

上海博物館
中國歷代錢幣館

SHANGHAI MUSEUM
CHINESE COIN GALLERY



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前言

中國是世界上最先使用貨幣的國家之一。新石器時代晚期起，某些牲畜和天然貝曾作為實物貨幣使用。商周以後，隨着商品交換的發展，由實物貨幣向金屬稱量貨幣和金屬鑄幣演進。

中國早期貨幣主要是青銅鑄幣。先秦時期多種形制鑄幣在秦統一中國後為方孔圓錢所代替，並一直沿用到清代，其間經歷了多次錢制的轉變，呈現出不同的時代特征和風貌。紙幣產生于宋代而盛行於元、明、清。銀元在清道光年間就已出現，光緒以後機制銀、銅幣廣泛流通。中國貨幣發展始終與各個歷史時期的社會經濟和政治直接相關聯。

漢唐以來，中國銅錢和紙幣為鄰近國家倣效，外國貨幣也流入中國，共同促進了世界各國商品經濟的發展。

INTRODUCTION

China was one of the first countries in the world to use money. In the late Neolithic Period, livestock and natural cowries were used as a form of monetary exchange. In the Shang and Zhou dynasties (ca.16th century—221 B.C.), unwrought weight metals and cast coins appeared together with the rise of commodity exchanges.

Cast bronze coins were the main types of coins used in ancient China. The round-with-a-central-square-hole coins superseded all pre-Qin coins and became the dominant form of Chinese coins after the unification of the country in the Qin Dynasty (221—206 B.C.) till the end of the Qing Dynasty (A.D.1644-1911). However, various monetary systems and styles were used throughout the dynasties. Paper notes first emerged in the Song Dynasty (A.D.960—1279) and were widely circulated in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties (A.D.1271 -1911). Silver dollars appeared in the Daoguang Reign (A.D. 1821—1850) of the Qing Dynasty, and minted silver and copper coins began to circulate widely from the Guangxu Reign (A.D. 1875—1908) of the Qing Dynasty. The development of Chinese currencies was closely linked with the social, economic and political systems of each historical period.

From the Han (206 B.C.—A.D. 220) and Tang (A.D.618-907) dynasties, Chinese bronze coins and paper notes began to be copied by various neighboring countries and at the same time foreign currencies flowed into China, thus stimulating the development of an international commercial economy.

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先秦

PRE-QIN (before 221 B.C.)

原始貨幣

天然貝在新石器時代晚期已經作為實物貨幣使用，商和西周時期繼續行用。同時，以青銅為主的金屬稱量貨幣開始出現，西周金文中的“𠄎”是其專名。

Primitive Currency

Natural cowries were used as a form of money in the late Neolithic Period and were in continuous circulation in the Shang and Western Zhou dynasties (ca.16th century—771 B.C.) when unwrought weight metals mainly in form of bronze began to appear. The character “*Zhuan*” in the Western Zhou bronze inscriptions was the special name for it.



“布” 原始布 西周



天然貝

周王室鑄幣

中國至遲在春秋時代就出現了淵源於青銅生產工具的鑄幣，其形式為空首布。流通於王畿之地的平肩和斜肩的弧足空首布一直沿用於戰國。戰國中期以後，周王室曾鑄行方足布。

Zhou Imperial Cast Coin
(ca. 770-256 B.C.)

The Chinese cast bronze coins in the form of a spade with a hollow handle emerged no later than the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 B.C.). The Zhou royal family cast and used flat- or sloping-shouldered, arc-footed and hollow-handled spade coins until the Warring States Period (475—221 B.C.), and began to cast square-footed spade coins from the mid Spring and Autumn Period.



平肩弧足空首大布 周王室



“□□小化□”平肩弧足空首布 周王室

晉國鑄幣

春秋時期晉國的鑄幣是聳肩尖足空首布，山西侯馬鑄銅遺址發現了大量鑄造這種貨幣的錢範。

Cast Coins of the Jin State
(after 7th century B.C.)

