

西藏自治区钱币学会



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国西藏钱币/西藏自治区钱币学会 - 北京:中华书局,2002 ISBN 7-101-03360-1

Ⅰ.中... Ⅱ.西... Ⅲ.货币 - 研究 - 西藏 Ⅳ.F822.775 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 025723 号

责任编辑:王 勉

中国西藏钱币

西藏自治区钱币学会

中华书局出版发行 (北京市丰台区太平桥西里 38 号 100073) 北京新华印刷厂印刷

889×1194毫米 1/16・32 印张

2002年6月第1版 2002年6月北京第1次印刷

印數 1 - 3000 册 定价:560.00 元

ISBN 7 - 101 - 03360 - 1/Z · 449

# イゴエ.傘む



ह्येन वही

पर्टेंब.क्ष्य

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# 원정되

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- ३ गुट-त्व्रित्वेषय्त्यो न्द्यप्य त्याचे त्य
- चेत्रवारक्षेत्र-प्रत्यां न्या क्ष्यां क्

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(विवेश) श्रीट.वे.जूर्यारम्ब्रीयरीय.सेपामत.ह्यान्तर्.रेश

यःस्वाप्त्रवा यहवापस्रीयान्या

येतु वृत्तेषया वर्षि है प्रत्यापर वर्षे स्या

ग्रेक्ट्र-प्रा न्द्वक्ष्र्र-तिवस्तर्त्वा

तपुः च झ् झ्या (बाबुका) श्रम्बाकर्यः क्षित्रक्षयः प्रदेश्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः विष्यः विषयः प्रदेशः विषयः प्रदेशः (बाबुका) त्याः पपुः पर्दे द्याः प्रदेशः प्रदेशः ।

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- १ कु.भुग्रस्या पहें व्यवस्य स्थिय विषय मित्र मी.भुग्रस्य प्रम्य प्रमाण स्थित । 1913 - 1928स्र)

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**উব্ধ্রম**ী **নইস্থি** (1926 – 1959)

येतुःवाशुक्षया देशानम् न्या

येतुःचित्रमा वर्ष्णुमा

- १ विन् न्द्वामु द्वालेक स्टिन्स नेतु श्रीम
- १ न्द्रवाषु नेवाहर विनाधिन हेन्द्र नार्मिन विनाधिन विनाधिन नवाधुन नेत्रिय
- १ विन् गुः सन्तर्भाष्ट्र सम्मान्य विष्ट्र विष्ट्र विष्ट्र स्त्र भ्रम्य गुः नवः स्त्र निव्यक्षित्र विष्
- ० न्द्यहिन्दर्स्यत्हिन्चुसन्वेष

- ८ रूव.विटावे.बेज.वी.रेटिजार्स्सराप्तर.येटायहेजवियतपुरस्रेरी
- ० वॅन्चु-न्दुत्यन्ह्र्वःम
- ८ विन् शुः शान्यमा चिर्यस्य प्रान्दि वे प्राय्ये शान्यम् वि भवा श्री स्रार्थित
- ७ प्रनिक्षयायायम्य मुन्स्य हु।
- १० वे.त.पपु.र्टिज्झूर्गी.प्रर्पश्रह्भकेट्श
- ११ विम् मृत्याष्ट्री देशसाम इंस्मृ प्रवी

1

西藏地方钱币发展的历史、性质和在中国钱币史上 的地位,是西藏地方隶属中央政权的一个实证。它是西 藏地方政治、经济、文化发展水平的客观反映,也是历 代中央政府所颁钱制在西藏地区的必然产物。西藏地方 钱币的产生、发展,与明、清中央政府的统一钱制紧密 相连。

1368年,也就是朱元璋建立明朝政权的第一年,便 颁布了洪武钱制,规定在京都设宝源局,各省设宝泉局, 分别铸钱,地方铸的钱,钱背往往有文字标明,如:钱背 "桂"字,即为广西所铸:"福"字,则为福建所铸。1644 年,清政府建立以后,沿用明朝的钱制,在工部设宝源 局、户部设宝泉局、各省也设置钱局、分别铸钱。各地 铸的钱,钱背也铸有地方钱局的局名,如:陕西省设宝 陕局、钱背铸有"陕"字:河南省设宝河局、钱背铸有 "河"字。各省设立钱局,有早有晚,有兴有废,有的省 还不止一个钱局。这些都是根据实际需要和可能, 才确 定是否设置钱局,确定各局铸钱的数量多少。

