沧海宁波

NINGBO

——宁波历史与中华古钱币

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内容简介

本书精选了我国近三千年货币流通史上与宁波具有重大联系、并在宁波流通的十八枚"中华钱币之最"品种，有的为各朝所铸之珍稀名品。以发行年代为序，以真钱作标本，配述发行时代的背景资料，精装成册，供阅读、观赏和珍藏。

本书所提供的实物全部由有关博物馆提供，经专家逐一鉴定，具有一定的文物价值，其中有涉及不宜对外销售的古钱，因此仅限国内发行。

Introduction

Presented in the book are eighteen selected coins among China's best coins throughout the 3000 years' history of Chinese currency, which were circulated in Ningbo and had been closely related to Ningbo' development. Some of them are the scarce titbits minted in different dynasties. All the coins are genuine and arranged chronologically. Also provided for readers are their background knowledge when issued and the corresponding historical events in Ningbo as well.

All the coins in the book are provided by museums and appraised by experts.

They are of high value as cultural relics, some of which are prohibited for sale abroad and hence the book can only be published in China.

泱泱

中华民族，悠悠数千载文明，创造出无数光辉灿烂之艺术瑰宝，而钱币文化正是文化宝库中的重要一支。当今存世的各类钱币，千姿百态，纷呈繁杂，折射出各自的文化底蕴，耐人寻味。其中，不乏有各朝所铸之珍品，弥足珍贵。

钱币，是商品的媒介，是历史的见证。从唐代开埠始，宁波便是我国著名的对外通商口岸。商埠的外向拓展和悠久的历史文化沉淀，使宁波成为一座具有厚重的钱币文化和商业文化的宝库。中华钱币，闪烁着宁波的历代亮点。

宁波是我生活和求知的地方，今天看到《沧海宁波》的出版，除了欣赏到众多稀世的钱币珍品之外，更有几分乡情和亲情。读完《沧海宁波》，一幅幅照片，一枚枚钱币，一段段文字，仿佛勾画出宁波的历史沧桑。回顾宁波的历史，尤其是近代史，可以进一步激发我们"振兴宁波"的历史责任感，鼓励我们要立志为祖国的繁荣、民族的富强而不懈努力。

有感于此，谨书数语为序。

The history of Ningbo
Foreword

China, as a country of ancient civilization, has not only a long history but a rich culture as well. In China's cultural history, coins cover one of the dazzlingly brilliant pages. Millions of coins existing today are the mirrors reflecting various cultures, many of which are rarities minted in different dynasties .

Coins are a medium for goods exchange and the witness of history. Ningbo is a famous international trade port, which became open to the world in Tang dynasty. Ningbo is a treasure with rich coin and commercial cultures due to its continuous development and cultural accumulation. Ningbo's coins are an important component of Chinese coins.

Ningbo is a place where I have been living and stutying. After I read the book The History of Ningbo, I felt very much proud of our homeland and people, besides appreciating a lot of searce collector's coins. Those photos, coins and words seem to have told me the history of Ningbo. Reviewing the history of Ningbo, especially its modern history, can stimulate us to promote Ningbo's development and encourage us to work even harder for our country.
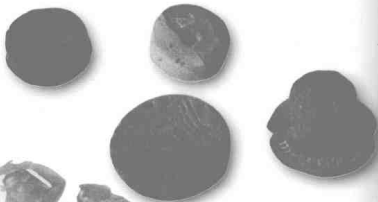
宁波是历史悠久的文化名城。早在7000年前，勤劳勇敢的先民们就在这里创造出光彩夺目的河姆渡文化。其中河姆渡出土的陶纺轮、石纺轮，是中国环型钱币的雏形。

秦始皇统一中国后，分天下为36郡，郡辖县。今宁波境域设鄞、鄮、句章等县，隶会稽郡。

三国吴赤乌二年（公元239年），太子太傅阚泽舍其句章私宅，建立普济寺（今慈湖中学址），为宁波历史上有佛寺之始。

东晋咸和五年（公元330年），余姚学者虞喜发现天文历法中的"岁差"。

Ningbo is famous city with longstanding history and civilization. About 7000 years ago our ancestors created Hemudu civilization. The Taofanglun and shifanglun is the embryonic forms of Chinese annular coin.

