver. The government minted such coins with the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the obverse and a sail boat on the reverse. The KMT government introduced a currency reform in 1935, forbidding the circulation of silver coins. However the silver coin once more appeared in circulation as a result of the runaway inflation in the KMT-ruled region after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. After the founding of the People’s Republic

of China in 1949, silver coins were no longer allowed to be circulated and the People's Bank of China was authorized to buy all silver coins at fixed rates. The only exception was Tibet where, on account of special reasons, silver coins were allowed to be circulated for a very limited period of time.

庫 平
KUPING

清政府收徵租稅、出納銀兩所用衡量標準，訂立於康熙年間，1908年清廷農工商部與度支部擬定統一度量衡制度，規定以庫平為權衡標準。庫平兩等於37.301克。

Literary kuping means "state treasury standard" used by the Qing court as standard fineness for silver in levying taxes and making payments in silver. It was first introduced during the Reign of Kang Xi and unified by the Qing court in 1908 which stipulated that a standard liang of kuping was 37.301 grams.

關 平
GUANPING

亦稱“海關兩”，近代中國海關收稅時出納銀兩所用衡量標準，關平之設起於中外通商，見之於正式條約規定則始於1858年《中英天津條約》，關平兩約合37.7994克。1930年2月，國民黨政府以海關金單位取而代之。

Also called the Customs House Liang, this was the standard fineness of silver used by the Chinese Customs House beginning with China's opening to foreign trade and its official definition was found in the 1858 Tianjin Treaty between China and Great Britain. The Guanping liang, according to that treaty, was equivalent to 37.7994 grams of silver. In February 1930, the KMT government replaced it with the Customs Gold Unit.

漕 平
CAOPING

1900年（清光緒二十六年），清政府改用白銀徵收東南各省漕糧所用之銀兩衡量標準。後漸為民間採用，各地標準不同，一般均冠以地名，如蘇漕平、申漕平等。申漕平即上海漕平，一兩約合36.65克。

In 1900 (the 26th year of the Reign of Guang Xu) the Qing government switched to the use of silver in its levy of agricultural taxes in the southern and eastern provinces and a silver standard called caoping was introduced. The standard was gradually accepted by the population, but it attained different names depending on different districts they were used, such as sucaoping, shencaoping. Shencaoping means caoping used in Shanghai, by which one liang was equivalent to 36.65 grams.

湘 平
XIANGPING

清代及民國前期湖南等地所用之銀兩衡量標準。後左宗棠率軍入疆平定阿古柏叛亂之後。當地亦有使用。湘平一兩約合36.13克。

This silver fineness standard was used in Hunan and other places during the period of the Qing Dynasty and the early stages of the Republic of China. When Qing General Zuo Zong-tang's army had put down Yakub Beg's rebellion in Xinjiang, this silver standard was also used by the local people. A standard liang of Xiangping was equivalent to 36.13 grams.

廠 平
CHANGPING

清代吉林省所用銀兩衡量標準，又稱吉平。廠平一兩約合35.86克。

It was the standard fineness of silver used in Jilin Province during the Qing Dynasty, also known as "Jiping". A standard liang of Changping was

equivalent to 35.68 grams.

戶部 HU BU

中國古代封建王朝掌管戶口，財賦之官署。源起先秦，《周莊》中記載此職為“地官大司徒”；秦朝為“治粟內史”；兩漢時稱“大農令”與“尚書民曹”。三國至唐先後名“度支”、“左民”、“右民”、“戶曹”、“民部”等，唐永徽年初，因避唐太宗李世民諱而改為“戶部”。五代至清之光緒末年，改“戶部”為“度支部”，管田賦、關稅、釐金、公債、貨幣及銀行等事。

(or the Ministry of Revenue) This ministry in feudal China was in charge of revenue and residence records. This official function was first mentioned in the book “Zhouzhuang” in which it was called “Diguan Dasitu” meaning minister of land in the pre-Qin times. It had different names in the later dynasties until the Tang Dynasty it attained the name Hu Bu. During the period of the Five Dynasty till the late Qing Dynasty, “Hubu” was replaced by “Du Zhi Bu”, or ministry of revenue, in charge of land taxes, customs duties, taxes, state bonds, currency and banking.

廢兩改元 LIANG REPLACED BY YUAN

國民黨政府廢止銀兩，採行統一銀本位幣之幣制改革。1933年4月6日在全國公佈實行。規定自該日起一切流通均須使用銀元，不得再用銀兩，並確定銀本位幣以元為單位，每元含純銀23.493448克，凡持有現錢或銀兩者可請中央造幣廠代鑄，亦可至中央、中國、交通三銀行兌換銀元。

The KMT government introduced a currency reform by abrogating the “liang” and adopting the “yuan” as the standard denomination and decreed for its implementation throughout the country beginning on April 6, 1933. The decree declared that from that day on silver coins with the “yuan” as the standard unit replaced all other forms of silver currency calculated by the liang (16 liang = 1 jin = 500 grams) and that one yuan contains 23.493448 grams of pure silver. It urged the population to change their holdings of silver and silver ingots for silver coins of yuan with the three national banks—the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications; or to entrust the Central Mint to mint silver coins for them, or to change their silver for standard silver coins of the yuan with those banks.

法幣改革 BANKNOTE REFORM

國民黨政府廢止銀本位制，實行紙幣制度之幣制改革。1935年11月4日實行。主要內容包括：以中央銀行、中國銀行、交通銀行（後加中國農民銀行）發行紙幣為法幣；禁止白銀流通，並將白銀收歸國有，移存國外充作外匯準備金；規定匯價為法幣1元等於英鎊1先令2.5便士，並由三大銀行無限制買賣外匯等。

The currency reform the KMT government put into force on November 4, 1935 was characterized by the abrogation of the silver coins in circulation and the introduction of banknotes. The main content included the authorization of the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications (later added by the Peasants' Bank of China) to issue banknotes; the outlawing of the circulation of silver as currency; absorbing silver into the state ownership and deposit the silver overseas as the country's foreign exchange fund; and fixing the exchange rate of the national banknote 1 yuan to 1 shilling 2.5 pence of the British currency and empowering the three national banks to unlimited trading in foreign

exchange.

大清龍
DA QING LONG

中國晚清機制金銀鑄幣及銅幣中最常見龍圖之一，因鑄幣正面鑄“大清金幣”、“大清銀幣”或“大清銅幣”而得名。

One of the commonest patterns of dragons that appeared on the surface of gold, silver & copper coins minted in the late Qing Dynasty, Da Qing Long (Great Qing Dragon) was so named because of the characters “Da Qing” (Great Qing) on the obverse of each of the minted coins.

長鬚龍
CHANG XU LONG
(LONG-BEARDED DRAGON)

中國晚清機制銀幣龍圖之一。因龍鬚稍長而得名，與短鬚龍對舉。通常用於“宣統三年大清銀幣”各種龍紋之版別區分。有時亦用於其它銀、銅幣龍紋版別區分。

Also very popular in the dragon patterns that appeared on the surface of silver coins minted in the late Qing Dynasty. Generally the term was used to denote the various dragon patterns of different editions on the “Da Qing Silver Coin minted in the 3rd year of Xuan Tong”. Sometimes it was used to refer to the dragon patterns made on the other silver or copper coins of different editions.

短鬚龍
DUAN XU LONG
(SHORT-BEARED DRAGON)

中國晚清機制銀幣龍圖之一。因龍鬚稍短而得名，與長鬚龍對舉。通常用於“宣統三年大清銀幣”各種龍紋之版別區分。有時亦用於其它銀、銅幣龍紋版別區分。

Also very popular in the dragon patterns of the late Qing Dynasty. The term was generally used to denote the various dragon patterns of different editions on the “Da Qing Silver Coin minted in the 3rd year of Xuan Tong”. Sometimes it was used to refer to the dragon patterns made on the other silver or copper coins of different editions.

反龍
FAN LONG

中國晚清機制銀幣龍圖之一。因龍身作反“S”狀，有異於通常正“S”形，故名。專用於“宣統三年大清銀幣”各種龍紋之版別區分。

The term also refers to the dragon pattern used on the late Qing's silver coins. It was so named because the dragon appeared in a reverse “S” shape, and was used to denote the various dragon patterns of different editions on the “Da Qing Silver Coin minted in the 3rd year of Xuan Tong”.

大尾龍
DA WEI LONG
(BIG-TAILED DRAGON)

中國晚清機制銀幣龍圖之一。系“宣統三年大清銀幣”曲鬚龍中之特殊種類。因龍尾特大而得名。專用於“宣統三年大清銀幣”曲鬚龍之版別區分。

The term also refers to the dragon pattern used on the late Qing's silver coins. So named because of its big tail, the dragon was regarded as a special species among the curve-bearded dragons that appeared on the “Da Qing Silver Coin minted in the 3rd year of Xuan Tong”.

曲鬚龍
QU XU LONG
(CURVE-BEARDED DRAGON)

中國晚清機制銀幣龍圖之一。因龍鬚作彎曲狀得名。通常用於“宣統三年大清銀幣”各種龍紋之區分。

So named because of the dragon's curve beards, the term also refers to the dragon pattern used on the late Qing's silver coins. It was generally

游 龍
YOU LONG
(SWIMMING DRAGON)

used to denote the various dragon patterns of different editions on the "Da Qing Silver Coin minted in the 3rd year of Xuan Tong".

中國晚清機制銀幣龍圖之一。因龍形作游動狀得名。專用於“宣統三年大清銀幣”各種龍紋之區分。

Also one of the variations found in the dragon patterns used on the late Qing's silver coins. So named because of the dragon's swimming posture, the term was specially used to denote the various dragon patterns of different editions on the "Da Qing Silver Coin minted in the 3rd year of Xuan Tong".

嘉禾圖案
JIA HE PATTERN

民國時期銀幣常見圖案之一。始用於民國元年(1912年)所鑄孫中山先生側面像開國紀念幣。據載，鑄此圖案旨在“取豐歲足民之義，垂勸務農之本”。

One of the patterns that commonly appeared on the silver coins minted in the period of the Republic of China. The pattern came into use in 1912 or the first year of the Republic of China on the minted coins bearing Dr. Sun Yat-sen's side-view portrait in commemoration of the founding of the Republic of China. The design was aimed at bringing good harvests for the whole Chinese populace.

鐵血十八星旗
18-STAR FLAG

中華民國國旗之一，民國時期銀幣常見圖案。旗上十八顆星代表其時全國十八行省。星為紅色，示意光明。該旗自1911年(清宣統三年)武昌起義爆發時起，在湖北、江西等地懸掛。1912年1月1日中華民國臨時政府在南京成立後，改為陸軍軍旗。

One of the earlier national flags of the Republic of China — a common silver coin pattern in the Republic's period — which has 18 stars against a red background. The 18 stars represent the 18 provinces then under the jurisdiction of the central government and the red colour symbolizes brightness. The flag was in use in Hubei, Jiangxi and other places in the period beginning with the 1911 uprising up till January 1, 1912 when the Nanjing provisional government was established and the flag became the flag of the army.

