

**The Comprehensive Catalog of Chinese Copper Coins – by: Duan, Hong Gang;
[SOVIET Excerpt; Transcribed by James Martin: www.Moneta-Coins.com]**

General Rule

1. This book aims to provide a reference book with both scientific research value and practical value.
2. The coins collected in this book start from the twenty-sixth year of Guangxu in Qing Dynasty (1900) and end in the thirty-eighth year of the Republic of China (1949). In some cases, it was extended up to 1870, mainly with square holes in the mechanism; it was postponed down to 1953, mainly with copper coins in Tibet.
3. The pictures in this book are basically color photos of real objects, which have been processed by computer to have better viewing and printing effects. Part of the detailed differences are partially enlarged to facilitate appreciation and identification.
4. There are many and ever-changing formats of copper coins in modern and modern mechanisms. This book chooses to include varieties with certain collection value and research value.
5. This book has one coin and two pictures, accompanied by text descriptions. The ratings are marked from 1 to 10 according to the degree of survival, and the comments of "big treasure, rare, rare, uncommon, rare, uncommon, less, slightly rare, common, common" are added to supplement the lack of grade evaluation. . Some extremely small-sized copper coins are arranged in the way of adding enlarged pictures to the original large pictures, so that readers can easily identify and appreciate them.
6. The rating of this book refers to the opinions of collectors, coin dealers and scholars all over the country, especially the communication results on the Internet, which makes the rating of coins in this book more realistic.
7. Except for the Soviet Union, the provinces are generally arranged in the order of setting up factories and opening castings.
8. There are 3 types of pictures used in this book. The first type indicates the name of the person who provided the picture, which means that the coin is owned by the collector or the picture is provided by that person. The second type is a picture of my own collection, no longer marked with my name. The third is the selfless offering of some friends (accounting for about 25% of the book), and they themselves agree not to put their names under the pictures.
9. The product phase reference map. The understanding of product appearance has always been different, and there are even different product appearance standards due to different trading environments, trading varieties, trading time, and trading objects. An appendix is specially listed in this book, which lists the samples of copper yuan from low grade to original light, for your exchange and reference.
10. The explanatory text of each coin in this book consists of the following items: general serial number, provincial serial number, product name, parameters (diameter, thickness, weight, grade), description, and provider. Some explanatory texts have little to do with layout features, but are only important for understanding the category, so they are listed as footnotes.
11. The last chapter of this book is dedicated to counterfeit coins 44, which is intended to remind coin lovers that the counterfeiting technology is superb, so be careful.
12. There are rules for all machine-made coins, that is, casting specifications, raw material ratio, size, weight and so on. An average is hereby given for readers' reference.
Average data of a paper: Diameter: 16mm Mould: 0.9mm Weight: 1.2g
Biwen average data: Diameter: 17.4mm Thickness: 1.2mm Weight: 1.9g
Wuwen average data: Diameter: 24mm Thickness: 1.5mm Weight: 4g
Average data of ten texts: Diameter: 28.2 mm Thickness: L85 Taiwan meters Weight: 7.45 grams
Average data of 20 texts: Diameter: 33 mm Thickness: 2 meters Heavy waste: 14.5 grams

13. About the Soviet copper coins. The coinage of the Soviet regime in the early days of the Communist Party of China occupies a very special and important page in the history of modern Chinese copper coins. It is specially listed at the beginning of the volume to respect the heroic spirits of the martyrs and to encourage subsequent scholars.
14. About the Hong Kong Copper Dollar. Hong Kong copper coin is not only the founder of China's mechanism copper coin, but also a model of casting copper coin in the mainland of the motherland. Today, Hong Kong is already a member of the big family of the motherland. It is time to include it in this book alongside all provinces and cities.
15. About the Japanese puppet regime and the split regime of the puppet "East Turkestan Republic". A separate chapter for it not only emphasizes the characteristics that currency as a tool must be used by various regimes, but also emphasizes the particularity of this type of currency (minting, classification, historical value and real value).
16. Judging from the current political regions of China, the following eight provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have not officially cast copper coins in the history of modern China: Beijing, Shanghai, Heilongjiang Province, Qinghai Province, Hainan Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Macao Special Administrative Region.
17. The book "THE MITED TEN - CASH COINS OF CHINA" refers to the book about the layout of Chinese ten-character copper coins written by WOODWARD, who was born in the French territory of Reunion Island. The book was first published in Paris, France in 1936, and reprinted in Oakland, USA in 1971. The general Chinese translation title is "Ten Copper Coins Made in China". The author's Chinese name is "Wu Dehua" (another common Chinese name is "Edehua") which he once signed and used. The written version numbers are in the order of English letters A, B, C, D, etc., avoiding the T letter that also indicates the first person, and the back version numbers use natural numbers such as 1, 2, 3, and 4. The numbering method in this book also adopts the same standard. However, the numbering sequence of this book is completely different from that of this book, and the sub-categories are expressed in the form of A1, A2 and 1a, 1b, so a comparison table is listed. At the same time, readers are requested to pay attention to distinguish the number of Shiwen from other denominations of this book. Woodward's book does not include copper coins with denominations other than ten coins at all.
18. All coins in this book are marked with parameters, and very few of them have only one or two items of diameter, thickness and weight. All figures, those provided by others, are provided by the picture provider or calculated based on the original large picture of the real object. The objects in my collection or the objects I handle are all obtained by the author's actual measurement. The numbers of a few types of formats come from the measurement of the original rubbings or photos of the real objects, or from the conversion of the numbers of relevant literature, which are not measured and are for reference only.
19. For the page numbers at the back of the table of contents, the former one is the page number of the content in the first volume (text description), and the latter is the page number of the content in the second volume (pictures). The two are separated by a slash.
20. In order to facilitate readers to better refer to, collect and study Chinese copper coins, the current RMB value list corresponding to each level in this book is compared. There are great differences in prices, specific varieties, layouts, and specific product conditions across the country. This table is only a basic reference. In the same level, whether the highest or the lowest is a relative concept, not an absolute standard.
- [Transcription Ed.: At this point in the text there is a small chart presenting ten levels of pricing in RMB that would not mean much to the Western reader today, with 1992 prices invalid today, it has been omitted.]*

