

CHINA: THE SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY 1127 - 1279 A.D.B.N. HAYTERHistorical Summary

After the Chin or Golden Tartars had overthrown Hui Tsung the last emperor of the Northern Sung dynasty, they took over Pien Liang, the capital, and appointed Chang Pang-ch'ang as emperor. However, a son of Hui Tsung, known as Kao Tsung escaped to the South with the Sung Court and as the house of Sung still retained the "Mandate of Heaven", he was raised to the throne with the assistance of Chang Pang-ch'ang who deserted his Tartar masters and supported the Sung, receiving office under the new regime. The Sung Court migrated to the South and the capital, after being moved a number of times, was eventually established at Lin-an (the present Hanchow) in 1129 A.D.

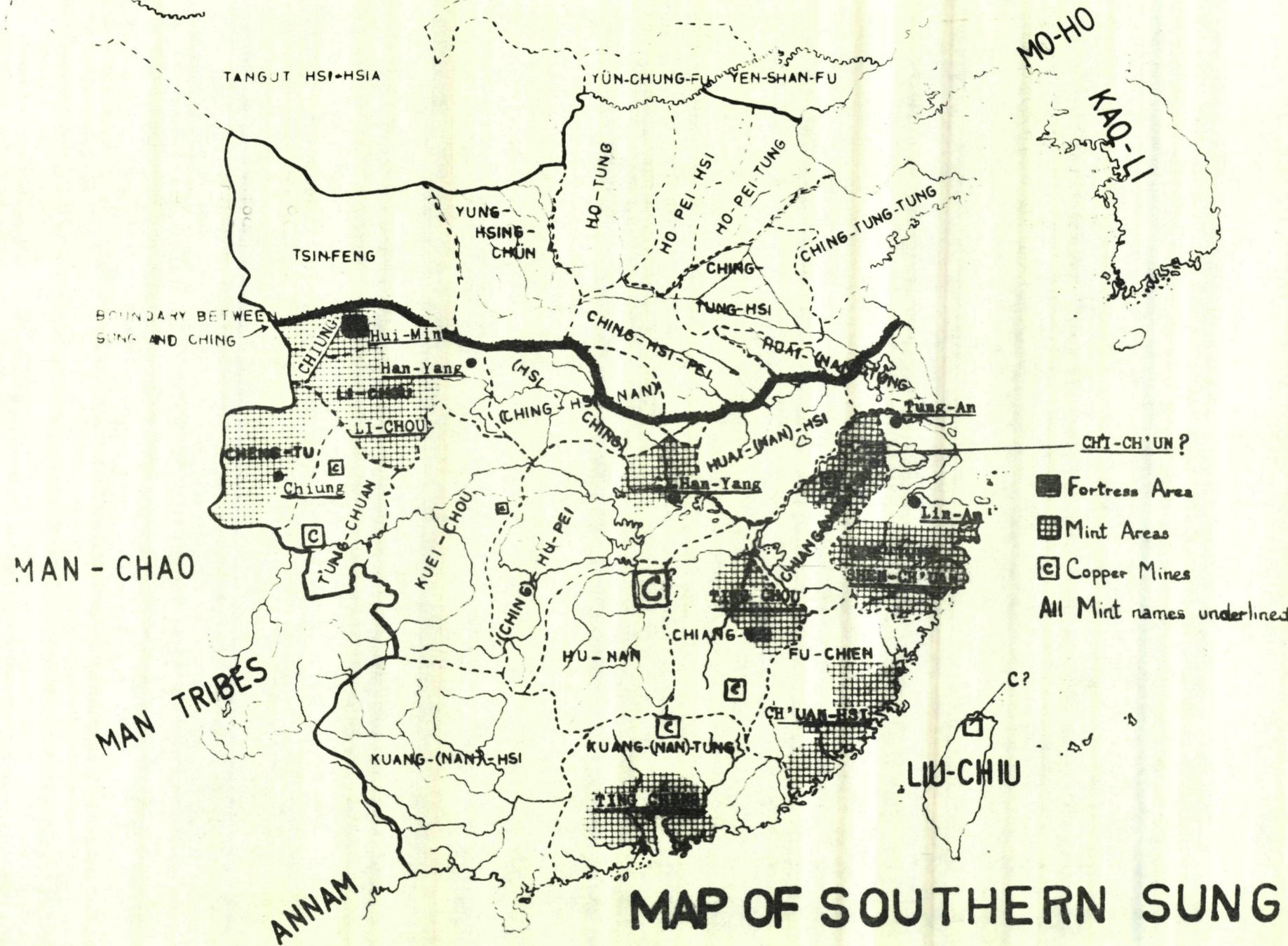
Changing the capital did not mean peace with the Chin. The Sung would not relinquish the territory north of the Yangtze, and the Chin seemed determined to annex the whole of the Empire. A prolonged war was the result with territories changing hands, but neither side was strong enough to defeat the other, although Kao Tsung did cede to the Chin a larger part of the North, making the Huai River the boundary between the two states. The Chin gradually increased in strength, and about 1153 moved their capital from Manchuria to Peking (Yenching).

An uneasy stalemate continued until the Mongols under Genghiz Khan attacked the Chin, who however, offered stubborn resistance. The Sung, lured by the promise of some of the Chin territory, made an alliance with the Mongols and as a result in 1234 the Chin Dynasty came to an end. As was to be expected, the Mongols did not keep faith with the effete Sung over the division of territory, with the result that the Sung seized some of the former Chin territory that they claimed. This was the excuse that the Mongols were waiting for and they attacked the Sung who, however, were nevertheless able to hold them off for another forty-five years.

The capital (the present Hangchow), was taken in 1276 and the infant Emperor captured and sent North. Some of the generals and officials declared another infant son "Emperor" and took refuge in the fleet and sailed South, making Canton their headquarters. This city fell in 1277 and the boy ruler died in 1278, but it was not until 1279 that the Sung commander, after bidding his wife and children throw themselves into the sea, took the last boy-Emperor on his back and did likewise. The Sung Dynasties had come to an end and for the first time in recorded history, the whole of China was in the hands of non-Chinese conquerors and the Mongol, Kublai Khan (a grandson of Genghiz Khan), became Emperor of a new Dynasty, the Yuan.

The era of the Sung was one in which great achievements in Literature and Art took place - printing with movable type was introduced and true porcelain made. Trade achieved larger proportions than ever before and the Chinese controlled the sea routes to the south-east and India. This became necessary as the northern overland routes were denied them firstly by the Tartars, and later the Mongols. Trade with the Japanese also flourished but the Sung, strong at first, followed the inevitable pattern of Chinese dynasties, and gradually became weak and effete and finally succumbed to their more virile conquerors.

EMPIRES OF LIAO AND CH'U



- Fortress Area
- ▣ Mint Areas
- ⓐ Copper Mines
- All Mint names underlined

MAP OF SOUTHERN SUNG

Currency and Metrology

Following the pattern set by preceding dynasties, and in particular the Northern Sung, Southern Sung coins were issued in one, two or three cash pieces, value depending on size and weight. (There are a few cases where the value was five, ten and in one case even one hundred cash, but these particular coins are the exception rather than the rule).

The cash were usually made of copper or copper alloy, or of iron. An alloy of tin or lead was sometimes used in order that they could not be melted down and used as weapons of war. For larger transactions the one cash coins were used in strings of (theoretically) one thousand - the number actually varied with the locality in which they were used!

