

中國錢幣論文集

第二輯

A COLLECTION OF CHINESE
NUMISMATIC THESES



中國錢幣論文集

第 二 輯

中國錢幣學會 編

中國金融出版社 出版

一九九二年·北京

(京) 新登字 142 号

封面题签: 童赠银

责任编辑: 姚朔民 周战地

设计: 王安 马力平

中国钱币论文集 (第二辑)

中国钱币学会编

中国金融出版社 出版

新华书店北京发行所发行

水利电力出版社印刷厂

787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张 31 700 千字

1992 年 6 月第一版 1992 年 6 月第一次印刷

印数: 1-3000

ISBN 7-5049-0933-5 / F · 546

定价: 平装: 34 元 精装: 40 元

序

戴志强

《中国钱币论文集》第一辑成书于1985年9月，至今已经五年多了。在编第一辑的时候，曾经设想过：以后要每隔几年，编纂一辑，持之以恒，配套成龙。这样，既利于深入一步的研究，也是对每一时期钱币界主要学术观点的汇集和检阅。

这五年，对于我国钱币学、货币史领域而言，是突飞猛进的五年。我们的事业已经为更多的人所理解和支持。至1990年9月10日，中国钱币学会西藏研究会成立，至此，除台湾省外全国各省、自治区、直辖市都成立了学会组织，学会会员逾七千人，而钱币爱好者、收藏者的人数自然会更多。《中国钱币》杂志的发行量一万八千册，便是证明。在此基础上，一个钱币学术研究的新高潮正在形成。其标志有三：一是培养了一批中、青年钱币工作者和研究者，初步形成了一支学术骨干队伍，他们中间不少是很有希望的人才。中国钱币学会成立初期，钱币界青黄不接、后继乏人的局面，正在逐步改变；二是抢救了一批钱币实物，包括金银币、古钱币和纸币。特别是发现了不少钱币珍品和新品，其中有的是从废品堆里、熔化炉旁抢救出来的，有的则是科学考古发掘出来的。这些实物，为深入的研究和探讨，提供了十分宝贵的素材和依据；三是诞生了一批学术成果，包括在国家 and 地方刊物上发表的论文，正式出版的普及读物，以及各类钱谱、工具书和专著，钱币书籍难觅的现象已经缓解。尤其令人鼓舞的是，钱币学、货币史的研究与现实相结合，为当代金融政策、货币制度服务的问题，已经开始引起金融界和其它有关部门同志的注意和重视。如果说，学会成立初期，我们的精力主要放在宣传普及钱币知识方面，那么，现在，我们的重点已经逐步转移到钱币学理论体系的讨论，转移到新的学术领域的开拓，转移到专题性的学术研究的深入。

在此，概要介绍一下近几年来我国钱币界所关注的课题，及其研究的情况。

在先秦货币方面：前些年河南学者着力整理了平肩弧足空首布和斜肩弧足空首布的资料，理清了它们的铸行区域是以洛阳为中心的黄河以南地区，并讨论了空首布的铸行时期。此后，山西的同志又在榆次发现了耸肩尖足异型小空首布，引起了我们对耸肩尖足空首布的关注，进而发现耸肩尖足空首布应有狭型、阔型两类，两类中各有圆裆（或称弧裆）和八字裆两种。狭型者已知有大、中、小三等，阔型者，以前只见大布，这次新发现的异型布，或者便是阔型小布。由此，我们认为，空首布当均有大小之分，说明当时货币已有分等制度；对于平首布，近年也有新的认识，1989年出版的《中国历代货币大系·先秦货币》和1990年出版的《中国山西历代货币》，在平首布分类目录中，除常见的尖足布、斩布（桥足布）、方足布，圆足布，三孔布外，都把类方足布和类圆足布分别单列栏目。这种分类法，反映了当代钱币界对平首布的研究有所深入，因为这两种布币，虽然数量不多，品种不多，但都具有介于两类布币之间的过渡性器形，它们的存在，对研究布币沿革和铸行区域，应该有着重要的启示。此外，在燕刀、齐刀、齐明刀、楚布、三孔布、蚁鼻钱、圜钱等方面都有不少新

发现，新研究。特别是战国秦半两钱的多次出土和确认，把半两钱铸行的时限上推到战国中期，这无疑是对我国货币史研究的一项重大贡献。对此，不少学者就半两钱的版式和断代开始了新探索，并取得了初步成果。而战国秦半两的确认和圆孔半两的出土，对圜钱铸行时代的考证，亦当会有新的启示。