Chapter 1 - The Period of Soviet Revolutionary Power

The Red Army of Chinese Workers and Peasants established a total of 17 revolutionary base areas from October 1927 to 1935, carried out the agrarian revolution in the base areas, and abolished the feudal system of exploitation. In order to get rid of local tyrants, evil gentry and profiteers controlling and plundering the economy of the base areas, each base area set up banks one after another and issued its own currency. Among them, 8 base areas including the Central Soviet Area, Zuojiang, Hunan and Hubei, Hailufeng, Hubei, Henan and Anhui, Fujian, Zhejiang and Jiangxi, Sichuan and Shaanxi, and Shaanxi and Gansu issued currencies. The currencies in the base areas are mainly banknotes, and there are also currencies made of silver, copper, and cloth. Among them, only four base areas, including the Central Soviet Area, Western Hunan and Hubei, Northwest Anhui Special Zone (Hubei, Henan and Anhui), and Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces, cast copper auxiliary coins. Due to the extremely difficult conditions and poor quality of the copper coins in the base area, few survived except for the copper coins in the Central Soviet Area. Coupled with the siege of the Kuomintang and the passage of time, most of the copper coins in the Soviet area are now very rare, and are highly valued and cherished by the coin industry. Therefore, the collection and research of copper coins in the Soviet area today has very important historical significance.

Central Soviet power. From December 1930 to September 1931, the Red Army shattered the Kuomintang's third "encirclement and suppression" campaign, connecting the two bases in southern Jiangxi and western Fujian into one, forming 21 counties and covering an area of 50,000. The central base area with an area of 2.5 million square kilometers and a population of 2.5 million. In November 1931, the First National Congress of the Chinese Soviet was held in Ruijin, Jiangxi Province, where the central base was located, and the establishment of the "Interim Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic" was announced. Mao Zedong, Xiang Ying and Zhang Guoyang were elected as the chairman and vice chairman. The army and civilians in the base area carried out various constructions such as political power, legal system, economy, education and culture, and also minted and issued their own currency. The Central Base Mint was established in Dongcun Township, Xingguo County in 1930. Its predecessor was the Soviet Mint of Jiangxi Province. There were more than 20 workers. After its establishment, it moved to Yangxi Village, Ruijin, and was changed to the Central Mint, with Chen Xiangsheng as the first director. Copper coins with the name of the country were officially minted. In the early days, silver coins were made by hand. It was not until March 27, 1932 that the Red Army defeated Zhong Shaokui of the Kuomintang in Shanghang County, Fujian Province, and seized a set of minting machines and a batch of steel molds, before casting its own standard copper and silver dollars. At that time, the quality of the steel and the quenching technology were not well mastered, and a steel mold could only be used for about one or two days, which was also the key reason for the ever-changing layout of Soviet copper coins. The sculptor of the one-point mold was Chen Zhimei, and the five-point version was carved by Xie Liren and others (according to Xie Liren's recollection in the 1990s). In October 1934, due to the failure of the fifth anti-"encirclement and suppression campaign", the Central Mint also had to transfer equipment, some materials and semi-finished products to Longshan, Yudu County for burial before the Long March, and the history of the factory ended here. The minting time of the Central Factory was less than 3 years (between 1932 and 1934), and only two types of copper coins were made: "five cents" and "one cent".

The Soviet regime in western Hunan and Hubei. The regime centered on the Honghu Revolutionary Base in Hubei, and the Red Army led by Zhou Yiqun and He Long was active in this area. In 1928, the party sent He Long, Zhou Yiqun and other comrades to Honghu in Hubei and Sangzhi County in western Hunan to organize several local guerrillas and establish revolutionary armed forces. After reorganization, these guerrillas became the formally organized Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Revolutionary Army. The revolutionary

activities in western Hunan and Hubei entered a new stage. It is estimated that it was at this time that the revolutionary currency in western Hunan and Hubei began to be issued. The revolutionary currency of this period was used with various existing copper coins plus a Red Army micro-note. The pattern of the Red Army stamp is a wide five-pointed star with a sickle and a hammer inside, symbolizing the union of workers and peasants.

In 1929, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wrote a letter to He Long, instructing to mobilize the masses and carry out the agrarian revolution in depth. Encouraged by this, the base quickly expanded its territory, and in July 1930, it joined forces with the Sixth Red Army, which was expanded from the Western Hubei Guerrilla Corps, in Gong'an County, Hubei Province. The number of troops increased to 20,000 at once, forming the Second Red Army.

Commander in chief, Zhou Yiqun served as political commissar. In March 1931, the Second Red Army Study on the Classification of Chinese Copper Yuan

He was ordered to be reorganized into the Red Army. In June 1931, the "Soviet Government of Western Hunan and Hubei Province" was announced. Now that this government has been established, it manages not only military activities, but also social management, production management, economic production activities, etc. Issuing the revolutionary government's own banknotes and coins is part of the work. This regime is currently known to have only issued one type of copper coin, with a face value of 1 cent, and the inscription is "Made by the Government of Western Hunan and Hubei Province". Due to Xia Xi's "Leftist" mistake, the military failed, the troops withdrew to the border of Hunan and Guizhou, and the minting activities also fell. Just aborted. As a result, the "one cent" copper coin cast in this area has become an extremely rare historical relic.

Xia Xi's left-leaning adventurism in the military and sectarianism in the organization caused the entire Red Army to suffer heavy losses. In the fourth anti-"encirclement and suppression" campaign, Xia Xi lost his troops and lost ground, and was forced to withdraw to the east of Guizhou. The Sixth Red Army led by Xiao Ke and Wang Zhen joined forces. After joining forces, the designation of the Second Red Army was restored, He Long regained leadership, and the two armies re-created the Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Guizhou revolutionary bases and continued the revolution. The minting machines and printing equipment of that year were all lost during the retreat, and the issued banknotes and copper coins were confiscated and destroyed by the Kuomintang, and it is extremely rare to see them today.

