

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

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魏晉南北朝隋唐五代十國編

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《中國錢幣大辭典》編纂委員會編

# 中國錢幣大辭典

魏晉南北朝隋唐五代十國編

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

中国钱币大辞典·魏晋南北朝隋编·唐五代十国编/《中国钱币大辞典》编纂委员会编.  
-北京:中华书局,2003

ISBN 7-101-03144-7

I.中… II.中… III.①货币-中国-词典②古钱(考古)-中国-魏晋南北朝时代-词典③古钱(考古)-中国-隋唐时代-词典④古钱(考古)-中国-五代十国时期-词典 IV.K875.64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 087424 号

**中国钱币大辞典**  
**魏晋南北朝隋编·唐五代十国编**

《中国钱币大辞典》编纂委员会 编

\*

中华书局出版发行

(北京市丰台区太平桥西里 38 号 100073)

北京冠中印刷厂印刷

\*

787×1092毫米 1/16·53 1/4 印张·2 插页

2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数 1-1500 册 定价:238.00 元

ISBN 7-101-03144-7/H·177



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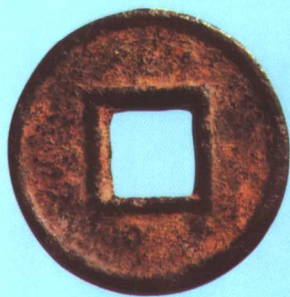
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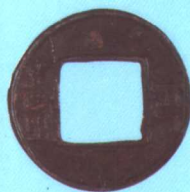
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圖五  
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## 出版說明

《魏晉南北朝隋編》和《唐五代十國編》依時序是《中國錢幣大辭典》繼《秦漢編》之後的兩編。

此兩編所涉及的歷史階段，跨越中國歷史上的6個朝代、30多個割據國，長達700餘年。時間跨度大，情況複雜，相關的記載却很不完備。諸如魏、蜀、吳，兩晉、十六國，南朝宋、齊、梁、陳，北朝北魏、東西魏、北齊、北周，這些政權各鑄行了哪些種類的錢幣？鑄行量各是多少？史書上並沒有明確的記載。甚至有些政權是否鑄行過自己的錢幣，我們在史書上也找不到可靠的答案。因此，從紛亂又不完備的資料中，理出本階段中國錢幣發展的脈絡和軌迹，進而給本階段現存各種錢幣找到適當位置並作出合理說明，就成為擺在編纂者面前的課題。現在，我們高興地看到，經過編纂者十幾年的努力和社會力量的援助，本書在上述方面取得了重大成就。

中國錢幣學研究者常常遇到的又一個困難問題是：從唐初到五代，“開元通寶”鑄行了上百億枚，這些錢不但錢文一樣，而且大部分錢文的書法、重量、大小都相差不大，因此，“開元通寶”錢的分類和不同版別的繫時，就成為不能回避而又很棘手的問題。本編的編纂者通過對紀年墓出土錢幣和大量其他錢幣實物的分析，在有關專家的協助下，終於在這方面有了重大突破。這可能也是本書有別于以往錢幣書籍的一個重要方面。

本書在編纂過程中，曾在全國範圍內廣泛征集資料，曾派專人到全國14個省、40多個縣市實地搜集實物圖照及數據，曾組織過多次學術討論。用編纂者的話講，本書是“國家資助、社會支援、編纂者的努力的結晶”，願本書的出版能給錢幣學和相關學科的研究者以及文史、集幣愛好者提供較大的便利。

中華書局編輯部

2001年11月

## EDITORS' WORDS

***The Volume of Wei, Jin, the Northern and Southern Dynasties, and Sui & the Volume of Tang, the Five dynasties and the Ten Countries*** are the important two parts of ***A Great Dictionary of China Numismatics*** after the ***Qin and Han Volume***. These two volumes involve a long history covering six dynasties, over 700 years, and have something to do with more than thirty separatist regimes. However, many related significant historical records are relatively incomplete. So many important problems have not been assured, such as which kinds of money were cast in Wei, Shu, Wu, Jin, the Sixteen Countries; the Song, Qi, Liang and Chen of the Southern Dynasty; the Sixteen Countries; the Song, Qi, Liang and Chen of the Southern Dynasty; the Northern Wei, the Eastern and Western Weis, the Northern Qi and the Northern Zhou of the Northern Dynasty, how many coinage issues were cast, and even whether they had ever cast money or not. Therefore, the key tasks of the compilers are to clean up the involute and incomplete historical materials and find out the developing main line and tracks of Chinese money in this historical period in order to put every kind of the extant coinage issues belonging to this stage into suitable positions. It is delightful that now a great success for resolving such a hot potato has got in this book based on more than ten years' efforts of the compilers and the social supports of all circles.

The other knotty problem is *kaiyuan tongbao*. Over the billion *kaiyuan tongbao* coins were cast from the initial stage of the Tang Dynasty to the Five Dynasties. These coins are not only with same ancient Chinese characters but also with similar calligraphy, weight and size. So, it is difficult and unavoidable to classify the coins so-called *kaiyuan tongbao*. However the compilers have gained a great breakthrough on this problem based on the research results of some *kaiyuan tongbao* coins unearthed at dated tombs and substantial related materials by the help of some relational experts. It is possibly an important aspect on which this book is different from other numismatic books.

During the processes of compilation, the delegates of the compilers ever went throughout the country covering over fourteen provinces and forty counties to collect objects, pictures and data and related symposiums were held. Hence, the compilers said, "This book is in fact a joint production based on the national funds, the social supports and the compilers' efforts". We hope that this book is helpful to the researchers in numismatics and related subjects and to the amateurs in literary history and coins.

## 《中國錢幣大辭典》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，中國的鑄幣已有三千多年歷史。就青銅鑄幣而言，從貝化、刀化、布化、蟻鼻錢、圓錢到方孔圓錢，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。早在公元十世紀末，民間已經開始使用一種叫作“交子”的紙券。一〇二四年，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，不能不成為專門的學問。

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，至少在一千四百多年前，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研究的古錢。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。一九八二年，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，也已經不再是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。

五十年前，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》，匯集了三十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五十年。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，足已證明，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。《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。《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。爲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，爲此，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 'Ying 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. After wards, 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 Revolutionary 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 crisscross; 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 atlas 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- *Guyu* (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 found 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 fur-



ther 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, 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 have 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