

北京文物鉴赏

APPRECIATING BEIJING CULTURAL RELICS

# 古钱币

ANCIENT COINS



《北京文物鉴赏》编委会 编



北京出版社 出版集团

BEIJING PUBLISHING HOUSE (GROUP)  
北京美术摄影出版社

北京文物鉴赏

APPRECIATING BEIJING CULTURAL RELICS

# 古钱币

ANCIENT COINS

《北京文物鉴赏》编委会 编



北京出版社 出版集团  
BEIJING PUBLISHING HOUSE (GROUP)

北京美术摄影出版社





策 划: 左汉桥 于福庚

本卷编委: 卢嘉兵 韩战明

左汉桥 于福庚

文字撰写: 卢嘉兵 韩战明

英文翻译: 阎 娜

摄 影: 杨京京 王建华

责任编辑: 吕 晓

整体设计: 刘金川

责任印制: 赵 恒 毛宇楠

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

古钱币 / 《北京文物鉴赏》编委会编. —北京: 北京美术摄影出版社, 2005  
(北京文物鉴赏)

ISBN 7-80501-326-8

I. 古… II. 北… III. 古钱(考古)—鉴赏—中国—  
汉、英 IV. K875.62

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第068589号

北京文物鉴赏

APPRECIATING BEIJING CULTURAL RELICS

## 古钱币

ANCIENT COINS

《北京文物鉴赏》编委会 编

出 版 北京出版社出版集团

北京美术摄影出版社

地 址 北京·北三环中路6号

邮 编 100011

网 址 [www.bph.com.cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)

