

大明通行寶鈔

中國錢幣大辭典

《中國錢幣大辭典》編纂委員會編

伍拾文



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《中國錢幣大辭典》編纂委員會編

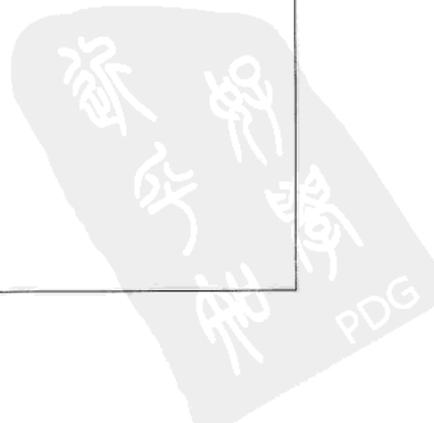
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趙彥初題



清元編
銅元卷

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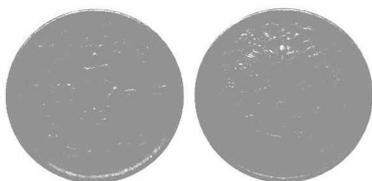
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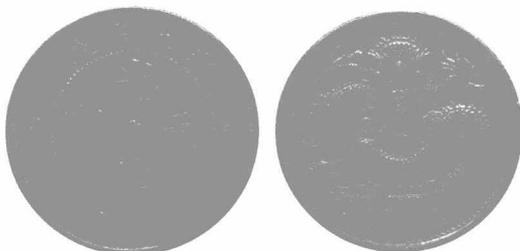
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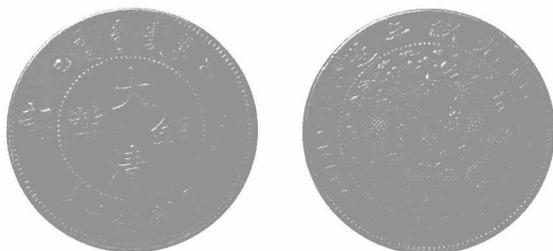
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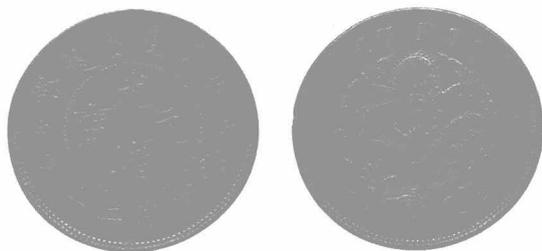
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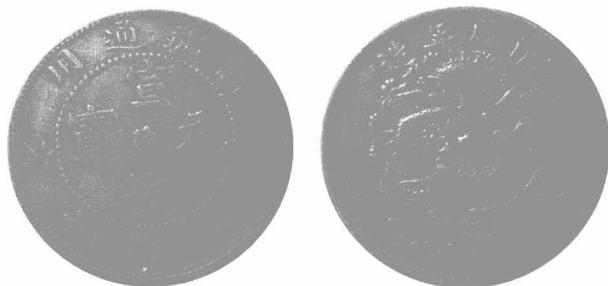
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序

李葆華

中國是世界上鑄幣最早的國家之一。如果說，河南安陽殷墟和山西保德商墓出土的青銅貝化是早期的原始鑄幣，那麼，中國的鑄幣已有 3 千多年歷史。就青銅鑄幣而言，從貝化、刀化、布化、蟻鼻錢、圜錢到方孔圓錢，走過一條循序前進、獨立發展的道路，創造了具有中國特色的錢幣文化。它的基本特徵是：鑄幣的幣材主要採用銅、鐵等金屬，幣面的修飾主要是文字，鑄幣的製造主要採取型模澆鑄生產工藝。這種文化傳播到東亞、東南亞的許多國家和地區，形成了截然不同於西方的東方錢幣文化體系。