During the Spring and Autumn Period, the Jin State used shrugged-shouldered, pointed-footed and hollow-handled spade coins. A large number of cast moulds of these coins have been unearthed from the bronze casting site at Houma, Shanxi Province.



“上上”聳肩尖足空首布 晉



“官市”平肩弧足空首布 周王室



“武采”斜肩弧足空首布 周王室



“盧氏涅金”異形布 韓

韓國鑄幣
 韓國早期沿用周王室鑄造的空首布，以後鑄異形布、方足布和圓錢。
Cast Coins of the Han State
 (403—230 B.C.)
 The Han State first adopted the Zhou hollow-handled spade coins and later cast their own modified spades, square-footed spades and round coins.



“涿”方足布 韓



“濟陰”圓錢 韓

魏國鑄幣
 魏國主要行用布幣。最早鑄行的布幣，以“斤”作為貨幣標度，以後鑄方足布、圓錢和直刀幣。
Cast Coins of the Wei State
 (403—225 B.C.)
 Spade coins were widely circulated in the Wei State. The earliest spade coins had “Jin” as a unit. Later square-footed spade coins, round coins and straight sword coins were cast.



“鄧氏半斤”布 魏
 沈子槎先生捐贈



“奉子”方足布 魏



“共屯赤金”圓錢 魏

趙國鑄幣

趙國是刀幣、布幣兼行地區。最早鑄尖足布，以後鑄方足布、圓足布、直刀和圓錢。也曾做鑄燕國刀幣。

Cast Coins of the Zhao State
(403—222 B.C.)

Both sword-shaped and spade-shaped coins were in circulation in the Zhao State. The pointed-footed spade coins were first cast, followed by the square-footed and round-footed spade coins, straight sword coins and round coins. Imitations of the Yan State sword coins were cast as well.



“北箕”方足布 趙



“商烏”尖足布 趙



“邪山”尖足布 趙



“簡”圓足布 趙



“離石”圓足布 趙



“蘭”尖首刀 趙



“甘丹”圓首刀 趙



“蘭”圓錢 趙

燕國鑄幣

燕國主要流通刀幣，先後鑄有針首刀、尖首刀、燕刀、方足布和方孔圓錢，亦曾鑄過尖足布。

Cast Coins of the Yan State
(6th century—222 B.C.)

Sword-shaped coins were the main coins circulated in the Yan State. Additionally, there were also needle-headed sword, pointed-headed sword and Yan sword coins, square-footed spade and pointed-footed spade coins, and round-with-a-central-square-hole coins.



針首刀 燕

“工”尖首刀 燕



“燕”刀 燕

“莒冶□”博山刀 燕



“燕匕”方孔圓錢 燕

“封化”方足布 燕
李蔭軒先生、邱輝女士捐贈



齊國鑄幣
齊國行用刀幣，大型厚重。此外，還鑄方孔圓錢。

Cast Coins of the Qi State
(475—221 B.C.)

Large and heavy sword-shaped coins together with round-with-a-central-square-hole coins were circulated in the Qi State.



“臚六化”方孔圓錢 齊



“齊返邦娘大化”刀 齊

楚國鑄幣

楚國黃金貨幣和銅鑄幣兼用。黃金貨幣稱“金鈔”或“金版”，是一種稱量貨幣。銅鑄幣有蟻鼻錢和鉞布兩種。

Cast Coins of the Chu State
(475—223 B.C.)

The Chu State used both gold and cast bronze coins. The gold called “*Jin Ban*” was measured by weight. The cast bronze coins included “*Yibi*” cowries and “*Jin*” spade.



“折”蟻鼻錢 楚



“君”蟻鼻錢 楚



“四錢當折”布 楚



“鐔”金鈔 楚



半兩 秦

秦國鑄幣

秦國主要行用半兩錢，至遲出現於惠文王二年(公元前336年)。後期也曾鑄過兩雷和半圓錢等。

Cast Coins of the Qin State
(336—221 B.C.)