在方孔圆钱方面：1989年11月，我们和陕西分会联合组织有关专家，就二千一百多年前的西汉上林铸钱遗址作了实地考察和实物鉴定，并对上林苑、坡头村等遗址的断代进行了有益的讨论和探索，这是我国钱币学研究史上第一次对古代铸钱遗址和造币历史作专题讨论；围绕刘胜墓及其它西汉遗址出土五铢钱的分析和研究，对郡国五铢、赤仄（侧）五铢、上林三官五铢的认识问题，引起了钱币界的广泛兴趣和热烈讨论，至今方兴未艾；根据陕西等地的考古发掘资料，对小五铢钱的用途和铸期也作了新的探讨；咸阳西魏墓出土的五铢钱，则使我们认识到西魏五铢，上承永安五铢，下启隋五铢，其文字制作具有过渡性的特征，符合事物发展规律；对于宋钱的版式研究和鉴定，近来又一次引起钱币界比较广泛的重视，并取得了新的进展。尤其是铁钱，继江苏高邮出土之后，陕西、山西、甘肃、四川等地也陆续发表了一批新的出土资料，一些学者结合文献记载，开始了不同程度的研究，大致勾画出两宋铁钱的铸行概况，为深入一步的探讨创造了条件。

为了抢救革命根据地货币和人民政权货币的实物资料和口碑资料，我们于1987年11月正式成立了革命根据地货币研究会，并先后在福建龙岩、陕西延安、辽宁新城等地召开了多次学术讨论会，分别对北伐战争时期、土地革命战争时期、抗日战争时期的人民币和有关根据地的货币，进行了专题讨论。湖南钱币学会根据史料和实地调查，提出衡山县柴山洲特区第一农民银行曾经发行过布币，当是迄今所知最早的革命货币，它的发行时间应在1926年底以前；山西钱币学会则在兴县找到了迄今所知最早的抗日银行币——1938年兴县农民银行发行的一元券；上海钱币学会编纂的《中国历代货币大系·新民主主义革命时期人民币》，收录各时期的人民币一千四百余种，这个数字大大超过以前的任何著录。此外，对工字银元，加盖苏维埃银元、鄂西北苏维埃银元等专题，也作了反复考察和研究，大致弄清了事实概况。这里必须提到的是，1989年9月，江泽民总书记在考察延安工作期间，参观了陕甘宁边区货币展览（该展览是延安革命纪念馆为配合我们的学术讨论，特意筹办的），并给予高度评价，指出：“让广大群众看一看，很有必要”。江泽民同志对边区货币展览的关心和肯定，也是对我钱币事业的鼓励和鞭策。

对于以前少有涉及的学术领域，近期也有新的开拓和耕耘。中国钱币学会少数民族地区钱币研究会的成立，标志着对少数民族地区钱币的研究，已经列入议事日程。继沈阳会议、乌鲁木齐会议讨论东北、西北少数民族地区钱币之后，1988年5月在昆明召开了第三次少数民族钱币学术讨论会，1989年7月在拉萨召开了藏族地区钱币研讨会，着重对西南少数民族地区的钱币作了疏理和探讨。尤其是拉萨会议，从历史货币的角度，有力地证明了西藏是祖国不可分割的一部分。与会同志以史实为依据，阐明1791年清政府在乾隆皇帝主持下，制定了治理西藏的《钦定章程》，其中关于钱币的条文，确立了中央政府对西藏货币的管理制度，西藏正规币制的建立，是按照清中央政府的各省议局铸币的法定程序办理的，藏铸乾隆宝藏银币的设计方案，也是由清政府修定确认的。与此同时，西藏的同志在藏币版式研究方面做了大量工作，跨出了十分可喜的一步。

在金银货币方面，以往钱币界主要偏重于金银稀见币、纪念币的集藏和研究，对金银锭

则很少问津。近来，情况有了变化。唐、宋、金、元银锭的研究已经为各界所重视，金承安宝货银锭的发现和肯定，成为钱币学界、货币史学界的一件大事，随后，明洪武潞州五十两金锭的发现，又一次引起学术界的关注，它不仅填补了我国历史上黄金大锭的空白，而且为明代初期金银锭的形制，提供了实物依据。同时，金融系统发挥自己的优势，开始清理库存金、银锭，陕西、云南等省分别清理出银锭两千多种，云南钱币研究会结合地方金融史，对牌坊银锭作了分类和沿革的研究，取得了初步成果，这是我国近、现代金银锭研究开始起步的一个信号。