发 行 北京出版社出版集团

经 销 新华书店

印 制 北京顺诚彩色印刷有限公司

版 次 2005年7月第1版第1次印刷

开 本 900×1270 1/36

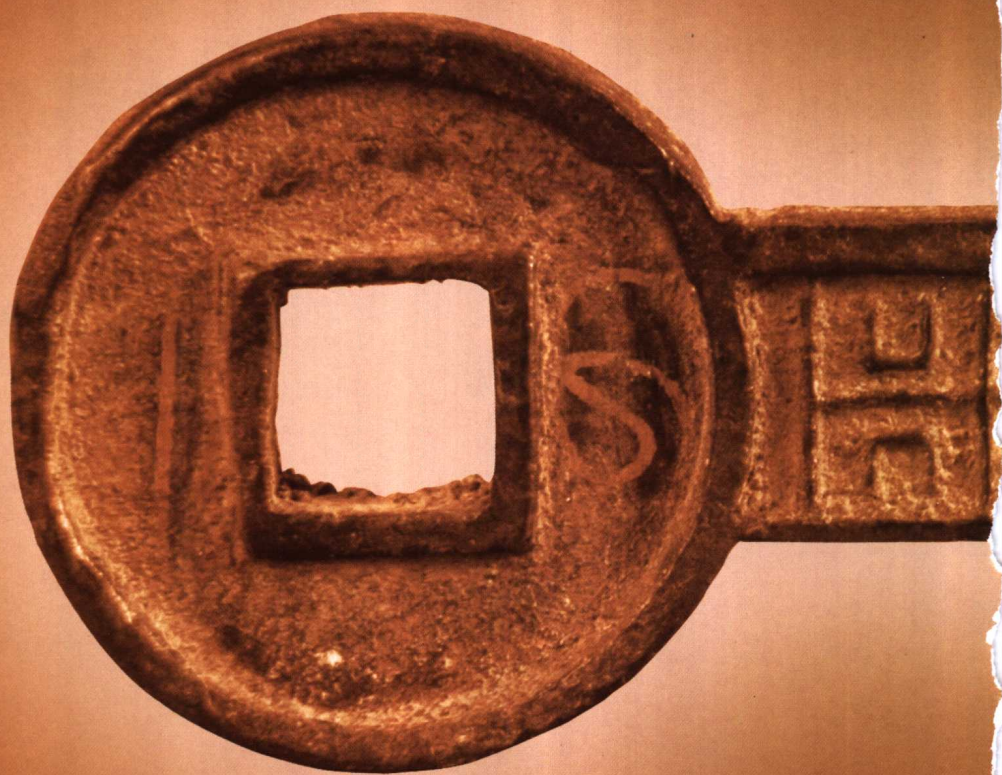
印 张 3

印 数 1—5000册

书 号 ISBN 7-80501-326-8/K·34

定 价 25.00元

质量投诉电话 010-58572393





## 中国古代钱币 · 10

## Chinese Ancient Coins · 14

## 实物货币——贝

## Object Currency-Shell · 19

1. 海贝 · 夏商时期 Shell coin, Xia-Shang period · 20

2. 铜贝 · 商代中期 Copper shell coin, mid-Shang · 20

3. 包金贝 · 春秋后期 Gold plate shell coin, late Spring and Autumn period · 21

4. 骨贝 · 商代中期 Bone shell coin, mid-Shang · 21

5. 陶贝 · 商代中期 Pottery shell coin, mid-Shang · 22

6. 石贝 · 商代中期 Stone shell coin, mid-Shang · 22

7. 玉贝 · 商代中期 Jade shell coin, mid-Shang · 23

## 纪地钱币

## “Jidi”Coins · 24

8. 大型无文耸肩尖足空首布 · 春秋

后期 Large-sized hollow head spade coin with a rising shoulder and sharp-pointed feet, late Spring and Autumn period · 25

9. 土字平肩弧足空首布 · 春秋后期 “土” hollow head spade coin with a flat shoulder and curving feet, late Spring and Autumn period · 26

10. 安邑一铢布 · 战国中期 “安邑一铢” spade coin, mid-Warring States period · 27

11. 宅阳方足布 · 战国 “宅阳” square feet spade coin, Warring States period · 28

12. 邪山尖足布 · 战国 “邪山” spade coin with sharp-pointed feet, Warring States period · 29

13. 殊布当铢布 · 战国晚期 “殊布当铢” spade coin, late Warring States period · 30

14. 公字锐角布 · 战国 “公” acute angle spade coin, Warring States period · 31

15. 齐法化刀 · 战国 “齐法化” knife coin, Warring States period · 32

16. 即墨之法化刀·战国 “即墨之法化” knife coin, Warring States period · 33

17. 齐之法化刀·战国 “齐之法化” knife coin, Warring States period · 34

18. 安阳之法化刀·战国 “安阳之法化” knife coin, Warring States period · 35

19. 明刀·战国 “明” knife coin, Warring States period · 36

20. 甘丹直刀·战国 “甘丹” knife coin, Warring States period · 38

21. 齐六字刀·战国 Knife coin with six Chinese characters on it, Warring States period · 38

22. 哭字蚁鼻钱·战国 Yibi coin with Chinese character “哭”, Warring States period · 39

23. 金字蚁鼻钱·战国 Yibi coin with Chinese character “金”, Warring States period · 39

24. 行字蚁鼻钱·战国 Yibi coin with Chinese character “行”, Warring States period · 39

25. 两甬圆钱·战国 “两甬” round coin, Warring States period · 40

26. 秦半两·战国 “Banliang” copper coin of the Qin State, Warring States period · 41

27. 𠔁六化圆钱·战国 “𠔁六化” round coin, Warring States period · 42

28. 𠔁四化圆钱·战国 “𠔁四化”