With the closing of the overland trade routes by the Tartars, the Sung resorted to the sea routes to South East Asia, and foreign commodities thus became readily available. As a direct result of this however the Government faced an adverse balance of trade, (apparently this is not a monopoly of modern living!) and Chinese copper coins were exported in such huge quantities that the Government was embarrassed and tried to stop this ~~drainage~~ drainage of coin by forbidding the use of luxuries to which this loss was attributed. Sung coins have, in fact, been unearthed in Java, Singapore and as far afield as Zanzibar and the Somali coast of Africa, while in Japan they were the principal currency during this period. This is the explanation for the rarity of one cash Southern Sung coins in early collections. They were scarce on the mainland itself, and it was not until comparatively recent years that they have been unearthed in quantity in Indonesia.

The resort to paper money with its attendant evils was a direct result of this shortage, as was also the minting of iron coins, which were issued during both the Northern and Southern Sung dynasties in, one suspects, considerable quantities. These latter have not withstood the passage of time as well as the copper/copper alloy coins and are, as a result, comparatively scarce in Western Collections. They appear to have circulated side by side with the copper coins and unlike these pieces generally bear mint-marks as well as the year of issue.

The inclusion of the year of issue, or date, began in the reign of Hsiao Tsung (nien hao Ch'un Hsi) in 1180 A.D. supposedly to deter the illicit casting of coins, and continued until the end of the Southern Sung dynasty in 1274 (when the last coins were issued). This is the only period in history during which Chinese cast coins were "dated" systematically.

No gold or silver coins are recorded as having been officially issued during this period.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Mr. David Cridland of Singapore for rubbings of this section of his extensive collection - these have greatly assisted me in authenticating some of the coins listed. Some of these appear in Lockhart, but it is reassuring to have confirmation from a contemporary collection.

I have also had to impose on Dr. F.A. Turk of Cornwall, England, for the production of the map, as my reference works are not sufficiently sophisticated to cope with this adequately. I must also acknowledge his helpful advice on some aspects of the production of this list, where his extensive experience has been of considerable assistance.

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APPENDIX 1

Notes on the Mints of the Southern Sung Dynasty.

(by the General Editor for the Ancient Chinese Series)

A number of problems are encountered in trying to locate the mints of the Southern Sung. Firstly, the Chinese provinces and their boundaries were often very different in this period from those of today - even as to the names; secondly, some of the mints have been wrongly identified both by some Chinese and Western scholars; thirdly, some mints seem to have been set up to meet only temporary expedients and have left no identifiable trace in numismatic evidence; fourthly, the areas and names of prefectures and similar land divisions seem occasionally to have changed during the period, and fifthly, to my knowledge we have almost no previous studies to guide us, statements being copied by one author from another and usually originating in some late 18th or early 19th century native numismatist.

The accompanying map shows very approximately, the various territorial areas that, at one time or another during the Southern Sung, were granted the right of coinage and have left behind evidence of this in the coins themselves. The outlines and names of the provinces are taken from Herrmann (1966) and Playfair (1965) and the Sung Shih have been the chief sources for indentifying the locations of departments, prefectures and other divisions. The problems of Chinese historical geography are many and intricate and, in no case, is the extent or situation of these areas as definite as they must appear on a map; they are approximate only.

The results of the labour of constructing such a map are not without interest. One can see immediately that those mints, the names of which are recorded on the coins, are all situated in one or other of three areas; along the southern seaboard, in the far north west or along the major river and lake systems. These are the major trade areas of the time. The maritime trade of the Southern Sung was enormous and, as Mr. Hayter says, their coins even reached East Africa. Indeed, all the known Sung coins from that continent appear to be from mints along the coast (see G.S.P. Freeman-Grenville, U.M. de Villard, V.L. Grottanelli and J.S. Kirkman) and, although such evidence is difficult to interpret, it would be most likely that the coins came to Africa by direct trade with southern Chinese ports because there is additional supporting evidence to be found in ceramics, certain introduced domestic plants and, perhaps, some motifs of wall decoration.

The northwestern area was probably the most extensive area for producing cash during the Southern Sung. It was the district where a branch of the great central Asian Silk Road ended; it was the centre of a vast trade with the Chin kingdom and, from time to time, supplied the Chin Tartars with coins; thirdly, there was a huge military garrison kept in this border region and much of the currency used to pay the soldiers was cast in the fortress of Hui-min.

"Copper famines" are a recurrent theme of Chinese history and a major determinant of Chinese coinage. The map shows the distribution of the copper producing areas of the Southern Sung, and it was upon these that the bronze coinage was dependent. Although the northern-most part of the Liu Chiu produced great amounts of copper in later dynasties I am not certain how far the Sung were able to draw supplies from that region nor whether the mines there were operating in that dynasty. Much of the variation in the coins of the Southern Sung stems from the fluctuations in the supply of copper. Officially the coinage, according to the officers of the College of the Mint, had to consist of 6 parts copper, 3 parts lead and tin, with 1 part allowed for a variable overplus.

APPENDIX 1 (Continued)

Throughout the whole of Sung times such a provision intermittently lapsed. The size of the problem may be glimpsed from some of the mint figures; the estimated coinage was, in 1050, in all 5,500,000,000 cash; in 1075 the Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance gave the annual production as about 1,000,000,000 but by 1130 about 4,000,000,000 cash were being produced each year.

During the wars with the Chin the western mints were closed down but the mint officials continued to be paid so that, in the early part of the Southern Sung the production of each string of 1,000 cash was costing the government 2,400! In all copper producing districts iron was more plentiful than copper and magistrates of the far western provinces sought permission from the Central Currency Board to cast iron coins and, periodically, such permission was granted. Thus a double currency standard was created and, at first, it was decreed that 10 iron cash were to rank as one copper one. Later, violent variations of the comparative values occurred at different times and places. Various expedients were tried and earlier, an experimental coinage of 3 parts copper and 6 parts iron was introduced by the chief assayer of the Board of Currency. All such remedies were rejected on one ground or another. In the second half of the 12th century the copper famine became extremely severe and an order was made for the sequestration of copper vessels, the Emperor himself it is said setting an example by having 1500 of his collection of copper articles melted down. At this time too, attempts were made to obtain copper from caves and wells such copper being termed tan t'ung from the hydrated copper sulphate (chalcantite), tan-shui, used in the process. It seems too that attempts were made to win copper by causing it to be deposited from cuprous waters on iron - a process known to the Chinese at least as early as the mid 11th century. In northern Sung times copper production was so great that the restrictions on the export of the metal could be lifted but this does not seem to have been so during the Southern Sung. In that dynasty the drain by foreign trade, the demands of the Chin tartars and the slow political decline made both production and importation (from Korea, Japan, Riu-kiu??) increasingly inadequate.

In the 12th century the production of iron coins was greatly increased but they were largely confined to the far western region. For a time the government attempted to form a barrier to their spread eastwards by creating an intermediate zone along the Huai valley where both copper and iron currencies were legal tender. The use of iron coins in the western regions also had the effect of reducing the demand for cash from the Chin; indeed, the Chin were later to abolish the use of iron cash but continued to take them for export to the Mongols who melted them down to make weapons, a matter which is thought to have played no inconsiderable part in the rise of the mongol power and the eventual overthrow of the Sung.