对历代钱币作成份分析和铸造工艺研究，把自然科学史的研究方法和现代技术手段运用到钱币研究中来，是近年我国钱币学界又一个新的课题。继宋钱分析之后，中国科学院自然科学史研究所等单位，又分期分批地对历代古钱作了分析测试，积累了一批合金数据，并开展了相应的研究，他们根据明钱的分析数据，结合有关史料综合考察，发现我国由青铜铸币改变为黄铜铸币的时间，应该在明嘉靖年间。通过历代铸币的成份分析，寻找其沿革轨迹，再结合我们的国情，可以为当代货币的币材和制造，提供借鉴意见。推而广之，古钞的币材也可以专门作分析研究，古为今用，为当代钞票纸的抄造及货币的防伪，提供借鉴。

最后，要特别提到的是，1990年，丝绸之路货币研讨会和东南亚货币研讨会的分别召开，说明我们在着力研究中国钱币的同时，也开始注意到中外钱币交往，东西方钱币交往方面的课题，开始注意搜集和整理有关外国钱币的资料，尽管这还只是刚刚起步，但可以相信，一旦起步，其前景会是十分乐观的，它必将为我们的探索和研究开拓更加广阔的领域。

目 录

序	戴志强	1
试论青海古代文化与原始货币的产生和发展	张永溪	9
先秦货币的若干问题	马飞海	23
论博山刀	李学勤	33
燕国货币的发现与研究	石水土 王素芳	38
三孔布为战国中山国货币考	汪庆正	69
三孔布考辨	张 弛	74
古币文三释	张 颢	85
“郢爰”产生、发展和消亡全过程的历史考察	黄德馨	89
秦半两钱文图说	[香港] 关汉亨	105
上林三官钱范“辰刊”二字考释	陈尊祥	118
澄城坡头西汉铸钱遗址之我见	吴镇烽	123
两汉五铢钱研究中的几个问题	吴荣曾	131
西汉五铢钱范断代研究	蒋若是	141
从出土钱范探讨西汉五铢的铸钱工艺	党顺民	153
马王堆汉墓“聂币”考	周世荣	173
新货古学论	朱 活	188
再论汉法二体钱	林梅村	194
武德钱文制词的考察	唐石父	205
闽开元铅钱的新发现及其铸主	蒋九如 刘敬扬	218
补说日本三大钱谱北宋钱	柴国宏	218
北宋威远监滔山(镇)监的设置和铁钱铸行的概况	马定祥	223
论宋徽宗时期的通货膨胀	陈悟年	233
现存最早的钱谱《货泉沿革》	俞兆鹏	246
——兼说“董通”《钱谱》	姚朔民	260
南宋各界会子的起讫、数额及会价	汪圣铎	270
会子的界分与数额	杜文玉 王克西	285
两宋时期四川地区铁钱铸行初探	贾杰三	290
南宋临安府钱牌研究	陈 浩	295

试论两宋的“称提”与“折阅”

——探讨两宋治理通货膨胀的途径	郭彦岗	309
宋代铸钱工艺研究	华觉明	张宏礼 321
草原丝路与契丹货币经济	周锦章	田广林 332
金代“承安宝货”探索		王秀山 339
新疆博乐发现的察合台汗国金币初步研究	蒋其祥	李有松 345
明代江苏的铜钱流通及外流		汤可可 355
略论清代前期南疆的普尔制		穆 渊 361
云南牌坊银锭	汤国彦	洪天福 370
云南出土货币初探		王大道 375
从古代中外货币交流探讨广州海上丝绸之路	王贵忱	王大文 385
我国古代黄铜铸钱考略		周卫荣 394
贵州汽车银币铸地考		钱存浩 401
西藏“新一钱”铜币的版式		王海燕 405
人民革命政权最早的银行及其货币		袁常奇 417
对井冈山根据地“工”字银元一些争论疑点的看法		张 瀛 421
抗日战争时期陕甘宁边区的货币政策	杨希天	雷和平 427
鲁西银行的建立、发展、沿革及鲁西银行币发行经过		马宪玉 436
浙东抗日根据地的金库兑换券		黄成 陈浩 442
南方人民银行的建立及其历史作用	吴平 陈忠 陈佩山	
人民币反假和印钞技艺的特殊性质	曾桂婵 肖茂盛	曾超仪 451
探索钱币研究的新路子		徐吉周 455
藏币研究及其现实意义		袁明祥 460
我国钱币研究的新发展及其社会应用	次仁平措 阎伦樟 朱进忠 (执笔)	464
后记		张季琦 469
		478