西藏在清乾隆以前没有铸过钱,或是使用统一调拨 的货币、或是借用周边地区的钱币,一直到1791年,即 乾隆五十六年, 乾隆皇帝才正式发布上谕, 制定了治理 西藏的"钦定章程"。其中包括关于钱币管理的条文,由 此才制定钱法,在拉萨设立宝藏局,打制乾隆宝藏银币。 其样币是经过清皇朝审批核准的,货币发行的制度也是 参照内地地方钱局的规定, 只是为了尊重藏民使用白银 的习惯,宝藏局铸造的货币,不是铜钱,而是银币。

古代中国流通的货币,主要是铜质的方孔圆钱。明 英宗时期(1436-1449)白银在中国取得流通货币和价 值尺度的地位。当时,民间使用的白银,是称量货币,不 是银元。西方打制的银元,在17世纪中叶,即明末清初 的时候,开始流入东南亚地区和中国的东南沿海地区,

但当时的西方银元,在这里仍是作为白银称量使用的, 切银的存在便是实证。到18世纪中叶以后,即清乾、嘉 时期以后,西方银元大量流入中国,并逐步在市场上作 为选用货币流通使用。人们发现银元比称量白银使用方 便,于是,在东南沿海地区出现了民间仿制的外国银元, 继而又有了地方自制的银元,如浙江、江苏、福建、台 湾,都试制过银元。这些银元,或称银饼,都是手工打 制,并在局部地区短期发行流通。这是中国近代机制银 元的酝酿试行时期,它走过的道路是: 先民间使用,后 来才引起官方的重视、参与和管理、自下而上、逐步摸 索,逐步实践。在这个时期,民间流通的货币,主要是 外国银元。光绪十五年(1889)以后,为了抵制外国银 元,各省才开始大量发行自己的机器打制银元。到民国 三年 (1914) 公布中华民国国币条例,才算有了统一发 行的银元。鸦片战争以后,中央政府软弱无能,外国列 强人侵, 其中经济侵略是重要的方面, 资本主义国家在 华开设银行,甚至发行货币,同时,国内军阀纷争,割 据势力各自为政, 也发行货币, 这在中国近代的屈辱历 史中,并不见怪。西藏地区钱币的沿革历史,和东南沿 海地区的用银过程有着很多共通的地方,只是地处西部 边陲, 与尼泊尔, 印度接壤, 因此, 受南亚地区钱币文 化的影响相对要多一些,地方造币延续的时间也长一 些,一直到1959年才结束。

因为语言文字的隔阂, 交通的不便, 内地钱币界要 收集和研究西藏钱币,是比较困难的。但是,作为祖国 大家庭的一部分,我们没有理由不了解和研究西藏钱 币,没有理由不了解和研究中国所有的少数民族地区的 钱币,以及它们的历史。因此,中国钱币学会成立以来, 十分重视少数民族地区钱币的收集和研究工作。其中当 然也包括西藏钱币的收集和研究。为此,中国人民银行



曾拨专款,要求人民银行西藏分行、西藏自治区钱币学 会代为中国钱币博物馆征集西藏钱币,这项工作收到了 明显的成效。

为了提高对西藏钱币的重视和认识,推进对西藏钱 币的收集和研究,促进对西藏钱币历史的全面了解,中 国钱币学会于1989年7月在拉萨组织召开了西藏钱币专 题研讨会。为配合这次会议、中国人民银行西藏分行专 门举办了西藏钱币展览。我有幸参加了这次会议,耳闻 目睹,对西藏钱币有了初步的认识。在这次会议期间, 还结识了肖怀远、王海燕、曹刚,以及原先已经熟识的 西藏分行金融研究所所长次仁平措和朱进忠等西藏货币 史、钱币学的研究者,拜读了他们的有关著作和论文。 会议期间,我们还酝酿并提出了要编著一部高水平的全 面介绍西藏钱币的专著。现在,这个愿望已经实现。