round coin, Warring States period · 43

29. 垣字圜钱·战国 “垣” round coin, Warring States period · 44

30. 一化圆钱·战国 “一化” round coin, Warring States period · 45

31. 明化圆钱·战国 “明化” round coin, Warring States period · 46

32. 西周圜钱·战国 Round coin, Warring States period · 47

### 铢两钱币

#### “Zhuliang” Coins · 48

33. 秦半两·秦代 “Banliang” copper coin of the Qin dynasty, Qin dynasty · 49

34. 八铢半两·西汉 “Bazhubanliang” copper coin, Western Han dynasty · 50

35. 四铢半两·西汉 “Sizhubanliang” copper coin, Western Han dynasty · 51

36. 西汉五铢·西汉 “Wuzhu” copper coin, Western Han dynasty · 52

37. 大泉五十·王莽时期 “Daquanwushi” copper coin, Wangmeng period · 53

38. 货泉·王莽时期 “Huoquan” copper coin, Wangmeng period · 54

39. 货布·王莽时期 “Huobu” copper coin, Wangmeng period · 55

40. 一刀平五千·王莽时期 “Yidaopingwuqian” copper coin, Wangmeng period · 56



41. 差布五百·王莽时期 “Chabu-wubai” copper coin, Wangmang period · 57

42. 第布八百·王莽时期 “Dibuba-bai” copper coin, Wangmang period · 58

43. 永通万国·北周时期 “Yongtongwanguo” copper coin, Northern Zhou period · 59

44. 五行大布·北周时期 “Wuxing-dabu” copper coin, Northern Zhou period · 61

45. 布泉·北周时期 “Buquan” copper coin, Northern Zhou period · 62

46. 隋五铢·隋代 “Wuzhu” copper coin of the Sui dynasty, Sui dynasty · 63

### 通宝钱币

#### “Tongbao” Coins · 64

47. 乾元重宝·唐肃宗乾元二年 “Qianyuanzhongbao” copper coin, the 2th year of Suzong reign, Tang dynasty · 65

48. 顺天元宝·五代 “Shuntian-yuanbao” copper coin, Five dynasties · 66

49. 重和通宝·北宋徽宗时期 “Zhonghetongbao” copper coin, Huizong reign of the Northern Song dynasty · 68

50. 至和通宝·北宋至和年间

“Zhihetongbao” copper coin, Zhihe period of the Northern Song dynasty · 69

51. 皇宋通宝(九叠篆)·北宋宝元年间 “Huangsongtongbao” copper coin, Baoyuan period of the Northern Song dynasty · 70

52. 崇宁通宝(铁母)·北宋徽宗崇宁年间 “Chongningtongbao” copper coin, Chongning period of Huizong reign, Northern Song dynasty · 71

53. 大观通宝(铁母)·北宋大观年间 “Daguantongbao” copper coin, Daguan period of the Northern Song dynasty · 73

54. 重熙通宝·辽兴宗重熙年间 “Chongxitongbao” copper coin, Chongxi period of Xingzong reign, Liao dynasty · 74

55. 大康元宝·辽道宗大康年间 “Dakangyuanbao” copper coin, Dakang period of Daozong reign, Liao dynasty · 75

56. 泰和重宝·金章宗泰和年间 “Taihezongbao” copper coin, Taihe period of Zhangzong reign, Liao dynasty · 76

57. 天庆宝钱·西夏桓公天庆年间 “Tianqingbaoqian” copper coin, Tianqing period of Huangong reign, Western Xia dynasty · 77

58. 大元通宝(当十大钱, 八思巴

文) · 元至大年间 “Dayuantongbao”  
copper coin, Zhida period of the Yuan  
dynasty · 78

59. 天启通宝(折三) · 元末  
“Tianqitongbao” copper coin, the end  
of the Yuan dynasty · 79

60. 天佑通宝 · 元末  
“Tianyoutongbao” copper coin, the  
end of the Yuan dynasty · 80

61. 龙凤通宝(折三) · 元末 “Long  
-fengtongbao” copper coin, the end of  
the Yuan dynasty · 82

62. 天启通宝(当十) · 明熹宗天启年  
间 “Tianqitongbao” copper coin,  
Tianqi period of Xizong reign, Ming  
dynasty · 83

63. 满文天聪汗钱(折十) · 清太宗天  
聪年间 “Tianconghanqian” copper  
coin with Man character on it, Tiancong  
period of Taizong reign, Qing dynasty ·  
84

64. 顺治通宝(折十) · 清顺治初年  
“Shunzhitongbao” copper coin, 1st year  
of Shunzhi reign, Qing dynasty · 86

65. 咸丰元宝(背宝巩当千) · 清咸丰  
年间 “Xianfengyuanbao” copper coin,  
Xianfeng reign of the Qing dynasty · 88