The Soviet regime in Hubei, Henan and Anhui. The regime, as its name suggests, is composed of three parts. The first part is the Hubei-Henan border base area formed on the basis of the Huang (An) Ma (City) Uprising in 1927. The main leaders are Wu Guanghao, Xu Xiangqian, Xu Pengren, Wang Shusheng and so on. The second part is the southeastern Henan base area established on the basis of the Henan Shang (City) South Uprising in May 1929. The unit designation is the Red Thirty-two Division, and the main leaders are Zhou Weijiong and Xu Qixu. The third part is the Six (An) Nong (County) Uprising Troop in Anhui Province led by Shu Chuanxian, Xu Baichuan, Jiang Jingtang, etc. in January 1930. The troop designation is the Red Thirty-three Division. At the beginning of 1930, after listening to Guo Shushen's report, Zhou Enlai believed that it was necessary to unite these three adjacent base areas, so he decided to establish the Special Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China for the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Border Area, and formed the above-mentioned three divisions into the First Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. In April of the same year, the Soviet Government of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Special Zone was established, and at the same time the Soviet Government of the Border Region of the Hubei-Henan Institute was established to lead the border regions in economic construction. On May 9, 1931, according to the instructions of the Soviet, the Northwest District Soviet Government was established in Jinjiazhai, western Anhui, and was renamed the Northwest District Soviet Government in December. In July 1931, the Soviet Government of Hubei, Henan and Anhui Provinces was established. The work in the border area has been done very well, and a large number of copper coins with the inscription

"Soviet in Northwest Anhui" have been issued, with the slogan "Proletariats of the world unite!" In January 1932, the First Red Army joined the Fifteenth Red Army in the southern Henan base led by Cai Shenxi and Chen Qi, and was reorganized into the Fourth Red Army. Zeng Zhongsheng, who was born in the Whampoa Military Academy, was the main leader of the Fourth Red Army during this period.

Since February 1931, three banks have been successively established in the base area of Hubei-Yuan Academy. Among them, the Soviet Bank of Northwest Anhui Special Zone, which minted the most copper coins, was established in May of this year, and its location was in Jinzhai, Anhui. Port, so the Mint moved to Mabu. The copper coins seen today are all equipped with the place name of "Northwest Anhui" and the words "The proletariat of the world unite (oh)", with a total of 20 and 50 denominations. According to the "Compendium of the Struggle History of the Revolutionary Base Areas of the Hubei-Henan Court", "The Soviet Bank of Hubei, Henan and Anhui Provinces issued 4 kinds of currencies: 1. Paper money... 2. Copper coins. In 1932, copper coins of 50 cents and 20 cents were issued. , the pattern is "five stars and grain spikes" o. However, no real objects have been seen so far, so this book believes that the book may have mistakenly calculated "20 wen, 50 wen" as "two horns, five jiao". Due to Zhang Guozhu's implementation of Wang Ming's "Left" adventurism, the Red Fourth Front Army suffered heavy losses in the fourth anti-"encirclement and suppression" war in June 1932, and became the first army to withdraw from the revolutionary base. As a result, the various Soviet banks were also declared to be over, but the technology was basically preserved and became the backbone of the Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Mint after copper.

The Soviet regime in Sichuan-Shaanxi Province. In the summer and autumn of 1932, Zhang Guohai, Xu Xiangqian, Chen Changhao and others led the Fourth Red Army to withdraw from Hubei, Henan and Anhui, and entered Sichuan from the Sichuan-Shanxi border area. In the following year, Sichuan-Shaanxi Revolutionary Bases were established in Tongjiang, Nanjiang, and Bazhong. In December 1932, the Sichuan-Shaanxi Provincial Provisional Revolutionary Committee was established in Tongjiang. The new government resumed minting copper coins. In February 1933, the Sichuan-Shanxi Province Soviet Government was formally established, with Xiong Guobing as its chairman. At that time, the highest military and political authority in the Sichuan-Shanxi base area was the "Northwest Revolutionary Military Committee", with Zhang Guozhu as the chairman and Xu Xiang as the commander-in-chief. In March and April, a mint was set up in the outskirts of Tongjiang County, and 200 Wen coins were minted by the extremely simple and ancient casting method. Fortunately 8 In the month of the month, the Red Thirty Army captured a large-scale mint owned by the Sichuan warlord Yang Sen in Yingshan, and obtained a large amount of coinage materials. In October, the Red Army captured Suidingfu (now Daxian City), an important town in eastern Sichuan, and seized a relatively new set of minting machines owned by the warlord Liu Cunhou, and accepted (liberated) more than 200 workers, technicians, administrators, etc. , At the same time, a large amount of copper and silver materials were also seized. In December of the same year, the Red Army captured the mint of the warlord Li Jiachuang and obtained a complete set of machines, large-scale coins, workers, technicians, etc. After these rare trophies were transported back to Tongjiang Kucaoba (now Yong'an County), the Red Army in the Sichuan-Shanxi base area formally established its own mint and began to mint a large number of 200-wen copper coins with the slogan "Red Transforming Sichuan" . According to the book "The Long History of the Sichuan-Shanxi Revolutionary Base Area", when the whole factory was founded, there were 136 workers and more than 20 machines. It could produce more than 500 copper dollars and more than 400 silver dollars in ten days. With the addition of personnel who were later merged, the production of the Mint has been greatly developed. "Redize the whole Sichuan", the clear and fierce slogan fully expresses the determination and courage of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army's revolution to the end. The currency value of 200 Wen is in line with the current currency usage habits of Sichuan residents. This is a strategy of economic struggle. It is precisely for the same consideration that the large copper coins of 200

Wen and the later large copper coins with a denomination of 500 Wen were minted earlier. On the back of the 500 Wen coin, "Proletariat of the world unite", which reflects the blood relationship between the Sichuan-Shaanxi base area and the Soviet area in Northwest Anhui.

In the course of more than two years of struggle, when the Sichuan-Shanxi base area was in its heyday, the Red Fourth Front Army had 5 armies with more than 80,000 people, and established Soviets in Bazhong City and 22 counties, with a population of more than 5 million. It is such a ruled area and a large garbage population that there is a circulation market for Soviet currency.

Photo Plate Coin Descriptions:

[Again, the 'grade, level, or class' designations in the descriptions refers to the value chart that was omitted.

10 =lower values & 1=very high values. Transcription Ed.]