In the Qin State, the “*Banliang*” (half tael) coins began to circulate by 336 B.C.. Later it also cast “*Liangzhi*” and “*Banhuan*” coins.



兩雷 秦



“半圓”圓錢 秦



“一珠重一兩·十四”砝碼 秦

秦漢

QIN AND HAN (221 B.C.—A.D.220)

秦漢半兩錢制

秦代規定半兩錢鑄作標準，但收效甚微。漢初先後鑄榆莢半兩、八銖半兩、五分錢和四銖半兩。漢武帝元狩四年(公元前119年)行三銖錢。

Qin and Han "Banliang" Coinage System (221 B.C.—A.D. 220)

After the establishment of the Qin Dynasty, the "Banliang" (half tael) coins were introduced as the standard currency of the country, however it had very little effect. In the early Han Dynasty, the "Yujia Banliang", "Bazhu Banliang", "Wufen" and "Sizhu Banliang" coins were cast. In 119 B.C. the "Sanzhu" coins appeared.



半兩 秦



“日入千金”半兩 西漢



三銖 西漢

漢代五銖錢制的建立和發展

漢武帝元狩五年(公元前118年)開始鑄行郡國五銖,以後又鑄赤仄五銖、上林三官五銖,五銖錢制逐步建立。但東漢後,各種劣錢出現,五銖錢制遂遭嚴重破壞。

The Establishment and Development of the Han "Wuzhu" Coinage System (206 B.C.—A.D.220)

In 118 B.C. prefectural "Wuzhu" (five "zhu", a "zhu" —a weight unit approximately 0.66 gram) coins were cast, and the "Chize Wuzhu" coins and Shanglin three officials' "Wuzhu" coins emerged later. The "Wuzhu" coinage system was gradually established. But in the Eastern Han Dynasty, the "Wuzhu" coinage system was destroyed by the appearance of various inferior coins.



馬蹄金 西漢



郡國五銖 西漢



上林三官五銖 西漢



五銖(鎔金) 東漢



剪鑿錢 東漢

王莽貨幣制度改革

西漢末年，王莽托古改制，自居攝二年至天鳳元年(公元8年——14年)進行了四次幣制改革。因等級龐雜，行用不便而告失敗。但王莽貨幣以文字雋秀、鑄造精美而著稱於世。

Wang Mang Reforms of the Coinage System
(A.D.8—23)

At the end of the Western Han Dynasty, Wang Mang carried out four reforms of the coinage system. The grading of the new system was too complicated and the reforms ended in failure. However, Wang Mang's coins were known for their elegant characters and fine workmanship.



六泉十布 新莽



貨泉 新莽

秦漢時期的鑄造技術

秦漢時期，錢幣鑄造主要採用範鑄工藝，存世多見金屬母模、金屬範。陶範鑄法則有豎式澆鑄和疊式澆鑄兩種。

Qin and Han Coin Casting Techniques

During the Qin and Han dynasties, coins were mainly cast by mould-casting techniques. Many metal models and metal moulds of that period have been unearthed. Two types of pottery-mould casting—vertical casting and stack casting—were adopted.



建武十七年五銖疊鑄銅母範 東漢

三國兩晉南北朝隋

THREE KINGDOMS, WESTERN JIN,
EASTERN JIN, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DYNASTIES AND SUI (A.D.220—618)

三國錢制

曹魏立國，一度使用布帛，公元227年起，恢復鑄行五銖錢。蜀、吳二國實行大錢政策，促使貨幣進一步貶值。

Three Kingdoms Coinage Systems (A.D.220—280)

The Wei Kingdom initially used cotton and silk textiles as money and readopted the "Wuzhu" coinage system in A.D.227. The Shu and Wu kingdoms issued some coins of larger denominations which further devaluated the coins.



直百五銖 三國 蜀



太平百錢 三國 蜀



大泉當千(特大型) 三國 吳