Throughout the Southern Sung period forgeries of all kinds increased in circulation and added to the general confusion with regard to currency values. The detection of these contemporary forgeries would seem to be one of the tasks of the numismatist in the near future. Possibly in connection with these problems there is some evidence that, from time to time, mints specialised in the production of certain sizes of coin. Thus for some years, the Ting Chou mint produced small copper coins only whilst the Chi ch'un mint (see below) made large (value 10) pieces, the whole output of both being exported to Kaantung: one assumes that the Ting Cheng mint must have run into difficulties.

APPENDIX 1 (Continued)

The largest mint, of course, was in the capital, Lin-An but the coins emanating from there were not usually designated as such on the reverse. However, Lockhart (No. 1003) records a seemingly rare piece with an obverse inscription reading Lin An fu hsing yung, "Current throughout the prefecture of Lin An" and with reverse reading Chun wu pai wén shêng "Reduced value equal to 500 cash".

A few other matters relating to the identification and siting of mints should perhaps be commented upon here. It will be noticed that there were no mints in Kuanghsi. This was because, in this region bordering on Annam, silver was currently the medium of exchange and the need for a copper coinage was much reduced. Mr. Hayter rightly records the reverse "ch'üan" and Lockhart (Nos. 853-4) says that this refers to the name of a mint in Yen Chou fu in Chekiang. I believe Mr. Hayter is correct in not overtly identifying this character with the mint which undoubtedly existed with that name for it is not usual to specify a mint with the second character of its name and it may simply imply that it is the production of the Board of Currency. Equally too a prefecture of the same name as that in Chekiang, namely Yenchou, contained the T'ai-ning district which is correctly located in the extreme south of Chiang Hsi. This is typical of the uncertainty which surrounds many such questions.

Additionally there are several mints to which no cash can be assigned: thus, literary records tell us that the small township of I in Huai hsi had, for a short time during this period, a mint with the name "Universal Benevolence" solely given over to the casting of large cash. Nothing seems to distinguish its productions. Indeed many mints in both the Northern and Southern Sung times seem to have had poetic names bestowed on them, such as "Everlasting Peace" and "Unending Prosperity". Alas, not only did they not live up to the promise of their names but they left behind no coins which can be attributed to them.

Chi-ch'un appears to be a somewhat special case calling for comment. Mr. Hayter has followed Schjorth in his belief that the character ch'un (Spring) signifies this mint. However, mints are seldom designated by their second character and the district, ch'un is a different word and character to ch'un (Spring). In addition there is an older interpretive tradition which seems to me more likely to be correct. This last, presumably basing itself on the fact that the word seems to occur only on coins with a numeral, merely reads it as "the Spring of the 3rd year of the regnal period" or according to the numeral. Nothing is known for certain as to why this season alone should appear on the reverses but it may not be unconnected in origin with the fact that, around 1095, Wang Nan-hsi proposed that the government, each Spring should advance seed to the poor in its provinces, the same being returned with a percentage profit each Autumn. It seems that cash advances were occasionally made although the circumstances determining this are obscure but, in any case, it is possible that the custom may have continued in the Southern Sung with a token distribution of such coins.

Mr. Hayter has listed all the numerals used to designate regnal years on the Southern Sung coinage but two other rarer characters are also to be found. The first is Shen for the Wu shen year 1188 and the second Yu for the Chi yu year 1189. Lastly, as a small matter of interest the parash of the reverse of Mr. Hayter's No. 41 appears to be formed from the middle strokes of the radical of the last character of the name of Liu Kuang-shih who issued it and also forms a kind of visual pun on "shih", allegiance.

APPENDIX 1 (Continued)

A useful source of information is that contained in Vols. 8 and 9 of Ma Tuan-lin's great work which is partially translated by W. Vissering (1877) but there is also much other scattered literature perhaps the most important being certain Japanese works not easy of access.

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F.A. TURK.

APPENDIX 2

NOTES ON THE TABLES

There are in existence many works both European, Chinese and Japanese which cover, in varying degrees, the coinage of the Southern Sung Dynasty, and to submit something new on this subject has presented some problems.

Publications such as Dr. Ting Fu-pao's "A Catalog of Ancient Chinese Coins", although very complete and excellent for reference purposes, are limited in their usefulness in that the illustrations themselves bear no reference numbers, and, unless one has some knowledge of the Chinese language, their use is somewhat restricted.

The work of Fredrik Schjøth "Chinese Currency (Currency of the Far East)", as revised and edited by Virgil Hancock in 1965, seems to be generally accepted these days as the best text book in English on this subject, covering as it does the collection made by Mr. Schjøth, which is now in the University of Oslo. Stewart Lockhart's "Collection of Chinese Copper Coins" produced by the Royal Asiatic Society - North China Branch as "Extra Volume 1" in 1915 is far superior in illustration, although somewhat lacking in content, but this work has not, unfortunately, been reprinted and consequently is unavailable to a large number of collectors. (This work is now (1972) being reprinted. Ed.)

My solution to the problem mentioned earlier has been to produce a list combining coins from these two published collections, and adding thereto coins from two other unpublished collections, viz the extensive collection of Mr. David Cridland of Singapore, and my own collection in both of which coins of this Dynasty are fairly well represented. It is appreciated that varieties must exist in other collections or text books, some of which I have knowledge of and other of which I have not, but the salient point is that all the coins included in this list should be available for references, and this has been my criterion in their selection. I have identified these coins in Table 3 with the prefix "S" for Schjøth, the prefix "L" for Lockhart, "C" for Mr. Cridland and "H" for my own. I have in most cases included my own coins together with those of Schjøth, firstly because I think that Schjøth's reference numbers will be of use to those who wish to consult his text, and my own because I am able to give the weight and size of the coins which form a comparison and which may be of value as a guide or for other research purposes. I have only included coins where there is a significant difference in weight or size, or both, except as stated above.

Table 1 comprises the obverse inscriptions. The first character is in all cases the top one, the second the bottom, the third the right, while the fourth is always the left. The next four columns should be self-explanatory.

Table 2 comprises the reverse inscriptions (these are sometimes somewhat involved!), while Table 3 comprises the list itself.

Reference to Table 1 should indicate the obverse inscription, and the right hand column thereof should indicate the list numbers which are concerned with this particular obverse. With the reverse number obtained from Table 2, the list (Table 3) should identify the coin with relation to the position of the reverse character(s), the metal in which it is cast ("c.a." indicating copper or copper-alloy), the weight (in Grammes), the size or diameter (in millimeters), the value (in cash), and the source from which this particular specimen originates. All this information is not, in every case, available.

I have appended a list of the Sung "tallies". These, although not "coins", appear in many references, so, for the sake of completeness, have been included. I can find nowhere reference to a 400 cash.

TABLE 1. OBVERSE INSCRIPTIONS.