Number: 0001—Soviet 001

Name: Soviet solid one point

Parameters: Diameter 17.6mm Thickness 1.1mm Weight 1.95g Grade 5 Description: Rare. The minting of the Central Soviet penny is not Large, but rich in editions, this book introduces three of them. Product A is a solid "1" version, characterized by the face value "1" on the sickle and hammer, and the middle is solid, which is different from other engraved stripes.

Number: 0002—Soviet 002

Product Name: Soviet Hollow Point

Parameters: diameter 17.6mm, friction 1.1mm, weight 1.95g, grade 8

Description: Less. The characteristic of product B is that the cutting edge of the sickle is relatively wide and short, and it is far from the hammer handle. Some books weigh 1.5g, and the author has weighed five books, all of which are above 1.9g.

Provided by: Peng Gehua (Jiangxi)

Number: 0003—Soviet 003

Product Name: Soviet Hollow Point

Parameters: Diameter 17.6mm, thickness 1.1mm, weight 1.95g, grade 8

Description: Less. Compared with B, the cutting edge of the C-type sickle is longer and is closer to the hammer handle. Similar to different versions, including differences in the strokes of the characters, dots with unclear intentions around the characters, etc., there are many more. This book is no longer listed.

Provided by: Kong Luyuan (Sichuan)

Number: 0004—Soviet 004

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points ¹

Parameters: diameter 26.9mm, friction 2.0mm, weight 7.30g, grade 9

Description: Less. The five-cent copper dollar is the largest secondary currency issued by the Central Soviet, and it is also the largest coin issued by all Soviet regimes. , although the most common one. The A1 version is the Liandao version. Continent' map with small islands attached to a sharp point of the mainland rise. There is no fundamental change in the pattern on the back, only a few minor revisions, and there is no definite context, so no subdivision is made, and only some real examples are given for further research and reference.

¹ This type of coin has a completely different style from the various copper coins issued by Yi Li. In addition to the revolutionary features such as "Soviet" and Wuyouxing, the greatest historical contribution is to insist on the color of "coin", which stipulates the rated price ratio of copper dollar to silver dollar at the beginning, and implements the silver standard system. On the one

hand, the record value is "one yuan for every twenty pieces of the national currency", which clearly stipulates the price ratio of the auxiliary currency to the main currency, and on the other hand, it is abbreviated and easy to identify and is worth "five cents". This strict regulation has played its due role in promoting the economic construction and financial stability of the Soviet area. Although the basic pattern of the five-point version was determined by Mao Zedong himself, in the actual casting process, due to the quality of the steel mold and technical problems, a version with a large 'fit difference was produced. The most important version is based on the small circle in the Chinese pattern on the front, and the different positional relationships between wealth and the mainland. There are six basic versions: connected islands, outlying islands, sets of islands, near islands, far islands, and no islands. Each basic version has several different vertical and different mold repairs. Each edition of this book introduces one or several samples.

Number 0005 - Soviet 005

Product Name: Soviet Union Island Edition Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26. 7mm thick 2. Omni weight 7. 40g Class 9

Description: Less. The strokes of the word "bi one" in A2 are not connected. On the back (for the convenience of research and reference, this book uses the "five cents" side as the back), the knot under the rice ear is different from that of A, and most of the "five cents" copper coins have obvious differences in this position.

Number = 0006 - Soviet 006

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.7mm Thickness 1.9mm Weight 7.30g Class 9 Description: Less. A3 Back Knot with strap connection.

Number: 0007—Soviet 007

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.8mm Thickness 1.9mm Weight 7. 35g Class 9 Description: Less. The position of the word "中" of A4 rises. back knot different.

Number: 0008-Soviet 008

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26. 9mm, friction 2. 0mm, weight 7. 45g, grade 9 Description: less. The character "Gong" in A5 is particularly tall. back upper right. The knot is triangular in shape.

Number: 0009—Soviet 009

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7. 30g Class 9 Description: Less. The word "He Guo" in A6 is relatively far away. The back knot is different from others.

Number: 0010—Soviet 010

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters; Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2. Omm Weight 7. 30g Class 9 Description: Less. A7 "Guo" is short and horizontal, and the word "coin" is short.

The vertical strokes of "towel" are perpendicular to the left and right vertical strokes, slightly less. The back knot is thick.

Number: 0011—Soviet 011

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.30g Grade 8 Description: Slightly less.

The right point of the word "two" in A8 is small and flat, and the lower left two
The horizontal ratio is large. The back knot is different, generally called "hetero-knot", and the upper and lower bands are connected by a vertical line. "Five points", the "fen", the word "knife", the part is left-handed and the pen tip is high.

Number: 0012—Soviet 012

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7. 30g Class 9 Description: Less. The word "two" of A9 leans to the left. The back knot is different.

Number: 0013—Soviet 013

Product Name: Soviet Liandao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7. 30g Class 9 Description: Less. The strokes of the word "和" in A10 are relatively thick. The upper left knot on the back is different from A7.

Number: 0014—Soviet 014

Product Name: Soviet Outlying Islands Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.30g Level 7 Description: Rare. Type B is the version for outlying islands. The ring-shaped islands are not directly connected to the continental line, but are very close to the continental line. Where the island is adjacent to the continental line, the left and right ends of the continental line are opposite and not completely closed. The characters "中国" in B1 are relatively tall, and the sides are grooved, which is very rare in the Soviet "five points". There are two small dots with unknown meanings on the knot on the back of A.

Number: 0015—Soviet 015

Product Name: Soviet Outlying Island Five Points

Parameters: diameter 26.9 mm, thickness 2.0 mm, weight 7.30 g, grade 9 Description: less. The position of "every second" of B2 is inclined. The back knot is different.

Number: 0016—Soviet 016

Product Name: Soviet Outlying Islands Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26. 9mm Thick 2. 0mm Weight 7. 30g Class 9 Description: Less. The position of the word "every two" in B3 has been revised. The back knot is different.

Number: 0017—Soviet 017

Product Name: Soviet Outlying Islands Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.30g Class 9 Description: Less. The word "和" in B4 is written differently, and other characters also have different strokes. The back knot is different.