经过十几年的积累,编著西藏钱币专著的条件已经 具备, 那就是: 人员齐整, 实物齐全。海燕和进忠比之 十年前成熟多了,既有丰富的阅历,又有研究的能力, 对西藏钱币的认识有了新的高度和深度。平措虽已退 休, 但身体甚好, 他们三人各有所长, 互相配合, 互为 补充,可谓天衣无缝。特别是进忠回拉萨之后,在人民 银行拉萨中心支行(即原西藏分行)负责货币金银工作, 拉萨行的钱币实物,包括原西藏有关造币厂移交银行的 档案资料、机器模具、印版砝码等等,都由他直接管理。 中国钱币博物馆有关西藏钱币的收集整理也有了相当的 规模和基础,再加上西藏有关文物部门的配合和支持, 现在, 我们所掌握的钱币实物的数量和种类, 都已经大 大超过以往的资料。更重要的是,这项工作得到了各级 领导的重视和支持,拉萨中心支行的领导为了确保本书 的如期完成,决定让朱进忠暂时摆脱繁忙的事务工作, 集中精力编书,并决定返聘次仁平措,以利于工作。中 国钱币博物馆则把已经调回长春工作的王海燕借到北 京,专司其事。

机不可失, 时不再来。于是, 我们决定对西藏钱币 的研究发起"总攻"。计划分三步完成:一是先编《中国 西藏钱币》,对西藏钱币的历史和发展有一个总的交代; 二是完成《中国钱币大辞典》中有关西藏钱币的辞条的 编写: 三是对西藏钱币开展钱币学的版别研究, 最终完 成《西藏钱币大全》。

钱

现在要和大家见面的是第一项成果——《中国西藏 钱币》。读过初稿, 觉得有几点可以欣慰: 一是梳理了西 藏钱币的发展历史, 分期断代, 脉络清晰, 对西藏钱币 的概貌有了一个完整的交代;二是对原西藏造币厂使用 的砝码进行了实测研究,发现这些砝码所用的衡制都是 库平制,说明西藏造币所用的衡制和中央政府是一致 的,也就是说西藏地方造币的币制和中央政府的币制是 一致的, 为西藏钱币的研究提供了新的有力的依据; 三 是比较集中地披露了一批新的实物资料,其中有不少文 物价值极高的仅见品、新见品,同时还第一次披露了原 西藏地方造币厂的机器设备、生产工艺,以及有关钱币 的出土资料。

这项成果不仅把迄今为止有关西藏地方钱币的考古 发现和文物收藏的研究工作推上了一个新的高度,而且 具有极强的现实意义和历史文化价值。《中国西藏钱币》 运用大量史实和证据,充分证明了在元、明、清、中华 民国等各个历史时期和新中国成立后, 西藏地区或者使 用中央政府统一发行的货币;或者推行中央钱制,按照 中央规定的衡制铸造和发行西藏地方钱币的历史渊源, 从而通过地方钱币这个历史侧面, 佐证了自从唐蕃联姻 和元朝正式纳人祖国版图以来,西藏始终是祖国不可分 割的一部分的历史事实。书稿尤其对西藏地方政府地方 造而过程中减重减色、违背规律、滥发钱币、残暴掠夺 人民的事实进行了揭露。从这个意义上讲它又是反对分 裂,进行爱国主义教育的生动教材。《中国西藏钱币》的 出版,是西藏各族金融工作者和钱币研究者团结合作, 以自己对祖国和人民的忠诚和对历史负责的高度责任 感,为维护祖国统一,加强民族团结,实现中华民族伟 大复兴而作出的努力和贡献。

马年正月初四 写于北京寓所



# Dai Zhiqiang

The history and character of the Tibetan coinage, its position im the monetary history of China, are testimonies that Tibet is under the jurisdiction of the central government of China. They are reflection of the politics, economics and culture of the Tibet, and are outcome of the monetary regulations of the central governments in Tibet. The emerging and developing of the Tibetan coinage were interrelated with the monetary regulations of the Ming and Qing central government.

In 1368, the year Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang founded Ming dynasty, the Hongwu currency regulations were issued. According to the regulations, Baoyuanju mint was founded in the capital, Baoquanju mints were founded in each province. The coins cast in each province bear Chinese character on the back as mintmark, for example the Chinese character "Gui" represents Guangxi province, and "Fu" represents Fujian province. In 1644, the newly founded Qing dynasty inherited the Ming currency regulations. Baoyuanju mints operated by the Ministry of Works, Baoquanju mint operated by the Ministry of Revenue and mints operated by each province were founded. Coins bear Chinese characters on the back as mintmark .For example ,the Chinese character "Shan" was mintmark for Baoshanju mint of Shannxi province; the Chinese character "He" was mintmark for Baoheju mint of Henan province. Mints of each province were founded earlier or later, and existed for a longer or shorted time. Some provinces had more than one mint. Weather to found mints or not and their output were determined on the actual need and possibility. Tibet had no mint before Qianlong reign. It used coins allocated by the central government or coins from neighboring areas. Until 1791, the 56th year of Qianlong reign, Emperor Qianlong issued imperial regulations about Tibet, some regulations was about money, this was the first regulation about money . Baozang mint was founded in Lasha, and Qianlongbaozang silver coins were struck. The coinsamples were ratified by the Qing government, and the regulations were made by reference of inner provinces'. Only considering the Tibetan custom of using silver, the coins were made of silver instead of copper as in the inner provinces.