Obv. No.	Characters.	Inscription.	Read	Script	List No.
1	建炎通寶	Chien Yen T'ung Pao	normal	orthodox	1-2
2	建炎通寶	" " " "	"	"	3-6
3	建炎通寶	" " " "	"	"	7
4	建炎通寶	" " " "	"	seal	8
5	建炎通寶	" " " "	"	"	9-14
6	阜昌重寶	Fu Ch'ang Chung Pao	normal	seal	15
7	紹元興寶	Shao Hsing Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	16-18
8	紹元興寶	" " " "	"	"	19-23
9	紹興通寶	" " T'ung "	normal	"	24-32
10	紹元興寶	" " Yuan "	t r b l	seal	33-40
11	招信納寶	Chao Na Hsin Pao	normal	orthodox	41
12	隆元興寶	Lung Hsing Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	42-45
13	隆元興寶	" " " "	"	seal	46-47
14	乾元道寶	Chien Tao Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	48-53
15	乾元道寶	" " " "	"	seal	54-60
16	淳元熙寶	Ch'un Hsi Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox) 61-127
17	淳元熙寶	" " " "	"	"	
18	淳通熙寶	" " T'ung "	"	"	128-133
19	淳熙通寶	" " " "	normal	"	134
20	淳熙通寶	" " Yuan "	t r b l	seal	135
21	淳熙通寶	" " " "	"	"	136-138
22	淳熙通寶	" " " "	"	"	139
23	淳熙通寶	" " " "	"	orthodox & seal	140
24	紹元熙寶	Shao Hsi Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	141-181
25	紹熙通寶	" " T'ung "	normal	seal	182-188

Obv. : NO.	Characters.	Inscription.	Read	Script	List No.
26	慶通元寶	Ch'ing Yuan T'ung Pao	t r b l	orthodox	189-252
27	慶元通寶	" " " "	normal	"	253-262
28	慶元通寶	" " Yuan "	"	"	263-267
29	嘉泰通寶	Chia T'ai T'ung Pao	normal	orthodox	268-300
30	嘉泰通寶	" " Yuan "	"	"	301
31	嘉泰通寶	" " T'ung "	t r b l	"	302
32	嘉泰通寶	" " Yuan "	"	"	303-308
33	開通禧寶	K'ai Hsi T'ung Pao	t r b l	orthodox	309-333
34	開元禧寶	" " Yuan "	normal	"	334-336
35	聖宋重寶	Sheng Sung Chung Pao	"	"	337-338
36	嘉定通寶	Chia Ting T'ung Pao	normal	orthodox	339-428
37	嘉定通寶	" " Yuan "	t r b l	"	429-431
38	嘉定通寶	" " T'ung "	"	"	432-438
39	嘉定通寶	" " Hsin "	"	"	439
40	嘉定通寶	" " Yung "	"	"	440-441
41	嘉定通寶	" " Chen "	normal	"	442
42	嘉定通寶	" " Wan "	t r b l	"	443
43	嘉定通寶	" " Cheng "	"	"	444
44	嘉定通寶	" " Chih "	normal	"	445-446
45	嘉定通寶	" " Yuan "	"	"	447-449
46	嘉定通寶	" " " "	t r b l	"	450-454
47	嘉定通寶	" " Chung "	normal	"	455
48	嘉定通寶	" " Hsing "	"	"	456
49	嘉定通寶	" " Chih "	"	"	457
50	嘉定通寶	" " Yuan "	t r b l	orthodox & seal	458
51	嘉定通寶	" " Chung "	normal	seal	459-460
52	大元宋寶	Ta Sung Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	461-473
53	紹定通寶	Shao Ting T'ung Pao	normal	orthodox	474-503

Obv. No.	Characters.	Inscription.	Read	Script	List Nos.
54	立端元平寶	Tuan P'ing Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	504-507
55	立端元平寶	" " " "	" "	" "	508
56	立端平通寶	" " T'ung "	normal	" "	509-510
57	立端平元寶	" " Yuan "	" "	" "	511-513
58	立端平通寶	" " T'ung "	" "	" "	514
59	立端平通寶	" " " "	" "	" "	515
60	嘉熙通寶	Chia Hsi T'ung Pao	normal	orthodox	516-533
61	嘉重熙寶	" " Chung "	t r b l	" "	534
62	淳元祐寶	Shun Yu Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	535-583
63	淳祐通寶	" " T'ung "	normal	" "	584-585
64	皇元宋寶	Huang Sung Yuan Pao	t r b l	orthodox	586-613
65	開慶通寶	K'ai Ching T'ung Pao	normal	orthodox	614-618
66	景定元寶	Ching Ting Yuan Pao	normal	orthodox	619-641
67	咸淳元寶	Hsien Shun Yuan Pao	normal	orthodox	642-673

TABLE 2. REVERSE INSCRIPTIONS.

No.	Description.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.
1a	一 I one	24	利 li (circuit in Szechuan & Shensi)	40	行 hsing (circulating)
1	元 yüan (source - first)	25	利 "	41	當 tang (value)
2	二 erh 2	25a	利 "	42	使 shih (to be used as "proof of allegiance") and paraph 彡.
3	三 san 3	26	正 chêng (value)	43	通 t'ung (general)
4	四 ssü 4	27	工 chiung (district in Szechuan)	44	息 hui min (Mint)
5	五 wu 5	28	同 t'ung (T'ung-an Mint)	44a	惠 "
5a	伍 wu 5	28a	同 "	45	折 chê (value)
6	六 liu 6	29	兪 ch'üan (source)	45a	上北 pei shang (upper north)
7	七 ch'i 7	29a	泉 "	45b	上西 hsi shang (upper west)
8	八 pa 8	29b	泉 "	46	∪ nail mark
9	九 chiu 9	30	春 ch'un (Chih-ch'un Mint)	47	∩ "
10	十 shih 10	30a	春 " (seal)	48	∪ "
11	十一 shih I 11	31	漢 han (Han-yang Mint)	49	∪ "
12	十二 shih erh 12	32	川 ch'uan (Cheng-tu Fu, W. Szechuan)	50	∪ "
13	十三 shih san 13	32a	州 "	51	∪ "
14	十四 shih ssü 14	33	州利 li chou (Mint)	52	∪ "
15	十五 shih wu 15	34	卅 san shih (30)	53	∪ Nail mark & dot
16	十六 shih liu 16	35	卐 ch'un (Ch'i ch'un Mint) seal	54	∪ 2 dots & nail mark
17	blank	36	王 王 (orthodox)	55	∪ crescent
18	壹 1st (series)	37	西 hsi (western)	56	∪ crescent & dot
19	壹 "	38	定 ting (Ting chêng in Kwangtung)	57	∪ 2 dots & crescent
20	伍 wu 5 (seal)	39	使 shih (medium)	58	∪ 2 dots & semi-circle
21	柒 ch'i 7th			59	/ stroke
22	捌 pa 8th				
23	百 pai 100				
23a	貳 2nd (series)				

60 Cast with 七 (ch'i) (7) on the reverse. As Ning Tsung changed his reign-title in 1201 A.D. there was no 7th year. A "leg" was roughly added to convert it to 七 liu (6) - quite unlike the normal 六.

List no.	Reign	Date	Obs. no.	Rev. no.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source								
164	Chao Hsi (cont'd.)		24	3	below	c.a.	8.06	-	2	S758								
165					below	c.a.	6.2	29.5	H				S758					
166					below	c.a.	7.26	29.6	H				S759					
167					below	c.a.	6.7	29.0	H				S759					
168					below	c.a.	6.24	29.0	H				S770					
169					below	c.a.	7.15	29.6	H				S770					
170					below	c.a.	7.7	29.6	H				S770					
171					below	c.a.	6.9	29.1	H				S770					
172					above)	iron	7.34	-						S773				
173					below)	iron	6.86	-						S774				
174					above)	iron	7.69	-						S775				
175					below)	iron	7.19	-						S776				
176					above)	iron	7.35	-						S777				
177					below)	iron	6.52	-						S778				
178					above)	iron	7.72	-						S779				
179					below)	iron	7.61	-						S780				
180					above)	iron	7.12	-						S731				
181	c.a.	-	-	-				3		LS48								
182	25		35	3	above)	iron	6.69	-	2	S732								
183					below)						iron	8.07	30.5	H				S733
184					above)						iron	12.15	-	3				S733
185					below)						iron	7.36	-					S734
186					above)						iron	9.32	-					S755
187					right)						iron	11.05	-					S755
					left)						iron	10.96	-					S757
					above)						iron	10.96	-					S757
					right)						iron	10.96	-					S757
					left)						iron	10.96	-					S757

EMPEROR. LING TSUNG 1195-1224.