五色旗
5-COLOUR FLAG

中華民國國旗之一，民國時期銀幣常見圖案。旗面為紅、黃、藍、白、黑五色。表示漢、滿、蒙、回、藏五族共和，自1912年1月1日中華民國臨時政府在南京成立時起懸掛全國，至1927年為青天白日滿地紅旗取代。

The flag of five stripes of red, yellow, blue, white and black was one of the earlier national flags of the Republic — a common silver coin pattern in the Republic's period. The five colours represent the five nationalities of the Han, Manchu, Mongolian, Hui (Muslim) and Tibetan. It was promulgated on January 1, 1912 on the founding of the provisional government of the Republic of China in Nanjing. It was in use up till 1927 when it was replaced by the flag of the sun in the blue sky against a red background.

八瓣蓮花圖案
8 - PETAL LOTUS PATTERN

中國近代西藏銀幣常見圖案之一。暗寓佛教術語八葉蓮台，指佛經所載胎藏界曼陀羅之第一院中台，“中央為六日，四方之八葉為寶生、開敷華王、無量壽、天鼓雷音之四佛，普賢、文殊、觀音、彌

勒之四菩薩、合爲九尊，是三密相應之時，吾人肉團心開敷之相也”。

One of the common pattern on the Tibet-minted silver coins of Modern China, this pattern denotes the 8-petal lotus pedestal in Buddhist belief referring to the pedestal in the first courtyard of Garbhadhatu Mandra described in Buddhist scripts. The eight petals denote the four Buddhas and four buddhisattvas.

忍冬圖案 ACANTHUS DESIGN

中國近代西藏銀幣常見圖案之一。即忍冬草，相傳爲生於雪山之仙草，《涅槃經·二十七》載：“雪山有草，名爲忍冬，牛若食者，則出醍醐”。

One of the common patterns on the Tibet-minted silver coins of Modern China, Acanthus is a plant believed to grow in snow covered mountains. According to Buddhist scripts, this magic plant could make cows produce fine cream.

日、月圖案 SUN AND MOON DESIGN

中國近代西藏銀幣常見圖案之一，達賴與班禪之象徵。公元十五世紀初，宗喀巴改革宗教時肇，創立格魯教派(黃教)，後成西藏社會勢力最盛之教派。黃教最大活佛傳承達賴、班禪兩系，正式封號皆始於清。依照慣例，達賴居拉薩布達拉宮，以前藏爲轄地，班禪住日喀則托什倫布寺，以後藏爲轄地。兩者之下，均設完整管理機構，藏民對達賴與班禪之崇拜信仰亦無二致，藏族民諺中有“天上的太陽月亮，人間的達賴班禪”之說。

One of the common designs on the Tibet minted silver coins of Modern China, to Tibetans, the sun and the moon represent the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama respectively. The founder of the Yellow Sect passed his power to Dalai and Panchen, both of whom were bestowed holy titles by rulers of the Qing Dynasty. It was so arranged that the Dalai Lama stays in the Potala in Lhasa to govern the eastern part of Tibet and Panchen Lama stays in Shaxilhunbo Lamasery in Shegatsse to govern the western part of Tibet. Such perfect institutional arrangements are in full conformity with the Tibetans' religious worship of their two heroes, thus the Tibetan saying "The Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama of mankind are just like the Sun and the Moon in the Sky".

八吉祥徽 SYMBOL OF EIGHT GOOD OMENS

中國近代西藏銀幣常見圖案之一。指八種佛教法器，即傘蓋(寶傘)、金魚、吉祥瓶(寶瓶)、妙蓮、右旋白螺、金剛結、勝幢、金輪。簡稱傘、魚、瓶、蓮、螺、結、幢、輪。其名目暗喻有關佛教教義。傘蓋寓意佛之淨德覆蓋一切，金剛界爲白蓋，胎藏界爲赤蓋，佛教界將以白紅色絹制就之張開傘蓋用作儀仗及供器。魚因佛教有阿彌陀佛化身爲魚救濟衆傳說，而被信徒視爲吉祥之物。瓶在佛經中譯作軍持，乃華瓶等物總稱，被尊爲佛具或法具，《觀無量壽經》載：“有一寶瓶，盛諸光明”，密宗則將盛放灌頂誓水之瓶器稱寶瓶。瓶多以赤銅製就，內盛香料、珍珠、金銀等寶物，瓶頂扎結彩繩。花又稱妙蓮，乃佛教主要象徵。尤以青蓮枝葉修廣，青白分明，有大人眼目之相，被佛教比喻爲“佛眼”。右旋白螺，亦即寶螺，指以銀鑲嵌之大海螺，佛教比喻佛之說法廣極大衆，螺聲勇猛，既表明大法雄猛，亦暗喻說法降魔。密宗尤其推崇此物，視爲重要法器。結之俗稱有百結、盤腸等，其呈錢結狀，無頭無尾，佛

教以此結無窮無盡，比喻佛之說法。密宗、信徒以接受金剛結象徵接受佛法，幢系勝幢、寶幢，金幢簡稱，乃佛教用以懸掛之長形筒形裝飾品，以黃色錦緞等絲織品製就，用金裝飾幢及幢竿者稱金幢。用寶珠等裝飾者則稱寶幢。輪指金剛輪、法輪，金剛輪為佛教轉輪聖王七寶之一，分金、銀、銅、鐵四等，因而依次產生金輪王至鐵輪王四種等級，法輪寓意有二，一喻佛法可摧破衆生煩惱邪惡，有如轉輪聖王轉動寶輪能摧毀山岳一般，二喻佛之說法有如車輪輾轉不停。在藏傳佛教中，八幅輪、八瓣蓮花與八吉祥徵象徵天、地、人三界，即天有八幅輪，大地有八瓣蓮花，人世有八吉祥徵，寓意吉祥幸福。噴焰寶珠則為財運昌隆之象徵。

One of the common patterns on the Tibet-minted silver coins of modern China. This symbol contains eight articles used in religious rites in Lamaism. They are the magic umbrella, gold fish, magic bottle, holy lotus, white snail of right spiral shell, diamond knot, dhvaja (a holy piece of yellow satin in the shape of a cylinder decorated with ornamental gold and jewels), and gold wheel. The umbrella signifies the all-embracing benevolence of Buddhism; the fish means salvation of people out of distress because legend has it that the Buddha once turned into a fish in order to save people; the bottle is believed to bring light to humanity; the lotus itself is a symbol of Buddhism; the right spiral shell is a bugle made of sea shell inlaid with silver for dissemination of the Buddhist doctrines and the sea shell fish is believed to be of a magic power for conquering devils; the knot in the eyes of Buddhist believers is without either the beginning or end, denoting the infinite state of Buddhism; the satin cylinder is inscribed with sutra and decorated with gold and jewels; and the wheel symbolizes the power of Buddhism of ridding people of their troubles and the perpetuation of the Buddhist power. In Lamaism, the eight-spiked wheel signifies the heaven, the eight-petal lotus signifies the earth and the eight-omen symbol signifies humanity. Together they represent good omens and good fortune signs. The pearl radiating with rays of fire symbolizes prosperity and wealth.

花 星 HUA XING (FLORAL STAR)

中國晚清機制金銀鑄幣及銅幣上所鑄星紋。有梅花星、菊花星、米字星、十字星、長花星、六瓣星、五角星、六角星及圓點星等多種類別。通常鑄於鑄幣正面中央及背面，背面側面兩側，乃是區分鑄幣不同版別之重要依據。

The term refers to the star patterns on the surface of the late Qing's gold, silver and copper coins. There are various kinds of stars, like the plum star, chrysanthemum star, asterisk, cross, long floral star, six-petal star, five-pointed star, six-pointed star and circle-dot star. Some of the stars usually appeared in the centre of the coin obverse or either side surface. They served as important witnesses of minted coins of different editions.

上 緣 SHANG YUAN (UPPER FRINGE)

指鑄幣上端部分。通常用於對中國近代機制金、銀鑄幣及銅幣之形制描述。

Denoting the upper part of the minted coin, it was used generally to refer to shape description of the minted gold, silver or copper coins of modern China.

下 緣

指鑄幣下方近邊緣部分。通常用於對中國近代機制金、銀鑄幣及銅

**XIA YUAN
(UNDERNEATH FRINGE)**

幣之形制描述。

Denoting the underneath part close to edge of the minted coin, it was generally used to refer to shape description of the minted gold, silver or copper coins of modern China.

**邊 道
BIAN DAO
(PERIPHERY)**

指鑄幣周緣之側面部分。有光邊、齒邊、鷹洋邊及本洋邊等多種。乃是區分中國近代機制金、銀鑄幣及銅幣版別重要依據之一。

It denotes the peripheral flank of the minted coin. Varieties of denominations were provided, such as the smooth edge, the toothed edge, the dot-design edge, etc. The term was used as an important witness for denoting different editions of the minted gold, silver and copper coins of modern China.

二、有關歷史知識名詞簡釋

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF SOME HISTORICAL TERMS

**光 緒 帝
EMPEROR
GUANG XU**



(1871－1908)即愛新覺羅·載活，清代皇帝，廟號德宗，年號光緒。乃醇親王奕環次子，因同治帝病死無嗣，被慈禧太后指定入繼大統。1875－1908年在位，即位時僅四歲，由慈禧太后“垂簾聽政”。1887年(光緒十三年)親政後，重權仍執慈禧太后之手，故此清廷內部出現“帝黨”與“后黨”爭奪最高權力之鬥爭，中日甲午之戰“帝黨”主戰，“后黨”主和，鬥爭日趨激烈，後受維新思潮影響，不甘作亡國之君，意圖利用維新派力量與聲勢，透過變法罷斥“后黨”官僚，以掌握國家實權達到富國強兵目的。自1898年6月起陸續頒佈許多除舊布新詔令，引起頑固守舊勢力嫉視。9月21日慈禧太后發動政變，其被幽禁於瀛台。1908年11月14日病死。

(1871 - 1908) The ninth emperor of the Qing Dynasty whose full name was Aixinjuolo Daitian and whose royal title was De Zong. He was enthroned at the age of four in 1875 and the Empress Dowager Cixi acted as regent behind a bamboo curtain until 1887 when he took over the administration. However the dowager was reluctant to let go the power and the internal strife in the royal family never stopped. The Qing court was split into the emperor's fraction and the dowager's fraction in the struggle for the control of the supreme power. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 - 95, the emperor's fraction was for resolute resistance whereas the dowager's fraction advocated an appeasement policy, causing the contradiction ever more acute. The emperor later intended to rely on the reformers to oust the dowager's fraction out of the court. From June 1898 on, Emperor Guang Xu replaced a number of old decrees with new ones aimed at reinvigorating the regime. This aroused fierce hostility on the part of the diehards of the Dowager's fraction. On September 21 that year, the Empress Dowager staged a coup. The emperor was detained in the Summer Palace. He died on November 14, 1908.