After founding a united China, Qinshihuang divided the whole country into many counties under 36 prefectures. In today's Ningbo area, there were such counties as Yin, Mao, Juzhang ,etc. They were all under the prefecture of Kuaiji.

In the second year of Ciwu of Wu (239 A.D.) during the Three Kingdoms, Kan Ze, then Taizitaifu, changed his private house in Juzhang into Puji Temple, which became the first Buddhist temple in Ningbo.

In the fifth year of Xianhe (330 A.D.) in Jin Dynasty. Yu Xi, a scholar in Yuyao, found year difference in astronomy.

河姆渡出土的陶纺轮、石纺轮

半两

半两钱出现于战国中、后期的秦国。系中国最早的方孔圆钱。秦始皇二十六年（公元前221年），秦王嬴政统一中国后，全国统一使用半两钱币。沿用至汉武帝元狩四年（公元前119年）。此后长达两千多年的历代皇朝都沿用了外圆内方形式的钱币，乃至影响周边国家，直至机制币出现才告结束。

Banliang

Banliang coins first appeared in Qin during the Warring States, which are the first round coins with a square hole in the center. In 221 B.C., after Qinshihuang founded a united China, Banliang coins became circulated in the whole country until the fourth year of Yuanshou (119 B.C.) of Han Dynasty. Since then, this kind of coins were used by all the dynasties to come in as long as 2000 years , which even influenced the neighboring countries. It was not until the appearance of machine-made coins that such round coins with a square hole were withdrawn from circulation.

五铢

西汉元狩五年（公元前118年），废半两，铸五铢钱。历经东汉、六朝和隋不变钱文，直至唐高祖武德四年（公元621年）才正式停止使用。五铢钱前后历经多个皇朝，行用了739年，是我国货币史上流通时间最长的钱币。

Wuzhu

In the fifth year of Yuanshou (118 B.C) of Xihan Dynasty, Banliang was abolished and Wuzhu minted, which had covered Donghan Dynasty, Six Dynasties and Sui Dynasty, and did not stop its circulation until the forth year of Wude of Tang Dynasty (C. 621). Wuzhu had been used for 739 years and has the longest circulation history in China.

货泉

货泉系西汉末期王莽天凤元年（公元14年）铸。钱文为悬针篆，"泉"字直竖中断。王莽首次将带有铜臭气息的"钱"字改称为"泉"。西汉后的历代文人，在文学作品中盛行以泉代钱，一直流传至今。

Huo Quan

Huoquan was minted by Wang Mang in late Xihan (C. 14), who was the first one to call it "spring" * instead of "money" *. Literates throughout following dynasties tended to use the word "Quan" instead of the plain "money" .

* In Chinese, "spring" and "money" are homonyms and both pronounced "quan" .

■ 唐武德四年（公元621年），废句章县，还旧余姚县地，置姚县，原都、鄞、句章三县地，析置鄮州，是为宁波历史上建州之始。

■ 唐载初六至七年（公元695-696年），首建天封塔。

■ 唐开元二十六年（公元738年），于鄮县置明州，明州以境内四明山得名，是年明州户42027，口207032，此为宁波最早的户口记载。

■ 唐天宝三年（公元744年），鉴真第三次东渡日本因风受阻，挂锡阿育王寺；鄮县令陆南金发民浚扩万金湖（今东湖），可灌田500顷。

■ 唐大历六年（公元771年），鄮县县治自小溪迁到"三江口"（现宁波城区）。唐长庆元年（公元821年），明州州治也从小溪迁到今宁波城区，时明州刺史韩察建造了一座内城，俗称"子城"，作为衙署。鼓楼就是内城的南城门旧址。

■ 唐太和七年（公元833年），鄮县县令王元暐发民垒条石筑它山堰，用来蓄淡、阻咸、引水、泄洪。今列为全国重点文物保护单位。

■ 唐光启元年（公元885年），慈溪上林湖窑户凌倜卒，葬于贡窑所在地北山，此为上林湖贡窑最早的记载。上林湖古窑址由国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

In the fourth year of Wude (621 A.D.) of Tang Dynasty, Juzhang County was abolished and Yao Prefecture established. The original Yin, Mao and Juzhang Counties formed a new prefecture as Yin. The later Ningbo Prefecture was based on these two prefectures.