中國又是世界上發行紙幣最早的國家。早在 10 世紀末，民間已經開始使用一種叫作“交子”的紙券。1024 年，宋朝政府把民間的“交子”收歸官辦，這便是最早的政府發行的紙幣。此後，歷金、元、明、清各朝，中國的紙幣，也走過了一條獨立發展的道路，成爲中國錢幣文化的一個重要方面，它不僅影響到東方錢幣文化範疇的國家和地區，而且震驚過西方世界。

中國的錢幣，歷史悠久，源遠流長，具有十分豐富的內涵。實物貨幣從原始社會末期誕生，一直到鑄幣、紙幣出現以後的長時期中，甚至到中國共產黨領導的人民革命戰爭時期，仍然斷斷續續地使用。青銅曾經是中國早期的一種稱量貨幣，而黃金、白銀作爲稱量貨幣，乃至鑄幣，無論是器形、紋飾、大小、重量，還是內含的成色質地，在不同時期，不同地區，都有着不同的製作和規定。中國歷史上的鑄幣、紙幣，種類繁雜，浩如烟海，它們究竟有多少種？有多少版別？到目前爲止，尚無確切的答復。更何況，每一種錢的文字、設計、製作、風格，都是當時社會政治、經濟、文化、科學技術的反映，每一種錢又都是承上啓下，對當今，對後世都會產生各種各樣的影響，縱橫交錯，無論從哪一個角度，都有豐富的研究課題。於是，錢幣的研究，不能不成爲專門的學問。

錢幣學，在中國既是一門古老的學科，又是一門新興的學科。言其古老，至少在 1400 多年前，我國已經有了古錢圖譜，這說明，在那個時候，已經有人在專門收集和 research 古錢。而涉及錢幣的文章和論著則更要早得多，先秦時的《國

語》、漢代的《史記》，就是見證。言其新興，錢幣學作為一門專門的獨立的學科，則是當代的事情。在很長的歷史時期中，古錢學一直是金石學的一支，後來，隨着科學考古事業的發展，有人又把它歸為考古學的一部分。1982年，中國錢幣學會成立，我國的錢幣研究進入了一個新的階段，對於錢幣學的研究領域、研究方法、研究成果，都注進了新的涵義，有了新的開拓。首先是研究的對象，錢幣學自然不能局限於古錢一類，而是包涵了退出流通領域的所有貨幣，諸如實物貨幣、稱量貨幣、鑄幣、紙幣和信用貨幣，以及和錢幣文化有關的各個方面，譬如錢範、鋼模、鈔版、紀念章等等。在研究方法上，運用了辯證唯物主義和歷史唯物主義的武器，在繼承發揚傳統的錢幣鑒定學問的同時，注意吸收了相關學科的研究方法和成果，諸如考古學、古文字學、民族文字學、經濟學、歷史學、貨幣史學、金屬冶煉史學、印刷史學、民俗學、美學……的研究方法和成果，甚至還吸收、應用了自然科學方面的新技術、新手段等等。與此相應，錢幣學的研究成果，也已經不再拘泥於錢幣本身的分析研究，譬如真偽、時代、鑄行區域等的考證，文物價值的確認等等，而是在此基礎上，進一步引伸到與錢幣相關的社會歷史的方方面面。

錢幣的研究還不僅僅是學術界的事情，對錢幣發生興趣的，也不只是少數的專家、學者和收藏家。錢幣愛好者的覆蓋面涉及到社會各界，其中包括廣大的職工、農民、戰士、教師、學生和機關幹部。而且，隨着人們文化修養的提高，錢幣愛好者、收藏者、研究者的隊伍還在不斷擴大。因此，錢幣文化的宣傳和弘揚，錢幣知識的普及和提高，錢幣研究成果的蒐集和整理，不僅是錢幣事業本身的需要，而且是社會的需要，時代的需要，是社會主義物質文明建設和精神文明建設的需要。這便是我們決意要編纂這部辭書的起因。