**左 宗 棠
ZUO ZONGTANG**

(1812－1885)湖南湘陰人，字季高，清道光十二年(1832年)中舉人，後得曾國藩保舉，任四品京堂襄辦軍務，招募“楚勇”與太平天

國起義軍及捻軍作戰。1866年於福州建馬尾船廠，製造輪船，旋任陝甘總督，次年為欽差大臣，督辦陝甘軍務。曾在西北地區舉辦蘭州機器製造局等新式企業。光緒元年(1875年)再任欽差大臣督辦新疆軍務，率楚軍出徵新疆，討伐阿古柏，先後收復天山北路、南路，阿古柏兵敗自殺，其反動政權1877年覆滅。左宗棠平定新疆後，建議新疆設省、並提出浚河渠，建城堡，清丈地畝，厘正賦稅，分設義塾等主張，並整肅幣制，鑄行金銀質流通貨幣等，以促進當地經濟、文化發展。中俄伊犁交涉中，力主“先之以談判，繼之以戰陣”，並在新疆作軍事部署。1881年任軍機大臣，調兩江總督兼通商事務大臣。後病逝福州。

(1812-1885) Alias Jigao. Native of Xiangyin, Hunan Province. He passed the imperial examination in 1832 and on Zeng Guofan's recommendation, he was appointed a fourth-rank official in charge of organizing an army to fight the peasant insurgents. He built the Mawei shipyard at Fuzhou making warships in 1866 and later became the governor of Shaanxi and Gansu. The following year he was appointed imperial commissioner to supervise the military affairs in the northwest where he set up a mechanized woollen mill and some other modern factories. In 1875 he was made imperial commissioner to supervise the military affairs in Xinjiang and personally led his Hunan army in an expedition to suppress a tribal chieftain Agubo in Xinjiang. The expedition recovered from Agubo's occupation the vast region north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. The Agubo's regime was toppled in 1877 and Agubo committed suicide. On Zuo Zongtang's advice, the Qing court made Xinjiang a province, built irrigation canals, reduced taxes and established public schools in Xinjiang. These policies helped develop the local economy and culture. He advocated "negotiation first to be backed by military deployment" on the question of negotiating the Ili treaty with Russia and he did make military deployment there. In 1881 he was promoted to a military councillor. Later he was transferred to be general governor of Jiangnan-Jiangxi region and concurrently Minister of Foreign Trade. He died in Fuzhou.

阿古柏
AGUBO
(YAKUB BEG)

(? - 1877) 十九世紀中葉中亞細亞罕國封建主，烏茲別克族（一說塔吉克族）人。在安集延（原蘇聯吉爾吉斯共和國境內）任浩罕王之帕夏（意即總司令）。1865年，受浩罕攝政王派遣率軍侵入新疆。數年間，佔有南疆八城，建立“哲德沙爾”王國，自稱“畢條勒特汗”，並與俄、英等國勾結。1876年，清廷委任左宗棠為欽差大臣，統兵進疆討伐，在新疆各族人民支持下大獲全勝，1877年，阿古柏兵敗自殺於庫爾勒。

(? - 1877) A feudal chieftain of Uzbek (or Tajik) in Central Asia in mid-19th century, Agubo as the commander in chief of the army of a small kingdom led an army in an invasion into Xinjiang in 1865. He occupied eight Chinese cities in succession in a few years and made himself the khan of a kingdom called Zedeshar. He colluded with the Russian and British rulers then. His regime was toppled by a Qing army led by Zuo Zongtang. After his total defeat, Agubo killed himself in Kurle in 1877.

李鴻章
LI HONGZHANG

(1823-1901) 字少荃。安徽合肥人。1847年中進士，授翰林院編修。1861年編練淮軍，與外國侵略者共同對抗太平天國義軍，旋任



江蘇巡撫，兩江總督等職，後又率軍剿捻。1870年升任直隸總督兼北洋大臣，掌握清廷內政、外交、軍事大權，成為清統治集團中之實力派人物，洋務派首領。在1862年至1895年間，曾以“自強”、“求富”為名，大辦洋務，開辦一批近代軍事及民用工業企業，並建立北洋海軍，其在對外交涉中“一意主和”，推行民族投降主義，先後與列強簽訂中英《煙台條約》、《中法新約》、《馬關條約》、《中俄密約》等一系列不平等條約。1900年義和團運動爆發時更力主與帝國主義列強妥協，聯合鎮壓義和團，1901年以“議和全權大臣”身份與奕訢等代表清廷同十一個帝國主義國家簽訂《辛丑條約》。同年11月病死。

(1823 - 1901) Alias Shaochuan. Native of Hefei in Anhui Province. After passing the imperial examination in 1847, he was appointed a royal academician. In 1861 he was ordered to raise an army in Anhui and joining hands with foreign aggressors, he helped suppress the insurgent army of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. Then he became the governor of Jiangsu and governor general of Jiangnan and Jiangxi. Later he led an army in the suppression of the peasant insurgents the Nians. In 1870 he was promoted to the position of governor of Zhili and minister of Beiyang in charge of the Qing court's internal, foreign and military affairs, becoming one of the pivotal figures among the "Westernization" group in the Qing court. Under the slogan of "getting strong by self-reliance" and "making the country rich," he was active in setting up a number of civil and military enterprises and building the Beiyang Navy between 1862 and 1895, but in foreign affairs, he pursued a capitulationist line and concluded a series of unequal treaties with foreign powers such as the Sino - British Chefoo Treaty, the Sino - French New Treaty, the Treaty of Shimonoseki, the Sino - Russian Secret Treaty. When the Yihetuan (Boxers) Uprising broke out in 1900, he was a fervent advocate of making compromises with the imperialist powers so as to enlist their support to suppress the Boxers. In 1901 he was on a delegation of the Qing court which negotiated with 11 imperialist powers and concluded an unequal treaty with them. He died in November that year.

孫中山
SUN YAT-SEN



(1866. 11. 12—1925. 3. 12)中國偉大民主革命先行者。廣東香山(今中山)人，名文，字德明，號日新，又號逸仙。早年就讀香港西醫書院，曾在澳門、廣州行醫，致力挽救民族危亡之政治活動。1894年立“興中會”於檀香山，訂“驅除韃虜、恢復中華、創立合眾政府”之革命主張。次年策動廣州起義，1900年組織惠州三湘田起義，告敗。1905年於日本東京組建“中國同盟會”，被推為總理，確定以“驅除韃虜、恢復中華、建立民國、平均地權”為革命綱領，提出民族、民權、民生三民主義，並在南方各省多次發動武裝起義，均遭失敗。1911年武昌起義後回國，1912年1月1日於南京宣誓就任中華民國臨時大總統。因革命黨人與袁世凱妥協，被迫於2月提請辭職，薦袁世凱以自代。是年8月，改組同盟會為國民黨，當選理事長，1913年發動“二次革命”，失敗後再赴日本，次年成立中華革命黨，擔任總理，1917年於廣州成立護國軍政府，被推舉為陸海軍大元帥，率師北伐，次年辭職，繼續撰述《建國方略》。1919年將中華革命黨正式改組為中國國民黨，1921年在廣東召開非常國會，就任非常大總統，遇陳炯明發動武裝叛亂，退居上海。1924年1月於

廣州召開中國國民黨第一次全國代表大會，在中國共產黨與蘇俄共產黨幫助下，改組國民黨為各革命階級之聯盟，實行聯俄、聯共，扶助農工三大政策，將舊三民主義發展為新三民主義。11月帶病北上，提議召開國民會議，結束軍閥統治，廢除不平等條約，維護國家獨立，堅持與帝國主義及北洋軍閥鬥爭，終於積勞病劇，1925年3月12日病逝於北京。

(Nov. 12, 1866- Mar. 12, 1925) Also known as Sun Wen, alias Deming and Rixin, he was the great forerunner of the Chinese Democratic Revolution. He received his college education in medicine in Hong Kong and after graduation, he practiced medicine in Macao and Guangzhou; meanwhile he engaged in political activities for national salvation. In 1894 he founded the Xing Zhong Hui (Society for the Revival of China) in Honolulu with the revolutionary aim of "driving out the Manchus, reviving China and establishing a government for the people." The following year he tried to organize an uprising in Guangzhou, but failed. Again in 1900 he organized another uprising in Huizhou and failed once more. In 1905, Chinese revolutionaries formed the Zhongguo Tong Meng Hui (Chinese Revolutionary League) in Tokyo and Sun Yat-sen was elected its president. The League adopted a programme to "drive out the Manchus, restore China, establish a republic and equalize landownership." It put forth the Three People's Principles — the Principle of Nationalism, the Principle of Democracy, and the Principle of People's Livelihood. The League organized a series of uprisings in the southern Chinese provinces, but without success. After the successful Wuchang Uprising in 1911, Sun Yat-sen returned to China. On January 1, 1912, he was sworn in as Provisional President of the Republic of China in Nanjing. However, as a result of the compromise between some revolutionaries and the warlord Yuan Shikai, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was forced to resign and recommend Yuan Shikai to take his place. In August of the same year, the Tong Meng Hui was reorganized into the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang in Chinese, KMT for short) and Sun Yat-sen was elected president. He went to Japan again in 1913 after the aborted "Second Revolution." There he set up the Chinese Revolutionary Party the following year and was elected president. In 1917 when the military government of the Hu Guo Jun (Republic Protection Army) was established in Guangzhou, Sun Yat-sen was appointed Generalissimo of the Army and Navy forces to lead the North Expedition. He resigned from the position so that he could devote his time to writing his Programme for National Construction. In 1919 he reorganized the Chinese Revolutionary Party into the Chinese Nationalist Party and two years later convened an extraordinary congress in Guangzhou. Later Chen Junming, one of the revolutionary leaders betrayed the revolution and staged an armed rebellion. Sun Yat-sen went to Shanghai. The Nationalist Party held its first national congress in Guangzhou in January 1924. With the assistance of the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Russia, Dr. Sun Yat-sen effected a reorganization of the KMT into a party aimed at becoming an alliance of all revolutionary classes based on the three major policies of uniting with Russia, uniting with the CPC and supporting the workers and peasants, turning the old Three People's Principles into new ones. In November the same year, despite his ill health, Dr. Sun Yat-sen went to Beijing with a proposal for convening the national assembly, ending the rule by the warlords, abrogating the unequal treaties, safeguarding national independence and persevering

袁世凱
YUAN SHIKAI



in the struggle against the imperialists and the Beiyang warlords. Because of overwork, he died of illness in Beijing on March 12, 1925.