In the sixth to seventh year of Zaichu (695-696 A.D.)of Tang Dynasty, Tianfeng Tower was first built.

In 738, Mao County became Mingzhou, which was named after the famous Siming Mountain. That year Mingzhou had 42 027 households with a population of 207 032, which is the earliest record of Ningbo's population .

In 744, Qianzhen began his third voyage to Japan but stopped by the storm. He had to stay in Anyuwang Temple. Lu Nan, the magistrate of Mao County led people to expand Wanjin Lake (today's Dongqian Lake), which could irrigate 500 qing of field.

In 771, the magistrate of Mao County moved his office to "Sanjiangkou" (today's city center of Ningbo). In 821, the office of Mingzhou was also moved there and an inner city was built afterwards (today's Gulou is located at its south gate).

In 833, Wang Yuanwei, the magistrate of Mao County led the people to build Tashan Weirs with long stones, which could retain fresh water, stop sea water, and discharge floods. It has become a key historical and cultural relic of our country.

In 885, Lin Ti, a kiln owner in Shanglin Lake of Cixi, was buried in a tribute kiln in the North Hill, which was the earliest record of Shanglin Lake tribute kiln. It has also become a key historical and cultural relic of our country.

开元通宝

铸于唐武德四年（公元621年），钱文由唐代著名书法家欧阳询所书，字体工整端庄，结构严谨。开元通宝是我国第一枚以"宝"字为铸文的钱币。唐高祖一改以往中国钱币重量为钱文的名不副实的旧传统，首创钱、两十进位衡实施了我国钱文制度的创新。

Kaiyuan Tongbao

Kaiyuan Tongbao were minted in the fourth year of Wude (621A.D.) of Tang Dynasty. The Chinese characters on the coins, neat and beautiful, were written by the famous calligrapher Ouyang Xiu. They are the first coins with the character " 宝 " on the surface. The Emperor Gaozu abolished the tradition way to value the coin with weight into and created a brand new system. It is a decimal system, i.e. 10 *qian* make up one *liang*.
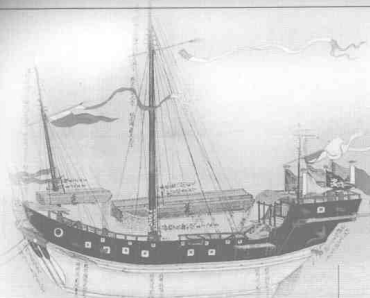
乾元重宝

唐肃宗乾元元年（公元758年）铸。是中国最早的重宝钱。以一当十和当五十计值，致使乾元重宝连连贬值。宝应元年（公元762年）起，唐代停止一切大钱超面值流通，恢复小平钱制度。但"重宝"钱在唐以后的各朝几乎都铸过。

Qianyuan Zhongbao

Qianyuan Zhongbao were first minted in the first year of Qanyuan (758A.D.) of Tang Dynasty, which is the earliest Zhongbao coin and equal to ten or fifty coins in value, and thus leading to its repeated devaluation. In 762 A.D. the government stopped the circulation of any high value coins and restored low value coin system. However, almost all the dynasties afterwards still forged Zhongbao coins.

天封塔

东钱湖

- 宋淳化三年（公元992年），阇婆国（今印度尼西亚）国王穆罗荣遣陀湛，率船6艘取道明州，至汴京朝贡。

- 宋咸平二年（公元999年），设明州市舶司，与杭州、广州市舶司合称"三司"。并在市舶司西设波斯馆。

- 宋元丰元年（公元1078年），朝廷命明州打造万斛大船两艘，名为"凌虚致远安济"和"灵飞顺济"神舟，并遣安焘、陈睦自定海（今镇海）出使高丽。船至其国，万民欢呼出迎。