CONTENTS

Foreword.....	Dai Zhiqiang	1
A Trial Talk on the Ancient Culture and the Drigin and Development of Primitive Currency in Qinghai Province	Zhang Yongxi	9
Some Problems of the Currency of Pre-Qin Dynasty.....	Ma Feihai	23
On Bo Shan Knife Money	Li Xueqin	33
The Discovery and Study of the Currency of the Yan State	Shi Yongshi	
	Wang Sufang	38
An Investigation on the Three Hole Spade Money to be the Currency of the Zhong Shan State during the Warring States	Wang Qingzheng	69
A Discussion on the Three Hole Spade Money	Zhang Chi	74
Interpretation of the Inscriptions of Ancient Coins	Zhang Han	85
An Investigation of the Complete History of the Origin, Development and the Dying out of Gold Money "Ying Yuan"	Huang Dexin	89
The Illustration of the Legend of the Qin Ban Liang Coin	(Hong Kong) Guan Hanheng	105
The Interpretation of the Two Words "Chen Kan "on the Mould of the Coin of San Guan	Chen Zunxiang	118
My View on the Ruin of the Minting Site of West Han Dynasty at Potou, Cheng cheng	Wu Zhenfeng	123
The Discussion on Some Problems in the Study of the Wu Zhu Coin	Wu Rongzeng	131
A Study of Chronology of the Mould of Wu Zhu Coin of West Han Dynasty	Jiang Ruoshi	141
A Probe of the Minting Technology of the Wu Zhu Coin of West Han Dynasty from the Excavated Money Mould	Dang Shunmin	153
An Investigation on the "Nie Bi" from the Tomb of Mawangdui	Zhou Shiron	173
On Currency of Wang Mang was Based on Ancient Theory	Zhu Huo	188
Once Again on the Sino-Kharosth Coin	Lin Meicun	194
An Investigation of the Legend of Kai Yuan Tong Bao Coin	Yang Shifu	205
The New Discovery and the Maker of the Kai Yuan Lead Coin of Min State	Jiang Jiuru	
	Li Jingyang	
	Cha Guohong	218
An Amendment to North Song Coins in the Three Japanese Money Charts	Ma Dingxiang	223

The Facilities of the Mints of Wei Yuan and Tao Shan (Town of the North		
Song Dynasty and the Survey of the Minting of Iron Coin	Chen Wunian	233
On the Inflation of the Period of the Empror Hui Zong of the		
Song Dynasty	Yu Zhaopeng	246
The Earliest Coin Catalog "The Evolution of Currency" Available at		
Present --- Also on "The Coin Catalog" by "Dong Yu"	Yao Shuomin	260
The Start and End.Amount.and Value of Various Bounds of Hui Zi.		
Paper Money of South Song Dynasty	Wang Shengduo	270
The Boundry and Amount of Hui Zi	Du Wenyu	
	Wang Kexi	285
A Preliminary Probe of the Minting of Iron Coins in the District of Sichuan		
Province at the Time of the Two Song Dynasties	Jia Jiesan	290
A Study on the Money Tally of the Ling An Prefecture of South Song Dynasty		
.....	Chen Hao	295
A Probe on the Ways to Control Inflation of the Two Song Dynasties		
.....	Guo Yangang	309
A Study of the Technology of Minting Coin in the Song Dynasty	Hua Jueming	
	Zhang Hongli	321
The Prairie Silk Road and the Currency Economy of Khitai	Zhou Jinzhang	
	Tian Guanglin	332
A Probe on the Silver Ingot "Cheng An Bao Huo" of the Jin Dynasty		
.....	Wang Xiushan	339
A Preliminary Study of the Gold Coins of the Chaghatai Khandom		
Discovered at Bole County.Xinjiang	Jiang Qixiang	
	Li Yousong	345
The Circulation and Outflow of Copper Coins of Jiangsu Province at		
the Ming Dynasty	Tang Keke	355
A Brief Discussion on the Pul Coin System of Southern Xinjiang in the Early		
Qing Dynasty	Mu Yuan	361
Yunnan Memorial Gateway Silver Ingot	Tang Guoyan	
	Hong Tianfu	370
A Preliminary Probe on the Currency Excavated in Yunnan	Wang Dadao	375
A Probe of the Marine Silk Road of Guangzhou from the Intercourses		
of Ancient Chinese and Foreign Currency	Wang Guichen	
	Wang Dawen	385
An Investigation of the Using Brass in Casting Coin in Ancient China		
.....	Zhou Weirong	394
The Minting Place of the Motor Dollar of Guizhou	Qian Cunhao	401
The "New One Qian "Copper Coin of Tibet	Wang Haiyan	405