Reign Titles: Ch'ing Yuan 1195-1200, Ch'ing Hsi 1205-1207, Chia T'ai 1201-1204, Chia Ting 1208-1224

List no.	Reign	Date	Obs. no.	Rev. no.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source												
189	Ch'ing Yuan (cont'd.)	1195-1200	26	1	below	c.a.	3.25	-	1	S792												
190					below	c.a.	2.6	29.3	H				S792									
191					below	c.a.	3.69	24.0	H				S739									
192					below	c.a.	3.53	24.0	H				S739									
193					below	c.a.	3.7	24.0	H				S739									
194					below	c.a.	3.57	24.7	H				S730									
195					below	c.a.	3.16	24.5	H				S730									
196					below	c.a.	3.57	24.5	H				S731									
197					below	c.a.	3.93	24.0	H				S731									
198					below	c.a.	3.57	24.7	H				S731									
199					below	c.a.	3.57	24.7	H				S731									
200					Ch'ing Yuan (cont'd.)	1195-1200	26	5	below	c.a.	3.62	-	1	S792								
201									below	c.a.	4.24	24.2	H				S792					
202									below	c.a.	2.5	23.4	H				S793					
203									below	c.a.	3.42	-					S793					
204									below	c.a.	4.03	24.6	H				S793					
205									above)	iron	3.79	-						S803				
206	below)	iron	4.01	-																		S804
207	above)	iron	4.56	-																		S805
208	below)	iron	5.03	-										S806								
209	above)	iron	4.16	-										S807								
210	below)														iron	5.15	24.5	H				S794
211	below	c.a.	7.34	-					2					S794								
212	below	c.a.	6.35	29.7					H					S795								
213	below	c.a.	7.58	29.7					H					S795								
214	below	c.a.	5.86	-										S795								
215	below	c.a.	6.87	30.2					H					S796								
216	below	c.a.	6.62	29.2					H					S796								
217	below	c.a.	6.58	-						S796												
218	below	c.a.	6.72	29.7	H					S797												
219	below	c.a.	5.47	29.0	H					S797												
220	below	c.a.	5.46	-						S797												
221	below	c.a.	7.47	30.1	H					S797												
222	below	c.a.	5.82	29.2	H					S798												
223	below	c.a.	7.8	29.7	H					S798												
224	below	c.a.	6.61	-						S798												
225	below	c.a.	7.6	29.6	H					S799												
226	below	c.a.	6.29	30.2	H					S799												
227	below	c.a.	6.85	28.8	H					S799												
228	below	c.a.	7.57	-						S799												
229	below	c.a.	4.82	28.3	H					S799												
230	below	c.a.	5.52	29.4	H					S799												
231	below	c.a.	7.43	29.8	H					S799												
232	above)	iron	7.79	-						S809												
233	below)										iron	7.62	-					S810				
234	above)										iron	7.45	-						S811			
235	below)	iron	6.88	-						S812												
236	above)	iron	7.20	-						S813												
237	below)										iron	7.39	-					S814				
238	above)	iron	8.71	-						S815												
239	below)										iron	7.51	-					S816				
240	above)	iron	8.57	-						S817												
241	below)										iron	6.51	-					S818				
242	above)	iron	6.79	-						S819												
243	below)										iron	6.54	-					S820				

List no.	Reign	Date	Obs. no.	Rev. no.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source												
244	Ch'ing Yuan (cont'd.)		26	4	below	c.a.	10.23	-	3	S800												
245					below	c.a.	9.48	33.7	H				S800									
246					below	c.a.	8.79	33.0	H				S800									
247					below	c.a.	9.91	-					S801									
248					below	c.a.	9.45	33.8	H				S801									
249					below	c.a.	9.95	33.7	H				S801									
250					below	c.a.	10.48	-					S801									
251					below	c.a.	12.9	34.3	H				S801									
252					below	c.a.	10.95	-					S823									
253					27		30	1	above)	iron	4.48	-	1	S808								
254									below)						iron	6.63	-	2	S821			
255									above)						iron	6.82	-		S822			
256									below)						iron	7.5	29.7	H				S829
257									above)						iron	11.93	-	3	S830			
258									below)						iron	9.58	-		S830			
259									above)						iron	9.08	-		S831			
260									below)						iron	9.77	-		S832			
261	above)	iron	8.90	-											S833							
262	below)	iron	7.64	-											S834							
263	28		32	5	above)	iron	11.96	-	3	S824												
264					left)						iron	11.63	-		S825							
265					above)						iron	12.79	-		S826							
266					right)						iron	12.42	-		S827							
267					left)						iron	13.81	-		S828							
268					above)						iron	13.81	-		S828							
269					below)						iron	13.81	-		S828							
270					above)						iron	13.81	-		S828							
271					below)						iron	13.81	-		S828							
272					above)						iron	13.81	-		S828							
273	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
274	above)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
275	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
276	above)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
277	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
278	above)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
279	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
280	above)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
281	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
282	above)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
283	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
284	above)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
285	below)	iron	13.81	-		S828																
286	Chia T'ai	1201-1204	29	1	above	c.a.	3.43	-	1	S835												
269					above	c.a.	4.02	25.3	H				S835									
270					above	c.a.	3.52	24.4	H				S836									
271					above	c.a.	2.83	-					S836									
272					above	c.a.	2.7	24.4	H				S837									
273					above	c.a.	2.47	24.3	H				S837									
274					above	c.a.	3.58	-					S837									
275					above	c.a.	3.54	24.5	H				S838									
276					above	c.a.	3.14	-					S838									
277					above	c.a.	3.0	24.4	H				S839									
278					above	c.a.	2.45	24.0	H				S839									
279					above	c.a.	6.43	-					S839									
280					above	c.a.	7.33	29.7	H				S840									
281					above	c.a.	6.69	29.0	H				S840									
282					above	c.a.	6.44	31.0	H				S840									
283					above	c.a.	6.10	-					S840									
284					above	c.a.	5.15	29.1	H				S840									
285	above	c.a.	6.0	29.5	H				S840													
286	Chia T'ai (cont'd.)	1201-1204	29	3	above	c.a.	6.71	-	3	S841												
287					above	c.a.	4.8	28.6	H				S841									
288					above	c.a.	5.7	28.5	H				S841									
289					above	c.a.	6.8	29.5	H				S841									
290					above	c.a.	6.0	-														