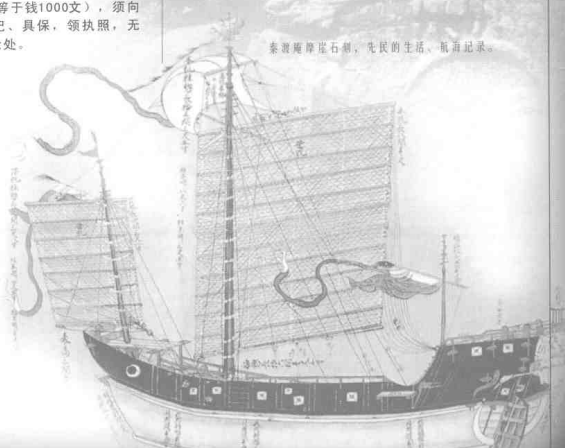- 宋元丰二年（公元1079年），朝廷规定，商人去高丽贸易资金达5000缗者（1缗等于钱1000文），须向明州市舶司登记、具保，领执照，无引照者按走私论处。

- In the third year of Chunhua (992 A.D.), King of Shepo (today's Indonesia) sent a fleet of six ships to pay tribute in Bianjing via Mingzhou.
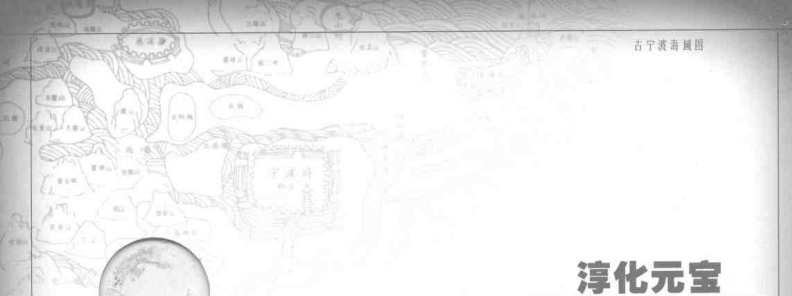
- In second year of Songzhenzong (999 A.D.), Mingzhou Ocean Shipping Department was established, which formed the Three Departments together with Guangzhou and Hangzhou Ocean Shipping Departments. And at the same time the Persian Office was set up to the west of the Department.

- In the first year of Yuanfeng(1078 A.D.), the government ordered Mingzhou to build two huge ships, and sent An Tao and Chen Mu as envoys to Korea from Dinghai(today's Zhenhai). When they reached there, thousands of people turned out to welcome them.

- In the second year of Yuanfeng (1079 A.D.), the government issued the regulations that if the trade volume to Korea exceeded 5000 *ji* (one *ji* equals 1000 *wen*), the businessman should go to Mingzhou Ocean Shipping Department for registration, guarantor and licence, otherwise, he would be punished as a smuggler.

泰渡厚摩崖石刻，先民的生活、航海记录。

淳化元宝

宋淳化元年（公元990年）始铸。钱文由宋太宗赵炅亲笔书写，有真书、行书和草书三体，世称"御书钱"，是中国最早史载的御书钱。因宋太宗信佛，淳化元宝被后人用作避邪的吉祥钱，散失较大，此钱在北宋币中相对较少。

Chunhua Yuanbao

In the first year of Chunhua(990A.D.)of Northern Song Dynasty, Chunhua Yuanbao began to be minted. The characters on the coin were written by Zhao Wu, Emperor Taizong in three different calligraphical styles: Zhenshu(regular script), Xingshu(running hand) and Caoshu(cursive hand). So this coin is called Yushu (written by the emperor)coin. As Emperor Taizong believed in Buddhism, people cherished this coin as a mascot, therefore many were lost. That is why its existing quantity is relatively smaller than other coins in Nothern Song Dynasty.

元丰通宝

宋元丰元年（公元1078年）始铸。有篆、行和隶书三种字体，书法变化多样，其中有当时书法家苏东坡书法，也有皇帝御笔书法，甚至有日本、越南等汉文字高手的书法。元丰通宝成了我国单一古钱的书法变化之最。

Yuanfeng Tongbao

In the first year of Yuanfeng(1078A.D.), Yuanfeng Tongbao were minted, whose characters were in Zhuanshu(seal style), Xingshu and Lishu(official script). Some were written by such great calligrapher as Su Dongpo, some by the emperor, and some even by Japanese and Vietnamese calligraphers, which makes Yuanfeng Tongbao a single kind of ancient coins with the most colorful calligraphical styles.