Number: 0018—Soviet 018

Product Name: Soviet Outlying Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.8mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.35g, grade 9

Description: Less. B5 The word "和" is written differently. There are also sporadic island-like points on the upper right of the island. Three or five cases have been found in this version, and it does not seem to be caused by mold defects. It is estimated that the workers who repaired the mold at that time intended to add "Islands in the East China Sea" to the east of the mainland. The back knots vary in size.

Number: 0019-Soviet 019

Product Name: Soviet Outlying Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.45g, grade 9

Description: Less. The back knot of B6 is quite special, the knot in the middle is short and oval.

Provided by: Peng Gehua (Jiangxi)

Number: 0020—Soviet 020

Product Name: Soviet Set Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.45g Class 9 Description: Less. An

angle of the C continental line goes deep into the roundabout

Inside, the island ring traps the corner. The ratio of "Zhong" in C1 smaller.

Number: 0021—Soviet 021

Product Name: Soviet Set Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.45g, grade 9

Description: Less. The word "中" in C2 is written differently, lacking the horizontal line. The back knot is different.

Number: 0022—Soviet 022

Product Name: Soviet Set Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.45g, grade 8

Description: slightly less. There is a big difference between the left and right ears of C3, the left ear has 7 kernels, while the right ear only has 6. This asymmetry is relatively rare.

Number: 0023—Soviet 023

Product Name: Soviet Near Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.40g, grade 9

Description: Less. The D version of the circular island map is away from the mainland line, but the distance is not too far, and the "near island" version is relative to the "far island" version. The biggest feature of D1 type is that the middle vertical pen in the part of "towel" in the word "coin" does not come out of the head.

Number: 0024—Soviet 024

Product Name: Soviet Near Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.40g, grade 9

Description: Less. D2 "Dang" has a different pen at the beginning, and the knot on the back is different from the left and right creases.

Number; 0025—Soviet 025

Name: Soviet Near Island Edition Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm, thickness 2.0mm, weight 7.40g, grade 9

Description: Less. D3 The triangular opening on the upper part of the word "member" in the word "circle" is incomplete. The back knot is special, and there is a vertical line in the middle of the upper and lower wiring.

Provided by: Kong Luyuan (Sichuan)

Number: 0026—Soviet 026 Product Name: Soviet Near Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.40g Grade 8 Description: Slightly less.

D4 The position of the word "coin" rises, approaching the bead circle.

Number: 0027—Soviet 027

Product Name: Soviet Far Island Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.40g Grade 8 Description: Less. Island E maps away from the mainland line. There are not many E editions, and small layout changes are rare.

Number: 0028—Soviet 028

Product Name: Soviet Wudao Five Points

Parameters: Diameter 26.9mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 7.50g Level 7 Description: Rare. F only has a map of the mainland, but no map of the islands. It is estimated that it will be corrected soon, although the number of castings is not large.

Number: 0029—Soviet 029

Product Name: Hunan Hubei Western Soviet One Point

Parameters: Diameter 35. Omni Thickness 4.0mm Weight 25g Level 1 Description: Dazhen. So far, only one piece of the Western Hunan and Hubei Soviet Union has been known for sure, and it is now in the Honghu Museum of Hubei Province. At the same time, this product is the thickest among modern Chinese copper coins. According to the recollection of relevant personnel, this coin was stamped and cast with two old 20-character copper coins after welding. On the front, there is an inscription "Made by the Government of Western Hunan and Hubei Province", on the lower margin, "Red Copper Coin", and the written value in the middle of the coin is "one cent". On the back, the upper margin reads "The Struggle for the Soviet Power", and the lower margin reads "1931". It is a very important revolutionary cultural relic.

Number: 0030—Soviet 030

Product Name: Twenty Texts of the Soviet Union in Northwest Anhui ¹

Parameters: diameter 33mm, friction 1.7mm, weight 10. 5g, grade 3 Description: Rare. Product A is "Made by the Soviet Union in Northwest Anhui", abbreviated as "Twenty", and the text on the back reads "Proletarians of the world unite", from right to left, with a sickle and hammer pattern representing the Workers and Peasants Alliance in the middle, and the strokes of the word "North" are compared short.

Provided by: Li Wanping (Anhui)

Number: 0031—Soviet 031

Name of product: twenty characters

Parameters: diameter 33mm, thickness 1.7mm, weight 10.5g, grade 4 Description: rare. B product "North" strokes are higher.

Provided by: Ma Chuande (Shanghai)

Number: 0032—Soviet 032

Product Name: Fifty coins of the Soviet Mint in Northwest Anhui ²

Parameters: Diameter 39mm, thickness 1.85mm, weight 16g, grade 4

Description: Rare. On the front of product A, the face value of the five-pointed star is "fifty", the upper edge is "Northwest Anhui Soviet Mint", and the lower edge is "50 CASH". The text on the back reads "The proletariat of the world unite", and a modal particle "he" is added.

Provided by: Li Wanping (Anhui)

Number: 0033—Soviet 033

Product Name: Fifty Texts of the Soviet Union in Northwest Anhui

Parameters: Diameter 39mm, thickness 1.85mm, weight 16g, grade 4

Description: Rare. The B product "Mint" is "made" in the province.

Provided by: Li Shuoping (Anhui)

Number: 0034—Soviet 034

Product Name: Northwest Anhui Soviet Wu Shiwen

Parameters: Diameter 38mm, thickness 1.82mm, weight 15.2g, grade 4, Description: Rare. On the front of product C, "Wu Shi" is written in capital letters in a big five-pointed star.

¹ Northwest Soviet Copper Coins and Ji: Other Soviet Copper Coins are based on the old system as the standard, with "literature" as the unit, mainly to take into account the habits of the local people. There are two kinds of copper coins in Northwest Anhui, 20 characters and 50 characters, and there are many changes in the writing and arrangement of characters. Casting materials According to relevant data, it is mainly obtained by blasting waste copper bombs and mixing them with other materials. So far, brass is the most common one. Due to a variety of reasons, those who exist have greater wear and tear. The characteristics of Soviet Tongyuan Shier in Northwest Anhui: 20 characters are generally less than 50 characters; kind. This book introduces two of the 20 essays.

