

孙克勤◎主编



本书收录了新中国成立以来
中国人民银行发行的所有
流通属性的硬币
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第二版

标
准
目
录

硬币

中国现代流通



Standard
Catalog of Modern Chinese
Circulating Coins

2nd Edition



上海科学技术出版社

孙克勤◎主编

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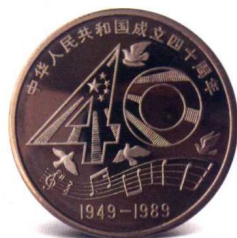
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中国现代流通硬币

说明再版

标准目录

2012年10月本书出版第一版，2013年4月进行了第二次印刷，深受读者欢迎，已经成为中国流通硬币的收藏工具书，并成为美国著名的钱币评级公司PCGS的评级参考，PCGS的币盒标签上使用了本书的编号。为了让全世界的泉友都能读懂本书，第二版采用主要标题和版式中英文对照方式。

最近两年，现代流通硬币的研究又取得了丰硕的成果，有些是重大发现，本书继续站在学术领域的前沿，及时补充这些成果，让广大泉友分享。

现代钱币还在不断发行新的品种，本书再版将及时收录，确保完整，与时俱进。

第二版完全按照目录工具书的格式书写，省去了第一版的钱币品种



与版别发现来龙去脉的描述，注重版别的区别描述，侧重于知识。而此前编写和出版另外一本书《现代钱币收藏与投资》，讲述现代钱币收藏的市场万象、收藏理念、钱币背后的故事，侧重于文化。因此两本书对照阅读，可以全面了解中国流通硬币的收藏历史与现状。



中国现代流通硬币

前言

标准目录

中国流通硬币，从1953年开始设计，1955年开始生产，1957年开始发行，已有半个多世纪的发展历史，共发行了四套流通硬币，一百多枚普通纪念币，这些流通硬币在新中国货币流通中发挥了重要作用，形成了灿烂的中国现代流通硬币文化。

以前关于中国流通硬币的书籍讲述的都是基本品种，极少涉及版别，钱币珍品就没有被收藏者发现。所以长期以来，现代流通硬币在钱币收藏中的地位远不如纸币。笔者多方搜集钱币实物及资料，走访多名在钱币学会、金融系统及造币企业工作过的老同志，经系统整理，实现了对中国现代流通硬币的版别的初步研究，并产生了一种使命感，感到如果现在不认真搜集和研究整理这些实物和资料，不去走访那些制造和发行的当事人，等将来再过一

个时代，研究会更加困难。因此，收藏、研究和保护现代流通硬币，是历史赋予我们这代人的责任，我们有义务给后人留下更准确、更详实的实物资料和文字资料。

早期硬分币的存世量很大，但由于流通时间太长、流通范围太广泛，使得好品相的硬币一币难求。套装流通硬币，是改革开放时期的产物，目的是加强对外文化交流，创取外汇，为“四化”积累资金，这部分套装币发行量有限，里面含有很多未公开发行的硬币，收藏价值很高。

普通纪念币俗称流通纪念币，是为纪念重大历史事件、杰出人物或具有特殊意义的事物而发行的金属币。普通纪念币自1984年开始发行，发行总量较大，价格较低，收藏较容易，一般收藏者都可以接受，因而具有广泛的群众基础。但是，这些较常见的纪念币都是普制币，事实上，在生产普制币的同时，中国人民银行还委托造币厂生产了精制币、样币或精制样币，只不过除了普制币以外，其余版别的产量较少，人民银行也没有单独的发行公告，没有做过宣传，因而没能引起收藏者的重视。正是最近几年一些收藏爱好者对这些数量较少的纪念币版别进行研究，才发现了不同版别纪念币的不同价值，丰富了普通纪念币的收藏内涵，使得普通纪念币的收藏价值和在钱币收藏中的地位得到了极大的提升，同时也扩大了收藏者的视野，把流通纪念币的收藏变得其乐无穷。

流通纪念币规范的名称字数较多，而收藏者一般都说简称，故本书流通纪念币的标题均为全称，而在括号内标注简称，编号总表内只标注简称。

为了方便读者全面而准确地了解中国现代流通硬币的版别，笔者设计了一种三段式编码方式，对钱币进行编号。这种编号系统而简单，是开放型

的，对于今后发行的币，或新发现的版别，还可以继续进行编号，而不影响已有的编号，充分考虑到了今后的长远发展。

硬币编号的规则如下：

硬币编号采用英文字母+阿拉伯数字的方式，如A1，J2a1。

第一个字母用大写英文字母，表示硬币的种类：A代表第二套人民币硬币；B代表第三套人民币硬币；C代表第四套人民币硬币；D代表第五套人民币硬币；S代表未发行流通硬币呈样；J代表普通纪念币。