古船模型

■ 宋崇宁二年（公元1103年），明州教练使张宗闵等38人赴高丽；明州商人杜道济、祝延祚赴高丽，后在高丽定居。
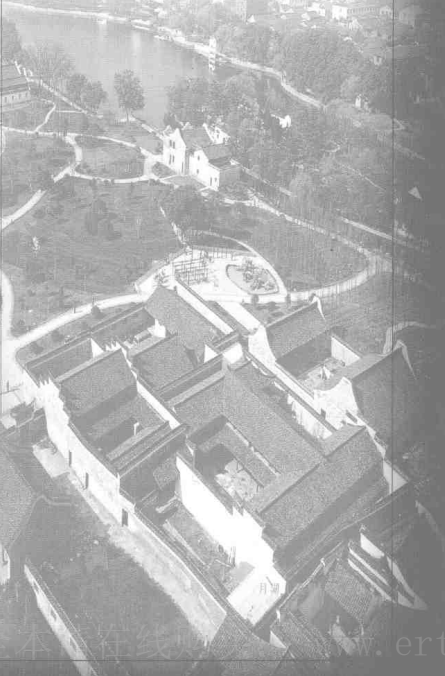
■ 宋政和七年（公元1117年），明州置高丽司，建高丽使馆（今镇明路宝奎巷口）。

■ 宋庆元元年（1195年），宋宁宗以明州为潜邸所在，改明州为庆元府，辖境相当今鄞、慈溪、余姚、奉化、宁海、象山、岱山、舟山等市、县地。同年，废江阴、秀州、温州市舶务，存庆元府市舶务作为对日本、高丽等国的贸易口岸。元朝时又改为庆元路。明朝初，认为"庆元"有庆贺元朝之意，就改为明州府。

天一阁藏书楼

● In the second year of Chongning(1103,A.D.) of Song Dynasty, Zhang Zongmin, an officer of Mingzhou, and other 37 people went to Korea. And Du Daoji and Zhu Yanzuo, two Mingzhou's businessmen, went Korea and settled down there since.

● In the second year of Zhenghe(1117 A.D.) of Song Dynasty, Mingzhou set up Korean Department and established Korean Consulate (somewhere on today's Zhenming Road).

● In the first year of Qingyuan(1195 A.D.), Songningzong named Mingzhou Qingyuan, which covered today's Yin, Cixi, Yuyao, Fenghua, Ninghai, Xiangshan, Daishan and Zhoushan. In the same year, the Ocean Shipping Departments at Jiangyin, Xiuzhou and Wenzhou were abolished, only that at Qingyuan continued to serve as the trading port to Japan and Korea. In Ming Dynasty, the government restored the name of Mingzhou as Qingyuan in Chinese means "celebrating Yuan Dynasty".

崇宁通宝

　　宋崇宁年间（公元1102~1106年）铸。这是一枚埋藏水底近千年的古钱真品。钱文系宋徽宗赵佶（1082~1135年）亲笔手书，故称"御书钱"。字体瘦挺、风姿独特，形似铁划银钩，世称"瘦金体"，是中国书坛极负盛名的古代艺术珍品。

Chongning Tongbao

　　Chongning Tongbao was minted during the years of Chongning(1102-1106 A.D.) of Northern Song Dynasty. It is a real ancient coins that had been buried underwater for nearly a thousand years. Zhao Ji, Songhuizong, wrote the four Chinese characters on the coin, so it is called "A Coin with Emperor's Handwriting ",which is known as"Shoujin Style" and an outstanding ancient artistic rarity in calligraphy. The strokes of this unique handwriting appear tight and forceful as if cut with iron and silver.