² In the history of Chinese coin casting, this is the first one with modal particles. The intention of propaganda and agitation is very obvious, and the color of life is particularly strong. This tradition has been brought to the Sichuan-Shanxi base by the revolutionary teams in the four north of Anhui. In addition to the copper yuan, the Kanyuan made in various bases also often use the word "he" in Sichuan. According to records, there is also a red copper version of the "mint" version, but unfortunately the real thing has not been seen so far.

Number: 0035—Soviet 035

Product name: Wu Shiwen of the Soviet Union in Northwest Anhui Province ¹

Parameters: Diameter 39mm, thickness 1.85mm, weight 16g, grade 4

Description: Rare. D-J product is "Dao District" version. D product text is thinner.

Provided by: Gu Dingmin (Jiangsu)

Number: 0036 - Soviet 036

Product name: five-pointed star in the size of Soviet Wu Shiwen in Northwest Anhui Province ²

Parameters: diameter 39mm, thickness 1.85mm, weight 16g, grade 4 Description: rare. The size of the five-pointed stars on the left and right of product E is different, the word "Shi" is written differently, and the characters on the back are fatter.

Provided by: Ma Chuande (Shanghai)

Number: 0037—Soviet 037

Product name: Soviet Wushiwen thin characters in Northwest Anhui Province

Parameters: Diameter 39mm Thickness 1.85mm Weight 16g Grade 4 Description: Rare. The text on the back of product F is thinner.

Provided by: Li Yuanping (Anhui)

Number: 0038—Soviet 038

Product name: Different editions of the Soviet Wu Shiwen in Northwest Anhui Province

Parameters: diameter 38.5mm, thickness 1.8mm, weight 15.5g, grade 4 Description: rare. From the physical point of view, G products are almost completely undistributed

Through the test, the scratch marks of metal cutting can still be seen, but most of the characters and patterns are missing. It can be speculated that this was made in the late period. There are differences between E and F products and other formats that the author has seen.

Number: 0039—Soviet 039

Name of product: Front left reading of the Northwest Road District Soviet of the Academy ³

Parameters: diameter 39mm, thickness 1.85mm, weight 16g, grade 3 Description: rare. H is the reverse book version of the front text.

Provided by: Ma Chuande (Shanghai)

Number: 0040—Soviet 040

Product name: Northwest Anhui Road District Soviet front back and left reading

Parameters: Diameter 39mm, thickness 1.85mm, weight 16g, grade 3 Description: Rare. The front and back characters of J products are all reversed.

Provided by: Li Yuanping (Anhui)

Number: 0041—Soviet 041

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Left Reading 200 Texts ⁴

Parameters: Diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 18.5g, grade 7

Description: Rare. Red copper hammered version A. This book includes 8 products for reference. Among them, the date of A-G is 1933, and that of H is 1934.

Provided by: Kong Luyuan (Sichuan)

¹ Along with the change of the name of the administrative division, corresponding changes were made on the coins. The "Tao District" system in the jurisdiction of the Soviet regime was only implemented for a short period of time (December 1931 to July 1932). It was the second time in Chinese history after the division of the world into "Tao" in the early years of Zhenguan in the Tang Dynasty. Although the "Tao" system has remained unchanged for thousands of years in neighboring North Korea and South Korea, it was completely abolished in the Yuan Dynasty in China after the Song and Liao Dynasties. This is really an indescribable historical mystery. The literature on this restructuring is very scarce. The existence of copper coins objectively records this historical fact, which makes the copper coins of the "Northwest Anhui Province" have a unique style. Historical value and collection value.

² From the color photos of the actual objects, we can see how crude the manufacturing technology was, and how difficult it was to be so crude. In the days of heavy siege and raging wars, the Mint still minted its own unique coins, which is rare in the history of revolutionary struggles in various countries.

³ The words "made by the Soviet Union in Northwest Anhui Province" are read from left to right. This phenomenon has been found in two cases in the history of coin minting in modern China (the other case is Henan Baiwen). (Even in private editions, only one example of "Made in Hubei Province" was found), and this left-reading style continued from the end of 1932 to the early stage of the establishment of the Sichuan-Shaanxi Base Area in 1933.

⁴ In the winter of 1932, the Red Army retreated from Hubei, Xiangwan and Anhui bases to northern Sichuan and southern Shaanxi. In the process of establishing a new Sichuan-Shanxi base together with the local revolutionary team, they adapted to the needs of the situation and used money according to the habits of the local people. The original hammering method made its own "Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Government Mint" 200 copper coins. The original 50 wen brought by Shao ht from the Guo Xiangyuan was basically thrown into the furnace, and it was melted together with the "200 wen" collected from local warlords, large and small, to form a high-ranking 200 wen again. Although the Revolutionary Government's 200 Wen and the Sichuan Military Net's Small 200 Wen are in circulation, there are essential differences between the two. This is determined by the nature of the main body of the mountain distribution, not just the text and patterns. It can be said that no two identical editions have been found so far, which is determined by Shan's special production method.

Number: 0042—Soviet 042

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Left Reading 200 Texts

Parameters: diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 18.2g, grade 7 Description: Rare. Copper hammered version B.

Provided by: Kong Luyuan (Sichuan)

Number: 0043—Soviet 043

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Left Reading 200 Texts

Parameters: Diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 18.2g, grade 7

Description: Rare. Copper hammered version C. The five stars are hollow.