(1859—1916) 河南項城人，字慰亭又作慰庭，別號容庵。清光緒八年(1882年)隨淮軍提督吳長慶入朝鮮，負責前敵營務處，又為朝王湘練“新建親軍”。後經李鴻章保薦任三品道員，清光緒二十年請調回國，於天津小站訓練“新建陸軍”，並參加強學會，偽裝贊成維新。戊戌變法期間，被特賞候補侍郎，專辦練兵事務。因出賣維新派而獲慈禧太后寵信，光緒二十五年出任山東巡撫，鎮壓義和團運動。次年參加劉坤一、張之洞策劃之“東南互保”。光緒二十七年升署直隸總督兼北洋大臣，後為練兵處會辦大臣，借改軍制而擴編北洋軍，成為北洋軍閥首領。光緒三十三年調軍機大臣外務部尚書，宣統元年(1909年)被攝政王載灃免職，回鄉“養病”。辛亥革命爆發後，被起用為內閣總理大臣，一面威脅革命黨人妥協，一面逼迫清廷退位，在列強支持下竊取民國大總統職位。1913年指使暗殺國民黨領袖宋教仁，大借外債，鎮壓“二次革命”。隨即又解散國會，撕毀“臨時約法”，實行獨裁，1915年接受日本提出旨在滅亡中國之《二十一條》，陰謀實行帝制，改次年為“洪憲元年”。同年底護國戰爭爆發，北洋軍連遭失敗，次年被迫宣佈取消帝制，仍稱大總統，旋在全國人民聲討中憂懼而死。

(1859-1916) Also known as Weiting, and Rongan. A native of Xiangcheng, Henan Province. In 1882 he went to Korea as an officer with the Anhui Army under the command of Wu Changqing and helped the Korean king train a new imperial army. Twelve years later he was recalled to China to become a third-grade official in charge of training a modern army at Xiaozhan near Tianjin on the recommendation of Li Hongzhang. He first won the favour from Emperor Guang Xu by pretending to support institutional reforms and was promoted to the position of assistant minister charged with the responsibility of military training, but he betrayed the interests of the Constitutionalists and won the trust of Empress Dowager Ci Xi. He became governor of Shandong in 1899 and took part in the suppression of the Boxers insurgents. Two years later he was promoted to be governor general of Zhili and concurrently minister of Beiyang, gradually becoming a leader of the Beiyang warlords by taking advantage of his position to expand the Beiyang army in the military reform. In 1907 he was summoned to the court to become a grand minister of the Privy Council and minister of foreign affairs. In 1909 when the young Emperor Xuan Tong was enthroned, Yuan Shikai was dismissed by the regent Dai Feng. When the revolutionary uprising broke out, the Qing court reinstated him and made him prime minister. With the support of the imperialist powers, Yuan forced the Qing ruler to abdicate on the one hand and on the other coerced the revolutionaries to make compromise to make him president of the new Republic. In his office as president, he engineered the assassination of Song Jiaoren, a KMT leader, borrowed foreign loans indiscriminately, suppressed the Second Revolution, dissolved the national assembly and scrapped the Provisional Constitution to complete his dictatorship. In 1915 he was ready to accept the Japanese imperialists' 21 Demands which were aimed at totally subjugating China into a colony. He even declared himself "the emperor of the Chinese empire" and planned to change the next year to be first year of the "Reign of Hong Xian." The war to protect the republic

broke out toward the end of the same year and the Beiyang Army under Yuan suffered successive defeats. Yuan Shikai was forced to drop his imperial system and remained the president. He died amidst nationwide condemnation.

黎元洪
LI YUANHONG



(1864–1928) 字宋卿，湖北黃陂人。天津北洋水師學堂畢業。中日甲午戰爭後赴湖北訓練新軍，官至混成協統領，曾多次破壞湖北革命黨人活動，殺害起義士兵。1911年武昌起義爆發後被迫出任軍政府鄂軍大都督。1912年中華民國臨時政府成立時當選臨時副總統。竊國大盜袁世凱篡政後，伙同袁世凱鎮壓革命。1914年袁世凱解散國會，篡改憲法，設參政院後任議長。1916年6月袁世凱死後繼任大總統，與國務總理段祺瑞發生“府院之爭”，被馮國璋取而代之。1922年受直系軍閥支使，復任大總統，次年被逐，後死於天津。

(1864 - 1928) Also known as Songqing. Native of Huangpi, Hubei Province. He was graduated from the Beiyang Navy Academy in Tianjin and when the naval war against Japan broke out, he was sent to Hubei to train a modern army. While being a commander, Li Yuanhong time and again frustrated the activities of the revolutionaries in Hubei and killed many insurgent soldiers. After the 1911 revolution, he was forced to take up the position as commander of the Hubei Army under the military government. He was elected vice president in 1912 on the founding of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China. When Yuan Shikai usurped the state power, Li colluded with Yuan in suppressing the revolution. Yuan Shikai dissolved the national assembly, revised the constitution and set up a senate. Li Yuanhong was made chairman of the senate. He became president of the republic in June 1916 after the death of Yuan Shikai. In his strife with the then Prime Minister Duan Qirui, Li Yuanhong was ousted and replaced by Feng Guozhang. However he won the support of the warlords of Zhili and regained his position as president in 1922. He was driven out of his office the next year and died in Tianjin.

徐世昌
XU SHICHANG



(1855–1939) 北洋軍閥政客，直隸天津（今天津市）人。字卜五，號菊人，又號弢齋，清光緒進士，授翰林院編修。清末協助袁世凱創辦北洋軍。曾任東三省總督、郵傳部尚書、內閣協理大臣等，辛亥革命爆發後助袁世凱竊取民國大總統職位。1914年任政事堂國務卿。袁世凱稱帝後辭職，退居河南，受封“嵩山四友”之一。1916年袁世凱被迫取消帝制後復任國務卿，袁世凱死後再次返回河南。1918年10月由段祺瑞之安福國會選為大總統，以“文治總統”自命。1922年第一次直奉戰爭中被直系軍閥趕下台，此後寓居天津至死。

(1855- 1939) A Beiyang warlord, politician, native of Tianjin. Also known as Puwu, Juren and Taozhai. He became a member of the imperial academy after passing the imperial examination. Toward the end of the Qing Dynasty, he assisted Yuan Shikai with building the Beiyang Army and later was appointed governor general of the three provinces of Northeast China, minister of postal and telecommunications and assistant Grand Minister of the Cabinet. After the 1911 Revolution, he helped Yuan Shikai seize the position as president of the republic. He became Secretary of State in 1914 and retired to Henan after Yuan Shikai made himself emperor. When Yuan was forced to drop the empire attempt in 1916, Xu was again made Secretary of State. He again retired to Henan after the death of Yuan Shikai. When Duan Qirui's puppet national assembly was

唐繼堯
TANG JIYAO



convened in October 1918, Xu was elected president. He professed to be "a president for civil rule." In the first war between the warlords of Zhili and Fengtian in 1922, Xu's administration was overthrown by the Zhili warlords. He lived in Tianjin in retirement until his death.

(1882-1927) 滇系軍閥，字萱廡，雲南會澤人。日本士官學校畢業，在日本參加同盟會。歸國後任雲南新軍管帶兼講武堂監督。辛亥革命爆發後參加蔡鍔領導之昆明起義。1912年率滇軍攻佔貴陽，稱貴州都督。1913年任雲南都督。1915年12月與蔡鍔通電全國，舉起護國討袁(世凱)義旗，兼任第三軍總司令，鎮守雲南。1916年5月護國軍於廣東肇慶組織軍務院，代行國務院職權，為獨立各省對內對外之總機構，被推為撫軍長。1917年參加“護法運動”，表示反對段祺瑞，同時又排擠孫中山先生，暗通北洋軍閥。此後屢次出兵川黔，企圖稱霸西南，自稱“聯帥”。1921年被顧品珍趕走，次年回滇復職，鼓吹“聯省自治”，力保地盤。1927年被胡若愚、龍雲威逼去職，不久病死。

(1882-1927) A warlord of the Yunnan clique, also known as Xuangeng. A native of Huize, Yunnan Province, Tang Jiyao graduated from a Japanese Military Cadet School and joined Sun Yat-sen's Tong Meng Hui in Japan. Back in China, he became an officer and drill supervisor in the modern army in Yunnan. In the 1911 Revolution, he joined the uprising in Kunming led by Cai E. He led an army that captured Guiyang in 1912 and he became Military Governor of Guizhou Province. The following year he was appointed military governor of Yunnan. When Cai E, leader of the Yunnan army, called upon the whole country to rise to overthrow Yuan Shikai and protect the Republic in December 1915, Tang Jiyao assumed the position as commander of the 3rd army to garrison Yunnan. The Hu Guo Jun, or the army to protect the republic, formed a military council in Zhaoqing, Guangdong Province in May 1916 to act as the cabinet for all the internal and external affairs of the independent provinces. Tang Jiyao was selected as marshal. He took part in the "movement to uphold the Constitution" in opposition to Duan Qirui while at the same time tried to oust Dr. Sun Yat-sen by secretly colluding with the Beiyang warlords. In the succeeding years, he more than once led his troops to invade Guizhou and Sichuan in an attempt to lord it over Southwest China as he styled himself "commander-in-chief of the joint army." He was driven out by Gu Pinzhen in 1921, but he managed to return to Yunnan the following year and resumed his post. He advocated "joint autonomy of neighbouring provinces" in his attempt to maintain his sphere of power. He lost his position under pressure from local warlords Hu Royu and Yun Long in 1927 and some time later died.

蔣介石
CHIANG KAI-SHEK

(1887-1975) 浙江奉化人，原名瑞元，字志清，後改中正。早年就學於保定軍官學校及日本士官學校，加入同盟會，辛亥革命時回國，依附滬軍都督陳其美等。1922年赴廣東後，任廣東軍政大本營參謀長，曾赴蘇聯學習軍事，返國後任黃埔軍校校長。兼任國民革命軍第一軍軍長。後任國民黨中央執行委員會常務委員會主席、組織部部長、國民革命軍總司令等職。南京國民黨政府成立後任軍事委員會委員長、中央政治會議主席、行政院院長、國民政府主席等，控制軍政大權。1946年召開“國民大會”，通過所謂“憲法”，1948年任“總統”。1975年4月5日病逝於台北。

(1887 - 1975) A native of Fenghua, Zhejiang Province. Also known as Chiang Zhongzheng, Ruiyuan and Zhiqing. He graduated from the Baoding Military Academy in Hebei Province and a Japanese Cadet School in his youth. He joined the Tong Meng Hui in Japan and returned to China during the 1911 Revolution. He was an officer in the Shanghai army under the command of Chen Qimei. He went to Guangdong in 1922 and became chief of staff of the headquarters of the Guangdong military government. He studied military science in the Soviet Union for some time and upon his return he was elected as the Principal of Huangpu Military Academy and became commander of the first army of the National Revolutionary Army. Later he became leader of the Department of Organization of the Central Committee of the KMT, chairman of the standing committee of the executive committee of the KMT Central Committee and commander in chief of the National Revolutionary Army. Following the founding of the KMT government in Nanjing, he became Chairman of the Military Commission, chairman of the Central Political Conference, premier of the Administrative Council and Chairman of the National Government, thus taking into control all the military and political power. At the so-called National Assembly held in 1946, a "Constitution" was passed. Chiang became the President in 1948. He died of illness on April 5, 1975 in Taipei.