## 纸币

### Banknotes · 89

66. 中统元宝交钞 · 元代  
“Zhongtongyuanbao” banknote, Yuan  
dynasty · 90

67. 大明通行宝钞 · 明代  
“Damingtongxingbaochao” banknote,  
Ming dynasty · 93

## 小辞典

### Small Thesaurus · 95

## 参考拍卖价格

### Auction Price · 101

# 中国古代钱币

卢嘉兵 韩战明

秦皇汉武，唐宗宋祖，古代的辉煌岁月，各领风骚，一览无余。

贝币、布币、刀币、蚁鼻、半两、五铢、开元、通宝、元宝，递相代谢，构成了一部耐人寻味的历史宝典，记载着不同朝代的历史文化。方寸之间，穿越时间的隧道，领略历史的沧桑，文化的浩瀚。天圆地方，凝聚中华民族的才智，光彩夺目、独具特色。

## 实物货币阶段

根据中国的历史文献和大量的考古资料证明，早在新石器时代晚期，由于原始农业的产生和发展，开始出现了“物物交换”的现象。到了夏、商时代，出现了中国最早的钱币——贝，为以后的钱币文化开创了先河。在商周时期的墓葬和遗址当中发现了大量的海贝，甲骨文、青铜器铭文中都有赐贝、使用贝的记载，特别是大量仿铜贝、包金贝和铜块的出土，证明在商周时期我国已进入了使用实物货币的时代。

## 纪地钱币阶段

春秋战国时期，中国出现了真正的钱币——青铜刀、布、圜钱和蚁鼻钱。它们具备了钱币的几个要素：金属铸造、有一定的成色和具有一定的形状。尤其是具有由政府铸造的标志，即钱币面文绝大部分铸有纪地文字。因此学术界通常把这一时期内的钱币统称为“纪地钱币”。根据钱币形状，文献资料和出土情况可以分为四大体系：一是由农具锺演变而来的布币体系。空首布盛行于春秋晚期到战国早中期，主要分布在北方的周、郑、晋、卫等地区。平首布盛行于战国中晚期，主要分布在周王畿与韩、赵、魏、燕等地。二是工具削刀演变而来的刀币体系，主要分布在燕、齐、赵等地。三是沿袭贝币形制的蚁鼻钱体系，主要行用于战国时期的楚国，因其形状像一面孔，故又称为“鬼脸钱”。四是由纺轮或玉璧演变而来的圜钱体系，盛行于战国

时期，主要分布在魏、秦、东周、西周、赵、燕等地区。根据其形状，又可分为圆形方孔和圆形圆孔两种形式，以“化、铢、两”为货币单位。此四大体系钱币先后行用了500多年。

### 铢两钱币阶段

铢两钱币就是钱体上铸有标明钱币重量(半两、五铢等)的文字，亦称作“纪重钱币”。秦始皇统一中国后，创制和实行了货币制度的统一，废除六国旧钱，将圆形方孔的半两钱推行全国，成为全国统一的法定铸币形式。汉承秦制，仍铸行半两钱。吕后铸八铢半两，继而更铸五铢钱。由于减重现象愈演愈烈，文帝时铸行四铢半两钱，直到武帝元狩五年(公元前118年)更铸五铢钱。由于五铢钱更能适应商品交换的需要，成为中国铸行时间最长的货币，历经西汉、东汉、三国、魏、晋、南北朝、隋诸朝代，先后行用了700多年之久。五铢钱的铸行使多种钱币形态并存的局面宣告结束，方孔圆钱成为货币的主流。此后两千多年我国货币基本上皆沿袭此种形制。这是一个进步，避免了刀布钱币使用时的不方便，是一种比较理想的货币形制。这一时期的钱币钱文以篆字为主，在南北朝时出现了由篆书向隶、楷过渡的趋势。

在此阶段，尽管有新莽时期的托古改制，铸造了一大批形制精美的六泉、十布、货泉、刀币，也尽管有三国、两晋、南北朝时铸造的诸多五铢钱异品、大泉当千、大泉二千、大泉五千等，脱离了铢两钱币的范围，但钱币的主流仍然是五铢钱。

### 通宝币制阶段

唐高祖武德四年(621年)，在社会政治、经济和文化多重历史因素孕育下，开铸开元通宝钱，开创了中国历史上独步千载的通宝币制。“开元通宝”是由大书法家欧阳询书写，意思是流通(开通)的大