The round bronze coins perforated with a square hole constituted the fundamental form of money in ancient China. In the reign of Ming Yingzhon (1436-1449), silver began to function as means of exchange and measure of value, Uncoined silver was used as money by measuring weight among the people. The silver coins from the West began to flow into the Southeast Asia and southeast littoral China in the middle of the 17th century, the later Ming-earlier Qing period. Cutcoins shows that the silver coins were still used as currency by measuring weight. After the middle of 18th century, the period of Qianlong and Jiaqing reign, a large number of silver coins flowed into China, and were used as currency. The people realized that the coins were convenient than the weighted silver, and coins modeled after the West coins by the people, then by the local authorities, appeared in the southeast littoral China. Provinces such as Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian, Tiaiwan



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had stuck coins. All these coins were called silver cake, and had ever circulated in some areas in a short time. These were the forerunners of the machine-made coins in modern China. They were first used by common people, and then attracted the official attentions. In this period, coins used by the common people were foreign coins. After the 15th year of Guangxu reign, every province began to issue their machine-made silver coins massively in order to resist the foreign coins. The unitary coins emerged in China, until the third year of the Republic of China (1914). After the opium war, due to the Qing dynasty's incompetence, the foreign powers invaded. The economic invasion was an important hand. The capitalist countries opened banks in China, and even issued currency. In the meantime, the warlords disputed, set up separatist regimes, and issued currency. This was a common practice in modern China. Tibet had something in common with the southeast China in the course of currency, only because it sited in the southwest board area, be contiguous to Nepal and India, were influenced more by the South Asia coinage, the local authority minted coin for a longer time till 1959.

Due to the difference of language and difficult communication, it is difficult for the numismatic circles in the inner China to collect and study Tibetan coins. But Tibet is a member of our Chinese family of nationality, we have no reason to ignore Tibetan coin, and have no reason to ignore coins from the minority nationality areas and their history. Thus the Numismatic Society has always paid much attention to the collecting and research of the coins from the minority nationality areas, the Tibetan coins included. The People's Bank of China had ever allocated special funds and asked the Tibet branch Tibet Numismatic Society to collect Tibetan coins for the Numismatic Museum and this work have achieved remarkable success.

In order to draw more people's attention to the Tibetan coinage, to advance their understanding, and to promote the collecting and research of the Tibetan coins, the China Numismatics Society hold a symposium on Tibetan coinage at Lhasa in July, 1989. The Tibet branch of the People's Bank of China holds an exhibition of Tibetan coin. I was lucky to attend this meeting and got an initial understanding of the Tibetan coinage by seeing and hearing. During this meeting I got to know Mr.Xiao Huaiyuan, Mr.Wang Haiyan, Mr.Chaogang and met Mr.Cirenpingchuo, the director of Finance Research Institute of the Branch of the People's Bank of China, Zhu jingzhong and other researchers, and read their books and papers. We discussed to compile a book about the Tibetan coinage. Now this plan is coming true.

Through accumulation of more than 10 years, we possess the conditions for compiling a special book on the Tibetan coinage. The personnel and objects are ready. Both Mr. Haiyan and Mr.Jingzhong are more mature, having more experience and ability, and their realization have reached a new height and depth Mr. Cirenpingchuo have retired, and is in good health. Each of them has their strong points, can complement each other. Especially Mr Jingzhong is in chief of the currency department of the Lhase central branch of the People's Bank of China, so is in charge of the material objects including the archives, model and weights turned over from the former Tibet mints. The China Numismatic Museum's collections of the Tibetan coinage have reached a remarkable scale, moreover the relevant archeological departments give much supports, now we





have much more objects than before both in amount and in categories. Moreover this work received much attentions and support from the leaders at all levels. The leader of the Lhasa central branch of the People's Bank of China relieved Mr.Zhu Jingzhong of odd jobs so that he could go all out to compile the book, continue engaging Mr.Ciren Pingchuo in this work. The China Numismatic Museum got Mr.Wanghaiyan, who had moved to Changchun city then, on loan to the museum to engage in this work.