The Earliest Bank and Its Currency of the People's Revolutionary Regime	Yuan Changqi	417
Some Views on the Suspectable Points in the Discussion of the Silver Dollar with the Word "Gong" of the Jinggangshan Mountains Base Area	Zhang Ying	421
The Currency Policy of the Shanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Area at the Time of Anti-Japanese War	Yang Nitian Le Heping	427
The Establishment, Development and Evolution of Lu Xi Bank and the Lu Xi Banknotes	Ma Xianyu	436
The Exchequer Exchange Bill of the Anti-Japanese Base in Eastern of Zhejiang Province	Huang Cheng Chen Hao	442
The Founding of the Southern People's Bank and Its Historical Role	Wa Ping Chen Zhong Chen Peishan Zeng Gaichan Xiao Maosheng Zeng Chaoyi	451
The Special Property of Anti-forgery and Banknote Printing Technology of Ren Min Bi	Xu Jizhou	455
To Probe A New Way For Numismatics Study	Yuan Mingxiang	461
The Study of Tibet Currency and Its Practical Meaning	Ci ren Ping cuo Yan Junzhang Zhu Jinzhong(Writer)	464
The New Development and Social Application of Numismatics Study of Our Country	Zhang Jiqi	469

序

戴志强

《中国钱币论文集》第一辑成书于1985年9月，至今已经五年多了。在编第一辑的时候，曾经设想过：以后要每隔几年，编纂一辑，持之以恒，配套成龙。这样，既利于深入一步的研究，也是对每一时期钱币界主要学术观点的汇集和检阅。

这五年，对于我国钱币学、货币史领域而言，是突飞猛进的五年。我们的事业已经为更多的人所理解和支持。至1990年9月10日，中国钱币学会西藏研究会成立，至此，除台湾省外全国各省、自治区、直辖市都成立了学会组织，学会会员逾七千人，而钱币爱好者、收藏者的人数自然会更多。《中国钱币》杂志的发行量一万八千册，便是证明。在此基础上，一个钱币学术研究的新高潮正在形成。其标志有三：一是培养了一批中、青年钱币工作者和研究者，初步形成了一支学术骨干队伍，他们中间不少是很有希望的人才。中国钱币学会成立初期，钱币界青黄不接，后继乏人的局面，正在逐步改变；二是抢救了一批钱币实物，包括金银币、古钱币和纸币。特别是发现了不少钱币珍品和新品，其中有的是从废品堆里、熔化炉旁抢救出来的，有的则是科学考古发掘出来的。这些实物，为深入的研究和探讨，提供了十分宝贵的素材和依据；三是诞生了一批学术成果，包括在国家和地方刊物上发表的论文，正式出版的普及读物，以及各类钱谱，工具书和专著，钱币书籍难觅的现象已经缓解。尤其令人鼓舞的是，钱币学、货币史的研究与现实相结合，为当代金融政策、货币制度服务的问题，已经开始引起金融界和其它有关部门同志的注意和重视。如果说，学会成立初期，我们的精力主要放在宣传普及钱币知识方面，那么，现在，我们的重点已经逐步转移到钱币学理论体系的讨论，转移到新的学术领域的开拓，转移到专题性的学术研究的深入。

在此，概要介绍一下近几年来我国钱币界所关注的课题，及其研究的情况。

在先秦货币方面：前些年河南学者着力整理了平肩弧足空首布和斜肩弧足空首布的资料，弄清了它们的铸行区域是以洛阳为中心的黄河以南地区，并讨论了空首布的铸行时期。此后，山西的同志又在榆次发现了耸肩尖足异型小空首布，引起了我们对耸肩尖足空首布的关注，进而发现耸肩尖足空首布应有狭型、阔型两类，两类中各有圆档（或称弧档）和八字档两种。狭型者已知有大、中、小三等，阔型者，以前只见大布，这次新发现的异型布，或者便是阔型小布。由此，我们认为，空首布当均有大小之分，说明当时货币已有分等制度；对于平首布，近年也有新的认识，1989年出版的《中国历代货币大系·先秦货币》和1990年出版的《中国山西历代货币》，在平首布分类目录中，除常见的尖足布、铲布（桥足布）、方足布，圆足布，三孔布外，都把类方足布和类圆足布分别单列栏目。这种分类法，反映了当代钱币界对平首布的研究有所深入，因为这两种布币，虽然数量不多，品种不多，但都具有介于两类布币之间的过渡性器形，它们的存在，对研究布币沿革和铸行区域，应该有着重要的启示。此外，在燕刀、齐刀、齐明刀、楚布、三孔布、蚁鼻钱、圜钱等方面都有不少新