曹 錕 CAO KUN



(1862 - 1938) 北洋直系軍閥首領，字仲珊。直隸天津（今天津市）人。布販出身。1881年入淮軍，1890年畢業於天津武備學堂，後任袁世凱所創北洋軍第三鎮統制。袁世凱竊國後，歷任北洋軍第三師師長、直隸督軍、直魯豫三省巡閱使。1916年奉命入川鎮壓護國軍，1918年又南下與護法軍對抗，並與西南軍閥相勾結。是年12月馮國璋病死後成為直系軍閥頭目。1923年在英、美帝國主義支持下，於第一次直奉戰爭中打敗奉系軍閥，並以五千銀元一票之價格收買國會議員五百九十人，當選大總統，世稱“賄選總統”。1924年馮玉祥發動北京政變時被囚禁，後因直奉軍閥聯合而獲釋。1927年後長期退居天津，1938年病死。

(1862 - 1938) Leader of the Zhili clique of the Beiyang warlords. Also known as Zhongshan. A native of Tianjin, he was a cloth vendor in his youth. He joined the Anhui army in 1881 and graduated from the Tianjin Military School in 1890. Later he became commander of the third garrison of the Beiyang army under the command of Yuan Shikai. After Yuan Shikai had usurped the state power, he was made commander of the third division of the Beiyang army, then military inspector of Zhili and then inspector of the three provinces of Zhili, Shandong and Anhui. In 1916 he was ordered to lead an army to suppress the Hu Guo Jun in Sichuan. In 1918 his troops swept south to fight the Hu Guo Jun and went into collusion with the warlords of the Southwest. He became the leader of the Zhili warlords after the death of Feng Guozhang in December of that year. With the backing of the US and British imperialists, his Zhili army defeated the warlords of Northeast China in 1923. Then he paid 5,000 silver coins for one vote to buy 590 votes in the national assembly and was thus elected President. He was thrown into jail in 1924 after Feng Yuxiang staged a coup in Beijing, but later he was released as a result of the alliance between the warlords of Fengtian and Zhili. He retired to Tianjin in 1927 and lived there until his death in 1938.

陸榮廷
LU RONGTING



(1859—1928) 廣西武鳴人，字幹卿，壯族，綠林出身。清光緒十九年(1893年)受招撫，歷任清軍管帶，統領總兵。宣統三年(1911年)擢廣西提督，辛亥革命時攫取廣西都督職位，擴充勢力，形成桂系軍閥集團，曾在廣西鎮壓孫中山先生領導之“二次革命”。後因對袁世凱不滿，響應護國軍。1916年為肇慶軍務院九撫軍之一。袁世凱死後入據廣東，自任督軍，旋被段祺瑞政府任為兩廣巡閱使。次年孫中山先生創立護法軍政府時，其與唐繼堯等主張大元帥府改為七總裁制，逼孫中山先生離粵。1920年直奉戰爭時，投靠吳佩孚。1923年曾被北洋軍閥政府任為“廣西軍務督理”。1924年1月桂系軍閥勢力被消滅後，移居江蘇蘇州，後病死。

(1859-1928) Native of Wuming, Guangxi, he was also known as Ganqing. He was of Zhuang nationality. Originally a bandit leader, he turned over to the Qing court in 1893. In the Qing army, he was promoted time and again right up to military governor of Guangxi in 1911. Then the revolution broke out, but he managed to retain his position. After that he expanded his local military strength to form the Guangxi clique of warlords. He offered to put down the Second Revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Guangxi. Later he joined the Hu Guo Jun only out of his dislike for Yuan Shikai. In 1916, he was elected one of the nine marshals under the Military Council in Zhaoqing. After the death of Yuan Shikai, he led his troops into Guangdong and self-styled Guangdong garrison commander. The Duan Qirui government appointed him inspector of Guangdong and Guangxi. The following year Sun Yat-sen formed his military government of upholding the Constitution, Lu joined Tang Jiyao and others in ousting Dr. Sun. In the war between the warlords of Zhili and Fengtian in 1920, he placed himself under the command of Wu Peifu. In 1923, he was appointed by the Beiyang government as military supervisor of Guangxi. He moved to live in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province after the military strength of the Guangxi warlords was crushed in January 1924. Later he died of illness.

張作霖
ZHANG ZUOLIN



(1875—1928) 北洋奉系軍閥，奉天(今遼寧)海城人，字雨亭，綠林出身。清光緒二十八年(1902年)被清廷收編。辛亥革命後投靠袁世凱，任北洋軍第二十七師師長。1916年任奉天督軍兼巡閱使，旋改奉天督軍省長。1918年又任東三省巡閱使，在日本帝國主義支持下統治東北，1921年兼充蒙疆經略使，節制熱、察、綏三特區總統。1924年擊敗直系軍閥，把持北京政權。1926年任安國軍總司令。次年殺害共產黨人李大釗等。不久，自稱中華民國軍政府陸海軍大元帥。1928年與蔣介石軍隊作戰失敗，乘火車退回東北，因同日本帝國主義發生利害衝突在途經皇姑屯(今屬瀋陽)車站時，被日本關東軍預謀炸死。

(1875-1928) A warlord of the Fengtian clique in the Beiyang army. Native of Haicheng, Fengtian (Liaoning today), he was also known as Yuting. Originally a bandit leader, he went over to the Qing army in 1902. After the 1911 revolution, he came under the banner of Yuan Shikai and was appointed commander of the 27th division. He was military inspector of Fengtian in 1916 and soon became military governor of Fengtian. In 1918 he became inspecting envoy of the three Northeast provinces. With the backing of the Japanese imperialists, he actually ruled over Northeast China. In 1921 he also became military envoy to Mongolia and

Xinjiang to have Rehe, Chahar and Suiyuan under his control. He defeated the Zhili clique warlords to take control of the Beijing government in 1924 and became commander-in-chief of the An Guo Army (Army of Pacifying the Country) in 1926. He killed many Communists including one of the leaders Li Dazhao. Soon he gave himself the title of generalissimo of the army and navy of the military government of the Republic of China. In 1928 he was defeated by Chiang Kai-shek and retreated by train to Northeast China. He was murdered in an explosion on the train when it was passing a small station called Huanggutun. The train was blown up by the special agents sent by the Japanese imperialists.

段祺瑞
DUAN QIRUI



(1865—1936)安徽合肥人，原名啟瑞，字芝泉。早年畢業於北洋武備學堂，並赴德國學習軍事，協助袁世凱創辦北洋軍，曾任保定軍官學堂總辦，江北提督等職，與王士珍、馮國璋並稱“北洋三杰”。武昌起義爆發後，曾率兵鎮壓，授湖廣總督。民國成立後，歷任北洋政府陸軍總長、參謀總長、國務總理。袁世凱死後，獲日本帝國主義支持，控制北洋政府，成為皖系軍閥首領。第一次世界大戰期間，出賣中國主權，以“參戰”為名向日本大量借款，編練參戰軍，擴充皖系實力。1920年直皖戰爭時，被直系軍閥曹錕、吳佩孚擊敗下台。1924年第二次直奉戰爭後，被奉系軍閥及馮玉祥推為“中華民國臨時執政”。1926年下令屠殺北京愛國民眾，製造“三·一八慘案”。旋被馮玉祥驅逐下台，後居上海，1936年病死廬山。

(1865 - 1936) Native of Hefei, Anhui Province, he was also known as Zhiquan. After graduation from the Beiyang military school, he went to Germany to study military science. Upon his return, he assisted Yuan Shikai with organizing the Beiyang army. He was appointed successively as general director of the Baoding Cadet School and Jiangbei garrison commander. He and Wang Shizhen and Feng Guozhang were known as "the three heroes of Beiyang." When the Wuchang uprising took place, he led an army to suppress it and was thus appointed governor of Hunan, Hubei and Guangdong. After the Republic was founded, he became chief of staff of the Beiyang ground forces, and then chief of the general staff of the Beiyang Army and then Premier of the State Council. After the death of Yuan Shikai, he managed to have the Beiyang government under his control with the backing of the Japanese imperialists. He was then the ring leader of the Anhui clique warlords. During World War I, he sold out much of China's sovereignty to Japan in exchange for huge loans to expand his own military strength. In the 1920 war between the warlords of the Zhili clique and the Anhui clique, he was defeated by Cao Kun and Wu Peifu of the Zhili clique and he was ousted from his office. After the second war between the warlords of the Zhili clique and the Fengtian clique, he became "the provisional executive" of the Republic on the recommendation of the Fengtian clique and Feng Yuxiang. In 1926, he ordered the "March 18 massacre" in suppression of patriotic demonstrators in Beijing and was driven out of his office by Feng Yuxiang. He then moved to live in Shanghai and in 1936 died of illness in the Lushan Mountain.

譚浩明
TAN HAOMING

(1871—1925)字月波，壯族，廣西尤州人，綠林出身。清光緒十九年(1893年)被廣西提督蘇元春招撫。屢遷廣西巡防營統領，武昌起義後，擁陸榮廷於南寧獨立，1913年春升第二師師長，參與鎮壓廣



蕭耀南
XIAO YAONAN

西反袁(世凱)鬥爭。次年兼任龍州鎮守使。1915年參與擁袁稱帝，因不獲信任而轉投護國軍，任第五軍軍長。1917年為廣西督軍，同年秋任粵桂聯軍總司令，率部入湘，1918年被北洋軍打敗退回廣西。1924年敗於沈鴻英後，寓居上海，不久被侍衛暗殺。

(1871-1925) Of Zhuang nationality and native of Longzhou, Guangxi, he was originally a bandit leader. He was enlisted by Su Yuanchun, the Guangxi garrison commander, in 1893. He was a battalion commander at the time of the Wuchang Uprising and he supported Lu Rongting in declaring Guangxi's independence from the Qing court. He was promoted to be a division commander and took part in suppressing the anti-Yuan forces in Guangxi. The next year he became the garrison commander of Longzhou. In 1915 he gave his support to Yuan Shikai in the latter's attempt to become emperor, and when he found he was not trusted by Yuan, he turned to the Hu Guo Army as commander of the 5th army. He became garrison commander of Guangxi in 1917 and in the autumn of that year led his troops into Hunan with the title of commander-in-chief of the allied army of Guangdong and Guangxi. After his defeat by the Beiyang troops in 1918, he retreated to Guangxi. In 1924 he lost a battle to Shen Hongying. After that, he moved to live in Shanghai and before long was killed by his guard.