Provided by: Wendebang (Sichuan)

Number: 0044—Soviet 044

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Left Reading 200 Texts

Parameters: Diameter 35mm Thick L 9mm Weight 18. 2g Level 7 Description: Rare. Copper hammered version D. Provided by: Hu Ronghua (Sichuan)

Number: 0045—Soviet 045

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Superstar 200 Wen

Parameters': Diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 18.4g, grade 7

Description: rare. Red. Copper hammered version E. The words "200" on the front are crowded and narrow, while the five stars on the back are big and thick. Provided by: Hu Ronghua (Sichuan)

Number: 0046—Soviet 046

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Reverse Writing 200 Letters

Parameters: Diameter 35mm, thickness 1.9mm, weight 18.5g, grade 7

Description: rare. Copper hammered F. "200" is written upside down. Provided by: Hu Ronghua (Sichuan)

Number: 0047 - Soviet 047

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Left Reading 200 Letters Brass

Parameters: Diameter 35mm Thickness 1.9mm Weight 18. 1g Level 7

Description: Rare. Brass hammered version G. Brass editions are very rare. Because the materials for casting "200" texts are mainly obtained by melting the small 200 Wen red copperplates of warlords circulating in Sichuan. Provided by: Li Qiang (Chongqing)

Number: 0048—Soviet 048

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Left Reading 200 Texts 1934 ¹

Parameters: 35mm in diameter, 1.9mm in thickness, 18.5g in weight, Grade 4' Description: Rare. Red copper hammered version H. Provided by: Ma Chuande (Shanghai)

Number: 0049—Soviet 049

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Right Reading 200 Text A ²

Parameters: diameter 28mm, thickness 1.75mm, weight 8. 5g, grade 8

Description: Less. The text on the upper margin of the new "200" text is changed to read from right to left, "Soviet of Sichuan and Shaanxi Province", the words "copper coin" are listed on the left and right, and the text on the lower margin is "two hundred texts". The pattern on the back is dominated by a large five-pointed star, with four Chinese characters "Chihua Quanchuan"

arranged between the star corners. From the perspective of minting art, it has a unique aesthetic value. Provided by: Wu Wenmiao (Jiangsu)

¹ Before the Red Army in the Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Area established a modern mechanical mint in 1934, all 200 Wen copper coins were made by beating, half manual and half mechanical, and the shape was relatively thick. In 1934, after the mechanical equipment was equipped, 200 pieces of small and regular "Chi Hua Quan Chuan" were cast on a large site. Before the new format was formally cast, a batch of old-style 200-wen, dated 1934, was produced. Due to special conditions and short time, it is extremely rare for this kind of currency to exist in the world.

² In 1934, the "Soviet Government of Sichuan-Shaanxi Province" was formally established, and the Soviet Bank of the revolutionary regime was established accordingly. The achievements of the Red Army expanded, and the local warlords' coinage machines, raw materials, and technical staff were seized in many battles, so as to establish the Soviet's own official mint, and began to engrave new chess pieces and cast 200 characters in the traditional reading method.

Number: 0050—Soviet 050

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Right Reading 200 Text Anti-Book 4 Characters B

Parameters: Diameter 28mm Thickness 1.75mm Weight 8.5g Level 7 Description: Less. The "4" of the year number "1934" is written backwards. Provided by: Peng Gehua (Jiangxi)

Number: 0051—Soviet 051

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Right Reading 200 Text Anti-Book 4 Small Characters C

Parameters: Diameter 28mm Thickness 1.75mm Weight 8.5g Level 7 Description: Less.

Compared with Type B, the text has changed a lot. Types B and C are two obvious versions of "1934" written backwards with "4" seen so far.

Provided by: Peng Gehua (Jiangxi)

Number: 0052—Soviet 052

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Province Soviet 500 ¹

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 1.9mm Weight 10.10g Level 7 Description: Less. Items 52-58 are Type A "shorthand couplet" versions,

That is to say, the word "Lian" is written in the combination of "er, guan", which is different from the traditional version of Type B (the combination of "er, xi"). The weight of the abbreviated "lian" version is generally lower than that of the traditional "lian" version. All the files seen so far are below 14g, while the traditional writing "link" version is generally above 15g.

Provided by: Kong Luyuan (Sichuan)

Number: 0053—Soviet 053

Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 1.91mm Weight 12.5g Level 7 Description: Less. Due to the relatively good casting technology, the 500-wen small

The version is not obvious. This book introduces a few of them, the difference The difference lies in the text and pattern. Provided by: Wu Wenxiu (Jiangsu)

Number: 0054—Soviet 054

Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 1.8mm Weight 10. 5g Level 7 Description: Less.
Provided by: Wendebang (Sichuan)

Number: 0055—Soviet 055

Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 1.8mm Weight 10.05g Level 7 Description: Less.
Provided by: Wendebang (Sichuan)

Number: 0056—Soviet 056

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 1.75mm Weight 9. 5g Level 7 Description: Less.
Provided by: Pan Yongcheng (Taiwan)

Number: 0057—Soviet 057

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 1.9mm Weight 11.5g Level 7 Description: Less. The five-pointed star pattern is different.
Provided by: Hong Ruiqi (Taiwan).

Number = 0058 - Soviet 058

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34mm Thickness 2.0mm Weight 17.5g Level 7, Description: Less.

¹ In the second half of 1934, the Soviet Union of Sichuan and Shanxi Province encountered serious inflation, and the value increased, and the "500" copper dollar came into being. As early as the period of the Exiangyuan base area, several small-scale but significant inflations occurred in the areas under the leadership of Zhang Guodi, including the western Hunan and Hubei base areas (see relevant chapters in "Modern Currency History Draft of Hubei"). The "500" text is the largest face value among modern Chinese copper coins. Before the Soviet Mint in Sichuan-Shanxi Province, only Liu Zhi had made no more than 10 500-style sample coins when he was in charge of Henan. In 1935, the 500 copper coins that the Red Army served in the Sichuan-Shaanxi base area are all made of red copper. The book "Chinese Copper Yuan Illustrated Code" contains 500 traditional and simplified scripts in Sichuan and Shanxi; , Lian "two editions with 15 products, Btlit are marked as 12.45 to 13.9g, and no ones exceeding 14g are found. The author claims that although there are too many pieces, and in the "Coin Paradise - Chinese Copper Dollar (WWW. coinsky. com)" publicly solicits pictures and data, and through the statistics of 7 coins, it is concluded that the traditional version is 13.8g, but the rest is more than 14.9g, basically A little more than 16g, with an average weight of 15.58g. There are 4 shorthand versions, the heaviest is 12.5g, the lightest is 8.8g, and the average weight is 10.57g. It seems that the author of "Chinese Copper Yuan Atlas" has never seen the traditional "link" version The physical objects, so that all data are basically compiled according to the abbreviated version.

Number: 0059—Soviet 059

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet Union 500 copybooks

Parameters: Diameter 34mm, thickness 2.1mm, weight 16g, grade 7

Description: Less. The five-pointed star pattern is different. No. 59-63 No. 500 The joint characters of "United" are not the combination of "Er" and "Guan". "Shorthand couplet".