发现，新研究。特别是战国秦半两钱的多次出土和确认，把半两钱铸行的时限上推到战国中期，这无疑是对我国货币史研究的一项重大贡献。对此，不少学者就半两钱的版式和断代开始了新探索，并取得了初步成果。而战国秦半两的确认和圆孔半两的出土，对圜钱铸行时代的考证，亦当会有新的启示。

在方孔圆钱方面：1989年11月，我们和陕西分会联合组织有关专家，就二千一百多年前的西汉上林铸钱遗址作了实地考察和实物鉴定，并对上林苑、坡头村等遗址的断代进行了有益的讨论和探索，这是我国钱币学研究史上第一次对古代铸钱遗址和造币历史作专题讨论；围绕刘胜墓及其它西汉遗址出土五铢钱的分析研究，对郡国五铢、赤仄（侧）五铢、上林三官五铢的认识问题，引起了钱币界的广泛兴趣和热烈讨论，至今方兴未艾；根据陕西等地的考古发掘资料，对小五铢钱的用途和铸期也作了新的探讨；咸阳西魏墓出土的五铢钱，则使我们认识到西魏五铢，上承永安五铢，下启隋五铢，其文字制作具有过渡性的特征，符合事物发展规律；对于宋钱的版式研究和鉴定，近来又一次引起钱币界比较广泛的重视，并取得了新的进展。尤其是铁钱，继江苏高邮出土之后，陕西、山西、甘肃、四川等地也陆续发表了一批新的出土资料，一些学者结合文献记载，开始了不同程度的研究，大致勾画出两宋铁钱的铸行概貌，为深入一步的探讨创造了条件。

为了抢救革命根据地货币和人民政府货币的实物资料和口碑资料，我们于1987年11月正式成立了革命根据地货币研究会，并先后在福建龙岩、陕西延安、辽宁新城等地召开了多次学术讨论会，分别对北伐战争时期、土地革命战争时期、抗日战争时期的人民币和有关根据地的货币，进行了专题讨论。湖南钱币学会根据史料和实地调查，提出衡山县柴山洲特区第一农民银行曾经发行过布币，当是迄今所知最早的革命货币，它的发行时间应在1926年底以前；山西钱币学会则在兴县找到了迄今所知最早的抗日银行币——1938年兴县农民银行发行的一元券；上海钱币学会编纂的《中国历代货币大系·新民主主义革命时期人民币》，收录各时期的人民币一千四百余种，这个数字大大超过以前的任何著录。此外，对工字银元、加盖苏维埃银元、鄂西北苏维埃银元等专题，也作了反复考察和研究，大致弄清事实概貌。这里必须提到的是，1989年9月，江泽民总书记在考察延安工作期间，参观了陕甘宁边区货币展览（该展览是延安革命纪念馆为配合我们的学术讨论，特意筹办的），并给予高度评价，指出：“让广大群众看一看，很有必要”。江泽民同志对边区货币展览的关心和肯定，也是对我钱币事业的鼓励和鞭策。

对于以前少有涉及的学术领域，近期也有新的开拓和耕耘。中国钱币学会少数民族地区钱币研究会的成立，标志着对少数民族地区钱币的研究，已经列入议事日程。继沈阳会议、乌鲁木齐会议讨论东北、西北少数民族地区钱币之后，1988年5月在昆明召开了第三次少数民族钱币学术讨论会，1989年7月在拉萨召开了藏族地区钱币研讨会，着重对西南少数民族地区的钱币作了疏理和探讨。尤其是拉萨会议，从历史货币的角度，有力地证明了西藏是祖国不可分割的一部分。与会同志以史实为依据，阐明1791年清政府在乾隆皇帝主持下，制定了治理西藏的《钦定章程》，其中关于钱币的条文，确立了中央政府对西藏货币的管理制度，西藏正规币制的建立，是按照清中央政府的各省议局铸币的法定程序办理的，藏铸乾隆宝藏银币的设计方案，也是由清政府修订确认的。与此同时，西藏的同志在藏币版式研究方面做了大量工作，跨出了十分可喜的一步。

在金银货币方面，以往钱币界主要偏重于金银稀见币、纪念币的集藏和研究，对金银锭

则很少问津。近来，情况有了变化。唐、宋、金、元银锭的研究已经为各界所重视，金承安宝货银锭的发现和肯定，成为钱币学界、货币史学界的一件大事，随后，明洪武潞州五十两金锭的发现，又一次引起学术界的关注，它不仅填补了我国历史上黄金大锭的空白，而且为明代初期金银锭的形制，提供了实物依据。同时，金融系统发挥自己的优势，开始清理库存金、银锭，陕西、云南等省分别清理出银锭两千多种，云南钱币研究会结合地方金融史，对牌坊银锭作了分类和沿革的研究，取得了初步成果，这是我国近、现代金银锭研究开始起步的一个信号。