50年前，丁福保先生為我國的錢幣事業做出過杰出貢獻，他主持編纂過一部《古錢大辭典》，匯集了30年代我國古錢研究的主要成果，至今仍是錢幣工作者、研究者、收藏者和愛好者案頭必備的工具書。半個世紀過去了，這是科學技術突飛猛進的50年。尤其是新中國成立以後，大規模的基本建設，蓬勃興起的田野發掘，使地下文物大量出土，古錢幣自然亦不例外，這些新出土的錢幣，大多都有確鑿的地理位置，明確的地層關係，有的還和其它器物相伴而出，互為印證、為錢幣研究提供了前人不可得到的科學資料。在這個時期裏，其它兄弟學科，亦是碩果累累，它們的成果從不同角度，亦為錢幣研究不斷地提供了新的啓迪。譬如古文字，包括少數民族古文字的釋讀和新解，現代化學分析手段的應用，對錢幣金屬成份的測試數據等等，使一些百年不解的疑難問題找到了可以信服的答案。隨着種族歧視的消除，少數民族地區和邊緣地區的開發，民族地區和邊緣地

區的錢幣蒐集整理工作亦呈現出勃勃生機，我們的視野已經不再局限在中原地區，而是拓寬到了全國各地。再加上對近現代錢幣資料，特別是人民政權發行的貨幣資料的搶救、蒐集和整理，大大豐富了錢幣研究的內容。如此等等，足以證明，我們現在對錢幣的認識已經步入了一個新的境界，登上了一座新的高峰，它為我們編纂一部新辭典創造了十分優越的條件。

《中國錢幣大辭典》根據錢幣學的特色，採取圖文并重的編纂方式。辭目的內容不僅包括已經退出流通領域的中國錢幣，也包括曾經在中國流通過的部分外國錢幣，以及和錢幣文化有關的方方面面。《中國錢幣大辭典》特別注重科學發掘的新資料，為此專門分設了考古一編，對於早期錢幣的注釋，除了應用文獻資料，也注意吸收了科學發掘的成果。《中國錢幣大辭典》還着力於客觀反映目前錢幣研究的現狀，對尚未統一的學術觀點，採取兼收并蓄的辦法，以供讀者研究參考。

《中國錢幣大辭典》的編纂工作由河南省錢幣學會主持進行，得到河南省人民銀行的全力支持，并被列入河南省社會科學“七五”規劃重點項目。在全書的編纂過程中，還得到全國考古、文博、銀行等有關部門，以及中國錢幣學會和各地錢幣學會的大力支持。這部辭書包括先秦、秦漢、魏晉南北朝隋、唐五代十國、宋遼西夏金、元明清、民國、考古、泉人著述、附錄等編。各編均聘請有關專家擔任主編、副主編。為了保證辭書質量和注釋的規範準確，《辭典》編輯部，各位主編、副主編，以及參與編纂工作的同志們，都以嚴肅負責的態度，積極從事，付出了巨大的勞動和辛苦。然而，遺漏之處，仍屬難免，為此，我們懇切地希望讀者不吝指正，以便在再版時修訂改進，使之更趨完善。

1991年12月

PREFACE

China is one of the earliest countries who minted coins in the world. Chinese coins have already had a more than three thousand years history if the bronze shells unearthed at “Yin Ruins” site in Anyang, Henan Province, and some tombs of the Shang Dynasty in Baode, Shanxi Province, are regarded as primitive coins. As far as bronze coins are concerned, from shell coins, knife coins, spade coins, *yibi* coins (the shape looks like an ant’s nose), ring coins to round coins with a square hole in the center, it independently developed in a regular way and created a numismatic culture with Chinese characteristics, whose basic features are: the materials are mainly base metals (copper; iron, etc.); the designs are mainly with characters; the manufacture is mainly with mould-casting technique. This culture has been spread to many countries and regions in East Asia and Southeast Asia, formed East Numismatic Culture System completely different from the West.

China is also the earliest country who issued paper money in the world. In the late 10th century, a kind of bills called *jiaozi* (交子) was used as money among the common people. Since 1024, the government of the Song Dynasty took the authority to issue *jiaozi* from the people, it had become the earliest official paper money. Afterwards, from Jin, Yuan and Ming to Qing Dynasty, Chinese paper money had also gone through an independent advancing way and become an important part of China Numismatic Culture. It not only affected countries and regions belonging to the East Numismatic Culture but also shocked the West.