政和通宝

　　宋政和年间（公元1111~1118年）铸。有小平、折二等铜铁钱，版别复杂，其中对钱即有数十种之多，对钱版别为历代之最。

Zhenghe Tongbao

　　During the years of Zhenghe (1111- 1118A.D.) of Northern Song Dynasty, Zhenghe Tongbao were minted with copper and iron, such as one as one, or one as two. Their editions are very complex, among which only coupled coins have over ten types. Zhenghe Tongbao are known in history as the coins with the most editions.

■ 明洪武十四年（公元1381年），明州为避国号"明"字之讳，取"海定则波宁"之意，改称宁波府。宁波的名称，六百多年来一直沿用至今。

■ 明万历四十一年（公元1613年），地理学家徐霞客由宁海西门出发，入天台山，开始漫长的旅游生涯。明崇祯五年（公元1632年），复过宁海，并为宁海在鸿篇巨著《徐霞客游记》写下了开篇第一笔。

● In the fourteenth year of Hongwu(1381 A.D.) of Ming Dynasty, to avoid the country name "Ming", the government changed it to Ningbo, which means "When seas are calm, waves are tranquil." Up to now this name has been used for more than 600 years.

● In the 41st year of Wanli(1613A.D.) of Ming Dynasty, Xu Xiake, the famous geographers, began his long travel around the country from the west gate of Ninghai. In the fifth year of Chongzhen(1632,A.D.) of Ming Dynasty, he returned to Ninghai for a rest, where he started his monumental work "The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake".

洪武通宝

　　明洪武元年（1368年）始铸，朱元璋称帝后，颁布洪武通宝钱制，大小分五等，正面均书洪武通宝；背面穿上铸有文字，开中国通宝纪重钱先河。

Hongwu Tongbao

　　Hongwu Tongbao began its circulation from the first year of Hongwu(1368 A.D.) of Ming Dynasty. After Zhu Yuanzhang became the emperor, he issued the currency system, which were divided into five different sizes. The obverse of all the coins must carry four characters: 洪武通寶 （Hongwu Tongbao）；the reverse also carried some characters, which became the first of such coins in the Chinese Tongbao series.

崇祯通宝

　　崇祯通宝于天启七年（公元1627年）始铸。时处明代的没落期，崇祯帝为挽救面临崩溃的明代经济，通过大量发行钱币来支撑摇摇欲坠的政权，结果导致官府滥铸钱，民间亦盗铸的局面。崇祯通宝为背面文字最复杂的中国古钱。背文可按面值、重量、纪地、年份、钱局、星月分成六大类，版别多达四百多种。

Chongzhen Tongbao

　　Chongzhen Tongbao were first minted in the seventh year of Tianqi(1627 A.D.) of Ming Dynasty, which was then on the decline. In order to avoid economic collapse, Emperor Chongzhen ordered to issue huge numbers of coins, which led to still more coins forged by local and even private mints. On the reverse of Chongzhen Tongbao, the characters can be divided into six categories in terms of face value, weight, place, year, mint and star and moon, which are famous in history for their most complicated characters on the reverse. Chongzhen Tongbao consists of more than 400 versions.

清康熙二年（公元1663年），黄宗羲抗清失败后潜心著述，是年著《明夷待访录》；不久撰成《明儒学案》，开创清代浙东学派。今宁波西门白云庄为黄宗羲当年讲学的地方。

清康熙三年（公元1664年）7月，张苍水因复明无望而散军避居被执，10月25日在杭州就义。

清道光二十一年（公元1841年），英舰侵犯浙东沿海。6月10日，被道光帝革职的林则徐以四品卿衔"戴罪赴浙"至镇海，协办镇海防务。不久发往新疆伊犁。10月1日，英舰29艘，兵约4000人进犯，葛云飞、王锡朋、郑国鸿三总兵率部反击，激战六昼夜。直至短兵相接，三总兵均殉国。

清道光二十二年（公元1842年），丧权辱国的《南京条约》签订，宁波被列为"五口通商"口岸之一。

清道光二十四年（公元1844年），宁波正式开埠，指定江北岸为外国人通商居留地，英国设领事，取得领事裁判权。随后，法、美、德、荷兰、瑞士、挪威等国亦相继设领事、副领事。

In the second year of Kangxi (1663 A.D.) of Qing Dynasty, Huang Zongxi devoted himself to studies and writing books after his failure to fight against Qing Dynasty. That year he wrote The Record of Visit to Mingyi, and later The Case of Ming Confucianism, which established Zhejiang School. Today's Baiyun Villa is the place where Huang Zongxi gave his lectures in those years.