对历代钱币作成份分析和铸造工艺研究，把自然科学史的研究方法和现代技术手段运用到钱币研究中来，是近年我国钱币学界又一个新的课题。继宋钱分析之后，中国科学院自然科学史研究所等单位，又分期分批地对历代古钱作了分析测试，积累了一批合金数据，并开展了相应的研究，他们根据明钱的分析数据，结合有关史料综合考察，发现我国由青铜铸币改变为黄铜铸币的时间，应该在明嘉靖年间。通过历代铸币的成份分析，寻找其沿革轨迹，再结合我们的国情，可以为当代货币的币材和制造，提供借鉴意见。推而广之，古钞的币材也可以专门作分析研究，古为今用，为当代钞票纸的抄造及货币的防伪，提供借鉴。

最后，要特别提到的是，1990年，丝绸之路货币研讨会和东南亚货币研讨会的分别召开，说明我们在着力研究中国钱币的同时，也开始注意到中外钱币交往、东西方钱币交往方面的课题，开始注意搜集和整理有关外国钱币的资料，尽管这还只是刚刚起步，但可以相信，一旦起步，其前景会是十分乐观的，它必将为我们的探索和研究开拓更加广阔的领域。

FOREWORD

Dai Zhiqiang

The first edition of the "A Collection of Chinese Numismatic theses" was issued in September, 1985, up to now already five years have gone. During the time of editing the first edition, we had the idea of compiling one edition after several years afterwards, and carry out the work continuously to put them in series. This would not only be beneficial to deepen the study one step further, but also might collect and inspect the main academic view points of the numismatic circle within a certain time.

In this five years, regarding the sphere of numismatics and currency history of China, has been a five year of making giant strides. Our undertaking has been understood and supported by more people. Up to September 10, 1990, the Founding of the Tibet Research Society of China Numismatic Society, study organizations of all the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government have been set up, with a total membership of 7000 people, of course more numismatics lovers and collectors. The total issuance of 16,000 copies of "China Numismatics" is the proof. On this basis, a new climax of numismatic academic study has been formed. It has the following three symbols: firstly, a batch of middle aged and young numismatic workers and researchers have been trained, forming a preliminary contingent of academic backbones, among which many of them are hopeful people of talent. At the beginning of the founding of the China Numismatic Society, the numismatic circle was in a position of temporary shortage of successors, which is now gradually changing; secondly, a batch of numismatic pieces, including gold and silver coins, ancient coins and paper money has been saved. Especially, many numismatic treasures and new items have been discovered, among which some of them were picked from piles of rubbish and some were saved from the sides of the smelting furnaces, and some were excavations of scientific archaeological work. These material objects have provided very valuable material and basis for deepening the study and probe; thirdly, a batch of academic results have been produced, including the papers announced in the publications of the state and locality, the officially published popular reading books, and various kinds of money charts, tool books and special works, the phenomenon of the difficulty to find numismatic works has been eased. Especially, is the inspiring fact that the problem of serving the present financial policy and currency system by the combination of the study of the history of currency with the combination of the study of the history of currency and the practical facts, has attracted the attention of the comrades of the financial circle and its related departments. If, at the very beginning our main efforts were put on the propagating and popularizing the knowledge of numismatics, then, at present, our main point has already shifted to the discussion of the system of numismatic theory, to the excavation of new academic area, and to the academic study of special items.

Here, the topics of concern by our numismatic circle and the condition of study would be

briefed.