Provided by: Hong Ruiqi (Taiwan)

Number: 0060—Soviet 060

Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 33mm, thickness 2.1mm, weight 13.40g, grade 7

Description: Less. This product has partial cracks, plus severe corrosion, weight: there is a clear gap with the general product, but the main size of the original coin can be seen from the thickness and other aspects.

Number: 0061—Soviet 061

Product Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 35mm, thickness 2.5mm, weight 19.5g, grade 7

Description: Thicker than normal. The five-pointed star on the front is short and fat. This product is by far the thickest one I know.

Provided by: Huang Yang (Sichuan)

Number: 0062—Soviet 062

Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 34.2mm, thickness 2.1mm, weight 17g, grade 7

Description: Rare. The five-pointed star on the front has very sharp and long corners, and the five-pointed star on the back is also very special, with small and small star corners.

Provided by: Huang Yang (Sichuan)

Number: 0063—Soviet 063

Name: Sichuan-Shaanxi Soviet 500 Wen

Parameters: Diameter 35mm, thickness 2.2mm, weight 16.50g, grade 7

Description: Rare. The five-pointed star on the front is very sharp and long, but the five-pointed star on the back is a common shape.

Number: 0064—Soviet 064

Product Name: Five-point Yin-Yang Edition in the Central Soviet Area

Parameters: Diameter 26mm, thickness 1.65mm, weight 7g, grade 7

Description: Rare. Fun item.

Provided by: Wei Yajun (Beijing)

Number: 0065—Soviet 065

Product Name: Sichuan-Shanxi Province Soviet 500 back

Parameters: Diameter 34mm, thickness 2.2mm, weight 17g, grade 5

Description: Rare.

Provided by: Ma Chuande (Shanghai)

Number: 0066—Soviet 066

Product Name: Twenty Wen Copper Dollars Changed to the Membership Card of the Peasant Association ¹

Parameters: 33mm in diameter, 2.0mm in thickness, 9.7g in weight, grade 7

Description: Rare.

¹ Strictly speaking, this is not a kind of "coin", but because of its unique revolutionary historical value and its wonderful combination with ordinary copper coins, this book is specially included here. Several pieces were found at the same time, except for the different numbers, the characters and patterns are exactly the same. In addition to the 3 characters "Membership Card" on the front, the 6 characters at the bottom are "Shimin County Peasant Association System". Shimin County was established in 1941 to commemorate the martyr Samurai Min, an anti-Japanese general of the

Kuomintang. Its jurisdiction includes the East, Xiyu, and Duanshi areas of Qinshui County, Shanxi Province. It was revoked in 1947 and merged into Qinshui County together with Qinnan County. Wu Shimin, a native of Huai'an, Hebei, participated in the League in his early years. Since the beginning of the Anti-Japanese War, he has been actively advocating the war against Japan. In 1941, he was promoted to lieutenant general of the 98th Army of the Kuomintang, and was subordinate to the Eighth Route Army. In September 1941, more than 20,000 Japanese troops encircled and "mopped up" Dongyu and Xiyu in Qinshui County, where the 98th Army was stationed. In the fierce battle, he fought bravely with tenacious perseverance, and continued to fight until he ran out of ammunition and food, and finally died a heroic death at the age of 49. In the mid-1940s, anti-Japanese non-governmental organizations "peasant associations" were established in various counties in the Taihang Mountains, and Shimin County was one of them. The earliest public report of this chapter was in the fifth issue of the "Cultural Relics" magazine in 1959, but the ins and outs of this chapter were not explained in detail. It was not until 1991 that it appeared in the auction catalog of Danny Chen's collection held in Los Angeles, USA. The catalog No. 1087 is explained as follows: "EARLY COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEDAL, Circa 1930. Slnick o- ver Hunan 20 Cash Y400 type. Obverse three stars and hammer and circle above two lines of Chinese; all in dolled circle. Reverse stamped with serial number 23853. Issued in Shih Min county. VERY RARE 350. 00", and there is another Sovietparagraph commented as follows: "This medal was published in the April 1959 issue of Wen Wu (Cultural Relics) magazine.

There is no record of a Shih Min county ever having existed anvwhere in China. Apparently this was a renamed county under the control of an early communist soviet base, most likely in Hunan Province. It is BRUCE. SMITH, a famous oriental coin expert. This explanation and annotation has influenced badge collectors for more than ten years. When I got this chapter in my early years, I couldn't even understand the text. Later, I saw this paragraph Explanation, and according to the map, I found the fifth issue of the "Cultural Relics" magazine in 1959, but I still couldn't get the point, so I had to use this annotated text as the standard. Later, through the guidance of Wuhan's badge experts, I searched for relevant provincial and local materials and historical materials of the Anti-Japanese War. Only then did the nature of this chapter be finally determined, and the materials of Shimin County in Shanxi, which existed for a short time in history for the political purpose of the Kuomintang-Communist United Front, were found. Through accurate historical materials and real objects, the inaccuracies of American experts 14 years ago were corrected. Appropriate discussion. In addition, Buddings-Smith speculated that it was made in "Hunan Province", and he also has his basis, because the collection of Chen Danny was made using Hunan Jiahe 20 script as the base plate. It is said that in addition to Henan 20 In addition to Wen and Hunan 20 Wen, there are also 20 Wen made by the R user department. As for the price as high as 350 Mika (1991), it was finally sold at 175 yuan, and the RMB transaction price was around 300 yuan.

Photo Plates Follow:

第一章 苏维埃革命政权时期





A7

编号:0010



A8

编号:0011



A9

编号:0012



A10

编号:0013



B1

编号:0014



B2

编号:0015



B3

编号:0016



B4

编号:0017



B5

编号:0018



B6

编号:0019



C1

编号:0020



C2

编号:0021



C3

编号:0022



D1

编号:0023



D2

编号:0024



D3

编号:0025



D4

编号:0026



E

编号:0027



F

编号:0028



编号:0029





A

编号:0030



B

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A

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C



B

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A4

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A5

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A6

编号:0057



A7

编号:0058





B1

编号:0059



B2

编号:0060



B3

编号:0061



B4

编号:0062



B5

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