(1877-1926) 字珩珊，湖北黃岡人。北洋武備學堂畢業。歷任北洋軍第三鎮管帶、參謀長、第十二標標統等。1917年任直隸陸軍第三混成旅旅長。1918年隨吳佩孚進攻湖南。1920年直皖戰爭後升任陸軍第二十五師師長。1921年率軍入鄂，任湖北督軍。1923年，參與鎮壓京漢鐵路工人大罷工，製造二七慘案。同年11月任兩湖巡閱使。1924年直系軍閥為奉系軍閥所敗，改投段祺瑞。1925年吳佩孚再起，又轉而擁吳，次年病死。

(1877-1926) Native of Huanggang, Hubei Province, he was also known as Hengshan. A graduate of the Beiyang Military School, he won repeated promotions in the Beiyang army until he was a regiment commander in 1917. Then in 1918 he followed Wu Peifu in attacking Hunan. In 1920 he was promoted to be a division commander after the war between the Zhili clique and the Anhui clique. He led his troops into Hubei in 1921 and became garrison commander there. In 1923, he was one of those responsible for the "February 7 massacre" in which the railway workers' strike was ruthlessly suppressed. He became governor of Hunan and Hubei in November of the same year. After he was beaten by the warlords of the Fengtian clique in 1924, he switched his loyalty to Duan Qirui. The next year Wu Peifu again gained advantage, he again turned to serve Wu. He died of illness the next year.

倪嗣冲
NI SICHONG

(1868-1924) 安徽阜陽人，字丹忱，清末秀才。曾為袁世凱部屬，清宣統三年(1911年)任河南布政使。武昌起義爆發後，1913年奉袁世凱命令，率軍攻佔安慶，旋授安徽都督，後改安徽巡撫，支持袁世凱稱帝，授為一等伯爵，並稱“安武將軍”。所部亦稱“安武軍”，紀律廢弛，臭名昭彰。袁世凱死後，改附段祺瑞，1917年“府院之爭”中支持段祺瑞解散國會。次年支持段祺瑞實施所謂武力統一，遣“安武軍”入湖南，大肆燒殺淫掠。1920年皖系軍閥戰敗後被解職。



(1868 - 1924) Native of Fuyang, Anhui Province, he was also known as Danchen. Once a subordinate of Yuan Shikai, he was a local official in Henan Province when the Wuchang Uprising broke out. On Yuan Shikai's order, he commanded his troops to capture Anqing in Anhui in 1913 and was appointed Anhui garrison commander and then governor of Anhui. Because he supported Yuan Shikai in his attempt to turn the republic into an empire, Yuan conferred on him the title of marquis and the title of "General of An Wu," and so was his troops called An Wu Army which were notorious for loose discipline. After Yuan Shikai's death, he turned to follow Duan Qirui. He supported Duan in dissolving the national assembly and "unifying the country by force." His troops were known for their burning and looting when they invaded Hunan. He was dismissed from office after the Anhui clique warlords were defeated in 1920.

莫榮新



(1853-1930) 廣西桂平人，字日初，行伍出身。初從陸榮廷坐鎮梧州，任廣西第一師第二旅旅長。1915年任桂平鎮守使。1916年參加護國戰爭，升為第三軍軍長，旋轉任廣東省廣惠鎮守使。1917年任廣東督軍，後參加護法戰爭，曾任護法軍政府代理總裁，兼陸軍部長。1920年為粵系軍閥陳炯明所逐，敗回廣西。

(1853 - 1930) Native of Guiping, Guangxi, he was also known as Richu. A soldier by career, he was first stationed in Wuzhou as a regiment commander under the command of Lu Rongting. In 1915 he was promoted to be the garrison commander of Guiping and in 1916 joined the Hu Guo Jun as commander of the 3rd army. In 1917 he became the garrison commander of Guangdong. Later he took part in the war to uphold the constitution and was elected Acting Secretary General and Minister of the Army of the Military Government. In 1920 he was defeated by the Guangdong clique warlords and retreated to Guangxi.

趙恒惕 ZHAO HENGTI



(1880-?) 湖南湘潭(一作衡山人)，字彝午，清舉人。曾肄業武備學堂，繼入日本士官學校炮兵科學習。1908年回國，歷任廣西常備軍協統，廣西督練公所會辦。1912年赴北京，遭袁世凱禁錮，後獲保釋。1916年任湖南第一師師長，旋任湖南水陸軍總司令。1920年冬季成立制憲籌備處，發表“聯省自治”主張。次年任湖南省長。1923年前後，鎮壓湖南地區農民運動。同年8月一度被逐。1926年再次遭逐，逃至隨州。

(1880-?) Native of Xiangtan (or Hengshan) of Hunan Province, he was also known as Yiwu. He passed the provincial civil examination, studied for some time at a military school and the artillery department of a Japanese cadet school. He returned to China in 1908 and became an officer in the Guangxi army. In 1912 he went to Beijing, only to be imprisoned by Yuan Shikai, but was bailed out. He became the commander of the first division of the Hunan army and later became its commander-in-chief. In the winter of 1920, he set up a preparatory office for drafting the constitution and advocated joint autonomy of the provinces. The following year he took the office of governor of Hunan. He suppressed the peasants' movement in Hunan around 1923 and was driven out of Hunan in August of the same year. In 1926, he was driven out again and he fled to Suiyang to spend the rest of his life.

張錫鑾
CHANG XILUAN

(? - 1922) 浙江錢塘(今杭州)人，字金波，又作金頗，監生出身。清同治年間於湖北參軍，曾任廣東嘉應州知州、通化知縣、錦州鳳凰廳候補道等。1894年參與訓練新軍，次年曾在寬甸對日軍作戰。其後歷任直隸海防營務處總辦、奉天東邊道稅務總監、中軍各營統領、巡警總辦、財政總局兼營處督辦等職。1911年11月授山西巡撫，未及赴任，武昌起義爆發。1912年民國成立，旋任直隸都督，東三省西邊巡撫使，奉天都督、吉林都督等，1914年以鎮安上將軍節制東三省軍務。1915年任湖北將軍，後改為參政院參政。袁世凱復辟帝制時被封為一等伯，列名將軍府、兼參政院參政。1917年後退出政界，閒居天津。

(? - 1922) Native of Qiantang (today's Hangzhou), Zhejiang Province, he was also known as Jinpo. He joined the Qing army in Hubei during the Reign of Tong Zhi and held a number of local offices such as county magistrate, prefectural magistrate and alternate departmental chief. He participated in training the modern army in 1894 and fought the Japanese aggressors at Kuandian the following year. His later official posts ranged from naval officer, municipal magistrate to a high rank in the general tax bureau. He was appointed governor of Shanxi in 1911, but before he had time to assume his office, the Wuchang Uprising took place. After the founding of the Republic, he was appointed garrison commander of Zhili in 1912, later inspector of the western region of the three Northeast China provinces, garrison commander of Fengtian and Jilin. In 1914 he was given the title of "General of Zhen An" to have under his military control the three provinces in Northeast China. He was made first the commander of the Hubei army and then a state councillor. When Yuan Shikai made himself an emperor, he conferred on Zhang Xiluan the title of Marquis first class and concurrently state councillor. He retired from the political theatre and move to live in Tianjin after 1917.

諸玉璞
ZHU YUPU

(生卒年不詳)字蘊山，山東人，綠林出身。後為安徽都督柏文蔚部收編。派充副官。1913年任張宗昌(山東軍閥)部第三師騎兵營長，暫編陸軍第一師團長。後投東北軍，曾任奉天第三混成旅團長、第二師第三旅旅長、第一軍副軍長、直魯聯軍前敵總指揮、直隸軍務督辦兼直隸省長。1928年軍閥混戰奉系告敗，隨張宗昌一同下台。後被舊部抓捕活埋。

(? - ?) Native of Shandong Province, he was also known as Yunshan. Originally a bandit leader, he came under the banner of Bo Wenwei, garrison commander of Anhui. He became a cavalry battalion commander under the Shandong warlord Zhang Zongchang in 1913. Later he went to the Northeast Army and became a regimental commander and then was promoted to be a deputy army commander and the general commander at front of the joint forces of Zhili and Fengtian cliques. Then he was appointed supervisor of the Zhili army and governor of Zhili. When the Fengtian army suffered defeat in the war among the warlords in 1928, he stepped down together with his patron Zhang Zongchang. Later he was captured by his former subordinates and buried alive.

張學良
ZHANG XUELIANG

(1901 -) 祖籍奉天海城(今遼寧)，字漢卿、乳名六子，張作霖長子。少時入陸軍講武堂，1919年授銜炮兵上校，任奉天暫編第三混成旅第二團團長、第三混成旅旅長等職，次年授銜陸軍少將，曾作為



其父私人代表赴日考察訪問。兩度率軍入關，參與直奉戰爭，至1927年，升任奉軍第三軍團總司令，1928年6月，張作霖在瀋陽皇姑屯被炸身亡後，其潛回瀋陽，就任奉天軍務督辦，7月任東三省保安司令兼東三省巡閱使，僅二十八歲便已執掌東北軍政大權。同年十二月，通電全國，宣佈東三省、熱河省“易幟”，服從南京國民政府。旋任東北邊防軍司令長官，1930年中原大戰時派兵入關助蔣，10月任陸海空軍副總司令。1931年9月18日，日本關東軍發動“九一八事變”，其根據蔣介石“爲免事件擴大、絕對不抵抗”指示，率東北軍撤至山海關內，三月之內，東北失守。1933年後曾任華北抗日集團軍總司令兼第一方面軍總指揮，負責華北抗戰，3月因戰敗通電引咎辭職並出洋考察，1934年7月重獲起用，先後出任鄂豫皖三省及西北“剿共”副總司令，所部多次爲紅軍所敗。後受中國共產黨“停止內戰、一致抗日”主張影響，多次向蔣介石犯顏直諫，力陳抗日主張。1936年12月12日，於苦勸無效之後，聯合楊虎城將軍發動“西安事變”，扣留蔣介石，並請中國共產黨派代表前往西安協助解決事變，未久，“西安事變”和平解決，中國迎來全民族抗戰新局面之開端。12月25日，爲加速舉國抗戰局面之實現，其親自陪同蔣介石返回南京，旋即失去自由，遭受終身監禁，1947年被送往台灣至今。