As regard to the currency of the Pre-Qin Dynasty, several years ago, the material of the Flat Shoulder Arc Foot Empty Head Spade Money and Slanting Shouldr Arc Foot Empty Head Spade Money were arranged by the scholars of the Henan Province, and the district of their minting in the southern part of Yellow River with Luoyang as its center was clarified, and the minting time of the Empty Head Spade Money was also discussed. After this, the High Shoulder Sharp Foot Queer Type of Empty Head Small Spade Money was discovered at Yuci by comrades of the Shanxi Province, which attracted our attention on the High Shoulder Sharp Foot Empty Head Spade Money and then discovered that this money should have two kinds of narrow and wide, and each of them had two kinds of round crotch (or arc crotch) and shape crotch. The narrow type has big, medium and small three categories, while wide type, only big ones was seen in the past, the "Queer Type" Spade Money newly discovered this time, might be the Wide Type Small Spade Money. So, we think that, all the Empty Head Spade Money should have both big and small, which means that at that time currency had already classification system: as regard to the Flat Head Spade Money, there are also new undertsandings in recent years, in the book "Large System of Currencies of All Dynasties of China, Currency of Pre-Qin" published in 1989 and the book "Historical Currency in Shanxi, China", published in 1990, under the subtitle catalog of Flat Head Spade Money, except the Sharp Foot Spade Money, the Bridge Foot Spade Money, the Square Foot Spade Money, the Round Foot Spade Money and the Three Hole Spade Money, the Square-Foot-Spade-Money oid and the Round-Foot-Spade-Money oid were yet separately cataloged. This kind of classification, reflects that the study of Flat Head Spade Money at present by the numismatic circle has been deepened, because, although the number and category of these two kinds of spade money are not so big, but both of them have transitional shape between them, and their existence should have very important enlightenment for the study of the development and district of minting of the spade money. Besides, there are also many new discoveries and study on the Yan Knife, Qi Knife, Qi-Ming Knife, Chu Spade, Three Hole Spade, Ant Nose Money and Round Coins. Especially, the many times of excavations and confirmations of the Ban Liang Coin of Qin of the Warring States, have pushed the time limit of minting of this coin back to the middle stage of Qin State of the Warring States, which is no doubt a very significant contribution to the study of the history of the currency of our country. Based of this, a number of scholars have started their new probe on the formets and division of history of the Ban Liang Coin, and preliminary results have acquired. But the confirmation of the Ban Liang Coin in Warring States and the excavation of the Round Hole Ban Liang should also have new enlightenment to the investigation of the minting time of the Round Coin.

As regard to the Square Hole Round Coin, in November 1989, we and Shaanxi Branch of our Society jointly organized the relevant specialists to make a real site investigation of the mint ruins of Shang Lin Royal Garden of West Han 2100 years ago as well as the appraisal of

the material objects and also carried out beneficial discussions and probes on the division of time of the ruins of Shang Lin Royal Garden and Po Tou Village, which is the first time in the history of study of numismatics of our country by carrying out specific topic discussion on ancient mint ruins and minting history; based on the study of the Wu Zhu Coins excavated from the tomb of Liu Sheng and other ruins of West Han, the problems of Prefecture States Wu Zhu, Chi Ze Wu Zhu, Shang Lin Three Offices Wu Zhu have attracted the wide interest and led to enthusiastic discussion of the numismatic circle which is now still in the ascendant; according to the archaeological finds in Shaanxi etc., new probe and discussion have been carried out on the use and minting time of the Small Wu Zhu Coin: the Wu Zhu Coin excavated at the tomb of West Wei Dynasty at Xianyang City, led us to understand that the Wu Zhu Coin of West Wei was a link between the past Yong An Wu Zhu Coin and the future Wu Zhu of Sui Dynasty, the transitional character was appeared from its words and making, this meet with the law of development of object: as regard to the format study and appraisal of the Coins of the Song dynasty, recently once again attracted rather vast attention of the numismatics circle, and some new development has also been acquired. Especially, is the iron coin, after the excavation at Gaoyou, Jiangsu, a batch of newly excavated material have also been announced by Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, Sichuan etc., and based on the records of documents some scholars have started study in different degree, and a brief aspect of minting of the Iron Coins of the two Song dynasties have been basically outlined, creating the condition for the further study of this topic.

To save the material object information and material of public praise of the currencies of the Revolutionary Bases and the People's Regime, a Research Society of the Currency of the Revolutionary Bases was established in November 1987 and several academic symposiums were held at Longyan, Fujian, Yan'an, Shaanxi, Xincheng, Liaoning etc., and special topics of the people's currency and the related currency of the Revolutionary Bases of the time of the Northern Expedition, The Agrarian Revolutionary War, and the Anti-Japanese War separately. Based on the historical material and the field investigation, the Hunan Numismatic Society announced that The First Farmers' Bank of the Chai Shan Zhou Special Zone, Hengshan County had issued cloth notes, which should be the earliest revolutionary currency known at present, and the time of issuance should be before the end of 1926; the Shanxi Numismatic Society found a piece of one yuan note issued by The Farmers' Bank of Xing County in 1938 at Xing xian County, which was the earliest anti-Japanese banknotes: "The Great System of Chinese Currencies of Various Dynasties • The Currency of People of the New Democratic Revolutionary Period" compiled by the Shanghai Numismatic Society has a collection of one thousand four hundred kinds of Currency of people of all the periods, Which has the number much higher than any of the works in the past. Besides, the silver dollar with the word "Gong", the silver dollar with the Soviet stamp, the silver dollar of the North-West Soviet of Hubei Province etc. had been taken as special topics and repeatedly investigated and studied and the basic facts were made clear. Here we must point out that, dur-