(元)宝。整个唐代通行不衰，对后世及外国影响极大。此后还出现“重宝”和“元宝”等宝文。两宋自太祖铸宋元通宝始，皆铸行通宝钱。元代一度曾禁钱行钞，但大部分时间仍然铸行通宝。明代钱银并行，自明太祖铸行大中通宝始，除个别年代外，皆行通宝制钱。清代通宝始自开国，止于宣统，铸行与清王朝相始终。直至民国时代，云南等省还曾铸造过民国通宝，成为通宝币制的余响。通宝币制先后历时1300年，是中国货币史上行用时间最长、制度最复杂完备的一种铸币体系，有着重要的历史地位，对中国的历史文化产生了深远影响。这是中国历史上其他币制所无法比拟的，从而凸现出通宝币制独特的历史地位和文化价值。

这一阶段以“通宝”、“元宝”、“重宝”等为名称的宝文钱，币制钱法日趋完善，原料、成色、大小有了明确的规定，钱文书法各体兼备，钱币的材质多样化，以铜钱为主。在不同阶段又兼有其他质料的钱币，最具历史意义的是纸币开始出现。

纸币轻便易携，代表着一种先进的货币形式，纸币的出现，带来了货币发展进程中的一次飞跃。北宋天圣二年(1024年)，诞生了世界上最早的纸币——交子。它是一种象征性货币，是社会商品经济发展到一定阶段的产物，同时与造纸和印刷技术的进步也有关。后来南宋发行了会子、关子。交子、会子都是当时对票据、证券的俗称。后来，金人也学宋朝发行纸币——贞祐宝券，面额标明值多少铜钱，并且规定流通领域。元朝统一全国后，发行了中统元宝交钞，这种纸币是最进步的一种，突破了限定的流通范围，在元朝版图内都能使用，另外，还设有准备金，所以很科学、很进步。后来明朝也发行纸币——大明通行宝钞，形制同元朝，与现在的票子基本一样。明朝是中国古代史上纸币的最后一个阶段，每当遇到财政困难，纸币就大量发

行，使纸币的含金量降低，人们对它也就不屑一顾。以至于到了清朝，政府对纸币持谨慎态度，除了顺治时期曾经有过一次短暂发行，近200年里都没再发行过纸币，只用铜钱和银元宝。在中国历史上，从两宋到明朝，纸币用了几百年。由于当时的经济条件，纸币最终失败了，但不管怎么说，全世界最早发明纸币的是中国人，比欧洲要早几百年，是中国的一项重要发现，是值得我们自豪的。

纵观中国古代钱币历史，在漫长的古代社会，它走过了一条独立发展的道路，创造了一种极具个性特色的钱币文化。作为沟通商品交换媒介的古钱币，在发展社会经济和商品交换中发挥了重要的作用，直接反映了不同历史时期的社会经济发展和变化，并体现国家意志。它极大地推动了中国区域之间的经济往来，促进了社会经济、贸易、文化的向前发展。并影响到周边国家，加强了对外经济文化的交流。中国古代钱币的形体虽小，但涉及面却很广。除了以青铜铸币为主流的正用品流通形式外，还铸造了铁、铅、锡、金、银、纸等其他材质的铸币，丰富了钱币的流通手段。铸币工艺上从手工制造到机器制造，反映出劳动人民极高的聪明才智。在钱文书体上运用了篆、隶、真、行、草等书法，并在宋代达到钱文书法的巅峰，甚至皇帝都亲自题写钱文，使钱币与书法艺术的结合达到了极致境界。同时，自汉代一直到明清，还出现了反映民俗民情的花钱，这种将迷信与祈祷吉祥的形式用到钱币上，是中国古代钱币文化中又一伟大创举，极大地丰富了中国古代钱币文化。此外，中国不仅铸钱历史悠久，而且研究钱币的时间非常久远。从南朝萧梁时起一直到现在，无数文人学者孜孜以求，著录成书，从不间断，使中国古钱这门学问向着更广的方向迈进。

# Chinese Ancient Coins

Lu Jiabing   Han Zhanming

The ancient coins will bring us back to the history, let us appreciate elegant demeanor of the Emperors and feel the splendent years and the culture. Shell coin, spade coin, knife coin, yibi, banliang, wuzhu, kaiyuan, tongbao, yuanbao, switching in order, made up a precious history afford for thought. They were the recordation of the culture of each dynasty, and the coagulation of talent and capacity of Chinese people.