In the third year of Kangxi (1664 A.D.), Zhang Changshui, disappointed to restore Ming Dynasty, dismissed his army and lived in seclusion, where he was arrested . On September 20, he was killed in Hangzhou.

In the 21st year of Daoguang(1841 A.D.), British warships cruised near the coast of eastern Zhejiang. Lin Zexu, dismissed from office by Emperor Daoguang, was sent to help defend Zhenhai. However, he went to Yili, Xinjiang on exile very soon. On October 1, 29 British warships with about 4000 soldiers invaded Zhenhai, the Chinese army, led by Ge Yunfei, Wang Xipeng and Zheng Guohong, rose to fight against the invaders for six days and nights. The three officers all fought until death.

In the 22nd year of Daoguang(1842 A.D.), the humiliating Nanjing Treaty was signed. And Ningbo became one of the five seaports open to foreign trade.

In the 24th year of Daoguang(1844 A.D.), Ningbo was formally open as a port. The north bank of the river was designated as the residential area for .foreign merchants. There Britain established its consulate and got its consular juridiction. Later, France, U.S.A, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, etc. established their consulates, too. Japan sent its lawyer to Ningbo.

康熙通宝

清康熙元年（公元1662年）始铸。背穿上铸有局名。除户、工二部所铸背满文宝泉、宝源纪局外，地方所铸背满汉文二十个钱局可编诗为："同福临东江，宣原苏蓟昌，南河宁广浙，台贵陕云漳。"

Kangxi Tongbao

Kangxi Tongbao came into being in the first year of Kangxi(1662 A.D.), who ruled China for 61 years, the longest of all Chinese emperors. On the coins were forged the names of the mints. Apart from the central mints, there were 20 local mints all over the country.
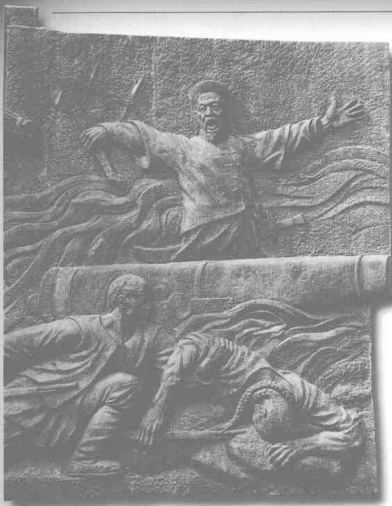
道光通宝

清道光元年（公元1821年）始铸。背满文纪局共21种。道光末年始至咸丰年间所铸的钱币，无论从币文、材质、重量，还是质量方面，均较历代逊色，是中国最混乱的钱币。

Daoguang Tongbao

In the first year of Daoguang(1821 A.D), such coins were first minted, with 21 varieties. The coins minted from the end of Daoguang to Xianfeng were inferior to any previous ones , whether in character, material, weight or in quality. They are the most chaotic coins in China's currency history.

■ 清咸丰三年（公元1853年），北洋船商在江东建庆安会馆。

■ 清光绪元年（公元1875年），浙江巡抚杨昌浚奏准象山南田岛开禁，招民开垦。

■ 清光绪十一年（公元1885年），法舰连续进犯镇海口，驻守将士奋起还击。8月20日，中法战争镇海口之役胜利，宁波口岸启关通航。

● In the third year of Xianfeng (1853A.D.), Beiyang ocean merchants established Qing 'an guildhall at the Jiangdong, Ningbo.

● In 1875, Yang Changjun, the governor of Zhejiang province, with the permission of the central government, employed people to exploit Nantian Island of Xiangshan and brought its land under cultivation.

● In 1885, France warships kept attacking Zhenghai, the Chinese army fought back very bravely. On August 20, the Sino-French War at Zhenghai, Ningbo port began its service.

镇海口海防图