List No.	Reign	Date	Obv. No.	Rev. No.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source																																
327	Chia Ting (cont'd.)	1208-1224	36	31	above)	iron	7.73	-	2	S866																																
328				31	below)						7.88	S867																														
329				31	below)						7.94		28.7																													
330				31	above)						7.53		-	S868																												
331				30	below)										S869																											
332				30	above)											7.06	-	S780																								
333				30	below)														S781																							
334				34	17															-	iron	10.93	-	3	S872																	
335					32&3															above)						11.58	-	S873														
336					2&4															below)									9.37	-	S874											
337				25	above)															11.73	-	5	S875																			
338				20	below)																			10.47	-	S876																
339				Chia Ting	1208-1224																						36	1	above	c.a.	3.67	-	1	S877								
340	2	-	3.69			24.3	H	S879																																		
341	3	-	3.14			-	H	S880																																		
342	3	-	3.74			34.7	H	S881																																		
343	4	-	2.85			-	H	S882																																		
344	4	-	3.2			24.3	H	S883																																		
345	5	-	3.81			24.7	H	S884																																		
346	5	-	4.09			24.6	H	S885																																		
347	6	-	4.87			-	H	S886																																		
348	6	-	3.60			24.4	H	S887																																		
349	7	-	3.95			-	H	S888																																		
350	7	-	2.84			23.4	H	S889																																		
351	8	-	2.97			23.2	H	S890																																		
352	8	-	3.23			-	H	S891																																		
353	9	-	3.77			24.6	H	S892																																		
354	9	-	3.32			-	H	S893																																		
355	10	-	3.17			24.1	H	S894																																		
356	10	-	3.0			-	H	S895																																		
357	11	above & below)	3.7			25.1	H	S896																																		
358	12	-	3.41			-	H	S897																																		
359	12	-	2.22			23.6	H	S898																																		
360	13	-	2.88			-	H	S899																																		
361	13	-	2.92			23.7	H	S900																																		
362	14	-	2.97			-	H	S901																																		
363	14	-	4.37			24.8	H	S902																																		
364	14	-	3.42			-	H	S903																																		
365	47	above & to R. above)	3.7			24.1	H	S904																																		
366	1	-	3.08			-	H	S905																																		
367	2	-	6.53			29.6	H	S906																																		
368	2	-	5.45			-	H	S907																																		
369	3	-	6.69			-	H	S908																																		
370	3	-	7.1			30.8	H	S909																																		
371	3	-	5.65			29.4	H	S910																																		
372	3	-	6.55			-	H	S911																																		
373	3	-	6.47			30.0	H	S912																																		
374	Chia Ting (cont'd.)	1208-1224	36			4	above	c.a.	6.44	-	2	S913																														
375						5	-	7.03	29.4	H	S914																															
376						5	-	6.54	30.0	H	S915																															
377						6	-	7.43	-	H	S916																															
378						6	-	7.07	29.6	H	S917																															
379						6	-	5.87	29.3	H	S918																															
380						7	-	7.04	-	H	S919																															
381						7	-	6.08	29.7	H	S920																															
382						7	-	6.92	29.0	H	S921																															
383						7	-	7.4	29.3	H	S922																															
384						8	-	6.03	-	H	S923																															
385						8	-	6.4	29.5	H	S924																															
386						8	-	6.01	29.3	H	S925																															
387						9	-	6.05	-	H	S926																															
388				9	-	6.09	29.6	H	S927																																	
389				9	-	6.6	29.9	H	S928																																	
390				10	-	6.76	30.0	H	S929																																	
391				10	-	6.4	29.6	H	S930																																	
392				10	-	6.20	-	H	S931																																	
393				11	above & below)	6.97	29.5	H	S932																																	
394				11	-	6.42	-	H	S933																																	
395				12	-	5.65	28.7	H	S934																																	
396				12	-	5.95	29.8	H	S935																																	
397				12	-	6.73	32.2	H	S936																																	
398				12	-	6.50	-	H	S937																																	
399				13	-	6.85	29.8	H	S938																																	
400				13	-	7.57	30.3	H	S939																																	
401				13	-	7.7	30.9	H	S940																																	
402				14	-	6.63	-	H	S941																																	
403				14	-	5.78	28.8	H	S942																																	
404				14	-	5.89	29.4	H	S943																																	
405				14	-	6.25	29.7	H	S944																																	
406				14	-	6.72	-	H	S945																																	
407				14	-	6.7	30.0	H	S946																																	
408				14	-	6.17	29.9	H	S947																																	
409				30	above)	iron	7.58	-	S906																																	
410				30	below)					7.22	-	S907																														
411				30	below)								7.91	-	S908																											
412				30	above)											6.66	-	S909																								
413				30	below)														6.43	-	S910																					
414				30	above)																	7.37	-	S911																		
415				30	below)																				7.25	-	S912															
416				28	above)																							7.44	-	S913												
417				1	below)																										7.15	-	S914									
418				31	above)																													7.26	-	S915						
419				31	below)																																6.61	-	S916			
420				31	above)																																			6.05	-	S917
421				31	below)																																					
422				31	above)	7.58	-	S919																																		
423	31	below)	7.22	-	S920																																					
424	31	below)							7.91	-	S921																															
425	31	above)										6.66	-	S922																												
426	31	below)													6.43	-	S923																									
427	31	above)																7.37	-	S924																						
428	31	below)																			7.25	-	S925																			
429	31	above)																						7.44	-	S926																
430	31	below)																									7.15	-	S927													
431	31	above)																												7.26	-	S928										
432	31	below)																															6.61	-	S929							
433	31	above)																																		6.05	-	S930				
434	31	below)																																					7.59	-	S931	
435	31	above)				7.58	-	S932																																		
436	31	below)	7.22	-	S933																																					
437	31	below)							7.91	-	S934																															
438	31	above)										6.66	-	S935																												
439	31	below)													6.43	-	S936																									
440	31	above)																7.37	-	S937																						
441	31	below)																			7.25	-	S938																			
442	31	above)																						7.44	-	S939																
443	31	below)																									7.15	-	S940													
444	31	above)																												7.26	-	S941										
445	31	below)																															6.61	-	S942							
446	31	above)																																		6.05	-	S943				
447	31	below)																																					7.59	-	S944	
448	31	above)				7.58	-	S945																																		
449	31	below)	7.22	-	S946																																					
450	31	below)							7.91	-	S947																															
451	31	above)										6.66	-	S948																												
452	31	below)													6.43	-	S949																									
453	31	above)																7.37	-	S950																						
454	31	below)																			7.25	-	S951																			
455	31	above)																						7.44	-	S952																
456	31	below)																									7.15	-	S953													
457	31	above)																												7.26	-	S954										
458	31	below)																															6.61	-	S955							
459	31	above)																																		6.05	-	S956				
460	31	below)																																					7.59	-	S957	