Opportunity knocks but once. We determined to complete this work by three steps: The first one is compile  $Tibetan\ coin\ of\ China\ introducing\ the\ history\ of\ Tibetan\ currency\ ;$  the  $2^{nd}$  is compiling the entries about Tibet currency of A general dictionary of China numismatic; the third is to study the format of the Tibetan currency. At last we will complete A general book of Tibetan coin.

What is going to presented to the readers is the first achievement—the Tibetan currency of China. After reading this book, I am gratified at these achievements: The history of Tibetan coinage is made clear, a general picture of the Tibetan currency is given out. By surveying and studying the weights of former Tibet mint, it is discovered that the weight used in Tibet was Kuping weight, showing that the Tibet mint adopted the same weight as the central government. That means the Tibet currency system was in accordance with that of the central government. This is a convincing proof of the Tibet coinage. The third achievement is that a lot of materials are published, among them are only-one article of great value. The machine and production technology of the Tibet mint is reveled the first time.

This work not only carries the archaeological studies and collecting of the Tibetan coinage to a new stage, but also has practical significance and historical cultrue value. By applying a lot of historical facts and evidence, Tibetan coins of China prove that the Tibet area used currency issued by the central governments or pursued the central governments' monetary regulations. It minted and issued coins a ccording to the central government's weinghts during the Yuan, Ming, Qing, the Republic of China, and the People's Republic of China periods. The book provides proof that Tibet are unseparable part of our country from the time of the marriage between Tang and Tubo and Tibet coming into the domain of our country in Yuan Dynasty. The book exposes the facts that the Tibet local authority issued coins of low quality, violated the economic rules, issued currency recklessly, exploited the people cruelly. Thus it is also a vivid textbook for patriotism education and combating separatism. The publication of Tibetan coins of China is the result of the effort and sacrifice of the finance workers and coinage researchers of different nationalities in Tibet, With loyalty to the motherland and the people and the sense of duty, they cooperated and worked hard for the cause of upholding unity of our country and various nationalities and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

2002.2.15

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# 异言

《中国西藏钱币》是一部比较全面系统地介绍中国 西藏钱币的专著。该书包括西藏钱币概览、西藏的造币 工艺、图录和附录四部分。

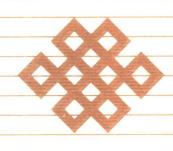
在钱币概览中,对西藏钱币进行了分期和介绍,并 且还介绍了历史上与西藏钱币相关的背景,并就西藏钱 币中的减重、减色和剪切币等问题进行了论述。在西藏 造币工艺中,以新发现的档案、造币机器、钢模和钞版 以及大量的钱币和纸钞实物为资料,论述了西藏造币的 工艺。在钱币图录中,展示了大量的钱币实物和与钱币 铸造有关的砝码、模具、档案等相关材料,其中不乏初 次面世的西藏钱币精品。在附录中, 有西藏钱币大事年 表、藏币名称、面值藏汉文对照表、藏历纪年(五行)与 公元纪年对照表、藏文字母表等。

中国西藏货币文化有着悠久的历史,也有着浓郁的 地方文化色彩。自从吐蕃王朝以砂金作为流通货币以 来,就和中原地区一样使用着称量货币。由于西藏地区 历史上的吐蕃王朝、封建割据政权和中原地区历史上的 各个王朝经济来往密切,致使中原地区的大量白银流往 西藏, 因此白银也逐渐成为西藏地区的一种货币。及至 元代,国家所统一行使的货币,即可兑换纸钞和银锭, 也一样作为该地区的流通货币。与此同时,作为中央行 使权力的度量衡制度也向西藏地区推行开来。明朝虽然 以多封众建作为施政纲领,但是中央政府在对西藏地方 的财政资助方面,也和元朝中央政府一样,仍以白银作 为主要的资助手段。由于在小额贸易中使用碎银非常不 便, 白银铸币的优点突现, 因此明代末叶尼泊尔银币开 始流入中国西藏地区。随着尼泊尔银币在西藏地区广泛 流通,产生了西藏方面和尼泊尔方面的银钱交易。西藏 人民不甘心在银钱交易中受到尼泊尔商人的重利盘剥,