(1901 -) Alias Hanqing, he was the eldest son of the Northeast China warlord leader Zhang Zuolin who was a native of Haicheng, Fengtian (today's Liaoning Province). He was given the rank of artillery colonel in 1919 after his graduation from the Army Cadet School. Starting from the rank of a regimental commander, he was commander and then became a major general. He visited Japan on a study tour together with his father and on two occasions led troops to take part in the war between the Fengtian clique and the Zhili clique. He was promoted to be the commander-in-chief of the third army group of the Fengtian army in 1927. In June 1928 after his father Zhang Zuolin was assassinated in a train explosion, he sneaked back to Shenyang to take up the overall duties in the Fengtian army. The next month he became the garrison commander and governor of the three Northeast China provinces, taking into his control the political and military power over the whole of Northeast China, at the age of 28. In December of the same year, he announced to the whole country that the three Northeast China provinces and the province of Rehe as well switched their loyalty to the Nanjing nationalist government. Soon after he assumed the position as the commander-in-chief of the Northeast China frontier garrison. In 1930 he sent troops south of the Great Wall to aid Chiang Kai-shek in fighting the warlords and in October that year he was appointed vice commander-in-chief of the nationalist army, navy and air forces. When the Japanese imperialists created the "September 18 incident" in 1931 in its scheme to annex China's Northeast, Zhang Xueliang accepted Chiang Kai-shek's order "absolutely not to resist in order to avoid deterioration of the situation," pulled his troops to the south of the Great Wall. Northeast China fell to Japanese occupation in three months. Early in 1933, he was commander-in-chief of North China resistance army group and commander of the First Front Army with the responsibility of fighting the Japanese invaders in North China. He suffered losses in the battle in March and took the blame on himself and resigned. After his resignation, he went abroad on a study tour. In July 1934, he resumed his military

duties such as the commander-in-chief of the army of annihilating the Communists in the three provinces of Hubei, Henan and Anhui and then in Northwest China. His troops were time and again beaten by the Red Army. Later moved by the Chinese Communist Party's demand for united action in resisting Japan, he kept in touch with the CPC and repeatedly urged Chiang Kai-shek to stop the civil war and resist Japan. When all this failed, he and Yang Hucheng, another patriotic general of the KMT, arrested Chiang Kai-shek in Xi'an on December 12, 1936 and, with the mediation of representatives sent by the CPC, coerced Chiang into accepting the demand for stopping the civil war and fighting the Japanese. That was the well-known "Xi'an Incident" which marked the beginning of an all-nation resistance movement. In the hope of stepping up the resistance, Zhang Xueliang personally accompanied Chiang Kai-shek to fly back to Nanjing on December 25. When they arrived in Nanjing, Chiang placed Zhang Xueliang under house arrest, thus he lost freedom all his life. In 1947 he was moved to Taiwan and he has been staying there since.

黃花崗起義

HUANGHUAGANG UPRISING

亦稱“辛亥廣州起義”。1911年4月27日，由孫中山先生及黃興等人領導之同盟會於廣州發動武裝起義，因事前走漏消息，起義軍與大隊清兵展開一晝夜激烈巷戰後，終因寡不敵衆，傷亡甚多，被迫退却，是役有林時爽、林覺民、方聲洞、喻培倫等百餘名革命志士捐軀。經廣州市民收殮得遺骸七十二具，合葬於廣州東北郊之紅花崗，後更名黃花崗。民國成立後，此地建有紀功坊、墓亭等，並立碑石。孫中山先生手書之“浩氣長存”四字鐫於墓坊。黃花崗起義乃是中國近代資產階級民主革命爆發之先聲，影響極大，舉國震動，未久，武昌起義即告爆發。清王朝腐朽統治終於覆亡。

Also known as the Guangzhou Uprising, it took place on April 27, 1911, organized by the Tong Meng Hui under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing. Because the secret was leaked out before hand, the revolutionaries had to fight street by street against the Qing troops for a day and night at great odds. The revolutionaries suffered a great loss and more than one hundred of them laid down their lives. After the battle, the local people collected 72 bodies of the martyrs and buried them at Huanghuagang on the northern outskirts of Guangzhou. After the founding of the Republic, the government repaired the tomb and put up a monument there with the inscription "Immortal heroism" written by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Huanghuagang Uprising sounded the death toll for the feudal rule of the Qing Dynasty and the harbinger of the great bourgeois democratic revolution in modern Chinese history. Soon after that the Wuchang Uprising broke out that toppled the feudal regime.

北洋軍閥

BEIYANG WARLORDS

由袁世凱建立之封建軍閥集團。1895年(光緒二十一年)清廷命袁世凱於天津小站編練“新建陸軍”，歸北洋大臣節制。1901年，袁世凱任北洋大臣，所建軍隊稱北洋軍，辛亥革命之後，袁世凱竊據中華民國大總統職位，廣植黨羽，形成控制中央與地方政權之軍事集團，出賣國家主權，壓迫廣大民衆。1916年袁世凱死後，北洋軍閥在列強支持下分化為直、皖、奉三系，彼此爭權奪利，不斷發生混戰。1926年皖系軍閥段祺瑞為直系所敗，是年直系軍閥吳佩孚被出師北伐之國民革命軍擊敗，次年直系軍閥孫傳芳亦被北伐軍擊垮。1926年奉系軍閥張作霖戰敗退守東北，於皇姑屯被日本關東軍炸

死，北洋軍閥政權至此覆滅。

A warlord clique formed by Yuan Shikai. In the 21st year of the Reign of Guang Xu (1895), the imperial court ordered Yuan Shikai to organize and train a modern army at Xiaozhan near Tianjin. The modern army was to be under the control of the grand minister of Beiyang, a post which Yuan Shikai assumed in 1901. The army was thus called the Beiyang Army. Yuan Shikai usurped the office of President of the Republic after the 1911 revolution. He recruited followers to knock up a military clique to control the central and local political power, with which he betrayed the national interests and ruthlessly oppressed the people. After the death of Yuan Shikai in 1916, with the backing of different imperialist powers, the Beiyang warlord clique fell into three cliques, namely the Zhili clique, the Fengtian clique and the Anhui clique, which engaged one another in fights for control of territory. In 1926, Duan Qirui of the Anhui clique was defeated by the Zhili clique, and then Wu Peifu of the Zhili clique was destroyed by the North Expedition troops of the nationalist revolutionary army in the same year. The next year, Sun Chuanfang of the Zhili clique was also defeated by the nationalist revolutionary army. In 1926 Fengtian warlord Zhang Zuolin was defeated and while retreating to Northeast China, he was assassinated in a train explosion by the Japanese at a small station called Huanggutun near Shenyang. By then, the regime of the Beiyang warlords came to an end.

北伐戰爭 NORTHERN EXPEDITION

1924年，孫中山先生獲中國共產黨幫助召開國民黨第一次全國代表大會，確立聯俄、聯共、扶助農工三大政策，改組國民黨，組織革命軍隊，實現首次國共合作。1926年初決定興師北伐，推翻北洋軍閥統治，是年7月1日，廣東革命政府發出北伐宣言，10萬國民革命軍正式出兵，以蔣介石為總司令、李濟深為總參謀長、鄧演達為總政治部主任。兵分三路，第一路進攻兩湖地區，擊潰軍閥吳佩孚主力；第二路進攻江西，殲滅軍閥孫傳芳主力。第三路進軍福建、浙江等地，至1927年3月北伐軍相繼佔領武漢、長沙、南昌、上海、南京等地，盤踞中國大部份地區之直系軍閥勢力基本被殲，戰績輝煌。此次戰爭乃是中國共產黨與中國國民黨合作進行，旨在反對帝國主義，反對封建軍閥之革命戰爭，後因國民黨右派與帝國主義及中國大地主大資產階級相勾結，叛變革命，加之中國共產黨內部右傾投降主義者放棄革命領導權，一味妥協退讓而告失敗。

With the assistance of the Chinese Communist Party, Dr. Sun Yat-sen called the first national congress of the Kuomintang in 1924 which adopted the three major policies of uniting with the Soviet Union, uniting with the CPC and assisting the workers and peasants and reorganized the nationalist army. For the first time, cooperation of the KMT and CPC was effected. It was decided early in 1926 to launch a northern expedition to overthrow the regime of the Beiyang warlords. On July 1, the Revolutionary Government in Guangzhou made a declaration of the Northern Expedition and a 100,000 - strong Nationalist Revolutionary Army marched off. The army was led by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, Chief of General Staff Li Jishen and Director of the Political Department Deng Yanda. The Expedition pushed northward in three columns. The first column crushed the main force of warlord Wu Peifu, the second destroyed the main force of warlord Sun Chuanfang and the third thrust into Fujian and Zhejiang. By March 1927, the expeditionary army had captured Wuhan, Changsha, Nanchang, Shanghai and Nanjing,

virtually eliminating the Zhili clique warlords who had entrenched in the greater part of China. The brilliant victory of the Northern Expedition was won as a revolutionary war based on the cooperation of the KMT and CPC and aimed at opposing imperialism and feudalism. Unfortunately, the rightist fraction of the KMT, in collusion with the imperialists and the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie, later betrayed the revolution. Meanwhile the capitulationists within the Chinese Communist Party made unlimited compromises and gave up the leadership. The revolution failed in the end.

甘丹頗章 GANDAN PODRANG

藏語“頗章”漢譯即“宮”，“甘丹頗章”意即“兜率宮”，原址在拉薩三大佛教名寺之一——哲蚌寺中，為一青石殿堂，公元1518年，乃東大司徒扎西扎巴將此殿獻予二世達賴喇嘛根敦嘉措，更名“甘丹頗章”，第三、四、五世達賴均居此地。1642年，第五世達賴喇嘛羅桑嘉措獲固始汗支持，創立黃教政權於此，盡管日後達賴遷居布達拉宮，但“甘丹頗章”仍作為西藏地方政府代稱被沿用。“甘丹頗章致勝四方”銘鑄於幣面，意在表明“甘丹頗章”於西藏地區擁有最高政治地位。

This Tibetan term means “palace” in English, but it specifically refers to the palace in Zhebung Lamasery which Zhapig Zhaba, the chieftain of Naidong built for the second Dalai Lama Gedun Gyatso in 1518. The third, fourth and fifth Dalai Lama also lived here. The fifth Dalai Lama Lobsang Gyatso established the Yellow Sect of Lamaism here in 1642. Although the succeeding Dalai Lamas moved to Lhasa, the palace of Gandan Podrang in Zhebung Lamasery has remained to be used as a symbol of the Tibet local government. The words of Gandan Podrang Qolam Namgyai meaning “the ever-victorious Gandan Podrang” engraved in the coins shows the local authorities of Tibet.

“政教合一” “GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION IN ONE”

西藏舊時獨特政治形式。始源於元朝統治時期，其時，元世祖忽必烈封西藏佛教薩斯迦派宗教領袖八思巴為帝師，領宣政院事，管理西藏地區政務，政教合一制度即由此起，後五世達賴喇嘛建立黃教政權（甘丹頗章）並親自掌管政務，成為西藏僧俗領袖，更令此制度得以確立，並相習近三百載。

This form of religious leaders holding the political power of the local government began in Tibet early in the Yuan Dynasty after Kublai Khan conferred on the leader of the Tibetan Sakyapa Sect Phagsba the title of the Majesty's teacher with the power to administer the local affairs in Tibet. The fifth Dalai Lama established his Yellow Sect and consolidated his power to become the religious and political leader. This form of Tibet local power lasted for nearly three centuries.