第一个字母后的数字表示硬币的序号，按照发行时间顺序排列。同时发行的硬币，按照人民银行网站的顺序排列。如A1代表1955年壹分，J2代表中华人民共和国成立三十五周年纪念币中的欢庆币。

小写字母表示硬币的版别，a代表普制币；b代表精制币；c代表样币；d代表精制样币，当只有普制币并只有这一个版别时就空缺。小写字母后的数字表示硬币的细分版别，采用阿拉伯数字表示，无细分版别就空缺。例如J2a1代表中华人民共和国成立三十五周年欢庆纪念币普制上海版。

对于收藏者来说，最初看到这个编号以后，也许会感到中国流通硬币的版别很复杂，但当你把这本书的基本内容看完以后，您会觉得中国流通硬币的版别虽然复杂，但容易识别和掌握规律，通过看编号汇总表，大有纵览全局、一目了然之感。

本书数量单位统一为：直径——毫米，厚度——毫米，重量——克，发行量——套。面值单位为元。精制币和精制样币都标明了精美度，精美度按五级划分，5级为最高，1级为最低。除了普制样币以外，对于较珍稀的钱币标注了珍稀程度，珍稀程度按三级划分，大珍、小珍、稀少，以市场存量和收

藏地位综合考虑划分标准。

本书的标价，是按照目前的交易习惯，以套为单位标价，价格参照现代钱币网（<http://www.coin001.com/>）2015年5月的报价，以及该网站当时的拍卖和交易价格综合确定的。参考现代钱币网的报价，是因为这个网站是目前国内最专业的中国现代流通硬币网站，拥有一流的专家队伍和著名的收藏家，他们站在了中国现代流通硬币学术研究的前沿，网站的交易和拍卖价格体现了中国现代流通硬币最真实准确的价格。由于不同品相的价格差别较大，本书标价以完全未流通品相为准。

由于受到篇幅限制，本书钱币图片的尺寸采用原大，包装图片的尺寸根据排版需要作了适当缩小，康银阁装帧的精制卡币由于较常见，包装只展示外包装的正面或正面的一部分。

本书在编写过程中，得到了广大泉友的热情支持与鼓励，特别是现代钱币网的多位专家和藏家对本书稿进行了校对，王承炽、杨平对本书的主要标题和钱币版别进行了英文翻译，特别是王承炽先生在美国生活工作多年，既了解钱币，又精通语言，参与本书的翻译，是本书的一大幸事。钱多多进行了图片的拍摄和整理，上海科学技术出版社的励真编辑也做了大量的审阅工作，在此一并致谢！

孙克勤



Introduction

Chinese circulating coins, first designed in 1953, minted in 1955, released in 1957, have a history of more than half a century. There are four series of circulating coins and over 100 types of circulating commemorative coins. These circulating coins have played an important role in the circulation of commodities in New China, and have fostered a splendid culture of Chinese modern circulating coins.

Previous books on Chinese circulating coins focused on business strikes, largely ignoring different strikes and varieties. As a result, rarities slipped past collectors unnoticed, and so coins have lagged far behind paper banknotes for a long time in currency collection. By collecting different varieties of Chinese circulating coins and acquiring their data, visiting the old generation who worked at the Numismatic Society, financial institutions and the mints, and systematic checking and organizing, I completed initial research on the varieties of Chinese modern circulating coins. In the meantime, I developed a sense of mission. If we fail to collect and study these coins and their data in earnest, if we do not reach out to those responsible for minting and releasing these coins, research will become more difficult in another generation. Our generation is entrusted by History with the crucial responsibility of collecting, researching and protecting modern circulating coins. We are obliged to pass to future generations more accurate, elaborate data both in the form of physical assets and written records.

A huge amount of early cent coins has survived, but because their circulation spanned a long period of time, coins in good conditions are hard to find. Some coin

sets were issued during the first years of Reform and Opening-Up, for the purpose of boosting cultural interactions with other countries and acquiring foreign exchange to provide capital for the “Four Modernizations.” These coin sets were issued in limited quantity, with quite a few coins among them not ever publicly released. These coin sets are highly valuable for collection.

Common commemorative coins, normally known as circulating commemorative coins, are metal coins issued for important historical events, outstanding figures or things with special significance. They were first released in 1984. As the mintage is usually large and the price low, they are low-cost to collect. These common commemorative coins are business strikes. In addition, the People's Bank of China instructed the mints to make proof coins, bank specimens or proof bank specimens. But with the exception of the business strikes, other types had a low mintage, and the People's Bank of China did not send out specific notices nor promoted them. As a result, they escaped the attention of collectors. Not until recent years, when collectors began to research these different strikes of limited mintage, did they come to realize their different values. The scope of commemorative coin collection was expanded. Both the value of commemorative coin collection and the position of commemorative coins in the context of currency collection have been drastically enhanced. The perspective of coin collectors has been broadened, making circulating commemorative coin collection full of fun and joy.