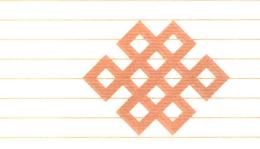
在驻藏大臣和西藏地方政府官员的指示下,曾经三次尝 试着铸造了自己的货币。清朝中央政府因势利导,在西 藏设立了宝藏局,并铸造宝藏币。清朝灭亡以后,西藏 地方政府停铸宝藏币以示脱离清廷,接受民国政府所铸 的袁头银元作为流通货币,并且遵照民国政府所推行的 甲乙制中的衡制铸造具有地方色彩的货币,以示拥护共 和。但是在英帝国主义怂恿下,一小撮具有分裂倾向的 亲英分子也乘机印制了带有分裂倾向的纸钞,企图蛊惑 人心, 但是却遭到了广大人民的反对, 只能在不足万人 的拉萨老城内流通。截止到西藏和平解放前夕, 西藏地 方政府所发行的纸钞已经大幅度贬值, 威信扫地, 人民 所信任的货币只剩下了袁头银元。西藏和平解放以后, 中央人民政府在西藏采取过渡性货币政策,一方面准许 藏币继续铸造发行,另一方面调人大量袁头银元资助地 方财政。由于西藏反动上层发行地方货币的目的在于残 酷剥削广大人民, 所以藏币急剧贬值, 达到了全面崩溃 的境地, 在民主改革的浪潮中, 中国西藏钱币完成了历 史使命,退出了历史舞台。

该书运用考古类型学的科学方法对西藏钱币进行了 研究和论述,并且利用称量货币的主要内容——衡制论 述了西藏地方钱币的性质,证明西藏钱币在元、明、清、 中华民国和中华人民共和国初期(西藏和平解放至民主 改革) 等各个历史时期, 西藏地区或者使用中央政府所 发行的货币;或者推行中央的钱法,按照中央的规定铸 造西藏地方钱币;或者按照中央政府所规定的衡制制造 和发行西藏地方钱币。所有这些都证明了西藏地方的币 制与中央的币制本质相同,一脉相承,从而在货币研究 领域论证了中央政府对西藏地方一直行使主权。

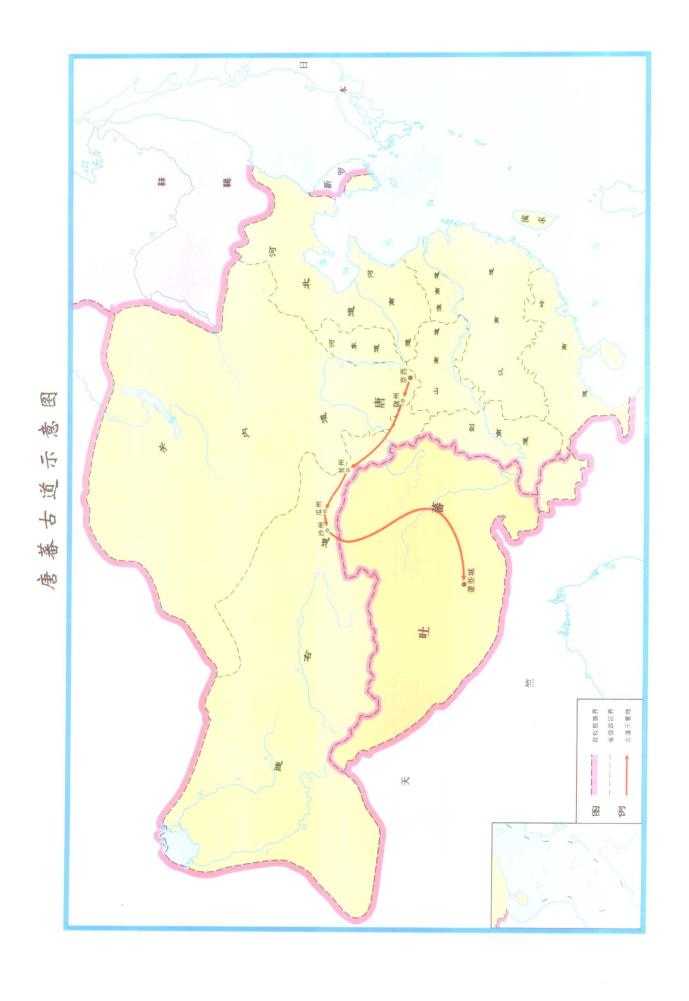




# 中国西藏线币



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