藏 曆 TIBETAN CALENDAR

即指藏民族傳統曆法，乃中國古代天文曆學重要成就之一。據甘肅敦煌出土古藏文文獻記載，約公元七世紀藏曆已有使用。一般認為藏曆之形成與唐文成公主進藏關係緊密。藏曆採用陰陽五行（水、木、金、火、土）與十二地支亦即十二生肖相配紀年，每六十年為一甲子（又稱“繞迥”）且分一年為十二月，月份大小亦按干支推算。藏曆首個甲子始於公元1027年，記為陽火兔年，終於1086年，記為陽火虎年。藏曆紀年與公元紀年之換算，可用“（甲子數-1）×60+年數+1026年=公元紀年”公式。

The Tibetan calendar, strongly similar to the Chinese lunar calendar, is also based on the five elements of water, wood, gold, fire and earth and the 60 - year cycle with combinations of the ten heavenly stems and 12 earthly branches. According to ancient archives unearthed at Dunhuang in Gansu, the Tibetan calendar came into being around the seventh century. It is believed that the emergence of the Tibetan calendar had much to do with the marriage of the Tang princess Wencheng with the then Tibetan leader Songzan Gambo. The Tibetan calendar also divides a year into 12 months and its first 60 - year cycle began in A. D.1027 and ended in A.D.1086 The Tibetan calendar is considered to be part of ancient China's achievement in meteorology.

藏傳佛教 LAMAISM

藏族崇佛，普遍而又誠篤，全國莫此為甚，西藏所崇佛教，稱“藏傳佛教”或“喇嘛教”，源出佛教中之大乘佛教。與中國內地所傳同路。但其地方色彩濃厚，明顯有異於佛教發源地印度及其它地區。最具特色者，當對地方政治、經濟之參與，並進而形成衆多教派及活佛轉世制度，顯密兼修，尤重密宗修持等。

The prevalent religion in Tibet and among Tibetans in other parts of China. It is believed that Lamaism originates from Buddhism, but today it is rather different from Buddhism in India and other regions. The leaders of Lamaism believers are living Buddha who used to be deeply involved in the local political administration.

九、中國近代部份壹圓型銀質鑄幣 重量成色一覽表

A LIST OF THE WEIGHT AND FINENESS
FOR SOME ONE-YUAN SILVER COINS
OF MODERN CHINA

中國近代部份壹圓型銀質主幣重量成色一覽表

幣 名	鑄造年份	重量(克)	成色(%)
廣東省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1890	27.0312	90.27
湖北省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1896	26.96	90.37
戊戌江南省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1898	27.035	90.232
大清光緒二十四年北洋機器局造壹圓	1898	27.184	89.066
四川省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1898	26.785	89.668
二十四年安徽省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1898	27.008	89.468
大清光緒二十五年奉天機器局造壹圓	1899	27.039	85.656
庚子吉林省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1900	24.953	89.568
壬寅江南省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1902	26.393	90.27
癸卯奉天省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1903	26.326	84.453
乙巳吉林省造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1905	26.031	89.568
北洋造光緒元寶庫平七錢二分(清光緒三十三年版)	1907	27.594	89.066
造幣總廠光緒元寶庫平七錢二分	1908	26.225	90.453
宣統三年大清銀幣壹圓	1911	26.863	90
孫像民國開國紀念幣壹圓(民國元年版)	1912	26.863	89
袁像民國三年壹圓	1914	26.919	89.1
袁像民國八年造壹圓	1919	26.833	89
袁像民國九年造壹圓	1920	26.874	89
袁像民國十年造壹圓	1921	26.766	88.98
孫像民國開國紀念幣壹圓(民國十六年版)	1927	26.863	89
孫像民國二十二年帆船壹圓	1933	26.744	88
孫像民國二十三年帆船壹圓	1934	26.744	88

A TABLE OF WEIGHT & FINENESS FOR ONE-YUAN MAIN SILVER COINS OF MODERN CHINA









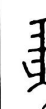



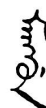





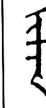






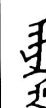
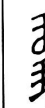
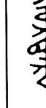
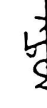
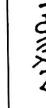
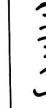
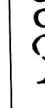
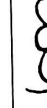
Name of Coin	Year of Minting	Weight (gr)	Fineness (%)
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Guangdong Province	1890	27.0312	90.27
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Hubei Province	1896	26.96	90.37
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Jiangnan Province in the Year of Wuxu	1898	27.035	90.232
Great Qing 1-Yuan Coin Minted by Beiyang Machinery Bureau in the 24th Year of the Reign of Guang Xu	1898	27.184	89.066
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Sichuan Province	1898	26.785	89.668
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Anhui Province in the 24th Year of the Reign of Guang Xu	1898	27.008	89.468
Great Qing 1-yuan Coin Minted by Fengtian Machinery Bureau in the 25th Year of the Reign of Guangxu	1899	27.039	85.656
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Jilin Province in the Year of Gengzi	1900	24.953	89.568
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Jiangnan Province in the Year of Renyin	1902	26.393	90.27
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Fengtian Province in the Year of Guimao	1903	26.326	84.453
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted in Jilin Province in the Year of Yisi	1905	26.031	89.568
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted by Beiyang Machinery Bureau (the 33rd Edition of Qing Guang Xu)	1907	27.594	89.066
Guang Xu Yuan Bao of Kuping 7 Qian 2 Fen Minted by the General Mint	1908	26.225	90.453
Great Qing 1-Yuan Silver Coin Minted in the 3rd Year of the Reign of Qing Xuan Tong	1911	26.863	90
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin in Commemoration of the Founding of the Republic of China (1st Edition of the Republic)	1912	26.863	89
Yuan Shikai's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin Minted in the 3rd Year of the Republic of China	1914	26.919	89.1
Yuan Shikai's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin Minted in the 8th Year of the Republic of China	1919	26.833	89
Yuan Shikai's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin Minted in the 9th Year of the Republic of China	1920	26.874	89
Yuan Shikai's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin Minted in the 10th Year of the Republic of China	1921	26.766	88.98
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin in Commemoration of the Founding of the Republic of China (the 16th Edition of the Republic)	1927	26.863	89
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin Bearing the Design of Sailboat, Minted in the 22nd Year of the Republic of China	1933	26.744	88
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Portrait 1-Yuan Coin Bearing the Design of Sailboat, Minted in the 23rd Year of the Republic of China	1934	26.744	88

十、中國清代金銀鑄幣常見幣銘漢 、滿文對照表

**A BILINGUAL CHINESE-MANCHURIAN
TABLE OF COMMON INSCRIPTIONS
ON CHINESE GOLD AND SILVER COINS
DURING QING DYNASTY**

中國清代金銀鑄幣常見幣銘漢、滿文對照表

A BILINGUAL CHINESE-MANCHURIAN TABLE OF COMMON INSCRIPTIONS ON CHINESE GOLD AND SILVER COINS DURING QING DYNASTY

大清	國	光	緒	宣	統	二十	第二	第三	第四	第五
										
Ta Ching	Empire	Kuang	Hsu	Hsuang	Tung	Twenty	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
奉	銀	兩	幣	廠	平	一	三	五	七	錢
										
Feng (Fengtien)	Silver	Liang (Tael)	Currency	Tsang Ping (Old Kirin Scale)		One	Three	Five	Seven	Chien (Mace)
年	北	洋	奉	天	機	器	局	造	元	寶
										
Year	Pei	Yang	Feng	Tien	Machine		Works	Made by	Yuan (Dollar)	Pao (Treasure)

十一、中國近代金銀鑄幣常見 數字書法對照表

**A TABLE OF COMMON NUMERICAL
CALLIGRAPHY ON THE GOLD AND
SILVER COINS OF MODERN CHINA**

中國近代金銀錢幣常見數字書法表

A TABLE OF COMMON NUMERICAL CALLIGRAPHY ON THE GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF MODERN CHINA

數字	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
漢文(大寫)	零	壹	貳	叁	肆	伍	陸	柒	捌	玖	拾
漢文(小寫)	另	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
維文(察合台文)	◆	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
蒙文	○	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ
藏文	○	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ

Numerals	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chinese, Capital Letter .	零	壹	貳	叁	肆	伍	陸	柒	捌	玖	拾
Chinese, Small type	另	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
Arabian	◆	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Mongolian	○	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ
Tibetan	○	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ	ㄏ

十二、中國干支與公曆紀年對照表

**A CONVERSION TABLE OF THE YEAR
SERIALS (GAN ZHI) OF THE OLD CHINESE
CALENDAR TO THE GREGORY CALENDAR**

中國干支與公歷紀年對照表

A CONVERSION TABLE OF THE YEAR SERIALS (GAN ZHI) OF THE OLD CHINESE CALENDAR TO THE GREGORY CALENDAR

甲 JIA	乙 YI	丙 BING	丁 DING	戊 WU	己 JI	庚 GENG	辛 XIN	壬 REN	癸 GUI
子 ZI	丑 CHOU	寅 YIN	卯 MAO	辰 CHEN	巳 SI	午 WU	未 WEI	申 SHEN	酉 YOU
1804 1864 1924	1805 1865 1925	1806 1866 1926	1807 1867 1927	1808 1868 1928	1809 1869 1929	1810 1870 1930	1811 1871 1931	1812 1872 1932	1813 1873 1933
戊 XU	亥 HAI	子 ZI	丑 CHOU	寅 YIN	卯 MAO	辰 CHEN	巳 SI	午 WU	未 WEI
1814 1874 1934	1815 1875 1935	1816 1876 1936	1817 1877 1937	1818 1878 1938	1819 1879 1939	1820 1880 1940	1821 1881 1941	1822 1882 1942	1823 1883 1943
申 SHEN	酉 YOU	戌 XU	亥 HAI	子 ZI	丑 CHOU	寅 YIN	卯 MAO	辰 CHEN	巳 SI
1824 1884 1944	1825 1885 1945	1826 1886 1946	1827 1887 1947	1828 1888 1948	1829 1889 1949	1830 1890 1950	1831 1891 1951	1832 1892 1952	1833 1893 1953
午 WU	未 WEI	申 SHEN	酉 YOU	戌 XU	亥 HAI	子 ZI	丑 CHOU	寅 YIN	卯 MAO
1834 1894 1954	1835 1895 1955	1836 1896 1956	1837 1897 1957	1838 1898 1958	1839 1899 1959	1840 1900 1960	1841 1901 1961	1842 1902 1962	1843 1903 1963
辰 CHEN	巳 SI	午 WU	未 WEI	申 SHEN	酉 YOU	戌 XU	亥 HAI	子 ZI	丑 CHOU
1844 1904 1964	1845 1905 1965	1846 1906 1966	1847 1907 1967	1848 1908 1968	1849 1909 1969	1850 1910 1970	1851 1911 1971	1852 1912 1972	1853 1913 1973
寅 YIN	卯 MAO	辰 CHEN	巳 SI	午 WU	未 WEI	申 SHEN	酉 YOU	戌 XU	亥 HAI
1854 1914 1974	1855 1915 1975	1856 1916 1976	1857 1917 1977	1858 1918 1978	1859 1919 1979	1860 1920 1980	1861 1921 1981	1862 1922 1982	1863 1923 1983