Chinese currency, which has a long history and can go back to very old times, has plenty of contents. Object currency emerged in the late primitive society was intermittently in use after the emergence of coins, and paper money, even till the People’s Revoutionary War led by the Communist Party of China. Bronze was ever used as one kind of Chinese primitive weight currency. And gold and silver used as weight currency or coins had different manufacture and stipulation not only in shape, decoration, size and weight but also in quality in distinct periods and regions. There are a great variety of coins and paper money, as the open sea, in the

history of China. So far, none exactly know how many kinds and formats there are. Furthermore, the characters, design, manufacture and style of currency are the reflection of social politics, economy, culture, sciences and technology at that time; every kind of currency inherits the past and ushers in the future, and has taken various effects to nowadays and later generations. The contents are criss-cross; there are substantial research subjects in every aspects. Hence, the numismatic research should be a subject.

Numismatics in China is an old subject and also a new subject. It is called “old subject”, because of this fact that China had an ancient coin at least 1400 years ago, which showed that somebody, at that time, had already collected and studied ancient coins. Moreover, the articles and works relevant to coins can be back to earlier time-*Guoyu* (literature for every state of the Zhou Dynasty) in pre-Qin period and *Shiji* (Records of the Historian) in the Han Dynasty are good examples. It is called a “new subject”, because of this fact that numismatics has become an independent special subject only in present age. In a very long time, the study of ancient coins was ever a branch of Chinese epigraphy. Then, with the development of scientific archaeology, it was regarded as a part of archaeology. China Numismatic Society was founded in 1982, marked that numismatic study in China has gone into a new stage. From then on, the research fields, methods and achievements of numismatics have been poured into new contents and newly opened up. At first, the research objects on numismatics certainly can't be limited on ancient coins but should include all currency withdrawn from the circulation, such as object currency, weight currency, coins, paper money and credit notes, and other related objects (coins moulds, steel models, money plate, commemorative medals and so on). As two basic research methods, dialectical materialism and historical materialism are used. When carrying forward the traditional coin-authenticated techniques, people pay attention to absorbing the research methods and achievements of relevant subjects, such as archaeology, ancient philology, national philology, economics, history, the history of currency, the history of metallurgy, the history of printing, folklore and aesthetics, and even absorbing and applying some new techniques and methods of natural sciences. Correspondingly, the research achievements on numismatics are no longer limited on traditional sever aspects, such as the textual research on truth or forgery, date, casting and circulating

areas, determination for the value of historical relics, etc, but further expand to every aspects of the society and history relevant to coinage.

Numismatic research has also not been limited in the academic circle. People who are interested in numismatics are not a small number of specialists, scholars and collectors but cover every circle of the society, including workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers, students and the officials. Furthermore, with the improvement of people's culture accomplishments, the group of coin enthusiasts, collectors and researchers is expanding continuously. Therefore, propagating numismatic culture, popularizing and improving numismatic knowledge, collecting and sorting out the achievements of numismatics are the demands not only of this subject itself but also of the society, of the times, the construction of socialist material and moral civilization. This is why we are determined to compile this dictionary.

Fifty years ago, Mr. Ding Fubao made a great contribution to Chinese numismatic cause, taking charge of compiling a book known as *The Great Dictionary of Ancient Coins*, which collected the main accomplishments on numismatics in 1930's. Up to now, it is still a necessary book for the workers, researchers, collectors, and enthusiasts. More than half a century has passed since then. This is such a century within which science and technology progressed rapidly. Especially after the founding of the new China, with the development of the basic construction, the field excavation was flourishing, a great number of culture relics including ancient coins unearthed. The new unearthed coins provided the researchers on numismatics with scientific data, which the predecessors were hard to get, because most of them had the exact unearthed sites and strata (some of them were unearthed with other articles and this is very helpful to their confirmation). During this period, other related subjects also made great achievements, which offered the researchers new suggestion in different views. For instance, explaining the ancient characters (including the minority nationalities' words), analyzing the composition of ancient coins with chemical methods and others made some hard problems, unsolved for more than one hundred years, believably resolved. With the elimination of the racialism and the development of the autonomies of minority nationalities and the border areas, collecting and sorting out coins in these regions are thriving. And people's vision is no longer limited in the central area but open up to all over the