List No.	Reign	Date	Obv. No.	Rev. No.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source																												
422	Chia Ting (cont'd.)		36	31	above)	iron	7.08	-	2	S926																												
423				31	below)						7.21	-	S927																									
424				31	below)									6.64	-	S928																						
425				31	above)												7.50	-	S929																			
426				31	below)															7.33	-	S930																
427				31	above)																		7.10	-	S931													
428				31	below)																					9.92	-	S948										
429				37	33																								above)	c.a.	38.27	-	10	S958				
430					2																								above)						4.77	-	1	S903
431					45																								below)									
432				10	above)																								5.63	-	2	S912						
433				30	below)																												6.52	-	S913			
434				30	above)																															6.90	-	S914
435	30	below)	6.60	-	S915																																	
436	30	above)				7.86	-	S916																														
437	30	below)							7.15	-	S917																											
438	30	above)	6.86	-	S918																																	
439	30	below)				11.46	-	3				S934																										
440	3	above)							13.02	-	27		S936																									
441	38	below)	10.47	-	3									S935																								
442	54	above)				9.48	-	3				S937																										
443	58	above)							3.02	-	3		S938																									
444	17	-	14.48	-	3									S939																								
445	58	above)				9.24	-	2				S940																										
446	25	below)							10.40	-	5		S954																									
447	39	left)	14.55	-	5									S941																								
448	40	right)				11.07	-	S942																														
449	26	above)							10.58	-	S943																											
450	5	below)	8.92	-	3							S933																										
451	5a	above)				10.69	-	5					S944																									
452	32a	below)							9.17	-	S945																											
453	39	left)	12.19	-	S946																																	
454	40	right)				11.07	-	S947																														
455	18 & 25	above)							10.71	-	5	S951																										
456	20	below)	8.66	-	5								S953																									
457	5a	below)				10.43	-	5						S955																								
458	43	above)							8.05	-	3	S932																										
459	5	below)	10.10	-	5								S949																									
460	26	above)				-	-	-						S950																								
	5a	below)							-	-	-	-																										
	5	above)	-	-	-								-																									

EMPEROR.

List No.	Reign	Date	Obv. No.	Rev. No.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source			
474	Shao Ping	1223-1233	53	1	above	c.a.	3.17	-	1	S937			
475				2	above	c.a.	3.23	24.1	H	S938			
476				3	above	c.a.	3.16	-	H	S939			
477				4	3	above	c.a.	3.29	-	H	S970		
478					4	above	c.a.	4.15	24.0	H	S970		
479				5	4	above	c.a.	3.26	-	H	S971		
480					5	above	c.a.	3.45	23.8	H	S971		
481				6	5	above	c.a.	3.37	-	H	S972		
482					6	above	c.a.	2.90	23.6	H	S972		
483				1	6	above	c.a.	3.85	-	H	S972		
484					1	above	c.a.	3.37	24.6	H	S973		
485				2	1	above	c.a.	3.82	24.5	H	S973		
486					2	above	c.a.	5.91	-	H	S974		
487				3	2	above	c.a.	5.22	28.5	H	S974		
488					3	above	c.a.	7.34	-	H	S976		
489				4	3	above	c.a.	4.7	29.1	H	S976		
490					4	above	c.a.	6.53	30.3	H	S976		
491				5	3	above	c.a.	6.36	-	H	S977		
492					5	above	c.a.	6.52	29.2	H	S977		
493				6	4	above	c.a.	7.2	29.5	H	S979		
494					6	above	c.a.	7.87	29.3	H	S979		
495				30	4	above	c.a.	6.31	-	H	S930		
496					30	above	c.a.	5.7	29.0	H	S930		
497				3	5	above	c.a.	6.55	29.3	H	S930		
498					3	above	c.a.	5.7	29.2	H	S930		
499				3	6	above	c.a.	4.63	29.1	H	S930		
500					3	above	c.a.	6.26	-	H	S930		
501				3	3	above	c.a.	5.9	30.5	H	S930		
502					3	above	c.a.	6.45	30.1	H	S930		
503				3	above	c.a.	5.89	-	H	S930			
504	Tuan Ping	1234-1236	54	1	above	c.a.	5.92	-	1	S931			
505				45	1	above	c.a.	3.76	23.3	H	S932		
506					10	above	c.a.	3.12	-	H	S934		
507					25	above	c.a.	26.58	-	10	S934		
508				55	17	-	iron	10.92	-	3	S939		
509					17	-	c.a.	10.64	-	3	S933		
510				57	17	-	c.a.	13.5	35.7	H	S933		
511					27	above	iron	12.27	-	5	S935		
512				58	5a & 38	above	iron	12.42	-	-	S935		
513					45a	above	iron	12.42	-	-	S935		
514				58	17	-	-	11.36	-	-	S937		
515					5a & 44a	above	iron	11.02	-	5	S933		
516				Chi Hsi	1237-1240	60	17	-	c.u.	2.93	-	1	S931
517							1	below	c.u.	3.52	-	-	S932
518							1	below	c.u.	3.57	24.3	H	S932
519	2	59	left				c.u.	2.74	24.6	H	S932		
520		2	below				c.u.	3.3	25.9	H	S932		
521	3	3	below				c.u.	4.26	-	-	S933		
522		3	below				c.u.	4.22	24.6	H	S933		
523	1	4	below				c.u.	6.89	-	2	S934		
524		1	below				c.u.	5.05	28.7	H	S934		
525	52	1	above				c.u.	7.82	28.8	H	S934		
526		2	above				c.u.	6.55	-	-	S935		
527	49	1	below				c.u.	6.58	-	-	S936		
528		2	below				c.u.	5.67	29.1	H	S936		
529	3	3	below				c.u.	6.89	-	-	S937		
530		3	below				c.u.	6.41	-	-	S938		
531	51	4	below	c.u.	6.89	30.4	H	S938					
532		4	below	c.u.	5.77	29.4	H	S938					
533	10	28 & 37	above	c.u.	40.04	-	10	S1000					
534		28 & 37	below	c.u.	15.10	-	3	S939					