## Object Currency Stage

According to China's history and the study of ancient relics, as early as the late period of the neolithic age, with the appearance and development of primitive agriculture, the "to barter" phenomenon appeared. Till the Xia and Shang periods, the earliest Chinese coin -shell turned up, founded the foundation for the coin culture. At the tomb and historic sites of Shang and Zhou, a lot of sea shell were found, from the inscriptions on bones or tortoise shells, or on the bronzes, we can learn how to use the shell for grant or exchange, the unearthed bronze shell, gold plate shell and bronze can prove, China has entered the object currency age at the Shang and Zhou periods.

## "Jidi " Coin Stage

In the Spring and Autumn period, real coin -bronze knife coin, spade coin, round coin and yibi coin appeared in China. They had the coin's main factors: made from metal, had a certain fineness and shape, especially, they had the sign of making by the government, almost each had the age and place on itself to indicate when and where it was made. Generally, coins of this period was called "jidi" coin ( marked-locus coin). According to the shape, literature information on the coin, we can

devide the coins into four systems. first, Spade coin that evolved from the dead stock, hollow head spade coin was widely accepted from the late Spring and Autumn to the mid of the Warring states, circulated at Zhou, Zheng, Jin, Wei and some other states; flat head spade coin was rife at the late Warring states, circulated at Wei and Yan. second, knife coin developed from kinfe, was distributed over Yan, Qi and Zhao. third, “yibi” coin that followed the shell coin, mainly used at Chu state of the Warring states period. because its shape looks like a face, it also can be called “guilianqian”. fourth, round coin evolved from spinning wheel or round jade, prevailed during the Warring states, mainly distributed over Wei, Qin, Eastern Zhou, Western Zhou, Zhao, Yan and Qin. According to the shape, round coin can be devided into round coin with a round hole and round coin with a square hole, the measure unit were “hua”, “xin” and “liang”. This devision system have been used for 500 years.

### **“zhuliang” Coin Stage**

“zhuliang” coin means the weight of the coin was marked on the coin, can also be called “marked-weight coin”. When Qinshihuang unified China, he created uniform currency system and put it into operation, abolished the old coin, made “banliang” round coin with a square hole in it as accepted all over the country the legal currency. Han dynasty inherited this system, but the weight was lighter and lighter, till Emperor Hanwu issued “wuzhuqian”, it was more adaptive for exchange, went through Western Han, Eastern Han, Three Emperies, Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties and Sui, lasted for over 700 years, became the most durative coin. “wuzhuqian” accounced the end of coexistence of many kinds of coins. Round coin with a square hole in it became the



mainstream of the currency, hereafter, Chinese coin all followed this system, It is a ideal coin, avoid the inconvenient of using knife coin and spade coin together. During this period, “liuquan”, “shibu”, “huoquan” issued by the Xinmang regime, “daquandangqian”, “daquan’erqian”, “daquanwuqian” issued during the Three Emperies, Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties peirod, didn’t belong to “zhuliangqian”, but they didn’t change the “wuzhuqian”’s status. Most characters on the coin were in seal script, In the Southern and Northern dynasties period, there was a trend to transite to official and regular script.

### **“Tongbao” Coin Stage**

In 621, the fourth year of wude period, Tanggaozu reign, with the development of politics, economic and culture, “kaiyuantongbao” came to the world, activated “tongbao” coin system that lasted for more than 1000 years. “kaiyuantongbao” was written by the handwriting socialite Ou Yangxun, means jewel in circulation, it was prevalent through the Tang dynasty, and its influence extended to the subsequent dynasties and the foreign countries. Later, characters on the coin was not merely “tongbao”, “zhongbao” and “yuanbao” also can be marked on it. Dynasties as Northern Song, Southern Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing all issued “tongbao” copper coin, even in the Republic of China, there were “minguotongbao” in Yunnan province. It has been used for the longest time-1300 years, its perfect system and great influence gave itself a very important status and great culture value, other coin systems could not exceed.

During this period, baowen coin system got more consummate. material, quality and size all has its definite prescription, characters on