country. In addition to, the rescue, collection, arrangement of present numismatic materials, especially issued by the people's political powers, greatly enrich the contents of numismatic research. All of them stated as above are enough to prove that people's understanding for coins has reached a new level, and that the condition we compile a new dictionary is mature.

According to the characteristics of numismatics, the *Great Dictionary of China Numismatics* is compiled with both pictures and words. It covers not only Chinese coins withdrawn from the circulation but the foreign coins ever circulated in China and all aspects relevant to numismatic culture. It also pays much attention to new scientific archaeological data, setting up an archaeological volume. The annotation for the early ancient coins is made with not only historical documents but also the achievements of scientific excavation. Moreover, this dictionary strives to reflect the present state of numismatic research objectively and different viewpoints on some problems.

The compilation of the *Great Dictionary of China Numismatics* was taken under Henan Numismatic Society and obtained the full support from Henan Province Branch of the People's Bank of China, and was put into an important project of the 7th Five-year Plan of social sciences of Henan Province. During compiling this dictionary, it also gained the support from many archaeological institutes, museums, banks, China Numismatic Society and other local numismatic societies.

This dictionary is made up of ten volumes: Vol. 1 pre-Qin, Vol. 2 Qin and Han, Vol. 3 Wei, Jin, the South and North Dynasties, Vol. 4 Tang, the Five Dynasties and Ten States, Vol. 5 Song, Liao, the West Xia and Jin, Vol. 6 Yuan, Ming and Qing, Vol. 7 the Republic of China, Vol. 8 Archaeology in Numismatics, Vol. 9 Scholars' Works and Vol. 10 Appendix. The related experts were invited as the chief editors and vice-chief editors for all volumes, and the editorial staff, each of the chief editors and vice-chief editors and the people who took part in the compilation all did their best to work to ensure the quality of this dictionary. However, the defects are unavoidable. We sincerely hope that readers can criticize and correct it in order to improve it in the future.

Li Baohua
December, 1991

凡 例

一、本卷收錄辭條 435 條，圖片 2884 幅，其中銅元實物圖 1979 幅，版式區別圖 793 幅，部分細微差別之處加以局部放大以便於鑒別。

二、所收錢幣起迄時間：機製方孔幣自同治九年（1870）至宣統二年（1910），銅元自光緒二十六年（1900）至宣統三年（1911）。

三、辭條分綜述性辭條和具體辭條兩類。綜述性辭條以省、種類為序。具體辭條以幣名、鑄地、面值、版式類別為序。辭目排列基本以鑄造先後為序。

四、為便於鑒別、參考，本卷一文、二文、五文三種小型銅元及部分十文銅元加以放大，其實物直徑以幣下所列數字為準。

五、每枚幣的參數，直接標在圖下。單獨的面、背解說圖片不標尺寸。個別錢幣缺厚度、重量項。

六、圖片提供者的名字與其提供的圖片編號列在卷末附錄中。單獨的面、背圖不列提供者名字。

七、本卷每一幣的說明文字由編號、幣名、參數、稀少度組成。稀少度由珍罕（存世數量目前所知為個位數）、珍稀（存世數量目前所知為十位數左右且為名譽品）、罕見（目前所知存世數量不詳，但多數藏家無）、稀少（目前所知存世數量不詳，但多數愛好者無）、少見、較少共 6 等。普品、外國銅幣、私鑄幣不分等。

八、合面、合背、陰陽、偏打、疊壓、缺邊、單面等異型銅元歸入每省的最後一條辭條“異類銅元”中。

九、本卷所引用、參考之資料、信息，時間截止於 2008 年 9 月 30 日。

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