List No.	Reign	Date	Obv. No.	Rev. No.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source	
571	Ch'un Yu (cont'd)		62	7	above	c.a.	5.30	-	2	S1016	
572				8	above	c.a.	3.29	-	H	S1017	
573				9	8	above	c.a.	6.59	23.6	H	S1018
574					9	above	c.a.	5.77	-	H	S1018
575				10	9	above	c.a.	6.49	23.9	H	S1019
576					10	above	c.a.	6.85	23.6	H	S1019
577				11	10	above	c.a.	5.61	-	H	S1020
578					11	above	c.a.	6.85	29.0	H	S1021
579				12	11	above & below	c.a.	5.95	29.6	H	S1020
580					12	above & below	c.a.	6.18	-	-	S1020
581				63	41	above	c.a.	6.75	29.8	H	S1021
582					23	below	c.a.	6.03	-	-	S1021
583	63	41	above	c.a.	6.79	29.0	H	S1022			
584		23	below	c.a.	6.36	29.5	H	S1022			
585	Pao Yu	1253-1258	64	1	above	c.a.	14.72	-	100	S1022	
586				2	1	above	c.a.	2.78	24.9	H	S1024
587					2	above	c.a.	3.65	-	-	S1025
588				3	2	above	c.a.	2.91	-	-	S1026
589					3	above	c.a.	2.64	24.2	H	S1026
590				4	3	above	c.a.	2.90	-	-	S1027
591					4	above	c.a.	2.99	24.3	H	S1027
592				5	4	above	c.a.	3.18	24.15	H	S1028
593					5	above	c.a.	3.18	24.0	H	S1028
594				6	5	above	c.a.	3.08	-	-	S1029
595					6	above	c.a.	3.11	24.4	H	S1029
596				1	6	above	c.a.	3.59	24.4	H	S1030
597					1	above	c.a.	5.23	28.5	H	S1030
598				2	2	above	c.a.	4.41	29.7	H	S1031
599					2	above	c.a.	5.4	-	-	S1031
600	3	3	above	c.a.	6.46	-	-	S1032			
601		3	above	c.a.	6.12	30.0	H	S1032			
602	4	4	above	c.a.	6.69	30.5	H	S1033			
603		4	above	c.a.	5.40	-	-	S1033			
604	5	5	above	c.a.	6.2	29.8	H	S1034			
605		5	above	c.a.	5.2	29.0	H	S1034			
606	6	6	above	c.a.	5.68	-	-	S1035			
607		6	above	c.a.	6.02	29.3	H	S1035			
608	6	6	above	c.a.	5.5	29.2	H	S1035			
609		6	above	c.a.	4.51	-	-	S1035			
610	65	1	above	c.a.	4.82	29.2	H	S1036			
611		1	above	c.a.	6.65	23.4	H	S1036			
612	2	2	above	c.a.	3.13	25.2	H	S1037			
613		2	above	c.a.	3.92	-	-	S1037			
614	65	1	above	c.a.	6.97	28.9	H	S1037			
615		1	above	c.a.	4.9	28.7	H	S1037			
616	66	1	above	c.a.	4.25	-	-	S1038			
617		1	above	c.a.	3.13	-	-	S1038			
618	66	2	above	c.a.	2.9	23.6	H	S1039			
619		2	above	c.a.	2.80	-	-	S1039			
620	3	3	above	c.a.	2.80	24.3	H	S1040			
621		3	above	c.a.	3.6	24.1	H	S1041			
622	4	4	above	c.a.	3.29	-	-	S1041			
623		4	above	c.a.	3.16	-	-	S1041			
624	66	4	above	c.a.	3.64	23.8	H	S1042			
625		4	above	c.a.	2.92	24.0	H	S1042			
626	5	1	above	c.a.	3.37	24.5	H	S1042			
627		1	above	c.a.	6.97	-	-	S1043			
628	2	2	above	c.a.	6.35	30.5	H	S1043			
629		2	above	c.a.	6.89	-	-	S1043			
630	49	2	above	c.a.	4.4	28.5	H	S1044			
631		49	below	c.a.	5.89	-	-	S1044			
632	3	3	above	c.a.	5.67	-	-	S1045			
633		3	above	c.a.	6.5	29.0	H	S1045			
634	51	4	above	c.a.	5.41	-	-	S1046			
635		4	above	c.a.	6.40	-	-	S1047			
636	5	5	above	c.a.	6.15	28.8	H	S1048			
637		5	above	c.a.	5.13	28.0	H	S1048			
638	64	5	above	c.a.	4.4	28.0	H	S1048			
639		64	above	c.a.	5.25	29.0	H	S1048			
640	64	64	above	c.a.	5.25	29.0	H	S1048			
641		64	above	c.a.	5.25	29.0	H	S1048			

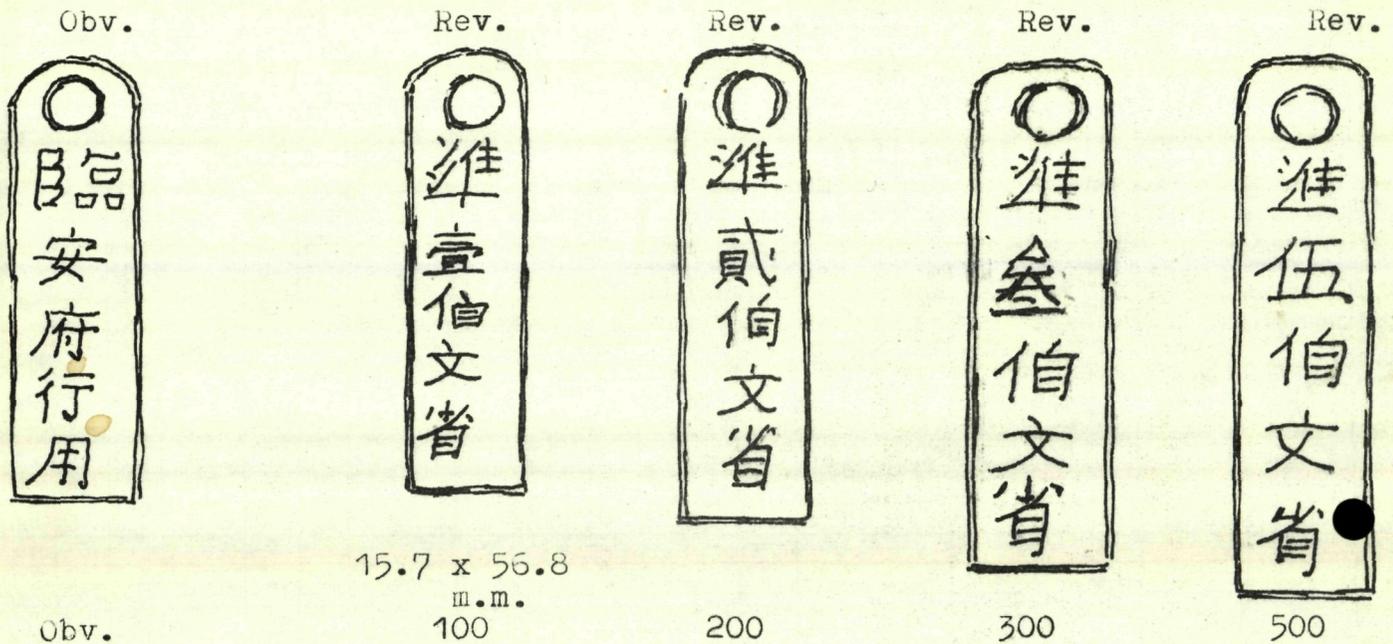
EMPEROR TU TSUNG 1265-1274.

Reign Title: Haien Ch'un 1265-1274

List No.	Reign	Date	Obv. No.	Rev. No.	Position	Metal	Wgt.	Size	Value	Source	
642	hsien Ch'un	1265-1274	67	1	above	c.a.	3.15	-	1	S1049	
643				2	1	above	c.a.	2.86	24.5	H	S1050
644					2	above	c.a.	3.66	-	-	S1050
645				3	3	above	c.a.	2.97	-	-	S1051
646					3	above	c.a.	3.17	24.2	H	S1051
647				4	4	above	c.a.	3.67	23.3	H	S1052
648					4	above	c.a.	3.35	-	-	S1052
649				5	5	above	c.a.	2.40	22.5	H	S1053
650					5	above	c.a.	2.57	-	-	S1053
651				6	6	above	c.a.	3.12	23.5	H	S1054
652					6	above	c.a.	2.85	23.45	H	S1054
653				7	7	above	c.a.	2.78	-	-	S1054
654					7	above	c.a.	3.3	23.8	H	S1054
655				8	8	above	c.a.	5.29	-	-	S1055
656					8	above	c.a.	5.7	28.3	H	S1055
657				1	1	above	c.a.	4.97	-	-	S1056
658	1	above	c.a.		5.47	28.2	H	S1056			
659	2	2	above	c.a.	5.25	29.6	H	S1057			
660		2	above	c.a.	5.04	-	-	S1057			
661	3	3	above	c.a.	4.3	2					

TABLE 4. COPPER TALLIES OF THE SOUTHERN SUNG.

These appear to have been issued by Kao Tsung (1127-1162), when Hangkow was called Lin-an Fu, and appear to have been issued in values of 100, 200, 300 and 500 cash (with a reduction).



Obv. Lin-an fu hsing-yung "Current in Lin-an Prefecture."
 Rev. Chun pai wên shêng. "Value hundred cash, with a reduction."

NOTE It seems possible that this phrase implies parity with strings of cash which normally contained less than their nominal number of coins.