Normative names of common commemorative coins often have many words, so collectors often use the abbreviation. The titles of common commemorative coins are all normative names, and the abbreviation is in the bracket.

I designed a three-segment coding system to add codes to Chinese modern circulating coins, for the purpose of making it easier for readers to understand accurately and fully the different strikes and varieties. The codes are systematic and simple, as well as open-ended. New releases or newly discovered strikes or varieties can be coded without impacting previous codes. Long-term future developments have been taken into consideration.

The rules of coin coding are as follows:

The coins are coded as “English letter + digit”, for example A1 and J2a1.



The first letter is a capitalized English letter, designating the category of the coin.

A: circulating coins in the second series of RMB;

B: circulating coins in the third series of RMB;

C: circulating coins in the fourth series of RMB;

D: circulating coins in the fifth series of RMB;

S: bank specimens of circulating coins that never entered circulation;

J: business strike commemorative coins.

The digit after the first letter indicates the serial number of the coin, arranged in the order of the release year. Coins released in the same year are ordered by their posting time on the website of the People's Bank of China. For example, "A1" stands for "1 fen, 1955", and "J2" for "The 35th Republic Anniversary Dancers."

The lower case letter indicates strikes of the coin.

a: business strike;

b: proof strike;

c: bank specimen;

d: proof bank specimen.

If no business strikes are issued, this lower case letter will be absent.

The digit after the lower case letter indicates the variety of the coin. If no varieties are found for the type, it will be omitted. For example, "J2a1" stands for the Shanghai Mint variety of "The 35th Republic Anniversary Dancers."

Collectors may feel perplexed by the complexity of the strikes and varieties of Chinese circulating coins when they first come across this coding system. But once they read through this catalog, they will find that despite the complexity, it is easy to recognize and understand the coding conventions, as the coding system provides a birds-eye view of all the strikes and varieties.

Units of measurement in this catalog are standardized as follows:

Diameter: in millimeters

Thickness: in millimeters

Weight: in grams

Mintage: in sets

Proof coins and proof bank specimens are all marked with indications of their surface quality on a scale of 5: 5 is the highest, while 1 is the lowest. With the



exception of bank specimens, rarity is indicated by 3 degrees: extremely rare, rare and scarce, based on the combined evaluation of their surviving mintages on the market and their appeal to collectors.

In conformity with current trading conventions, reference prices in this catalog are those for coin sets, based on a combination of the following sources: price quotations from the website Modern Coins and Banknotes (<http://www.coin001.com/>), effective as of May. 2015, and realized auction/selling prices on the same website. The reason of using price quotations from Modern Coins and Banknotes (MCB) is that MCB is the most professional website on Chinese circulating coins, with a team of top experts and best-known collectors in the world, who are always leading the research in Chinese circulating coins. Besides, the website boasts the fairest transactions and auctions, reflecting the most realistic and accurate prices. Coins in different conditions have different price, the price quotations follows the uncirculated coins.

Due to the space limit, coin pictures in this book are life size, and the pictures of their packaging is scaled down to meet desktop publishing needs. As the packaging by Coingot (exclusive distributor of proof circulating coins) is fairly common, only the front of the packaging or part of the front will be shown in this catalog.

Numerous collectors expressed their enthusiastic support and encouragement when I worked on this catalog. Special thanks are due to the many experts and collectors from MCB. Frank Wang and Ping Yang translated for the main contents of the book. Especially Frank is a fortune to the book, because Frank working and living in America for years, not only know coins but also the language. Duoduo Qian took and worked on the pictures. Editor John Li of Shanghai Scientific & Technical Publishers put in a lot of efforts in proofreading, too. My sincere thanks to them all!





中国现代流通硬币

目 录

标准目录

上篇 流通硬币 Circulating Coins

早期套装流通硬币 Early Circulating Coin Sets	3
一、1979年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1979	3
二、1980年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1980	4
三、1981年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1981	6
四、1982年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1982	7

五、1983年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1983	8
六、1984年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1984	11
七、1985年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1985	13
八、1986年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1986	13

后期套装流通硬币 Late Circulating Coin Sets 14

一、1991年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1991	14
二、1992年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set of 1992	15
三、1993—1996年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set From 1993 to 1996	16
四、1997—2000年套装流通硬币 Circulating Coin Set From 1997 to 2000	17
五、1999年1角、1元样币 Specimen of 1 Jiao and 1 Yuan in 1999	18
六、2002年5角样币 Specimen of 5 Jiao in 2002	18

第二套人民币硬币 Coins in the Second Series of RMB 19

一、早期硬分币 Early Cent Coins	20
二、后期硬分币 Late Cent Coins	24

